

مراجعه لبعض الكلمات ..

New words	Meanings
environment N البيئة	The condition we live in/ everything around
hardships N الشده	Problems in life/ pains
teenager N المراهق	a person's age between 13 and 19
contrast N مقارنه	A big or strong difference
Crime N جريمه	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
Emotions N مشاعر	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
Vision N رويه	A picture
Volunteer V تطوع	Work for free
Release V يطلق سراح	To let things/ persons free
Prepare V تحضير	To get ready
Deliver V توصيل	Take things to destination / hand on
Famous Adj مشهور	Well-known
Lonely Adj وحيد	Being without any people around
Tough Adj قاسي	Very hard / strong
Fun Adj متعه	Happiness or enjoyment
Fast Adj بسرعه	Quickly
Take care of PV يعتني	Look after

هنا طريقه أخرى لحفظ الكلمات ونجد ان هناك رموز **n** اسم // **adj** صفه // **v** الفعل والرمز الجديد **pv** وهي عباره عن كلمتين مع بعض مثل اللغه العربيه نجد بعض الكلمات مكونه من جزئين ..

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

1. The word “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” means work for free

- A. employ                      B. volunteer  
C. prepare                      D. watch

2. The phrase “ a big or strong difference ” means.....

- A. contract                      B. difficulty  
B. contrast                      D. similarity

3. You are \_\_\_\_\_ because every body knows about you

A. sick B. a driver

C. a player D. famous

A person between 13 and 19 years old is a \_\_\_\_\_ .٤

A. teenager B. worker

C. volunteer D. pilot

In our society, a mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ her children and prepares .٥  
.food

A. kills B. goes for

C. Takes care of D. sets out

."The word " \_\_\_\_\_ " is closest in meaning to the word " a picture .٦

A. mission B. vision

B. revision D. television

.The box is \_\_\_\_\_. It is not easy to break it

A. heavy B. rough

C. tough D. red

.Some examples of \_\_\_\_\_ are love, feelings and joy

A. invitation B. emotions

C. tourism D. sickness

### ظروف التكرار ..Adverbs of Frequency

 <p>تقل نسبه التكرار</p>	<p>دائما Always 100% عادة Usually 80% غالبا Often 65% احيانا Sometimes 50% نادرا Seldom 30% نادرا جدا Rarely 15% ابدا Never 0%</p>	 <p>تزداد نسبه التكرار</p>
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هي عباره عن كلمات تفيد تكرار الفعل مرات ومرات عديده وهو يعتبر أيضا بظرف يفيد مرات التكرار الفعل تختلف بينها درجات التكرار وقوه معنى الكلمات انظر للجدول أعلاه لتوضيح..

حالات الظروف التكراريه ..

١- **إذا كانت الجملة فعل أصلي فقط بدون أفعال مساعده** فان الظرف يأتي قبل الفعل مثل

Sami \_\_\_\_\_ his friends

A. respects always

B. respects never

**C. always respects**

D. respects sometimes

يكون الخيار الصحيح **c** لان الظرف يأتي ثم الفعل مباشره

٢- **إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل واحد ( is, am, are=> was, were )** فان الظرف يأتي بعد فعل مباشره مثل ..

The students \_\_\_\_\_ afraid of the final tests

A. usually are

**B. are usually**

C. is usually

D. usually is

يكون الخيار الصحيح **b** لان الفعل يأتي ثم الظرف ..

٣- **إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي ع فعل اصلي ومساعد (have –had-do-dose)** فان الظرف يأتي بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الأصلي مثل..

Our doctor \_\_\_\_\_ his mobile

A. has switched off rarely

**B. has rarely switched off**

C. rarely has switched off

D. never has switched off

يكون الخيار الصحيح **b** لان الظرف اتي بين الفعل الأصلي والفعل المساعد ..

٤- **عند السؤال نستبدل الفاعل بلفعل المساعد مثل ..**

The doctor **has** never disappointed any student

**Has** the doctor ever disappointed any student?

ملحوظه استبدلنا never بِ ever لان never تؤكد النفي في الجملة اما ever فانها نفي استفهامي ..

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

.My friend is very clever. He \_\_\_\_\_ passes the tests

A. sometimes

**B. always**

C. never      D. seldom

.My friend is very clever. He \_\_\_\_\_ fails the tests

A. always      B. sometimes

C. never      D. seldom

\_\_\_\_\_ a snake? – No, I haven't

A. Have you seen ever      B. Have you ever seen

C. Have you seen never      D. Have you never seen

مراجعہ لما ذکرنا ..

نضع الظرف قبل الفعل الأصلي عندما يكون في الجملة فعل أصلي & فعل أصلي وفعل مساعد.

	الظرف Adverbs of Frequency	الفعل الأصلي	
I	Always	Get up	At 6.45
Ali	Can	Usually	Play Football
Mandy	Has	Sometimes	Got Some home work

نضع الظرف بعد الفعل مساعد (is, am, are => was, were) إذا كان هو الفعل الوحيد في الجملة

	فعل مساعد	الظرف		
laila	Is	Never	Late	Laila

امثله

.Ali **always** plays the tennis

.She **usually** eats some chocolate

.She **often** goes shopping

.He is **sometimes** late for work

.Ali hardly **ever** travels by cars

.He **never** smokes a cigarette

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

قراءه سريعه ..

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with loneliness, and homelessness. Other people see terrible hardships: sickness. Many people want to help. They volunteer. problems with the environment. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless

The most suitable Topic for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Homelessness      B. Volunteering
- C. Hardships      D. Sickness

The underlined word “exercise” means: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. building houses      B. question
- B. Practice sports      D. test

\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of hardships.

- A. Volunteering      B. environment
- C. neighborhood      D. homelessness

Why do some people give some of their time to others?

- A. To earn much money      B. To help them
- C. To know the time      D. To watch TV

The underlined pronoun “their” Line 9 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all people      B. friendships
- B. some volunteers      D. all volunteers

\_\_\_\_\_ is closest in meaning to the phrase “work for free.”

A. Volunteer

B. build houses

C. give some time

D. look around

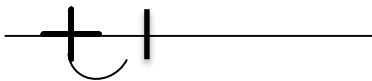
الزمن الماضي البسيط..



I visited my sister yesterday

We went out to dinner last night

الزمن الماضي المستمر ..



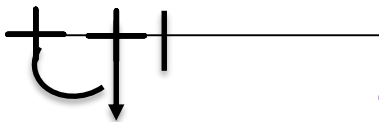
وهو عبارة عن وصف حدثين وقعوا بـماضي استخدمنا الزمن المستمر

لوصف الحدث الأول مثال..

I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner

We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night

نرى في المثال الأول ( الحدث الأول انه يخبرنا انه درس من اجل الاختبار ) الحدث الثاني وان امه تطبخ العشاء .



عند وصف حدثين متزامنين أي وقعا بنفس الوقت

فاننا نستخدم الزمن المستمر في الحدث الأول

بإضافه ing دلالة الاستمراريه ونستخدم الزمن البسيط للحدث الثاني مثال..

I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang

They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit

ننظر في المثال الأول انه حدث بينما كان يستحم رن جرس الباب واقعتان بنفس الوقت فستخدمنا بشق الأول دلالة

الاستمراريه ing والشق الثاني الزمن البسيط

➤ امثله وتمارين

1. We saw an accident while we \_\_\_\_\_ to university

A. go

B. have gone

C. were going

D. was going

2. When he \_\_\_\_\_, it was raining heavily .

A. was arriving

B. arrived

B. arrives

D. is arriving

.As the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, someone fell down .

A. were playing

B. played

C. play

D. are playing

.Hind is very punctual. She \_\_\_\_\_ comes late to her work .

A. always

B. never

C. sometimes

D. often

.Rami plays football three times a week. He \_\_\_\_\_ plays football .

A. always

B. sometimes

C. never

D. seldom

\_\_\_\_\_ .the homework alone?

A. Do you do usually

B. Do you never do

C. Do usually you do

D. Do you usually do

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