



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

English Language

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Lecture 1

In this lecture, we will study the following:

Using BE

Noun + is + noun: singular.

noun + are + noun: Plural

Pronoun + BE + Noun

Exercises

Using BE

Be has three forms in the present:

ثلاثة صيغ في الحاضر BE للفعل

am

is

are

VERB TO BE	Example
Am	.I am a student أنا (أكون) طالب
Is.	.He is a student هو (يكون) طالب
Are	.They are students هم (يكونون) طلاب

في هذي المحاضرة سنتحدث عن (Verb to be) فعل يكون

وهي عبارة عن **am ,are , is**

أولاً نعرف جميعاً الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية تنقسم الي فعل وفاعل

الجملة = **فعل + فاعل**

الفاعل يكون اسم او ضمير يدل عليه

الاسم كا **Khaled**

أما الضمير فيدل عليه (I / أنا) هو الضمير المتكلم ويرافقه الفعل **am**

(He / هو للمفرد المذكر) (She / هي للمفرد المؤنث) (it / المفرد الغير عاقل) تستخدم الفعل **Is**

أمثله عليهم

I am a student أنا طالب

He is a student هو طالب

وهناك ايضاً ضمائر للجمع

We الضمير المتكلم نحن وتكون مع الفعل are

You أنتم وتكون مع الفعل are او للمفرد بمعنى أنت وبكل الحالتين يأخذ الفعل are

They هم وتكون مع الفعل are

مثال / They are students هم طلاب

Using Be with the pronouns. مع الضمائر Be استخدام

Singular Pronouns ضمائر المفرد	Using Be		Plural Pronouns ضمائر الجمع	Using Be	
He	is	هو	they	are	هم/هن/هما
She		هي			
It		هو/ هي لغير العاقل			
I	am	أنا	we		نحن
you	are	أنت / إنتِ			
			You		أنتم/أنتن/أنتما

Exercises

1. He (am , is , are) a teacher. Ahmad (am , is , are) a teacher.
 2. She (am , is , are) my friend. Sally (am , is , are) my friend
 3. It (am , is , are) under the table. The cat (am , is , are) under the table.
 4. They (am , is , are) in the class. The students (am , is , are) in the class.
1. We (am , is , are) in the restaurant
 2. You (am , is , are) at home.
 3. I (am , is , are) your teacher`

كما تلاحظون هنا الدكتور قسم الضمائر الي مفرد وجمع

وكل ضمير ماذا يرافقهم من الفعل

نفس ما شرحنا فوق

تحت امثله لضمائر واسم

ونختار الفعل المناسب لهم

طبعا اول ثلاث امثلة

He She It ضمير مفرد

نختار Is

We you they ضمير جمع

نختار are

مثال i نختار am

امثلة الاسماء

Ahmad اسم مذكر مفرد

نختار Is

Sally اسم مؤنث مفرد

نختار Is

The cat

القطعة مفرد نختار is

The students

الطلاب جمع نختار are

طبعا عرفنا ان الكلمة جمع من S (The students)

Noun + is + Noun: Singular

Example

Canada is a country.

↓ ↓ ↓
Noun + is + noun

Singular (المفرد).

Singular means **one**

Canada = a singular noun

is = a singular verb

Country = a singular noun

Noun + is + Noun: Singular

Ahmad is a student

Nadia is a nurse

The cat is an animal

Arabic is a language

Using a and an

Both 'a' and 'an' are used in front of singular nouns:

'a' comes in front of singular nouns that begin with consonants	'an' comes in front of singular nouns that begin with a, e, I, and o
A dog	An apple
A book	An elephant
A lecture	An orange
A mobile	An idea
A student	An umbrella

Vowels: a, e, I, o, u. **Consonants:** d, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, w, z.

هنا اعاد الشرح

Canada is a country

Noun + is + noun

اسم + Is + اسم

Canada كندا / اسم مفرد

Is فعل المفرد يكون

Country الدولة (اسم مفرد)

كندا تكون دولة (Canada is a country)

الخلاصة هنا تقول ان الاسم المفرد يتبع بفعل (is) . يعبر عن المفرد متبوع باسم مفرد ايضا

وذكر بعض الامثلة

a/ an

اداة نكرة تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد ركزوا على **المفرد** وليس للجمع

a / تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن

an / يأتي قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك او يسمى حروف العلة

Vowels: a, e, I, o, u. (حروف العلة)

Consonants: d, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, w, z. (حروف الساكنة)

Exercises about the use of “a” and “an”

1. The dog is (a / **an**) animal.
2. Arabic is (**a** / an) language
3. Riyadh is (**a** / an) city
4. Kuwait is (**a** / an) country
5. Blue is (**a** / an) colour
6. Love is (**a** / an) feeling`
7. The printer is (**a** / an) hardware
8. The fly is (a / **an**) insect
9. Physics is (**a** / an) science.
10. Sally is (**a** / an) student.
11. This room is (a / **an**) office.

Noun + are + Noun: Plural

Example

Horses are animals

↓ ↓ ↓
Noun are noun

Plural (الجمع). Plural means two, three, or more than one.

Horses = a plural noun

are = a plural verb

Animals = a plural noun

Noun + are + Noun: plural

Dogs are animals

Chickens are birds

Two nouns connected by **and** are plural and are followed by are:

Ahmad **and** Nadia are brothers.

Oil **and** water are resources

هنا بعض الأمثلة لي a/an:

المثال الاول ننظر للكلمة animal مفرد اول حرف منه **a** وهو من حروف العلة يعني نختار **an**

المثال الثاني language أول حرف من الكلمة حرف ساكن **L** نختار **a**

المثال الثالث والرابع والخامس والسادس والسابع والتاسع والعاشر بدأت الكلمات بحروف ساكنه وانا لونت اول حرف بالون الاخضر

City - country – colour- feeling - hardware- science.- student.

المثال الثامن والحادي عشر بدأت الكلمة بحرف عله

Insect- office.

طيب إذا جاكم كلمه جمع ويخدعكم فيها الدكتور بالامتحان مثل هذا المثال

They are (a/an/**none**) students

ماذا نختار (نختار none لأن كلمه students جمع ننسبه للكلمه انتهت بـ **s** وكان الشرط الاساسي إن تكون الكلمه مفرده

الجمع:

Dog is animal
هنا الجملة مفردة كيف يتم تحويلها الي جمع

هنا الجمع:

Dogs are animals
الكلاب تكون حيوانات

كما قلنا سابقاً **are** تعبر عن الاسم الجمع نضيف **s** الي Dog لتحويلها الي جمع وبما أنها اصبحت كلاب Dogs يلزمنا تحويل

animal الحيوان الي animals حيوانات

Plural of nouns

A- We add -s to the end of the noun:

Singular Nouns مفرد	Plural nouns جمع	How to make plural
Cat	Cats	Add -s
Animal	Animals	
Fiend	friends	

Some singular nouns that end in -y have a special plural form

Singular	Plural	How to make plural
City	Cities	Omit the -y and add -ies
Country	Countries	
Fly	Flies	
Dictionary	dictionaries	

Exercise.

Change the singular sentences to plural sentences

Singular	Plural
<i>A cat is an animal.</i>	<i>Cats are animals.</i>
<i>An ant is an insects.</i>	<i>Ants are insects.</i>
<i>A dictionary is a book.</i>	<i>Dictionaries are books.</i>
<i>A chicken is a bird.</i>	<i>Chickens are birds.</i>
<i>Winter is a season. Summer is a season.</i>	<i>Winter and summer are seasons</i>
<i>Egypt is a county. India is a country.</i>	<i>Egypt and India are countries.</i> مصر والهند دولتان

هنا الجدول الاول يوضح طريقه الجمع

لكن هناك استثناءات في الجمع

والدكتور ذكر استثناء واحد فقط لحرف Y

وهي موضحة بجدول الثاني

(١) الكلمة المفردة التي تنتهي بحرف Y

نحذف Y ونضع ies

مثال City عند الجمع نحذف Y ونضيف ies (Cities)

طبعاً هناك استثناء بحرف Y

City الحرف الذي يسبق حرف Y حرف ساكن

لكن إذا سبقه حرف عله نضيف فقط S

مثل day تصبح الجمع days

وهذي النقطة لم يذكرها الدكتور لكن ذكرتها احتمال تأتي بالامتحان وتكون واضحة لكم

هنا أمثلة:

وضحنا الطريقة سابقاً

لكن اخر مثالين

الجمع بكلمه and

Winter is a season. (الشتاء هو موسم)

Summer is a season. (الصيف هو موسم)

الصيف والشتاء يجتمعون بصفه الموسم فنجمع الجملة بـ and ونجمع كلمه موسم بـ مواسم

Winter and summer are seasons

Lecture 2

In this lecture we will study the following:

Using **BE**

Contraction with **BE**.

Negative with **BE**

BE + Adjective

BE + A place

Contraction with BE.

Contraction is when people push two words together when they speak.

The mark used in the middle of a contraction is called an **apostrophe**

Pronoun + BE	Contraction
<i>I + am</i>	<i>I am = I'm</i>
<i>He + is</i>	<i>He is = he's</i>
<i>She + is</i>	<i>She is = she's</i>
<i>It + is</i>	<i>It is = it's</i>
<i>You + are</i>	<i>You are = you're</i>
<i>We + are</i>	<i>We are = we're</i>
<i>They + are</i>	<i>They are = they're</i>

Note that you have to write the apostrophe **above** the line, **not on** the line.

Ex. **I'm a student** (correct). **I,m a student** (incorrect).

Exercise 12. Page 8

Complete the sentences; use contraction (**Be + Pronoun**)

- Sara** is a student. **She's** in my class.
- Ahmad** is a student. **He's** in my class.
- I have **one brother**. **He's** twenty years old.
- I have **two sisters**. **They're** students.
- I have **a dictionary**. **It's** on my desk.
- I like my **classmates**. **They're** friendly.
- I have **three books**. **They're** on my desk.

طريقة اختصار كتابه الضمير مع فعلة:

I am = I'm

is = 's

are = 're

نحذف a و so و نضيف فاصله فوق الحرف

تسمي الفاصله ابو سترف **apostrophe**

ما تحتاج توضيح أكثر من كذا الموضوع واضح بأذن الله

طريقه بالامتحان

احتمال يجيب طريقه الفاصله غلط

يعني يحطها تحت السطر

او بعد الحرف

مثال:

A. He's in my class

B. He ,s in my class

C. He.s in my class

D. He is' in my class

الصحيحة فقرة a

Negative with Be:

To negate a sentence with BE, we add **not** after the form of BE.

Examples:

I **am** your teacher. I **am not** your teacher.
Ahmad **is** a teacher. Ahmad **is not** a teacher
Sally **is** my friend. Sally **is not** my friend.
The cat **is** under the table. The cat **is not** under the table.
The students **are** in the class. The students **are not in** the class.
We **are** in the restaurant. We **are not** in the restaurant.
You **are** at home. You **are not** at home.

Be + Adjective:

- Adjectives often follow (come after) a form of **BE** (am, is, are).

Examples:

The students **are intelligent**.
The exam **is easy**.

- Adjectives describe or give information about a noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

- Sally **is beautiful**. سالي جميلة.
- My friends **are happy**. أصدقائي سعداء.
- I **am tired**. أنا متعب.

Negative with Be: طريقة نفي الجملة:

تستخدم not بعد الفعل (am, is, are) لنفي جملة مثبتة

مثال

I **am** your teacher أنا معلمك

نفي الجملة

I **am not** your teacher. أنا لست معلمك

ملاحظة: not لها اختصار وهو n't

الجملة فيها I am و not

إذا اردنا الاختصار نختصر فقط واحده منهم يعني

I **am n't** your teacher

I'm **not** your teacher او

Be + Adjective:

فعل يكون + الصفة:

الصفة تأتي بعد (be)

The students **are intelligent**.

الطلاب اذكيا .. أذكيا. **intelligent** صفة تأتي بعد فعل يكون (is, are, am)

ماهي الصفة؟ الصفة تصف أو تعطي معلومة عن الاسم أو الضمير

قال الطلاب **The students are** ما بهم الطلاب

The students are intelligent الطلاب أذكيا وصفهم بذكاء

الصفة لا يفرق استخدامها بين الجمع او المفرد .. يعني احفظوا الصفات

Be + Adjective:

Noun/pronoun + Be	Adjective
Fire is	hot
Ice cream and snow are	cold
A box is	square
Balls and oranges are	round
Sugar is	sweet
An elephant is	big
A mouse is	little
A rain forest is	wet
A desert is	dry
A joke is	funny
Good health is	important

BE + A place:

BE is often followed by a place:

Maria is **here**.

They are **at the library**.

↓
place

↓
place

A place can be one word; examples:

Maris is { here
there
downtown
downstairs
upstairs
inside
outside

بالجدول جملة متبوعة بصفه

Fire is hot

النار ساخنة

Ice cream and snow are يقول الايس كريم و الثلج ما بهم او ماهي الصفة المشتركة بينهم cold بارد

Ice cream and snow are cold

حاولوا تقرون الجدول وترجمونه وتحفظون الصفات

BE + A place:

فعل يكون متبوعاً بمكان

Maria is **here**.

ماريا تكون هنا

place هو المكان here

They are **at the library**

هم في المكتبة

place المكتبة هي المكان the library

هنا Here

هناك There

Downtown وسط المدينة

downstairs الطابق السفلي

Upstairs الطابق العلوي

inside الداخل

Outside الخارج

هذي ترجمة الاماكن

A place can be more than one word (prepositional phrase) → preposition + Noun:

(prepositional phrase)

الجملة المجرورة: استخدام حروف الجر في تكوين الجملة

حروف الجر

Above, at, behind, between, from, in, next to, on, under,

preposition Noun

Sally is	at	the library.
	on	the bus
	in	her room
	at	work
	next to	Maria
	outside	the
	between	Ahmad and Dalia

at the library is a prepositional phrase.

Some common prepositions:

Above, at, behind, between, from, in, next to, on, under, etc

Above أعلي



at في

At is usually used to point out a specific time:

Ex.

The bus will stop here at 5:45 p.m.

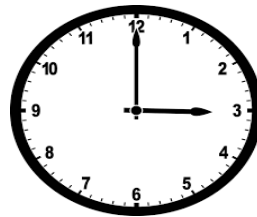
She will meet you at 3:00 O'clock

At is also used to indicate a place:

Ex.

There is a party at the club house.

I saw many people at the park.



at في

استخداماتها

١- قبل الساعات

The bus will stop here at 5:45 p.m

الحافلة تتوقف هنا في ٥:٤٥ مساء

٢- وبعض الاماكن

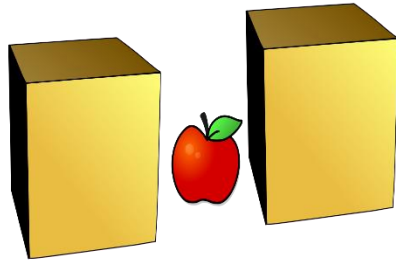
I saw many people at the park.

رأيت الكثير من الناس في المنتزه (المنتزه مكان او club النادي كما في المثال الأول

behind خلف



between بين



from من

From shows the **starting point** of the movement.

Ex.

Sally drives **from** her flat **to** work.

From is generally used to show someone's **origin**.

Ex.

Nadia came **from** Brazil.

Ahmad came **from** Syria.



from من

استخداماتها نقطة بداية الحركة

مثل المثال هذا

Sally drives **from** her flat **to** work.

سالي تقود من شقتها الي العمل

إذا جت جملها وطلب اختيار حرف جر بنسبة لـ **from** بالجمله سابقه توجد **to**

وهذا يدل انه يقصد **من** إلي نركز بالجمله

نستخدم **from** ايضاً للمنشأ او البلد

Nadia came **from** Brazil.

ناديا من البرازيل

في داخل *in*



بجوار *Next to*

NEXT TO

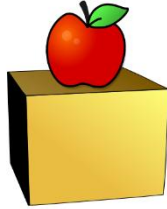
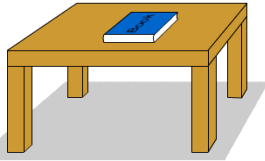


The dog is next to the bones.



تحفظ حروف الجر ومعناها

على *On*



تحت *Under*



End of Lecture 2 😊

Lecture 3 (from the Interactions book)

In this lecture, we shall

Study the article on page 6 and 7 (Monster Cities); our study will include:

- Explaining the difficult words by giving definitions.*
- Answering some comprehension question.*
- Giving the Opposites of some words*
- Explaining how to read the numbers*
- Examining some multiple choice questions about this article*

Read the following Article. Page 5-6

Monster Cities

Are big cities wonderful places? Are they terrible? There are different ideas about this.

William H. Whyte writes books about cities. He is happy in a crowded city.

He loves busy streets with many stores and many people.

He likes the life in city parks and restaurants.

Many people don't like big cities. They see the large population of cities and they are afraid.

Many cities are growing very fast. They are "monster" cities.

(A monster is a big, terrible thing.) in some countries there are no jobs in small towns.

People go to cities to work. For example, 300,000 people go to São Paulo, Brazil, every year.

In china, about 183, 000 people move to Beijing from the countryside every year.

São Paulo and Beijing are both megacities.

A megacity is a very, very big city. It includes the main city and the cities and towns around it.

Population density is the number of people in one square mile (2.59 square kilometers).

There are big problems in mega cities. In many U.S. cities there are many people with no jobs and no homes; the air is dirty. A terrible problem is crime. Many people are afraid of crime. People want to feel safe.

هذي قطعه من الكتاب

طبعاً

الأسئلة اخر المحاضرة

حاولوا تقرون وتتبعون السؤال

سهله بس بيبي لها تركيز شوي

طبعاً القطعة تتحدث عن الهدن مخيفا

Monster Cities

ناس ترا انها جميله ومكان رائع يحبون منتزهات ومطاعم

وناس ترا انها مخيفه وتكثر فيها الجريمة ولا يشعرون بالأمان

على العموم حاولوا تقرون وترجمون القطعة

حتى يسهل عليكم حل الأسئلة

أولاً:

Write a word for each definitions.

- A big, terrible thing is a **Monster**.
- A very big city together with other areas around it is a **megacity**.
- The number of people in one square mile = **population density**
- A region that is identified as a distinct entity in political geography is a **country**

Explain the meaning of the following words.

The word	Its meaning
<i>wonderful</i>	<i>extremely good; marvelous</i>
<i>terrible</i>	<i>causing or likely to cause terror</i>
<i>crowded</i>	<i>filled to excess; involving large number of people</i>
<i>busy</i>	<i>actively and attentively engaged in work</i>
<i>afraid</i>	<i>feeling fear; filled with apprehension</i>
<i>population</i>	<i>the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, or any district.</i>
<i>Megacity</i>	<i>a very large city, especially one with a huge number of people</i>

لازم نعرف نفرق

إذا طلب

Meaning

يقصد الكلمة ومعناها

يعني يطلب المعني

Opposites

يقصد عكس الكلمة

Definitions

التعريفات

كل كلمه ومعناها ترجمتها

احفظوها وحاولوا تميزون كلمه مختلفة بكل معني

- Wonderful** رائع (جيد بشده او جيد للغاية ، رائع)
Terrible مخيف (يسبب أو يحتمل أن يسبب الخوف والرعب)
Crowded مزدحم (مليء متداخل عدد كبير من الناس)
Busy مشغول (مشغول بنشاط او عمل)
afraid خائف (يشعر بالخوف)
Population السكان (عدد الاجمالي للأشخاص في مدينة او منطقة)
Megacity مدينة كبيرة (مدينة كبيرة جداً وعدد الناس ضخم)

Give the Opposites of the following words.

<i>The words</i>	<i>Their opposites</i>
<i>wonderful</i>	<i>bad, unamazing</i>
<i>terrible</i>	<i>pleasing</i>
<i>different</i>	<i>similar</i>
<i>crowded</i>	<i>deserted, empty</i>
<i>busy</i>	<i>quiet, inactive</i>
<i>afraid</i>	<i>fearless, unafraid</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>small</i>
<i>safe</i>	<i>unsafe</i>
<i>dirty</i>	<i>clean</i>

<i>The words</i>	<i>Their opposites</i>
<i>wonderful</i> رائع	<i>bad, unamazing</i> سيء، غير رائع
<i>terrible</i> مخيف	<i>pleasing</i> سعيد
<i>different</i> مختلف	<i>similar</i> متشابهة
<i>crowded</i> مزدحم	<i>deserted, empty</i> فارغ، صحراوي
<i>busy</i> مشغول	<i>quiet, inactive</i> هادئ
<i>afraid</i> خائف	<i>fearless, unafraid</i> غير خائف
<i>large</i> كبير	<i>small</i> صغير
<i>safe</i> آمن	<i>unsafe</i> غير آمن
<i>dirty</i> قذر	<i>clean</i> نظيف

Opposites: العواكس

How to read/write large numbers.

<i>Number</i>	<i>How to read</i>
<i>150</i>	<i>One hundred fifty</i>
<i>200</i>	<i>Two hundred</i>
<i>3,000</i>	<i>Three thousand</i>
<i>4,500</i>	<i>Four thousand five hundred</i>
<i>5,350</i>	<i>Five thousand three hundred fifty</i>
<i>6,475</i>	<i>Six thousand four hundred seventy-five</i>
<i>70,000</i>	<i>Seventy thousand</i>

هنا كيف قراءة الارقام

Example

Hundred مئة

Seventy thousand

Thousand الألف

A. 70,000

Million مليون

B. 7000

حاولوا قراءة الارقام

C. 700

احتمال يجيب بالامتحان رقم

D. 700,000

ويطلب اختيار الكتابة الصحيحة او العكس

وحطيت لكم مثال:

<i>Number</i>	<i>How to read</i>
80,950	<i>Eighty thousand nine hundred fifty</i>
100,000	<i>One hundred thousand</i>
950, 632	<i>Nine hundred fifty thousand six hundred thirty-two</i>
1,000,000	<i>One million</i>
15,700,000	<i>Fifteen million seven hundred thousand</i>
23, 570,600	<i>Twenty-three million five hundred seventy thousand six hundred</i>

Multiple choice questions about the article page 5-6

1. In megacity, there are many people with no and no homes.

a- cars

b- jobs

c- children

d- wives.

2. The article of “Monster cities” is about.

a. The large number of small cities

b. The number of people in the U.S.A

c. The problems of very big cities.

3. William H. Whyte likes the life in city parks and

a- restaurants

b- gardens

c- resonates

d- density.

4. A terrible problem in monster cities is

- a- no money
- b- clean air
- c- crime
- d- no cars

6. William H. Whyte writes books about

- a- countries
- b- village
- c- cities
- d- factories

13. The underlined word "population" means _____.

- A) the number of children
- B) the number of male
- C) the number of females
- D) the number of males and females

8. In megacities, people want to _____.

- A) feel safe
- B) eat well
- C) be healthy
- D) be wealthy

9. In all megacities, people are afraid of _____.

- A) water shortage
- B) food shortage
- C) milk shortage
- D) Crime

16. 'The air is dirty'. The word dirty means _____.

A) clean

B) not clean

C) beautiful

D) wonderful

14. The definition of a megacity is a _____.

A) very, very small city

B) very, very big city

C) very, very colorful city

D) very, very beautiful city

15. _____ is the number of people living in a particular country.

A) Population

B) Monster

C) Megacity

D) Capital

16. Sao Paulo and Beijing are both _____.

A) towns

B) megacities

C) small cities

D) villages

الاسئلة هذي كل اجاباتها موجودة بالمحاضرة والقطعة تدرّبوا عليها

End of Lecture 3 😊

Lecture 4 (from the Interactions book)

In this lecture, we shall

1. study the article on page 10 and 11 (My neighborhood); our study will include:

- Explaining the difficult words by giving definitions.
- Answering some comprehension question.
- Giving the Opposites of some words
- Explaining how to read the numbers
- Writing some multiple choice questions about this article

Read the following Article. Page 10-11

My neighborhood

My name is Elena Sanchez. I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student here in English language classes at a small college. I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of oak trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer.

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. The people next to me are from Indonesia. The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia.

The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore and an Armenian flower shop. There are three restaurants on Olive Street: One Mexican, one Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American.

I like my neighborhood, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans?

هنا قطعه تتحدث عن الحي: ترجمه سريعة لها

الحي

اسمي ايلينا سانشيز. أنا من المكسيك، ولكن الآن أنا أعيش في ولاية كاليفورنيا. أنا طالبة هناخرح ادرس اللغة الانجليزية في كلية صغيرة. أنا أعيش في مبنى سكني. انما على زاوية شارع الزيتون عنواني هو ٢٢٠١ شارع الزيتون. هناك شجرة زيتون كبيرة أمام المبنى. هناك حديقة عبر الشارع. هناك الكثير من أشجار البلوط في الحديقة. الأشجار هي جميلة في فصل الصيف. وهناك الكثير من جيرانهم من بلدان مختلفة. الناس بجواري هم من اندونيسيا العائلة. العائلة الاندونيسية من كولومبيا.

الاحلات هي دائما مشغول في هذا الحي. هناك صيدلية الكورية ومحل لبيع الزهور امريكي. هناك ثلاثة مطاعم في شارع الزيتون أحد المكسيكية واليابانية واحد، واحد المغربي-الإيطالية-الأمريكية.

أنا أحب

حي، لكنني أسأل نفسي سؤال واحد. اين هم الأمريكيون؟

What is the main idea of the essay?

- a. Elena studies English in a college in California.
- b. The people in Elena's neighborhood are from many countries.
- c. There are restaurants with food from many countries in Elena's neighborhood

Write a word for each definitions. (التعريفات)

- a) A big, terrible thing is a Monster. (متوحش) شيء كبير ومخيف.
- b) A very big city together with other areas around it is a megacity. (مدينة كبيرة مع مناطق حولة)
- c) The number of people in one square mile = population density (عدد الناس في ميل مربع) = population density
- d) A region that is identified as a distinct entity in political geography is a country

a country بلد : هي منطقة او مساحة جغرافية قائمة بذاتها

Explain the meaning of the following words.

The word	Its meaning
Address	The location at which a particular organization or person may be found or reached
Apartment Building	a building containing separate residential apartments with a common entrance
Corner	A place or angle where two sides or edges meet
Neighborhood	an area of a town or city that people live in
Neighbors	someone who lives next door to or very near to you
Oak tree	شجرة بلوط
Olive tree	شجرة الزيتون

What is the main idea of the essay?

يقول ماهي فكرة المقال الأساسية او الرئيسة

- a. Elena studies English in a college in California.

ايلينا تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية في كلية كاليفورنيا

طبعاً خطأ المقال ما كان محورة عن دراسة ايلينا

- b. The people in Elena's neighborhood are from many countries.

الناس في حي ايلينا من مختلف البلدان

هذا الجواب الصحيح

- c. There are restaurants with food from many countries in Elena's neighborhood

هناك مطاعم من العديد من البلدان في حي ايلينا (خطأ)

Address العنوان	موقع لشخص معين يمكن الوصول إليه The location الموقع كلمة مميزة لمعني العنوان :
Apartment Building الشقة	مبنى يحتوي على شقق سكنية a building مبني كلمة مميزة بتعريف :
Corner ركن	مكان او زاوية فيها حافتين او جانبيين يتقابلون
Neighborhood حي	مساحة بلد او مدينة يعيشون ناس فيها
Neighbors جيران	شخص ما يعيش بقربك او بالقرب لك

Opposites. عكس

The words	Their opposites
here	There
small	Big/large
beautiful	Ugly
different	Similar
busy	Idle/inactive
question	Answer
ask	Answer/reply
always	At no time/never

هنا Here	هناك There
صغير small	كبير Big/large
جميل beautiful	قبيح Ugly
مختلف different	متشابه Similar
مشغول busy	متفرغ Idle/inactive
سؤال question	إجابة Answer
يسأل ask	جواب/يرد Answer/reply
دائماً always	أبداً/ ليس أي وقت At no time/never

Jumbled Sentences. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Do not forget the capital letters and the period

Jumbled Sentences	Correct order
in I an live apartment	I live in an apartment.
busy the todays stores are	The stores are busy today.
studies English college at Elena	Elena studies English at college.
neighbors different her countries from are	Her neighbors are from different countries.
like neighborhood I my	I like my neighborhood.

هنا يطلب تصحيح الجملة وإن تبتدىء بحروف كبتل ووضع اخر الجملة نقطة

أولاً: نبدأ الفاعل اما يكون اسم صريح مثل بدر او ضمير الفاعل I ,she, he وغيرها من الضمائر التي اخذتها سابقاً

in I an live apartment

الضمير I live الفعل اسكن

I live in an apartment. (انا أعيش في شقة)

busy the todays stores are

The stores الفاعل (المحلات)

Are الفعل

The stores are busy today.

وهكذا للباقي لكن لا ننسى النقطة وأول حرف يكون كبتل

Making simple sentences. Page 19

Positive sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

Ex. *My father works everyday.* *Nadia wrote a letter.*

The trees are beautiful. *Books are interesting.*

The following sentences are wrong because there are no capitalization or periods:

* *my father works everyday*

هنا يقول كل الفقرات التالية خاطئة

* *nadia wrote a letter*

* *the trees are beautiful.*

اما لم تبدأ بحرف كبتل او لم تنتهي بنقطة

* *books are interesting*

• **Every sentence must have a subject and a main verb:**

Ex: *Sally left.* *Ahmad travelled.*

subject verb subject verb

• **A sentence can also contain an object and/or additional information**



Subject	Verb	object	Additional information
Khalid	studies	English	at school.
My father	reads	the newspaper	everyday.
Nadia and Ahmad	wrote	their homework	in the library.
She	wrote	three stories	about education.

هنا أعاد الشرح السابق

ويؤكد على ان الجملة تبدأ بحرف كبتل وتنتهي بنقطة

هنا يتحدث عن الجملة ام تكون فاعل وفعل مثل

Sally left. (سالي تعيش)

هنا فاعل وفعل

لكن يمكن للجملة ان تحتوي على فاعل وفعل ومفعول به ومعلومات إضافية

مثال:

Khalid studies English at school.

خالد يدرس اللغة الإنجليزية في المدرسة

Subject: الفاعل: خالد Khalid .. verb: الفعل: يدرس studies

مفعول به object: اللغة الإنجليزية English

المعلومات الإضافية Additional information: في المدرسة at school

Recognizing parts of a sentence

Circle the subject, underline the verb and draw brackets around the additional information.

1. Saleh plays football every afternoon.
2. I live in Riyadh.
3. My brother studies biology at school.
4. The lecturers speak English at this university.
5. The library is in building M2.
6. Ahmad and Nadia work in a factory

Circle the subject, underline the verb and draw brackets around the (additional information).

1. (Saleh) plays football (every afternoon).
2. (I) live (in Riyadh).
3. (My brother) studies biology (at school).
4. (The lecturers) speak English (at this university).
5. (The library) is (in building M2).
6. (Ahmad and Nadia) work (in a factory).

هنا يقول ضع دائرة حول الفاعل

وخط تحت الفعل

واقواس (للمعلومات الإضافية)

1. Saleh plays football every afternoon.

Saleh صالح الفاعل

يلعب الفعل Plays

Football كره القدم المفعول به

every afternoon بعد كل ظهر معلومات إضافية

2. I live in Riyadh.

I انا الفاعل أعيش هي الفاعل live

in Riyadh معلومات إضافية لا يوجد مفعول به

وهكذا للباقي

Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.

1. I liveMexico. (cities/countries)
2. Maria livesOlive Street. (Street name)
3. She lives35 Hill Street. (giving address)
4. Tokyo isJapan.
5. There is a big treemy building.
6. I amHong Kong, but I live Singapore.

-
1. I live **in** Mexico. (cities/countries)
 2. Maria lives **on** Olive Street. (Street name)
 3. She lives **at** 35 Hill Street. (giving address)
 4. Tokyo is **in** Japan.
 5. There is a big tree **in front of** my building.
 6. I am **from** Hong Kong, but I live **in** Singapore.

End of Lecture 4 😊

أملأ الفراغات بحروف الجر:

تحدثنا سابقاً عن حروف الجر لكن لكل قواعد استثناء

هنا بعض حالات استخدام حروف الجر

1. I liveMexico. (cities/countries)

انا أعيش المكسيك

نستخدم in قبل المدن /البلد (cities/countries)

2. Maria livesOlive Street. (Street name)

ماريا تعيش شارع الزيتون (اسم الشارع) (Street name) نستخدم on (على)

3. She lives35 Hill Street. (giving address)

هي تعيش ... ٣٥ شارع الهيل (العنوان) (giving address) نستخدم at

4. Tokyo isJapan.

طوكيو تكوناليابان نستخدم in (في) قلنا سابقاً نستخدم قبل (البلد/المدن)

5. There is a big treemy building.

هناك شجرة مبني (مبني)

بحروف الجر سابقاً قلنا in front of بمعنى امام

I amHong Kong, but I live Singapore

انا هونغ كونج لكن أعيش سنغافورة

قلنا سابقاً نستخدم from للمنشأ in قبل المدن /البلد

Lecture 5 (from the Grammar book)

In this lecture, we shall cover the following:

1. Yes/No questions with *BE*
2. Short answers to Yes/No Questions
3. Questions with *BE*: Using *Where*
4. Using *Have* and *Has*

1-Yes/No questions with *BE*

Sally is a student.



Is Sally a student?

Rule:

- In a question, *be* (*am, is, are*) comes in front of *the subject*. *Be + Subject*
- A question ends with a question **mark (?)** *Subject + Be*
- A statement ends with a period (.).

طريقة انشاء أسئلة إجابتها نعم / لا باستخدام أفعال يكون:

كما نعرف الجملة تكون فعل وفاعل وعاده الفاعل يسبق الفعل (فاعل + فعل)

ولتكوين سؤال يتم تقديم الفعل على الفاعل

مثال

Sally is a student.

سالي تكون طالبة

لتحويلها الي سؤال

Is Sally a student?

هل سالي طالبة؟

أولاً: تقديم الفعل is على الفاعل sally

ثانياً: تنزل باقي الجملة

ثالثاً: نضع علامة استفهام

Sentence/statement	Example	Question with BE	Example
Subject + Be (is)	She is a student.	Be (is) + Subject	Is she a student?
Subject + Be (is)	He is at home.	Be (is) + Subject	Is he at home?
Subject + Be (is)	It is a cat.	Be (is) + Subject	Is it a cat?
Subject + Be (are)	You are a student.	Be (are) + Subject	Are you a student?
Subject + Be (are)	They are invited.	Be (are) + Subject	Are they invited?
Subject + Be (are)	We are invited.	Be (are) + Subject	Are we invited?
Subject + Be (am)	I am late.	Be (am) + Subject	Am I late?

هنا تم شرح تكوين السؤال مع أمثلة

نشوف بالأمثلة الفعل

Is, are, am

يسبق الفاعل عند تكوين السؤال

مع مراعاة وضع علامة استفهام عند تكوين السؤال؟

Give the correct *short answers* to the following questions.

1. Are you tired?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not

2. Is Sally in your class?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not.

إجابات مختصرة بـ yes و No

خلال دراستنا سابقاً بالثانوية تعلمنا كيف

نجيب إجابة مختصرة ام بنعم او لا

Are you tired?

يقول: هل انت متعب

الجواب يكون بنعم او لا

لكن ننتبه هنا قال you انت الجواب يكون I am انا

Is Sally in your class?

هل سالي في صفك؟

سالي مؤنث مفرد الضمير المناسب للإجابة she

هي

Yes, she is.

No, she is not.

Not اثبات للنفي لازم تكتب

3. Is Nadia sick?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not.

4. Are Nadia and Ahmad intelligent?

Yes, they are.

No, they are not.

5. Are these chairs comfortable?

Yes, they are.

No, they are not.

6. Are you married?

Yes, I am.

No I am not.

7. Are Ahmad and I friends?

Yes, we are.

No, we are not.

Make QUESTIONS for the given answers.

1. Is Mrs. Lee a teacher?

Yes, Mrs. Lee is a teacher.

2. Is the sun a ball of fire?.

Yes, the sun is a ball of fire

Is Nadia sick?

هل نادية مريضة؟

نادية مؤنث الضمير المناسب لها she

نجاوب بنعم او لا

Are Nadia and Ahmad intelligent?

هل نادية واحمد اذكيااء؟

الضمير المناسب هو they بمعني هم

والفعل are لأنه جمع

Are these chairs comfortable?

هل هذي الكراسي مريحة

الكراسي جمع الضمير المناسب they

Are you married?

هل انت متزوج

قلنا سابقا اذا يسأل عني

اجيب iam

Are Ahmad and I friends?

هل انا واحمد أصدقاء

بما ان فيه انا استخدم نحن we

هنا الإجابة على السؤال بالأثبات او النفي يعني (نعم او لا) فقط وتنزل الجملة كما هي مع مراعاة not بجمله النفي

Is Mrs. Lee a teacher?

Yes, Mrs. Lee is a teacher

No, Mrs. Lee is not a teacher

وهكذا للباقي

3. Are carrots vegetables?

Yes, carrots are vegetables.

5. Is Mr. Ahmad here today?

Yes, Mr. Ahmad is here today.

6. Are Sue and Mike here today?

Yes, Sue and Mike are here today.

7. Is English grammar fun?

Yes, English grammar is fun.

8. Are you ready for the next grammar chart?

Yes I am ready for the next grammar chart.

Questions with BE: Using WHERE

Where comes at the beginning of the question, in front of BE (am is are).

Examples.

Where is your father? My father is at home.

↓ ↓
Where BE

Make questions with BE and with WHERE.

1. Kate is at home

Is Kate at home?

Where is Kate

طريقة إنشاء الأسئلة باستخدام أدوات السؤال WH:

هناك كلمات تستخدم لتكوين السؤال وتكون في أول الجملة مثل (who) للسؤال عن الأشخاص (what) للسؤال عن الأشياء أو الأحداث (where) للسؤال عن الأماكن (when) للسؤال عن الوقت

(why) لسؤال عن الأسباب (how) للسؤال عن طريقة أو الكيفية

الجملة تتكون من

أداة الاستفهام + فعل المساعد + فاعل + الفعل الأساسي؟

Is Kate at home?

هل كيت بالمنزل

قلنا where لسؤال عن الأماكن

إذا الأداة where

Where is Kate

Is الفعل المساعد

Kate الفاعل

at home الجواب يحذف من السؤال



2. Cairo is at Egypt.

Is Cairo in Egypt?

Where is Cairo

3. The students are in class today.

Are the students in class today?

Where are the students today?

4. The post office is on Main Street.

Is the post office on Main Street?

Where is the Post Office?

5. The train station is on Grand Avenue.

Is the train station on Grand Avenue?

Where is the Train Station?

6. The bus stop is over there.

Is the bus stop over there?

Where is the bus stop?

7. Sally and Nadia are at the zoo today.

Are Sally and Nadia at the zoo today?

Where are Sally and Nadia?

هنا الدكتور استخدم فقط إداة الاستفهام where فقط

هنا الأمثلة نفس السابقة

Are the students in class today?

Where are the students today?

إين يكونون الطلاب اليوم

أداة الاستفهام where

الفعل المساعد are

الفاعل the students

الفعل الأساسي to day

حذفنا class لأنها الجواب

وهكذا للباقي تدرّبوا عليها 😊

Using **HAVE** and **HAS**

They can both be used to show possession

- *I have a car.*
- *Sally has a mobile*
- *They have a house.*

*Using **HAVE** and **HAS** with the pronouns*

HAVE and HAS with the pronouns			
Singular pronouns		Plural Pronouns	
He	has	We	have
She	has	You	have
It	has	They	have
You	have		
I	have		

Exercise.

1. We Grammar books

a- have

b- has

2. Ia dictionary.

1. Have

2. Has

استخدام فعل have / has :

هي أفعال بمعنى الملكية وهي تقوم مقام أفعال يكون (is, are , am) في تكوين الجملة

Has تستخدم للمفرد وتحل محل (Is) للضمائر (he, she, it)

Have للجمع وتحل محل (are) للضمائر (you, we, they ,I)

والجدول موضح لكم من يستخدم has او have

أمثلة :

1. We Grammar books

بما ان الضمير we نستخدم have

المثال الثاني: ا نختار have

3. Kate a blue pen.

a- has

b- have

4. Bob A notebook on his desk.

a. has

b. have

5. Anna and Reemlots of money.

a. has

b. have.

Use **HAVE/HAS** and one of the words (backaches, a headache, a stomachache, a cold, a sore throat, toothaches, a fever)

He has a headache.

headache.



بمعني صداع

They have backaches.



Backaches

بمعني الم الظهر

They have stomachaches



Stomachaches

الم بطن

has اسم مفرد نستخدم Kate

has اسم مفرد نستخدم Bob

have اسم جمع نستخدم انا وريم

احفظوا الكلمات الجديدة

ترجمتها لكم 😊

وهنا متي نستخدم has و have

قلنا للمفرد has والجمع have

She has a cold.



Cold

برد

الصورة لرجل ولكن الجملة للمؤنث ههههه ☺

She has a sore throat.



a sore throat

بمعني التهاب الحلق

او الم الحنجرة

They have a fever.



a fever

حرارة

We have toothaches.



Toothaches.

ألم الاسنان

End of Lecture 5 ☺

Lecture 6 (from the Grammar book)

In this lecture, we shall cover the following:

1. Using *my, your, his her, our, their*
2. Using *THIS and THAT*
3. Using *these and those*
4. Asking Questions with *what and who+be*

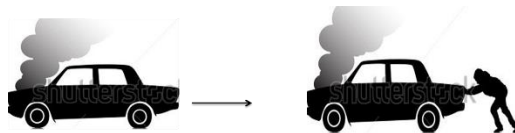
Using *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*

'*My, your, his, her, its, our, their*' are *possessive adjectives*.

We use *possessive adjectives* to show who owns or "possesses" something.

Ex. A car broke down.

My car broke down



Possessive adjectives come in front of nouns

Ex. *Your food* is ready.

↓
Noun
↓
Possessive adjective

Their father was late..

↓
Noun
↓
Possessive adjective

صفات الملكية:

بهذا الدرس راح نأخذ بأذن الله صفات الملكية

my, your, his, her, its, our, their

بمعني ضمير يعود بالملكية للمتحدث قلبي سيارتي

ويأتي قبل الاسم المملوك

مثال:

A car broke down.

السيارة تعطلت

My car broke down

سيارتي تعطلت

List of subject forms and possessive forms:

Subject form	Possessive form
He → He has a book.	His → His book is interesting.
She → She has a book.	Her → Her book is interesting.
It → It ate the food.	Its → Its food is delicious.
I → I have a book.	My → My boo is interesting.
We → We have books.	Our → Our books are interesting.
You → You have a book	Your → Your book is interesting.
they → They have books.	Their → Their books are interesting.

هنا بالجدول يوضح كل فاعل ما يحل محله من ضمائر الملكية:

His _____ He

Her _____ she

My _____ I

Its _____ Is

Our _____ We

Your _____ You

Their _____ They

Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives. Ex14. Page 33.

1	<i>You are next.</i>	<i>It isyour turn.</i>
2	<i>Sue is next.</i>	<i>It is her turn.</i>
3	<i>John and Mary are next.</i>	<i>It is their turn.</i>
4	<i>My aunt is next.</i>	<i>It is her turn.</i>
5	<i>I am next.</i>	<i>It is my turn.</i>
6	<i>The children are next.</i>	<i>It is their turn.</i>
7	<i>You and Sally are next.</i>	<i>It is your turn.</i>
8	<i>Marcos and I are next.</i>	<i>It is our turn.</i>
9	<i>Ahmad is next.</i>	<i>It is his turn.</i>
10	<i>Mrs. Reem is next.</i>	<i>It is her turn.</i>

هنا تمرين يطلب أكمل الجملة بجدول الثاني:

You and sally أنا وسالي we ضمير

your ضمير الملكية

الملكية your

المثال الثاني غلطان بالكتابة يقصد she وضمير الملكية her

8-ماركوس وأنا ضمير we ضمير الملكية

الثالث جون وماري جمع والضمير they وضمير الملكية their

our

My aunt لا تضيعون وتشوف myكملوا كلمه بمعني عمتي

9-احمد he ضمير الملكية his

ضمير الفاعل المناسب لها she

10- ريم ضمير she ضمير الملكية her

ضمير الملكية her

The children الأطفال they ضمير الملكية their

Using **THIS** and **THAT**

This book = the book is near me



That book = the book is not near me



*I have a book in my hand. This book is red.
I see a book on your desk. That book is blue*

..... is a pen.



..... is a pencil.



This is a pen.

That is a pencil.

This is a pen.



That is a pencil.



That is his a notebook.



This is her notebook.



This is my dictionary.



That is your dictionary.



That is his umbrella.



This is our umbrella.



Using **THIS** and **THAT**

Using **THESE** and **THOSE**

هنا راج اجمع شرح الصفحة هذي والتالية مع بعض

أسماء الإشارة: THIS and THAT تستعمل للمفرد لكن واحد للبعيد والأخر للقريب

This : للمفرد القريب

This is a pen.



That : للمفرد البعيد

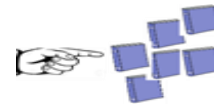
That is a pencil.



الجمع:

These : للجمع القريب (مثال)

These books belong to Ahmad



Those : للجمع البعيد

Those books belong to Ahmad



Using THESE and THOSE

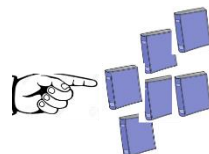
We use these with plural nouns that are near to us

We use those with plural noun that are not near to us.

Ex.

These books belong to Ahmad. The word 'Books' is plural and near to us.

These books belong to Ahmad



Those books belong to Ahmad. The word 'Books' is plural but not near to us.

Those books belong to Ahmad



Using THESE and THOSE

بالجدول هذا وضح لكم أسماء الإشارة للجمع والمفرد:

أمثلة:

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	those

1. books belong to me.

المثال نشوفه ونلاحظ بعد الكلمة التي تأتي بعد الفراغ

Books جمع كتب نشوف الاختيارات

Exercise 24. Page 40.

Use *this, that, these* or *those* to complete the sentences.

1. books belong to me.

a. *This*

b. *That*

c. *These*

a. *This* للمفرد

b. *That* للمفرد

c. *These* للجمع

الجواب these

2.coat is black.

- a. *These*
- b. *Those*
- c. *That*

3. Apples are ripe.

- a. *These*
- b. *That*
- c. *This*

4. earrings are silver.

- a. *This*
- b. *That*
- c. *These*

5.pencil belongs to Alex.

- a. *These*
- b. *Those*
- c. *This*

6. pencils belong to Oglá.

- a. *This*
- b. *That*
- c. *These*

كما قلنا سابقاً نركز على الكلمة بعد الفراغ

إذا مضاف لها s تصبح جمع

نختار these او those

وإذا كلمه مفرد نختار

This او that

5. sunglasses belong to me.

- a. *This*
- b. *That*
- c. *These*

6. Exercise is easy.

- a. *Those*
- b. *That*
- c. *These*

7. exercises are hard.

- a. *This*
- b. *That*
- c. *Those*

8- Students are sitting at desks.

- a. *That*
- b. *These*
- c. *This*

9-. desks are empty.

- a. *Those*
- b. *That*
- c. *This*

Asking Questions with WHAT and WHO + BE

WHAT:

We use **WHAT** to ask about **things**.

What is this thing? It is a pen.

What is your favorite subject? It is English.

What are those things? They are pens

Note that

1. We use 'is' after **WHAT** if we have a **singular noun**.
2. We use 'are' after **WHAT** if we have a **plural noun**.

WHO:

We use **WHO** to ask about **people**.

Who is that man? That is Ahmad.

Who is your manager? Sally.

Who are those people? They are my friends.

Note that

1. We use 'is' after **Who** if we have a **singular noun**.

We use 'are' after **Who** if we have a **plural noun**.

Exercise 26. Page 42.

Complete the questions with **what** or **who** and **is** or **are**

1. **that woman?** She is my sister.
 - a. **Who is**
 - b. **What is**
 - c. **What are**

طريقة انشاء الأسئلة باستخدام أدوات السؤال WH:

شرحنا النقطة سابقاً واستخدمنا where الان نستخدم

(who/ /بمعني من للسؤال عن الأشخاص what / بمعني ما او ماذا للسؤال عن الأشياء أو الأحداث)

Who تستخدم لسؤال عن الأشخاص مثال :

People

Man

Woman

او اسم صريح مثل سالي ، احمد وغيرهم

What

تستخدم لسؤال عن الأشياء

او أي اسم غير عاقل (ملاحظة نكررها دائما المفرد نستخدم is والجمع are)

المثال الأول:

that woman بعد الفراغ (تلك المرأة) وقلنا اذا بنسال عن اشخاص نستخدم who

وبما أنها مفرد تكون is

2. those things? They are pens.

a. Who is

b. What is

c. What are

3. that?

That is Miss. Sally.

a. Who is

b. What is

c. What are

4. this?

This is my new notebook.

a. What is

b. Who is

c. What are

5. Look at those people over there.they?

a. Who is

b. What is

c. Who are

6. your name? Anita.

a. Who is

b. What is

c. What are

7. your grammar teacher?

a. What is

b. Who is

c. What are

8. your favorite teachers?

a. Who is

b. What is

c. Who are

9. a rabbit?

It is a small animal with big ears.

a. Who is

b. What is

c. What are

المثال الثاني:

Those things بمعنى أشياء وقلنا اذا أشياء نستخدم what والكلمة جمع يكون

are

والجواب نشوفه pens قلم والقلم اسم غير عاقل

المثال الثاني :

Miss. Sally.

سالي اسم يعني كان يسأل عن شخص وقلنا اذا شخص نستخدم who وسالي

مفرد is

وضعت خط تحت كل كلمة بسؤال نميز منها الاختيار الصحيح

عملكم قرأت الكلمة معرفه معناها هل هي جمع او مفرد

هل هي أسماء لأشخاص او أشياء غير عاقل

نعد ملاحظه بسيطة: مثال ٦

يسأل عن الاسم والاسم غير عاقل نختار what



End of Lecture 6 😊

Lecture 7 (from the Interactions book)

In this lecture, we shall cover the following:

1. The article "Internet Shopping" Page 26 and 27.
2. Derivations
3. Understanding some new vocabulary
4. Definitions
5. Opposites
6. Regular and Irregular verbs

Internet shopping. Article page 26-27

Internet Shopping

A Twenty-five years ago, very few people used the Internet. Only **scientists** and people in the government knew about the Internet and how to use it. This is changing very fast. Now almost everyone knows about the Internet, and many people are **online** (on the Internet) every day. When people think about the Internet, they often think about **information**. But now, more and more, when people think about the Internet, they think about shopping.

B Amazon.com was one of the first companies to try to **sell products** on the Internet. Jeff Bezos started the company. One day he made a **prediction** about the future. He saw that the World Wide Web was growing 2,000

هنا قطعة

موضوعها: التسوق عبر الانترنت

يقول منذ ٢٥ سنة ناس قليلة جداً استخدمت الانترنت

العلماء والناس في الحكومة فقط يعرفون عن الأنترنت واستخداماتها

اما الان الجميع تقريباً يعرف عن الانترنت وكثير من الناس على الانترنت

كل يوم عندما كان ن فكر بالأنترنت غالباً ما ن فكر بالمعلومات لكن الان

عندما يفكرون بالأنترنت يفكرون بتسويق وامازون

واحد من الأوائل الشركات لبيع المنتجات على الانترنت

القطعة طويلة وترجمت فقط جزئية A

اتمني تتدربون على القطع لان حسب كلام الدكتور راح يكون بالامتحان

قطعتين وحدة خارجية وحده من المحتوي

وبأذن الله بتكون سهله مجرد تدريب وتمكنون من القطع 😊

percent a year. He predicted that it was going to continue to grow, and he thought that shopping was going to move to the Internet. People were going to shop online. He quit his good job and drove across the country to Seattle, Washington. There he started an online bookstore called Amazon.com. Bezos had very little money. The company began in a garage (a building for a car), and at first there were very few customers (people who buy things).

15

20

At the Amazon.com site, people can search for a book about subject, find many different books about that subject, read what other people think about the books, order them by credit card, and get them in the mail in two days. This kind of bookstore was a new idea, but the business grew. In a few years, Amazon.com had 10 million customers and sold 18 million different items in categories including books, CDs, toys, electronics, videos, DVDs, home improvement products (things that you use to fix up a house), software, and video games. Today, at a “virtual shopping mall”—a group of online stores—you can buy anything from gourmet food—special, usually expensive food—to vacations.

Understanding the new vocabulary

معني المفردات:

Words	Meaning
<i>Ago</i>	<i>Before</i>
<i>Scientists</i>	<i>Physicists/experts, etc.</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>the form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed</i>
<i>Almost</i>	<i>Very nearly, all but</i>
<i>Online</i>	<i>On the internet</i>
<i>Information</i>	<i>knowledge gained through study, research, instruction, etc.; factual data.</i>
<i>Shopping</i>	<i>the act of a person who shops (buying different products)</i>
<i>Company</i>	<i>a number of persons united for joint action, especially for business.</i>
<i>Sell</i>	<i>to offer something for sale:</i>
<i>Products</i>	<i>a thing produced by labor:</i>
<i>Prediction</i>	<i>a statement about what one thinks will happen in the future.</i>
<i>World Wide Web</i>	<i>an information network of text, pictures, and sound that people have access to when they use the Internet</i>
<i>percent</i>	<i>a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. It is often denoted using the percent sign, "%"</i>
<i>Grow</i>	<i>to increase in size or amount, or to become more advanced or developed:</i>

Ago منذ: قبل

Scientists علماء: فيزياء و خبراء.. الخ

Government حكومة: حكم او نظام

Almost تقريباً: قريب جداً

Online على الانترنت: على شبكة الانترنت

Information معلومات: المعرفة المكتسبة من خلال

الدراسة او البحوث..

Shopping التسوق: شراء منتجات مختلفة

Company شركة: اتحاد بعض الأشخاص للعمل المشترك

Sell بيع: يعرضون أشياء للبيع

Products منتجات: شيء تنتجه او منتج

Prediction تنبؤ: تفكير ما سيحدث بالمستقبل

World Wide Web شبكة الانترنت: معلومات من النص

والصور وصوت يحتاجونها الناس

percent في المائة: رقم او عدد نسبي %

Grow ينمو : بمعنى يتزايد او يصبح أكثر تقدماً

Quit	<i>to stop doing something or leave a job or a place.</i>
Search for	<i>Look for</i>
Order	<i>a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods:</i>
Credit card	<i>a small plastic card that can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken from you at a later time</i>
Bookstore	<i>a store that sells books</i>
Garage	<i>Small, inexpensive building</i>
customers	<i>a person who buys goods or a service</i>
Site	<i>a set of pages of information on the internet about a particular subject,</i>

Quit استقال: توقف عن فعل شيء او تركه

Search for يبحث: يبحث عن

Order طلب: طلب سلع او طعام

Credit card بطاقة ائتمان: بطاقة بلاستيكية صغيرة يمكن

استخدامها وسيلة لدفع

Bookstore مكتبة: متجر لبيع الكتب

Garage قراج: مبني صغير غير غالي

Customers الزبائن او العملاء: الشخص الذي يشتري

بضاعة او خدمة

Site موقع: مجموعة صفحات من المعلومات على شبكة

الانترنت

Categories تصنيفات: مجموعة أشياء متشابهة

Improvement تأتي بمعنى تنمية او تحسن: القيام بشيء ما

يزيد من قيمته

Home improvement products منتجات منزلية: أشياء

تستخدمها بمنزل

Gourmet food طعام خاص: طعام خاص او غالي

Categories	<i>Groups of similar things</i>
Improvement	<i>something done or added to real property that increases its value.</i>
Home improvement products	<i>Things that you use to fix a house</i>
Gourmet food	<i>Special, usually expensive food</i>

Profit	<i>money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services:</i>
Huge	<i>extremely large in size or amount.</i>
Find out	<i>To discover</i>
Virtual shopping mall	<i>A group of online store</i>

Profit فائدة او مكسب: المال الذي تحصل عليه من

عمل التجارة

Huge ضخم: كبير للغاية

Find out اكتشاف: يكتشف

Virtual shopping mall مركز تجاري: مجموعه من

المحلات

Derivations (اشتقاقات)

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
search يبحث	research/ researcher بحث/ باحث	
	book كتاب	bookish مكتوب
Subject يضع او موضوع	subjectivity المواضيع	subjective موضوعي
	electronics الالكترونيات	electronic الكتروني
Improve يحسن	Improvement تحسين	
Include يشمل		inclusive شامل
Categorize صنف	category/ categorization تصنيف	
	business عمل	busy مشغول

هنا الاشتقاقات

للفعل والاسم والصفة

هنا ذكر الدكتور فقط الكلمة إذا كان

لها اشتقاق للفعل او اسم

او صفة

وترجمتها فقط

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
<i>differ</i> يختلف	<i>difference</i> اختلاف	<i>different</i> مختلف
<i>specialize</i> يتخصص	<i>specification / specialization</i> تخصص	<i>special</i> خاص
	<i>expense</i> يغلي	<i>expensive</i> غالي
<i>Think</i> يفكر	<i>Thought</i> تفكير	<i>Thoughtful</i> مفكر
	<i>scientist/science</i> عالم/علوم	<i>scientific</i> متعلم
<i>Govern</i> يحكم	<i>government</i> حكومة	<i>governmental</i> حكومي
<i>Use</i> يستخدم	<i>usage</i> استخدام	<i>useful/useless</i> مفيد/غير مفيد
<i>Inform</i> أعلام	<i>information</i> معلومات	<i>Informative</i> استعلامي او اعلامي
<i>move</i> يتحرك	<i>Movement</i> حركة	

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
<i>Shop</i> يتسوق	<i>Shopper/shopping</i> تسوق/متسوق	
<i>Produce</i> ينتج	<i>Product/production</i> منتج/انتاج	<i>productive</i> إنتاجية
<i>Predict</i> يتنبأ	<i>prediction</i> تنبؤ	<i>predictive</i> متنبأ
<i>Continue</i> يستمر	<i>continuation</i> استمرار	<i>continuous</i> مستمر
	<i>money</i> مال	<i>monetary</i> ذو مال
<i>Begin</i> يبدأ	<i>beginning</i> بداية	
<i>build</i> يبني	<i>building/builders</i> عامل بناء	

Exercise 8 Page 28. Write a word for each definition.

1. **On the internet = online**
2. **People who buy things = customers**
3. **Things that you use to fix up a house = home improvement products**
4. **A group of online stores = virtual shopping mall**
5. **Special usually expensive food = gourmet food**

Opposites. العكس

The words	Their opposites
Ago منذ	«current, future, present» الحالى .المستقبل الحاضر.
Few قليل	«many, much» كثير
Fast سريع	Slow بطئ
Often غالباً	«infrequently, rarely, seldom» نادراً
More أكثر	Less أقل
First أولاً	Last أخيراً
Improvement تحسين	«decline, declination» الانخفاض
Wrong خطأ	Right صحيح

هنا تعريفات

موجودة بصفحة السابقة نفسها بالضبط

Regular and Irregular Verbs

Present verb	Past verbs
<i>Use</i>	<i>Used</i>
<i>Predict</i>	<i>Predicted</i>
<i>Continue</i>	<i>Continued</i>
<i>Know</i>	<i>Knew</i>
<i>Are</i>	<i>Was/were</i>
<i>Think</i>	<i>Thought</i>
<i>Try</i>	<i>Tried</i>
<i>Make</i>	<i>Made</i>
<i>See</i>	<i>Saw</i>
<i>Grow</i>	<i>Grew</i>
<i>Drive</i>	<i>drove</i>

Present verb	Past verbs
<i>Get</i>	<i>Got</i>
<i>Have</i>	<i>Had</i>
<i>Sell</i>	<i>Sold</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>Could</i>
<i>Buy</i>	<i>Bought</i>
<i>Say</i>	<i>Said</i>
<i>Go</i>	<i>Went</i>
<i>Find</i>	<i>Found</i>

الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال غير المنتظمة او الشاذة:

الأفعال المنتظمة هي التي لا يتغير شكلها بتحويلها من المضارع الي ماضي

لكن مجرد إضافة بسيطة نضيف ed

مثال use بمضارع نحولها الي الماضي used

بما إن اخر الكلمة e نضيف فقط d

الأفعال المنتظمة باللون البنفسجي

اما الشاذة او غير منتظمة

فهي يتغير شكلها كلياً بتغير الزمن وهي باللون الأخضر

وهي تحفظ قد تأتي بالامتحان ويطلب تحويلها من الماضي الي مضارع او

العكس

وما في قانون يحكمنا مجرد حفظ للأفعال الشاذة

القائمة طويله لكن عطانا فقط الي بالجدول

End of Lecture 7 😊

Lecture 8 (from the Interactions book)

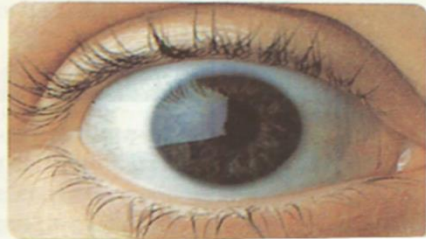
In this lecture, we shall cover the following:

1. The article "Predicting the Future of Shopping" on Page 31
2. Explanation of some new words
3. Derivations
4. Making more simple sentences.
5. Exercise about writing words in the correct order. Page 40
6. Exercise about the sentences having the same pattern. Page 40

Predicting the Future of Shopping

A There are different ideas about shopping in the future. Some people say, "Everybody is going to shop online, from home. There won't be any more real stores or shopping malls." But other people have a different picture of the future. They say, "There will still be shopping malls. In the future, many people will work at home, **alone**, on their **computers**. They'll want to go out to stores for their shopping. They'll want to **socialize**—be with other people." Maybe they're right.

B But the stores of the future will probably be different from stores today. Shopping in stores will be **easy**. First, people won't need to **carry** many **bags** from store to store. In stores, they will only choose products. They won't carry them home. The stores will deliver most of



▲ In an eye scan, a computer identifies you from your eyes.

their **purchases**, such as clothes and books, to their houses. **Second**, people won't need to carry money or credit cards with them. An **eye scan** will identify their eyes and **put** their purchase on their credit card.

C Shopping malls will probably also be different from today. They won't only have big department stores and many small stores. Malls will still be places for shopping and for **entertainment** such as movies. But in malls of the future, busy people will also do other things. They will go to the doctor, the dentist, and the post office. They will go to the **gym**, too. Everybody agrees about one thing: shopping will be different in the future.



▲ At the gym in a mall

المحاضرة ٨:

قطعة: تنبؤ بمستقبل التسوق

تحدث القطعة عن مستقبل التسوق

Explain the meaning of these words:

Words	Meaning
Different picture of the future	Different perspective/opinion of the future
Won't	This is a contraction form for <i>will + not</i> . <i>Won't = will + not</i>
alone	without other people.
Computer	an electronic machine that is used for storing, organizing, and finding words, numbers, and pictures, and for other related tasks.
Socialize	to spend time with friends or with other people in order to enjoy yourself
Probably	likely to be true or likely to happen.
Carry	to hold something and transport it from one place to another:
Bag	a container or receptacle of leather, plastic, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; pouch.

Words	Meaning
Deliver	to take goods, letters, parcels, etc. to people's houses or places of work.
Purchase (N)	something that one buys.
Identify	to recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what that person or thing is:
Department store	a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things
Entertainment	something affording pleasure or amusement.
Dentist	a person whose job is treating people's teeth:
Post office	a place where stamps are sold and from where letters are sent
Gym	a large room with equipment for exercising the body.
agree	to have the same opinion.

Different picture of the future صورة مختلفة: منظور مختلف / رأي المستقبل

Won't سوف لا: هو اختصار will و not

alone بمفرده: بدون ناس

Computer كمبيوتر: آلة الكترونية لتخزين الصور والمهام

Socialize يندمج مع المجتمع: يقضي وقت مع الأصدقاء

Probably محتمل: من المحتمل ان يكون صحيح او ان يحدث

Carry يحمل: يحمل شيء او يوصل لمكان اخر

Bag حقيبة: وعاء أو حاوية من الجلد والبلاستيك والقماش والورق وغيرها

Deliver يسلم: تأخذ البضائع والرسائل والطرود، إلى بيوت الناس أو أماكن العمل.

Purchase (N) منتجات: شيء يشتريه

Identify يتعرف: يتعرف شخص ما

Department store قسم متجر: متجر كبير مقسم إلى عدة أجزاء مختلفة، كل منها تبيع أشياء

مختلفة

Entertainment تسلية: شيء ما يعرض التسلية

Dentist طبيب اسنان: شخص يعالج الأسنان

Post office مكتب البريد: مكان تباع الطوابع وارسل الخطابات

Gym نادي رياضي: غرفة ذات معدات لتمارين

Agree يوافق: نفس رأي

Derivations:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>
	وحده loneliness	وحيد alone /lonely
يستخدم الكمبيوتر Computerize	الكمبيوتر computer	
يندمج مع المجتمع Socialize	المجتمع sociality	اجتماعي sociable
	احتمالي probability	محتمل Probably
يحمل carry	حامل carrier	
يسلم deliver	تسليم delivery	مستلم deliverable
يشتري purchase	منتجات purchaser	
يتعرف على Identify	تعريف Identification / identity	
ينفصل depart	قسم Department	جزئي departmental
يتسلى entertain	تسلية entertainment	
	مكتب office	مكتبي official
يوافق agree	موافق agreement	متوافق agreeable

Vocabulary Practice. Page 35

Answer the following sentences with either TRUE or FALSE

1	<i>You put a car in a garage</i>	<u>True</u>	<i>False</i>
2	<i>When you have a profit, you have lost money.</i>	<i>True</i>	<u>False</u>
3	<i>When you are online, you are using the internet.</i>	<u>True</u>	<i>False</i>
4	<i>You can drive or walk to a mall.</i>	<u>True</u>	<i>False</i>
5	<i>You can drive or walk to a virtual shopping mall.</i>	<i>True</i>	<u>False</u>
6	<i>Some people make predictions about the past.</i>	<i>True</i>	<u>False</u>
7	<i>When people work at home, they often work alone.</i>	<u>True</u>	<i>False</i>

بفقرة هذي يطلب منك قرأت الجملة هل هي صحيحة او خاطئة:

بمثال الأول وضعت سيارتي في القراج الجملة صحيحة

Making more simple sentences.

The simple sentence can contain a:

- **singular subject,**
- **a plural subject and**
- **a compound subject.**

Ex.

Sally speaks English. (singular subject).

The students speak English. (plural subject).

Sally and Nadia speak English. (compound subject).

The simple sentence can contain a compound verb.

Ex.

Sally ran and shouted in the class. (compound verb).

The students played and walked in the park. (compound verb).

Sally and Nadia wrote and edited their articles. (compound verb).

The subject in the sentence must agree with the verb:

- if the subject is **singular** , the verb must be **singular**

- and if the subject is **plural**, the verb must be **plural** .

He was a student. (singular subject and singular verb)

Ahmad speaks English. (singular subject and singular verb)

They are students. (plural subject and plural verb)

The girls are in the party. (compound subject and plural verb)

الجملة البسيطة:

Simple Sentences

جمل بسيطة

Compound Sentences

جمل مركبة

Complex Sentences

جمل معقدة

هنا راح نأخذ بسيطة ومركبة

بسيطة هي التي تحتوي على فعل وفاعل واحد فقط اما كان مفرد او جمع

مثل:

Sally speaks English سالي فاعل مفرد

The students speak English الطلاب فاعل جمع

الجملة المركبة: تحتوي على أكثر من فاعل او فعل حيث يتم الربط بينهم

حيث يتم ربطهما بحرف عطف مثل :

and/ but /or

مثل:

Sally and Nadia speak English سالي و ناديه فاعلين تم الربط بينهم بـ and

The students played and walked in the park. لعب ومشى فاعلين تم الربط بينهم بـ and

Write the words in the correct order. Page 40

1	<i>Knows the everyone Internet about</i>
	<i>Everyone knows about the Internet</i>
2	<i>Amazon.com Jeff started Bezos</i>
	<i>Jeff Bezos started Amazon.com</i>
3	<i>Garage began the in company a</i>
	<i>The company began in a garage</i>
4	<i>Shop people Internet find the and information on</i>
	<i>people shop on the internet and find information</i>
5	<i>Billionaire Jeff a is today.</i>
	<i>Jeff is a billionaire today.</i>

Choose the sentence that has the same pattern. Page 40

1	<i>Each student knows <u>which classes</u> to attend</i>
	<i>Each learner will shut down his computer.</i>
	<i>Each person discovers <u>which courses</u> to study.</i>
	<i>Each book will be studied for the exam.</i>
2	<i>My cousins were <u>studying</u> in the USA</i>
	<i>My boys ate their meal in the restaurant.</i>
	<i>My friends and my partners speak two language.</i>
	<i>My relatives were <u>swimming</u> in the river.</i>
3	<i>Sa'ad and Hassan ran <u>and</u> shouted in the classroom.</i>
	<i>Sally and Nadia played in the garden.</i>
	<i>Ali <u>and</u> Ahmad met <u>and</u> studied in the library.</i>
	<i>Dalia and Sonia slept and watched TV</i>

ترتيب الجملة:

يطلب مني ترتيب الجمل

الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية تتكون من ثلاث مكونات اساسية :
Subject..الفاعل: وغالبا ما يكون اسم او ما ينوب عنه كالضمائر
Verb.. الفعل

Object..المفعول به او التكملة للجملة "THE COMPLEMENT"

اختر الجملة التي نفس النمط:

الأولي الفعل انتهى ب s

نختار نفس النمط فعل انتهى ب s وهو الجواب ٢

الجملة الثانية: الفعل انتهى ب ing

نبحث نفس النمط الفقرة الثالثة

الجملة الثالثة مركبه الفعل والفاعل

يعني الفعل اثنين مربوط and والفاعل اثنين مربوط and

نبحث نفس النمط

الفقرة الثانية

Lecture 9 (from the Grammar book).

In this lecture, we shall cover:

1. *Form and Basic Meaning of the Simple Present Tense.*
2. *The verb after the third person singular pronouns (HE, She, It) has a final s.*
3. *The Simple Present Tense expresses habits*
4. *Exercise 3. Page 55. Choose the correct completions.*
5. *Using Frequency Adverbs. P56*
6. *Frequency adverbs with verb to BE*
7. *Ex. 9. P 50. Add the frequency adverbs to the sentence*
8. *Adding final –s/es/ies and adding –s to verbs ending in -y*
9. *Exercise 15. Page 63. complete the chart with the correct form of each verb.*
10. *The simple present: negative*

Form and Basic Meaning of the Simple Present Tense.

The verb after (she, he, it) (3rd person singular) has a final –s

Ex. He talks

persons	Singular	plural
The first person	I	We

persons	Singular	plural
The first person	I talk.	We .

المضارع البسيط

Present simple

ماذا نعني بالزمن المضارع البسيط؟

هو: الفعل الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن حدث معين لا يحدث في الماضي

بل يحدث الآن في الأوقات الحالية وهذا الحدث يحدث بتكرار أو عادة أو إنه حقيقة ثابتة

لا تتغير أو شيء من المتعارف عليه أنه صحيح.

ولا بد أن نفرق بين المضارع البسيط Present simple والمضارع المستمر present continuous

وهو الدرس القادم

يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل (بدون إضافات)

ماعدًا مع he .she. it

نضيف للفعل s أو es

متي نضيف es اذا انتهى الفعل بـ X, O , SS , Ch, Sh.

في حالة توفر الضمائر التالية في محل الفاعل وهي

I , you , they ,we

يكون الفعل بدون S وهنا الكثير يغلط فيه

وهي موضحها بالجدول الأول والثاني

persons	Singular	plural
The first person	I talk.	We talk.
The second person	You talk.	You talk.
The third person	He talk s	They talk.
	She talk s	
	It run s .	

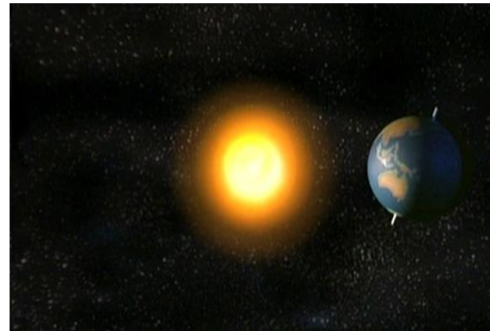
The verb after the third person singular pronouns (HE, She, It) has a final s.

• *The train leaves every morning at 8 AM.*



• *She always loses her bag.*

• *Every twelve months, the Earth circles the Sun.*



استخدامات المضارع البسيط:

متي نستخدم المضارع البسيط

في النهايات الحقائق او العادات

مثل:

Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.

كل اثنا عشر شهراً، الأرض تدور حول الشمس) حقيقة

(علمية)

Sally eats fish every weekend.

سالي تأكل السمك نهاية كل أسبوع وهذه عادات

The Simple Present Tense expresses habits

They **drink** tea at breakfast every morning.



Sally **eats** fish every weekend.



We **watch** television everyday.



Exercise 3. Page 55. Choose the correct completions.

- 1) My mother and father (eat / eats) breakfast at 7:00 everyday.
- 2) My mother (drinks / drink) tea with her breakfast.
- 3) I (take / takes) a bath every morning.
- 4) My sister (take / takes) a shower everyday.
- 5) I (studies / study) English with my friends.
- 6) We (walks / walk) to school together every morning.
- 7) My class (begins / begin) at 9:00 every day.
- 8) The bus (arrive / arrives) at 12:00 P. M. every day.
- 9) We (eat / eats) in the cafeteria.
- 10) My friend and I (go / goes) home at 3:00 P.M. every afternoon.

تمارين:

قلنا متي نضيف للفعل s ومتي لا نضيف

نضيف S إذا كان الفاعل في بداية الجملة عبارة عن الضمائر التالية

He , She , It او ما يحل محلهم واقصد كما اسم صريح سالي او احمد او شي غير عاقل

مثل باص بمثال ٩

you , they ,we , ا لا نضيف S او ما يحل محلهم

المثال الأول امي و لا نضيف لها S

Using Frequency Adverbs. P56

Frequency adverbs come between **the subject and the simple present verb.**

Frequency Adverbs

always *She always eats breakfast.*

usually *Ahmad usually watches TV.*

often *Nadia often comes back late.*

sometimes *They sometimes drink coffee at the café.*

seldom *I seldom drink milk.*

rarely *Rima rarely forgets her homework.*

never *We never lie to anybody.*

Frequency adverbs come between **the subject and the verb.**

Subject + adverb + main verb

*I **always** remember to do my homework.*

* *I remember **always** to do my homework.*

*He **usually** gets good marks in exams.*

* *He gets **usually** good marks in exams.*

الأحوال او الظروف المستخدمة في هذا الزمن :

always

usually

Often

Sometimes

Seldom

Rarely

Never

إذا شفت أي حال من الأحوال هذي يكون موقعها بين الفاعل والفعل

مثال:

I remember always to do my homework

هنا خطأ لأن الحال وقع بعد الفعل الصحيح

I **always** remember to do my homework.

He gets **usually** good marks in exams.

الجملة خطأ الحال **usually** اتي بعد الفعل gets والصحيح

He **usually** gets good marks in exams.

Frequency adverbs with verb to BE

1- Frequency adverbs *follow* (come after) *am, is, are.*

Subject + BE + frequency adverbs

Tom is always late..

be (verb) adverb

Sally is usually in the office.

They rarely visit us.

2- Frequency adverbs *come before main verbs.*

Subject + frequency adverbs + main verb

Tom sometimes comes late.

Ex. 9. P 50. Add the frequency adverbs to the sentence

<i>Always</i>	<i>Ann is on time for class.</i>	<i>Ann is always on time for class.</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i>Ann comes to class on time</i>	<i>Ann always comes to class on time.</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>It snows in my hometown</i>	<i>It never snows in my hometown.</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>It is very cold in my hometown</i>	<i>It is never very cold in my hometown.</i>
<i>Usually</i>	<i>Bob is at home.</i>	<i>Bob is usually at home.</i>
<i>Usually</i>	<i>Bob stays at home.</i>	<i>Bob usually stays at home.</i>
<i>Seldom</i>	<i>His classmates are at the library.</i>	<i>His classmates are seldom at the library</i>
<i>Seldom</i>	<i>Tom studies at the library.</i>	<i>Tom seldom studies at the library.</i>

قلنا الحال يجي بين الفاعل والفعل

لكن لك قاعده استثناء

am , is , are اذا شفنا بالجملة

الحال يأتي بعدهم

مثال: استخدم الحال Always بمثال (Ann is on time for class)

نشوف الجملة فيها is

يعني الحال يأتي بعد is

Ann is always on time for class.

وبجدول هذا باقي الأمثلة

Adding final -s/es/ies

We add -es for verbs that end in (-sh, -ch, -ss, -x, o)

The verb	Adding -es	
-sh <i>push</i>	He <i>pushes</i> the door.	They <i>push</i> the door.
-ch <i>watch</i>	She <i>watches</i> the TV.	We <i>watch</i> the TV.
-ss <i>kiss</i>	Sally <i>kisses</i> her mother.	The children <i>kiss</i> their mother.
-x <i>fix</i>	He <i>fixes</i> the broken machine.	We <i>fix</i> the broken machines.
-o <i>go</i>	Nadia <i>goes</i> to school.	They <i>go</i> to school.

Adding -s to verbs ending in -y

When we have a verb that ends in -y and is preceded by a vowel, we just add s

Ex. Sally plays football. Play = plays.

When we have a verb that ends in -y and is preceded by a consonant, we change the -y to i and add es

Ex: Sally studies English. Study = studies

نضيف ies إذا الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف Y وقبل Y حرف ساكن مثل Study نحذف Y ونضيف ies

لكن إذا سبقه حرف عله نضيف فقط S مثل Play

plays.

بأول المحاضرة ذكرنا متي نضيف s و es و متي لا نضيف s

وبالإضافة متي نضيف ies

هنا جدول توضيحي متي نضيف es

متي نضيف es اذا انتهى الفعل ب. X, O , SS , Ch, Sh.

في حالة توفر الضمائر التالية في محل الفاعل وهي

I , you , they ,we

يكون الفعل بدون S وهنا الكثير يغلط فيه

Exercise 15. Page 63. complete the chart with the correct form of each verb.

<i>I try.</i>	<i>He tries</i>
<i>We study.</i>	<i>She studies.</i>
<i>They fly</i>	<i>A bird flies.</i>
<i>I stay awake.</i>	<i>Paulstays ...awake</i>
<i>I play music.</i>	<i>My friend plays music.</i>

The simple present: negative

We use the helping verb **do/does** followed by **not** in negative sentences

Ex. *Sally does not drink coffee. We do not drink coffee.*

He *does* *not* *drink coffee.*

She *does* *not* *drink coffee.*

It *does* *not* *drink coffee*

I *do* *not* *drink coffee*

We *do* *not* *drink coffee*

You *do* *not* *drink coffee*

they *do* *not* *drink coffee*

النفى:

Do / Does

الفعل do يأخذ الضمائر التالية:

I , you , they ,we

أما الفعل does يأخذ الضمائر التالية:

He , she ,it

وحتى ننفي حدث معين نضيف كلمة not إلى Do / Does

والفعل يكون بالمصدر بدون s

End of Lecture 9 😊

Lecture 10 (from the Grammar book)

Chapter 4 . Using the present progressive

In this lecture, we shall study

1. **BE + ing: The present Progressive Tense**
2. **THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: Negative**
3. **Exercise 12. Sentence Practice. Page 99**
4. **The present progressive: Questions.**
5. **The present progressive: Answers.**
6. **Simple present Vs present continuous.**
7. **Nonaction verbs not used in the present progressive**

BE + ing: The present Progressive Tense

We use this tense for actions that are happening **right now** or **at the time of speaking**.

We use verb **BE(am, is, are)** and add **an –ing** to the main verb

Subject + Be (am, is, are) + main verb+ing

Ex.

*I **am** walking in the park right now.*

*Sally **is** walking in the park at this moment.*

*You **are** walking in the park right now.*

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: Play

I	am 'm	Playing now
You	are	
We	're	
They		
He	is	
She	's	
It		

المضارع المستمر:

يستخدم الفعل عن شيء يحدث في اللحظة التي نتحدث بها

الآن

أي ان الفعل مستمر

يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am/are / is)+ verb + ing

يستخدم المضارع المستمر غالبا مع هذه الكلمات:

Now

At the moment

Now a days

Today

This

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The rabbit *is eating* a carrot.

He *is carrying* the boxes



THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: Negative

To make negative sentences we add *not* after *BE* (*am, is are*)

Subject *Is* *Am*
 + *not* + *verb+ing*
 Are

I am not sleeping

Mr. Brown is not watching TV.

Nancy and Mary are not talking on the phone.

Exercise 12. Sentence Practice. Page 99

1- Nancy: standing up / sitting down

Nancy is not (isn't) standing up.

She is (she's) sitting down.

2- Otto: watching the news / talking on the phone.

Otto is not (isn't) watching the news.

He is (he's) talking on the phone

النفى في المضارع المستمر:

يتكون النفي في المضارع المستمر بوضع كلمة *not* بعد (*am / are / is*)

ويكون اختصار النفي

not اختصار لي *n't*

is اختصار لي *'s*

وعند اختصار كلمة لا تختصر الأخرى

3- Anita: listening to music / playing the piano

Anita is listening to music.

She is not playing the piano

4- Sophia: reading a magazine/ reading a book.

Sophia is reading a magazine.

She is not reading a book.

The present progressive: Questions.

To make questions in the present progressive, we start with BE (am, is, are) followed by the subject and then the main verb+ing
(Be) + Subject + verb + ing

Singular	Plural
Am I learning?	Are we learning?
Are you learning?	Are you learning?
Is he learning?	
Is she learning?	
Is it eating?	

The present progressive: Questions and answers.

Short answer

We start with (Yes), followed the subject and Be (am, is, are).

We start with (No), followed the subject and Be (am, is, are)+not

Ex:

Is Sally crying?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not.

انشاء سؤال في المضارع المستمر:

طريقة انشاء السؤال سهله مجرد تقديم الفعل المساعد (am , is , are)

على الفاعل والباقي ينزل كما هو

مثال

He is driving

Is he driving?

والإجابة ستكون

Yes, (Subject) + verb to be.

No, Subject + verb to be + Not.

To Form Present Continuous

Subject + **be** (am, is, are) + **verb+ing**

Statement	Yes/no question	Short answer.	Negative
He is going.	Is he going?	Yes, he is. No, he is not.	He is not going.
She is reading.	Is she reading?	Yes, she is. No, she is not.	She is not reading.
It is sleeping.	Is it sleeping?	Yes, it is. No, it is not.	It is not sleeping.

Simple present Vs present continuous.

1- The simple present expresses **habits** while the present continuous expresses **actions that are happening right now.**

Ex.

I sit in the class every day. (simple present)

I am sitting in the class right now. (present progressive)

1- The simple present expresses **habits** while the present continuous expresses **actions that are happening right now.**

Ex.

The teacher writes on the board every day.

The teacher is writing on the board right now

هذا الجدول اختصار للسابق كله للمضارع المستمر

العمود الأول جملة خبرية

العمود الثاني تم تحويلها الي سؤال بإجابة ب نعم او لا

العمود الثالث طريقه الجواب بنعم او لا

العمود الرابع نفي الجملة بضافة فقط not

مقارنة بين المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط

المضارع البسيط يعبر عن العادات مثل: sit in the class every day

المضارع المستمر للحدث عن شيء يحصل الآن مثل: I am sitting in the class right now

2- The simple present uses **do/does** as helping verbs in questions while the present continuous uses **am, is, and are** in questions:

Ex.

Do you sit in the class every day?

Are you sitting in the class right now?

تكون سؤال بنسبه للمضارع البسيط نضيف do او does

اما المضارع المستمر نستخدم am , is ,are

3- The simple present uses **do/does** as helping verbs in **negatives** while the present continuous uses **am, is, and are** in **negatives**:

Ex.

Sally **does not** sit in the class every day.

The teacher **is not** sitting in the class right now.

الفعل المضارع البسيط يستخدم do و does لنفي الجملة بالإضافة لnot

والفعل المضارع المستمر يستخدم أفعال يكون am , is ,are لنفي الجملة بالإضافة لnot

Nonaction verbs not used in the present progressive

Nonaction verbs are verbs that we do not normally use in the present progressive tense. These "stative" verbs are about state, not action, and they cannot express the continuous or progressive aspect.

Ex. I want an apple.

***I am wanting an apple. (incorrect)**

"want" expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.

Ex.

She seems nice.

***She is seeming nice. (incorrect)**

I do believe in fairy tales.

***I am not believing in fairy tales. (incorrect)**

***Your perfume smells great.**

***Your perfume is smelling great. (incorrect)**

هناك أفعال لا يمكن صياغتها على هيئة المضارع المستمر

لأنها في الواقع لا تدل على الاستمرارية وإنما تدل على حالة معينة ووضع معين

وعدم الاستمرارية لذلك من سابع المستحيلات صياغتها في شكل المضارع المستمر

ولكن في هيئة المضارع البسيط وهي:

Believe , Seems , Want

like , Smells , know , understand

الكلام هذا بمعنى انه الكلمات هذي لا تضاف لها ing حتي لو كان كلمه داله على المضارع المستمر

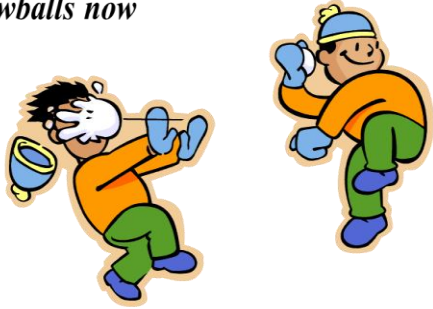
كما اخذها سابقاً لكن تبقي على هيئة مضارع بسيط

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Now, at the moment, today, nowadays, this week.

They are throwing snowballs now



هنا أمثلة

والكلمات التي بين الأقواس نقوم بتحويلها الى المضارع المت مستمر
مع التركيز على الكلمات التي لا يمكن تحويلها الى مضارع مستمر
وتبقي على هيئة المضارع البسيط

Exercise 27: Page 112. Use the simple present or the simple progressive.

1- Alice is in her room right now. She (**read**).....a book. She (**like**) the book.



1- Alice is in her room right now. She is **reading** a book. She **likes** the book.

2- It (**snow**)right now. It is beautiful! I (**like**) this weather.

2- It **is snowing** right now. It is beautiful! I **like** this weather.



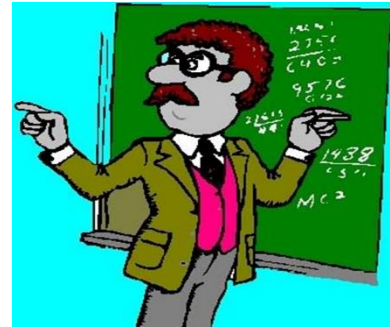
3- I (**know**)Jessica Jones. She's in my class.

3- I **know** Jessica Jones. She's in my class.



4- The teacher (**talk**) to us right now. I (**understand**) every thing he is saying.

4- The teacher is **talking** to us right now. I **understand** every thing he is saying.



End of Lecture 10 😊

Lecture 11 (from the Interactions book)

Chapter 3. Friends and Family Article: Page 47

- Some questions about this passage.
- Explain the meaning of the new words.
- Give the opposites of the new words
- Derivations..

Chapter 3. Friends and Family Article: Page 47

Changing Families

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa, in the past, many people lived in **extended families**. Fifty to a hundred people lived together in a group of houses. These were all family members—grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, **children**, and grandchildren. But now this **traditional family** is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an **average** of only 2.5 children. Now, without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing, and housing.

The traditional Japanese family was also an extended family—a son, his parents, his wife, his children, and his unmarried brothers and sisters. Three generations lived together. But this tradition is changing. Now most families are **nuclear families**—parents and their children—and most Japanese parents have only one or two children. These families have new problems. Many men and women spend a lot of time at work. They don't spend much time together as a family. This can be very difficult.

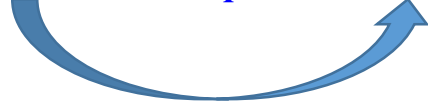
The world is changing, and families are changing, too. There are many new types of families, but most seem to be getting smaller.

Some questions about this passage.

1- What does “ones” refer to in “Rich countries and poor ones”?

It refers to the noun countries.

Instead of saying “Rich countries and poor countries”



We can say : Rich countries and poor ones.

2- According to the above passage, families are _____.

a. Getting better

b. Getting smaller

c. Staying the same

3. The main idea of the above passage is that _____.

a. In North Africa, families are big, but in Europe, they are small

b. Families around the world are changing

c. All families are bigger now than in the past

4. The writer thinks that new families are _____.

a. Good because they are small

b. Different from families in the past

c. Highly educated

أسئلة على القطعة:

السؤال الأول: كلمة ones تشير الي بالجملة “Rich countries and poor ones”

يعني الكلمة هذي تعود على ماذا ترجمه الفقرة

دول غنية ومنها فقيرة

Ones تشير الي countries

بدل ما نقول: Rich countries and poor countries

نقدر نقول: Rich countries and poor ones

السؤال الثاني: طيقا للقطعة أعلاه العائلات ...

Getting smaller تصغر الجواب الصحيح

السؤال الثالث: الفكرة الأساسية للقطعة

Families around the world are changing .a

العائلات حول العالم تتغير

تلقون الجواب اول القطعة وترا مو شرط احتمال اول القطعة او اخر القطعة

ويمكن العنوان هو الموضوع الرئيسي المهم شوفوا الخيارات وحاولوا تفهمون معناه إذا تقدرتون

السؤال الرابع: . The writer thinks that new families are _____.

الكاتب يعتقد ان الأسر الجديدة

Different from families in the past .a

مختلفة عن العائلة في الماضي

1. The pronoun “**he**” in “My grandfather lived with us; **he is there in the photo, on the right**” refers to_____.

- a. my grandfather b. my grandmother c. the photo

2. The pronoun “**these**” in “Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses; **these were all family members**” refers to_____.

- a. houses b. hundred c. Fifty to hundred people

3. The pronoun “**she**” in “One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, **she has an Average of 2.5 children**” refers to_____.

- a. the average Mexican woman b. Mexican children c. generation

5. What does the pronoun “**they**” in “Many men and women spend a lot of time at work; **they do not spend much time together as a family.**” refer to?

It refers to “Many men and women”

Many men and women spend a lot of time at work; they do not spend much time together as a family.

6. What does the pronoun “**this**” in “They do not spend much time together as a family; **this can be very difficult**” refer to?

It refers to the fact that they do not spend much time together as a family.

7. The plural of “family” is _____.

- a. familys. b. families c. familiarities

8. The plural of “country” is _____.

- a. countryside b. counters c. countries.

9. The plural of “child” is _____.

- a. childs b. kids c. children

هنا نفس السؤال الأول بالقطعة يحط لك ضمير والضمير يعود لمن

السؤال الأول: يقول الضمير he تعود على من في الجملة هذي

My grandfather lived with us

لما نقرأ الجملة نعرف تعود على جدي my grandfather

السؤال الثاني نفس الفكرة these يعود الي Fifty to

hundred people

الثالث والرابع نفس الفكرة الضمير يعود على من

سؤال ٧ و٨ و٩ الجمع:

جمع كلمه family قلنا سابقاً إذا نهاية الكلمة ي نشوف قبلها حرف ساكن او عله

إذا ساكن قبلها ساكن حذف y ونضيف ies وتصير Families.

الثانية نفس الشي اخترتها y وقبلها ساكن

الأخيرة هنا جمع شاذ يعني ما نضيف له s

وتكون من الكلمات الشاذة. Children.

Explain the meaning of the following words.

The words	The meaning/explanation
Getting smaller	Becoming smaller
almost	Nearly, not quite, just about
change	to become altered or modified
All over the world	Everywhere
Extended families	A family group which consists of parents and children and other relatives living together or in close contact.
Grandparent	a parent of your father or mother
Aunt	the sister of someone's father or mother,
Uncle	The brother of one's mother or father.
Cousin	A child of one's aunt or uncle.

The words	The meaning/explanation
Generation	The people born and living about the same time, considered as a group
Average	A number that is calculated by adding quantities together and then dividing the total by the number of quantities
Clothing	The things that people wear to cover their bodies
housing	A place to live; a dwelling:
Nuclear family	A family unit consisting of a child or children living with two parents who are married to each other, especially when all live under the same roof.
parent	A father or mother

Getting smaller يصغر: اصغر

Almost تقريباً: تقريباً ليس تماماً

Change يتغير: يصبح مختلف

All over the world انحاء العالم: في كل مكان

Extended families العائلات الممتدة: مجموعة الأسرة التي تتكون من الآباء والأمهات والأطفال وغيرهم من الأقارب الذين يعيشون معا

Grandparent جد: اب الاب او اب الأم

Aunt عمه /خاله: أخت الأب / أخت الأم

Uncle عم / خال: أخ الأب / أخ الأم

Cousin: أبناء العم و العمه / أبناء الخالة و الخال

Generation جيل: أشخاص تولد وتعيش نفس الوقت

Average معدل: عدد او ارقام يتم حسابها بالقسمة (اختصار لتعريف)

Clothing ملابس او ملابس: لأشياء التي يرتديها الناس لتغطية أجسادهم

Housing مسكن: مكان للعيش فيه

Nuclear family عائلة محددة: عائلة تحتوي على طفل او أطفال يعيشون مع أبويهم

Parent أب: أب او أم

Give the opposites of the following words

عكس

The words	Opposites
صحيح True	خاطئة False
غني Rich	فقير Poor
صغير Small	كبير Big
ماضي Past	مضارع Present
شمال North	جنوب South
شرق East	غرب West
متزوج Married	غير متزوج Unmarried
صعب Difficult	سهل Easy

الاشتقاقات Derivations

اسم Nouns	صفة adjectives
عائلة Family	عائلي Familial
Truth	صحيح truthful
Africa	افريقي African
America	امريكي American
Japan	ياباني Japanese
Asia	اسيوي Asian
Europe	اوربي European
تقاليد Tradition	تقليدي Traditional
Mexico	مكسيكي Mexican
طفل Child	طفولي Childish
حاجة Need	محتاج/مفتقد Needful/needless

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>
<i>Parent</i>	ابوي <i>Parental</i>
مشكله <i>Problem</i>	اشكالية <i>Problematic</i>
تقاليد <i>Tradition</i>	تقليدي <i>Traditional</i>
جيل <i>Generation</i>	مستجد <i>Generative</i>

End of Lecture 11 😊

Lecture 12 (from the Interaction book)

In this lecture we will study:

Article: Page 50-51

- *Verbs used in the passage with their past forms*
- *General Comprehensive Questions*
- *Using a Dictionary – Alphabetical Order. Page 52*

Our Family Reunion

These are pictures of my family. I took the pictures last summer. We don't live together. We live in different cities, different states, and two countries. But we often talk to each other on the phone or send email. Every summer all the **relatives** come together for a week. This is our family **reunion**, and it's so much fun.

There are two **branches** in our family—one branch from Mexico and one from the United States. People come to the reunion from California, Arizona, New York, and Florida. Other people come from Mexico City and Puerto Vallarta. We **alternate** the reunion place—one year in Mexico and the next year in Arizona. My **great-grandparents** lived in Puerto Vallarta, and my grandparents now live in Arizona.



▲ Playing volleyball

c At the reunion, we have a picnic one day. We play baseball, swim, and eat a lot. We play **volleyball**, too. One day some of us go shopping. One night we always have a big **barbecue**. We sit around a fire, tell stories, and eat a lot. Some of my **aunts** and **uncles** sing. On the last night, we have a dinner party at a nice hotel. Our family really likes to eat.

We don't only eat. We visit with each other all week. We talk about **problems**. We plan **weddings**. Sometimes we argue. All bring their new babies, new wives and husbands.

It's good to have a big family. But at the end of the week, I'm always very tired! I'm happy to be alone.

Verbs used in the passage with their past forms

<i>Verbs</i>	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>came</i>
<i>alternate</i>	<i>alternated</i>
<i>talk</i>	<i>talked</i>
<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>
<i>swim</i>	<i>swam</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>ate</i>
<i>Play</i>	<i>played</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>

<i>Verbs</i>	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
<i>Sing</i>	<i>Sang</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>
<i>Plan</i>	<i>Planned</i>
<i>Argue</i>	<i>Argued</i>
<i>Bring</i>	<i>brought</i>
<i>Eat</i>	<i>Ate</i>
<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>
<i>Sit</i>	<i>Sat</i>
<i>Go</i>	<i>Went</i>
<i>Tell</i>	<i>told</i>

هنا تعريف الأفعال بالماضي والمضارع

Past ماضي

Present المضارع

طبعاً حفظ 😊

General Comprehensive Questions

1. How often does the family have a reunion?

- a. Each month
- b. Every year
- c. Every five year

2. How long is the reunion?

- a. one week
- b. Two weeks
- c. One year

3. In the writer's opinion, what is the most important about a family reunion?

- a. It is a chance to eat a lot
- b. It brings family members together.
- c. Everyone brings their new wives or husbands

4. How does the writer feel at the end of the week?

- a. unhappy
- b. hungry
- c. tired

أسئلة عامة:

السؤال الأول: كم مره تجتمع العائلة؟ الجواب موجود بالقطعة

a. كل سنة Every year

السؤال الثاني:

كم مده لم الشمل للعائلة؟

a. أسبوع واحد one week

السؤال الثالث: رأي الكاتب ما هو الأكثر اهميه حول لم شمل الأسرة

a. جمع العائلة معاً. It brings family members together.

السؤال الرابع كيف يشعر الكاتب نهاية الأسبوع؟

a. بالتعب tired

كل الإجابات موجودة بالقطعة

Using a Dictionary – Alphabetical Order. Page 52

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

The words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order A-Z

You need to look at the first letter of each words to put the words in alphabetical order

Examples.

These words are in alphabetical order:

- (1) Apple
- (2) Diet
- (3) Food
- (4) Walk

1. If the first letter is the same, you need to look at the second letter, too.

- (1) CANDY
- (2) COUPLE
- (3) CUP

2. If the first and the second letter are the same, you need to look at the third letter, and so on:

- (1) Coffee
- (2) Cola
- (3) Company

Exercise: page 53. Put the words in alphabetical order by numbering them

- 1 (3) every
(2) elderly
(4) exercise
(1) eggs
(3) golf
- 2 (2) gold
(1) glass
(4) gray
(2) Remember
- 3 (1) Relative
(4) Reusable
(3) Reunion

هنا جداً سهل

كيف أرتب الكلمات حسب الحروف

بالقاموس

نعرف اول حرف a

طيب لو في كلمتين بحرف a

ننظر للحرف الثاني

أتوقع الكل يعرف طريقه ترتيب الكلمات

في القاموس

(2) marriage

(3) world

(1) full

(1) together

(3) visit

(2) Trees

(4) special

(1) almost

(2) cry

(3) husband

(2) environment

(1) change

(3) Fire

(2) tradition

(1) group

(3) volleyball

(2) culture

(3) reunion

(1) aunt

(4) Safe

(2) guy

(3) very

(1) groceries

(3) hotel

(1) alone

(2) come

(2) grindstone

(3) grip

(4) grist

(1) grinder

(1) *pace*

(2) *pacific*

(3) *pack*

(2) *show*

(3) *shower*

(1) *shovel*

(4) *stress*

(1) *street*

(2) *strength*

(3) *strengthen*

End of Lecture 12 ☺

Lecture 13 (from the Grammar book)

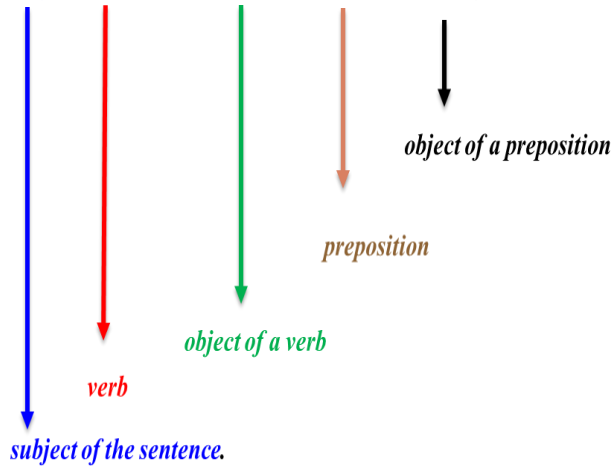
Chapter 6. NOUNS and PRONOUNS. Page. 158

- *Nouns: subjects and objects*
- *Adjective + noun*
- *Subject pronouns and object pronouns*
- *Nouns: singular and plural*
- *Nouns: irregular plural forms*

Nouns: Subjects and Object

- *A noun is used as the **subject of the sentence**.*
- *A noun is used as the **object of a verb**.*
- *A noun is used as the **object of a preposition***

Ex. *Sally writes the homework in the library.*



NOUNS and PRONOUNS: الأسماء والضمائر

Subject الفاعل

Verb الفعل

Object المفعول به

هذا ترتيب أي جملة وكلنا نعرف من الفاعل والفعل وقد تأتي

بفاعل وفعل وتكملة وهي المفعول به او قد تأتي بفاعل وفعل ومفعول به وحرف

جر ومفعول به لحرف الجر هذا الشي

هنا راح نعرف

Subject الفاعل

Verb الفعل

Object المفعول به

Preposition حرف الجر

Object of a preposition مفعول به لحرف الجر.

Some common prepositions

- *from* *about*
- *in* *across*
- *of* *at*
- *on* *by*
- *with* *For*
- *between* *to*

Sally is singing songs in the car.

<i>Sally</i>	<i>is singing</i>	<i>songs</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>the car</i>
<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>prep.</i>	<i>object of prep.</i>

Sally likes cookies.

<i>Sally</i>	<i>likes</i>	<i>cookies</i>		
<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>prep.</i>	<i>object of prep.</i>

هنا حروف الجر وتعرفنا عليها سابقاً

هنا عدة جمل توضح لي

Subject الفاعل

Verb الفعل

Object المفعول به

Preposition حرف الجر

Object of a preposition مفعول به لحرف الجر.

او تتكون من فاعل وفعل ومفعول به

او فاعل وفعل فقط

He plays football in the park.

<i>He</i>	<i>plays</i>	<i>football</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>the park</i>
<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>prep.</i>	<i>object of prep.</i>

Identify each noun in the following sentences

Lions roar

<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object of verb</i>	<i>prep.</i>	<i>object of prep.</i>



Sally is wearing a jacket

<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object of verb</i>	<i>prep.</i>	<i>object of prep.</i>



Nader is fishing in the river.

--	--	--	--	--

subject

verb

*object
of verb*

prep.

*object
of prep.*



Ahmad is teaching math at King Faisal University.

--	--	--	--	--

subject

verb

*object
of verb*

prep.

*object
of prep.*



6. 2. Adjective + NOUN. Page 161

An adjective (adj) describes / modifies a noun .

I like cold weather. Nadia is a clever student.

↓ ↓
Adjective + NOUN

↓ ↓
Adjective + NOUN

Note that adjectives come in front of nouns.

أقسام الكلام:

اسم Noun: مثل Ahmed , book

ضمير pronoun : مثل , she , he , it , الي اخره

Verb فعل : هو يدل على حدوث شي في وقت ما play

صفة Adjective : تصف الاسم وتكون قبله

Rich man رجل غني

الحال adverb: تصف الفعل مثل

Ahmed writes quickly احمد يكتب بسرعة

وهو الى راح تتعرفون عليه بكل الأمثلة التالية

(a) Sally likes **chocolate** ice cream.

↑
adjective + noun
↑

adjectives describe nouns



(b) My friend has **an expensive** car

adj. + noun

adjectives describe nouns



(c) A **strong** man is riding a **big** horse.

adj. + noun

adj. + noun



Adjectives can follow verb to Be.

The *weather* is *cold*.

noun + *be* + *adjective*



Exercise 4: Find the adjective and nouns. Page 161.

Jim has an expensive bicycle.



Noun



Adjective



Noun

My sister has a beautiful house.



Noun



Adjective



Noun

We often eat at an Italian restaurant.



pronoun

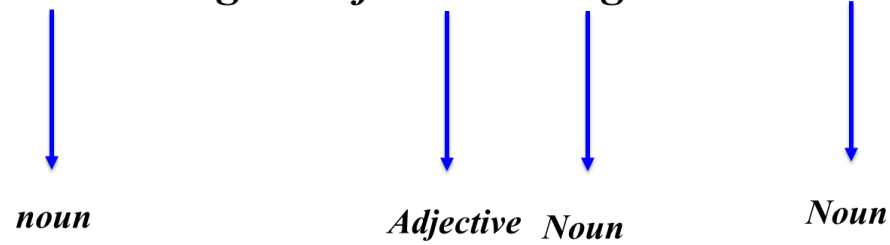


Adjective



Noun

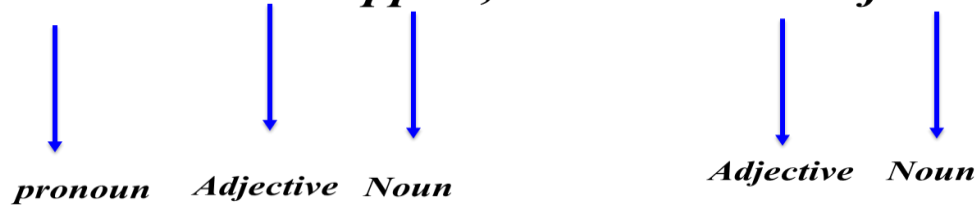
Maria sings her favorite songs in the shower



5. Olga likes American hamburgers.



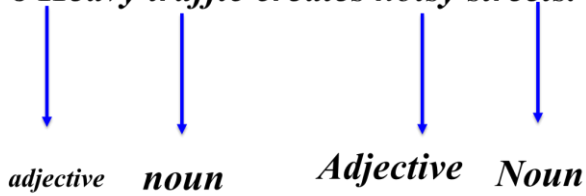
You like sour apples, but I like sweet fruit.



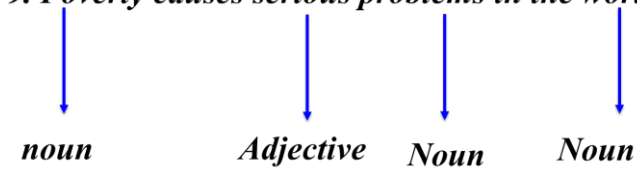
Political leaders make important decisions.



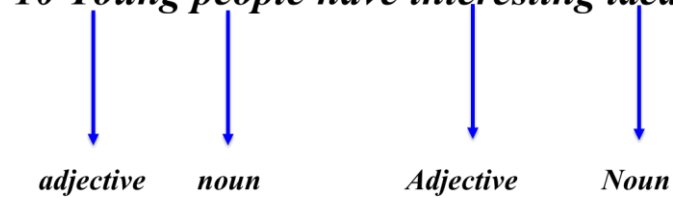
8 Heavy traffic creates noisy streets.



9. Poverty causes serious problems in the world.



10 Young people have interesting ideas.



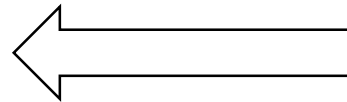
Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

<i>I</i>
<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>
<i>he</i>
<i>it</i>
<i>we</i>
<i>you</i>
<i>they</i>

OBJECT PRONOUNS

<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>
<i>her</i>
<i>him</i>
<i>it</i>
<i>us</i>
<i>you</i>
<i>them</i>



ضمائر المفعول به

objective pronouns

-تأتي هذه الضمائر مباشرة بعد حروف الجر وهذه الضمائر جميعها تحل محل ثلاثة أشخاص (المتكلم - المخاطب - الغائب)

المفرد والجمع.

لي - لِنفسي

To me

لك - لِنفسيك

To you

له - لِنفسه

To him

لها - لِنفسها

To her

لغير العاقل / له - لها

To it

لنا - لِنفسينا

To us

لكم - لكن - لِنفسيكن

To you

لهم - لِهِنَّ

To them

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

We know Sally.

You know Sally.

They know Sally.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

Sally likes *us*.

Sally likes *you*.

Sally likes *them*.

Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns

The pronoun has the same meaning as the noun it refers to.

Ex.

I know Tony. He is a friendly person.

I like Tony. I know him well

Sometimes the pronoun refers to a noun phrase

I have a red book. It is on my desk.

The pronoun "it" refers to the whole phrase "a red book".

Examples:

I met my friend. She will travel tomorrow.

(r) My father is an engineer. He likes his work.

(s) My father has a bicycle. It is very fast.



Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns

الضمائر الشخصية نوعان:

Subjective pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

objective pronouns وضمائر المفعول به

1- Subjective pronouns ضمائر الفاعل وهي الى درسناها من قبل اول المحاضرات

أنا I

أنت / أنتِ You

هو He

هي She

هو - هي (لغير العاقل) It

أنتم / أنتن You

هم / هن They

نحن We

2- Objective pronouns ضمائر المفعول به الى تم ذكرها الصفحة السابقة

هنا شرح لي بالأمثلة الضمير المناسب لكل فاعل

My father والدي الضمير المناسب له he

A bicycle دراجة الضمير المناسب لها It

وكل هذا اخذته من قبل ونعرف الشيء الجديد

الضمير المفعول به

والى راح نشوفه بالأمثلة القادمة

Ex. 9. Complete sentences. Use (I, me, he, him, etc.). P: 165

1. Rita has a new *house*.

She bought it last summer.

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>

2. I know *the new students*, but Tony does not knowyet.

them

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>

3. I wrote *a letter*, but I cannot send *it* because I do not have a stamp.

it

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>

سؤال الأول:

ريتا لديها منزل جديد

1. Rita has a new house.

She bought it last summer.

قالت انها اشترت هو الصيف الماضي

عائده على ريتا Rita

عائده على المنزل الجديد new house

وهكذا للفقرات الباقية اما نضيف ضمير فاعل او ضمير مفعول به حسب الجملة

4. *Tom* is in Canada. . . . Is studying at a university.

he

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>

5. *Bill* lives in my dorm. I eat breakfast with
.....every morning.

him

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>

6. *Anna* is my neighbour. I talk to *her*. Every day
and *We* have interesting conversations.

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>

7. *I have two pictures on my bedroom wall. I like They are beautiful.*

they them

*I me
you you
she her
he him
they them*

8. *Anna and I have a dinner invitation . Mr. and Mrs. Brown want . . . to come to dinner at their house.*

us

*I me
you you
she her
he him
we us*

9. *Judy has a new car. It is a Toyota.*

it

*I me
you you
she her
he him
it it*

10. *My husband and I have a new car. We got **it** last month.*

it We

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>

6-4 NOUNS: SINGULAR AND PLURAL

To make the plural form of most nouns, we add s

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>One pen</i>	<i>Two pens</i>
<i>One apple</i>	<i>Three apples</i>
<i>One cup</i>	<i>Four cups</i>
<i>One elephant</i>	<i>Five elephants</i>

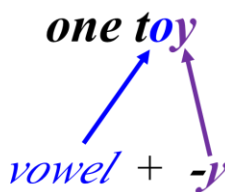
When the noun ends with a consonants + y, the plural form is formed by changing the -y to i and then adding -es

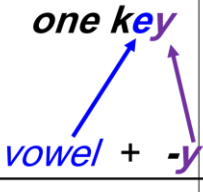
<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>one baby</i>	<i>two bab ies</i>
<i>one party</i>	<i>two parties</i>

الجمع :

اذا تنتهي الكلمة بـ y نشوف الي قبلها

اذا كان حرف ساكن نحذف y ونضيف ies

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>one toy</i> 	<i>six toys</i> add <i>-s</i>

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>one key</i> 	<i>two keys</i> add <i>-s</i>

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>one wife</i>	<i>two wives</i>
<i>One life</i>	<i>two lives</i>

SINGULAR	PLURAL
(e) <i>wish</i>	<i>wish es</i>
<i>watch</i>	<i>watch es</i>
<i>glass</i>	<i>glass es</i>
<i>tax</i>	<i>tax es</i>
<i>-sh, -ch, -ss, -x</i>	add <i>-es</i>

هنا الجمع:

إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي بـ y نشوف الى قبلها اذا كان حرف عله

نضيف S فقط نفس الجدولين

هنا إذا تنهي بـ f تقلب الى v ونضيف es

الكلمة تنهي بـ e نضيف s فقط

هنا اذا كانت احد الكلمات تنتهي بـ sh , ch , ss , x

نضيف es

وتم شرحها سابقاً

SINGULAR	PLURAL
(f) tomato potato	tomatoes potatoes
<i>consonant</i> + -o	add -es

SINGULAR	PLURAL
zoo radio	zoos radios
vowel + -o	add -s

Nouns: Irregular plural forms. Page 173.

The following list of nouns have irregular plural forms

<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>foot</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>
<i>mouse</i>	<i>mice</i>
<i>tooth</i>	<i>teeth</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>women</i>

إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي بـ o

نشوف الى قبلها إذا كان حرف ساكن نضيف es

وإذا كان حرف عله نضيف s فقط

هنا الجمع الشاذ حفظ

ومهم جدا

<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>
<i>fish</i>	<i>fish</i>
<i>(not possible)</i>	<i>people</i>

هنا كلمات لا تجمع لكن تعامل معاملة الجمع

End of Lecture 13 😊

Lecture 14 (from the Grammar book)

Chapter 7. COUNT and NONCOUNT NOUNS. Page 181

In this lecture, we shall cover the following:

- What is a count Noun?
- What is a Noncount Noun?
- Common Noncount Nouns.
- Exercise about whether the some nouns are count or noncount.
- Using AN vs. A
- Using 'many' and 'much.'
- Sample exam questions.

7-1 NOUNS: COUNT AND NONCOUNT

الأسماء المعدودة (القابلة للعد) والأسماء غير المعدودة (غير قابلة للعد)

What is a count Noun?

A count noun is a noun that can be singular or plural.

Ex. Singular:

A book. One book.

Ex. Plural

Two books. Some books. A lot books.

What is a Noncount Noun?

A noncount noun is a noun that does not use 'a' or one in the singular and which does not have a plural form.

Ex. Mail (singular without 'a' or 'one').

(there is no plural form).

Some mail.

A lot of mail.

لأسماء المعدودة هي الأشياء التي يمكن عدّها .

ثلاثة طائرات - three planes - ثلاثتا سيارتين two cars

كتاب a book

*الأسماء غير المعدودة لا يمكن عدّها .. فنحن لا نقول :

one water - two water

إذا من شروط الاسم المعدود:

1- قد يكون مسبقاً بـ

A/an ونستخدم one للمفرد

في حالة المفرد

2- ينتهي بـ

S/es في حالة الجمع

من شروط الاسم الغير معدود:

1- ليس مسبقاً بـ

A/an

2- لا يمكن صياغة الجمع منه بإضافة

S/es يمكن إضافة كلمات تدل على الكثرة فقط مثل:

Much , a lot of , some

Common Noncount noun أسماء غير معدود شائعة

<i>Advice</i>	<i>mail</i>
<i>Furniture</i>	<i>money</i>
<i>Help</i>	<i>music</i>
<i>Homework</i>	<i>traffic</i>
<i>Information</i>	<i>vocabulary</i>
<i>Jewelry</i>	<i>weather</i>
<i>Luck</i>	<i>work</i>
<i>Bread</i>	<i>cheese</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	<i>food</i>
<i>Fruit</i>	<i>meat</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>pepper</i>
<i>Rice</i>	<i>salt</i>
<i>Soup</i>	<i>sugar</i>
<i>Tea</i>	<i>water</i>

لاحظ أن الأسماء الآتية كلها أسماء غير معدودة :

خبز - bread - زبدة - butter - جبنة - cheese - طعام - food - دقيق - flour

عشب - grass - معلومات - information - لبن - milk - نقود - money

أرز - rice - سكر - sugar - شاي - tea - ماء - water

والدكتور حاط لكم قائمه مو شامله لكل المعدود لكن الشائعة

Exercise 2. Show whether the underlined noun count or noncount.

بيّن فيما إذا كانت الأسماء التي وُضِعَ تحتها خط قابلة للعد أو غير قابلة للعد.

1. He sits on a chair. **Count**

2. He sits on furniture. **Noncount**

3. She has a coin. **Count**

4. She has some money. **Noncount**

5. The street is full of traffic. **Noncount**

6. There are a lot of cars in the street. **Count**

7. I know a fact about bees. **Count**

8. I have some information about bees. **Noncount**

9. The teacher gives us homework. **Noncount**

أسئلة وحاط خط تحت كل كلمه ويقول قابله للعد او لا

Count قابله للعد

غير قابله للعد noncount

أفضل تتمرنون عليها 😊

10. We have an assignment. *Count*

11. I like music. *Noncount*

12. Would you like some coffee? *Noncount*

13. Our school has a library. *Count*

14. We are learning new vocabulary every day. *Noncount*

15. I need some advice. *Noncount*

16. Tom has a good job. *Count*

17. He likes his work. *Noncount*

18. Maria wears a lot of bracelets. *Count*

اخذنا بمحاضرات السابقة الفرق بين a و an

a/ an

Using 'an' vs. 'a'

الفرق بين استخدام a و an

Both 'a' and 'an' are used in front of singular count nouns.

Ex.

A **dog** is **an** animal.

Sally ate **an** orange.

اداة نكرة تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد ركزوا على المفرد وليس للجمع

a/ تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن

an/ يأتي قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك او يسمي حروف العلة

(Vowels: a, e, i, o, u. حروف العلة)

Consonants: d, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, w, z.

(حروف الساكنة)

Using 'an' vs. 'a'

Use 'an' in front of words that begin with the vowels **a, e, i, and o**:

Ex:

. **An a**partment **An e**lephant. **An i**dea. **An o**range.

*I worked in **an office**.*

- 'an' can also be used in front of **an adjective** beginning with a vowel and describing a **singular noun**

Ex:

-Mr. Lee is **an old man**

-Nadia is **an intelligent person**.

هنا يقول يمكن استخدام an اما الصفة إذا كان يحتوي على حروف العلة واسم مفرد

Use 'an' if a word that begins with 'u' has a vowel sound.

Use 'a' if a word that begins with 'u' has a /yu/ sound

Ex:

An uncle

An ugly picture

An umbrella

A university

A usual event

A useful book

* **An university**

* **An usual event.**

* **An useful book**

*I have **an uncle**.*

*He works at **a university**.*

هنا حرف u يمكن ان نستخدم an إذا كان للحرف صوت u من حروف العلة

اوله صوت يو yu نستخدم a

مثل **uncle** أنكل لما تنطقها تنطق حرف من حروف العلة u

University يونيفرست تنطق كا حرف yu

Sally had an untidy room

/uh/ vowel sound

I have a useful idea.

/yu/ sound

Do not use 'a' or 'an' when the noun is in the plural.

قبل الأسماء في حالة الجمع أو an لان نستخدم

1. Choose the correct sentence.

a. Rabbits are animals.

b. *Rabbits are an animals.

c. *Rabbit are an animal.

d. *Rabbits is a animals.

2. Choose the correct sentence

a. *This man is an engineers.

b. *These men are an engineer.

c. *This man are an engineer.

d. These men are engineers.

Using 'many' and 'much'.

'many' is used with plural count nouns.

'much' is used with plural noncount nouns.

Ex.

- I do not get many letters.
- Tom has many problems.
- I do not get much mail.
- I do not have much money.

لغير المعدود noncount نستخدم much للكثير الغير معدود او little لقليل الغير

معدود

المعدود count نستخدم many للكثير المعدود او few للقليل المعدود

وشرحناه بصفحة الاولي للمحاضرة

Notes about the final exam

أسئلة المراجعة

Exam will consists of three main parts

General questions about grammar.

A passage/article that we did not study (not from the lectures).

A passage/article from the passages/article we studied during the course

General questions about grammar.

1. Choose the sentence that expresses a habitual activity.

1. Sally goes to the movies every weekend.
2. Sally drank coffee yesterday.
3. Sally will watch TV at 7 O'clock today.
4. Sally had passed her exam.

2. The sun _____ in the east.

- A. roses
- B. recesses
- C. razes
- D. rises

3. Does the student _____ their homework?

- A. writes
- B. wrote
- C. written
- D. write

4. Customers _____ have to pay the money now if they do not want to.

- A. does not
- B. do not
- C. done not
- D. has not

السؤال الأول: يقول اختر جمله تعبر عن العادات او نشاط معتاد

اخذنها في المحاضرة التاسعة للمضارع البسيط العادات وكثر كلمه مميزه every

الجواب الفقرة الاولى: سالي تذهب لسينما كل اسبوع

السؤال الثاني: الشمس الشرق

هنا حقائق بنفس المحاضرة اخذنها التصريف الأول للفعل (المصدر) بدون سماعها و she و he

الشمس الضمير العائد لها it يعني نضيف s

.A rises

السؤال الثالث: does هنا سؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط وعند تكوين سؤال الفعل بالمصدر بدون أي

إضافات write

السؤال الرابع: النفي في زمن المضارع البسيط Customers نلاحظ انها جمع وقلنا الجمع اذا ننفيه

نأخذ do يعني الجواب do not

5. "he, she, and it" are

- A. third person singular pronouns
- B. second person singular pronouns
- C. first person plural pronouns
- D. third person plural pronouns

6. The children usually hard for the final exam.

- A. studies
- B. studied
- C. studys
- D. study

7. Ali always his car whenever it breaks down.

- 1. faxes
- 2. fixs
- 3. fixed
- 4. fixes

8. How _____ students are there in the class?

- 1. much
- 2. a little
- 3. little
- 4. many

9. Nadia and Salwa _____ eggs every day.

- A. fries
- B. fried
- C. frys
- D. Fry

السؤال الخامس: سهل يقول she وhe وit يكون ثالث ضمائر المفرد

A. third person singular pronouns

السؤال السادس: بما انها بمضارع البسيط وكلمه التي تسيقها جمع لا نضيف s. (study)

السؤال السابع: Ali always دائما حال من الأحوال المضارع البسيط

الفعل الذي يأتي بعده مصدر مضاف له es لأنه انتهي بحرف x

السؤال الثامن: students جمع بمحاضره ١٤ إذا جمع نستخدم many

A. السؤال التاسع: مضارع بسيط وعرفنا من every لكن هنا جمع لان قال نادية و سلوى الفعل

بدون إضافات Fry

10. How _____ customers did you see at the shop?

- A. much
- B. a little
- C. little
- D. many

11. My children want to be _____ in the future.

- A. a engineers
- B. an engineers
- C. this engineers
- D. engineers

12. How _____ coffee do we have?

- A. much
- B. many
- C. match
- D. match

13. Lara the truth.

- A. is know
- B. know
- C. knows
- D. is knowing

14. Choose the sentence that contains a contraction with BE

- a. They are watching the TV.
- b. We're professional in marketing.
- c. I saw Sally's father.
- d. We are professional in marketing.

السؤال العاشر: نفس السابق الكلمة فيها جمع نختار الكثير المعداد وهو many

السؤال الحادي عشر: اطفالي يريدون ان يكونوا

اطفالي جمع My children

الفقرة الاولى مضاف a وهذا خطأ لان الجمع لا تضاف له لا a و لا an ولا this

جميعها للمفرد إذا الجواب الفقرة الرابعة

السؤال الثاني عشر: coffee غير معداد يعني الجواب much

السؤال الثالث عشر: knows من الكلمات التي لا تضاف لها ing تعامل معاملة المضارع

البسيط وبما انها مفرد يضاف لها s

السؤال الرابع عشر: اختار الاختصار الصحيح؟

سهل ما يحتاج شرح صح ☺

15. Choose the sentence that contains a prepositional phrase.

- a. He wrote four letters last night.
- b. They saw Sally watching the TV.
- c. They met their teachers in the party.
- d. The manager gave a lecture.

16. The party will start 6:00 O'clock.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. at
- d. Under

17. Choose the correct reading for the number (15,700,000).

- a. Fifty million eight hundred thousand
- b. Fifteen million seven hundred thousand.
- c. Fifteen thousand seven thousand hundred
- d. Fifteen hundred seven million thousand

18. The opposite of the word "question" is

- a. swear
- b. answer
- c. asker
- d. usher

19. Choose the correct short answer for "Is your father an engineer?"

- a. Yes, he is not.
- b. Yes, he is.
- c. No, he is.
- d. Yes, they are .

سؤال الخامس عشر: اختار الجملة التي تحتوي على حرف جر

قولوا بعد ما تعرفون حروف الجر: ☹️ الجملة الوحيدة الي فيها حرف جر الثالثة in

سؤال السادس عشر: شفت وقت. 6:00 O'clock على طول at حرف الجر المناسب

سؤال السابع عشر: تذكرون المحاضرة الي كانت فيها قرأت ارقام وقلت لكم راح

يجيبها يا رقم ونختار الكتابة الصحيحة او العكس كتابه وتختار الرقم الصحيح هذا

هو جابها ☺️

سؤال الثامن عشر: طالب العكس عكس كلمة question السؤال

العكس الإجابة answer

السؤال التاسع عشر: يا زيننه ☺️ اختار الإجابة المختصرة الصحيحة

20. *You and Sally are next. It is turn.*

- a. *my*
- b. *your*
- c. *our*
- d. *their*

21. *books belong to the library.*

- a. *That*
- b. *Those*
- c. *This*
- d. *A*

22. *Look at those people over there.they?*

- a. *Who is*
- b. *What is*
- c. *Who are*
- d. *Where is*

23. *Nader and his brothers many books.*

- a. *have*
- b. *be*
- c. *has*
- d. *is*

24. *Choose the sentence that contains an object of a preposition.*

- a. *She prefers reading books.*
- b. *They drank their coffee.*
- c. *They stopped at the station.*
- d. *They wanted to share their ideas*

سؤال عشرين: يطلب ضمير الملكية

السؤال الحادي والعشرين: عند الإشارة لشيء قلنا These و Those

للجمع books جمع نشوف الإجابات موجود فقط those نختارها

السؤال الثاني عشر: لسؤال بما انه موجود كلمه people يعني سؤال عن

الأشخاص نأخذ who ولأنه جمع الفعل يكون are: Who are:

سؤال الثالث عشر: نادر وإخوانه جمع نستخدم الفعل have المتبقي للمفرد

السؤال الرابع عشر: اختر الجملة التي تحتوي على مفعول به مجرور

الجملة الوحيدة التي تحتوي على حرف جر الثالثة

25. *Dalia loves Ahmad; she loves very much*

- a. *he*
- b. *she*
- c. *him*
- d. *our*

26. you waiting for a bus? We can go together if you want.

- a. *Is*
- b. *Do*
- c. *Are*
- d. *Did*

27. *Be quiet! My grandmother*

- a. *am sleeping*
- b. *are sleeping*
- c. *is sleeping.*
- d. *sleep*

28. *Don't disturb her. She sleeping.*

- a. *have*
- b. *do*
- c. *is*
- d. *were*

السؤال الخامس والعشرون: هنا ضمائر المفعول به بمحاضره الثالثه عشر

الضمائر جميعها تحل محل ثلاثة أشخاص (المتكلم - المخاطب - الغائب)

Dalia loves Ahmad

داليا تحب احمد 😊 ما تستحي

she loves very much

she عائده على داليا الحبيبة

Loves تحب طيب تحب منو احمد him

She loves him very much أنها تحبه كثيراً 😊

السادس وعشرون: قلنا لتكوين السؤال في المضارع المستمر نستخدم

(am , is , are) شلون عرفنا انه مضارع مستمر من **waiting** من ing

وبما انه فيه ضمير you نستخدم are

السؤال السابع وعشرون: مضارع مستمر جدي مفرد نستخدم is واضافه ل

sleep

الثامن وعشرون: نفسه مضارع مستمر وبما انه مفرد نختار is

Example of A passage/article that we did not study (not from the lectures).

Please read the following passage carefully and then answer the following questions.

Canada is a country in North America. To a stranger, the land must seem endless. A herring gull, winging its way from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria will travel as far as the distance from London to Baghdad. The vastness of the country startles the imagination of all its visitors. The observant visitor will note some differences. The Canadian variety of the national makeup is more pronounced than it is in the American melting pot. The eastern Canadian cities suffer the humidity of July and August. The Canadians did not have actual revolution or civil wars, but they had some uprisings. The lawmen in Canada are appointed from above, not elected from below.

29. Canada is a very country.

- a) small
- b) tiny
- c) large
- d) little

30. The verb "startle" as used in the above passage means

- a) calms and relax
- b) play and study
- c) surpass and annoy
- d) surprise and amaze

31. The term "uprising" as used in the above passage means

- a) World War
- b) big revolution
- c) small battles
- d) civil war

32. The word " " in the above passage refers to sheriffs and policemen

- a) lawmen
- b) laymen
- c) low men
- d) lemon

33. The word "humidity" as used in the above passage means

- a) willingness
- b) wetness
- c) dryness
- d) wryness

يقول القطعة هذي لم تذكر بالمحتوي وليس من المحاضرات

يعني خارجيه عندي إحساس حلو انها يمكن تجي 😊

ما أكد لكم لكن ذكر بمحاضرات المباشرة في قطعه خارجيه

راح اتركها لكم تتدربون عليها

34. The term “endless” as used in the above passage means.....

- a) full of variety
- b) stretching in with one direction
- c) stretching out in all directions
- d) stitching the wound in all directions

35. “Vastness” as used in the above passage means.

- a) beauty
- b) small size
- c) large prize
- d) large size

36. The word “gull” refers to a kind of.....

- a) books
- b) birds
- c) people
- d) reptiles

37. The term “national makeup” refers to the Canadian.....

- a) charter
- b) economy
- c) character
- d) cosmetics

Questions about derivations.

38. The NOUN from the word “Inform” is

- a) *informous*
- b) *information*
- c) *informative*
- d) *formation*

هنا يطلب الاشتقاقات:

39. The NOUN from the word “Standardize” is

- a) *standardizable*
- b) *standardization*
- c) *standardizal*
- d) *standardizitive*

في جداول كثيره بمحاضرات السابقة ذكرت فيها الاشتقاقات

ولازم نفرق بين الاسم والصفة والفعل

وخلصنا 😊

40. The NOUN from the word “Opaque” is

- a) *opaqueous*
- b) *opaqual*
- c) *Opaqueness*
- d) *pancake*

حاولت قد المستطاع اشرح لكم بطريقه مبسطه واعذروني على الأخطاء

واعذروني على التقصير

41. The NOUN from the word “equal” is

- a) *equitation*
- b) *quality*
- c) *equality*
- d) *equalous*

42. The VERB from the noun Independence is

- a. *despond*
- b. *dependent*
- c. *Dependence*
- d. *depend*

Good luck 😊

الواجبات:

1. Choose the sentence that contains a singular subject .1

- a. Hala and Marwan are organizing a meeting
- b. The workers will arrive at 5:00 Pm
- c. Ahmad will travel next week
- d. Hala and Marwan will leave the meeting earlier

2. Choose the sentence that contains a compound subject .2

- a. Noriah broke her leg
- b. The engineers demanded a pay raise
- c. Hala signed a new contract
- d. Zyad and Marry wrote many novels

3. books belong to the library3

- a. That
- b. Those
- c. This
- d. A

4. Write the following words in the correct order: (Amazon.com .4
(Jeff started Bezos

- a. Started Jeff Bezos Amazon.com
- b. Jeff Bezos started Amazon.com
- c. Amazon Jeff Bezos started.com
- d. Com. Jeff Bezos started Amazon

1. Be quiet! My grandmother

- a. am sleeping
- b. are sleeping
- c. is sleeping
- d. sleep

2. The NOUN from the verb "identify" is .2

- a. ideology
- b. identification
- c. idiosyncrasy
- d. ideal

3. The NOUN from the verb "entertain" is .3

- a. entailment
- b. installment
- c. entertainment
- d. entrapment

تم وبحمد الله
دعواتي لكم بتوفيق
واعذروني إذا فيه أي خطأ أو تقصير مني

دعواتكم لي ولوالدي

اختكم / أم حنان

٢٠١٦