

# Week 1

## Parts of Speech

**Noun:** يعبر عن اسم شيء - شخص - مادة خام - وظيفة - نبات - حيوان - ظاهرة طبيعية الخ  
 حيوان اسد ذئب وردة زهرة شجرة طبيب معلم طالب الاسم

Ahmad – student – teacher – doctor – tree – flower – rose – wolf – lion – animal –  
 الحب العدل الحرية ريش جلد فضة ذهب مطر الطقس

weather – rain – gold – silver – leather – feather – freedom – justice – love ..etc.,...

= يستخدم الاسم كفاعل ( subject ) في بداية الجملة و كمفعول وسط او آخر الجملة  
 = قد تحتوي الجملة على عدة أسماء

Students are writing their homework at home .

My friend buys sweets and ice cream at the supermarket .

The rain of winter always destroys houses of farmers in that region .

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الفعل

**Verb:** = الفعل هو عادة ثاني كلمة في الجملة و يأتي بعد الفاعل .  
 = ينقسم الفعل الى نوعين : الاول فعل مساعد (helping verb) و الثاني فعل اساسي ( main verb )

### Helping verbs

**Verb to be** :- يكون

be am is are was were

**Verb to have** :- يملك

Have has had

**Verb to do** :- يعمل

Do does did

**Modals :-** الأفعال الناقصة

Can shall will may must

Could should would might ought to

= هذه الأفعال قد تأتي في الجملة كفعل وحيد و هنا تصبح فعل أساسي

I am from Saudi Arabia

She has very long hair

We did our homework last night

= و قد تستخدم كفعل مساعد اذا جاء بعدها فعل أساسي آخر

Students have written homework already .

We will fly to Dammam next week.

## The bridge

My mother **is cooking** lunch in the kitchen.

The teacher **can talk** to you now.

= و قد يكون بالجملة فعل وحيد من الأفعال الأساسية و تسمى أفعال الحركة مثل :- .

زار اتى كتب اشترى شاهد يساعد يمشي

**walk - help – watch – bought – wrote – came – visited ....**

Boys **play** football in the playground.

My sister **bought** a new dress last week .

Ahmad **visits** his grandparents on Fridays.

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الاسم

**Pronoun :** الضمير يعبر الضمير عن اسم و يحل محله فى الجملة كفاعل او كمفعول او ملكية

**Subject pronouns :** I He\_ She It We You They

**Object pronouns :** me him her it us you them

**Possessive pronouns :** mine his hers ---- ours yours theirs

= ضمير الفاعل يأتى اول الجملة قبل الفعل .

ضمير المفعول يأتى وسط او آخر الجملة بعد الفعل .

= ضمير الملكية يأتى اول او اخر الجملة .

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الصفة

**Adjective :**

حريص جميل خطير طيب صحي ذكي ذكي

careful – beautiful – dangerous – friendly – healthy – smart – intelligent

جيد سيء طويل قصير جديد فقير غني سعيد حزين قبيح جميلة

good bad tall short new poor rich happy sad ugly pretty

= الصفة تأتى قبل الاسم و تصفه

The **new car** is very fast and powerful.

Ali helped an **old man** in Jeddah yesterday.

= اذا جاء اسمين متتاليين يصبح الاسم الاول adjective و الثانى noun

موقف سيارات سوق اللحم سوق السمك ملابس شتوية

Car park meat market fish market winter clothes

ساعة اليد اجتماع عائلي مباراة كرة قدم قفل الباب

Wrist watch family meeting football match door lock

صفات الملكية و يتبعها اسم الشئ المملوك

I He She It We You They

My his her its our your their

**adverb** الظرف ( adjective + ly )

بسرعة	بحرص	بإهمال	بصمت	جيذا	بسرعة	متأخرا	مبكرا
quickly	carefully	carelessly	silently	well	fast	late	early

**ظروف التكرار ( adverbs of frequency )**

دائما	عادة	غالبا	أحيانا	أبدا
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always — usually – often - sometimes – never ( very – too ) + صفة

**linking verb** اما الصفة فيسبقها فعل من أفعال السكون **motion verb** الحركة =

The car is very **fast** . ( adjective )

Ali **drives** very **fast** . ( adverb )

The food is **too** hot to eat . ( adverb )

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**Preposition** حرف الجر

من على	لـ	بدون	مع - بـ	بواسطة من اجل	من	الى	على	فوق	في
of	without	with	by	for	from	to	at	on	in

فوق	تحت	أمام	خلف	بين	بجوار
over=above	under= below	in front of	behind	between	Next to = beside

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**Conjunctions** الروابط

= تربط بين جملتين فتجعلهم جملة واحدة مثل

And but or yet neither so because if

He studied the lesson **and** wrote homework .

The car was cheap **but** it was good.

Ali came late **because** his car broke down .

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**Interjections** (sounds) الأصوات

Oh ! wow Hurray Yummy Yucky ouch! Hi well

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**Determiners / articles**

a an the ( articles )

some any many much few little ( determiners )

1-I left my backpack in the car this **morning** . ( ----- )

2-When **it rains**, I like to go the movies. ( ----- )

## The bridge

- 3-He sat by the window and watched **the rain**. ( ----- )
- 4-I could **hardly** hear them speaking. ( ----- )
- 5-My cat prefers **dry** food. ( ----- )
- 6-He is always watching **football** game . ( ----- )
- 7-I got a new **football** for my birthday. ( ----- )
- 8-I learned a lot about the **third** grade. ( ----- )
- 9-My friend Ali is very **friendly**. ( ----- )
- 10- I bought a **beautiful** t-shirt at the mall. ( ----- )
- 11- What did **he** ask you to do? ( ----- )
- 12- I left my shoes **under** the kitchen table. ( ----- )
- 13- If we finish our work **quickly** we can go to the mall. ( ----- )
- 14- On Saturdays, I **work** from nine to five. ( ----- )
- 15- I want to go to a **university** in the United States. ( ----- )
- 16- I'm sure I have **met** your friend before. ( ----- )
- 17-**Well**. I don't think I will be here to answer the phone. ( ----- )
- 18- Andy knocked on the door **but** nobody answered. ( ----- )
- 19- **After** lunch let's go out for a coffee.\_\_( ----- )

**Choose the right answer :-**

1-Cigarette smoking is **dangerous** to your health.

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

2-I looked at the problem **carefully** and then I solved it .

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

3-Last night, I went out with some friends of **mine** .

a-Pronoun                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

4-She is from **Canada** .

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

5-He is **friendly** .

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

## The bridge

6-He is the best student in the class .

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

7-Why bare you speaking slowly?

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

8-He is from Lebanon?

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

9-It the worst experience he has ever had .

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

10-I will book a ticket to Istanbul .

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-verb                      d-noun

11- They are working hard.

a-Adjective                      b-Adverb                      c-Pronoun                      d-noun

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كلمات هامة ( حفظ )

يستريح relax	يحترم – احترام respect	اجباري compulsory	حرج – محرج awkward
يوصي recommend	كبير العمر elderly	بصفة خاصة especially	وقح rude
مؤهل competent	قاعدة rule	بشكل مناسب appropriately	متحضر civilized
دقيق thorough	يحول convert	في الواقع actually	خطير dangerous
محاكمة trial	اخلاق manners	ايماءات gestures	يسد block

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يقلقك      لا شيء لان      مريح      سعيد      تصبح

**1. relax ( v):-** to become happy and **comfortable** because nothing is worrying you;

to rest      اجباري      القانون      قاعدة      بسبب      يتم لابد      شيء ما

**2. compulsory (adj) :-**something that **must** be done because of a rule or law

ينفذ      ينبغي شيء      شخص      تنصح      يوصي

**3. recommend ( v) :-**to **advise** someone that something should be done

بصفة خاصة      سبب      غرض      شخص معين      خصوصا

**4. especially (adv):-**for one **particular** person, purpose, or reason; specifically

جيدا      شيء      قادر      مؤهل

**5. competent (adj) :-** **able to do** something well

## The bridge

بشكل مناسب      عمل      شيء      بالطريقة الصحيحة

**6. appropriately (adv):-** doing something **in the correct way**

احترام      شخص      لأن      خصوصا      شخص      نحو      سلوك مهذب

**7. respect ( n ):-** **polite behavior** towards someone, especially because the person is older or more important than you

محرج      محرج      غير مستريح

**8. awkward (adj) :-** **embarrassing** and not relaxed

**9. elderly (adj) :-** mature/**old** كبير العمر

مزعج      غير مؤدب      طريقة      يتصرف      قاعدة

**10. rude (adj) :-** behaving in a way that is **not polite** and upsets other people

لا تفعلها      لا بد      عن      تعليمات      قواعد

**11. rule(s) ( n ):-** **a set of guidelines** about what you must or must not do

الحكومة      التعليم      القوانين      متقدم      متحضر

**12. civilized ( adj) :-** **being advanced** with laws, education, and a government

تفاصيل      يغطي      حريص      دقيق

**13. thorough ( adj ):-** **careful** and covering every detail

آخر شيء      الى شيء      يغير      يحول

**14. convert ( v ):-** **to change** something into something else

ينفذ      نظام      خطة      ينفذ - يطبق

**15. implement ( v ):-** to begin using a plan or system; **to put into effect**

جريمة ارتكب      عملية قانونية      محاكمة

**16. trial ( n ):-** a **legal** process to decide if someone has committed a crime

يتصرف      يتكلم الشخص بها      الطريقة      الاخلاق

**17. manners ( n ):-** **the way** in which a person **talks and behaves** with other people

تتصرف      الطريقة      السلوك

**18. behavior ( n ):-** the **way** that you **behave** or act

اجتماعي معين      سلوك      مقبول      تتحكم في      عادات      قواعد      الاتيكيت

**19. etiquette ( n ):-** rules or customs that control **accepted behavior** in particular social , groups or social situations

موقف      ما هو صائب      بالفعل

**20. actually adv):-** used when you are saying **what is true** about a situation

خطير      غير آمن      ضار

**21. dangerous ( adj ):-** something that is **harmful** or unsafe

المطلوب اكثر من      المطلوب      ما هو      كاف

**22. enough ( adv):-** **what is needed** or more than needed

مسدس يحمل      يقود      شيء      إذن      رخصة      رخصة

**23. license ( n ):-** **permit/ permission** to do something (driving/carrying a gun)

الرأس الذراع اليد      تتم بـ      حركة      ايماءات

**24. gestures ( n ):-** **a movement** made with a **hand**, arm, or head used for communication or to show thoughts and feelings

مكان من      المرور      من شيء      يوقف      يسد الطريق

**25. block ( v ):-** to **stop** someone or something from **passing** through a place

**Question words** كلمات الاستفهام

- What** ماذا —————> تسأل عن الأشياء name – job – pen – pencil .....
- Where** أين —————> in – on – at + المكان in Jeddah – at school – on the desk
- When** متى —————> تسأل عن الزمان 3 o'clock – tomorrow - on Monday
- Who** من —————> my father – The teacher – Ahmad – Mona .....
- How** كيف —————> by + وسيلة مواصلات car –bus – train – plane – ship
- How many** كم العدد —————> + اسم الشيء books – boys – days – brothers
- How much** كم الثمن —————> d- does ... cost ?– is are + اسم الشيء ؟
- How old** كم عمر —————> How old are you ? How old is he ?
- Why** لماذا —————> المصدر because – to + السبب
- How often** كم مرة —————> once – twice – three times

1-..... is your name ?

- a- Who                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

2-..... is he in Jeddah ? because he works there .

- a- Why                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

3-..... are you ? I'm 21 years old.

- a- Who                      b- When                      c-How old                      d- What

4- ..... does your father work ? In Jeddah .

- a- Who                      b- Where                      c-How                      d- What

5-..... is this man ? He's my father .

- a- Who                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

6-..... do you go to the mosque ? to pray .

- a- Who                      b- Why                      c-How                      d- What

7-..... does the pen cost ?

- a- Who                      b- When                      c-How much                      d- What

8-..... books do you need ? Three .

- a- How many                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

9-..... do you play football ? twice a week.



## The bridge

a- Who                      b- How often                      c-How                      d- What

10- ..... Is your first name ?

a- Who                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

11- ..... do you live ?

a- Who                      b- When                      c-Where                      d- What

12 -..... is your car ? It's fifty thousand riyals.

a- Who                      b- When                      c-How                      d- How much

13- ..... is your English teacher ? Shaaban

a- Who                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

14- .....is your job ?

a- Who                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

15- ..... do you go to university ?

a- How                      b- When                      c-How                      d- What

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## Type of Sentences

### • Declarative Sentences الجملة الخبرية

**Declarative sentences make statements.** Most sentences are declarative. Declarative sentences always end with a period.

#### Examples:

- I like pizza.
- This is my red car.

### • Imperative Sentences

- Stay in your seat.
- Don't do that.

### • Interrogative Sentences الجملة الاستفهامية

- Do you want to study?
- Where are you going?

# Week 2

**New vocabulary**

مضمون	عاجل	المحيط	القمامة
Guaranteed	Pressing	Ocean	Garbage
احراق	طول الوقت	معالج	البيئة
Incineration	Ever	(Un)Treated	Environment
بشكل صحيح	مرض	يلوث	اعادة التدوير
Properly	Disease	Contaminate	Recycling
مركبات غذائية	مقزز	الامطار الحمضية	طاقة
Nutrients	Disgusting	Acid Rain	Energy
نتاج	غابة	يسبب	رمي النفايات
Outcome	Forest	Cause	Disposal
مساو لـ	مقلب القمامة	المجتمع	عالمي
Equal	Dump	Community	Global

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مضمون

حدوثه مؤكد

1. **Guaranteed (Adj):-** Used to say that something is **sure to happen** or be true

الحرق يحرق تماما رماد

2. **Incineration (n.):-** To **burn** (something) completely to ashes

قواعد اخلاقية اجتماعية طبقا لـ صحيح يتصرف بشكل صحيح

3. **Properly (Adv):-** Behaving in a way that is **correct** according to social or moral rules

تطور نمو صحي مطلوب مواد مركبات غذائية

4. **Nutrients (n.):-** **Substances** that are needed for **healthy growth**, development, and

Functioning عملية نشاط نتيجة لـ يحدث شيء عائد

5. **Outcome (n.):-** Something that happens **as a result of** an activity or process

أهمية جودة رتبة درجة كمية العدد نفس الشيء مساو

6. **Equal (Adj):-The same** in number, amount, degree, rank, quality, or importance

العالم كله مرتبط عالمي

7. **Global (Adj):-**Relating to the **whole world**

اهتمام فوري يتطلب هام عاجل

8. **Pressing (Adj):-**Very **important** and needing immediate attention

النبات الماء الأرض الهواء كائنات صغيرة نوع بكتيريا

9. **Bacteria (n.):-** A type of very **small organism** that lives in air, earth, water, plants, and animals, often one that causes disease

العدوى تسبب نبات حيوان شخص تؤثر في مرض مرض

10. **Disease (n.):-** An **illness** that affects a person, animal, or plant caused by infection or a failure of health

تشعر تفكر تتذوق تشم ترى سيء مقزز

11. **Disgusting (Adj):-** So **unpleasant** to see, smell, taste, consider, etc., that you feel slightly sick

منطقة كبيرة يغطي الاعشاب الاشجار نمو متشابك غابة

12. **Forest (n.):-** A thick growth of **trees** and bushes that covers a large area

قمامة يترك مسموح الناس حيث مكان مقلب القمامة

13. **Dump (n.):-** A **place** where people are allowed to leave their **rubbish**

## The bridge

**14. Ever (Adv):-** At all times طول الوقت

بحر كبير محيط

**15. Ocean (n.):-** A very **large** area of **sea**

يضاف مواد خاصة غير نظيف غير معالج

**16. Untreated (Adj):-** Is **not cleaned** and has not had special substances added to protect it or make it safe to use

سام يجعله نقاء أقل يجعل يلوث

**17. Contaminate (v.):-** To make something less pure or **make it poisonous**

كيمياويات ضارة كميات كبيرة يحتوي مطر أمطار حمضية

**18. Acid Rain (n.):-** **Rain** that contains large amounts of harmful **chemicals** as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil

الظروف نتيجة اثر ينتج عنه يسبب

**19. Cause (v.):-** Something or someone that **produces an effect**, result, or condition

مدينة المنطقة نفس الناس مجموعة من المجتمع

**20. Community (n.):-** A **group of people** who live in the same area (such as a city, town, or neighborhood) or have the same interest

مطلوب مفيد لم يعد قمامة قمامة

**21. Garbage (n.):-** **waste = rubbish** Things that are **no longer useful** or wanted and that have been thrown out

الصحة النمو تؤثر على الاحوال الظروف البيئة

**22. Environment (n.):-**The **conditions** and influences that affect the growth, health, progress, etc., of someone or something

من قبل مستخدمة من جديد يصنع اعادة التدوير

**23. Recycling (n.):-** To **make something new** from something that has been used before

الكهرباء الحرارة من ياتي طاقة طاقة

**24. Energy (n.):-** Usable **power** that comes from heat, electricity, etc.

قمامة التخلص عملية رمي القمامة

**25. Disposal (n.):-**The act of **getting rid of** trash

## Present Tenses

### 1-The Present Simple Tense المضارع البسيط

**Formation :** تكوينه

I - we - you - they - plural nouns → infinitive المصدر

He - she - it - singular nouns → infinitive + s

**Uses :** استخدامه

#### **1. permanent situations** المواقف الدائمة

Mr. Chin **lives** in China.

We study English and Maths at school.

#### **2. repeated habitual actions** الاحداث المتكررة

the park often **holds** festivals.

I **go** to school everyday .

He **gets up** at 7:00 o'clock .

#### **3. general truths.** الحقائق العامة

The Moon **goes** round the Earth.

The sun **rises** in the east .

Water **boils** at 100 °C.

**Key words :** كل

يوم أسبوع شهر سنة صيف شتاء

Every + time → day - week - month - year – summer – winter

دائما عادة غالبا أحيانا نادرا أبدا

always – usually – often – sometimes – rarely – never

عند النفي : نضع كلمة do not \ does not قبل الفعل مباشرة ثم نحذف حرف s

I - We - You - They - plural → **do not** + infinitive المصدر

He - She - It - singular → **does not** + infinitive

I speak English well . → I **do not** speak English well .

My friend swims very fast . → My friend **does not** swim very fast .

عند السؤال نستخدم do-does كفعل مساعد لبدء السؤال أو بعد كلمة الاستفهام

**I work in Cairo .**

- Do you work in Cairo ?
- Where do you work ?

**The doctor examines patients .**

- Does the doctor examines patients ?
- Who does the doctor examine ?

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## 2-The Present Progressive Tense

### Form:-

I → am

He –She – It + المفرد → is + verb الفعل + ing

We – You – They + الجمع → are

past 
 
 future

### Present Continuous

actions happening now  
temporary actions and situations  
changes and developments.

فعل يحدث الان  
المواقف المؤقتة  
المتغيرات

It **is getting** hot nowadays.

They **are playing** football **at the moment** .

**Tomorrow** ,She **is buying** a new dress .

### Key words :- علامات المضارع المستمر

<u>Now</u> الآن	<u>Look !</u> انظر	<u>listen</u> أنصت
غدا	قريبا	في المستقبل
القادم	in the future	
Tomorrow	next	soon

ينفي المضارع المستمر بوضع كلمة not بعد am/is/are

They are playing football now

They are **not** playing football now

عند السؤال نقدم am – is – are لنبدأ بها السؤال

I am playing football .

Are you playing football ?

هناك بعضا لأفعال لا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر و تسمى state verbs

يشعر يلمس يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى

see- hear – smell – taste – touch – feel\_

١- أفعال الحواس

يدين لـ يمتا ك

have – own – posses – owe

٢- أفعال التملك

يحتاج يريد يكره يحب

love – like – hate – want – need –

أفعال العاطفة :

يقصد يقرر يعرف يتعرف على يدرك يعتقد

٤- أفعال الفهم و الإدراك : think – believe – realize – recognize – know — decide – mean

اللغة الأم لغة يتحدث يعيش من يأتي يفهم يفهم

comprehend - understand - come from – live – speak a language (native)

### verbs for sensory reception :

يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى يشعر

feel – see – hear – smell -- taste

## The bridge

Choose the correct answer

1-.....you usually get up late ?

a- Do

b-Does

c-Have

d- Did

2-He..... Football right now.

a-play

b-playing

c- are playing

d- played

3-We ..... for the test nowadays. We are very busy.

a-are studying

b- studies

c- study

d-studied

4- We ..... next week.

a- meet

b- are meeting

c- meets

d- met

5-They ..... go to school on Fridays .

a-don't

b-doesn't

c-isn't

d- haven't

6-My mother usually .....lunch for the family

Cooking

b-cooks

c-cook

d- to cook

7-I ..... like soft drinks المشروبات الغازية

a-don't

b-doesn't

c-isn't

d- haven't

8- Now , I ..... he's right.

a- think

b- am thinking

c- thinks

d- thinking

9- I ..... A pen right now .

a- needs

b- need

c- needed

d- needing

10- He ..... Understand what you say now .

a-don't

b- doesn't

c- isn't

d- am not

11- The ..... talks about permanent situations.

a-present simple

c-present perfect

b- present continuous

d-past simple

12- The ..... talks about actions happening now.

a-present simple

c-present perfect

b- present continuous

d-past simple

13-The ..... talks about facts and routine.

a-present simple

c-present perfect

b- present continuous

d-past simple

\*\*\*\*\*

# Week 3



**New vocabulary**

ممر للشراء بالسيارة	ضروري	اولويات	طلب
drive-through	essential	priorities	order (n)
ملهم – محفز	بصمات الاصابع	مدرك	يضيع الوقت
inspirational	fingerprint	conscious	waste
ماكينة تسجيل المشتريات	صف بالسوبر ماركات	محظور- ممنوع	يقلل
till (cash register)	aisle	banned	reduce
السير الناقل	خدمة ذاتية	افتراضي – خيالي	يتحمل صعوبة شيء
conveyor belt	self-service	virtual	endure
محل بقالة	مقدما	تحدي	رقم مسلسل
grocery store	in advance	challenge	barcode
تاريخ الانتهاء	وصفة طهو	صندوق الدفع	رقم سري
expiry date	recipe	checkout	elsewhere
			pin

\*\*\*\*\*

**Countable Nouns**

هي الاسماء التي يمكن عددها و معرفة عددها و يضاف لها s عند الجمع و يسبقها a-an مع المفرد و جمعها به a- an مفردا يسبقه

a book **books** a pen **pens** a man **men** a tooth **teeth**

are have play – cost - taste s يعامل فعلها معاملة الجمع: فعل بدون

Apples are red .

Apples have sweet taste .

Apples cost 6 riyals a kilo .

How many ....? نسأل عنها بكلمة

How many boys are there in class ?

How many books are on the desk ?

How many teeth do you have ?

= للكثير نستخدم كلمة many أو a lot of

I need many eggs to make omelets

There are many books on the table .

I have a lot of apples in the fridge .

و للقليل نستخدم few

I only need few nails .

She bought few eggs for breakfast .

There are few boys in class .

## Uncountable Nouns

هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها و لا معرفة عددها و هي دائما مفردة بدون s

شيكولاتة دجاج زبد جبن سكر لحم

**Food:** meat, sugar, cheese, butter, chicken, chocolate, etc.

بترول زيت شاي قهوة ماء حليب

**Liquids** السوائل: milk, water, coffee, tea – oil – petrol.....

الجلد الحديد الزجاج الورق الذهب الصوف المواد الخام

**Materials:** wool gold paper glass iron leather, etc.

نصيحة اخبار معلومات وقت حرية معونة حب أسماء المجردة

**abstract nouns:** love, help, freedom, time, information, news, advice,

عمل حركة المرور خبرة عمل اتصال صحة

Health communication work experience traffic business, etc.

ثلوج مطر ضوء الطقس الظواهر الطبيعية

**natural phenomena:** weather light rain snow, etc.

المعلومات مال أثاث أمتعة الاسماء الجامعة

**some concrete nouns :** baggage= luggage, furniture money information

يعامل فعلها معاملة الجمع

**is has s** فعل به plays – costs – tastes

Sugar **is** white .

It **has** sweet taste .

It **dissolves** in water .

نسال عنها بكلمة ? How much .....

**How much** water is in the bottle ?

**How much** money do you need ?

**How much** beauty does she have ?

الكثير نستخدم كلمة much أو a lot of

I need much money to build a house .

There is much salt in my food .

I have much work to do .

و للقليل نستخدم little

There is **little** sugar here .

We need **little** salt in the food .

مع الأسماء الغير معدودة عند ذكر كميات الطعام او السوائل نستخدم اسم العبوة و نضع قبلها الرقم الذي يعبر عن الكمية

طاسة قطعة لتر كيلو علبة صندوق كرتون رغيف قطعة شريحة علبة كوب كأس قارورة

Bottle- cup, glass- can- slice- piece- loaf-carton- box- packet- kilo- litre - bar, bowl+ of

a loaf of bread

four cartons of milk

two glasses of milk

three cans of soda

two kilos of meat

two litres of oil

<u>Uncountable</u>	<u>Countable</u>
Steve's <b>hair</b> is dark.	There are cat <b>hairs</b> on the sofa.
My room doesn't get much <b>light</b> .	There are two <b>lights</b> in my room
it's just <b>glass</b> .	Have you seen my <b>glasses</b> anywhere?
This table is made of <b>wood</b> .	I'd like to go for a walk in the <b>woods</b>
Have you got any job <b>experience</b> ?	We had some fascinating <b>experiences</b> there
Hurry! We haven't got much <b>time</b> .	I go to the library three <b>times</b> this week.
There's some <b>chicken</b> on your plate	My mum bought 2 <b>chickens</b> yesterday
The gate is made of <b>iron</b> .	We need a two <b>irons</b> for our clothes..

2- How ..... bottles of oil are there ?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

3- How ..... sisters have you got ?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

4- How ..... water is there ?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

5- How ..... money have you got ?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

6- How ..... water do you want?

a-old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

7- How ..... books does she have?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

8- How ..... pens do you need?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

9- How ..... juice does she drink?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

10- How ..... rice do you need?

a- old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

11- How ..... brothers do you have?

a-Old                      b- much                      c- many                      d- long

12-Saudi Arabia has ..... rain summer .

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

13-Ali is very much rich . He has ..... money .

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

14-Sami is very poor . He has ..... money.

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

15- There are ..... people in the room . It's nearly full.

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

16-15- There are ..... people in the room . It's nearly empty

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

17-There isn't .....sugar in my tea.

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

18-There aren't ..... many eggs for the cake.

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

19- I have ..... books in my library. I don't like reading.

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

20-The box is very heavy . It has ..... books.

a-many                      b- much                      c- few                      d- little

\*\*\*\*\*

## Grammar

### Plural صيغة الجمع

إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف s sh ch x o نضيف es الى نهاية الكلمة

Buses                      watches                      mangoes

استثناءات :-

Photos - radios - studios - stereos

2-إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحولها الى i و نضيف es

family                      families                      library                      libraries                      country                      countries

أما إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف متحرك من (a- e- i -o-u) نضيف s فقط

Plays - enjoys - obeys- delays

3- إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف fe -f تحول الى ves

## The bridge

Wife	life	knife	wolf
<b>Wives</b>	<b>lives</b>	<b>knives</b>	<b>wolves</b>

## 4- جمع شاذ :-

Man → men	رجل	woman → women	امراة
child → children	طفل	tooth → teeth	أسنان
foot → feet	قدم	sheep → sheep	خروف
fish → fish	سمكة	mouse → mice	فأر

\*\*\*\*\*

Underline the noun in each sentence and write 'C' or 'U' to show whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

1. That is a very good painting. لوحة زيتية
2. I don't like coffee.
3. I need two clean glasses. كأسات
4. She bought a new iron yesterday. كاوية
5. They've got plenty of coal.
6. Would you like some chicken?
7. Too much cake isn't good for you.
8. She ate a whole chicken. دجاجة
9. How much flour did you buy? دقيق
10. Hope keeps me going. الامل

\*\*\*\*\*

Use the correct form of the given nouns to complete the following sentences.

<u>language</u>	<u>party</u>	<u>fun</u>	<u>vegetable</u>	<u>information</u>
<u>fruit</u>	<u>money</u>	<u>hair</u>	<u>advice</u>	<u>sleeve</u>

1. We can buy fresh .....from the supermarket.
2. Mrs. Lee went to the travel agent for some..... about the tour to Japan.
3. I can't wear this shirt. The .....are too long.
4. How many .....does Jenny speak?
5. Miss Ng spends a lot of .....on clothes.
6. I don't know what to do. Please give me some..... .
7. Karen has beautiful..... .
8. We had a lot of .....at the party last night.
9. Susan enjoys going to..... ..

## The bridge

10. Alan eats a lot of .....

\*\*\*\*\*

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. She burst into (**tear/ tears**) when she heard the bad news.
2. Peter and Jack shake (**hand/ hands**) and become friends again.
3. She can't see what is written on the blackboard without her contact (len/ lens)
4. The two sisters took (**turn/ turns**) at staying up with their sick mother.
5. Quite a number of (**DJ/ DJs**) have extended their careers to singing.
6. If you want to get well, you should take the doctor's (**advice/ advices**).
7. Mary never does her (**homework/ homeworks**).
8. Johnny has lost his (**luggage/ luggages**).
9. The factory workers stopped working and took (**a rest/ rest**).
10. The children sat on the (**grass/ grasses**).

\*\*\*\*\*

**Underline the incorrect word in each sentence and write the correct word in the space provided.**

1. He takes part in a lot of extracurricular activitys.
2. I always put three teaspoon of sugar in my coffee.
3. The field is full of sheeps.
4. The thief was wearing jean.
5. Money cannot buy happinesses.
5. They want to finish the Job themself.
7. How many piece of cheese would you like?
8. A mice was hiding under the table.
9. Three passer-bys were shot in the raid.
10. Put on more cloth or you will get a cold.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Correct the following sentences. Corrections should be done as follows: 'words needing to be changed'- underline the incorrect word and write the correct form of the word above it**

**\*\* missing word-** mark the position of the missing word with a and write the missing word above it

**\*\*\* extra word-** put a cross 'X' on the word you wish to cross out

1. \* This piece of furniture look nice. I will buy it.
2. \* These chairs are made of woods.
3. \*\*\* If we want to be happy, we should have a good health.
4. \*\* I need two sheets paper to write a letter.
5. \* Customer: How many are these jeans?

## The bridge

**Shop assistant:** \$268.

6. \*\*\* She burst into a laughter on hearing the joke.
7. \* We need more warm cloth when we visit Toronto in winter.
8. \*\*\* I have absolute the faith in you.
9. \* The cars are stuck in the heavy traffics in Central.
10. \*\* The workmen stopped working and took rest.

\*\*\*\*\*

بالقيادة خدمة نوع تحصل على حيث مكان ممر الشراء بالسيارة

1. **Drive-through (N):-** a **place** where you can get some type of service by driving through it, without needing to get out of your **car**.

يشجع أمل مملوء تشعر تجعلك ملهم

2. **Inspirational (Adj.):**- making you feel **full of hope** or encouraged.

مبيعات تسجل آلة تسجيل النقد درج ماكينة تسجيل النقد

3. **Till (cash register) (N):-** the drawer in a cash register (a **machine which records sales** in a shop, and in which money is kept) or the cash register itself.

تستخدم في السطح سير متحرك باستمرار الحزام الناقل

4. **Conveyor belt (N):-** a **continuous moving** strip or surface that is used for transporting objects from one place to another.

تباع للمنزل بضائع صغيرة طعام حيث محل محل البقالة

5. **Grocery store (N):-** a **store** where **food** and small items for the house are sold.

خصوصا للبيع حاوية مطبوع التاريخ تاريخ الانتهاء

6. **Expiry date (N):-** the **date** printed on the container of an item for sale, especially food or medicine, after which the item can no longer be sold and **should not be used**

أي مكان أماكن أخرى مكان آخر من مكان آخر

7. **Elsewhere (Adv.):**- at, in, from, or to another place or other places; anywhere or somewhere else

مطلوب ضروري ضروري

8. **Essential (Adj.):**- necessary or needed

الابهام اصبع نهاية خطوط مقوسة نظام بصمات الأصابع

9. **Fingerprint (N):-** the pattern of **curved lines** on the end of a finger or thumb that is different in every person, or a mark left by this pattern

محل كبير رفوف صف بين فراغ ضيق ممر

10. **Aisle (N):-** a long, **narrow** space between the rows of shelves in a large shop

طعام بضائع يجمع لكن موظف لا يخدم الخدمة الذاتية

11. **Self-service (Adj.):**- not being served by an employee but collecting goods or food yourself

شيء معين عمل قبل وقت معين قبل مصطلح مقدما

12. **In advance (idiom)** **before a particular time**, or before doing a particular thing

طعام يطهو يجهز كيف تعليمات وصفة طهو

13. **Recipe (N):-**a set of instructions telling you how to **prepare and cook food**,

including a list of what food is needed for this

رقم هوية شخصي

14. **PIN (N):-** Personal identification number

## The bridge

- قبل مع يتعامل هام اولويات
15. **Priorities (N):-** something that is very important and must be **dealt with before** other things  
حاضر موجود شخص شيء معين يلاحظ مدرك محظور
16. **Conscious (Adj.):-** to **notice** that a particular thing or person exists or is present  
رسميا خصوصا شيء مسموح غير ممنوع محظور
17. **Banned (Adj.):-** **forbidden (not allowed)** to do something, especially officially  
لذلك الكمبيوتر يستخدم ينفذ خيالي
18. **Virtual (Adj.)** Something that can be done or seen **using a computer** and therefore without going anywhere or talking to anyone  
لكي جهد بدني عقلي كبير يحتاج تحدي
19. **Challenge (N):-** something needing great **mental or physical effort** in order to be done successfully  
متجر يدفع ثمنها البضائع حيث مكان صندوق الدفع
20. **Checkout N):-** The place where **goods are paid for** in a supermarket or store  
بضائع لأطعمة يوصل يمد ب يصنع طلب يطلب
21. **Order (V):-** a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods  
يوجد عندما بشكل سيء شيء كثير يضيع
22. **Waste (V):-** to use **too much of something** or use something badly when there is a limited amount of it  
غير معتاد أقل قبل أقل مخفض
23. **Reduced (Adj.):-** **less** than before or less than usual  
مؤلم سيء صعب يعاني يتحمل
24. **Endure (V):-** to **suffer** something difficult, unpleasant, or painful  
منتج مطبوعة سطور سمكة نظام رقم تعريف المنتج
25. **Barcode (N):-** pattern of thick and thin black **lines printed on a product**, or on its container, so that the details of the product can be read by and recorded on a computer system



# Week 4

**New vocabulary**

Pediatrician	Urban (sprawl)	Patients	Figure out
Stressful	Teenager	Residency	Dread (v.)
Appointment	Hectic	Emergency	Specialize
Loathe	Exhausted	Healthcare	

\*\*\*\*\*

الأطفال      يعتني بـ      طبيب      طبيب أطفال

= **Pediatrician** (n.) a doctor who takes care of **children**.

باستخدام      مشكلة      يحل      شيء      يفهم      يبدأ      يفهم

= **Figure out** (n.): to begin to **understand** something or solve a problem by using your mind

موقع      مستشفى      تدريب      طبي      متخصص      فترة      فترة الامتياز

= **Residency** (n.) a period of specialized medical training in a hospital; the position of a resident

= **Hectic** (adj.) full of **activity**, or very busy and fast.

يعمل      مادة      معينة      يدرس      وقتك      معظم      تقضي      يتخصص

= **Specialize** (v.) to spend most of your time studying **one particular subject** or doing one type of business

بدون      المحيطة به      منطقة      في      مدينة      المدينة      التمدد الحضري      عمل واحد

= **Urban (sprawl)** (n.) the **spread of a city** into the area surrounding it, often without planning.

عصبي      قلق      تشعر      ضاغط

= **Stressful** (adj.) making you feel worried and nervous.

شيء      من      خائف      قلق      جدا      يشعر      يخاف

= **Dread** (v.) to feel extremely worried or **frightened** about something that is going to happen or that might happen.

شيء      شخص      يكره      يكره

= **Loathe** (v.) to **hate** someone or something.

هيئة      دولة      توفر      خدمات      مجموعة      الرعاية الصحية

= **Healthcare** (n.) the set of services provided by a country or an organization for the **treatment** of the physically and the mentally **ill**.

يعتني به      الرعاية الطبية      يحصل على      شخص      مرضي

= **Patients** (n.) a person who is receiving medical care, or who is cared for by a particular doctor or dentist when necessary.

بين      شخص صغير      مرافق

= **Teenager** (n.) a young person between **13 and 19 years old**.

معين      شخص      يزور      يقابل      ترتيبات      رسمية      موعد

= **appointment** (n.) a formal arrangement to meet or visit someone at a particular time and place.

## The bridge

تمهيدي جامعة جدة

طوارئ

خطير

حرج

مثل

حادث

يحدث

= **Emergency (n.)** something **dangerous or serious**, such as an accident, that happens suddenly or unexpectedly and needs fast action in order to avoid harmful results.

مرهق

جدا

متعب

= **Exhausted (adj.)** extremely tired.

\*\*\*\*\*

Use	Modals			
<b>Ability</b> القدرة	can	Could		
<b>Possibility</b> احتمال حدوث الفعل	Can ( general or theoretical )	Could	may	Might Less probable than may
<b>Permission</b> الاستئذان	can	May (formal)		
<b>Request</b> الطلب	Can /could	Will (formal)	may(formal)	Would (formal)
<b>Obligation</b> الالتزام	Must (imposed by speaker)	Have to		تستخدم كلمة must عندما يفرض المتكلم فعل الشيء
<b>Lack of Obligation</b> عدم وجود الالتزام	Don't have to	Needn't		
<b>Deduction/ conclusion</b> الاستنتاج	Must	Should (less certain )	Can't	
<b>Prohibition</b> المنع	Mustn't	Can't	May not	
<b>Advice</b> النصيحة	Should	Ought to	Might	Could
<b>Offer</b> العرض	Shall	Would		
<b>Suggestion</b>	Shall	Would	Should (formal)	

## Modal Verbs

تسمى بالأفعال الناقصة لأنه ليس لها تصريف ثالث و لانها لا تأتي إلا كفعل مساعد  
= يختلف معناها في المضارع عنه في الماضي و في السؤال عنه في الجملة الخبرية

Can shall will may must  
Could should would might had to

## The bridge

StatementCan → تعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء في الحاضر- الأذن و السماح ( المعتاد )You can go if you wish .You can take my car to school today.I can't drive a lorry.Could → تعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء في الماضيWhen I was young, I could run faster.I couldn't repair my car yesterday.Will- shall → تعبير عن النية على فعل شيء في المستقبلI will buy a car next month.We shall build a new house next year.May – might – would → تعبير عن الشك في حدوث الفعل . %٥٠He may buy a new car. I'm not sure.They might visit Ali tomorrow. I don't know.

1-A: I want to mail a package .

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the post office .

a-will

b-shouldn't

c-should

d-mustn't

2- Students \_\_\_\_\_ skip clauses .

a-must

b-shouldn't

c-couldn't

d-have to

3-It is cloudy . It \_\_\_\_\_ rain during the night.

a-should

b-might

c-ought

d-won't

4- You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the smoking area if you want .

a-shouldn't

b-mustn't

c-can't

d-can

\*\*\*\*\*

Obligationتستخدم هذه الكلمات للتعبير عن الالزام الخارجيI – you – we – they – جمع → have to / need to + المصدر (had to)He She –It – مفرد → has to / needs to – ( had to)مع كافة الضمائر → mustn'tYou have to study hard for the exam.She needs to get up early for the meeting .He has to get a driving license to drive a car.

**1- Must**

تعبير عن الاجبار من المتكلم او النابع من داخل الشخص  
الفعل بعدها في المصدر بدون to

My hair is very long. I **must cut** it .

تستخدم للتعبير عن الاقتراح القوي.

You **must see** the new car. It's fantastic.

You **must ring** me when you arrive.

**Mustn't- can't + المصدر**

You **can't** smoke here . It's a non-smoking area.

You **mustn't** read aloud in library.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Should + infinitive**

تستخدم للتعبير عن النصيحة أو الشيء الواجب عمله  
يأتي بعدها الفعل في التصريف الأول ( في المصدر ) .

You **should help** your father with his work .

You **should help** the poor .

You **shouldn't smoke** .It is bad for your health .

**Should have + V3**

تستخدم للحديث عن شيء كان يجب فعله في الماضي و لكن لم يحدث

I have run out of oil . I ..... my car with petrol .

a-should fill                      b-should have filled                      c-must fill                      d- May fill

Ahmad failed the exam . He ..... Hard

a-should study                      b-should have studied                      c-must study                      d- may study

**Had better ( not ) + infinitive**

1-You ..... better study hard .

a-had                      b-would                      c-will                      d- could

2-You had ..... start early .

a-bitter                      b-butter                      c-better                      d- best

He had better ..... up early.

a-got                      b-get                      c-getting                      d- gets

You .....come late.

a-don't have better                      b-had not better                      c-had better not                      d- not had better

## ought ( not ) to + infinitive

He ought ..... study hard.

a- to study b-studied

c-study

d- studying

\*\*\*\*\*

### Choose the right answer :

1-A: I have a toothache.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist.

a-can't

b-shouldn't

c-should

d-don't

2-\_\_\_\_\_ you have a wonderful holiday !

a-ought to

b-Have to

c-Shouldn't

d- May

3-\_\_\_\_\_ I help you ?

a-Don't

b- Can

c-Ought to

d- Won't

4-You \_\_\_\_\_ speak rudely to your parents.

a-can

b- mustn't

c-should

d- could

5-I don't think you ..... leave school until you finish.

a-must

b-should

c- would

d- will

6- Your hair is very long . You ..... cut it .

a- shall

b- would

c- should

d- could

7- We should ..... our lessons day by day .

a- study

b- studied

c- studies

d- studying

8- You ..... help poor people .

a- must

b- have to

c- should

d- mustn't

9-He is a doctor . He ..... go to hospital every day .

b-should

b- would

c- has to

d-must

10-You ..... tell lies يكذب. It's wrong

a- must

b- have to

c- should

d- mustn't

11- To drive a car , you ..... have a driving license .

a-have to

b-should

c-mustn't

d-had to

12- The sign says "No smoking". You ..... smoke here .

a-have to

b-mustn't

c-must

d-had to

\*\*\*\*\*

**permission** الاذنعندما تطلب ان تقوم بفعل شيء ما

May

Can + I + المصدر

Could

\*\*\*\*\*

**Request**عندما تطلب ان تقوم بفعل شيء ما

Can

Could

Would + you + المصدر ?

Will

\*\*\*\*\*

Would you mind +   
 ↗ If I + ed/V<sup>2</sup>   
 ↘ verb + ing .... هل تمنع في ....

Would you mind not to smoke → عند النفي**Choose the right answer**

1-You want someone to open the door.

A : \_\_\_\_\_you please open the door for me ?

B: Certainly !

a-May

b-Should

c-Could

d-Ought

2-A: Would you \_\_\_\_\_ the salt for me , please !

a-pass

b-to pass

c-passing

d-passes

3-A: \_\_\_\_\_ carry one of these two heavy cases?

B: Sure

a-May you

b-Might you

c-Would you mind

d-Can you

4- A: \_\_\_\_\_buying five loaves of bread on your way home ?

B: Not at all .I'd be glad to .

a-Could you

b-Will you

c-Would you mind

d-Can you

5- \_\_\_\_\_you turn the TV. on , please!

B: Yes, Certainly .

a-Will

b-May

c-Must

d-Can't

6-A: \_\_\_\_\_ I use your computer, please !

B: Yes, Certainly .

a-Could

b-Will

c-Would

d-couldn't

**The bridge**

7- Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ here? I have the flu .

B: Yes, Certainly .

**a-not smoke b-not to smoke**

**c-no smoking**

**d-not smoking**

8- \_\_\_\_\_ you please give me your e-mail address?

**a-Must**

**b-May**

**c-Could**

**d- might**

9-A: Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ seats ?

**a- change**

**b- changing**

**c-changed**

**d- to change**

10- \_\_\_\_\_ drying the dishes for me ?

**a-Would you**

**b-Could you**

**c- Would you mind**

**d- can you**

12- \_\_\_\_\_ you buy me a newspaper , please ?

**a-Should**

**b-May**

**c-Can**

**d-Ought**

13- \_\_\_\_\_ I have a ticket to Dammam , please?

**a-Will**

**b- Would**

**c-Could**

**d-Should**

14- \_\_\_\_\_ you please shut the door ?

**a-May**

**b-Could**

**c-Can't**

**d- Wouldn't**

15- Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ here? This room is too small.

**a-not to smoke**

**b- not smoking**

**c- no smoking**

**d-not smoking**

\*\*\*\*\*

**YOUR TASK - Write the use of each underlined modal.**

1. He <b>can</b> drive a lorry.	<b>Ability</b>
2. You <b>don't have to</b> get up early on Saturday.	<b>Lack of obligation</b>
3. Look at the snow, it <b>must</b> be cold outside.	<b>Deduction</b>
4. You <b>mustn't</b> smoke here.	<b>obligation</b>
5.1 <b>might</b> get a job soon.	<b>Possibility</b>
6. <b>Shall</b> we go to the restaurant this evening?	<b>Suggestion</b>
7. <b>Will</b> you please help me with my homework this afternoon?	<b>Request</b>
8. You <b>have to</b> be at school at 8:45 am.	<b>Obligation</b>
9. If you want to pass English, you <b>should</b> study hard.	<b>Advice</b>
10. Helen hasn't come to school since Monday. She <b>must</b> be ill.	<b>Deduction</b>
11. <b>Can</b> you take me to the bus station?	<b>Request</b>
12. You <b>may</b> only use a pen during the exam.	<b>Permission</b>
13.1 <b>had to</b> go to school very early when 1 was in England.	<b>Past obligation</b>
14. It <b>may</b> not rain again this Winter.	<b>Possibility</b>
15. It's very cold outside; you <b>ought to</b> wear a coat.	<b>Advice</b>



**YOUR TASK - Use these words to complete the blanks in the story:**PediatricianAppointmentSpecialized Figuring outStressfulEmergency ResidencyPatientsUrbanTeensHecticExhaustedPatients**YOUR TASK - Fill in the blank with the given words (above)**

1. Very busy and filled with activity. —→ Hectic
2. Makes you feel worried and anxious. —→ Stressful
3. A doctor who treats young children. —→ Pediatrician
4. Solve, find the answer or solution to a problem. —→ Figuring out
5. Relating to cities or people who live there. —→ Urban
6. A person who receives medical care or treatment. —→ Patients
7. A young person from the age of 13 to 19. Teens
8. An agreement to meet someone at a particular time. Appointment
9. A young doctor's job at a hospital immediately after graduation. Residency
10. Very tired. Exhausted
11. Unexpected or a dangerous situation. Emergency
12. To study or practice one specific area. Specialized

# Week 5

**New vocabulary**

يوضح demonstrate	يتنبأ predict	متفجرات explosives	علماء المناخ meteorologist
نصيحة advice	خرسانة concrete	مستشار consultant	يتحدى challenge
زميل العمل colleague	مؤهلات qualification	مخيف frightening	متعاون- تعاوني cooperative
شديد الأهمية importantly	موقف situation	يتنبأ / النشرة الجوية forecast	واثق confident
الصرف الصحي sewage	مرن flexible	مخيف awful	تجربة experience
فرصة opportunity	عالي الاجر high paying	ضاغط stressful	زلق slippery

\*\*\*\*\*

كثيرة باستخدام التمثيل يوضح يفسر يشرح  
 = **demonstrate (V.):** To **explain** or **describe** or show, esp. By modeling or using many examples  
 دليل الاثبات يوضح

• To **show** evidence of **prove**

راتب اسبوعي راتب شهري يقدم عالي الاجر  
 = **High-paying (adj.):** To provide **high salary** or wage

الغلاف الجوي طقس الارض يدرس الشخص علماء المناخ  
 = **Meteorologist (N.):** The person who **studies** the earth's **weather** and atmosphere

معيونة للاخرين نصيحة يقدم عمله شخص مستشار  
 = **Consultant (N.):** Someone whose job it is to **give advice** to others on a particular subject; **expert** خبير

عمل نشاط مناسب يجعل شيء مؤهلات  
 = **Qualification (N.):** Something that makes a person **fit for an activity or job**

أهمية يؤكد على يستخدم كلمة شديد الأهمية  
 = **Importantly (adv.):** A word used to emphasize and show **the importance** of what is being **يتنبأ** يقول

يعرض يتنبأ يحدث من المحتمل  
 = **Forecast (V.-N.):** To say that something is likely to happen. **Predict** or project

في المستشفى يحدث شيء عن تقدير تخمين  
 • A **guess** or **estimate** about something that will happen in the future.

سوف يحدث شيء وقت مقدا يتنبأ  
 = **Predict (V.):** To say ahead of time that **something will happen**

الضغط يسبب متميز ب ضاغط  
 = **Stressful (adj.):** Characterized by or causing **stress**

يقرر يساعد يقدمها رأي فكرة نصيحة  
 = **Advice (N.):** An **idea or opinion** that someone gives to help you decide

## The bridge

مشكلة صعب شيق تحدي - يتحدى

= **Challenge (N.-V):** An interesting or **difficult problem**

الخوف مخيف قلق الخوف يسبب قادر على مخيف

= **Frightening (adj.):** Causing or capable of causing **fright or anxiety; scary;** fearsome

وقت معين يحدث توجد موقف

= **Situation (N.):** All of the things that exist and that are happening at a particular **time and place**

المجري بعيد يحمل مادة الصرف الصحي

= **Sewage (N.):** Water and **waste material** that is carried away in sewers

انفجار يسبب متفجرات

= **Explosives (N.):** Able to cause **an explosion.**

سطح ناعم بسبب امساكه صعب زلق

= **Slippery (adj.):** **Difficult to hold** because of a very smooth surface

ماء صخر رمل من مصنوع من مادة بناء قوي صلب خرسانة

= **Concrete (N.-adj.):** A hard, strong **building material** made from sand, rock, and water

= Able to be seen and touched; real

صاحب العمل الوظيفة نفس شخص زميل العمل

= **Colleague (N.):** A person who has **the same job** or employer as another

سويا العمل راغب متعاون

= **Cooperative (adj.):** Willing to work **together**

مجرى مائي ثابت متناغم ينساب

= **Flowing (adj.):** To move in a smooth, steady **stream**

= The steady movement of liquids

مواقف يناسب لكي يتغير مرن

= **Flexible (adj.):** **Able to change** in order to fit new situations

يحدث شيء متأكد عقيدة ثقة لديه واثق

= **Confident (adj.):** Having **trust** or faith; sure that something will happen

جودة ضعيفة سيء

= **Awful (adj.):** Very bad; **terrible;** of poor quality

ممارسة نتيجة شيء عن يعرفون متمرس

= **Experienced (adj.):** Knowing a lot about something as a result of practice or

**experience** خبرة

موقف افضل فرصة فرصة

= **Opportunity (N.):** A **chance** of a better situation

## Prepositions of Time

on	in	at
تستخدم مع الأيام	مع أجزاء اليوم الثلاثة	<u>At two o'clock.</u> الساعة
<u>on</u> Monday – <u>on</u> Sunday <u>on</u> Eid – <u>on</u> holiday <u>on</u> October 5 <sup>th</sup> <u>on</u> Friday morning , afternoon <u>or</u> evening	The morning – the afternoon the evening مع الشهر – السنة – الفصل In March –In 1990 In summer الصيف winter الشتاء Spring الربيع –autumn الخريف	وقت النوم وقت الغداء Lunch time – bed time . الفجر الليل القيلولة at noon - at night- at dawn at the weekend العطلة at the National Day اليوم الوطني

### Choose the right answer :-

1- Nasir is meeting Ali ..... noon.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

2-Paul always reads newspapers ..... Sunday afternoon.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

3- I usually drink a warm cup of milk ..... the morning.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

4- Hashim takes lots of photos his ..... holiday.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

5- Susan's graduation is ..... June.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

6-I was in Spain ..... 29<sup>th</sup> January.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

7- There will be many cultural festivals ..... The National Day.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

8- I will be busy ..... The evening .

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

9- I usually study ..... night .

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

10- They will be here ..... the weekend.

a-on                                      b- at                                      c- in                                      d- for

**Prepositions of place****In**

المحيطات البحار الأودية الجبال الأبنية القرى المدن الصغيرة المدن الدول  
counties - cities - towns - villages - buildings - mountains - valleys - seas - oceans

in Egypt - in Saudi Arabia - in America - in Britain

in Jeddah- in Makkah - in Khulais - in Khowar

in a bank - in the sea البحر - in the ocean المحيط - in the newspaper الجريدة

in the middle في الوسط in the centre

\*\*\*\*\*

**On**

الجدران السقف الباب الطابق  
on Walls on ceilings on doors on the fifth floor.

الصفحة المنضدة سطح الشيء قائمة الطعام القائمة  
on the page on the table on the surface on the menu on the list

الجانب اليمين اليسار  
on the side on the right on the left

الشارع طريقه الطريق الطريق السريع  
on the street on his way on the road on the motorway

\*\*\*\*\*

**At**

الاعلى الاسفل في الركن في الامام في الخلف  
at the top at the bottom at the corner at the front at the back

الاتجاهات اشارات المرور الدوران نهاية  
Directions : at the traffic lights at roundabout at the end of the street.

في البداية في النهاية  
at the beginning at the end

الحفلة المؤتمر مباراة كرة القدم  
events :- at a party at the conference at the football match

البيت مستشفى مطار حديقة  
buildings: at home at hospital at airport at the garden

\*\*\*\*\*

**The bridge****Complete with a preposition of time :- ON – IN - AT**

1. Peter is playing tennis ..... Sunday.
2. My brother's birthday is ..... the 5th of November.
3. My birthday is ..... May.
4. We are going to see my parents ..... the weekend.
5. .... 1666, a great fire broke out in London.
6. I don't like walking alone in the streets ..... night.
7. What are you doing ..... the afternoon?
8. I have been waiting for you ..... seven o'clock.
9. I will have finished this essay ..... Friday.

\*\*\*\*\*

**YOUR TASK - Fill in the correct prepositions- Place**

1. Can you see a woman ..... the picture? (**in / on / at**)
2. London is ..... the river Thames, (**on / at / in**)
3. The man is sitting ..... a table, (**in front of / in / to**)
4. The mother sat ..... her children, (**beside / besides / across**)
5. There are a laptop and a few books ..... the table, (**on/at/with**)
- 6-He put the money ..... box . (**in / on / at**)
7. The cat was hiding .....the door, (**behind / on / under**)
8. Why do you wear that ring ..... your first finger? (**in / on / at**)
9. Can you see the helicopter ..... the palace? (**above / under / on**)
10. The plane was flying ..... Scotland, (**along / across / above**)

\*\*\*\*\*

## The Present Simple Tense

Key Words كلمات تدل عليه	I –We –You – They - plural noun	He – She – It – Singular noun
كل يوم كل يوم Every day - a day	Infinitive	Infinitive + s
دائما عادة Always – usually	Don't + infinitive	Don't + infinitive
غالبا أحيانا Often – sometimes	Do + subject + infinitive ...?	Does +subject + infinitive ...?
نادرا نادرا Generally – scarcely	What do + subject + infinitive ?	What do + subject + infinitive ?
نادرا أبدا Seldom – never		

### ملاحظات

**The present Simple is used to express :-**

- 1- **General Facts and truth** الحقائق العامة
- 2- **Permanent verbs** الأفعال الدائمة
- 3- **Habits** العادات
- 4- **Routine** الروتين المتكرر

\*\*\*\*\*

١- **always – usually – sometimes – often – rarely – never** تستخدم ظروف التكرار  
..etc. قبل الفعل الأساسي للجملة .

Students **usually** make noise in class .  
I **never** smoke cigarettes .

٢- **always – usually – sometimes – often – rarely – never** تستخدم ظروف التكرار  
بعد الفعل الأساسي am – is – are

They are **always** in a hurry .  
She is **never** late for school.

٣- **don't – doesn't** يستخدم الفعل في المصدر بعد كلمتي **don't – doesn't** بغض النظر عن الفاعل مفرد او جمع

The teacher **doesn't speak** Arabic in class .  
My friends **don't play** tennis at school .

٤- **do – does** يستخدم كلمتي **do – does** في بداية السؤال او بعد كلمة الاستفهام

**Does** Ali have lunch at home ?  
When **does** Ali have lunch at home ?



**The bridge**

**YOUR TASK - Write the correct form of the verb in brackets**

1. They hockey at school, (to play)  
..... .
2. She e-mails, (not/to write)  
..... .
3. you English? (to speak)  
..... .
4. My parents fish, (not/to like)  
..... .
5. Anne any hobbies? (to have)  
..... .
6. Andy's brother in an office, (to work)  
..... .
7. Leroy very fast, (can/not/to read)  
..... .
8. Jim and Joe the flowers every week? (to water)  
..... .
9. Yvonne's father a motorbike, (not/to ride)  
..... .
10. Elisabeth cola? (to drink)  
..... .

# Week 6

**New vocabulary**

ينجز	مقبول	نسبة	عنصر
achieve	accessible	portion	element
يشترى	دقة - احكام	اولي	يصمم
purchase	precision	elementary designed	يقيم
ادارة	مكون	قطاع	يقيم
administration	component sector		evaluate
علبة العرض	مقاوم للماء	معادل لـ - مساو	صارم - دقيق
showcase	waterproof	equivalent	strictly
يرفع - يزيد	صف	اذن بالدخول - مدخل	مشروع
turn up	grade	access	scheme
فريد من نوعه	عملية	امن	آلة
unique	process	security	device
معلومات			
data			

\*\*\*\*\*

ينجز                      يكمل      شيء      نجاح  
 = **Achieve (n.)** To do or complete something with **success**

يصل      يجد      سهل      متاح - متوافر  
 = **Accessible (Adj.)** Easy to **find** or **reach**

شخص      يقدم      الطعام      كمية      كل      جزء      نسبة  
 = **Portion (n.)** A **part of a whole** of The amount of food served to one person

الكل      الجزء الاساسي      العنصر الرئيسي  
 = **Element (n.)** A **basic part** of any whole

يشترى      مال      دفع      الحصول على      يشتري  
 = **Purchase (n.)** To get something by **paying money** for it; **buy**

دقيق      اتقان  
 = **Precision (n.)** The state of being **accurate or exact**

الاجزاء أبسط      أساسي      أولي  
 = **Elementary (Adj.)** Having to do with the most basic or **simplest parts** of something

مصمم      مخطط      معين      غرض  
 = **Designed (n.)** To have been **planned** or done for a particular purpose

اعمال      ادارة      مسنول عن      الادارة  
 = **Administration (n.)** The people **in charge of** a group, organization, or business

الآلات      خصوصا      شيء      اجزاء      أبسط      جزء من مكونات  
 = **Component (n.)** **One of the parts** of something, especially a machine

قطاع      جزء      اقتصاد

## The bridge

= **sector (n.)** One part of a country's **economy**.

يقوم يفكر في يدرس بعناية يحدد جيد

= **Evaluate (v.)**: To **consider or study** something carefully and decide how good or

bad it is العرض ميزة شيء عرض وسيلة مكان

= **Showcase (n.-v.)**: A place or means for **displaying** something to good advantage

مضاد شيء بعيدا عن الماء يحفظ قادر على

= **Waterproof (Adj.)** Able to keep water out of something

قياس قيمة كمية اخرى مساو نفس الشيء معادل - مساو

= **equivalent (Adj.)** The same as or equal to another in amount, value, measure, importance, or meaning

غير مسموح شيء يؤكد على تستخدم بدقة

= **Strictly (Adv.)** Used to emphasize that something is not allowed

ضوضاء حرارة مثل شيء يرفع يرفع

= **Turn Up (v.)**: To **raise** something, such as the heat or noise

مقياس معدل درجة مستوى درجة

= **Grade (n.)**: A level, **degree**, or **rank** in a scale

الوصول تحصل على مدخل - يدخل

= **Access (n.-v.)**: To obtain or reach on a computer

عمل برنامج خطة مشروع

= **Scheme (n.)**: A **plan or program** for doing something

نوعه الوحيد فقط فريد من نوعه

= **Unique (n.)**: Being the **only one of its type**

نتيجة ينجز لكي تاخذه اعمال سلسلة عملية

= **Process (n.)**: A **series of actions** that you take in order to achieve a result

آمن شيء شخص تحافظ تفعلها الاشياء الامن و السلامة

= **Security (n.)**: The things that are done to keep someone or something safe

غرض معين مستخدم آلة معدات جزء آلة

= **Device (n.)**: A piece of equipment or machine that is used for a particular purpose

يستخدمه رموز ارقام نص شكل على معلومات معلومات

= **Data (n.)**: Information in the form of text, numbers, or symbols that can be used by

تخزن الحاسب

or stored in a computer

**YOUR TASK - Read the paragraph and fill in the blanks with the correct words.**datapurchaseachieveelementsdevicesdesigneduniqueevaluate

Nowadays, most people around the world rely heavily on their mobile phones and laptops to send their business emails and..... tasks. With so many brands in the markets, there's a huge range of .....to choose from when buying a laptop. Therefore, for many consumers, the decision to ..... a laptop is affected by several ..... which include brand name, price, security feature, and high speed of ..... processing. All these features vary depending on the customer's needs. For example, some customers want to combine user-friendly systems that are also beautifully..... Apple, one of the leading manufacturers in the world, maintains the popularity among customers for making its products as..... , attractive, and user-friendly. Other companies include Microsoft, Acer, Dell, HP, and many more offer larger selections of laptops. That's why customers must carefully ..... their choice which laptop best fits their needs.

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## Grammar

### Comparison of adjectives مقارنة الصفات

الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم و تأتي قبله أو بعده .

إذا جاءت الصفة قبل الموصوف نضع قبلها a / an إذا كان الموصوف مفردا .

- A beautiful girl Yesterday , I saw a beautiful girl .
- An expensive car He will buy an expensive car .
- A harmful habit Smoking is a very harmful habit .
- A careless driver My friend is a careless driver .

2- إذا جاءت الصفة بعد الموصوف يفصل بينهما فعل .

- The girl is beautiful .
- The car looks expensive
- That habit is harmful .
- That driver seems to be careless .

### Adjectives

tall	طويل	short	قصير	rich	غني	poor	فقير
long	طويل	short	قصير	heavy	ثقليل	light	خفيف
big	كبير	small	صغير	hot	حار	cold	بارد
old	قديم	new	جديد	fast	سريع	slow	بطيء
old	كبير العمر	young	صغير	wrong	خاطئ	right	صحيح
wide	واسع/عريض	narrow	ضيق	easy	سهل	hard	صعب
High	عالي	low	منخفض	fat	سمين	thin	نحيف

### Comparative

عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شينين :

نضيف er الى نهاية الصفة ونتبعها بكلمة than

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tall → taller <u>than</u> | long → longer <u>than</u> |
| big → bigger <u>than</u>  | high → higher <u>than</u> |
| old → older <u>than</u>   | wide → wider <u>than</u>  |

- Ali is taller than Sami .
- Sami is shorter than Ali .
- A plane is faster than a train .
- A train is slower than a plane .

### Long adjectives

هي الصفات التي يبلغ عدد حروفها اكثر من ست حروف:

- |                |             |               |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| beautiful جميل | modern حديث | difficult صعب |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|

## The bridge

handsome	وسيم	crowded	مزدحم	exciting	مثير
careless	مهمل	careful	حريص	interesting	شيق
Useful	مفيد	popular	شعبي	important	هام

عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين :

نضع كلمة more قبل الصفة و than بعدها

more + الصفة + than

less+ الصفة + than

beautiful	→ <u>more</u> beautiful <u>than</u>	modern	→ <u>more</u> modern <u>than</u>
crowded	→ <u>more</u> crowded <u>than</u>	exciting	→ <u>more</u> exciting <u>than</u>
careful	→ <u>more</u> careful <u>than</u>	interesting	→ <u>more</u> interesting <u>than</u>

= Maths is more difficult than Geography .

= Geography is less difficult than Maths.

= Gold is more expensive than silver .

= Silver is less expensive than gold .

=Football is more popular than basketball

## Superlative Adjectives

و اذا كانت الصفة قصيرة :- عند المفاضلة بين شخص و مجموعة :

نضع the قبل الصفة و est في نهاية الصفة

the + الصفة + est

tall	→ <u>the tallest</u>	long	→ <u>the longest</u>
big	→ <u>the biggest</u>	high	→ <u>the highest</u>

و اذا كانت الصفة طويلة :- عند المفاضلة بين شخص و مجموعة :

The most + الصفة

beautiful	→ <u>the most</u> beautiful	modern	→ <u>the most</u> modern
crowded	→ <u>the most</u> crowded	exciting	→ <u>the most</u> exciting
careful	→ <u>the most</u> careful	interesting	→ <u>the most</u> interesting

Water is the most useful thing in life .

Football is the most popular game .

Maths is the most difficult subject.

نعرف أننا نقارن بين شخص و مجموعة اذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ كلمة

in + المكان → ... in class - ...in Jeddah – .... in Saudi Arabia – .... in the world

## The bridge

2- one of ..... 2- at all على الإطلاق 3- of all بين الجميع 4-... one واحد 6-I've ever+ V<sup>3</sup>

	Makkah	Egypt	Al-Baik	Nile	wolf	Shaaban	father
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
<u>النوع</u>	City	country	restaurant	river	animal	teacher	man

Ali is **the tallest** boy in class.

Sami is **the shortest** boy .

July is **the hottest** month .

January is **the coldest** month.

\*\*\*\*\*

ملاحظات على إضافة er - est

عند إضافة er - est إلى الصفة :

١- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف Y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها ونضيف iest

easy	easier than	the easiest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
lazy	lazier than	the laziest

٢- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبوقة بسبقه حرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الساكن

hot	hotter than	the hottest
big	bigger than	the biggest
thin	thinner than	the thinnest

صفات شاذة

جيد good	better than	the best
سيئ bad	worse than	the worst
بعيد far	farther than	the farthest
كثير Much-more	more ...than	the most
قليل Little	less than	the least

\*\*\*\*\*

الخلاصة

١- ان وجدت بعد الفراغ كلمة من one - ..... - one of ... - at all - النوع - المكان in +

اختر : the most + adj. - the + adj+ est

٢- و ان لم تجد أيا منهم اختر : adjective + er... than أو كلمة more+ adjective + than

٣- اذا وجدت بعد الفراغ كلمة than اختر صفة بها er أو more

٤- اذا وجدت قبل الفراغ مباشرة كلمة the اختر صفة بها est أو most



## The bridge

**Choose the right answer :**

1-Khaled is ..... student in class.

**a-cleverer than                      b- the cleverest                      c- as clever                      d- clever**

2-That car is ..... the other one .

**a-safer than b- the safest                      c- as safe                      d- safe**

3-This exercise is ..... the last one .

**a-easy                      b-easier than                      c- the easiest                      d- as easy**

4-Which is.....football team in Saudi Arabia .

**a-as good                      b-better than                      c- the best                      d- good**

5-One English script is ..... the others

**a-clearer than                      b- the clearest                      c- as clear                      d- clear**

6-Apropeller plane is normally ..... a jet plane .

**a-slow                      b- slower than                      c- the slowest                      d-as slow**

7-This is ..... Winter for ten years .

**a-bad                      b-worse than                      c- the worst                      d- as bad**

8-Many people say that English is ..... Than Arabic to learn .

**a-easy                      b- easier than c- the easiest                      d- as easy**

9- This Summer is .....the last .

**a-hot                      b- hotter than                      c- the hottest                      d- as hot**

10-That shop sells .....soft drinks in town .

**a-as cold                      b- colder than                      c- the coldest                      d- cold**

11-Which English script is .....of all ?

**a-more beautiful than                      b- the most beautiful**  
**c- as beautiful                      d- beautiful**

12-My father's English is .....than mine .

**a-more fluent than                      b- the most fluent**  
**c- as fluent                      d- fluent**

13-Joe was .....Pip's sister .

**a-more warm-hearted than                      b- the most warm-**  
**hearted                      d- warm-hearted**  
**c- as warm-hearted**

14-Arabic is .....English to learn.

**a-more difficult than                      b- the most difficult**

## The bridge

c- as difficult

d- difficult

15-In the world in general ,tea is .....coffee.

a-more popular than

b- the most popular

c- as popular

d- popular

16-Is learning grammar .....learning new words .

a-more important than

b- the most important

c- as important

d- important

17-Which is .....soft drink in Saudi Arabia ?

a-more difficult than

b- the most popular

c- as popular

d- popular

18-Gothic script .....of the three scripts to read .

a-more difficult than

b- the most difficult

c- as difficult

d- difficult

19-Ali is ..... His brother .He gives lots of money .

a-more generous than

b- the most generous

c- as generous

d- generous

20--Which English script ..... is of all ?

a-more beautiful than

b- the most beautiful

c- as beautiful

d- beautiful

21--Arabic is ..... English to learn.

a-easier than

b- the easiest

c- as easy

d- easy

22-- English is ..... French .

a-more important than

b- the most important

c- as important

d- important

23-- Which is ..... team in Saudi Arabia .

a-as good

b-better than

c- the best

d- good

24--Ali's marks are ..... Sami's marks .

a-bad

b-worse than

c- the worst

d- as bad

25--Ahmad is his brother .

a-young than

b- the youngest

c- as young

d- young

26- This is ..... company in the world .

The bridge

a- big                                      b-bigger                                      c- the biggest                                      d-biggest

27-This is..... picture in the album .

a-asnice                                      b-nicer                                      c- nice                                      d- the nicest

28-He was ..... player in the team.

a-as good                                      b-better than                                      c- the best                                      d- good

29-The road is not as ..... as I thought.

a-longer                                      b-longest                                      c- long                                      d-the longest

30-This is the ..... summer weather for six years.

a-hot                                      b- hotter                                      c- hottest                                      d- most

\*\*\*\*\*

as + صفة مجردة + as

تعبّر عن تساوى شخصين او شينين فى درجة ما يملكانه من صفة ما .

Ahmad is 20years old    Ramy is 20 years old . (Compare using :as .....as )

**Ahmad is as old as Ramy.**

Ali is 190cm. tall.                                      Usama is 190cm. tall.

**Ali is as tall as Usama.**

Qatar is not as ..... As Saudi Arabia .

a-big                                      b- bigger                                      c- biggest                                      d- most big

Ali is as ..... as his brother.

a-better                                      b- good                                      c- best                                      d- the best

My friend is ..... as a lion.

a-as brave                                      b- braver                                      c- bravest                                      d- brave

The girl is as ..... the moon .

a- beautiful                                      b- most beautiful                                      c- more beautiful                                      d- as beautiful

\*\*\*\*\*

**and**

= تستخدم بمعنى "و" لإضافة شىء جديد و تساوى هذه الكلمات كلمة and فى المعنى

**Besides , Furthermore , Also , Moreover , In addition , As well as = and**

He studied hard **and** answered all questions.

They had lunch **and** dinner in Jeddah yesterday.

**But**

= تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين و تجعلهم جملة واحدة. وتساوي هذه الكلمات **but** في المعنى

**However** **Nevertheless** **On the other hand** **although** **whereas** **in contrast**

He studied hard **but** he didn't answer all questions.

Air travel is enjoyable **but** it is expensive.

**2- However,** تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين و توضع بداية الجملة الثانية و بعدها فاصلة

He studied hard. **However,** he didn't answer all questions.

Air travel is enjoyable. **However,** it is expensive.

**2- although** تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين و توضع بداية الجملة الاساسية جملة الواقع

**3-Because**

**BECAUSE** + **نتيجة + سبب**

I will marry the girl **because** she is beautiful .

We will sell the car **because** it's very old.

**Because** she didn't study hard ,she failed the test

**Because** we were late for school , we took a taxi.

**نتيجة + سبب** + **so** + **سبب**

**therefore**

**consequently**

**as a result**

**this causes**

•The girl is beautiful **so** I will marry her.

The car is very old **so** we will sell it .

**Choose the right answer;**

1-I broke the cup ..... mended it with glue .

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

2-My friend felt ill ..... he went to the doctor.

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

I was very hungry ..... I made a sandwich .

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

He will have a shower ..... go to bed.

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

5-She lost her passport ..... found it later .

## The bridge

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

6- They called the police.....they heard a strange noise.

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

7- He ran out of coffee ..... he bought some more.

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

8-He forgot her birthday ..... and he said "I'm sorry" .

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

9-The phone rang ..... I answered it .

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

10- My friend told a joke ..... we all laughed.

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

11-There were diseases like leprosy..... many people had eye diseases .

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

12-Yasser is tall..... Ahmad is taller than Yasser.

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

13-I study English ..... Arabic at school .

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

14-She likes to wear red ..... green dresses .

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

15-Stone is natural. Steel is man-made.

a- and                                    b- so                                    c- but                                    d- because

\*\*\*\*\*

# Week 7

**New vocabulary**

متعدد المهام	تجربة	يسبب المشاكل	مثمر – منتج
multitask	experiment	problematic	productive
دقة	يؤثر في	انسياب المعلومات	يدمر
accuracy	affect	streams	damage
يحل مشكلة	ينتقل الى	كفاءة	المخ
solve	switch	efficiency	brain
قرار	دليل	سلوك	يتفاخر
decision	evidence	conduct	boost
يرغب – رغبة	يركز على	متعدد المهام	ممارسة
desire	focus	multitasking	practice

\*\*\*\*\*

نفس الوقت مهمة واحدة من اكثر مع يتعامل يعمل في مهام متعددة

**Multitask (v.):** To deal with **more than one task** at the same time.

تفعله شيء في فقط يفكر القدرة على التركيز

**Concentration (n.):** The ability to **think only about** something you are doing

شيء دقيق صحيح دقة

**Accuracy (n.):** How **correct or exact** something is

مشكلة توقف شيء الاجابة يجد يحل

**Solve (v.):** To find the **answer** to something or to stop a problem

كثير في يفكر بعد شيء ل تقوم به اختيار قرار

**Decision (n.):** **A choice** that you make about something after thinking about many

possibilities احتمالات

جدا شيء يريد رغبة

**Desire (n.):** **Wanting** something very much

وقت شيء من اكثر يعمل القدرة تعدد المهام

**Multitasking (n.):** A person's ability to **do more than one thing** at a time

كثير الحدوث كثير الحدوث

**Frequent (adj.):** Happening **often**

يكتشف لكي تفعله علمي خصوصا تجربة يجرب

**Experiment (n.):** **A test**, especially a **scientific** one, that you do in order to discover if something is true

شيء يفعل مهارة لديه القدرة

**Ability (n.):** Having the skill to **do something**

فرق يصنع أثر يؤثر

**Affect (n.):** To have an **effect** on; to make a difference

لشيء شيء من يغير يحول من شيء لشيء

**Switch (n.):** To **change** from one thing to another

يوجد حقيقي شيء تعتقده يجعلك شيء دليل

**Evidence (n.):** Something that makes you **believe** that something is **true** or exists

**The bridge**

يركز على الاهتمام مركز

**Focus (n.):** The **center of attention**

شيء على يركز

**(n.):** To **concentrate on** one thing

أفضل يحصل على لكي مرة أخرى شيء يعمل ممارسة

**Practice (n.):** To **do something again** and again in order to get better at it

صعوبات بالمشاكل مملوء مثير للقلق

**Problematic (adj.):** Full of **problems** or difficulties

يحدث غالبا شيء عادة شخص شيء ميل - اتجاه

**Tendency (n.):** Something that someone often does, or something that **often happens**

المعلومات انسياب سلس تدفق المعلومات

**Stream (n.):** A **steady flow** of information

يضيعه بدون طاقة الوقت استخدام امثل كفاءة

**Efficiency (n.):** A **good use** of time and energy, without wasting any.

يتصرف الشخص الطريقة سلوك

**Conduct (n.):** The **way** a person **behaves**.

مهمة ينفذ ينظم

**(v.):** To organize or **carry out a task**

نتيجة كمية هامة ينجز مثمر

**Productive (adj.):** **Achieving** a significant amount or result

مهمة عمل يؤدي أداء

**Performance (n.):** The act of **doing a job** or task

اصابة ضرر تدمير

**Damage (n.):** **Harm or injury**

مشاعر افكارك تتحكم في راسك داخلك المخ

**Brain (n.):** The part **inside your head** that controls your thoughts, feelings, and movements

شيء يطور يزيد يعزز

**Boost (v.):** To **increase or improve** something.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Grammar****Defining Relative Clauses****1-who** تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم عاقل**عند الربط :- نحذف الاسم المكرر الثاني و نضع who بعد الاسم الأول**

1- this is my friend . He plays for Mahalla team .

This is my friend **who** plays for Mahalla team .

2-the doctor is brilliant . He was able to teat my cousin .

The doctor **who** is brilliant was able to teat my cousin .

3- The man is my friend . You meet him yesterday .

The man **who** you met him yesterday is my friend .



**The bridge**

4- This is the man .You are looking for him .

This is the man **who** You are looking for .

\*\*\*\*\*

**2- which** تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم غير عاقل

عند الربط :- نحذف الاسم المكرر الثاني و نضع which بعد الاسم الأول

This is the car .Ali bought the car .

This is the car **which** Ali bought .

2- The car broke down yesterday .He mended it .

He broke down the car **which** broke down yesterday .

3- That is the office . He works in that office .

That is the office **in which** he works .

\*\*\*\*\*

3- **whose** تحل محل صفات الملكية و يتبعها اسم الشيء المملوك .

1- A widow is a woman .**Her** husband is dead .

A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead .

This is my friend .

My friend's sister is a teacher .

**This is my friend whose sister is a teacher .**

**4-Where للمكان**

1-That is the school . We study at that school .

That is the school **where** we study .

2-I went to the restaurant . MY friend works there .

I went to the restaurant **where** my friend works .

**A- Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:**

1- He married the girl ..... father is the owner of the company.

a- whose

b- where

c- who

d- which

2- This is the house ..... I lived when I was young .

a- whose

b- where

c- who

d- which

3- The student ..... is sitting next to me is not clever .

a- whose

b- where

c- who

d- which

4- The boy ..... I gave the book , got the best mark .

a- whose

b- where

c- who

d- which

5-This is the time ..... he usually arrives .

a- whose

b- where

c- who

d- which

**The bridge**

6-This is the player ..... scored four goals .

a- whose                      b- where                      c- who                      d- which

7- Kamel works in a building ..... has no elevator .

a- whose                      b- where                      c- who                      d- which

8-The man ..... you are talking about left last week .

a- whose                      b- where                      c- who                      d- which

9- Chemistry about ..... I know nothing ,seems to be very difficult .

a- whose                      b- where                      c- who                      d- which

10- They lived in the house ..... I used to live .

a- whose                      b- where                      c- who                      d- which

\*\*\*\*\*

**Defining Relative Clause**

هي جملة تعطي تعريف أو تحدد الشخص أو الشيء الذي نتكلم عنه و هنا يمكننا استخدام ضمير وصل **that** كبديل **who – which** و لا يمكننا حذف جملة الوصل .

People **who drive badly** cause accidents .      الناس الذين يقودون بشكل سيء يسببون الحوادث

People cause accidents.      ( X )      الناس تسبب الحوادث

There is no animal **which has three legs** .      لا يوجد حيوان له ثلاث أرجل

There is no animal .      ( X )      لا يوجد حيوان

All dates **that fall to the ground** are dirty .      كل التمر الذي سقط على الأرض غير نظيف

All dates are dirty .      ( X )      كل التمر غير نظيف

\*\*\*\*\*

**Non-defining Relative Clause**

جملة تعطي معلومات اضافية يمكن فصلها عن الجملة بفواصل قبل جملة الوصل و في نهايتها و لا يؤثر حذف جملة الوصل على معنى الجملة لانها معلومات اضافية .

= و لا يمكن استخدام ضمير الوصل **that**

**Non-defining relative clauses.** gives additional information that is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. In these clauses only the relative pronouns **who** or **which** may be used; and not **that**.

Ali's brother , **who lives in Bisha** , visited last week

Youssef , **who met me at the airport** , is bigger than me .

His house **which he bought last year** was very expensive .

\*\*\*\*\*

# Week 8

**New vocabulary**

الحملات الصليبية	الحج	سافر	وجهة - مقر
crusades	pilgrimage	travelled	destination
ساحل	ميناء	يستكشف	مسافة
coast	port	explore	distance
بعد وقت قصير	معروف	يمتد	شريك - رفيق
shortly	known	extending	partner
سيرة ذاتية	استاذ جامعي	قانوني	يعبر
autobiographical	scholars	legal	crossing
هاجم	مناسبات	خريطة	هام
attacked	occasions	map	important
منطقة	نسبيا	اضافي	
territory	relatively	additional	

\*\*\*\*\*

تؤمن به شيء تحقق محاولة عاقد العزم طويلة حملات عنيفة  
**1. crusade ( n.)** a long and **determined attempt** to achieve something that you believe in strongly  
 الحج رحلة مكان هام اسباب دينية

**2. pilgrimage ( n.):** a journey to a place that is important for **religious reasons**

رحلة يقوم ب يسافر

**3. travel ( v.):** to **make a journey**

استخدام سطح أرقام الحروف الكلمات يكون يكتب

**4. write ( n.):** to **make words**, letters, or numbers on a surface using a pen or pencil;  
 = to **create a book**, story, article, etc. or a piece of music

يذهب الى شيء شخص حيث المكان وجهة

**5. destination ( n.):** the place where someone or something is **going to**

البحر بجوار الارض ساحل

**6. coast ( n.):** the land beside the **sea**

من تغادر تصل السفن حيث الماء بجوار المدينة منطقة مدينة ميناء

**7. port ( n.):** a town or an area of a town **next to water** where ships arrive and leave from.

يكتشف لكي لم يذهب اليه حيث مكان يتجول في يستكشف

**8. explore ( v.):** to go around a place where you have never been in order to **find out** what is there

الاشياء مكانين بين فضاء طول طول مسافة

**9. distance ( n.):** **length:** the length of the space between two places or things

الاشياء يسمع يرى لك كاف قريب لكن بعيد مكان مكان

**place: somewhere** that is far away, but close enough for you to see or hear the things that are there

شيء قبل بعد وقت قصير بعد وقت قصير

**10. shortly (adv.):** a **short time** after or before something

الناس معظم عنه يعرف يدرك معروف

## The bridge

11. **known (adj.):** recognized or known about by **most people**

أطول أكبر شيء يجعل يوسع

12. **extend (v.):** to make something **bigger or longer**

شخص آخر مع لعبة نشاط يشارك في الذي شريك

13. **partner (n.):** someone who **participates in an activity** or game with another person

حياة شخص ما تتعلق بـ سيرة ذاتية

14. **autobiographical (adj.):** relating to **someone's life**

عنها الكثير يعلم مادة درس

15. **scholars (n.):** someone who has **studied a subject** and knows a lot about it

القانون مسموح قانوني

16. **legal (adj.):** allowed by **law**

نهر طريق يعبر الناس حيث مكان معبر

17. **crossing (n.):** a place where people can **go across** a road, river, etc

شيء يدمر يؤدي يهاجم

18. **attack (v.):** to **hurt someone** or damage something

احتفال حدث هام مناسبة

19. **occasion (n.):** an **important event** or ceremony

الأنهار الطرق المدن الدول مكان توضح صورة خريطة

20. **map (n.):** a **picture** that **shows where countries**, towns, roads, rivers, etc.

ضروري مفيد قيم هام

21. **important (adj.):** **valuable, useful, or necessary**

أطول أكبر يجعل يمتد

22. **extending (adj.):** to make something bigger or longer.

دولة معينة تسيطر عليها مملوكة أرض مقاطعة

23. **Territory (n.):** Land that is owned or controlled by a particular country

الناس الأشياء الآخرين مقارنة الى حد ما نسبيا

24. **Relatively (adv.):** **Quite**, when **compared** to other things or people

يوجد بالفعل ما اضافي اضافي

25. **Additional (adj.):** Extra to what already exists.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Complete these sentences using the words on this list.**

Attacked destination explored legal  
occasions pilgrimage relatively shortly

1. They will arrive .....
2. The problem has little importance.....
3. The cat ..... the mouse.
4. The family of Muslims set off on their ..... to Mecca.
5. Venice is a popular tourist..... .
6. I can't understand the .....language in this document.
7. He has been late on several..... .
8. The scientists ..... the forest in hope of sighting certain rare birds

\*\*\*\*\*

## Grammar

هذه الكلمات تستخدم للترتيب الزمني للأحداث و تسلسلها من البداية للنهاية  
تحدد هذه الكلمات انسياب الأفكار من فكرة للفكرة التي تليها .

أولا	ثانيا	ثالثا	بعد ذلك	لاحقا	قبل	في هذا الوقت	عندما
First -	second -	third -	next -	later -	by the time -	at that time -	when
أثناء	بينما	بعد	حتى	في النهاية	قبل	اخيرا	الان قريبا
during -	while -	after -	until -	at last -	before -	finally -	soon - now
بعد ذلك	بعد ذلك	في الماضي	فورا				
after that -	afterward -	then -	In the past	Immediately.			

### Sample Paragraph WITHOUT Transitions

We had to build a frame for the floor of the house. We used a rope to raise all the wood up into the tree. We carefully nailed the board to the frame. We had a floor.

### Sample Paragraph WITH Transitions

The first thing we had to do was ,build a frame for the floor of the house. Then we used a rope to raise all the wood up into the tree. Afterward, we carefully nailed the board to the frame, and soon we had a floor.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Week 9

**New vocabulary**

اقتنع	مخيف	يلف	استثنائي
convinced	fearful	wrap	exceptional
نامية	مفعم بالأمل	خطير	وثيقة
developing	hopeful	dangerous	document
ضروري	معقوف	رميات	يثري
necessary	hooked	shots	enrich
توقعات -طموحات	خجول	يتسلق	غير هام
expectation	shy	climb	insignificant
الطوارئ	يلمس	تحت الأضواء	عدسات
emergency	touch	spotlight	lens
متفتح العقل	الطول مقدرًا بالأقدام	مثير للجدل	مبدع
open-minded	footage	controversial	creative
الهبوط	يتشارك - يتقاسم		
landing	share		

\*\*\*\*\*

دوام جزئي      جزء فقط      يعمل لمدة      اليوم      الاسبوع

= **Part-Time Job** (adj.) you **work for** only some of **the day or the week**

التوظيف      اجاد      الناس      لتعمل      شركة      يصبح      جديد      عضو

= **Recruitment** (n.): **finding people to work** for a company or become a new member of an organization

بديع      جذاب      الشكل      طريقة قديمة الطراز

= **Picturesque** (adj.) **attractive in appearance**, especially in an old-fashioned way

تطوير الذات      بدون العمل      يرغب      ما يجب ان تعلمه

= **Self-Motivated** (adj.): able and **willing to work** without being told what to do.

تحتاج      عمل      تؤدي      تكتسبها      مهارات      خبرة      خبرة العمل

= **Job Experience** (n.): the **experience and skills** that you gain in doing a job You need to

خبرة العمل      مقبولة      وظيفة

have job experience to get accepted in this job.

الامان الوظيفي      عمل      دائمة      كما      تريد ان تكون

= **Job Security** (n.): A **job** that is **permanent** as long as you want it to be.

الرضا الوظيفي      شعور      تحصل عليه      عندما      تستمتع      بعملك

= **Job Satisfaction**(n.): the feeling that you have when you **enjoy your job**

عاطل عن العمل      فقدت عمك      لان      صاحب العمل      لم يعد      يحتاجك

= **Redundant** (adj.): having **lost your job** because your employer no longer needs you



## The bridge

تمهيدي جامعة جدة

صعب تجد الوقت كثير تعمل شخص مدمن على العمل

= **Workaholic (n.)**: a person who **works a lot of the time** and finds it difficult not to work.

يتدرب على التي ينطور من الممكن

= **Career (N.)** a **job** for which you are trained and in which it is possible to advance

معلومات تعطي وثيقة رسمي شهادات

= **Certificates (N.)**: an official document that gives information.

الوظائف السابقة المؤهلات التعليم وصف مكتوب السيرة الذاتية

= **Resume (N.)**: a short written description of your **education, qualifications,** previous Jobs.

الظروف نفس باستمرار فجأة يتغير وظيفة دائمة

= **Steady Job (adj.)**: not changing suddenly; continuing in the same condition

شيء شخص يبحث عن يبحث

= **Look For (Ph.v)**: to search for someone or something.

اعلان اعلان

= **Advert (N.)**: an advertisement

اليد اليمنى احدثهم الخر يصافح اتفاق تحية المصافحة

**Handshake (N.)**: a **greeting**, or **an agreement**, by **shake each other's right hand**

مؤسسة يعمل في الناس مجموعة الموظفين

**Staff (N.)**: the group of people who **work for an organization**

تقوم به للعمل اجر مال يتسلم يكسب مال

**Earn (V.)**: to receive money as payment for work that you do

عملك جزء لأنه عليك القيام به شيء واجبات

**Duties (N.)**: something that you have to do because it is part of your job.

تحصل عليه متوقع عادة شيء شخص تستخدمه الواجب دور

**Role (n.)**: the duty or use that someone or something usually has or is expected to have

يعمل في يعيش فيها الظروف البيئة

**Environment (N.)**: **the conditions that you live or work in** .

معلومات مفصلة كثير تشمل المدى واسعة ممتد

**Extensive (adj.)**: **wide in range** and including much detailed information

تدريب تعليم مهارة احتياجات عمل شخص محترف

**Professional (N.- adj.)**: a person who has a job that needs skill, education, or training

شخص يقول شخص الذي وثيقة منطوقة مكتوبة شكوى

**Complaints (n.)**: a **written or spoken statement** in which someone says that somebody has done something wrong or that something is not satisfactory

كورس تدريبي انتهى توضح سجل رسمي مؤهلات

## The bridge

**Qualifications (n.):** an **official record** showing that you have finished a training course or have the necessary skills, etc.

معيّنة مناسب تجعلك خبرة سمات قدرة

= an **ability, characteristic, or experience** that makes you suitable for a particular job or activity. نشاط

\*\*\*\*\*

## The Past Simple

= يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي .

future-----X-----past

### Form

#### 1- Verb + ed ( regular verbs ) الأفعال غير الشاذة

watched visiteded starteded helped cleaned

= دا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف d فقط

lived received smiled believed liked

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها و نضيف ied

study → studied carry → carried marry → married

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف علة من a e i o u نضيف ed

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف علة من a e i o u نضعف الحرف الأخير و نضيف ed

stop → stopped travel → travelled plan → planned

#### 2-The second form ( regular verbs)التصريف الثاني

have → had	يملك	think → thought	يفكر
come → came	يأتي	buy → bought	يشترى
hear → heard	يسمع	say → said	يقول

#### Key words علاماته

أسبوع شهر سنة الصيف الشتاء  
Last+ time → week—month—year ---summer ---winter

yesterday أمس ago منذ in the past في الماضي once ذات مرة

My friend flew to London two month ago .

They built the house four years ago .

Ali wrote a letter last week .

Did not + infinitive عند النفي: نستخدم : المصدر

يتبعها الفعل في المصدر ( التصريف الأول )

We didn't rent a boat .

My father did not mend the bike yesterday .

I did not write a letter last week .

**Questions :- الأسئلة**

كفعل مساعد و الفعل بعدها في المصدر ( التصريف الأول ) did عند السؤال نستخدم  
و للإجابة القصيرة نستخدم Yes, ...did/ No, ...did not

**Did** Youssef **write** to his friend last week ? No ,he **didn't** .

**Did** she **make** that cake herself ? . Yes, she **did** .

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1- I .....my aunt a **week ago** .

a-visited

b-visit

c-am visiting

d-would

**visit**

2- The party .....at 8 o'clock last night .

a-starts

b- starting

c- started

d- start

3- When .....you finish writing the report ? Only yesterday .

a-do

b- did

c- does

d- would

4- They .....attend the school last month .

a- didn't

b-don't

c-aren't

d-haven't

5- .....you finish your work on time yesterday?

a-Was

b-Were

c-Did

d-Have

6-I .....a new shirt last month .

a-buy

b- buying

c-bought

d-buys

7-Yesterday, Dina .....to school late

a-goes

b-go

c-going

d-went

8-..... you watch last night's film .

a- Are

b-Do

c-Did

d-Have

9-I .....him two days ago.

a-met

b- meeting

c-meet

d- meets

10- She .....yesterday.

a-come

b-doesn't come

c-didn't come

d-comes

\*\*\*\*\*

يتكون verb to be في الماضي من were –was و يكون المعنى ( كان )

I – He – She – It – اسم مفرد → was

We – You – They - اسم جمع → were

**The bridge**

My friends were in Riyadh last week . .

The school was closed yesterday .

ينفي بوضع كلمة not بعد was/were

My sister was not with me last summer .

We were not in Jeddah last Friday .

Were you ?   
 Yes, I was   
 No, I wasn't

Were you at school yesterday ? Yes , I was .

Were you at hospital yesterday ? No, I wasn't

**Choose the right answer :-**

1-Last year , we ..... at an elementary school .

a- was    b- were    c- are    d- is

2-Khaled ..... at home yesterday .

a- was    b- were    c- are    d- is

3-..... you in Riyadh last month .

a- was    b- were    c- are    d- is

4-..... Your friend with you in Riyadh ?

a- was    b- were    c- are    d- is

5-Where ..... your brother last week ?

a- was    b- were    c- are    d- is

6-A year ago , I ..... in Egypt .

a- was    b- were    c- are    d- is

7-Were you at school yesterday ?

a- Yes, I was.    b-Yes , I did.c-Yes , he was.    d-Yes, I were.

8-Were your friends in Jeddah last week ?

a-Yes, they did.    b- Yes, I was    c- Yes, they were.    d-Yes, they are.

\*\*\*\*\* الخلاصة \*\*\*\*\*

last    الماضي      I – he – She – It      —————>      was

yesterday    أمس

ago    منذ      We – You - They – Plural      —————>      were

in the past    في الماضي      ..... ed – V2    الإثبات      أفعال الحركة      \*\*\*\*\*

once

شخص من الماضي

Mobile : 0501189823

الأستاذ / شعبان الرفاعي

## The bridge

زمن من الماضي  
فعل في الماضي

didn't + V2  
Did + V1

النفي  
السؤال

**Present Perfect**

Have - has + V3

I  
We  
You  
They  
plural

have = 've

He  
She  
It  
singular

has = 's

Meaning : حدث بدأ في الماضي و اكتمل الآن :

Past ————— now ————— future

I have packed my suites .

He has written the letter .

My friends have already prepared lunch .

٢ - - فعل حدث منذ وقت قصير جدا جدا :

Past ————— now ————— future

I have just eaten my lunch .

He has just arrived home .

**Key words :**

بالفعل      توا      حتى الآن      منذ      لمدة      هل سبق      أبدا  
already      just      yet      since      for      ever      never

**1- already**

تأتي في نهاية الجملة أو بين . v3. have .....

They have already painted the room .

They have painted the room already .

**2- just**

تأتي في الوسط بين . p.p. have + just +

We have just written homework.

She has just cooked the food .

**4-yet**

**Has** he written homework **yet** ?

I **haven't** studied the lesson **yet** .

### 5-ever & never

تستخدم ever في السؤال قبل V3 للإجابة المنفية نحذف ever ونضع never بدلا منها

Have you **ever** been to America?

**No. I haven't.** or **No, I've never been to America.**

Have you **ever** flown in a plane ?

**Yes, I have.** **Yes, I have flown several times.**

Have you **ever** eaten Chinese food ?

**No. I haven't.** or **No, I've never eaten Chinese food**

تستخدم كلمة How long للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية في المضارع التام وتكون الإجابة since – for

**How long** have you studied English ?

**How long** has he lived in Jeddah ?

وتستخدم كلمة never للنفي أيضا حيث تأتي بين has or have و الـ P.P. :

has / have + never + V3

- Waleed **has eaten** Mandy.

- Waleed has **never** eaten Mandy.

### السؤال: Question:

has / have + الفاعل + V3 + باقي الجملة ?

Yes, No Question:

**1- I have been to America.**

Have you **ever** been to America?

**No. I haven't.** or **No, I've never been to America.**

**2- He has flown in a plan.**

Has he **ever** flown in a plane ?

**Yes, he has.** **Yes, he has flown several times.**

Have – has gone —→ ذهب الى مكان و لم يعد منه – أو انه ما زال في الطريق لهنالك ( ليس هنا )

Have – has been —→ ذهب الى مكان و عاد منه ( ليس هناك الآن بل هنا )

عند السؤال عن الوقت : نستخدم How long و ليس كلمة when

I have stayed in Madinah for six days.

**How long** have you stayed in Madinah?

**The bridge**

He has built houses since 1990AD.

**How long has he built houses ?**

**B- Choose the right word(s) :-**

1-Has he ..... a big fish?

**a- catch                                      b- caught                                      c-catching                                      d-catches**

2- The boy ..... his bike already .

**a-mends                                      b-has mended                                      c-mend                                      d- is**

3-Have you ever ..... A kite ?

**a-flying                                      b-fly                                      c- flies                                      d- flown**

4- They ..... started work already.

**a-are                                      b-have                                      c- is                                      d- has**

5- The farmers ..... all the rice yet.

**a- aren't planted                      b- haven't planted                      c- plant                                      d- planted**

6-Have you ever seen a wild animal ? Yes , .....

**a-I do                                      b- I have                                      c- I am                                      d- I can**

7-Has he ever fought with a friend ? No, .....

**a-he hasn't                                      b- he has                                      c- he isn't                                      d- he can't**

8- ..... they bought any new books?

**a-Has                                      b-Are                                      c-Have                                      d- Is**

9- Have you ..... seen a wild animal ?

**a-never                                      b-ever                                      c- already                                      d- yet**

10- He ..... the homework already.

**a- has written                                      b-writing                                      c- write                                      d-is writing**

11- She hasn't finished it .....

**a-since                                      b- for                                      c-yet                                      d-just**

12- Have they..... the flowers?

**a-pick                                      b- picking                                      c- picks                                      d- picked**

13-..... you ever flown to a foreign country ?

**a-Do                                      b-does                                      c- is                                      d- Has**

14- A woman ..... collected some eggs.

**a- has                                      b-is                                      c-have                                      d- are**

15 - Have they ..... the homework ?

## The bridge

a-write

b- wrote

c- written

d-writing

16- Hassan and Ali..... played a good game

a-am

b-has

c-are

d-have

17- She ..... her room already .

a- clean

b-has cleaned

c- cleaned

d-cleans

18-..... he ever sent a letter to a friend?

a-Do

b-does

c- is

d- Has

14-She ..... five stories since nine o'clock.

a-has read

b-have read

c- is reading

d- read

19-They ..... Computer games for three hours.

a-has played

b- was playing

c- have played

d- are playing

20- I have ..... lost a big sum of money .

a-never

b-ever

c- so far

d- yet

\*\*\*\*\*

**For**إذا جاءت for كحرف جر دال على الزمان يأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية التي استغرقها حدوث الفعل.

- for a while لوقت قصير
- for a long time لوقت طويل
- An hour – hours – three hours ساعة
- a week – weeks – four weeks أسبوع
- a month - months – five months شهر
- a year – years - six years سنة

\*\*\*\*\*

**since**إذا جاءت since كحرف جر دال على الزمان تأتي في نهاية الجملة و قبلها اسم وقت حدوث الفعل :

- **Last** → last week.
- **الساعة** → three o'clock- 2:15 – 3:45 .
- **اليوم** → Sunday - Monday April 20<sup>th</sup> .
- **الشهر** → Ramadan – March – April .



**The bridge**

— السنة —————> 2002 AD - 1420 .

**B- Choose : since or for :**

- 1- He has been studying Physics ..... Three month .
- 2-She has been a nurse ..... 1980 .
- 3- Mr. Hassan has been building roads .....twenty years .
- 4- I have been working here .....last year .
- 5- Ali has been making model airplanes .....November .
- 6- They have been touring Egypt .....two weeks .
- 8- They have been there .....February .
- 9- Ali has lived in Osfan ..... 12 years .
- 10- They have ..... a long time .
- 11- Mr. Ammar has been a teacher of English in this school .....1995.
- 12- I haven't heard from him ..... years.
- 14- Mark has written three books .....he moved to Paris.
- 15- We have had this TV. .... five years.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Week 10

**New vocabulary**

اقتنع convinced	مخيف fearful	يلف – يغلف wrap	استثنائي exceptional
يطور develop	مفعم بالأمل hopeful	خطير dangerous	وثيقة document
ضروري necessary	hooked	لقطة shots	يشارك – يتقاسم مع share
توقعات expectation	يتسلق climb	غير هام insignificant	خجول shy
هبوط اضطراري Emergency-landing	يلمس touch	كشاف اضاءة spotlight	يثري enrich
عدسات بصرية lens	منفتح العقل open-minded	الطول مقدرًا بالأقدام footage	مبدع – خلاق creative

مثير للجدل – للخلاف  
controversial

\*\*\*\*\*

شيء بشأن اعتقاد واثق مقتنع  
.in one's belief about something **Confident :(.ad) Convinced**

غير متأكد غير مقتنع شكاك مضاد متأكد مرادف  
**synonyms:** sure **antonyms:** doubtful, unconvinced, unsure

ظروف مؤثرة مكتمل أكثر يتقدم يطور  
.to a more complete or more effective condition **advance :(.V) Develop**

ينحي جانبا لا يمكن ان مطلوب ضروري  
.not able to be put aside **Needed :(.ad) Necessary**

غير ضروري لا حاجة له مضاد لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه ضروري المرادف  
.needless, unnecessary **antonyms** .essential, indispensable **synonyms**

يتطلع الى ينتظر توقعات  
**Expectation (N.):**The act of **Waiting for** or looking forward to.

تهبط مجبر شيء عندما مناسبة هبوط اضطراري  
**Emergency landing (N.):** An occasion when a thing is forced to land.

أفكار لآخرين يفكر في ينصت الى يرغب في منفتح العقل  
**Open-minded (ad.):** willing to listen to and consider other people's ideas and

مقترحات suggestions.

## The bridge

الخلاف يميزه مرتبط مثير للخلاف

**Controversial (ad.):** Of, relating to, or characterized by controversy.

واقعي مؤكد متفق عليه

**synonyms:** arguable, at issue, factious

توجس خوف شعور لديه مخيف

**Fearful (ad.):** Having feelings of fear or apprehension.

جريء لا يخاف شجاع جسور مغامر العكس

**antonyms:** adventuresome, daring, dauntless, fearless, **undaunted**

الأمل يعبر عن الشعور مفعم بالأمل

**Hopeful (ad.):** Feeling or expressing hope.

يائس يائس مضاد متفائل متوقع متوقع مرادف

**synonyms:** anticipative. expectant, optimistic **antonyms:** despairing, hopeless

خجول الاخرين مع السهولة متحفظ خجول

**Shy (ad.):** Reserved or ill at ease with other people; bashful.

واثق جريء العكس متصلب متحفظ قليل اليقة خجول مرادف

**synonyms:** bashful, diffident, reserved, timid **antonyms:** bold, confident, obtrusive

لكي شيء على اتصال بـ أصابع يد يلمس

**Touch (V.T.):**- To bring one's hand or fingers in contact with (something) in order to

feel it. لقطات فيلم جزء توضح حدث

**Footage (U.N):** a film of it or the part of a film which shows this event.

شيء باضافة عادة جودة يطور يحسن

**Enrich (V.):** To improve its quality, usually by adding something to it.

كليا يغطيه حوله باحكام قماش ورق يلف يلف

**Wrap (V.):** To fold paper or cloth tightly round it to cover it completely,

تضرك تؤذيك من المحتمل خطير

**Dangerous (ad.):** able or likely to hurt or harm you.

فيلم صور تسلسل معين صورة لقطات

**Shots (C.N):** a photograph or a particular sequence of pictures in a film.

صورة

**Synonyms:** photograph, **photo**

مكان شيء قمة نحو يتحرك يتسلق

**Climb (V.):** move towards the top of something or a place. .

يضيء يوجه الذي مسرح ضوء قوي كشاف اضاءة

## The bridge

**Spotlight (C.N)** : a powerful light in a theatre, which can be directed so that it lights up a small area. منطقة صغيرة

الفنون خصوصا اكار أساسية يطور مخترع مبدع

**Creative (ad.): to invent and develop** original ideas, especially in the arts.

درجة عالية غير عادية جودة يستخدم استثنائي

**Exceptional (ad.):** Use; a **good quality**, to an unusually **high degree**.

عليهم ورق رسمي وثيقة

**Document (C.N):** one or more official pieces of paper with writing on them.

يشغل يستخدم أشخاص أكثر يتقاسم

**Share (V.):** two or more persons have one thing, use it, or occupy it.

صغير خصوصا غير هام غير هام

**insignificant (ad.):** unimportant, especially because it is very small.

كاميرا مثل اشياء بلاستيك زجاج قطعة منحنية عدسة

**Lens (C.N):** a thin curved piece of glass or plastic used in things such as cameras.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Simple Sentence

= Joe waited for the train.

"Joe" = **subject**,

"waited" = **verb**

=The train was late.

"The train" = **subject**,

"was" = **verb**

= Mary and Samantha took the bus.

"Mary and Samantha" = **compound subject**,

"took" = **verb**

I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station.

"I" = **subject**,

"looked" = **verb**

\*\*\*\*\*

## Compound Sentence

هي جملة تربط جملتين يمكن ان تقوم كل منهما على حدة دون احتياج للأخرى

FAN BOYS يمكن اختصار روابط الجملة بكلمتي

**For      and      nor      but      or      yet      so**

هذه الروابط تسمى : coordinators

لاحظ ان هناك فاصلة قبل الرابط الذي يربط الجملتين .

الجملة المستقلة Independent Clause هي التي تحتوي على فاعل و فعل و تكملة للجملة و هي جملة كاملة الأركان و المعنى .

I must go to sleep soon, **since** I'm getting up early in the morning.

She drinks coffee, **but** he prefers tea.

The problem was difficult, **but** I finally found the answer.

Alex likes to fish, **and** he is going fishing on Friday.

She is going to the store, **or** she is going to the mall.

I am very smart, **yet** I do not enjoy school

\*\*\*\*\*

## Complex Sentence

تتكون الجملة المركبة Complex Sentence عندما ترتبط جملة ذات معنى مستقل بجملة ليست كاملة الأركان

**When** I visit my mother, I eat cookies.

I like to fish **because** fishing is fun.

هاتين الجملتين مستقلتين و تقوم كلا منهما بمفردها و مع ذلك فهذه جملة معقدة لانه لا يوجد احد الروابط التي

تربط الجملة المركبة المختصرة بكلمتي FANBOYS

الجملة الغير مستقلة Dependent Clause ( الناقصة ) : هي جملة لا تقوم بمفردها و لا تعطي معنى كامل .

هذه الروابط تسمى : subordinators

**because** Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon

**while** he waited at the train station

**after** they left on the bus.

**While** he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late.

## The bridge

تمهيدي جامعة جدة

بعد	بالرغم من	بالرغم من	إذا لم	لان	حتى
<u>after</u>	<u>though</u>	<u>although</u>	<u>unless</u>	<u>as</u>	<u>until</u>
لأن	عندما	قبل	عندما	بالرغم من	بينما
<u>because</u>	<u>when</u>	<u>before</u>	<u>whenever</u>	<u>even though</u>	<u>whereas</u>
بينما	لان - منذ	إذا	حيثما		
<u>while</u>	<u>since</u>	<u>if</u>	<u>wherever</u>		

لاحظ اننا نضع فاصلة بين الجملتين اذا بدأنا بالرابط و تتبعه الجملة غير المستقلة ( الناقصة )

When I visit my mother, I eat cookies.

Because I was hungry, I ate seventeen pancakes.

و عندما يأتي الرابط بين الجملتين و نبدأ بالجملة الكاملة المستقلة لا نضع فواصل .

I like to fish because fishing is fun.

Computers have come a long way since they first came on the market.

I get stomachaches whenever I overeat.

I washed the dishes after I eat lunch

\*\*\*\*\*

Read the following sentences and decide if they are COMPLEX or COMPOUND by filling out the blank.

1 .Kerry called the fire department, and they arrived very quickly. [ ]

2 .After he got home, my father read us a story. [ ]

3 .We couldn't go to the beach because the car broke down. [ ]

4 .The baby elephant followed its mother because the lion was very close. ( )

5 .The forest was dark and gloomy, yet the children ran into it fearlessly. [ ]

6 .The campers stayed in the tent while the cold rain fell. [ ]

7 . Jane and Louise bought popcorn before the movie started. [ ]

8 .Peter worked hard on his homework, yet he didn't finish it. [ ]

9 .The baseball player ran to second base when the pitcher dropped the ball. [ ]

\*\*\*\*\*