

قناة اللغة الانجليزية مستوى ثاني  
على التليقرام

<https://telegram.me/kfu2016girl>

**Writing 103**

مقرر اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة (مترجم)

**Instructor**

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٢٠١٦ - ١٤٣٨ هـ

لا أحل بيعه والمتاجرة فيه بالمكتبات



# Lesson 1

## المحاضرة ١

### Unit 1

## Give Information about Yourself

أعطي معلومات عن نفسك

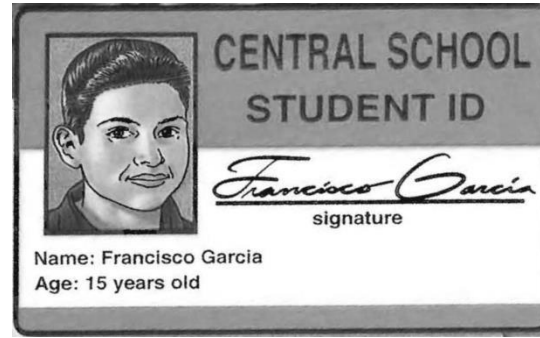
## Reading قراءه

## A. Write the words under the correct topic أكتب الكلمات في مكانها الصحيح

desk طاولة      teacher معلم      building مبنى      classroom فصل board لوح      student طالب      English class فصل انجليزي		
People أشخاص	Places أماكن	Things أشياء
teacher	building	desk
student	classroom	board
	English class	

## B. Read the information

اقراء المعلومات



## Francisco's school

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.

مدرسة فرانسيسكو

فرانسيسكو غارسيا طالب. في الخامسة عشرة سنة. هو من لوس أنجلس ، كاليفورنيا. السيدة مور أستاذة اللغة الإنجليزية السيدة مور معلمة جيدة هي طيبة ولطيفة. فرانسيسكو والسيدة مور الآن في غرفة التدريس. هم الآن في حصة اللغة الإنجليزية. أنهم مشغولون. فرانسيسكو امام الطاولة. السيدة مور ليست امام الطاولة. هي امام السبورة. غرفة الفصل ليست كبيرة. هي غرفة صغيرة. هي نظيفة وملونة. غرفة الفصل في مبنى كبير

## C. Write sentences for each picture on page 3      اكتب الجمل لكل صورة

1. He is 15 years old.      هو ١٥ سنه .
2. He is from Los Angeles, California.      هو من لوس أنجلس ، كاليفورنيا
3. Mrs. Moore is his English teacher.      السيدة مورو معلمته اللغة الانجليزية
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom.      فرانسيسكو والسيدة مورو في الصف
5. Francisco is at a desk.      فرانسيسكو على الطاولة
6. Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She is at the board.      السيدة مورو ليست على الطاولة هي على اللوح
7. The classroom is in a large building.      الفصل في مبنى كبير

## Vocabulary المفردات

الاسم (أسماء أشخاص، أماكن، أو أشياء) نضع قبل هذه الأسماء العامة المفردة a أو an

A **noun** names a person, place, or thing. Use the article **a** or **an** before general, singular nouns. Use the article **the** before specific nouns.

Use **a** before consonants.

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.

نستخدم **an** قبل حروف العلة

نستخدم **an** قبل الاسماء التي تبدأ بـ **E**

نستخدم **the** قبل الاسم المحدد

نستخدم **an** لتحديد مكان في منطقته معينه

## Vocabulary مفردات

A. Underline the articles in the sentences. Then complete the sentences with <sup>اشير</sup> words from the box.   
 امل الجملة الآتية ثم امل الجملة باستخدام الكلمات المناسبة

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**.

## Vocabulary مفردات

**Adjectives** describe or give information about **nouns**. وصف الصفات أو إعطاء معلومات عن الأسماء.

Mrs. Moore is a *good* teacher.

**B. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.** أكمل الجمل بصفات صحيحة.

good جيد

busy مشغول

large كبير

friendly ودود

kind لطيف

colorful ملون

small صغير

clean نظيف

1. Mrs. Moore is a good teacher.
2. Mrs. Moore is kind and friendly.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.
4. The classroom is a small room.
5. The classroom is clean and colorful.
6. The classroom is in a large building.



## Vocabulary مفردات

C. Write the correct word for each number. أكتب الكلمات الصحيحة للأعداد التالية

eight	five	nineteen	six	three
eighteen	four	one	sixteen	twelve
eleven	fourteen	seven	ten	twenty
fifteen	nine	seventeen	thirteen	two

- |                 |                 |                     |                      |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>one</u>   | 6. <u>six</u>   | 11. <u>eleven</u>   | 16. <u>sixteen</u>   |
| 2. <u>two</u>   | 7. <u>seven</u> | 12. <u>twelve</u>   | 17. <u>seventeen</u> |
| 3. <u>three</u> | 8. <u>eight</u> | 13. <u>thirteen</u> | 18. <u>eighteen</u>  |
| 4. <u>four</u>  | 9. <u>nine</u>  | 14. <u>fourteen</u> | 19. <u>nineteen</u>  |
| 5. <u>five</u>  | 10. <u>ten</u>  | 15. <u>fifteen</u>  | 20. <u>twenty</u>    |

## Lesson 2

## المحاضرة ٢

### Unit 1

## Give Information about Yourself

## أعطي معلومات عن نفسك

## Grammar قواعد

### Statements with be

الجممل باستخدام : الاثبات، النفي، الاختصارات

#### Affirmative الإثبات

Francisco is a student.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in English class.

#### Negative النفي

Mrs. Moore is not a student.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in Spanish class.

#### Contractions اختصارات

isn't = is not

aren't = are not

## A. Write *is* or *are* to complete the paragraph

اكتب *is* أو *are* لإكمال القطعة

Francisco Garcia (1) is a student. He (2) is fifteen years old. He (3) is from Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Moore (4) is his English teacher. Mrs. Moore (5) is a good teacher. She (6) is kind and friendly. Francisco and Mrs. Moore (7) are in the classroom now. They (8) are in an English class. They (9) are busy. Francisco (10) is at a desk. Mrs. Moore (11) is not at a desk. She (12) is at the board. The classroom (13) is not a big room. It (14) is a small room. It (15) is clean and colorful. The classroom (16) is in a large building.

## Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

### Name / Noun الاسم

**Francisco** is a student.

**Mrs. Moore** is a teacher.

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

**The building** is large.

### Contractions اختصارات

**he's = he is**

**she's = she is**

**they're = they are**

**it's = it is**

### Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

**He** is a student.

**She** is a teacher.

**They** are busy.

**It** is large.

للتوضيح: ضمائر الفاعل هي كلمات قصيرة تعوض عن الأسماء  
 He هو للمذكر  
 She هي للمؤنث  
 It هو / هي لغير العاقل  
 أنا ضمير المتكلم المفرد  
 We نحن  
 They هم / هن  
 You أنت / أنتي / أنتم - للمذكر والمؤنث والجميع

## Grammar قاعدة

B. The sentences below are incorrect. Write correct negative and affirmative sentences. Use contraction and subject pronoun in the second sentence.

الجملة الآتية جمل خاطئه ، أكتب الجمل المنفية والمثبتة بشكل صحيح ، استخدم طريقة الاختصارات وضمائر الفاعل في الجملة الثانية

1. Francisco is a teacher. جملة خاطئه

Francisco is not a teacher. He's a student.

توضيح المثال الأول / الجملة جاءت في البداية تقول ( فرانسيسكو أستاذ ) وهذه غير صحيح ، لأن السيدة مور هي الأستاذة ، لذلك تم تصحيح الجملة بإستخدام النفي بـ is not وبعد ذلك تم صياغة الجملة بطريقة مختصرة . فبدلاً من كتابة الجملة بالشكل هذا He is a student تم اختصار الضمير فأصبحت الجملة He's a student

2. Francisco is nineteen years old. جملة خاطئه

Francisco is not nineteen years old. He's fifteen years old.

3. Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. جملة خاطئه

Mrs. Moore is not a bad teacher. She's a good teacher.

4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a Spanish class. جملة خاطئه

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a Spanish class. They're in an English

Grammar قاعدة

5. Francisco is at the board جملة خاطئه

Francisco is not at the board. He's at a desk.

6. Mrs. Moore is at a desk. جملة خاطئه

Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She's at the board.

7. The classroom is a big room. جملة خاطئه

The classroom is not a big room. It's a small room.

8. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a small building. جملة خاطئه

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a small building. They're in a large building.

## Organization تنظيم

### Categorize by topic التصنيف حسب الموضوع

Look at the reading on page 12. Write two more sentences about each topic in the chart.

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



## Writing Conventions اتفاقيات الكتابة

### Capitalization الحروف الكبيرة

Always capitalize الكتابه دائما للحروف الكبيره

The first word of every sentence لأول كلمة في الجمل

**He** is fifteen years old. مثال

▶ Names of people and places أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن

**Mrs. Moore** is from **California**. مثال

▶ Languages اللغات

They are in **English** class. مثال

▶ Important words in titles الكلمات المهمه في العناوين

**Step-by-Step Writing** مثال

## Writing Conventions اتفاقيات الكتابة

### Capitalization الكتابة بحرف كبير

**Rewrite the information. Capitalize the correct words.** اعد كتابه المعلومات بالأحرف الكبيرة الصحيحة.

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.

القطعة بالشكل الصحيح

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.

## Writing كتابه

## Informational writing الكتابة المعلوماتية

Informational writing gives information about a topic. الكتابة المعلوماتية تعطي معلومات حول موضوع معين.

## A. Read the journal entry اقرأ افتتاحية المجلة

My School

Shi-Mei Wei

My first name is Shi-Mei. My last name is Wei. My nickname is May. I am sixteen years old. I am from Brooklyn, New York. I am a student at Everton High School. My English teacher is Mr. Alvarez. He is kind and funny. My school's address is 161 North Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 11222. My school is big and clean. It is colorful, too. My school is great.

إسمي الأول Shi-Mei. إسمي الأخير is Wei. إسمي المستعار May. عمري ١٦ سنة. من بروكلين نيويورك. أنا طالب في المدرسة الثانوية ايفرتون. أستاذي الانجليزي السيد الفاريز. هو هو لطيف ومضحك. عنوان مدرستي هو ١٦١ شمال شارع بروكلين نيويورك ١١٢٢٢. مدرستي كبيره ونظيفة إنها ملونه أيضاً. مدرستي عظيمه.

## Writing

### Give information about yourself اعطي معلومات عن نفسك

Fill out your own informational survey (page 9). Give information about yourself, your English teacher, and your school. Describe your English teacher and your school.

أعطي معلومات عن نفسك وعن معلمك للغة الانجليزية وعن مدرستك وصف معلمك ومدرستك

### Follow the steps on pages 10-11-12

**Step 1 Pre-write** الخطوة الاولى قبل الكتابة

**Write notes for your survey** اكتب ملاحظات عنك بواسطة البحث

**Step 2 Organize** الخطوة الثانية التنظيم

**Categorize your notes into topics** نظم الملاحظات الخاصة بك لعناوين

**Step 3 Draft and revise** الخطوة الثالثة مسودة ومراجعته

**Write a first draft for your informational survey. Then, revise it for improvement.** اكتب المسودة الاولى لمعلوماتك ثم راجع المعلومات

**Step 4 Edit** الخطوة الرابعة التحرير

**Reread your draft from step 3. look at the editing checklist. Edit your writing.** اعادة قراءه المسودة الخاصة بك من الخطوة ٣ . انظر الى قائمة التحرير والمراجعته عدل كتابتك

## Writing كتابه

### A. Practice تمرين

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

انظر الى الجمل التي تحتها خط اختار .. افضل بديل للكلمات اذا كانت الجملة صحيحة اختار بدون تغيير

1. Mr. Jones is a English teacher

B. an English teacher بدلنا a بـ an لان الكلمه ابتدأت بحرف E حرف عله

2. Jennifer is colorful.

B. Kind بدلنا الكلمه بمرادف لها وهو لطيف

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

B. She بدلنا الاسم بـ she لانه اسم مؤنث

4. Pedro and Martin is nice and kind.

A. Pedro and Martin are بدلنا الاسماء بـ are لانهمما جمع

5. Mr. lee is from Dallas, texas.

C. Mr. Lee is from Dallas, Texas. الصحيح مدينه تكساس يكتب بالحرف الكبير

## Lesson 3

### المحاضرة ٣

## Unit 2

# Describe Your Family and Home

### صّف عائلتك ومنزلك

## Reading قراءه

## A. Complete the information اكمل المعلومات

- I have four people in my family. لدي ٤ اشخاص في عائلتي
- Their names are Ahmad, Khaled, Salma and Fatimah. أسمائهم أحمد ، خالد ، سلمى وفاطمة.
- I live in a house. أنا أعيش في منزل.
 

a house	منزل	an apartment	شقه
---------	------	--------------	-----
- My home has (write numbers) منزلي يتكون من (أكتب رقماً)
 

<u>four</u> bedroom(s)	<u>two</u> living room(s)
<u>two</u> bathroom(s)	<u>one</u> kitchen
- My home is clean and comfortable. منزلي نظيف ومريح.
 

big	كبير	small	صغير	comfortable	مريح
nice	جميل	clean	نظيف		

**B. Read the description** اقراء الوصف التالي لعائلة فرانسيسكو

**Francisco's Family**

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.

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California. They do not live in a house. They live in 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.

عائلة فرانسيسكو

فرانسيسكو لديه اربعة اشخاص في عائلته. اسماء والديه بيرتا وميغيل . فرانسيسكو ليس لديه أخ . لديه أخت أسمها ماريا والد فرانسيسكو ذكي جدا . هو مبرمج كمبيوتر . هو يعمل في مكتب كبير . والدة فرانسيسكو تعمل في محل لبيع الكتب هي لطيف جدا هي تقرأ الكتب في وقت فراغها . فرانسيسكو وماريا لا يعملان. يذهبون الى مدرسة على شارع البلوط هم طلاب جيدون يدرسون كل يوم بعد المدرسة .فرانسيسكو يلعب الكريكت . ماريا تستمتع للموسيقى .

فرانسيسكو وعائلته يعيشون في شارع البلوط ١٤٥ في لوس أنجلس كاليفورنيا، هم لا يعيشون في منزل ،هم يعيشون في شقة جميلة ،شقتهم تتكون من ثلاث غرف نوم ،غرفة معيشة ،مطبخ ،حمام، غرفة نوم السيد والسيدة جارسيا بجانب غرفة المعيشة ،غرفة نوم ماريا بجانب غرفتهم، غرفة نوم فرانسيسكو مقابل غرفة نوم ماريا ،الحمام بين غرفة نوم فرانسيسكو وغرفة نوم ماريا ،هي ليست غرف نوم كبيرة ، هي صغيرة، هي نظيفة ومريحة ، عائلة جارسيا سعداء جداً في منزلهم.



الصور من كتاب step by step writing



1. Francisco has four people in his family.



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

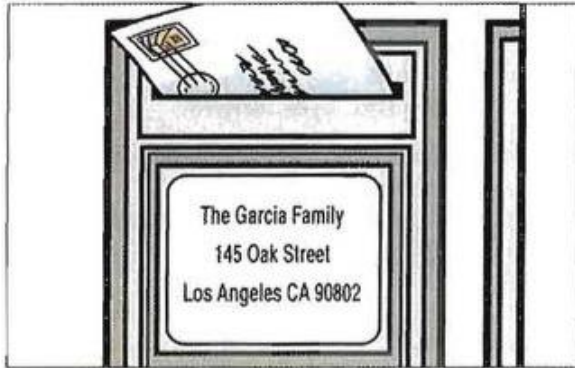
step by step writing الصور من كتاب



5. \_\_\_\_\_



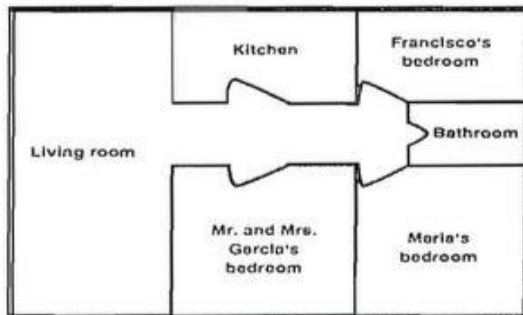
6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Write sentences for each picture on** اكتب الجمل التالية لكل صورة مما سبق

1. Francisco has four people in his family.
2. Francisco's father is a computer programmer.
3. She reads books in her free time.
4. They go to Oak Street School.
5. After school, Francisco plays baseball.
6. Maria listens to music.
7. Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California.
8. They live in a nice apartment.
9. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.
10. The Garcia family is very happy in their home.

## Vocabulary مفردات

Nouns can be **singular** (one) or **plural** (more than one). To make most nouns plural add **s** or **es** after the singular noun.

الاسماء قد تكون مفردة او جمع لتغيير جميع الاسماء لفعل نضيف **s** أو **es** بعد الاسم المفرد

**Singular**

one bedroom

one class

**Plural**

two bedrooms

three classes

## Vocabulary مفردات

### A. Complete the sentences. Use the singular and plural nouns from the box.

أكمل الجمل الآتية ، استخدم الكلمات المفردة والجمع

Bedroom غرفة نوم	mother أم	living room غرفة المعيشة	kitchen مطبخ	father أب	parents والدين
bathroom حمام	sister أخت	house منزل	brother أخ	apartment شقه	

1. Berta and Miguel are Francisco's parents . بيرتا وميغيل هم (والدين) فرانسيسكو .
2. Maria is Francisco's sister . ماريا هي (أخت) فرانسيسكو .
3. Francisco is Maria's brother . فرانسيسكو هو (أخ) ماريا .
4. Francisco's father is a computer programmer. (والد) فرانسيسكو مبرمج كمبيوتر .
5. His mother works in a bookstore. (والدته) تعمل في متجر الكتب .
6. The Garcia family lives in an apartment . عائلة جارسيا تعيش في (شقه) .
7. They do not live in a house . هم لا يعيشون في (منزل) .

## Vocabulary مفردات

8. Their apartment has three bedrooms . شقتهم تتكون من ثلاث (غرف نوم).
9. It also has a living room, a kitchen , and a bathroom. ايضا تتكون من غرفة معيشة (مطبخ) وحمام.
10. Francisco's parents' bedroom is next to the living room . غرفة والدي فرانسيسكو بجانب (غرفة المعيشة).
11. The bathroom is between Francisco's room and Maria's room. (الحمام) بين غرفة فرانسيسكو وغرفة ماريا.

## Vocabulary مفردات

**Adjectives** are sometimes after the verb be. الصفات تأتي بعض الأحيان بعد الفعل .

Mr. Garcia **is smart**. مثال: (السيد جارسيا ذكي)

**Adjectives** are sometimes before a noun. الصفات تأتي بعض الأحيان قبل الاسم

They aren't **big bedrooms**. مثال: (هي ليست بغرفة كبيره)

### B. These sentences are incorrect. Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct adjectives

الجملة التالية هي خاطئة ، أكتب الجملة باستخدام صفات صحيحة

1. Mr. Garcia is **silly**. (سخيف)

Mr. Garcia is smart. (ذكي)

2. Mr. Garcia works in a **small office**. (مكتب صغير)

Mr. Garcia works in a big office. (مكتب كبير)

3. Mrs. Garcia is very **mean**. (دنيئة جداً)

Mrs. Garcia is very kind. (لطيفه جداً)

4. Francisco and Maria are **bad** students. (سيئون)

Francisco and Maria are good students. (جيدون)

5. The apartment has **big** bedrooms. (كبير)

The apartment has small bedrooms. (صغير)

6. The apartment is **dirty**. (متسخه)

The apartment is clean. (نظيفه)

7. The Garcias are **sad**. (حزينون)

The Garcias are happy. (سعداء)

## Vocabulary مفردات

C. Unscramble the verbs from the reading : رتب الكلمات المبعثرة التاليه

1. veli                      live                      حياه
2. kwro                     work                    عمل
3. dare                    read                    اقرأ
4. og                        go                        اذهب
5. yalp                     play                    لعب
6. siltne                   listen                   استمع
7. sytdu                   study                   ادرس



## Grammar قواعد

### Sentences with the simple present tense الجمل مع المضارع البسيط

#### Most verbs

#### Affirmative الإثبات

Francisco **lives** in Oak Street.

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

#### Negative النفي

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

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

#### Contractions اختصارات

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

في الجملة المثبتة:	◀
(he\she\it) Verb + S	
في الجملة المنفيه:	◀
(he\she\it) + does + Verb	
في الجملة المثبتة :	
(I\we\you\they) + Verb	
في الجملة المنفيه :	
(I\we\you\they) +do+ Verb	
تستخدم الاختصارات في الغالب عند المحادثة	

## Grammar قواعد

### Sentences with the simple present tense

#### have and has

#### Affirmative الاثبات

Francisco **has** a small bedroom.

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

#### Negative النفي

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

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

شرح:

I / We/ You/ They مع تأتي مع Have

He / She / It مع تأتي مع Has

استخدامات **have , has** بالاثبات والنفي:

في الفعل المضارع البسيط:

I have → I don't have

We have → We don't have

You have → You don't have

They have → They don't have

He has → He doesn't have

She has → She doesn't have

It has → It doesn't have

\* النفي بالحاضر والماضي جميعها تأتي مع **have** دائماً يأتي

فعل مصدر (مضارع بسيط) بعد **do/does/did**

# Lesson 4

## المحاضرة ٤

### Unit 2

## Describe Your Family and Home

### صف عائلتك ومنزلك

## Grammar قواعد

### A. Write affirmative or negative statements. Use the correct form of the verb. اختار الفعل الصحيح للجمل الآتية.

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.
7. Francisco ( plays / play ) baseball after school.
8. Maria ( listens / listen ) to music after school.
9. Francisco and Maria ( doesn't live / don't live ) at 115 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California.
10. They ( has / have ) six rooms in their apartment.

## Grammar قواعد

Living room غرفة المعيشه	Kitchen مطبخ	Francisco's bedroom غرفة فرانسيسكو
		Bathroom حمام
	Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's Bedroom غرفة السيد والسيدة جارسا	Maria's bedroom غرفة ماريا

## Prepositions حروف الجر

Prepositions of place are used to show the **position** or **location** of one thing with another.

تستخدم حروف الجر للإشارة لمكان او موقع عن آخر

They answer the question “**where**”? عندما تكون الاجابه على السؤال بإستخدام أين؟

The bedroom is **next to** the kitchen. عند السؤال عن مكان

The kitchen is **across from** the their bedroom. عند السؤال عن مكان

The bathroom is **between** his bedroom and her bedroom. عند السؤال عن مكان

## Grammar قواعد

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

أكمل الجمل الاتيه باستخدام حروف الجر بإمكانك استخدامها أكثر من مره

**next to** بجانب - **across from** مقابل - **between** بين

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.

## Grammar قواعد

Possessive form صيغة الملكية

**Possessive nouns** show ownership. صفات الملكية.

Francisco has a small room.

**Francisco's** room is small.

**Noun + 's** قاعدة تهما كالتالي (s+الاسم)

**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. صفات الملكية التي تحكي عن امتلاك شيء ما.

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.

C. Rewrite the sentences. Change the possessive form. أعد كتابة الجمل بتغيير صيغة الملكية

1. **Mr. Garcia's** office is very big.

**His** office is very big.

2. **Mrs. Garcia's** job is on a bookstore.

**Her** job is on 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 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.



## Organization

### Exercise تمارين

#### Spatial Order ترتيب الأماكن

You can use spatial order to describe a place. Spatial order gives information by location, or space بإمكانك ترتيب الجمل وصف الأماكن لترتيبها حتى تعطينا معلومات للموقع

#### Group 1 المجموعة الأولى

3 Maria's bedroom is next to her parents' room.

1 The Garcia family's apartment has a large living room.

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

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

#### Group 2 المجموعة الثانية

3 The kitchen is across from his parents' room.

4 His parents' room is between Maria's bedroom and the living room.

1 Francisco's bedroom is small.

2 His bedroom is next to the kitchen.

## Writing Strategies استراتيجيات الكتابة

### Complete sentences أكمل الجمل الآتية:

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

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

الجملة عبارة عن مجموعة من الكلمات، الكلمات تعبر عن فكرة كاملة (الجملة المكتملة تتكون من فعل وفاعل)

The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about. الفاعل هو من يقوم بعمل الفعل.

The **verb** tells the action of the subject. الفعل يحكي عن الحدث للفاعل.

Examples مثال:

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street.

**subject** + **verb**

My brother works at a restaurant.

**subject** + **verb**

## Writing Strategies

### Complete sentences : أكمل الجمل الآتية :

Circle the subject and underline the verb in each sentence. ضع دائرة حول الفاعل وخط تحت الفعل.

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.

## Writing

**Descriptive writing** gives details and information about a topic. كتابة وصفية تعطي التفاصيل والمعلومات حول موضوع.

A **narrative description** describes a part of your life, like your home or family. Stories often use descriptive writing. وصف الرواية يصف فترة من حياتك مثل منزلك او عائلتك ، القصص غالبا تستخدم الكتابة الوصفية .

A. Read Mark's description of his family اقرأ وصف مارك لعائلته

### My Home and Family منزلي وعائلي

Mark Hanson مارك هانسون

My name is Mark Hanson. I'm fifteen years old. I live in Houston, Texas. My father works in a restaurant. His name is Mike. He listens to music in his free time. My mother is very smart. Her name is Janet. She's a teacher. My brother's name is Alex. He's a student. He's funny. He plays soccer in his free time.

Our family lives in a nice house. Our house has five rooms. It has a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. The living room is very big. The kitchen is next to the living room. My bedroom is across from the kitchen. My brother and I share a bedroom. Our bedroom is big, but it is not clean! Our house is very comfortable. My family is very happy here.

اسمي مارك هانسون عمري ١٥ سنة أعيش في هيوستن تكساس والدي يعمل في مطعم اسمه مايك هو يستمع للموسيقى في أوقات فراغه ، أمي ذكية جدا ، أسمها جانيت ، إنها معلمه ، أسم أخي أليكس هو طالب ، إنه مضحك هو يلعب كرة القدم وقت فراغه .

يعيش أهلنا في منزل جميل، منزلنا يتكون من ٥ غرف يتكون من غرفة معيشة ، مطبخ، حمام، غرفتين نوم، وغرفة المعيشة كبيرة جدا. المطبخ بجانب غرفة المعيشة. غرفة نومي مقابل المطبخ ، أنا وأخي مشتركين في غرفة النوم ، غرفة نومنا كبيرة ، لكن ليست نظيفه! منزلنا مريح جداً عائلي سعادة جداً هنا .

## Writing

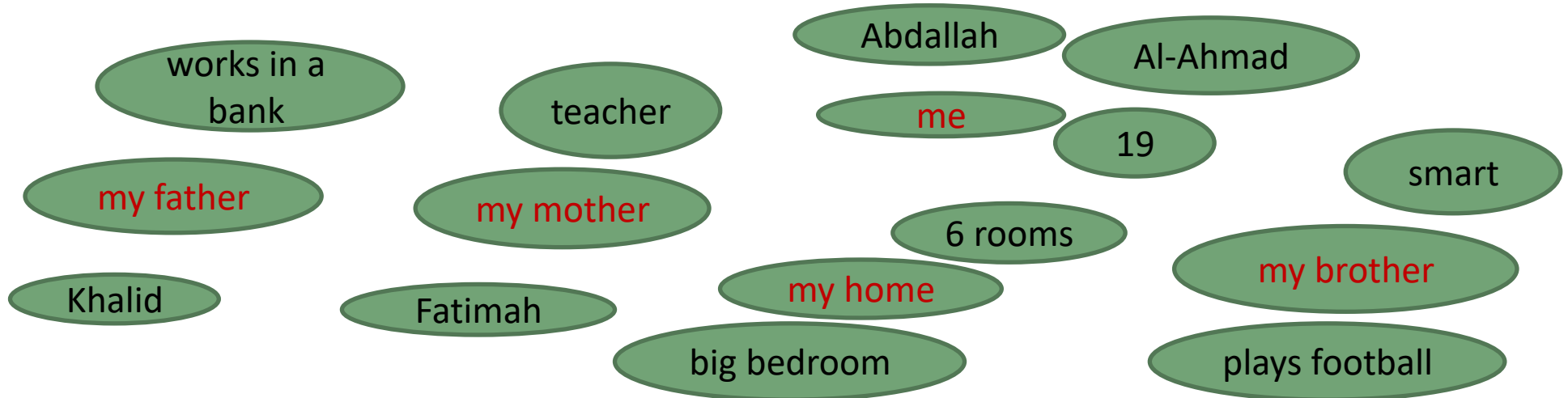
### Look at Mark's family Album on page 21

#### Task

Write two paragraphs in which you describe your family and home. اكتب فقرتين تصف العائلة والمنزل.

Step 1 pre-write الخطوه الاول قبل الكتابة

Think about the information you need for your family album. Make **web organizers** about your home and family. فكر فيما تحتاج من معلومات لإلبوم عائلتك، انشىء معلومات عن منزلك وعائلتك



## Writing

### Step 2 Organize الخطوة الثانية التنظيم

Organize your notes into sentences. Write sentences about you, your family and your home. تنظيم الملاحظات الخاصة بك في جمل اكتب جمل عنك وعن عائلتك وعن منزلك

### My Sentence Organizer

Topic	Sentences
me	My name is Abdallah Al-Ahmad. I am nineteen years old. I Live in .....
my father	My father works in a bank. His name is Khalid. He is .....
my mother	My mother is a teacher. Her name is Fatimah. She is .....
my brother	My brother's name is Sami. He plays football every day. He likes .....
my home	My house has 6 rooms. It has a living room, 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. My bedroom is .....

## Writing

### Step 3 Draft and Revise الخطوة الثالثة مسوده ومراجعته

Write your first draft and think about ways to improve it. اكتب مسودة اولية وفكر في طرق لتحسينها

#### **My First Draft** مسودتي الاولى

me: (1) My name is Abdallah Al-Ahmad. (2) I am nineteen years old. (3) I Live in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

my father: (4) He works in a bank. (5) His name is Khalid. (6) He reads books in his free time.

my mother: (7) My mother is very smart. (8) My mother's name is Fatimah. (9) My mother is a teacher.

my brother: (10) I have a brother. (11) His name is Sami. (12) He is a student.

(13) He plays football every day.

my home: (14) My house has 5 rooms. (15) My bedroom is across from the kitchen. (16) My bedroom is big. (17) It is clean.

1. What sentence should Abdallah add before sentence 4? ماهي الجملة التي ينبغي لعبدالله اضافتها قبل الجملة رقم 4

- This is my father. ✓**
- This is Abdallah.
- He lives in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- My father's name is Khalid.

## Writing

2. What is another way to write sentence 8? ما هي الطريقة الاخرى لكتابه الجملة رقم ٨؟
- Her mother's name is Fatimah.
  - Fatimah is her mother's name.
  - My name is Fatimah.
  - Her name is Fatimah. ✓
3. What is the best way to combine sentences 10 and 11? ما هي افضل طريقة للجمع بين جملتين ١٠ و ١١؟
- My brother has a name.
  - My name is Sami.
  - My brother's name is Sami. ✓
  - This is Sami.
4. Where can Abdallah add this sentence? اين يستطيع عبدالله اضافة هذه الجملة؟
- “It has a living room, 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom”.
- After sentence 14. ✓
  - After sentence 15.
  - After sentence 16.
  - It doesn't fit.



## Writing

Step 4 Edit الخطوة الرابعة : التعديل

Read your first draft. Look at the editing checklist on page 24. Edit your writing for improvement. إقرأ مسودتك الأولى وانظر الى قائمة المراجعة لتحريرها وتحسين الكتابه عليها.

### My Home and Family

My name is Abdallah Al-Ahmad. I am nineteen years old. I Live in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. My father works in a bank. His name is Khalid. He reads books in his free time. My mother's name is Fatimah. She is a teacher. She is very smart. My brother's name is Sami. He is a student. He plays football every day.

Our family lives in a nice house. Our house has 6 rooms. It has a living room, three bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The living room is very big. The kitchen is next to the living room. My bedroom is across from the kitchen. My bedroom is big and clean. The bathroom is between my bedroom and Sami's bedroom. Our house is comfortable. My family is very happy.

اسمي عبدالله الأحمد عمري ١٩ سنة أعيش في الرياض ، المملكة العربية السعودية والدي يعمل في بنك اسمه خالد هو يقرأ الكتب في أوقات فراغه ، أسم والدتي فاطمه أمي ذكية جدا ، إنها معلمه ، أسم أخي سامي هو طالب ، هو يلعب كرة القدم كل يوم .

تعيش عائلتي في منزل جميل ، منزلنا يتكون من ٦ غرف يتكون من غرفة معيشة ، وثلاث غرف نوم مطبخ ، حمام ، غرفتين نوم ، وغرفة المعيشة كبيرة جدا . المطبخ بجانب غرفة المعيشة . غرفة نومي مقابل المطبخ ، غرفة نومي كبيرة ونظيفة ، الحمام بين غرفة نومي وغرفة نوم سامي ، منزلنا مريح جداً عائلتي سعداء جداً .

## Writing

A. **Practice** Look at the sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change". انظر الى الجمل اختار افضل بديل للكلمات التي تحتها خط ، اذا كانت الجملة صحيحه اختار لا تغيير .

1. Mary's sister is very mean. I like her a lot!
  - a. uncomfortable
  - b. sad
  - c. nice ✓
  - d. Make no change
2. The bedroom is across from the kitchen.
  - a. across to
  - b. between
  - c. next from
  - d. make no change ✓
3. Paul and John goes to General High School.
  - a. go ✓
  - b. deos go
  - c. deosn't go
  - d. Make no change
4. Maria's bedroom is next to Mark's bedroom.
  - a. Their bedroom is next to his bedroom.
  - b. His bedroom is next to his bedroom.
  - c. Her bedroom is next to his bedroom. ✓
  - d. Make no change
5. My father in a music store.
  - a. My works in a music store.
  - b. My father next to a music store.
  - c. My father works in a music store. ✓
  - d. make no change

# Lesson 5

## المحاضرة ٥

### Unit 3

## Explain How to Do Something

اشرح كيفية القيام بعمل ما

Reading قراءة

A. Answer the questions

1. What fruit do you like? أي من الفاكهة تفضل؟

\_\_\_\_\_ apples      \_\_\_\_\_ bananas      \_\_\_\_\_ oranges      other: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What vegetables do you like?

\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes      \_\_\_\_\_ lettuce      \_\_\_\_\_ onions      other: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you eat .....?

\_\_\_\_\_ meat      \_\_\_\_\_ chicken      \_\_\_\_\_ fish      other: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you have a supermarket near your home?

\_\_\_\_\_ yes      \_\_\_\_\_ no

## Reading قراءه

B. Read the passage about the Garcia family. اقرأ القطعة المتعلقة بعائلة جارسيا.

### Grocery Shopping

The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday. They go to Al's Supermarket. It is near their apartment. It is very convenient. 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 البقاله

عائلة غارسيا تذهب لتسوق البقالة كل سبت. هم يذهبون لمتجر ألس، انه بالقرب من شقتهم، انه مناسب جدا العائلة تذهب الى المتجر: ما يذهب فرانسيسكو وماريا مع والديهم، ا، ثم يذهب فرانسيسكو لإحضار عربة تسوق. بعد ذلك: تقرأ السيدة غارسيا قائمة التسوق، فتقول لماريا: "اشترى ثمرتين من الطماطم"، تخبر السيد غارسيا: "احضري ست حبات من البصل، لا تنسى الخبز"، بعد ذلك السيدة. غارسيا وماريا يحضرون الأغراض، قائمة التسوق طويلة جدا،، عائلة غارسيا تحتاج للكثير من الأشياء.. فهم يشترون الخضروات، الفواكه، اللحوم، البيض والجبن، انهم لا يشترون الأطعمة السريعة، عائلة غارسيا يحبون الطعام الصحي، السيدة غارسيا طبخة ماهرة، فيما بعد السيدة غارسيا تدفع قيمة الأغراض ثم تذهب عائلة غارسيا الى البيت، ثم يقوم ماريا وفرانسيسكو بحمل الأغراض الى الشقة، هناك الكثير من الأكياس، السيد والسيدة جارسيا. يضعون الأغراض في اماكنها، اخيرا يسترخون ويتناولون غدائهم.

Reading قراءة

C. Write sentences for each picture on: اكتب الجمل الصحيح لكل صورة:

1. The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday.
2. They go to Al's Supermarket.
3. First, the family walks into the supermarket.
4. Then, Francisco gets a shopping cart.
5. Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.
6. She tells Maria, "Buy two tomatoes."
7. They buy vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese.
8. They don't buy junk food.
9. Next, Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries.
10. The Garcia family goes home.
11. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries.
12. Finally, the Garcia family relaxes and eats lunch!



1. The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday.



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_



12. \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary مفردات

A **verb** is an action word. الفعل هو حدث

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 الاثبات		Negative النفي	
I You We They	<i>work</i> on Saturdays.	I You We They	<i>do not work</i> on Saturdays.
He She It	<i>works</i> every day.	He She It	<i>does not work</i> every day.

## Vocabulary مفردات

B. Complete the sentences with action verbs from the box. Use the correct form of the simple present tense.

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like يحب – buy يشتري – pay يدفع – go يذهب – get يحضر – relax يسترخي – walk يمشي – tell يخبر – carry يحمل – put يضع - eat يأكل

1. The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday.
2. First, the family walks into the supermarket.
3. Francisco gets a shopping cart.
4. Mrs. Garcia tells Maria, “Buy two tomatoes.”
5. They buy vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese.
6. The Garcia family likes healthy food.
7. Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries.
8. Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries.
10. Finally the Garcia family relaxes.
11. Then, they eat lunch.



## Grammar قواعد

## Imperative sentences صيغ الأمر

Use the *imperative form* to give instructions, directions, requests or orders. استخدم صيغة الأمر لاعطاء

توجيهات او تعليمات او طلبات او اوامر

Simple present	Imperative ( affirmative)	Imperative ( negative)
You get six onions.	Get six onions.	Don't get six onions.
You go to the supermarket.	Go to the supermarket.	Don't go to the supermarket.

A. Write the words in the correct order to make imperative sentences رتب كتابة الكلمات الصحيحة لجمع لها جمل بصيغة الأمر

- to / the/ go / supermarket **Go to the supermarket.**
- a / cart / shopping / get **Get a shopping cart.**
- and / buy / eggs / fruit **Buy fruit and eggs.**
- home / go **Go home.**
- the / groceries / carry **Carry the groceries.**
- groceries / the / away / put **Put away the groceries.**

## Grammar قواعد

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

غير صيغة الجمل في التمرين التالي من منفية الى مثبتة

### Affirmative مثبتة

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 منفية

- Don't go to the supermarket.
- Don't get a shopping cart.
- Don't buy fruit and eggs.
- Don't go home.
- Don't carry the groceries.
- Don't put away the groceries.

# Grammar قواعد

## Count and Non-count Nouns المعدود والغير معدود

Count nouns are nouns you can count. They are singular or plural. الاسماء المعدودة هي اسماء نستطيع عدّها تكون مفردة او جمع.

Use *a, an, the* or a number with count nouns.      a,an,the نستخدم قبلها

Non-count nouns can't be counted. They are singular. الاسماء الغير معدودة لانستطيع عدّها تكون مفردة.

Don't use *a, an* or numbers.      a,an,the نستخدم قبلها

Use *some* for a non-specific amount. some لفترة غير محدد. نستخدم

Count Nouns		Non-count Nouns
Singular مفرد	Plural جمع	اسماء غير معدوده No specific amount غير محددة الفترة
a banana	three bananas	some bread
an orange	five oranges	some meat
the egg	the eggs	some lettuce
<p><b>Count nouns are singular or plural.</b> اسماء معدودة تكون مفردة او جمع</p>		<p><b>Non-count nouns don't have plural forms.</b> أسماء غير معدودة لاتكون بصيغة جمع</p>

## Grammar قواعد

D. Write sentences about some food. Use the imperative form of buy. Remember to use an article, a number, or some. اكتب جملاً عن بعض الأطعمة... استخدم صيغة الأمر للشراء وتذكر استخدام ادوات التعريف

( a - some - an )

1. Buy **two** tomatoes.
2. Buy **an** egg.
3. Buy **some** meat.
4. Buy **six** onions.
5. Buy **some** bread.
6. Buy **some** fish.
7. Buy **three** bananas.

## Organization

### Sequential order with sequence words **كلمات متسلسلة بالترتيب**

Sequential order tells the order of events. أحداث متسلسلة بالترتيب

Use sequence words to show sequential order. ترتيب تسلسلي لإظهار كلمات مرتبة

Put them at the beginning of a sentence. وضعها في بداية الجملة

Add a comma after the word. اضع الفاصلة بعد الكلمة

**First, .....** أولاً

**Next, .....** التالي

**Then, .....** ثم

**After that, .....** بعد ذلك

**Finally, .....** أخيراً

## Organization

### Exercise

Number the sentences in sequential order. رتب الجمل ترتيبا تسلسليا

#### Group 1

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ First, the Garcias go to the supermarket.

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ After that, Maria and Mr. Garcia get the groceries.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ Then, Francisco gets a shopping cart.

#### Group 2

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ Finally, the family relaxes and has lunch.

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ Next, Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries in the kitchen.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries and the Garcia family goes home.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ Then, Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment.

## Writing Conventions

### End Punctuation ترقيم النهاية

Sentences always finish with an end punctuation mark. الجملة دائما تنتهي بعلامة ترقيم

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

It is very convenient.

Use a **question mark** (?) for questions. نستخدم علامة الاستفهام للأسئلة

Is it convenient?

Use an **exclamation point** (!) to make a statement stronger. علامة التعجب للجملة القوية Finally, they relax!

**Exercise :** Write the sentences. Add the correct end punctuation mark. اكتب الجملة بعلامة ترقيم مناسبة

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!

## Technical Writing تقنيات الكتابة

**Technical writing** often gives instructions. It sometimes explains how to do procedures. تقنية الكتابة غالبا تستخدم لاعطاء تعليمات

Recipes and directions are examples of technical writing.

A. Read Lisha's recipe for making chicken salad. اقرا وصفة ليشا لصنع سلطة الدجاج.

### Ingredients المقادير

cooked chicken دجاجة مطبوخة

1 tomato طماطم

mayonnaise مايونيز

1 onion بصل

lettuce خس

salt and pepper ملح وفلفل

### Directions الطريقة

**First**, buy the ingredients. Ask an adult to help. **Next**, cut the chicken into small pieces. Put the chicken in a bowl. **Then**, add the mayonnaise. **After that**, cut the tomato and the onion into small pieces. Put the tomato and the onion in the bowl. **Next**, add some salt and pepper. **Finally**, put the lettuce on a plate. Put the chicken salad on the lettuce. **Then**, eat and enjoy!

اولا، اشترى المقادير. اطلب مساعدة شخص بالغ . بعد ذلك قطع الدجاج الى قطع صغيرة ، ضع الدجاج في وعاء ثم اضع المايونيز . بعد ذلك قطع الطماطم والبصل . الى قطع صغيرة. ضع الطماطم والبصل في وعاء . بعد ذلك ، اضع بعض الملح والفلفل الأسود . أخهيرا ضع الخس في صحن ، ضع سلطة الدجاج فوق الخس ، ثم ، كل واستمتع



## Technical Writing

### Homework واجب منزلي

Make a recipe poster. List your ingredients. Divide your recipe into steps. Give instructions for each step. Use sequence words. Include pictures of your instructions. اصنع وصفة طعام تشمل المكونات الخاصة بك، قسم وصفتك الى خطوات استخدم كلمات متسلسلة تشمل صورا من التعليقات الخاصة بك

### Step 1 Pre-write الخطوات الاولى قبل الكتابة

Think about the information you need for your recipe poster. Write notes. فكر لما تحتاجه من معلومات لصنع وصفتك الخاصة بك.

#### My notes ملاحظاتي

Topic العنوان	→	Details التفاصيل
Recipe name اسم الوصفة	→	green salad سلطة خضراء
Ingredients المقادير	→	lettuce, 1 tomato, 1 pepper, 1 cucumber, half an onion .....
Instructions الطريقة	→	buy ingredients, cut the lettuce, the tomato and the pepper in a bowl. Slice the cucumber and the onion. Add lemon, vinegar and olive oil .....

## Technical Writing

### Step 2 Organize الخطوة الثاني التنظيم

Categorize your notes into steps. تقسيم الملاحظات الخاصة بك الى خطوات

Step 1 Buy the ingredients الخطوة الأولى : شراء المقادير

Step 2 cut the lettuce, tomato, pepper, cucumber and onion into small pieces. الخطوة الثانية : تقطيع الخس والطماطم والفلفل والخيار والبصل الى قطع صغيرة

Step 3 add some lemon, vinegar and olive oil. الخطوة الثالثة : اضافة بعض من الليمون والخل والزيت.

Step 4 add salt and pepper. الخطوة الرابعة : اضافة الملح والفلفل

Step 5 mix all the ingredients in a bowl. الخطوة الخامسة إخلط جميع المكونات في وعاء

### Step 3 Draft and Revise الخطوة الثالثة مسودة ومراجعته

Write your first draft and revise it. اكتب المسودة الاولى وقم بمراجعتها

### Step 4 Edit الخطوة الرابعه التعديل

Reread your draft. Look at the editing checklist. Edit your writing for improvement. اعد قراءة المسودة لتحسين كتابتك.

## Technical Writing

### A. Practice تدريب

انظر الى الجمل الاتية واختار افضل كلمة مناسبة لاكمال الجملة

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

- Buy six \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. some tomato  
B. tomatos  
C. some tomatoes  
D. tomatoes ✓
- Cut an apple. Put \_\_\_\_\_ apple in a bowl.  
A. an  
B. the ✓  
C. a  
D. some
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ lettuce. We have a lot.  
A. carry  
B. add  
C. cut  
D. buy ✓
- Does Marta go shopping on \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Saturdays.  
B. Saturdays!  
C. Saturdays? ✓  
D. Saturdays,
- Get \_\_\_\_\_ bread at the store.  
A. many  
B. six  
C. some ✓  
D. a

## Technical Writing

6. What is the correct order of the following sentences: ما هو الترتيب الصحيح للجمل الآتية:
1. First, I brush my teeth and wash my face. أولاً ، أفرش أسناني وأغسل وجهي
  2. Everyday, I wake up at 5:00 in the morning. كل يوم استيقظ في الساعة ٥:٠٠ صباحاً
  3. After that, I have breakfast. بعد ذلك أتناول وجبة الإفطار
  4. Then, I leave for work at 6:30 a.m. بعد ذلك ، إلى العمل في الساعة ٦:٣٠ صباحاً

A. 2, 1, 3, 4 ✓

B. 3, 2, 1, 4

C. 2, 3, 4, 1

D. 4, 3, 2, 1

## Lesson 6

## المحاضرة ٦

### Unit 4

**Write about a Holiday or Celebration**

**أكتب عن العطلة أو الإحتفال**

## Reading قراءه

## A. Answer the questions أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية

1. What's your favorite holiday or celebration? ما هي عطلتك المفضلة ؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday يوم ميلادي \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve بداية السنة \_\_\_\_\_ Aid Al Fitr عيد الفطر other: أخرى
2. When is the celebration? متى يكون الاحتفال؟
3. Where do you celebrate? أين يكون الاحتفال؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_ at home في المنزل \_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant في المطعم \_\_\_\_\_ at a parade في المركب other: أخرى
4. How do you celebrate? كيف تحتفل؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I eat special food. تناول طعام مميز. \_\_\_\_\_ I wear special clothes. ألبس ملابس مميزة.  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who celebrates with you? من الذي يحتفل معك؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_ family العائلة \_\_\_\_\_ friends الأصدقاء other: أخرى \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why do you like this holiday or celebration? لماذا تحب هذا الاحتفال؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_

B. Read the passage about the favorite celebration. اقرأ القطعة الآتية عن الاحتفال المفضل:

### Let's Celebrate! دعونا نحتفل

Today is Francisco's favorite celebration. It's December 3. It's Francisco's birthday. He is 16 years old today. Francisco's family never forgets his birthday. They always have a birthday party at their apartment. Francisco's friends and family usually come to the party. They play games and eat birthday cake. Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents, too. He likes his birthday because it's fun.

Maria's favorite holiday is New Year's Eve. New Year's Eve is on December 31. It is the last night before the new year. Maria usually celebrates New Year's Eve at home. Maria's family often celebrates New Year's Eve with her. On New Year's Eve, Maria yells "Happy New Year!" at midnight. Maria thinks New Year's Eve is exciting

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia like *Cinco de Mayo*. Mr. Garcia is Mexican. He's from Puebla, Mexico. *Cinco de Mayo* is a traditional holiday in Puebla, but it's very popular in the U.S. as well. *Cinco de Mayo* is on May 5. The Garcia family often goes to the *Cinco de Mayo* parade in Los Angeles. At the parade, people sometimes wear special green, red, and white clothes. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia like *Cinco de Mayo* because it's enjoyable.

اليوم هو احتفال فرانسيسكو المفضل. انه ٣ ديسمبر. إنه عيد ميلاد فرانسيسكو. فهو ١٦ سنة اليوم. عائلة فرانسيسكو أبدا لاتنسى عيد ميلاده. لديهم دائما حفلة عيد ميلاد في شقتهم. أصدقاء فرانسيسكو والأسرة عادة ما تأتي للإحتفال. هم يلعبون ألعاب ويأكلون كعكة عيد ميلاد. و فرانسيسكو عادة ما يحصل على الكثير من الهدايا لطيفة، أيضا. هو يحب عيد ميلاده لأنه ممتع. عطلة ماريا المفضلة هي ليلة رأس السنة. ليلة رأس السنة هو يوم ٣١ ديسمبر. وهذه هي الليلة الأخير قبل بداية العام الجديد. ماريا تحتفل عادة ليلة رأس السنة في المنزل. عائلة ماريا تحتفل في كثير من الأحيان ليلة رأس السنة معها. في ليلة رأس السنة، ماريا تصرخ "سنة جديدة سعيدة!" عند منتصف الليل. ماريا تعتقد أن ليلة رأس السنة هو أمر مثير. السيد والسيدة غارسيا يجهون سينكو دي مايو. السيد غارسيا المكسيكي. انه من بويلا، المكسيك. سينكو دي مايو هو يوم عطلة في تقليدي في بويلا ، لكنها تحظى بشعبية كبيرة في الولايات المتحدة كذلك. سينكو دي مايو هو يوم ٥ مايو. عائلة غارسيا في كثير من الأحيان يذهبون إلى موكب سينكو دي مايو في لوس انجليس. في العرض الناس يرتدون الملابس الخاصة أحيانا أخضر و أحمر وأبيض ، السيد والسيدة غارسيا مثل سينكو دي مايو لأنها ممتعة.

## Vocabulary مفردات

- A. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once. أكمل الجمل بالكلمات المعطاة في الصندوق استخدم كلمة واحدة في كل مرة

popular	شعبية	–	birthday	يوم ميلاد	–	party	حفلة	–	celebrates	احتفال	–	presents	هدايا	–	special	خاص

1. Francisco's birthday is on December 3.
2. Francisco's family always has a party for his birthday.
3. Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents for his birthday.
4. Maria's favorite holiday is New Year's Eve.
5. Maria celebrates New Year's Eve at home.
6. *Cinco de Mayo* is a traditional celebration in Puebla, Mexico.
7. It's very popular in the U.S., too. People really like it.
8. The Garcia family often goes to the *Cinco de Mayo* parade in Los Angeles.
9. People sometimes wear special green, red, and white clothes.



## Vocabulary مفردات

B. Write the months in order. أكتب الأشهر الميلادية مرتبة

November – April – January – June – March – February  
May – July – December – August – September - October

1. January

2. February

3. March

4. April

5. May

6. June

7. July

8. August

9. September

10. October

11. November

12. December

## Vocabulary مفردات

### Ordinal Numbers ترتيب الأعداد

1 <sup>st</sup> first	11 <sup>th</sup> eleventh
2 <sup>nd</sup> second	12 <sup>th</sup> twelfth
3 <sup>rd</sup> third	13 <sup>th</sup> thirteenth
4 <sup>th</sup> fourth	14 <sup>th</sup> fourteenth
5 <sup>th</sup> fifth	15 <sup>th</sup> fifteenth
6 <sup>th</sup> Sixth	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth
7 <sup>th</sup> Seventh	17 <sup>th</sup> seventeenth
8 <sup>th</sup> Eighth	18 <sup>th</sup> eighteenth
9 <sup>th</sup> Ninth	19 <sup>th</sup> nineteenth
10 <sup>th</sup> tenth	20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth

## Vocabulary مفردات

Capitalize months, holidays, countries, and nationalities. الحروف الكبيرة في الاسماء تكتب ل الأشهر، العطلات، البلدان، الجنسيات.

Do not capitalize prepositions. حروف الجر لا تبدأ بحرف كبير.

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.

## Vocabulary مفردات

C. Complete the chart with the correct country or nationality. أكمل المخطط التالي مع كتابة البلد والجنسية صحيحه.

Countryالبلد	Nationalityالجنسية/ Adjective formصيغة الصفه
Mexicoالمكسيك	Mexicanمكسيكي
Americaأمريكا	Americanأمريكي
The United Kingdomالمملكة المتحدة	Britishبريطاني
Haitiهايتي	Haitianهايتي
Cubaكوبا	Cubanكوبي
Chinaالصين	Chineseصيني
Vietnamفيتنام	Vietnameseفيتنامي
Indiaالهند	Indianهندي
Koreaكوريا	Koreanكوري
Brazilالبرازيل	Brazilianبرازيلي

## Grammar قواعد

## Wh- Questions wh أسئلة تبدأ بـ

Wh- Questions أسئلة تبدأ بـ wh	Complete Answers اجوبه كاملة
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Who</b> celebrates Francisco's birthday with him?</li> <li>• <b>What</b> is Mr. Garcia's favorite holiday?</li> <li>• <b>When</b> is Francisco's birthday?</li> <li>• <b>Where</b> is Mr. Garcia from?</li> <li>• <b>Why</b> does Maria like New Year's Eve?</li> <li>• <b>How</b> does the Garcia family celebrate Francisco's birthday?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Francisco's family celebrates his birthday with him.</li> <li>• Mr. Garcia's favorite holiday is <i>Cinco de Mayo</i>.</li> <li>• Francisco's birthday is on December 3.</li> <li>• Mr. Garcia is from Puebla, Mexico.</li> <li>• Maria thinks New Year's Eve is exciting.</li> <li>• The Garcia family has a birthday party to celebrate Francisco's birthday.</li> </ul>

A. Complete the wh- questions. Then write complete answers. أكمل الأسئلة بـ wh ثم اكمل الاجوبه

1. Q: Where is Francisco's birthday party?

A: ( at his apartment) **Francisco's birthday party is at his apartment.**

2. Q: When is *Cinco de Mayo*?

A: (May 5) ***Cinco de Mayo* is on May 5.**

3. Q: Who celebrates New Year's Eve with Maria?

A: (Maria's family) **Maria's family celebrate New Year's Eve with her.**

## Grammar قواعد

A. Complete the wh- questions. Then write complete answers. أكمل الأسئلة بـ wh ثم اكمل الاجوبه

4. Q: What is Mr. Garcia's favorite holiday?

A: (*Cinco de Mayo*) *Cinco de Mayo* is Mr. Garcia's favorite holiday.

5. Q: Where does the Garcia family celebrate *Cinco de Mayo*?

A: (go to the parade) *The Garcia family goes to the Cinco de Mayo parade.*

6. Q: Why does Francisco like his birthday?

A: (It's fun) *Francisco likes his birthday because it's fun.*

## Grammar قواعد

Prepositional phrases تعابير الجر

Prepositions tell **where**, **when**, and **how** something happens. حروف الجر تتحدث عن أين ، متى ، وكيف حدث ذلك.

They usually have a noun after them. عادة مايكون اسم بعدها

preposition + noun = prepositional phrase حرف جر + اسم = تعبير بجر

Prepositional Phrases تعابير الجر	Examples أمثله
Time الوقت on (a day or date) يوم او تاريخ in ( a month) الشهر	Maria stays up late <b>on New Year's Eve</b> . New Year's Eve is <b>on December 31</b> . Francisco's birthday is <b>in December</b> .
Location الموقع in (a place or country) مكان او مدينة at (a place or event) مكان او حدث	<i>Cinco de Mayo</i> is very popular <b>in the U.S</b> . Francisco celebrates his birthday <b>at home</b> .
Direction اتجاه to (a place) المكان	The Garcia family goes <b>to the <i>Cinco de Mayo</i> parade</b> .

## Grammar قواعد

B. Complete the sentences with in, on, at, or to.

أكمل الجمل الآتية بـ to أو in, on, at,

1. Francisco's birthday is on December 3.
2. Francisco's friends usually come to his apartment.
3. Francisco always has fun on his birthday.
4. Maria yells "Happy New Year!" on New Year's Eve.
5. New Year's Eve is in December.
6. *Cinco de Mayo* is a traditional holiday in Puebla, Mexico.
7. At the parade, people sometimes wear special green, red, and white clothes.



## Grammar قواعد

Adverbs of frequency تكرار الحال

Adverbs of frequency answer the question how often. تكرار الحال للإجابة عن السؤال في كل مرة.

How often? كم مره?	Adverbs of frequency	Example
100% of the time	Always دائما	- I walk to school every day. I <b>always</b> walk to school.
	Usually عادة	- I bring my lunch four days per week. I <b>usually</b> bring my lunch.
	Often في كثير من الأحيان	- I arrive early three days per week. I <b>often</b> arrive early.
	Sometimes بعض الاوقات	- I am very tired one or two days per week. I am <b>sometimes</b> very tired.
0% of the time	Never أبداً	- I don't come to class late. I <b>never</b> come to class late.

## Organization تنظيم

Use questions to research a topic. استخدم الاسئلة للبحث عن عنوان

Use complete answers to start writing. استخدم اجابات كامله لبدء الكتابه

Organize the information in **order of importance**. نظم المعلومات ورتبها من حيث الأهميه.

Think about the **topic** and **audience**. فكر في العنوان والجمهور.

Ask yourself “ What is important for the audience to know first about the topic?” اسئل نفسك ما هو الامر الذي يهم الجمهور ان يعرفه للمره الاولى عن هذا الموضوع

**A. Write complete answers for the wh- questions.** أكتب اجابات كاملة للأسئلة.

1. What is Maria’s favorite holiday?

Maria’s favorite holiday is New Year’s Eve.

2. Who celebrates with her?

Maria’s family often celebrates New Year’s Eve with her.

3. Where does she celebrate?

Maria usually celebrates New Year’s Eve at home.

## Writing strategies استراتيجيات الكتابة

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

استخدم كلمات اشارة لاضافة معلومات مثل too and as well

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. اربط الافكار بالجمل

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.

## Writing strategies

### Exercise

Change each sentence. Use the signal or connecting word in parentheses.

غير كل جملة باستخدام كلمات الاشارة او الربط بين القوسين

- 1.(and) Francisco's friends come to his party. Francisco's family comes to his party.
- 2.(and) They play games. They eat birthday cake.
- 3.(because) He likes his birthday. It's fun.
4. (as well) *Cinco de Mayo* is a holiday in Puebla and it's very popular in the U.S.
5. (or) In the weekend, we go on a picnic. In the weekend, we visit our relatives.
6. ( but)They came early. They didn't meet the manager.

الاجابه:

1. Francisco's friends **and** family come to his party.
- 2.They play games **and** eat birthday cake.
- 3.He likes his birthday **because** it's fun.
- 4.*Cinco de Mayo* is a holiday in Puebla and it's very popular in the U.S. **as well**.
5. In the weekend, we go on a picnic **or** visit our relatives.
- 6.They came early **but** they didn't meet the manager

### Writing كتابه

**Expository writing** explains, describes or gives information to an audience. كتابه توضيحيه تعطي معنى للجمهور.

Writers usually research a topic to find information. عادة يبحث الكاتب في الموضوع للعثور على معلومات.

Magazine articles and informational reports are examples of expository writing. المجلات والمقالات والتقارير الإعلامية من أمثلة الكتابة التوضيحية

### Homework واجب منزلي

Make a celebration poster. Use wh- questions to research a favorite celebration. Write the complete answers to make your poster. (اسئلة) للبحث عن الاحتفال المفضل اليك.. ارسل اجاباتك مكتمله wh اصنع احتفالاً استخدم.

## Writing كتابه

### Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. أختار افضل كلمة أو الجمل لاكمال الاجابات الاتيه.

- My mother's birthday is the \_\_\_\_\_ of May. عيد ميلاد أمي في الـ (الثالث) من مايو.
  - three
  - thirty
  - third ✓
  - thirteen
- The \_\_\_\_\_ New Year celebration is very popular in San Francisco. (الصيني) احتفال السنة الجديده ذو شعبية كبيره في سان فرانسيسكو.
  - China
  - china
  - chinese
  - Chinese ✓
- I \_\_\_\_\_ watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July. I go every year. أنا (دائماً) أشاهد الألعاب الناريه في الرابع من يونيو ،أذهب كل عام.
  - always ✓
  - don't
  - never
  - sometimes

## Writing strategies

### Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

4. My best friend's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ April 16. عيد ميلاد افضل صديق لي يكون في (١٦) ابريل.

a. in

b. at

c. on ✓

d. to

5. Mr. Simm's favorite holiday is \_\_\_\_\_. اليوم المفضل لدى السيد سيمي هو (عيد الاستقلال) .

a. Independence day

b. independence day

c. Independence Day ✓

d. Independence Date

# Lesson 7

## المحاضرة ٧

# Unit 6

## Describe a Favorite Place

### وصف المكان المفضل



## Writing 103

## Lesson 7

## Reading قراءة

## B. Read Francisco's description of Oak Street Park. إقرأ وصف فرانسيسكو لشارع حديقة البلوط.

## A Day in Oak Street Park يوم في شارع حديقة البلوط

Francisco Garcia جارسيا

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. (cont.)

هناك الكثير من الأماكن الرائعة في حيي. واحد منها هو حديقة شارع البلوط. أنا الآن في حديقة شارع البلوط. إنه مكاني المفضل. إنها ١:٠٠ ظهر يوم السبت. أنا جالس على مقعد أكتب يومياتي. اليوم هو يوم جميل. إنه حار ومشمس. السماء صافية وزاهية. الجو منعش ورائع. الحديقة مزدحمة جداً. بعض الأشخاص صغار وبعضهم كبار. بعض الأشخاص طويلون وبعضهم قصيرون. بعض الناس شعرهم طويل منسدل وبعضهم قصير متموج. هناك رجل مسن ليس لديه شعر. إنه يجلس أمام بوابة الحديقة. امرأة طويلة تجلس بجواره. شعرها أشقر وعينيها زرقاوان. انهما يتكلمان ويضحكان بصوت مسموع.

## Reading قراءه

B. Read Francisco's description of Oak Street Park. إقرأ وصف فرانسيسكو لشارع حديقة البلوط

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 مفردات

You can use **descriptive adjectives** to add details. بإمكانك استخدام الصفات الوصفية لإضافة تفاصيل.  
They can go **before nouns** or **after the verb *be***. يمكن أن تأتي قبل الاسم أو بعد فعل يكون

- The ***tall woman*** is in the park.
- She is ***tall***.
- Some people have ***short, curly*** hair.
- Their hair is ***short*** and ***curly***.

A. Complete the chart with the opposite adjectives from the reading on page 66.

أكمل المخطط التالي بعكس الصفات من القراءة

جدول الأضداد (العكس) Opposites chart	
Unattractive قبيح	Handsome وسيم
Tall طويل	Short قصير
Long, straight طويل، مسترسل	short, curly قصير، مجعد
Young شاب	Old كبير (كبير في السن)

1. There is a **handsome** man to the left of the entrance.
2. Some people are **tall**, and some are **short**.
3. Some people have **long, straight** hair, and some have **short, curly** hair.
4. Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**.

## Vocabulary مفردات

Examples of descriptive adjectives from the passage أمثلة للصفات من القطعه

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 مفردات

**Location phrases** tell where something is located. تعابير الموقع تحكي عن شيء حدث

Examples:

I am **in** my favorite place.

I am **at** Oak Street park.

**B. Write the correct location phrases for each sentence.** اكتب تعابير موقع الجمل الصحيحه للجمل الاتيه:

next to – in front of – on – across from – beside – to the right of – under - behind

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

## Vocabulary مفردات

Examples of location phrases from the passage. أمثلة تعبر عن الموقع في القطعه.

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 مفردات

A. Complete the sentences about the Garcia family. Use the correct form of the verb.

Page 68-69

run – jump – talk – exercise – watch – laugh – ride – paint

1. Francisco *usually* exercises at the gym in the morning.
2. Mr. Garcia *often* watches TV in the evening.
3. *Sometimes* he laughs if a program is funny.
4. In her free time, Mrs. Garcia paints beautiful pictures.
5. She *often* talks with her friends on the telephone, too.
6. Maria *often* runs in the park for exercise. She's really fast.
7. She also *sometimes* jumps rope.
8. Francisco and Maria *never* ride their bikes to school. Their school is very close.

## Grammar قواعد

The **present continuous** tense tells what is happening *right now*. في الزمن المضارع المستمر يحكي عن الحدث الذي يحصل الان.

Use **be (am – is – are)** and a **main verb**. Add **ing** to the end of the verb. نستخدم افعال.

للفعل **ing** الكينونه مع الفعل الاساسي ونظيف

### Affirmative مثبتة

I **am studying** English right now.

He **is studying** English right now.

We **are studying** English right now.

### Negative منفية

I **am not studying** English right now.

He **is not studying** English right now.

We **are not studying** English right now.

Present Tenses	
Simple Present Tense زمن المضارع البسيط	Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر
Francisco <b>writes</b> in his journal every day.	Francisco <b>is writing</b> in his journal right now.
People <b>exercise</b> in the park on Saturdays.	Some people <b>are exercising</b> right now



## Grammar قواعد

A. Change the sentences to the present continuous tense . غير الجملة الى زمن مضارع مستمر

1. Maria and her friends **play** soccer every Saturday afternoon.  
Maria and her friends are playing soccer right now.
2. Mrs. Garcia **eats** lunch with her friends every Saturday afternoon.  
Mrs. Garcia is eating lunch with her friends right now.
3. Francisco's classmates **exercise** every Saturday afternoon.  
Francisco's classmates are exercising right now.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **watch** a movie every Saturday afternoon.  
Mr. and Mrs. Garcia are watching a movie right now.
5. Francisco **relaxes** in the park every Saturday afternoon.  
Francisco is relaxing in the park right now.

## Grammar قواعد

**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 أسماء المفعول وهي تظهر حدث الأشياء وتأتي بعد الفعل وحرف الجر

Object Pronouns	Sentences
me	Please help <b>me</b> understand.
you	Fatima works with <b>you</b> .
him	A woman is talking to <b>him</b> .
her	Khadija is talking to <b>her</b> .
it	People are next to <b>it</b> .
us	They live next door to <b>us</b> .
you	The teacher will give information to <b>you</b> .
them	The mother is watching <b>them</b> .

## Grammar قواعد

Object pronouns take the place of object nouns. ضمائر المفعول تأخذ شكل المفعول.

Object Pronouns	
Noun	Object Pronoun
A tall woman is talking to <b>the man</b> .	A tall woman is talking to <b>him</b> .
The girl's brother is playing with <b>the girl</b> .	The girl's brother is playing with <b>her</b> .
The mother is watching <b>her children</b> .	The mother is watching <b>them</b> .
People are eating lunch next to <b>a food stand</b> .	People are eating lunch next to <b>it</b> .

B. Rewrite each sentence. Change the underlined words to object pronouns.

أعد كتابة الجملة وغير الكلمة اللي تحتها خط

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.

## Exercise

B. Rewrite each sentence. Change the underlined words to object pronouns

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.

## Grammar قواعد

Choose the word/words that best fit(s) in the blank space: : اختر افضل كلمة او عبارة لإكمال الجمل الاتية :

1. A young girl is \_\_\_\_\_ Francisco.
  - a. across
  - b. across from ✓**
  - c. in front
  - d. next
2. The teacher is talking to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. he
  - b. she
  - c. they
  - d. them ✓**
3. Mrs. Garcia \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with her friends right now.
  - a. eats
  - b. eating
  - c. is eating ✓**
  - d. eat

# Lesson 8

## المحاضرة ٨

# Unit 6

## Describe a Favorite Place

### وصف المكان المفضل

## Grammar قواعد

**Adverbs** answer the question *how*? كيف؟ .. ظرف الحال إجابة للسؤال

They give details about verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

*Really* and *very* are also adverbs.

تعطي تفاصيل حول الأفعال والصفات وتنتهي بـ *ly* وتعتبر من ظروف الحال .

Adverbs الأحوال		
Question السؤال	Description الوصف	Purpose الغرض منه
How is the mother watching her children?	She's watching them <i>quietly</i> .	gives details about the <i>verb watch</i> . (المشاهدة)
How hot is it?	It's <i>really</i> hot.	gives details about the <i>adjective hot</i> . (حار)
How carefully is the man painting?	The man is painting <i>very carefully</i> .	gives details about the <i>adverb carefully</i> . (اهتمام)

## Grammar قواعد

C. The sentences below are not true. Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct adverb from the passage.

الجملة الآتية ليست صحيحة، أعد كتابتها بالشكل الصحيح واستخدم صيغ الحال

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.



## Organization تنظيمات

### Main idea and details الفكرة الرئيسية والتفاصيل

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences about a topic. الفقرة مجموعة من الجمل حول موضوع معين.

The first line of a paragraph is always **indented**. أول سطر من القطعة يبدأ بمسافة بادئة.

The **topic sentence** gives the main idea of the paragraph. موضوع الجملة يعطي فكرة رئيسية من القطعة.

The **topic sentence** of a paragraph is usually at the beginning. موضوع الجملة بالقطعة يكون عادة في البداية.

**Supporting sentences** give details or more information about the topic. الجمل المساعدة تعطي تفاصيل او مزيدا من المعلومات.

           **There are many enjoyable things to do in my neighborhood.** There's a huge, beautiful park near my apartment. There are many trees in the park. Some trees are tall, and some trees are short. There are many yellow and red flowers in the park, too. They smell very fragrant. There's a lot of thick, green grass in the park, too. The air is fresh and clean. You should go to Oak Street Park on a hot sunny day.

<b>Topic sentence</b> موضوع الجملة	<b>Supporting sentences</b> الجمل المساعدة
There are many enjoyable things to do in my neighborhood.	There's a huge, beautiful park near my apartment. There are many trees in the park.

## Organization تنظيمات

### General to specific المحدد والعام

You can start with **general information** and then give **specific details**.

يمكنك ان تبدأ القطعة بمعلومات عامة ومن ثم اعطاء التفاصيل

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).

في كتاب القراءة ص ٦٦ فرانسيكو يصف أول ضبط عام (مكان وزمان) ويقول ماذا يفعل.

ويضيف تفاصيل محدد عن الشخصيات ويصف الحدث

#### 1- General Information: معلومات عامة

Setting: **Place** and **Time** ضبط الزمان والمكان

What he **is doing**. ماذا يفعل.

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.

## Organization

### General to specific

2- Specific Details: تفاصيل محددة

**Characters:** (People) الشخصيات (الناس)

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.

**Action:** (What is happening) (ما الذي يحدث)

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 بسرعة (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. مهم تجلس خلفهم. انها تراقبهم بصمت. الجميع مستمتعون.

## Organization

### General to specific

Number the sentences in order from **general to specific**: رقم الجمل الاتية بالترتيب من العام الى الخاص

#### Group 1 المجموعة الاولى

2 I'm staying home and watching a movie. أنا أبقى في المنزل وأشاهد الفيلم

1 It's a cold, wet Saturday in Washington D.C. انه برد ، الجو ممطر في العاصمة واشنطن

4 They are singing and dancing. هم يغنون ويرقصون

3 There are many people in the movie. هناك الكثير من الناس في الفلم

#### Group 2 المجموعة الثانية

4 Some people are playing football. Some people are relaxing. يلعب بعض الناس كرة القدم والبعض منهم يستريحون.

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

شاطئ كارسون يحظى بشعبية كبيرة لدية الألعاب المائية ومكان للنزهات وأكشاك للطعام

1 Carson City is very beautiful in the summer. It is a great place for a vacation. مدينة كارسون جميلة جدا في

فصل الصيف ، هو مكان رائع لقضاء العطلات

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

الشاطئ دائم مزدحم جدا، الكثير من الناس في هذا الشاطئ الآن.

## Writing Conventions أكتب محادثة

### Spelling الإملاء بطريقة صحيحة

Many words are difficult to spell. Use a dictionary or spell check.

العديد من الكلمات صعبة الإملاء ، استخدم القاموس والمصحح الإملائي

The underlined words are not spelled correctly. Correct them.

الكلمات التي تحتها خط مكتوبة بطريقة املائية خاطئة صححها

There are (1) alot of things happening around me. Many people are (2) exersising. (3) There walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to the (4) rihgt 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 (5) carfully. (6) Acros from me, a young girl is playing under a tree. Her brother is playing with her, (7) to. They're (8) runing and jumping happily. (9) Thier mother is sitting behind them. She is watching them (10) quityly. Everyone is (11) haveing fun.

- (1) a lot      (2) exercising      (3) They're      (4) right      (5) carefully      (6) Across  
 (7) too      (8) running      (9) Their      (10) quietly      (11) having

## Writing Strategies

### Writing a good paragraph كتابة قطعة جيدة

An **indentation** is an empty space at the beginning of a line to signal the beginning of a paragraph. The first line of a paragraph is always **indented**. المسافة البادئة هي المساحة الفارغة في بداية السطر للإشارة الى بداية القطعة

The **topic sentence** of a paragraph is usually at the beginning. موضوع الجملة عادة ما يكتب في بداية القطعة

Paragraphs usually have **three or more sentences**. All the sentences in a good paragraph **connect to** the topic sentence. If a sentence does not connect to the topic sentence it is an **irrelevant**

سentence. عادة ما تكون القطع ثلاثة او اكثر من الجمل كل الجمل تتصل بشكل مرتب في القطعة.

موضوع الجملة اذا الجملة لم تكن متصلة بموضوع القطعة اذا تكون جملة بدون وصل

**Exercise: This paragraph is incorrect. Rewrite it correctly. Put the topic sentence at the beginning. Delete one sentence that does not connect to the topic sentence.**

هذه القطعة غير صحيحة ، اعد كتابتها وضع عنوان في البداية ، واحذف جملة واحدة لا تتصل بعنوان القطعة .

There are many nice, big classrooms. It is clean and bright. I study English in the park. I like my school a lot. It's a good place to study. The teachers are very friendly and helpful.

Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_ I like my school a lot. It is clean and bright. There are many nice, big classrooms. The teachers are very friendly and helpful. It's a good place to study.

I study English in the park.

**irrelevant sentence** (جملة بدون صلة)

## Writing كتابة

**Descriptive writing** tells how something looks, tastes, smells, sounds, feels, or makes a person feel. A detailed description makes the setting, characters, and action seem real. الكتابة الوصفية: تخبرنا كيف تبدو الأشياء والأذواق والروائح والأصوات والمشاعر أو يجعل الشخص يصف شعوره.

وصف تفصيلي يجعل عرض الشخصيات والاحداث حدث حقيقيا

**Indentation**  
مسافة بادئة

↓

**Title**  
العنوان

↙

**My Favorite Place**

   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**

الصفات

**Capitalization**

الأحرف الكبيرة

## Writing كتابة

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**

الصفات  
(مكتوبة بالخط العريض)

**Adverbs**

الحال  
(تحت خط)

**Location Phrases**

موقع الجملة  
(تحت خطين)

**Actions**

الحدث  
(تحت خط متعرج)



## Writing

### Homework واجب منزلي

Imagine you are in your favorite place right now. Write a paragraph to describe it. Start with a general description about the place and time. Say what you are doing. Then describe the people. Finally, describe what they are doing.

## Writing كتابة

## Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. اختار أفضل كلمة أو عبارة لإكمال الجملة.

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

a. is ✓

b. has

c. have

d. are

2. A woman is standing \_\_\_\_\_ me.

a. 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 ✓

## Writing كتابة

## Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. اختار أفضل كلمة أو عبارة لإكمال الجملة.

4. Alex is talking to \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- a. his
- b. she
- c. their
- d. them ✓

5. Kerry is walking \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. very
- b. cheerful
- c. careful
- d. slowly ✓

## Lesson 9

### المحاضرة ٩

## Unit 7

### Write a Message to a Friend

كتابة رسالة إلى صديق

## Reading قراءه

A. Discuss. مناقشة.

B. ماذا تفعل في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع؟ What do you do on weekends?

How often do you..... كم مرة

	Often غالبا	Sometimes أحيانا	Never نهائيا
play sports?			
study?			
talk with your friends?			
watch TV?			
exercise?			

اقرأ خطابا فرانسيسكو لأبن عمه بيدرو B. Read Francisco's letter to his cousin, Pedro.

March 7, 2008

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. I am very happy. 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, I shopped for groceries with my mom and dad. We finally had lunch at noon. I was really hungry. After that, I was a little bored, but my friend Rick called me. We walked to the mall. We shopped until about 6:00 in the evening. On Saturday night, I played games and watched TV with my family. We had fun. On Sunday, we weren't busy. We stayed home because we didn't have any plans. In the morning, I cleaned my room for about an hour. Then, Maria and I studied from about 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. after that, I worked out and Maria practiced the guitar. On Sunday evening, I relaxed because I was tired.

How about you? Did you have a good weekend? What did you do? Tell Aunt Marina and Uncle Umberto hello for me. Write soon!

*Your cousin*  
*Francisco*

## Vocabulary مفردات

Days of the Week أيام الأسبوع

Saturday السبت - Sunday الأحد - Monday الاثنين

Tuesday الثلاثاء - Wednesday الأربعاء - Thursday الخميس - Friday الجمعة

**B. What is Francisco doing at these times?** ماذا يفعل فرانسيسكو بهذه الأوقات

1. **It's 3:15 on Monday afternoon.** الساعة ٣:١٥ من يوم الاثنين

**He's studying with his math group.** أنه يدرس مع مجموعة الرياضيات.

2. **It's 7:00 on Thursday evening.** الساعة ٧:٠٠ مساء يوم الخميس.

**He's practicing the guitar with Maria.** أنه يعزف على الجيتار مع ماريا.

3. **It's 6:30 on Friday morning.** الساعة ٦:٣٠ صباح يوم الجمعة.

**He's working out.** أنه يعمل بالخارج.

4. **It's 8:45 on Saturday morning.** الساعة ٨:٤٥ صباح يوم السبت.

**He's playing basketball.** أنه يلعب كرة السلة.

5. **It's 10:45 on Sunday morning.** الساعة ١٠:٤٥ صباح يوم الأحد.

**He's cleaning his room.** أنه ينظف غرفته.

6. **It's 7:00 on Wednesday evening** الساعة ٧:٠٠ مساء يوم الأربعاء

**He's calling grandma in San Diego** أنه يتحدث لجدته في سان دييغو

## Vocabulary مفردات

Time expressions tell **when** something happens or **how long** something lasts:

التعبيرات الزمنية تخبرنا (متى) لشيء حدث بوقت معين او طويل

**When:** متى *in* the morning *on* Saturday *at* 12:00 p.m./at noon  
**how long:** كم من الزمن-الى متى *for* two hours *from* 3:00 *to* 5:00

C. Answer the questions. Use the information from Francisco's schedule in exercise A.

اجب عن الاسئلة الاتية .. ا ستخدم معلومات من تمرين السابق ل فرانسيسكو

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

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.*



## Vocabulary مفردات

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

هذه الجمل ليست بصحيحة اعد كتابتها باستخدام صفات صحيحة

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.

## Grammar قواعد

## Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs. (الغير شاذة) زمن الماضي البسيط و الأفعال المنتظمة

Use the *simple past tense* of a verb to tell about an action that happened in the past.

استخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حصل في الماضي

Add **-ed** or **-d** to form the simple past tense of most regular verbs.

أضف **ed-d** لعمل زمن ماضي بسيط لأغلب الافعال المنتظمة

work worked decide decided

There are some exceptions: توجد بعض الاستثناءات:

study → studied إذا الفعل ينتهي بـ **ied** يتم قلبه الى

Shop → shopped إذا الحرف الذي قبل الاخير في الفعل هو أحد حروف العلة (**e-u-i-a-o**) يتم تكرار الحرف الأخير وإضافة **ed**

## Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs (الغير شاذة) زمن الماضي البسيط والافعال المنتظمة

الفعل Verb	جمل مثبتة Affirmative Statements	جمل منفية Negative Statements
play study	Francisco <b>played</b> basketball on Saturday . Maria and Francisco <b>studied</b> on Sunday afternoon .	Maria <b>didn't play</b> basketball. They <b>Didn't study</b> on Saturday night.
	في الاثبات: أضف <b>ed-d</b> لعمل زمن ماضي بسيط لأغلب الافعال المنتظمة	في النفي: الفعل الماضي البسيط يكون بإضافة (الفعل الأصلي + didn't)

## Grammar قواعد

A. Write correct sentences. Use the past tense of the verb in parentheses

اكتب الجمل الصحيحة باستخدام الزمن الماضي للأفعال التي بين قوسين

1. Maria didn't play basketball on Saturday morning. (**play**)
2. Francisco's friend Rick called him on Saturday afternoon. (**call**)
3. Francisco and Rick didn't walk to the mall in the morning. (**walk**)
4. Maria and Francisco watched TV on Saturday night. (**watch TV**)
5. On Sunday, Maria and Francisco stayed home all day. (**stay home**)
6. On Sunday morning, Francisco cleaned his rooms for three hours. (**clean**)
7. On Sunday, Francisco worked out and Maria practiced the guitar.  
(**work out/ practice**)
8. On Sunday evening, Francisco relaxed. (**relax**)

## Grammar قواعد

## Simple Past Tense with be and have

الزمن الماضي البسيط باستخدام (be,have)

## Simple Past Tense with be and have

الفعل Verb	Affirmative Statements <small>جمل مثبتة</small>	Negative Statements <small>جمل منفية</small>
be	Francisco <b>was</b> tired on Sunday night. Francisco and his parents <b>were</b> busy on Saturday morning.	He <b>wasn't</b> tired on Sunday night. They <b>weren't</b> busy on Saturday morning.
have	Francisco <b>had</b> a basketball game on Saturday Morning. Francisco and his family <b>had</b> plans on Saturday.	He <b>didn't have</b> a basketball game on Saturday Morning. They <b>didn't have</b> plans on Saturday.

B. Write complete sentences. Change be or have to the past tense. Add the correct preposition to the time expression

اكتب الجمل كاملة .. غير الفعل (be,have) لصيغة الماضيه واضف حرف الجر الصحيح:

1. Francisco / has / a basketball game / 7:00 am.

Francisco had a basketball game at 7:00 am.

B. Write complete sentences. Change be or have to the past tense. Add the correct preposition to the time expression

اكتب الجمل كاملة .. غير الفعل (be,have) لصيغة الماضيه واضف حرف الجر الصحيح:

**2. Maria / is / sick / Saturday morning**

Maria was sick on Saturday morning.

**3. Francisco / has lunch / noon**

Francisco had lunch at noon.

**4. Saturday afternoon / Francisco / is / bored**

On Saturday afternoon, Francisco was bored.

**5. Saturday night / Francisco and his family / have / fun**

On Saturday night, Francisco and his family had fun.

**6. Sunday / Francisco and Maria / are not / busy**

On Sunday, Francisco and Maria were not busy.

**7. Sunday / the Garcia family / do not have / any plans**

On Sunday, the Garcia family did not have any plans.

## Organization تنظيمات

### Parts of a letter أجزاء الرسالة

There are usually five parts of a letter: عادة ما يكون هناك خمسة أجزاء للرسالة:

1. The **heading** gives the date of the letter.  
العنوان : يكون فيه تاريخ الرسالة
2. The **greeting** says “hello” to the person you are writing to ( the receiver).  
التحية: تقول مرحبا لمستقبل الرسالة
3. The **body** of the letter is the message. It is in paragraph form.  
الشكل: شكل الرسالة ومحتواها على شكل فقرات
4. The **closing** says “good-bye” to the receiver.  
الخاتمة: تقول وداعا الى مستقبل الرسالة
5. The **signature** is the signed name under the closing  
التوقيع: هو اسم لتوقيعك تحت الخاتمة

# Organization

A. Look at Francisco's letter and find its five parts.

heading  
عنوان

March 7, 2010

greeting  
تحية  
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.....

body  
شكل

signature  
التوقيع  
Your cousin  
Francisco

closing  
خاتمة

## Organization تنظيمات

B. The letter is incorrect. Read the information and label the parts of the letter.

الرسالة التالية غير صحيحة ... اقرأ المعلومات ، رقم أجزاء الرسالة

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 Seattle with my family. We had a really good time. How was your weekend? Did you do anything interesting? Write soon!

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ November 23, 2008

\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Dear Rachel,

\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Marci Hess



## Organization تنظيمات

B. The letter is incorrect. Read the information and label the parts of the letter.

الرسالة التالية غير صحيحة .. اقرأ المعلومات وسمي أجزاء الرسالة

closing Your friend,

body 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 Seattle with my family. We had a really good time. How was your weekend? Did you do anything interesting? Write soon!

heading November 23, 2008

greeting Dear Rachel,

signature Marci Hess

# Writing Conventions اتفاقيات الكتابة

## Mailing addresses عناوين بريدية

An address gives the receiver's name and location. The return address gives the writer's information. Put a comma between the street address and apartment number. Put a comma between the city and state. You can use abbreviations.

البريد لإعطاء اسم المتلقي وموقعه. عنوان المرسل يعطي معلومات عن الكاتب ، ضع فاصلة بين عنوان الشارع والمنطقة، ضع فاصلة بين المدينة والدولة ، ويمكنك استخدام الاختصارات

For example: Apt. ( Apartment)      N. (North)      CA ( California)      St. ( Street)

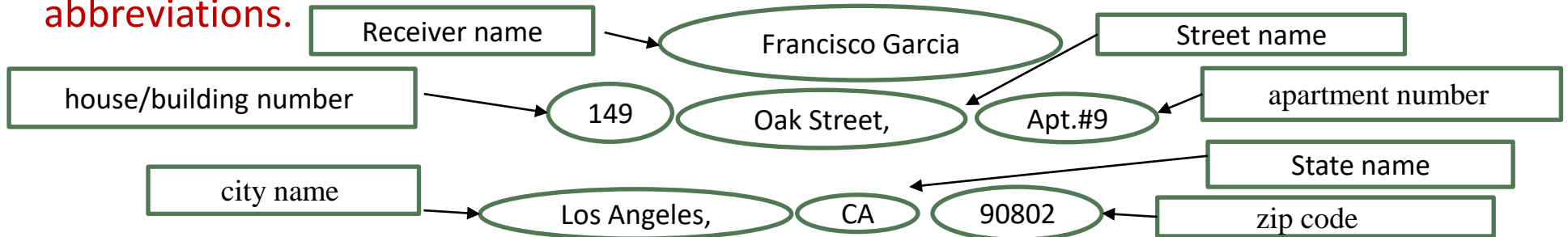
For international addresses, add the country name to the end of the address.

للعناوين الدولية أضف أسم البلد في نهاية العنوان

### Exercise:

house / building number    apartment number    street name    receiver name    city name    state name    zip code

Label the parts of Francisco's address. Then, write your school's address. Use the correct abbreviations.



## Writing كتابة

### Write a message to a friend أكتب رسالة الى صديق

Write a letter or e-mail to a friend or family member. First, tell the person how you are. then., write about what you did last weekend. Use time expressions to sequence events. Finally, ask questions or make requests.

أكتب رسالة او رسالة الكترونية الى صديق أو احد افراد الاسرة ، اولا نقول للشخص كيف حالك ثم اكتب عن ماذا فعلت في نهاية الأسبوع الماضي ، استخدم تعبيرات الوقت لتسلسل الاحداث واخيرا اطرح الاسئلة .

Step 2: you can organize your ideas in a message outline الخطوة التالية : تستطيع تنظيم أفكارك في مخطط الرسالة كالتالي

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

## Writing

A. Practice Look at the sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct choose "Make no change." انظر للجمل الاتية واختر افضل بديل للكلمات التي تحتها خط واذا كانت صحيحة اختر لا تغيير.

1. I did my homework to three hours on Sunday.
  - A. from
  - B. at
  - C. for ✓
  - D. Make no change.
2. My sister practices the guitar in Monday afternoons.
  - A. on ✓
  - B. at
  - C. to
  - D. Make no change.
3. We watches movies last weekend.
  - A. are watching
  - B. watched ✓
  - C. watch
  - D. Make no change.
4. Rachel haven't breakfast last Sunday.
  - A. hadn't
  - B. didn't have ✓
  - C. didn't had
  - D. Make no change.
5. Perry Martin  
4152 Elm St.  
Los Angeles CA 02128
  - A. Los Angeles, CA 02128 ✓
  - B. Los Angeles CA, 02128
  - C. Los Angeles C.A. 02128
  - D. Make no change.

# Lesson 10

## المحاضرة ١٠

# Unit 9

## Tell a Story

### احكي قصة

## Grammar قاعدة

The **future tense** describes events that happen after the present.

زمن المستقبل يروي احداث تحدث بعد وقتنا الحاضر

For actions in the future, use **be + going to + verb**

للأفعال في زمن المستقبل نستخدم **be + going to + verb**

be= ( I am – is – are)

Future Tense with *be going to*

استخدام *be going to* لزمن المستقبل

Affirmative مثبتة

I **am going to go** shopping tonight. أنا سوف أذهب للتسوق الليلة.  
 The school **is going to have** an event every day next week. سوف يكون في المدرسة حدث لكل يوم الأسبوع القادم.  
 On Friday, students **are going to have** a picnic. في يوم الجمعة سوف يذهب الطلاب في رحلة

Negative منفية

I **am not going to go** shopping tomorrow. أنا لن أذهب للتسوق غدا.  
 The school **is not going to have** an event on Saturday. المدرسة لن يكون لديها حدث يوم السبت.  
 They **are not going to have** class. لن يكون عندهم درس

A. Write sentences in the future tense. اكتب الجمل الآتية في زمن المستقبل.

1. the Oak Street School / have / Fun Time Festival / next week

The Oak Street School is going to have a Fun Time Festival next week.

سوف يكون لدى مدرسة شارع أوك احتفال وقت ممتع الأسبوع القادم

2. on Monday / students / meet / at the school / at 7:45 a.m.

On Monday, students are going to meet at school at 7:45 a.m.

في يوم الاثنين ، سوف يجتمع الطلاب عند المدرسة الساعة ٧:٤٥ صباحا

## Grammar قواعد

A. Write sentences in the future tense. أكتب جمل في المستقبل

3. on Tuesday / students / have a dance party / at 4:30 in the afternoon

On Tuesday, students are going to have a dance party at 4:30 in the afternoon.  
في يوم الثلاثاء ، سوف يكون لدى الطلاب حفلة رقص الساعة ٤:٣٠ في المساء

4. on Wednesday / students / wear crazy hats

On Wednesday, students are going to wear crazy hats.  
في يوم الاربعاء ، سوف يلبس الطلاب قبعات غريبة

5. on Thursday / some students / wear costumes

On Thursday, some students are going to wear costumes.  
في يوم الخميس ، سوف يلبس بعض الطلاب الزي الرسمي

6. Friday / be / the busiest day

Friday is going to be the busiest day.  
يوم الجمعة سوف يكون يوما مزدحما

7. on Friday morning / students / not have class

On Friday morning, students are not going have class.  
في صباح يوم الجمعة ، الطلاب لن يحضروا الفصل

## Reading قراءه

A. **Discuss مناقشه**. Plan a trip with a partner. Answer the questions. Present your travel plans to the class. خطط رحلة مع شريك .. أجب على الأسئلة الآتية .. قدم خطط السفر الخاصة بك في الصف.

1. **Where are you going to go?** I am going to go to Jeddah.
2. **When are you going to go there?** I am going to go there on the weekend.
3. **Who are you going to go with?** I am going with my family.
4. **How are you going to go there?**  
 train       bus       car      other: \_\_\_\_\_
5. **What are you going to do?**  
 go sightseeing       go to a museum       buy souvenirs  
 visit friends or family      other: \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Why do you want to go there?** Because I like staying there.

لا لماذا لا تريد الذهاب الى هناك؟ لاني أحب البقاء الى هناك



## Writing 103

## Lesson 10

## B. Read about the Garcia family's trip to New York City. Our New York Adventure

## Francisco Garcia

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

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

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

أخذت عائلتي برحلة إلى نيويورك ، زرنا أصدقاء والدي السيد والسيدة فيغا ، ونحن متحمسون جداً قبل مغادرتنا ، كانت رحلتنا الأولى إلى نيويورك ، طرنا إلى نيويورك صباح يوم الأحد ، والطقس كان صافياً ومشمساً ، وكانت الطائرة مريحة جداً ، وصلنا في حوالي ٣:٠٠ مساءً ، السيد والسيدة فيغا التقى بنا في المطار ، وبقينا مع السيد والسيدة فيغا لمدة أسبوع لم يكن لدينا الكثير من وقت الفراغ خلال زيارتنا لنيويورك ، يوم الاثنين ، أخذنا قطار لونغ بيتش ، سبحنا وأكلنا البطيخ ، في اليوم التالي ، أخذنا العبارة ورأينا تمثال الحرية ، وكان المشهد مذهشاً ، وكان الوقت مثيراً ، ومع ذلك كان يوماً واحداً مثيرة خصوصاً لماريا ، يوم الجمعة ، ذهبنا لمشاهدة معالم المدينة ، أولاً ، أخذنا مترو الأنفاق في المدينة ، في وقت لاحق أخذنا حافلة إلى سنترال بارك ، كان الباص مزدحماً للغاية ، وصلنا بالباص للحديقة . ومع ذلك ، كان شيئاً غريباً ، كانت ماريا ليست معنا ، ونحن ننظر حولنا وأخيراً رأيناها ، كانت ماريا في الحافلة ! لم تستطع النزول ، كان هناك الكثير من الناس ، والدي ركض وراء الحافلة ، وأخيراً ، توقف سائق الحافلة ، وماريا نزلت ، في النهاية ماريا كانت آمنة ، وكانت حذرة في الحافلة و القطار بعد ذلك . لقد عدنا إلى لوس انجليس في اليوم التالي ، السيد والسيدة فيغا أوصولنا إلى المطار في سيارتهم ، وصلنا للمنزل في وقت متأخر من مساء السبت ، كنا في غاية الإرهاق ، ولكن كنا سعداء كان لدينا وقتاً رائعاً في نيويورك . ومع ذلك لن تنسى ماريا رحلتها المخيفة بالحافلة .

## Vocabulary مفردات

A. Unscramble the letters to make types of transportation. Find the words in the reading. Write the complete sentence

رتب الحروف الاتية لتجعل كلمات وسائل النقل صحيحة ثم اكتب الجمل كاملة

1. arilapne airplane طائرة

The airplane was very comfortable. كانت الطائرة مريحة جدا

2. ratin train قطار

on Monday, we took the train to Long Beach. يوم الاثنين أخذنا القطار الى البحر الكبير

3. refry ferry مركب

The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. في اليوم التالي أخذنا المركب ورأيت تمثال الحرية

4. yabuws subway مترو

First, we took a subway into the city. اولاً أخذنا مترو الانفاق في المدينة

5. usb bus باص

Later on, we took a bus to Central Park. لاحقاً ، أخذنا الباص الى حديقة سنترال

6. rac car سيارة

Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car. السيد والسيدة فيقا اخذونا بسيارتهم الى المطار

Vocabulary مفردات

**Synonyms** are words that have the same or close to the same meaning. المرادفات هي الكلمات التي لها نفس المعنى أو معنى قريب له.  
**Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings. المتضادات هي الكلمات المعاكسة بالمعنى.

Synonyms            very good = great  
 Antonyms            big            ≠    small

antonyms = opposites

B. Complete the chart with the synonyms and antonyms from the box.

careful – exciting – exhausted – wonderful – clear – scary - amazing – safe – strange – comfortable – crowded – sunny

Synonyms مترادفات		Antonyms متضادات	
very interesting مثير جدا	1. amazing مذهش	Boring ممل	7. exciting مثير
Unusual عادي غير	2. strange غريب	cloudy غائم	8. clear صافي
frightening مخيف	3. scary مخيف	empty فارغ	9. crowded مزدحم
very good جيد جدا	4. wonderful رائع	careless غير مبالي	10. careful حذر
very tired متعب	5. exhausted منهك	in danger في خطر	11. safe آمن
Bright مشرق	6. sunny مشمس	Uncomfortable غير مريح	12. comfortable مريح

## Vocabulary مفردات

B. Complete the chart with the synonyms and antonyms from the box. Then write the complete sentences from the reading.

1. The view was *amazing*. المنظر كان مدهشاً
2. Something was *strange*. كان شيئاً مخيفاً
3. Maria is never going to forget her *scary* bus trip. ماريا لن تنسى رحلة الباص المخيفة
4. We had a *great* time. لقد أمضينا وقتاً ممتعاً
5. We were *exhausted*. كنا في غاية الإرهاق
6. The weather was clear and *sunny*. الطقس كان صافياً مشرقاً
7. We had an *exciting* time. قضينا وقتاً ممتعاً
8. The weather was *clear*. الطقس كان صافياً
9. The bus was very *crowded*. الباص كان مزدحماً جداً
10. She was very *careful*. كانت حذرة جداً
11. In the end, Maria was *safe*. في النهاية، ماريا كانت في أمان
12. The airplane was very *comfortable*. الطائرة كانت مريحة جداً

Vocabulary مفردات

C. Reread the passage. then match these words to make travel phrases.

اقرا القطعة ثم صل بين الكلمات المناسبة لصنع عبارات السفر

- |           |              |   |                            |
|-----------|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. take   | <u>  e  </u> | → | a. back to Los Angeles     |
| 2. visit  | <u>  i  </u> | → | b. a car to the airport    |
| 3. fly    | <u>  c  </u> | → | c. to New York             |
| 4. arrive | <u>  d  </u> | → | d. at 3:00 p.m.            |
| 5. meet   | <u>  h  </u> | → | e. a trip                  |
| 6. go     | <u>  f  </u> | → | f. sightseeing             |
| 7. get    | <u>  g  </u> | → | g. off a bus               |
| 8. come   | <u>  a  </u> | → | h. someone at the airport  |
| 9. drive  | <u>  b  </u> | → | i. friends in another city |

### Vocabulary مفردات

C. Reread the passage. then match these words to make travel phrases.

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

## Grammar قواعد

## Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

Use the *simple past tense* of a verb to tell about an action that happened in the past.

استخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط للفعل للإخبار عن فعل حدث بالماضي

## Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

الفعل الماضي البسيط من الأفعال الغير منتظمة (الشاذة)

Verb الفعل	Affirmative الإثبات (جمل اثبات في الزمن الماضي البسيط)	Negative النفي (يعود الفعل لصيغته الأولى عند النفي في الزمن الماضي البسيط)
1. take	• They <u>took</u> a trip to New York.	• They <u>didn't take</u> a trip to San Francisco.
2. fly	• We <u>flew</u> to New York.	• They <u>didn't fly</u> to Portland.
3. meet	• They <u>met</u> us at the airport.	• They <u>didn't meet</u> us at the bus station.

## Grammar قواعد

A. Write the past tense form for each irregular verb. Then write the complete sentences from the reading passage. اكتب بصيغة الزمن الماضي للأفعال الشاذة ثم أكمل الجمل من القطعه.

- |         |             |           |              |
|---------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. take | <b>took</b> | 8. see    | <b>saw</b>   |
| 2. are  | <b>were</b> | 9. have   | <b>had</b>   |
| 3. is   | <b>was</b>  | 10. go    | <b>went</b>  |
| 4. fly  | <b>flew</b> | 11. run   | <b>ran</b>   |
| 5. meet | <b>met</b>  | 12. come  | <b>came</b>  |
| 6. swim | <b>swam</b> | 13. drive | <b>drove</b> |
| 7. eat  | <b>ate</b>  | 14. get   | <b>got</b>   |

Sentences from the reading passage. جمل من قطعة القراءه.

1. My family took a trip to new York City last summer.
2. We were very excited.
3. It was our first trip to New York.



## Grammar قواعد

A. Write the past tense form for each irregular verb. Then write the complete sentences from the reading passage. كتب بصيغة الزمن الماضي للأفعال الشاذة ثم أكمل الجمل من القطعه.

4. We flew to New York on Sunday Morning.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport.
6. We swam.
7. We ate watermelon.
8. We saw her.
9. We had an exciting time.
10. On Friday, we went sightseeing.
11. My father ran after the bus.
12. We came back to Los Angeles the next day.
13. Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car.
14. We got off the bus at the park.

## Organization تنظيم

### Beginning, Middle, and End of a Story بدايه . وسط ونهاية للقصة

Stories have a beginning, a middle and an end. القصص لها بداية ووسط ونهاية

The beginning introduces the story and tells about the setting and characters.

البداية تقدم القصة وتحكي عن التفاصيل والشخصيات

The middle gives details about the action or plot of the story.

الوسط يعطي تفاصيل عن الأحداث في القصة

The end tells what the story means or why it is important.

النهاية تحكي عن ماتعنيه القصة أو ما يهم فيها

## Organization تنظيمات

Beginning

البداية

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.

Middle

الوسط

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.

End

النهاية

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.

The **topic sentence** in each paragraph is underlined.

## استراتيجيات الكتابة Writing Strategies

### Time Transition Words كلمات لانتقالية الوقت

**Transition words** help to connect ideas. Time transition words tell the reader the order of events in a story. الكلمات الانتقالية تساعد على ترتيب احداث القصة وترابط الافكار فيها.

During أثناء – later on لاحق – in the end في النهاية – the next day في اليوم التالي – at last أخيراً – before قبل – after that بعد ذلك – finally أخيراً

1. The Garcia family was very excited before the trip.
2. They didn't have a lot of free time during their visit to New York.
3. On Monday, they took a train. The next day, they took a ferry.
4. On Friday, they took a subway to the city. Later on, they took a bus to Central Park.
5. After they got off the bus, they looked for Maria. Finally, they saw her.
6. Mr. Garcia ran after the bus. At last, the bus driver stopped.
7. In the end, Maria was safe.
8. Maria was very careful on buses and trains after that.

## Writing Strategies استراتيجيات الكتابة

### Time transition words كلمات لإشارات الوقت

Topic sentence  
جملة الموضوع

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**.

## Writing كتابة

- A **personal narrative** tells a story from the writer's **point of view**. It uses the **first person** (I, my, me, we, our, us). السرد الشخصي يحكي القصة من وجهة نظر الكاتب يستخدم صيغ المتكلم الأولى.
- It also has a beginning, a middle, and an end. كما ان لديها بداية ووسط ونهاية.
- In a narrative, the **topic sentence** introduces the story. في السرد ، يخبرنا عنوان الموضوع بمحتوى وفحوى القصة.
- The **supporting sentences** tell about the setting, characters, and action. الجمل المساعدة تحكي عن التفاصيل والشخصيات والأحداث.
- The **concluding sentence** ends the story and tells what it means. الجملة الختامية تكون في نهاية القصة وتحكي لنا المعاني ومغزى القصة.

Read the story about a **trip to the zoo**.

Topic sentence  
جملة الموضوع

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.

Concluding Sentence  
جملة الختامية

## Writing كتابة

### Time transition words كلمات انتقال الوقت

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.

## Writing كتابة

Tell a story about a trip you took. احكي قصة عن رحلة امضيته

Describe the setting and the characters. وصف الاعداد والحروف

Describe the action. وصف الحدث

Use transition words استخدم كلمات تحول

Be sure your story has a beginning (topic sentence), a middle (supporting sentences), and an end (concluding sentence).

- كن متأكدا ان القصة تحوي عنوان وجمل مساعدة وخاتمة



## Writing كتابة

Setting characters

عرض الشخصيات

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.

Transition words

الكلمات الإنتقالية

## Practice تدريب

1. My family took a train to Chicago last summer. أخذت عائلتي القطار الى شيكاغو الصيف الماضي.  
A. took train  
B. drove a train  
C. flew a train  
D. Make no change. ✓ لا تتغير ✓
2. The scary movie was bright.  
A. cloudy  
B. frightening ✓  
C. careful  
D. Make no change.
3. Later on, we eat lunch at a new café.  
A. eats  
B. did ate  
C. ate ✓  
D. Make no change.

Practice **تدريب**

4. We didn't swam on our trip.
- A. doesn't swam
  - B. didn't swim ✓**
  - C. doesn't swim
  - D. Make no change.
5. Where do you go last weekend?
- A. Where do go
  - B. Where did you go ✓**
  - C. Where you go
  - D. Make no change.

# Lesson 11

**Types of Sentences** أنواع الجمل  
**The Simple Sentence** الجملة البسيطة

## Types of Sentences أنواع الجمل

There are three main types of sentences:

- The simple sentence      الجملة البسيطة
- The compound sentence      الجملة المركبة
- The complex sentence      الجملة المعقدة

## What is a sentence? ماهي الجملة?

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

الجملة مجموعة من الكلمات والكلمات تعبر عن فكرة مكتملة

A **sentence** contains: تتكون الجملة من

1. **Subject** المبتدأ

2. **Predicate** الخبر

- **My roommate** likes eating in restaurants. زميلي في الغرفة يحب يأكل في المطاعم
- **My family** lives in a large house. عائلتي تعيش في منزل كبير
- **I don't** like scary movies. لا أحب الأفلام المخيفة
- **He doesn't** work on Saturdays. لا يعمل في يوم السبت

Incomplete Sentence ( incorrect ) الجملة غير مكتملة	Complete Sentence ( correct ) الجملة مكتملة
Our volleyball team. ( no predicate ) فريقنا لكرة الطائرة	<b>Our volleyball team</b> won the match. فاز فريقنا لكرة الطائرة في المباراة
Writes in her journal. ( no subject ) يكتب في مجلته	<b>Hong</b> writes in her journal. هونج يكتب في مجلته

## Compound subject and compound predicate الفاعل المركب و الخبر المركب

The subject can be compound. الفاعل يمكن ان يكون مركب

A **compound subject** is two or more subjects coordinated. الفاعل المركب هو فاعلين او اكثر

Examples:

**My sister** speaks English well. (**simple subject**) (فاعل بسيط)

**My mother and my father** speak English well. (**compound subject**) (فاعل مركب)

**My brother, sister, and mother** speak English well. (**compound subject**) (فاعل مركب)

Also the predicate can be compound.

A **compound predicate** is two or more verbs or verb phrases that share the same subject and are joined by a **conjunction**.

Examples:

My brother **speaks and writes** English well.

He **writes and talks** at the same time.

Ahmad **lives and works** in Riyadh.

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

## Compound subject and compound predicate الفعل المركب والخبر المركب

1. Francisco and Pedro went to the store and bought the groceries.

Choose the compound subject of the sentence.

A. went to the store

B. and bought the groceries

**C. Francisco and Pedro ✓**

2. Francisco and Pedro went to the store and bought the groceries.

Choose the compound predicate of the sentence.

**A. went to the store and bought the groceries ✓**

B. Francisco and Pedro

C. bought the groceries



## Subject-Verb Agreement اتفاق الفاعل - الفعل

The **subject** and **verb** in a sentence must agree in number.

يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل في العدد

When the **subject** is **singular**, the **verb** must be **singular**.

عندما يكون الفاعل مفردا يجب ان يكون الفعل مفرد

When the **subject** is **plural**, the **verb** must be **plural**.

عندما يكون الفاعل جمع يجب ان يكون الفعل جمع

singular subject + singular verb	plural subject + plural verb
She <b>is</b> a doctor.	They <b>are</b> teachers
The <b>mother</b> <b>cooks</b> breakfast every day.	The <b>children</b> <b>play</b> in the park.
<b>My friend</b> <b>plays</b> football every week.	<b>My friend and I</b> <b>play</b> football every week.

## Subject-Verb Agreement اتفاق الفاعل - الفعل

### Practice تدريب

1. Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ his grandmother at 9:00 every Friday.  
A. call  
**B. calls ✓**  
C. called
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a tall, old woman in the park.  
**A. is ✓**  
B. are  
C. were
3. Enrique and Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ going to give computer lessons.  
A. is  
B. am  
**C. are ✓**

## Subject-Verb Agreement اتفاق الفاعل - الفعل

Practice تدريب :

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to visit my friend on Friday .  
A. is  
**B. am ✓**  
C. are
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ many interesting places in my neighborhood.  
A. is  
**B. are ✓**  
C. am
6. Khalid \_\_\_\_\_ work at the restaurant now.  
A. not  
B. don't  
**C. doesn't ✓**

## Connecting words: *and, or* ربط الكلمات

*And* joins two or more similar things in a sentence. تربط بين اثنين او أكثر من الامور المتشابهه.

### Examples:

I like Chinese **and** Italian food.

They speak **and** write English well.

We have class on Mondays, Wednesdays, **and** Fridays.

Ahmad, Faisal, **and** Khalid are coming to dinner.

*Or* connects two or more choices or alternatives. تربط بين اثنين او أكثر من الخيارات.

### Examples:

I would like to go to Jeddah, Riyadh, **or** Dammam next week.

Do you want steak, salad, **or** potatoes?

I am going to read a book **or** watch a movie.

I usually drink a cup of tea **or** coffee.

## Connecting words: and, or (الوصل) كلمات الربط

Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence:

قارن بين كل جزء من الجمل لعمل جملة واحدة

1. I like playing football. I like visiting museums.

احب لعب كرة القدم. احب زيارة المتاحف

I like playing football **and** visiting museums.

احب لعب كرة القدم وزيارة المتاحف

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

استطيع التحدث بالانجليزي . استطيع فهم الانجليزيه

I can speak **and** understand English.

استطيع التحدث وفهم الانجليزيه (اذا تكررت كلمة في الجملة نكتفي بواحدة)

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

تستطيع اكل البيتزا هنا . تستطيع اخذها للبيت

You can eat your pizza here **or** take it home.

تستطيع اكل البيتزا هنا او اخذها للبيت

4. You can do the exercise in the afternoon. You can do the exercise at night.

تستطيع اداء التدريب في المساء . تستطيع اداء التدريب في الليل

You can do the exercise in the afternoon **or** at night.

تستطيع اذا التدريب في المساء او عند الليل

5. I am going to finish my homework. I am going to clean my room.

انا ذاهب لإنهاء واجبي المنزلي . انا ذاهب لتنظيف غرفتي

I am going to finish my homework **and** clean my room.

انا ذاهب لانجاز واجبي المنزلي و تنظيف غرفتي

## الجملة المركبة Combining Sentences

We can combine **two sentences** to get only **one sentence**.

تستطيع تركيب جملتين لتحصل على جملة واحده

1. (A) Peter is a student. بيتر طالب.

(B) Peter is good. بيتر جيد.

Peter is a **good student**. ( **adjective + noun** ) ( بيتر طالب جيد (صفه+ الاسم)

2. (A) He has short hair. هو لديه شعر قصير.

(B) He has curly hair. هو لديه شعر مجعد.

He has **short curly hair**. ( **two adjectives + noun** ) ( هو لديه شعر قصير مجعد (صفتين + الاسم)

3. (A) We travelled to New York نحن سافرنا الى نيويورك

(B) We saw the Statue of Liberty. نحن رأينا تمثال الحرية.

We travelled to New York **and** saw the Statue of liberty. نحن سافرنا الى نيويورك و رأينا تمثال الحرية.

4. (A) They work in Riyadh. هم يعملون في الرياض.

(B) They live in Riyadh. هم يعيشون في الرياض.

They work **and** live in Riyadh. هم يعملون ويعيشون في الرياض.

## Combining Sentences أنواع الجمل

1. Robert went to school. Fred went to school.
  - A. Robert went to school and Fred went to school.
  - B. Robert and Fred went to school. ✓**
  - C. Robert, Fred went to school.
  
2. Susan raised her hand. Susan asked a question.
  - A. Susan raised her hand, asked a question.
  - B. Susan raised her hand and asked a question. ✓**
  - C. Susan raised her hand and Susan asked a question.

## The simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

The **simple sentence** consists of a **simple subject** and a **simple predicate**.

الجملة البسيطة تتكون من فاعل بسيط وخبر بسيط ولديها فعل وفاعل

It has a subject and a verb.

Examples:

1. **He** waited for the train.
2. **The train** was late.
3. **The children** play in the garden.
4. **The company** is very successful.

The **simple sentence** can have a **compound subject**. الجملة البسيطة يمكن ان تتكون من فاعل مركب.

Examples:

1. **My mother and my father** speak English well.
2. **My brother, sister, and mother** speak English well.
3. **Ahmad and his sister** live in Riyadh.
4. **Ahmad and Sami** had dinner at home.



## The simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

The *simple sentence* can have a **compound predicate**. الجملة البسيطة يمكن ان تكون من خبر المؤكد

Examples:

1. My father **speaks and writes English well**.
2. My brother and my sister **speak and write English well**.
3. Ahmad and his sister **live and work in Riyadh**.
4. Ahmad **watched TV and had dinner at home**.

## The simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

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

You can shop at the mall on weekends.

Francisco cleaned his room for two hours.

Can you shop at the mall on weekends?

Did Francisco clean his room for two hours?

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

This is a wonderful gift!

How clever you are!

Go to the supermarket.

Buy two oranges.

## The simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

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

في الجملة البسيطة يمكن أن يكون الفعل في أي زمن (ماضي ، حاضر ، مستقبل )

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

We **go** to school every day. فعل مضارع

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

We **went** to school yesterday. فعل ماضي

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

We **will go** to school tomorrow. فعل مستقبلي

## The simple Sentence الجمل البسيطة

1. Which sentence has a **compound subject**? (أين الفاعل المركب في الجمل الآتية)
  - A. The company is very successful.
  - B. The children play in the garden.
  - C. Everyone left the party early.
  - D. Robert and Fred went to school. ✓**
2. Which sentence is **imperative**? (أي من الجمل التالية جملة أمر)
  - A. Go to the supermarket. ✓**
  - B. She drives home after work.
  - C. This is a wonderful gift!
  - D. Can you shop at the mall on weekends?
3. Which sentence is an **exclamation**? (أي من الجمل التالية جملة تعجب؟)
  - A. Is Francisco a good student?.
  - B. Write the answer.
  - C. I met my friend in the park.
  - D. How clever you are! ✓**

# Lesson 12

## المحاضرة ١٢

**Types of Sentences** أنواع الجمل  
**The Compound Sentence** الجمل المركبة

## What is a compound sentence? ماهي الجمل المركبة؟

A **compound sentence** is two simple sentences connected by a **comma** and a **coordinating conjunction**. الجمل المركبة هي جمل تتكون من جملتين بسيطتين متصلتان بالفاصلة و أدوات الربط

I went to the supermarket, **but** I didn't find bread.

**compound sentence**  
جملة مركبة

Simple sentence ,

**comma**

فاصله

**and**

**but**

**so**

**or**

simple sentence.

**coordinating  
Conjunctions**

حروف الربط

## Coordinating conjunctions حروف العطف

**Coordinating conjunctions** coordinate or join two or more sentences.

أدوات الربط (حروف العطف) تضم جملتين أو أكثر

Logical relationship وصل منطقي	Coordinating conjunction أدوات الربط (حروف العطف)
Addition اضافة	And و
Contrast تباين	But لكن
Result نتيجة	So اذا
Choice خيار	Or أو

Ahmad is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor. أحمد معلم ، و أخته طبيبة

I wanted to go to the beach, **but** my father refused. أردت الذهاب إلى الشاطئ ، لكن رفض والدي

He didn't study for the test, **so** he failed the exam. هو لم يدرس للاختبار ، إذا هو فشل في الامتحان.

Next year, we will go to the beach, **or** we will stay at home. العام القادم ، سوف نذهب الى الشاطئ ، أو سوف نبقي في المنزل.

## Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions

### الجمل المركبة مع أدوات الربط المنسقة

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

And يربط بين جملتين متشابهتين بأفكار متماثلة ، الجمل يمكن أن تكون مثبتة أو منفية

My friend is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor.. وأخته طبيبه. صديقي هو معلم،

He doesn't like basketball, **and** she doesn't like football. هو لا يحب كرة السلة، وهي لا تحب كرة القدم.

**But** connects two sentences with **opposite** ideas: But تربط بين جملتين بأفكار متعاكسة

She likes art, **but** she doesn't like music. هي تحب الفن، لكنها لا تحب الموسيقى.

Ahmad wants to buy a car, **but** he doesn't have enough money.. لكنه لم يكن لديك ما يكفي من المال. أحمد يريد أن يشتري سيارة،

**So** connects a **reason** and a **result**: So تربط بين سبب ونتيجة

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

Sara didn't study hard enough, **so** she didn't pass the exam.

**Or** connects two sentences that express **alternatives** or **choices**: Or يربط بين جملتين تعبر عن البدائل والخيارات

Every Friday, they go to a mall, **or** they visit some friends.. كل يوم جمعة، هم يذهبون إلى مركز تجاري، أو زيارة بعض الأصدقاء..

You can eat pizza here, **or** you can take it home. يمكنك أن تأكل البيتزا هنا، أو يمكنك أن تأخذ المنزل.



## Conjunctive adverbs (ظروف الربط) (ظروف العطف)

**Conjunctive adverbs** also coordinate or join two or more sentences.

ظروف الربط تربط أكثر من جملة

We can use a **conjunctive adverb** to combine two simple sentences.

يمكننا استخدام ظروف الربط لربط ودمج جملتين بسيطتين

Example:

It was hot; **therefore**, we went swimming.

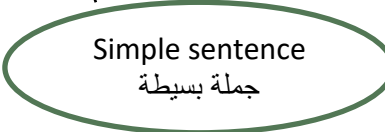
Compound  
sentence  
جملة مركبة



Simple  
sentence  
جملة بسيطة



Simple sentence  
جملة بسيطة



Semicolon  
نقطة وفاصلة



Conjunctive  
Adverb  
من أدوات الربط



Comma  
فاصلة



## Compound sentences with conjunctive adverbs الجمل المركبة مع أدوات الربط

Examples:

The city has an excellent art museum; **moreover**, it has a large library.

في المدينة يوجد متحف ممتاز للفن؛ علاوة على ذلك، إنه يحوي على مكتبة كبيرة

Salem studied hard for the exam; **as a result**, he got excellent marks.

سالم درس بجد للامتحان؛ نتيجة لذلك، حصل على درجات ممتازة

It was cold in the morning; **however**, we went swimming.

كان الجو باردا في الصباح؛ ومع ذلك، ذهبنا للسباحة

You should have breakfast; **otherwise**, you will get hungry during class.

ينبغي عليك أن تأخذ وجبة الإفطار؛ وإلا، سوف تشعر بالجوع

## Conjunctive adverbs      ظروف العطف

Study the following table:      تأمل الجدول التالي:

Coordinating conjunctions حروف العطف	Conjunctive adverbs أدوات الربط
and	= furthermore على ذلك = moreover من ناحية اخرى = in addition بالإضافة إلى
but	= however مع ذلك ، بينما = nevertheless مع ذلك
so	= therefore وبالتالي = as a result كنتيجة لـ
or	= otherwise وإلا

## Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions & conjunctive adverbs

الجملة المركبة مع حروف العطف وأدوات الربط

1- We are going to eat in the restaurant, **and** we are going to visit the art museum.

2- We are going to eat in the restaurant; **in addition**, we are going to visit the art museum.

sentence 1 = sentence 2

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

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

sentence 1 = sentence 2

1- It is raining, **so** she is wearing her raincoat.

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

sentence 1 = sentence 2

1- You need to work harder, **or** you will fail.

2- You need to work harder; **otherwise**, you will fail.

sentence 1 = sentence 2

## Practice تدريب

1- Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly? أي من الجمل التالية صحيحة الكتابة ؟

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

2-Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A. It was very warm and humid, so, we turned on the air conditioner.
- B. It was very warm and humid so, we turned on the air conditioner.
- C. It was very warm and humid so we turned on the air conditioner.
- D. It was very warm and humid, so we turned on the air conditioner. ✓

3-Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A. Salem was sick, however, he went to school early in the morning.
- B. Salem was sick; however, he went to school early in the morning. ✓
- C. Salem was sick however, he went to school early in the morning.
- D. Salem was sick; however he went to school early in the morning.

## Practice تدريب

4-Which of the following sentences is a compound sentence? أي من الجمل التالية هي جملة مركبة ؟

A. He jumped into the swimming pool.

B. He didn't know how to swim.

C. He didn't know how to swim; however, he jumped into the swimming pool. ✓

D. He didn't know how to swim. he jumped into the swimming pool.

5-Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence? ماهي أفضل طريقة لإعادة كتابة الجملة بشكلها الصحيح؟

*“I like this car, but I cannot buy it.”*

A. I like this car; in addition, I cannot buy it.

B. I like this car; however, I cannot buy it. ✓

C. I like this car; moreover, I cannot buy it.

D. I like this car; as a result, I cannot buy it.

## Practice تدريب

6-What is the coordinating conjunction that best fits in the blank space? ما هو حرف العطف المناسب في الفراغ ؟

“ You should leave now, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late for class.”

- A. but      B. and      C. or ✓      D. so

“ The weather was rainy, \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed at home all day.”

- A. And      B. so ✓      C. but      D. or

7-What is the conjunctive adverb that best fits in the blank space? ما هو أداة الربط المناسب في الفراغ ؟

“We are going to eat in the restaurant; \_\_\_\_\_, we are going to visit the art museum.”

- A. However      B. therefore      C. in addition ✓      D. as a result

“ It was hot; \_\_\_\_\_, we went swimming.”

- A. However      B. therefore ✓      C. in addition      D. otherwise

# Lesson 13

## المحاضرة ١٣

**Types of Sentences** أنواع الجمل  
**The Complex Sentence** الجملة المركبة



## What is a clause? ماهي الجملة؟

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

الجملة مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوي على موضوع وفعل

(a clause = a simple sentence)

There are two kinds of clauses in English: هناك نوعان من الجمل في الانجليزية

1. An **independent** clause      جملة مستقلة

**It rained.** لقد أمطرت

2. A **dependent** clause      جملة تابعة

**...because it rained.** لأنها أمطرت

## What is a clause? ما هي الجملة؟

An **independent clause** has one **subject-verb** pair and expresses a complete thought. It can stand **alone** as a sentence.

الجملة المستقلة هي الجملة الكاملة المستوفية الشروط من فعل وفاعل وغيره وهي تامة لا تحتاج أن تتبعها جملة اخرى حتى تبين معناها كامل

Examples:

- **It rained.** لقد أمطرت.
- **I was** very happy. كنت سعيدا جدا.
- **Ahmad played** football with his friends. أحمد لعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائه.
- **Leila watched** a movie on TV. شاهدت ليلي فيلم على التلفاز.

## What is a clause? ما هي الجملة؟

A **dependent clause** is a clause with a **subordinating conjunction**, such as *because, after, since, and when*. It **cannot stand alone** because it doesn't express a complete thought.

هي جملة غير مستقلة ترتبط بحروف العطف مثل *because, after, since, و when* و لا يمكن أن تعبر عن فكرة لأنها جملة غير مكتملة

### Examples:

- ...**because** it rained.. لأنها أمطرت..
- ... **because** I passed the exam. لأنني اجتزت الامتحان.
- ... **after** he finished his homework. بعد أن أنهى واجبه المنزلي.
- ...**Before** Sara watched a movie on TV..... قبل شاهدت سارة فيلم على شاشة التلفزيون.

## What is a clause? ما هي الجملة؟

A **dependent clause** does not express a complete thought, so it is not a complete sentence that can stand by itself.

It must be joined to an **independent clause**.

The result is a **complex sentence**. الجملة الغير مستقلة لا تعبر عن فكرة مكتملة لذلك هي ليست جملة مكتملة وهي تربط بين جمل مستقلة والنتيجة جملة معقدة

### Examples:

- We didn't go the park **because it rained**. لم نذهب الى الحديقة لأنها أمطرت.
- I was very happy **because I passed the exam**. كنت سعيد جدا لأنني نجحت في الامتحان.
- Ahmad played football with his friends **after he finished his homework**. أحمد لعب مع أصدقائه بعد أن أنهى واجبه المنزلي
- **Before Sara watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother**. قبل مشاهدة سارة فيلم على التلفاز ، قالت أنها ساعدت والدتها

## The Complex Sentence الجملة المعقدة

Because he likes science, لأنه يحب العلوم

Subordinating  
Conjunction  
أداة ربط

A dependent  
Clause  
جملة تابعة

he decided to study medicine. هو قرر لدراسة الطب.

An independent  
clause  
جملة مستقلة

Because he likes science, he decided to study medicine.

A Complex sentence  
جملة معقدة

## The Complex Sentence

We can **change the order** of clauses in a complex sentence. If the dependent clause comes first, use a comma (,) after it .

يمكننا تغيير ترتيب الجمل في الجمل المعقدة يأتي أولاً استخدام الفاصلة بعد ذلك الجملة

1. **We didn't go the park because it rained.**  
**Because it rained, we didn't go the park.**
2. **I was very happy because I passed the exam.**  
**Because I passed the exam, I was very happy.**
3. **Ahmad played football with his friends after he finished his homework.**  
**After Ahmad finished his homework, he played football with his friends.**
4. **Sara helped her mother before she watched a movie on TV.**  
**Before Sara watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother.**

## Subordinating conjunctions حروف العطف

We can use the following subordinating conjunctions to make complex sentences: يمكننا استخدام حروف العطف التالية لصنع جملاً معقدة:

After بعد	I will go to bed <b>after</b> I finish my homework.
Before قبل	I will finish my homework <b>before</b> I go to bed.
As soon as في أقرب وقت	I will watch a movie <b>as soon as</b> I finish my homework.
Since منذ	I have been doing my homework <b>since</b> I came from school.
Until حتى	I can't play video games <b>until</b> I finish my homework.
When عندما	We will go to the park <b>when</b> you finish your homework.
While في حين	had a sandwich <b>while</b> I was doing my homework.
Although على الرغم	<b>Although</b> he finished his homework, he couldn't go to bed.
if اذا كان	<b>If</b> you finish your homework, you can play video games.
Unless ما لم	You cannot go to the park <b>unless</b> you finish your homework.
Because بسبب	You can play outside <b>because</b> you finished your homework.

## Coordination & Subordination التناسق والتتابع

Study the following example: ادرس الأمثلة التالية:

فرانسييسكو يحصل على عربة التسوق. ثم السيدة غارسيا تقرأ قائمة التسوق.

1. Francisco gets a shopping cart. Then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

(Two simple sentences) (جملتان بسيطتان)

2. Francisco gets a shopping cart, and then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

فرانسييسكو يحصل على عربة التسوق ثم السيدة غارسيا تقرأ قائمة التسوق

(Compound sentence) (جملتان مركبتان)

3. Francisco gets a shopping cart before Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list.

فرانسييسكو يحصل على عربة التسوق قبل قراءة السيدة غارسيا لقائمة التسوق

(Complex sentence) (جملتان معقدتان)

Sentences 1, 2 and 3 have the same meaning.

1 = 2 = 3 (جميع الجمل ١=٢=٣ لها نفس المعنى)



## Coordination & Subordination التناسق والتتابع

Study the following example:

1. It started to rain. Ahmad put on his raincoat. بدأت تمطر الآن . أحمد وضع معطف واقية المطر.

(Two simple sentences) (جملتان بسيطتان)

2. It started to rain, so Ahmad put on his raincoat. بدأت تمطر الآن ، لذا أحمد وضع معطف واقية المطر.

(Compound sentence) (جملتان مركبتان)

3. Because it started to rain, Ahmad put on his raincoat. لأنها بدأت تمطر ، أحمد وضع معطف واقية المطر.

(Complex sentence) (جملتان معقدتان)

Sentences 1, 2 and 3 have the same meaning.

1 = 2 = 3 (جميع الجمل ١=٢=٣ لها نفس المعنى)

## Practice تدريب

Choose the best subordinating conjunction. اختار افضل اداة ربط.

1- Khalid hated school \_\_\_\_\_ he always got good grades. خالد يكره المدرسة \_\_\_\_\_ هو دائما يحصل على درجات جيده.

A. until

B. because

C. although ✓ على الرغم

D. if

2- We postponed our trip \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was bad. تأجلت رحلتنا \_\_\_\_\_ الطقس كان سيئاً.

A. because ✓ بسبب

B. unless

C. Until

D. although

3- Leila cleaned her room \_\_\_\_\_ her mother got home from work. ليلي نظفت غرفتها \_\_\_\_\_ عودة أمها إلى البيت.

A. if

B. before ✓ قبل

C. Until

D. although

**Practice** تدريب

**Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?** ماهي افضل طريقة لكتابة الجملة التالية?

1- ***“They don’t buy junk food because they like healthy food.”***

- A. They don’t buy junk food, so they like healthy food.
- B. They don’t buy junk food, but they like healthy food.
- C. They like healthy food, so they don’t buy junk food. ✓**
- D. They like healthy food, but they don’t buy junk food.

2- ***“Sara didn’t pass the exam because she didn’t study hard enough.”***

- A. Sara did not pass the exam, so she did not study hard enough.
- B. Sara did not study hard enough, so she didn’t pass the exam. ✓**
- C. Sara did not study hard enough because she didn’t pass the exam.
- D. Because Sara did not pass the exam, she didn’t study hard enough.

**Practice** تدريب

**Which sentence is a complex sentence?** اي من هذه الجمل هي جملة معقدة؟

- A. Sara began planning her summer vacation in December.
- B. Because I left the play early, I missed the surprise ending. ✓**
- C. Tanya was invited to a party, so she wants to buy new clothes.
- D. The bus driver stopped, and Maria got off.

**Which sentence is a complex sentence?**

- A. The meaning of this poem is difficult to understand.
- B. They went fishing last weekend, and they caught a lot of fish.
- C. We took a subway into the city.
- D. After Alison finished playing the video game, she shut down the computer. ✓**

# Lesson 14

## المحاضرة ١٤

**Final Exam أمثلة للاختبار**  
**Model Questions نماذج للأسئلة**

## Model 1 النموذج الأول

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

Mrs. Garcia is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.

A. a

B. an ✓

C. the

D. X

السيدة جارسيا \_\_\_\_\_ معلمة لغة انجليزية.

نختار an لأن الكلمة بدأت بحرف علة E

Can you look at \_\_\_\_\_ sun?

A. a

B. an

C. the ✓

D. X

تستطيع رؤية \_\_\_\_\_ شمس

نختار the وهي ال التعريف

The man is talking to Mary. The man is talking to \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. him

**B. her ✓**

C. it

D. them

◀ الرجل يتحدث إلى ماري، الرجل يتحدث لـ \_\_\_\_\_ .

◀ اخترنا الاجابه her لانه يعود على المؤنث (ماري)

Does Ahmad play football on \_\_\_\_\_

A. Saturdays,

B. Saturdays!

C. Saturdays.

**D. Saturdays? ✓**

◀ هل لعب أحمد كرة القدم في \_\_\_\_\_

◀ هنا يسأل Does نختار الإجابة التي تنتهي بعلامة استفهام (?)

◀ الاجابه ( السبت ؟ )

Sami \_\_\_\_\_ in this company.

A. is work

B. work

C. working

D. works ✓

◀ سامي \_\_\_\_\_ في هذه الشركة.

◀ الاجابه الفعل المضارع works ينتهي بـ S

لان أحمد مفرد وهو الفاعل

Salma \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with her friends right now.

a. eats

b. eating

c. is eating ✓

d. eat

◀ سلمى \_\_\_\_\_ الغداء مع صديقاتها الان

تعود is على المفرد سلمى

الفعل المضاف اليه ing لان في الجملة كلمة تدل على الزمن (right now)



I \_\_\_\_\_ watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July.

I go every year. أنا \_\_\_\_\_ أشاهد الألعاب النارية في الرابع من يوليو . أذهب كل عام. ◀

A. never

B. often

C. always ✓

D. sometimes

◀ نختار الفعل المضارع المضاف اليه s التي تعود على الفاعل

◀ (always دائما)

Students \_\_\_\_\_ have an exam on Monday.

A. going

B. going to

C. is going to

D. are going to ✓

◀ الطلاب \_\_\_\_\_ للامتحان يوم الإثنين

◀ الإجابة : are going to لان الفاعل جمع و are دائما للجمع

The Garcia family was very excited \_\_\_\_\_ the trip.

A. later on

B. in the end

C. before ✓

D. finally

عائلة جارسيا كانوا متحمسين جداً \_\_\_\_\_ الرحلة ◀

قبل Before ◀

“It was hot; therefore, we went swimming” is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. simple sentence

B. compound sentence ✓

C. complex sentence

D. not a sentence

كان الجو حاراً ، بالتالي ، ذهبنا للسباحة ◀

الجملة ( جملة مركبة compound sentence ) ◀

## Model 2 النموذج الثاني

Choose A, B, C, or D to answer the questions: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

Which is the subject of the following sentence? أين الفاعل في الجملة التالية?  
“Francisco and Pedro went to the store and bought the groceries.”

- A. Francisco
- B. Pedro
- C. Francisco and Pedro ✓
- D. Francisco and Pedro went

Which sentence is an exclamation? أين جملة التعجب؟

- A. The park is next to the library.
- B. Do you prefer tea or coffee?
- C. She is really smart! ✓ هي حقاً ذكية!
- D. Khalid and Sami live in Jeddah.

Which is the best way to combine the following sentences?

ماهي أفضل طريقة للجمع بين الجمل الآتية؟

“*Ahmad went to the supermarket.*” “ذهب أحمد إلى السوبرماركت”

*Ahmad bought some candy.*” اشترى أحمد بعض الحلوى

- A. Ahmad went to the supermarket and bought some candy. ✓
- B. Ahmad went to the supermarket, bought some candy.
- C. Ahmad went to the supermarket and Ahmad bought some candy.
- D. Ahmad went to the supermarket, he bought some candy.

Which sentence is a complex sentence? أين الجملة المعقدة ؟

- A. They went to the supermarket.
  - B. I went to the supermarket, but I didn't find bread.
  - C. Call home; otherwise, your parents will start to worry.
  - D. I was very happy because I passed the exam. ✓**
- 

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

أي من الجمل التالية هي جملة صحيحة؟

- A. It was cold in the morning; however we went swimming.
- B. It was cold in the morning however, we went swimming.
- C. It was cold in the morning, however, we went swimming.
- D. It was cold in the morning; however, we went swimming. ✓**

انتبه لمكان الفاصلة

What is the antonym of the word “ boring “?

A. strange

ماهو ضد كلمة ممل ؟ ◀

B. safe

C. happy

مثير exciting ◀

D. exciting ✓

What is the synonym of the word “ very good “?

A. scary

ما هو مرادف كلمة جيد جداً؟ ◀

B. exhausted

C. great ✓

عظيم great ◀

D. crowded

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

◀ ما هو الترتيب الصحيح للجمل الآتية:

- ١- أولاً، أفرش أسناني وأغسل وجهي
- ٢- كل يوم أستيقظ الساعة الـ ٥:٠٠ في الصباح
- ٣- بعد ذلك ، أتناول الفطور
- ٤- ثم أخرج إلى العمل في الساعة ٦:٣٠ صباحاً

Which is the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose “Make no change”.

“The bedroom is across from the kitchen.”

- A. across  
 B. across to  
 C. between  
 D. Make no change. ✓

◀ اختار أفضل بديل للكلمات التي تحتها خط

- ◀ غرفة النوم مقابل المطبخ  
 ◀ الاجابه : **Make no change** لا تتغير

Which is the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose “Make no change”.

“They bought milk and bread and meat and eggs.”

- A. milk and bread, meat and eggs.
- B. milk, bread, meat and eggs. ✓**
- C. milk, bread and meat and eggs.
- D. Make no change.

ماهي افضل طريقة لإعادة كتابه ما تحته خط؟

أشترينا الحليب والخبز واللحم والبيض

الإجابة: هي التي بالفاصلة بهذا الشكل

**milk, bread, meat and eggs**

Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?

“I like this car, but I cannot buy it.”

- A. I like this car; in addition, I cannot buy it.
- B. I like this car; as a result, I cannot buy it.
- C. I like this car; moreover, I cannot buy it.
- D. I like this car; however, I cannot buy it. ✓**

ما هي أفضل طريقة لإعادة كتابة الجملة التالية:

أعجبتني هذه السيارة ولكن لا أستطيع شرائها

الإجابة: أنا تعجبني هذه السيارة ; ومع ذلك لم أشتريها



### Model 3 النموذج الثالث

**Study the following paragraph, and then answer the questions:**

\_\_\_\_\_ . 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 \_\_\_(1)\_\_. Across from me, a \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ girl is playing under tree. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ jumping happily. Their mother is sitting \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ them. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ fun.

Choose the best topic sentence for the paragraph.

- A. There is a park near my house.
- B. A few people are eating lunch next to it.
- C. He is painting a picture very carefully.
- D. There are a lot of things happening around me. ✓

ادرس القطعه التاليه ثم اجب على الاسئله:

\_\_\_\_\_ كثير من الناس يمارسون المشي بسرعه او ركوب دراجاتهم ، هناك كشك للأكل على يمين المدخل ، عدد قليل من الناس يأكلون وجبة الغداء بجانبه . هناك رجل وسيم إلى يسار المدخل ، هو يرسم صورة للغايه \_ (1) \_ على الجانب الأخر مني \_ (2) \_ تلعب فتاة تحت الشجرة ، يلعب شقيقها معها أيضا ، إنهم يركضون \_ (3) \_ يقفزون بسعادة ، والدتهم تجلس \_ (4) \_ منهم ، هي تراقبهم بهدوء ، الجميع \_ (5) \_ بمتعه.

أختار العنوان المناسب للقطعه

هناك الكثير من الأحداث تحدث من حولي

\_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_(1)\_\_. Across from me, a \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ girl is playing under tree. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ jumping happily. Their mother is sitting \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ them. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ fun.

---

Which best fits in blank space (1)?

- A. careful
- B. carefully ✓ بحذر**
- C. happy
- D. crowded

Which best fits in blank space (2)?

- A. colorful
- B. empty
- C. curly
- D. young ✓ صغير**

Which best fits in blank space (3)?

- A. but
- B. because
- C. and ✓**
- D. so

Which best fits in blank space (4)?

- A. across
- B. behind ✓ خلف**
- C. next
- D. next from

What is the correct spelling of the word that fits in blank space (5)?

- A. having ✓ وجود**
- B. haveing
- C. havving
- D. havying



لا اله الا الله  
بِحمد الله



أذكروني بدعوه في ظهر الغيب  
قناتنا على التليقرام

<https://telegram.me/kfu2016girl>