

المحاضرة الأولى

الباب الأول

استخدام الأفعال المساعدة

الأفعال المساعدة في الحاضر

هناك 3 أفعال مساعده في الحاضر

Am- 1

Is- 2

Are- 3

كيفية استخدام كل منهاAm (تستخدم دائماً مع)

I am a student. أنا طالب

I am happy. أنا سعيد

I am in the library now. أنا الآن بالمكتبة

I am from Saudi Arabia. أنا من السعودية

Is (تستخدم مع المفرد دائماً)

He is a boy. هو ولد

She is a girl. هي بنت

It is an insect. أنه حشرة

The car is new. هذه السيارة جديدة

My friend is from Jordan. صديقي من الأردن

Summer is hot now in Saudi Arabia. الصيف حار الآن في السعودية

Your pen **is** on the table. القلم على الطاولة

• Are (تستخدم مع الجمع دائماً)

- We **are** students نحن طلاب
- They **are** girls هم بنات
- You **are** boys/ a boy هم أولاد- ولد
- The books **are** in the bag now الكتب في الحقيبة الآن
- Samia and Reem **are** sisters سامية وريم خوات
- Our friends **are** very kind لدينا أصدقاء طيبون جداً
- His brothers **are** Fahd and Rami أنهم أخواه فهد ورامي

استخدام الاختصارات مع الأفعال

• Am (تستخدم دائماً مع)

- I **am** / I'm a student.
- I **am** / I'm happy.
- I **am** / I'm in the library now.
- I **am** / I'm Saudi Arabia.

• Is (تستخدم مع المفرد)

- He **is** / He's a boy.
- She **is** / She's a girl.
- It **is** / It's an insect.
- The car **is** / The car's new.
- My friend **is** / My friend's from Jordan.
- Summer **is** hot now in Saudi Arabia.

- Your pen **is** on the table.
- Are (تستخدم مع الجمع)
- We **are** / We're students
- They **are** / They're girls
- You **are** / You're boys/ a boy
- The books **are** in the bag now
- Samia and Reem **are** sisters
- Our friends **are** very kind
- His brothers **are** Fahd and Rami

استخدام الاختصارات مع النفي

Am (تستخدم دائماً مع) :-

I am not/ I'm not a student.

I am happy.

I am at work now.

I am from Saudi Arabia.

is (تستخدم مع المفرد دائماً)

He is not/ He's not / He isn't a boy.

She is a girl.

It is an insect.

The car is new.

My friend is from Jordan.

Summer **is** hot now in Saudi Arabia.

Your pen **is** on the table.

- Are (تستخدم مع الجمع)
- We **are not** /We're **not**/We **aren't** students
- They **are** girls
- You **are** boys/ a boy
- The books **are** in the bag now
- Samia and Reem **are** sisters
- Our friends **are** very kind
- His brothers **are** Fahd and Rami

كيفية وضعه الإجابة نعم-لا

1. He is a mechanic.

هو ميكانيكي

Is he a mechanic? – Yes, he is

هل هو ميكانيكي؟

- No, he isn't

2. They are at home.

هم في البيت

Are they at home ? – Yes, they are.

هل هم في البيت؟

- No, they aren't

3. I am a student.

أنا طالب

Are you a student? – Yes, I am

هل أنت طالب؟

_ No, I am not

4. The car is expensive.

هذه السيارة غالية الثمن

Is the car expensive? - Yes, it is

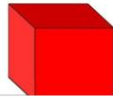
هل السيارة غالية الثمن؟

- No, it isn't

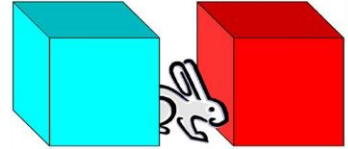
حروف الجر (المكان)



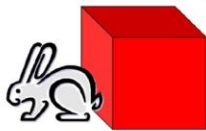
In
في



Over
فوق



Between
بين



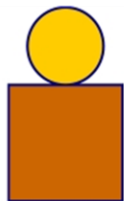
Next to
بعده



Under
تحت



On
على



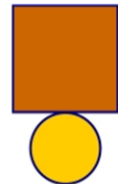
ON
في



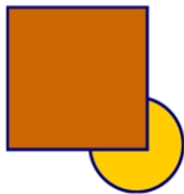
IN
على



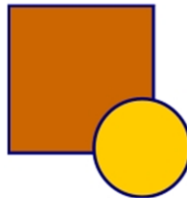
ABOVE
أعلاه



UNDER
تحتة



BEHIND
وراء



IN FRONT OF
في الزاوية



BETWEEN
بين

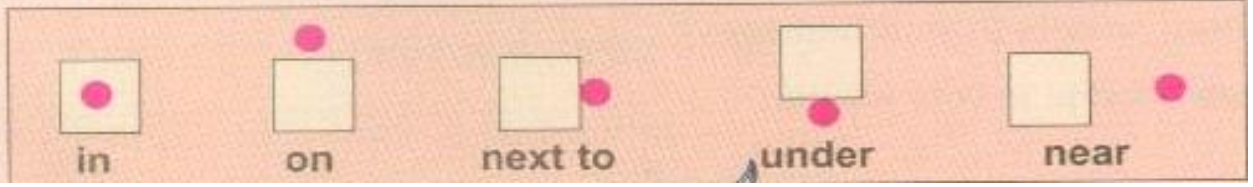


NEXT TO
بعده

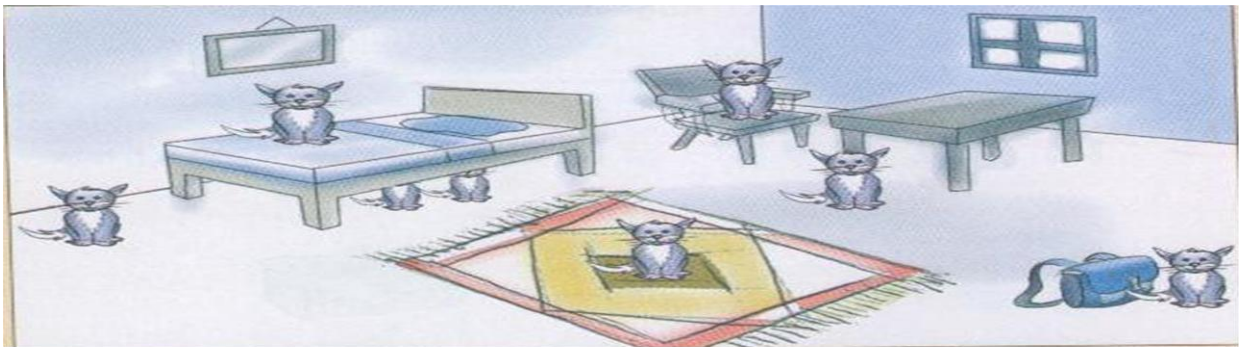


NEAR
قرب

PREPOSITIONS



Where	is	the book? the cat?
	are	the books? the cats?



1. There is a cat **ON** ... the bed.

2. There are two cats **UNDER** the bed.

3. There is a cat **NEXT TO** the table.

4. There is a cat **NEXT TO** the schoolbag.

5. There is a cat **ON** ... the chair.

6. There aren't two cats **NEXT TO** the schoolbag.

7. There is a cat **NEAR** the window.

8. There is a cat **ON** ... the carpet.

9. There aren't two cats **ON** ... the chair.

10. There are eight cats **IN** ... Tom's bedroom.

معاكس المعنى

No.	الكلمة	عكس المعنى	No.	word	Opposite meaning
1	حزين	سعيد	1	Sad	Happy
2	الأغنياء	الفقراء	2	Rich	Poor
3	طويل	قصير	3	Long	Short
4	قذر	نظيف	4	Dirty	Clean
5	قبيح	جميل	5	Ugly	Beautiful
6	رخيص	غالي	6	Cheap	Expensive
7	بطئ	سريع	7	Slow	Fast
8	صعب	سهل	8	Difficult	Easy
9	هادي	صاحب	9	Quiet	Noisy
10	صغير في السن	كبير في السن	10	Young	Old
11	حار	بارد	11	Hot	Cold
12	خطير	أمن	12	Dangerous	Safe
13	سمين	ضعيف	13	fat	then
14	جائع - عطش	مليان	14	Hungry/ thirsty	Full
15	واسع	ضييق	15	wide	Narrow

أسئلة والتمارين:

1. English language _____ easy to learn. اللغة الانجليزية _____ سهلة التعلم

A. it is

B. Are

C. is

D. am

2. Ahmed and I _____ free today. أحمد و أنا _____ يوم مجاني

A. am

B. aren't

C. is

D. am n't

3. _____ is my sister. أختي _____

A. She

B. He

C. They

D. We

4. You are _____ man. هو _____ رجل

A. a

B. an

C. not

D. nothing

5. Airplanes aren't slow. _____ very fast. الطائرات ليست بطيئة _____ سريعة جداً

- A. He's
- B. They aren't
- C. It isn't
- D. They're

6. _____ my uncle. He is my father. عمي انه هو والدي _____

- A. He is
- B. He'sn't
- C. He isn't
- D. It is not

7. The food _____ very delicious. الطعام لذيذ جداً _____

- A. are
- B. am
- C. aren't
- D. is

8 _____ cat is _____ animal. القطة حيوان _____

- A. An / a
- B. A / a
- C. An / an
- D. A / an

9. Ibrahim is a doctor. _____ a doctor? طبيب إبراهيم طبيب _____

- A. He is
- B. He isn't
- C. Is he
- D. Isn't she

10. _____ your father at home? والدك في المنزل _____

- A. Are
- B. Is
- C. Aren't
- D. Am

11. Flowers aren't ugly. They are very _____. _____ الزهور ليست قبيحة أنها جداً

- A. hot
- B. rich
- C. beautiful
- D. Safe

12. English language is _____ to learn. It isn't difficult.

اللغة الانجليزية هي _____ للتعلم وليس من الصعب

- A. slow
- B. easy
- C. noisy
- D. Cheap

13. Look! The bird is flying _____ our heads.

نظرة! والطيور تطير _____ رؤوسنا

A. in

B. under

C. over

D. On

14. You should keep your money _____ your pocket.

يجب عليك أن تبقي أموالك _____ جيبك

A. on

B. over

C. under

D. in

15. My friend is _____. He can't come to work.

صديقي _____ هو لا يستطيع أن يأتي للعمل

A. healthy

B. Sick

C. Rich

D. beautiful

المحاضرة الثانية

(مهارة القراءة) Reading Skill

- Scanning المسح
- Skimming القشط
- Previewing Vocabulary استعراض المفردات
- Revising some structures مراجعة بعض التراكيب
- Writing : Jumbled sentences الكتابة: الجمل المخلوطة

I. Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow

أقرأ القطعة التالية ثم اجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

My name is Elena Sanchez. I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student **here** in English language classes at a small college.

I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of oak trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer.

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. The people next to **me** are from Indonesia. The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia. The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore and an Armenian flower shop.

There are three restaurants on Olive Street: One Mexican, **one** Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American.

I like my neighborhood, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans?!!!

Now, Answer the following questions



اسمي ايلينا سانثيز. أنا من المكسيك ، ولكن الآن أنا أعيش في ولاية كاليفورنيا. انا طالب هنا في فصول تعليم اللغة الانكليزية في كلية صغيرة.
أنا أعيش في مبنى سكني. كان على زاوية شارع الزيتون والجميز الجادة. عنواني هو شارع الزيتون 2201.
هناك شجرة كبيرة الزيتون أمام المبنى. هناك حديقة عبر الشارع. هناك الكثير من أشجار البلوط في الحديقة. الأشجار هي جميلة في فصل الصيف.
وهناك الكثير من جيراني هم من بلدان مختلفة. الشعب المجاور لي هي من اندونيسيا. العائلة عبر من العائلة الاندونيسية من كولومبيا.
المخازن في هذا الحي مشغول دائما. هناك صيدلية الكورية ومحل بيع الزهور الأرمنية.
وهناك ثلاثة مطاعم في شارع الزيتون : واحد المكسيكية واليابانية واحد ، واحد الإيطالية المغربية الأمريكية.
أود حي بلدي ، ولكن أسأل نفسي سوألا واحدا. أين الأميركيون!؟

الآن أجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

Part one

1. Where is Elena from?

She is from mexico

2. Why does she live now in California?

To study english language

3. What kinds of trees are in California?
[Mention TWO kinds]

A) Olive B)oak

4. When are the trees beautiful?

In summer

5. Which country are the people who live next to Elena from?

Indonesia

الجزء الأول

1. من أي بلد أينا؟

من المكسيك

2. لماذا هي بشكل مباشر في كاليفورنيا؟

طالبة لغة انجليزية

3. ماهي أنواع الأشجار في كاليفورنيا
[أذكر اثنين]

شجر البلوط و شجر الزيتون

4. متى الأشجار جميلة؟

في الصيف

5. من أي البلاد إلي يعيشون بجانب أينا.

من أندونيسيا

Part one

6. What does a Korean store sell?

Drugs / Medicine

7. Who is from Colombia?

The family across from the Indonesian family

8. How many restaurants are there in Olive Street?

Three

9. What is in front of the building?

An olive tree

10. Where does Elena go if she wants to buy flowers?

Armenian shop / store

Part one

6. ماذا يبيع المخزن الكوري؟	طبي / مخدر
7. من هم من كولومبيا؟	العائلة عبر من العائلة الاندونيسية
8. كم هناك يوجد مطعم في شارع الزيتون؟	ثلاثة
9. ماذا يوجد أمام البناية؟	شجرة زيتون
10. أين تذهب ألينا عندما تريد شراء زهور؟	الدكان الارمني مخزن

Complete each the following statements with correct information based on the passage content.

1. The underlined word "here" LINE 2 refers to: California
2. The underlined word "one" LINE 11 refers to: Restaurant
3. The underlined pronoun "me" refers to: Elena
4. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**shops**" is Stores
5. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**flat**" is Apartment
6. A word in the passage which has the **same** meaning as "**road**" is Street
7. A word in the passage which has the **opposite** meaning of "**behind**" is In front of
8. A word in the passage which has the **opposite** meaning of "**ugly**" is Beautiful
9. A word in the passage which has the **opposite** meaning of "**free**" is Busy
10. The simple past form of the verb "am" is Was
11. The simple past form of the verb "are" is Were

Structure التركيب

Part One : Circle the correct response الجزء الأول : اختار الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Salma and Fatima -----from Riyadh.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. has
- d. are**

2. _____ your car new?

- a. Are
- b. Is**
- c. Aren't
- d. Has

3. London ----- a country. It is a city.

- A. is
- B. aren't
- C. isn't**
- D. Are

4. ----- ant is ----- insect.

- A. An / an**
- B. An / a
- C. A / an
- D. A / a

5. Are you a doctor? No, -----.

A. I'mn't

B. amn't

C. Iamn't

D. I'm not

6. Where is the water? ----- inside the refrigerator.

A. They're

B. It

C. It's

D. He's

7. A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

A. in

B. under

C. over

D. On

8. My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

A. I

B. We

C. He

D. It

9. ----- in the house now.

A. We're

B. Wer'e

C. Were

D. We re

10. Are you ready? - -----.

A. No, I'm not

B. Yes, I'm

C. No, Iamn't

D. Yes, You're

II. Vocabulary

A.Fill in each blank with a word from the box



1.This store is always crowded .There are always lots and lots of people.

2. My neighbors are from Mexico. They're very nice people.

3. There are two big trees in front of my house.

4. There is a big apartment building on the corner of the street.

5. People in my neighborhood are from different countries.

B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

No.	Column A	Column B
1	Small	large
2	hate	Like / Love
3	Clean	dirty
4	safe	Dangerous
5	Cheap	expensive
6	married	Single
7	Full	hungry
8	healthy	Sick
9	Easy	difficult
10	interesting	Boring

III. Writing: Jumbled sentences

Rewrite the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

1. weather / in / Saudi Arabia / hot / in / The / summer / is.

The weather in Saudi Arabia is hot in summer

2. speak / at / The / this / English / university / lecturers.

The Lecturers Speak English at this University

3. fast / is / Driving / very / your / dangerous / car.

Driving your car very fast is dangerous

4. red / the / is / book / the / color / of

The color of the book is red

5. homework / I / my / myself / do / always.

I always do my homework myself

المحاضرة الثالثة

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الثالث

Elements of the Lecture عناصر المحاضرة

I- Articles (A , An)

الزام

2- Pronouns

ضمائر

3- Verbs to Be

الأفعال التي تكون

4. Have / Has / Had

له/عنده/كان عنده

5. Previewing Vocabulary

أستعراض المفردات

1. Articles- Indefinite

مقالات غير محدد

There are 2 indefinite articles in English: هناك أداتان نكره في اللغة الانجليزية

A= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

A= تستعمل قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بالحروف الساكنة

An= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

An= تستعمل قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بالحروف العلة

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

الحروف الساكنة كل الحروف باللغة الانجليزية ما عدا حروف العلة

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

حروف العلة (a , e , i , o , u)

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

2- نحن لا نستطيع استعمال a-an قبل اسماء العلم (المدن- أيام - شهور.....)

I. Exercise (an & a) تمارين

1. Could you please give me _____ piece of cake?

- a. an b. two c. a d. many

2. ___ dog is ___ animal.

- a. An/a b. An/an c. A/an d. A/a

3. I visited _____ Ahmed last week.

- a. an b. the c. a d. Nothing

4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.

- a. Nothing b. an c. a d. the

5. I finished _____ unit in English language course.

- a. an b. a c. three d. few

6. I take _____ umbrella when it rains.

- a. a b. an c. two d. several

2. Word & Pronoun Reference

أشارة الضمير والكلمة

A. Personal Pronouns

الضمائر الشخصية

No. الرقم	Subject الموضوع	Object الكانن	Possessive صيغة الملكية	Possessive صيغة الملكية	Reflexives
1	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
4	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
5	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself / yourselves
6	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
7	They	them	their	theirs	themselves

2. Word & Pronoun Reference أشارة الضمير والكلمة

B. Demonstrative Pronouns الضمائر البرهانية

No.		Near قريب	Far بعيد
1	place المكان	Here هنا	There هناك
2	Singular المفرد	This هذا	That ذلك
3	Plural الجمع	These هذه	Those أولئك

II. Exercise

1. The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.

a. we

b. us

c. our

d. ours

2. _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.

a. I

b. Me

c. Mine

d. My

3. Hani visits _____ every week.

a. them

b. they

c. theirs

d. their

4. _____ are the books you told me about.

a. That

b. These

c. You

d. Their

5. The building you need is _____.

a. these

b. those

c. there

d. her

6. That car over there is _____.

a. mine

b. me

c. my

d. I

3. Verbs to Be الأفعال التي ستكون

No.	Subject الموضوع	Present الحاضر	Past الماضي	After has, have, had بعد ان له - له - كان عنده	After modals (will, can, shall, Would.....etc) بعد الشرطية (سوف - يمكن - لا يجوز- هل الخ)
1	I	am	Was	Been	Be
2	He	is	Was	Been	Be
3	She	is	Was	Been	Be
4	It	is	Was	Been	Be
5	You	are	Were	Been	Be
6	We	are	Were	Been	Be
	They	are	Were	been	Be

III. Exercise (verbs to be)

1. She _____ at home now.

- a. be b. was c. is d. been

2. My friends will _____ here after 15 minutes.

- a. are b. were c. been d. be

3. I _____ in Riyadh two weeks ago.

a. was b. am c. be d. were

4. We _____ ready to start now.

a. were b. aren't c. weren't d. isn't

5. _____ Hiba at university yesterday?

a. Is b. Are c. Were d. Was

6. Will Rashed _____ at university tomorrow?

a. be b. is c. was d. been

4. Verbs to Have have الأفعال

There are THREE forms of HAVE هناك 3 have

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

له = في الحاضر تتبعها (أنا - انت - هم - نحن - أوبعد الأسماء الجمعية)

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

عنده = في الحاضر تتبعها (هو - هي - هو أو بعد الأسماء المفردة)

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

كان عنده = ماضي تتبع كل أنواع الجمع أو مفرد الأسماء

Exercise:

1. We _____ a lecture in English yesterday. (has, have , had, having)

2. My friend _____ a new car nowadays. (has, having, had, have)

3. The students _____ studied English for a month.(has, have, had, having)

4. He has a car. He doesn't have a car. Does he have a car?

هو عنده سيارة هو ما عنده سيارة هل هو عنده سيارة؟

5. He has got a car. He hasn't got a car. Has he got a car?

هو عنده سيارة هو ليس له سيارة هل هو له سيارة.

Note: 1. (has, have, had) can be used as main verbs like 1 & 2 & 4 in the exercise or as helping verbs as 3 & 5.

ملاحظة : 1. (had ، have ، has) يمكن استخدامها في الأفعال الرئيسية مثل 1 و 2 و 4 في أو ممارسة كأفعال مساعدة و 3 و 5.

IV. Exercise (verbs have)

1. She _____ a new car nowadays.

- a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't

2. My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.

- a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't

3. I _____ an English lecture yesterday .

No.	Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
-----	-------------	----------------

- a. had b. have c. has d. haven't

4. Hind _____ a dictionary now.

- a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have

5. Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?

- a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had

6. _____ she been here before ?

- a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was

1	Copy نسخ	Write the same thing أكتب نفس الشيء
2	Wonderful رائع	Very, very good/ fantastic رائع جدا جيد جدا
3	Population السكان	Number of people in one square mile عدد الناس في ميل ملاء واحد
4	Crowded مزدحم	Having lots of people in one place وجود كثير من الناس في مكان واحد
5	Monster مسخ	Fearful creature مخلوق مخيف
6	Terrible رهيب	Very bad سيء جداً
7	Afraid خائف	Frightened خائف
8	Mall مركز تسوق	Shopping centre مركز تسوق
9	Huge ضخم	Very big or large كبير أو كبير جداً
10	Quit أستقال	Leave / give up ترك - تتخلي

5. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 5+ 18) استعراض المفردات صفحة 5+18

Exercise

- You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.
 A. hospital
 B. school
 C. mall
 D. cinema
- Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:
 A. quit
 B. Start
 C. help
 D. study
- The children were afraid when they saw the _____ in the Luna park.
 A. food
 B. games
 C. monster
 D. juice

4. The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .

A. cut

B. paste

C. copy

D. delete

5. The trip to the sea was very, very good. “ very, very good” means:-

A. wonderful

B. dangerous

C. terrible

D. easy

3. The men, women and children in Saudi Arabia are kind and generous. The underlined phrase can be replaced by:

A. visitors

C. people

C. soldiers

D. vehicles

المحاضرة الرابعة

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter Three

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الثالث

Elements of the Lecture عناصر المحاضرة

1- Do / Did / Done يعمل – عمل - معمول

2- Prepositions with Time (at – on – in) حروف جر بالوقت

3-Vocabulary Previewing أستعراض المفردات

4-Reading القراءة

A. Word & Pronoun reference إشارة الضمير والكلمة

B. Scanning & Skimming المسح والقشط

1. Do- Does- Did- Done- doing

They are used as helping verbs in order to form Questions & Negative OR used as

main verbs. هم مستعملون كمساعدة أفعال لكي تشكل الأسئلة والسلبية أو المستعملة كالأفعال الرئيسية.

- I, We, They, You or any plural subjects + **do** (Present)

أنا ، ونحن ، وهم ، أنت أو أي مواضيع الجمع + ستفعل (الحالية)

- He, She, It + **does** (present) هو هي و + لا (حتى الآن)

did - Plural OR singular subjects+ لم – جمع المواضيع أو المفرد +

- After (has, have, had) + **done** بعد has- have- had + فعل

- After (is, am, are, was, were) + **doing** (active progressive)

أحدث تقديمية- فعل + (is, am, are, was, were) بعد

e.g:- - We **do** the homework every week نحن نعمل الواجب المنزلي كل اسبوع

- She **does** the homework every week هي تفعل الواجب المنزلي كل أسبوع

- The students **did** the homework last week الطلاب عملوا الواجب المنزلي الأسبوع الماضي

- They **are doing** the homework now/ at the moment

هم يعملون الواجب المنزلي الآن – في الوقت الحاضر

- Salma **has done** the homework. سلمى عملت الواجب المنزلي.

1. Exercise تمارين

1. Sultan _____ his best to get full mark in the **last** homework.

- a. do b. does **c. did** d. done

2. Fatin **has** _____ the homework perfectly.

- a. done** b. did c. do d. does

3. You **will** _____ me favor if you tell me the answer

- a. doing **b. do** c. doing d. did

4. He always _____ the right thing.

- a. do b. doing **c. does** d. done

5. The students **are** _____ the exercises now.

- a. do **b. doing** c. done d. did

6. _____ the homework yesterday?

- a. Have you do b. Can you doing c. Do you **d. Did you do**

2. Prepositions with time (at- on – in) حروف الجر مع الوقت

At = used before o'clock / night يستخدم قبل الساعة / الليلة

On = before days / following morning تستخدم قبل الأيام / صباح اليوم التالي

In = before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons

قبل صباح اليوم / سنة وأشهر / مساء / مواسم

Exercise: تمارين

1. He goes to work _____ seven o'clock

- a. in b. on c. at d. for

2. She was born _____ October.

- a. at b. in c. on d. with

3. The weather is hot _____ summer.

- a. in b. on c. At d. From

4. Students don't go to university _____ Friday.

- a. in b. At c. Over d. on

3. Vocabulary Previewing استعراض المفردات

No.	Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
1	garage كراج	A place to park your car مكان ركن السيارة
2	customers الزبائن	People who buy الناس الذين يشترون
3	profit الأرباح	Money you earn in business / interest المال الذي تجنيه في إدارة الأعمال - الفائدة
4	purchase شراء	Buy شراء
5	Choose أختار	Select حدد
6	search بحث	Look for أبحث عن
7	gourmet خبير أطعمه	A specialist in food اختصاصي في التغذية
8	alone وحيد	Separated from others/ nobody with you منفصل من الآخرين - لا أحد معه
9	Categories الفئات	Classifications التصنيفات

تمارين Exercise

1. Where is the car? It's in the _____

A. library

B. bog

C. garage

D. kitchen

2. If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:

A. buy

B. search

C. read

D. eat

3. English language is _____. It is not difficult.

A. beautiful

C. boring

C. safe

D. easy

4. The word "classifications" means _____ .

A. entertainments

B. eatables

C. categories

D. customers

5. The word "gourmet" means _____ .

A. a policeman

B. Food specialist

C. mechanic

D. who works at hospital

6. "separated from others". The underlined phrase means:

A. happy

C. sick

C. alone

D. busy

4. Reading : القراءة

A. Word & Pronoun Reference إشارة الضمير والكلمه

Ahmed and his sister are from Riyadh. They study English at university. She is older than him. He speaks English better than her. They always go there by bus. It is a very suitable place for practicing English. They always speak English with each other to improve their language.

أحمد وشقيقته هي من الرياض. انها دراسة اللغة الإنجليزية في الجامعة. وهي أكبر منه سناً. انه يتحدث الانجليزية خيرا منها. يذهبون دائما هناك بالحافلات. وهو مكان مناسب جدا لممارسة اللغة الإنجليزية. يتكلمون الانكليزية دائما مع بعضها البعض لتحسين لغتهم.

1. She refers to : Ahmed sister

2. him refers to : Ahmed

3. They refers to: Ahmed and his sister

4. There refers to : University

5. He refers to: Ahmed

6. It refers to: University

7. Their refers to: Ahmed and his sister

B. Scanning & Skimming

8. Where are Ahmed and his sister from? They're from _____.

A. university

B. Riyadh

C. English

D. the bus

9. Who is better in English? _____

A. Ahmed's sister

B. English language

C. Ahmed

D. English

10. How do they go to university? _____

A. On foot

B. In a taxi

C. By plane

D. By bus

المحاضرة الخامسة

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter 3-4

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الثالث - الرابع

5.Vocabulary Previewing (pages 45, 50, 56,57, 61) 61-57-56-50-45 معاينة المفردات صفحة

No.	Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
1	basics مبادئ	The most important things / أهم الأشياء
2	Generation جيل	A single state in a family history دولة واحده في تاريخ عائلي
3	marriage زواج	A state of being husband and wife حاله من زوج وزوجه يجري
4	average متوسط	The normal standard مستوى عادي
5	either أما	one of the two / so / حتى/واحد من الاثنين
6	too أيضا	very / so / جدا/حتى
7	barbecue الشواء	Preparing meat on fire إعداد اللحم على النار
8	branch فرع	one of the main Parts أحد الأجزاء الرئيسية
9	relative القريب	a member of your family عضو في عائلتك
10	Wedding زفاف	A marriage ceremony حفل الزواج

N o .	Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
1 1	alternate البديل	Do things in turn with another one يعمل أشياء تباعاً بواحد أخرى
1 2	argue تجادل	Discuss angrily / debate مناقشة بغضب - المناقشة
1 3	picnic تنزه	a short journey with food رحلة قصيرة مع الغذاء
1 4	extended تمديد	Made larger or longer جعل أطول أو أكبر
1 5	dialect لهجة	accent لهجة
1 6	blog بلوق	A website that belong to a person مواقع الانترنت التي تنتمي إلى شخص
1 7	reunion جمع شمل	Rejoin الانضمام
1 8	team فريق	A group of people/ players مجموعة من الناس - لاعبين

1 9	Traditional family العائلة التقليدية	A family that follow customs عائلة تتبع العادات
2 0	nuclear family العائلة النووية	a modern family الأسرة الحديثة

Exercise:-

1. I speaks speak English fluently and Reem does, _____

- a. either **b. too** c. so d. neither

2. My _____ in this term is 84.3 %.

- a. marriage b. package c. garage **d. average**

3. All members in _____ families were living in one house.

- a. traditional** b. nuclear c. rich d. bad

4. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a _____.It was a very delicious meal.

- a. problem **b. barbecue** c. test d. camera

5. My uncle and my aunt are called my _____.

- a. relatives** b. brothers c. friends d. neighbors

6. Group of people/ playing a sport is called a _____.

- a. family b. friend **c. team** d. match

2. Simple Present Tense المضارع البسيط

Present simple is used to describe an action which happens repeatedly

The verb in this tense has 2 forms:- الفعل هذا يأتي في شكلين

A . Ends with – s = When the subject is 3rd person : [He , She & It]

ينتهي عندما يكون الموضوع هو شخص

- He/ She drinks coffee every morning. هو – هي يشرب القهوة في الصباح
- Noura usually sleeps at 11 p.m every night. نورا تنام عادة في الساعة 11 مساء كل ليلة
- The sun rises from the east. الشمس تشرق من الشرق

B. without any ending (infinitive without to)= When the subject is plural, I & You.

أي إنهاء (من دون أن المصدر) = عندما يكون الموضوع هو الجمع ، وأنا وأنت

- I sometimes drink coffee. أشرب القهوة في بعض الأحيان
- We take a quiz in English language from time to time. ونغتنم مسابقة في اللغة الإنجليزية من وقت لآخر
- The students take lessons through the internet once a week

ويأخذ الطلاب دروسا من خلال شبكة الإنترنت مرة في الأسبوع

Exercise :-

1. My uncle _____ us every week.

- a. visit **b. visits** c. visiting d. has visited

2. Water _____ at 100 degree centigrade.

- a. boiled b. boiling c. boil **d. boils**

3. They _____ the work at 7 every morning.

- a. begins b. have begun **c. begin** d. beginning

4. ____ drinks milk before sleeping.

- a. The child** b. The children c. The boys d. You

5. I usually ____ carefully when it rains.

- a. drove b. drives c. driving d. drive

6. My mother cooks rice and meat _____.

- a. now b. yesterday c. once a week d. last month

3. Simple Present -Negative forms أشكال المضارع البسيط سلبية

We have two negative forms:- لدينا اثنين من أشكال السلبية

A. Doesn't When the verb ends with s:- لا عندما ينتهي الفعل

Kamal Lives in an apartment. كمال يعيش في شقة

Kamal doesn't live in an apartment. كمال لا يعيش في شقة

B. Don't when the verb is infinitive without to لا عندما يكون الفعل هو المصدر من دون أن

We live in an apartment إننا نعيش في شقة

We don't live in an apartment نحن لا نعيش في شقة

3. Simple Present –Forming Questions أسئلة بسيطة الحاضر تشكيل

We have two forms forms:- لدينا اثنين من أشكال أشكال

A. Doesn't When the verb ends with s:- لا عندما ينتهي الفعل

Kamal Lives in an apartment. كمال يعيش في شقة

Does Kamal live in an apartment ? كمال لا يعيش في شقة؟

Where does Kamal live? – In an apartment أين كمال يعيش؟ -- في شقة

B. Don't when the verb is infinitive without to لا عندما يكون الفعل هو المصدر من دون أن

We live in an apartment إننا نعيش في شقة

Do you live in an apartment ? هل تعيش في شقة؟

Where do you live? We live in ---- أين تعيش؟ نحن نعيش في ----

Exercise 3 & 4

1. She _____ her mother in the house.

- a. help **b. doesn't help** c. don't help d. doesn't helps

2. The men _____ their work in the best way.

- a. don't do** b. does c. doesn't do d. don't

3. _____ doesn't smoke nowadays .

- a. My brothers b. You **c. My father** d. I

4. ____ they play football every week?

- a. Do** b. Does c. Are d. Done

5. Why ____ he always come late?

- a. is b. do **c. does** d. was

5. Spelling & Pronunciation of Final -s **الهجاء والنطق النهائي -s**

We have pronunciation forms of final -s:- **لدينا أشكال نطق النهائي**

A. / s / when the final letter of the word is [p, t, k, q, c, ..] s **عند الحرف الأخير من الكلمة s**

speaks / sits / picnics Etc **يتحدث / يجلس / نزهات..... الخ**

B. / z / when the final letter of the word is [b, d, g, r, m, n, l, o, v, y] z **عند الحرف الأخير z**
الكلمة هو

reads, bags, leaves, listens, boys...etc **يقرأ والحقائب والأوراق ، ويستمتع ، والأولاد... الخ**

C. / IZ / when the final letter is [ch, sh, z, s, x] IZ **عندما الرسالة النهائي IZ**

teaches, buses, bushes, axes....etc **يعلم والحافلات والشجيرات والفؤوس.... الخ**

V. Exercise

1. The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'leaks' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .

a. hats

b. toys

c. windows

d. rains

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

a. employs

b. rooms

c. matches

d. helps

3. The underlined letter /s/ in the word 'goes' has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: _____ .

a. heats

b. repairs

c. breaks

d. catches

VI. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph (Page 47) 47 (صفحة 47) مسح والقشط قراءة الفقرة

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

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

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

عائلات في كل بلد تقريبا أخذة في التغيير. وهذا صحيح في البلدان الغنية والبلدان الفقيرة. صحيح في أفريقيا والأمريكتين وآسيا وأوروبا. في جميع أنحاء العالم ، والأسر هي أصغر فأصغر.

في شمال أفريقيا ، في الناس ، في الماضي العديد من عاش في الأسر الممتدة. عاش خمسين إلى مائة شخص معا ، في مجموعة من المنازل. وكانت هذه الأسرة جميع الأعضاء الأجداد والعمات والأعمام وأبناء العم ، والأطفال ، وأحفادنا. ولكن الآن هذه العائلة التقليدية اقتحام مجموعات أصغر.

وكانت العائلة التقليدية في المكسيك أيضا كبيرة. منذ جيل واحد ، وكانت المرأة المكسيكية متوسط سبعة أطفال. اليوم ، وقالت إنها فقط في المتوسط 2،5 طفل. الآن ، دون أن العديد من الأطفال والأسر لا تحتاج الى انفاق الكثير من المال ، على الأساسيات ، مثل الغذاء والملبس والسكن.

Scan and skim the previous paragraph

1. The underlined word “ ones” refers to _____.

- a. families **b. countries** c. children d. Americas

2. Food and clothing are _____ .

- a. grandchildren b. families c. members **d. basics**

3. The underlined pronoun “ she” refers to_____ .

- a. a brother b. an aunt c. a Mexican women d. a family

4. How many children did a Mexican woman have?

- a. 2.5 b. 7 c. 4 d. 3

5. What happened to the traditional family?_____

- a. getting larger b. breaking into smaller groups
c. became rich d. had no children

المحاضرة السادسة

Grammar – Vocabulary - Reading

Chapter 4-5

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الرابع- الخامس

I. Vocabulary Previewing (pages 65 / 70) 70 -65 معاينة المفردات صفحة

No	Nouns الأسماء	Verbs الأفعال	Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الحال
1	beverages مشروبات	age السن	bilingual ثنائي اللغة	Often في كثير من الأحيان
2	blood pressure ضغط الدم	damage الضرر	chronic مزمن	never أبدا
3	brain الدماغ	Exercise ممارسة	healthy صحية	sometimes أحيانا
4	diseases الأمراض	solve حل	mental العقلية	
5	Junk food طعام بدون قيمة غذائية		physical البدنية	
6	Stress أجهاد		Sleep- deprived حرمان من النوم	
7	wrinkles التجاعيد		Overweight زيادة الوزن	
8	dentist طبيب أسنان			
9	toes أصابع القدم			

Vocabulary Exercise

1. The word ‘ _____ ’ means lines on one’s skin

- a. stress **b. wrinkles** c. beverages d. toes

2. “ _____ ” means that a person is unable to sleep.

- a. sleep- deprived** b. sleep too much
c. relaxed d. healthy

3. The word that has the same meaning as sickness is _____ .

- a. wealth **b. disease** c. health d. earth

4. My friend suffers from _____. He has become too fat.

- a. overweight** b. poorness c. English d. hard work

5. “ _____ ” means worry.

- a. Relaxation **b. Stress** c. Health d. highness

6. The opposite meaning of sick is _____ .

- a. rich b. happy **c. healthy** d. tired

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**

Present Progressive is used to describe an action which is happening at the moment / now.

يستخدم الحاضر تقدمية لوصف العمل الذي يجري في هذه اللحظة / الآن

The main verb ends with -ing:- **ing** الفعل الرئيسي ينتهي

A . When the subject is 3rd person : [He , She & It] we put is before the verb.

عندما يكون الموضوع هو الشخص وضعنا هو قبل الفعل

- He/ She is drinking coffee now. هو / هي شرب القهوة الآن.
- Noura is sleeping at the moment. نورا هو النوم في الوقت الراهن.
- Look! It is raining outside. نظرة! إنها تمطر في الخارج.
- Listen! Someone is knocking at the door. استمع! شخص ما يطرق الباب.

B. When the subject is [I] we put am before the verb

عندما يكون الموضوع هو [أنا] وضعنا ام قبل الفعل

- I am drinking coffee now. أنا الآن وشرب القهوة.

C. When the subject is one of [we, they or you, plural] we put are before the verb

عندما يكون الموضوع هو واحد من [ونحن ، أو أنها لكم ، الجمع] وضع ونحن قبل الفعل

- We are watching the lecture on TV . نحن نراقب المحاضرة على شاشة التلفزيون .
- The children are playing outside now. الأطفال يلعبون في الخارج الآن.

Non-Action Verbs are the verbs that have no –ing forms in Present continuous.

غير العمل الأفعال هي الأفعال التي لا تشكل اي ان جي في المضارع المستمر.

- see - hear – believe- understand - like – hate – love – dislike –taste
- smell –want – need

-- انظر -- اسمع -- يعتقدون ، فهم -- مثل -- الكراهية -- الحب -- الكراهية ، طعم --

رائحة ، تريد – الحاجة --

Examples: أمثلة

1. I hear you now clearly. كنت أسمع الآن بوضوح.
 2. They understand the lesson now. انهم يفهمون الدرس الآن.
 3. Be careful! We smell dangerous chemical gas. كن حذرا! نحن رائحة الغاز خطير الكيميائية.
- IV. Negative Form of Present Progressive Page 99 99 سلبية شكل من أشكال التقدمي الحاضر صفحة

In case we are asked to negate the verb in present progressive we just add not after (is, are or am)

في حال طلب منا ينفي الفعل في الحاضر تقدمية نضيف ليس فقط بعد هو ، هي أو ام

- He/ She is drinking coffee now. هو / هي شرب القهوة الآن.

He's not / is not / isn't drinking coffee now انه لا / لا / لا ليس شرب القهوة الآن

- Reena is sleeping at the moment. رينا تنام في الوقت الراهن.

Reena is not / isn't sleeping at the moment. رينا لا / ليس تنام في الوقت الراهن.

- I am drinking coffee now. أنا الآن وشرب القهوة.

I am not / m not drinking coffee now. أنا لست / م لا شرب القهوة الآن.

- We are watching the lecture on TV . نحن نراقب المحاضرة على شاشة التلفزيون .

We're not/ are not / aren't watching the lecture on TV.

نحن لا / لا / لا لا نشاهدون المحاضرة على شاشة التلفزيون

- The children are playing outside now.

الأطفال يلعبون في الخارج الآن

The children are not/ aren't playing outside now. الأطفال لا / لا يلعبون خارج الآن.

V. Forming Questions on Present Progressive Tense

page 102

أسئلة حول تشكيل الحاضر تقدمية المتأزمة صفحة 102

In case we want to form a question we just exchange the

subject with (is, am & are) .

في حال كنا نريد لتشكيل السؤال الذي تبادل فقط

(الموضوع مع (هو ، وأنا هي

A. Yes/ No Question **السؤال بنعم ولا**

- He is drinking coffee now. هو شرب القهوة الآن.

Is he drinking coffee now? – Yes, he is OR No, he isn't/ is not.

هل هو شرب القهوة الآن؟ -- نعم ، هو أو لا ، انه ليس / ليست كذلك

- Noura is sleeping at the moment. نورا تنام في الوقت الراهن.

Is Noura sleeping at the moment? – Yes, she is OR No, she is not/ isn't.

نورا هو النوم في هذه اللحظة؟ -- نعم ، هي أو لا ، انها ليست / ليس كذا

- I am drinking coffee now. أنا الآن وشرب القهوة.

Are you drinking coffee now? – Yes, I am OR No, I am not.

هل شرب القهوة الآن؟ -- نعم ، إيام أو لا ، لا إيام

- The children are playing outside now. الأطفال يلعبون في الخارج الآن.

Are the children playing outside now? – Yes, they are OR No, they are not/ aren't

والأطفال الذين يلعبون خارج الآن؟ -- نعم ، هم أو لا ، هم لا / لا

V. Forming Questions on Present Progressive Tense page 102

أسئلة حول تشكيل الحاضر تقدمية المتأزمة صفحة 102

In case we want to form a question we just exchange the

subject with (is, am & are)

في حال كنا نريد لتشكيل السؤال الذي تبادل فقط

(الموضوع مع (هو ، وأنا هي

B. Information Questions **اسئلة عامة**

- He is drinking coffee now. هو شرب القهوة الآن.

What is he drinking now? – Coffee. ماذا يشرب الآن؟ القهوة

- Salim is sleeping in his room at the moment. سالم ينام في غرفته في الوقت الراهن.

Where Is Salim sleeping at the moment? – In his room. أين ينام سالم في هذه اللحظة؟ في غرفته

- I am going to the bookstore to buy some books now.

انا ذاهب الى المكتبة لشراء بعض الكتب الآن

Why are you going to the bookstore now? – To buy some books.

لماذا أنت ذاهب إلى مكتبة الآن؟ -- لشراء بعض الكتب

- The children are playing outside now. الأطفال يلعبون في الخارج الآن.

Who is playing outside now? – The children من الي يلعب في الخارج الآن؟ الأطفال

Be careful [Who is knocking at the door? - It is Ahmed]

يكون [حذرا من هو يطرق الباب؟ -- ومن هو أحمد]

VI. Sample Questions نماذج من الأسئلة

1. The men _____ in the building now.

- a. worked b. works c. are working d. working

2. _____ waiting me at the moment? – near the pharmacy.

- a. Where he is b. Where does he
c. Where did he d. Where is he

3. The boys _____ football now .

- a. are play b. play
c. is playing d. aren't playing

4. Listen! The baby _____ in the next room.

- a. will cry b. crying
b. are crying d. is crying

5. I can't go with you. I _____ my homework now.

- a. did b. have don c. am doing d. do

6. She _____ meat with rice now.

- a. isn't liking b. doesn't like c. is liking d. like

7. She _____ meat with rice at the moment.

- a. eats b. doesn't eats c. is eating d. eat

8. The boys _____ football now .

- a. are play b. play
c. is playing d. aren't playing

9. look! The car _____ coming toward us.

- a. will come b. coming
b. are coming d. is coming

10. My mother is in the kitchen. She _____ now.

- a. cooked b. have cooked c. is cooking d. cook

المحاضرة السابعة

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 5-6

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الخامس- السادس

N o .	Wh	Situation الحالة	Example المثال
1	Who	Person شخص	Who is in the car? _ Reena رينا هو في السيارة؟
2	Where	Place مكان	Where is the book? – on the table أين هو الكتاب؟ على الطاولة
3	When	Time الوقت	When did you arrive? – At 12 o'clock متى تصل؟ عند الساعة 12 ظهرا
4	Why	Reason السبب	Why will you leave? - Because/ I feel sick لماذا تركت؟ لأن / أشعر المرضى
5	Whose	Owner مالك	Whose car is that/ - its Fawaz's السيارة الذي هو / لفواز
6	Which	Choice الاختيار	Which lecture do you prefer? – English one. المحاضرة التي تفضل؟ اللغة الإنجليزية واحدة
7	What	Event or thing الحدث أو الشيء	What did he say? – He would not come to the party ماذا قال؟ وقال إنه لم يأت إلى الطرف
8	How	Situation and case الحالة	How is your study? – It's good كيف دراستك؟ جيدة
9	How often	Number of times	How often do Muslims pray a day? – Five times

		عدد المرات	كيف يصلي المسلمون في كثير من الأحيان في اليوم؟ خمس مرات
1 0	How long	فترة Period	How long does it take you to arrive? – 2 hours كم من الوقت يلزم للوصول؟ 2 ساعة
1 1	How far	المسافة distance	How far is the university from your house? – 15 Kms. كم تبعد الجامعة من منزلك؟ 15 كم

نماذج من الأسئلة (Wh- Questions) Sample Questions

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

خط دائرة على الإجابة المناسبة أ - ب - ج - د لكل من التالي

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.

- A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How

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

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

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.

الزواج في كثير من الأحيان ليس من السهل. ربما رجل وامرأة نحب بعضنا البعض ، ولكن يجادل فيها. انها تغضب. في وقت لاحق اعتذر ، ولكن يحدث ذلك مرارا وتكرارا. ما هي المشكلة؟ هم رجال ونساء حقا مختلفة جدا

ديبورا تانين يقول نعم ، الرجال والنساء مختلفون جدا. تانين بالتدريس في جامعة جورج تاون في واشنطن العاصمة وهي تكتب الكتب حول الحديث الناس الطرق. إنها تعتقد أن الرجال والنساء نقاش والتفكير في طرق مختلفة. وهي تروي عن بعض الاختلافات في كتابها ، أنت فقط لا تفهم

الاختلافات ، يقول تانين ، عندما يبدأ الرجال والنساء والأطفال. جدا الفتيان والفتيات هي مشابهة لبعضها البعض. وبعبارة أخرى ، فهي مثل كثير من الأشياء نفسها واللعب في نفس الطرق. فهي ليست مختلفة جدا. ولكن بعد ذلك كان هناك تغيير. عند الأطفال في الولايات المتحدة وخمس أو ست سنوات من العمر ، والأولاد يلعبون عادة في مجموعات كبيرة. صبي واحد يعطي الأوامر. على سبيل المثال ، يقول : "خذ هذا ،" "أذهب الى هناك". وهو زعيم. تفاخر الأولاد أيضا. وبعبارة أخرى ، يقولون شيئا جيدا عن أنفسهم. إلا أن الفتيات عادة هناك لعب في مجموعات صغيرة أو مع فتاة واحدة أخرى. أفضل صديق للفتاة هو صديقتها جيدة جدا ومهمة بالنسبة لها. الفتيات غالبا ما لا يعطي أوامر ، بل تقديم الاقتراحات

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

6. A word in paragraph ONE which has the opposite meaning of “ similar”

is _____

- A. apologize
B. problem
C. different
D. angry

7. The underlined pronoun “ they ” Line 9 refers to _____

A. women

B. men

C. boys

D. young boys and girls

8. Who gives suggestions? _____

A. Girls

B. Boys

C. Deborah Tannen

D. The men

9. Which country does Deborah live in? _____

A. Japan

B. Europe

C. America

D. Saudi Arabia

10. The underlined word “ brag ” means _____.

A. cry

B. talk proudly

C. play

D. laugh

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 88 / 99) معاينة المفردات صفحة 88- 99

No.	Nouns الأسماء	Verbs الأفعال	Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الحال
1	feelings مشاعر	apologize اعتذر	active أحدث	According to وفقاً ل
2	hierarchy التسلسل الهرمي	brag تفاخر	equal المساواة	Never أبداً
3	orders أوامر	Fix الإصلاح	private خاصة	Sometimes أحياناً
4	position موقف	Love الحب	public العامة	
5	Phrase جملة			

8. The word that has the same meaning as “ drinks of all kinds” is ____ .

- a. water b. food c. vegetables d. beverages

9. “ Unhealthy things to eat” means_____.

- a. overweight b. junk food c. honey d. milk

10. “ _____” means find an answer.

- a. solve b. shake c. draw d. watch

11. The opposite meaning of “Physical” is _____.

- a. successful b. happy c. healthy d. mental

12. He doesn't like anyone. He has a cold hear . A cold heart means_____

- a. very sad b. mean c. in the middle of d. a new feeling

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

المحاضرة الثامنة

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 6-7

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل السادس- السابع

ترتيب الجمل صفحة 102-122 (pages 102/ 122) Jumbled Sentences

Rewrite the words in the correct orders to make meaningful sentences:-

1. boys / in / groups / small / girls / play / in / groups / play / large / but

Boys Play in Large Groups But Girls Play in Small Groups

2. talk / to / women / interest / show .

Women Talk to Show Interest

3. Ramadan / is / fasting / the / month.

Ramadan is The Fasting Month

4. prefer / volleyball / Saeed / football / but / prefer / I.

I Prefer Football But Saeed Prefer Volleyball

5. got / final / full / Sultan / in / mark / test / the .

Sultan got Full Mark in The Final Test

الكتابة بحرف كبير بداية الكلمة صفحة 122 (page122) Capitalization

Rewrite the sentences with capital letters in the correct places according to the rules:-

1. sultan qabous university is in oman.

Sultan Qabous University is in Oman.

2. the capital of jordan is amman .

The Capital of Jordan is Amman .

3. he went with rashed to bandah mall last thursday.

He went with Rashed to Bandah Mall last Thursday.

4. dr ghassan teaches us english in king faisal university.

Dr Ghassan Teaches us English in King Faisal University.

5. my brother ali was born in december.

My Brother Ali was Born in December.

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No.	Nouns الأسماء	Verbs الأفعال	Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الحال
1	evidence الدليل	wonder عجب	awake مستيقظا	however على أي حال
2	hormone الهرمون	Fix المأزق	anxious قلق	
3	psychologist علم النفس	Happen أحدث	familiar مألوف	
4	emotions العواطف	Wish الأمنية	complicated معقد	
5	symbols الرموز	travel السفر		
6	vision الرؤية	realize أدرك		
7	logic المنطق	Make sense أصبح مفهوما		
8	Reason السبب			
9	Opinions آراء			

Vocabulary Exercise ممارسة المفردات

Fill in the following blank space with the most appropriate answer a, b, c or d:-

1. To ask oneself and think means: _____

a. prefer

b. wonder

c. repair

d. enjoy

2. " _____ " has the same meaning as " proof".

- a. essence b. similarity c. evidence d. reference

3. The word that has the same meaning as " a chemical that helps us to grow" is _____

- a. germs b. sugar c. bacteria d. hormone

4. " _____ " the same meaning as " nevertheless".

- a. however b. because c. since d. as

5. something we use to refer to another thing is a _____

- a. book b. pen c. symbol d. sheet

6. _____ is the opposite of sleeping.

- a. Dreaming b. Awake c. Running d. Active

7. Wishes means: _____

- a. wonders b. desires c. dreams d. studies

8. " _____ " has the same meaning as " repair".

- a. fix b. damage c. prepare d. concern

9. The word that has the same meaning as " reason" is _____ .

- a. question b. purpose c. basic d. season

10. The word that means "period of time" is _____ .

- a. areas b. project c. stage d. sense

11. " _____ " the same meaning as " happens".

a. occurs

b. finishes

c. starts

d. enjoys

12. The word that means "go places" is _____

a. swim

b. leave

c. travel

d. look

13. " _____ " is the opposite of easy.

a. make sense

b. complicated

c. normal

d. expensive

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc) page 195

به وكثير / كثيرا / بضع / قليلا ، بعض ، عدة... الخ صفحة 195

A. Many, a few , few, some, several = Used before countable nouns

) Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

كثيرة ، قليلة ، قليلة ، بعض ، = مستعملة قبل الأسماء المعدودة

الأسماء المعدودة (الأسماء التي يمكن أن تكون مفردة أو جمع)

على سبيل المثال الصبي -- السيارة -- الباب -- الصفحة -- الطفلة -- المنازل الخ

B. Much, a little, little, some= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

من ذلك بكثير ، قليلا ، قليلا ، وتستخدم من قبل بعض = الأسماء غير المعدودة

الأسماء التي ليس لها عدد يعني عددها كبير جدا الأسماء التي ليس لديها أشكال المفرد أو الجمع

على سبيل المثال ماء -- سكر -- ثلج -- المال -- الغذاء -- الحليب الخ

C. A, An , Each & Every = used before singular nouns

وهناك ، وهو ، على كل وكل = تستخدم من قبل الأسماء المفردة

D. Any= used in negative and questions.

أي = تستخدم في السلبية والأسئلة

E. Some= used when we offer something

سومي = تستخدم عندما نقدم شيئا

Sample Questions نماذج من الأسئلة

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc) page 195

وكثير / كثيرا / بضع / قليلا ، بعض ، عدة الخ... صفحة 195

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ food .

- a. many b. little **c. much** d. a few

2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.

- a. Few b. Some c. A few **d. Many**

3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.

- a. Many b. Some **c. Few** d. A few

4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.

- a. many **b. much** c. little d. a few

5. _____ student should have the textbooks.

- a. many b Some **c. Every** d. All

6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____

- a. much b. many **c. little** d. few

7. I read _____ books about English literature.

- a. a little **b. several** c. much d. every

8. I haven't seen _____ students at university on Friday.

- a, many b. some **c. any** d. a few

Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109) 109-108 صفحة **قراء القطعة وتمعن فيها**

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 sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the " Repair Theory". One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

يتساءل الكثير من الناس : لماذا ننام؟ لماذا نحلم؟ يسألون أنفسهم الغرض ، أو سبب. هناك العديد من النظريات ، أو آراء حول هذا الموضوع ، ولكن العلماء لا يعرفون ما إذا كانت هذه الأفكار صحيحة

نظرية واحدة تقول ان النوم خلال النهار ، ونحن بحاجة لجعل النوم مواد كيميائية جديدة وإصلاح ، أو الإصلاح ، أجسامنا. وهذا ما يسمى نظرية "إصلاح نظرية". قطعة واحدة من الأدلة على هذه النظرية هو أن أجسامنا تنتج أكثر من هرمون النمو في حين ننام

هناك نظرية أخرى أن الغرض من النوم هو الحلم. الحلم يحدث خلال مرحلة واحدة فقط ، أو فترة من النوم (حركة العين السريعة ، وهي مرحلة الاحلام) النوم. نوم الريم يحدث حوالي 90 دقيقة وتستمر لنحو 20 دقيقة. ويعتقد بعض العلماء أن نوم الريم يساعدنا على تذكر الأشياء ، ولكن آخرين لا يؤمنون ولا يوافقون

نماذج من الأسئلة صفحة 109-108 (page 108/ 109) Sample questions

1. The underlined pronoun " themselves" refers to: _____

A. purposes

B. dreams

C. many people

D. reasons

2. The underlined pronoun " this " Line 2 refers to _____

A. theories

B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping

C. many people

D. scientists

3. Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____

A. many people

B. theories

C. dreams

D. scientists

4. Why do we need sleep according to "Repair Theory" _____

A. to dream

B. to fix or repair our bodies

C. take rest

D. to help our friend sleep

5. The underlined word "evidence" line 6 means _____.

A. proof

B. chemicals

C. dream

D. repair

6. How long does REM sleep last? _____

A. 20 minutes

B. 90 minutes

C. the whole night

D. 2 minutes

7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? _____

A. One theory

B. many theories

C. Two theories

D. Three theories

8. What does REM sleep help us to do? _____

A. To dream

B. To remember things

C. To make chemicals

D. to last for a long time

9. The underlined word “occurs” means _____

A. dreams

B. helps

C. happens

D. sleeps

10. The underlined word “others” refers to _____.

A. theories

B. chemicals

C. scientists

D. many people

المحاضرة التاسعة

Adverbs of frequency page 56 56 الحال من التردد صفحة

Adverbs of frequency are words used to tell us about the percentage of

الحال من التردد هي عبارة تستخدم لتخبرنا عن نسبة

frequency of the events تكرار الأحداث

No.	Frequency Adverbs تردد : ظروف	approximate Percentage النسبة المئوية التقريبية
1	Always دائماً	100 %
2	Usually عادة	80 %
3	Often في كثير من الأحيان	65 %
4	Sometimes أحيانا	50 %
5	Seldom نادرا ما	40 %
6	Rarely نادرا	25 %
7	Never أبدا	0 %

Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences المكان : ظروف أو موقف التردد في جمل

1. If there is only a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency

adverb immediately before it

إذا لا يوجد سوى الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة نضع التردد ظرف فورا قبل أن

e.g.,- Sami _____ his friends.

A. respects always

B. respects never

C. always respects

D. respects sometimes

2. 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.

، (إذا كان هناك واحد فقط من الأفعال يكون (هو ، أنا ، هي ، وكان ، و

نضع ظرف التردد على الفور بعد ذلك الفعل أن يكون

e.g.,- The students _____ afraid of the final tests.

A. usually are

B. are usually

C. is usually

D. usually is

المكان : ظروف أو موقف التردد في الجمل. Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

3. 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

إذا كان هناك فعل مساعد والفعل الرئيسي في الجملة وضعنا

ظرف التردد بين الفعل مساعدة والفعل الرئيسي

e.g.- Our doctor _____ his mobile.

A. has switched off rarely

B. has rarely switched off

C. rarely has switched off

D. never has switched off

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

e.g. – The doctor has never disappointed any student.

في حالة وجود قضية ، ونحن مجرد استبدال هذا الموضوع مع الفعل مساعدة

على سبيل المثال -- الطبيب لم بخيبة أمل لأي طالب

والطبيب بخيبة أمل من أي وقت مضى أي طالب؟ Has the doctor ever disappointed any student?

Note: Be careful! In questioning, we change never to ever

ملاحظة : كن حذرا! في الاستجواب ، ونحن لا تتغير أبدا من أي وقت مضى

قراءة المقال التالي ، ثم الإجابة على الأسئلة التي تتبعه صفحة 128

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, loneness, 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 people .

بعض الناس الذهاب إلى العمل كل يوم ومن ثم العودة إلى الوطن. انهم يقضون الوقت مع أسرهم وأصدقائهم. ربما يشاهدون التلفزيون أو الذهاب إلى السينما. أحيانا ممارسة أو قراءة. هذه هي حياتهم. ولكن لأشخاص آخرين ، وهذا ، والتشرد. رؤية لا يكفي. وهم يتطلعون نحو أحيائهم وترى الناس مع الصعوبات الرهيبة : المرض ، والوحدة الآخرين مشاكل مع البيئة. كثير من الناس يريدون المساعدة. فهم يتطوعون. أنها تعطي بعض من وقتهم لمساعدة الآخرين.

مساعدة المتطوعين في نواح كثيرة. بعض الناس زيارة المرضى وحيدا. تعطي بعض صداقتهم للأطفال دون الآباء. بعض بناء مساكن للمشردين

Exercise:

1.The most suitable Topic for the passage is _____

A. Homelessness

B. Volunteering

C. Hardships

D. Sickness

2. The underlined word “ exercise ” means: _____

A. building houses

B. question

B. Practice sports

D. test

3. _____ is an example of hardships.

A. Volunteering

B. environment

C. neighborhood

D. homelessness

4. Why do some people give some of their time to others?

A. To earn much money

B. To help them

C. To know the time

D. To watch TV

5. The underlined pronoun " their " Line 9 refers to _____

A. all people

B. friendships

B. some volunteers

D. all volunteers

6. _____ is closest in meaning to the phrase "work for free ".

A. Volunteer

B. build houses

C. give some time

D. look around

Past Progressive Tense: **الماضي التقدمي المتأزمة** :

- It is used when we have two events or actions in the past; one of them happened during the continuation of the other action / or both were in progress.

-- يتم استخدامه عندما يكون لدينا حدثين أو إجراءات في الماضي ، حصل واحد منهم خلال استمرار إجراءات أخرى . أو كلاهما في التقدم

- The form of the verb [was OR were + V-ing] **وشكل من أشكال الفعل**

-I, He, She, It + was + V-ing

-They, We, You + V-ing

- We use When, While and As to join two sentences. **عندما نستخدم ، في حين وكما للانضمام جملتين.**

e.g. - The doorbell rang . **على سبيل المثال -- رن جرس الباب .**

- I was watching TV. **كنت اشاهد التلفزيون .**

The doorbell rang while/ as I was watching TV. **رن جرس الباب وبينما / كما كنت اشاهد التلفزيون .**

I was watching TV when the doorbell rang **كنت اشاهد التلفزيون ، عندما رن جرس الباب**

Exercise:

1. We saw an accident while we _____ to university.

A. go

B. have gone

C. were going

D. was going

2. When he _____, it was raining heavily.

A. was arriving

B. arrived

B. arrives

D. is arriving

3. As the children _____ in the park, someone fell down.

A. were playing

B. played

C. play

D. are playing

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139) 139 / 132 / 127 (الصفحات) معاينة المفردات

N o .	New words كلمات جديدة	meanings المعاني
1	environment N البيئة	The condition we live in/ everything around الشرط الذي نعيش فيه / كل شيء حولها
2	hardships N المشاق	Problems in life/ pains مشاكل في الحياة / الآلام
3	teenager N	a person's age between 13 and 19

	المراهق		شخص في سن بين 13 و 19
4	contrast	N	A big or strong difference وهناك فرق كبير أو قوي
	تباين		
5	Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing السلوك غير المشروع مثل القتل أو السرقة
	الجريمة		
6	Emotions	N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings الحب والقلق والفرح / المشاعر
	العواطف		
7	Vision	N رؤية	A picture صورة
8	Volunteer	V متطوع	Work for free عمل مجاني
9	Release	V الإفراج	To let things/ persons free ترك الأشياء / الأشخاص مجانا
10	Prepare	V إعداد	To get ready للحصول على استعداد
11	Deliver	V نقل	Take things to destination / hand on نأخذ الأمور إلى الوجهة / اليد على
12	Famous	Adj الشهيرة	Well-known معروف
13	Lonely	Adj وحيدا	Being without any people around يجري دون أي الناس في جميع انحاء

1 4	Tough	Adj صارم	Very hard / strong من الصعب جدا / قوي
1 5	Fun	Adj المرح	Happiness or enjoyment السعادة أو التمتع
1 6	Fast	Adj سريع	quickly بسرعة
1 7	Take care of	PV رعاية	Look after الاعتناء

Exercise:

1. The word “ _____ ” means work for free.

A. employ

B. volunteer

C. prepare

D. watch

2. The phrase “ a big or strong difference ” means _____.

A. contract

B. difficulty

B. contrast

D. similarity

3. You are _____ because every body knows about you.

A. sick

B. a driver

C. a player

D. famous

4. A person between 13 and 19 years old is a _____

A. teenager

B. worker

C. volunteer

D. pilot

5. In our society, a mother usually _____ her children and prepares food.

A. kills

B. goes for

C. Takes care of

D. sets out

6. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " a picture".

A. mission

B. vision

B. revision

D. television

7. The box is _____. It is not easy to break it.

A. heavy

B. rough

C. tough

D. red

8. Some examples of _____ are love, feelings and joy.

A. invitation

B. emotions

C. tourism

D. sickness

المحاضرة العاشرة

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 7-8

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل السابع- الثامن

أجزاء الكلام صفحة 158-166-164 (pages 158/ 166/ 164) Parts of speech

Every Simple sentence must contains at least two or some or all of the following parts of speech: كل جملة بسيطة يجب ان تحتوي على الأقل البعض او كل الاجزاء التالية للخطاب

1. An article { a – an – the } مقال
2. A noun (singular/ plural = { subject noun / object noun } اسما
3. A pronoun { I , he, She, their, us, me.....etc } وضمير
4. An adjective { easy, hot, important, high, ----- smaller, bestetc } صفة
5. An adverb { quickly, easily, fast, fluently, welletc } في ظرف
- A main verb { present, past, future, } الفعل الرئيسي
6. An auxiliary { verbs to Be, verbs to Have, Modals } مساعد
7. A preposition { on, in, at, by, with, foretc } حرف الجر

Exercise:- أمثله

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

ضع دائرة حول الإجابة الصحيحة

Note - The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

ملاحظة: الاختبار النهائي سيكون مشابه للأسئلة في تمارين المحاضرات

1. The part speech of “ final” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

2. The part speech of “ questions ” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

3. The part speech of “ will ” is _____

A. a main verb

B. a verb to be

C. a modal

D. a preposition

4. The part speech of “ in ” is _____

A. a verb

B. a preposition

C. a noun

D. an adjective

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

ضع دائرة حول الإجابة الصحيحة

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

الدكتور أعطانا الواجب المنزلي الأول الأسبوع الماضي

5. The part speech of “ us ” is _____ pronoun

A. a possessive

B. an object

C. a subject

D. a reflexive

6. The part speech of “ gave ” is _____

A. a present verb

B. an auxiliary

C. a future verb

D. a past verb

7. The part speech of “ last” is _____

A. an adjective

B. a verb to be

C. an article

D. a preposition

8. The part speech of “ doctor” is _____

A. a verb

B. a subject noun

C. an object noun

D. an adjective

Common Adjectives page 161 الصفات المشتركة صفحة 161

N adjectives

Opposites

No. Adjectives

opposites

o الصفات

الأضداد

الصفات

الأضداد

1 Beautiful جميل

Ugly قبيح

11 Good جيد

Bad سيئ

2 Big كبير

Small صغير

12 Happy سعيد

Sad حزين

3 Much كثير

Little قليل

13 Large كبير

Small صغير

4 Boring ممل

Interesting

14 Long طويل

Short قصير

مثير للاهتمام

5 Cheap رخيص

Expensive غالي

15 Noisy صاخبة

Quiet هادئ

6 Clean نظيف

Dirty قذر

16 Old العمر

New / young

الشباب/جديد

7 Cold الباردة

Hot حار

17 Poor الفقراء

Rich أغنياء

8 Dangerous خطير Safe آمنه 18 Sweet حلو Sour حامض

9 Dry جافه Wet رطب 19 Strong قوي weak ضعيف

1 Easy سهل 0 Difficult / hard ثابت/صعب 20 fast سريع slow بطيئ

Exercise:- أمثله

1. The planes aren't _____. They are very fast.

A. new

B. slow

C. quick

D. good

2. The opposite meaning of noisy is _____.

A. easy

B. hard

C. quiet

D. dangerous

3. My grandfather isn't _____. He is very old.

A. new

B. cold

C. big

D. young

4. That man is very _____. He can move a truck alone.

A. strong

B. weak

B. kind

D. clever

5. The opposite meaning of the word " _____ " is narrow.

A. tall

B. dangerous

C. wide

D. low

6. Everything around is _____ because of the heavy rain last night.

A. hot

B. wet

C. dry

D. warm

7. " _____ " is the opposite of sweet.

A. Sour

B. Dark

C. Lazy

D. Clever

8. Sitting by the sea coast isn't _____. It is very quiet.

A. clean

B. cheap

C. hot

D. noisy

New words الكلمات الجديدة	Meanings المعاني
1 Attractive (Adj) جذاب	Very beautiful جميل جدا
2 Diet (N) الحمية	Special food for sick or for slimming خاصة المواد الغذائية لمريض أو لالتخسيس
3 Raw (Adj) خام	Not cooked غير مطبوخ
4 Slim (Adj) بسيط	thin in an attractive way رقيقة بطريقة جذابة
5 Gain (V) المكسب	Win or get something الفوز أو الحصول على شيء
6 join (V) الموصل	Meet or unite تلبية أو توحيد
7 Overweight (Adj) الوزن الزائد	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin الدهون -- عكس ضئيلة أو رقيقة
8 While (conj) بينما	during خلال
9 Work (V) العمل	Do / succeed/ have a job تفعل / النجاح / لديك وظيفة
10 Snack (N) الوجبة الخفيفة	a small or light meal between main meals وجبة صغيرة أو خفيفة بين الوجبات الرئيسية
11 Bake (V) خبز	Heat with fire الحرارة بالنار
1 Boil (V) الغليان	Heat in water الحرارة في المياه

2

1 Fry (V) صغار السمك Heat in oil الحرارة في النفط

3

1 Disgusting (adj) مقرف Old, smelly and bad القديمة ، ورائحة كريهة وسيئة

4

1 Delicious (adj) لذيذ Very pleasant taste لطيفة للغاية الذوق

5

1 Except (Conj) ماعدا Apart from وبصرف النظر عن

6

Previewing Vocabulary:- معاينة المفردات

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " not cooked".

A. boiled

B. raw

C. fried

D. ugly

2. Some people lose weight fast, but they usually _____ it back again.

A. gain

B. eat

C. help

D. give

3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very beautiful".

A. interesting

B. attractive

C. difficult

D. thin

4. She looks very _____ because of the diet she follows.

A. slim

B. ugly

C. dangerous

tall

5. I remembered the meanings of all words _____ the word” except”.

A. expect

B. accept

C. except

D. receipt

6. My friend suffers from being _____. He is now too fat.

A. thin

B. overweight

C. light

D. happy

7. “ _____” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ old, smelly and very bad”.

A. interesting

B. attractive

C. disgusting

D. delicious

8. Dieting often doesn't work. People usually gain back the weight.

The word “Work” means:_____

A. have a job

B. succeed

C. fail

D. be active and try

Spelling & Pronunciation of Final -ed **النطق الملائي النهائي ل أي دي**

We have 3 pronunciation forms of final -ed:- **لدينا 3 أشكال للنطق النهائي ل أي دي**

1./t /when the final letter of the word is [, p, k , s c, f, sh, ch.]

إذا كانت الحروف الأخيرة من الكلمات هي ما بين القوسين

talked / helped / introduced, missed Etc

وتحدث / غاب ساعد / قدم ، الخ

2. t / d / when the final letter of the word is [b, g, r, m, n, l, o, v, y,x]

إذا كانت الحروف الأخيرة من الكلمات هي ما بين القوسين

warned ,dreamed, called, listened, enjoyed...etc

وحذر ، يحلم ، ودعا ، استمع ، تتمتع... الخ

3.d / id / when the final letter is [d. t]

إذا كانت الأخيرة من الكلمات هي ما بين القوسين

decided, wanted,,....etc

أراد وقرر ، ،.... الخ

Exercise Ending –ed:- أمثلة علي أي دي

1. The underlined letter /ed/ in the word “ played” is pronounced

وأكدت الرسالة / أي دي / في كلمة "لعبت" هو واضح

the same as in the word _____

A. decided

B. enjoyed

C. talked

D. helped

2. The underlined letter /ed/ in the word “ helped” is pronounced

وأكدت الرسالة / أي دي / في كلمة "ساعدت" هو واضح

the same as in the word _____

A. decided

B. enjoyed

C. looked

D. wanted

2. The underlined letter /ed/ in the word “ wanted” is pronounced

وأكدت الرسالة / أي دي / في كلمة "مطلوب" هو واضح

the same as in the word _____

A. decided

B. encouraged

C. talked

D. wanted

المحاضرة الحادية عشر

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 8-9

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الثامن- التاسع

Simple Future (pages 294/ 325) 325 -294 صفحة المستقبل البسيط

Simple Future Tense: الزمن المستقبلي البسيط

It is used to express any event or action which will start after now.

هو يستخدم للإبداء أية حال أو ينفذ الذي سيبدأ بعد الآن

1- The form of the verb: will/ shall/ be going to + infinitive verb without to

شكل الفعل : سوف ويجب أن يذهب إلى الفعل + المصدر من دون أن

2- The indicators(adverbs of time) = tomorrow/ next / any date in the future.

المؤشرات (الحال من الوقت) غدا = / القادم / أي تاريخ في المستقبل

Example:

- The doctor _____ us another live lecture next week.

A. gave

B. has give

C. was giving

D. will give

- We shall _____ the homework tomorrow.

A. do

B. doing

C. did

D. done

Negative form of Simple Future الشكل السلبي للمستقبل البسيط

I will finish my university study in 2012. أنا سأنهي دراستي الجامعية في 2012

I will not / won't finish my study in 2012. أنا سوف لن – لن أنهى دراستي الجامعية في 2012

Forming questions: تشكيل أسئلة

He will arrive next Monday. هو سيصل الاثنين القادم

Will he arrive next Monday? – Yes, he will OR No, he will not.

سيصل الاثنين القادم؟ نعم هو سيصل أو لا هو سوف يصل

Example:

1. _____ to Dubai tomorrow?

A. Has he travelled

B. Will he travel

C. Was he traveling

D. Did he travel

2. _____ to the museum next week.

A. They won't go

B. They have gone

C. They went

D. They were going

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168) 168 -167 صفحة عرض الكلمات

N o .	New words كلمات جديدة	meanings المعاني
1	Species (N) النوع	Kinds of living things أنواع الكائنات الحية
2	behavior (N) السلوك	Way of acting طريقة التصرف
3	seeds (N) البذور	The small hard part of a plant هي الجزء الأساسي للنبات
4	personality (N) الشخصية	Character / qualities and features of a person شخص- نوعيات وميزات شخص
5	museum (N) المتحف	A building where old things are shown مبنى حيث يتم عرض الأشياء القديمة
6	coast (N) الساحل	Sea or ocean beach/ shore شاطئ المحيط أو البحر – شاطئ
7	Count (V) الإحصاء	Calculate or say 1, 2, 3..... حساب أو يقول 1 ، 2 ، 3
8	Disappear (V) اختفى	Be impossible to see / stop existing يكون مستحيل الرؤية – إيقاف القائمة
9	Prefer (V) تفضل	like مثل
10	Enjoy (V) تمتع به	To be happy in doing something لكي يكون سعيداً في عمل شئ
11	Travel (V) السفر	To move from a place to another التحرك من مكان إلى آخر
12	bored (Adj) ضجر	Feel uninterested يشعر غير مهتم
13	Intelligent (Adj) ذكي	Very clever ذكي جداً
14	Worried (adj) قلق	Anxious or unhappy المتلهف أو غير سعيد

1 5	Irony (N) السخرية	Comment in a joking way المزاح التعليق بطريقة المزاح
1 6	together (adv) سوياً	With each other/ opposite of apart مع كل المعاكس / بصرف النظر الأخرى

Previewing Vocabulary معاينة المفردات

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " a way of acting".

- A. difficulty
B. behavior
C. entertainment
D. character

2. Most of the students feel _____ because of the final tests.

- A. worried
B. thirsty
C. sleepy
D. hungry

3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very clever".

- A. interesting
B. intelligent
C. easy
D. enjoyable

4. Every one felt _____ because of the bad movie.

- A. bored
B. happy
C. dangerous
D. tall

5. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " kinds of living things".

- A. islands
B. beaches
C. species
D. insects

6. All children _____ watching cartoon movies.

A. dislike

B. enjoy

C. are afraid of

D. avoid

7. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " like".

A. hate

B. attract

C. prefer

D. avoid

8. When the sun rises, the fog _____ quickly .

A. disappears

B. succeeds

C. returns

D. fails

Using Do- does – Did (أستعمال Do- does – Did)

They are used in TWO situations: يستعملون في حالتين

A. Helping verbs. No meaning مساعدة الأفعال لا معنى

In case of a negative form & forming questions which contains only a main verb:-

في حالة الشكل السلبي وتشكيل أسئلة التي تحتوي على الفعل الرئيسي

Ahmed speaks English well. أحمد يتحدث الإنجليزية بشكل جيد

Ahmed doesn't speak English well. أحمد لا يتحدث الإنجليزية بشكل جيد

Does Ahmed speak English well? – Yes, he does OR No, he doesn't

أحمد لا يتحدث الإنجليزية بشكل جيد؟ - نعم ، هو يفعل ذلك أو لا ، انه لا

They play football every day. هم يلعبون كرة القدم كل يوم

They don't play football every day. هم لا يلعبون كرة قدم كل يوم

Do they play football everyday ? - Yes, they do OR No, they don't

هل يلعبون كرة القدم كل يوم؟ - نعم ، انها تفعل أو لا ، لا

I went to Al-Jubail last week. أنا ذهبت إلى الجبيل الأسبوع الماضي

I didn't go to Al-Jubail last week أنا لم أذهب إلى الجبيل الأسبوع الماضي

Did you go to Al-Jubail last week? - Yes, I did OR No, I didn't

هل ذهبت الجيبيل الأسبوع الماضي؟ -- نعم ، فعلت أو لا ، لم أكن

Note: After don't, doesn't and didn't, the verb must be infinitive without to

ملاحظة: بعد (don't, doesn't and didn't,) يجب أن يكون المصدر الفعل من دون أن

B. Main Verbs. الأفعال الرئيسية

In case there is no another verb in a sentence except one of them (do, does or did)-

حالة عدم وجود الفعل في آخر الجملة ما عدا واحد منهم (do, does or did)-

Here each one of them means work or perform.

هنا كل واحد منهم يعني العمل أو تنفيذ

Examples. أمثلة

1. Lara does her homework alone. [Notice that does here is the main verb]

لارا تعمل واجبها المدرسي لوحدها [الملاحظة **does** هنا الفعل الرئيسي]

Lara doesn't do her homework alone. لارا تعمل واجبها المدرسي لوحدها

Does Lara do her homework alone? Yes, she does OR No, she doesn't.

هل لارا تعمل واجبها المدرسي لوحدها؟ نعم هي تعمل لا أو هي لا

2. The students did well in the test. [Notice that did here is the main verb]

عمل الطلاب بشكل جيد في الاختبار [الملاحظة **did** هنا الفعل الرئيسي]

The students didn't do well in the test. الطلاب ما عملوا جيداً في الاختبار.

Did the students do well in the test? Yes, they did OR No, they didn't

هل الطلاب عملوا جيداً في الاختبار؟ نعم هي تعمل لا أو هي لا

3. We do our job regularly. [Note that do here is the main verb]

نحن نعمل شغلنا بانتظام. [الملاحظة **do** هنا الفعل الرئيسي]

We don't do our job regularly. نحن لا نعمل شغلنا بانتظام.

Do you do your job regularly ? – Yes, we do OR No, we don't

هل عملك بانتظام؟ نعم هي تعمل لا أو هي لا

Exercise

1. I _____ any one in the last week meeting .

A. don't

B. didn't

C. didn't do

D. don't do

2. _____ she take the medicine everyday?

A. Do

B. Did

C. Is

D. Does

3. The mechanic _____ repair the car yesterday.

A. doesn't

B. didn't do

C. didn't

D. doesn't do

4. _____ the homework correctly last week?

A. Does he do

B. Did he

C. Did he did

D. Did he do

المحاضرة الثانية عشر

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 8-9

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل الثامن- التاسع

الصفات الفصل 16 الصفحة 449 (Chapter 16 page 449) Adjectives

Adjectives are used to describe nouns whereas Adverbs are used to describe verbs.

الصفات تستخدم لوصف الأسماء بينما الظروف تستعمل لوصف الأفعال

There are three kinds of Adjectives:- هناك 3 أنواع من الصفات

1. Short adjectives [tall, big, hot, cold, small, thin, slow, quick.....etc] الصفات القصيرة

2. Long adjectives [important, difficult, interesting, famousetc] الصفات الطويلة

3. Irregular adjectives [many, much, little, good, badetc] الصفات الشاذة

Note 1: We add -ly to most of the adjectives to change them into adverbs.

ملاحظة 1: نضيف Ly إلى أغلب الصفات لتغييرها للظروف

Note 2: Here are some words that are considered as adjectives and adverbs at the same

time. ملاحظة 2: هناك بعض الكلمات التي تعتبره كصفات وظروف في نفس الوقت

[late, hard- fast ...]

1. Similarity التشابه

*[as + an adjective+ as]

Ahmed is as tall as Salim. (Short adjective “ tall”) صفة قصيرة

Ahmed is as famous as salim. (Long adjective “ famous’) صفة طويلة

Ahmed is as good as Salim. (Irregular adjective “ good”) الصفات الشاذة

*[as + an adverb + as]

Ahmed speaks English as fluently as Salim does.

Women work as hard as men do.

Note: The negative form of a similarity sentence . النموذج السلبي لحكم التشابه .

Ahmed isn't as tall as Salim. [Here it is comparative in meaning] هنا هو مقارن في المعنى

2. Comparative Form الشكل المقارن

A. If the adjective is short, we add [-er + than] after the short adjective.

إذا الصفة قصيرة نضيف Er+ than بعد الصفة القصيرة

Example:-

1- Rami is taller than Fuad.

2- Fuad is shorter than Rami.

3- Fuad isn't as tall as Rami.

4- Rami isn't as short as Fuad.

Notice that all these four sentences have the same meaning

ملاحظة كل هذه الجمل الأربع لها نفس المعنى

Adjectives & Adverbs (Chapter 16 page 449) الصفات والظروف الفصل 16 الصفحة 449

2. Comparative Form مقارن الشكل

B. If the adjective is long, we add [more+ the adjective + than] .

More + إذا الصفة طويلة نضيف + than + الصفة

Example

1- English is more difficult than Arabic.

2- Arabic is easier/ more easy than English.

3- Arabic is less difficult than English

4- Arabic isn't as difficult as English.

5. English isn't as easy as Arabic.

Notice that all these Five sentences have the same meaning

ملاحظة كل هذه الجمل الخمس لها نفس المعنى

2. Comparative Form مقارنة الشكل

C. If the adjective is irregular, the adjective will be as the following:-

إذا الصفة شاذة الصفة تكون كالتالي

No.	Irregular Adjective الصفات الشاذة	Comparative مقارنة الشكل
1	good	Better than
2	bad	Worse than
3	many	More than
4	much	More than
5	little	Less than

1. A is better than B

3. B isn't as good as A.

2. B is worse than A

4. A isn't as bad as B.

Notice that all these Four sentences have the same meaning

ملاحظة كل هذه الجمل الأربع لها نفس المعنى

3. Superlative Form الشكل ممتاز جداً

A. If the adjective is short, we add [the adjective +est + of or in] إذا الصفة لمدته قصيرة نضيف

Example

1. A is 183 cm tall.

2. B is 175 cm tall.

3. C is 170 cm tall.

A is taller than B. [comparative]

B is taller than C. [comparative]

A is the tallest of all. [superlative]

C is the shortest of all. [superlative]

3. Superlative Form الشکل ممتاز جداً

B. If the adjective is long, we add [the most / least + adjective + of or in]

إذا الصفة لمدہ طویلة نضیف

Example:-

English is the most important language in the world.

Notice that we keep the long adjective as it without any changes.

ملاحظة نبقي الصفة الطويلة كلها بدون أي تغييرات

Nadia is _____ of all.

A. More beautiful

B. beautiful

C. The beautiful

D. The most beautiful

C. If the adjective is Irregular, we change the irregular adjective as follows:

إذا الصفة شاذة نغير الصفة الشاذة كالتالي

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

Example: A is _____ of all.

A. better

b. best

C. the better

D. the best

Exercise

1. People in Saudi Arabia are as _____ as people in Jordan .

A. more generous

B. generous

C. most generous

D. the most generous

2. The weather in winter is _____ than it is in summer.

A. colder

B. cold

C. coldest

D. the coldest

3. I have _____ money than you do.

A. much

B. more

C. most

D. least

4. Abdullah is _____ of all boys.

A. the fastest

B. the most fastest

C. fast

D. faster

المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 9-10

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل التاسع - العاشر

Using Verbs to Have [Has- Have – Had] استعمال الأفعال

“Verbs to Have” are used in TWO situations:- تستخدم في حالتين

A. Helping verbs: When there is a main verb after each one of them

الأفعال المساعدة : عند وجود الفعل الرئيسي بعد كل واحد منهم

[Be careful that any verb comes after has, have or had must be past participle; the 3rd form of the verb] كن حذراً أي فعل يتبع له له أو كان عنده يجب إن يكون اسم المفعول الشكل الثالث للفعل

Example:

1. He has _____ the letter .

A. writes

B. wrote

B. writing

D. written

2. The boys _____ eaten their food.

A. will

B. have

C. has

D. are

- Negative form: الشكل السلبى

I have seen the terrible accident.

I have not/ haven't seen the terrible accident.

- Forming a question: تشكيل سؤال

I have done my homework.

Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have OR -No, I haven't

Example:

1. My friend _____ for the final test since 12 o'clock.

A. have studied

B. has study

C. is studying

D. has studied

2. _____ the medicine?

A. Has she taken

B. She has taken

C. Did she took

D. Is she taken

B. As main verbs: When there is no verb in the sentence except one of them (has, have, had). كأفعال رئيسية: عندما ليس هناك فعل في الجملة ماعدا أحدهم (مابين القوسين)

- Each one of them often means own. كل واحدة منها غالبا ما يعني الخاصة.

Example :-

- He has attended the live lecture. [**HAS** here is a helping verb]

- He has a live lecture. [Here **HAS** is a main verb]

Negative Form: شكل سلبي

- He has attended the live lecture. [Here **HAS** is a helping verb]

He hasn't attended the live lecture.

- He has a live lecture. [Here **HAS** is a main verb]

- He doesn't have a live lecture.

Forming Questions : تشكيل أسئلة

- He has attended the live lecture. [Here **HAS** is a helping verb]

Has he attended the live lecture? - Yes, he has. OR No, he hasn't

- He has a live lecture. [Here **HAS** is a main verb]

-Does he have a live lecture? - Yes, he does. OR No, he doesn't

Example: -

- They have bought a new car.

Negative - They have not bought a new car.

Yes/No Q - Have they bought a new car? Yes, they have OR No, they haven't.

Questions

1. Naji had a meeting at university, but Rami _____

A. hadn't

B. hasn't

C. doesn't

D. didn't

2. _____ you have a car, Hashim?

A. Have

B. Has

C. Do

D. Are

3. My mother _____ our food yet.

A. has prepare

B. hasn't prepared

C. has prepared

D. prepares

4. I _____ my coffee.

A. didn't had

B. haven't

C. didn't have

D. hadn't

Using (too, two, to, toe) استعمال

A. Too = very or so

I can't carry the box. It's too heavy.

B. Two= number 1+ 1 = Two

Fuad and Alia are two students.

B. To= Might be a preposition or expression of purpose.

إلى = قد تكون حرف جر أو تعبير للغرض

He went to Riyadh last week. [a preposition] (حرف جر)

He decided to meet the doctor. [expression of purpose] (تعبير للغرض)

D. Toe= a finger in foot

Every normal person has 10 toes in his feet

Questions

1. Don't go swimming. The water is _____ cold.

A. to

B. too

C. two

D. toe

2. My brother travelled to United States _____ complete his higher education.

A. two

B. too

C. to

D. toe

3. I have _____ friends in London.

A. to

B. too

C. toe

D. two

Giving Advice Using (Should) إعطاء استعمال نصيحة

A. Should [Giving advice to do something at present or in the future]

أعطاء النصيحة أن يعمل شيء في الوقت الحاضر أو المستقبل

B. Shouldn't [Giving advice not to do anything at present or in the future]

أعطاء النصيحة أن لا يعمل شيء في الوقت الحاضر أو المستقبل

C. Should have

[Giving delayed advice that something was hoped to be done but didn't happen]

أعطاء نصيحة لشيء تتمنى أن يعمل لكنه لم يحدث

D. Shouldn't have

[Giving a delayed advice that something was hoped to be done but didn't happen]

أعطاء آخر نصيحة لشيء تتمنى أن يعمل لكنه لم يحدث

Questions

1. Your friend always wastes time without studying and gets bad marks in the tests.

You advise him by saying:

A. You shouldn't study hard

B. You should fail the tests

C. you should waste time

D. You should study hard

2. Your brother caught cold because he went outside without wearing heavy clothes.

You say to him:

A. You should have worn heavy clothes

B. You shouldn't have caught cold

C. You should have gone outside

D. You should not wear heavy clothes

3. Rashed made a terrible accident because he drove his car fast.

He _____ his car fast

A. should drive

B. should have driven

C. shouldn't have driven

D. should has driven

المحاضرة الرابعة عشر

Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading

Chapter 9-10

قواعد- مفردات – قراءة

الفصل التاسع - العاشر

Articles- Indefinite مقالات غير محدد

There are 2 indefinite articles in English: هناك أدوات تنكير في اللغة الانجليزية

A= used before singular nouns that begin with consonants.

تستعمل قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بالحروف الساكنة

An= used before singular nouns that begin with vowels

تستعمل قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بالحروف العلة

Consonants= all letters in English except (a , e , i , o , u) الحروف الساكنة = كل الحروف ما عدا

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

Examples:- أمثلة

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 ملاحظة : كل الكلمات إلي فوق مفردة

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

لا نستعمل أي وان أمام أسماء العلم - مدن - أيام - شهور الخ

Exercise (an & a)

1. Could you please give me _____ piece of cake?

- a. an b. two **c. a** d. many

2. _____ dog is _____ animal.

- a. An/a b. An/an **c. A/an** d. A/a

3. I visited _____ Ahmed last week.

- a. an b. the c. a **d. Nothing**

4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.

- a. Nothing** b. an c. a d. the

5. I finished _____ unit in English language course.

- a. an **b. a** c. three d. few

6. I take _____ umbrella when it rains.

- a. a **b. an** c. two d. several

Word & Pronoun Reference **الكلمات وإشارات الضمير**

A. Personal Pronouns **الضمائر الشخصية**

No.	Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive	Reflexives
1	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
4	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
5	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself / yourselves
6	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
7	They	them	their	theirs	themselves

Word & Pronoun Reference

B. Demonstrative Pronouns الضمائر البرهانية

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

Exercise:

1. The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.

a. we

b. us

c. our

d. ours

2. _____ sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.

a. I

b. Me

c. Mine

d. My

3. Hani visits _____ every week.

a. them

b. they

c. theirs

d. their

4. _____ are the books you told me about.

a. That

b. These

c. You

d. Their

5. The building you need is _____.

a. these

b. those

c. there

d. her

6. That car over there is _____.

a. mine

b. me

c. my

d. I

Non-Action Verbs are the verbs that have no –ing forms in Present continuous.

أفعال ليس لها عمل الأفعال التي ليس لها أي انجي يشكل في مستمر حاضر

- see - hear – believe- understand - like – hate – love – dislike –taste
– smell –want – need – believe

Examples:

1. I hear you now clearly.
2. They understand the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We smell a dangerous kind of chemical gas.

Adverbs of frequency page 56 56 صفحة ظروف التردد

- Adverbs of frequency are words used to tell us about the percentage of frequency of the events

ظروف التردد كلمات تستعمل لإخبارنا عن نسبة مئوية

تردد الأحداث

No.	Frequency Adverbs ظروف التردد	approximate Percentage قرب النسبة المئوية
1	Always	100 %
2	Usually	80 %
3	Often	65 %
4	sometimes	50 %
5	Seldom	40 %
6	Rarely	25 %
7	Never	0 %

Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences موقع أو موقع ظروف التردد في الجمل

1. If there is only a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb immediately before it إذا لا يوجد سوى الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة نضع ظرف التردد على الفور قبل أن

e.g.,- Sami _____ his friends.

A. respects always

B. respects never

C. always respects

D. respects sometimes

2. If there is only one of the verbs to Be (is, am, are, was, were),

إذا كان هناك واحد فقط من الأفعال ليكون

we put the frequency adverb immediately after that verb to Be.

نضع ظرف التردد على الفور بعد أن فعل ان اكون

e.g.,- The students _____ afraid of the final tests.

A. usually are

B. are usually

C. is usually

D. usually is

Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences المكان : ظروف أو موقف التردد في الجمل

3. If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the

إذا كان هناك فعل مساعد والفعل الرئيسي في الجملة وضعنا

frequency adverb between the helping verb and the main verb

ظرف التردد بين الفعل مساعدة والفعل الرئيسي

e.g.- Our doctor _____ his mobile.

A. has switched off rarely

B. has rarely switched off

C. rarely has switched off

D. never has switched off

4. In case of a question , we just replace the subject with the helping verb
e.g. – The doctor has never disappointed any student.

في حالة وجود قضية، ونحن مجرد استبدال هذا الموضوع مع الفعل مساعدة

على سبيل المثال -- الطبيب لم بخيبة أمل لأي طالب

Has the doctor ever disappointed any student?

Note: Be careful! In questioning, we change never to ever

ملاحظة : كن حذرا! في الاستجواب ، ونحن لا تتغير أبدا من أي وقت مضى

Exercise:-

1. My friend is very clever. He _____ passes the tests.

A. sometimes

B. always

C. never

D. seldom

2. My friend is very clever. He _____ fails the tests.

A. always

B. sometimes

C. never

D. rarely

3. _____ a snake? – No, I haven't.

A. Have you seen ever

B. Have you ever seen

C. Have you seen never

D. Have you never seen

4. Hind is very punctual. She _____ comes late to her work.

A. always

B. never

C. sometimes

D. often

5. Rami plays football three times a week. He _____ plays football.

A. always

B. sometimes

C. never

D. rarely

6. _____ the homework alone?

A. Do you do usually

B. Do you never do

C. Do usually you do

D. Do you usually do

أخوكم/ القناص2