

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اخواني اهدي لكم هذا الملف وهو مجهود شخصي عسى الله ان يجعله شفيع لي يوم القيامة كما جاء في الحديث **عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "إذا مات ابن آدم انقطع عمله إلا من ثلاث: صدقة جارية، أو علم ينتفع به، أو ولد صالح يدعو له"** ((رواه مسلم)).

بالمحاضرة الاولى

Francisco Garcia **is a student**. **He** is fifteen years old. **He** is **from Los Angeles, California**. Mrs. Moore is **his English teacher**. Mrs. Moore is **a good teacher**. **She is kind and friendly**. Francisco and Mrs. Moore **are** in the classroom **now**. They are **in an English class**. They are busy. Francisco is **at a desk**. Mrs. Moore is **not at a desk**. She is **at the board**. The classroom is **not a big room**. It is **a small room**. It is **clean and colorful**. The classroom is **in a large building**.

طبعا الكل يركز على الكبتل لتر  
are او is على  
his / her على  
a / an على

المحاضرة الخامسة

.....I am at my **favorite** place, **Brocato's Café**. It's 4:00 in the afternoon. **I'm sitting at a table** and studying. **Brocato's is a nice café**. **There are many small, round tables**. **There are many Italian flags** on the walls. **Brocato's is very crowded today**.

التركيز هنا يكون على الصفات **بالاحمر** والكبتل لتر  
**بالاخضر**

والجمع حرف s لازم تاخذ are  
كذلك زمن الفعل ing

Some **people** are **old**, and some people **are young**. Some people **are eating quietly**. Some people **are talking loudly**. There **is a long, clean counter to**

the right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is smiling happily. He is giving the woman some money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream cone. I want some ice cream, too.

التركيز هنا يكون على الصفات بالاحمر  
التركيز هنا يكون على الحال بالازرق الحال دائما يأتي بعد الفعل وينتهي ب ly  
التركيز هنا على ظرف المكان باللون البنفي  
التركيز هنا على الفعل اوالاكشن بالاخضر  
بالاضافه الى ترتيب الجمل ايهما الاولى والثانية وهكذا

### المحاضرة السابعة

My family took a trip to New York City. We visited my father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Vega. We were very excited before we left. It was our first trip to New York. We flew to New York on Sunday morning. The weather was clear and sunny. The airplane was very comfortable. We arrived at about 3:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport. We stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Vega for one week.

We didn't have much free time during our visit to New York. On Monday, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. On Friday, we went sightseeing. First, we took a subway into the city. Later, on, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and finally we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off. There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. At last, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. In the end, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains after that.

We came back to Los Angeles the next day. Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car. We got home late Saturday evening. We were exhausted, but we were happy. We had a wonderful time in New York. However, Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.

regular verbs التركيز هنا على زمن الفعل و  
Time Transition Word التركيز هنا على بالازرق  
irregular verbs لا يمكن اضافته ed التركيز على

## المحاضرة الثامنة

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.

### نوع الجمل بالبرتقالي

Time Transition Words بالازرق

الضمائر الضمائر they تعود الى snakes

It تعود الى a snake

ترتيب الجمل

## شرح المحاضرة الاولى

Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California.

She is kind and friendly. •

They are in an English class. •

It is clean and colorful. •

الاحرف في بدايه الجمل تبدا بحرف كبير كذلك الاسماء دائما كبيره واللغات واسماء المدن والاشهر والشخصيات

Francisco Garcia is a student.

He is from Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Moore is his English teacher.

## Vowels

a

e

i

o

U

حروف العلة خمسة حروف ولا بد من اي اسم مفرد يبتي بحرف عله نضع قبله an

## Consonants:

All other letters

b

c

d

f, ....

الحروف الساكنه في الاسماء نضع قبلها a اذا كانت مفرد

There are three articles in English:

The indefinite article (a)

The indefinite article (an)

The definite article (the)

Use (a) before a singular indefinite noun that starts with a consonant.

e.g. a book (one book)

a student (one student)

a teacher (one teacher)

a board (one board)

I bought a book. ✓

I bought book. X

**a** لماذا خطأ لأنه اسم مفرد والاسم المفرد لابد ان نضع قبله

Use (an) before a singular **indefinite** noun that starts with a **vowel**.

e.g. an English class

class مفرد كذلك الامثله التاليه

an apple

an elephant

Salim ate an apple. ✓

Salim ate apple. X

**a** لماذا خطأ لأنه اسم مفرد والاسم المفرد لابد ان نضع قبله

Use (the) before singular or plural **definite** nouns.

The teacher

The classroom

The sun

The sun is shining today. ✓

لأنها من الاسماء المعرفه دائما

Sun is shining today. X

A sun is shining today. X

1. Francisco is a student.
2. Mrs. Moore is a teacher.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in an English class.
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom now.
5. Mrs. Moore is at the board.

Adjectives before nouns:

الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم دائما وإذا كان الاسم مفرد نضع قبله a أو an حسب اول حرف من الصفة

Mrs. Moore is a good teacher.

The classroom is a small room.

1. Mrs. Moore is kind and friendly.
2. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.
3. The classroom is clean and colorful.

Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California.

في البداية والاسماء نكتب حرف كبير

Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. She is kind and friendly.

ضمير الفاعل

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom now. They are in an English class. They are busy.

The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful.

Francisco is a teacher. **NO**

طلب منا النفي

Francisco is not a teacher.

طلب منا اثبات النفي

He's a student.

الاثبات بضمير الفاعل

Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. **NO**

طلب منا النفي

Mrs. Moore is not a bad teacher.

طلب منا اثبات النفي

She's a good teacher.

الاثبات بضمير الفاعل

Pronouns & Contractions

الضمائر والاختصارات

Francisco is a teacher. **NO**

طلب منا النفي

Francisco is not a teacher

طلب منا اثبات النفي .

He's a student.

الاثبات بضمير الفاعل مع الاختصار

Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. **NO**

Mrs. Moore is not a bad teacher.

She's a good teacher.

The classroom is a big room. **NO**

The classroom is not a big room.

It's a small room.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a small building. **NO**

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a small building.

They're in a big building.

(1) Francisco Garcia is a student. (2) He is fifteen years old. (3) **She is kind and friendly.** (4) He is from Los Angeles, California. Francisco is at a desk.

Find the irrelevant idea.

**يطلب منا الجملة التي داخله بالعرض**

1 (a

2 (b

3 **v** (c

4

Look at the following sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change."

Mr. Jones is **a** English teacher. .')



English Teacher .A

an English teacher .B

a teacher English .C

Make no change .D

2. Jamal is colorful.

student .A

kind .B

teacher .C

Make no change .D

colorful خاصه بشي غير عاقل وهنا جمال عاقل

Mrs. Thomas is a good teacher. He is very nice.

It .A

She .B

His .C

Make no change .D

ضمير الفاعل

Faisal and Ahmad is nice and kind.

Faisal and Ahmad are .A

Faisal and Ahmad is not .B

They is .C

Make no change .D

جمع

Omar is from Dammam, saudi arabia.

Omar is from Dammam, Saudi arabia. .A

Omar is from dammam, saudi Arabia. .B

omar is from dammam, saudi arabia. .C

Omar is from Dammam, Saudi Arabia

الاسماء لابد ان تكتب بدايتها بحرف كبير

## شرح قواعد للمحاضره الخامسه

An **adverb** adds more to the meaning of a verb, an **adjective** or another **adverb**.

ظرف الحال يعطي معنى اضافي للفعل والصفه وظرف الحال الاخر

I called you **last night**. (called=verb; last night=adverb)

انا اتصلت عليك البارحة ( اتصلت = فعل : البارحة = ظرف حال للزمان )

Your dress is **very** beautiful. (beautiful=adjective; very=adverb)

ملابسك جميله جدا ( جميله = صفه : جدا ظرف حال )

The rain stopped **quite suddenly**. (suddenly=adverb; quite=adverb)

المطر توقف فجاءة تماما ( فجاءة حال : تماما = حال اخر )

She's watching them **carefully**. (watching = verb; carefully=adverb)

هي تشاهدهم بعناية ( تشاهد = فعل : بعناية = حال )

I **sometimes** go shopping with my parents. (go=verb; sometimes=adverb)

انا احيانا اذهب للتسوق مع والدي ( اذهب = فعل : احيانا = حال )

### Types of Adverbs

#### انواع الحال

1) **Adverb of Time** – This shows **when** an action or something is done or happens. It answers the question “**When?**” It is either placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

ظرف للزمان هذا يرينا حركه او بعض الشئ حدث او فعل وهو اجابه للسؤال بمتى وهو ياتي اما اول الجملة او اخرها

Examples:

مثال

I phoned **you** **yesterday**.

انا اتصلت عليك امس

فلاحظ لو سالنا متى اتصلت راح يكون الجواب امس

I **saw** her walking along the river **last week**.

رايتها تمشي لوحدها بجانب النهر الاسبوع الماضي

فلو سالتى متى رايتها راح يكون الجواب الاسبوع الماضي

**2) Adverb of Place** – This shows **where** an action or something is done or happens. It answers the question “**Where?**” It is placed after the verb.

ظرف المكان هذا يرينا اين حدث الفعل وهي جواب للسؤال اين

Examples:

I live **here**.

انا اعيش هنا فلو سالنا اين تعيش راح يكون الجواب هنا

He fell **down**.

سقط فلو سالنا اين سقط راح يكون الجواب هنا او هناك

**3) Adverb of Manner** – This shows **how** an action or something is done. It answers the question “**How?**” It is usually placed just after the verb.

ظرف الطريقة او الاسلوب يرينا كيف الحدث وقع وهي تجيب على سؤال كيف وهي دائما تاتي بعد الفعل ركزوو

Examples:

She sleeps **soundly**.

هي نامت على نحو سليم فلو سالنا كيف نامت راح يكون الجواب على نحو سليم

He drives **quickly**.

هو يقود بسرعه فعند السؤال عن كيفية قيادته يكون الجواب بسرعه

نلاحظ في الامثله لا يوجد فعل مساعد

**4) Adverb of Degree or Quantity** – This answers the questions, “**To what degree?**” or “**How much?**” It is usually placed before the adjective and the adverb.

ظرف الدرجة او الكمية وهو جواب للسؤال لاي درجة او كم الكمية وهو عادة ياتي قبل الصفه وقبل الحال ركزوو قبل الصفه

Examples:

It is **too** dark for us to see anything.

انها مظلمة جدا علينا لا نرى شئ فلو سالنا لاي درجه مظلمه راح يكون جدا

Last night it rained **very** heavily.

ليلة البارحة امطرت بغزارة فلو سالنا كم الكمية راح يكون الجواب بغزارة

**5) Adverb of Frequency** – This answers the question “**How often?**”

ظرف التردد او التعدد وهو جواب للسؤال بعدد المرات

Examples:

He will **never** finish in time.

هو ابدا ما يخلص على الوقت فلو سالنا كم مره خالص على الوقت راح يكون الجواب ابدا

We **always** go to school by bus.

>>> نحن دائما نذهب للمدرسة بالباص فلو سالنا كم مره تذهيون بالباص راح يكون الجواب دائما >>>  
هذا عندهم بس عندنا ربي يخلف مره مع السواق ومره مع الجيران اما باص ما نعرفه الا النقل  
الجماعي مدري عنكم يالبنات

## شرح المحاضرة السابعه

### Time Transition Words

الكلمات الانتقاليه وتستخدم بعدها فاصله بعدها ننتقل لموضوع ثاني

**On Monday**, we **took** a train to Long Beach.

**The next day**, we **took** a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty.

**First**, we took a subway into the city

**Later on**, we **took** a bus to Central Park.

**At last**, the driver **stopped** and Maria got off.

Synonyms are words that have the same (or close to the same) meaning.

مرادفات الصفات وهي كلمات تدل على معنى الصفه

(The view was amazing.) مشوق = amazing = مذهش Very interesting

(Something was strange.) غير طبيعي = غريب = strange Unusual

(Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.) مرعب = مخيف = scary Frightening

(We had a great time.) جيد جدا = عظيم Very good

(We were exhausted.) تعبانا جدا = مرهق Very tired

(The weather was clear and sunny.) مشرق = مشمس Bright

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

مضاد او معاكس لمعنى الصفه

(We had an exciting time.) ممل = = مشوق Boring

(The weather was clear.) غائم = صافي Cloudy

(The bus was very crowded.) فارغ = مزدحم Empty

(She was very careful.) مهمم = = careful مهمل Careless

(In the end, Maria was safe.) امن safe = في خطر In danger = =

(The airplane was very مريح = = comfortable غير مريح Uncomfortable comfortable.)

### جمل السفر

1. My family **took a trip** to new York City last summer.
2. We **visited friends** in another city.
3. We **flew to New York** on Sunday morning.
4. We **arrived at 3:00 p.m.**
5. Mr. and Mrs. Vega **met us** at the airport.
6. On Friday, we **went sightseeing.**
7. We **got off the bus** at the park.
8. We **came back to Los Angeles** the next day.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Vega **drove us** to the airport.

## Regular verbs (see lecture 6)

أفعال منتظمة وهي الأفعال التي تقبل ed في حاله الماضي ولا يتغير شكلها الا تغيير نادر وهو حرف y ينقلب الى i احيانا حسب الحرف الذي قبله

Play played

Study studied

## Irregular verbs

وهي افعال غير منتظمة يتغير شكلها كليا في حاله الماضي

take took

See saw

بعض الافعال غير المنتظمة

are ..... were

have ..... had

is..... was

go..... went

fly ..... flew

run..... ran

meet .....met

come.....came

swim .....swam

drive .....drove

see.....saw

eat .....ate

take .....took

get .....got

1. They **took** a trip to New York.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **didn't** ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

They **didn't take** a trip to San Francisco.

2. We **were** very excited.

ننظر هل يوجد مضاد للصفه اذا وجد المضاد نستخدم **n't** بعد الفعل المساعد وقبل الصفه الجديده

We **weren't** bored.

3. The weather **was** clear.

ننظر هل يوجد مضاد للصفه اذا وجد المضاد نستخدم **n't** بعد الفعل المساعد وقبل الصفه الجديده



The weather **wasn't** cloudy.

4. We **flew** to New York.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **didn't** ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

We **didn't fly** to San Francisco.

5. They **met us** at the airport.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **didn't** ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

They **didn't meet** us at the bus station.

6. We **swam** in the **sea**.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **didn't** ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

We **didn't swim** in the **river**.

7. We **ate** watermelon.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **didn't** ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

We **didn't eat** mango.

8. We **saw** the Statue of Liberty.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم didn't ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

We **didn't see** the Empire State Building.

9. We **had** an exciting time.

في حاله النفي ننظر الى زمن الفعل اذا كان ماضي نستخدم didn't ونرجع الفعل الى اصله

We **didn't have** a boring time.

expressions of time

التعبير بالوقت

Use the words and form **meaningful statements**. Always use the **expression of time at the end of the sentence**.

استخدام كلمات من عبارات ذات معنى نستخدم التعبير بالوقت ويأتي دائما في نهاية الجملة

Example: goes / to school / every morning / Andy

Answer: **Andy goes to school every morning.**

1) take / photos / they / every Monday

**They take photos every Monday.**

2) goes / every day / she / to school

She goes to school every day.

3) football / Eric / after school / plays

Eric plays football after school.

4) is making / he / at the moment / breakfast

He is making breakfast at the moment.

5) to the club / the girls / go / on Saturdays

The girls go to the club on Saturdays.

6) o'clock / school / at / 8 / starts

School starts at 8 o'clock.

7) Tuesday / the boys / their bikes / ride / every

The boys ride their bikes every Tuesday.

## المحاضرة الثامنة

### الضمائر

SINGULAR للمفرد			PLURAL للجمع			
	Subjective الفاعل	Objective المفعول به	Possessive الملكية	Subjective الفاعل	Objective المفعول به	Possessive الملكية
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I	me	my, mine	we	us	our, ours
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	you	you	your, yours	you	you	your, yours
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	he she it	him her it	his her, hers its	they	them	their, theirs

## Time Transition Words

### الكلمات الانتقالية

Transition words help to connect ideas. Time transition words tell the reader the order of events in a story.

تستخدم لربط الافكار وتخبر القارئ بتسلسل الاحداث في القصة

Examples:

Ahmad studied **after** he **ate** lunch. / Ahmad studied **before** he **ate** lunch.

Dad and I **went** fishing. **Meanwhile**, Mom **made** our lunch.

**After** Dad and I **went** fishing, Mom **made** our lunch.

**Before** Dad and I **went** fishing, Mom **made** our lunch.

Dad and I **went** fishing **after** Mom **made** our lunch.

**While** Dad and I **went** fishing, Mom **made** our lunch.

The first sentence in a paragraph is a sentence that names the topic and tells what the paragraph will explain about the topic. In a narrative essay, the **topic sentence** introduces the story

الجملة الاولى في القطعه هي جمله تسمى بالعنوان وتخبر ماذا تتكلم القطعه عنه في سرد المقال وهي مقدمه للقصه

The middle sentences in a paragraph are called the **supporting sentences**. They give examples or other details about the topic.

In a personal narrative, the supporting sentences tell about the setting, characters, and action.

الجملة التي في الوسط تسمى جمله داعمه وتعطي امثله وتفاصيل حول العنوان حسب سرد الشخص حسب الضوابط والشخصية

The last sentence in a paragraph is called the **concluding sentence**. It often repeats the topic sentence in different words or summarizes the main points.

In a personal narrative, the concluding sentence ends the story and tells what it means.

اخر جمله في المقال تسمى الجملة الختامية وهي عادة تبلغ عن عنوان المقال بكلمات اخرى او مشابهه في نقاط شخصية في سرد شخصي وهي تنهي المقال وتخبرنا ماذا تعني

### **A Trip to the Zoo**

**I had an interesting trip last July.** My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked **around** the zoo **after** we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother **didn't like** them. He thought they were scary. **Later on**, we watched an animal show. **During** the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held

it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful.  
**Later on**, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. **In the end**, we  
*all had a good time at the zoo*

My family **took a train** to Chicago last summer. .1

took train .A

drove a train .B

flew a train .C

**Make no change .D**

**Took** من كلمات السفر واخذت بعدها القطار فهي صحيحة

The scary movie was **bright**.

cloudy .A

**frightening .B**

careful .C

Make no change .D

هل الفلم يكون مشع او مخيف اذا مخيف

. **Later on**, we **eat** lunch at a new café.

eats .A

did ate .B

**ate .C**

Make no change .D

ذكر **later on** وهي تدل على زمن ماضي والماضي ياخذ فعل ماضي

We didn't swam on our trip.

doesn't swam .A

didn't swim .B

doesn't swim .C

Make no change

اتفقنا ان بعد didn't ياتي الفعل في التصريف الاول وليس التصريف الثاني

Where do you go last weekend?

Where do go

Where did you go

Where you go

Make no change

ذكر في السؤال كلمه last وهي تدل على زمن ماضي والماضي يسأل عنه ب did

We were on the train all day. It was very nice.

It was terrible. .A

It was amazing. .B

It was OK. .C

It was exhausting. .D

طبعا هنا هل السفر على القطار ليوم كامل يعتبر جميل او مرهق الاجابه مرهق

My family took last July a trip to Abha.

My family took a trip to Abha last July. .A

My family to Abha took a trip last July. .B

Make no change. .C

اتفقنا ان took من كلمات السفر ويأتي بعدها وسيلة نقل او رحلة

8. We **took** a train Damman to Riyadh.

We took a trip from to Dammam Riyadh. .A

We took a trip from Dammam to Riyadh. .B

Make no change .C

اتفقنا ان took من كلمات السفر ويأتي بعدها وسيلة نقل او رحله طبعاً هنا اتى بعدها

حسب شروطنا بس ما حدد من وين سافرنا الى وين وهي حروف الجر

# دفعاء الورد

## شرح المحاضرة التاسعة

Not every group of words is a sentence. To be a sentence, a group of words must make a complete thought AND contain:

ليس كل مجموعه من الكلمات تكون جملة  
حتى تصنع جملة لابد لك من مبتدا وخبر

### 1. SUBJECT

مبتدا

### 2. PREDICATE

خبر

- My roommate lost his keys.
- My family lives in an apartment.
- I don't like warm milk or cold coffee.
- We don't have class on Tuesday

The subject can be compound:

المبتدا ممكن ان يكون اثنتان او بصيغه اخرى مركب



Examples:

**My mother** and **my father** speak English well.  
**My brother, sister, and mother** speak English well.

Compound predicate

الخبر المركب

Examples:

My brother **speaks and writes** English well.  
He **laughed and cried** at the same time.  
She **lives and works** in Jeddah.

ممکن ان يكون المبتدا مركب والخبر مركب

**Ahmad and his sister** **live and work** in Jeddah.

وممكن يكون المبتدا واحد والخبر مركب مثل

**We** **watched TV and had dinner** at home.

Some verbs require an object. They are called “transitive verbs”:

بعض الافعال تتطلب مفعول به ونسميها الافعال الانتقاليه او الافعال المتعديه

**Subject + verb + object**

**Ahmad** **bought** a new car.

**Khalid and Ahmad** **had** lunch at a restaurant.

**Francisco** **got** a shopping cart.

**I** **eat** breakfast at 7:00 every morning.

Intransitive verbs: Subject + complement

الافعال غير الانتقاليه لا تتطلب مفعول به

1. The sun **rises** in the east.

وهي حقيقة لشروق الشمس

2. The **dog** barks.

النباح حقيقة للكلاب

3. The child **has fallen** asleep.

الطفل اذا سقط راسه حقيقة للنوم

4. The tea **is** hot.

حقيقه الشاي ساخن

5. She **called** again and again.

حقيقه اتصالاتها متعدده

6. She **waited** for the bus.

حقيقه الانتظار ( عدم الاستمراريه )

A singular subject demands a singular verb; a plural subject demands a plural verb. That is the simple principle behind subject-verb agreement.

الفاعل المفرد ياخذ فعل مفرد والفاعل الجمع ياخذ فعل جمع هذه هي الاتفاقية

**Things** here in Miami **are** fine.

الجمع ياخذ فعل جمع اي بدون اضافه s

**My friend Salim and I** **play** basketball every day.

الجمع ياخذ جمع

**My friend** **plays** basketball every day.

المفرد ياخذ فعل + s

امثله

I \_\_\_\_\_ classes Monday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

A. have

B. has

2. **Francisco** \_\_\_\_\_ his grandmother at 9:00 every Friday.

A. call

B. calls

C. called

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a tall, old **woman** in the park.

A. is

B. are

C. Were

في هذه الامثله طلب منا اضافه خبر

ملاحظه ركز على المبتدا هل هو مفرد او جمع

Add a predicate to these sentences:

1. **My father** \_\_\_\_\_ **verb+s** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **My mother** \_\_\_\_\_ **verb+s** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Ali and Othman** \_\_\_\_\_ **verb** \_\_\_\_\_

4. **The teacher** \_\_\_\_\_ **verb+s** \_\_\_\_\_

5. **Francisco and his family** \_\_\_\_\_ **verb** \_\_\_\_\_

في هذه الامثله طلب منا نظيف مبتدا

اكيد راح نركز على الفعل هل يوجد فيه اس او يرمز لمفرد

Add a subject to these sentences:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ goes shopping every Saturday. مفرد.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ went to the supermarket last Friday. طبعا هنا بالماضي والماضي ما يفرق.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is near my apartment. مفرد.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ don't buy junk food. جمع.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is painting a picture very carefully. مفرد.

**And** joins two or more similar things in **POSITIVE** sentences.

تربط بين جملتين مثبتة

Examples:

I like Chinese and Italian food.

We have class on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

I speak and write English well.

I speak and write English and Arabic well.

نلاحظ هنا كل الجمل مثبتة اي لا يوجد فيها نفي not / n't

1. **Or** joins two or more similar things in **NEGATIVE** sentences.

تربط بين جملتين متشابهين ولكن منفيتين

I don't like warm milk or cold coffee.

We don't have class on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

I don't like pizza or hamburgers

2. **Or** also connects two or more CHOICES or ALTERNATIVES

وكذلك تربط بين اكثر من خيار او بديل

I would like to go to Jeddah, Abha, or Taif.

البعض يقول ليه ما استخدمنا and هو ذكر would like وهي رغبة فصعب كل الرغبات تتحقق

بزمن واحد

My father or my brother will drive me to the airport.

هنا على قوله بعض البنات واحد منكم يوديني انت او هو

Is this sentence true or false?

في السؤال طبعا فيه خيارات يا صح يا خطأ

Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence:

ادمج كل الجملتين لتصنع جملة

1. I like chocolate ice cream. I like coffee ice cream.

I like chocolate ice cream and coffee ice cream.

مثبتة والثانية مثبتة تأخذ

And

2. I can speak English. I can understand English.  
I can speak and understand English

مثبتة والثانية مثبتة تأخذ

And

3. I can't speak French. I can't speak Japanese.  
I can't speak French or Japanese.

منفيه ومنفيه تأخذ

or

4. You can eat your pizza here. You can take it home.  
You can eat your pizza here or take it home.  
مثبتة ومثبتة بس هنا عطانا خيار لمكان الاكل

هنا راح نتكلم باختصار على ان الصفة تاتي قبل الاسم

1. (A) I am a cartoon animal.  
(B) I am famous.

I am a famous cartoon animal. (adjective + noun)

2. (A) I have big ears.  
(B) I have black ears.

I have big black ears. (Two adjectives + noun)

البعض يتسال يقول ليه ما سبقها حرف a اقول ركز على الاسم مفرد او جمع

3. (A) I always wear red shorts.  
(B) I always wear white gloves.

I always wear red shorts and white gloves.

البعض يتسال يقول ليه ما سبقها حرف a اقول ركز على الاسم مفرد او جمع

4. (A) I live in a place called Disneyland.  
(B) I work in a place called Disneyland.

I live and work in a place called Disneyland.

جمعنا الفعلين لان المفعول به واحد

Dan and Mike went to the store and bought some gum.

Choose the compound subject of the sentence.

هنا يطلب منا المبتدا المركب اي اكثر من واحد

A. went to the store

B. and bought some gum

C. **Dan and Mike**

2: Dan and Mike went to the store and bought some gum.

Choose the compound predicate of the sentence.

هنا يطلب منا الخبر المركب

A. **went to the store and bought some gum**

B. Dan and Mike

bought some gum .D

هنا يطلب منا دمج المبتدا بطريقة صحيحة

Ken went to school. Fred went to school.

A. Ken went to school and Fred went to school.

B. **Ken and Fred went to school.**

C. Ken, Fred went to school.

هنا يطلب منا دمج الخبر بطريقة صحيحة

لابد نركز على تسلسل وقوع الحدث صعب تطلع من الحمام بدون ما تغسل

4. Harry went to the bathroom. Harry washed his hands.

A. **Harry went to the bathroom and washed his hands.**

B. Harry went to the bathroom and Harry washed his hands.

C. Harry went to the bathroom, washed his hands

Choose the sentence with the correct order of words:

هنا يطلب منا التسلسل الصحيح

1. A. The party everyone left early.

B. Left everyone the party early.

C. **Everyone left the party early.**

هذه القاعده الصحيحه

**Subject + verb + object**

**الفاعل بعدين الفعل بعدين المفعول به**

A. She home drives after work .٢

B. **She drives home after work.**

C. Home she drives after work.

3. A. Met my friend I in the park.  
B. In the park met my friend I.  
C. I met my friend in the park

## شرح المحاضرة العاشرة

There are three main types of sentence.

هناك ثلاث انواع من الجمل

- A simple sentence. الجملة البسيطة
- A compound sentence. الجملة المركبة
- A complex sentence. الجملة المعقدة

The simple sentence can be very short, consisting of a simple subject and a simple predicate.

الجملة البسيطة يمكن تكون قصيرة وتحتوي على مبتدا بسيط و خبر بسيط

Examples from lecture 9:

الامثلة من المحاضرة التاسعة

**1. SUBJECT المبتدأ**

**2. PREDICATE الخبر**

- My roommate lost his keys.
- My family lives in an apartment.
- I don't like warm milk or cold coffee.
- We don't have class on Tuesday.

The simple sentence can have a compound subject and a compound predicate.

الجملة البسيطة يمكن تحتوي على مبتدا مركب اي اكثر من اثنان او خبر مركب

Examples from lecture 9:

من المحاضرة 9

- My mother and my father speak and write English well.
- My brother, sister, and mother speak and write English well.

Ahmad and his sister live and work in Jeddah.  
Ahmad and Ali watched TV and had dinner at home.

The simple sentence can be **declarative**

(تقريري) or **interrogative** (استفهامي):

استفهامي اي تبدا باداة استفهام  
تقريري اي تعطينا حقيقه

You can shop at the mall on weekends.

Can you shop at the mall on weekends?

Francisco cleaned his room for 2 hours.

Did Francisco clean his room for 2 hours?

وكذلك تاتي

A simple sentence can be an **exclamation** or an **imperative**

تعجب او امر

Help me.

Please hold the box.

This is a wonderful gift!

How clever you are!

A simple sentence can have a verb in any tense (past, present, or future):

الجملة البسيطة قد تحتوي على الفعل في جميع حالاته ماضي مضارع مستقبل

My friend **shops** at the mall **on the weekend**.

مضارع

My friend **shopped** at the mall **last** weekend.

ماضي

My friend **will shop** at the mall **next** weekend.

مستقبل

A compound sentence is two simple sentences connected by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

الجملة المركبة هي جملتين بسيطه مربوطه ب فاصلة واداة ربط

And / so / but / or

simple sentence , **اداة ربط** Simple sentence

طبعا كل اداه تستخدم في موقع لها

Addition

تستخدم للاضافه

And

Contrast	تستخدم للتضاد او الاختلاف	But
Result	تستخدم للنتيجة او الثمرة	So
Choice	تستخدم للاختيار	Or

Ahmad is a scientist, **and** he travels often.  
اخترنا and لانه عالم والعالم يسافر فلا يوجد تضاد بل وجدت الاضافه

He works in Damman, **but** he lives in Al-Ahsa.  
اخترنا but لانه يعمل في الدمام ولاكنه يسكن في الاحساء هنا وجد التضاد

He didn't study for the test, **so** he failed the exam.  
اخترنا so لان نتيجة رسوبه في الاختبار عدم المذاكرة

Next year we will go to the beach, **or** we will stay at home  
هنا اخترنا or لانه خيرنا بين نطلع الكورنيش او نجلس

**And** connects two sentences with **similar** ideas. The sentences can be positive or negative:

تستخدم لربط جملتين متشابهات الفكرة بشرط ان يكونو كلهم مثبتتان معا او منفيتان معا

My friend **is a teacher**, **and** his sister **is a doctor**.  
He **doesn't like** music, **and** she **doesn't like** art.

**But** connects two sentences with opposite ideas:

تربط جملتين مع اختلاف الفكرة وحده مثبتة وحده منفيه  
She **likes** art, **but** she **doesn't like** music.

**Or** connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:

تربط الجملتين اذا وجد الاختيار او البديل بينهم

Every Friday, they **go to a mall**, **or** they **visit some friends**.

**So** connects a **reason** and a result:

تربط الجملتين اذا وجد سبب او ناتج

My friend and his sister **work a lot**, **so** they **don't go out very often**.

Which of the following sentences is **punctuated correctly**?

هنا يقصد بالفاصل او القاطع الصحيح موقع الفاصله واداة الربط



- A. They are running and jumping happily and their mother is watching them quietly.
- B. They are running and jumping happily, and, their mother is watching them quietly.
- C. They are running and jumping happily, and their mother is watching them quietly.

They are running and jumping happily and, their mother is watching them quietly

Which of the following sentences contains a **compound subject**?

هنا يطلب اي من الجمل تحتوي على اكثر من مبتدا او اكثر من فاعل

- A. **Francisco and Maria** watch a movie every Saturday.
- B. Francisco watches a movie every Saturday.
- C. Maria watches a movie every Saturday.
- D. Francisco watches a movie and plays tennis every Saturday.

Use the words and form **meaningful statements**. Always use the **expression of time at the end of the sentence**.

نستخدم عبارات الوقت في نهاية كل جملة

Example: goes / to school / every morning / Andy

Answer: **Andy goes to school every morning.**

امثله

- 1) take / photos / they / every Monday  
**They take photos every Monday.**
- 2) goes / every day / she / to school  
**She goes to school everyday.**
- 3) football / Eric / after school / plays  
**Eric plays football afterschool.**
- 4) is making / he / at the moment / breakfast  
**He is making breakfast at the moment.**
- 5) to the club / the girls / go / on Saturdays  
**The girls go to the club on Saturdays.**
- 6) o'clock / school / at / 8 / starts  
**School starts at 8 o'clock.**
- 7) Tuesday / the boys / their bikes / ride / every  
**The boys ride their bikes every Tuesday.**
- 8) I / home / going / am / now  
**I am going home now.**
- 9) Simon / on Fridays / the dishes / washes  
**Simon washes the dishes on Fridays.**
- 10) are / questions / we / answering / the / now  
**We are answering the questions now**

## شرح للمحاضرة ١١

A compound sentence is two simple sentences connected by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

الجملة المركبة تكون من جملتين بسيطه يفصل بينهما فاصله ثم تربط بادوات العطف

And connects two sentences with similar ideas. The sentences can be positive or negative:

اداة العطف **and**

تربط بين جملتين بسيطه بنفس الفكرة ربما تكون الجملة مثبتة او منفيه

My friend is **a teacher**, **and** his sister is **a doctor**.

صديقي مدرس واخته دكتوراه نلاحظ الفاعل مختلف والجمل مثبتة

He **doesn't like** music, **and** she **doesn't like** art

هو لا يفضل الموسيقى وهي لا تفضل الفن

جمل منفيه

ركزو على الفاصله لابد منها قبل حرف العطف

حرف العطف

**but**

connects two sentences with opposite ideas

يربط بين جملتين مختلفتين الفكرة والفاعل فيهم واحد

بالعربي هي تفعل كذا ولاكن هي لا تفعل كذا

She **likes** art, **but** she **doesn't like** music

هي تفضل الفن ولكن هي ما تفضل الموسيقى

OR connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:

وتستخدم **or**

للربط بين جملتين فيها بدائل او خيارات

Every Friday, they **go to a mall**, **or** they visit some friends.

كل جمعه هم يذهبون للتسوق او يزورون بعض الاصدقاء

هو عطانا حقيقه يسوونها كل جمعه يا يذهبون للتسوق او يزورون بعض الاصدقاء

تستخدم **so**

So connects a reason and a result

تربط بين السبب والنتيجة لذلك السبب

My friend and his sister **work a lot**, **so** they don't go out very often.

صديقي واخته يعملون كثيرا لذلك لا يخرجون في كثيرا من الاحيان

ليش ما يطلعون هذا النتيجة والسبب انهم يعملون كثيرا

A run-on is two simple sentences incorrectly joined with no coordinating conjunction and no comma.

**Subject + verb + subject + verb**

**run-on**

رن التشغيليه تربط جملتين بصفه غير صحيحه بدون نقطه ولا فاصله ولتصحح الربط نستخدم النقطه

او الفاصله مع ادوات الربط

طبعا مع النقطه لا بد يكون الحرف اللي بعد النقطه كبتل

هذه الامثله تعتبر خاطئة لو طلب منا تصحيح الخطا

Francisco worked out Maria cleaned her room. X

The first test was difficult the second one was easy X

معنا خيارين اما بالنقطه او بالفاصله وادوات الربط حاولو تتذكرون كل اده ربط شنو لازم شروطها تكون

مع النقطه ركزو بعد النقطه شنو يكون الحرف لازم يكون كبتل

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. The second one was easy

مع الفاصله وادوات الربط

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

استخدم فاصله واستخدم اداه ربط لان الجملتين مثبتات ونفس الفكره يعني ما فيه تضاد

The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy.

استخدم فاصله واستخدم اداه but ربط لان الجملتين متضادتين

اذا طلب منا ايجاد **run-on**

طوالي تروح عيوننا على جمله ما فيها فاصله ولا فيها نقطه ولا فيها ادوات ربط

مفهوووووووووووووووم

The **comma splice** is two simple sentences incorrectly joined **with a comma alone.**

Subject + verb + , + subject + verb

مع فاصله اللصق تربط جملتين تحتوي كل منها على فاعل وفعل جملتين كاملتين  
طبعا تصليح الخطا في الجمل نتبع طريقة

run-on

يا نستخدم نقطه و كبتل  
او نستخدم فاصله مع ادوات العطف

كيف نميز الجمل اذا كانت

run-on

او

comma splice

اتفقنا ان الرنا اون مافيه لا فاصله ولا نقطه

Which of the following is a run-on?

**Some people like cats others prefer dogs.**

Some people like cats, others prefer dogs.

Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.

Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs

لو سالتك في المثال التالي في comma splice بتقول ابوه فيه وهي الجملة الثانيه  
طيب run-on بتروح عينك على جملة مافيه لا فاصله ولا نقطه ولا اداه ربط اكيد الاولى  
طيب لو قلت جملة صحيحة بتقول يا عيني اكيد فيها كوما وفيها اداه ربط الثالثه والرابعه يا حبيبي

هنا الكوما سبلايس فيها فاصله بين الجملتين بس بدون اداه ربط

باختصار لو عطانا جملتين بينهم فاصله وبعدها اداه ربط وسانا هل هي صحيحة او كوما سلايس  
او رن اون

Identify the following sentence as either a comma splice, a run-on, or correct.

We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.

Comma splice

Run-on

**Correct ✓**

طبعا بنقول صحيحة لان فيه فاصله وفيه اداه ربط

لو عطانا جملتين بينهم فاصله بدون اداة ربط راح يكون جوابنا كوماسلايس

Identify the following sentence as either a comma splice, a run-on, or correct.

Would you like to play tennis, would you like to go to the golf course?

Comma splice ✓

Run-on

Correct

نجي لظروف الحال اللي تقابل حروف العطف في المعنى

بعطيكم طريقه للحفظ بسيطه من خلال الاختصارات

and = further more = Moreover = In addition  
more + add

بمعنى زياده زياده و و و and =

but = However = Nevertheless

but = ever

so = Therefore = As a result

نفس الوزن فو سو

or = otherwise

Compound sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions & Conjunctive Adverbs

الجمل المركبه مع تنسيق الربط وظروف الحال  
لاحظ المثالين معي

We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, **and** we are going to have  
ice cream for dessert.

في هذا المثال استخدمنا الربط عن طريق ادواء العطف والفاصله

We are going to have spaghetti for dinner; **in addition**, we are going  
to have ice cream for dessert.

وفي هذا المثال استخدمنا للربط ظرف الحال طبعا ظرف الحال **خواف شوي لازم يكون قبله فاصله**  
**منقوطة وبعده فاصله**

الف خط تحت خواف لازم قبله فاصله عليها نقطه وبعده فاصله عاديه كانه بيبدأ مرتفع

بعدين ينزل

خذ المثال ذا

You need to work harder, **or** you will get fired.

You need to work harder; **otherwise**, you will get fired

طبعا الاول راح يكون

Coordinating Conjunctions

والثاني ظرف حال

Conjunctive Adverbs

Which of the following sentences is **punctuated correctly**?

يقولك اي من الجمل التاليه مشكله صح او مكتوبة صح

Ali is tired, so, he would like to go to bed.

Ali is tired so, he would like to go to bed.

Ali is tired so he would like to go to bed.

Ali is tired, **so** he would like to go to bed. ✓

نلاحظ كل الجمل فيها حرف عطف

بس الاختلاف الفاصله

واحنا متفقين ان الفاصله لازم تكون قبل حرف العطف

هنا استخدم ظرف الحال واتفقنا ان الخواف ما يجي بروحه

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

My computer frustrates me however I couldn't live without it.  
My computer frustrates me; however I couldn't live without it.  
My computer frustrates me; however, I couldn't live without it. ✓  
My computer frustrates me however, I couldn't live without it.

## شرح المحاضرة الثانية عشر مع بعض التوضيح

### Complex Sentence

الجملة المعقدة وهي جملة تحتوي على

because , after , before , as soon as , since , until , when , while

What is a clause?

ما هي الجملة

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. (= simple sentence)

الجملة مجموعته من الكلمات تحتوي على فاعل وفعل ( جملة بسيطة )

There are **two kinds** of clauses in English:

يوجد هناك نوعين من الجمل في الانجليزية

**Independent clauses** جملة مستقلة

تكفي لوحدها في المعنى

= **simple sentence** = **Independent clauses** ( مثالها ) وهي الجملة البسيطة )

كلها بمعنى واحد

**It rained.**

امطرت ( يقصد السماء )

2. **Dependent clauses:** (also called a fragment)

بسيطة بس دخلت عليها

**subordinating conjunction**

وتغير اسمها من

**Independent clauses** الى **Dependent clauses** اي باختصار دخول )

**subordinating conjunction** ( *because, after, and, when*

يحذف ( In ) من **Independent clauses** فتصبح **Dependent clauses**

مثالها

...**because it rained.**

بسبب انها امطرت

لاحظو

because

يطرح علينا سوال او سبب

A dependent clause does NOT express a complete thought, so it is NOT a sentence by itself.

الجملة التابعه لا تعبر عن الفكره كامله بروحها

It is only a fragment. It MUST be joined to an independent clause. The result is a complex sentence.

انما تعتبر جزئيه . يجب ان تحتوي على جمله مستقله والنتاج من جمله المستقله والجملة التابعه نسميه جمله معقده

مثال

We didn't go the park **because it rained**

لم نذهب للحديقته لسبب انها امطرت

we didn't go the park لو قلنا

تعتبر جمله مستقله

بس مجرد ما دخلت عليها الجملة التابعه

اصبحت كلها جمله معقده ونقدر نقدم **الجملة التابعه** على الجملة المستقله عادي

**because it rained , we didn't go the park**

لاحظو قدمناها بس اضفنا **فاصله** بين الجملتين

والعكس صحيح اذا جت الجملة المستقله في البدايه نضيف الجملة التابعه بدون فاصله

**We didn't go the park because it rained**

نجي لبعض مكونات الربط الجديده علينا شوي

**Although** وتعني رغم ان بالعربي بما

**If** الشرطية وتعني في حاله

**Unless** وتعني ما لم

**Because** من اجل او لاجل او لسبب

ذولا اول ما تشوفهم **بشرط جملتين وليست جمله واحده** سواء في البدايه او في الوسط على طول

**Complex sentence** جمله معقده

طيب نجى للامثله التاليه ابيكم تركزون شوي فيها وشنو الفرق بينها

Study the following examples

1. **Francisco gets a shopping cart. Then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.** (Two simple sentences)

اول شي جملتين مستقلات ما بينهم ربط بالفاصله ويعتبرون جملتين بسيطتين

2. **Francisco gets a shopping cart, and then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.** (Compound sentence)



هنا نلاحظ ان الجمل ربطت بفاصله واداة ربط راح تكون جمله مركبه من شروط الجمله المركبه  
فاصله واداة ربط

3. Francisco gets a shopping cart **before** Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. (Complex sentence)

هنا جمله معقده طيب ليش معقده دخلت بينهم **before** ولا يوجد بين الجملتين لا فاصله ولا نقطه  
الخلاصه

اذا فيه نقطه بين الجملتين جمله بسيطه

اذا فيه اداة ربط وفيه فاصله قبل الربط على طول جمله مركبه

والاخيره اذا كان فيه من الشرطيات اللي قبل شوي بين الجملتين او قبل الجمله وفي نصف الجمله  
فاصله طوالي جمله معقده

كما في الامثله التاليه بالترتيب

It started to rain. Ahmad put on his raincoat.

It started to rain, **so** Ahmad put on his raincoat.

**Because** it started to rain, Ahmad put on his raincoat.

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence? "Cut the tomato and the onion. After that, put them in the bowl"?

هنا يقولك شنو افضل طريقه انك تكتب الجمله التاليه

اقطع الطماطم والبصل بعد ذلك ضعهم في الصحن

**Cut the tomato and onion before you put them in the bowl.**

اقطع الطماطم والبصل قبل انك تضعهم في الصحن

Cut the tomato and onion after you put them in the bowl.

اقطع الطماطم والبصل بعد وضعهم في الصحن

Put the tomato and the onion in the bowl before you cut them.

ضع الطماطم والبصل في الصحن قبل انك تقطعهم

راح يتبين معنا الترتيب الصحيح ايهما يحدث قبل الاخر القطع او الوضع

اكيد راح يكون القطع

طيب هل نقطعهم قبل نحطهم في الصحن او بعد ما نحطهم في الصحن

اكيد قبل نحطهم

الجواب الاول

مثال اخر

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

شنو افضل طريقة نعيد صياغة الجمله

They don't buy junk food because they like healthy food.

هم لا يشترون الوجبات السريعه لانهم يحبون الاكل الصحي

They don't buy junk food, so they like healthy food.

هم لا يشترون الوجبات السريعه لذلك هم يحبون الاكل الصحي

They don't buy junk food, but they like healthy food.

هم لا يشترون الوجبات السريعه ولكنهم يحبون الاكل الصحي

**They like healthy food, so they don't buy junk food.**

هم يحبون الاكل الصحي لذلك لا يشترون الوجبات السريعه

They like healthy food, but they don't buy junk food.

هم يحبون الاكل الصحي ولكنهم لا يشترون الوجبات السريعه

لو دققنا كثير فيه اختلاف شاسع بين الجمل في المعنى  
لو قلت لك اختر جمل ما تطرح عليك تساؤل بتقول بتقول الثالثه والاخيره اقصد ما تطرح عليك  
تساؤل انك ما تقدر تقول ليش

هم يحبون الاكل الصحي

ما تقدر تقول ليش

بس لو قلت لك هم ما يشرون الوجبات السريعه بتقول ليش تبي تعرف الجواب

ياعيني عليك

طيب بما ان الجملتين الاخيره هم اقرب شي

نجي للجمله الرابعه

هم يحبون الاكل الصحي طيب

ولكن لا يشرون الوجبات السريعه

احس الجواب مو مقنعني

طيب يوم يحبون الاكل الصحي ذكر **but** هنا وقفني شوي لو قال يشرون بعض الوجبات السريعه

قلت معك ١٠٠% صح بس قال ما يشرون

بس نرجع للجواب الثالث

انهم يحبون الاكل الصحي لذلك هم لا يشرون الوجبات الصحيه هنا اقتنع

بس لو قال يشرون بيصير فيه تناقض انت تحب الاكل الصحي وتشري وجبات سريعه صاحي انت

Choose the best subordinating conjunction.

يقولك اختر افضل اداة ربط

Jamal hated school \_\_\_\_\_ he always got good grades.

جمال يكره المدرسه \_\_\_\_\_ دائما يحصل على درجات جيده

حتى

until

لانه

because

although رغم ان  
if في حاله

الجواب الثالثه  
لان الجملتين متضادين في المعنى  
لو قال يحب المدرسه راح يكون الجواب الثاني

Choose the best subordinating conjunction.  
يقولك اختر افضل اداة ربط

Leila cleaned her room \_\_\_\_\_ her mother got home from work.  
ليلى نظفت غرفتها \_\_\_\_\_ امها توصل للبيت من العمل

if في حاله  
before قبل  
until حتى

الجواب الثاني لانه حديثين حدثو كل واحد بزمن التنظيف قبل الوصول

Indicate whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex.  
حدد سواء كانت الجملة بسيطه او مركبه او معقده

Sara began planning her summer vacation in December.  
ما فيه لا نقطه ولا فاصله ولا اداه ربط اكيد بسيطه

**Because** I left the play early, I missed the surprise ending.  
هنا وجدنا **because** وجاء بعدها **فاصله** قبل الجملة الثانيه راح يكون معقده

Tanya was invited to a party, **so** she wants to buy a new outfit.  
هنا فاصله قبل اداة الربط كذا راح تكون جمله مركبه

**After** Alison finished playing the video game, she shut down the computer.  
فيه **after** وفيه فاصله جاوبوها انتم

The meaning of this poem is difficult to understand.  
جاوبوها لا فاصله ولا اداة ربط

Joe and his brother went fishing last weekend, **and** they caught lots of fish.  
وجدنا فاصله قبل اداة الربط **and** كمان جاوبوها

الاجوبه  
الاولى معقده  
الثانيه بسيطه  
الثالثه مركبه

تمنياني لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

اخوكم دفا الورد

او

راسم الكلمه

حسب مواقع التواصل

دفا الورد