

Lecture # 1

Give information about yourself

اعط معلومات عن نفسك

Introduction (مقدمة)

This lecture starts with a reading text. The text is then analyzed for the

major points included in the previous slide.

المحاضره تبدأ بقطعه للقراءة. ثم نحلل القطعه لافكار رئيسية شامله ..

Most parts are followed by references to web pages. Students should refer to those web pages for further study.

معظم الاجزاء تكون متبوعه باشارات الى مواقع بالانترنت. على الطلاب والطالبات اللجوء اليها للمزيد من الاطلاع ..

Reading (القراءة)

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

فرانسييسكو غارسيا طالب. عمره 15 عاما. من لوس انجلوس, كاليفورنيا. السيدة مور هي معلمته للغة الانجليزية. السيدة مور معلمه جيدة. هي معلمة طيبه ولطيفة. فرانسييسكو والسيدة مور بالفصل الان. في درس الانجليزي. هما مشغولان. فرانسييسكو على طاولته. السيدة مور ليست على الطاولة. انها عند السبورة. الفصل ليس كبير. انه صغير. وهو نظيف وملون. الفصل في بناء كبير.

Capitalization: Sentence beginning

معناها ابتداء الكلمات باحرف كبيرة ..

1. نقوم بتكبير اول حرف في الكلمة اذا كانت في بداية الجملة.

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

She is kind and friendly.

They are in an English class.

It is clean and colorful.

نلاحظ الكلمات التي تحتها خط .. هي كلمات ابتدأت الجمل بها .. قمنا بتكبير اول حرف ..

Capitalization: Proper Nouns

2. تكبير اول حروف من اسماء العلم

Francisco Garcia is a student.

He is from Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Moore is his English teacher.

نلاحظ هنا اننا قمنا بتكبير اول حروف لاسماء العلم .. اسم فرانسيسكو وغارسيا ولوس انجلس وكاليفورنيا .. ونقصد باسماء العلم اشخاص والقابهم واسماء المدن والدول والاماكن المعروفة .. والشهور والايام وغيره ..

Capitalization: Go online

هذا رابط في الانترنت .. فيه تمرين لنفس القاعدتين السابقتين .. تحققوا من اجاباتكم .. في نفس الصفحة ..

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/engagement/index.php?category_id=2&sub_category_id=1&article_id=42

الحروف الصوتيه Vowels

Vowels

a

e

i

o

u

الحروف الساكنة Consonants

هنا تكون جميع الحروف الانجليزيه ماعدا الحروف الخمسه السابقه..

Consonants:

All other letters

b

c

d

f,

Articles in English

ادوات التعريف

There are three articles in English:

ادوات التعريف باللغة الانجليزيه ثلاث

The indefinite article (a)

غير محدد .اي يستخدم لنكرات

The indefinite article (an)

غير محدد .اي يستخدم لنكرات

The definite article (the)

محدد ويستخدم للمعارف اي الاشياء المعروفه وهو بمثابة ال التعريف في لغتنا..

The indefinite article (a)

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

يستخدم قبل الكلمات الغير محددة والتي تبتدأ بالحروف الساكنه .. وامثله..

e.g. **a** book (one book)

a student (one student)

a teacher (one teacher)

a board (one board)

I bought a book. ✓

I bought book. X

The indefinite article (an)

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

يستخدم قبل الكلمات المفردة الغير محددة والتي تبدأ بحرف صوتي..وامثلته

e.g. **an** English class

an apple

an elephant

Salim ate **an** apple. ✓

Salim ate apple. X

The definite article (the)

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

ويستخدم بعد اسم مفرد او جمع..وامثلته..

e.g. **The** teacher

The classroom

The sun

The sun is shining today. ✓

Sun is shining today. X

A sun is shining today. X

Vocabulary: Exercise A – page 4

1. Francisco is _____ student. فرانسيسكو طالب
نستخدم لان الكلمة التي بعده تبدأ بحرف ساكن
2. Mrs. Moore is _____ teacher.
نستخدم لان الكلمة التي بعده تبدأ بحرف ساكن
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in _____ English class.
نستخدم لان الكلمة التي بعدها لانها علم لمادة اللغة الانجليزية
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in _____ classroom.

نستخدم لان الكلمة التي بعده مفردة ولكن نتحدث عن فصل اللغة الانجليزية وليس اي فصل اخر وهنا احب ان ابين ان هنا ان المتحدث والسامع يتحدثان عن شي معين..وهو نفس الشيء..

5. Mrs. Moore is at _____ board.

نستخدم لان الكلمه التي بعده هي لوح السبورة وهو اللوح الموجود في فصل اللغة الانجليزية وليس اي لوح اخر..

Articles: Go online

هذا رابط في الانترنت..فيه تمرين لنفس القاعدة..تحققوا من اجاباتكم..في نفس الصفحة..

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

<http://www.world-english.org/articles.htm>

Adjectives

الصفات

1. **Adjectives** before **nouns**:

Mrs. Moore is a **good** teacher.

The classroom is a **small** room.

هنا نلاحظ باننا لو اردنا ذكر صفه لشي ما فلا بد من ذكرها قبله لو كان اسما لشيء مفرد

1. الصفات قبل الاسماء :

السيدة مور معلمة جيدة

الفصل غرفة صغيرة

2. **Noun** + is/are + **adjectives**

1. Mrs. Moore is **kind** and **friendly**.

2. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are **busy**.

3. The classroom is clean and colorful.

اما اذا توفر فيها هذان الشرطان:

1. ان تكون الصفة اكثر من واحدة كما في المثال الاول والثالث
2. او ان تكون الصفة واحدة لكن لاكثر من شخص.. هنا لانذكر الاسماء بعدها..

Adjectives: Go online

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

هذا رابط في الانترنت.. فيه تمرين لنفس القاعدة.. تحققوا من اجاباتكم.. في نفس الصفحة..

http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/esl1_adjectiveorder1.html

Subject Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

He

She

It

I

We

They

You

Subject Pronouns: He & She

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

تستخدم للمذكر المفرد

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

تستخدم للمؤنث المفرد

Subject Pronouns : They

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

تستخدم للجمع المؤنث والمذكر

Subject Pronouns : It

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

تستخدم لغير العاقل..

Personal pronouns: Go online

Do the exercises on these web pages. Check your answers on the same pages:

هذا رابط في الانترنت..فيه تمرين لنفس القاعدة..تحققوا من اجاباتكم..في نفس الصفحة..

<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/english-personal-pronouns1.html>

<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/english-personal-pronouns2.html>

Contractions

الاختصارات

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

في الغالب نحذف الحرف الاول من الكلمة الثانية ونستبدله بفاصله مع التخلص من المسافة بين الكلمتين

Pronouns & Contractions

الضمائر والاختصارات

Francisco is a teacher. **NO** فرانسيسكو معلم لا
Francisco is not a teacher. فرانسيسكو ليس معلما
He's a student. فرانسيسكو طالب

Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. **NO** السيدة مور معلمة سيئه لا
Mrs. Moore is not a bad teacher. السيدة مور ليست معلمة سيئه.
She's a good teacher. انها معلمة جيدة.

Pronouns & Contractions الضمائر والاختصارات

The classroom is a big room. **NO** الفصل كبير لا
The classroom is not a big room. الفصل ليس كبيرا
It's a small room. انه صغير.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a small building. **NO**
فرانسيسكو والسيدة مور في مبنى صغير لا
Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a small building.
فرانسيسكو والسيدة مور في مبنى كبير.
They're in a big building.
انهما في مبنى كبير.

Categorize by topic (page7) التصنيف بحسب الموضوع

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

Irrelevant ideas
افكار لا صلة لها بالموضوع

The classroom

The classroom is not a big room. Moore is a good teacher. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building. X

The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building. ✓

Find the irrelevant idea.

اوجد الافكار التي لا صلة لها بالموضوع

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

- 1
- 2
- 3 ✓
- 4

1. فرانسيسكو غارسيا طالب. 2. عمره 15 عاما. 3. انها طيبه ولطيفة. 4. انه من لوس انجلس, كاليفورنيا. فرانسيسكو جالس على مكتب.
الاجابه الجملة رقم 3

An Informational Survey المسح المعلوماتي

First Name: (1) Khalid
Last Name: (2) Al-Hamad
Nickname: (3) Abu Sa'ad
Age: (4) 22
City/State: (5) Dammam, Saudi Arabia
English Teacher: (6) Mr. Faisal
Teacher Description: (7) Kind and funny
School Name: (8) King Faisal University
School Address: (9) Al-Ahsa, Saudi Arabia, 31982
School Description: (10) big, clean, modern

Paragraph Writing كتابة فقرة

Khalid Al-Hamad is a student. He is 22 years old. He is from Dammam, Saudi Arabia. Mr. Faisal is his teacher. Mr. Faisal is a good teacher. He is kind and funny. His school name is King Faisal University. His school address is Al Ahsa, Saudi Arabia, 31982. It is big, clean, and modern.

خالد الحامد طالب. عمره 22 عاما. من الدمام، السعودية. السيد فيصل معلمه. السيد فيصل معلم جيد. هو طيب ومضحك. اسم جامعته هو جامعة الملك فيصل. عنوان جامعته هو الاحساء، السعودية 31982. انها كبيرة، نظيفة، وحديثة.

Write about yourself اكتب عن نفسك

First Name: (1).....
Last Name: (2)
Nickname: (3)
Age: (4)
City/State: (5)
English Teacher: (6)

Teacher Description: (7)

School Name: (8)

School Address: (9)

.....

School Description: (10)

Practice

تدريب

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

انظر الى الجمل التاليه وحاول اختيار افضل بديل للكلمات التي تحتها خط. اذا كانت الجملة صحيحة اختار "لاتحدث تغييرا"

- Mr. Jones is a English teacher.
- English Teacher
- an English teacher
- a teacher English
- Make no change

Practice

2. Jamal is colorful.

- student
- kind
- teacher
- Make no change

Practice

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

- It
- She
- His
- Make no change

Practice

4. Faisal and Ahmad is nice and kind.

- Faisal and Ahmad are
- Faisal and Ahmad is not
- They is
- Make no change

Practice

5. Omar is from Dammam, saudi arabia.

- Omar is from Dammam, Saudi arabia.
- Omar is from dammam, saudi Arabia.
- omar is from dammam, saudi arabia.
- Omar is from Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

Lecture # 2

المحاضرة الثانية

Describe Your Family and Home

وصف العائلة والمنزل

Introduction

تقديم

This lecture starts with a reading text. The text is then analyzed for the major points included in the previous slide.

المحاضره تبدأ بقطعه للقراءة. ثم نحلل القطعه لافكار رئيسية شامله ..

Most parts are followed by references to web pages. Students should refer to those web pages for further study.

معظم الاجزاء تكون متبوعه باشارات الى مواقع بالانترنت. على الطلاب والطالبات اللجوء اليها للمزيد من الاطلاع..

Reading (page14)

قراءة ص 14

Francisco has four people in his family. His parents' names are Berta and Miguel. Francisco does not have a

brother. He has a sister. Her name is Maria. Francisco's father is very smart. He is a computer programmer. He works in a big office. Francisco's mother works in a bookstore. She is very kind. She reads books in her free time. Francisco and Maria do not work. They go to Oak Street School. They are good students. They study every day. After school, Francisco plays baseball. Maria listens to music.

عائلة فرانسيسكو مكونة من اربعة اشخاص. اسماء والديه هما بيرتا وميغوال. فرانسيسكو ليس لديه اخ. لديه اخت. اسمها ماريا. والد فرانسيسكو ذكي مجددا. انه مبرمج حاسب. هو يعمل في مكتب كبير. والدة فرانسيسكو تعمل في محل لبيع الكتب. انها لطيفة جدا. تقرأ كتباً في اوقات فراغها. فرانسيسكو وماريا لا يعملان. انهما يذهبان الى مدرسة شارع البلوط. انهما طالبان جيدان. انهما يدرسان يوميا. بعد المدرسة, فرانسيسكو يلعب كرة السلة. وماريا تستمع للموسيقى.

Reading (page14)

قراءة ص 14

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California. They do not live in a house. They have a nice apartment. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room. Maria's bedroom is next to their room. Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom. The bathroom is between Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom. They aren't big bedrooms. They are small. They are clean and comfortable. The Garcia family is very happy in their home.

فرانسيكو وعائلته يعيشون في 145 شارع البلوط في لوس انجلوس كاليفورنيا. انهم لا يعيشون في منزل. لديهم شقة جميلة. شقتهم فيها 3 غرف نوم, غرفة معيشة, مطبخ, وحمام. غرفة نوم السيد والسيدة غارسيا بجانب غرفة المعيشة. غرفة ماريا بجانب غرفتهم. غرفة نوم فرانسيكو مواجهة لغرفة ماريا. الحمام بين غرفة فرانسيكو وغرفة ماريا. انها ليست غرف نوم كبيرة. انها صغيرة. انها نظيفة ومريحة. عائلة غارسيا سعيدة جدا في منزلهم.

Ex. A - Page 14

التمرين أ ص 14

1. I have three people in my family. لدي ثلاثة اشخاص في عائلتي
2. Their names are Ahamd, اسمائهم هي احمد
Iman ايمان
Salwa سلوى
3. I live in a house / an apartment. انا اقيم في منزل / شقة
4. My house has three bedrooms. منزلي فيه _____ غرف نوم .
two bathrooms 2 غرفة نوم
two living rooms 2 غرفة معيشة
one kitchen 1 مطبخ
5. My home is big / small منزلي كبير / صغير
nice , clean, comfortable
رائع , نظيف , مريح

Now try to write similar sentences.

الان جرب كتابة جمل شبيهة

Singular or Plural

المفرد والجمع

(Add s to most singular nouns)

(نضيف لأغلب الاسماء المفردة)

one bedroom two/ three bedroomss

one brother two/ three brotherss

one class four classes

Go online

Do the exercises on these web pages. Check your answers on the same pages:

هذا رابط في الانترنت..فيه تمرين لنفس القاعدتين السابقتين ..تحققوا من اجاباتكم..في نفس الصفحة..

<http://www.english->

[hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/singular_plural.htm](http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/singular_plural.htm)

The following is a pdf file with answers. You can learn more nouns here.

التالي هو ملف بي دي اف مع اجابات تستطيعون تعلم المزيد من الاسماء هنا

<http://www.autoenglish.org/gr.plural.pdf>

mother father parents sister brother

1. Berta and Miguel are Francisco's parents

2. Maria is Francisco's sister.

3. Francisco is Maria's brother.

4. Francisco's father is a computer programmer.

5. His mother works in a bookstore.

Bedrooms

living room

kitchen

bathroom

house

apartment

6. The Garcia family lives in an __ apartment ____.
7. They do not live in a __ house ____.
8. Their apartment has three __ bedrooms ____.
9. It also has a living room, a __ kitchen ____, and a bathroom.
10. Francisco's parents' bedroom is next to the
____ livingroom ____.
11. The __ bathroom ____ is between Francisco's bedroom and
Maria's bedroom.

Vocabulary Exercise A / page 16

تمرين كلمات جديدة / ص 16

Adjectives / opposites

الصفات / مضادات

small	_____	_____	صغير
silly	_____	_____	سخيف
good	_____	_____	جيد

Exercise B/ page 16

التمرين ب / ص 16

تصحيح الخطأ

1. Mr. Garcia is **silly**.

1. السيد جارسيا سخيف.

Mr. Garcia is **smart**.

السيد جارسيا ذكي

2. Mr. Garcia works in a **small** office.

2. السيد جارسيا يعمل في مكتب صغير

Mr. Garcia works in a **big** office.

السيد جارسيا يعمل في مكتب كبير

3. Mrs. Garcia is very **mean**.

3. السيدة جارسيا فظة جدا.

Mrs. Garcia is very **kind**.

السيدة غارسيا لطيفة جدا

4. Francisco and Maria are **bad** students.

4. فرانسيسكو وماريا طالبان سيئان

Francisco and Garcia are **good** students.

فرانسيسكو وماريا طالبان جيدان

5. The apartment has **big** bedrooms.

5. الشقة فيها غرف نوم كبيرة.

The apartment has **small** bedrooms.

الشقة فيها غرف نوم صغيرة

6. The apartment is **dirty**.

6. الشقة متسخة.

The apartment is **clean**.

الشقة نظيفة

7. The Garcias are **sad**.

7. عائلة غارسيا حزينة.

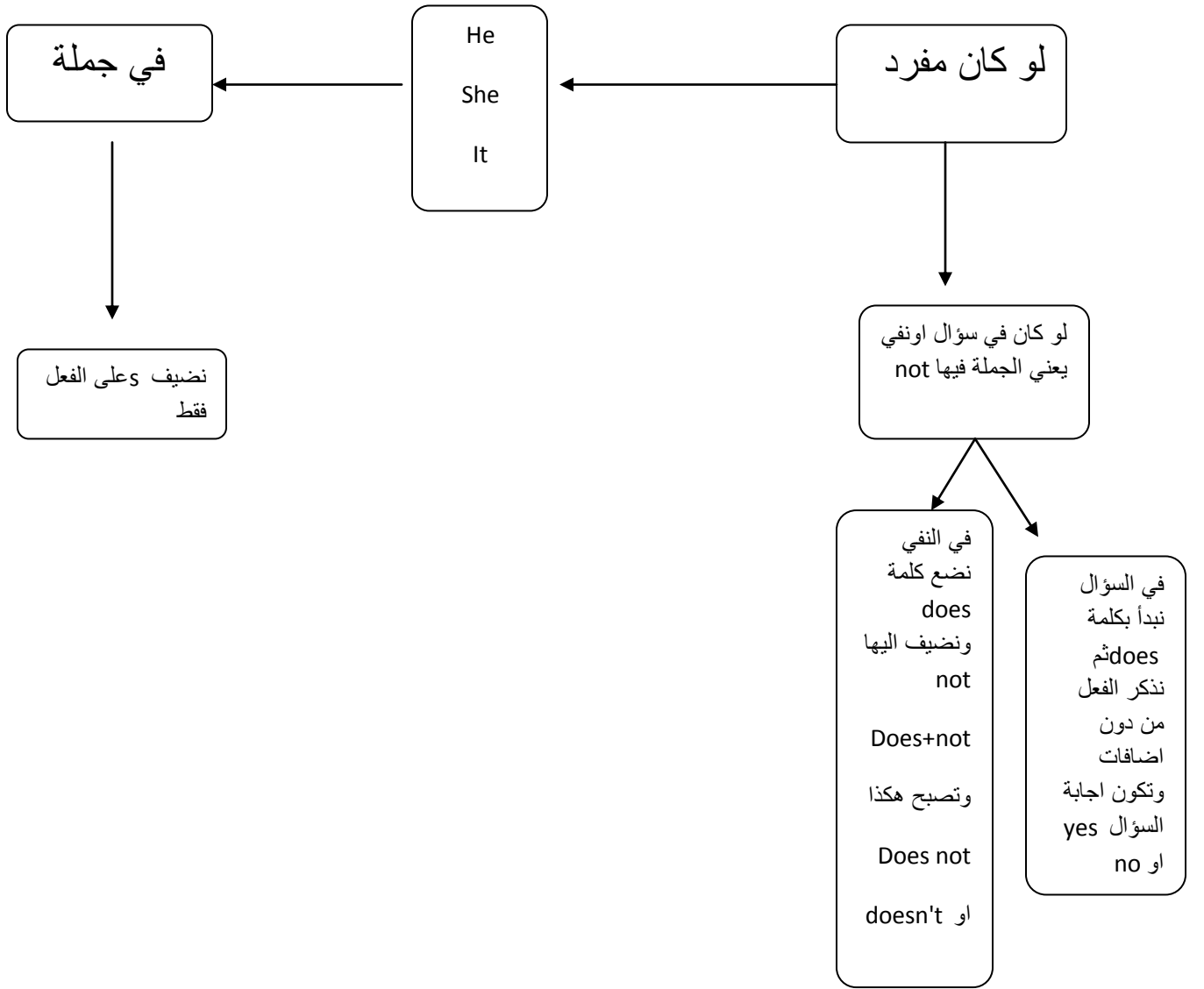
The Garcias are **happy**.

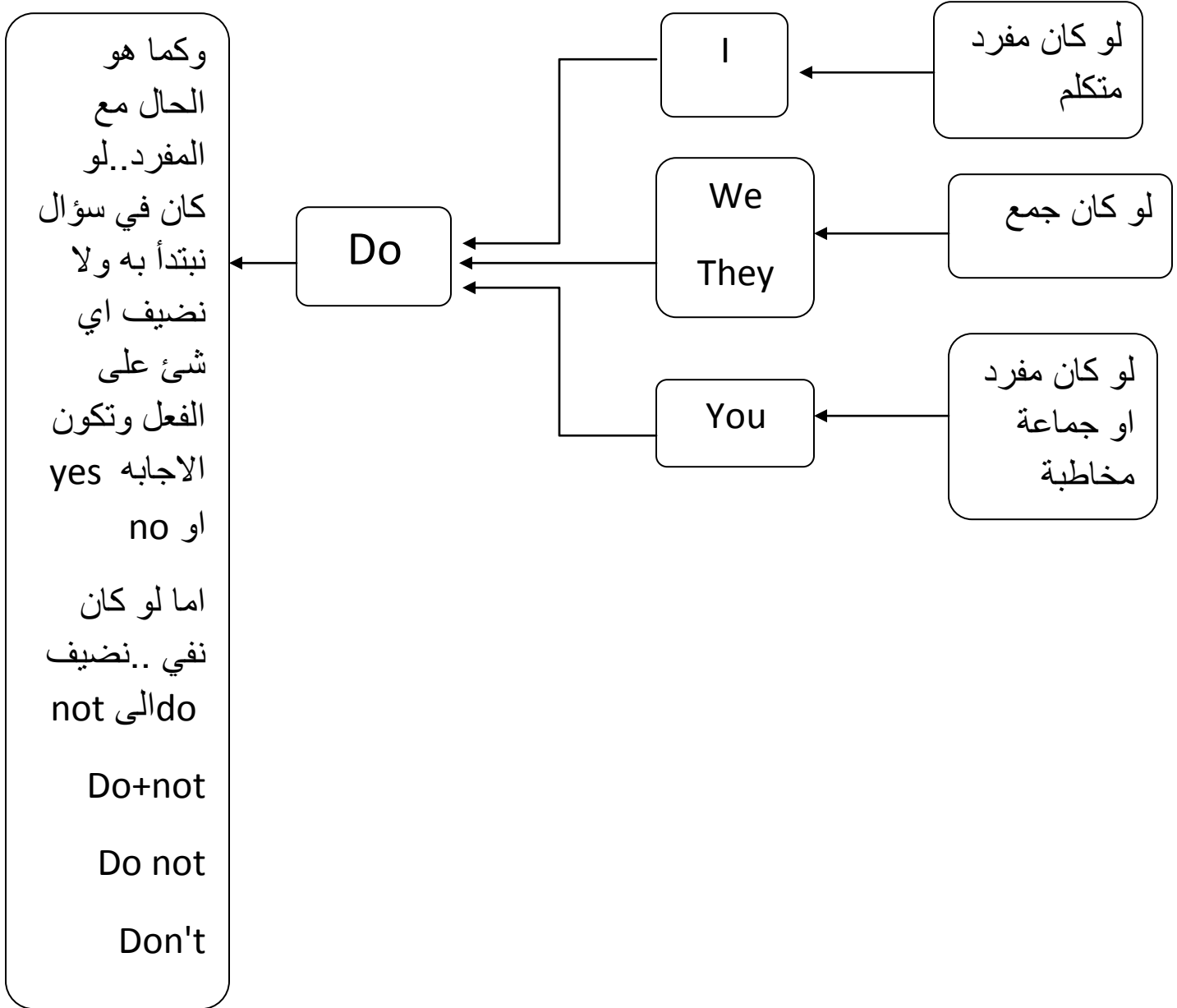
عائلة غارسيا سعيدة

Simple present tense (page 17)

زمن المضارع البسيط (ص17)

المضارع البسيط.. هو فعل يدل على حدث صل منذ زمن وما زال يحصل وسيحصل في المستقبل.. مثل :
يقوم احمد في منزل في شارع الملك عبد العزيز ..فهو قد سكن في هذا المنزل منذ فترة وما زال فيه وسيظل فيه في المستقبل.
او يدرس احمد في جامعة الملك فيصل..فهو كان يدرس بها العام الماضي وما زال يدرس بها هذا العام وسيدرس بها العام المقبل.
وله عدة قواعد اساسية لو التزمنا بها كان بناء الجملة صحيحا...





1. Ahmad **lives** on King Abdullah Street.
He **does not live** on King Abdul-Aziz Street.
2. Ahmad and his family **live** on King Abdullah Street.
They **do not live** on King Abdul-Aziz Street.
3. Ahmad **has** a small bedroom.
He **does not have** a big bedroom.

4. Ahmad and his family **have** a big house.
They **do not have** a small house.

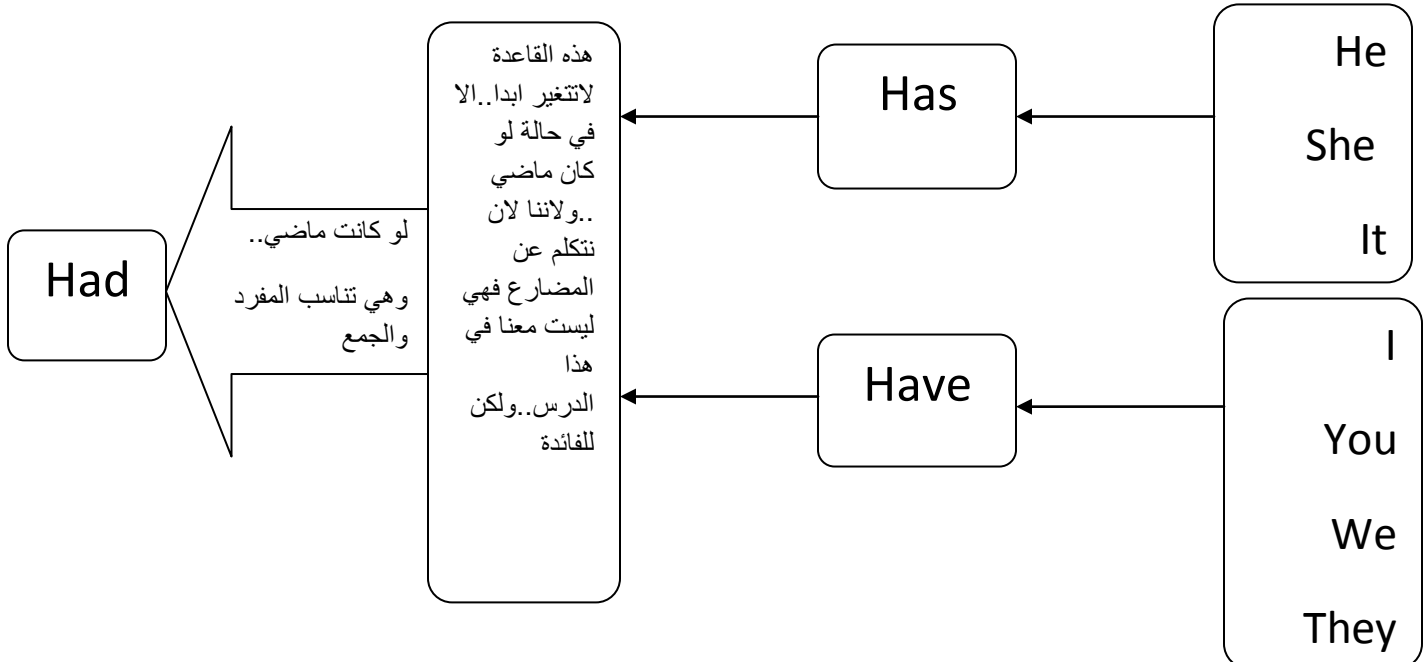
Affirmative and Negative المثبت والمنفي.

Affirmative المثبت	Negative المنفي	Contractions الاختصار
Live	do not live	don't live
Lives	does not live	doesn't live
Have	do not have	don't have
Has	does not have	doesn't have

Exercise A / page 17

التمرين أ / ص 17

نعمد في حلنا لهذا التمرين على هذه القاعدة.. والقاعدة السابقة..



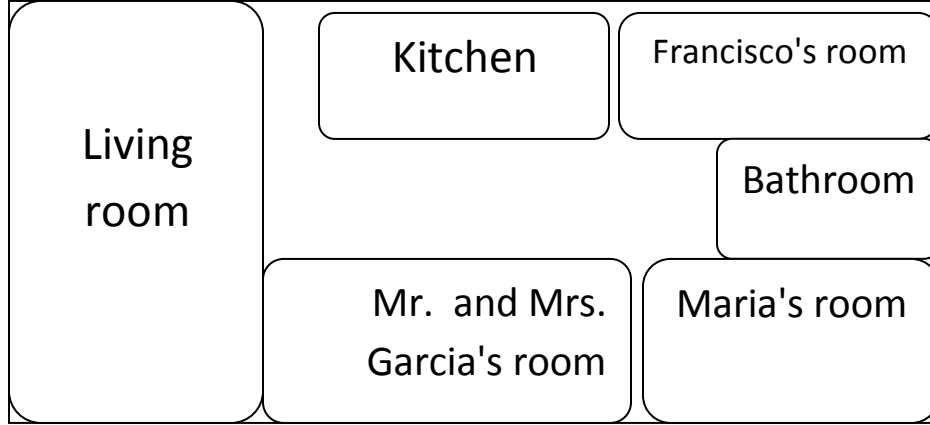
1. Francisco (has / have) four people in his family.
2. Francisco (doesn't have / don't have) a brother.
3. Mrs. Garcia (reads / read) books in her free time.
4. Francisco and Maria (doesn't work / don't work).
5. They (goes / go) to school.
6. They (studies / study) every day.

Prepositions: Exercise B / page 18

حروف الجر: التمرين ب/ص 18

الضمير بالانجليزي	معناه بالعربي
in	في او بداخل
On	على شئ ما..تدل على وجود الشئ بالتحديد.. مثل على الرف او على المكتب
In front of	امام
Across from	في الجهة المقابلة.. او مقابل..
At	في العمل ,في المدرسة..تدل على وجود الشئ او الشخص في مكان ما ليس بالتحديد يعني في داخل المدرسة لكن لا ادري في اي مكان في المدرسة
under	تحت
above	فوق
between	بين
Next to	بجانب
behind	خلف
from	من

نعتد على حل هذا التمرين استنادا للجدول السابق ومن خلال اطلاعنا على الرسم التالي:



1. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is _____ the living room.
2. The kitchen is _____ their bedroom.
3. Maria's bedroom is _____ her parents' bedroom.
4. Francisco's bedroom is _____ Maria's bedroom.
5. The bathroom is _____ Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom.

الاجابات:

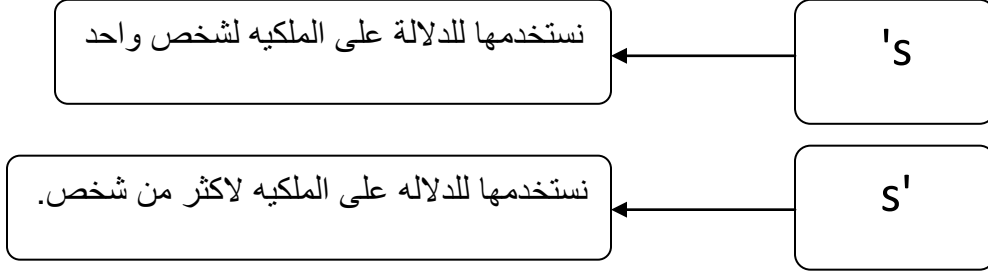
1. Next to
2. Across from
3. Next to
4. Across from
5. between

Now makes similar sentences about the rooms in your house.

Possessive form

جمل الملكية او التملك

هي الكلمات التي تدل على شئ يعود لشخص ما او تملكه له..



في هذه القاعدة نستخدم الاولى للدلالة على ملكية شئ لشخص واحد مثلا..
هذا كتاب محمد..

This is Mohammad's book

كما لاحظنا نكتب الفاصلة قبل حرف الملكية

وفي الثانية.. نستخدمها للدلالة على ملكية شئ لشخصين او اكثر..
هذه غرفة الاولاد..

This is the boys' room.

كما لاحظنا نكتب الفاصلة بعد حرف الملكية

وعندما لانذكر الاسماء نستخدم بدلا منها الضمائر نستغني عن تلك القاعدة ونستخدم
ضمائر خاصة بالملكية...



Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.
His bedroom is across from her bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room.
Their bedroom is next to the living room.

Possessive form: Exercise C / page 18

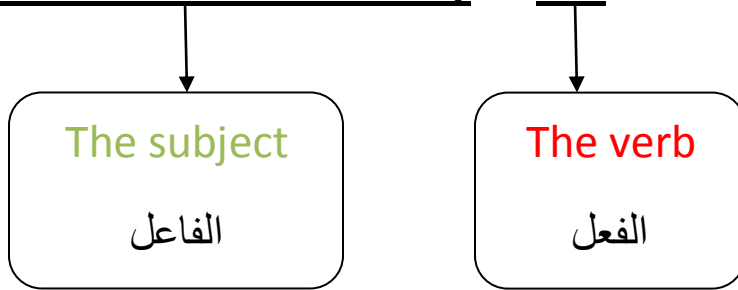
اشكال الملكية: تمرين ج / ص 18

نبدل الاسماء بضمائر الملكية التي تناسبها.. في هذا التمرين....

1. Mr. Garcia's office is very big.
His office is very big.
2. Mrs. Garcia's job is in a bookstore.
Her job is in a bookstore.
3. The school is close to Francisco and Maria's apartment.
The school is close to their apartment.
4. Their bedroom is next to the living room.
Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom room is next to the living room.
5. His bedroom is next to the kitchen.
Francisco's bedroom is next to the kitchen.
6. His bedroom is across from her bedroom.
Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.

Subject and Verb الفعل والفاعل

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street.



Which is the subject and which is the verb? Page 19

ايهما الفعل وايهما الفاعل؟؟
الفعل سيكون تحته خط والفاعل سكون بالخط المائل والعريض

1. *Mr. Garcia* works in a big office.
2. *Francisco's mother* works in a bookstore.
3. *She* reads books in her free time.
4. *Francisco and Maria* go to Oak Street School.
5. *They* study every day.
6. *Francisco* plays baseball.
7. *Maria* listens to music.

Write about yourself (page 20)

اكتب عن نفسك

في الفراغات الخالية اكتب عن نفسك على محاولا تقليد الجمل المكتوبة

1. My name is Mark Hanson.

My name _____.

2. I am fifteen years old.

I am _____.

3. I live in Houston, Texas.

I live _____, _____.

4. My father works in a restaurant.

My father _____.

5. His name is Mike.

His _____.

6. He listens to music in his free time.

He _____ in his free time.

7. My mother's name is Janet.

My _____.

8. She's a teacher.

She _____.

9. My brother's name is Alex.

My _____.

Write about yourself (page 20)

10. He plays soccer in his free time.

He _____ in his free time.

11. Our family lives in a nice apartment.

Our _____ house.
12. Our house has five rooms.
Our house _____ rooms.

Find the irrelevant idea
اوجد الفكرة التي ليست لها صلة بالموضوع.

My name is Greg Mandel. I am fifteen years old. I live at 16 West 7th Street in Chicago. I am a student. **My father plays tennis in his free time. X**

My name is Greg Mandel. I am fifteen years old. I live at 16 West 7th Street in Chicago. I am a student. ✓

My name is _____

- (1)Our house has a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and two bedrooms.
(2)My bedroom is next to my parent's room. (3) My mom is really funny. (4) The bathroom is across from my room.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

تمرين Practice

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

انظر الى الجمل التاليه اختار البديل الاصح بدلا من الجملة التي تحتها خط. اذا كانت الجملة صحيحة..اختر "لاتغيير"

1. Mr. William work in a restaurant.

- Mr. William is work
 - Mr. William works
 - Mr. William don't work
 - Make no change
2. My house have a living room and two bedrooms.
- My house don't have
 - My house has
 - My house is have
 - Make no change
3. My bedroom is big. He is not clean.
- She is not clean.
 - It is not clean.
 - They are not clean
 - Make no change
4. Faisal and Ahmad goes to King Fahd School.
- Faisal and Ahmad go
 - Faisal and Ahmad not go
 - Faisal and Ahmad doesn't go
 - Make no change
5. My sister is really mean. I like her a lot!

- uncomfortable
- sad
- Make no change
- nice

Lecture # 3

Explain How to Do Something

شرح كيفية فعل الأشياء

Reading (page28)

قراءة- ص28

Grocery Shopping

تسوق البقالية

The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday. They go to AL's Supermarket. It is near their apartment. Francisco and Maria often go grocery shopping with their parents. First, the family walks into the supermarket. Then Francisco gets a shopping cart. Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. She tells Maria, "Buy two tomatoes." She tells Mr. Garcia, "Get six onions. Don't forget the bread." After that, Mr. Garcia and Maria get the groceries. The shopping list is very long!

The Garcia family needs a lot of things. They buy vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese. They don't buy junk food. The Garcia family likes healthy food. Mrs. Garcia is a great cook. Next, Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries and the Garcia family goes home. Then Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment. There are many bags. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries. Finally, the Garcia family relaxes and eats lunch.

تسوق البقالية (الاغراض)

عائلة غارسيا تذهب لتسوق البقالية كل سبت. اهم يذهبون لمتجر الأ، انه بالقرب من شقتهم, كثيرا ما يذهب فرانسيكو وماريا مع والديهم, اولاً: العائلة تذهب الى المتجر, ثم يذهب فرانسيكو لاحضار عربة تسوق. بعد ذلك: تقرأ السيدة غارسيا قائمة التسوق, فتقول لماريا: "اشترى ثمرتين من الطماطم", تخبر السيد غارسيا: "احضرت حبات من البصل, لاتنسى الخبز", بعد ذلك السيد غارسيا وماريا يحضرون الاغراض, قائمة التسوق طويلة جدا.

عائلة غارسيا تحتاج للكثير من الاشياء. فهم يشترون الخضروات, الفواكه, اللحوم, البيض والجبن. انهم لا يشترون الاطعمة السريعة, عائلة غارسيا يحبون الطعام الصحي, السيدة غارسيا طبخة ماهرة, فيما بعد السيدة غارسيا تدفع قيمة الاغراض ثم تذهب عائلة غارسيا الى البيت, ثم يقوم ماريا وفرانسيكو بحمل الاغراض الى الشقة, هناك الكثير من الاكياس, السيد والسيد جارسيا يضعون الاغراض في اماكنها, اخيرا يسترخون ويتناولون غذائهم.

Vocabulary – page 30

المفردات- ص 30

1. Tomatoes	طماطم	2. Apples	تفاح
3. Chicken	دجاج	4. Bananas	موز
5. Fish	سمك	6. Lettuce	خس
7. Oranges	برتقال	8. Eggs	بيض
9. Meat	لحم	10. Onions	بصل
11. Cheese	جبنة	12. Bread	خبز

Action Verbs

افعال الحركة

An action verb tells what the subject of the sentence is doing.

فعل الحركة يخبرنا عما يقوم به الفاعل في الجملة. وهو الفعل.

examples: **run, talk, skip, sleep, jump, hop, snore, go**

امثلة: يجري, يتكلم, يتخطى, ينام, يقفز, يوثب, يشخر, يذهب

James **walked** to the store.

مشى جايمس الى المتجر.

Walked is the action verb because it tells what James was doing.

الكلمة التي تحتها خط هي الفعل المتحرك لانها تخبرنا عما قام به الفاعل وهو جايمس.

(go, walk, get, tell, buy, like)

من خلال القطعة اختار الافعال المناسبة مما بين القوسين لكل جملة..

1. The Garcia family _____ grocery shopping every Saturday.
2. First, the family _____ into the supermarket.
3. Francisco _____ a shopping cart.
4. Mrs. Garcia _____ Maria, "Buy two tomatoes."
5. They _____ vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese.

6. The Garcia family _____ healthy food.

(pay, carry, put, relax, eat)

7. Mrs. Garcia _____ for the groceries.

8. Maria and Francisco _____ the groceries into the apartment.

9. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia _____ away the groceries.

10. Finally the Garcia family _____.

11. Then they _____ lunch.

Action Verbs: Go online

افعال الحركة: تصفح الانترنت

Action verbs Worksheet with answers:

<http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/actionverbs/actionverbs1.pdf>

Another worksheet with answers:

<http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/actionverbs/actionverbs2.pdf>

Imperative sentences

جمل الأمر

Definition: Imperatives are verbs used to give orders, commands, warning or instructions, and to make a request.

تعريفها: جمل الامر هي افعال تستخدم لاعطاء الاوامر, والتحذيرات, او الارشادات, او لطلب شئ .

For example:

Give me that tape, please.

الكلمة التي تحتها خط هي جملة أمرية او امر .

To make the imperative, use the infinitive of the verb
without "to"

For example:

Come here!

Sit down!

Open the door!

نستخدم الجمل الأمرية من غير اضافات فقط فعل الأمر لوحد. ويجب ان نبدأ بها الجملة.

Negative Imperatives

الأمرية السلبية او النهي

To make a **negative** imperative, put "do not" or "don't"
before the verb:

نستخدم كلمة do not او don't قبل فعل الأمر لجعله نهياً

For example:

Don't go!

Do not walk on the grass.

Don't waste your time.

Imperative sentences: Affirmative

جمل الأمر

Exercise A – page 31

التمرين أ- ص 31

رتب الكلمات لتحصل على جملة صحيحة:

1. To / the / go / supermarket

Go to the supermarket.

2. A / cart / shopping / get

Get a shopping cart.

3. And / buy / eggs/ fruit

Buy eggs and fruit.

4. Home / go

Go home.

5. The / groceries/ carry

Carry the groceries.

6. groceries/ the /away / put

Put the groceries away.

Imperative sentences: Negative

افعال النهي

Exercise B – page 31

التمرين ب-ص 31

اجعل فعل الأمر نهياً وذلك بوضع كلمات do not او don't قبله.

1. Go to the supermarket.

Don't go to the supermarket.

2. Get a shopping cart.

Don't get a shopping cart.

3. Buy eggs and fruit.

Don't buy eggs and fruit.

4. Go home.

Don't go home.

5. Carry the groceries.

Don't carry the groceries.

6. Put the groceries away.

Don't put the groceries away.

Imperative

الأمر

مقطع فيديو: Video:

<http://www.engvid.com/imperatives-give-commands-directions/>

Interactive exercise: تمارين

<http://www.go4english.com/vg/read.php?unitid=1344>

Count and Non count Nouns الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

- Count nouns are nouns you can count. They are singular or plural. (a book – books)

الاسماء المعدودة هي اسماء يمكننا عدّها فأما تكون مفردا او جمعا..

- Use a, an , the, or a number with count nouns:

a book

the book

three books

نستخدم a,an,the مع المعدود المفرد وإذا كان جمعا معدودا نستخدم الارقام كما في الامثلة السابقة..

Non count nouns can't be counted. They are singular.

Don't use a, and, or numbers. Use some for a non-specific amount.

الاسماء الغير معدودة لايمكن عدّها وتكون دائما مفردة.. ولانستخدم فيها

a,an, numbers.

نستخدم كلمة some لكمية غير محددة

Examples:

cheese ✓

a cheese X

three cheese X

some cheese ✓

Exercise C – page 32

<u>Count Nouns</u>	<u>Non count Nouns</u>
tomatoe <u>s</u> onion <u>s</u> banana <u>s</u> apple <u>s</u> egg <u>s</u> orange <u>s</u>	lettuce meat fish chicken bread cheese

نلاحظ إضافة **S** على الكلمات في العمود الاول وهي معدودة وهذا ما يميزها عن كلمات العمود الثاني وهي غير المعدودة .فالكلمات المعدودة نستطيع اضافة حرف الجمع عليها أما غير المعدود فلانستطيع ذلك.

Exercise D – page 32

التمرين د – ص 32

نلاحظ في هذا التمرين بأنه يمكننا استخدام كلمة **some** في المعدود وغير المعدود فنستطيع قول الجملة على حالتين كالتالي:

- Buy **two/some** bananas.
Buy two bananas **or** buy some bananas.
- Buy **two/some** apples.
Buy two apples **or** buy some apples.
- Buy **two/some** oranges.
Buy two oranges **or** buy some oranges.

- Buy **two/some** eggs.
Buy two eggs **or** buy some eggs.
- Buy **two/some** onions.
Buy tow onions or buy some onions.

1. Buy some bread. ✓
2. Buy some chicken. ✓
3. Buy some fish. ✓
4. Buy some lettuce. ✓
5. Buy some meat. ✓

في الجمل السابقة السماء كانت غير معدودة فلا نستطيع استخدام كلمات
اخرى الا كلمة some

يعني الغير معدود لا يقبل الا some
وهذه امثله توضح ذلك..

1. Buy three bread. X
Buy some bread. ✓
2. Buy two chicken. X
Buy some chicken. ✓
3. Buy five fish. X
Buy some fish. ✓

Count and Non count Nouns

الاسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة-- تصفح الانترنت

On the following web page, you can learn more about count and non count nouns. There are several examples and 3 quizzes:

<http://www.english-zone.com/grammar/noncount.html>

Sequential Order

الترتيب التسلسلي

- Sequential order tells the order of events.
الترتيب التسلسلي يحكي بترتيب الاحداث..
- Use sequence words to show Sequential Order.
استخدم الكلمات لإظهار تسلسل ترتيب تسلسلي.
- Put them at the beginning of a sentence.
ضعها في بداية الجملة.
- Add a comma after the word.
اضف فاصلة بعد الكلمة ..كما في التالي:

First, اولا

Next, بعد ذلك

Then.... ثم

After that, بعد ذلك

Finally, اخيرا

Sequential Order: Exercise - Page 33

الترتيب التسلسلي : التمرين ص 33

Number the sentences in sequential order. Then write them in the correct order.

رّمّ الجمل بالترتيب التسلسلي . ثم قم بكتابتها بالترتيب الصحيح:

___ Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

___ First, the Garcia go to the supermarket.

- ___ After that, Maria and Mr. Garcia go get the groceries.
___ Then Francisco gets a shopping cart.

Number the sentences in sequential order. Then write them in the correct order.

رقم الجمل بالترتيب التسلسلي. ثم قم بكتابتها بالترتيب الصحيح:

- ___ Finally, the family relaxes and has lunch.
___ Next, Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries in the kitchen.
___ Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries and the Garcia family goes home.
___ Then Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment.

Sequential Order: Go online

الترتيب التسلسلي : تصفح الانترنت

Exercise on sequential order:

http://www.brysoneducation.org/docs/teachers/key_stage1_worksheets/Put%20the%20sentences%20in%20order.pdf

End Punctuation

علامات الترقيم لنهايات الجمل.

1) Use a period (.) for most statements.

1. استخدم النقطة (.) في نهاية كل جملة.

Example: It's very convenient.

2) Use a question mark (?) for questions.

استخدم علامة الاستفهام (?) بعد كل سؤال.

Example: Is it convenient?

3) Use and exclamation point (!) to make a statement stronger.

3. استخدم علامات التعجب لجعل الجملة اقوى.

Example: Finally, they relax!

Add the correct end punctuation mark.

اضف علامة الترقيم الصحيحة في نهاية كل جملة:

1. (statement) The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday ____
2. (question) Do they go to Al's Supermarket ____
3. (question) Is it near their apartment ____
4. (Strong statement) The shopping list is very long ____
5. (statement) Mrs. Garcia is a great cook ____
6. (Strong statement) Finally, the family relaxes and eats lunch ____

Writing: How to make chicken salad

كتابة: كيف تعد سلطة دجاج

Page 34 – Directions:

الصفحة 34- التعليمات:

Ingredients: cooked chicken, 1 tomato, 1 onion, lettuce, mayonnaise, salt and pepper.

المقادير: دجاجة مطبوخة, 1 طماطم, 1 بصل, خس, مايونيز, ملح وفلفل.

First, buy the ingredients.

اولا: اشترى المقادير

Next, cut the chicken into small pieces. Put the chicken in a bowl. بعد ذلك: قطع الدجاجة الى قطع صغيرة, وضعها في وعاء.

Then add the mayonnaise. ثم اضع المايونيز.

After that, cut the tomato and the onion into small pieces.

بعد ذلك: قطع الطماطم والبصل الى قطع صغيرة.

Put the tomato and onion in the bowl.

ضع الطماطم والبصل في الوعاء.

Next, add some salt and pepper.

بعد ذلك: اضع بعض الملح والفلفل.

Finally, put the lettuce on a plate. Put the chicken salad .

اخيرا: ضع الخس في صحن. ضع سلطة الدجاج فوقه.

Now use the following words to write about:

الان استخدم الكلمات الاتيه للكتابة عن:

How to make green salad

كيف تعد سلطة خضراء

Ingredients: lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber, lemon, salt, vinegar, olive oil

المقادير: خس , طماطم, خيار, ليمون, ملح, خل, زيت زيتون.

Verbs: cut, peel, mix, add, chop.

الافعال: قطع, اخلط, اضع, افرم.

Sequence words: first, second, next, then, after that, finally

كلمات الترتيب التسلسلي: اولا, ثانيا, بعد ذلك, ثم, بعد ذلك, اخيرا.

Practice

تمرين

Look at the following sentences. Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence:

انظر الى الجمل التالية. اختار منها الكلمة او الجملة المناسبة لإنهاء كل جملة:

1. Buy six _____

- some tomato

- a tomatoes
- some tomatoes
- tomatoes

2. Cut an apple. Put _____ apple in a bowl.

- an
- the
- a
- some

3. Don't _____ lettuce. We have a lot.

- carry
- buy
- cut
- add

4. Does Marta go shopping on _____

- Saturdays?
- Saturdays!
- Saturdays.

- Saturdays,

5. Get _____ bread at the store.

- many
- six
- a
- some

6. What is the correct order of the following sentences:

ماهو الترتيب الصحيح لهذه الجمل:

1. First, I brush my teeth and wash my face.
2. Every day I wake up at 5:00 in the morning.
3. After that, I have a big breakfast.
4. Then I leave for work at 6:30 a.m.

- 2, 1, 3, 4
 - 3, 2, 1, 4
 - 2, 3, 4, 1
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
-

Lecture # 4
Describe a Favorite Place
وصف مكان مفضل
Reading (page66)

قراءة ص 66

A Day in Oak Street Park

يوم في حديقة شارع البلوط

Francisco Garcia

فرانسيكو غارسيا

There are many interesting places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

هناك الكثير من الاماكن الرائعة في حبي. واحد منها هو حديقة شارع البلوط. انا الان في حديقة شارع البلوط. انه مكاني المفضل. انها 1:00 ظهر يوم السبت. انا جالس على مقعد اكتب يومياتي. اليوم هو يوم جميل. انه حار ومشمس. السماء صافية وزاهيه. الجو منعش ورائع.

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has

no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

الحديقة مزدحمة جدا. بعض الاشخاص صغار وبعضهم كبار. بعض الاشخاص طويلون وبعضهم قصيرون. بعض الناس شعرهم طويل منسدل وبعضهم قصير متموج. هناك رجل مسن ليس لديه شعر. انه يجلس امام بوابة الحديقة. امرأة طويلة تجلس بجواره. شعرها شقر وعينيها زرقاوان. انهما يتكلمان ويضحكان بصوت مسموع.

There are a lot of things happening around me. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to the right of the entrance. A few people are eating lunch next to it. There is a handsome man to the left of the entrance. He is painting a picture very carefully. Across from me, a young girl is playing under a tree. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting behind them. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

هناك الكثير من الاشياء التي تحدث حولي. العديد من الاشخاص يتدربون. فهم يمشون بسرعه (يهرولون) او يقودون دراجاتهم. هناك كشك لبيع الطعام على يمين المدخل. بعض الاشخاص يتناولون غدائهم بالقرب منه. هناك رجل وسيم على يسار المدخل. انه يرسم لوحة باهتمام جدا. في مقابلي فتاة صغيرة تلعب تحت شجرة. اخوها يلعب معها ايضا. انهما يركضان ويقفزان بفرح. امهم تجلس خلفهم. انها تراقبهم بصمت. الجميع مستمتعون.

Vocabulary – page 68 (Adjectives)

الكلمات الجديدة (الصفات) - ص 68

We use adjectives to describe people, places, things, etc.

نستخدم الصفات لوصف الأشخاص, الأماكن . الأشياء... الخ

1) Adjectives go **before nouns**:

The tall woman is in the park.



1. نضع الصفات قبل الاسماء.

2) Adjectives go **after the verb be** (is, am, was, were ...)

The woman is tall.



2. الصفات تأتي بعد افعال الكينونه (اللي ما بين القوسين في الاعلى)

الكلمات التي تحتها خط في القطعة التاليه هي امثلة لبعض الصفات:

Adjectives

There are many **interesting** places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my **favorite** place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a **beautiful** day. It's really **sunny** and **hot**. The sky is **clear** and **bright**. The air smells **fresh** and **sweet**.

The park is very **crowded**. Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**. Some people are **tall**, and

some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

Vocabulary – page 68 (Adjectives)

Examples:

- There are many interesting places in my neighborhood.
- Today is a beautiful day.
- The sky is clear and bright.
- The park is very crowded.
- Some people are young, and some people are old.
- Some people have short, curly hair.

Adjectives: Exercise A – page 68

الصفات: تمرين أ-ص 68

Word	opposite
Unattractive	handsome
Tall	short
Long, straight	Short, curly
young	old

- There is a **handsome** man to the left of the entrance.
- Some people are **tall**, and some are **short**.

- Some people have **long, straight** hair, and some have **short, curly** hair.
- Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**.

Location phrases

عبارات المواقع

Location phrases tell where something is located.

عبارات المواقع تخبرنا بمكان شيء ما.

Examples:

امثلة: مضللة باللون الاسود الغامق هي عبارات المواقع..

I am **in** my favorite place.

I am **at** Oak Street park.

Ahmad is sitting **next to** Ali.

The bathroom is **across from** my room.

We are sitting **under** a tree.

Location phrases

There are many interesting places **in my neighborhood**. One place is Oak Street Park. I am **at Oak Street Park** right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting **on a bench** and writing **in my journal**. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting **in front of the park gate**. A tall

woman is standing **beside him**. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

There are a lot of things happening **around me**. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to **the right of the entrance**. A few people are eating lunch **next to it**. There is a handsome man **to the left** of the entrance. He is painting a picture very carefully. **Across from me**, a young girl is playing **under a tree**. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting **behind them**. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

Location phrases: Ex. B – page 68

عبارات المواقع: تمرين ب- ص 68

ضع كل كلمة من الكلمات الآتية في مكانها المناسب :

Next to in front of on across from beside
under behind to the right of

- Francisco is on a bench.
- An old man is in front of the park gate.
- A tall woman is beside him.
- There is a food stand to the right of the entrance.
- A few people are next to the food stand.
- A young girl is across Francisco.
- The girl is under a tree.
- The children's mother is behind them.

Simple Present: Ex. C – pages 68-9

المضارع البسيط: تمرين ج ص 68-9

Before you do this exercise, go back to slides 16, 17, 18, 19 in lecture 2.

قبل التمرين راجعوا المحاضرة رقم 2 .. في الشرائح 16 و17 و18 و19.

How often?	Adverb of frequency	Example
100% of the time ↓ 0% of the time	Always	I walk to school every day. I usually walk to school
	Usually	I bring my lunch four days per week. I usually bring my lunch
	Often	I arrive early three days per week. I often arrive early.
	Sometimes	I am very tired one or two days per week. I am sometimes very tired.
	Never	I don't dance. I never dance.

He
She
It
اي اسم مفرد

في هذه القاعدة يكون الفعل بعد هذه الكلمات خاليا من اي اضافات ماعدا لو كان الضمير فاننا نضيف s الى الفعل ... فقط مثل:-

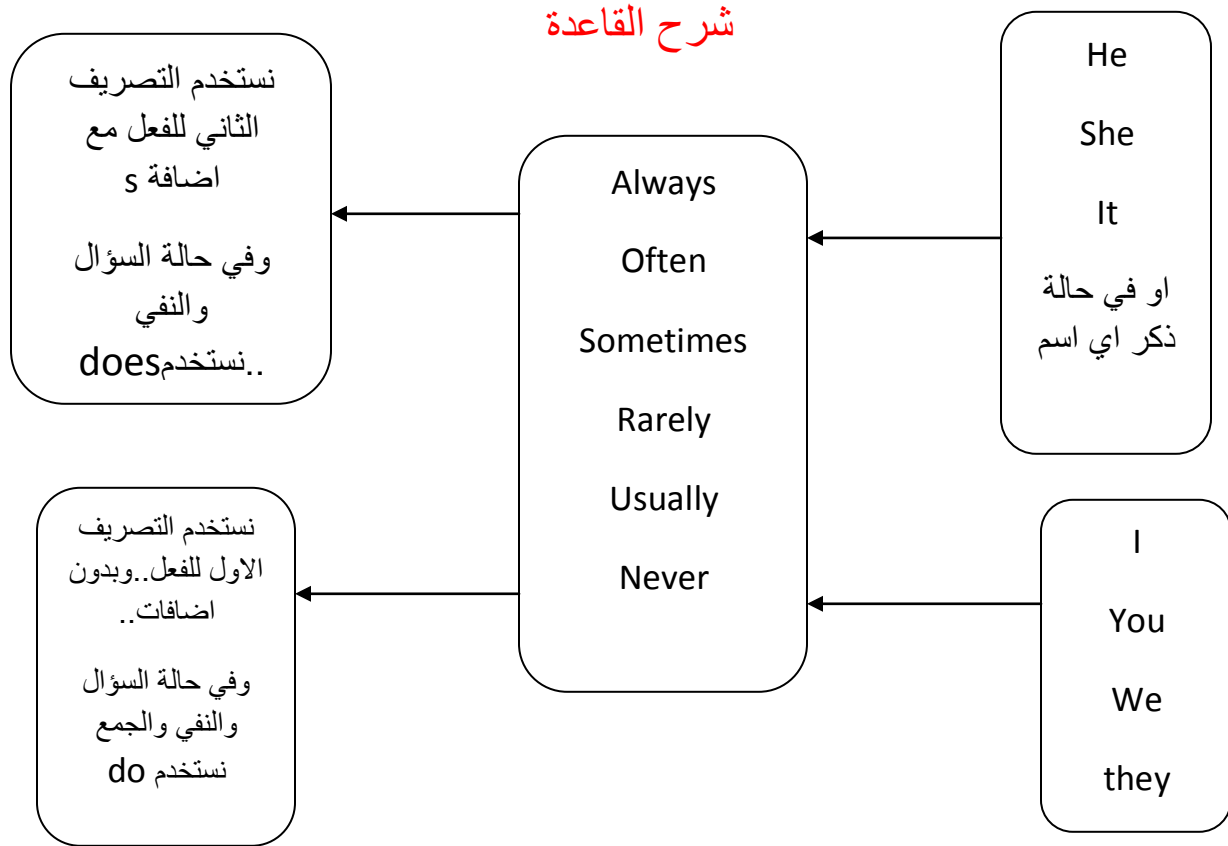
She **often** talks with her friends on the telephone, too.

Simple Present: Adverbs of Frequency المضارع البسيط: تكرار الحال

Adverbs of frequency answer the question *how often*
تبين لنا مدى تكرار شيء ما ..مثل دائما غالبا واحياتا وابدأ..

تصفح الانترنت..... Adverbs of Frequency: Online.....
http://www.eslpdf.com/adjadv_advfrequency1.pdf

Simple Present: Ex. C – pages 68-9



- Francisco **usually** exercises at the gym in the morning.
- Mr. Garcia **often** watches TV in the evening.

- **Sometimes** he laughs if a program is funny.
- In her free time, Mrs. Garcia paints beautiful pictures.
- She **often** talks with her friends on the telephone, too.
- Maria **often** runs in the park for exercise. She's really fast.
- She also **sometimes** jumps rope.
- Francisco and Maria **never** ride their bikes to school. Their school is very close.

Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

The present continuous tense tells what is happening **right now**.

يخبرنا زمن المضارع المستمر بالشيء الذي يحدث الان..ويدل عليه بكلمات

affirmative	negative
I am eating right now.	I am not eating right now.
You are reading right now.	You are not reading right now.
He is writing right now.	He is not writing right now.
We are studying right now.	We are not studying right now.
They are running right now.	They are not running right now.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

المضارع البسيط ضد المضارع المستمر

Present simple	Present Continuous
Francisco writes in his journal every day.	Francisco is writing in his journal right now.
People exercise in the park on Saturdays.	People are exercising in the park right now.

الفرق بينهما ان اللي على اليمين وهو المستمر يدل على فعل يحدث الان وسوف ينتهي مباشرة ويدل عليه بكلمة now ونضيف عليه ing اما الثاني وهو اللي على اليسار يأخذ نفس القاعدة اللي في الصفحة 8

Present Continuous Tense

المضارع المستمر

Exercise A – page 69

1. Maria and her friends play soccer every Saturday afternoon.

Maria and her friends _____ soccer

_____.

2. Mrs. Garcia eats lunch with her friends every Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Garcia _____ lunch with her friends

_____.

3. Francisco's classmates exercise every Saturday afternoon.

Francisco's classmates _____

_____.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia watch a movie every Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia _____ a movie _____.

Object Pronouns

ضمائر المفعول

Object pronouns take the place of object nouns. They show to whom something happened or who got something.

They come after a verb or a preposition.

ضمائر المفعول تأخذ مكان اسماء المفعول. تبين من حدث له الفعل. او من حصل على شئ. وهي تأتي بعد فعل او حرف جر..

Object Pronouns	Sentences
Me	Please help me understand.
You	Fatima works with you .
him/her	A woman is talking to him . / Her brother is playing with her.
It	People are next to it .
Us	They live next door to us .
You	The teacher will give information to you .
Them	The mother is watching them.

Object Pronouns: Page 70

A tall woman is talking to the man.	A tall woman is talking to him.
The girl's mother is playing with the girl.	The girl's mother is playing with her.
The mother is watching her children.	The mother is watching them.
People are eating lunch next to a food stand.	People are eating lunch next to it.

Object Pronouns: Ex. B – page 70

ضمائر المفعول: تمرين ب ص 70

1. Francisco is writing in **his journal**.
Francisco is writing in it.
2. There is a food stand to the right of **the entrance**.
There is a food stand to the right of it.
3. The boy's sister is playing with **the boy**.
The boy's sister is playing with him.

4. An old man is talking to a tall **woman**.
An old man is talking to her.
5. Francisco is watching the **brother and sister**.

Francisco is watching __them__.

6. The children are playing across from **Francisco**.

The children are playing across from __him__.

Subject vs. Object Pronouns

الفاعل ضد ضمائر المفعول

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Examples:
I	me	I am talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to me .
You	You	You are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to you .
He	Him	He is talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to him .
She	her	She is talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to her .
It	It	I am feeding the cat. It is eating. I am feeding it .
We	us	You are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to you .
You	you	You are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to you .
they	them	They are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to them .

Practice

تمرين

1. There _____ a tall, old woman in the park.

- is B. has C. have D. are

2. A woman is standing _____ me.

- across B. right C. behind D. next

3. Mary _____ right now.

- A. is paint a picture B. paints a picture
 - C. painting a picture D. is painting a picture
-

Lecture # 5

Describe a favorite place(2)

تابع وصف المكان المفضل

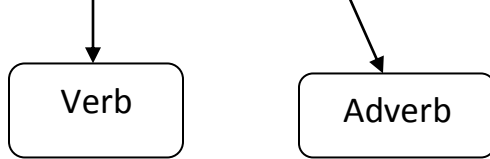
Adverb

ظرف الحال

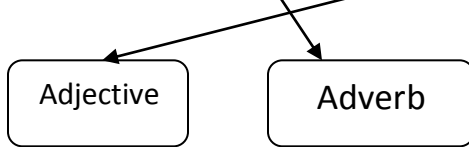
An adverb adds more to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another ad verb.

ظرف الحال يعطي معنى اكثر للفعل ويكون غالبا اما صفة او فعل اخر اضيف للجملة.. وبهذه الحالة الجملة يكون فيها فعلا ن احدهما هو ظرف الحال.

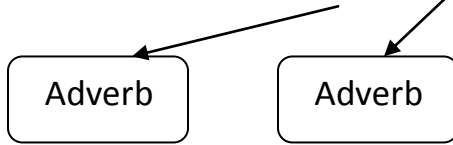
I called you last night.



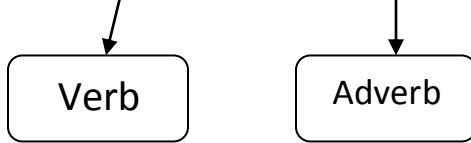
Your dress is very beautiful.



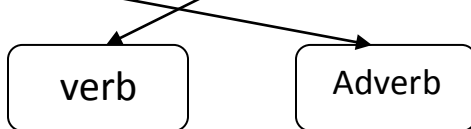
The rain stopped quite suddenly.



She's watching them carefully.



I sometimes go shopping with my parents.



انواع ظرف الحال Types of adverbs

1) Adverb of time- this shows when an action or something is done or happens.

(1 ظرف الحال للوقت او ظرف زمان..ويبين متى حدث الفعل.

It answers the question "when?"

يجيب صيغة السؤال متى "when"

It is either placed at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

يكون موضعه في بداية الجملة او نهايتها:::

Examples: امثله:::

I phoned you yesterday.

I saw her walking along the river last week.

2) Adverb of place-this shows where an action or something done or happens.

(2) ظرف الحال للمكان.. او ظرف مكان.. يدل على المكان الذي حدث فيه الفعل.

It answers the question "where?"

يجيب صيغة السؤال اين "where"

It is placed after the verb.

يكون موضعه بعد الفعل مباشرة .

Examples:

I live here.

He fell down.

3) Adverb of manner- this shows an action or something is done.

ظرف الحال ..الكيفية..ويدل على كيف حصل الفعل..

It answers the question "how?"

يجيب على صيغة السؤال كيف "how"

It's usually placed just after the verb.

دائما ما يكون موضعه بعد الفعل.

Examples:

She sleeps soundly.

He drives quickly.

4) Adverb of quantity- this answers the questions "to what degree?" or "how much?"

ظرف العدد او الكمية..ويجيب على صيغة السؤال (الى اي درجة؟).او(كم عدد؟)

It is usually placed before the adjective and the adverb.

يكون موضعه دائما قبل الصفة في الجملة او الحال في الجملة..

Examples:

It is too dark for us to see anything.

Last night it rained very heavily.

5) Adverb of frequency- this answers the question "how often?"

ظرف التكرار ويجيب على صيغة السؤال "كم مرة"

Examples:

He will never finish in time.

We always go to school by bus.

Exercise C page 70

هنا في هذا التمرين يجب ان نعطي عكس الحال الموجود في الجملة الاولى: ضللت الكلمة التي ستغيرها بالجملة الاولى وفي الجملة الثانية وضعنا تحتها خط .. لكي تلاحظوا التغيير:

1. it's not sunny. It's really sunny.

2. People in the park are walking **slowly**.

People in the park are walking quickly.

3. A man is painting very **carelessly**.

A man is painting very carefully.

4. An old man and a tall woman are talking and laughing **quietly**.

An old man and a tall woman are talking and laughing loudly.

5. A brother and sister are playing **sadly** in the park.

A brother and sister are playing happily in the park.

Practice

Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with adverb.

في هذا التمرين اوجد الصفة.. ثم نملاً الفراغ بظرف مناسب للمعنى: قمت بتضليل الصفة والكلمات التي تحتها خط هي الظروف..

1. Joanne is **happy**. She smiles happily.

2. The boy is **loud**. He shouts loudly.

3. Her English is **fluent**. She speaks English fluently.

4. Our mom was **angry**. She spoke to us angrily.

5. My neighbor is a **careless** driver. He drives carelessly.

6. The painter is **awful**. He paints awfully.

7. Jim is a **wonderful** piano player. He plays the piano wonderfully.

8. This girl is very **quite**. She often sneaks out of the house quietly.

9. She is a **good** dancer. She dances really well.

10. The exercise is **simple**. You have to put one word in each space simply.

Organization :general to specific

When you write, you can start with general information and then give specific details.

In the reading on page 66 Francisco first describes the general setting (place and time) and he tells what he is doing. Then he adds specific details about the characters (people). Then he describes the action (what is happening).

عندما تكتب ,تستطيع ان تبدأ بمعلومات عامة ثم تبدأ بالتفصيلات .

في الصفحة 66 في الكتاب فرانسيكو يبدأ بوصف معلومات عامة (الوقت والمكان) ثم يخبرنا بما يفعله .ثم يضيف بعض التفصيلات عن الناس (الشخصيات) ثم يصف الاحداث (مالذي يحصل)

1) General information:

A- setting: place and time.

B- What is he doing.

There are many interesting places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

هناك الكثير من الاماكن الرائعة في حيي. واحد منها هو حديقة شارع البلوط. انا الان في حديقة شارع البلوط. انه مكاني المفضل. انها 1:00 ظهر يوم السبت. انا جالس على مقعد اكتب يومياتي. اليوم هو يوم جميل. انه حار ومشمس. السماء صافية وزاهيه. الجو منعش ورائع.

2. specific information:

a- characters: (people)

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

الحديقة مزدحمة جدا. بعض الاشخاص صغار وبعضهم كبار. بعض الاشخاص طويلون وبعضهم قصيرون. بعض الناس شعرهم طويل منسدل وبعضهم قصير متموج. هناك رجل مسن ليس لديه شعر. انه يجلس امام بوابة الحديقة. امرأة طويلة تجلس بجواره. شعرها شقر و عينيها زرقاوان. انهما يتكلمان ويضحكان بصوت مسموع.

b- action: (what is happening)

There are a lot of things happening around me. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to the right of the entrance. A few people are eating lunch next to it. There is a handsome man to the left of the entrance. He is painting a picture very carefully. Across from me, a young girl is playing under a tree. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting behind them. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

هناك الكثير من الاشياء التي تحدث حولي. العديد من الاشخاص يتدربون. فهم يمشون بسرعه (يهرولون) او يقودون دراجاتهم. هناك كشك لبيع الطعام على يمين المدخل. بعض الاشخاص يتناولون غدائهم بالقرب منه. هناك رجل وسيم على يسار المدخل. انه يرسم لوحة باهتمام جدا. في مقابلي فتاة صغيرة تلعب تحت شجرة. اخوها يلعب معها ايضا. انهما يركضان ويقفزان بفرح. امهم تجلس خلفهم. انها تراقبهم بصمت. الجميع مستمتعون.

Practice

Number the sentences in order from general to specific:

رقم الجمل التالية حسب الترتيب من المعلومات العامة حتى التفاصيل
الدقيقة:

Group 1

----2----- I'm staying home and watching a movie.

----1----- It's cold, wet Saturday in Washington D.C.

----4----- They are singing and dancing.

----3----- There are many people in the movie.

Group 2

----4----- Some people are playing football.

Some are relaxing.

----2----- Carson beach is very popular. It has water sports,
a picnic area, and food stands.

----1----- Carson City is very beautiful in the summer. It is a
great place for a vacation.

----3----- The beach is always very crowded. Many people
are at Carson beach right now.

الكتابة الوصفية **Descriptive writing**

Descriptive writing tells how something looks, tastes,
smells, sounds, feels, or makes a person feel.

A detailed description makes the sitting, characters, and action seem real.

الكتابة الوصفية تخبرنا كيف يبدو شكل شئ ما او طعمه او رائحته او صوته او احساسه او كيف يجعل شخصا ما يحس..

Example:

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

انا في مكاني المفضل.مقهى باروكتو الساعة 4 بعد الظهر اجلس الان على طاوله وادرس, باروكتو مقهى جميل هناك الكثير من الطاولات الصغيرة والمستديرة. هناك الكثير من أعلام إيطاليا على الجدران.مقهى باروكتو مزدحم جداً اليوم.

:

Some people are old, and some people are young. Some people are eating quietly. Some people are talking loudly. There is a long, clean counter to the right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is smiling happily. He is giving the woman some money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream cone. I want some ice cream, too.

بعض الأشخاص كبير والبعض صغير بالسن. البعض يأكل يسرعه والبعض يتحدث بصوت عالي. هناك منضدة طويلة ونظيفه على يميني. وأمره طويله وكبيره في السن تجلس خلفها. شعره رمادي و عينين زرقاء.وصبي صغير يجلس امام المنضدة يبدو

انه سعيد. فهو يعطي المراه بعض المال. والمراه تعطيه مخروط ايسكريم كبير. انا اريد بعض الأيسكريم ايضاً.

Indentation → My Favorite Place → Title

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

Adjectives Capitalization

الكلمات المكتوبة بالاحمر هي الصفات.. والاحرف المكتوبة بالاخضر هي الاحرف التي نكتبها كبيرة..

Some people are old, and some people are young. Some people are eating quietly. Some people are talking loudly. There is a long, clean counter to the right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is smiling happily. He is giving the woman some money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream cone. I want some ice cream, too.

Adjectives Adverbs Location Phrases Actions

الكلمات المكتوبة بالاحمر هي الصفات..

الكلمات المكتوبة بالازرق هي ظروف الحال.

الكلمات المكتوبة بالبنفسجي هي الجمل التي تدل على مواقع الاشياء.

الكلمات المكتوبة بالاخضر هي التي تدل على الاحداث او الافعال.

Imagine you are sitting at a café right now. Write a paragraph to describe the café.

تخيل نفسك جالسا في مقهى الان . اكتب مقطع تعبيرى لوصف المقهى.

Start with a general description about the place and time .
say what you are doing.

ابدأ بالوصف العام ابتداء بالمكان والزمان. ثم اذكر ماتفعله.

Then describe the people.

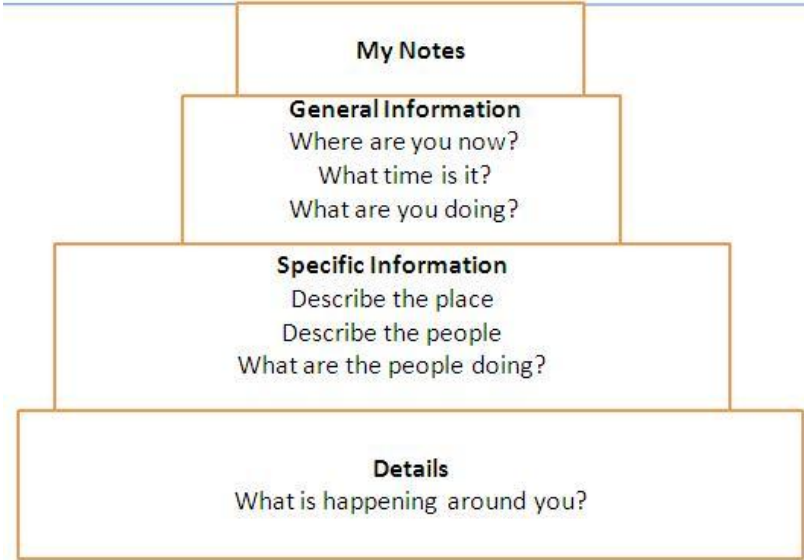
ثم اوصف الاشخاص الاخرين.

Finally, describe what they are doing.

اخيرا اوصف ما يفعلون..

Use adjective, adverbs, location phrases.

استخدم الصفات وظروف الحال.والجمل التي تدل على اماكن حدوث الاشياء.



Outline



1. When you describe a favorite place, you start with:

عندما نصف مكانا مفضلا , نبدأ بـ:

Specific Information معلومات محددة (A)

Details (what's happening around you) التفاصيل (B)

Find the irrelevant sentence:

اوجد الجملة الغير مرتبطة بالموضوع:

(1) I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. (2) It's 4:00 in - 1
the afternoon. (3) I'm sitting at a table and studying. (4)
Brocato's is a nice café. (5) Some people are old, and some
people are young. (6) There are many small, round tables.
(7) There are many Italian flags on the walls. (8) Brocato's is
very crowded today.

(1) وأنا في مكاني المفضل، مقهى في Brocato's (2) ومن 4:00 بعد
الظهر (3) أنا جالس على طاولة ادرس (4) . هو مقهى لطيف (5) . بعض الناس
كبار في السن، وبعض الناس هم من الشباب (6) . وهناك العديد من الشركات
الصغيرة والموائد المستديرة (7) . وهناك العديد من الأعلام الإيطالية على
الجدران (8) . المقهى مزدحم جدا اليوم.

Sentence 2 (A)

Sentence 4 (B)

Sentence 5 (C)

Sentence 8 (D)

Lecture # 6
Write a Message
to a Friend
كتابة رسالة لصديق

Days of the Week

ايام الاسبوع

Saturday	---	السبت
Sunday	---	الاحد
Monday	---	الاثنين
Tuesday	---	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	---	الاربعاء
Thursday	---	الخميس
Friday	---	الجمعه

Francisco's Schedule

جدول فرانسيسكو

Exercise B – page 82 تمرين ب 82

What is Francisco doing at these times?

ماذا يفعل فرانسيسكو في هذه الاوقات؟

1) It's 3:15 on Monday.

(1) انها 3:15 يوم الاثنين.

He's studying with his math group.

انه يدرس الرياضيات مع مجموعته.

2) It's 7:00 on Thursday evening.

(2) انها 7:00 مساء يوم الخميس

He's practicing the guitar with Maria.

انه يتدرب على الجيتار مع ماريا

3) It's 6:30 on Friday morning.

(3) انها 6:30 صباح يوم الجمعه

He's working out.

يعمل خارجا.

4) It's 8:45 on Saturday morning.

4) انها 8:45 صباح يوم السبت.

He's playing basketball.

انه يلعب كرة السلة.

5) It's 10:45 on Sunday morning.

5) انها 10:45 صباح يوم الاحد.

He's cleaning his room.

انه ينظف غرفته.

6) It's 7:00 on Wednesday evening.

6) انها 7:00 مساء يوم الاربعاء.

He's calling grandma in San Diego.

انه يتصل على جدته في سان دييغو.

Time Expressions

تعايير الوقت

Time expressions tell **WHEN** something happens or **HOW**

LONG something lasts:

تعايير الوقت تخبرنا (متى) يحصل شئ ما (كم من الوقت) يستغرق حصول شئ ما.

WHEN: استخدامات

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

on Saturday, on January 3rd

at 12:00 p.m.

at noon, at night, at midnight

التعايير السابقة نستخدمها للإجابة عندما يكون في السؤال when

HOW LONG:

for two hours , for five days, for ten minutes
from 3:00 to 5:00

التعابير السابقة نستخدمها للإجابة عندما يكون في السؤال How long

Time Expressions: Exercise C – page 82

تعابير الوقت تمرين ج ص 82

1. **How long** does Francisco play basketball on Saturday?
(for)

الكلمة التي بين القوسين هي مايمكن استخدامه للأجابة.. لاحظ الاجابات.. الكلمة التي تحتها خط في الجملة هي التي ما بين القوسين . لاحظ كيف استخدمناها..

He plays basketball **for** two hours.

2. **What time** does Francisco call Grandma? (at)

He calls her **at 7:00 p.m.** on Wednesday evening.

3. **What day** does Francisco clean his room? (on)

He cleans his room **on Sunday.**

4. **When** does Francisco work out? (in)

He works out **in the morning.**

5. **How long** does Francisco practice the guitar on Tuesday and Thursday? (from ...to)

He practices the guitar **from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.**

Adjectives: exercise D – page 83

These sentences are NOT true. Rewrite them using the correct adjective.

هذه الجمل غير صحيحة.. اعد كتابتها مستخدما الصفة الصحيحة. طبعاً هنا نطلع الاجابات من القطعة..

1. Francisco is **sad** in Los Angeles.
Francisco is **happy** in Los Angeles.
2. Francisco was **wide awake** on Saturday morning.
Francisco was **very sleepy** on Saturday morning.
3. Maria didn't play basketball because she was **healthy**.
Maria didn't play basketball because she was **sick**.
4. Francisco was **full** at noon.
Francisco was **really hungry** at noon.
5. Francisco was **busy** after lunch.
Francisco was **bored** after lunch.
6. Francisco was **full of energy** on Sunday evening.
Francisco was **tired** on Sunday evening.

Simple Past Tense with regular verbs: affirmative

زمن الماضي البسيط مع الافعال الغير شاذة: المثبتة

طبعاً الافعال الغير شاذة هي اللي نضيف عليها **ed** في ما ضيها وفي تصريفها الثالث..

1. Francisco **plays** basketball every Saturday.
Francisco **played** basketball **last Saturday**.
2. Maria and Francisco **study** every Sunday afternoon.
Maria and Francisco **studied** **last Sunday afternoon**.
3. The Garcia family **shop** once a week.
The Garcia family **shopped** **last week**.
4. I **visit** my grandfather every month.

I **visited** my grandfather a month ago.

Simple Past Tense with regular verbs:

Negative

زمن الماضي البسيط مع الافعال الغير شاذة: المنفية

Affirmative	Negative	Contractions الاختصار
worked	did not work	didn't work
shopped	did not shop	didn't shop

Affirmative	Negative
Francisco helped Maria	Maria did not help her mother.
I lived in Jeddah last year.	I did not live in Riyadh last year.
They studied on Sunday afternoon.	They did not study on Saturday afternoon.
The Garcia family shopped for food.	The Garcia family did not shop for clothes.

Simple Past Tense: Exercise A – page 83

زمن الماضي البسيط: تمرين أ ص 83

2. Maria didn't play basketball on Saturday morning.
(play)
3. Francisco's friend Rick didn't call him on Saturday afternoon. (call)

4. Francisco and Rick didn't walk to the mall in the morning. **(walk)**
5. Maria and Francisco didn't watch TV on Saturday night. **(watch TV)**
5. On Sunday, Maria and Francisco didn't stay home all day. **(stay home)**
6. On Sunday morning, Francisco didn't clean his room for three hours. **(clean)**
7. On Sunday, Francisco didn't work out and Maria didn't practice the guitar. **(work out/ practice)**
8. On Sunday evening, Francisco didn't relax. **(relax)**

Simple Past Tense with be (was/were): affirmative & negative

زمن الماضي البسيط مع افعال الكينونة: المثبت والمنفي.

Affirmative	Negative
I was at the game.	I was not (wasn't) at the game.
You were hungry before lunch.	You were not (weren't) hungry after lunch.
Francisco was tired on Sunday night.	Francisco was not (wasn't) tired on Saturday night.
We were on a bus yesterday.	We were not (weren't) on a plane yesterday.
You were my classmates last year.	You were not (weren't) my neighbors last year.
They were busy on Saturday morning.	They were not (weren't) busy on Saturday night.

Simple Past Tense with have(had): affirmative & negative

زمن الماضي البسيط مع ان (كان): المثبت والمنفي

Affirmative	Negative
-------------	----------

Francisco had a basketball game on Saturday morning.	Francisco didn't have a basketball game on Sunday morning.
Francisco and his family had plans on Saturday.	Francisco and his family didn't have plans on Sunday.
I had breakfast at 7:00 a.m. this morning.	I didn't have breakfast at 8:00 a.m. this morning.

Parts of a Letter

اجزاء الرسالة

There are usually five parts of a letter:

هناك 5 اجزاء رئيسية للرسالة:

1. The heading عنوان الرسالة
2. The greeting التحية
3. The body of the letter عرض الرسالة
4. The closing الخاتمة
5. The signature التوقيع

التحية

Parts of a Letter

عنوان: التاريخ

March 7, 2010

Dear Pedro,

My computer isn't working, so I'm writing you a letter. How are you? I'm fine. Everything here in L.A. is great. School is going well. I have a lot of classes this year. I play sports in my free time, too. I'm really busy.

Last weekend was fun. On Saturday , I had a basketball game at 7:00 in the morning. I was very sleepy. Maria didn't play because she was sick. After the game.....

عرض
الرسالة

الخاتمة

Your cousin
Francisco

التوقيع

Parts of a Letter

Label the parts of the following letter.

4 Your friend,

3 how are you? I'm great. I'm sitting in the park right now. I'm relaxing with my friends. Last weekend was really exciting. I went to Jeddah with my family [...] Did you do anything interesting? Write soon!

1 March 23, 2010

5 MAHER AL-HAMAD

2 Dear Abdullah,

Write a Letter to a Friend

اكتب رسالة لصديق

First, tell the person how you are.

اولا اخبر الصديق عن حالك.

Then write about what you did last weekend.

ثم اخبره عما فعلت في الاجازة الماضية.

Use time expressions to sequence events.

استخدم عبارات الوقت.. للاخبار عن ترتيب الاحداث

(first, then, after that, finally.....)

Finally, ask questions or make requests.

اخيرا, اسأل سؤالا او اطلب طلبا..

Example:

مثال:

Message Outline	
Greeting	Dear Salman,
Body	How I am? I'm busy. School is good. I have classes from ... What did I do last weekend? On Thursday, I played What questions do I have? How are you? How is school? Are you busy?
Closing	Your friend,

Practice

تمرين

What's the best way to combine the following two sentences?

ماهي الطريقة الانسب لدمج الجملتين التاليتين:

- Then in the afternoon, I played football.
 - My friend Ahmad played football too.
1. Then in the afternoon, my friend and Ahmad played football.
 2. Then in the afternoon, my friend Ahmad played football.
 3. Then in the afternoon, my friend Ahmad and I played football.

Practice

What is the best order of the following sentences in a paragraph?

ماهو الترتيب الافضل للجمل التالية

- I have classes Saturday to Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- My classes are interesting.
- Things here in Dammam are fine.
- I like my teachers, too.

1. 1, 2, 3, 4
2. 2, 3, 4, 1
3. 4, 3, 2, 1
4. 3, 1, 2, 4

Practice

Which sentence does not fit in the following paragraph?

ماهي الجملة الغير مرتبطة بالمقطع الاتي:

How are you? (2) How was your weekend? (3) Did you have fun? (4) I'm fine.
(5) Please write soon.

1. Sentence 1
2. Sentence 2
3. Sentence 3
4. Sentence 4

Practice

What is a better word for "sleepy" in the following?

ماهي الكلمة الاصح بدلا من الكلمة التي بين القوسين..

Then I had a big breakfast. I was sleepy.

- fine
- bored
- tired
- hungry

Practice

Choose the best substitute for the underlined words.

اختر البديل الانسب بدلا من الكلمة التي تحتها خط

1. I did my homework to three hours on Sunday.

- From
- At

- For
 - Make no change
2. My sister practices the guitar in Monday afternoons.
- On
 - At
 - To
 - Make no change
3. We watches movies last weekend.
- Are watching
 - Watched
 - Watch
 - Make no change

Lecture # 7

Tell a Story

رواية قصة

Travel & Transportation words

كلمات السفر والمواصلات

Airplane	<u>The airplane was very comfortable.</u>	الطائرة كانت جدا مريحة	الطائرة
Train	<u>On Monday, we took a train to Long Beach.</u>	في يوم الاثنين, ركبنا القطار الى الشاطئ الطويل.	القطار
Ferry	<u>The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty.</u>	في اليوم التالي, ركبنا العبارة ورأينا تمثال الحرية. (العبارة هي سفينة سريعة تستخدم لنقل المارة والسيارات من شاطئ لآخر. وتسير مسافات قصيرة.	العبارة
Subway	<u>First, we took a subway into the city.</u>	اولا, قمنا بركوب المترو وانفاق الى المدينة (هو قطار الانفاق السريع)	مترو وانفاق
Bus	<u>Later on, we took a bus to Central Park.</u> <u>The bus was very crowded.</u> <u>We got off the bus at the park.</u>	لاحقا, استقلنا الباص الى الحديقة المركزية. الباص كان مزدحما جدا. نزلنا من الباص في الحديقة.	الباص
Car	<u>Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car.</u>	السيد والسيدة فيغا اخذونا الى المطار بسيارتهم.	السيارة

On Monday, **we took a train** to Long Beach.
في يوم الاثنين, ركبنا القطار الى الشاطئ الطويل.
The next day, **we took a ferry** and saw the Statue of Liberty.
في اليوم التالي, ركبنا العبارة ورأينا تمثال الحرية.
First, **we took a subway** into the city.
اولا, قمنا بركوب المترو وانفاق الى المدينة
Later on, **we took a bus** to Central Park.
لاحقا, استقلنا الباص الى الحديقة المركزية.
We **got off the bus** at the park.
نزلنا من الباص في الحديقة.

Mr. and Mrs. Vega **drove us** to the airport **in their car**.

السيد والسيدة فيغا اخذونا الى المطار بسيارتهم.

Time Transition Words

On Monday, we took a train to Long Beach.

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

First, we took a subway into the city.

Later on, we took a bus to Central Park.

At last, the driver stopped and Maria got off.

Synonyms for adjectives – page 108

مرادفات للصفات—ص 108

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

		المردافات هي الكلمات التي لها نفس المعنى او قريب منه
Very interesting =	amazing (The view was amazing.)	
مثير جدا للاهتمام =	مذهل, بديع, رائع	
Unusual =	strange (Something was strange.)	
غير معتاد =	غريب	
Frightening =	scary (Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.)	
مرعب =	مخيف	
Very good =	great (We had a great time.)	
جيد جدا =	عظيم	
Very tired =	exhausted (We were exhausted.)	
متعب جدا =	مرهق	
Bright =	sunny (The weather was clear and sunny.)	
مشرق =	مشمس	

Antonyms for adjectives – page 108

المضادات للصفات—ص 108

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

المضادات هي الكلمات التي تحمل المعنى المعاكس

Boring	=	exciting (We had an exciting time.)
مضجر, ممل	=	مثير, رائع
Cloudy	=	clear (The weather was clear.)
غائم	=	مشرق, صافي
Empty	=	crowded (The bus was very crowded.)
فارغ	=	مزدحم
Careless	=	careful (She was very careful.)
مستهتر, متهور, طائش, مهمل	=	حذر, حريص, متأن
In danger	=	safe (In the end, Maria was safe.)
في خطر	=	آمن
Uncomfortable	=	comfortable (The airplane was very comfortable.)
غير مريح, متعب	=	مريح

Travel Phrases – page 109 (Matching)

اوصل كل كلمة بما يناسبها:

- Take (took) → a. back to Los Angeles
- Visit (visited) → b. a car to the airport
- Fly (flew) → c. to New York
- Arrive(arrived) → d. at 3:00 p.m.
- Meet (met) → e. a trip
- Go (went) → f. sightseeing
- Get (got) → g. off a bus
- Come (came) → h. someone at the airport
- Drive (drove) → i. friends in another city
- My family took a trip to new York City last summer.

- We visited friends in another city.
- We flew to New York on Sunday morning.
- We arrived at 3:00 p.m.
- Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport.
- On Friday, we went sightseeing.
- We got off the bus at the park.
- We came back to Los Angeles the next day.
- Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport.

Simple past tense of irregular verbs

زمن الماضي البسيط للافعال الشاذة

Regular verbs (see lecture 6)

الافعال غير الشاذة (انظر المحاضرة 6)

Play played

Study studied

Irregular verbs

الافعال الشاذة

take took

See saw

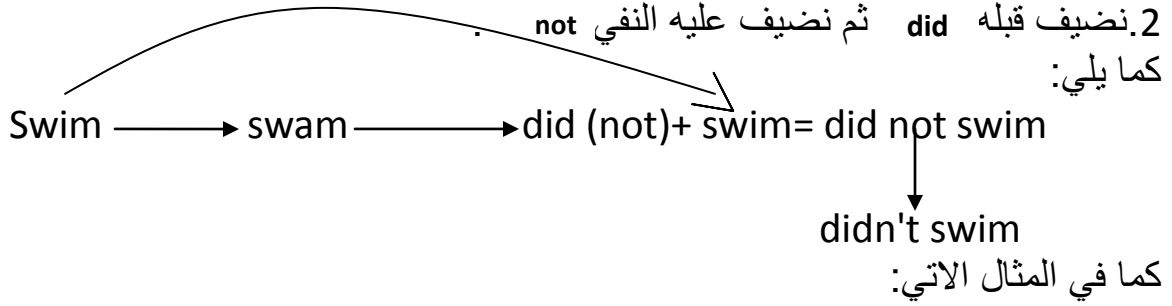
1. take	Took	8. see	Saw
2. are	Were	9. have	had
3. is	Was	10. go	went
4. fly	Flew	11. run	ran

5. meet	Met	12. come	came
6. swim	Swam	13. drive	drove
7. eat	Ate	14. get	got

1. They **took** a trip to New York.
They **didn't take** a trip to San Francisco.
2. We **were** very excited.
We **weren't** bored.
3. The weather **was** clear.
The weather **wasn't** cloudy.
4. We **flew** to New York.
We **didn't fly** to San Francisco.
5. They **met** us at the airport.
They **didn't meet** us at the bus station.
6. We **swam** in the sea.
We **didn't swim** in the river.
7. We **ate** watermelon.
We **didn't eat** mango.
8. We **saw** the Statue of Liberty.
We **didn't see** the Empire State Building.
9. We **had** an exciting time.
We **didn't have** a boring time.

من الجمل السابقة نلخص مايلي:

اذا كان الفعل شاذا و اردنا نفيه و ابقائه بصيغة الماضي فنقوم بالآتي:
1. ناتي بالفعل الاصلي.



We **swam** in the sea.

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

الا في حالة الفعلين الاتيين:

Was ← للمفرد

Were ← للجمع

فأنا نضيف عليهما النفي مباشرة من دون تغيير كما في المثال الاتي:

We **were** very excited.

We **weren't** bored.

Write a Story: Organization

كتابة قصة: الترتيب

Stories have a **beginning**, a **middle**, and an **end**.

قصص لها بداية ووسط ونهاية

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

قامت عائلتي برحلة الى مدينة نيويورك. زرنا صديق والدي. السيد والسيدة فيغا. كنا متحمسين جدا قبل ذهابنا. كانت رحلتنا الاولى الى نيويورك. قمنا بالطيران الى نيويورك صباح يوم الاحد. الطقس كان مشمساً وصافياً. الطائرة كانت مريحة جداً.

وصلنا تقريبا في الثالثة مساء. السيد والسيدة فيغا استقبلونا في المطار. مكثنا عندهم لمدة اسبوع.

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

لم يكن لدينا الكثير من الوقت خلال زيارتنا لنيويورك. في يوم الاثنين, ركبنا القطار الى الشاطئ الطويل. سحنا واكلنا البطيخ. في اليوم التالي, استقلينا العبارة ورأينا تمثال الحرية. المنظر كان بديعا. قضينا وقتا ممتعا. مع ذلك, يوم واحد كان مثيرا بالنسبة لماريا. في يوم الجمعة, ذهبنا لمشاهدة معالم المدينة. اولا, ركبنا قطار الانفاق للذهاب الى وسط المدينة. فيما بعد, ثم ركبنا الباص للذهاب الى الحديقة المركزية. الباص كان مزدحما. نزلنا من الباص في الحديقة. مع ذلك, كان هناك شئ غريب. ماريا لم تكن معنا. نظرنا حولنا واخيرا رأيناها. كانت على الباص. لم تنزل منه. كان هناك الكثير من الناس. ركض ابي خلف الباص. اخيرا, توقف سائق الباص ونزلت ماريا. في النهاية كانت بأمان. ووكانت حذره تجاه الباصات والقطارات فيما بعد.

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

عدنا الى لوس انجلوس في اليوم التالي. السيد والسيدة فيغا اوصلونا الى المطار بسيارتهم. وصلنا الى المنزل في وقت متأخر مساء السبت. كنا مرهقين جدا. لكننا

كنا سعداء. لقد قضينا وقتا رائعا في نيويورك مع ذلك. ماريا لن تنسى رحلة
الباص المخيفة.

Beginning:

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

البداية:

قامت عائلتي برحلة الى مدينة نيويورك. زرنا صديق والدي. السيد والسيدة فيغا. كنا متحمسين جدا قبل ذهابنا. كانت رحلتنا الاولى الى نيويورك. قمنا بالطيران الى نيويورك صباح يوم الاحد. الطقس كان مشمسا وصافيا. الطائرة كانت مريحة جدا. وصلنا تقريبا في الثالثة مساء. السيد والسيدة فيغا استقبلونا في المطار. مكثنا عندهم لمدة اسبوع.

Where did we go?

Why did we travel?

How did we feel?

How did we travel?

When did we travel?

How was the journey?

When did we arrive?

Where did we stay?

Middle:

We didn't have much free time during our visit to New York. On Monday, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. On Friday, we went sightseeing. First, we took a subway into the city. Later, on, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and finally we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off.

There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. At last, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. In the end, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains after that.

الوسط:

لم يكن لدينا الكثير من الوقت خلال زيارتنا لنيويورك في يوم الاثنين, ركبنا القطار الى الشاطئ الطويل. سحنا واكلنا البطيخ. في اليوم التالي, استقلينا العبارة ورأينا تمثال الحرية. المنظر كان بديعا. قضينا وقتا ممتعا مع ذلك, يوم واحد كان مثيرا بالنسبة لماريا. في يوم الجمعة, ذهبنا لمشاهدة معالم المدينة. اولا, ركبنا قطار الانفاق للذهاب الى وسط المدينة. فيما بعد, ثم ركبنا الباص للذهاب الى الحديقة المركزية. الباص كان مزدحما. نزلنا من الباص في الحديقة. مع ذلك, كان هناك شئ غريب. ماريا لم تكن معنا. نظرنا حولنا واخيرا رأيناها. كانت على الباص. لم تنزل منه. كان هناك الكثير من الناس. ركض ابي خلف الباص. اخيرا, توقف سائق الباص ونزلت ماريا. في النهاية كانت بأمان. ووكانت حذره تجاه الباصات والقطارات فيما بعد.

What did we do?

Where did we go?

How did we travel?

Did we have a good time?

What was especial about the trip?

End:

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

النهاية:

عدنا الى لوس انجلوس في اليوم التالي. السيد والسيدة فيغا اوصلونا الى المطار بسيارتهم. وصلنا الى المنزل في وقت متأخر مساء السبت. كنا مرهقين جدا. لكننا كنا سعداء. لقد قضينا وقتا رائعا في نيويورك. مع ذلك. ماريا لن تنسى رحلة الباص المخيفة.

When did we come back?

How did we travel?

When did we get home?

How did we feel?

Did we have a good time?

بناء على ماقرأت املا الفراغات التاليه.:

- The Garcia family was very excited _____ the trip.
- They didn't have a lot of free time _____ their visit to New York.
- On Monday, they took a train. _____, they took a ferry.
- On Friday, they took a subway to the city. _____, they took a bus to Central Park.
- After they got off the bus, they looked for Maria. _____, they saw her.
- Mr. Garcia ran after the bus. _____, the bus driver stopped.
- _____, Maria was safe.
- Maria was very careful on buses and trains _____.

Sentences with expressions of time

الجملة مع التعبير عن الوقت

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

قم بترتيب الكلمات لتكون جملة مفيدة ذات معنى واستخدم كلمات التعبير عن الوقت في اخر الجملة: للتسهيل قمت بتلوين كلمات التعبير عن الوقت بالاحمر:

Example: goes / to school / **every morning** / Andy

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

Sentences with expressions of time

1) take / photos / they / **every Monday**

They take photos every Monday.

2) goes / **every day** / she / to school

She goes to school every day.

3) football / Eric / **after school** / plays

Eric plays football after school.

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

He is making breakfast at the moment.

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

The girls go to the club on Saturdays.

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

School starts at 8 o'clock.

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

The boys ride their bikes every Tuesday.

8) I / home / going / am / **now**

I am going home now.

9) Simon / **on Fridays** / the dishes / washes

Simon washes the dishes on Fridays.

10) are / questions / we / answering / the / **now**

We are answering the questions now.

Lecture # 8

Tell a Story (cont.)

Tell a Story: Personal Narrative

- A personal narrative tells a story from the writer's point of view. It uses the first person (I, my, me, we, our, us).
الرواية الشخصية تحكي قصة من منظور الكاتب. ويستخدم للشخص الاول احد هذه الضمائر
- It also has a beginning, a middle, and an end.
وفيها ايضا بداية ووسط ونهاية.
- In a narrative, the topic sentence introduces the story.
في الرواية, الجملة الاولى او الموضوع تكون تقديمًا للقصة.
- The supporting sentences tell about the setting, characters, and action.
الجملة المساندة تخبرنا عن الزمان والمكان الشخصيات, والاحداث.
- The concluding sentence ends the story and tells what it means.
الجملة الختامية تنهي القصة وتخبرنا عن معناها .

Pronoun		
I	(subject pronoun)	I had an interesting trip last July.
Me	(Object pronoun)	The zookeeper gave me a snake.
My	(Adjective pronoun)	My brother held the snake, too.
We	(subject pronoun)	We watched an animal show.

Us (Object pronoun)	My father drove us to the zoo.
Our (Adjective pronoun)	It was very close to our home.

First Person Pronouns

A Trip to the Zoo

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

ذهبت في رحلة ممتعة في يوليو الماضي. ابي وامي واخي وانا ذهبنا الى حديقة حيوانات جديدة وسط المدينة. اخذنا ابي في السيارة. كانت قريبة جدا من منزلنا. مشينا حول الحديقة بعدما وصلنا. رأينا الكثير من الحيوانات. بعضها كان جميلا جدا. وبعضها كان مضحكا. لقد احببت الافاعي بحق. ادركت بانها مذهلة. اخي لم يحبها. ظن بأنها مخيفة. لاحقا، شاهدنا عروض الحيوانات، خلال العرض، اعطاني حارس الحديقة ثعبانا! امسكت به حوالي 5 دقائق. لقد كان ثقيلًا جدالكنه كان جميلا. فيما بعد، امسك اخي به ايضا. الان هو لا يظن بأنها مخيفة. بل انها حيوانه المفضل الجديد. في النهاية، جميعنا قضينا وقتا ممتعا في الحديقة.

Time Transition Words

كلمات انتقال الوقت

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

الكلمات الانتقاليه تساعد على الربط بين الافكار. وكلمات انتقال الوقت تخبر القارئ ترتيب الاحداث في القصة.

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remember from lecture 7 (Time Transition Words)

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

We didn't have much free time **during** our visit to New York. **On Monday**, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. **The next day**, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. **On Friday**, we went sightseeing. **First**, we took a subway into the city. **Later on**, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and finally we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off.

There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. **At last**, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. **In the end**, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains **after that**.

Time Transition Words

A Trip to the Zoo

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

Time Transition Words

Look the following words up in an English-English dictionary and use them in examples of your own

انظر للكلمات الاتية في القاموس واستخدمها في جمل من انشائك.

after	afterwards	before
during	earlier	eventually
First	until	later
meanwhile	next	now
once	second	soon
when	then	today

The Topic Sentence جملة الموضوع

The first sentence in a paragraph is a sentence that:

الجملة الاولى في الموضوع هي الجملة التي:

1. names the topic .

1. تعطي اسما للموضوع.

2. tells what the paragraph will explain about the topic.

2. تخبر عما سيشرحه الموضوع .

3. In a narrative essay, the topic sentence introduces the story.

3. في الجمل الروائية, تكون الجملة الاولى مقدمة للقصة. والمثال في القطعة التاليه:

The Topic Sentence

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

Supporting Sentences الجملة المساندة

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

الجملة التي في وسط الموضوع تسمى الجملة المساندة, وهي تعطي امثلة او تفاصيل اخرى عن الموضوع.

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

في الروايات الشخصية. الجمل المساندة تخبرنا عن الزمان والمكان والشخصيات والاحداث. والمثال في القطعة التالية:

Supporting Sentences

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

The Concluding Sentence

الجملة الختامية

The last sentence in a paragraph is called the concluding sentence.

It often repeats the topic sentence in different words or summarizes the main points.

الجملة الاخيرة في الموضوع تدعى الجملة الختامية وغالبا ما تعيد جملة الموضوع الاولى بكلمات اخرى او تختصر النقاط الرئيسية.

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

في الروايات الشخصية. الجمل الختامية تنهي القصة وتعطي لها معنى. والمثال في القطعة التالية:

The Concluding Sentence

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

Tell a Story

Tell a story about a trip you took.

اخبر قصة عن رحلة قمت بها.

Describe the setting and the characters.

صف الزمان والمكان والشخصيات

Describe the action.

صف الاحداث

Use transition words

استخدم كلمات انتقال الوقت

Be sure your story has a beginning (topic sentence), a middle

(supporting sentences), and an end (concluding sentence).

تاكد من ان القصة لها بداية(جملة الموضوع الاولى), ووسط(الجملة المساندة), ونهاية
(الجملة الختامية) كما في القطعه التاليه:

الموضوع

A Trip to the Zoo

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

الكلمات اللي بالاخضر هي الشخصيات
الكلمات اللي بالاحمر هي الزمان والمكان
الكلمات اللي بالازرق هي كلمات انتقال الوقت

My Trip

Setting:

Where did you go?

When did you go?

Characters:

Who did you go with?

Action:

What happened?

Practice

تمرين

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

- took train
- drove a train
- flew a train
- Make no change

2. The scary movie was bright.

- cloudy
- frightening
- careful
- Make no change

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

- eats
- did ate
- ate
- Make no change

4. We didn't swam on our trip.

- doesn't swam
- didn't swim
- doesn't swim

- Make no change

5. Where do you go last weekend?

- Where do go
- Where did you go
- Where you go
- Make no change

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

- It was terrible.
- It was amazing.
- It was OK.
- It was exhausting.

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

- My family took a trip to Abha last July.
- My family to Abha took a trip last July.
- Make no change.

8. We took a train Dammam to Riyadh.

- We took a trip from to Dammam Riyadh.
- We took a trip from Dammam to Riyadh.

- Make no change

Lecture # 9

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

WHAT IS REQUIRED IN EVERY SENTENCE?

ماهي مكونات الجملة؟

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

ليس كل مجموعه من الكلمات هي عبارة عن جملة. لتكون جملة لابد من ان تعطي معنى او فكرة ولا بد ان تحتوي على:

- **SUBJECT**
- المبتدأ
- **PREDICATE**
- الخبر

وللتفريق بينهما سألون المبتدأ وهو ما يحتوي على الفاعل باللون الاحمر.. والخبر وهو ما يحتوي على الفعل باللون الاخضر.....

- **My roommate** lost his keys.
- شريكي في السكن اضاع مفاتيحه
- **My family** lives in an apartment.
- عائلتي تعيش في شقة
- **I don't like** warm milk or cold coffee.

- لا احب الحليب الدافئ او القهوة الباردة
- **We don't have class on Tuesday.**
- ليس لدينا صف يوم الثلاثاء

Compound Subject

رابط المبتدأ

The subject can be compound:

من الممكن ربط جمل عدة تحتوي على نفس الفكرة او الموضوع, وهنا نتحدث عن الجزء الاول من الجملة والذي يحتوي على الفاعل.. وهو عادة ما يكون اسم لشخص.. كأخي اختي.. سارة محمد.. وغيره,, ومن الممكن ان يكون لجمع وليس لمفرد.. كاخوتي واخواتي..

Examples:

امثلة

My sister speaks English well.

اختي تتحدث الانجليزية بطلاقة.

My mother and my father speak English well.

امي وابي يتحدثون الانجليزية بطلاقة.

My brother, sister, and mother speak English well.

اخي, اختي, وامي يتحدثون الانجليزية بطلاقة.

Compound predicate

رابط الخبر

The verb can be compound:

أيضا نستطيع ربط جمل عدة ببعضها اذا كانت تحمل نفس الفكرة ونفس الموضوع, ولكن هنا نتحدث عن الجزء الاخر من الجملة وهو الخبر ودائما ما يحتوي على فعل.. مثل يتكلم يتحدث تتكلم.. تتحدث.. وطبعا يكون للمفرد او للجمع

Examples:

My brother speaks and writes English well.

اخي يتحدث ويكتب الانجليزية جيدا.

He laughed and cried at the same time.

لقد ضحك وبكى في نفس الوقت.

She lives and works in Jeddah.

انها تقيم وتعمل في جدة

Ahmad and his sister live and work in Jeddah.

احمد واخته يقيمان ويعملان في جدة.

We watched TV and had dinner at home.

شاهدنا التلفاز وتناولنا العشاء في المنزل.

Transitive Verbs: Subject + Verb + Object

الافعال المتعدية,,فاعل+فعل+مفعول به(طبعا هذا ترتيب الجملة بالانجليزي)

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

بعض الافعال تستلزم وجود مفعول به في الجملة لكي تتم المعنى ويصبح واضحا والا بدونها فستكون جملة غير مفيدة..وتسمى الافعال المتعدية..

وللتمييز بينها الفعل سيكون بالاحمر والفاعل بالأخضر والمفعول به بالازرق.

Subject + verb + object

Ahmad bought a new car.

احمد اشترى سيارة جديدة

Khalid and Ahmad had lunch at a restaurant.

خالد واحمد تناولا الغداء في المطعم.

Francisco got a shopping cart.

فرانسيسكو جلب عربة تسوق

I eat breakfast at 7:00 every morning.

اتناول الفطور في الساعة كل صباح.

Intransitive verbs: Subject + complement

الافعال الغير متعدية او اللازمة: فاعل+تتمة الجملة..

An intransitive verb is a verb that does not take an object after it.

الفعل الغير متعدي او اللازم لا يحتاج مفعول به بعده...

مثال:

لونت الفعل بالأخضر والفعل بالازرق وتتمة الجملة بقيت بالاسود..

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. The dog barks.
3. The child has fallen asleep.
4. The tea is hot.
5. She called again and again.
6. She waited for the bus.

Subject-verb Agreement

اتفاق الفعل والفاعل

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

نقصد هنا باتفاق الفعل والفاعل بأن الفاعل لو كان مفردا لابد ان يكون فعله مفردا ولو كان جمعا فلا بد ان يكون جمعا.
لونت الفاعل بالاخضر والفعل بالاحمر للتمييز..

Things here in Miami are fine.

My friend Salim and I play basketball every day.

My friend plays basketball every day.

Subject-verb Agreement

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

• have

• has

2. Francisco _____ his grandmother at 9:00 every Friday.

• call

• calls

• called

3. There _____ a tall, old woman in the park.

• is

• are

• were

BUILDING SENTENCES

بناء الجمل.

الجملة تكون مكونة من فعل وفاعل ونستطيع اضافة بعض الكلمات عليها لاطالتها. مثلا
في الجملة الثانية اضعنا مفعول به
في الجملة الثالثة اضعنا مفعول به اول ومفعول به ثاني
في الرابعة اضعنا فاعلا ثاني وهو خالد
في الخامسة اضعنا مكان حدوث الفعل وهو في المدرسة
في السادسة اضعنا زمان وقوع الفعل وهو امس..وقد لونت التغييرات بالاحمر ليسهل
لكم الفهم..

- Ahmad played.
- Ahmad played **tennis**.
- Ahmad played tennis **and football**.
- Ahmad **and Khalid** played tennis and football.
- Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football **at school**.
- Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football at school **yesterday**.

Now try to build more sentences. Start with:

جرب بنفسك.... ابدأ بهذه الجملة...

- Salma ate a sandwich.
-
-
-

practice:

Add a predicate to these sentences:

لا تنسوا انه هنا مقصود اضافة خبر للجملة يعني اي شي ممكن تقول لاتمام الجملة.. مثلا
والذي اشترى سيارة جديدة , او..والذي لا يحب القهوة التركية.. اللي بالاحمر
هو الخبر...

- My father _____

- My mother _____
- Ali and Othman _____
- The teacher _____
- Francisco and his family _____

practice:

Add a subject to these sentences:

اضيفوا فاعل لهذه الجمل...

- _____ goes shopping every Saturday.
- _____ went to the supermarket last Friday.
- _____ is near my apartment.
- _____ don't buy junk food.
- _____ is painting a picture very carefully.

Connecting words: And

كلمات الربط

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

تربط *and* جملتين او شيئين متشابهين مثبتين او اكثر.. ليس منفيين...
لونت كلمة الربط بالاحمر والكلمات التي بينها التشابه لونتها بالاخضر وفي الجملة
الاخيرة لوجود اكثر من كلمة ربط واحدة.. اذفت الازرق منعا للبس..

Examples:

I like Chinese and Italian food.

We have class on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

I speak and write English well.

I speak and write English and Arabic well.

Connecting words: or

- *Or* joins two or more similar things in **NEGATIVE** sentences.
- كلمة الربط **or** تربط بين جملتين او اكثر او شيئين متشابهين او اكثر لكن بالنفي. يعني لو في الجمل **not** نستخدم **or** لونت كلمة الربط بالاحمر والنفي بالازرق والاكلمتين اللي بينها ربط بالاخضر

I don't like warm milk or cold coffee.

We don't have class on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

I don't like pizza or hamburgers

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

ممکن نستخدم **or** للربط ايضا بين خيارات وبدائل متعددة مثل :

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

اريد الذهاب الى جدة او مكة او الطائف.. او تأخذ مكان كلمة **or** بالعربي.

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

Is this sentence true or false?

Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence:

اجمع بين كل جملتين لتجعلها جملة واحدة باستخدام احدى كلمات الربط::

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

I like chocolate ice cream and coffee ice cream.

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

I can speak and understand English

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

I can't speak French or Japanese.

4. You can eat your pizza here. You can take it home.

You can eat your pizza here or take it home.

Sentence Combining:

الربط بين الجمل بدون كلمات الربط

للمربط بين الجمل نحدد الكلمات المتشابهة في كلا الجملتين.. ونضعها في بداية الجملة الجديدة لو كان مكانها في بداية الجملتين.. ولو كانت في النهاية نضعها في نهاية الجملة الجديدة.. وللإيضاح لونتها لكم بالازرق.. وبعدها نحدد الكلمات التي نريد الجمع بينها.. وبالغالب تكون عبارة عن صفة او صفتين واسم او اسمين الصفات لونتها بالاخضر والاسماء لونتها بالبرتقالي.
ولو كانت فعل تكون عادة في بداية الجملة.. ولربطها لابد من استخدام احدى كلمات الربط.. لونتها بالبنفسجي..

(A) I am a cartoon animal.

(B) I am famous.

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

• (A) I have big ears.

(B) I have black ears.

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

• (A) I always wear red shorts.

(B) I always wear white gloves.

I always wear red shorts and white gloves.

• (A) I live in a place called Disneyland.

(B) I work in a place called Disneyland.

I live and work in a place called Disneyland.

Practice

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

Choose the compound **subject** of the sentence.

الكلمة التي بالاحمر معناته المطلوب ايجاد الرابط في بداية الكلمة وهو المبتدأ ولونته لكم بالازرق

A. went to the store

B. and bought some gum

C. Dan and Mike

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

Choose the compound **predicate** of the sentence.

الكلمة التي بالاحمر معناته المطلوب ايجاد الرابط في نهاية الجملة وهو الخبر ولونته لكم بالازرق

A. went to the store and bought some gum

B. Dan and Mike

C. bought some gum

3. Ken went to school. Fred went to school.
A. Ken went to school and Fred went to school.
B. Ken and Fred went to school.
C. Ken, Fred went to school.
4. Harry went to the bathroom. Harry washed his hands.
A. Harry went to the bathroom and washed his hands.
B. Harry went to the bathroom and Harry washed his hands.
C. Harry went to the bathroom, washed his hands.

لحل السؤال التالي لابد من معرفة ترتيب الجملة..لانه يسأل عن الترتيب الصحيح للجملة:

والترتيب الصحيح:

فاعل+فعل+مفعول به..

الفاعل بالاخضر والفعل بالاحمر والمفعول به بالازرق وتذكروا بعض الجمل لاتحتاج مفعول به لان الفعل فيها يكون لازم او غير متعدي..

Choose the sentence with the correct order of words:

1. A. The party everyone left early.
B. Left everyone the party early.
C. Everyone left the party early.
2. A. She home drives after work
B. She drives home after work.
C. Home she drives after work.
3. A. Met my friend I in the park.
B. In the park met my friend I.
C. I met my friend in the park.

Lecture # 10 Types of Sentences

المحاضرات 10، 11، 12، 13 هي مواد مساندة من خارج الكتاب لكنها مطلوبة في الاختبار ومهمة.

المحاضرة رقم 14 ستكون عبارة عن نماذج أسئلة للتدريب على الاختبار النهائي.

Types of sentences

There are three main types of sentence.

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

The Simple Sentence

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

Examples from lecture 9:

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

The Simple Sentence

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

Examples from lecture 9:

My mother and my father speak and write English well.

My brother, sister, and mother speak and write English well.

Ahmad and his sister live and work in Jeddah.

Ahmad and Ali watched TV and had dinner at home.

The Simple Sentence

The simple sentence can be **declarative** (تقريري) or **interrogative** (استفهامي):

You can shop at the mall on weekends.

Can you shop at the mall on weekends?

Francisco cleaned his room for 2 hours.

Did Francisco clean his room for 2 hours?

The Simple Sentence

A simple sentence can be an **exclamation** (صيغة التعجب) or an **imperative** (صيغة الأمر) :

Help me.

Please hold the box.

This is a wonderful gift!

How clever you are!

The Simple Sentence

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

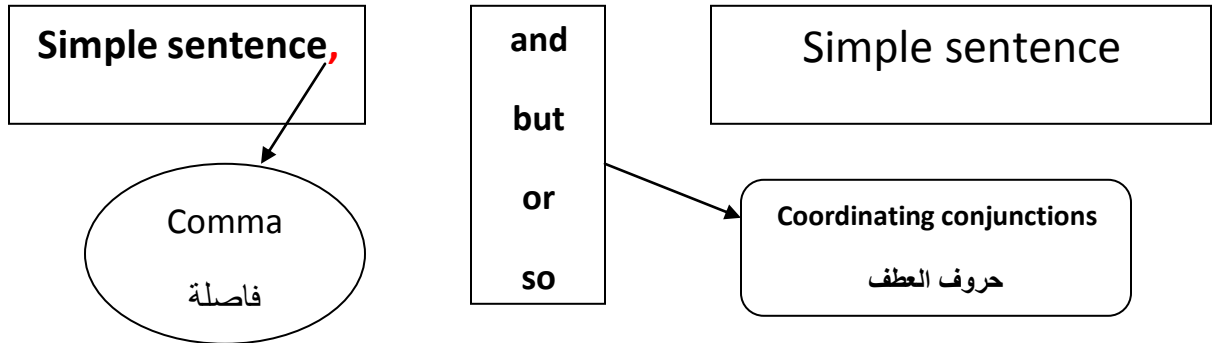
My friend **shops** at the mall on the weekend.

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

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

The Compound Sentence الجملة المركبة

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



The Compound Sentence: Coordinating Conjunctions

Logical Relationship	Coordinating Conjunction
Addition للإضافة بمعنى و	And
Contrast للإستدراك بمعنى لكن	But
Choice للاختيار بمعنى او	Or
Result للنتيجة بمعنى ان	So

Ahmad is a scientist, **and** he travels often.
 He works in Damman, **but** he lives in Al-Ahsa.
 He didn't study for the test, **so** he failed the exam.

Next year we will go to the beach, **or** we will stay at home.

The Compound Sentence: Coordinating Conjunctions

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

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

But connects two sentences with opposite ideas:
She likes art, **but** she doesn't like music.

Or connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:
Every Friday, they go to a mall, **or** they visit some friends.

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

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

Insert the correct coordinating conjunction. Use **and, or, but, or so**.

1. We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, ___ **and** ___ we are going to have ice cream for dessert.
2. It is my birthday, ___ **but** ___ I have to go to work. I wish that I could stay home and relax.
3. Would you like to play tennis, ___ **or** ___ would you like to go to the golf course?
4. It is raining, ___ **so** ___ she is wearing a raincoat.
5. It is cold outside, ___ **so** ___ we can't go swimming.
6. I'm hungry, ___ **but** ___ I don't have time to eat.
7. I enjoy opera, ___ **and** ___ I like the ballet.

8. She's a trustworthy friend, so I tell her my secrets.
9. I want to go to school, but I don't have enough money.
10. We can go to the movies, or we can rent a video.

Practice

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

اي من الجمل التالية تم وضع علامات الترقيم عليها بشكل صحيح.

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

Practice

Which of the following sentences contains a compound subject?

اي من الجمل التالية تحتوي على فاعل مركب؟

- Francisco and Maria watch a movie every Saturday.
- Francisco watches a movie every Saturday.
- Maria watches a movie every Saturday.
- Francisco watches a movie and plays tennis every Saturday.

Sentences with expressions of time

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

استخدم الكلمات لتشكيل جملة مفيدة. دائما استخدم تعبيرات الوقت في اخر الجملة:

Example: goes / to school / every morning / Andy

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

Sentences with expressions of time

1) take / photos / they / every Monday

They take photos every Monday.

2) goes / every day / she / to school

She goes to school every day.

3) football / Eric / after school / plays

Eric plays football after school.

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

He is making breakfast at the moment.

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

The girls go to the club on Saturdays.

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

School starts at 8 o'clock.

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

The boys ride their bikes every Tuesday.

8) I / home / going / am / now

I am going home now.

9) Simon / on Fridays / the dishes / washes

Simon washes the dishes on Fridays.

10) are / questions / we / answering / the / now

We are answering the questions now.

Lecture # 11

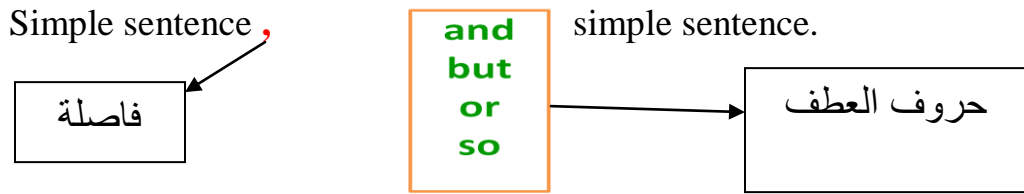
Types of Sentences: More about the Compound Sentence

نوع الجمل: المزيد عن الجمل المركبة

The Compound Sentence

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

الجمل المركبة هي عبارة عن جملتين بسيطتين مرتبطتين ب **فاصلة** و **حرف عطف**



The Compound Sentence: Coordinating Conjunctions

الجملة المركبة: حروف العطف

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

تربط هذه الكلمة جملتين لهما نفس المعنى ومن الممكن ان تكون مثبتة او منفية وهي بمعنى و.

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

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

But connects two sentences with opposite ideas:

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

تربط هذه الكلمة بين جملتين لهما معنى متعاكس بمعنى لكن.

Or connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:

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

تربط هذه الكلمة بين جملتين التي تعرب عن وجود بدائل وخيارات متعددة وهي بمعنى او

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

تربط هذه الكلمة بين السبب والنتيجة. وهي بمعنى اذن

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

Run-ons

أخطاء العطف: جملتان متصلتان دون علامة ترقيم أو حرف عطف

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

Subject + verb + subject + verb

Example:

Francisco worked out Maria cleaned her room. X

The first test was difficult the second one was easy. X

كيفية تصحيح الخطأ السابق

There are two ways to fix run-ons:

• With a period (.).

• بواسطة النقطة

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. The second one was easy.

2. With a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

بواسطة حرف عطف وفاصلة

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

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

Practice

Which of the following is a run-on?

اي واحدة من هذه الجمل هي جملة اخطاء بدون ترقيم

- Some people like cats others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Comma Splice

أخطاء العطف: استخدام فاصلة بين جملتين كاملتين

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

هذا النوع من الاخطاء يشمل الجملتين الكاملتين ويتم الفصل بينهما بواسطة فاصلة فقط. والفاصلة لا بد ان يكون معها حرف عطف..

Subject + verb + , + subject + verb

Examples:

Some people like cats, others prefer dogs. X

Francisco worked out, Maria cleaned her room. X

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

Correcting Comma Splices

كيفية تصحيح الخطأ السابق: مفصولة بواسطة فاصلة

There are two ways to fix comma splices:

- With a period (.).

- بواسطة نقطة

Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. The second one was easy.

2. With a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

بواسطة فاصلة وحرف عطف.

Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

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

Practice

Which of the following is a comma splice?

اي من الجمل التالية هي مفصولة بواسطة فاصلة

- Some people like cats others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.

- Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Practice

Which of the following is a comma splice?

اي من الجمل التالية هي مفصولة بواسطة فاصلة

- I don't watch TV, but my children do.
- I don't like garlic. I don't like onions.
- I don't like garlic, I don't like onions.
- I don't watch TV. My children do.

Practice

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

تعرف على نوع الجملة التالية..

- We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.
- Comma splice
- Run-on
- Correct

Practice

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

تعرف على نوع الجملة التالية..

- Would you like to play tennis, would you like to go to the golf course?
- Comma splice
- Run-on

- Correct

Compound sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

العطف باستخدام ظروف العطف

Study the following table:

Coordinating conjunctions حروف العطف	Conjunctive Adverbs ظروف العطف
And	= furthermore = Moreover = In addition
But	= However = Nevertheless
So	= Therefore = As a result
Or	= otherwise

Compound sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions & Conjunctive Adverbs

الجمل المركبة مع كلمات الربط المنسقة وظروف العطف

It is raining, **so** she is wearing a raincoat.

It is raining; **as a result**, she is wearing a raincoat.

I'm hungry, **but** I don't have time to eat.

I'm hungry; **however**, I don't have time to eat.

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

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

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

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

Practice

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

اي من الجمل التالية تم وضع علامات الترقيم عليها بشكل صحيح.

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

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

اي من الجمل التالية تم وضع علامات الترقيم عليها بشكل صحيح.

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

Lecture # 12

Types of Sentences: The Complex Sentence الجملة المعقدة

What is a clause?

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

ماهي الجملة:

الجملة هي مجموعة كلمات تحتوي على فعل وفاعل. (جملة بسيطة)

There are two kinds of clauses in English:

هناك نوعين من الجمل في اللغة الانجليزية:

- Independent clauses: جملة مستقلة

It rained.

2. Dependent clauses :(also called a fragment) جملة تابعة

...because it rained.

What is a clause?

An independent clause has one **subject –verb** pair and expresses a complete thought. (It is just another name for a simple sentence)

الجملة المستقلة فيها فاعل وفعل وتعبّر عن معنى كامل. مجرد اسم اخر للجملة العادية)

الفاعل بالاحمر والفعل بالاخضر

Examples:

It rained.

I wasn't hungry.

Ahmad played football with his friends.

Leila watched a movie on TV.

A dependent clause is an independent clause with a subordinating conjunction

أدوات تكوين الجمل المعقدة

, such as *because, after, and when*

الجملة التابعة هي نفسها الجملة المستقلة ولكنها تعتمد على وجود حرف عطف لاكمال المعنى مثل:

, such as *because, after, and when*

لونت حروف العطف بالبنفسجي لتمييزها والاحمر للفاعل والاخضر للفعل

...because **it rained.**

I wasn't hungry because...

Ahmad played football with his friends **after** ...

Before Leila watched a movie on TV....

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

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

الجملة التابعة لاتعطي معنى كاملا. لذا فهي لاتعتبر جملة .. وانما هي قطعة لا بد من ايصالها بجملة مستقلة. والنتيجة تكون جملة معقدة.

الجملة التابعة بالاحمر والمستقلة بالاخضر..

We didn't go the park because it rained

I wasn't hungry because I had a big breakfast

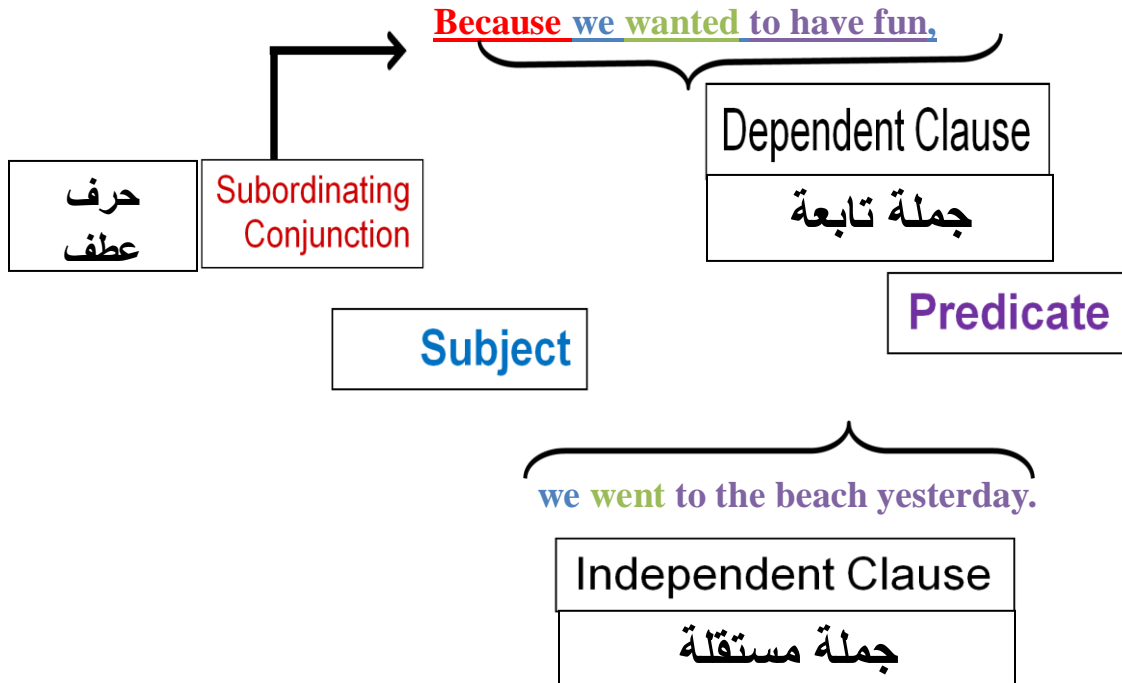
Ahmad played football with his friends after he did his homework.
Before Leila watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother in the kitchen.

These four sentences are called complex sentences

هذه الجمل الاربع تسمى جمل معقدة.

The Complex Sentence

الجمل المعقدة



A complex sentence has one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clauses.

الجمل المعقدة فيها جملة مستقلة واحدة وجملة تابعة واحدة او اكثر.

We didn't go the park because it rained

I wasn't hungry because I had a big breakfast

Ahmad played football with his friends after he did his homework.

Leila helped her mother in the kitchen before she watched a movie on TV.

We can change the order of clauses in a complex sentence.

Because it rained, we didn't go the park.

Because I had a big breakfast, I wasn't hungry.

After Ahmad did his homework, he played football with his friends.

Before Leila watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother in the kitchen.

If the dependent clause comes first, use comma (,).

لو جاءت الجملة التابعة في البداية بعدها نضيف فاصلة لنميز بينها وبين الجملة المستقلة

The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions

The following are subordinating conjunctions that we use to make complex sentences;

التالي.. هي حروف العطف التي نستخدمها للجملة المعقدة....

After	I will go to bed after I finish my homework.
Before	I will finish my homework before I go to bed.
As soon as	I will go to bed as soon as I finish my homework.
Since	I have been doing my homework since I came from school.
Until	I can't go to bed until I finish my homework.
When	I will go to bed when I finish my homework.
While	I had a sandwich while I was doing my homework.
Although	Although he finished his homework, he couldn't go to bed.
if	If you finish your homework, you can go to bed.
Unless	You cannot go to bed unless you finish your homework.
Because	You can go to bed because you finished your homework.

Coordination = Subordination

Study the following examples:

تمعن جيدا في الامثلة التالية:

1. Francisco gets a shopping cart. Then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.
(جملتين عاديتين) (Two simple sentences)
2. Francisco gets a shopping cart, and then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.
(جملة مركبة) (Compound sentence)
3. Francisco gets a shopping cart before Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.
(جملة مركبة) (Complex sentence)

Sentences 1 and 2 and 3 have the same meaning. 1 = 2 = 3

الجملة 1 والجملة 2 والجملة 3 كلها لها نفس المعنى

Another example;
It started to rain. Ahmad put on his raincoat.

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

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

Sentences 1 and 2 and 3 have the same meaning. 1 = 2 = 3

The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions الجملة المعقدة: حروف العطف

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

ماهي افضل طريقة لاعادة كتابة الجمل التالية:

“Cut the tomato and the onion. After that, put them in the bowl”?

- Cut the tomato and onion before you put them in the bowl.
- Cut the tomato and onion after you put them in the bowl.
- Put the tomato and the onion in the bowl before you cut them.

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

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

Choose the best subordinating conjunction.

اختر حرف العطف المناسب لكل جملة:

Jamal hated school _____ he always got good grades.

جمال كره المدرسة _____ كان دائما يأتي بتقديرات مرتفعة.

- Until الى
- because بسبب
- although بالرغم
- if إذا

Leila cleaned her room _____ her mother got home from work.
ليلى تنظف غرفتها _____ ان تعود امها من العمل.

- If إذا
- Before قبل
- Until الى

Indicate whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex.

حدد ما اذا كانت الجملة بسيطة او مركبة او معقدة..
لو كانت جملة بسيطة.. تكون جملة عادية زي اللي نعرفها.. اما الجملة المركبة رح يكون فيها واحدة من الكلمات التالية:

And ,or ,so

لو كانت جملة مركبة رح يكون فيها احدى الكلمات التالية سواء بوسط الجملة او ببدايتها..

After	Before	While
As soon as	since	
Although	Until	
If	Unless	
Because	When	

Sara began planning her summer vacation in December.

Simple----بسيطة

Because I left the play early, I missed the surprise ending.

Complex----معقدة

Tanya was invited to a party, **so** she wants to buy a new outfit.

Compound----مركبة

After Alison finished playing the video game, she shut down the computer.

Complex----معقدة

The meaning of this poem is difficult to understand.

Simple----بسيطة

Joe and his brother went fishing last weekend, **and** they caught lots of fish.

Compound----مركبة

Lecture # 13

Building Sentences: Prepositional Phrases

Building a Sentence

Building a sentence بناء الجملة

A sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!). A sentence contains or implies a predicate and a subject.

الجملة هي عبارة عن مجموعة كلمات تبدأ بحرف كبير وتنتهي بنقطة (.), علامة استفهام (?), او علامة تعجب (!)... الجملة تحتوي او تدل على مبتدأ وخبر

Sentences can contain subjects and objects.

الجمل ايضا من الممكن ان تحتوي على فاعل ومفعول به.

The subject in a sentence is generally the person or thing carrying out an action. The object in a sentence is involved in an action but does not carry it out, the object comes after the verb.

الفاعل في الجملة بالعادة يكون الشخص او الشئ الذي يفعل الفعل. والمفعول به في الجملة يكون من وقع عليه الفعل ليس من يقوم به. المفعول به يأتي بعد الفعل عادة.

For example:

The boy **climbed** a **tree**.

If you want to say more about the subject (the boy) or the object (the tree), you can add an **adjective**

اذا اردت زيادة شئ على الفاعل او على المفعول به بإمكانك اضافة صفة.

For example: The young boy climbed a **tall** tree.

If you want to say more about how he climbed the tree you can use an **adverb**.

اذا اردت الزيادة حول كيف تسلق الولد الشجرة. بإمكانك استخدام ظرف.

For example: The young boy **quickly** climbed a tall tree.

The sentence becomes more interesting as it gives the reader or listener more information.

الجملة تكون افضل بكثير لو اعطت للقارئ او للمستمع معلومات زيادة.

You can add a **prepositional** phrase

بإمكانك اضافة جار ومجرور

For example: The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree **in the garden**.

Prepositions

حروف الجر

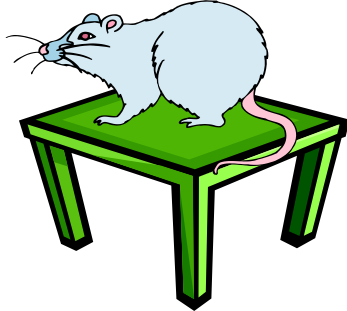
A preposition is a part of speech that shows a relationship between two things.

حرف الجر هو جزء من جملة يبين العلاقة بين شيئين.

-Location (on, under, in) للمكان-

-Timing (before, after, during) للزمان -

-Direction (from, toward, to) للاتجاهات -



Prepositions

*The mouse is **on** the table.*

الفأر **على** الطاولة.

Two things: mouse + table

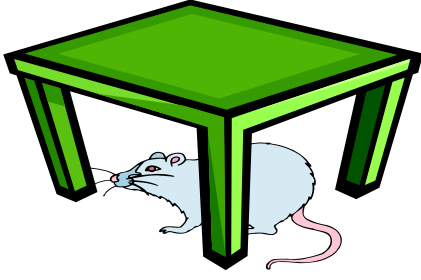
شيئين: فأر + طاولة

Relationship: one is on the other

العلاقة: واحد فوق الآخر.

On is a preposition!

على: هو حرف جر



The mouse is **under** the table.

الفأر **تحت** الطاولة.

Two things: mouse + table

شيئين: فأر + طاولة.

Relationship: one is under the other

العلاقة: واحد تحت الآخر.

Under is a preposition!

تحت: هو حرف جر

Here is a list of the most common prepositions:

Aboard على متن	Along على طول	Behind خلف	but (except) لكن (ماعدا)	From من	Off على جانب	Past تستخدم للدلالة على الوقت	Until الى او حتى
About عن	Amid وسط	Below ادنى	By بواسطة	In في	On على	Since منذ	Up اعلى
Above فوق	Among خلال	Beneath اسفل	Down تحت	Inside داخل	Onto على	Through وسط	Upon على وفوق

Across مقابل	Around حول	Beside الى جانب	During خلال	Into في	Out خارج	To الى	With مع
After بعد	At في	Between بين	Except ماعدا	Near بالقرب	Outside بالخارج	Toward نحو	Within ضمن
Against ضد	Before قبل	Beyond وراء	For لأجل	Of بشأن	Over عن طريق	Under تحت	Without بدون

Which word is a preposition?

اي الكلمات التالية هي حرف جر؟

The pizza in the oven is mine.

Pizza	In	Oven	Mine
-------	----	------	------

Which word is a preposition?

اي الكلمات التالية هي حرف جر؟

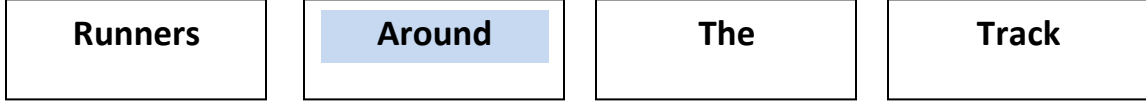
The girl by the door is my sister.

Girl	By	Door	Sister
------	----	------	--------

Which word is a preposition?

اي الكلمات التالية هي حرف جر؟

The runners raced around the track.



Prepositional Phrases

جمل الجار والمجرور

Let's look again at the sentences you practiced with.

لننظر مجددا على الجمل التي سبق وتدريبنا عليها:

The pizza **in** the oven is mine.

The girl **by** the door is my sister.

The runners raced **around** the track.

in the oven

by the door

around the track

These are prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases start with a **preposition and end with the **object of a preposition**.**

جملة الجار والمجرور هي عبارة عن جملة تبدأ بحرف الجر وتنتهي بالمجرور

Identify the prepositional phrase.

حدد جملة الجار والمجرور

I chose a book from the library.

chose a book

book from the library

from the library

Identify the prepositional phrase.

حدد جملة الجار والمجرور

I sat with my mom.

I sat with

with my

with my mom

We use **prepositional phrases** to write longer sentences.

نحن نستخدم **جملة الجار والمجرور** من اجل اطالة الجمل.

The students bought a book.

اشترى الطلاب كتابا.

The students **in my class** bought a book.

اشترى الطلاب الذين **في فصلي** كتابا.

The students **in my class** bought a book **about flowers**.

اشترى الطلاب الذين **في فصلي** كتابا **عن الازهار**.

Another example:

مثال اخر:

The questions were difficult.

الاسئلة كانت صعبة.

The questions **in the English exam** were difficult.

الاسئلة **في اختبار الانجليزي** كانت صعبة.

The questions about prepositions in the English exam were difficult

الاسئلة عن الجار والمجرور في اختبار الانجليزي كانت صعبة.

Prepositional phrases of place

الجار والمجرور للدلالة على المكان

The book **on the desk** is mine.

الكتاب الذي **على الطاولة** يخصني.

The room **across from the bathroom** is Mary's bedroom.

الغرفة **المقابلة للحمام** هي غرفة ماري.

I like to sit **on the chair next to the window**.

احب ان اجلس **على الكرسي بجانب النافذة**.

My clothes are **in the bag under the bed**.

ملابسي **في الحقيبة تحت السرير**.

Prepositional phrases of time

الجار والمجرور للدلالة على الوقت

I saw my friends **before the test**.

رأيت اصدقائي **قبل الاختبار**.

We will play tennis **after class**.

سنلعب التنس **بعد الدرس**.

I usually have a big breakfast **in the morning**.

بالعادة اتناول وجبة افطار كبيرة **في الصباح**.

My father came back from Mecca **at midnight**.

والذي عاد من مكة **في منتصف الليل**.

Lecture # 14

Final Exam

Model Questions

نماذج الأسئلة في هذه المحاضرة لا تغطي جميع المادة المطلوبة، وهي فقط لمعرفة أنماط الأسئلة التي سيشتمل عليها الاختبار النهائي. علما بأن المادة المطلوبة هي الوحدات التي تم شرحها في المحاضرات بالإضافة إلى المواد المساندة التي تم شرحها في المحاضرات من 10 إلى 13

النموذج الأول

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

اختر الكلمة الانسب بدلا من الكلمة التي تحتها خط. لو كانت الجملة صحيحة اختار "لا يوجد تغيير"

I would like to go to the moon.

انا اريد الذهاب الى القمر

هنا تختار لا تغيير بسبب ان القمر واحد ولهذا نختار له *the*

A. an

B. a

C. X

D. Make no change

Othman is work in a restaurant.

عثمان يعمل في مطعم

هنا نختار الاولى لانه مفرد وهذه قاعدة المضارع البسيط.. لا بد من اضافة الى الفعل لو كان الفاعل مفردا.

A. Othman works

B. Othman work

C. Othman don't work

D. Make no change

Othman and Ahmad is work in a restaurant.

عثمان واحمد يعملان في مطعم.

هنا لا بد من اختيار الفعل من دون اضافات (نفس قاعدة الفقرة السابقة) لكن هنا اكثر من شخص فلا نضيف ولفعل..

A. Othman and Ahmad works

B. Othman and Ahmad work

C. Othman and Ahmad don't work

D. Make no change

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

قطع الطماطم والبصل قبل اضافتهم الى الوعاء

لا يوجد تغيير

A. before put them in the bowl

B. before you putting them in the bowl

C. before you put it in the bowl

D. Make no change

Their apartment has three bedrooms, and a living room, and a kitchen, and a bathroom.

شقتهم فيها ثلاث غرف نوم, وغرفة معيشة, ومطبخ, وحمام.

هنا نختار الفقرة الثانية .. لان كلمة and عند التعداد نضعها قبل الكلمة الاخيرة فقط .. ولا تتكرر في الجملة.

A. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room, and kitchen, and a bathroom.

B. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

C. Their apartment has three bedrooms, and a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

D. Make no change

The scary film movie was cloudy.

الفيلم المرعب كان غائماً.

هنا يكون الخطأ بالوصف فهذه الكلمة لوصف السماء.. نختار الصفة المناسبة.

- A. bright.....واضحة
- B. careful.....شديد الحرص.
- C. Frightening.....مخيف
- D. Make no changeلايوجد تغيير

We worked all day. It was amazing.

- لقد عملنا طوال اليوم. لقد كان مذهشا.
- الخطا باختيار الصفة المناسبة للمعنى (كما في الفقرة السابقة)
- A. It was good....لقد كان جيدا
- B. It was very nice....لقد كان رائعا جدا
- C. It was exhausting....لقد كان مرهقا
- D. Make no change....لايوجد تغيير

I'm hungry; moreover, I don't have time to eat.

- انا جائع:بالاضافة الى ذلك, ليس لدي وقت لتناول الطعام.
- A. however....على كل حال
- B. as a result....نتيجة لذلك
- C. in addition....بالاضافة الى ذلك
- D. Make no change....لايوجد تغيير

النموذج الثاني

Choose the word/words that best fit in the blank space:

اختار الكلمة الانسب لتكون في الفراغ:

Get _____ lettuce at the store.

احضر.....من الخس من البقالة.

A. many...عدد

B. fiveخمس

C. a

D. some ...بعض _____

The man is talking to Mary. The man is talking to ____

الرجل يتحدث الى ماري ,الرجل يتحدث

A. him...اليه

B. her....اليها

C. it...(لغير العاقل)..اليه

D. themاليهم

We wanted to go to the beach; _____, it started to rain and we stayed at home.

اردنا الذهاب الى الشاطئ:----- بدأت تمطر وجلسنا في المنزل.

A. otherwise....من ناحية اخرى

B. howeverعلى كل حال

C. in addition.....بالاضافة الى ذلك

I usually wake up _____ six o'clock _____ the morning.

في العادة انا استيقظ _____ السادسة تماما _____ الصباح.

A. at in

B. in at

C. on In

D. on at

Every Friday, they play football _____ they watch television.

كل جمعة, يلعبون كرة القدم-----يشاهدون التلفاز.

هنا نختار الاولى لان الفاصلة لاتأتي الى قبلها مرة واحدة فقط..والخيارين الاخيرين يعنى اذن فلايناسب المعنى..

A. , or

B. , or,

C., so

D. , so,

Francisco was busy after lunch. Francisco wasn't _____ after lunch.

فرانسييسكو كان مشغولا بعد الغداء,فرانسييسكو لم يكن----- بعد الغداء.

A. bored...ضجرا

B. crowded...مزدحما

C. colorful...ملونا

D. bright...ساطعا

Francisco was full at noon. Francisco wasn't _____ at noon.

فرانسييسكو كان شبعانا في الظهيرة.فرانسييسكو لم يكن-----في الظهيرة.

A. sick....مريضا

B. tired....متعبا

C. hungry....جائعا

D. happy....سعيدا

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

هنا في هذا السؤال.. ننظر الى الجملة لنميزها لو كانت احد الانواع الاربعة المذكورة..

1. لو كانت بدون and تكون comma splice

2. لو كانت بدون and واولا فاصلة.. تكون run-on

3. لو كانت جملة بسيطة او مركبة او معقدة.. فهي ليست.. fragment

لو كانت كالجملة التي لدينا.. فيها and وفاصلة وهي جملة بسيطة او مركبة او معقدة.. فستكون correct>

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

A. Comma splice

B. Run-on

C. Fragment

D. Correct

What is the correct sequential order of the following sentences?

ماهو الترتيب الافتراضي للجمال التالية:

1. Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

بعد ذلك, السيدة جارسيا تقرأ قائمة التسوق.

2. First, the Garcia go to the supermarket.

اولا, عائلة جارسيا تذهب الى السوبر ماركت.

3. After that, Maria and Mr. Garcia go get the groceries.

بعد ذلك, ماريا والسيد غارسيا يذهبان لجلب الاغراض.

4. Second, Francisco gets a shopping cart.

ثانيا, فرانسيسكو يحضر عربة تسوق.

A. 2, 1, 3, 4.

B. 3, 2, 1, 4

C. 4, 3, 2, 1

D. 2, 4, 1, 3

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

ماهي افضل طريقة لاعادة كتابة الجملة التالية:

1. "Faisal went to school. Sa'ad went to school."

"ذهب فيصل الى المدرسة. ذهب سعد الى المدرسة"

A. Faisal went to school Sa'ad went to school.

ذهب فيصل الى المدرسة وسعد ذهب الى المدرسة.

B. Faisal and Sa'ad went to school.

ذهب فيصل وسعد الى المدرسة

C. Faisal, Sa'ad went to school.

ذهب فيصل, سعد الى المدرسة.

D. Faisal went to school and Sa'ad went to school.

فيصل ذهب الى المدرسة وسعد ذهب الى المدرسة.

2. "It is raining, so she is wearing a raincoat."

"انها تمطر. إذن هي ترتدي معطف المطر"

A. It is raining; otherwise, she is wearing a raincoat.

انها تمطر: من ناحية اخرى, هي ترتدي معطف المطر.

B. It is raining; however, she is wearing a raincoat.

انها تمطر: على كل حال. انها ترتدي معطف المطر.

C. It is raining; in addition, she is wearing a raincoat.

انها تمطر :بالضافة الى ذلك, انها ترتدي معطف واقى من المطر.

D. It is raining; as a result, she is wearing a raincoat.

انها تمطر:نتيجة لذلك, انها ترتدي معطف المطر.

3. "I live in a place called Disneyland. I work in a place called Disneyland."

"انا اقيم في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند, انا اعمل في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند"

A. I live in a place and work in Disneyland.

انا اقيم في مكان و اعمل ديزني لاند.

B. I live in a place called Disneyland and work in a place called Disneyland.

انا اقيم في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند وانا اعمل في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند

C. I live and work in a place called Disneyland.

انا اعمل و اقيم في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند.

D. I live in a place called Disneyland I work in a place called Disneyland.

انا اقيم في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند انا اعمل في مكان يدعى ديزني لاند

What is the best order of the following words in a sentence?

ماهو الترتيب الافضل للكلمات الاتية لتكون في جملة.

are / questions / we / answering / the / now

A. We are answering the questions now.

نحن نجيب على الاسئلة الان.

B. Now we are the questions answering.

الان نحن الاسئلة نجيب.

C. We now are answering the questions.

نحن الان نجيب على الاسئلة

D. We are answering now the questions

نحن نجيب الان على الاسئلة

What is the subject in the following sentence?

ماهو الفاعل في الجملة الاتية.

"Ahmad and Khalid played tennis and football at school yesterday."

"احمد وخالد لعبا التنس وكرة القدم في المدرسة امس"

A. Ahmad

B. Ahmad and Khalid

C. tennis and football

D. tennis

What is the verb in the following sentence?

ماهو الفعل في الجملة الاتية؟

"He laughed and cried at the same time."

"لقد بكى وضحك في نفس الوقت"

A. laughed and cried

B. laughed

C. cried

D. He

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

اي الجمل التالية علامات الترقيم فيها صحيحة؟

A. I will go; therefore, you can stay home.

هذا هو الترقيم الصحيح للجمل من هذا النوع. دائما

B. I will go therefore you can stay home.

C. I will go; therefore you can stay home.

D. I will go; therefore; you can stay home.

Which of the following sentences is a complex sentence?

اي الجمل التالية هي جملة معقدة؟

A. Ahmad did his homework before he had dinner.

B. Ahmad did his homework and had dinner.

C. Ahmad had dinner and did his homework.

النموذج الثالث: قطعة وأسئلة

Questions: Study the following paragraph and then answer questions that follow

_____ My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. ___1___ the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are ___2___. They are his new favourite animal. ___3___,

القطعة هذي ترجمتها في المحاضرة الثامنة.

Choose the best topic sentence for this paragraph .

اختر الفكرة الرئيسية المناسبة للقطعة.

- A. My father drove us to the zoo.
- B. we all had a good time at the zoo.
- C. Some animals were funny.
- D. I had an interesting trip last July.

Choose the best concluding sentence for this paragraph.

اختر الخاتمة المناسبة الافضل للقطعة من خلال احدى الجمل الاتية

- A. My father drove us to the zoo.
- B. we all had a good time at the zoo.
- C. Some animals were funny.
- D. I had an interesting trip last July.

The best word for blank space (1) in the paragraph is: _____

الكلمة المناسبة للفراغ رقم واحد هي:

- A. Later on
- B. During
- C. When
- D. First

The best word for blank space (2) in the paragraph is: _____

الكلمة المناسبة للفراغ رقم 2 هي:

- A. funny
- B. scary
- C. good
- D. heavy

The best word for blank space (3) in the paragraph is: _____

الكلمة المناسبة للفراغ رقم 3 هي:

- A. After that
- B. Later on
- C. In the end
- D. First

