



اللغة الانجليزية العامة

المحاضرة / الثامنة

إعداد

المسافرة

General English Language

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King Faisal University

e- Learning Deanship

& Distance Education

شرح الاستاذ / محمد المحمدي



Elements of the Class

- Countable & Non-Countable Nouns
- Many, much, few, a few, little, a little etc.
- Reading Passage
- Vocabulary



There are 2 kinds of noun in English:

معدود

Countable

Things you can count
(singular or plural)

One apple, two apples,
three apples...

هي الأشياء التي تستطيع عدّها (مفرد وجمع)
مثل التفاح والبرتقال وهكذا

غير معدود

- **Uncountable**
- Things you can't count
(they can't be plural)
- Butter, meat...
- Some nouns can be
countable or
uncountable but the
meaning is different.
- Example: chocolate

الأشياء التي لا تستطيع
عدّها (لا يمكن أن تكون
جمع) مثل الزبدة اللحم

بعض الاسماء قد تكون
معدودة وغير معدودة لكن
تختلف في المعنى مثل
الشوكولا

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In English, the distinction into countable and uncountable (mass) nouns is basic.

في الانكليزي الفرق بين المعدود والغير معدود هو
الكتلة كقاعدة في الاسماء

Countable nouns take definite and indefinite articles and admit a plural form:

هي : a, an, the

الاسماء المعدودة تأخذ ادوات التعريف المؤكدة وغير
المؤكدة قبل دخول صيغة الجمع

I would like to buy a book.
Here's the book I've told you about.
There are many books on that shelf.

في هذا المثال **book** اسم معدود وتأخذ **a** و
the ادوات التعريف وتغيب بالجمع

Uncountable nouns take zero article, as well as definite and indefinite quantifiers, but do not really admit a plural form.

some

There is wine on the table.
This wine is sour.
Please, take some wine!

الاسماء الغير معدودة لا تأخذ ادوات تعريف في الكميات
المؤكدة والغير مؤكدة ولا تدخل في صيغ الجمع (ماتتغير)

في هذا المثال **wine** لا معدود لأنه
سائل وصيغته بالمفرد والجمع واحده

Sometimes, an unaccountable noun like *bread* can be reclassified as an accountable noun meaning "type of bread":

احيانا الغير معدود مثل الخبز قد يصنف كمعدود بمعنى انواع الخبز

What reads have you got today?

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السؤال هنا يقصد ايش انواع
الخبز الموجودة اليوم



نضع S مع جمع المعدود
ولا يوضع مع الغير معدود

A / AN / SOME / ANY

Type of sentence أنواع الجمل	Countable معدود	Uncountable غير معدود
+ We need نحتاج	an apple تفاحه some apples بعض التفاح	some butter بعض الزبدة some milk بعض الحليب
- We don't need لا نحتاج	a tomato any tomatoes	any rice any sugar
? Do we need هل نحتاج	a tomato? any tomatoes?	any rice? any sugar?

- Use **a / an** with singular countable nouns. نستخدم **a, an** مع مفرد الاسماء المعدودة
- Use **some** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in + sentences. نستخدم **some** مع جمع الاسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة + جمل
- Use **any** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in - or ? sentences. نستخدم **any** مع جمع الاسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة - أو الجمل
- We can also use **some** in ? to ask for and offerings: شرح الاستاذ / محمد المحمدي
 - Can I have some coffee? نستطيع استخدام **some** لطلب أو لعرض شئ مثل القهوة
 - Do you want some biscuits? الشاي الماء البسكويت الخ



نستخدمهما للسؤال عن كمية المعدود والغير معدود

How much / how many...?

نستخدم **how much** للسؤال عن كمية اسم غير معدود مثل الماء

Use *How much...?* with uncountable nouns.

How much water do you drink?

Use *How many...?* with plural countable nouns.

How many students do you have?

نستخدم **how many** للسؤال عن جمع الاسماء المعدودة

اجابات محتملة

⌚ Possible answers:

- I drink a lot of water.
كثير من الماء
كمية كبيرة
- I drink quite a lot.
لا اشرب كثيرا
- I don't drink much water. (not much)
لا اشرب اي ماء
- I don't drink any water.
- None. لا شيء
ليس كثيرا
- Not many (students).



Use of some – many/much – few/little with accountable and unaccountable nouns:

إستخدامات مع المعدود والغير معدود

Would you like some apples? (plural)

تستخدم مع جمع المعدود

Would you like some water? (partitive – a glass of water)

مع الغير معدود يكون كمية مجزأة مثل الماء مجزء في الكأس

There are many things I would like to tell you.

تستخدم مع جمع المعدود لوجود s علامة الجمع للمعدود في things

There is much trouble in this house

جمع غير معدود ولاحظ الفعل تو بي مفرد

There are few people I can trust.

There was little food in the fridge.

غير المعدود

معدود

Note the differences between little/a little, few/a few

انتبه للفرق بينهم

I've got a little money.

القليل من المال



لكن هنا ايجابي وكافي

I've got little money.

قليل من المال



غير كافي

I've got a few friends.

القليل من الأصدقاء



قليل لكن كافي

I've got few friends.

قليل من الأصدقاء



قليل غير كافي

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عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

Deanship of E-Learning and Distance Education

جامعة الملك فيصل

King Faisal University



Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

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A. Many, a few, few, some, several = Used before countable nouns تستخدم قبل المعدود

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural) المعدود هي الأسماء التي تكون منها مفرد وجمع

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc] مثل

B. Much, a little, little, some = Used before uncountable nouns تستخدم قبل الغير معدود

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms) الغير معدود الأسماء التي ليس

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

لها جمع ومفرد بل كلمة واحدة
مثل

C. A, An, Each & Every = used before singular nouns تستخدم ما قبل الأسماء المفردة


D. Any = used in negative and questions. تستخدم في النفي والسؤال

E. Some = used when we offer something تستخدم عندما نعرض شيء

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a little / a few

1. Have you got any money? Yes, I have got a little.
2. Have you got many envelopes? No, I've got just few. بدون a لأن المبلغ غير متوفر أو غير كافٍ
3. Does your friend speak English? Yes, he speaks a little.
4. Do you want sugar in your coffee? Yes, I would  like some.
5. We are going away for a few days.

very little / very few

1. Your English is very good. You make a very little.
2. I drink very little. I don't like it.
3. Hurry up. We've got very few.
4. I am sad and lonely. I've got very few.
5. I'm afraid I won't be able to buy that, I've got very little.

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Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence دليل	wonder متعجب	awake مستيقظ	however على أي حال
2	hormone هرمون	Fix يصلح	anxious قلق	
3	psychologist طبيب نفسي	Happen يحدث	familiar مألوف	
4	emotions عواطف	Wish يتمنى	complicated معقد	
5	symbols رموز	travel يسافر		
6	vision رؤية	realize يدرك		
7	logic منطق	Make sense يصبح منطقي		
8	Reason سبب			
9	Opinions آراء			
10				



Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the following blank space with the most appropriate answer a, b, c or d:-

1. To ask oneself and think means: _____
a. prefer b. wonder c. repair d. enjoy
2. "_____ " has the same meaning as " proof".
a. essence b. similarity c. evidence d. reference
3. The word that has the same meaning as " a chemical that helps us to grow" is _____.
a. germs b. sugar c. bacteria d. hormone
4. "_____ " the same meaning as " nevertheless".
a. however b. because c. since d. as
5. something we use to refer to another thing is a _____.
a. book b. pen c. symbol d. sheet
6. _____ is the opposite of sleeping.
a. Dreaming b. Awake c. Running d. Active

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Vocabulary Exercise

7. Wishes means: _____
a. wonders b. desires c. dreams d. studies
8. "_____" has the same meaning as "repair".
a. fix b. damage c. prepare d. concern
9. The word that has the same meaning as "reason" is _____.
a. question b. purpose c. basic d. season
10. The word that means "period of time" is _____.
a. areas b. project c. stage d. sense
11. "_____" the same meaning as "happens".
a. occurs b. finishes c. starts d. enjoys
12. The word that means "go places" is _____.
a. swim b. leave c. travel d. look
13. "_____" is the opposite of easy.
a. make sense b. complicated c. normal d. expensive



Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 108/ 109)

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this, but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the "Repair Theory". One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage, or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement-REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.



Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

1. The underlined pronoun " themselves" refers to: _____

A. purposes

B. dreams

C. many people

D. reasons

2. The underlined pronoun " this " Line 2 refers to _____

A. theories

B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping

C. many people

D. scientists

3. Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____

A. many people

B. theories

C. dreams

D. scientists

4. Why do we need sleep according to " Repair Theory" _____

A. to dream

B. to fix or repair our bodies

C. take rest

D. to help our friend sleep

5. The underlined word " evidence" line 6 means _____

A. proof

B. chemicals

C. dream

D. repair

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Sample Questions

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ food .
a. many ~~✓~~ b. little c. much d. a few
2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.
a. Few b. Some c. A few d. Many
3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.
a. Many b. Some c. Few d. A few
4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.
a. many b. much c. little d. a few
5. _____ student should have the textbooks.
a. many b. Some c. Every d. All
6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____
a. much b. many c. little d. few
7. I read _____ books about English literature.
a. a little b. several c. much d. every
8. I haven't seen _____ students at university on Friday.
a. many b. some c. any d. a few





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
رَحْمَةً وَرَحْمَةً
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ



الحمد لله وصلنا إلى المحاضرة الثامنة والله الحمد
والمنة .. أتمنى لكم التوفيق والسداد

لا تنسوني من الدعاء في هذه الأيام المباركة
أختكم / المسافرة