



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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المحاضرة الأولى

Lecture 1 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس التالي: In this lecture we will study the following:

Using **BE**

- A. Noun + **is** + noun: singular.
- B. noun + **are** + noun: Plural
- C. Pronoun + **BE** + Noun
- D. Exercises

USING **BE**

Be has three forms in the present:

ثلاثة صيغ في الحاضر **BE** للفعل

am
is
are

VERB TO BE	Example
am.	I am a student. أنا (أكون) طالب.
is.	He is a student. هو (يكون) طالب
are.	They are students. هم (يكونون) طلاب

استخدام **Be** مع الضمائر. Using **Be** with the pronouns.

Singular Pronouns ضمائر المفرد	Using Be	
He	is	هو
She		هي
It		هو / هي لغير العاقل
I	am	أنا
you	are	أنت / إنت

Plural Pronouns ضمائر الجمع	Using Be	
they	are	هم/هن/هما
we		نحن
You		أنتم/أنتن/أنتما

Exercises:-

1. He (am , is , are) a teacher. Ahmad (am , is , are) a teacher.
2. She (am , is , are) my friend. Sally (am , is , are) my friend
3. It (am , is , are) under the table. The cat (am , is , are) under the table.
4. They (am , is , are) in the class. The students (am , is , are) in the class.

1. We (am , is , are) in the restaurant
2. You (am , is , are) at home.
3. I (am , is , are) your teacher`

Noun + is + Noun: Singular

Example

Canada is a country.

↓ ↓ ↓
Noun + is + noun

Singular (المفرد).

Singular means **one**

Canada = a singular noun

is = a singular verb

Country = a singular noun

Noun	+	is	+	Noun: Singular
Ahmad		is		a student
Nadia		is		a nurse
The cat		is		an animal
Arabic		is		a language

Using a and an

Both 'a' and 'an' are used in front of singular nouns:

'a' comes in front of singular nouns that begin with consonants	'an' comes in front of singular nouns that begin with a, e, I, and o
A dog	An apple
A book	An elephant
A lecture	An orange
A mobile	An idea
A student	An umbrella

Vowels: a, e, i, o, u. <---- حروف العلة

Consonants: d, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, w, z.

Exercises about the use of “a” and “an” :-

1. The dog is (a / an) animal.
2. Arabic is (a / an) language
3. Riyadh is (a / an) city
4. Kuwait is (a / an) country
5. Blue is (a / an) colour
6. Love is (a / an) feeling`
7. The printer is (a / an) hardware
8. The fly is (a / an) insect
9. Physics is (a / an) science.
10. Sally is (a / an) student.
11. This room is (a / an) office.

Noun + are + Noun: Plural

Example

Horses are animals

↓ ↓ ↓
Noun are noun

Plural (الجمع). Plural means two, three, or more than one.

Horses = a plural noun

are = a plural verb

Animals = a plural noun

Noun + are + Noun: plural
Dogs are animals
Chickens are birds

Two nouns connected by **and** are plural and are followed by **are**:

Ahmad **and** Nadia **are** brothers.

Oil **and** water **are** resources

Plural of nouns

A- We add –s to the end of the noun:

Singular Nouns مفرد	Plural nouns جمع	How to make plural
Cat	Cat s	Add -s
Animal	Animal s	
Fiend	friend s	

Some singular nouns that end in –y have a special plural form

Singular	Plural	How to make plural
City	Cit ies	Omit the –y and add - ies
Country	Countr ies	
Fly	Fl ies	
Dictionary	dictionar ies	

Exercise: Change the singular sentences to plural sentences

Singular	Plural
A cat is an animal.	Cats are animals.
An ant is an insects.	Ants are insects.
A dictionary is a book.	Dictionaries are books.
A chicken is a bird.	Chickens are birds.
Winter is a season. Summer is a season.	Winter and summer are seasons
Egypt is a county. India is a country.	Egypt and India are countries.

Pronoun + BE + Noun

Pronoun + BE + Noun

↓ ↓ ↓

I am a student

She is a student

He is a student.

It is a country

You are a student (one person). أنت طالب

You are students. (more than one person). أنتم طلاب

We are students.

They are students.

Pronouns refer to nouns

Sally is in my class. She is a student.

↓

↓

Feminine noun feminine pronoun (ضمير مؤنث)

Tom is in my class. He is a student.

↓

↓

Masculine noun masculine pronoun (ضمير مذكر)

Exercise: change the nouns to their pronouns.

Sally is my sister. → She is my sister

Ahmad is a teacher → He is a teacher

Nadia and Reem are friends → They are friends.



End of lecture 1

المحاضرة الثانية

Lecture 2 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس التالي: In this lecture we will study the following:

Using **BE**

- A. Contraction with **BE**.
- B. Negative with **BE**
- C. **BE** + Adjective
- D. **BE** + A place

Contraction with **BE**.

Contraction is when people push two words together when they speak.
The mark used in the middle of a contraction is called an *apostrophe*

Pronoun + BE	Contraction
I + am	I am = I'm
He + is	He is = he's
She + is	She is = she's
It + is	It is = it's
You + are	You are = you're
We + are	We are = we're
They + are	They are = they're

Note that you have to write the apostrophe **above** the line, **not on** the line.

Ex. I'm a student (correct). I,m a student (incorrect).

Exercise 12. Page 8

Complete the sentences; use contraction (Be + Pronoun)

1. Sara is a student. She's in my class.
2. Ahmad is a student. He's in my class.
3. I have one brother. He's twenty years old.
4. I have two sisters. They're students.
5. I have a dictionary. It's on my desk.
6. I like my classmates. They're friendly.
7. I have three books. They're on my desk.

Negative with Be

To negate a sentence with **BE**, we add **not** after the form of **BE**.

Examples:

I am your teacher.	I am not your teacher.
Ahmad is a teacher.	Ahmad is not a teacher.
Sally is my friend.	Sally is not my friend.
The cat is under the table.	The cat is not under the table.
The students are in the class.	The students are not in the class.
We are in the restaurant.	We are not in the restaurant.
You are at home.	You are not at home.

Be + Adjective

- Adjectives often follow (come after) a form of **BE** (am, is, are).

Examples:

The students **are intelligent**.
The exam **is easy**.

Adjectives describe or give information about a noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

- Sally **is beautiful**.
- My friends **are happy**.
- I **am tired**.

Noun/pronoun + Be	Adjective
Fire is	hot
Ice cream and snow are	cold
A box is	square
Balls and oranges are	round
Sugar is	sweet
An elephant is	big
A mouse is	little
A rain forest is	wet
A desert is	dry
A joke is	funny
Good health is	important

BE + A place

BE is often followed by a place:

Maria is **here**.

↓
place

They are **at the library**.

↓
place

A **place** can be one word; examples:

Maria is

{ here
there
downtown
downstairs
upstairs
inside
outside

A place can be more than one word (prepositional phrase) → preposition + Noun

	preposition	Noun
Sally is	at	the library.
	on	the bus
	in	her room
	at	work
	next to	Maria
	outside	the
	between	Ahmad and Dalia

at the library is a prepositional phrase.

Some common prepositions:

Above, at, behind, between, from, in, next to, on, under, etc.

Above



at

At is usually used to point out a specific time:

Ex.

- The bus will stop here at 5:45 p.m.
- She will meet you at 3:00 O'clock



At is also used to indicate a place:

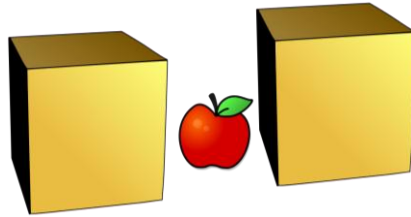
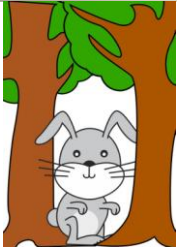
Ex.

- There is a party at the club house.
- I saw many people at the park.

behind



between

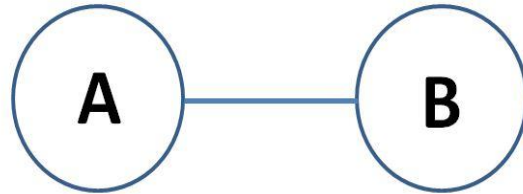


From

From shows the **starting point** of the movement.

Ex.

Sally drives **from** her flat **to** work.



From is generally used to show someone's **orig**

Ex.

Nadia came **from** Brazil.

Ahmad came **from** Syria.

In

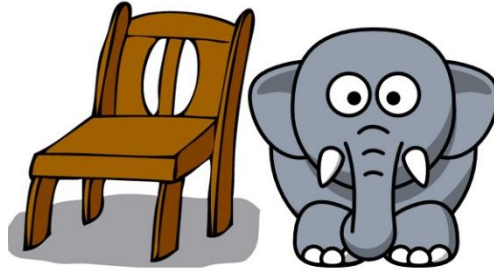


Next to

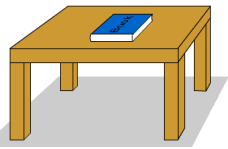
NEXT TO



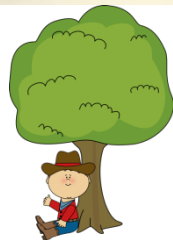
The dog is next to the bones.



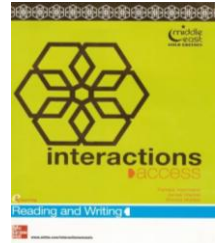
On



Under



End of lecture 2



المحاضرة الثالثة

Lecture 3 (from the Interactions book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس : In this lecture, we shall

1. study the article on page 6 and 7 (Monster Cities); our study will include:

- Explaining the difficult words by giving definitions.
- Answering some comprehension question.
- Giving the Opposites of some words
- Explaining how to read the numbers
- Examining some multiple choice questions about this article

Read the following Article. Page 5-6

Monster Cities

Are big cities **wonderful** places? Are they **terrible**? There are **different** ideas about this. William H. Whyte writes books about cities. He is happy in a **crowded** city. He loves **busy** streets with many stores and many people. He likes the life in city parks and restaurants.

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

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

Write a word for each definitions.

- A big, terrible thing is a **Monster**.
- A very big city together with other areas around it is a **megacity**.
- The number of people in one square mile = **population density**
- A region that is identified as a distinct entity in political geography is a **country**

Explain the meaning of the following words.

The word	Its meaning
wonderful	extremely good; marvelous
terrible	causing or likely to cause terror
crowded	filled to excess; involving large number of people
busy	actively and attentively engaged in work
afraid	feeling fear; filled with apprehension
population	the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, or any district.
Megacity	a very large city, especially one with a huge number of people

Give the **Opposites** of the following words.

The words	Their opposites
wonderful	bad, unamazing
terrible	pleasing
different	similar
crowded	deserted, empty
busy	quiet, inactive
afraid	fearless, unafraid
large	small
safe	unsafe
dirty	Clean

How to read/write large numbers.

Number	How to read
150	One hundred fifty
200	Two hundred
3,000	Three thousand
4,500	Four thousand five hundred
5,350	Five thousand three hundred fifty
6,475	Six thousand four hundred seventy-five
70,000	Seventy thousand
80,950	Eighty thousand nine hundred fifty
100,000	One hundred thousand
950,632	Nine hundred fifty thousand six hundred thirty-two
1,000,000	One million
15,700,000	Fifteen million seven hundred thousand
23,570,600	Twenty-three million five hundred seventy thousand six hundred

Multiple choice questions about the article page 5-6

1. In megacity, there are many people with no and no homes.
 - a- cars
 - b- jobs
 - c- children
 - d- wives.
2. The article of "Monster cities" is about.
 - a. The large number of small cities
 - b. The number of people in the U.S.A
 - c. The problems of very big cities.
3. William H. Whyte likes the life in city parks and
 - a- restaurants
 - b- gardens
 - c- resonates
 - d- density.
4. A terrible problem in monster cities is
 - a- no money
 - b- clean air
 - c- crime
 - d- no cars
6. William H. Whyte writes books about
 - a- countries
 - b- village
 - c- cities
 - d- factories
13. The underlined word "**population**" means _____.
 - A) the number of children
 - B) the number of male
 - C) the number of females
 - D) the number of males and females
8. In megacities, people want to _____.
 - A) feel safe
 - B) eat well
 - C) be healthy
 - D) be wealthy
9. In all megacities, people are afraid of _____.
 - A) water shortage
 - B) food shortage
 - C) milk shortage
 - D) Crime
16. 'The air is dirty'. The word dirty means _____.
 - A) clean
 - B) not clean
 - C) beautiful
 - D) wonderful

14. The definition of a megacity is a _____.

- A) very, very small city
- B) very, very big city
- C) very, very colorful city
- D) very, very beautiful city

15. _____ is the number of people living in a particular country.

- A) Population
- B) Monster
- C) Megacity
- D) Capital

16. Sao Paulo and Beijing are both_____.

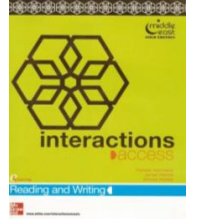
- A) towns
- B) megacities
- C) small cities
- D) villages



End of lecture 3

المحاضرة الرابعة

Lecture 4 (from the Interactions book)



في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس : In this lecture, we shall

1. study the article on page 10 and 11 (My neighborhood); our study will include:
 - a) Explaining the difficult words by giving definitions.
 - b) Answering some comprehension question.
 - c) Giving the Opposites of some words
 - d) Explaining how to read the numbers
 - e) Writing some multiple choice questions about this article

Read the following Article. Page 10-11

My neighborhood

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?

What is the main idea of the essay?

- a. Elena studies English in a college in California.
- b. The people in Elena's neighborhood are from many countries.
- c. There are restaurants with food from many countries in Elena's neighborhood

Write a word for each definitions.

- a. A big, terrible thing is a **Monster**.
- b. A very big city together with other areas around it is a **megacity**.
- c. The number of people in one square mile = **population density**
- d. A region that is identified as a distinct entity in political geography is a **country**

Explain the meaning of the following words.

The word	Its meaning
Address	The location at which a particular organization or person may be found or reached
Apartment Building	a building containing separate residential apartments with a common entrance
Corner	A place or angle where two sides or edges meet
Neighborhood	an area of a town or city that people live in
Neighbors	someone who lives next door to or very near to you
Oak tree	شجرة بلوط
Olive tree	شجرة الزيتون

Opposites.

The words	Their opposites
here	There
small	Big/large
beautiful	Ugly
different	Similar
busy	Idle/inactive
question	Answer
ask	Answer/reply
always	At no time/never

Jumbled Sentences. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.
Do not forget the capital letters and the period

Jumbled Sentences	Correct order
in I an live apartment	I live in an apartment.
busy the todays stores are	The stores are busy today.
studies English college at Elena	Elena studies English at college.
neighbors different her countries from are	Her neighbors are from different countries.
like neighborhood I my	I like my neighborhood.

Making simple sentences. Page 19

Positive sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

Ex. **M**y father works everyday. **N**adia wrote a letter.

The trees are beautiful. **B**ooks are interesting.

The following sentences are wrong because there are no capitalization or periods:

- * **m**y father works everyday
- * **n**adia wrote a letter
- * **t**he trees are beautiful.
- * **b**ooks are interesting

• **Every sentence must have a subject and a main verb:**

Ex: Sally left. Ahmad travelled.
subject verb subject verb

• **A sentence can also contain an object and/or additional information**

Subject	Verb	object	Additional information
Khalid	studies	English	at school.
My father	reads	the newspaper	everyday.
Nadia and Ahmad	wrote	their homework	in the library.
She	wrote	three stories	about education.

Recognizing parts of a sentence .

Circle the **subject**, **underline** the verb and **(draw brackets)** around the additional information.

1. Saleh plays football every afternoon.
2. I live in Riyadh.
3. My brother studies biology at school.
4. The lecturers speak English at this university.
5. The library is in building M2.
6. Ahmad and Nadia work in a factory.

السؤال يقول : ضع دائرة على الفاعل و خط تحت الفعل و ارسم أقواس حول المعلومات الإضافية .

الإجابة :-

1. Saleh plays football (every afternoon).
2. I live (in Riyadh).
3. My brother studies biology (at school).
4. The lecturers speak English (at this university).
5. The library is (in building M2).
6. Ahmad and Nadia work (in a factory).



Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.

املأ الفراغ بالحرف المناسب :-

وضعت الإجابة مباشرة

1. I live in Mexico. (cities/countries)
2. Maria lives on Olive Street. (Street name)
3. She lives at 35 Hill Street. (giving address)
4. Tokyo is in Japan.
5. There is a big tree in front of my building.
6. I am from Hong Kong, but I live in Singapore.



End of lecture 4

المحاضرة الخامسة

Lecture 5 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف نغطي التالي :

1. Yes/No questions with **BE**
2. Short answers to Yes/No Questions
3. Questions with **BE**: Using **Where**
4. Using **Have** and **Has**

1. Yes/No questions with **BE**

Sally **is** a student.

Is Sally a student?

Sally **is** a student.

Is Sally a student?

Rule:

- In a question, **be** (*am, is, are*) comes in front of **the subject**. Be + Subject
- A question ends with a question mark (**?**) Subject + Be
- A statement ends with a period (**.**).

Sentence/statement	Example	Question with BE	Example
Subject + Be (is)	She is a student.	Be (is) + Subject	Is she a student?
Subject + Be (is)	He is at home.	Be (is) + Subject	Is he at home?
Subject + Be (is)	It is a cat.	Be (is) + Subject	Is it a cat?
Subject + Be (are)	You are a student.	Be (are) + Subject	Are you a student?
Subject + Be (are)	They are invited.	Be (are) + Subject	Are they invited?
Subject + Be (are)	We are invited.	Be (are) + Subject	Are we invited?
Subject + Be (am)	I am late.	Be (am) + Subject	Am I late?

Give the correct *short answers* to the following questions.

1. Are you tired?

Yes, I am.
No, I am not.

2. Is Sally in your class?

Yes, she is.
No, she is not.

3. Is Nadia sick?

Yes, she is.
No, she is not.

4. Are Nadia and Ahmad intelligent?

Yes, they are.
No, they are not.

5. Are these chairs comfortable?

Yes, they are.
No, they are not.

6. Are you married?

Yes, I am.
No I am not.

7. Are Ahmad and I friends?

Yes, we are.
No, we are not.

Make **QUESTIONS** for the given answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Is Mrs. Lee a teacher? | Yes, Mrs. Lee is a teacher |
| 2. Is the sun a ball of fire? | Yes, the sun is a ball of fire. |
| 3. Are carrots vegetables? | Yes, carrots are vegetables. |
| 4. Is Mr. Ahmad here today? | Yes, Mr. Ahmad is here today. |
| 5. Are Sue and Mike here today? | Yes, Sue and Mike are here today. |
| 6. Is English grammar fun? | Yes, English grammar is fun. |
| 7. Are you ready for the next grammar chart? | Yes I am ready for the next grammar chart. |

Questions with **BE**: Using **WHERE**

Where comes at the beginning of the question, in front of **BE** (*am is are*).

Examples.

Where is your father? My father is at home.

↓ ↓
Where BE

Make questions with BE and with WHERE.

1. Kate is at home

Is Kate at home?
Where is Kate

2. Cairo is at Egypt.

Is Cairo in Egypt?
Where is Cairo

3. The students are in class today.

Are the students in class today?
Where are the students today?

4. The post office is on Main Street.

Is the post office on Main Street?
Where is the Post Office?

5. The train station is on Grand Avenue.

Is the train station on Grand Avenue?
Where is the Train Station?

6. The bus stop is over there.

Is the bus stop over there?
Where is the bus stop?

7. Sally and Nadia are at the zoo today.

Are Sally and Nadia at the zoo today?
Where are Sally and Nadia?

Using HAVE and HAS

They can both be used to show possession

- I **have** a car.
- Sally **has** a mobile
- They **have** a house.

Using HAVE and HAS with the pronouns

HAVE and HAS with the pronouns


Singular pronouns	Plural Pronouns
He has	We have
She has	You have
It has	They have
You have	
I have	


Exercise.


1. We Grammar books
a- have
b- has
2. Ia dictionary.
a. Have
b. Has
3. Kate a blue pen.
a- has
b- have
4. Bob A notebook on his desk.
a. has
b. have


Anna and Reemlots of money.
a. has
b. have.


Use **HAVE/HAS** and one of the words (backaches, a headache, a stomachache, a cold, a sore throat, toothaches, a fever)

He has a headache 

They have backaches. 

They have stomachaches . 

She has a cold. 

She has a sore throat 

They have a fever. 

We have toothaches. 



End of lecture 5

المحاضرة السادسة

Lecture 6 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف نغطي التالي :

1. Using my, your, his her, our, their
2. Using THIS and THAT
3. Using these and those
4. Asking Questions with what and who+be

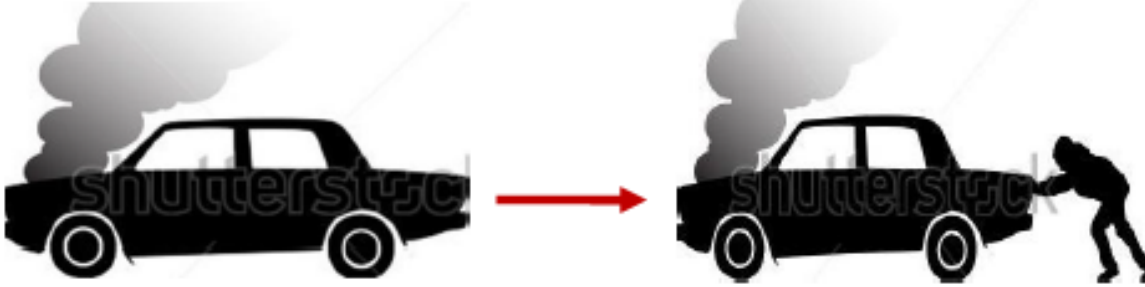
Using *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*

'My, your, his, her, its, our, their' are possessive adjectives.

We use **possessive adjectives** to show who owns or "possesses" something.

Ex. A car broke down.

My car broke down



Ex. Houses are big.

Books are interesting.

Ex. Our houses are big.

His Books are interesting.



Possessive adjective



Possessive adjective

Possessive adjectives come in front of nouns

Ex. Your food is ready.

Their father was late..

Noun

Noun

Possessive adjective

Possessive adjective

List of subject forms and possessive forms:

Subject form	Possessive form
He → He has a book.	His → His book is interesting.
She → She has a book.	Her → Her book is interesting.
It → It ate the food.	Its → Its food is delicious.
I → I have a book.	My → My boo is interesting.
We → We have books.	Our → Our books are interesting.
You → You have a book	Your → Your book is interesting.
they → They have books.	Their → Their books are interesting.

Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives. Ex14. Page 33.

1	You are next.	It is <i>your</i> turn.
2	Sue is next.	It is <i>her</i> turn.
3	John and Mary are next.	It is <i>their</i> turn.
4	My aunt is next.	It is <i>her</i> turn.
5	I am next.	It is <i>my</i> turn.
6	The children are next.	It is <i>their</i> turn.
7	You and Sally are next.	It is <i>your</i> turn.
8	Marcos and I are next.	It is <i>our</i> turn.
9	Ahmad is next.	It is <i>his</i> turn.
10	Mrs. <u>Reem</u> is next.	It is <i>her</i> turn.

Using THIS and THAT

This book = the book is near me



That book = the book is not near me



I have a book in my hand. **This** book is red.

I see a book on your desk. **That** book is blue.

Using *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*

الإجابات باللون
الأخضر

This = القريب

That = البعيد

This is a pen. 

That is a pencil. 

That is his a notebook. 

This is her notebook. 

This is my dictionary. 

That is your dictionary. 

That is is his umbrella. 

Thisis our umbrel 

Using **THESE** and **THOSE**

We use **these** with **plural** nouns that are **near** to us
We use **those** with **plural** noun that are **not near** to us.

Ex.

These books belong to Ahmad. The word 'Books' is **plural** and **near** to us.

These books belong to Ahmad



Those books belong to Ahmad. The word 'Books' is **plural** but **not near** to us.

Those books belong to Ahmad



Singular

Plural

This

These

That

those

Use *this*, *that*, *these* or *those* to complete the sentences.

1. books belong to me.

- a. This
- b. That
- c. These

2.coat is black.

- a. These
- b. Those
- c. That

3. Apples are ripe.

- a. These
- b. That
- c. This

4. earrings are silver.

- a. This
- b. That
- c. These

5.pencil belongs to Alex.

- a. These
- b. Those
- c. This

6. pencils belong to Oglá.

- a. This
- b. That
- c. These

7. sunglasses belong to me.

- a. This
- b. That
- c. These

8. Exercise is easy.

- a. Those
- b. That
- c. These

9. exercises are hard.

- a. This
- b. That
- c. Those

10 Students are sitting at desks.

- a. That
- b. These
- c. This

11 desks are empty.

- a. Those
- b. That
- c. This

Asking Questions with **WHAT** and **WHO** + **BE**

WHAT:

We use **WHAT** to ask about **things**.

- What** is **this thing**? It is a pen.
What is **your favorite subject**? It is English.
What are **those things**? They are pens

Note that

1. We use '**is**' after **WHAT** if we have a **singular** noun.
2. We use '**are**' after **WHAT** if we have a **plural** noun.

WHO:

We use **WHO** to ask about **people**.

- Who** is **that man**? That is Ahmad.
Who is **your manager**? Sally.
Who are **those people**? They are my friends.

Note that

1. We use '**is**' after **Who** if we have a **singular** noun.
2. We use '**are**' after **Who** if we have a **plural** noun.

Exercise 26. Page 42.

Complete the questions with **what** or **who** and **is** or **are**

1. **that woman**? **She is my sister.**
a. **Who is**
b. **What is**
c. **What are**
2. **those things**? **They are pens.**
a. **Who is**
b. **What is**
c. **What are**
3. **that**? **That is Miss. Sally.**
a. **Who is**
b. **What is**
c. **What are**

4. this? This is my new notebook.

- a. What is
- b. Who is
- c. What are

5. Look at those people over there.they?

- a. Who is
- b. What is
- c. Who are

6. your name? Anita.

- a. Who is
- b. What is
- c. What are

7. your grammar teacher?

- a. What is
- b. Who is
- c. What are

8. your favorite teachers?

- a. Who is
- b. What is
- c. Who are

9. a rabbit? It is a small animal with big ears.

- a. Who is
- b. What is
- c. What are



End of lecture 6



المحاضرة السابعة

Lecture 7 (from the Interactions book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف نغطي التالي :

1. The article "Internet Shopping" Page 26 and 27.
2. Derivations
3. Understanding some new vocabulary
4. Definitions
5. Opposites
6. Regular and Irregular verbs

Internet shopping. Article page 26-27

Internet Shopping

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

B Amazon.com was one of the first companies to try to **sell products** on the Internet. Jeff Bezos started the company. One day he made a **prediction** about the future. He saw that the World Wide Web was growing 2,000

percent a year. He predicted that it was going to continue to grow, and he thought that shopping was going to move to the Internet. People were going to shop online. He **quit** 15 his good job and **drove** across the country to Seattle, Washington. There he started an online bookstore called Amazon.com. Bezos had very little **money**. The company began 20 in a **garage** (a building for a car), and at first there were very few **customers** (people who buy things).

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

Understanding the new vocabulary

Words	Meaning
Ago	Before
Scientists	Physicists/experts, etc.
Government	the form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed
Almost	Very nearly, all but
Online	On the internet
Information	knowledge gained through study, research, instruction, etc.; factual data.
Shopping	the act of a person who shops (buying different products)
Company	a number of persons united for joint action, especially for business.
Sell	to offer something for sale:
Products	a thing produced by labor:
Prediction	a statement about what one thinks will happen in the future.
World Wide Web	an information network of text, pictures, and sound that people have access to when they use the Internet
percent	a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. It is often denoted using the percent sign, "%"
Grow	to increase in size or amount, or to become more advanced or developed:
Quit	to stop doing something or leave a job or a place.
Search for	Look for
Order	a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods:

Words	Meaning
Credit card	a small plastic card that can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken from you at a later time
Bookstore	a store that sells books
Garage	Small, inexpensive building
customers	a person who buys goods or a service
Site	a set of pages of information on the internet about a particular subject,
Categories	Groups of similar things
Improvement	something done or added to real property that increases its value.
Home improvement products	Things that you use to fix a house
Gourmet food	Special, usually expensive food
Profit	money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services:
Huge	extremely large in size or amount.
Find out	To discover
Virtual shopping mall	A group of online store

Derivations (اشتقاقات)

Verb	Noun	Adjective
search	research/ researcher	
	book	bookish
Subject	subjectivity	subjective
	electronics	electronic
Improve	improvement	
Include		inclusive
Categorize	category/categorization	
	business	busy

Derivations (اشتقاقات)

Verb	Noun	Adjective
differ	difference	different
specialize	specification / specialization	special
	expense	expensive
Think	Thought	Thoughtful
	scientist/science	scientific
Govern	government	governmental
Use	usage	useful/useless
Inform	information	informative
move	movement	
Shop	Shopper/shopping	
Produce	Product/production	productive
Predict	prediction	predictive
Continue	continuation	continuous
	money	monetary
Begin	beginning	
build	building/builder	

Write a word for each definition. Exercise 8 Page 28.

1. On the internet = **online**
2. People who buy things = **customers**
3. Things that you use to fix up a house = **home improvement products**
4. A group of online stores = **virtual shopping mall**
5. Special usually expensive food = **gourmet food**

Opposites.

The words	Their opposites
ago	current, future, present"
Few	"many, much"
Fast	Slow
Often	"infrequently, rarely, seldom"
More	less
First	Last
Improvement	"decline, declination
Wrong	right

Regular and Irregular Verbs

Present verb	Past verbs
Use	Used
Predict	Predicted
Continue	Continued
Know	Knew
Are	Was/were
Think	Thought
Try	Tried
Make	Made
See	Saw
Grow	Grew
Drive	drove
Get	Got
Have	Had
Sell	Sold
Can	Could
Buy	Bought
Say	Said
Go	Went
Find	Found



End of lecture 7

المحاضرة الثامنة

Lecture 8 (from the Interactions book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف نغطي التالي :

1. The article "Predicting the Future of Shopping" on Page 31
2. Explanation of some new words
3. Derivations
4. Making more simple sentences.
5. Exercise about writing words in the correct order. Page 40
6. Exercise about the sentences having the same pattern. Page 40

Predicting the Future of Shopping

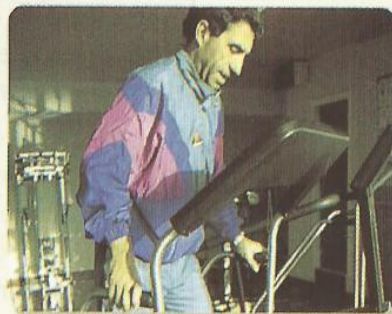
A There are different ideas about shopping in the future. Some people say, "Everybody is going to shop online, from home. There won't be any more real stores or shopping malls." But other people have a different picture of the future. They say, "There will still be shopping malls. In the future, many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

B But the stores of the future will probably be different from stores today. Shopping in stores will be **easy**. First, people won't need to **carry** many **bags** from store to store. In stores, they will only choose products. They won't carry them home. The stores will deliver most of their **purchases**, such as clothes and books, to their houses. **Second**, people won't need to carry money or credit cards with them. An **eye scan** will identify their eyes and **put** their purchase on their credit card.



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

C Shopping malls will probably also be different from today. They won't only have big department stores and many small stores. Malls will still be places for shopping and for **entertainment** such as movies. But in malls of the future, busy people will also do other things. They will go to the doctor, the dentist, and the post office. They will go to the **gym**, too. Everybody agrees about one thing: shopping will be different in the future.



▲ At the gym in a mall

Explain the meaning of these words

Words	Meaning
Different picture of the future	Different perspective/opinion of the future
Won't	This is a contraction form for <i>will + not</i> . <i>Won't = will + not</i>
alone	without other people.
Computer	an electronic machine that is used for storing, organizing, and finding words, numbers, and pictures, and for other related tasks.
Socialize	to spend time with friends or with other people in order to enjoy yourself
Probably	likely to be true or likely to happen.
Carry	to hold something and transport it from one place to another:
Bag	a container or receptacle of leather, plastic, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; pouch.

Words	Meaning
Deliver	to take goods, letters, parcels, etc. to people's houses or places of work.
Purchase (N)	something that one buys.
Identify	to recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what that person or thing is:
Department store	a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things
Entertainment	something affording pleasure or amusement.
Dentist	a person whose job is treating people's teeth:
Post office	a place where stamps are sold and from where letters are sent
Gym	a large room with equipment for exercising the body.
agree	to have the same opinion.

Derivations

Verb	Noun	adjective
	loneliness	alone /lonely
computerize	computer	
socialize	sociality	sociable
	probability	probably
carry	carrier	
deliver	delivery	deliverable
purchase	purchaser	
identify	Identification / identity	
depart	department	departmental
entertain	entertainment	
	office	official
agree	agreement	agreeable

Vocabulary Practice. Page 35

#Answer the following sentences with either **TRUE** or **FALSE**

1	You put a car in a garage	True	False
2	When you have a profit, you have lost money.	True	False
3	When you are online, you are using the internet.	True	False
4	You can drive or walk to a mall.	True	False
5	You can drive or walk to a virtual shopping mall.	True	False
6	Some people make predictions about the past.	True	False
7	When people work at home, they often work alone.	True	False

Making more simple sentences.

The simple sentence can contain a:

- singular subject,
- a plural subject and
- a compound subject.

Ex.

Sally speaks English. (singular subject).

The students speak English. (plural subject).

Sally and Nadia speak English. (compound subject).

The simple sentence can contain a compound verb.

Ex.

Sally ran and shouted in the class. (compound verb).

The students played and walked in the park. (compound verb).

Sally and Nadia wrote and edited their articles. (compound verb).

The subject in the sentence must agree with the verb:

- if the subject is **singular** , the verb must be **singular**

- and if the subject is **plural**, the verb must be **plural** .

He was a student. (singular subject and singular verb)

Ahmad speaks English. (singular subject and singular verb)

They are students. (plural subject and plural verb)

The girls are in the party. (compound subject and plural verb)

Write the words in the correct order. Page 40

1	Knows the everyone Internet about
	Everyone knows about the Internet
2	Amazon.com Jeff started Bezos
	Jeff Bezos started Amazon.com
3	Garage began the in company a
	The company began in a garage
4	Shop people Internet find the and information on
	people shop on the internet and find information
5	Billionaire Jeff a is today.
	Jeff is a billionaire today.

1	Each student knows which classes to attend
	Each learner will shut down his computer.
	Each person discovers which courses to study.
	Each book will be studied for the exam.
2	My cousins were studying in the USA
	My boys ate their meal in the restaurant.
	My friends and my partners speak two language.
	My relatives were swimming in the river.
3	Sa'ad and Hassan ran and shouted in the classroom.
	Sally and Nadia played in the garden.
	Ali and Ahmad met and studied in the library.
	Dalia and Sonia slept and watched TV



End of lecture 8 □

المحاضرة التاسعة

Lecture 9 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف نغطي التالي :

1. Form and Basic Meaning of the Simple Present Tense.
2. The verb after the third person singular pronouns (HE, She, It) has a final s.
3. The Simple Present Tense expresses habits
4. Exercise 3. Page 55. Choose the correct completions.
5. Using Frequency Adverbs. P56
6. Frequency adverbs with verb to BE
7. Ex. 9. P 50. Add the frequency adverbs to the sentience
8. Adding final -s/es/ies and adding -s to verbs ending in -y
9. Exercise 15. Page 63. complete the chart with the correct form of each verb.
10. The simple present: negative

Form and Basic Meaning of the Simple Present Tense.

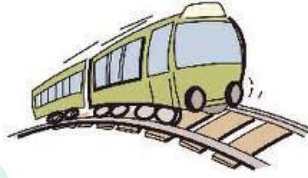
The verb after (she, he, it) (3rd person singular) has a final -s:

Ex. He talks.

persons	Singular	plural
The first person	I	We
	I talk	We talk
The second person	You	You
	You talk	You talk
The third person	He talk <u>s</u>	They talk.
	She talk <u>s</u>	
	It run <u>s</u>	

The verb after the third person singular pronouns (HE, She, It) has a final s.

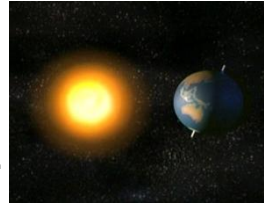
•The train **leaves** every morning at 8 AM.



•She always **loses** her bag



•Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.



The Simple Present Tense expresses habits

They **drink** tea at breakfast every morning.



Sally **eats** fish every weekend.



We watch television everyday.



Exercise 3. Page 55. Choose the correct completions.

1. My mother and father (eat / **eats**) breakfast at 7:00 everyday.
2. My mother (drinks / **drink**) tea with her breakfast.
3. I (take / **takes**) a bath every morning.
4. My sister (**take** / takes) a shower everyday.
5. I (studies / **study**) English with my friends.
6. We (walks / **walk**) to school together every morning.
7. My class (begins / **begin**) at 9:00 every day.
8. The bus (**arrive** / arrives) at 12:00 P. M. every day.
9. We (**eat** / eats) in the cafeteria.
10. My friend and I (go / **goes**) home at 3:00 P.M. every afternoon.

اختر الفراغ الصحيح

Using Frequency Adverbs. P56

Frequency adverbs come between **the subject** and the **simple present verb**.

Frequency Adverbs

always	She always eats breakfast.
usually	Ahmad usually watches TV.
often	Nadia often comes back late.
sometimes	They sometimes drink coffee at the café.
seldom	I seldom drink milk.
rarely	Rima rarely forgets her homework.
never	We never lie to anybody.

Frequency adverbs come between the subject and the verb.

Subject + adverb + main verb

I **always** remember to do my homework.

* I remember **always** to do my homework.

He **usually** gets good marks in exams.

* He gets **usually** good marks in exams.

Frequency adverbs with verb to BE

1- Frequency adverbs **follow** (come after) am, is, are.

Subject + BE + frequency adverbs

Tom is always late..

↓ ↓
be (verb) adverb

Sally is usually in the office.

They rarely visit us.

2- Frequency adverbs **come before** main verbs.

Subject + frequency adverbs + main verb

Tom sometimes comes late.

Ex. 9. P 50. Add the frequency adverbs to the sentence

Always	Ann is on time for class.	Ann is always on time for class.
Always	Ann comes to class on time	Ann always comes to class on time.
Never	It snows in my hometown	It never snows in my hometown.
Never	It is very cold in my hometown	It is never very cold in my hometown.
Usually	Bob is at home.	Bob is usually at home.
Usually	Bob stays at home.	Bob usually stays at home.
Seldom	His classmates are at the library.	His classmates are seldom at the library
Seldom	Tom studies at the library.	Tom seldom studies at the library.

Adding final –s/es / ies

We add add –es for verbs that end in (-sh, -ch, -ss, -x, o)

The verb	Adding –es	
-sh push	He pushes the door.	They push the door.
-ch watch	She watches the TV.	We watch the TV.
-ss kiss	Sally kisses her mother.	The children kiss their mother.
-x fix	He fixes the broken machine. We fix the broken machines.	
-o go	Nadia goes to school.	They go to school.

Adding –s to verbs ending in -y

-When we have a verb that ends in -y and is preceded by a vowel, we just add s
Ex. Sally **plays** football. *Play = plays.*

When we have a verb that ends in -y and is preceded by a consonant, we change the -y to i and add es

Ex: Sally **studies** English. *Study = studies*

Exercise 15. Page 63. complete the chart with the correct form of each verb.

I try.	He ...tries...
We study.	She ...studies...
They fly	A bird ...flies...
I stay awake.	Paul ...stays...awake
I play music.	My friend ...plays... music.

The simple present: negative

We use the helping verb **do/does** followed by **not** in negative sentences

Ex. **Sally does not drink coffee.** **We do not drink coffee.**

He	does	not	drink coffee.
She	does	not	drink coffee.
It	does	not	drink coffee
I	do	not	drink coffee
We	do	not	drink coffee
You	do	not	drink coffee
they	do	not	drink coffee



End of lecture 9 □

المحاضرة العاشرة

Lecture 10 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس : In this lecture, we shall study :

Chapter 4 . Using the present progressive

1. BE + ing: The present Progressive Tense
2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: Negative
3. Exercise 12. Sentence Practice. Page 99
4. The present progressive: Questions.
5. The present progressive: Answers.
6. Simple present Vs present continuous.
7. Nonaction verbs not used in the present progressive

BE + ing: The present Progressive Tense

We use this tense for actions that are happening **right now** or **at the time of speaking**.

We use verb BE(am, is, are) and add an -ing to the main verb

Subject + Be (am, is, are) + main verb+ing

Ex.

I **am** walking in the park right now.

Sally **is** walking in the park at this moment.

You **are** walking in the park right now.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: Play

I	am 'm	Playing now
You We They	are 're	
He She It	is 's	

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The rabbit **is eating** a carrot.



He **is carrying** the boxes



THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: Negative

To make negative sentences we add not after BE (am, is are)

Subject Am
 Is + not + verb+ing
 Are

I **am not** sleeping

Mr. Brown **is not** watching TV.

Nancy and Mary **are not** talking on the phone.

Exercise 12. Sentence Practice. Page 99

1- Nancy: standing up / sitting down

Nancy **is not (isn't)** standing up.

She **is (she's)** sitting down.

2- Otto: watching the news / talking on the phone.

Otto **is not (isn't)** watching the news.

He **is (he's)** talking on the phone

3- Anitta: listening to music / playing the piano

Anita **is** listening to music.

She **is not** playing the piano

4- Sophia: reading a magazine/ reading a book.

Sophia **is** reading a magazine.

She **is not** reading a book.

The present progressive: Questions.

To make questions in the present progressive, we start with BE (am, is, are) followed by the subject and then the main verb+ing

(Be) + Subject + verb + ing

Singular	Plural
Am I learning?	Are we learning?
Are you learning?	Are you learning?
Is he learning? Is she learning? Is it eating?	

The present progressive: Questions and answers.

Short answer

We start with (Yes), followed the subject and Be (am, is, are).

We start with (No), followed the subject and Be (am, is, are)+not

Ex:

Is Sally crying?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not.

To Form Present Continuous

Subject + be (am, is, are) + verb+ing

Statement	Yes/no question	Short answer.	Negative
He is going.	Is he going?	Yes, he is. No, he is not.	He is not going.
She is reading.	Is she reading?	Yes, she is. No, she is not.	She is not reading
It is sleeping.	Is it sleeping?	Yes, it is. No, it is not.	It is not sleeping.
I am eating.	Am I eating?	Yes, you are. No, you are not.	I am not eating.
You are crying.	Are you crying?	Yes, you are. No, you are not.	You are not crying.
We are leaving.	Are we leaving?	Yes, we are. No, we are not.	We are not leaving.
They are arguing.	Are they arguing?	Yes, they are. No, they are not.	They are not arguing.

Simple present Vs present continuous.

1- The simple present expresses **habits** while the present continuous expresses **actions** that are happening right now.

Ex.

The teacher writes on the board every day.

The teacher is writing on the board right now

2- The simple present uses **do/does** as helping verbs in questions while the present continuous uses **am, is, and are** in questions:

Ex.

Do you sit in the class every day?

Are you sitting in the class right now?

3- The simple present uses **do/does** as helping verbs in **negatives** while the present continuous uses **am, is, and are** in **negatives**:

Ex.

Sally **does not** sit in the class every day.

The teacher is not sitting in the class right now.

Nonaction verbs not used in the present progressive

Nonaction verbs are verbs that we do not normally use in the present progressive tense. These "stative" verbs are about state, not action, and they cannot express the continuous or progressive aspect.

Ex.

I want an apple.

*I am wanting an apple. (incorrect)

"**want**" expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.

Ex.

She seems nice.

*She is seeming nice. (incorrect)

I do believe in fairy tales.

*I am not believing in fairy tales. (incorrect)

*Your perfume smells great.

*Your perfume is smelling great. (incorrect)

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Now, at the moment, today, nowadays, this week.

They are throwing snowballs now



Exercise 27: Page 112. Use the simple present or the simple progressive.

1- Alice is in her room right now. She (read).....a book. She (like) the book.

Alice is in her room right now. She **is reading** a book. She **likes** the book.



2- It (snow)right now. It is beautiful! I (like) this weather.

It **is snowing** right now. It is beautiful! I **like** this weather.



3- I (know)Jessica Jones. She's in my class.

I **know** Jessica Jones. She's in my class.



4- The teacher (talk) to us right now. I (understand) every thing he is saying.

The teacher is **talking** to us right now. I **understand** every thing he is saying.



5- Mike is at a restaurant at this moment; he (eat) dinner. He (like) ... the food. It (taste) good.

Mike is at a restaurant at this moment; he **is eating** dinner. He **likes** the food. It **tastes** good.



End of lecture 10



المحاضرة الحادية عشر

Lecture 11 (from the Grammar book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس : In this lecture, we will study :

- Some questions about this passage.
- Explain the meaning of the new words.
- Give the opposites of the new words
- Derivations..

Chapter 3.

Friends and Family Article: Page 47

Changing Families

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

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

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

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

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

Some questions about this passage.

1- What does "ones" refer to in "*Rich countries and poor ones*"?

It refers to the noun *countries*.

Instead of saying "*Rich countries and poor countries*"



We can say : *Rich countries and poor ones*.

2- According to the above passage, families are _____.

- a. Getting better
- b. Getting smaller
- c. Staying the same

3. The main idea of the above passage is that _____.

- a. In North Africa, families are big, but in Europe, they are small
- b. Families around the world are changing
- c. All families are bigger now than in the past

4. The writer thinks that new families are _____.

- A. Good because they are small
- B. Different from families in the past
- C. Highly educated

1.The pronoun "he" in "My grandfather lived with us; he is there in the photo, on the right" refers to_____.

- a. my grandfather
- b. my grandmother
- c. the photo

2.The pronoun "these" in "Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses; these were all family members" refers to_____.

- a. houses
- b. hundred
- c. Fifty to hundred people

3.The pronoun "she" in "One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an Average of 2.5 children" refers to_____.

- a. the average Mexican woman
- b. Mexican children
- c. generation

5. What does the pronoun "they" in "Many men and women spend a lot of time at work; they do not spend much time together as a family." refer to?

It refers to "Many men and women"

Many men and women spend a lot of time at work; they do not spend much time together as a family.

6. What does the pronoun "this" in "They do not spend much time together as a family; this can be very difficult" refer to?

It refers to the fact that they do not spend much time together as a family.

7. The plural of "family" is _____.

- a. familys.
- b. families
- c. familiarities

8. The plural of "country" is _____.

- a. countryside
- b. counters
- c. countries.

9. The plural of "child" is _____.

- a. childs
- b. kids
- c. children

Explain the meaning of the following words.

The words	The meaning/explanation
Getting smaller	Becoming smaller
almost	Nearly, not quite, just about
change	to become altered or modified
All over the world	Everywhere
Extended families	A family group which consists of parents and children and other relatives living together or in close contact.
Grandparent	a parent of your father or mother
Aunt	the sister of someone's father or mother,
Uncle	The brother of one's mother or father.
Cousin	A child of one's aunt or uncle.
Generation	The people born and living about the same time, considered as a group
Average	A number that is calculated by adding quantities together and then dividing the total by the number of quantities
Clothing	The things that people wear to cover their bodies
housing	A place to live; a dwelling:
Nuclear family	A family unit consisting of a child or children living with two parents who are married to each other, especially when all live under the same roof.
parent	A father or mother

Give the opposites of the following words

The words	Opposites
True	False
Rich	Poor
Small	Big
Past	Present
North	South
East	West
Married	Unmarried
Difficult	Easy

Derivations

Nouns	Adjectives
Family	Familial
Truth	truthful
Africa	African
America	American
Japan	Japanese
Asia	Asian
Europe	European
Tradition	Traditional
Mexico	Mexican
Child	Childish
Need	Needful/needless
Parent	Parental
Problem	Problematic
Tradition	Traditional
Generation	Generative



End of lecture 11 □

المحاضرة الثانية عشر

Lecture 12 (from the Interactions book)

في هذا المحاضرة سوف ندرس : In this lecture, we will study :

Article: Page 50-51

- Verbs used in the passage with their past forms
- **General Comprehensive Questions**
- Using a Dictionary – Alphabetical Order. Page 52

Our Family Reunion

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

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



▲ Playing volleyball

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

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

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

Verbs used in the passage with their past forms

Verbs	
Present	Past
come	came
alternate	alternated
talk	talked
send	sent
have	had
swim	swam
eat	ate
Play	played
sit	sat
Sing	Sang
do	did
Plan	Planned
Argue	Argued
Bring	brought
Eat	Ate
take	took
Sit	Sat
Go	Went

General Comprehensive Questions

- How often does the family have a reunion?
 - Each month
 - Every year**
 - Every five year
- How long is the reunion?
 - A. one week**
 - Two weeks
 - One year
- In the writer's opinion, what is the most important about a family reunion?
 - It is a chance to eat a lot
 - It brings family members together.**
 - Everyone brings their new wives or husbands
- How long is the reunion?
 - One week**
 - Two weeks
 - One year
- How does the writer feel at the end of the week?
 - unhappy
 - hungry
 - tired**



 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fo2cSioY6wI>

The words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order A-Z

You need to look at the first letter of each words to put the words in alphabetical order

Examples.

These words are in alphabetical order:

- (1) Apple
- (2) Diet
- (3) Food
- (4) Walk

1. If the first letter is the same, you need to look at the second letter, too.

- (1) CANDY
- (2) COUPLE
- (3) CUP

2. If the first and the second letter are the same, you need to look at the third letter, and so on:

- (1) Coffee
- (2) Cola
- (3) Company

Exercise: page 53. Put the words in alphabetical order by numbering them

- (3) every
- 1** (2) elderly
(4) exercise
(1) eggs
- 2** (3) golf
(2) gold
(1) glass
(4) gray
- 3** (2) Remember
(1) Relative
(4) Reusable
(3) Reunion
- 4** (2) marriage
(3) world
(1) full
- 5** (1) together
(3) visit
(2) Trees
- 6** (4) special
(1) almost
(2) cry
(3) husband

- (2) environment
7 (1) change
(3) Fire
- (2) tradition
8 (1) group
(3) volleyball
- (2) culture
9 (3) reunion
(1) aunt
(4) Safe
- (2) guy
10 (3) very
(1) groceries
(3) hotel
- (1) alone
11 (2) come
(2) grindstone
- (3) grip
12 (4) grist
(1) grinder
(1) pace
- (2) pacific
13 (3) pack
(2) show
- (3) shower
14 (1) shovel
(4) stress
- (1) street
15 (2) strength
(3) strengthen



End of lecture 12

المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

Lecture 13 (from the Grammar book)

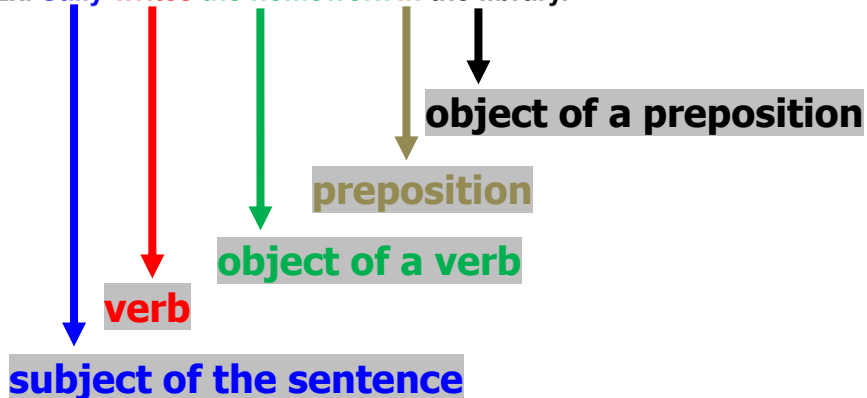
Chapter 6. NOUNS and PRONOUNS. Page. 158

- Nouns: subjects and objects
- Adjective + noun
- Subject pronouns and object pronouns
- Nouns: singular and plural
- Nouns: irregular plural forms

Nouns: Subjects and Object

- A noun is used as the **subject of the sentence**.
- A noun is used as the **object of a verb**.
- A noun is used as the **object of a preposition**

Ex. Sally writes the homework in the library.



Some common prepositions

- *from*
- *in*
- *of*
- *on*
- *with*
- *between*
- *about*
- *across*
- *at*
- *by*
- *For*
- *to*

Sally is singing songs in the car.

Sally	is singing	songs	in	the car
subject	verb	object	prep.	object of prep.

Sally likes cookies.

Sally	likes	cookies		
subject	verb	object	prep.	object of prep.

He plays football in the park.

He	plays	football	in	the park
subject	verb	object	prep.	object of prep.

Identify each noun in the following sentences

Lions roar.

subject	verb	object of verb	prep.	object of prep.



Sally is wearing a jacket

subject	verb	object of verb	prep.	object of prep.



Nader is fishing in the river.



subject	verb	object of verb	prep.	object of prep.

Ahmad is teaching math at King Faisal University.



subject	verb	object of verb	prep.	object of prep.

6.2. Adjective + NOUN. Page 161

An adjective (adj) describes / modifies a noun .

I like cold weather. Nadia is a clever student.

Adjective + NOUN

Adjective + NOUN

Note that adjectives come in front of nouns.



(a) Sally likes *chocolate ice cream*.

adjective + noun

adjectives describe nouns



(b) My friend has **an expensive car**

adj. + noun

adjectives describe nouns



(c) A **strong man** is riding a **big horse**.

adj. + noun

adj. + noun

Adjectives can follow verb to **Be**.



The **weather** is **cold**.

noun + be + adjective

Exercise 4: Find the adjective and nouns. Page 161.

Jim has an expensive bicycle.



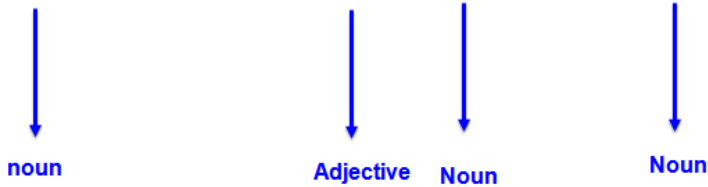
My sister has a beautiful house.



We often eat at an Italian restaurant.



Maria sings her favorite songs in the shower



Olga likes American hamburgers.



You like sour apples, but I like sweet fruit.



Political leaders make important decisions.



Heavy traffic creates noisy streets.



Poverty causes serious problems in the world.



Young people have interesting ideas.



Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I
you
she
he
it
we
you
they

OBJECT PRONOUNS

me
you
her
him
it
us
you
them

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

We know Sally.
You know Sally.
They know Sally.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

Sally likes *us*.
Sally likes *you*.
Sally likes *them*.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I know Sally.
He knows Sally.
She know Sally.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

Sally likes *me*.
Sally likes *him*.
Sally likes *her*.

Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns

The pronoun has the same meaning as the noun it refers to.

Ex.

I know **Tony**. **He** is a friendly person.
I like **Tony**. I know **him** well

Sometimes the pronoun refers to a noun phrase

Ex.

I have **a red book**. **It** is on my desk.
The pronoun "**it**" refers to the whole phrase "**a red book**".

Examples:

I met *my friend*. *She* will travel tomorrow.

(r) *My father* is an engineer. *He* likes his work.

(s) My father has *a bicycle*. *It* is very fast.



Ex. 9. Complete sentences. Use (I, me, he, him, etc.). P: 165

1. Rita has a new house.

She bought it last summer.

I me
you you
she her
he him
it it

2. I know the new students, but Tony does not knowyet.

them

I me
you you
she her
he him
they them

3. I wrote a letter, but I cannot send it because I do not have a stamp.

it

I me
you you
she her
he him
it it

4. Tom is in Canada. Is studying at a university.

he

I me
you you
she her
he him
it it

5. Bill lives in my dorm. I eat breakfast withevery morning.

him

I me
you you
she her
he him
it it

6. Anna is my neighbour. I talk to **her**. Every day and **We** have interesting conversations.

I me
you you
she **her**
he him
we us

7. I have two pictures on my bedroom wall. I like **them**. **They** are beautiful.

they **them**

I me
you you
she her
he him
they **them**

8. **Anna** and I have a dinner invitation. Mr. and Mrs. Brown want **us** to come to dinner at their house.

us

I me
you you
she her
he him
we **us**

9. Judy has a new car. **It** is a Toyota.

it

I me
you you
she her
he him
it **it**

10. My husband and I have a new car. **We** got **it** last month.

it **We**

I me
you you
she her
he him
it **it**

6-4 NOUNS: SINGULAR AND PLURAL

To make the plural form of most nouns, we add **S**

Singular	Plural
One pen	Two pens
One apple	Three apples
One cup	Four cups
One elephant	Five elephants

في جمع معظم
الأسماء نضيف **S**

فقط للكلمة

#

When the noun ends with a consonants + y, the plural form is formed by changing the **-y** to **i** and then adding **-es**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
One bab y	Two bab ies في الجمع تحذف ال y ونضع مكانها ies
One part y	Two part ies

#

When the noun end with a vowel + y, the plural form is formed by adding **-s**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
One to y	Six to ys في الجمع إذا سبق حرف ال y حرف من حروف العلة .. y تحذف ال ونضع حرف s بعدها
One key y	One key s



Vowels: a, e, i, o, u. <--- حروف العلة

#

When the noun end with **-fe** or **-f**, the plural form is formed by changing **F** to **V** and adding **-es**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
One wi fe	Two wi ves إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف f أو حرفي -fe نحول حرف f إلى v ونضع حرف es بعدها
One li fe	Two li ves

#

When the noun ends with **-sh, -ch, -ss, -x**, the plural form is formed by adding **-es**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
wish watch glass tax	wishes watches glasses taxes
<p>إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بأحد هذه الحروف : -sh, -ch, -ss, -x نضع حرف es بعدها مباشرة</p>	

#

When the noun ends with a consonant + **-o**, the plural form is formed by adding **-es**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Tomat <u>o</u> Potat <u>o</u>	Tomat <u>oes</u> Potat <u>oes</u>
<p>إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف <u>يباكن</u> مع حرف +o نضع حرف es بعد الكلمة مباشرة</p>	

#

If the noun ends with a vowel + **-o**, the plural is formed by adding **-s**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Z <u>oo</u> Radi <u>o</u>	Z <u>oos</u> Radi <u>os</u>
<p>إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف <u>متحرك</u> مع حرف +o نضع حرف s فقط بعد الكلمة مباشرة</p>	



حروف العلة: a, e, i, o, u. <---->

The following list of nouns have irregular plural forms

فيما يلي قائمة بالأسماء التي لها صيغة جمع شاذة:-

SINGULAR	PLURAL
child	children
foot	feet
man	men
mouse	mice
tooth	teeth
Woman	women
sheep	sheep
fish	fish
(not possible)	People



End of lecture 13

المحاضرة الرابعة عشر

Lecture 14 (from the Grammar book)

Chapter 7. COUNT and NONCOUNT NOUNS. Page 181

في هذه المحاضرة سوف نغطي التالي: In this lecture, we shall cover the following:

1. What is a count Noun?
2. What is a Noncount Noun?
3. Common Noncount Nouns.
4. Exercise about whether the some nouns are count or noncount.
5. Using *AN* vs. *A*
6. Using 'many' and 'much'.
7. Sample exam questions.

7-1 NOUNS: COUNT AND NONCOUNT

الأسماء المعدودة (القابلة للعد) والأسماء غير المعدودة (غير قابلة للعد)

#What is a count Noun?

A count noun is a noun that can be singular or plural.

Ex. Singular:

A book. One book.

Ex. Plural

Two books. Some books. A lot books.

#What is a Noncount Noun?

A **noncount noun** is a noun that does not use 'a' or **one** in the singular and which does not have a plural form.

Ex. Mail (singular without 'a' or 'one').

(there is no plural form).

Some mail.

A lot of mail.

Common noncount noun

أسماء غير معدود شائعة

Advice	mail	Bread	cheese
Furniture	money	Coffee	food
Help	music	Fruit	meat
Homework	traffic	Milk	pepper
Information	vocabulary	Rice	salt
Jewelry	weather	Soup	sugar
Luck	work	Tea	water

Exercise 2. Show whether the underlined noun count or noncount.

بيّن فيما إذا كانت الأسماء التي وُضِعَ تحتها خط قابلة للعد أو غير قابلة للعد.

1. He sits on a chair. **Count**
2. He sits on furniture. **Noncount**
3. She has a coin. **Count**
4. She has some money. **Noncount**
5. The street is full of traffic. **Noncount**
6. There are a lot of cars in the street. **Count**
7. I know a fact about bees. **Count**
8. I have some information about bees. **Noncount**
9. The teacher gives us homework. **Noncount**
10. We have an assignment. **Count**
11. I like music. **Noncount**
12. Would you like some coffee? **Noncount**
13. Our school has a library. **Count**
14. We are learning new vocabulary every day. **Noncount**
15. I need some advice. **Noncount**
16. Tom has a good job. **Count**
17. He likes his work. **Noncount**
18. Maria wears a lot of bracelets. **Count**

Using 'an' vs. 'a' الفرق بين استخدام a و an

☀ Both 'a' and 'an' are used in front of singular count nouns.

Ex.

A **dog** is **an** animal.

Sally ate **an** orange.

☀ Use 'an' in front of words that begin with the vowels a, e, i, and o:

Ex:

. **An** apartment **An** elephant. **An** idea. **An** orange.

I worked in **an** office.

☀ 'an' can also be used in front of **an adjective** beginning with a vowel and describing a **singular noun**

Ex:

- Mr. Lee is **an** old man
- Nadia is **an** intelligent person.

☀ Use 'an' if a word that begins with 'u' has a vowel sound.
Use 'a' if a word that begins with 'u' has a /yu/ sound

Ex:

An uncle

An ugly picture

An umbrella

A university

A usual event

A useful book

* An university

* An usual event.

* An useful book

I have **an** uncle.

He works at **a** university.

☀ Sally had **an** untidy room

/uh/ vowel sound

I have **a** useful idea.

/yu/ sound

Do not use 'a' or 'an' when the noun is in the plural.

لاستخدم a أو an قبل الأسماء في حالة الجمع

1. Choose the correct sentence.

- a. Rabbits are animals.
- b. *Rabbits are an animals.
- c. *Rabbit are an animal.
- d. *Rabbits is a animals.

2. Choose the correct sentence

- a. *This man is an engineers.
- b. *These men are an engineer.
- c. *This man are an engineer.
- d. These men are engineers.

'many' is used with plural **count** nouns.

'much' is used with plural **noncount** nouns.

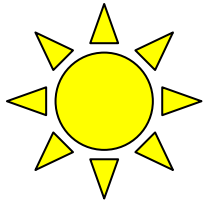
Ex.

I do not get **many** letters. •

Tom has **many** problems. •

I do not get **much** mail. •

I do not have **much** money. •



Notes about the final exam

Exam will consists of three main parts

General questions about grammar.

A passage/article that we did not study (not from the lectures).

A passage/article from the passages/article we studied during the course.

الإختبار يتكون من ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية :

= أسئلة عامة عن القواعد

= قطعة لم نتطرق لها في المحاضرات (خارج المحتوى)

= قطعة تناولناها في المقرر

الصفحات التالية أسئلة عامة عن القواعد ، وأمثلة على قطعة لم ندرسها

General questions about grammar:-

1. Choose the sentence that expresses a habitual activity.

- A. Sally goes to the movies every weekend.
- B. Sally drank coffee yesterday.
- C. Sally will watch TV at 7 O'clock today.
- D. Sally had passed her exam.

2. The sun _____ in the east.

- A. roses
- B. recesses
- C. razes
- D. rises

3. Does the student _____ their homework?

- A. writes
- B. wrote
- C. written
- D. write

4. Customers _____ have to pay the money now if they do not want to.

- A. does not
- B. do not
- C. done not
- D. has not

5. "he, she, and it" are

- A. third person singular pronouns
- B. second person singular pronouns
- C. first person plural pronouns
- D. third person plural pronouns

1. The children usually hard for the final exam.

- A. studies
- B. studied
- C. studys
- D. Study

2. Ali always his car whenever it breaks down.

- A. faxes
- B. fixs
- C. fixed
- D. Fixes

3. How _____ students are there in the class?

- A. much
- B. a little
- C. little
- D. many

4. Nadia and Salwa _____ eggs every day.

- A. fries
- B. fried
- C. frys
- D. Fry

5. How _____ customers did you see at the shop?

- A. much
- B. a little
- C. little
- D. many

6. My children want to be _____ in the future.

- A. a engineers
- B. an engineers
- C. this engineers
- D. engineers

7. How _____ coffee do we have?

- A. much
- B. many
- C. match
- D. Match

8. Lara the truth.

- A. is know
- B. know
- C. knows
- D. is knowing

10. Choose the sentence that contains a *contraction* with *BE*

- a. They are watching the TV.
- b. We're professional in marketing.
- c. I saw Sally's father.
- d. We are professional in marketing.

11. Choose the sentence that contains a *prepositional phrase*.

- a. He wrote four letters last night.
- b. They saw Sally watching the TV.
- c. They met their teachers in the party.
- d. The manager gave a lecture.

12. The party will start 6:00 O'clock.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. at
- D. Under

13. Choose the correct reading for the number (15,700,000).

- a. Fifty million eight hundred thousand
- b. Fifteen million seven hundred thousand.
- c. Fifteen thousand seven thousand hundred
- d. Fifteen hundred seven million thousand

16. The opposite of the word “*question*” is

- a. swear
- b. answer
- c. asker
- d. usher

17. Choose the correct short answer for “Is your father an engineer?”

- a. Yes, he is not.
- b. Yes, he is.
- c. No, he is.
- d. Yes, they are.

18. You and Sally are next. It is turn.

- a. my
- b. your
- c. our
- d. their

19. books belong to the library.

- a. That
- b. Those
- c. This
- d. A

20 Look at those people over there. they?

- a. Who is
- b. What is
- c. Who are
- d. Where is

21. Nader and his brothers many books.

- a. have
- b. be
- c. has
- d. is

22. Choose the sentence that contains an *object of a preposition*.

- a. She prefers reading books.
- b. They drank their coffee.
- c. They stopped at the station.
- d. They wanted to share their ideas

23. Dalia loves Ahmad; she loves very much

- a. he
- b. she
- c. him
- d. our

24. you waiting for a bus? We can go together if you want.

- a. Is
- b. Do
- c. Are
- d. Did

25. Be quiet! My grandmother

- a. am sleeping
- b. are sleeping
- c. is sleeping.
- d. sleep

26. Don't disturb her. She sleeping.

- a. have
- b. do
- c. is
- d. were

Example of A passage/article that we did not study (not from the lectures).

Please read the following passage carefully and then answer the following questions.

Canada is a country in North America. To a stranger, the land must seem endless. A herring gull, winging its way from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria will travel as far as the distance from London to Baghdad. The vastness of the country startles the imagination of all its visitors. The observant visitor will note some differences. The Canadian variety of the national makeup is more pronounced than it is in the American melting pot. The eastern Canadian cities suffer the humidity of July and August. The Canadians did not have actual revolution or civil wars, but they had some uprisings. The lawmen in Canada are appointed from above, not elected from below.

1. Canada is a very country.

- a) small
- b) tiny
- c) large
- d) little

1. The verb "*startle*" as used in the above passage means

- a) calms and relax
- b) play and study
- c) surpass and annoy
- d) surprise and amaze

1. The term "*uprising*" as used in the above passage means

- a) World War
- b) big revolution
- c) small battles
- d) civil war

1. The word “.....” in the above passage refers to *sheriffs and policemen*

- a) lawmen
- b) laymen
- c) low men
- d) lemon

1. The word ‘humidity’ as used in the above passage means

- a) willingness
- b) wetness
- c) dryness
- d) wryness

1. The term “*endless*” as used in the above passage means.....

- a) full of variety
- b) stretching in with one direction
- c) stretching out in all directions
- d) stitching the wound in all directions

1. “*Vastness*” as used in the above passage means.

- a) beauty
- b) small size
- c) large prize
- d) large size

1. The word “gull” refers to a kind of

- a) books
- b) birds
- c) people
- d) reptiles

1. The term “national makeup” refers to the Canadian.....

- a) charter
- b) economy
- c) character
- d) cosmetics

1. Canada is located in America.

- a) South
- b) West
- c) East
- d) None of the above

1. The ADJECTIVE from “*imagination*” is

- a) image
- b) imagine
- c) magnetic
- d) imaginative

1. The NOUN from the word “*Inform*” is

- a) informous
- b) information
- c) informative
- d) Formation

1. The NOUN from the word “*Standardize*” is

- a) standardizable
- b) standardization
- c) standardizal
- d) standardizitive

1. The NOUN from the word “*Opaque*” is

- a) opaqueous
- b) opaqual
- c) Opaqueness
- d) pancake

1. The NOUN from the word “equal” is

- a) equitation
- b) quality
- c) equality
- d) Equalous

1. The VERB from the noun *Independence* is

- a. despond
- b. dependent
- c. Dependence
- d. depend



End of lecture 14

اللهم هذا الجهد وعليك التكлян ، و لا حول ولا قوة إلا بك
اللهم افتح لي فتوح العارفين بحكمتك
و انشر علي رحمتك ، و ذكرني ما نسيت يا ذا الجلال و الإكرام

إن أصبت فمن الله وإن أخطأت فمني والشيطان .. دعواتي لكم بالتوفيق والسداد

أختكم في الله ~Daniah..