

التعريفات:

في هذا الخصوص التعريفات طريقه الحفظ هو ان تأخذ من كل تعريف كلمه واحد تختلف عن باقي التعريفات و تحفظها لان في وقت الاختبار عندما تشاهد هذا الكلمة تعرف ايش هو جواب التعريف و بهذا يختصر لك الوقت المذاكرة و يسهل عليك الحفظ (( للإفادة))

## New vocabulary

1) **Graduation:**  
The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.



2) **Engagement:**  
an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged.



## New vocabulary

3) **Wedding:**  
A marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service.





4) **Birth:**  
the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body.



# New vocabulary

**5) Retirement:**  
When you stop working, usually because of your age.

**4) Public holiday:**  
A special day when people do not go to work or school.

- هنا يبين لنا اسماء الشهور و كيف تنطق الحروف مع كتابتها في الايام و الحروف :

## Dates and Months

### Dates & Months

| Months ▼ |        |           |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| January  | May    | September |
| February | June   | October   |
| March    | July   | November  |
| April    | August | December  |

| Days of the month ▼ |                     |  |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1st first           | 17th seventeenth    |  |
| 2nd second          | 18th eighteenth     |  |
| 3rd third           | 19th nineteenth     |  |
| 4th fourth          | 20th twentieth      |  |
| 5th fifth           | 21st twenty-first   |  |
| 6th sixth           | 22nd twenty-second  |  |
| 7th seventh         | 23rd twenty-third   |  |
| 8th eighth          | 24th twenty-fourth  |  |
| 9th ninth           | 25th twenty-fifth   |  |
| 10th tenth          | 26th twenty-sixth   |  |
| 11th eleventh       | 27th twenty-seventh |  |
| 12th twelfth        | 28th twenty-eighth  |  |
| 13th thirteenth     | 29th twenty-ninth   |  |
| 14th fourteenth     | 30th thirtieth      |  |
| 15th fifteenth      | 31st thirty-first   |  |
| 16th sixteenth      |                     |  |

| Cardinal Numbers |                 |  |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 one            | 17 seventeen    |  |
| 2 two            | 18 eighteen     |  |
| 3 three          | 19 nineteen     |  |
| 4 four           | 20 twenty       |  |
| 5 five           | 21 twenty-one   |  |
| 6 six            | 22 twenty-two   |  |
| 7 seven          | 23 twenty-three |  |
| 8 eight          | 24 twenty-four  |  |
| 9 nine           | 25 twenty-five  |  |
| 10 ten           | 26 twenty-six   |  |
| 11 Eleven        | 27 twenty-seven |  |
| 12 twelve        | 28 twenty-eight |  |
| 13 thirteen      | 29 twenty-nine  |  |
| 14 fourteen      | 30 thirty       |  |
| 15 fifteen       | 31 thirty-one   |  |
| 16 sixteen       |                 |  |

- قاعدة **going to** (سوف اذهب – سوف افعل ) :

تستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما نريد التحدث الى المستقبل

بعض الامثلة :

- **I'm going to see my father later today.**

انا سوف اذهب الى رؤية ابي في وقت لاحق اليوم

- **They're going to buy it next month**

سوف يذهبون الى شراء في الشهر القادم

- **We're going to have breakfast first**

انا سوف اخذ الفطور اولاً

- **He's going to see what they can do**

هو سوف يذهب ليرا ماذا يستطيع ان يفعل

- **I'm not going to talk for very long**

انا سوف لن اتحدث لفترة طويلة

## GOING TO

We use '**going to**' when we want to talk about a plan for the future.

- I'm **going to** see my father later today.
- They're **going to** buy it next month.
- We're **going to** have breakfast first.
- He's **going to** see what they can do.
- I'm not **going to** talk for very long.

- هنا يبين لنا طريقه استعمال فعل **going to** في الافعال حسب الجدول:  
و كما ذكرنا سابقا ان هذا الفعل معنا ( سوف ) ب معنى ان اعمال سوف تفعلها في المستقبل

We use the future with "GOING TO" to talk about plans

**POSITIVE FORM**

| Subject         | Verb To be | Going to | Infinitive  |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| I               | Am         | Going to | dance       |
| He / She / It   | Is         |          | Study       |
| We / You / They | Are        |          | Go shopping |

Examples:

- Maria 's going to travel this holiday.
- They're going to go to a very expensive restaurant.
- I'm going to come home late.

- هنا استخدام **going to** في النفي :

**NEGATIVE FORM**

| Subject         | Verb To be + not | Going to | Infinitive |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| I               | Am not           | Going to | Clean      |
| He / She / It   | Is not (isn't)   |          | Cook       |
| We / You / They | Are not (aren't) |          | travel     |

- I'm not going to go to the party.  
- Juan isn't going to work today.  
- They aren't going to stay at that hotel.

- هنا طريقة السؤال في فعل **going to** :

## QUESTION FORM

| Question Word | Verb To Be       | Subject         | Going to | Infinitive |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| What          | Am not           | I               |          | Do         |
| Where         | Is not (isn't)   | He / She / It   | Going to | Go         |
| _____         | Are not (aren't) | We / You / They |          | travel     |

## Examples

- What are you going to do later?
- What is she going to cook?
- Are they going to attend the meeting?
- Where is Maria going to study?

- هنا يتم الطلب منك ان تضع الجمل في زمن المستقبل عن طريق استخدام **going to** :

**Put the verbs into the correct form (future ).  
Use going to.**

- It is going to (rain) .
- They ..... (eat) stew.
- I (wear) ..... blue shoes tonight.
- We (not / help)..... you.
- Ali (not / walk)..... home.
- (cook / you)..... dinner?
- Sue (share / not)..... her biscuits.
- (leave / they)..... the house?
- (take part / she)..... in the contest?
- I (not / spend)..... my holiday abroad this year.

- هنا بعض الجمل التي تكون في المستقبل و طريقة وضع السؤال و الإجابة عليها  
في المرفق يوضح ان السؤال في المستقبل يتكون من طريقتين :
- direct object**: تدل على السؤال مباشره بمعنى انك تقوم سؤال الشخص مباشره عن شي الذي يفعله  
و كما في المثال هنا يسأل ماذا سوف تشتري ساره بمعنى انه سؤال مباشر  
وهنا نستخدم كلمة **what** في السؤال
- indirect object** : السؤال الغير مباشر بمعنى انك تسأل عن امور ل شخص بطريقة غير مباشرة  
بحيث انه تساله عن شخص معين ماذا يريد هذا الشخص او تقوم تسأل شخص معين عن شخص  
اخر ماذا يريد  
و كما هو موضح ب المثال ان لمن سوف تشتري سارا الجوال و كان الجواب هو الى والدها

## Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile.

What is Sarah going to buy?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for?

her father

The answer to "what" is called a direct object

The answer to "who" is called an indirect object

تمنياتي لكم ب التوفيق اخوكم : احمد العيسى