

اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة

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Reading

A. Write the words under the correct topic

desk teacher building classroom
 board student English class

People	Places	Things
teacher	building	desk
student	classroom	board
	English class	

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.

Vocabulary

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.

Vocabulary

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

Page 4

desk teacher building classroom

English class student board

1. Francisco is a _____ .
2. Mrs. Moore is a _____ .
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in an _____ .
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the _____ now.
5. Mrs. Moore is at the _____ .
6. Francisco is at a _____ .
7. The classroom is in a large _____ .

Vocabulary

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**.

Vocabulary

Adjectives describe or give information about **nouns**.

Mrs. Moore is a *good* teacher.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

Page 4

good busy large friendly

kind colorful small clean

1. Mrs. Moore is a _____ teacher.
2. Mrs. Moore is _____ and _____.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are _____.
4. The classroom is a _____ room.
5. The classroom is _____ and _____.
6. The classroom is in a _____ building.

Vocabulary

B. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

Page 4

good busy large friendly

kind colorful small clean

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

C. Write the correct word for each number.

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

1. _____ 6. _____ 11. _____ 16. _____
2. _____ 7. _____ 12. _____ 17. _____
3. _____ 8. _____ 13. _____ 18. _____
4. _____ 9. _____ 14. _____ 19. _____
5. _____ 10. _____ 15. _____ 20. _____

Vocabulary

C. Write the correct word for each number.

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

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

المحاضرة الثانية

Grammar

Statements with be

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.

Contractions

isn't = is not

aren't = are not

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

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

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

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

Name / Noun

Subject Pronouns

Francisco is a student.

He is a student.

Mrs. Moore is a teacher.

She is a teacher.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.

They are busy.

The building is large.

It is large.

Contractions

he's = he is

they're = they are

she's = she is

it's = it is

Grammar

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

1. Francisco is a teacher.

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

2. Francisco is nineteen years old.

3. Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher.

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

5. Francisco is at the board.

6. Mrs. Moore is at a desk.

7. The classroom is a big room.

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

Grammar

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

1. Francisco is a teacher.

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

2. Francisco is nineteen years old.

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

3. Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher.

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

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

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

5. Francisco is at the board

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

6. Mrs. Moore is at a desk.

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

7. The classroom is a big room.

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

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

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

Organization

Categorize by topic

Page 7

Look at the reading on page 2. 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

Capitalization

Always capitalize

The first word of every sentence

He is fifteen years old.

Names of people and places

Mrs. Moore is from **California**.

Languages

They are in **E**nglish class.

Important words in titles

Step-by-**S**tep Writing

Writing Conventions

Capitalization

Rewrite the information. Capitalize the correct words.

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 Conventions

Capitalization

Rewrite the information. Capitalize the correct words.

Francisco **G**arcia is a student. **H**e is fifteen years old. **H**e is from **L**os **A**ngeles, **C**alifornia. **M**rs. **M**oore is his **E**nglish teacher. **M**rs. **M**oore is a good teacher. **S**he is kind and friendly. **F**rancisco and **M**rs. **M**oore are in the classroom now. **T**hey are in an **E**nglish class. **T**hey are busy. **F**rancisco is at a desk. **M**rs. **M**oore is not at a desk. **S**he is at the board. **T**he classroom is not a big room. **I**t is a small room. **I**t is clean and colorful. **T**he classroom is in a large building.

Writing

Informational writing

Informational writing gives information about a topic.

A. Read the journal entry

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.

Writing

Give information about yourself

Page 10

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.

Follow the steps on pages 10-11-12

Step 1 Pre-write

Write notes for your survey

Step 2 Organize

Categorize your notes into topics

Step 3 Draft and revise

Write a first draft for your informational survey. Then, revise it for improvement.

Step 4 Edit

Reread your draft from step 3. Look at the editing checklist. Edit your writing

Writing

A. Practice

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

1. Mr. Jones is a English teacher

B. an English teacher

2. Jennifer is colorful.

B. Kind

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

B. She

4. Pedro and Martin is nice and kind.

A. Pedro and Martin are

5. Mr. lee is from Dallas, texas.

C. Mr. Lee is from Dallas, Texas.

المحاضرة الثالثة

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.

Vocabulary

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

Singular	Plural
one bedroom	two bedrooms
one class	three classes

Vocabulary

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

Page 16

bedrooms	mother	living room	kitchen	father	parents
bathroom	sister	house	brother	apartment	

1. Berta and Miguel are Francisco's _____.
2. Maria is Francisco's _____.
3. Francisco is Maria's _____.
4. Francisco's _____ is a computer programmer.
5. His _____ works in a bookstore.

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

Vocabulary

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

bedrooms	mother	living room	kitchen	father	parents
bathroom	sister	house	brother	apartment	

1. Berta and Miguel are Francisco's parents .
 2. Maria is Francisco's sister .
 3. Francisco is Maria's brother .
 4. Francisco's father is a computer programmer.
 5. His mother works in a bookstore.
 6. The Garcia family lives in an apartment .
 7. They do not live in a house .
 8. Their apartment has three bedrooms .
 9. It also has a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.
 10. Francisco's parents' bedroom is next to the living room .
 11. The bathroom is between Francisco's room and Maria's room.
-

Vocabulary

Adjectives are sometimes after the verb be.

Mr. Garcia **is smart**.

Adjectives are sometimes before a noun.

They aren't **big bedrooms**.

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

1. Mr. Garcia is *silly*. _____
 2. Mr. Garcia works in a *small* office. _____
 3. Mrs. Garcia is very *mean*. _____
 4. Francisco and Maria are *bad* students. _____
 5. The apartment has *big* bedrooms. _____
 6. The apartment is *dirty*. _____
 7. The Garcias are *sad*. _____
-

Vocabulary

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

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.
-

Vocabulary

C. Unscramble the verbs from the reading on page 14

1. veli _____
 2. kwro _____
 3. dare _____
 4. og _____
 5. yalp _____
 6. siltne _____
 7. sytdu _____
-

Vocabulary

C. Unscramble the verbs from the reading on page 14

1. veli live
 2. kwro work
 3. dare read
 4. og go
 5. yalp play
 6. siltne listen
 7. sytdu study
-

Grammar

Sentences with the simple present tense

Most verbs

Affirmative

Francisco **lives** in Oak Street.

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

Negative

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

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

Contractions

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

Grammar

Sentences with the simple present tense

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.

Grammar

Homework

A. Write affirmative or negative statements. Use the correct form of the verb.

Page 17

المحاضرة الرابعة

Grammar

A. Write affirmative or negative statements. Use the correct form of the verb.

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

A. Write affirmative or negative statements. Use the correct form of the verb.

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

Living room	Kitchen	Francisco's bedroom
		Bathroom
	Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's Bedroom	Maria's bedroom

Prepositions

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

They answer the question "**where**"?

The bedroom is **next to** the kitchen.

The kitchen is **across from** the their bedroom.

The bathroom is **between** his bedroom and her bedroom.

Grammar

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

next to - **across from** - **between**

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

Grammar

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.
-

Grammar

Possessive form

Possessive nouns show ownership.

Francisco has a small room. **Francisco's** room is small.

Noun + 's

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

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

2. Possessive adjectives tell who owns something.

I **my** **My** name is Mohamed.

You **your** **Your** classroom is clean.

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

She **her** **Her** father is a doctor.

It **its** **Its** color is blue.

We **our** **Our** teacher is kind and friendly.

They **their** **Their** bedroom is next to the living room.

C. Rewrite the sentences. Change the possessive form.

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

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

3. The school is close to **Francisco and Maria's** apartment.

4. **Their** bedroom is next to the living room.

5. **His** bedroom is next to the kitchen.

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

C. Rewrite the sentences. Change the possessive form.

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

Spatial Order

You can use spatial order to describe a place. Spatial order gives information by location, or space.

Exercise

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

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

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

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

Exercise

Group 1

___ **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

___ The kitchen is across from his parents' room.

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

___ **1** ___ Francisco's bedroom is small.

___ His bedroom is next to the kitchen.

Group 2

___ **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

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**

Writing Strategies

Complete sentences

Circle the subject and underline the verb in each sentence.

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 Strategies

Complete sentences

Circle the subject and underline the verb in each sentence.

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.

A **narrative description** describes a part of your life, like your home or family. Stories often use descriptive writing.

A. Read Mark's description of his family

My Home and Family

Mark Hanson

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.

Writing

Look at Mark's family Album on page 21

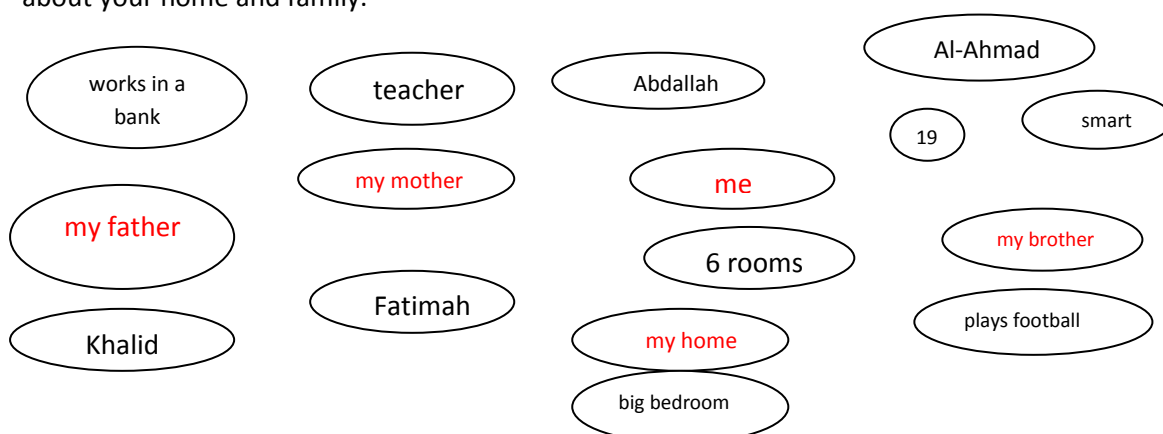
Task

Write two paragraphs in which you describe your family and home.

Follow the steps on pages 22-23-24

Step 1 pre-write

Think about the information you need for your family album. Make **web organizers** about your home and family.



Writing

Step 2 Organize

Organize your notes into sentences. Write sentences about you, your family and your home.

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

Write your first draft and think about ways to improve it.

My First Draft

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?

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

2. What is another way to write sentence 8?

- a. Her mother's name is Fatimah.
- b. Fatimah is her mother's name.
- c. My name is Fatimah.
- d. Her name is Fatimah.

3. What is the best way to combine sentences 10 and 11?

- a. My brother has a name.
- b. My name is Sami.
- c. My brother's name is Sami.
- d. This is Sami.

4. Where can Abdallah add this sentence?

"It has a living room, 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom".

- a. After sentence 14.
 - b. After sentence 15.
 - c. After sentence 16.
 - d. It doesn't fit.
-

Writing

Step 4 Edit

Read your first draft. Look at the editing checklist on page 24. Edit your writing for improvement.

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.

Writing

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

1. Mary's sister is very mean. I like her a lot!
bedroom.

- a. uncomfortable
bedroom.
- b. sad
bedroom.
- c. nice
bedroom.
- 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

- a. Their bedroom is next to his
- b. His bedroom is next to his
- c. Her bedroom is next to his
- 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

Writing

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

1. Mary's sister is very mean. I like her a lot!
bedroom.

- 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

- 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

المحاضرة الخامسة

Content

Writing

technical writing

Organization

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B. Read the passage about the Garcia family.

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!

Vocabulary

A **verb** is an action word.

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

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

Simple Present Tense

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

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

Vocabulary

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

Page 30

like – buy – pay – go – get – relax – walk – tell – carry – put - eat

1. The Garcia family _____ grocery shopping every Saturday.
 2. First, the family _____ into the supermarket.
 3. Francisco _____ a shopping cart.
 4. Mrs. Garcia _____ Maria, "Buy two tomatoes."
 5. They _____ vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese.
 6. The Garcia family _____ healthy food.
 7. Mrs. Garcia _____ for the groceries.
 8. Maria and Francisco _____ the groceries into the apartment.
 9. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia _____ away the groceries.
 10. Finally the Garcia family _____ .
 11. Then, they _____ lunch.
-

Vocabulary

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

Page 30

like – buy – pay – go – get – relax – walk – tell – carry – put - eat

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

Imperative sentences

Use the *imperative form* to give instructions, directions, requests or orders.

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. Page 31

1. to / the/ go / supermarket _____
 2. a / cart / shopping / get _____
 3. and / buy / eggs / fruit _____
 4. home / go _____
 5. the / groceries / carry _____
 6. groceries / the / away / put _____
-

Grammar

A. Write the words in the correct order to make imperative sentences. Page 31

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

Grammar

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

- | Affirmative | Negative |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Go to the supermarket. | Don't go to the supermarket. |
| 2. Get a shopping cart. | Don't get a shopping cart. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3. Buy fruit and eggs. | Don't buy fruit and eggs. |
| 4. Go home. | Don't go home. |
| 5. Carry the groceries. | Don't carry the groceries. |
| 6. Put away the groceries. | Don't put away the groceries. |
-

Grammar

Count and Non-count Nouns

Count nouns are nouns you can count. They are singular or plural.

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

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

Don't use *a*, *an* or numbers.

Use *some* for a non-specific amount.

Count Nouns		Non-count Nouns
Singular	Plural	No specific amount
a banana	three bananas	some bread
an orange	five oranges	some meat
the egg	the eggs	some lettuce
Count nouns are singular or plural.		Non-count nouns don't have plural forms.

Grammar

D. Write sentences about some food. Use the imperative form of buy. Remember to use an article, a number, or some.

- Buy **two** tomatoes._
 - Buy **an** egg.
 - Buy **some** meat
 - Buy **six** onions
 - Buy **some** bread.
 - Buy **some** fish
 - Buy **three** bananas
-

Writing Conventions

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
 4. (strong statement) The shopping list is very long
 5. (statement) Mrs. Garcia is a great cook
 6. (strong statement) Finally, the family relaxes and eats lunch
-

Writing Conventions

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

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

Technical Writing

A. Practice

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

المحاضرة السادسة

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Reading

B. Read the passage about the favorite celebration.

Let's Celebrate!

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.

Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once.

Page 42

popular – birthday – party – celebrates – presents – special – traditional – holiday – parade

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

B. Write the months in order.

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

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**.

Vocabulary

c. Complete the chart with the correct country or nationality.

Page 43

Country	Nationality/ Adjective form
Mexico	Mexican
_____	American
The United Kingdom	British
Haiti	_____
_____	Cuban
_____	Chinese
Vietnam	_____
_____	Indian
Korea	_____
_____	Brazilian

Vocabulary

C. Complete the chart with the correct country or nationality.

Country	Nationality/ Adjective form
Mexico	Mexican
America	American
The United Kingdom	British
Haiti	Haitian
Cuba	Cuban
China	Chinese
Vietnam	Vietnamese
India	Indian
Korea	Korean
Brazil	Brazilian

Grammar

Wh- Questions

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

A. Complete the wh- questions. Then write complete answers.

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

Prepositional phrases

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

They usually have a noun after them.

preposition + noun = prepositional phrase

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

Grammar

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

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

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.

Writing strategies

Exercise

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

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

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. My mother's birthday is the _____ of May.

- a. three
- b. thirty
- c. third
- d. thirteen

2. The _____ New Year celebration is very popular in San Francisco.

- a. China
- b. china
- c. chinese
- d. Chinese

3. I _____ watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July. I go every year.

- a. always
- b. don't
- c. never
- d. sometimes

4. My best friend's birthday is _____ April 16.

- a. in
- b. at
- c. on
- d. to

5. Mr. Simm's favorite holiday is _____ .

- a. Independence day
- b. independence day
- c. Independence Day
- d. Independence Date

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

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.)

Vocabulary

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

Opposites chart	
unattractive	handsome
tall	short
Long, straight	short, curly
young	old

Vocabulary

B. Write the correct location phrases for each sentence.

Page 68

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.

Grammar

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.

Present Tenses	
Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
Francisco writes in his journal every day.	Francisco is writing in his journal right now.
People exercise in the park on Saturdays.	Some people are exercising right now

Grammar

A. Change the sentences to the present continuous tense .

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

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 .

Grammar

Object pronouns take the place of object nouns.

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

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

1. Francisco is writing in his journal.

Francisco is writing in it.

2. There is a food stand to the right of the entrance.

There is a food stand to the right of it.

3. The boy's sister is playing with the boy.

The boy's sister is playing with him.

4. An old man is talking to a tall woman.

An old man is talking to her.

5. Francisco is watching the brother and sister.

Francisco is watching them.

6. The children are playing across from Francisco.

The children are playing across from him.

Grammar

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

1. A young girl is _____ Francisco.

a. across

b. across from

c. in front

d. next

5. 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

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Grammar

Adverbs answer the question **how?**

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

Really and **very** are also adverbs.

Adverbs		
Question	Description	Purpose
How is the mother watching her children?	She's watching them quietly .	gives details about the verb watch .
How hot is it?	It's really hot.	gives details about the adjective hot .
How carefully is the man painting?	The man is painting very carefully .	gives details about the adverb carefully .

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

Page 70

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.

Writing

Practice

Page 76

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

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

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

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Grammar

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.

Grammar

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

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

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.

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

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

Francisco had a basketball game at 7:00 am.

Writing

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

1. I did my homework to three hours on Sunday. 4. Rachel haven't breakfast last Sunday.

A. from

A. hadn't

B. at

B. didn't have

C. for

C. didn't had

D. Make no change.

D. Make no change.

2. My sister practices the guitar in Monday afternoons.

5. Perry Martin

A. on

4152 Elm St.

B. at

Los Angeles CA 02128

C. to

A. Los Angeles, CA 02128

D. Make no change.

B. Los Angeles CA, 02128

3. We watches movies last weekend.

C. Los Angeles C.A. 02128

A. are watching

D. Make no change.

B. watched

C. watch

D. Make no change.

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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. (cont.)

Vocabulary

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

1. arilapne ___ airplane

_____ The airplane was very comfortable.

2. ratin ___ train

_____ on Monday, we took the train to Long Beach.

3. refry ___ ferry

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

4. yabuws ___ subway

_____ First, we took a subway into the city.

5. usb ___ bus

_____ Later on, we took a bus to Central Park.

6. rac ___ car

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

Vocabulary

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

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Good writers use different words to make their writing interesting.

Synonyms **very good** = **great**

Antonyms **big** ≠ **small**

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		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

Grammar

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.

Grammar

A. Write the past tense form for each irregular verb. Then write the complete sentences from the reading passage.

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

Sentences from the reading passage.

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.
 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

Beginning, Middle, and End of a Story

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

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

gives details about the **action** or **plot** of the story. The end tells what the story means or why it is important.

Practice

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

- A. took train
- B. drove a train
- C. flew a train
- D. Make no change.

2. The scary movie was bright.

- A. cloudy
- B. frightening
- C. careful
- D. Make no change.

3. Yesterday, we eat lunch at a new restaurant.

- A. eats
- B. did ate
- C. ate
- D. Make no change.

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.

6. Ahmad is going stay home tomorrow.

- A. going
- B. going to
- C. is going to
- D. Make no change.

المحاضرة (11)

What is a sentence?

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

A **sentence** contains:

1. **Subject** المبتدأ

2. **Predicate** الخبر

- **My roommate** likes eating in restaurants.
- **My family** lives in a large house.
- **I** don't like scary movies.
- **He** doesn't work on Saturdays.

Incomplete Sentence (incorrect)	Complete Sentence (correct)
Our volleyball team. (no predicate)	Our volleyball team won the match.
Writes in her journal. (no subject)	Hong writes in her journal.

Compound subject and compound predicate

The subject can be compound.

A **compound subject** is two or more subjects coordinated.

Examples:

My sister speaks English well. (simple subject)

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

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

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.

Subject-Verb Agreement

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
 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*

And joins two or more similar things in a sentence.

Examples:

I like Chinese *and* Italian food.

They speak *and* write English well.

Examples:

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

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

The simple Sentence

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

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*.

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

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

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

We **go** to school every day.

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

We **went** to school yesterday.

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

We **will go** to school tomorrow.

المحاضرة 12

Content

What is a compound sentence?

Coordinating conjunctions

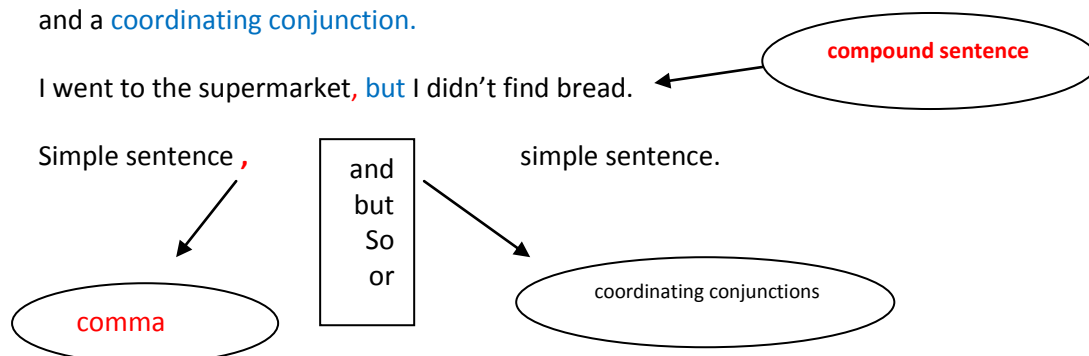
Conjunctive adverbs

The compound sentence الجملة المركبة

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.



Coordinating conjunctions حروف العطف

Coordinating conjunctions coordinate or join two or more sentences.

Logical relationship	Coordinating conjunction
addition	and
contrast	but
result	so
choice	or

Ahmad is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor.

I wanted to go to the beach, **but** my father refused.

He didn't study for the test, **so** he failed the exam.

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

Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions

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

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

He doesn't like basketball, **and** she doesn't like football.

But connects two sentences with **opposite** ideas:

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

Ahmad wants to buy a car, **but** he doesn't have enough money.

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

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**:

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

You can eat pizza here, **or** you can take it home.

Practice

1- Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- 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.

4-Which of the following sentences is a compound sentence?

- A. He jumped into the swimming pool.
- B. He didn't know how to swim.
- C. He didn't know how to swim; but, he jumped into the swimming pool.
- D. He didn't know how to swim. he jumped into the swimming pool.

المحاضرة (13)

What is a clause?

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

(a clause = a simple sentence)

There are **two kinds of clauses** in English:

1. An **independent** clause جملة مستقلة

It rained.

2. A **dependent** clause جملة تابعة

...because it rained

What is a clause?

An **independent clause** has one **subject-verb** pair and

expresses a complete thought.

It can stand **alone** as a sentence.

Examples:

- It rained.
 - I was very happy.
 - Ahmad played football with his friends.
 - Leila watched a movie on TV.
-

What is a clause?

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.

Examples:

- ...**because** it rained.
 - ... **because** I passed the exam.
 - ... **after** he finished his homework.
 - **Before** Sara watched a movie on TV....
-

What is a clause?

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**.

Examples:

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

Practice

Choose the best subordinating conjunction.

1- Khalid hated school _____ he always got good grades.

- A. until
- B. because
- C. although
- D. if

2- We postponed our trip _____ the weather was bad.

- A. because
- B. unless
- C. Until
- D. although

3- Leila cleaned her room _____ her mother got home from work.

- A. if
- B. before
- C. Until
- D. although

المحاضرة (14)

النموذج الأول Model 1

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

Mrs. Garcia is ____ English teacher.

- A. a
 - B. an
 - C. the
 - D. Nothing
-

Can you look at ____ sun?

- A. a
 - B. an
 - C. the
 - D. Nothing
-

The man is talking to Mary. The man is talking to _____ .

- A. him
 - B. her
 - C. it
 - D. them
-

Does Ahmad play football on _____

- A. Saturdays,
 - B. Saturdays!
 - C. Saturdays.
 - D. Saturdays?
-

Sami _____ in this company.

- A. is work
 - B. work
 - C. working
 - D. works
-

Salma _____ lunch with her friends right now.

- a. eats
 - b. eating
 - c. is eating
 - d. eat
-

I _____ watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July.

I go every year.

- A. never
 - B. often
 - C. always
 - D. sometimes
-

Students _____ have an exam on Monday.

- A. going
 - B. going to
 - C. is going to
 - D. are going to
-

The Garcia family was very excited _____ the trip.

- A. later on
 - B. in the end
 - C. before
 - D. finally
-

Model 2 النموذج الثاني

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

Which is the subject of the following sentence?

“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?

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

What is the opposite of the word “ boring “?

- A. strange
 - B. safe
 - C. happy
 - D. exciting**
-

the word “ very good “ means:

- A. scary
 - B. exhausted
 - C. great**
 - D. crowded
-