

ſ	I DONT NO 12	2
	سوال الختبار السابق	
	ف عله نختار <u>an an a</u> nimal <u>an</u> ف عله نختار	بدايته حر
	<u>(a) An</u>	
	(b) These	
	(c) A	
	(d) No article	
	نفس اللي فوق . <u>U</u> K اللي فوق . <u>U</u> K	حرف عله
	<u>(a) An</u>	
	(b) A	
	(c) The	
	(d) No article	
	غتار 34. I went to Spain last summer	مافي حرف عله ن
	(a) the	
	(b) no article	
	<u>(c) a</u>	
	(d) an	
	48 Red Sea is beautiful	مافي حرف عل
	<u>(a) A</u>	
	(b) No article	
	(c) The	
	(d) An	
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
		تحويل المفرد للجمع
		*dog is animal
	ييش اخترنا ذي لان ضفنا s و are وصاروا جمع جانع ضبا	
		dogs is animals-2
		b >> dog are animal-3
	حولها للجمع	s>> chicken is bird*
		chickens are birds
l		$(y) \rightarrow ies$)
	الزبده بحط طريقه الاسئله وكيف تحلونها	
		. a cat an animal
		a cat animal-1
	(السوال مفرد وفيه an)	
	(ونبي نحوله لجمع والشرط مانحط بالجمع an)	a cats amimal-3
	نحول للجمع باضافهareو∣s	an ant an insects-
	ونشيّلan وa	an ant is an insects 1
	جاکم حرفγ	ant s are insect s -2
		.A dictionary is a book
	تبدلونه لies	Dictionaries are books
	""	
	lecture 2	
		بفهمكم كيف طريقه الاسئله وحلها بد
	a يمكن يطلب بالسوال ويحط اسمها او يحط اسئله ع	قاعده الفاصله (') اسمها < postrophe
		طول مثل ماانا سویت.
	ىنت وقلنا مفرد البنت 👘 ساره طالبه *	ساره مفرد يعنى شخصه يعنى
		بالمحاضرة الاولى فوقshe بتفكر
	لازم فوق لما تشوفون b- sara is my class	لان القاعده فاصله وفوق انتبهوا
		بالخيارات فواصل ادروا انها هالقاء
11		

iDONT NO 12 3
2-ahmad is a student?
a- ahmad is student
b- he 's my class
هنا فاصله بس تحت غلط >>
3-I have one brother?
اهنا فاصله تحت غلط >>
2- he 's twenty years old
3- have one he
خوات 2
4- I have two sisters ?
هنا فاصله فوق ليش غلط؟؟ عشان تنتبهون للسوال مفرد هالجواب >>
علم فاصل علم المن علم المن علم المن علم المن المن المن المن المن المن المن ال
هنا فاصله فوق ليش غلط؟؟ عشان تنتبهون للسوال مفرد هالجواب >>
5- I have a dictionary ?
<u>ا-it 's on my desk</u> >>> الفاصلة فوق صح
هاذي نقطه تحتّ غلط <<
,
negative>> النفي
1- I am your teacher?
a- I am teacher (not) النفي :وضع كلمه(not) النفي
<u>b- I am not teacher</u> (am-is-are)
2-ahmad is a teacher?
a- ahmad is not techer
b- ahmad techer
3- you are at home?
<u>a- you are not at home</u>
هنا غلط ليش؟ لان ماقبلها شـي من الكلمات الثلاث >> b- you not at home
عطانا بالمحتوئ حروف الجر وشرح اثنين منهم
تحت على بجانب في من بين وراء في اعله Above, at, behind, between, from, in, next to, on, under,
at - in-on
نفس المعنئ بشرحها وانتبهوا وانتبهوا ولثالث مره انتبهوا
in عندما نتحدث عن الزمان وللشاره لوقت محدد مثل
الصباح / الليل/ الظهر/ العصر/ المغرب>>اليوم
ابريل/ مارس/يوليو/اغسطس/سـبتمبرالخ<<الشـهور
الشتاء /الصيف/الخريف/الربيع<<الموسم
العام
العادر
"I always brush my teeth in the morning." الصباح
"My birthday is in June." يونيو
"It's always cold in winter." الشتاء
"My brother was born in 1999 العام".
يكون معناه "″في"″ اذا كان بالزمان On
يدون معناة الحي اذا كان بالرمان ٥٦ الن المحددة
الستخدمها في الرمان في التواريخ واليام المحددة الايام<<السبت/الاحد/الاثنين/الثلاثاء/الاربعاء/الخميس/الجمعة
الايام <i>< ح</i> السبت/الأحد/الأثنين/الثلاثاء/الأربعاء/الحميس/الجمعة التواريخ
التواريخ

I DONT NO 12 4
"He was born on September 24th تاريخ 24 ديسـمبر "I go to the gym on Mondays and Wednesdays يوم الاثنين والاربعاء
يكون معناه "″على"″ اذا كان بالمكان On نتحدث عن سطح شـيء ما. حيث يقع شـيء ما على سطح شـيء آخر امثله
"The papers are on the coffee table." الاوراق على طاوله القهوه "I left the keys on the counter." تركت المفاتيح على الطاوله
في الزمان at للاوقات المحددة. :مثل>>الساعه 1:00 /الساعه 2:00 / يعني اوقات الساعه "I will see you at 8:00 pm." "My interview is at 3:00 pm."
في المكانAt اماكن محدده>>المقهئ /الملعب/السوق/الصاله/الخ
"We are meeting at the cafe." مقهئ "The football game is at the stadium." ملعب
هذا الشرح مو من المحتوئ وضحته لكم لان بالاختبار فيه اسئله فيها هالثلاث حروف وماوضحها ابد بالمحتوئ شرحتها لان الاغلبيه مو فاهمها او مو حولها
1. I live <u>_at</u> a house. منزل 2. We will meet <u>at</u> 5:00 pm.
3. My birthday is <u>on</u> May 5th.
 4. The last Olympics were held _in 2012. 5. I usually study _on Sundays. الاحد
6. They left $at _9:00 \text{ am}$.
7. We met <u>at</u> the park. حديقه 8. I like taking a nap <u>in</u> the afternoon. ظهر
9. It rains a lot <u>in</u> spring. ربيع
<u>افهمووووها مافهمتوها تضيعون اغلبيه الاسئله منها .</u>
القطعة Are big cities wonderful places? Are they terrible? There are different ideas about this. William H. Whyte writes books about cities. He is happy in a crowded city. He loves busy streets with many stores and many people. He likes the life in city parks and restaurants.
Many people don't like big cities. They see the large population of cities and they are afraid. Many cities are

Many people don't like big cities. They see the large population of cities and they are afraid. Many cities are growing very fast. They are "monster" cities. (A monster is a big, terrible thing.) in some countries there are no jobs in small towns. People go to cities to work. For example, 300,000 people go to São Paulo, Brazil, every year. In china, about 183, 000 people move to Beijing from the countryside every year. São Paulo and Beijing are both megacities.

A megacity is a very, very big city. It includes the main city and the cities and towns around it. Population density is the number of people in one square mile (2.59 square kilometers). There are big problems in mega cities. In many U.S. cities there are many people with no jobs and no homes; the air is dirty. A terrible problem is crime. Many people art afraid of crime. People want to feel safe.

I DONT NO 12	
In megacity, there are many people with no and no homes.	
a- cars	
b- jobs	
c- children	
d- wives.	
The article of "Monster cities" is about	
The large number of small cities	
The number of people in the U.S.A	
The problems of very big cities.	
William H. Whyte likes the life in city parks and a- restaurants	
b- gardens	
c- resonates	
d- density.	
A terrible problem in monster cities is	
a- no money	
b- clean air	
c- crime	
d- no cars	
. William H. Whyte writes books about	
a- countries	
b- village	
c- cities	
d- factories	
The underlined word linear defice linear as	
. The underlined word "population" means	
A) the number of children	
B) the number of male	
C) the number of females	
D) the number of males and females الترجمه اناث وذكور وبالقطعه حاط الناس والناس من ذكر وانثئD	
. In megacities, people want to	
A) feel safe	
B) eat well	
C) be healthy	
D) be wealthy	
9. In all megacities, people are afraid of	
A) water shortage	
B) food shortage	
C) milk shortage	
D) Crime	
قذر	
. 'The air is dirty'. The word dirty means	
A) clean	
B) not clean	
C) beautiful	
D) wonderful	
The definition of a megacity is a	
. The definition of a megacity is a	
A) very, very small city B) very, very big city	
C) very, very big city	
D) very, very beautiful city	
is the number of people living in a particular country. نفس جواب البرتقالي كرر بصيغه ثانيه	
A) Population	
B) Monster	
C) Megacity	
D) Capital	

I DONT NO 12 Sao Paulo and Beijing are both A) towns B) megacities C) small cities D) villages	6
كيف حليتها لا هو من شطارتي لا السالفه ومافيها الاسئله ماخوذه من القطعه نفسها شوفوا نهايه السوال ودوروه بالقطعه واذا حصلتوه شوفوا اللي بعده بيكون جوابه احيانا اذا بيصعبها بيحط بعض الاسئله فهم يعني من فهمك للقطعه ان شاء الله تكونون فهمتوا القطعه وكيف نحلها	
الصفات	
حار Hot نار Fire is	
Ice cream and snow are Cold بارد	
برد منتخب المنتخب المناص المنتخب	
مربع Square صندوق A box is صندوق	
Balls and oranges are Round دائره	
Sugar is Sweet An alaphant is فاری	
An elephant is فيل Big كبير Big صغير A mouse is فار Little	
A rain forest is غابات ممطره Wet مبلل	
A desert is صحراء Dry جاف	
مضحك Funny مزحه A joke is مضحك	
Good health is مهم Important صحه جده	
Here هناكThereDownstairs الطابقUpstairsInside داخلOutside	
حفظ التعريفات جيد بشده او للغايهextremely good; marvelous رائع wonderful	
terrible مخيف causing or likely to cause terror مخيف causing or likely to cause terror	
crowded مردحمfilled to excess; involving large number of people	
busy مشغول بنشاط او عمل actively and attentively engaged in work مشغول	
afraid يشعر بالخوف feeling fear; filled with apprehension خائف	
population سلکان the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, or any district.	
عدد الاجمالي للاشخاص في مدينه او منطقه	
Megacity مدينه كبيره a very large city, especially one with a huge number of people	
مدينه كبيره جدا وعدد الناس ضخم	
حفظ الكلمه وعكسها	
wonderful سيء غير رائع bad, unamazing سيء غير رائع	
terrible مخيف Pleasing سعيد Pleasing	
different مختلف Similar متشابهه Similar	
فارغ deserted, empty مزدحم deserted	
busy مشغول quiet, inactive هادئ	
Afraid خائف fearless, unafraid غير خائف Large صغير Small صغير	
Large صغير Small صغير Safe امن Unsafe غير امن	
تغیر اس onsare کی اس onsare کی اس onsare کی اس onsare کی Dirty کا ک	
ظ للمحاضره الاولئ والثانيه والثالثه	هاذي الحف

I DONT NO 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7
	lecture4	
	My neighborhood	
classes at a small colle My address is 2201 O There are a lot of oak A lot of my neighbors from the Indonesian f drugstore and an Arm Mexican, one Japanes I like my neighborhoo	nchez. I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student here in English language ege. I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenu live Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer. are from different countries. The people next to me are from Indonesia. The family across family is from Colombia.The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean henian flower shop. There are three restaurants on Olive Street: One se, and one Moroccan-Italian-American. bd, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans? <u>ricXcei onelode</u> 1000 and 1000 a	ue. et. ss
-Elena studies English <u>-The people in Elena'</u> ايلينا بمختلف البلدان يراني بمختلف البلدان -There are restaurants definitions:" ريغات شيء فظيع كبير،	A idea of the essay? إلى الفقره؟ (with in a college in California. s neighborhood are from many countries. الفقره الأولئ الفقره الرجمتهاهناك الكثير من جو بالفقره ترجمتهاهناك الكثير من جو with food from many countries in Elena's neighborhood عد عد من الفقرة ترجمتهاهناك الكثير من جو مالفقره ترجمتهاهناك الكثير من جو مالفتون مالولك الكثير من جو مالفتون مالولك الكثير من جو مالفتون مالفون مالفون مالفون مالغون مالفون	
	مدينة كبيرة جدا جنبا إلى جنب مع غيرها من مدن ضخمه.megacity; ir with other areas around it is a	
ل الناس في مربع ميل The number of people	عدد من e in one square mile =کثافه سـکانیه population density	
	والمنطقة التي يتم التعرف على كيان قائم بذاته فر fied as a distinct entity in political geography is a بلد country 	
Apartment Building شقه Corner رکن Neighborhood حي Neighbors جيراني Oak tree	الموقع الذي منظمة معينة أو شخص يمكن الاطلاع أو وصل The location at which a particular organization or person may be found or reached مبنى يحتوي على شقق سكنية منفصلة مع مدخل مشترك a building containing separate residential apartments with a common entrance مكان أو زاوية فيها وجهان أو حواف تلبية A place or angle where two sides or edges meet مساحة بلدة أو المدينة التي يعيش فيها الناس an area of a town or city that people live in شخص يعيش بجوار أو بالقرب جدا لك someone who lives next door to or very near to you شجرة بلوط	

I DONT NO 12				8
الكلمه وعكسـها				
Here هناTIsmall صغیرBibeautifulUdifferentSibusy مشغولIdquestionAiask اسالAialwaysAi	gly milar متشابعه le/inactive فعال nswer اجابه nswer/reply حابه	رد\اج		
		م جمل مخربطه ورتبوها	الحين ببدا اشرح بيعطيك	
-*In I an live	apartment.			
-l live in an a	apartment.		ترتيب الجمل نبداها بالفاعل اللي يتكون من اسـم او ضمير وبعدها الفعل	
-*Busy the toda	ays stores a	re	اسـهلها لکم	
-The stores are	busy today		ببعض الجمل تبدا ل	
-*Studies English	n college at	Elena	The اسماء اشخاص	
-Elena studies E	English at co	llege.	نرتبها (بالفاعل"الفعل"المفعول به)وبس	
-*neighbors diffe	rent her cou	ntries from		
-Her neighbors a	are from differ	ent countries.		
-*like neighborho	ood I my			
-I like my neighbo	rhood.	"		
ں فاعل و فعل و مفعول به	شرح للي فوق کيف			
هنا الفاعل Subject	هنا Verb/ (الفعل	/Object هنا مفعول به	Additional information معلومات اضافیه	
خالد Khalid	-	•	at school. فالمدرسه	
ابي My father				
Nadia and Ahmad نادیه واحمد	كتب Wrote	their homework	in the library. فالمكتبه	
	کتب Wrote	قصص three stories	about education. حول التعليم	
preposition.الاولئ I live …in…Mexico		ب وشرحت لكم الجر ف عيش في المكسيك	هنا طلب حرف الجر وحط بالقوسين المطلور (aitiac/acumtrias)	
		ش في شارع الزيتون		
			(giving address) هي تعييش	
Tokyo isin		ي في اليابان يو في اليابان		
-	1	مبناي .my building.		
_			انا من هونغ کونغ لك اعيش في سـنغافور	

I DONT NO 12 9
lecture 5
تكوين سوال يتم تقديم الفعل على الفاعل على الفاعل يعني قدموا الاول للثاني He is at home. Is he at home?
وهكذا ماغير تبدلون الاماكن وتنزلون الباقي نفسـه بعلامه الاسـتفهام
short answer بيجيكم سوال طويل وبوسطه كلمتين اللي هي
يعني اجابات مختصره يعني مايبي قرقره يبي شـي مختصر نوضح الكلام بالالامثله.
يعني اجابات محتصرة يعني مايبي فرفرة يبي سي محتصر توضح الخلام بالألامنية
- is nadia sick اجابتین صح .>یقول هل نادیه مریضه؟
بدلت اسم تأذيه والأز وقلت snet للبنت تبدل الأسم
-are nadia and ahmad intelligent? -yes,they are>> -no,they are not>> Areب هنا ناديه واحمد يعني نجمعهم بAre
-are you tired? -yes.i am >> -no,i am >>
اللي فوق اقصر اجابه الحين هنا مو اقصر اجابه هنا جاوبوا كامليجيكم بالسوال الكلمه questions
-is mr.s lee a teacher?>>> نبدل الاول والثاني << Yes, mr.s lee is a teacher>>yes وحطينا
is the sun a ball of fire?<< Yes, the sun is a ball of fire
is mrs.lee a teacher?>>> نفسه< Yes, mr.s lee is a teacher>>> is not ففسه<>> is not mr.s lee is not a teacher
طريقه انشاء الإسئله باستخدام ادوات السوال للسوال عن الاشخاص ومعناها ""من"" ماشر حها الدكتور بهالمحاضره:who للسوال عن الاوقات ومعناها"" متى""ماشر حها الدكتور :what what: للسوال عن الاصداث ومعناها""ماذا"" وماشر حها الدكتور بهالمحاضره what: السوال عن الاسباب معناها""لماذا"" وماشر حها الدكتور how: للسوال عن الطريقه او الكيفيه ومعناها""كيف /كم" وماشر حها الدكتور where: ماشر حها الدكتور خربت عليكم وناستكم. نشر ح الاداءه الاخيره

where is your father? My father is at home. Where is kate? Cario is at egypt. Where is kate? Cario is at egypt. Where is cairo? The post office is on main street. Where is the post office? The post of	DONT NO 12						
have She It has You We have they have a dictionary kate has a blue pen bob has a note book on his desk anna and reem have lost of mony he has headache they have backaches	ly father is at ho ate is at home. Where is kate? airo is at egypt. Where is cairo? the post office is	me on main stre	et.	بلهم السوال	والثاني ونحط ق الاستفهام	وماننسئ	
we have grammar books i have a dictionary kate has a blue pen bob has a note book on his desk anna and reem have lost of mony he has headache they have backaches 	have	She	مع	has	I We	مـع	
ecture 6 خمائر الملكيه وتجي قبل الاسم المملوك ny, پ your, خاص بي, our, لي their a car brok do Ay car brok do تكون ببدايه الجمله your food is	we have gramm have a dictiona kate has a blue bob has a note anna and reem he has headach	mar books ary pen book on his <mark>have</mark> lost of e	desk				
Ay car brok c تكون ببدايه الجمله your food is	بي قبل الاسم المملوا	بائر الملكيه وتج	منه		its لھا	لدينا ,our,	their
their father was late.	Ay car brok c			الجمله	تكون ببدايه		
>>				>>			



I DONT NO 12	
>>الاشياء والاحداث	what
what is your favorit	قلم حبر-It is a pen-قلم حبر. e subject?>>It's english-انقلش-It's english s?s?-they are pens->
<u>what are</u> those th	ings? -they are pens-اقلام حبر
a. Who is b. What is c. What are	
what is this? a. What is b. Who is c. What are	This is my new not book-کتاب
what is your r a. What is b. Who is What are .c	name? Anita يسال عن الاسم والاسم غير عاقل.
who>>الاشخاص	
<u>who is</u> that woman. She is my sister	?
<u>who is</u> that ? That miss sally	
<u>who is</u> your gramm	ar teacher?
<u>Who are your</u> fovor	rite teacher?
ال مافهمتوه اسالوه	خلصنا لهنا المحاضره السادسه بنكمل الباقي بكره بالتوفيق للجميع اي سو

lecture 7

المحاضره السابعه فيها قطعه عن التسوق عبر الانترنت بس مافي عليها اسئله اللي عليها تعريفات والعكس والمشتاقات يعني باختصار السابعه كلها حفظ بحفظ.

Meaning	
منذ Ago	قبل Before
علماء Scientists	Physicists جبراء experts/علوم فيزياء Physicists
حکومه Government	شـكل أو نظام حكم فيه الدولة، والمجتمع، وما إلى ذلك، يخضع
	the form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed
تقريبا Almost	تقریبا جدا، ولکن کل Very nearly, all but
ع الانترنت Online	On the internet
معلومات Information	المعرفة المكتسبة من خلال الدراسة والبحوث، والتعليم، وما إلى ذلك؛ بيانات واقعية . knowledge gained through study, research, instruction, etc.; factual data.
تسوق Shopping	the act of a person who shops (buying different products)
شرکه Company	فعل شخص المحلات التجارية (شـراء منتجات مختلفة)
	a number of persons united for joint action, especially for business.
للبيع Sell	التقديم شـيء للبيع:
	to offer something for sale:
منتجات Products	شيء تنتجها العمل
	a thing produced by labor:
تنبؤ Prediction	سوف بيان حول ما يظن احد أن يحدث في المستقبل
	a statement about what one thinks will happen in the future.
World Wide Web	شبكة المعلومات من النصوص والصور، والصوت أن الناس لديهم الوصول إلى متى
شبكه الانترنت	استخدم الانترنت
	an information network of text, pictures, and sound that people have access to when they use the Internet
في المئه Percent	باستخدام المئة lt.أعرب عدد أو نسبة في كثير من الأحيان يرمز جزء من 100 "٪" ،إشارة
	a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. It is often denoted using the percent sign, "%"
زرع Grow	لزيادة حجم أو كمية، أو أن تصبح أكثر تقدما أو تطوير ها
	to increase in size or amount, or to become more advanced or developed:
استقال Quit	ليتوقف عن فعل شيء أو ترك العمل أو مكان
Querel for the	to stop doing something or leave a job or a place.
بحث Search for ترتيب Order	Look for طلب لجعل، العرض، أو تقديم الطعام أو السلع
	a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods:
	a request to make, suppry, or deriver rood or goods.
بطاقه Credit card	،بطاقة بلاستيكية صغيرة والتي يمكن استخدامها كوسيلة من وسائل الدفع والأموال التي تؤخذ منك في وقت لاحق
ائتمان	a small plastic card that can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken
	from you at a later time
متجر Bookstore لبيع الكتب	a store that sells books متجر لبيع الكتب
قراج Garage	الصغيرة، وبناء رخيصة Small, inexpensive building
زبائن Customers	الشخص الذي يشتري بضاعة أو خدمة a person who buys goods or a service
موقع Site	، مجموعة من صفحة من المعلومات على شبكة الانتريت حول موضوع معين
	a set of pages of information on the internet about a particular subject,
	a set of pages of information on the internet about a particular subject,

تصنيفات Categories	مجموعة من الأشياء مماثلة Groups of similar things
تحسين Improvement	القيام بشيء ما أو إضافتها إلى العقارات التي تزيد قيمتها
	something done or added to real property that increases its value.
Home improvemen	الأشياء التي يجب استخدامها لإصلاح منزل t
منتجات منزليهproducts	Things that you use to fix a house
Gourmet food deal	خاص والغذاء عادة مكلفة م
خاص	Special, usually expensive food
فائدہ Profit	إلأموال التي حصل في التجارة أو الأعمال التجارية بعد دفع تكاليف إنتاج و بيع السلع والخدمات
	money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and
	selling goods and services:
ضخم Huge	كبير للغاية في حجم أو كمية
	extremely large in size or amount.
اكتشف Find out	To discover لاكتشاف
Virtual shopping mall	مجموعة من متجر على الانترنت
مركز تجاري ظاهري	A group of online store

Verb	
يبحث Search	

موضوع Subject

Improve يحسـن يشـمل Categorize صنف --

differيختلف specializeيتخصص

يفكرThink

Governیحکم یستخدم Informاعلام moveیتحرك

Shop يتسوق Produce ينتج Predict يتنبا Continue يستمر

یبدBeginl یبنيbuild Noun research/ researcher كتاب book كتاب subjectivity electronics الالكترونيات improvement تحسين -category/categorization عمل business عمل

difference اختلاف specification / specialization يغلي expense يغلي Thought scientist/science عالم علوم government دكومه usage استخدام adeمات nformation

Shopper/shopping تسوق متسوق Product/production انتاج منتج prediction تنبوء continuation استمرار money مال beginning بدايه building/builder

--مکتوبbookish subjective موضوعي electronic الکتروني -inclusive شـامل

Adjective

مشغولbusy

different مختلف special خاص عالي expensive غالي Thoughtful مفكر scientific متعلم governmental حكومي useful/useless مفيد غير مفيد عير Informative او اعلامي

productive انتاجیه predictive متنبا continuousمستمر monetary ذو مال

I DONT NO 12	15
کلمه وعکسها	
منذago	حالي-مستقبل-حاضر"current, future, present
Fewقليل	العنائي مستعلق المعنية المعالية المعالية المعالية "many, much" كانتير
	Slow بطىء
سريعFast	
oftenغالبا	"infrequently, rarely, seldom"نادر
اکثرMore	less
Firstاولا	Lastاخيرا
تحسينImprovement	الانخفاضdecline, declination"
خطاWrong	rightصحيح
 ننتظمه وغير منتظمه احفظوها عدل	افعال ه
edبالالاحمر تضاف بس	
تظمه تحفظ متا مضارع ومتا ماضي	الله بالأله إن شاذه غب من
-	-
مضارعpresent	ماضيpast
استخدامUse	مستعملUsed
Predictتنبؤ	Predicted
استمرContinue	واصلContinued
Know	Knewعرف
Areھل	کان / کانتWas/were
فکر فیThink	Thought فكر
Try حاول	Triedحاول
Makeصنع	Madeصنع
شاهدSee	Sawراى
Growتنمو	Grewنمت
Driveحملة	Droveقاد
الحصول علىGet	Gotحصلت
Have يملك	Hadubb
Sell يبيع	Sold تباع
تستطيعCan	Couldاستطاع
یشـتريBuy	اشترىBought اشترى
قلSay	Saidلقال
اذهبGo	ذهبWent
Findاایجاد	وجدت Found
	,9999
بها اسئله عليها بس تعريفاتالخ	lecture 8 الثامنة فقر مسر ماعاد
بها المنته عيها بس تعريفات الم تعريفات والمعنئ< <meaning< th=""><th></th></meaning<>	
	re Different perspective/opinion of the future منظور مختلف / رأي المستقبل
صورة مختلفة للمستقبل	$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{M} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{x}$
سوف لا Won't	هذا هو شكل الانكماش للإرادة + لا. سوف لا = إرادة + لا This - a sentre action form for , will - a set Man a since a since the set
	This is a contraction form for will + not. Won't = will + not
alone وحده	دون غير هم من الناس.without other people.
الحاسوبComputer	جهاز إلكتروني يستخدم لتخزين وتنظيم والعثور على الكلمات الأرقام والصور، والمهام الأخرى ذات الصلة
	an electronic machine that is used for storing, organizing, and finding words,
	numbers, and pictures, and for other related tasks.
خلق صداقاتSocialize	لقضاء بعض الوقت مع الأصدقاء أو مع الآخرين من أجل التمتع نفسك
	to spend time with friends or with other people in order to enjoy yourself
Probablyمحتمل	من المحتمل أنَّ يُكوُن صحيحا أو من المحتمل أن يحدث.likely to be true or likely to happen
Carryحمل	عد شيئا ونقلها من مكان إلى آخر
Carry	to hold something and transport it from one place to another:
Page is	وعاء أو وعاء من الجلد والبلاستيك والقماش والورق وغيرها، قادرة على أن تكون مغلقة في الفم. كيس
حقيبهBag	
	a container or receptacle of leather, plastic, cloth, paper, etc., capable of beir
	closed at the mouth; pouch.

تسلیمDeliver	لتأخذ البضائع والرسائل والطرود، وما إلى بيوت الناس أو أماكن العمل	
	to take goods, letters, parcels, etc. to people's houses or places of work.	
شىراء(N) Purchase	شيء واحد يشتري.something that one buys	
تحديدIdentify	:الاعتراف شخص أو شيء ويقولون أو إثبات من أو ما ذلك الشخص أو الشيء هو	
	to recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what that	
	person or thing is:	
قس_مDepartment store	متجر كبير مقسم إلى عدة أجزاء مختلفة، كل منها تبيع أشياء مختلفة و	
ُ التخرين	a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different thin	js
تسليهEntertainment	متعة تكفل شيء أو تسلية	
	something affording pleasure or amusement.	
طبيبه اسنانDentist	الشخص الذي يتم علاج الأسنان الناس العمل	
	a person whose job is treating people's teeth:	
مكتب البريدPost office	مكَّان حَيْثُ تَبَاع الطُّوابِع ومنَّ حيث أرسلت خطابًات	
	a place where stamps are sold and from where letters are sent	
نادي رياضىGym	غرفة كبيرة مع المعدات لممارسة الجسم	
✓ <u>/</u>	a large room with equipment for exercising the body.	
يوافق علىAgree	to have the same opinion.لديهم نفس الرأي.	

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.. هنا حاط لك اساله يسالك شوف اذا شي صح اختار صح واذا غلط حط غلط

1	كنت وضعت سيارة في مرآب لتصليح السياراتYou put a car in a garage	False
2	When you have a profit, you have lost money. عندما يكون لديك أرباحا، كنت قد فقدت المال.	<u>False</u>
3	When you are online, you are using the internet. عندما كنت على الانترنت، وكنت <u>True</u> عندما كنت على الانترنت <u>True</u> .	False
4	True . يمكنك أن تقود سيارتك أو سيرا على الأقدام إلى مركز تجاري. You can drive or walk to a mall	<u>False</u>
5	You can drive or walk to a virtual shopping mall. يمكنك أن تقود سيارتك أو سيرا على <u>True</u> المظاهري <u>True</u> .	False
6	Some people make predictions about the past. بعض الناس يجعلون حياتك سعيدة True التنبؤات حول الماضي	<u>False</u>
7	When people work at home, they often work alone. عندما يعمل الناس في الداخل، فإنها <u>True</u> غالبا ما تعمل وحدها	False

. مشتاقات مثل اللي قبل ونفس سالفتها

Verb	Noun اوحدہ loneliness	adjective alone /lonelyوحيد
ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	-	
دمــــج مـــعSocialize المحتمع	المجتمع sociality ين	اجتماعيsociable
	probability احتمالي	probablyمستلم
یحملCarry	carrierحامل	
یسلمDeliver	deliveryتسليم	جزئي deliverable
Purchaseینتج	منتجات purchaser	
يتعرف علىIdentify	تعريف Identification / identity	
ينفصل Depart	departmentقسم	مکتبیdepartmental
entertain يتسلئ	entertainment	1 II -
- "	مکتبoffice	مكتبي official
agreeيوافق	agreementموافق	متوافق agreeable

I DONT NO 12 17
simple sentences>>>> جمله بسيطه.
Ex.Sally speaks English.(singular subject).هذا جمله بسيطه مفرد يعني شي واحد شخصه.(singular subject).هذا بسيطه بالجمع لان كلمتين وفيها حرف اس.(plural subject).Sally and Nadia speak English.(compound subject).هذا بسيطه معقده ادري مدري كيف تجي.(or,and,but)
Sally <u>ran and shouted</u> in the class. (compound verb).
The students <u>played and walked</u> in the park. (compound verb).
Sally and Nadia <u>wrote and edited</u> their articles. (compound verb).
 ترتيب الجمل Tknows the everyone Internet aboutترتيب الإنترنت عرف الجميع عن الإنترنت الجمع يعرف عن الإنترنت Everyone knows about the Internet Amazon.com Jeff started Bezos Amazon.com Jeff started Bezos Amazon.com Jeff started Bezos Jeff Bezos started Amazon.com Garage began the in company a rul and a company a rul and a company a a company began in a garage rul and a company began in a garage Shop people Internet find the and information on shop people Internet and find information rul about a company a shop people Internet and find information rul about a company a shop people shop on the internet and find information rul about a company a I Each student knows which classes to attend> rul about a company a about b company a c
ing نتهئ ماهو واضح انتهئ ب My cousins were studying in the USA>> عمومتي يدرسون في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية عمومتي يدرسون في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية My boys ate their meal in the restaurant. ملطعم. My friends and my partners speak two language. أصدقائي وشركائي يتكلمون اللغة اثنان My relatives were swimming in the river. أقاربي كانوا يسبحون في النهر. شوفوا خيارات السوال الثالث1- فيه مكتبه وسوال شي عن دراسه يعني متقاربين عندكم نقطه ثانيه لونت بالازرق نفس النمط لان الاول "اند" وحده بس والثاني مافيها حرف.
3 Sa'ad and Hassan ran and shouted in the classroom.>> جمله مركبه نختار نفس النمط 3

كاليا وسونيا ينام ويشاهد التلفزيونDalia and Sonia slept and watched TV

I DONT NO 12	18
lecture9	
simple present>مضارع بسيط<	
. له قوانين طبقوها وبتمشي معكم مثل الماء	
ء يحدث الان ولايحدث بالماضي جاء it-she-he نضيف –s لاسم صريح او شي غير عاقل	
بغ ١٢-١٣٠-١٢ معليك -2 ٢ ٢ مم معريني ،و سي عير عدى نضيف es ؟ اذا جاء نهايه الفعل (x-o-ss-ch-sh)	
عل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s	
كان الفعل ينتهي ب y وسبقه حرف عله (a-e-u-i-o) يبقئ y ونضيف s اذا سبقه حرف ساكن غير حرف العله نضيف ies ن عن حقائق ثابته و عن عادات	
ن مكانها بين الفعل والفاعل.(always-usually-often-sometimes-seldom-rarely-never)	7. يكور
ع الاحوال اللي فوق بالنقطه السابعه (اذا جاءفالجمله -am-is-are-) ياتي الحال بعدهم مانذ (حصر معم 41 محمد 14)	
یاخذ -(I-you-they-we) do یاخذ- (he-she-it)	
عل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s >> امي ابي نجمعهم بيكونون they	• الفاء
1. My mother and father (<u>eat</u> / eats) breakfast at 7:00 everyday she باء she لاسم صريح او شي غير عاقل>>امي بتصير it-she نضيف –she نضيف	• اذا ـ
2. My mother (<u>drinks</u> / drink) tea with her breakfast.	_ /_/
عل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) یکون الفعل بدون s	• الفاء
3. I (<u>take</u> / takes) a bath every morning.	
جاء it-she-he نضيف –s لاسم صريح او شي غير عاقل	• اذا ج
4. My sister (take / <u>takes</u>) a shower everyday.	
عل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s	• الفاء
5. I (studies / <u>study</u>) English with my friends.	
عل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s يكون الفعل بدون الفعل بدون الفعل بدون الفعل بدون الفعل بدون s	- افا
6. We (walks / <u>walk</u>) to school together every morning. باء it-she-he نضيف –s لاسم صريح او شي غير عاقل	- 151
	<u>, 10</u>
7. My c lass (<u>begins</u> / begin) at 9:00 every day.	
باء it-she-he نضيف –s لاسم صريح او شي غير عاقل	• 14
8. The bus (arrive / <u>arrives</u>) at 12:00 P. M. every day.	
مل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s	• الفاء
9. We (<u>eat</u> / eats) in the cafeteria.	
عل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s	• الفاء
10. My friend and I (go / goes) home at 3:00 P.M. every afternoon.	
ن مكانها بين الفعل والفاعل.(always-usually-often-sometimes-seldom-rarely-never)	• يكور
11. She always eats breakfast.	
12. Ahmad usually watches TV.	
13. Nadia often comes back late.	
14. They sometimes drink coffee at the café.	
15. I seldom drink milk.	
16. Rima rarely forgets her homework.	
17. We never lie to anybody.	

I DONT NO 12					19
			اتي الحال بعدهم	السبع الاحوال اللي فوق بالنقطه السابعه (اذا جاءفالجمله -am-is-are-) ب	•
Always Always Never	Ann is on Ann com It snows i	es to class in my hor	s on time netown	Ann is always on time for class. Ann always comes to class on time. It never snows in my hometown.	
Never Usually	It is very Bob is at		y hometown	It is never very cold in my hometown. Bob is usually at home.	
Usually	Bob is at Bob stays			Bob usually stays at home.	
Seldom Seldom	His class Tom stud		at the library. library.	His classmates are seldom at the library Tom seldom studies at the library.	
				متا نضيف es ؟ اذا جاء نهايه الفعل (x-o-ss-ch-sh)	•
				الفاعل جاء بداله (I-we-they-you) يكون الفعل بدون s	•
The verb -sh push -ch watch -ss kiss	She wat Sally ki	nes the do tches the ⁷ sses her r	ΓV. nother.	They push the door. We watch the TV. The children kiss their mother.	
-x fix -0 go		s the brok	en machine. 1001.	We fix the broken machines. They go to school.	
I try. We study. They fly I stay awake.	-		و اذا سبقه حرف ساکن غیر He tries She stue A bird fl	اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب y وسبقه حرف عله (a-e-u-i-o) يبقئ y ونضيف dies.	
I play music.			My frier	id plays music. (I-you-they-we)- یاخذ do	
				does یاخذ- (he-she-it)	•
He She It I We You they	does does do do do do do	not not not not not not	drink coffee. drink coffee drink coffee drink coffee drink coffee drink coffee drink coffee drink coffee		
2				يكون عن حقائق ثابته وعن عادات	•
She always Every twelve	loses he e months	er bag.⊶ s, the Ea	تضيع شنطتها هاذي عا	كل 12 شهر تدور الارض حول الشمس هاذي حقيقه un	
يخلصنا لهنا التاسعه	9				
>					

I DON	IT NO 12 20)
	lecture 10	
المستمر	المضارع	
ل سالفته	نفس البسيط له قوانين طوبقو ها وتنحا	
	يتكون من (am-is-are) يكون الفعل بعد ing	
	يستخدم المضارع المستمر غالبا هذه الكلمات(now-adays-at the moment-today- this-look-listen)	.2
		.3
	انشاء السوال بالمستمر – تقديم الفعل المساعد (am-is-are) ع الفاعل والباقي يكون نفسه	.4
S	في افعال لايمكن نحطها بصيغه المضارع المستمر نهائيا لانها ماتدل ع الاستمراريه تدل ع المضارع البسيط اللي هي (-mells-like-want	.5
	(seems-believe-know-understand	
امثله.		
	يتكون من (am-is-are) يكون الفعل بعد ing	•
1.	I am walking in the park right now.	
2.	Sally is walking in the park at this moment.	
3.	You are walking in the park right now.	
4.	The rabbit is eating a carrot.	
5.	He is carrying the boxes	
	النفي فالمستمر يتكون بوضع not بعد am-is-are واختصارها (n't)	•
6.	I am not sleeping	
7.	Mr. Brown is not watching TV.	
8.	Nancy and Mary are not talking on the phone.	
9.	1- Nancy: standing up / sitting down	
10.	Nancy is not (isn't) standing up.	
11.	She is (she's) sitting down.	
12.	2- Otto: watching the news / talking on the phone.	
	Otto is not (isn't) watching the news.	
14.	He is (he's) talking on the phone	
15.	3- Anitta: listening to music / playing the piano	
16.	Anita is listening to music.	
17.	She is not playing the piano	
18.	4- Sophia: reading a magazine/ reading a book.	
19.	Sophia is reading a magazine.	
20.	She is not reading a book.	

I DONT NO 12			21
	نفسه	يعل المساعد (am-is-are) ع الفاعل والباقي يكون	 انشاء السوال بالمستمر – تقديم الفرينية
Singular لاول والثاني وحطينا استفهام Am Are Is Is Is	بدلقا ا you he she it	learning? learning? learning? learning? eating?	
Plural			
Are Are	we you	learning? learning?	
			• توضيح فقط
هنا جملهStatement	Yes/no question هنا حولناها لسوال	هنا جاوبنا باجابه قصيره.Short answer	هنا سوينا النفيNegative
He is going.	Is he going?	Yes,heis. No, he is not.	He is not going.
She is reading.	Is she reading?	Yes, she is not.	She is not reading
It is sleeping.	Is it sleeping?	Yes,itis. No, it is not.	It is not sleeping.
smells-like-want-)	دل ع المضارع البسيط اللي هي	لمضارع المستمر نهائيا لانها ماتدل ع الاستمراريه ت seems-be)	• في افعال لايمكن نحطها بصيغه ال elieve-know-understand
She seems nice.	يبدو أنها لطيفة	X	
*She is seem <mark>ing</mark> nice. ((incorrect)		
I do believe in fairy tale	أنا أؤمن حكاياتs.	مانضيف	غلط لان
*I am not believing in fa	airy tales. (incorrect)		Ing
*Your perfume smells g *Your perfume is smelli		عطر	
اسئله حلوها.			
	t now. She (read)a bo w. It is beautiful! I (like	ook. She (like) the book.) this weather.	
I (know)Jessica J	Jones. She's in my class.		
Mike is at a restaurant	at this moment; he (eat)	rstand) every thing he is saying.) dinner. He (like) the food. It (t	aste) good.
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

...الفرق بين البسيط والمستمر

المقارنه	المستمر	البسيط
البسيط عن العادات-1 المستمر يحدث الان	The teacher is writing on the board right now	The teacher writes on the board every day
البسیط-2) البسیط-am-is-are) المستمر	Are you sitting in the calss right now	Do you sit in the class everyday
النفي-3 do-does)-البسيط (am-is-are)المستمر -	The teacher is not sitting in the class right now.	Sally does not sit in the class every day.

lecture 11

Changing Families

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

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

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

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

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

1- What does "<u>ones</u>" refer to in "*Rich countries and poor ones*"? It refers to the noun *countries*.

السؤال الأول: كلمه ones تشير الي بالجملة "Rich countries and poor ones يعني الكلمة هذي تعود على ماذا ترجمه.الفقرة دول غنية ومنها.فقيرة Ones تشير الى countrie

بالسطر الاول من القطعه..

2- According to the above passage, families are_____. a. Getting better

السطر الاخير تحصلون الاجابه b. Getting smaller

c. Staying the same

يقول هنا ماهي الفكره الرئيسيه من القطعه.____ 3. The main idea of the above passage is that

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

العائلات حول العالم تتغير Families around the world are changing

All families are bigger now than in the past

I DONT NO 12	23			
4. The writer thinks that new families areالاسر الجديده. Good because they are small <u>Different from families in the past مختلفه عن عائله الماضي</u> Highly educated	يعتقد الكاتب ان			
The pronoun "he" in "My grandfather lived with us; he is there	in the photo, on the right" refers to			
my grandfather b. my grandmother c. the photo	 يعود الى من (he) مفرد ذكر اللي هو جدي			
.The pronoun "these" in "Fifty to hundred people lived together refers to	[•] in a group of houses; these were all family members"			
a. houses b. hundred c. Fifty to hundred people	بالقطعه الاجابات بتحصلونها			
.The pronoun "she" in "One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an Average of 2.5 children" refers to a. the average Mexican woman b. Mexican children c. generation مفرد انثی والجواب امراءه				
. The plural of "family" is				
a. familys. b. families c. familiarities	الجمع: جمع كلمه family إذا نهاية الكلمة			
. The plural of "country" is a. countryside b. counters c. countries.	قلنا سابقا. Y نشوف قبلها حرف ساكن او عله. إذا ساكن قبلها. ساكن حذف y ونضيف ies وتصير. Families			
. The plural of "child" is a. childs b. kids c. children	الثانية نفس الش ي اخرتها. y وقبلها. ساكن الأخيرة هنا جمع شاذ يعني ما نضيف له.s وتكون من الكلمات الشاذة. Children			
"". التعريفات.	919 1			
changeيتغيرAll over the worldانحاء العالم/all over the worldفى كل مكانExtendedfamiliesال وغيرهم مـن الأقاربالعـائلاتExtendedأل معا أو على اتصال وثيقالممتدهمعا أو على اتصال وثيقA family group which corاننا to gether or in closea parent of your father orAuntaعمه ant of your father orAuntaعمه ant of someone's fatUnclesThe brother of one's moth	تصبر ut تقريبا، ليس تماما، تماما حول iffied لتصبح تغييرها أو تعديلها مجموعة الأسرة التي تتكون من الآباء والأمهات والأطف العيش sists of parents and children and other relatives			

تعريفات	
The words	The meaning/explanation
جیلGeneration	الأشخاص الذين ولدوا ويعيشون نفس الوقت تقريبا، تعتبر مجموعة
	The people born and living about the same time, considered as a group
معدلAverage	عدد التي يتم حسابها عن طريق إضافة كميات معا ثم
	قسمة المجموع على عدد من كميات
	A number that is calculated by adding quantities together and then
~	dividing the total by the number of quantities
ملابسClothing	الأشياء التي يرتديها الناس لتغطية أجسادهم
	The things that people wear to cover their bodies
مسکنhousing	مكان للعيش فيه :A place to live; a dwelling
	وحدة الأسرة المكونة من الطفل أو الأطفال الذين يعيشون مع اثنين عـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
محدده	لآباء الذين تزوجوا من بعضها البعض، وخصوصا عندما نعيش جميعا تحت سـقف واحد الما الذين تزوجوا من بعضها البعض، وخصوصا عندما نعيش جميعا تحت سـقف واحد
	A family unit consisting of a child or children living with two
	parents who are married to each other, especially when all live under the same roof
ابparent	A father or mother اب او ام
عواكس	
The words	Opposites
Trueصحيح	خطاFalse
يى غنىRich	فقيرPoor
Smallصغير	Big
ماضیPast	مضارعPresent
شمال North	جنوبSouth
شىرق East	Westغرب
متزوجMarried	غير متزوجUnmarried
صعبDifficult	Easyسے ول
الاشتقاقات	
Nouns	adjectives
عائلەFamily	Familial عائلي
صح Truth	truthfulصحيح
Africa	African افريقي
America	American امريكي
Japan	Japaneseياباني
Asia	Asian استوى
Europe	European اوربي
Tradition	تقليدي
Mexico	مكسيكي Mexican
Child	Childishطفُولي
Need	Needful/needlessمحتاج مفتقدNeedful/needless
Parent	Parentalابوي
مشکلهProblem	Problematic
تقالید Tradition	تقليدي Traditional
	Generative مستجد

Verbs Present come تاتي alternate البديل talk حديث send ارسال have يملك swima سباحه eat اكل Play لعب sit بلوس

Singeالغناء فعل Plan خطه Teleت تجادل Bring احضر Bring احضر Eat اکل take اخذ Tell اخب

How often does the family have a reunion? Each month Every year Every five year

2. How long is the reunion? A<u>. one week</u> Two weeks One year

3. In the writer's opinion, what is the most important about a family reunion? It is a chance to eat a lot

It brings family members together. Everyone brings their new wives or husbands

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

unhappy hungry <u>tired</u> lecture 12

Past اتہ came alternated تحدثtalked ارسلتsent كانhad swam ate, S لعبتplayed sat غنيSang فعل did **Planned** Argued جلبتbrought Ate, S took Sat ذهبWent

قالtold

Our Family Reunion

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

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

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

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

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



..الاجابات من الفقره



adjective+noun>>>

27

ضمائر المفعول به

أقسام. الكلام:

اسم. Noun : مثل Ahmed , book

ضمير pronoun : مثل I , she , he ,it , الي اخره Verb فعل : هو يدل على حدوث ش ي في وقت ما. play

صفة Adjective : تصف الاسم وتكون قبلةRich man رجل غني

الحال adverb : تصف الفعل مثل.

Ahmed writes quickly احمد یکتب بسرعة

الجمله	الاسم<< noun	الصفه< <a>adjective	ضمیر < <pronoun< th=""></pronoun<>
(a) Sally likes <i>chocolate</i> ice cream.	icecream	chocolate	
(b) My friend has an expensive car	car	anexpensive	
(c) A <i>strong man</i> is riding a <i>big horse</i> .	man horse	strong big	
The weather is cold.	weatherThe	cold	
Jim has an expensive bicycle.	Jim- bicycle	expensive	
My sister has a beautiful house.	My sister- house	beautiful	
We often eat at an Italian restaurant.	restaurant	Italian	We
. Olga likes American hamburgers.	Olga- hamburgers	American	
Political leaders make important	leaders-decisions	Political-important	

.. ضمائر المفعول به

SUBJECT // OBJECT		objective pronouns -تأتي هذه الضمائر مباشرة بعد حروف الجروهذه الضمائر جميعها تحل محل ثلاثة أشخاص)المتكلم – المخاطب – الغائب (المفرد والجمع .				
I <>	me	1			To me لي. – لنفس ي To you لك – لنفسك	
you <>	you				ر To him له – لنفسه	
she <>	her		To he لنفسها To i لغیر العاقل / له – لها			
he <>	him		To us لنا – لأنفسنا To you لكم – لكن – لأنفسكن. To them له ن			
it <>	it					
we	us					
you	уои					
they	them					
<i>I</i> know Sally.	Sally likes	s me.	We know Sally.	Sally likes <i>us</i> .		
He knows Sally.	Sally likes	s him.	You know Sally.	Sally likes you .		
She know Sally.	Sally likes	her.	They know Sally.	Sally likes <i>them</i> .		
you they I know Sally. He knows Sally.	you them Sally likes Sally likes	s him.	You know Sally.	Sally likes <i>you</i> .		

I DONT NO 12	28 الضمائر الشخصية.نوعان:
	ضمائر الفاعل Subjective pronouns
Examples:	وضمائر المفعول به objective pronouns
	1 - ضمائر الفاعل Subjective pronouns
(r) <i>My <u>father</u></i> is an engineer. <u>He</u> likes his work.	وهي الى درسناها.من قبل. اول المحاضرات
(s) My father has <u>a bicycle.</u> <u>It</u> is very fast.	هي
)it-i-you-he-she-they-we(
الاجابات هنا	
I me you you	ضمائر المفعول به الى تم ذكرها الصفحة السابقة
she her	هنا شرح لي بالأمثلة الضمير المناسب لكل فاعل
he him it it	My father والدي. الضمير المناسب. له. he A bicycle دراجة الضمير المناسب لها. ll
they them	
we us	وكل. هذا اخذنه من قبل ونعرف الش ي الجديد الضمير المفعول به
Rita has a new house.	الصمير المعول به
she bought _it_ last summer.	
.Rita has a new house. 1	
.She bought it last summer	
قالت انها اشترت هو الصيف الماضي	
She عائدہ علی ریتا Rita	
new house المنزل الجديد it	
 Tom is in Canada he Is studying at a university. Bill lives in my dorm. I eat breakfast with him Anna is my neighbour. I talk toherEvery day andwe I have two pictures on my bedroom wall I likethey them Anna and I have a dinner invitation . Mr. and Mrs. Brown w Judy has a new car. itis a Toyota. My husband and I have a new car. it gotwe last month 	have interesting conversations. are beautiful. antus to come to dinner at their house.
جداول المفرد للجمع	
Singular.	Plural
one baby تنتهي y قبله ساكن نضيف	Two babies
one party ies	two parties
تنتهي y وقبلها حرف عله One toy	Six toys
One key s نضيف	Two keys
One wife es تنتهي ب f تقلب v ونضيف	Two wives
one life	two lives
wish	wish es
watch	watches
glass Sh-ch-ss-x	glasses
es نضيف tax	taxes
Tomato	Toomatoes
تنتهي o ساکن نضيفes potato	potatoes
	Zoos
تنتهی o عله نضف s	
radio	radios

I DONT NO	12			29	
Singular	Plural				
الشاالاذ حفظظظظ					
child	children				
foot	feet				
man	men				
mouse tooth	mice teeth				
woman	women				
تعامل معامله	لاتجمع ولكن				
الجمع sheep					
fish	sheep fish				
(not	people				
possible)					
		3333			
lecuter 14	. 11 1 . 11				
ده والغير معدوده	,,الاسماء المعدو				
				المعدود	
				يكون مسبوق ب a-an قبل الاسم المفرد ونستخدم one للمفرد	•
				يمكن وضع رقم قبل الاسم المعدود	•
				عند السوال نستخدم how many قبل الاسم المعدود	•
				نستخدم S- es للجمع	•
				يكون بالجمع وبالمفرد	•
	····			يكون مسبوق ب a-an قبل الاسم المفرد ونستخدم one للمفرد.	•
1 A ba	ook. One bool				
1. A bo	JUK. UHE DUUI	ς. 		يمكن وضع رقم قبل الاسم المعدودنستخدم s- es للجمع	•
	books.				
3. give	e my some bo	oks		يكون مسبوق ب a-an قبل الاسم المفرد	
4. l've	just seen a tr	ain		يدون مسبوق ب a-aii فين الأسم المعرد	•
5. ľve	just seen an	accident .			
6. she	has got a boo			يمكن وضع رقم قبل الاسم المعدود	
7. ther	re are tow boo	ks			
8. hov	w many pen is			عند السوال نستخدم how many قبل الاسم المعدود	•
o. 1101	w many pen is				
				فير معدود	شروط الغ
			(much als)	ليس مسبوق ب a-an لا حك مسافيا المروران أفر و معرو كنه ان افراكا الترتيل عافاته (مسبوع كو ه	•
			(much-alo	لا يمكن صياغه الجمع باضافه es-s يمكن اضافه كلمات تدل ع ذلك (t of-some ياتي بحاله الفعل والاسم المفرد	
				لايمُكن وضع رقم قبل الأسم غير معدود	•
				حاله السوال الغير معدود نستخدم how much قبل الاسم غير معدود	•
				لا يمكن صياغه الجمع باضافه es-s	•
	e my the wate	-		ياتي بحاله الفعل والاسم المفرد	
	e is meat			حاله السوال الغير معدود نستخدم how much قبل الاسم غير معدود	•
	/ much coffee	is there ^r		یمکن اضافه کلمات تدل ع ذلك (much-alot of-some)	•
	e mail. t of mail.		Brea	d cheese	
J. A IU			"" Coffe		
Common Nor	ncount noun ä	أسماء غير معدود شائع	Fruit		
	Advice	mail	Milk		
	Furniture Help	money music	Rice	salt	
	Homework	traffic	Soup		
	Informatior Jewelry	vocabulary weather	Теа	water	
	Luck	work			
					/

```
.. اسئله للي فوق
يطلب تحلونها بطريقه تشوفون المعدود وتحطون قدامه معدود وغير معدود تحطون غير معدود
1. He sits on <u>a chair</u>. Count >> معدود
2. He sits on furniture. Non Count >> غير معدود
3. She has <u>a coin</u>. Count >> معدود
4. She has <u>some money</u>. Non Count >> غير معدود
5. The street is full of traffic. Non Count >> غير معدود
6. There are <u>a lot of cars</u> in the street. Count >> معدود
7. I know <u>a fact</u> about bees. Count >> معدود
     8. I have some information about bees. Non Count >> غير معدود

    The teacher gives us <u>homework</u> Non Count >> غير معدود

10. We have <u>an assignment.</u> Count >> معدود
غير معدود << 11. I like <u>music</u>. Non Count
غير معدود << Non Count sould you like <u>some coffee</u>? Non Count >> غير معدود
معدود </ Count school has <u>a library</u>. Count
14. We are learning new <u>vocabulary</u> every day. <u>Non</u> Count >> غير معدود
غير معدود << 15. I need <u>some advice</u>. Non Count
معدود << Tom has <u>a</u> good <u>job</u>. Count >> معدود
غير معدود << 17. He likes his <u>work</u>. <u>Non</u> Count >> غير معدود
18.
           Maria wears <u>a lot of bracelets</u>. Count >> معدود
. في اخر شي موجود بثاني محاضره مكرر يعني مايحتاج له شرح
```

خلصنا المحاضرات وشرحها اعتبره انجاز اكون لخصت ملخص بصفحات فوق 100 او فوق 80 ب 30 صفحه .. ان شاء الله يفيدكم وتستفيدون منه يارب احتاج فقط دعواتكم لي .. إن أصبت فمن الله وإن أخطأت فمني والشيطان . دعواتي لكم بالتوفيق والسداد اختكم/ I DONT NO 12 اختكم

لا اله الا انت سبحانك اني كنت من الظالمين..

I DONT NO 12	31
ر بالمحاضره 14	اسئله المراجعه من الدكتو
	لإختبار يتكون من ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية <mark>:</mark>
	- أسئلة عامة عن القواعد
	وحببار ينحون من ندنه اجراء رئيسية . = أسئلة عامة عن القواعد = قطعة لم نتطرق لها في المحاضرات) خارج المحتوى (= قطعة تناولناها في المقرر
Choose the sentence that expresses a habitual activity.	
Sally goes to the movies every weekend.	
Sally drank coffee yesterday.	
Sally will watch TV at 7 O'clock today.	
Sally had passed her exam.	
2. The sun in the east.	
roses	
recesses	
razes	
rises	
3. Does the student their homework?	
writes	
wrote	
written	
write	
4. Customers have to pay the money now if the	y do not want to
does not	do not want to.
do not	
done not	
has not	
5. "he, she, and it" are	
third person singular pronouns	
second person singular pronouns	
first person plural pronouns	
third person plural pronouns	
The children usually hard for the final exam.	
studies	
studied	
studys	
study	
Ali always his car whenever it breaks down.	
faxes	
fixs	
fixed	
fixes	
How students are there in the slage?	
How students are there in the class? much	
a little	
little	
many	

I DONT NO 12
7. Nadia and Salwa eggs every day.
fries
fried
frys
fry
8. How customers did you see at the shop?
much
a little
little
many
0 Mer abildren ment to be in the firture
9. My children want to be in the future. a engineers
an engineers
this engineers
engineers
10. How coffee do we have?
much
many
match
match
11. Lara the truth.
is know
know
knows
is knowing
12. Choose the sentence that contains a <i>contraction</i> with <i>BE</i>
They are watching the TV.
We're professional in marketing.
I saw Sally's father.
We are professional in marketing.
13. Choose the sentence that contains <i>a prepositional phrase</i> .
He wrote four letters last night.
They saw Sally watching the TV.
They met their teachers in the party.
The manager gave a lecture.
14. The party will start 6:00 O'clock.
on in
at Under
Under
15. Choose the correct reading for the number (15,700,000).
Fifty million eight hundred thousand
Fifteen million seven hundred thousand.
Fifteen thousand seven thousand hundred
Fifteen hundred seven million thousand

I DONT NO 12
16. The opposite of the word " <i>question</i> " is
swear
answer
asker
usher
17. Choose the correct short answer for "Is your father an engineer?"
Yes, he is not.
Yes, he is.
No, he is.
Yes, they are.
18. You and Sally are next. It is turn.
my
your
our
their
19 books belong to the library.
That
Those
This
A
20 Look at those people over therethey?
Who is
What is
Who are
Where is
21. Nader and his brothers many books.
have
be
has
is
22. Choose the sentence that contains an <i>object of a preposition</i> .
She prefers reading books.
They drank their coffee.
They stopped at the station.
They wanted to share their ideas
23. Dalia loves Ahmad; she loves very much
he
she
him
our
24 you waiting for a bus? We can go togothar if you mont
24 you waiting for a bus? We can go together if you want.
Is De
Do
Are
Did

1	
	I DONT NO 12 33
	25. Be quiet! My grandmother
	am sleeping are sleeping
	is sleeping.
	sleep
	26. Don't disturb her. She sleeping.
	have do
	were
	.Please read the following passage carefully and then answer the following questions
	Canada is a country in North America. To a stranger, the land must seem endless. A herring gull, winging its way from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria will travel as far as the distance from London to Baghdad. The vastness of the country startles the imagination of all its visitors. The observant visitor will note some differences. The Canadian variety of the national makeup is more pronounced than it is in the American melting pot. The eastern Canadian cities suffer the humidity of July and August. The Canadians did not have actual revolution or civil wars, but they had some uprisings. The lawmen in Canada are appointed from above, not elected from below.
	Canada is a very country.
	small tiny
	large
	little
	The verb " <i>startle</i> " as used in the above passage means calms and relax play and study surpass and annoy
	surprise and amaze
	The term " <i>uprising</i> " as used in the above passage means World War big revolution
	small battles
	civil war
	The word "" in the above passage refers to sheriffs and policemen
	lawmen
	laymen low men
	lemon
	The word 'humidity' as used in the above passage means willingness
	wetness
	dryness
	wryness
	The term " <i>endless</i> " as used in the above passage means
	full of variety stretching in with one direction
	stretching out in all directions
	stitching the wound in all directions
- 1	

"*Vastness*" as used in the above passage means..... beauty small size large prize <u>large size</u>

The word "gull" refers to a kind of books birds people reptiles

The term "national makeup" refers to the Canadian...... charter economy <u>character</u> cosmetics

Canada is located in America. South West East <u>None of the above</u>

The ADJECTIVE from "*imagination*" is image

imagine magnetic imaginative

The NOUN from the word "*Inform*" is informous information informative formation The NOUN from the word "Standardize" is standardizable standardization standardizal standardizitive The NOUN from the word "Opaque" is opaqueous opaqual Opaqueness pancake The NOUN from the word "*equal*" is equitation quality equality equalous The VERB from the noun *Independence* is despond dependent Dependence depend

.....خلصت الاسئله..

القطع اللي ماحطيتهم قطعه 8 و 7 بحطهم هنا

Internet Shopping

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

Amazon.com was one of the first companies to try to sell products on the Internet. Jeff Bezos started the company. One day he made a prediction about the future. He saw that the World Wide Web was growing 2,000 percent a year. He predicted that it was going to continue to grow, and he thought that shopping was going to move to the Internet. People were going to shop online. He quit 15 his good job and drove across the country to Seattle, Washington. There he started an online bookstore called Amazon.com. Bezos had very little money. The company began 20 in a garage (a building for a car), and at first there were very few customers (people who buy things).

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

vacations.

Predicting the Future of Shopping

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

But the stores of the future will probably be different from stores 10 today. Shopping in stores will be easy. First, people won't need to carry many bags from store to store. In stores, they will only choose products. They won't carry them 15 home. The stores will deliver most of



قطعه محاضره 8

their **purchases**, such as clothes and books, to their houses. **Second**, people won't need to carry money or credit cards with them. An **eye scan** ²⁰ will identify their eyes and **put** their purchase on their credit card.

Shopping malls will probably also be different from today. They won't only have big department stores and 25 many small stores. Malls will still be places for shopping and for **entertainment** such as movies. But in malls of the future, busy people will also do other things. They will go to the 30

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



At the gym in a mal

doctor, the dentist, and the post office. They will go to the gym, too. Everybody agrees about one thing: shopping will be different in the future.

... وانتهئ الملخص

..الحمدلله حمدا كثيرا

سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم