

اللغة الانجليزية العامة المحاضرة: السابعة

إعداد / المسافرة

General English Language

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Elements of the Lecture

- Question Formation (WH-Q)
- Reading Passage
- Simple Past Tense
- Vocabulary



WH questions هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ كلماتها أو تحتوي على WH وتستخدم لإيجاد معلومات عن مواضيع ما وهيا:

WH Questions

Who	Person	للسؤال عن شخص
What	Things	للسؤال عن أشياء
Where	Place	للسؤال عن مكان
Why	Reason	لمعرفة السبب
When	Time	لمعرفة الوقت
How	Process	للكيفية وأيضا للكمية
Which	Choose	للإختيار

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1) Sentences with helping verbs.

الجملة مع الأفعال المساعدة

الأفعال المساعدة مثل
توبي is are وهكذا

-You must *invert* the subject and the helping verb following the 'wh' word.

يجب عليك عكس الفاعل مع الأفعال المساعدة بعد wh



لإصاغة سؤال نعكس في الجملة الفاعل والفعل توبي ونعمل عملية X وعند الإجابة نعيد إلى حالتها الأصلية

Where is Sammy going?



'Do' Markers

فعل do مع حالة الفعل الماضي

-Past tense

كل ضمير له ال DO تبعه

I did

We did

You did

You did

He/She did

كلها تستخدم بالماضي

They did

It



2) Sentences without auxiliary verbs.

نغير الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته الأصلية

- Change the main verb to its Base form.
 - Sentences without an auxiliary verb need to have a form of the verb "do" inserted.
 - Place the **wh word** in the initial position
- يجب شمول الجملة صيغة الفعل DO
- وضع كلمة wh في بداية الجملة

The man **broke** the window.

المثال في صيغة الماضي ويخبر أن الرجل كسر النافذة, الفعل broke ماضي للفعل break
إذا بالملاحظات السابقة تصبح الجملة كالتالي:

What did the man **break**

أعدنا الفعل broke إلى أساسه break واضفنا did وبدلنا بكلمة what
لنسأل عما كسر الرجل.



3) The subject is unknown

-when the **subject** of the sentence is **not known**, there is no inversion.

في حالة أن الفاعل في الجملة غير معروف, لا يتم العكس



-Just add the wh word to take the place of the unknown subject

فقط نضع كلمة wh لتأخذ مكان الفاعل غير المعروف

الفاعل الرئيسي
تو بي
? is feeling sick.

فقط وضعنا who وعلامة الاستفهام طبعاً بالجملة ولم نغير أي شيء

Who is feeling sick?
helping verb **Main verb**

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Jenny went to the store.

no helping verb لا يوجد فعل مساعد توبيي

Who: People

نستخدم كلمة who للسؤال عن الناس

Rule?

ملاحظة!

لأن الفاعل غير معروف يبقى
الفعل دون تغيير

There is no change b/c...

لعدم وجود فعل مساعد لا
نقوم بعملية العكس

-there is no helping verb!

لأننا نريد السؤال عن
الشخص الذي ذهب إلى
السوق

كلمة Who تأخذ مكان
Jenny بالسؤال

Who went to the store?

(Jenny)

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مثال آخر

matt ذاهب إلى السوق الليلة

Matt is going to the mall tonight.

الفاعل

الفعل المساعد توبيي

When: Time

نستخدم when للسؤال عن الوقت

Rule?

ما القاعدة؟



We must invert the **subject** and the **helping verb**.

Why?

يجب أن نعكس الفاعل والفعل المساعد ونحن هنا نعكس الفاعل matt لماذا؟

لوجود الفعل المساعد في الجملة

B/c there is a **helping verb** in the sentence.



When is **Matt** going to the mall?

(tonight)



القاعل

فعل ماضي

Bob **brought** cookies to school.

What: Thing

نستخدم What للسؤال عن شيء

Rule?

ملاحظة:

Change the **verb to the present tense.**

تغير الفعل الماضي brought الى مضارع bring

Needs 'do' support

نحتاج الى دعم المساعدة من do

What did Bob **bring** to school?

(cookies)

اخترنا did لأن لدينا شخص ثالث
مذكر في الجملة bob : he
بالماضي

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Remember!!!!

تذكر !!!

- Sentences with helping verbs.
Invert the **subject** and **helping verb**

الجملة التي تحتوي على أفعال مساعدة وفاعل اعكس مكانيهما

- Sentences without helping verbs.

الأفعال التي لا تحتوي على أفعال مساعدة

Needs '**do**' support

تحتاج إلى دعم DO

Change **verb to its present form**

تغير الفعل إلى حالته المضارع

-Unknown **Subject**?

غير معروف الفاعل

Leave them alone!!

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سيبها في حالها !!!
إتركها كما هي !!!



2 .Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 89)

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue. They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, *You Just Don't Understand*.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, they like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives orders. For example, he says, "Take this," "Go over there". He is the leader. Boys also brag. In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls there usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.

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Sample questions (page 89)

1. The differences between men and women begin _____
A. at the age of sixteen
B. when they are old
C. when they are babies
D. when they are children
2. The underlined pronoun "she" Line 5 refers to _____
A. woman
B. man
C. Deborah Tannen
D. a girl
3. Where does Deborah Tannen work? _____
A. At school
B. At hospital
C. At university
D. At restaurant
4. The underlined word "argue" line 1 means _____
A. discuss angrily
B. cry loudly
C. speak slowly
D. listen carefully
5. _____ gives orders while playing in groups.
A. A man
B. A girl
C. A boy
D. A woman



3. Simple Past Tense

حالة الماضي البسيط

Chapter 8

Simple Past Tense is an action or event that happened in the past ;
before now. حالة الماضي البسيط هيا فعل أو حدث حصل في زمن الماضي, قبل الآن.

1. The verb is in the second form (play - played / go - went) يكون الفعل في حالة الثانيه أي مضاف ed للأفعال المنتظمة
2. The indicators (ago, yesterday, in the past, last , any date in the past) أي تاريخ في الماضي أخيرا في الماضي بالأمس سابق الدلائل الزمنية
3. No helping verbs لا أفعال مساعدة توبي
4. We use didn't in forming Negative نستخدم didn't في النفي
5. We use did in forming questions نستخدم did في الأسئلة

We have 2 kinds of verbs: لدينا نوعان من الأفعال

A- Regular verbs: end with **-ed** in past tense منتظمة ونضيف لها ed في الماضي

B- Irregular verbs: they end with different forms in past tense

الغير منتظمة تختلف في صياغة أفعالها حسب جدولها وتحفظ

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عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

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جامعة الملك فيصل

King Faisal University



Sample questions

اسئلة

Chapter 8

1. The students _____ the homework last week.
a. do **b. did** c. will do d. are doing
2. We _____ to the new shopping mall yesterday.
a. go b. are going **c. didn't go** d. didn't went
3. _____ he _____ the accident two days ago?
a. Does/ see b. Does/ saw c. Did / saw **d. Did/ see**
4. The doctor _____ busy when I phoned him.
a. was b. is c. did d. are
5. She _____ a meeting with the doctor at university last Monday.
a. has b. doesn't have c. had d. hadn't
6. When he came, I _____ here.
a. didn't was **b. wasn't** c. am not d. didn't do



Sample Questions (Wh- Questions)

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

1. _____ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.
A. Why B. Where C. What D. How
2. Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test? - Next Monday.
A. Where B. When C. How D. Who
3. _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice. how often نستخدمها للسؤال عن عدد المرات
A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How
المسافة الفترة
4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____
A. Three kilometers B. Two hours C. Four children D. Yesterday
5. _____ is knocking at the door? __ It is Rami
A. How B. When C. Why D. Who
6. I really don't know _____ the football match begins.
A. when b. who C. what D. whose



Sample Questions (Wh- Questions)

7. How _____ is the hospital from the police station? _ Three kms.

A. long

B. often

C. much

D. far

8. _____ did she say? – Nothing

A. Who

B. Why

C. What

D. When

9. I need your help please. I don't know _____ to start this machine.

A. who

B. how

C. what

D. whose

10. _____ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine

A. Who

B. What

C. Whose

D. Where

11. _____ colour do you prefer Aysha? – The red one

A. Which

B. Who

C. When

D. how

12. How _____ are you Abdullah? _ 178 cm

A. long

B. tall

C. far

D. old



4. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 88 / 99)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	feelings شعور	اعتذار apologize	active فعال	According to وفقاً
2	hierarchy تدرج	متبجح brag	equal متساوي	never ايدا نهائيا
3	orders طلبات	fix يصلح	private خاص	sometimes احيانا
4	position موقع	love يحب	public عام	
5	phrase عبارة			
6	shopping تسوق			



Vocabulary Exercise

1. The word "_____ " means a group of words but not a sentence
☒ a. phrase b. hierarchy c. beverage d. meal
2. "_____ " is the opposite of hate.
a. Eat ☒ b. Love
c. relax d. watch
3. The word that has the same meaning as "moving around doing many things, is _____ .
a. wealthy b. sick ☒ c. active d. fond of
4. We enjoyed _____ last Thursday. We bought new clothes.
a. swimming ☒ b. shopping c. playing d. driving
5. "_____ " is the opposite meaning of private.
a. Relaxed b. serious ☒ c. public d. high



Vocabulary Exercise

7. The phrase "get older" means _____.
☒ a. age b. to be young c. fat d. strong
8. "_____ " means not even once.
a. Always ☒ b. never c. sometimes d. rarely
9. The word that has the same meaning as "drinks of all kinds" is _____.
a. water b. food c. vegetables ☒ d. beverages
10. "Unhealthy things to eat" means _____.
a. overweight ☒ b. junk food c. honey d. milk
11. "_____ " means find an answer.
☒ a. solve b. shake c. draw d. watch
12. The opposite meaning of "Physical" is _____.
a. successful b. happy c. healthy ☒ d. mental
13. He doesn't like anyone. He has a cold heart. A cold heart means _____.
a. very sad ☒ b. mean c. in the middle of d. a new feeling





تمنياتى لكم بالتوفيق الدائم

لا تنسوني من خالص دعواتكم بهذه الأيام
المباركة

أختكم / المسافرة