

ببسطها في الاختيارات و بخصو لاك كنهها ، لتختص بسوي Skimming  
و بجله لاك من الاختيارات و حده من المفاهيم ذبي و تختارها .

other ideas as well.

مراجعة سريعة

## Reading Skill

### Skimming



تعريف موجزة  
السريعة

**Skimming** is reading a text quickly to get the general idea of what it is about.

Skimming is useful when you read a newspaper or magazine, read online, or take a test. When you do research, you skim an article to see if it will be useful. When you skim, use these tips.

الرجوع الى الاسئلة

- Read the title.
- Look at any images and read any captions.
- Quickly read the first sentence of each paragraph.
- Move your eyes quickly through the text.
- Do not read every sentence or every word.
- If the text is short, read the first and last sentence of each paragraph.

للمراجع







راجع يبيد لك قاموس ويقول لك

\* Which one is **part of speech**?

- راجح تختاري adj / verb / noun ... الخ، مع

حسب الي مكتوب لك في القاموس.

\* Which one is **pronunciation**? ← بقصد الصوت

- راجح تختاري من الخيارات الشكل الي حروفها شكلها عن قريب

وتكون بين سترتين ماثلين.

\* Which one is **definition**?

- تختاري التعريف ودائماً تعريف ما يكون فيه كلمة المعرفة

عشان كذا تصدري تفرقي بينه وبين الامثال

\* Which one is **Example**?

- الامثال يكون فيه الكلمة المعرفة فيسهل عليك اختيارها



★ السؤال الآخر يقول لك هل هي

countable or uncountable

- تعرفها بانها موجودة جنب الكلمة [C]

Company /kʌmpəni/ noun/ .companies 1. Business(c) a business organization selling goods or services : an insurance company . you should contact the company to complain about your bill .

What is the definition of the word company ?

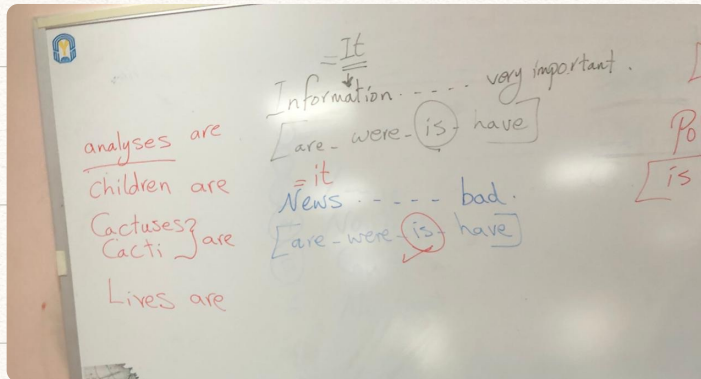
- noun
- kʌmpəni
- a business organization selling goods or services. v
- you should contact the company to complain your bill.
- companies

← Ex

سؤال A معنا

فقرة ١ :- تعرفي هي غير محدود و؛ انك كلمات غير محدود تعامل معاملة المفرد.

→ شرح المفرد



فقرة ٢ :- تعرفي الكلمات بالجمع والمفرد.

فقرة ٣ :- تعرفي الماضي من الكلمات.



orthographic  
أبجدية  
جدها  
جدها

Use your dictionary to answer these questions.

1. Which words are uncountable? Circle them.

advantage }  
advice }  
darkness }  
furniture }  
happiness }  
information }  
luggage }  
news }

participant }  
planet }  
police }  
traffic }  
comfortable }  
comfortable }

Police = They  
NEWS =

What is the plural form of each of these nouns?

- a. analysis analyses
- b. cactus cactuses
- c. children children
- d. life lives

3. What is the simple past form of each of these phrases?

- a. break down broke down.
- b. burst into burst into.
- c. shine at shone at.



B. Go online for more practice with using the dictionary.



burst, shine  
جدها  
جدها

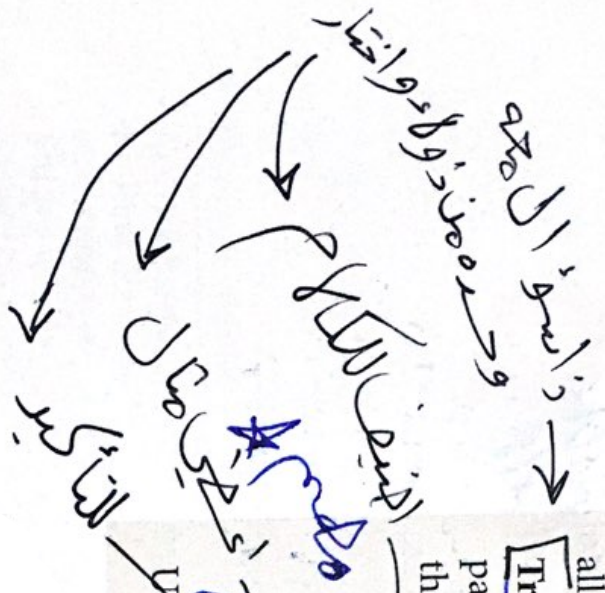


- not introduce an entirely new main idea

When you edit your writing, remove or change any sentences that are irrelevant. If all the sentences clearly contribute to the main idea, your paragraph will have unity. **Transition words** also keep your paragraphs unified. Transition words help your paragraphs read smoothly from one sentence to the next. They help the reader see the connections between ideas. Transition words can serve several purposes:

- to add: and, besides, finally, further, too, next, in addition, also, first (second, etc.)
- to give an example: for example, for instance
- to emphasize: definitely, obviously, always, certainly

Use transition words to help keep your paragraphs unified.





G. Go online for more practice with paragraph unity.

Grammar

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Handwritten notes in Urdu: "جس سے بڑھ کر" (more than), "بڑھ کر" (more), "بیشمار" (infinite), "بیشمار" (infinite).



Comparative adjectives describe the difference between two things.

For adjectives with one syllable, use **adjective + er**. *Than* often follows comparative adjectives.

- tall → taller
- safe → safer
- big → bigger

The Burj Khalifa is taller than Taipei 101.

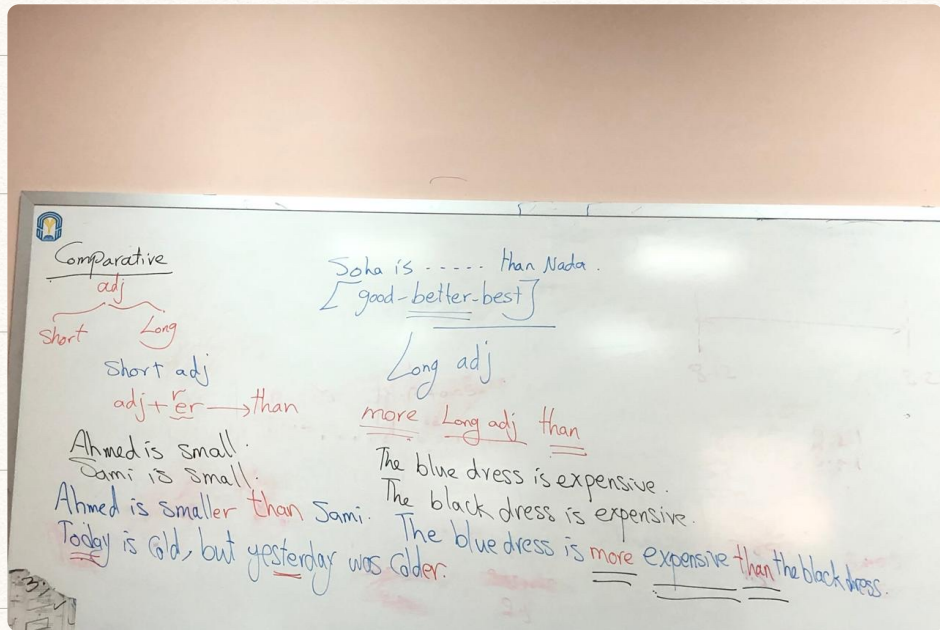
If an adjective ends in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

- big → bigger
- If the adjective ends in *e*, just add *-r*.
- safe → safer

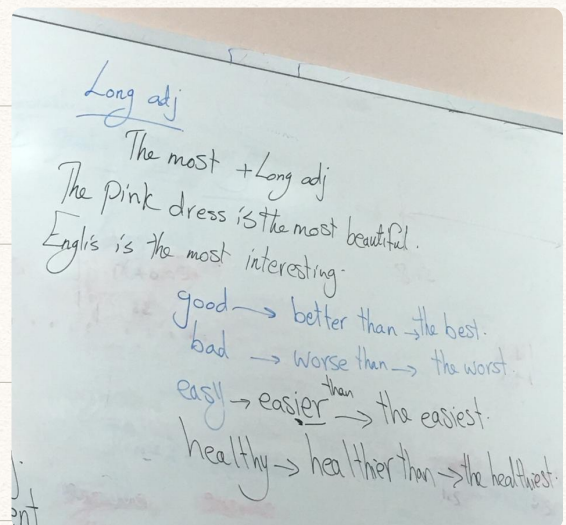
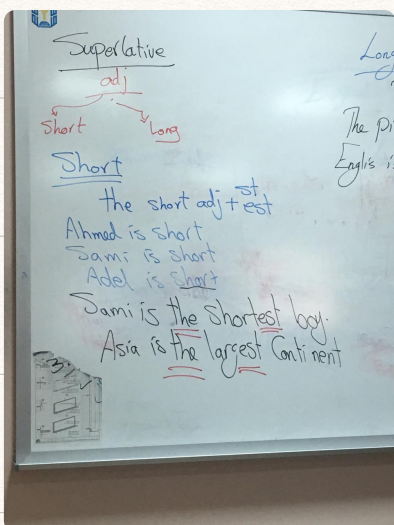




# أسلوب المقارنة: بين ستي حسين



# أسلوب التفصيل: بين ستي وهجوة





For two-syllable adjectives that end in -y, change the y to i and add -est.

☐ funny → the funniest

For most adjectives with two or more syllables, add **the + most + adjective**.

- ☐ informal → the most informal
- ☐ realistic → the most realistic
- ☐ traditional → the most traditional

Note: Some adjectives are irregular. *superior*

- ☐ good → better → the best
- ☐ bad → worse → the worst

ایسی لفظیں ہیں جن کے دو سلاہوں میں سے ایک سلاہوں پر *short* آتی ہے اور دوسری سلاہوں پر *long* آتی ہے





Look at the adjectives in the chart below. Complete the chart with the missing forms of each adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
healthy	healthier	the healthiest
exciting	more	<del>more</del> the most
close		the closest
good	easier	the easiest
calm	better	the best
calmer	calmer	the calmest
busy	busier	the busiest
low	lower	the lowest

exciting

calm

Sadly, the quality of the system is one of my worst qualities is patience.

hubbards is staying up late.

the calmest

the busiest

the lowest

the easiest

the best

the healthiest

more the most

the closest

better

calmer

busier

lower

the healthiest

more

easier

the closest

the easiest

the best

the calmest

the busiest

the lowest



رابع مسائل الكأس، الكأس، ورابع نهضة من الأطل هدي

## Reading Skill

### Identifying the author's purpose

The **purpose** of a text is the reason the author writes it. For example, the purpose of a newspaper article is to inform or give the reader information about something. The purpose of a letter to the newspaper is usually to express an opinion about something. As you read, look at the words the author uses and ask yourself questions to help you identify the purpose. Here are some questions you can ask yourself as you read:

- Is the author trying to give me information about something?  
هل المؤلف يحاول أن يعطيني معلومات عن شيء ما؟
- Is the author expressing his or her opinion about something?  
هل المؤلف يعبر عن رأيه حول شيء ما؟
- Is the author telling me a personal story?  
هل المؤلف يخبرني قصة شخصية؟
- Is the author trying to make me interested or excited about something?  
هل المؤلف يحاول أن يجعلني مهتمًا أو متحمسًا بشيء ما؟
- Is the author trying to make me laugh?  
هل المؤلف يحاول أن يجعلني أضحك؟

Identifying the author's purpose can help you better understand the text you are reading.

عزى الكتاب  
الكتاب  
الكتاب

عزى الكتاب  
الكتاب  
الكتاب  
الكتاب  
الكتاب



# Vocabulary Skill

## Using the dictionary

بجملها في جملة و اختر  
نكرضها، التي رظها  
في، جملة

\*  
What mean is "light"  
is sedens?

### Words with more than one meaning

Many words have more than one meaning, or definition, even if they are spelled and pronounced the same way. Using a dictionary can help you identify the correct meaning of a new word. If a word has two definitions that are the same part of speech (*noun, verb, adjective, adverb*), they will likely appear under the same entry in the dictionary. If the two meanings are different parts of speech, they might appear under different entries in the dictionary.

**light** <sup>1</sup> /laɪt/ noun 1 [C, U] the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that allows you to see things: a beam/ray of light ♦ the light of the sun ♦ The light was too bad for us to read by. 2 [C] something that produces light, for example an electric lamp: Suddenly, all the lights came on/went out. ♦ the lights of the city in the distance ♦ a neon light ♦ That car's lights aren't on. ♦ Please switch the lights off before you leave.

**light** <sup>2</sup> /laɪt/ adj. **NOT DARK** 1 having a lot of light: In the summer it's still light at 9 o'clock. ♦ a light room **ANT** dark **OF A COLOR** 2 pale in color: a light blue sweater **ANT** dark **NOT HEAVY** 3 not of great weight: Carry this bag - it's the lightest. ♦ I've lost weight - I'm five pounds lighter than I used to be. ♦ light clothes (= for summer) **ANT** heavy

You can improve your vocabulary by using a dictionary to look up words with more than one meaning.

All dictionary entries are from the Oxford American Dictionary for learners of English © Oxford University Press 2011.



2. row

Definition 1: To move to boat

Sentence: he rowed the ~~is~~

Definition 2: a line of people or things

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

3. tip

Definition 1: the thin pointed end of something

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Definition 2: advice

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Definition 3: to give extra money

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

★ bank

Definition 1: an organization that keep money

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Definition 2: a supply of things

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

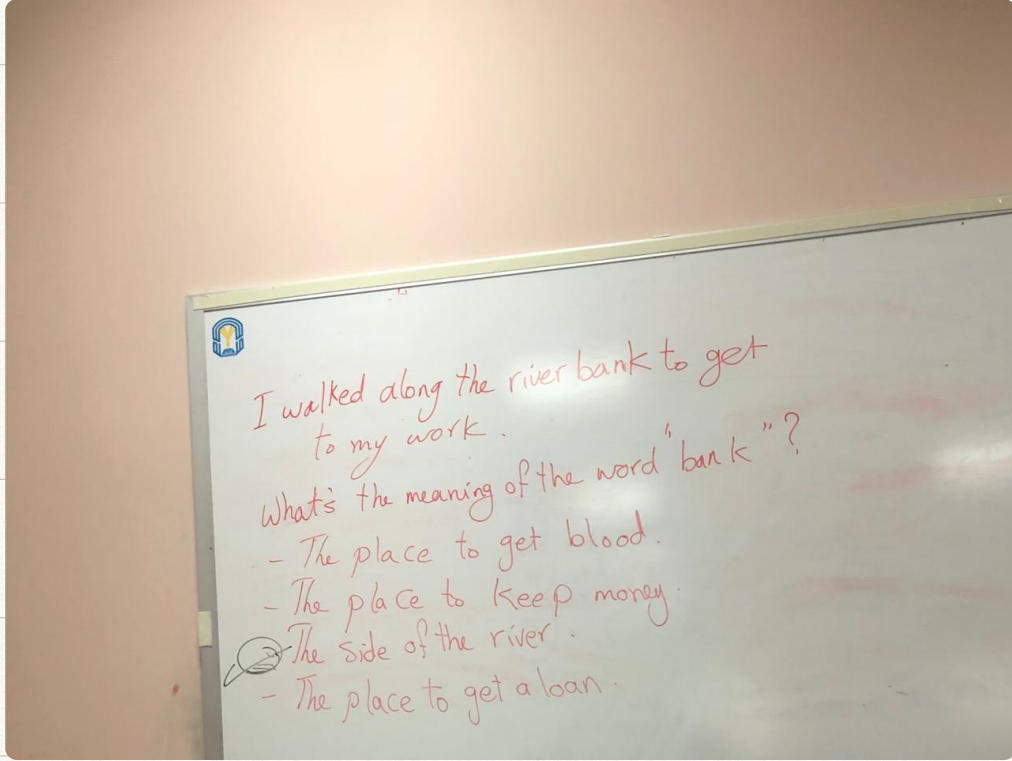
Definition 3: side of a river or canal.

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_



مثال على تريفة السؤال :-

يجيب بجملة وميالك دس من كلمة هذي بالجملة ؟





تسطیر و تفسیر

## Writing Skill

### Describing a process

XXXX

When you write about a **process**, you describe how to do something step-by-step. First, you write a topic sentence that states what the process is. Then you explain each step clearly. Use **time order** words to help guide your reader. Time order words usually come at the beginning of a sentence and are followed by a comma. Note that *then* is not followed by a comma.

- |       |      |      |       |            |         |
|-------|------|------|-------|------------|---------|
| first | next | then | later | after that | finally |
|-------|------|------|-------|------------|---------|

**First**, turn on your computer.  
**Then** go to our website.

Use these time order words to link two steps in a process.

- after
  - as soon as
  - before
  - when
  - while
- Before** you download the program, read the directions.  
**While** the program is downloading, you can check your email.

#### Tip for Success

Use several different time order words in your writing. This will help make your writing more interesting to the reader.

درج جعل و کنارى  
اللى تترتبها شرح



# Infinitives of purpose

5/5/21

*[Handwritten signature]*

An **infinitive** is *to* + the base form of a verb. We sometimes use infinitives to show the purpose of an action. We call these **infinitives of purpose**. An infinitive of purpose is usually separated from the main verb in a sentence. Infinitives of purpose can be used with most action verbs.

Follow these steps to use an ATM.

main verb

infinitive  
of purpose

Push the button to send your order.

main verb

infinitive  
of purpose

The manager lowered prices to increase sales.

main verb

infinitive  
of purpose

Sometimes an infinitive of purpose comes before the main verb.

To use an ATM, follow these steps.

infinitive

main verb

of purpose



Fact :- studies / <sup>دراسان</sup> survey / <sup>استبيان</sup> / <sup>اوقام</sup> / <sup>تواريخ</sup>

Opinion :- Think-see

Should-should not  
feel - In my opinion  
believe.

توضیح

## Reading Skill

### Identifying fact and opinion



A **fact** is something that people generally agree is true. Facts are sometimes supported by statistics or other numbers.

- Water freezes at 0° Celsius.
- Paper is one of the easiest materials to recycle.
- In the United States, 18 percent of old TVs are recycled.

An **opinion** is what a person thinks about something. Another person may not agree.

- English is an easy language to learn.
- Consumers are more interested in a product's price than in its quality.
- Advertising has a bad influence on our spending habits.

When reading, it's helpful to understand the difference between facts and opinions. Some words that can indicate an opinion are: *(not) think*, *(not) believe*, *(not) feel*, and *in my opinion*.

- I **don't think** English is an easy language to learn.
- The author **believes** advertising has a bad influence on our spending habits.



... and Ideas  
together in a new way.

make jewelry from old cc  
use something you norm

## Vocabulary Skill

### Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a *verb* + a *particle*. Some examples of particles are *in*, *out*, *up*, *over*, *by*, *down*, and *away*. When a particle is added to a verb, it often creates a new meaning.

I want to **watch** the game on TV tonight. (watch = look at)  
**Watch out** for ice on the stairs! (watch out = be careful)

11. Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.

He **picked up** the book and started to read. (lifted)

Abdullah **picked up** his friend in his new red car. (gave a ride to)

The wind **picked up** in the afternoon. (increased)

Some phrasal verbs are separable. They can be separated by objects.

He **picked up** the book. Yolanda **threw away** her old shoes.

He **picked** the book **up**. Yolanda **threw** her old shoes **away**.

Some phrasal verbs are inseparable. They cannot be separated by an object.

✓ Haya **fell down** the stairs. ✓ Faris **stopped by** my house yesterday.

✗ Haya **fell** the stairs **down**. ✗ Faris **stopped** my house **by** yesterday.

Picked up + Person  
= جلب شخص ما

هناك ١٦ (١٦) هيا  
: ١٦ هيا





# كلمات هندی و لغت و لغت، لریقه سوال

pick up + things = lift

pick up + People = give a ride

Wind + pick up = increased

The glass in this shop is bad quality.

It . . . . . easily.

Put on - wore Out - fell apart - picked up

She picked up her phone and called her sister.

What the meaning of "pick up"

increased (lifted - gave a ride)

Convince to

Persuade to

She picked up the kids from school.

Soha, . . . . there is oil on the floor

throw away - watch out - put on

Last night the wind picked up.

(lifted - gave a ride - increased)



A. Read the sentences. Then circle the answer that best matches the meaning of each bold phrasal verb.

Wore out

1. I **wore out** my favorite jeans, so I bought a new pair.

- a. repaired
- b. used too much

Don't **throw out** the newspaper. I want to read the sports page.

- a. put in the trash
- b. put outside

3. It's raining, so I'm going to **put on** my raincoat.

- a. wash
- b. wear

You shouldn't **throw away** plastic bottles. You should recycle them.

- a. reuse
- b. put in the trash

تفتت

5. The shoes at that store are very cheap, but they are not good quality, so they **fall apart** easily.

- a. look nice
- b. break into pieces

B. Rewrite the sentences putting the object between the verb and the particle.



## Simple past and past continuous



Use the **simple past** to describe a single completed action or a series of completed actions in the past.

*ing -> -ed*  
I **bought** the new novel by my favorite author yesterday.

*past tense*  
✱ Mark **drove** home, **unloaded** his car, and **made** a cup of coffee.

از ۱۰ جا بی جا است  
از ۱۰ جا بی جا است  
از ۱۰ جا بی جا است

Also use the simple past to describe a habitual or repeated action in the past.

*e*  
Last summer, I **went** to the park every weekend.

I **sent** Leila three emails, but she never replied.

Use the **past continuous** to emphasize the duration of an action in the past.

I **was talking** on the phone for hours last night.

My brother **was acting** strangely yesterday.

*If*

If a past event was interrupted by another event or series of events, use *while* or *when* with the past continuous for the interrupted event. Use the simple past for the event or events that interrupted it.

Sultan **left** the room while the teacher **was still talking**.

When I **was studying** in South Korea, I **met** many interesting people.



# طريقة السؤال :-

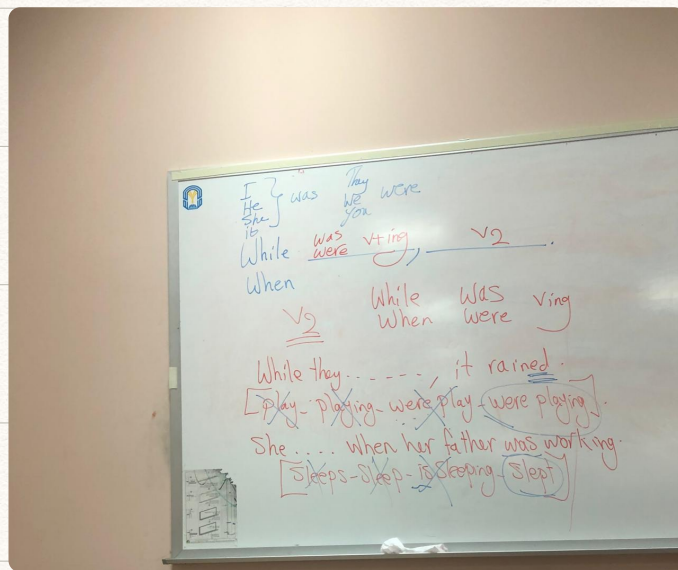
72-Ahmed <sup>ما بين</sup> woke up suddenly in the middle of the night. Just when he started to fall back to sleep, a voice.....

<sup>ما بين</sup> -whispered <sup>ما بين</sup>

<sup>ما بين</sup> -whisper

-is going to whisper

-whispering





تذکرہ ظہری (کلمہ و اس کی جہی معانی) :-  
 Comment → جہی معانی → on

**Vocabulary Skill**  
**Collocations**

Comment → on

A **collocation** is a group of words that frequently go together. Some collocations are made up of a verb + a preposition. Here are some common collocations with the prepositions *on*, *to*, and *in*.

- ← **comment on**: to give an opinion about something
- ← **contribute to**: to give a part to the total of something
- ← **in common**: like or similar to somebody or something
- ← **increase in**: a rise in the number, amount, or level of something
- ← **in favor of**: in agreement with someone or something
- ← **in response to**: an answer or reaction to something
- ← **participate in**: to share or join in
- ← **succeed in**: to manage to achieve what you want; to do well

Using collocations will help your speaking and writing sound more natural.

تذکرہ ظہری  
 Comment → on  
 contribute to  
 in common  
 increase in  
 in favor of  
 in response to  
 participate in  
 succeed in



# Adverbs of manner and degree

An **adverb of manner** describes how something is done or how something happens. It usually comes after the verb or object.

Our team played hard and won the game easily.  
verb   adverb   verb   object   adverb

In sentences with an auxiliary verb, *-ly* adverbs of manner can come between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

His temperature was rapidly rising during the afternoon.  
auxiliary   adverb   verb   verb

An **adverb of degree** tells to what degree something is done or happens. It comes before an adjective or before another adverb.

It was an especially difficult exam.  
adverb   adjective

The man was breathing fairly slowly.  
adverb   adverb

Here are some common adverbs of degree:





She can (play) .....  
 quick quickly quicker  
 adv. She can ..... play  
 adj quick - quickly - quicker  
 adj + noun I see a beautiful flower  
 adj noun  
 am is are + adj The flower is beautiful.  
 was were  
 She is able to ..... answer the question  
 success - succeed - successful successfully

She is a slow girl.  
 adj noun  
 She speaks slowly  
 verb Ly  
 Verb + adverb  
 adverb  
 (adj + Ly)  
 adverb manner.

Can + V1  
 will + V1  
 am is are was were  
 + Ving + adv  
 to + V1  
 was + V3  
 adv.

She is --- : : nice  
 [Special - specially - specialisation]  
 adverb + adj

adv. degree  
 am is are  
 ↓  
 adverb (degree) → adj + noun  
 → adverb manner Ly  
 she is very beautiful.  
 I see a very beautiful flower.