

المملكة العربية السعودية

وزارة التعليم

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



لكل المهتمين و المهتمات
بدروس و مراجع الجامعية

هام

مدونة المناهج السعودية eduschool40.blog

101 GRAMMAR REVISION
UNITS 1-12

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Unit 1

1. That girl --- very pretty.
 - a. are
 - b. is
 - c. am
2. Sam usually ----- us with our homework.
 - a. helps
 - b. help
 - c. helping
3. Send me -----email address tomorrow to email you an important document.
 - a. my
 - b. he
 - c. your
4. Bonnie could barely -----the heavy box of lettuce.
 - a. carries
 - b. carried
 - c. carry
5., we passed our English quiz!
 - a. Final
 - b. Finalize
 - c. Finally

Unit 2

6. What _____? He is an engineer.
- is your father do
 - does your father doing
 - does your father do
7. Why _____ sunglasses? It's cloudy today.
- are you wearing
 - does you wearing
 - do you wears
8. How often _____ to the cinema? About once a month.
- do you going
 - are you going
 - do you go
9. Bill _____ really hard at the moment because his company has just received a big order from China.
- is working
 - works
 - is work
10. Where's John? He's in the bathroom. He _____ a shower.
- is doing
 - is having
 - is making

Unit 3:

11. To make pancake, you need _____ eggs and flour.
- an
 - any
 - some

12. How _____ cars are we taking?

- a. a lot
- b. many
- c. a few

13. Excuse me, I need _____ information about the trains to Paris.

- a. an
- b. a
- c. some

14. How _____ rice do we have left?

- a. much
- b. many
- c. a

15. It is too _____ for me, I can't eat it all.

- a. many
- b. much
- c. some

Unit 4

16. Paul help you with your art project as he is able to draw very well.

- a. have to
- b. mustn't
- c. can

17. My sister come back from London tonight, but I'm not sure.

- a. may
- b. ought to
- c. must

18. Carl speak a word of English before travelling to Britain.

- a. shouldn't
- b. wasn't able to
- c. wasn't allowed to

19. Mary have forgotten our appointment. Why isn't she here?

- a. can
- b. must
- c. ought to

20. I use your phone, please?

- a. Must
- b. Should
- c. May

Unit 5

21. David cleaned his room by stuffing everything _____ his bed.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. under

22. I'll arrive sometime ____ 8 and 9 am.

- a. next to
- b. in
- c. between

23. She wants to stay _____ home tonight.

- a. to
- b. of
- c. at

24. Did you watch the football _____ TV last night?

- a. on
- b. by
- c. to

25. What happened _____ the end of the film?

- a. on
- b. at
- c. by

Unit 6

26. The blue car is _____ than the red car.

- a. more fast
- b. more faster
- c. faster

27. This article is _____ than that one.

- a. more interesting
- b. interesting
- c. more interest

28. Mt. Everest is _____ than Mt. Fuji.

- a. more high
- b. highest
- c. higher

29. This is the _____ shirt in the store.

- a. expensive
- b. most expensive
- c. most expensiver

30. The Mona Lisa is one of the _____ paintings in this museum.

- a. more beautifuler
- b. most beautiful
- c. beautifuler

Unit 7

31. The man _-----_ was talking to us is a popular DJ.

- a. who
- b. which
- c. whose

32. The girl _____ works in that shop doesn't speak English.

- a. who
- b. which
- c. whom

33. The motorist, _____ car had broken down, asked us to help him.

- a. who
- b. which
- c. whose

34. The girl ----- dog was killed is devastated.

- a. whose
- b. which
- c. who

35. Do you know anyone _____ drives a sports car?

- a. which
- b. where
- c. who

Unit :8

36. I dropped my cell phone and it broke. _____, I need to either buy a new one or borrow yours.

- a. in spite of
- b. so
- c. if

37. _____, he was waiting for me, I called him.

- a. While
- b. Therefore
- c. In the past

38. We discussed the plan _____ our last meeting.

- a. when
- b. during
- c. third

39. _____ thing you need to do after the break is to sign in.

- a. Finally
- b. By the time
- c. The first

40. Don't do anything _____ you hear my instructions clearly

- a. until
- b. later
- c. while

Unit :9

41. Where _____ you born?

- a. did
- b. are
- c. were

42. How long _____ your best friend?

- a. do you know
- b. did you know
- c. have you known

43. I lived in Milan when I was younger. B: Really? How long _____ there?

- a. did you live
- b. have you lived
- c. lived you

44. _____ to the cinema yesterday.

- a. I went
- b. I've been
- c. I've gone

45. My grandfather, who died five years ago, _____ abroad.

- a. never travelled
- b. has never been
- c. was never going

Unit 10

46. Our group has worked on the final project _____ October.

- a. for
- b. since
- c. while

47. The teacher didn't allow us to go _____ we finished our homework.

- a. if
- b. until
- c. after

48. A:When do you want to meet?

B: We can meet _____ you would like.

- a. whenever
- b. wherever
- c. whatever

49. It was snowing that day, _____ we managed to arrive safely.

- a. so
- b. but
- c. yet

50. We bought popcorn_____ the movie started.

- a. before
- b. until
- c. while

Unit 11 &12

51. If it _____, we'd be in the garden .

- a. doesn't rain
- b. didn't rain
- c. hadn't rained

52. We _____ TV tonight if Peter hadn't bought the theater tickets.

- a. will watch
- b. would watch
- c. would have watched

53. You would save energy if you _____ the lights more often.

- a. switch off
- b. switched off
- c. had switched off

54. If I were a millionaire, I _____ in a palace.

- a. will live
- b. would live
- c. would have lived

55. If I were a flower, I _____ a white rose.

- a. will be
- b. would be
- c. would have been

56. If it rains, the boys _____ volleyball.

- a. won't play
- b. wouldn't play
- c. wouldn't have played

57. If you _____ a minute, I will come with you.

- a. wait
- b. had waited
- c. waited

58. Sara would stay longer in London if she _____ more time.

- a. has
- b. had
- c. have had

59. You will catch a cold if you _____ a pullover.

- a. don't wear
- b. doesn't wear
- c. didn't wear

60. She wouldn't have two laptops if she _____ the contract.

- a. does not sign
- b. did not sign
- c. had not sign

Week 1

Parts of Speech

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

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

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

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

Students are writing their homework at home .

My friend buys sweets and ice cream at the supermarket .

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

الفعل

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

Helping verbs

Verb to be :- يكون

be am is are was were

Verb to have :- يملك

Have has had

Verb to do :- يعمل

Do does did

Modals :- الأفعال الناقصة

Can shall will may must

Could should would might ought to

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

I am from Saudi Arabia

She has very long hair

We did our homework last night

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

Students have written homework already .

We will fly to Dammam next week.

The bridge

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

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

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

زار اتى كتب اشترى شاهد يساعد يمشي

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

Boys **play** football in the playground.

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

Ahmad **visits** his grandparents on Fridays.

الاسم

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

Subject pronouns : I He_ She It We You They

Object pronouns : me him her it us you them

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

= ضمير الفاعل يأتى اول الجملة قبل الفعل .

ضمير المفعول يأتى وسط او آخر الجملة بعد الفعل .

= ضمير الملكية يأتى اول او اخر الجملة .

الصفة

Adjective :

حريص جميل خطير طيب صحي ذكي ذكي

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

جيد سيء طويل قصير جديد فقير غني سعيد حزين قبيح جميلة

good bad tall short new poor rich happy sad ugly pretty

= الصفة تأتى قبل الاسم و تصفه

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

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

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

موقف سيارات سوق اللحم سوق السمك ملابس شتوية
Car park meat market fish market winter clothes

ساعة اليد اجتماع عائلي مباراة كرة قدم قفل الباب
Wrist watch family meeting football match door lock

صفات الملكية و يتبعها اسم الشئ المملوك

I He She It We You They

My his her its our your their

The bridge

adverb الظرف (adjective + ly)

بسرعاً	بحرص	بإهمال	بصمت	جيذا	بسرعة	متأخراً	مبكراً
quickly	carefully	carelessly	silently	well	fast	late	early

ظروف التكرار (adverbs of frequency)

دائماً	عادة	غالباً	أحياناً	أبداً
--------	------	--------	---------	-------

always — usually – often - sometimes – never (very – too) + صفة

linking verb اما الصفة فيسبقها فعل من أفعال السكون **motion verb** الحركة =The car is very **fast** . (adjective)Ali **drives** very **fast** . (adverb)The food is **too** hot to eat . (adverb)

Preposition حرف الجر

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

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

Conjunctions الروابط**= تربط بين جملتين فتجعلهم جملة واحدة مثل**

And but or yet neither so because if

He studied the lesson **and** wrote homework .The car was cheap **but** it was good.Ali came late **because** his car broke down .

Interjections (sounds) الأصوات

Oh ! wow Hurray Yummy Yucky ouch! Hi well

Determiners / articles

a an the (articles)

some any many much few little (determiners)

1-I left my backpack in the car this **morning** . (-----)2-When **it rains**, I like to go the movies. (-----)

The bridge

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

Choose the right answer :-

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-She is from **Canada** .

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

5-He is **friendly** .

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

The bridge

6-He is the best student in the class .

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

7-Why bare you speaking slowly?

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

8-He is from Lebanon?

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

9-It the worst experience he has ever had .

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

10-I will book a ticket to Istanbul .

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

11- They are working hard.

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

كلمات هامة (حفظ)

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

يقلقك لا شيء لان مريح سعيد تصبح

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

to rest اجباري القانون قاعدة بسبب يتم لابد شيء ما

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

ينفذ ينبغي شيء شخص تنصح يوصي

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

بصفة خاصة سبب غرض شخص معين خصوصا

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

جيدا شيء قادر مؤهل

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

The bridge

بشكل مناسب عمل شيء بالطريقة الصحيحة

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

احترام سلوك مهذب نحو شخص خصوصا لأن شخص

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

محرج محرج غير مستريح

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

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

قاعدة يتصرف طريقة غير مؤدب مزعج

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

قواعد تعليمات عن لا بد لا تفعلها

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

متحضر متقدم القوانين التعليم الحكومة

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

دقيق حريص يغطي تفاصيل

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

يحول يغير شيء الى شيء آخر

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

ينفذ - يطبق خطة نظام ينفذ

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

محاكمة قانونية عملية ارتكب جريمة

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

الاخلاق الطريقة يتكلم الشخص بها يتصرف

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

السلوك الطريقة تتصرف

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

الاتيكيت قواعد عادات تتحكم في مقبول سلوك اجتماعي معين

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

بالفعل ما هو صائب موقف

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

خطير ضار غير آمن

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

كاف ما هو مطلوب اكثر من المطلوب

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

رخصة رخصة اذن شيء يقود يحمل مسدس

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

ايماءات حركة تتم بـ اليد الذراع الرأس

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

يسد الطريق يوقف من شيء المرور مكان من

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

Question words كلمات الاستفهام

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

1-..... is your name ?

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

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

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

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

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

4- does your father work ? In Jeddah .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

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

10- Is your first name ?

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

11- do you live ?

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

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

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

13- is your English teacher ? Shaaban

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

14-is your job ?

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

15- do you go to university ?

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

Type of Sentences

• Declarative Sentences الجملة الخبرية

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

Examples:

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

• Imperative Sentences

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

• Interrogative Sentences الجملة الاستفهامية

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

Week 2

New vocabulary

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

مضمون

حدوثه مؤكدا

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

الحرق يحرق تماما رماد

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

بشكل صحيح يتصرف صحيح اجتماعية طبقا لـ قواعد اخلاقية

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

مركبات غذائية مواد مطلوب صحي نمو تطور

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

Functioning عائد نشاط عملية

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

مساو نفس الشيء كمية العدد رتبة درجة جودة أهمية

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

عالمي مرتبط كله العالم

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

عاجل هام يتطلب فوري اهتمام

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

بكتيريا نوع صغيرة كائنات الماء الأرض الهواء النبات

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

مرض مرض تؤثر في شخص حيوان نبات تسبب العدوى

10. **Disease (n.):-** An **illness** that affects a person, animal, or plant caused by infection or a failure of health مقزز سيء تشم ترى تتذوق تفكر تشع

11. **Disgusting (Adj):-** So **unpleasant** to see, smell, taste, consider, etc., that you feel slightly sick غابة نمو متشابك الاشجار الاعشاب يغطي منطقة كبيرة

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

مقلب القمامة مكان حيث الناس مسموح يترك قمامة

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

The bridge

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

بحر كبير محيط

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

يضاف مواد خاصة غير نظيف غير معالج

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

سام يجعله نقاء أقل يجعل يلوث

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

كيمياويات ضارة كميات كبيرة يحتوي مطر أمطار حمضية

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

الظروف نتيجة اثر ينتج عنه يسبب

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

مدينة المنطقة نفس الناس مجموعة من المجتمع

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

مطلوب مفيد لم يعد قمامة قمامة

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

الصحة النمو تؤثر على الاحوال الظروف البيئة

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

من قبل مستخدمة من جديد يصنع اعادة التدوير

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

الكهرباء الحرارة من ياتي طاقة طاقة

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

قمامة التخلص عملية رمي القمامة

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

2-The Present Progressive Tense

Form:-

I → am

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

We – You – They + الجمع → are

past

 future

Present Continuous

actions happening now
temporary actions and situations
changes and developments.

فعل يحدث الان
المواقف المؤقتة
المتغيرات

It **is getting** hot nowadays.

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

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

Key words :- علامات المضارع المستمر

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

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

They are playing football now

They are **not** playing football now

عند السؤال نقدم am – is – are لنبدأ بها السؤال

I am playing football .

Are you playing football ?

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

يشعر يلمس يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى

see- hear – smell – taste – touch – feel_

١- أفعال الحواس

يدين لـ يمتلئ

have – own – posses – owe

٢- أفعال التملك

يحتاج يريد يكره يحب

love – like – hate – want – need –

أفعال العاطفة :

يقصد يقرر يعرف يتعرف على يدرك يعتقد

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

اللغة الأم لغة يتحدث يعيش من يأتي يفهم يفهم

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

verbs for sensory reception :

يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى يشعر

feel – see – hear – smell -- taste

Week 3

The bridge

New vocabulary

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

Countable Nouns

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

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

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

Apples are red .

Apples have sweet taste .

Apples cost 6 riyals a kilo .

How many? نسأل عنها بكلمة

How many boys are there in class ?

How many books are on the desk ?

How many teeth do you have ?

= للكثير نستخدم كلمة many أو a lot of

I need many eggs to make omelets

There are many books on the table .

I have a lot of apples in the fridge .

و للقليل نستخدم few

I only need few nails .

She bought few eggs for breakfast .

There are few boys in class .

Uncountable Nouns

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

شيكولاتة دجاج زبد جبن سكر لحم

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

بتترول زيت شاي قهوة ماء حليب

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

الجلد الحديد الزجاج الورق الذهب الصوف المواد الخام

Materials: wool gold paper glass iron leather, etc.

نصيحة اخبار معلومات وقت حرية معونة حب أسماء المجردة

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

عمل حركة المرور خبرة عمل اتصال صحة

Health communication work experience traffic business, etc.

ثلوج مطر ضوء الطقس الظواهر الطبيعية

natural phenomena: weather light rain snow, etc.

المعلومات مال أثاث أمتعة الاسماء الجامعة

some concrete nouns : baggage= luggage, furniture money information

يعامل فعلها معاملة الجمع

is has s فعل به plays – costs – tastes

Sugar **is** white .

It **has** sweet taste .

It **dissolves** in water .

نسال عنها بكلمة ? How much

How much water is in the bottle ?

How much money do you need ?

How much beauty does she have ?

الكثير نستخدم كلمة much أو a lot of

I need much money to build a house .

There is much salt in my food .

I have much work to do .

و للقليل نستخدم little

There is **little** sugar here .

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

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

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

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

a loaf of bread

four cartons of milk

two glasses of milk

three cans of soda

two kilos of meat

two litres of oil

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

2- How bottles of oil are there ?

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

3- How sisters have you got ?

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

4- How water is there ?

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

5- How money have you got ?

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

6- How water do you want?

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

7- How books does she have?

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

8- How pens do you need?

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

9- How juice does she drink?

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

10- How rice do you need?

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

11- How brothers do you have?

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

The bridge

Wife	life	knife	wolf
Wives	lives	knives	wolves

4- جمع شاذ :-

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

10. Alan eats a lot of

Choose the correct answer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

Shop assistant: \$268.

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

بالقيادة خدمة نوع تحصل على حيث مكان ممر الشراء بالسيارة

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

يشجع أمل مملوء تشعر تجعلك ملهم

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

مبيعات تسجل آلة تسجيل النقد درج ماكينة تسجيل النقد

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

تستخدم في السطح سير متحرك باستمرار الحزام الناقل

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

تباع للمنزل بضائع صغيرة طعام حيث محل محل البقالة

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

خصوصا للبيع حاوية مطبوع التاريخ تاريخ الانتهاء

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

أي مكان أماكن أخرى مكان آخر من مكان آخر

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

مطلوب ضروري ضروري

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

الابهام اصبع نهاية خطوط مقوسة نظام بصمات الأصابع

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

محل كبير رفوف صف بين فراغ ضيق ممر

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

طعام بضائع يجمع لكن موظف لا يخدم الخدمة الذاتية

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

شيء معين عمل قبل وقت معين قبل مصطلح مقدما

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

طعام يطهو يجهز كيف تعليمات وصفة طهو

13. **Recipe (N):-**a set of instructions telling you how to **prepare and cook food**, including a list of what food is needed for this

رقم هوية شخصي

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

The bridge

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

Week 4

New vocabulary

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

الأطفال يعتني بـ طبيب طبيب أطفال

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

باستخدام مشكلة يحل شيء يفهم يبدأ يفهم

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

موقع مستشفى تدريب طبي متخصص فترة فترة الامتياز

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

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

يعمل مادة معينة يدرس وقتك معظم تقضي يتخصص

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

بدون المحيطة به منطقة في مدينة المدينة التمدد الحضري عمل واحد

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

عصبي قلق تشعر ضاغط

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

شيء من خائف قلق جدا يشعر يخاف

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

شيء شخص يكره يكره

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

هيئة دولة توفر خدمات مجموعة الرعاية الصحية

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

يعتني به الرعاية الطبية يحصل على شخص مرضي

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

بين شخص صغير مرافق

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

معين شخص يزور يقابل ترتيبات رسمية موعد

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

The bridge

تمهيدي جامعة جدة

طوارئ

خطير

حرج

مثل

حادث

يحدث

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

مرهق

جدا

متعب

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

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

Modal Verbs

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

Can shall will may must
Could should would might had to

The bridge

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

1-A: I want to mail a package .

B: You _____ go to the post office .

a-will

b-shouldn't

c-should

d-mustn't

2- Students _____ skip clauses .

a-must

b-shouldn't

c-couldn't

d-have to

3-It is cloudy . It _____ rain during the night.

a-should

b-might

c-ought

d-won't

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

a-shouldn't

b-mustn't

c-can't

d-can

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

1- Must

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

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

تستخدم للتعبير عن الاقتراح القوي.

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

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

Mustn't- can't + المصدر

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

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

Should + infinitive

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

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

You **should help** the poor .

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

Should have + V3

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

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

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

Ahmad failed the exam . He Hard

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

Had better (not) + infinitive

1-You better study hard .

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

2-You had start early .

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

He had better up early.

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

Youcome late.

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

ought (not) to + infinitive

He ought study hard.

a- to study b-studied

c-study

d- studying

Choose the right answer :

1-A: I have a toothache.

B: You _____ go to the dentist.

a-can't

b-shouldn't

c-should

d-don't

2-_____ you have a wonderful holiday !

a-ought to

b-Have to

c-Shouldn't

d- May

3-_____ I help you ?

a-Don't

b- Can

c-Ought to

d- Won't

4-You _____ speak rudely to your parents.

a-can

b- mustn't

c-should

d- could

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

a-must

b-should

c- would

d- will

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

a- shall

b- would

c- should

d- could

7- We should our lessons day by day .

a- study

b- studied

c- studies

d- studying

8- You help poor people .

a- must

b- have to

c- should

d- mustn't

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

b-should

b- would

c- has to

d-must

10-You tell lies يكذب. It's wrong

a- must

b- have to

c- should

d- mustn't

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

a-have to

b-should

c-mustn't

d-had to

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

a-have to

b-mustn't

c-must

d-had to

permission الاذنعندما تطلب ان تقوم بفعل شيء ما

May

Can + I + المصدر

Could

Requestعندما تطلب ان تقوم بفعل شيء ما

Can

Could

Would + you + المصدر ?

Will

Would you mind +
 ↗ If I + ed/V²
 ↘ verb + ing هل تمنع في

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

1-You want someone to open the door.

A : _____you please open the door for me ?

B: Certainly !

a-May

b-Should

c-Could

d-Ought

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

a-pass

b-to pass

c-passing

d-passes

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

B: Sure

a-May you

b-Might you

c-Would you mind

d-Can you

4- A: _____buying five loaves of bread on your way home ?

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

a-Could you

b-Will you

c-Would you mind

d-Can you

5- _____you turn the TV. on , please!

B: Yes, Certainly .

a-Will

b-May

c-Must

d-Can't

6-A: _____ I use your computer, please !

B: Yes, Certainly .

a-Could

b-Will

c-Would

d-couldn't

The bridge

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

B: Yes, Certainly .

a-not smoke b-not to smoke

c-no smoking

d-not smoking

8- _____ you please give me your e-mail address?

a-Must

b-May

c-Could

d- might

9-A: Would you mind _____ seats ?

a- change

b- changing

c-changed

d- to change

10- _____ drying the dishes for me ?

a-Would you

b-Could you

c- Would you mind

d- can you

12- _____ you buy me a newspaper , please ?

a-Should

b-May

c-Can

d-Ought

13- _____ I have a ticket to Dammam , please?

a-Will

b- Would

c-Could

d-Should

14- _____ you please shut the door ?

a-May

b-Could

c-Can't

d- Wouldn't

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

a-not to smoke

b- not smoking

c- no smoking

d-not smoking

YOUR TASK - Write the use of each underlined modal.

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

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

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

Week 5

New vocabulary

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

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

• To **show** evidence of **prove**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

مشكلة صعب شيق تحدي - يتحدى

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

الخوف مخيف قلق الخوف يسبب قادر على مخيف

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

وقت معين يحدث توجد موقف

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

المجري بعيد يحمل مادة الصرف الصحي

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

انفجار يسبب متفجرات

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

سطح ناعم بسبب امساكه صعب زلق

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

ماء صخر رمل من مصنوع من مادة بناء قوي صلب خرسانة

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

= Able to be seen and touched; real

صاحب العمل الوظيفة نفس شخص زميل العمل

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

سويا العمل راغب متعاون

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

مجرى مائي ثابت متناغم ينساب

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

= The steady movement of liquids

مواقف يناسب لكي يتغير مرن

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

يحدث شيء متأكد عقيدة ثقة لديه واثق

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

جودة ضعيفة سيء

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

ممارسة نتيجة شيء عن يعرفون متمرس

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

experience خبرة

موقف افضل فرصة فرصة

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

Prepositions of Time

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

Choose the right answer :-

1- Nasir is meeting Ali noon.

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

2-Paul always reads newspapers Sunday afternoon.

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

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

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

4- Hashim takes lots of photos his holiday.

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

5- Susan's graduation is June.

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

6-I was in Spain 29th January.

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

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

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

8- I will be busy The evening .

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

9- I usually study night .

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

10- They will be here the weekend.

a-on

b- at

c- in

d- for

Prepositions of place**In**

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

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

in Jeddah- in Makkah - in Khulais - in Khowar

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

in the middle في الوسط in the centre

On

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

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

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

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

At

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

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

في البداية في النهاية
at the beginning at the end

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

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

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

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

YOUR TASK - Fill in the correct prepositions- Place

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

The Present Simple Tense

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

ملاحظات

The present Simple is used to express :-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

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

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

Week 6

New vocabulary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

اقتصاد جزء قطاع

The bridge

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

يقوم يفكر في يدرس بعناية يحدد جيد

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

bad it is العرض ميزة شيء عرض وسيلة مكان

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

مضاد شيء بعيدا عن الماء يحفظ قادر على

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

قياس قيمة كمية اخرى مساو نفس الشيء معادل - مساو

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

غير مسموح شيء يؤكد على تستخدم بدقة

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

ضوضاء حرارة مثل شيء يرفع يرفع

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

مقياس معدل درجة مستوى درجة

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

الوصول تحصل على مدخل - يدخل

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

عمل برنامج خطة مشروع

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

نوعه الوحيد فقط فريد من نوعه

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

نتيجة ينجز لكي تاخذه اعمال سلسلة عملية

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

آمن شيء شخص تحافظ تفعلها الاشياء الامن و السلامة

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

غرض معين مستخدم آلة معدات جزء آلة

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

يستخدمه رموز ارقام نص شكل على معلومات معلومات

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

تخزن الحاسب

or stored in a computer

YOUR TASK - Read the paragraph and fill in the blanks with the correct words.**data****purchase****achieve****elements****devices****designed****unique****evaluate**

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

Grammar

Comparison of adjectives مقارنة الصفات

الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم و تأتي قبله أو بعده .

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

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

2- إذا جاءت الصفة بعد الموصوف يفصل بينهما فعل .

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

Adjectives

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

Comparative

عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين :

نضيف er إلى نهاية الصفة ونتبعها بكلمة than

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

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

Long adjectives

هي الصفات التي يبلغ عدد حروفها اكثر من ست حروف:

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

The bridge

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

عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين :

نضع كلمة more قبل الصفة و than بعدها

more + الصفة + than

less+ الصفة + than

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

= Maths is more difficult than Geography .

= Geography is less difficult than Maths.

= Gold is more expensive than silver .

= Silver is less expensive than gold .

=Football is more popular than basketball

Superlative Adjectives

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

نضع the قبل الصفة و est في نهاية الصفة

the + الصفة + est

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

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

The most + الصفة

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

Water is the most useful thing in life .

Football is the most popular game .

Maths is the most difficult subject.

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

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

The bridge

2- one of 2- at all على الإطلاق 3- of all بين الجميع 4-... one واحد 6-I've ever+ V³

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

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

Sami is **the shortest** boy .

July is **the hottest** month .

January is **the coldest** month.

ملاحظات على إضافة er - est

عند إضافة er - est إلى الصفة :

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

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

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

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

صفات شاذة

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

الخلاصة

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

Choose the right answer :

1-Khaled is student in class.

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

2-That car is the other one .

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

3-This exercise is the last one .

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

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

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

5-One English script is the others

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

6-Apropeller plane is normally a jet plane .

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

7-This is Winter for ten years .

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

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

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

9- This Summer isthe last .

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

10-That shop sellssoft drinks in town .

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

11-Which English script isof all ?

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

12-My father's English isthan mine .

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

13-Joe wasPip's sister .

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

14-Arabic isEnglish to learn.

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

The bridge

c- as difficult

d- difficult

15-In the world in general ,tea iscoffee.

a-more popular than

b- the most popular

c- as popular

d- popular

16-Is learning grammarlearning new words .

a-more important than

b- the most important

c- as important

d- important

17-Which issoft drink in Saudi Arabia ?

a-more difficult than

b- the most popular

c- as popular

d- popular

18-Gothic scriptof the three scripts to read .

a-more difficult than

b- the most difficult

c- as difficult

d- difficult

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

a-more generous than

b- the most generous

c- as generous

d- generous

20--Which English script is of all ?

a-more beautiful than

b- the most beautiful

c- as beautiful

d- beautiful

21--Arabic is English to learn.

a-easier than

b- the easiest

c- as easy

d- easy

22-- English is French .

a-more important than

b- the most important

c- as important

d- important

23-- Which is team in Saudi Arabia .

a-as good

b-better than

c- the best

d- good

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

a-bad

b-worse than

c- the worst

d- as bad

25--Ahmad is his brother .

a-young than

b- the youngest

c- as young

d- young

26- This is company in the world .

But

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-Because

BECAUSE + **نتيجة + سبب**

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

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

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

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

نتيجة + سبب + **so** + **سبب**

therefore

consequently

as a result

this causes

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

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

Choose the right answer;

1-I broke the cup mended it with glue .

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

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

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

I was very hungry I made a sandwich .

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

He will have a shower go to bed.

a- and

b- so

c- but

d- because

5-She lost her passport found it later .

Week 7

New vocabulary

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

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

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

تفعله شيء في فقط يفكر القدرة على التركيز

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

شيء دقيق صحيح دقة

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

مشكلة توقف شيء الاجابة يجد يحل

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

كثير في يفكر بعد شيء ل تقوم به اختيار قرار

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

احتمالات جدا شيء يريد رغبة

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

وقت شيء من اكثر يعمل القدرة تعدد المهام

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

كثير الحدوث كثير الحدوث

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

يكتشف لكي تفعله علمي خصوصا تجربة يجرب

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

شيء يفعل مهارة لديه القدرة

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

فرق يصنع أثر يؤثر

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

لشيء شيء من يغير يحول من شيء لشيء

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

يوجد حقيقي شيء تعتقده يجعلك شيء دليل

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

The bridge

يركز على مركز الاهتمام

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

شيء على مركز

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

أفضل يحصل على لكي مرة أخرى شيء يعمل ممارسة

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

صعوبات بالمشاكل مملوء مثير للقلق

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

يحدث غالبا شيء عادة شخص شيء ميل - اتجاه

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

المعلومات انسياب سلس تدفق المعلومات

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

يضيعه بدون طاقة الوقت استخدام امثل كفاءة

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

يتصرف الشخص الطريقة سلوك

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

مهمة ينفذ ينظم

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

نتيجة كمية هامة ينجز مثمر

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

مهمة عمل يؤدي أداء

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

اصابة ضرر تدمير

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

مشاعر افكارك تتحكم في راسك داخلك المخ

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

شيء يطور يزيد يعزز

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge

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

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

2- which تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم غير عاقل

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

This is the car .Ali bought the car .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is my friend .

My friend's sister is a teacher .

This is my friend whose sister is a teacher .

4-Where للمكان

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5-This is the time he usually arrives .

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

The bridge

6-This is the player scored four goals .

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

7- Kamel works in a building has no elevator .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defining Relative Clause

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

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

People cause accidents. (X) الناس تسبب الحوادث

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

There is no animal . (X) لا يوجد حيوان

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

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

Non-defining Relative Clause

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

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

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

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

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

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

Week 8

New vocabulary

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

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

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

3. travel (v.): to **make a journey**
 استخدام سطح أرقام الحروف الكلمات يكون يكتب

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

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

6. coast (n.): the land beside the **sea**
 من تغادر تصل السفن حيث الماء بجوار المدينة منطقة مدينة ميناء

7. port (n.): a town or an area of a town **next to water** where ships arrive and leave from.
 يكتشف لكي لم يذهب اليه حيث مكان يتجول في يستكشف

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

الاشياء مكانين بين فضاء طول طول مسافة
9. distance (n.): length: the length of the space between two places or things
 الأشياء يسمع يرى لك كاف قريب لكن بعيد مكان مكان

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

شيء قبل بعد وقت قصير بعد وقت قصير
10. shortly (adv.): a **short time** after or before something
 الناس معظم عنه يعرف يدرك معروف

The bridge

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

أطول أكبر شيء يجعل يوسع

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

شخص آخر مع لعبة نشاط يشارك في الذي شريك

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

حياة شخص ما تتعلق بـ سيرة ذاتية

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

عنها الكثير يعلم مادة درس

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

القانون مسموح قانوني

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

نهر طريق يعبر الناس حيث مكان معبر

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

شيء يدمر يؤدي يهاجم

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

احتفال حدث هام مناسبة

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

الأنهار الطرق المدن الدول مكان توضح صورة خريطة

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

ضروري مفيد قيم هام

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

أطول أكبر يجعل يمتد

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

دولة معينة تسيطر عليها مملوكة أرض مقاطعة

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

الناس الأشياء الآخرين مقارنة الى حد ما نسبيا

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

يوجد بالفعل ما اضافي اضافي

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

Complete these sentences using the words on this list.

Attacked destination explored legal

occasions pilgrimage relatively shortly

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

Grammar

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

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

Sample Paragraph WITHOUT Transitions

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

Sample Paragraph WITH Transitions

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

Week 9

New vocabulary

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

دوام جزئي جزء فقط يعمل لمدة اليوم الاسبوع

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

التوظيف اجاد الناس لتعمل شركة يصبح جديد عضو

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

بديع جذاب الشكل طريقة قديمة الطراز

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

تطوير الذات بدون العمل يرغب ما يجب ان تعلمه

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

تحتاج عمل تؤدي تكتسبها مهارات خبرة خبرة العمل

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

خبرة العمل مقبولة وظيفة

have job experience to get accepted in this job.

الامان الوظيفي عمل دائمة كما تريد ان تكون

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

الرضا الوظيفي شعور تحصل عليه عندما تستمتع بعملك

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

عاطل عن العمل فقدت عمك لان صاحب العمل لم يعد يحتاجك

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

The bridge

تمهيدي جامعة جدة

صعب تجد الوقت كثير تعمل شخص مدمن على العمل

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

يتدرب على التي ينطور من الممكن

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

معلومات تعطي وثيقة رسمي شهادات

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

الوظائف السابقة المؤهلات التعليم وصف مكتوب السيرة الذاتية

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

الظروف نفس باستمرار فجأة يتغير وظيفة دائمة

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

شيء شخص يبحث عن يبحث

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

اعلان اعلان

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

اليد اليمنى احدثهم الخر يصافح اتفاق تحية المصافحة

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

مؤسسة يعمل في الناس مجموعة الموظفين

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

تقوم به للعمل اجر مال يتسلم يكسب مال

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

عملك جزء لأنه عليك القيام به شيء واجبات

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

تحصل عليه متوقع عادة شيء شخص تستخدمه الواجب دور

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

يعمل في يعيش فيها الظروف البيئة

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

معلومات مفصلة كثير تشمل المدى واسعة ممتد

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

تدريب تعليم مهارة احتياجات عمل شخص محترف

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

شخص يقول شخص الذي وثيقة منطوقة مكتوبة شكوى

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

كورس تدريبي انتهى توضح سجل رسمي مؤهلات

The bridge

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

معيّنة مناسب تجعلك خبرة سمات قدرة

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

The Past Simple

= يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي .

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

Form

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

watched visiteded starteded helped cleaned

= دا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف d فقط

lived received smiled believed liked

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

study → studied carry → carried marry → married

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

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

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

stop → stopped travel → travelled plan → planned

2-The second form (regular verbs)التصريف الثاني

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

Key words علاماته

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

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

My friend flew to London two month ago .

They built the house four years ago .

Ali wrote a letter last week .

Did not + infinitive عند النفي: نستخدم : المصدر

يتبعها الفعل في المصدر (التصريف الأول)

We didn't rent a boat .

My father did not mend the bike yesterday .

I did not write a letter last week .

Questions .-: الأسئلة

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

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

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

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

1- Imy aunt a **week ago** .

a-visited **b-visit** **c-am visiting** **d-would**

visit

2- The partyat 8 o'clock last night .

a-starts **b- starting** **c- started** **d- start**

3- Whenyou finish writing the report ? Only yesterday .

a-do **b- did** **c- does** **d- would**

4- Theyattend the school last month .

a- didn't **b-don't** **c-aren't** **d-haven't**

5-you finish your work on time yesterday?

a-Was **b-Were** **c-Did** **d-Have**

6-Ia new shirt last month .

a-buy **b- buying** **c-bought** **d-buys**

7-Yesterday, Dinato school late

a-goes **b-go** **c-going** **d-went**

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

a- Are **b-Do** **c-Did** **d-Have**

9-Ihim two days ago.

a-met **b- meeting** **c-meet** **d- meets**

10- Sheyesterday.

a-come **b-doesn't come** **c-didn't come** **d-comes**

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

I – He – She – It - اسم مفرد —————→ **was**

We – You – They - اسم جمع —————→ **were**

The bridge

My friends were in Riyadh last week . .

The school was closed yesterday .

ينفى بوضع كلمة not بعد was/were

My sister was not with me last summer .

We were not in Jeddah last Friday .

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

Were you at school yesterday ? **Yes , I was .**

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

Choose the right answer :-

1-Last year , we at an elementary school .

- a- was b- were c- are d- is

2-Khaled at home yesterday .

- a- was b- were c- are d- is

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

- a- was b- were c- are d- is

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

- a- was b- were c- are d- is

5-Where your brother last week ?

- a- was b- were c- are d- is

6-A year ago , I in Egypt .

- a- was b- were c- are d- is

7-Were you at school yesterday ?

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

8-Were your friends in Jeddah last week ?

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

***** الخلاصة *****

last

yesterday

ago

in the past

once

شخص من الماضى

Mobile : 0501189823

أمس

فى الماضى

الماضى

We

- You

- They

- Plural

..... ed - V2

الاثبات

I - he - She - It

→ were

→ were

→ were

أفعال الحركة

The bridge

زمن من الماضي
فعل في الماضي

didn't + V2
Did + V1

النفي
السؤال

Present Perfect

Have - has + V3

I
We
You
They
plural
have = 've

He
She
It
singular
has = 's

Meaning : حدث بدأ في الماضي و اكتمل الآن :

Past ————— now ————— future

I have packed my suites .

He has written the letter .

My friends have already prepared lunch .

٢ - - فعل حدث منذ وقت قصير جدا جدا :

Past ————— now ————— future

I have just eaten my lunch .

He has just arrived home .

Key words :

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

1- already

تأتي في نهاية الجملة أو بين . v3. have

They have already painted the room .

They have painted the room already .

2- just

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

We have just written homework.

She has just cooked the food .

4-yet

Has he written homework **yet** ?

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

5-ever & never

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

Have you **ever** been to America?

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

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

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

Have you **ever** eaten Chinese food ?

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

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

How long have you studied English ?

How long has he lived in Jeddah ?

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

has / have + never + V3

- Waleed **has eaten** Mandy.

- Waleed has **never** eaten Mandy.

السؤال: Question:

has / have + الفاعل + V3 + باقي الجملة ?

Yes, No Question:

1- I have been to America.

Have you **ever** been to America?

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

2- He has flown in a plan.

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

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

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

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

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

I have stayed in Madinah for six days.

How long have you stayed in Madinah?

The bridge

He has built houses since 1990AD.

How long has he built houses ?

B- Choose the right word(s) :-

1-Has he a big fish?

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

2- The boy his bike already .

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

3-Have you ever A kite ?

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

4- They started work already.

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

5- The farmers all the rice yet.

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

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

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

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

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

8- they bought any new books?

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

9- Have you seen a wild animal ?

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

10- He the homework already.

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

11- She hasn't finished it

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

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

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

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

a-Do b-does c- is d- Has

14- A woman collected some eggs.

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

15 - Have they the homework ?

The bridge

a-write

b- wrote

c- written

d-writing

16- Hassan and Ali..... played a good game

a-am

b-has

c-are

d-have

17- She her room already .

a- clean

b-has cleaned

c- cleaned

d-cleans

18-..... he ever sent a letter to a friend?

a-Do

b-does

c- is

d- Has

14-She five stories since nine o'clock.

a-has read

b-have read

c- is reading

d- read

19-They Computer games for three hours.

a-has played

b- was playing

c- have played

d- are playing

20- I have lost a big sum of money .

a-never

b-ever

c- so far

d- yet

Forإذا جاءت for كحرف جر دال على الزمان يأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية التي استغرقها حدوث الفعل.

- for a while لوقت قصير
- for a long time لوقت طويل
- An hour – hours – three hours ساعة
- a week – weeks – four weeks أسبوع
- a month - months – five months شهر
- a year – years - six years سنة

sinceإذا جاءت since كحرف جر دال على الزمان تأتي في نهاية الجملة و قبلها اسم وقت حدوث الفعل :

- **Last** → last week.
- **الساعة** → three o'clock- 2:15 – 3:45 .
- **اليوم** → Sunday - Monday April 20th .
- **الشهر** → Ramadan – March – April .

The bridge

— السنة —————> 2002 AD - 1420 .

B- Choose : since or for :

- 1- He has been studying Physics Three month .
- 2-She has been a nurse 1980 .
- 3- Mr. Hassan has been building roadstwenty years .
- 4- I have been working herelast year .
- 5- Ali has been making model airplanesNovember .
- 6- They have been touring Egypttwo weeks .
- 8- They have been thereFebruary .
- 9- Ali has lived in Osfan 12 years .
- 10- They have a long time .
- 11- Mr. Ammar has been a teacher of English in this school1995.
- 12- I haven't heard from him years.
- 14- Mark has written three bookshe moved to Paris.
- 15- We have had this TV. five years.

Week 10

New vocabulary

اقتنع convinced	مخيف fearful	يلف – يغلف wrap	استثنائي exceptional
يطور develop	مفعم بالأمل hopeful	خطير dangerous	وثيقة document
ضروري necessary	hooked	لقطة shots	يشارك – يتقاسم مع share
توقعات expectation	يتسلق climb	غير هام insignificant	خجول shy
هبوط اضطراري Emergency-landing	يلمس touch	كشاف اضاءة spotlight	يثرى enrich
عدسات بصرية lens	منفتح العقل open-minded	الطول مقدرًا بالأقدام footage	مبدع – خلاق creative

مثير للجدل – للخلاف
controversial

شيء بشأن اعتقاد واثق مقتنع
.in one's belief about something **Confident :(.ad) Convinced**

غير متأكد غير مقتنع شكاك مضاد متأكد مرادف
synonyms: sure **antonyms:** doubtful, unconvinced, unsure

ظروف مؤثرة مكتمل أكثر يتقدم يطور
.to a more complete or more effective condition **advance :(.V) Develop**

ينحي جانبا لا يمكن ان مطلوب ضروري
.not able to be put aside **Needed :(.ad) Necessary**

غير ضروري لا حاجة له مضاد لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه ضروري المرادف
.needless, unnecessary **antonyms** .essential, indispensable **synonyms**

يتطلع الى ينتظر توقعات
Expectation (N.):The act of **Waiting for** or looking forward to.

تهبط مجبر شيء عندما مناسبة هبوط اضطراري
Emergency landing (N.): An occasion when a thing is forced to land.

أفكار لآخرين يفكر في ينصت الى يرغب في منفتح العقل
Open-minded (ad.): willing to listen to and consider other people's ideas and

مقترحات suggestions.

The bridge

الخلاف يميزه مرتبط مثير للخلاف

Controversial (ad.): Of, relating to, or characterized by controversy.

واقعي مؤكد متفق عليه

synonyms: arguable, at issue, factious

توجس خوف شعور لديه مخيف

Fearful (ad.): Having feelings of fear or apprehension.

جريء لا يخاف شجاع جسور مغامر العكس

antonyms: adventuresome, daring, dauntless, fearless, **undaunted**

الأمل يعبر عن الشعور مفعم بالأمل

Hopeful (ad.): Feeling or expressing hope.

يائس يائس مضاد متفائل متوقع متوقع مرادف

synonyms: anticipative. expectant, optimistic **antonyms:** despairing, hopeless

خجول الآخرين مع السهولة متحفظ خجول

Shy (ad.): Reserved or ill at ease with other people; bashful.

واثق جريء العكس متصلب متحفظ قليل اليقة خجول مرادف

synonyms: bashful, diffident, reserved, timid **antonyms:** bold, confident, obtrusive

لكي شيء على اتصال بـ أصابع يد يلمس

Touch (V.T):- To bring one's hand or fingers in contact with (something) in order to

حدث توضح جزء فيلم لقطات feel it.

Footage (U.N): a film of it or the part of a film which shows this event.

شيء باضافة عادة جودة يطور يحسن

Enrich (V.): To improve its quality, usually by adding something to it.

كليا يغطيه حوله باحكام قماش ورق يلف يلف

Wrap (V.): To fold paper or cloth tightly round it to cover it completely,

تضرك تؤذيك من المحتمل خطير

Dangerous (ad.): able or likely to hurt or harm you.

فيلم صور تسلسل معين صورة لقطات

Shots (C.N): a photograph or a particular sequence of pictures in a film.

صورة

Synonyms: photograph, **photo**

مكان شيء قمة نحو يتحرك يتسلق

Climb (V.): move towards the top of something or a place. .

يضيء يوجه الذي مسرح ضوء قوي كشاف اضاءة

The bridge

Spotlight (C.N) : a powerful light in a theatre, which can be directed so that it lights up a small area. منطقة صغيرة

الفنون خصوصا اكار أساسية يطور مخترع مبدع

Creative (ad.): to invent and develop original ideas, especially in the arts.

درجة عالية غير عادية جودة يستخدم استثنائي

Exceptional (ad.): Use; a **good quality**, to an unusually **high degree**.

عليهم ورق رسمي وثيقة

Document (C.N): one or more official pieces of paper with writing on them.

يشغل يستخدم أشخاص أكثر يتقاسم

Share (V.): two or more persons have one thing, use it, or occupy it.

صغير خصوصا غير هام غير هام

insignificant (ad.): unimportant, especially because it is very small.

كاميرا مثل اشياء بلاستيك زجاج قطعة منحنية عدسة

Lens (C.N): a thin curved piece of glass or plastic used in things such as cameras.

Simple Sentence

= Joe waited for the train.

"Joe" = **subject**,

"waited" = **verb**

=The train was late.

"The train" = **subject**,

"was" = **verb**

= Mary and Samantha took the bus.

"Mary and Samantha" = **compound subject**,

"took" = **verb**

I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station.

"I" = **subject**,

"looked" = **verb**

Compound Sentence

هي جملة تربط جملتين يمكن ان تقوم كل منهما على حدة دون احتياج للأخرى

FAN BOYS يمكن اختصار روابط الجملة بكلمتي

For and nor but or yet so

هذه الروابط تسمى : coordinators

لاحظ ان هناك فاصلة قبل الرابط الذي يربط الجملتين .

الجملة المستقلة Independent Clause هي التي تحتوي على فاعل و فعل و تكملة للجملة و هي جملة كاملة الأركان و المعنى .

I must go to sleep soon, **since** I'm getting up early in the morning.

She drinks coffee, **but** he prefers tea.

The problem was difficult, **but** I finally found the answer.

Alex likes to fish, **and** he is going fishing on Friday.

She is going to the store, **or** she is going to the mall.

I am very smart, **yet** I do not enjoy school

Complex Sentence

تتكون الجملة المركبة Complex Sentence عندما ترتبط جملة ذات معنى مستقل بجملة ليست كاملة الأركان

When I visit my mother, I eat cookies.

I like to fish **because** fishing is fun.

هاتين الجملتين مستقلتين و تقوم كلا منهما بمفردها و مع ذلك فهذه جملة معقدة لانه لا يوجد احد الروابط التي

تربط الجملة المركبة المختصرة بكلمتي FANBOYS

الجملة الغير مستقلة Dependent Clause (الناقصة) : هي جملة لا تقوم بمفردها و لا تعطي معنى كامل .

هذه الروابط تسمى : subordinators

because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon

while he waited at the train station

after they left on the bus.

While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late.

<i>Grammar rule</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>example sentence</i>	<i>definition</i>
PAST SIMPLE	subject + verb + object	I played football He played football	Used to talk about an action in the PAST that has finished. A completed action
PAST CONTINUOUS	subject +verb “to be”+ verb (ing)	When he came, I was playing football When I came, he/she was reading a book The sun was shining (past continuous), when the man arrived (past simple)	Talks about one or more things that happened in the past, and may not have finished. In a story, this may be the event/thing in the background
PAST PERFECT	subject + had + been + object	I had seen him before. We had seen him before. They had seen him before.	This talks about one action in the PAST that happened BEFORE another action in the PAST
PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE	was/were + past participle	The mosque was built in 1865	Finished action in the past
PAST CONTINUOUS PASSIVE	was/were being + past participle	The student was being spoken to when he sat in the classroom	Talks about an activity in the past that was interrupted (broken) by another activity

Example sentence – What **were** you **doing** when **it** **started** to rain? We **were playing** tennis.
(Past Simple and Past continuous) **(past simple)** **(past continuous)**

<i>Grammar rule</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>example sentence</i>	<i>definition</i>
PAST PERFECT PASSIVE	had been + past participle	The letter didn't arrive because it had been sent to my old address	One action before another action in the past
MODAL VERBS	Modal verb + infinitive (without "to")	Can, could, may, might, must, will, would, should, ought to He can study They must go home It might rain tonight	Used to express an opinion or how we see an event
MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION AND PERMISSION	Have to/have got to + infinitive	Have is NOT a modal verb You have to have a driving licence to drive in KSA You have to drive on the right hand side in KSA	This talks about strong obligation. It may be a rule/law from outside or from someone else. Usually, you don't have a choice
MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION AND PERMISSION	Subject + can + verb (without "to")	Can and be allowed are modal verbs I can study in the class He is allowed to study I can't use my mobile in class He isn't allowed to study	These are used to express permission
MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION AND PERMISSION	subject+ like+ verb+ ing (inf)	Should, ought to and must are modal verbs I think you should listen to the teacher. He must stop smoking I ought to do more exercise	These expresses mild obligation, suggestions or advice. This normally comes from the speaker

<i>Grammar rule</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>example sentence</i>	<i>definition</i>
MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION AND PERMISSION	Subject + will/shall/should + infinitive verb (no 'ing') + object Or Will/shall/should + subject + verb	I will cook dinner for you. I shall come tomorrow. I should start my homework now. Shall I help you? Should I help you? Will you help me?	These can all be used for making offers and requests
WILL and GOING TO and PRESENT CONTINUOUS	Subject + will + infinitive verb + object Subject + verb-(to be) going to + infinitive + object	I will help you with your homework I'm going to help you with your homework	Expresses future decision/intention made at time of speaking .
LIKE	(Verb) Subject + like + verb+ing Subject + like to + verb (NO ing) (Preposition) Subject + like + object	I like playing football I like to play football He's wearing a hat like mine.	Can be used as a verb or a preposition
WHATLIKE?	what + to be + subject + like?	What is Jeddah like? It's friendly, cosmopolitan, etc... What is Saeed like? He's tall, clever, funny, etc...	Tell me about someone or something using adjectives
HOW.....?	How + subject/object	How's the weather where you are? How was the traffic this morning? How was he today?	Used to ask about the present condition (haal) of something that can change

<i>Grammar rule</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>example sentence</i>	<i>definition</i>
WHAT.....LIKE?	What + subject/object	What was the match like? It was great!	What asks for an objective description
HOW.....?	How + subject/object	How was the match? It was exciting. It ended 4-4!	How asks you about your feelings-adjectives are used to give the answer
RELATIVE CLAUSES		The boy who lives next door has gone to the mosque What's the name of the car that just won the race ?	Used to tell us which person or thing we are talking about Who/that are used for people Which/that are used for things
PRESENT PERFECT	Subject + have/has + past participle	I have lived in KSA for two years.	An action that began in the past and still continues (unfinished past) NOT complete
PHRASAL VERBS	1) Verb + particle (no object) 2) Verb + particle + object (can separate) 3) Verb + particle + object (can't separate) 4) Verb + particle + particle	He put on his shoes and went out I hung up the picture I hung the picture up He looked up the word in the dictionary I'm looking forward to the match	There are 4 types/kinds of Phrasal verb. They can be literal or idiomatic. The last kind is nearly always idiomatic

<i>Grammar rule</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>example sentence</i>	<i>definition</i>
FIRST CONDITIONAL	if + present simple, will +infinitive (without 'to')	(condition) If I study hard, (clause) I will pass my exams. If I study hard, I will pass my exams.	Talks about possible condition and probable result. Usually talks about reality, something that is real.
ZERO CONDITIONAL	If + present simple + verb (infinitive)	If you spend over 100sr, you get a free gift. If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.	This refers to "all time" not just the present/future. This talks about something that is always true.
SECOND CONDITIONAL	if + past simple (was/were), would +infinitive (without 'to')	If I was a famous football player, I would buy a big house Are you a football famous player? Is this real? no	Talks about imagination, something that is not real.
MODAL VERBS OF PROBABILITY	Subject + must/can't Could and may/might (used for present/ future) Must/could/can't might + be + ing (In the past) Must/could/can't/might + have + past participle Must/could/can't/might + have + been + ING	He must be tired. He's worked all day He might be lost. We may go to USA for our holiday this year. Saleh might be working late tonight. He must have been exhausted. He must have been joking.	Must and can't are used where we don't have all the information, but we are maybe 70/80% certain of something.

<i>Grammar rule</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>example sentence</i>	<i>definition</i>
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Subject + have/has been + verb (ING)	I've been studying English for two years. Have you finished studying English? No Can you still study in the future? Yes	Talks about an action that began in the past and is still continuing now.
REPORTED STATEMENTS	The news comes at the end when we report. The speech (he said, she said, they said.....) comes first	I'm a student. He said he was a student. I think she's married I thought she was married	If we use said or told in the sentence then the verb moves into the past Present-----Past Pr Perfect----Past Perfect Past-----Past Perfect
REPORTED QUESTIONS	We don't use question marks in reported questions. Also, we do not use do/does/did	Why have you come here? I asked him why he had come here. Where do you live? He asked me where I lived.	The order of the words in reported questions is different to reported statements. Again, the news normally comes at the end
REPORTED COMMANDS	Verb + person + to + infinitive	They told us to go away I persuaded my friend to stop smoking	We cannot use say for Reported Commands

List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
alight	alighted, alit	alighted, alit
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke, awaked	awoken, awaked
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne, born
beat	beat	beaten, beat
become	became	become
beget	begot	begotten
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft
beseech	besought, beseeched	besought, beseeched
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid, bade

bide	bade, bided	bided
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
burst	burst	burst
bust	bust, busted	bust, busted
buy	bought	bought
can	could	(kein Participle)

cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cleave	cleft, cleaved, clove	cleft, cleaved, cloven
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed	crew, crowed
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed

drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbad, forbade	forbid, forbidden
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted
forget	forgot	forgotten
forsake	forsook	forsaken

freeze	froze	frozen
geld	gelded, gelt	gelded, gelt
get	got	got, gotten
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt
give	gave	given
gnaw	gnawed	gnawed, gnawn
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grip	gripped, gript	gripped, gript
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn
hide	hid	hidden, hid

hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain

light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	(kein Participle)
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
melt	melted	molten, melted
mow	mowed	mown, mowed
pay	paid	paid
pen	pent, penned	pent, penned
plead	pled, pleaded	pled, pleaded
prove	proved	proven, proved
put	put	put
quit	quit, quitted	quit, quitted
read	read	read
rid	rid, rided	rid, rided

ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shall	should	(kein Participle)
shear	sheared	shorn, sheared
shed	shed	shed

shine	shone	shone
shit	shit, shitted, shat	shit, shitted, shat
shoe	shod, shoed	shod, shoed
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, showed
shred	shred, shredded	shred, shredded
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
sling	slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk

slit	slit	slit
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
smite	smote	smitten
sow	sowed	sown, sowed
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
spin	spun	spun
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood

steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
stride	strode	stridden
strike	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweat	sweat, sweated	sweat, sweated
sweep	Swept	swept
swell	Swelled	swollen, swelled
swim	Swam	swum
swing	Swung	swung
take	Took	taken
teach	Taught	taught

tear	Tore	torn
telecast	telecast, telecasted	telecast, telecasted
tell	Told	told
think	thought	Thought
throw	threw	Thrown
thrust	thrust	Thrust
tread	trod	Trodden
understand	understood	Understood
wake	woke, waked	woken, waked
wear	wore	Worn
weave	wove	Woven
wed	wed, wedded	wed, wedded
weep	wept	Wept
wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted
win	won	Won
wind	wound	wound

wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written