

نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

Important points reported in the English tests questions-Business Administration (1435/1434) through review)

Instructor: Ammar Sultan Almaani

**Object Pronouns**

(Me, you, him, her, it, **us**, you, them)

- Give **me** the book.
- He told **you** to come tonight.
- **She** asked **him** to help. ✓
- They visited **her** when they came to New York.
- She bought **it** at the store.
- **He** picked **us** up at the airport. ✓
- The teacher asked **you** to finish your homework.
- I invited **them** to a party

Lecture 3

**ضمائر المفعول به:**

ضمائر مفعول به مفرد:  
me - him - her - it - you  
ضمائر مفعول به جمع:  
us - you - them

ذكرت في الاختبار ✓

People

<http://watchmyplace.blogspot.com>



subject  
object

**I**  
**me**

**we**  
**us**

**you**  
**you**

**he**  
**him**

**she**  
**her**

**they**  
**them**

## نقاط مهمة ذكرت في أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

## ضمائر الملكية

تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓

ملكها - hers

مثال للضمير:

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٢ الدقيقة ٥:١٨

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٢ الدقيقة ٢٣:٢٥

تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة

(Are) مع الجمع

(We|re) تتكلم عن شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٢ الدقيقة ١٦:٣٣

## Possessive Pronouns

mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs

That book is mine (That is my book - Possessive Adjective - صفات الملكية)

- ✓ Those books are hers
- ✓ That house is mine. ✓ \* This is yours ✓ → Past test 1434
- ✓ I'm sorry, that's his.
- ✓ Those books are hers.
- ✓ Those students are ours.
- ✓ Look over there, those seats are yours.
- ✓ Theirs will be green
- ✓ Everybody ought to do his or her best. ✓
- ✓ Neither of the girls brought her umbrella
- ✓ Each of the girls makes her own clothes.
- ✓ It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with their viewers.

Lecture2

Repeated the question

- ✓ Both Tim and Tony write their mothers twice a week from camp. Past test 1434

- Salma and Fatima are from Riyadh
- Is your car new?
- London isn't a country. It is a city
- An ant is an insect (singular)
- Are you a doctor? No, I'm not
- Where is the water? It's inside the refrigerator
- A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date on the board
- My friend is from America. He lives in New York city
- We're in the house now
- Are you ready? - No, I'm not

Past test 1434

Lecture 2

نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

**Demonstrative Pronouns - this, that, these, those**

- **This** is my house.
- **That** is our car over there.
- **These** are my colleagues in this room.
- **Those** are beautiful flowers in the next field

Past test 1434

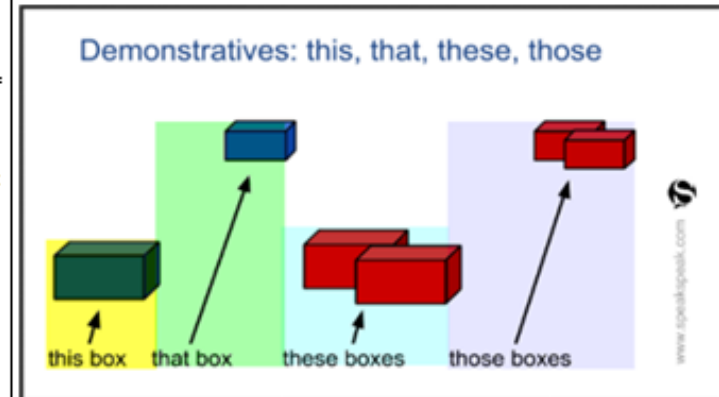
**Word & Pronoun Reference**

- The doctor gave **us** a lecture about pronouns.
- **My** friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework
- Hani visits **them** every week
- **These** are the books you told me about
- The building you need is **there**
- That car over there is **mine**

Past test 1434

**الضمائر**

الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٢ الدقيقة ١٦:٣٣



**Lecture 3**



<http://2.bp.blogspot.com>

I	→ my	→ mine
we	→ our	→ ours
you	→ your	→ yours
he	→ his	→ his
she	→ her	→ hers
they	→ their	→ theirs

It's my money.	It's mine.
It's our money.	It's ours.
It's your money.	It's yours.
It's his money.	It's his.
It's her money.	It's hers.
It's their money.	It's theirs.

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**Demonstrative Pronouns**

This, that, these, those refer to things. 'This' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'That' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field



**ضمائر الإشارة**

تشير إلى اسم شخص أو مكان أو شيء حيث أنها تستعمل للكل.

**Subject Pronouns - I, you, he, she, it, we**

❖ I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four

[Past test 1434](#)

❖ They live in northern British Columbia

[Past test 1434](#)





❖ My country borders on The Pacific Ocean

[Past test 1434](#)

✓ Do you like playing tennis?

[Past test 1434](#)

Lecture 3

Singular		
	<b><u>This</u> is an apple.</b>	<b><u>That</u> is an apple.</b>
Plural		
	<b><u>These</u> are apples.</b>	<b><u>Those</u> are apples.</b>

## نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

<p><b>helping verbs</b> Do- Does- Did- Done- doing We <b>do</b> the homework every week She <b>does</b> the homework every week The students <b>did</b> the homework last week They <b>are doing</b> the homework <b>now</b>/ at the moment Salma has <b>done</b> the homework.</p> <p>1- Sultan <b>did</b> his best to get full mark in the last homework. ✓ Exercise</p> <p>Repeated the question Lecture 4</p>	<p><b>الأفعال المساعدة</b></p> <p>تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓</p> <p>الدكتور شرحها ف المحاضرة ة الدقيقة ٥:١٨ تصريف الماضي</p>
<p>You will <b>do</b>me favour if you tell me the answer ✓ Exercise</p> <p>Fatten has <b>done</b> the homework perfectly He always <b>does</b> the right thing The students are <b>doing</b> the exercises now Did you <b>do</b> the homework <b>yesterday</b> Exercise</p>	<p>في السؤال ذكر (did الماضي-does تنجى مع He, She, It doing تأتي بعد الأفعال is, am, are, was, were</p>
<p><b>Prepositions with Time ( at – on – in )</b> At = used before o'clock / night _____ On =before days / following morning In = before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons</p> <p>✓ He goes to work <b>at</b> seven o'clock ✓ Exercise</p> <p>✓ She was born <b>in</b> October ✓ Repeated the question</p> <p>✓ The weather is hot <b>in</b> summer</p> <p>✓ Students don't go to university <b>on</b> Friday. Past test 1434</p> <p>✓ The teacher is writing <b>on</b> the blackboard ✓ 14th Class Review: Exercise</p> <p>✓ I am a student <b>at</b> king Faisal University Exercise</p> <p>✓ Where is the car? It's in the <b>garage</b> Exercise</p> <p>✓ English language is <b>easy</b>. It is not difficult ✓ Exercise</p>	<p><b>حروف الجر للزمان</b></p> <p>الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ة الدقيقة ١٥:١٥</p> <p>تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة:</p> <p>تكرر السؤال بصيغة مختلفة</p> <p>تكررت في الاختبار <u>by He</u></p> <p>تكررت في الاختبار ✓ (المحاضرة ٤)</p> <p>تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة:</p> <p>الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ة الدقيقة ٥٧:١٣</p> <p>Lecture 4</p>



The park is **across from** the school.

The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.

The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.

The bus stop is **on** the corner.

The museum is **near** the hotel.

The airport is **far from** town.

<http://driversdcblog.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/img006.jpg>

نقاط مهمة ذكرت في أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

**Simple Present**

Use the simple present tense to tell facts  
Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never, etc.* are used with this tense

- ✓ She **goes** to work every day.
- ✓ They always **eat** lunch together
- ✓ Americans **eat** turkey on Thanksgiving
- ✓ Japanese always **bows** to others
- ✓ **Snow falls in the December in Minnesota.** ✓
- ✓ Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius
- ✓ Water **freezes** at 32 degrees
- ✓ Triangles **have** three sides
- ✓ **She** usually **works** on her basket after dinner.
- ✓ **He** usually **drinks** tea after a meal
- ✓ **They go** to a dance every Sunday
- ✓ **They take** a walk with their son every day.
- ✓ She **doesn't help** her mother in the house **Exercise**
- ✓ The men **don't do** their work in the best way
- ✓ **My father** doesn't smoke nowadays
- ✓ **Do They** play football every week?

✓ **Why does he always come late?** ✓

- She **usually works** on her basket after dinner. **Past test 1434**
- He **usually drinks** tea after a meal.

**do/don't/does/doesn't**

- Excuse me, **do you speak** English? ✓ **Past test 1434**
- Where's Ann? I **don't** know.
- George is a good tennis player but he **doesn't play** very often

Lecture 5

**SIMPLE PRESENT**

- (a) I **sit** in class *every day*.
- (c) The teacher **writes** on the board *every day*.

Lecture 6

**زمن المضارع البسيط**

يدل على ان شيئاً ما كان حقيقياً في الماضي وهو حقيقي الآن في الحاضر وسيبقى حقيقياً في المستقبل ويعتمد على الفعل بإضافة حر (S)....  
لا تصيب للفعل (they, we, you, I)

**تكررت في الاختبار ✓**

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٥ الدقيقة ١٣:٥٦

**He usually drinks** tea after a meal.



**تكررت في الاختبار ✓**

**تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓**

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٥ الدقيقة ٢٤:٣٦

**She usually works** on her basket after dinner.



**تكررت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة باختلاف الضمير ✓**

**Present Simple, form:**

Example: **to think**, present simple

Interrogative	Negative
Do I think?	I do not think
Do you think?	You don't think
<b>Does he, she, it</b> think?	He, she, it doesn't think
Do we think?	We don't think

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## Present Progressive

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress.

- She **is typing** a paper for her class.
- **He can't talk. He is fixing the sink right now**
- John **is living in** Modesto, but he might move soon

## PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

(b) I **am sitting** in class **right now**.

(d) The teacher **is writing** on the board **right now**.

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

She (like) **likes** the book.

## Lecture 6

## Eight Parts of Speech

- The part speech of "final" is adjective
- The part speech of "questions" is a noun
- The part speech of "in" is Preposition
- **The part speech of "tall" is adjective** ✓
- **The part speech of "player" is a noun** ✓

The part speech of "will" is a modal

أفعال ناقصة Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must (Modal)

## المضارع المستمر

## ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة:

الدكتور شرح المسائل في المحاضرة ٦ الدقيقة ١٣:٢٢

الدكتور شرح المسائل في المحاضرة ٦ الدقيقة ٤٣:٢٨

## اجزاء الكلام الثمانية:

صفة Adjective

اسم Noun

فعل Verb

ظرف حال Adverb

اقتران Conjunction

تعجب Interjection

الضمائر Pronouns

حرف جر Preposition

## ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة:

اهم شيء اميز الكلمة التي بين الأقواس (الصورة توضح ذلك)

الدكتور شرح المسائل في المحاضرة ١٠ الدقيقة ٠٠:٣٥



## نقاط مهمة ذكرت في أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

## use the simple present or the present progressive

- ✓ Alice is in her room right now. She **is reading** a book. She **likes** the book
- ✓ It **is snowing** right **now**. It's beautiful I **like** the weather
- **I Know Jessica. She's in my class** ✓
- ✓ The **teacher is talking** to us right **now**. I **understand** everything's She's saying
- ✓ Mike is at a restaurant right **now**. He **is eating** dinner  
**He like** the food. **It tastes** good.

- 
- The men **are working** in the building **now**
  - **Where is he** waiting **me**at the moment? – Near the pharmacy.
  - The **boy's aren't playing** football **now**.
  - **Listen!** The baby **is crying** in the next room.
  - I can't go with you. I **am doing** my homework **now**.

- **She doesn't like meat with rice now.** ✓
- She is eating meat with rice at the **moment**.(now)
- Look! The car **is coming** toward **us**.
- My mother is in the kitchen. She **is cooking now**.

○ I **hear** you now clearly.

- **They understand the lesson now** ✓
- Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas

Past test 1434

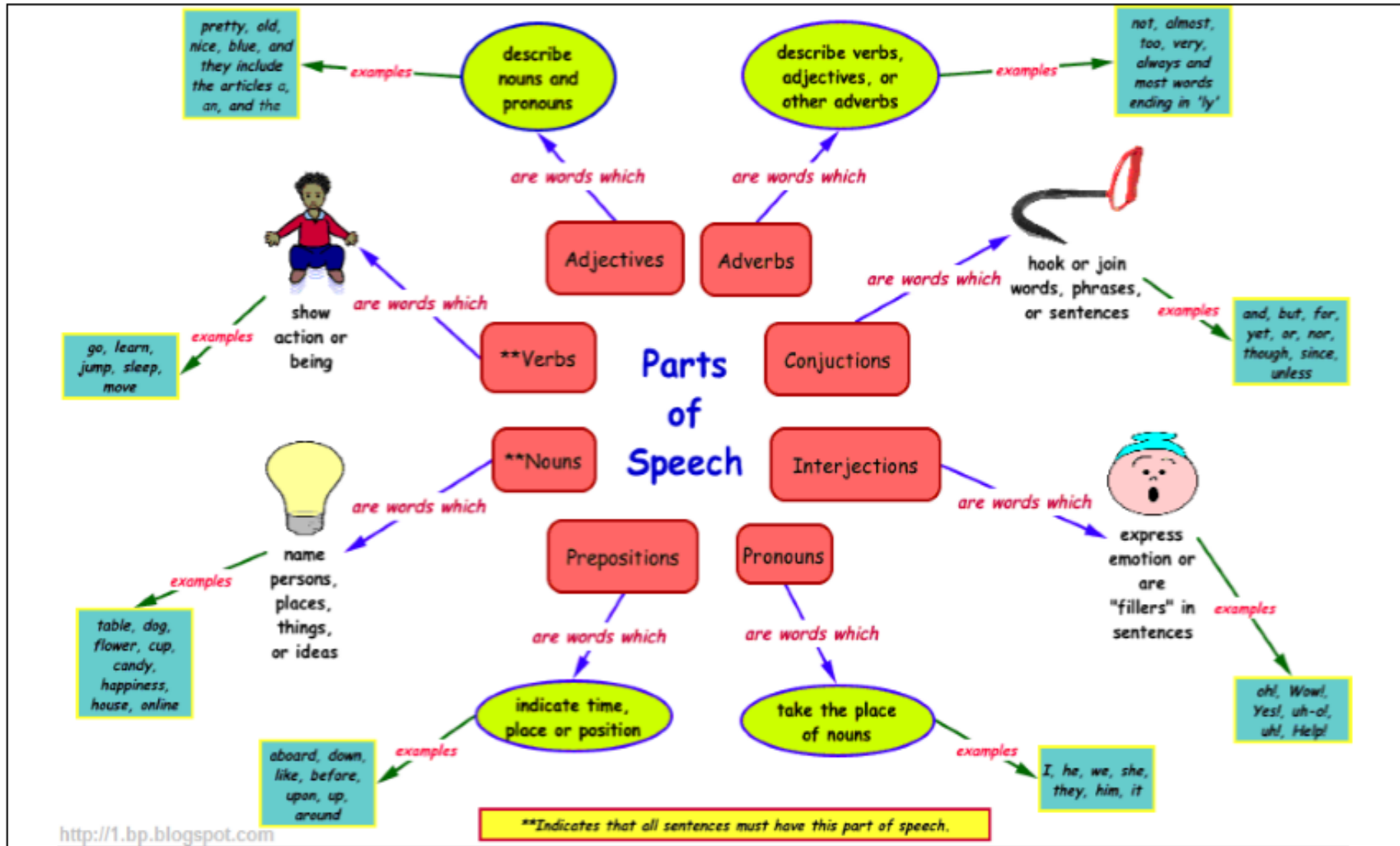
Lecture 6

## استخدام المضارع البسيط

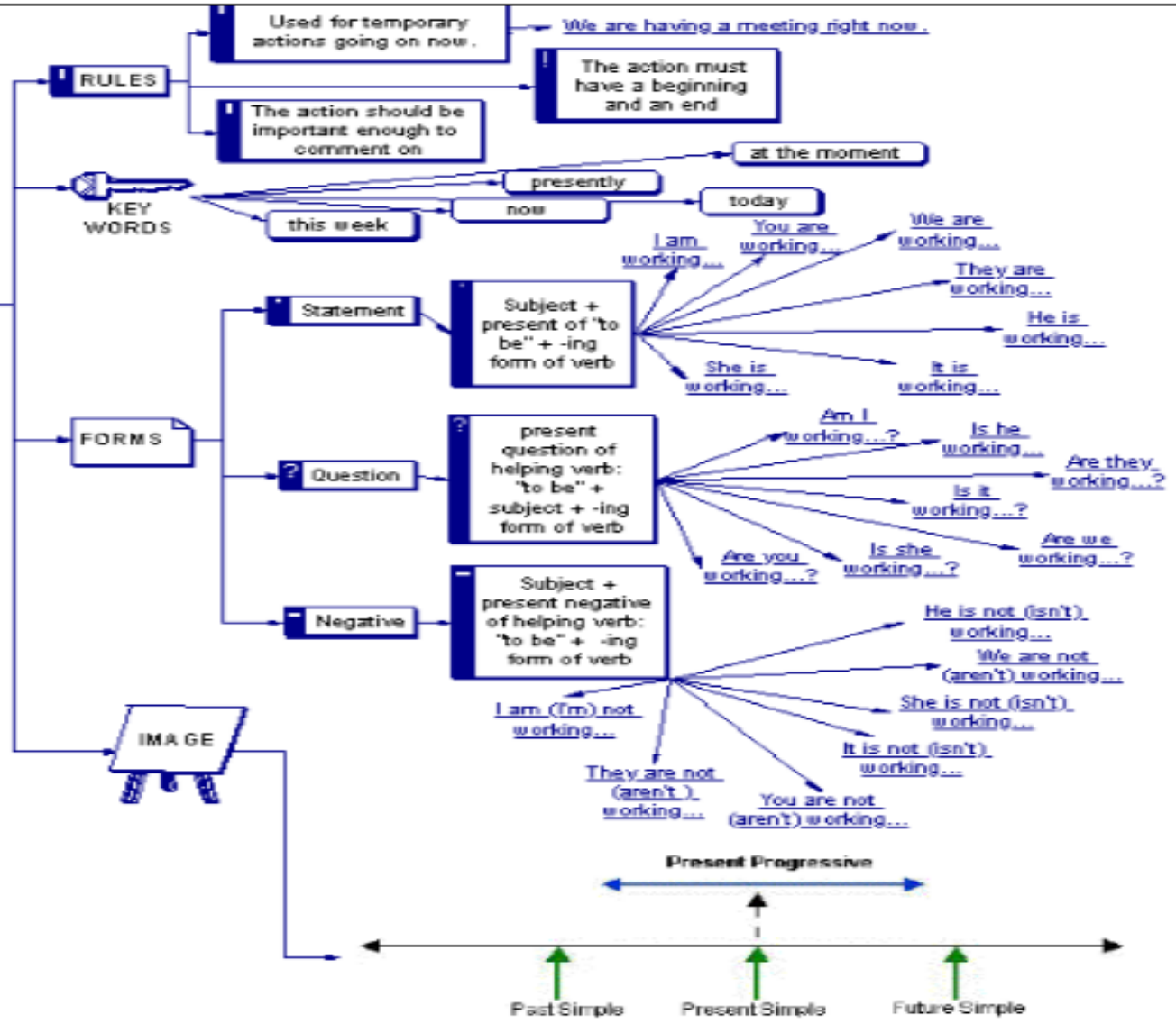
الدكتور شرح المسائل في المحاضرة ٦ الدقيقة ٠٦:٢٨

ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ١/

ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ١/



# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE



ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغ مختلفة ✓

الدكتور شرح المسائل في المحاضرة ١٢ الدقيقة ٤١:٣١

الدكتور شرح المسائل في المحاضرة ١٢ الدقيقة ١٣:٣٥

No.	Irregular adjective	superlative form
1	Good	The best
2	Bad	The worst
3	Many	The most
4	Much	The most
5	little	The least

Similarity & Comparatives

[ as + an adjective+ as ]

- ✓ People in Saudi Arabia are **as generous as** people in Jordan
- ✓ **The weather in winter is colder than it is in summer** ✓
- ✓ I have **more money than** you do.
- ✓ **Abdullah is the fastest of all boys** ✓

✓ What is the **superlative** of "soft"?

Softest

✓ What is the **superlative** of "ugly"?

Ugliest

✓ **What is the superlative of "good"?** ✓

The best

✓ What is the **comparative** of "sad"?

Sadder

✓ What is the **comparative** of "destructive"?

more destructive

✓ What is the **comparative** of "hot"?

Hotter

✓ What is the **comparative** of "lively"?

Livelier

Lecture 12

## صفات قصيرة (مقطع واحد) مثل: big, safe, good, bad

نوع الصفة	المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين	المقارنة بين أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين
صفة قصيرة (مقطع واحد)	نضيف <b>er</b> للصفة ثم نضيف <b>than</b> بعد الصفة <b>Riyadh is bigger than Jeddah</b>	نضيف <b>est</b> للصفة ونضيف <b>the</b> قبل الصفة <b>Ali is the tallest student in the class</b>
صفة طويلة (أكثر من مقطع واحد)	نضيف <b>more</b> قبل الصفة ثم <b>than</b> بعد الصفة <b>Riyadh is more crowded than Abha</b>	نضيف <b>the most</b> قبل الصفة <b>Sara is the most beautiful girl in her class</b>

Abu wseem

صفات طويلة (أكثر من مقطع واحد) مثل: beautiful=beau.ti.ful



**verb** الضم

**comparative** المقارنة

**superlative** التفضيل

good better best

little less least

bad worse  
few less  
many more  
much more

worst  
least  
most  
most

www.Exl8x.com

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Using Articles—A, An, The

The = definite article.....a/an = indefinite article  
 an + singular noun beginning with a vowel: an elephant; an egg; an Apple; an idiot; an orphan  
 I just saw **the** most popular movie of the year." There are many movies, but only one Particular movie isthe most popular. There fore, we use **the**

- ✓ **Let's read the book** ✓
- ✓ My **father's car** is considered **a** piece of art.
- ✓ **The** air in the room was stifling.
- ✓ The doctor told me that I needed **an** operation tomorrow. (thanks Google)
- ✓ **The information I received was extremely important.** ✓
- ✓ **Air** is made up of millions of atoms.
- ✓ **My parents could not believe that their dog had peed on the carpet.** ✓
- ✓ **An** apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- ✓ In some cultures ,**the** dogs are considered man's best friend.
- ✓ My sister decided to cut her hair with **the** scissors
- ✓ I was bitten by **a** mosquito in the Caribbean
- ✓ When the horn honked, it scared me and I dropped **the** glass on the floor.
- ✓ In ancient Egypt, **the** cat was considered sacred.  
 ( [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cats\\_in\\_ancient\\_Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cats_in_ancient_Egypt) )
- ✓ Is **the** water in Lake Erie safe to drink?
- Could you please give me **a** piece of cake?
- **A** dog is **an** animal
- . I visited Ahmed last week
- **The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh** ✓ Repeated the questionIn other words
- I finished **a** unit in English language course
- I take **an** umbrella when it rains

- **A sheep is an animal.** ✓

NOUN + ARE + NOUN

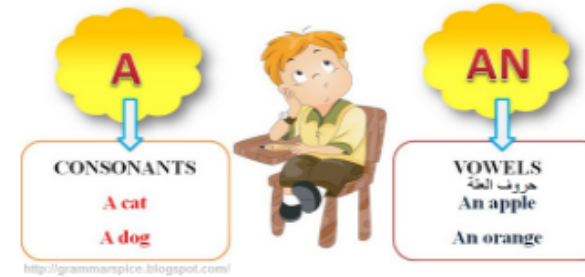
**SINGULAR:** a cat, an animal

**PLURAL:** cats, animals

Lecture 1

Lecture 13

استخدامات a / an / the



ذكرت في الاختبار ✓

ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة (بدون تعديل ع الجملة) ✓

Zero Article  
 leave it blank  
 لا تستخدم مع أسماء العلم أو بشكل عام a / an / the

ذكرت في الاختبار ✓ سيقتمها حرفه من حروف العلة

من المحتوى ونفس أسئلة الاختبار بتغيير بسيط. (أسئلة ١٤٣٤)

We use **an** if the following word starts with a vowel.

the following word starts with a consonant	the following word starts with a vowel
a <b>b</b> oy	an <b>a</b> unt
a <b>s</b> chool	an <b>o</b> ld school
a <b>g</b> irl	an <b>A</b> merican girl

Mind the pronunciation of the following word.

a <b>u</b> nit	an <b>u</b> ncle
This <b>u</b> sounds like a consonant, so we use <b>a</b> .	This <b>u</b> sounds like a vowel, so we use <b>an</b> .

<http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/artikel2.htm>

## Articles- Indefinite

**A**= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

**An**= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

Consonants= all letters in English except ( a , e , i , o , u )

Vowels= ( a , e , i , o , u ) حروف العلة

Examples.

**A** book    **An** orange    **A** car    **A** story    **An** egg    **A** lecture  
**A** man    **An** umbrella    **An** apple    **A** pencil    **A** table    **An** email

**Note: 1. Remember that all the above words are Singular**

**2. We can't use (A or An) before proper nouns, cities, days, months, etc**



شهر رمضان

جامعة الملك فيصل

Lecture 3

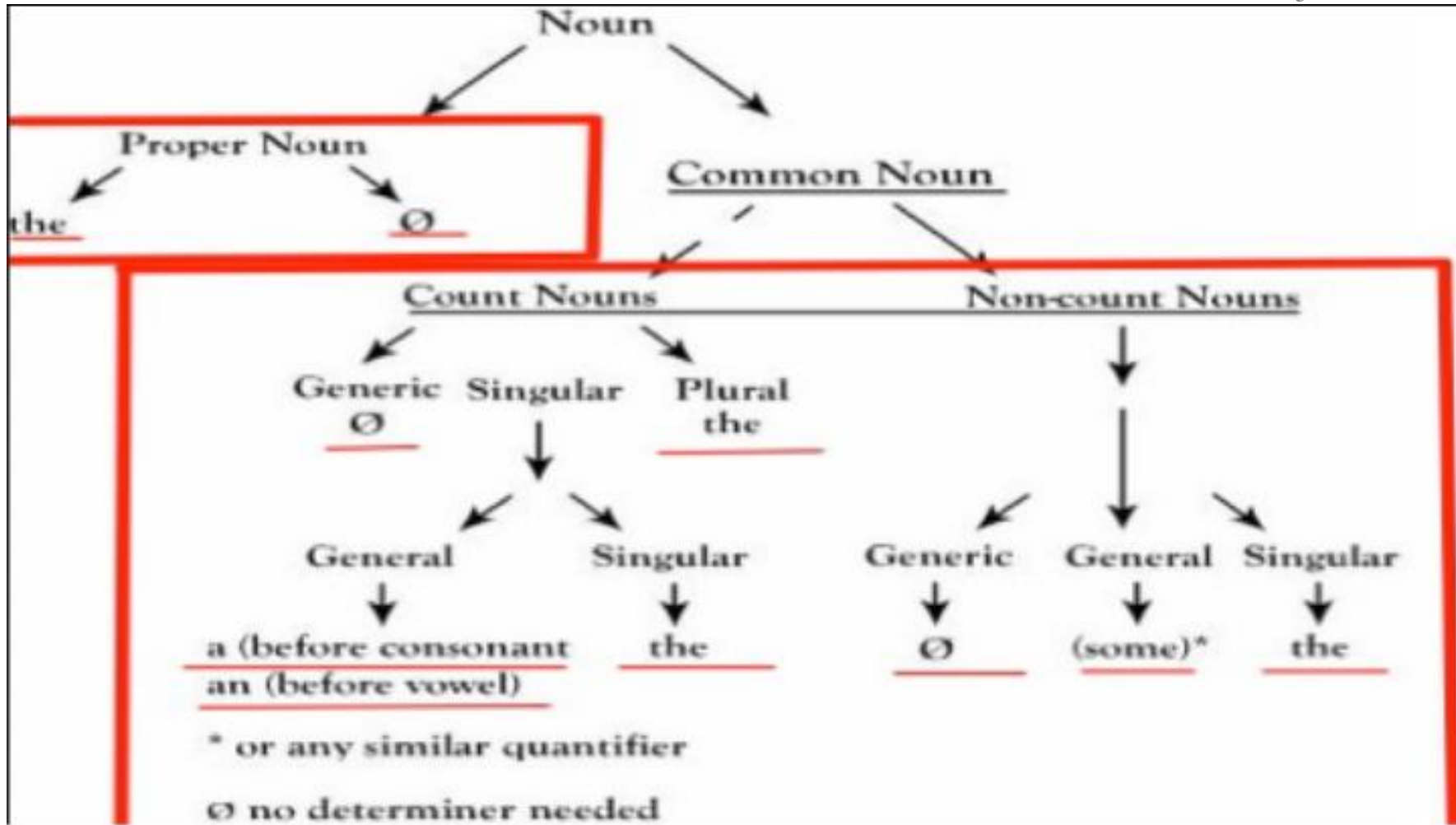
جامعة الملك فيصل

لاستطيع استخدامها قبل الاسم كمحمد واحمد وغيرها

او المدن او الايام او الاشهر

<b>a</b>	<b>an</b>	<b>the</b>	<b>no article</b>
indefinite article with <b>consonants</b> (b,c,d,f,g...z)	indefinite article with <b>vowels</b> (a,e,i,o,u)	definite article <i>regardless</i> whether the noun starts with a consonant or a vowel	-
<u>not</u> specifically known to the person you are speaking with singular nouns	<u>not</u> specifically known to the person you are speaking with singular nouns	specific object that <i>both</i> the speaker and the listener <i>know</i> plural nouns	general things uncountable nouns
-	-	collection of states in a country (The United States of America, The UK, The Irish Republic)	countries, states, counties, provinces, lakes, mountains
-	-	Multiple areas: The Philippines, The Netherlands, the British Isles	others: sports, meals, places, transport, rivers, oceans, seas
-	-	Geographical points in the globe (the North Pole, the equator)	-
http://oneswordonline.files.wordpress.com	-	one and only particular thing (the sun, the moon, the wind, the Buckingham Palace)	-





<http://eigonou-kouchiku.blogspot.com/2012/09/articles-an-or-the.html>

## نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

<p><b>Helping verbs" (am, are, is)</b> Sentences = SUBJECT + VERB Subjects = nouns and pronouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A horse is an animal</li> <li>✓ English is a language</li> <li>✓ Tokyo is a city</li> <li>✓ I am a student</li> <li>✓ A cat is an animal</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">✓ Repeated the question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Canada and china are countries</li> <li>✓ Dogs and cats are animal</li> <li>✓ Rita is in my class .She is a student</li> <li>✓ Tom is in my class .He is a student</li> <li>✓ Rita and Tom are in my class .They are students</li> <li>✓ Sara is a student she's in my class</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">✓ Repeated the question Repeated the question Repeated the question Past test 1434</p>	<p><b>الافعال المساعدة (am, are, is)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ذكرت في الاختبار ✓</p> <p>الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ١ الدقيقة ٦:٤٥</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓</p>
<p><b>Prepositions of Place</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date on the board</li> <li>• My friend is from America. He lives in New York city</li> </ul>	<p><b>حروف الجر للمكان</b></p> <p>الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٢ الدقيقة ٢٧:٥٠</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓</p>
<p><b>Yes/No Questions with be</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is Mrs., Lee a teacher? Yes, Mrs., Lee is a teacher</li> <li>• Is the sun a ball of free? Yes, The sun is a ball of free</li> <li>• Are carrots vegetables?</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Past test 1434 Past test 1434</p>	<p><b>تكوين السؤال / الإجابة القصيرة</b></p> <p>الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ١ الدقيقة ٣٣:١٦</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yes, carrots are vegetables</p> <p><b>Short Answers to Yes/No Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Is Anna in your class? Yes, she is</li> <li>○ Are you homesick? No, I am not</li> <li>○ Are they at home? Yes, they are</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Past test 1434</p>	

نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

The five W's - Who, What, Where, Why, When

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
person people 	thing, idea, event or action 	place 	time 	reason 	manner, way 

Write more examples for each WH question.

- Who is he? **He is a baby**
- What is this? **This is a coin**
- Where are you? **I am in the classroom**
- When is class? **It is at 1:00 o'clock**
- Why is he scared? **Because he saw the mouse**
- How can we learn English? **We can learn by correspondence**

Lecture 1

ادوات الاستفهام

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
------	-------	--------	-------	------	------

	Present	Past
I	am	was
He	is	
She		
It		
You	are	were
They		
We		

الحروف الساكنة  
consonants

حروف الصامتة	a	b	c	d	حروف الصامتة	e	f	g
	h	حروف الصامتة	i	j	k	l	m	n
حروف الصامتة	o	p	q	r	s	t	حروف الصامتة	u
	v	w	x	y	z			

### Prepositions



behind



in front of



above



under



next to



on



between



in



near

## نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

## verbs to be

- ✓ She **is** at home now.
- ✓ **My friends will be** after 15 minutes.
- ✓ I **was** in Riyadh two weeks **ago**
- ✓ **We aren't** ready to start now
- ✓ **Was** Hiba at university **yesterday**?
- ✓ Will Rasheed **be** at university tomorrow?

## Exercise

[Past test 1434](#)[Past test 1434](#)

## تكوين الاجمل

الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٣ الدقيقة ٥٥:٢٠

في حالة عدم حل المسائل من الدكتور. الرجوع إلى حل الدكتور السابق:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHNeXIOrhaw>

## Verbs to Have

Have= Present comes after ( I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)

Has = Present comes after ( He, she , it or after singular nouns )

Had= Past comes after all kinds of nouns plural or singular

- **We had** a lecture in English **yesterday**
- My friend **have** a new car **nowadays**
- The students **have** studied English for a month
- **She has** a new car **nowadays**
- My friends **have been** here for 15 minutes
- I **had** an English lecture **yesterday**
- Hind **doesn't have** a dictionary now
- Ahmed and Abdullah **have** a mathematics test now ?
- **Ahmed and Abdullah don't have** a mathematics test now ?
- **Has** she been here before ?

[Past test 1434](#)

## Exercise

[Past test 1434](#)

## قمل التملك

الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٣ الدقيقة ٠٠:٢٧

**ذكرت في الاختيار بصيغة مختلفة✓**

يمكن الرجوع لشرح الدكتور السابق: عثمان ع قناتي

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHNeXIOrhaw>

اللغة الإنجليزية المحاضرة الثالثة ج.2 flv.2

**ذكرت في اختبارات (١٤٣٤) بصيغة مختلفة بالنفي لا يوجد غيرها صحيح✓**

## 3. Verbs to Be

No.	Subject	Present
1	I	am
2	He	is
3	She	is
4	It	is
5	You	are
6	We	are
	They	are

Lecture 3

	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>Indefinite (Simple)</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Perfect Continuous</u>
<b>Present</b>	<p><i>to be + doing</i></p> <p>I am He is We } You } They } are } working</p>	<p><i>do, don't + do; doesn't + do</i></p> <p>I work      I don't He works    He doesn't We } You } work    You don't They } work    They</p>	<p>I have He has We } You } They } have } worked shown</p> <p>I haven't worked</p>	<p><i>(for, since)</i></p> <p>I have He has We } You } They } have } been working (doing)</p>
<b>Past</b>	<p>I was He was We } You } They } were } working</p>	<p>I work + ed ⇒ worked He We } You } did + not ⇒ didn't work They</p> <p>Did you work yesterday?</p>	<p>I We } He } You } They } had worked</p>	<p>I He We } You } They } had been working (doing)</p>
<b>Future</b>	<p>I } We } shall (will) } He } You } will } be working They }</p>	<p>I } We } shall work (will)</p> <p>He } You } will work They }</p>	<p>I } We } shall (will) } He } You } will } They }</p> <p><i>by the time</i> have worked (done)</p>	<p>I } We } shall (will) } He } You } will } They }</p> <p>have been working</p> <p><i>by + for</i></p>
<b>Future in the past</b>	<p>I } We } should } He } You } would } be working They }</p>	<p>I } We } should } He } You } would } work They }</p>	<p>I } We } should } He } You } would } They }</p> <p>have worked (done)</p>	<p>I } We } should (would) } He } You } would } They }</p> <p>have been working</p>



نقاط مهمة ذكرت في أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

Previewing Vocabulary

- ✓ The word "raw" is closest in meaning to the phrase "not cooked".
- ✓ Some people lose weight fast, but they usually **gain** it back again.
- ✓ The word "attractive" is closest in meaning to the phrase "very beautiful".
- ✓ She looks very **slim** because of the diet she follows.
- ✓ I remembered the meanings of all words **except** the word "except".
- ✓ My friend suffers from being **overweight**. He is now too fat
- ✓ "**disgusting**" is closest in meaning to the phrase "old, smelly and very bad"
- ✓ . **Dieting** often doesn't work. People usually gain back the weight.
- ✓ The word "Work" means: **succeed**

Lecture 10

مقررات اللغة

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ١٠ الدقيقة ٥:٣

## Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160 )

New words			meanings
Attractive	( Adj )	صفة	Very beautiful
Diet	( N )	اسم	Special food for sick or for slimming
Raw	(Adj)	صفة	Not cooked
Slim	( Adj )	صفة	thin in an attractive way
Gain	( V )	فعل	Win or get something
join	( V )	فعل	Meet or unite
Overweight	( Adj )	صفة	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
While	( conj )	حرف عطف	during
Work	( V )	فعل	Do / succeed/ have a job
Snack	( N )	اسم	a small or light meal between main meals

New words			meanings
Bake	( V )	فعل	Heat with fire
Boil	( V )	فعل	Heat in water
Fry	( V )	فعل	Heat in oil
Disgusting	( adj )	صفة	Old, smelly and bad
Delicious	( adj )	صفة	Very pleasant taste
Except	( Conj )	حرف عطف	Apart from

## نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

## Previewing Vocabulary

- The word "volunteer" means **work for free**
- The phrase "a **big or strong difference**" means **contrast**.
- You are famous because **everybody knows** about you.
- A person between **13 and 19 years** old is a **teenager**
- **In our society, a mother usually Takes care of her children and prepares food**
- The word "vision" is closest in meaning to the word "a **picture**".
- **The box is tough. It is not easy to break it.**
- **Some examples of emotions are love, feelings and joy**

## Adverbs of Frequency

Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

If there is only a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb immediately **before** it

- **Sami always respects his friends.**

If there is only one of the verbs to Be ( is, am, are, was, were ), we put the frequency adverb immediately **after** that verb to Be

- **The students are usually** afraid of the final tests.

If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb **between the helping verb** and the main verb

- ✓ **Our doctor has rarely switched off his mobile.**

In case of a question , we just replace the subject with the helping verb

- ✓ The doctor **has never disappointed** any student. **question**
- ✓ **Has** the doctor never **disappointed** any student? **Answer**

## Past Progressive

- I **was studying** for an exam while my mother **was cooking** dinner
- We **were walking** in the park around 7 p.m. last night
- **They were eating** dinner when the neighbors **stopped** by for a visit

- **We saw an accident while we were going to university.**
- **When he arrived, it was raining heavily.**
- As the **children were playing** in the park, someone fell down.

Lecture 9

## مفردات اللغة

الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٩ الدقيقة ٧:٠٠

الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٩ الدقيقة ١٦:٥٥

الدكتور حل المسائل ف المحاضرة ٩ الدقيقة ١٨:٠٦

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Simple Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<b>Go</b>	I went to the market.	He has gone to the market.
<b>Begin</b>	I began to sing.	I have begun to sing.
<b>Throw</b>	They threw the garbage on the road.	The have thrown the garbage on the road.
<b>Lay(to put)</b>	I laid the book on the table.	I have laid the book on the table.
<b>Lie (to recline)</b>	He lay the baby on the floor.	He has lain the baby on the floor.
<b>Lie( to tell untruth)</b>	She lied about her boyfriend.	She has lied about her boyfriend.
<b>Hang (object)</b>	I hung the clothes In the hanger	I have hung the clothes in the hanger
<b>Hang (person)</b>	They hanged the criminal	They have hanged the criminal
<b>Drink</b>	Boy drank the milk.	Boy has drunk the milk.
<b>Forget</b>	He forgot his book in the car.	He has forgotten his book in the car.
<b>Rise</b>	I rose early today.	I have risen early today.
<b>Do</b>	I did my homework.	I have done my homework.
<b>Brought</b>	They brought the oranges.	They have brought the oranges.
<b>Swim</b>	He swam in the pool yesterday.	He has swum in the pool yesterday.

<http://www.totalgadha.com/images/A310.PNG>

## Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 127 / 132 / 139 )

New words		meanings
environment	N	The condition we live in/ everything around
hardships	N	Problems in life/ pains
teenager	N	a person's age between 13 and 19
contrast	N	A big or strong difference
Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
Emotions	N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
Vision	N	A picture
Volunteer	V	Work for free
Release	V	To let things/ persons free
Prepare	V	To get ready
Deliver	V	Take things to destination / hand on

New words		Meanings
Famous	Adj	Well-known
Lonely	Adj	Being without any people around
Tough	Adj	Very hard / strong
Fun	Adj	Happiness or enjoyment
Fast	Adj	quickly

The image shows a frequency scale from 0% to 100%. It includes illustrations of a person sewing, a person making a bed, a person holding a child, a person with a toy car, and a person with a washing machine. A legend on the right lists adverbs for each percentage level.

100%	<b>always</b>
	usually
	frequently
	often
50%	<b>sometimes</b>
	occasionally
	rarely
	seldom
	hardly ever
0%	<b>never</b>

<http://tx.english-ct.com/teacher/jocelyn/adverbs%20of%20frequencies.jpg>



## نقاط مهمة ذكرت في أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneliness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment. Many people want to help. They volunteer. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless

- ✓ The most suitable Topic for the passage is **Volunteering**  
appropriate title Past test 1434
- ✓ The underlined word " exercise " means: **Practice sports** (sporting)
- ✓ **homelessness** is an example of hardships.
- ✓ **Why do some people give some of their time to others?** **To help them**
- ✓ The underlined pronoun " their " Line 9 refers to all volunteers
- ✓ **Volunteer** is closest in meaning to the phrase " work for free ".

Lecture 9

القطعة في أسئلتها

تكررت في اختبارات (١٤٣٤) بصيغة مختلفة (العنوان المناسب للقطعة)

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٩ الدقيقة ١٢:٢٧

## Previewing Vocabulary

- ✓ The word "behavior" is closest in meaning to the phrase "away of acting".
- ✓ Most of the students **feel worried** because of the **final tests**.
- ✓ The word "intelligent" is closest in meaning to the phrase "very clever".
- ✓ Everyone felt **bored** because of the **bad movie**.
- ✓ " **species** " is closest in meaning to the phrase " kinds of living things".
- ✓ All **children enjoy** watching **cartoon movies**.
- ✓ " **prefer** " is closest in meaning to the word " like".
- ✓ When the sun rises, the **fog disappears quickly** .

الدكتور حل المسائل قب المحاضرة ١٢ الدقيقة ٤:٤٥

## USE OF COMPARATIVES

- John **is taller than** me.
- I think that **she's more intelligent than** her sister.

Past test 1434

Lecture 12



## Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 167/ 168 )

New words		meanings
Species	( N )	Kinds of living things
behavior	( N )	Way of acting
seeds	( N )	The small hard part of a plant
personality	( N )	Character / qualities and features of a person
museum	( N )	A building where old things are shown
coast	( N )	Sea or ocean beach/ shore
Count	( V )	Calculate or say 1, 2, 3.....
Disappear	( V )	Be impossible to see / stop existing
Prefer	( V )	like
Enjoy	( V )	To be happy in doing something
New words		meanings
Travel	( V )	To move from a place to another
bored	( Adj )	Feel uninterested
Intelligent	( Adj )	Very clever
Worried	( adj )	Anxious or unhappy
Irony	( N )	Comment in a joking way
together	( adv )	With each other/ opposite of apart

## نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

## Simple Past Tense

The verb is in the second form ( play- played/ go-went )

We use didn't in forming Negative

We use did in forming questions

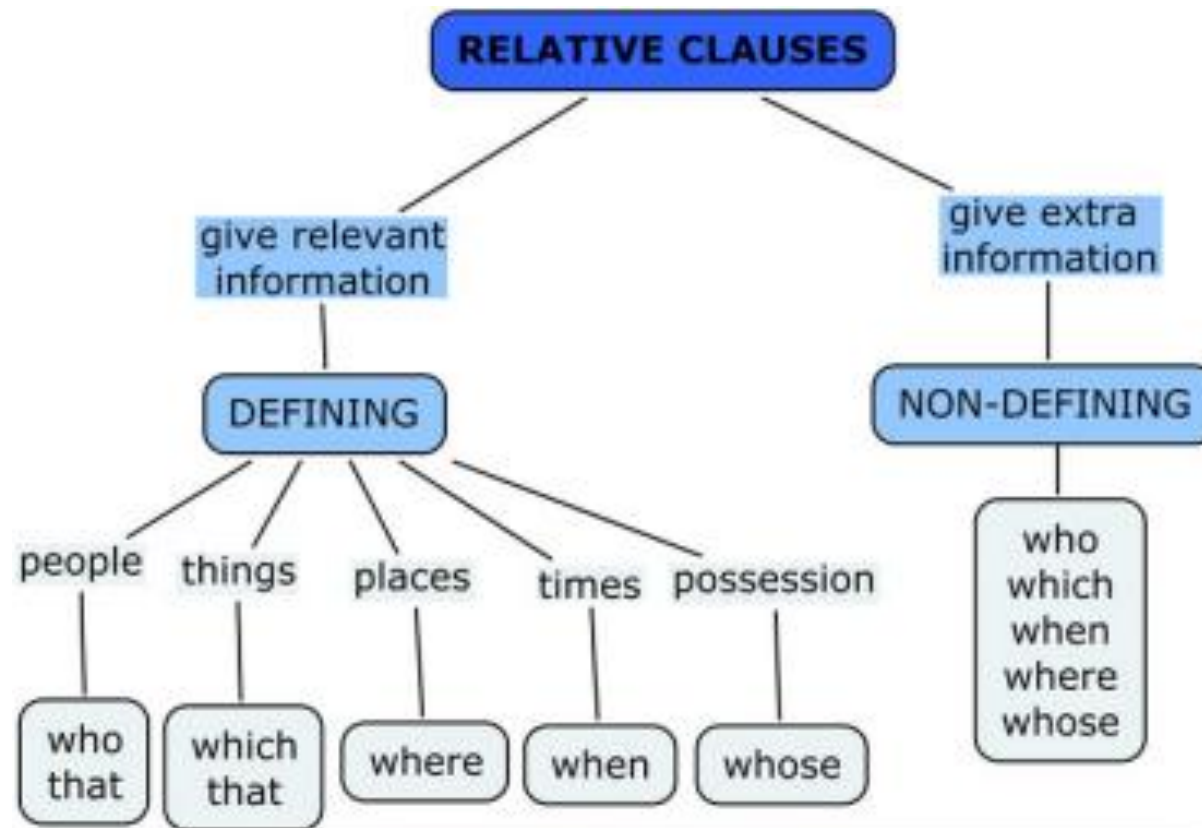
- ✓ The students **did** the homework **last week**
- ✓ We **didn't go** to the new shopping mall **yesterday**.
- ✓ **Did he see** the accident two **days ago**?
- ✓ The doctor **was** busy when I **phoned** him.
- ✓ She **had** a **meeting** with the doctor at university **last Monday**
- ✓ When he came, I **wasn't** here.

- **What was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.**
- Could you please tell me **when** will be the final test? - **Next Monday**.
- **How often** do you eat a day? - **Only twice**.
- **How long** did it take you to finish doing the homework? - **Two hours**
- **Who** is **knocking** at the door? \_\_ It is Rami
- I really don't know **when** the football match **begins**.
- How **far** is the hospital from the police station? \_ **Three kms**
- **What** did she say? – Nothing
- **I need your help please. I don't know How to start this machine**
- **Whose** house is that beautiful one? – Its **mine**
- **Which** color do you **prefer** Aysha? – The **red** one
- How **tall** are you Abdullah? \_ **178 cm**

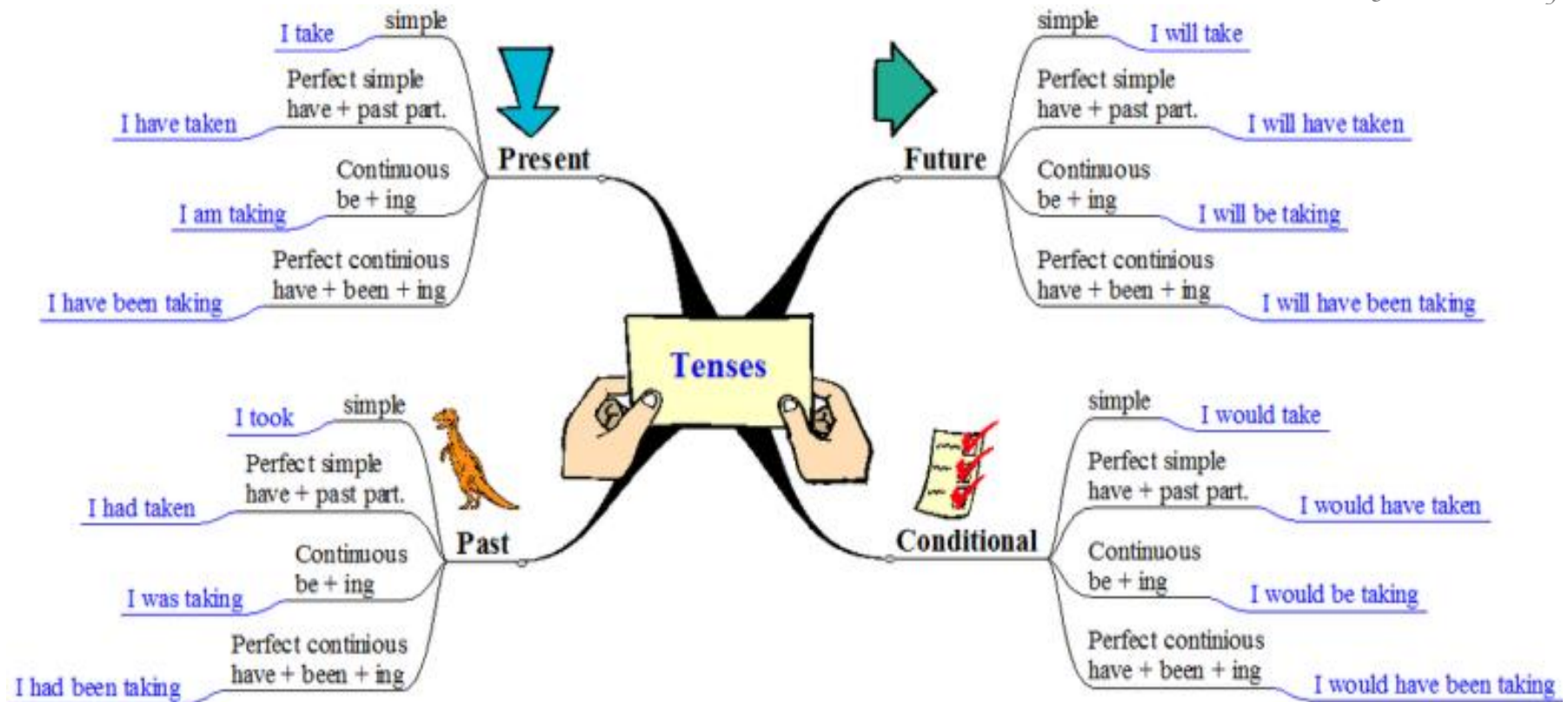
Lecture 7

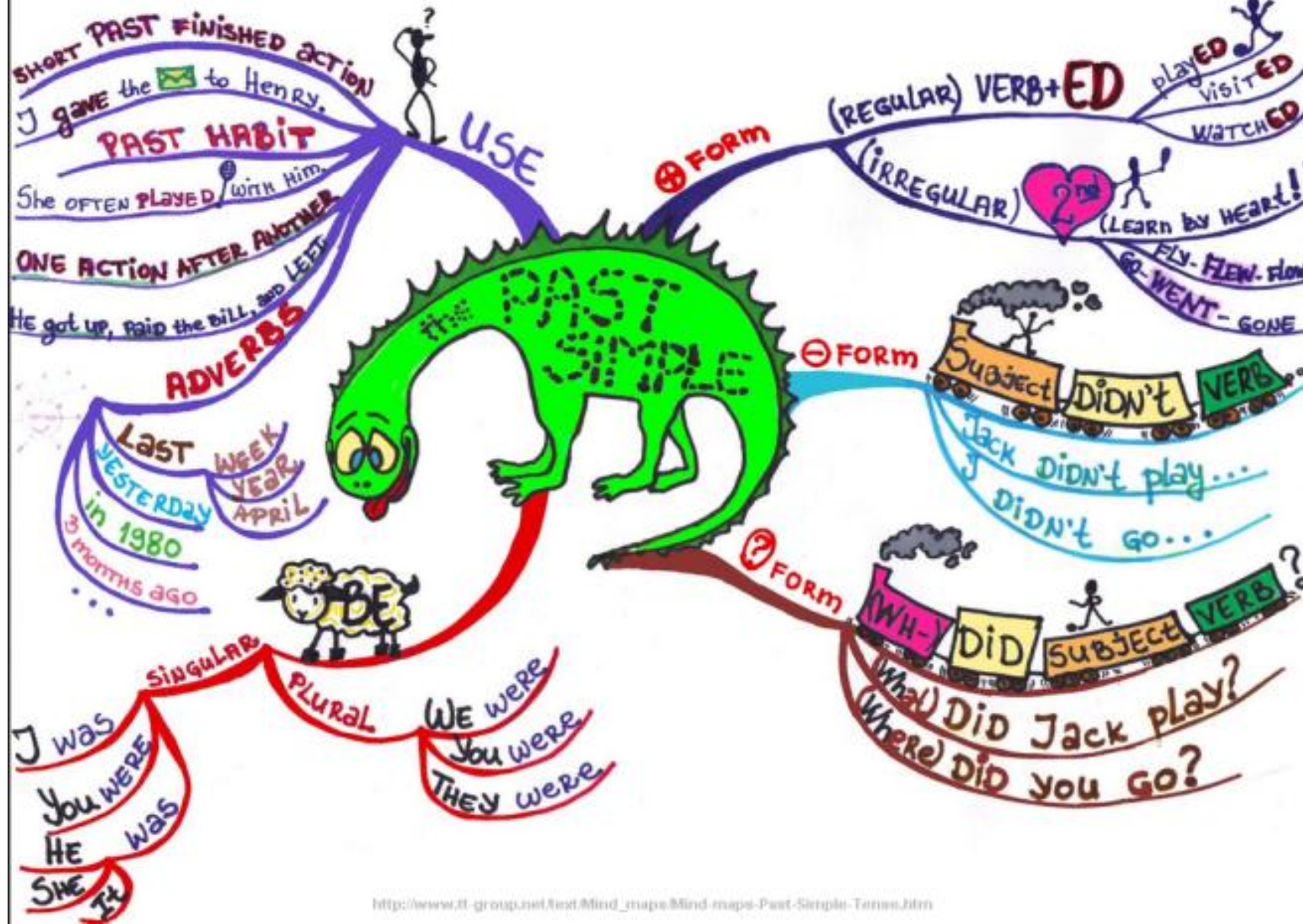
## الفعل الماضي البسيط

ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة ✓  
الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٧ الدقيقة ٤٨ : ٣٠



<http://blogs.oxrc.ox.ac.uk/files/2005/11/relative-clauses.jpg>





## نقاط مهمة ذكرت في أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي-إدارة أعمال (1435/1434) (من خلال مقارنتي)

**Countable & Non-Countable Nouns**Using ( **many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...**etc )**Many**, a few , few, some, several = Used before countable nouns**Much**, a little, little, some= Used before uncountable nouns

- Have you got any **money**? Yes, I have got **a little**
- Have you got many **envelopes**? No, I've got just **a few**
- Does your friend speak **English**? Yes, he speaks **a little**
- Do you want **sugar** in your coffee? Yes, I would like **a little**
- We are going away for **a few days**.

❖ **How much water do you drink?****Past test 1434**✓ **Do you drink much coffee?**✓ I stay at home most of the **time**. I don't go out **many**✓ I've seen **many films** with Brad Pitt.✓ How **many photos** did you take?✓ Do you eat **much chocolate**?❖ **Fortunately, Few people died in the terrible accident****Past test 1434**

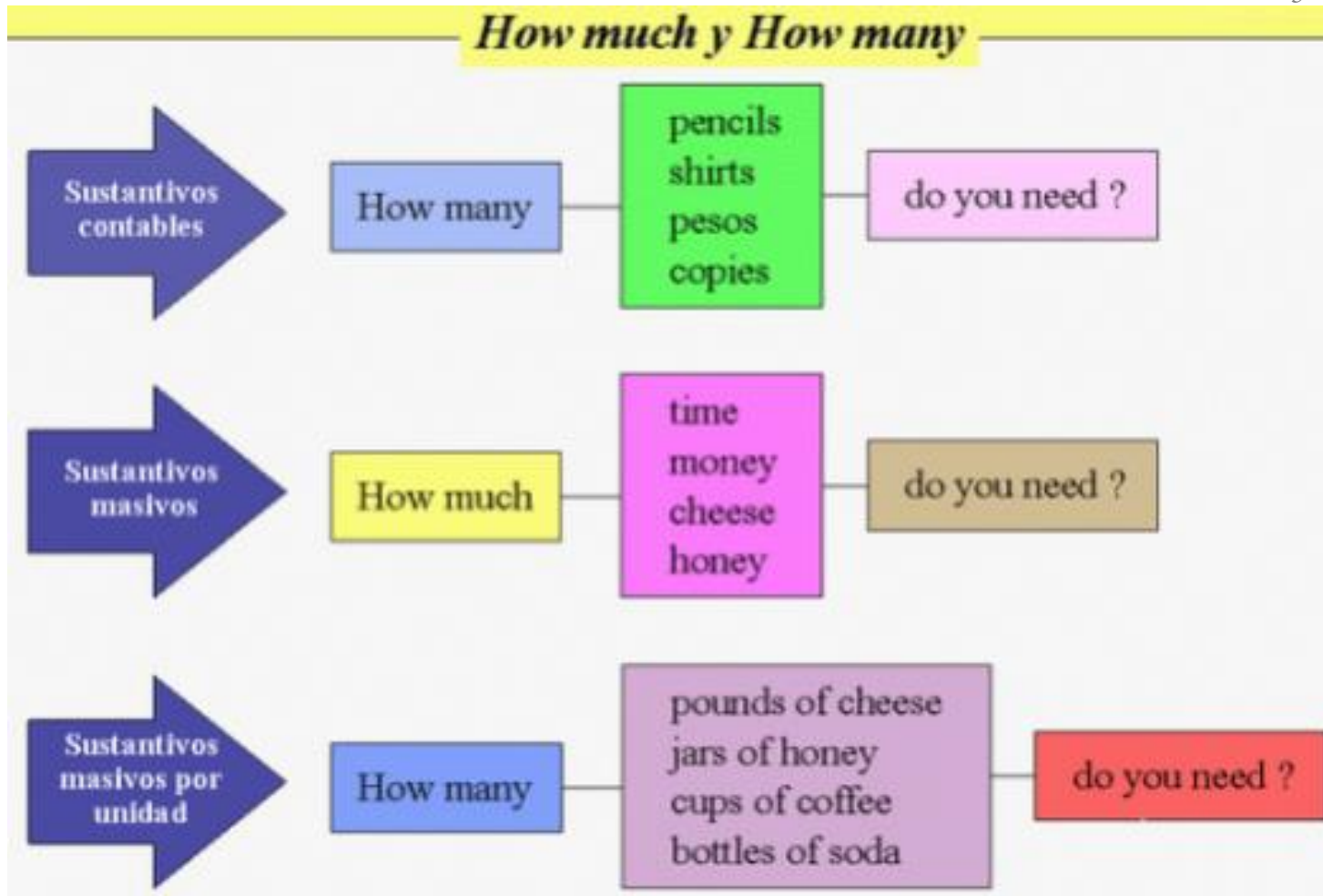
Lecture 8

**الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة**

الدكتور حل المسائل في المحاضرة ٨ الدقيقة ١٦:٥٠

✓ **ذكرت في الاختبار بصيغة مختلفة**

( a little –a few ) تستخدم صيغة الجمع ومعدود وإيجابي



<http://ingles-do2.blogspot.com/2012/03/how-much-how-many.html>

**•MANY AND FEW**

Many is for a big quantity

Few is for a small quantity

**MANY**



**FEW**



We use many and few for plurals

I have many friends

I have few friends

P  
L  
U  
R  
A  
L

- e.g.
- many eggs
- many books
- many houses
- many people
- many cars
- many children
- etc.

[http://thegrammarblog.blogspot.com/2010\\_04\\_01\\_archive.html](http://thegrammarblog.blogspot.com/2010_04_01_archive.html)

**•LOTS OF AND A LOT OF**

A lot of and lots of are for big quantity

**LOTS OF**



**A LOT OF**



They are informal

They don't make much difference between plurals or singulars.

I have lots of books

=

I have a lot of books

[http://thegrammarblog.blogspot.com/2010\\_04\\_01\\_archive.html](http://thegrammarblog.blogspot.com/2010_04_01_archive.html)

**•MUCH AND LITTLE**

Much is for a big quantity

Little is for a small quantity

**MUCH**



**LITTLE**



We use much and little for singulars

I drink much water

I drink little water

S  
I  
N  
G  
U  
L  
A  
R

- e.g. much water
- much rice
- much milk
- much music
- much paper
- much juice

[http://thegrammarblog.blogspot.com/2010\\_04\\_01\\_archive.html](http://thegrammarblog.blogspot.com/2010_04_01_archive.html)



## أسئلة الخرماس

الفصل الأول 1433 – 1434 هـ أسئلة المراجعة

اللغة الإنجليزية

ظلل (اختر) الإجابة الصحيحة مما يلي:

(1) Professor Mosleh is going to visit us \_\_\_\_\_ July .

- (أ) in  
(ب) on  
(ج) in  
(د) on

In - On - At

III

Use *in* for larger periods of time.

Month	Year
Jan	2000
Feb	2001
Mar	2002
Apr	2003
May	2004
Jun	2005
Jul	2006
Aug	2007
Sep	2008
Oct	2009
Nov	2010
Dec	2011

MONTH

*in* June

YEAR

*in* 2005

DECADE

*in* the 1990s

CENTURY

*in* the 18th century

ERA

*in* the pleistocene era

EXPRESSIONS

*in* a second

*in* a minute

*in* a while

*in* the morning

*in* the evening

*in* time

*in* the beginning of time

\*once *in* a blue moon

Lecture 4

(2) They \_\_\_\_\_ English stories.

- (أ) has
- (ب) are
- (ج) having
- (د) have

Have= Present comes after  
( I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)

The students have studied English for a month. Lecture 3

---

(3) Why \_\_\_\_\_ he always shout at you?

- (أ) is
- (ب) do
- (ج) was
- (د) does

He, She, It or any singular subjects+ does ( present)

Why does she live now in California?

Where does Kamal live?

Lecture 4

فهد العجّاز

---

(4) He was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.

(أ) at

(ب) in

(ج) on

(د) with

### III In – On – At

Use *in* for larger periods of time.



MONTH

*in* June

YEAR

*in* 2005

DECADE

*in* the 1990s

CENTURY

*in* the 18th century

ERA

*in* the pleistocene era

EXPRESSIONS

*in* a second

*in* a minute

*in* a while

*in* the morning

*in* the evening

*in* time

*in* the beginning of time

\*once *in* a blue moon

**paragraph****Lecture 8**

Read the following passage and then answer the questions, below.  
 Many people **wonder**: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask **themselves** the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about *this* , but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.  
 One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need to

(5) What does "**wonder**", in the first paragraph, mean?

- (أ) ask  
 (ب) eat  
 (ج) sell  
 (د) answer

**Previewing** ( pages 107 110

Verbs	Adverbs
Wonder mean ask	howe

**wonder** عجب، تساءل

الدكتور شرحها ف المحاضرة ٨ الدقيقة ٢٧:٢٠

To ask oneself and think means: **wonder**

عجب

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming  
occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep ( Rapid Eye

(6) What does "occurs" , in the second paragraph, mean?

- (أ) work
- (ب) does
- (ج) happens
- (د) dream

**occurs** يحدث

Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us  
to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

(7) The underlined pronoun "others" in the last paragraph, refers to....

- (أ) things
- (ب) scientists
- (ج) minutes
- (د) occurs

**scientists** العلماء

The underlined word "others" refers to : **scientists**

**One theory** of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and **repair, or fix, our bodies**

---

**(8) Why should we sleep according to the first theory?**

- (أ) we sleep to dream.
- (ب) we sleep to remember things.
- (ج) we sleep to repair our bodies.**
- (د) we sleep for no reason

Why do we need sleep according to "Repair Theory"  
**to fix or repair our bodies**

Lecture 8

---



(9) \_\_\_\_\_ my books in this classroom.

(أ) this is

(ب) that is

(ج) these are

(د) those are

**Demonstrative Pronouns** - **this, that, these, those** refer to things. 'this' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'that' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

No.		Near	Far
1	place	Here	There
2	Singular	This	That
3	Plural	These	Those

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

**These are my colleagues in this room.**

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.



Lecture 3

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ is your school from your home? \_\_\_ it's 200 meters.

(أ) How far

(ب) How long

(ج) often

(د) much

how far = asking for kilometers (**distance**)

How far is the hospital from the police station? \_ **Three kms**

Lecture 7

---



(11) The more relaxed you are \_\_\_\_\_ your health is.

- (أ) the gooder
- (ب) the best
- (ج) the better
- (د) good

more relaxed (than)

Comparative:      more      المقارنة

### Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
modern	more modern	most modern
<u>good</u>	better	best

SUPERLATIVE      the most relaxed

(12) Omer and Othman \_\_\_\_\_ a driving test yesterday.

- (أ) do
- (ب) does
- (ج) didn't have
- (د) has done

**Have = Present** comes after ( I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)

**Plural OR singular subjects + did**

The students **did** the homework last week

(13) Do you have enough friends to join? No, Unluckily, I've got \_\_\_ friends.

- (أ) few
- (ب) a few
- (ج) little
- (د) a little

**Many, a few , few, some, several = Used before countable nouns**

**Few and little both mean 'almost none'.**

They have a **negative meaning**



A few and a little both mean 'some'. They have a positive meaning

(14) Kids \_\_\_\_\_ afraid from monsters.

- (أ) usually are
- (ب) usually is
- (ج) are usually
- (د) is usually

فعل يكون: يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد الفعل المساعد **Verb to BE:**

Ammar is **always** on time.

**90% Usually** I usually walk to work

**Subject + Adverb + Main Verb**  
Daniel always passes his exams.

**Subject + BE + Adverb**  
He is always happy.

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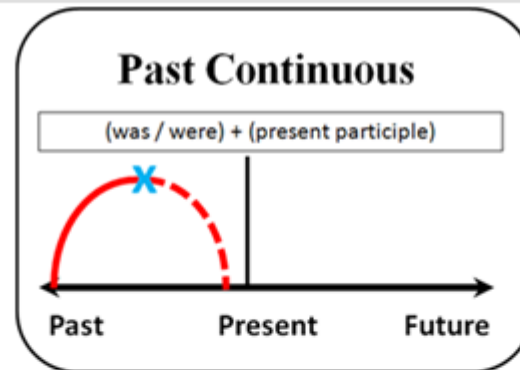
The students **are usually** afraid of the final tests

(15) We saw a big elephant while we \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- (أ) go
- (ب) have gone
- (ج) are going
- (د) were going

The **past progressive** is often used with the **simple past** to show that one action **was in progress** when another action occurred

We saw an accident while we **were going** to university



They were watching T.V. when the bell rang.

Past Continuous

Past Simple

(16) This month, fruits are \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

- (أ) expensiver than
- (ب) more expensiver than
- (ج) most expensive
- (د) more expensive than

الكلمة من مقطعين.... **comparative**

مقارنة بين شيئين **more** و **than**

إذا كانت الكلمة من مقطع واحد نضيف **er**

Vegetables are **more expensive than** last week

	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
One syllable adjectives	Old Safe Big Hot	Older Safer Bigger Hotter	The oldest The safest The biggest The hottest
Adjectives with two or more syllables	Boring Beautiful	More boring More beautiful	The most boring The most beautiful

	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
Adjectives ending in y	Noisy Dirty	Noisier Dirtier	The noisiest The dirtiest
Irregular adjectives	Good Bad Far	Better Worse Farther	The best The worst The farthest

(17) In old world, \_\_\_\_\_ **women** were very active.

(أ) a

(ب) an

(ج) the

(د) leave it blank

### proper nouns

We can't use ( A or An ) before proper nouns, cities, days, months, etc

The = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

Common nouns are the opposite of proper nouns. They name people, places, things or ideas that are not specific  
Examples: woman, city, dog, shoe

---

(18) We are students \_\_\_\_\_ King Saud University.

- (أ) in
- (ب) on
- (ج) at
- (د) above

**Prepositions ( at - on - in)**

at the bottom of the page.  
 in groups of people.  
 places/point.

AT	IN	ON
at home at work at school at university at college at the top at the bottom at the side at reception	in a car in a taxi in a helicopter in a boat in a lift in the newspaper in the sky in a row in oxford street	on a bus on a train on a plane on a ship on a bicycle on an elephant on a horse on television on the right on the way

<http://tx.english-ch.com>

AT	IN	ON
at the corner at the bus stop at the door at the top of the page at the end of the road at the entrance at the crossroads at the front desk	in the garden in London in France in a box in my pocket in my wallet in a building in a car	on the wall on the ceiling on the door on the cover on the floor on the carpet on the menu on a page

(19) The letter/s/ in the word "peaks" has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_

(أ) hats

(ب) toys

(ج) windows

(د) rains

pronunciation



The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'leaks' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: hats

The underlined letter /es/ in the word 'fixes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: matches

The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'goes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: repairs

Lecture 5

## Pronunciation of ED



The pronunciation of words ending in ED depends on the final consonant (sound). There are three ways to pronounce ED:

**/id/**

T wanted  
D needed

**Voiced Sound**  
= uses the vocal cords and they produce a vibration or humming sound in the throat.

(Touch your throat to feel it)

**/t/**

P helped  
K looked  
SH washed  
CH watched  
GH laughed  
TH breathed  
SS kissed  
C danced  
X fixed

VOICELESS

**/d/**

L called  
N cleaned  
R offered  
G damaged  
V loved  
S used  
W followed  
Y enjoyed  
Z amazed

VOICED

[www.grammar.cl](http://www.grammar.cl)

[www.woodwardenglish.com](http://www.woodwardenglish.com)

[www.vocabulary.cl](http://www.vocabulary.cl)



(20) French Language is \_\_\_\_\_. it's not difficult.

(أ) beautiful

(ب) ugly

(ج) safe

(د) easy

Word	Meaning
easy	Opposite of difficult

English language is easy. It is not difficult

Lecture 4



الواجبات من الإعراب

ليمونة حامضة

### Home Work 1:

---

• ..... apple a day keeps the doctor away

- a) An
- b) The
- c) A
- d) 0

• I saw her \_\_\_\_ Xmas day.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) about

• I was born \_\_\_\_ July.

- a) in
  - b) on
  - c) at
  - d) about
-

## Home Work 2:

---

- Rania is very lazy. She \_\_\_\_\_ comes late to her English classes.
    - a) always
    - b) never
    - c) sometimes
    - d) often
  
  - Rami hates playing basketball because he is too short. He \_\_\_\_\_ plays football.
    - a) always
    - b) sometimes
    - c) never
    - d) often
  
  - \_\_\_\_\_ the physical exercises at home?
    - a) Do you do usually
    - b) Do you never do
    - c) Do usually you do
    - d) Do you usually do
-

Home Work 3:

---

- People in Saudi Arabia are as \_\_\_\_\_ as people in Jordan .
    - a) more generous
    - b) generous
    - c) most generous
    - d) the most generous
  
  - The weather in winter is \_\_\_\_\_ than it is in summer.
    - a) colder
    - b) cold
    - c) coldest
    - d) the coldest
  
  - I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than you do.
    - a) much
    - b) more
    - c) most
    - d) least
  
  - They always \_\_\_\_\_ English.
    - a) Study
    - b) studying
    - c) studies
    - d) studied
-