

اسئلة المحاضرات المباشره انجليزي كتابة

الفصل الاول (1439)

<https://telegram.me/EnglishKF>

Revision

A noun names a place ,or thing.

The definite artce

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

The definite article

Use the article the before specific nouns

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

Francisco is a student

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

They are in an English class.

Use the before specific nouns.

The classroom is in a large building.

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

desk

teacher

building

classroom

English class

student

board

1. Francisco is a student.

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

Statements with be(am,is,are)

Affirmative

Francisco is a student

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in English class

Negative

Mrs. Moore is not a student

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in Spanish class

Q.Which is the best substitute for the underlined words ?If the sentence is correct,choose "Make on change".

Pedro and Martin is nice and kind.

A.pedro and Martin are

C.They is

B.pedro and Martin is not

D.Meke on change

Subject Pronouns

Name / Noun

Francisco is a student.

Mrs. Moore is a teacher.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.

Subject Pronouns

He is a student

She is a teacher

They are busy

Contractions

isn't = is not

aren't = are not

The building is large.

It is large

Contractions

He`s= he is tgey=they are

She`s =she is it`s= it is

Capitalization

Always capitalize

The first word of every sentence

He is fifteen years old.

Names of people and places

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

Languages

They are in **E**nglish class.

Important words in titles

Step-by-Step Writing

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

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

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

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

4. Francisco and Maria are bad students

Francisco and Maria are **good** students.

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

6. The apartment is dirty. The apartment is **clean**

7. The Garcias are sad. The Garcias are happy

Q;What is the opposite of the underlined adjective?

Mrs, Garcia is very mean.

A.kind C.happy

B.small D.clean

Sentences with the simple present tense

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Most verbs

Affirmative

Francisco **lives** in Oak Street

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

Negative

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

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

have and has

Affirmative

Francisco **has** a small bedroom

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

Negative

He **does not have** a big bedroom

They **do not have** a dirty bedroom

Contractions

Doesn't =does not

Don't=do not

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

next to - across from - between

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

Q;Th bathroom is-----Francisco`s bedroom and Maria`s bedroom.

- A.next to C.between
B.across from D.across

Complete sentences

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

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

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

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

Examples

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street

subject + verb

My brother works at a restaurant

subject + verb

End Punctuation

Sentences always finish with an end punctuation mark.

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

It is very convenient

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

Is it convenient ?

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

Finally, they relax!

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

1- (statement) The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday

2-(question) Do they go to Al's Supermarket

3-(question) Is it near their apartment

Q- Which sentence is an exclamation?

A-Is Ahmad a good student

C- I met my friend in the park

B-Write the answer

D-How clever you are

Sequential order with sequence words

Sequential order tells the order of events.

Use sequence words to show sequential order.

Put them at the beginning of a sentence.

Add a comma after the word.

First,

Next,

Then,

After that,

Finally,

Capitalize months, holidays, countries, and nationalities.

Do not capitalize prepositions.

Abdallah is from **Saudi Arabia**.

He is **Saudi**.

Mr. Garcia is from **Mexico**.

He is **Mexican**.

Cinco de Mayo is a holiday.

It is on **May** 5.

Writing strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

They work **and** live there.

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

-

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

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

A-because

C-but

B-and

D-or

2-I walk to school every day.

I-----walk to school

A-often C-never

B-always D-sometimes

3-Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents-----

A-two **c-too**

B-to D-toe

4- is cinco de Mayo?

Cinco do Mayo is on Mey5.

A-where **C-when**

B-what D-who

5.-----father is a computer programmer.

A-Her c-It

B-He D-They

6- The classroom is in-----.

A-large building C-large

B-a large building D- building large

Choose the correct end punctuation mark.

1-Do you like reading books-

A.(.) **C.(?)**

B.(!) D.(,)

2-(statement)Mrs, Garcia is a great cook_

A.(.) C.(,)

B.(?) D.(!)

Location phrases tell where something is located.

Examples;

I am **in** my favorite place.

I am **at** Oak Street park.

1. Francisco is **on** a bench.
- 2 .An old man is **in front of** the park gate.
- 3 . A tall woman is **beside** him.

Q; There 1 a tall ,old woman 2 the park.

1-A.is C-have

B.has D. are

2-A.on C.in

B. of D.to

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

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

Affirmative

I **am studying** English right now.

He **is studying** English right now.

We **are studying** English right now.

Negative

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

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

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

Q;They_____soccer right now.

A.playing C.are playing

B.am playing D.is playing

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.

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

Main idea and details

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A **paragraph** is a group of sentences about a topic.

The first line of a paragraph is always **indented**.

The **topic sentence** gives the main idea of the paragraph.

The **topic sentence** of a paragraph is usually at the beginning.

Supporting sentences give details or more information about the topic.

_____ **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.

Topic sentence	Supporting sentences
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.

Number the sentences in order from general to specific:

2 First, brush my teeth and wash my face.

1 Every day ,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.

Q:

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.1-3-2-4

C.2-3-4-1

D.2-4-3-1

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

When: *in* the morning *on* Saturday *at* 12:00 p.m./at noon

how long: *for* two hours *from* 3:00 to 5:00

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

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.

Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs

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

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

work worked decide decided

There are some exceptions:

study studied

Shop shopped

Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs		
Verb	Affirmative Statements	Negative Statements
play	Francisco played basketball on Saturday .	Maria didn't play basketball.
study	Maria and Francisco studied on Sunday afternoon .	They Didn't study on Saturday night.

Simple Past Tense with be and have

Simple Past Tense with be and have		
verb	Affirmative Statements	Negative Statements
be	Francisco was tired on Sunday night. Francisco and his parents were busy on Saturday morning.	He wasn't tired on Sunday night. They weren't busy on Saturday morning.
have	Francisco had a basketball game on Saturday Morning. Francisco and his family had plans on Saturday.	He didn't have a basketball game on Saturday Morning. They didn't have plans on Saturday.

Q: We _____ movies last week.

- A. Watch B.watches
C.watchad D.watching

The *future tense* describes events that happen after the present.
For actions in the future, use **be + going to + verb**

be (am -is -are)

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A. Write sentences in the future tense.

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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.

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.

Q: Friday _____ be the busiest day.

A. are going

C. is going to

B. going to

D. are going to

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

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings

Synonyms		Antonyms	
very interesting	1. amazing	boring	7. exciting
unusual	2. strange	cloudy	8. clear
frightening	3. scary	empty	9. crowded
very good	4. wonderful	careless	10. careful
very tired	5. exhausted	in danger	11. safe
bright	6. sunny	uncomfortable	12. comfortable

Q: what is the synonym of the word "very" good"?

A. strange

B. scary

C. exhausted

D. wonderful

Q; what is the opposite of the word "cloudy"?

A. clear

B. comfortable

C. safe

D. crowded

Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

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

Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs		
Verb	Affirmative	Negative
1. take	They took a trip to New York.	They didn't take a trip to San Francisco.
2. fly	We flew to New York.	They didn't fly to Portland.
3. meet	They met us at the airport.	They didn't meet us at the bus station.

Q; Last Monday , we _____ to long beach .

A.go B.goed

C. goes **D.went**

Time Transition Words

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

The Garcia family was very excited before the trip.

They didn't have a lot of free time during their visit to New York.

In the end, Maria was safe.

Maria was very careful on buses and trains after that.

Q; we were very excited _____ we left

A.Later B.than

C.before D.next

النجاح ليس انجازا بقدر ما هو قدرة مستمرة على الانجاز

لحن الامل

Organization

Beginning

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

Middle

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

End

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

The topic sentence in each paragraph is underlined.



Writing Strategies

Time transition words

Topic sentence

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**.



Organization

A. Look at Francisco's letter and find its five parts. Page 85

heading: March 7, 2010

greeting: Dear Pedro,

body: 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.....

signature: Francisco

closing: Your cousin



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Vocabulary

A **verb** is an action word.

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

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

Simple Present Tense

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

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



Grammar

Prepositional phrases

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

They usually have a noun after them.

preposition + noun = prepositional phrase

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



Reading

B. Read Francisco's description of Oak Street Park.

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A Day in Oak Street Park

Francisco Garcia

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.)



B. Read the information

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.



Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency answer the question how often.

How often?	Adverbs of frequency	Example
100% of the time	always	- I walk to school every day. I always walk to school.
	Usually	- I bring my lunch four days per week. I usually bring my lunch.
	often	- I arrive early three days per week. I often arrive early.
	Sometimes	- I am very tired one or two days per week. I am sometimes very tired.
0% of the time	never	- I don't come to class late. I never come to class late.



هناك دائما مكان في القمة

HOPE223

The simple sentence

My roommate likes eating in restaurants

They don't work on Saturdays.

My mother and my father speak English well

(Compound Subject)

My brother speaks and writes English well.

(Compound Predicate)

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; 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.

Which is a compound sentence?

- A. My roommate likes eating in restaurants
- B. They don't work on Saturdays.
- C. The bus driver stopped, and Maria got off.
- D. My father run after the bus

Which is the word that best fits in the blank space?

1-The weather was clear____sunny

- A. and
- B. So
- C. or
- D. but

2-He likes his birthday _____ it`s fun

A.as

C.or

B.because

D. bun

3-"I watch the news every day" is _____.

A.a simple sentence

B.a compound sentence

C.a complex sentence

D. not a sentence

4- "The reading course is easy, but the writing course is difficult" is _____.

A.a simple sentence

B.a compound sentence

C.a complex sentence

D. not a sentence

What is a compound sentence?

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

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

compound sentence

Simple sentence, and but so or simple sentence.

comma

and
but
so
or

coordinating conjunctions



Conjunctive adverbs ظروف العطف

Conjunctive adverbs also coordinate or join two or more sentences.

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

Example:

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

Simple sentence

semicolon

Conjunctive adverb

comma

Simple sentence

Compound sentence



ليس هناك أي شيء ضروري لتحقيق النجاح من نوع أكثر من المثابرة لأنه يتخطى كل شيء حتى

HOPE223 الطبيعة

The Complex Sentence

Because he likes science,

← A dependent clause

Subordinating conjunction

he decided to study medicine.

← An independent clause

Because he likes science, he decided to study medicine.

A Complex sentence



تحت اشراف قناه

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تمت بحمد الله وتوفيقه. تمنياتي للجميع التوفيق

والنجاح في الدنيا والاخره

دعواتكم اختكم

"لحن الامل"