

المحاضرة العاشرة ..

مراجعة لبعض الكلمات ..

New words	Meanings
Attractive (Adj)	Very beautiful
Diet (N)	Special food for sick or for slimming
Raw (Adj)	Not cooked
Slim (Adj)	thin in an attractive way
Gain (V)	Win or get something
join (V)	Meet or unite
Overweight (Adj)	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
While (conj)	during
Work (V)	Do / succeed/ have a job
Snack (N)	a small or light meal between main meals
Bake (V)	Heat with fire
Boil (V)	Heat in water
Fry (V)	Heat in oil
Disgusting (Adj)	Old, smelly and bad
Delicious (Adj)	Very pleasant taste
Except (Conj)	Quickly

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " not cooked."

- A. boiled B. raw
C. fried D. ugly

٢. Some people lose weight fast, but they usually _____ it back again.

- A. gain B. eat
C. help D. give

٣. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very beautiful."

- A. interesting B. attractive
C. difficult D. thin

She looks very _____ because of the diet she follows.

- A. slim B. ugly
C. dangerous tall d. tall

I remembered the meanings of all words _____the word” except.”

- A. expect B. accept
C. except D. receipt

My friend suffers from being _____. He is now too fat.

- A. thin B. overweight
C. light D. happy

” _____ “ .is closest in meaning to the phrase “ old, smelly and very bad.”

- A. interesting B. attractive
C. disgusting D. delicious

Dieting often doesn t ’ work. People usually gain back the weight.

The word “Work” means _____

- A. have a job B. succeed
C. fail D. be active and try

اقسام الكلام Parts of Speech ..

الأسماء Nouns

وهي الكلمات التي تدل على مكان ، شي ، اسم شخص ..

تنقسم الأسماء الي ٦ اقسام وهي كتالي ..

الأسماء الشائعة Common Nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تدل ع اسم الاب او الأخ او الولد او البنت مثل boy.Girl

الأسماء المشهوره Proper Nouns

هي الأسماء الأشخاص معروفين او الأماكن المعروفة محمد عبدالله مثل John - Mary

Singular Nouns الأسماء المفردة ..

هي الأسماء بصيغه مفرد سواء كانت معروفة او غير معروفة مثل Girl- boy-

Plural Nouns الأسماء المجموعه ..

هي الأسماء التي تكون بصيغه مفردة سواء أضيفت S للجمع مثل boys او بدون اضافته مثل women

Singular Possessive الأسماء المفردة المملوكه ..

هي الأسماء التي يكون الاسم ومعه ملكيته كأننا نقول حقيقه ساره sara's case

اضفنا S ليس للجمع وانما هي s الملكيه ..

Plural Possessive الأسماء المجموعه المملوكه ..

هي الأسماء التي يكون الاسم جزء من المجموعه مثلا girls 'rooms والد s دلالة ع جمع ..

الفعل verb ..

هي الكلمه التي تدل ع حدث ويجب ع كل جملة ان تحتوي ع فعل . والفعل نوعين هما

Action verbs وهو فعل يصف حدث ما مثل He rode the horse to victory.

Linking verbs وهو فعل الذي يربط الفاعل والمفعول به مثل He has been sick هنا اداه الربط هي الفعل

المساعد has been

The pronoun الضمائر ..

هي كلمه التي تاتي بديله عن الاسم ومن أنواع الضمائر ..

1- Personal pronouns الضمائر الشخصية ..

والتي تدل ع الاسم بذاته مثل she.he.i.we وهي مشتقه من

(it-its).(she-her-hers).(you-your-yours).(i-me-mine)

(yourself)(myself).(they-them-their-theirs).(we-us-our-ours)

2- Indefinite pronouns ضمائر النكره ..

والتي تدل ع اسم مجهول مثل someone ,one-none— either-each —anybody ..

3- Demonstrative pronouns ضمائر الاشاره ..

والتي تدل ع شي ما مثل this —that-these-those

4- Interrogative pronouns ضمائر السؤال ..

والتي تدل في الجملة عن السؤال وتسمى بدلالة الاستفهامية مثل **who-whom-what-which**

whose

The adjective الصفات ..

هي الكلمة التي تدل ع الاسم وتصفه مثل

Did you lose your address book?

Is that a wool sweater

Just give me five minutes

the adverb الحال..

هي الكلمة التي تصف لنا مقدار الفعل عند حدوثه مثل

He ran quickly.

She left yesterday.

We went there.

It was too hot!

لدينا نوع من الحال وهو الحال الاستفهامي **Interrogative Adverbs** مثل

How did you break your leg?

when does your plane leave?

How often do you run ?

Where did you put the mouse trap?

The preposition حروف الجر ..

حرف الجر يكون قبل الاسم او الضمير يدل ع الفاعل مثلا

They received a postcard from Bobby telling

. about his trip to Canada

ومن أشهر حروف الجر ..

aboard	Behind	from	throughout
about	below	in	to
above	beneath	into	toward
across	beside	like	under
after	between	of	underneath
against	beyond	off	until
along	by	on	up
among	down	over	upon

around
at
before

during
except
for

past
since
through

with
within
without

أدوات الربط The conjunction

وهي الكلمة التي تربط بين جملتين مثل **Neither -either – and -or -but**

التعجب The interjection

هي الكلمة التي تصف تعبير معين مثل

Goodness! What a cute baby!

Wow! Look at that sunset!

➤ امثله وتمارين..

1. The part speech of “ **final** ” is _____
A. a verb B. an adverb
C. a noun D. an adjective
2. The part speech of “ questions ” is _____
A. a verb B. an adverb
C. a noun D. an adjective
3. The part speech of “ will ” is _____
A. a main verb B. a verb to be
C. a modal D. a preposition
4. The part speech of “ **in** ” is _____
A. a verb B. a preposition
C. a noun D. an adjective
5. The part speech of “ **us** ” is _____ pronoun
a. a possessive B. an object
b. a subject D. a reflexive
6. The part speech of “ **gave** ” is _____
A. a present verb B. an auxiliary
C. a future verb D. a past verb
7. The part speech of “ **last** ” is _____
A. an adjective B. a verb to be
C. an article D. a preposition
8. The part speech of “ **doctor** ” is _____
A. a verb B. a subject noun
C. an object noun D. an adjective