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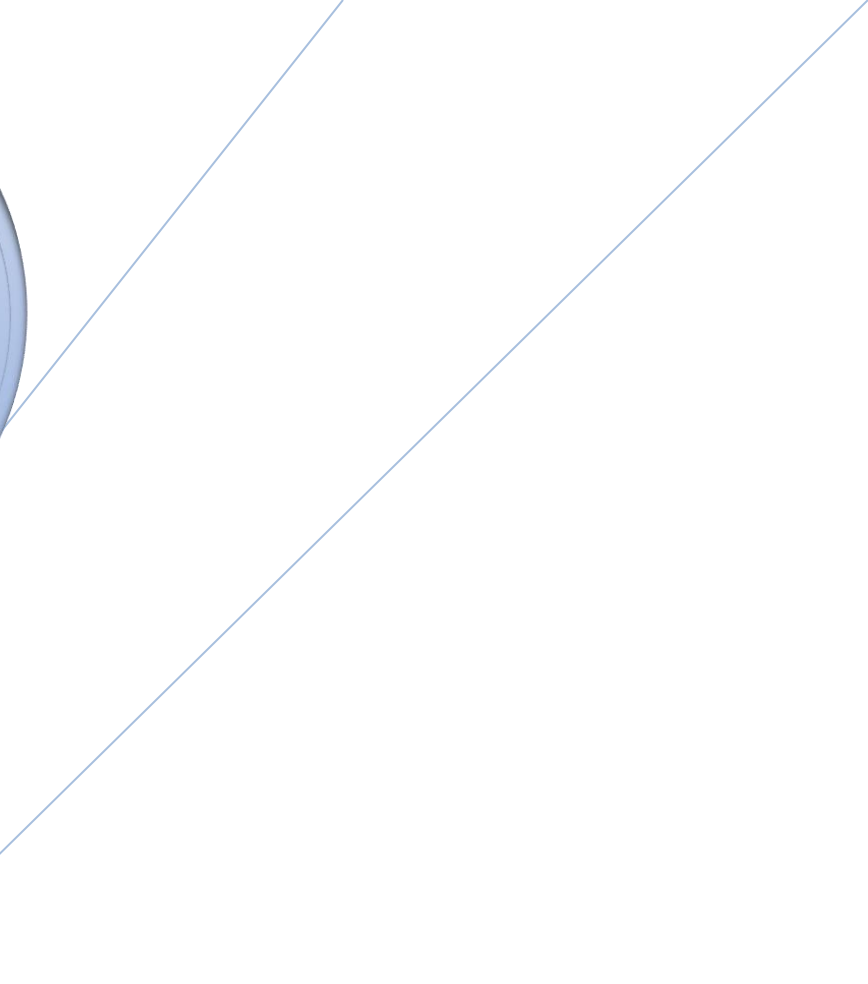
العام الدراسي 2024-2025 م



English Language

**Philosophy Department _ First
stage**

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Parts Of Speech

Parts of speech are the classification of words in a language. They have roles and functions within the structure of the language. Parts of speech include everything a language has in itself. They play different roles in the structure of a language. In English, there are eight parts of speech:

1.1. Noun

Noun refers to people , places , things , ideas , concepts , etc.

Examples:

- Person – a name for a person: - Max, Julie, Catherine, Michel, Bob, etc.
- Animal – a name for an animal: - dog, cat, cow, goat, etc.
- Place – a name for a place: - London, Beirut, Canada, Iraq, etc.
- Thing – a name for a thing: - bat, ball, chair, door, house, computer, etc.
- Idea – A name for an idea: - devotion, superstition, happiness, excitement,

Example in sentences:

Ahmed is a good boy . Mosul is the best city .

1.2. Pronoun

A pronoun is used to refer to a noun/noun phrase, or nouns/noun phrases; instead of the repeated use of the same noun(s)/noun phrase(s).

Examples: he, she, they, we, it, etc.

Example in sentences :

Ahmed is a good boy. He gets up early in the morning.

1.3. Verb

Verb shows an action or an ongoing condition . It is considered as the heart of a sentence.

Examples: Run, see, meet, build, write, go, read, play, treat, find, cook, make, etc.

Example in sentences :

Alex is going home. He loves his home.

1.4. Adjective

Adjective modifies or describes nouns or pronouns in a sentence.

Examples: small, smart, big, beautiful, cute, lazy, crazy, fat, etc.

Example in sentences : She is beautiful daughters. He is smart.

1.5. Adverb

Adverbs modify or describe adjectives , verbs , or other adverbs . It answers the questions When? Where? How? or How much?

Examples: often, yet, just, only, always, usually, slowly, quickly, politely, nicely, etc.

Example:

He is running quickly . She always reads nicely .

1.6. Preposition

Preposition gives context to nouns in relationship to other nouns or pronouns.

Examples: in, on, at, of, under, above, at, up, down, etc.

Example in sentences:

I am going to France. France is in Europe.

1.7. Conjunction

A conjunction connects nouns, noun phrases, clauses or sentences together.

Examples: and, but, while, as, or, since, because,

Example:

Julie loves chocolate and chips. She loves pasta, but she hates pizza.

1.8. Interjection

Interjections are brief and abrupt pauses in speech, usually used for expressing emotions and feelings .

Examples: Wow, Oh, Um, Ouch, Oh, Gosh, etc.

Example in a sentence: Wow! the weather is nice!

Exercise:

Identify the parts of speech in the following sentences.

- 1. She writes quickly.*
- 2. Jack is smart.*
- 3. Cats usually eat fish*
- 4. Sarah put the book on the table.*
- 5. Wow! the scene is wonderful.*
- 6. Ahmed and Sami are friends.*
- 7. Do you like tea or coffee?*

Sentence

What is Sentence ? A group of words expressing a complete thought that contains at least a noun and verb .

e.g : I enjoy eating apple .

Function of Sentence

1- **Declarative** : sentences make statements ,it tells about something . It ends with a DOT (.)

examples : Ali plays football .
My father's name is Ali .

2- **Interrogative** : Interrogative sentence asks about something . It ends with a (?)

examples : What is your favorite car ?
Who is that man ?

3- **Imperative** : Imperative someone to, do something , commands and request .it also ends with a DOT (.)

examples : Read this passage .
Be nice with your friends .

4- **Exclamatory** : Exclamatory sentences show strong feeling.it ends with a (!)

examples : We won the game !

Hey , I burned my hand !

Clause

clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and it is divided into two types :

- 1- **Independent clause** : Is a group of words that contains a **subject** and a **verb** and expresses a complete thought . **For example** : Sarah ate pasta .
Mohammad went to the park
- 2- **Dependent clause** : Is a group of words that contains a **subject** and a verb BUT does not expresses a complete thought . **For example** : Because she was hungry . After he finished school

Phrase

A group of words that works together ,but does not contain a subject or a verb .
For example :

- 1- A nice red shirt
- 2- A loud voice
- 3- in the garden

Questions

Q1/ What are sentence's types ?

Q2/ What are sentence's function ?

Q3/ Differentiate between independent and dependent clauses .

Q4/ Give some examples for the Function of Sentence.

Present Simple

The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal. We use the present tense:

1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I **take** the train to the office.
- The train to Berlin **leaves** every hour.
- John **sleeps** eight hours every night during the week.

2. For facts.

- The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
- We **come** from Iraq.

3. For habits.

- I **get up** early every day.
- Carol **brushes** her teeth twice a day.
- They **travel** to their country house every weekend.

4. For things that are always / generally true.

- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- The Queen of England **lives** in Buckingham Palace.
- They **speak** English at work.

FORM:

1) To form the Present Simple we add –s to the infinitive of the verb in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it).

Ex: He **plays** football.

She **eats** the apple.

2) . But when the verb ends in:

a) –o, –ss, –sh, –ch, we add –es

Ex: He **gose...**

She **washes...**

It **watches...**

b) a consonant followed by –y, the –y changes into –**ie** and we add –s.

Ex: He/ She **studies**.

3) To form the *negative* and the *interrogative* we need the auxiliary verb **to do** in the present simple. This means we have to add –**es** in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) while the main verb will be used in the infinitive.

Ex: _Do you like? _ You don't like.

_Does he like? _ He doesn't like.

Expressions used with the Present Simple

Frequency adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never (they are placed before the main verb).

Ex:

Time expressions: every day / week / Friday... on Mondays / Sundays...
at the weekend... in the morning / afternoon... in winter / spring... once a
day / week...

Exercise 1

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in simple present tense.

Example: I (**play**) play the guitar.

Example: Jessica (**play**) plays the guitar.

- 1) Tommy (live) _____ at 107 Pine Lane.
- 2) Juana (cook) _____ dinner for her family.
- 3) They (eat) _____ lunch at 12:00.

- 4) Nina (take) _____ medicine when she is sick.
- 5) I (like) _____ chocolate.
- 6) He (drive) _____ a nice car.
- 7) We (want) _____ to see a movie tonight.
- 8) Mr. Anderson (teach) _____ chemistry at Hill High School.
- 9) They (study) _____ English at school.
- 10) I (want) _____ to go home now.
- 11) Bill and Calicia (drive) _____ to the mountains every year. every year.
- 12) We (eat) _____ pasta once a week.
- 13) It (snow) _____ here in December.
- 14) When Dax (take) _____ a shower, he (wash) _____ his hair with shampoo.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the sentences beginning with he or she.

1. They collect stamps.

2. I go to school by bus.

3. We drive to work.

4. They hurry home every day.

5. You arrive late every morning.

6. They wash their hands before meals.

7. We play basketball twice a week.

8. They tidy their bedroom every day.

9. I usually get up at 7.30.

10. We listen to the radio at night. _____

Exercise 3

Fill in with do or does.

1. _____ Ronald play basketball?

2. _____ they work in an office?

3. _____ you like English?

4. _____ Susan usually go to a disco at the weekend?

5. _____ we walk to school?

6. _____ Bob and Patrick collect stamps?

7. _____ the cat sit by the fireplace?

8. _____ Grace finish school at 6.30?

9. _____ Mr. Walker read the newspaper in the evening?

10. _____ you have lunch in the canteen?

Exercise 4

. Rewrite the sentences in the:

a) negative form

b) interrogative form

1. I get up at 8.00 everyday.

a) _____.

b) _____?

2. Grace has breakfast in the kitchen. _____.

b) _____?

3. Mr. Robson drives to work every morning.

a) _____.

b) _____?

4. We usually do our homework after school.

a) _____.

b) _____?

5. Mrs. Davies works in an office.

- a) _____.
- b) _____?

Past Simple

We use the past tense to talk about:

- something that happened **once in the past**:

*I **met** my wife in 1983.*

*We **went** to Spain for our holidays.*

*They **got** home very late last night.*

- something that happened **several times in the past**:

*When I was a boy, I **walked** a mile to school every day.*

*We **swam** a lot while we were on holiday.*

*They always **enjoyed** visiting their friends.*

- something that was **true for some time in the past**:

*I **lived** abroad for ten years.*

*He **enjoyed** being a student.*

*She **played** a lot of tennis when she was younger.*

Form:

- **.Subject + V (Past Simple)**

Regular		Irregular	
V.1	V.2	V.1	V.2
Stop	Stopped	Swim	Swam
Watch	Watch	Break	Broke
Play	Play	Hear	Heard

➤ Ahmad **played** football yesterday.

➤ I **arrived** to Cairo last week.

- **Past simple questions and negatives form.**

1. We use **did** to make questions with the past simple:

➤ Did she play tennis when she was younger?

➤ Did you live abroad?

2. We use **didn't (did not)** to make negatives with the past simple:

➤ They **didn't** go to Spain this year.

➤ I **didn't** see you yesterday.

Expressions used with the Present Simple

Yesterday, Last week, Last month, Last year, Ago, Once, Once upon a time, In those days, One day, Then, In 1980s / 1985 / like this, In olden days, In ancient times, In early days, In my childhood, In my boyhood days.

Exercise 1

- 15) I (help) my mother in the kitchen.
- 16) She (get on) the bus in the center of the city.
- 17) They (wash) their clothes in the bathroom.
- 18) We (watch) an interesting film yesterday.
- 19) Sara (clean) the house.
- 20) He (not study) for the exam.
- 21) We (not use) the computer last night.
- 22) I (not drink) any tea last night.

Exercise 2

- 1-He (works - worked - work) in a bank.
- 2- You (don't call - didn't call - doesn't call) me yesterday.
- 3- I (visit - visiting - visited) lots of interesting places.

- 4- In the morning we (walked - did walk - have walked) in the streets of London.
- 5- It (don't rain - didn't rain - haven't rain) a lot yesterday.
- 6- She (didn't like - not liked - won't liked) Chocolate.
- 7- I (don't forget - didn't forgot - didn't forget) your book.
- 8- Sarah (met - meet - mate) a friend.
- 9- Last year I (go - went - did go) to London on holiday.
- 10- The movie (was - were - did) fantastic.
- 11- We (see - saw - seen) some beautiful rainbows yesterday.
- 13- We (move - moved - did move) to a new house last week.
- 14- They (buy - bought - buys) a sandwich.
- 15- Ahmed didn't (watch - watches - watched) television.
- 16- They (sell - sold - selling) their car last year.
- 17- She (read - reading - reads) a book last night.

Exercise 3

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

1. Yesterday, Khalid ----- in bed all day. (stay)
2. She ----- breakfast this morning. (not have)
3. Last week, we ----- a football match. (play)
4. ----- the homework ? (you / did)
5. Why ----- late ? (she / arrive)

6. Basma ----- to school **yesterday**. (not come)
7. Where ----- your holidays ? (you / spend)
8. In **1998**, We----- to Egypt.(go)
9. **A few years ago**, many villages in my country -----
electricity. (not have)
10. I ----- a terrible accident **yesterday**. (see)

Present Continuous

How do we use the Present Continuous tense?

We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about:

- **action happening now**

I **am eating** my lunch.

(The action is happening now).

- **for action happening around now**

John **is looking** for a new job.

(The action may not be happening exactly now, but it is happening just before
and just after now, and it is not permanent or habitual).

- **action in the future**

We can also use the Present Continuous tense to talk about the **future** - if we add a **future word**!! We must add (or understand from the context) a future word.

"Future words" include, for example, **tomorrow, next year, in June, at Christmas** etc. We only use the Present Continuous tense to talk about the future when we have **planned to do something before we speak**. We have already **made a decision and a plan before speaking**.

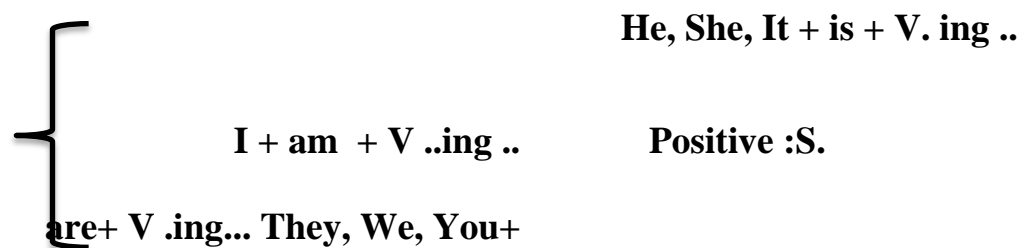
Ex:

I am taking my exam **next month**.

(A plan exists now, but the action is in the future)

Form

Like every tense, this tense also has three forms through which it can be expressed. The three are as follows:



I am working on a new project now

➤ **Negative** : Subject + is/am/are + not + V1 + ing + Object

I am not working on a new project now

➤ **Interrogative** : Is/am/are +Subject + V1 + ing + Object?

Are you working on a new project now.

Expressions used with the Present Continuous

Now, in this moment, at the moment, at present, today, tonight, this morning/afternoon/evening, this week/month/year. Look, Listen

Wh-question in Present Continuous

Wh-question+(are or is)+subject+verb-ing ?

what are you eating? I'm eating my meal,

Where is he leaving? He is leaving to England.

When are they coming? They are coming tonight.

We make the Present Continuous tense by adding -ing to the base verb. Normally it's simple: we just add -ing. But sometimes **we have to change the word a little**. Perhaps we **double the last letter**, or we **drop a letter**. Here are the rules to help you know how to spell the Present Continuous tense.

S+	Basic rule _ Just add -ing to the base verb :	
	→ work	working
	→ play	playing
	→ see	seeing
	→ be	being

If the base verb ends in consonant + stressed vowel + consonant , double the last letter:		
	→ stop	stopping
	→ run	running
beginning	→ begin	beginning

If the base verb ends in ie , change the ie to y :		
	→ lie	lying
	→ die	dying

if the base verb ends in vowel + consonant + e, <u>omit</u> the e :		
	→ come	coming
	→ mistake	mistaking
	write	writing
	move	moving

Exercise 1

(am , is , are)

1) Sam (to play) soccer now.

2) She (to leave) right now.

3) He (to go) to the work.

4) I (to come) for some shopping from Target.

5) I (to sing) a lot of songs.

6) I (to go) to the cinema.

7) I (to write) my school assignments.

8) I (to play) video games with my two of my best friends.

9) She (to help) my grandmother cleaning her kitchen.

10) He (to watch) the television.

Exercise 2

1) She is studying in her room

_ Is she studying ...?

2) The water is boiling.

3) It is raining

4) I'm living with my parents.

5) She is speaking to her manager.

6) Sam is walking her home.

7) They are watching TV.

8) He is working on an important project.

9) She is learning Spanish.

Exercise 3

1) My friend and I(is/are/am) enjoying playing tennis.

2) (Is/are/did)you dreaming?

3) Ali (are/has/is).....playing the guitar.

4) Hanan (was/is/ are)moving to England.

5) She (are/ has/ are).....driving her dad's car.

6) He (had/is/was)dancing.

- 7) We (am/ had/are).....investigating the truth.
- 1- I(watch)_____ football match at the moment.
- 2- Mohammad _____(visit) his cousin now.
- 3- What_____ Ahmed _____ (do) today?
- 4- They_____ (play)handball at the moment.
- 5- Ahmed _____ (study) for his exam.
- 6- Listen! The teacher _____ (talk) important thing
- 7- stop talking! I_____ (cut) the street.
- 8- Look! The Children _____ (run) fast
- 9- I_____ (write) a letter for old friend
- 10- We _____ (move) to a new home nowadays

Exercise 4

- 1- I(watch)_____ football match at the moment.
- 2- Mohammad _____(visit) his cousin now.
- 3- What_____ Ahmed _____ (do) today?
- 4- They_____ (play)handball at the moment.
- 5- Ahmed _____ (study) for his exam.
- 6- Listen! The teacher _____ (talk) important thing
- 7- stop talking! I_____ (cut) the street.
- 8- Look! The Children _____ (run) fast
- 9- I_____ (write) a letter for old friend

10- We _____ (move) to a new home nowadays

Exercise 5

- Who (talk. You) to? 1.
- When (come, they)? 2.
- How (travel, you) ? 3.
- How many cakes (eat, it)? 4.
- What (read , she)? 5.
- Where (sleep, the cat)? 6.

Past continuous

The **past continuous** describes actions or events **in a time before now**, which began in the past and **were still going** on when another event occurred.

It is used:

- ✓ For something which happened before and after another action:

The children were doing their homework ,when I got home.

- ✓ We use of the past continuous is very common at the beginning of a story:

The other day I was waiting for a bus when ...

Last week, as I was driving to work, ...

- ✓ For something that happened before and after a specific time:

It was eight o'clock. I was writing a letter.

- ✓ For something that happened again and again:

I was practicing every day, **three times a day.**

- ✓ To express a change of mind: **e.g.** "I was going to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to get my homework done instead."
- ✓ With 'wonder', to make a very polite request: **e.g.** "I was wondering if you could baby-sit for me tonight."

Form

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were), and the base of the main verb +ing.

}

+ was + V.. ing

I

He

She

It

}

We

They

+ were + V..ing

You

- ✓ **While** mother **was cooking**, their children **were sleeping**.
- ✓ **While** I **was having** a lunch, the phone **rang**.
- ✓ **At 5:30 p.m.**, we were watching T.V.
- ✓ The children were doing their homework **when** I got home.
- ✓ The sun was shining every day **that summer**.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
He was playing	He wasn't playing	Was he playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

1Exercise

- 1- When I phoned my friends, they (play) games.
- 2- Most of the time we (sit) in the park.
- 3- Yesterday at 7 o'clock I (prepare) lunch.
- 4- The kids (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
- 5- I (practice) the piano when he came home.
- 6- While Ahmed (work) in his room, Sarah (swim) in the pool.
- 7- He (play) tennis at Four o'clock.
- 8- We (travel) to London at five o'clock.
- 9- He (rest) all day yesterday.
- 10- I didn't go for a walk because it (rain).
- 11- While we (play) we heard a shot.
- 12- Sarah still (work) when we returned home.
- 13- When you telephoned I (clean) my room.
- 14- They (read) a book when I entered.
- 15- We (watch) television all day.
- 16- I (talk) to her but she didn't hear me.
- 17- They (listen) to the lecture when the light went off.
- 18- Ahmed (sleep) when his friend arrived.
- 19- My mother (read) a novel all day.

2Exercise

1- We (went - was going - were going) home when, it started to snow.

2- My father (was watching - were watching - watched) a movie.

- I (was sleeping - slept - were sleeping) when the telephone rang.3

- We (talked - are talking - were talking) about school.4

6- We (are watching - were watching - watched) television when my brother walked in.

7- Sarah and her little sister (was watching - were watching - watched) a movie.

8- Ahmed and Ali (were eating - was eating - are eating) dinner.

9- The car (was running - were running - are running) fine this evening

10- Ahmed (was playing - were playing - is playing) tennis at the club.

11- We had a good time when we (was dancing - were dancing - are dancing) at the party.

12- The students (are playing - were playing - was playing) cards when the teacher came in.

13- When I opened the door, it (is raining - was raining - were raining)

14- When we left the museum, the sun (shines - is shining - was shining).

15- While the baby (was sleeping - were sleeping - slept), his parents were watching TV.

16- Ahmed (is cleaning - were cleaning - was cleaning) the house all day.

17- She met a lot of friendly people while she (worked - is working - was working) in London.

18- I could tell by his eyes that he (was lying - is lying - were lying) to me.

19- Sarah (was listening - is listening - listens) to the radio when she heard a strange noise in the garden.

20- We (was playing - were playing - is playing) games when our friend rang at the door.

3Exercise

Put the following sentences in the negative form in the past continuous tense:

We (not / cycle) all day.1-

2- Sarah (not swim) in the pool.

3- The kids (not learn) the new words.

4- Ahmed (not wash) his car.

5- Sarah (not watch) TV all day.

6- Ahmed (not take) a lot of photos.

7- The dogs (not/play) outside when it was raining.

8- He (not/work) in his study when the accident happened.

9- I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen / not) .

10- I (not / reading) when the lights went out.

4Exercise

Arrange the sentences in the past continuous tense

1. (She / cook at 1 o'clock)

2. (we / clean at 4 o'clock)

3. (Salem / drive at 3 o'clock)

- . (I / write at 9 o'clock)4
5. (we / eat chocolate at 10 o'clock)
6. (Noor / play tennis at 3 o'clock)
7. (Salem and Mohammed / watch TV at 6 o'clock)
8. (she / use the Internet at 3 o'clock)
9. (they / cook lunch at 1 o'clock)
10. (My mother and Hajer / travel to Jeddah at 4 o'clock)
11. (Abdullah / not / walk in the garden last night)
12. (Saleh / not / study when I arrived)
13. (Mohammed / not / talk to Sarah when I met them)
14. (you / not / play cards yesterday)
15. (Aziz / not / read when I talked to him)
16. (They / not / cook when I walked to the house)
17. (Mohammed / not / drink coffee when Norah arrived)
18. (The mother / not / clean the bedrooms when the action happened)
19. (I / not / listen to music when you called)
20. (the cats / not / play outside Last night)

المعنى	V1 Base Form	V2 Simple Past	V3 Past Participle
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يأتي	come	came	come

يُقطع	cut	cut	cut
يفعل	do	did	done
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يحصل على	get	got	gotten
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
يملك	have	had	had
يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يحتفظ	keep	kept	kept
يعرف	know	knew	known
يغادر	leave	left	left
يصنع	make	made	made

يجتمع	meet	met	met
يضع	put	put	put
يقرأ	read	read	read
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يقول	say	said	said
يرى	see	saw	seen
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يرسل	send	sent	sent
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يتحدث	speak	spoke	spoken
ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يخبر	tell	told	told

يفكر	think	thought	thought
يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يكتب	write	wrote	written

Future Tense

The future tense is a verb tense used for a future activity or a future state of being.

For example:

- I will jump in the lake.

(This is a future activity.)

- I will be happy.

(This is a future state of being.)

- I will play after breakfast.
- Susan will not go to Germany.

Form

Will + verb (base form)

Negative form will + not + verb ? (base form)

Exercise

1- Sarah (travel) around the world.

2- The meeting (take) place at 3 pm.

3- You (meet) lots of interesting people.

4- I think it (rain) tonight.

4- I hope he (pass) the exam.

Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when we want to emphasize the action (the verb) and the object of a sentence rather than subject. This means that the subject is either less important than the action itself or that we don't know who or what the subject is.

Past Simple **was / were + past participle**

Shakespeare	wrote	Hamlet.
S.	V.	O.

Hamlet	The balls	were kicked	by the boy
	O.	be+ (p.p)	S.
be +v.(p.p)			S.

The boy	kicked	the balls
S,	V.	O.

Present simple **am / is / are + past participle**

The cat	eats	Mouse
S.	V.	O.

Mouse	is eaten	By the cat
O.	be+ (p.p)	S.

The cats	eats	Mice
----------	------	------

S.	V.	O.
-----------	-----------	-----------

Past Continuous **was / were +**
being + past participle

Mice	are eaten	By the cat
O.	be + (p.p)	S.

They (S.)	were watching (be+ v.)	a film (O.)
A film (O.)	Was being watched (be+ being+ p.p)	

My sister (S.)	was writing (be+ v.)	Novels (O.)
Novels (O.)	were being written (be+ being+ p.p)	By my sister (O.)

Present Continuous **am / is / are + being + past participle**

They (S.)	are playing be + v.	Football (O.)
Football (O.)	is being played be+ being+ p.p)	

He (S.)	is singing be + v.	a lot of songs (O.)
A lot of songs (O.)	Are being sung (be+ being+ p.p)	

Past perfect

had + been + past participle

Someone (S)	had stolen (V)	my keys (O).
My keys (O)	had been stolen (V).	

He (S)	hadn't paid (V)	the bills (O).
The bills (O)	hadn't been paid (V)	by him

Present perfect

has / have + been + past participle

She (S)	has written (V)	Stories (O)
Stories (O)	have been written (V)	

She (S)	has cooked (V)	a lot of food (O)
A lot of food (O)	has been cooked (V)	

Exercise 1

Choose the Correct Answer :

1-A film watched:

- were being
- was being
- 2-The keys lost:
- have been
- has been
- 3-Two people on Friday night:
- has been killed
- were killed
- 4-I a present:
- were given
- was given
- 5-A house is being :
- built
- build

Exercise 2

- 1- Jack paints the house every year.
- 2- My mother cooked a pizza last night.
- 3- My father is reading a newspaper in the living room.
- 4- My friend was deleting some files from his computer.
- 5- My brother has received three articles from the website this week.
- 6- They had built a new mosque in my town.

Exercise 3

- 1- The author writes a book every year.
- 2- The author writes many books every year.
- 3- The author wrote a book last year.
- 4- The author wrote many books last year.
- 5- The author is writing a book right now.
- 6- The author is writing many books right now.
- 7- The author was writing a book when you came in.
- 8- The author was writing many books when you came in.
- 9- The author has written many books.
- 10- The author had written a book before he died.

Greek philosophy	الفلسفة اليونانية
the love of wisdom	حب الحكمة
minds	عقول
reflection	التأمل
analysis	تحليل
essential values	القيم الجوهرية
individual	الفرد
ethics	اخلاق

concepts	مفاهيم
truth	حقا حقيقة
goodness	الخير
beauty	الجمال
society	المجتمع
political philosophy	الفلسفة السياسية
ontology	علم الوجود
considered	يعتبر
details	تفاصيل
nature	طبيعة
aimed	هدفت
existence	الوجود
domains	اتجاهات
paths	الطرق
originated	نشأت
Thales	طاليس
Sophists	السفسطائيين
Anaximander	أنكسيمندر
Pythagoras	فيثاغورس
Socrates	سقراط
Plato	افلاطون
Aristotle	ارسطو
evidence	براهين

logic	علم المنطق
Greatest	عظيم
Genuine	حقيقي
Fields	مجالات
Various	مختلف
Famous	مشهور
Important	مهم
Founded	اسس