

أبو فهد

نصائح أكرم مني الجبارة اكدوك

٦-١



Course Title

Writing 103

اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة

Instructor

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Slide1

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Revision

Lessons 1-2-3-4-5-6



Revision

A **noun** names a person, place, or thing.

The indefinite article

Use the indefinite article **a** or **an** before general, singular nouns.

The definite article

Use the definite article **the** before specific nouns.

Use **a** before consonants (b,c,d,f,r,s,t.....etc).

Francisco is a student.

Use **an** before vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

They are in an English class.

Use **the** before specific nouns.

The classroom is in a large building.

Revision

A. Underline the articles in the sentences. Then complete the sentences with words from the box.

desk teacher building classroom
English class student board

1. Francisco is a **student**.
2. Mrs. Moore is a **teacher**.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in an **English class**.
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the **classroom** now.
5. Mrs. Moore is at the **board**.
6. Francisco is at a **desk**.
7. The classroom is in a large **building**.

Revision

Statements with be (am, is, are)

Affirmative

Francisco is a student.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in an English class.

Negative

Mrs. Moore is not a student.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a Spanish class.

Contractions
isn't = is not
aren't = are not

- Choose the word / words that best fit (s) in the blank space.

- They _____ in a Spanish class.

A. is not

C. are not

B. is

D. am not

Revision

Subject Pronouns

I – you – he – she – it – we – they

Name / Noun

Francisco is a student.

Mrs. Moore is a teacher.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.

The building is large.

Contractions

he's = he is

they're = they are

she's = she is

it's = it is

Subject Pronouns

He is a student.

She is a teacher.

They are busy.

It is large.

Revision

Capitalization

Always capitalize

The first word of every sentence

He is fifteen years old.

Names of people and places

Mrs. Moore is from **C**alifornia.

Languages

They are in an **E**nglish class.

Important words in titles

Step-by-**S**tep **W**riting

Writing

Give information about yourself

Pages 10-11-12

My university

My first name is Abdallah. My last name is Al- Ahmad. My nickname is Abu-Ahmad. I am nineteen years old. I am from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. I am a student at King Faisal University. My English teacher is Mr. Faisal. He is kind and funny. My university's address is Al-Ahsa, Saudi Arabia, 31982. My university is big and clean. It has nice buildings. My university is great!

Revision

B. These sentences are incorrect. Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct adjectives from page 14.

Page 16

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Garcia is <i>silly</i> . | Mr. Garcia is <i>smart</i> . |
| 2. Mr. Garcia works in a <i>small</i> office. | Mr. Garcia works in a <i>big</i> office. |
| 3. Mrs. Garcia is very <i>mean</i> . | Mrs. Garcia is <i>very kind</i> . |
| 4. Francisco and Maria are <i>bad</i> students. | Francisco and Maria are <i>good</i> students. |
| 5. The apartment has <i>big</i> bedrooms. | The apartment has <i>small</i> bedrooms. |
| 6. The apartment is <i>dirty</i> . | The apartment is <i>clean</i> . |
| 7. The Garcias are <i>sad</i> . | The Garcias are <i>happy</i> . |

- What is the opposite of the underlined adjective?

Mrs. Garcia is very mean.

A. kind

C. happy

B. small

D. clean

Revision

Sentences with the simple present tense

Page 17

Most verbs

Affirmative

Francisco **lives** in Oak Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **live** in an apartment.

Negative

He **does not live** in Elm Street.

They **do not live** in a house.

Contractions

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

Grammar

Sentences with the simple present tense

Page 17

have and has

Affirmative

Francisco **has** a small bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **have** a clean bedroom.

Negative

He **does not have** a big bedroom.

They **do not have** a dirty bedroom.

Revision

B. Complete the sentences. You may use prepositions more than once.

Page 18

next to - across from - between

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

- The bathroom is _____ Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom.

A. next to

C. between

B. across from

D. across

Revision

Possessive nouns show ownership.

Francisco has a small room.

Francisco's room is small.

Noun + 's

Francisco's bedroom is across from **Maria's** bedroom.

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

2. Possessive adjectives tell who owns something.

I my

My name is Mohamed.

You your

Your classroom is clean.

He his

His bedroom is across from **her** bedroom.

She her

Her father is a doctor.

It its

Its color is blue.

We our

Our teacher is kind and friendly.

They their

Their bedroom is next to the living room.

Revision

Complete sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words. The words express a complete thought.

A **complete sentence** has a subject and a verb.

The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about.

The **verb** tells the action of the subject.

Examples

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street.

subject + **verb**

My brother works at a restaurant.

subject + **verb**

Revision

A **verb** is an action word.

Example: He **works** in a big office.

Rule: add an **s** to a verb for he, she, and it

Simple Present Tense

Use the **simple present** tense to tell about an action that is true now or that generally happens.

Simple Present tense with Regular Verbs			
Affirmative		Negative	
I		I	
You		You	
We	<i>work</i> on Saturdays.	We	<i>do not work</i> on Saturdays.
They		They	
He		He	
She	<i>works</i> every day.	She	<i>does not work</i> every day.
It		It	

Revision

A. Change the sentences in Exercise A to the negative imperative form.

Page 31

Affirmative

1. Go to the supermarket.
2. Get a shopping cart.
3. Buy fruit and eggs.
4. Go home.
5. Carry the groceries.
6. Put away the groceries.

Negative

1. Don't go to the supermarket.
2. Don't get a shopping cart.
3. Don't buy fruit and eggs.
4. Don't go home.
5. Don't carry the groceries.
6. Don't put away the groceries.

Revision

End Punctuation

Page 33

Sentences always finish with an end punctuation mark.

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

It is very convenient.

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

Is it convenient?

Use an **exclamation point** (!) to make a statement stronger.

Finally, they relax!

Exercise : Write the sentences. Add the correct end punctuation mark.

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!

Revision

Sequential order with sequence words

Sequential order tells the order of events.

Use sequence words to show sequential order.

Put them at the beginning of a sentence.

Add a comma after the word.

First,

Next,

Then,

After that,

Finally,

Exercise

What is the correct order of the following sentences?

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

- A. 2, 1, 3, 4
B. 3, 2, 1, 4
C. 2, 3, 4, 1
D. 4, 3, 2, 1

Revision

Capitalize months, holidays, countries, and nationalities.

Do not capitalize prepositions.

Abdallah is from **Saudi Arabia**.

He is **Saudi**.

Mr. Garcia is from **Mexico**.

He is **Mexican**.

Cinco de Mayo is a holiday.

It is on **May 5**.

Revision

Prepositional phrases

Prepositions tell **where**, **when**, and **how** something happens.

They usually have a noun after them.

preposition + noun = prepositional phrase

Prepositional Phrases	Examples
Time on (a day or date) in (a month)	Maria stays up late on New Year's Eve . New Year's Eve is on December 31 . Francisco's birthday is in December .
Location in (a place or country) at (a place or event)	<i>Cinco de Mayo</i> is very popular in the U.S. Francisco celebrates his birthday at home .
Direction to (a place)	The Garcia family goes to the <i>Cinco de Mayo</i> parade .

Revision

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency answer the question how often.

How often?	Adverbs of frequency	Example
100% of the time	always	- I walk to school every day. I always 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.
0% of the time	never	- I don't come to class late. I never come to class late.

Revision

Use **signal words** like **too** and **as well** to add information.

Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents, **too**.

They advertised the new movie on T.V, and in newspapers **as well**.

Use **connecting words** like **or**, **but**, **and**, or **because** to connect ideas or sentences.

We can watch a movie **or** play football.

We wanted to swim **but** it was raining.

They work **and** live there.

He didn't come to the meeting **because** he was sick.

Exercise: Choose the word that best fits in the blank space.

1. He didn't come to the meeting _____ he was sick.

A. because C. but

B. and D. or

2. I walk to school every day.

I _____ walk to school.

A. often C. never

B. always D. sometimes

3. Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents, _____.

A. two C. too

B. to D. toe

4. _____ is *Cinco de Mayo*?

Cinco de Mayo is on May 5.

A. Where C. When

B. What D. who

Revision

5. ___ father is a computer programmer.

A. Her

C. It

B. He

D. They

Choose the correct end punctuation mark.

1. Do you like reading books _

A. (.)

C. (?)

B. (!)

D. (,)

2. (statement)Mrs. Garcia is a great cook__

A. (.)

C. (,)

B. (?)

D. (!)