

المباشرة الثالثة لمادة اللغة الانجليزية

الدكتور محمد الوديان

أهم النقاط المذكورة :

هذه المباشرة عبارة عن مراجعة وسيأتي بالاختبار
قطعتين على كل منها عشرة أسئلة أي عشرين سؤال

الرجاء الأستماع للمباشرة والتدرب على التمارين
والقطع والقاعدات الدكتور شرح كل نقطة بالتفصيل
وحل الأسئلة وأعطاكم مفاتيح لحل الأسئلة والطريقة

ملاحظة هامة المادة جدا سلسة وسهلة مع التكرار
والتمرين

تلخيص أعلام اليقظة دعواتكم

Revision

مراجعة



Read the text (the passage), and then answer the questions:

People all over the world eat rice. Millions of people in Asia, Africa and South America eat it every day of their lives. Some people eat almost nothing but rice. Rice is a kind of grass. There are more than seven thousand kinds of rice. Farmers grow rice in many countries, even in the southern part of the United States and in eastern Australia.

No one really knows where rice came from. Some scientists think that it started to grow in two places. They think that one kind of rice grew in southern Asia thousands of years ago. Someone in China wrote about it almost 5,000 years ago. Another kind probably grew in West Africa. Other scientists think that rice came from India, and Indian travelers took it to other parts of the world. There are two main ways to grow rice. Upland rice grows in dry soil. Most rice grows in the wet soil. People in many countries do all of the work of growing rice by hand. This is the same way farmers worked hundreds of years ago. In some countries, people now use machines on their rice farms. The farmers all use fertilizer. Some insects are enemies of rice. Farmers poison them.

People use every part of the rice plant. They make animals feed and rice oil from it. They also make baskets, brooms, rugs, sandals and roofs for their houses. They burn dry rice plants in fires for cooking.

1- Where do people eat rice?

A- In the southern part of the United States

B- In eastern Australia

C- In different parts of the world

أين يأكل الناس الأرز؟

القطعة

باللون الأخضر تم تخطيط
الاجابات من القطعة



2. How many kinds of rice are there?

- a. More than 5000 kinds
- b. More than 6000 kinds
- c. More than 7000 kinds. A

3. Where does upland rice grow?

- a. In dry soil
- b. In wet soil
- c. Both A and B

4- What do people do to the dry rice plants?

- a. They eat them.
- b. They burn them.
- c. They feed them to animals.

5- What can people make from the rice plant?

- a. baskets and brooms
- b. rugs and sandals and roofs for their houses
- c. baskets, brooms, rugs, sandals and roofs for their houses

1- Where did rice come from?

- a. From India.
- b. From China
- c. No one really knows.

2- What kind of plant is rice?

- a. tree
- b. coffee
- c. grass

3- What do the farmers do to some insects?

- a. kill rice
- b. poison them
- c. use them

4- The underlined pronoun “They” refers to:

- A. rice.
- B. insects.
- C. people.

10. Why do people burn dry rice in fires?

- A. for eating.
- B. for making rugs.
- C. for cooking.



Vocabulary Section

1- It's hard to _____ before a test.

- a. يوصل Connect
b. يستريح relax
c. يتأرب yawn

2- The earth is round. It _____ around the sun.

- يتبخر evaporates
يتحرك moves
يختلط أو يذوب mix

3- An _____ speaks two languages.

- يعاني من مشاكل بالسمع hearing-impaired
مترجم interpreter
كل للآخر each other

4. Anas was born 23 years _____. He is 23 years old.

- a. ago
b. Feed
c. stone

الكلمات ملاحظة
هامة لا بد من
حفظ الكلمات
ومعناها

Burn	يحرق	Date palm	شجرة التمر	southern	جنوبي	wood	خشب	leaves	اوراق الشجر
grow	ينمو او يزرع	feed	يطعم	Art museum	متحف فني	ago	قبل او ماضي	wonderful	رائع
basket	سلة	stone	حجر	broom	مكنسة	grass	عشب	probably	ممکن
West	غرب	rice	رز	rug	سجادة	eastern	شرقي	soil	تربة
sandal	صندل	even	حتى	roof	سقف	insects	حشرات	By hand	باليد



half	نصف	produce	ينتج	typically	عادة او غالبا	modern	حديث او جديد	chance	فرصة او احتمالية
pick	يقطف	protect	يحمي	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	countries	دول	both	كلا
sign	اشارة او لوحة	weigh	يزن	stars	نجوم	stomach	معدة	feeling	شعور

whole	كل
believe	يعتقد او يؤمن
dance	يرقص

المتضادات Antonyms (the opposite)

High	Low	bored	interested
Same	Different		
long	Short	large	small
Big	Small	quickly	slowly
True	False	enemy	friend
Hot	Cold	difficult	easy
Inside	Outside	hate	love
warm	cool	cheap	expensive
up	down	collect	Pass out
		heat	cold

southern northern

المتضادات ملاحظة هامة
لا بد من حفظ الكلمة وما
يكون عكسها
سؤالها بالاختبار بالمتضاد
لكلمة مثلا True



There is / there are

There _____ singular

مفرد

→

نضع is

There _____ plural

جمع

→

نضع are

إذا كان في الجملة there is نضع it

إذا كان في الجملة there are نضع they

القاعدات

1- There _____ a car in the garage.

is B. am C. are .A

2- There _____ some beautiful cars in the garage.

A. is B. am C. are

There is a room in my house. _____ is white.

It B. They C. She

There are some beds in the room. _____ do not have blankets.

A . It B. They C. She

إذا كان في الجملة There
وبعده فراغ وبعد الفراغ حرف
is نختار a
أما إذا كان بعد there جمع مثل
some او كلمة نهايتها نختار
are



-er person : verb +er

er + verb تحويل الفعل لاسم فاعل باضافة

- 1- Keiko is an _____. She speaks both Arabic and English. Interpreter
- 2- Mr. and Mrs. Clark are _____. They have a large cotton farm. farmers
- 3- Kadhim Alsafer is a famous _____. He sings in the Arab World. Singer
- 4- In the morning class, five students speak Arabic. In the afternoon class, there are seven Arabic _____. Speakers
- 5- Adel is not a good _____. He talks all the time and does not listen. Listener
- 6- Messi is a very good soccer _____. player

في حال المفرد لانضيف اما في حال الجمع نضيف +er

Compound Words: word + word = wordword(one word)

كلمة + كلمة = كلمة واحدة

- 1- Gina likes fish and other _____. seafood
- 2- Read each sentence. Put a circle around the subject. _____ the verb. Underline
- 3- Most people work during the _____. Some work at night. daytime
- 4- Be careful when you drive . If the _____ is red, you must stop. stoplight
- 5- People eat in the dinning room. They sleep in the _____. bedroom



Simple Past

عند وجود احد هذه الدلالات في الجملة نستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل (الماضي) .

Last + time (last week/last night/ last month / last year/ last Friday/ last Monday/ last June.....

Ago / yesterday / in the past / this morning / in + (in 2009 / in 1437.....

يقسم تصريف الفعل الى نوعين : منتظم و غير منتظم-
- المنتظم فقط نضيف له (ed/d)

work → worked
open → opened
change → changed

انواع الافعال منتظمة وغير منتظمة

Play → Played +ed + حرف علة Y
Cry → cried + حرف عادي Y

rule 1-1-1 (Plan → planned) (shop → shopped)

- الافعال غير منتظمة ليس لها قاعدة

come	came	teach	Taught	make	made	take	took	be	Was مفرد Were جمع
become	became	think	thought	eat	ate	grow	grew	win	won



1- Mohammed and Ali _____ grammar two days ago.

studies.A

study.B

Studied.C

الفعل study نهايته حرف يقبل الى حرف ed + I

2- Some people _____ last year.

travel.A

travels.B

travelled.C

الفعل study نهايته حرف L يدبل الى حرف ed + L

3- Bilal _____ a chocolate cake yesterday.

makes.A

maked.B

made.C

الفعل MAKE غير منتظم التصريف الثاني هو MADE

4- We _____ our mother a birthday present last year.

gave.A

give .B

gives .C

الفعل GIVE غير منتظم التصريف الثاني هو GAVE