

المحاضره الثامنه ..

الاسماء المعدوده والغير معدوده ..

سنتكلم اليوم عن انواع الاسماء المعدود والغير معدود ..

الاسماء المعدوده **countable** ..

هي الاسماء قابله للعد مثل اعداد التفاح مثال

I would like to buy a book.
Here's the book I've told you about.

There are many books on that shelf.

في الامثله المذكوره اعلاه تتكلم عن الكتب وهي من الاشياء التي يمكن عدها

الاسماء الغير معدوده **Uncountable** ..

وهي الاسماء التي لايمكن عدها مثل الماء ، الزيت مثال .

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

ملاحظه ..

بعض الاسماء يكون نوعها غير المعدود ولكن في الجمله تعامل معامله المعدود فيجب ان نفهم مضمون الجمله قبل ان نحكم عليها مثال ..

What breads have you got today?

هنا يتكلم عن انواع الخبز فالاجابه تكون

I have two kinds of breads

تعامل معامله الاسماء المعدوده

كيف نستخدم الاسماء المعدوده والغير معدوده مع **an-a-some-any**

الاسماء الغير معدوده	الاسماء المعدوده	الجمله
تستخدم some	مع المفرد a/an مع الجمع some	مثبتة
تستخدم any	مع المفرد a/an مع الجمع any	منفيه
تستخدم any	مع المفرد an/a مع الجمع any	سؤال

ملحوظه :

نستطيع استخدام **some** في السؤال في حالتي سؤال عن & العرض مثال

Can I have some coffee?

Do you want some biscuits?

استخدام ..How much / how many...?

عند استخدام اداة **how** لسؤال فاننا نستخدم معها كلمتي ((many-much))

حتى نحدد اذا كنا نريد السؤال عن عدد او كميته ..

عندما نسال عن شي معدود نستخدم **many** والاسم الذي بعده يكون جمع

وعند سؤال عن غير المعدود نستخدم **much** والاسم الذي بعده لا يجمع لان الغير معدود يعامل معاملة المفرد ..مثال

How much water do you drink?= I drink a lot of water .

هنا نسال عن الماء والماء شي غير معدود ونلاحظ لم نضع **s** لانه غير معدود ويعامل معاملة المفرد ووضعنا **much**

How many students do you have? =Not many (students).

هنا سالنا عن عدد الطلاب وهو شي معدود استخدمنا **many** ووضعنا مع الاسم **s** للجمع ..

كلمات اخرى ..

تحدثنا مسبقا عن كلمتي **mony & much** وهناك ايضا كلمتي معاكس لهما في المعنى تدل ع القليل ..

وهي **little & few** ..

Little =تستخدم لغير المعدود ويمكن استخدام قبلها اداة تعريف (**A**) لتوضيح للقاري انه الشي قليل لآكن بمقدار لآباس فيه مثال ..

I have got a little money =وضحنا بلجمله انه المال قليل ولكن بمقدار لآباس فيه

I have got little mony = وضحنا بلجمله انه المال قليل ولكنه قليل جدا

Few = تستخدم للمعدود ويمكن استخدام قبلها اداة التعريف (**A**) لتوضيح للقاري انه الشي قليل

لآكن بمقدار لآباس فيه مثال ..

I have got a few friends= وضحنا بلجمله ان الاصدقاء قليلين ولكن بمقدار لآباس فيه

I have got few friends= وضحنا بلجمله ان الاصدقاء قليلين ولكنهم قليلين جدا

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

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 **a few**.
3. Does your friend **speak English**? Yes, he speaks **a little**.
4. Do you want **sugar** in your coffee? Yes, I would like **a little**.
5. We are going away for **a few** **days**.

very little / very few

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

much / many

1. Do you drink **much** coffee?
2. I stay at home most of the time. I don't go out **much**.
3. I've seen **many** films with Brad Pitt.
4. How **many** photos did you take?
5. Do you eat **much** chocolate?

كلمات والمعاني ..

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Evidence دليل	Wonder عجب	Awake مستيقظ	However ع اي حال
Hormone هرومون	Fix يصلح	Anxious قلق	
Psychologist عالم نفس	Happen يحدث	Familiar مألوف	
Emotions الاحساس	Wish يتمنى	Complicated معقد	
Symbols رمز	Travel يسافر		
Vision رؤية	Realize يدرك		
Logic منطقي	Make sense معقول		
Reason سبب			
Opinions آراء			

امثله وتمارين ..

القراءة السريعة ..

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.

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
6. How long does REM sleep last? _____
A. 20 minutes B. 90 minutes
C. the whole night D. 2 minutes
7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? ____
A. One theory B. many theories
C. Two theories D. Three theories
8. What does REM sleep help us to do? _____
A. To dream B. To remember things
C. To make chemicals D. to last for a long time

9. The underlined word “ **occurs** ” means _____

- A. dreams B. helps
C. happens D. sleeps

10. The underlined word “ **others** ” refers to _____.

- A. theories B. chemical C. scientists D. many people

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