

قطع الانجليزي كتابه التي ذكرها الدكتور في المباشره  
+المحاضره 11 والمحاضره 12

اختكم Huda44

من ملخص ام يزن

القطعه الاولى من المحاضره الاولى

Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Moore is his English teacher. Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. She is kind and friendly. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom now. They are in an English class. They are busy. Francisco is at a desk. Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She is at the board. The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building.

فرانسيكو غارسيا طالب. عمره 15 عاما. من لوس  
انجلوس, كاليفورنيا. السيدة مور هي معلمته للغة الانجليزية. السيدة  
مور معلمه جيدة. هي معلمة طيبة ولطيفة. فرانسيكو والسيدة  
مور بالفصل الان. في درس الانجليزي. هما مشغولان. فرانسيكو  
على طاولته. السيدة مور ليست على الطاولة. انها عند  
السيبورة. الفصل ليس كبيرا. انه صغير. وهو نظيف  
وملون. الفصل في بناء كبير.

### Capitalization: Sentence beginning

معناها ابتداء الكلمات باحرف كبيرة ..

1. نقوم بتكبير اول حرف في الكلمة اذا كانت في بداية الجملة.

Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years  
old. He is from Los Angeles, California.

She is kind and friendly.

They are in an English class.

It is clean and colorful.

نلاحظ الكلمات التي تحتها خط .. هي كلمات ابتدأت الجمل بها  
.. قفمنا بتكبير اول حرف ..

### Capitalization: Proper Nouns

2. تكبير اول حروف من اسماء العلم

Francisco Garcia is a student.

He is from Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Moore is his English teacher.

نلاحظ هنا اننا قمنا بتكبير اول حروف لاسماء العلم .. اسم  
فرانسيكو وغارسيا ولوس انجلوس و كاليفورنيا .. ونقصد

باسماء العلم اسماء الاشخاص والقابهم واسماء المدن والدول  
والاماكن المعروفة.. والشهور والايام وغيره..

Capitalization: Go online

الحروف الصوتيه Vowels

Vowels

a

e

i

o

u

الحروف الساكنه Consonants

هنا تكون جميع الحروف الانجليزيه ماعدا الحروف الخمسه  
السابقه..

Consonants:

All other letters

b

c

d

f, ....

Articles in English

ادوات التعريف

There are three articles in English:

ادوات التعريف باللغة الانجليزيه ثلاث

The indefinite article (a)

غير محدد .اي يستخدم لنكرات

The indefinite article (**an**)

غير محدد .اي يستخدم لنكرات

The definite article (**the**)

محدد ويستخدم للمعارف اي الاشياء المعروفة وهو بمثابة ال التعريف في لغتنا..

### The indefinite article (a)

Use (a) before a singular **indefinite** noun that starts with a **consonant**.

يستخدم قبل الكلمات الغير محددة والتي تبدأ بالحروف الساكنة..  
وامثله..

e.g. **a** book (one book)

**a** student (one student)

**a** teacher (one teacher)

**a** board (one board)

I bought a book. ✓

I bought book. X

### The indefinite article (an)

Use (an) before a singular **indefinite** noun that starts with a **vowel**.

يستخدم قبل الكلمات المفردة الغير محددة والتي تبدأ بحرف صوتي..وامثله

e.g. **an** English class

**an** apple

**an** elephant

Salim ate **an** apple. ✓

Salim ate apple. **X**

The definite article (the)

Use (the) before singular or plural **definite** nouns.

ويستخدم بعد اسم مفرد او جمع..وامثله..

e.g. The teacher

The classroom

The sun

**The** sun is shining today. **✓**

Sun is shining today. **X**

A sun is shining today. **X**

#### Vocabulary: Exercise A – page 4

1. Francisco is \_\_\_\_\_ student. فرانسيسكو طالب

لان الكلمة التي بعده تبدا بحرف ساكن

نسئ a

2. Mrs. Moore is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

لان الكلمة التي بعده تبدا بحرف ساكن

نسئ a

3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in \_\_\_\_\_

English class.

لان الكلمة التي بعدها لانها علم لمادة

نستخدم the

اللغة الانجليزية

4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in \_\_\_\_\_

classroom.

لان الكلمة التي بعده مفردة ولكن نتحدث

نسئ the

عن فصل اللغة الانجليزية وليس اي فصل اخر وهنا احب

ان ابين ان هنا ان المتحدث والسامع يتحدثان عن شيء معين.. وهو نفس الشيء..

5. Mrs. Moore is at \_\_\_\_\_ board.

لأن الكلمة التي بعده هي لوح السبورة  
وهو اللوح الموجود في فصل اللغة الانجليزية وليس اي لوح اخر..

نستخدم the

Articles: Go online

## Adjectives الصفات

Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. السيدة مور معلمة جيدة

The classroom is a small room.

الفصل غرفة صغيرة  
هنا نلاحظ باننا لو اردنا ذكر صفه لشيء ما فلا بد من ذكرها قبله لو كان اسما لشيء مفرد

2. Noun + is/are + adjectives

1. Mrs. Moore is kind and friendly.

2. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.

3. The classroom is clean and colorful.

اما اذا توفر فيها هذان الشرطان:

1. ان تكون الصفة اكثر من واحدة كما في المثال الاول والثالث
2. او ان تكون الصفة واحدة لكن لاكثر من شخص..هنا لانذكر الاسماء بعدها..

Adjectives: Go online

Do the exercise on this web page. Check your answers on the same page:

## Subject Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

He

She

It

I

We

They

You

## Subject Pronouns: He & She

**Francisco Garcia** is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California.

تستخدم للمذكر المفرد

**Mrs. Moore** is a good teacher. She is kind and friendly.

تستخدم للمؤنث المفرد

## Subject Pronouns : They

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the classroom now. They are in an English class. They are busy.

تستخدم للجمع المؤنث والمذكر

## Subject Pronouns : It

The **classroom** is not a big room. It is a small room.

It is clean and colorful.

تستخدم لغير العاقل..

## Personal pronouns: Go online

Do the exercises on these web pages. Check your answers on the same pages:

## Contractions

### الاختصارات

He is = He's

She is = She's

It is = It's

They are = They're

We are = We're

I am = I'm

You are = You're

في الغالب نحذف الحرف الاول من الكلمة الثانية ونستبدله بفاصله  
مع التخلص من المسافة بين الكلمتين

## Pronouns & Contractions

### الضمائر والاختصارات

Francisco is a teacher. **NO**

فرانسييسكو معلم. لا

Francisco is not a teacher.

فرانسييسكو ليس معلما

**He's** a student.

فرانسييسكو طالب



Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. **NO**

سيئه. لا

السيدة مور معلمة

Mrs. Moore is not a bad teacher.

ليست معلمة سيئه.

السيدة مور

**She's** a good teacher.

معلمة جيدة.

انها

## Pronouns & Contractions

### الضمائر والاختصارات

The classroom is a big room. **NO**

The classroom is not a big room.

كبيرا

الفصل كبير. لا

الفصل ليس

**It's** a small room.

انه صغير.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a small building.

**NO**

فرانسيكو والسيدة مور في مبنى صغير. لا

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a small building.

فرانسيكو والسيدة مور في مبنى كبير.

**They're** in a big building.

انهما في مبنى كبير.

## Categorize by topic (page7)

### التصنيف بحسب الموضوع

|           |            |               |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Francisco | Mrs. Moore | The classroom |
|-----------|------------|---------------|

|                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Francisco Garcia is a student. He is fifteen years old. He is from Los Angeles, California. Francisco is at a desk.</p> | <p>Mrs. Moore is his English teacher. Mrs. Moore is a good teacher. She is kind and friendly. Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She is at the board.</p> | <p>The classroom is not a big room. It is a small room. It is clean and colorful. The classroom is in a large building.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### القطعة الثانية من المحاضرة الرابعة

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting in front

of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

الحديقة مزدحمة جدا. بعض الأشخاص صغار وبعضهم كبار. بعض الأشخاص طويلون وبعضهم قصيرون. بعض الناس شعرهم طويل منسدل وبعضهم قصير متموج. هناك رجل مسن ليس لديه شعر. انه يجلس امام بوابة الحديقة. امرأة طويلة تجلس بجواره. شعرها شقر وعينيها زرقاوان. انهما يتكلمان ويضحكان بصوت مسموع.

### Vocabulary – page 68 (Adjectives)

#### الكلمات الجديدة (الصفات) - ص 68

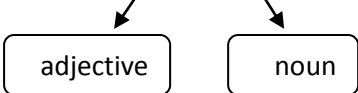
We use adjectives to describe people, places, things, etc.

نستخدم الصفات لوصف الأشخاص, الاماكن . الاشياء... الخ

#### 1) Adjectives go **before nouns**:

The tall woman is in the park.

1. نضع الصفات قبل الاسماء.

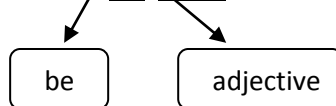


```
graph TD; A["The tall woman is in the park."] --> B["adjective"]; A --> C["noun"];
```

#### 2) Adjectives go **after the verb be** (is, am, was, were ...)

The woman is tall.

2. الصفات تأتي بعد افعال الكينونه (اللي مابين القوسين في الاعلى)



```
graph TD; A["The woman is tall."] --> B["be"]; A --> C["adjective"];
```

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الكلمات التي تحتها خط في القطعة التالية هي امثلة لبعض الصفات:

## Adjectives

There are many interesting places in my neighborhood. One place is Oak Street Park. I am at Oak Street Park right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting on a bench and writing in my journal. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting in front of the park gate. A tall woman is standing beside him. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

Vocabulary – page 68 (Adjectives)

## Examples:

- There are many interesting places in my neighborhood.
- Today is a beautiful day.
- The sky is clear and bright.
- The park is very crowded.

- Some people are young, and some people are old.
- Some people have short, curly hair.

### Adjectives: Exercise A – page 68

الصفات: تمرين أ-ص 68

| Word           | opposite     |
|----------------|--------------|
| Unattractive   | handsome     |
| Tall           | short        |
| Long, straight | Short, curly |
| young          | old          |

- There is a **handsome** man to the left of the entrance.
- Some people are **tall**, and some are **short**.
- Some people have **long, straight** hair, and some have **short, curly** hair.
- Some people are **young**, and some people are **old**.

### Location phrases

عبارات المواقع

Location phrases tell where something is located.

عبارات المواقع تخبرنا بمكان شيء ما.

Examples:

امثلة: مضللة باللون الاسود الغامق هي عبارات المواقع..

I am **in** my favorite place.  
I am **at** Oak Street park.  
Ahmad is sitting **next to** Ali.  
The bathroom is **across from** my room.  
We are sitting **under** a tree.

### Location phrases

There are many interesting places **in my neighborhood**. One place is Oak Street Park. I am **at Oak Street Park** right now. It's my favorite place. It's 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. I am sitting **on a bench** and writing **in my journal**. Today is a beautiful day. It's really sunny and hot. The sky is clear and bright. The air smells fresh and sweet.

The park is very crowded. Some people are young, and some people are old. Some people are tall, and some are short. Some people have long, straight hair. Some people have short, curly hair. One old man has no hair! He is sitting **in front of the park gate**. A tall woman is standing **beside him**. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. They are talking and laughing loudly.

There are a lot of things happening **around me**. Many people are exercising. They're walking quickly or riding their bikes. There is a food stand to **the right of the entrance**. A few people are eating lunch **next to it**. There is a handsome man **to the left** of the entrance. He is

painting a picture very carefully. **Across from me**, a young girl is playing **under a tree**. Her brother is playing with her, too. They're running and jumping happily. Their mother is sitting **behind them**. She is watching them quietly. Everyone is having fun.

---

### Location phrases: Ex. B – page 68

عبارات المواقع: تمرين ب- ص 68

ضع كل كلمة من الكلمات الآتية في مكانها المناسب :

Next to    in front of    on    across from    beside  
under    behind    to the right of

- Francisco is on a bench.
  - An old man is in front of the park gate.
  - A tall woman is beside him.
  - There is a food stand to the right of the entrance.
  - A few people are next to the food stand.
  - A young girl is across Francisco.
  - The girl is under a tree.
  - The children's mother is behind them.
-

## Simple Present: Ex. C – pages 68-9

### المضارع البسيط: تمرين ج ص 68-9

Before you do this exercise, go back to slides 16, 17, 18, 19 in lecture 2.

قبل التمرين راجعوا المحاضرة رقم 2 .. في الشرائح 16 و 17 و 18 و 19.

| How often?                                                         | Adverb of frequency | Example                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div>100% of the time</div> <div>↓</div> <div>0% of the time</div> | Always              | I walk to school every day.<br>I usually walk to school                 |
|                                                                    | Usually             | I bring my lunch four days per week.<br>I usually bring my lunch        |
|                                                                    | Often               | I arrive early three days per week.<br>I often arrive early.            |
|                                                                    | Sometimes           | I am very tired one or two days per week.<br>I am sometimes very tired. |
|                                                                    | Never               | I don't dance.<br>I never dance.                                        |

He

She

It

اي اسم مفرد



في هذه القاعدة يكون الفعل بعد هذه الكلمات خاليا من اي اضافات  
ماعدًا لو <sup>s</sup> ضمير  
الفعل ... فقط مثل:-  
فاننا نضيف الى

- She **often** talk<sup>s</sup> with her friends on the telephone, too.

## Simple Present: Adverbs of Frequency

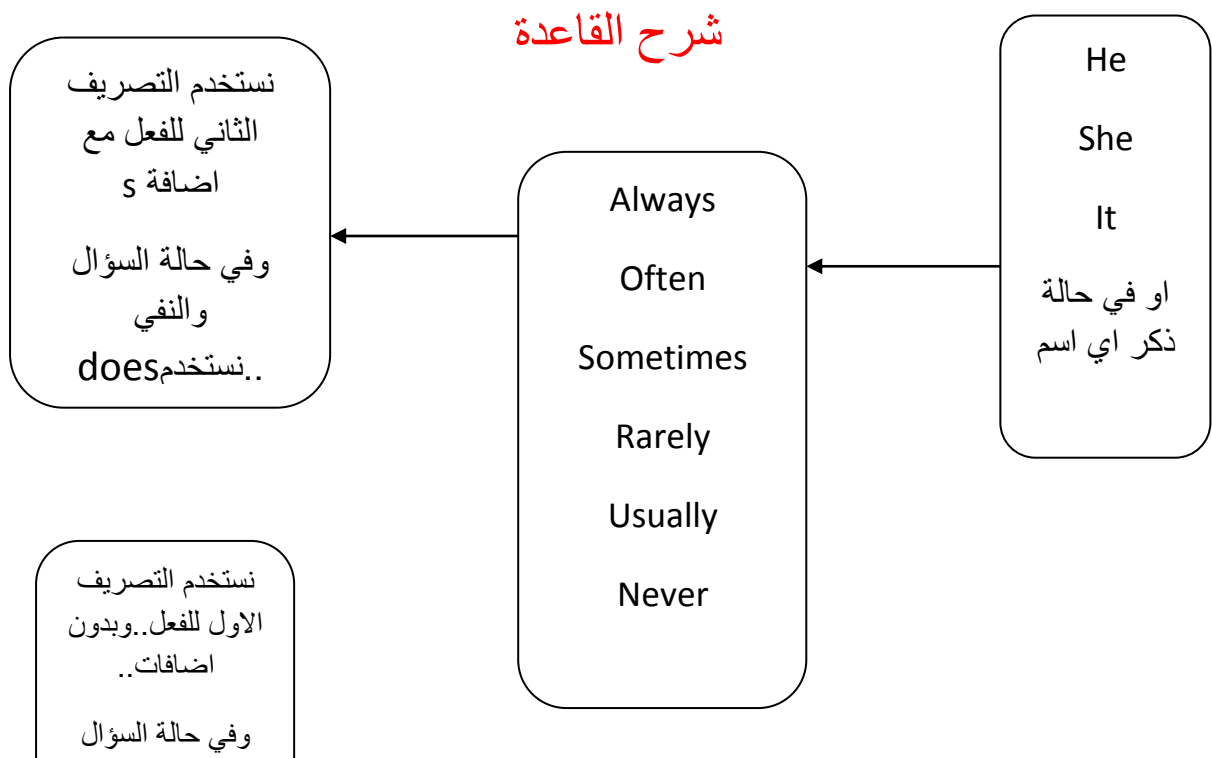
المضارع البسيط: تكرار الحال

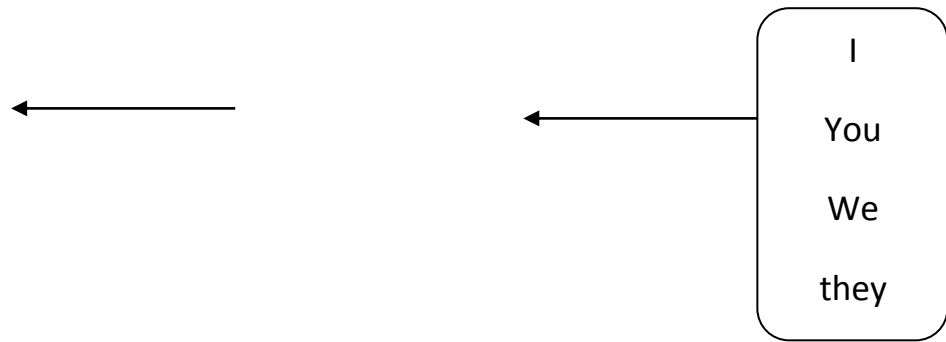
**Adverbs of frequency answer the question *how often***

تبين لنا مدى تكرار شيء ما .. مثل دائما غالبا وحيانا وابدأ..

Adverbs of Frequency: Online.....تصفح الانترنت  
[http://www.eslpdf.com/adjadv\\_advfrequency1.pdf](http://www.eslpdf.com/adjadv_advfrequency1.pdf)

## Simple Present: Ex. C – pages 68-9





- Francisco **usually** exercises at the gym in the morning.
  - Mr. Garcia **often** watches TV in the evening.
  - **Sometimes** he laughs if a program is funny.
  - In her free time, Mrs. Garcia paints beautiful pictures.
  - She **often** talks with her friends on the telephone, too.
  - Maria **often** runs in the park for exercise. She's really fast.
  - She also **sometimes** jumps rope.
  - Francisco and Maria **never** ride their bikes to school. Their school is very close.
- 

## Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

The present continuous tense tells what is happening **right now**.

يخبرنا زمن المضارع المستمر بالشئ الذي يحدث الان..ويدل عليه  
بكلمات

| affirmative                 | negative                        |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I am eating right now.      | I am not eating right now.      |
| You are reading right now.  | You are not reading right now.  |
| He is writing right now.    | He is not writing right now.    |
| We are studying right now.  | We are not studying right now.  |
| They are running right now. | They are not running right now. |

### Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

المضارع البسيط ضد المضارع المستمر

| <b>Present simple</b>                      | <b>Present Continuous</b>                      |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Francisco writes in his journal every day. | Francisco is writing in his journal right now. |
| People exercise in the park on Saturdays.  | People are exercising in the park right now.   |

الفرق بينهما ان اللي على اليمين وهو المستمر يدل على فعل يحدث  
الان وسوف ينتهي مباشرة ويدل عليا . now ونظ ing  
عليه اما الثاني وهو اللي على اليسار يأخذ نفس القاعدة  
اللي في الصفحة 8

---

## Present Continuous Tense

### المضارع المستمر

Exercise A – page 69

1. Maria and her friends play soccer every Saturday afternoon.

Maria and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ soccer  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mrs. Garcia eats lunch with her friends every Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Garcia \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with her friends  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Francisco's classmates exercise every Saturday afternoon.

Francisco's classmates \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia watch a movie every Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia \_\_\_\_\_ a movie  
\_\_\_\_\_.

---

## Object Pronouns

### ضمائر المفعول

Object pronouns take the place of object nouns.

They show to whom something happened or

who got something. They come after a verb or a preposition.

ضمائر المفعول تأخذ مكان أسماء المفعول .تبين من حدث له  
الفعل.او من حصل على شيء.وهي تأتي بعد فعل او حرف  
جر..

| Object<br>Pronouns | Sentences                                                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Me</b>          | Please help <b>me</b> understand.                                        |
| <b>You</b>         | Fatima works with <b>you</b> .                                           |
| <b>him/her</b>     | A woman is talking to <b>him</b> . / Her<br>brother is playing with her. |
| <b>It</b>          | People are next to <b>it</b> .                                           |
| <b>Us</b>          | They live next door to <b>us</b> .                                       |
| <b>You</b>         | The teacher will give information to<br><b>you</b> .                     |
| <b>Them</b>        | The mother is watching them.                                             |

---

## Object Pronouns: Page 70

|                                               |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>A tall woman is talking to the man.</b>    | <b>A tall woman is talking to him.</b> |
| The girl's mother is playing with the girl.   | The girl's mother is playing with her. |
| The mother is watching her children.          | The mother is watching them.           |
| People are eating lunch next to a food stand. | People are eating lunch next to it.    |

## Object Pronouns: Ex. B – page 70

ضمائر المفعول: تمرين ب ص 70

- Francisco is writing in **his journal**.  
Francisco is writing in it.
- There is a food stand to the right of **the entrance**.  
There is a food stand to the right of it.
- The boy's sister is playing with **the boy**.  
The boy's sister is playing with him.
- An old man is talking to a tall **woman**.

- An old man is talking to \_\_her\_\_.
5. Francisco is watching the **brother and sister**.  
Francisco is watching \_\_them\_\_.
6. The children are playing across from **Francisco**.  
The children are playing across from \_\_him\_\_.

## Subject vs. Object Pronouns

الفاعل ضد ضمائر المفعول

| Subject Pronouns | Object Pronouns | Examples:                                                           |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>I</b>         | <b>me</b>       | <b>I</b> am talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to <b>me</b> .       |
| <b>You</b>       | <b>You</b>      | <b>You</b> are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to <b>you</b> .   |
| <b>He</b>        | <b>Him</b>      | <b>He</b> is talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to <b>him</b> .     |
| <b>She</b>       | <b>her</b>      | <b>She</b> is talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to <b>her</b> .    |
| <b>It</b>        | <b>It</b>       | I am feeding the cat. <b>It</b> is eating. I am feeding <b>it</b> . |
| <b>We</b>        | <b>us</b>       | <b>You</b> are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to <b>you</b> .   |
| <b>You</b>       | <b>you</b>      | <b>You</b> are talking to Ahmad. Ahmad is talking to <b>you</b> .   |

|             |             |                                                                        |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>they</b> | <b>them</b> | <b>They</b> are talking to Ahmad.<br>Ahmad is talking to <b>them</b> . |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Practice

### تمرين

- There \_\_\_\_\_ a tall, old woman in the park.  
• is      B. has    C. have    D. are
- A woman is standing \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
• across    B. right    C. behind    D. next
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ right now.  
A. is paint a picture      B. paints a picture  
C. painting a picture      D. is painting a picture

## القطعه الثالثه من المحاضره الخامسه

I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. It's 4:00 in the afternoon. I'm sitting at a table and studying. Brocato's is a nice café. There are many small, round tables. There are many Italian flags on the walls. Brocato's is very crowded today.

انا في مكاني المفضل. مقهى باروكتو الساعة 4 بعد الظهر اجلس  
الان على طاوله وادرس, باروكتو مقهى جميل هناك الكثير من



الطاولات الصغيرة والمستديرة. هناك الكثير من أعلام إيطاليا على  
الجدران. مقهى باروكتو مزدحم جداً اليوم.

:

Some people are old, and some people are young.  
Some people are eating quietly. Some people are  
talking loudly. There is a long, clean counter to the  
right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind  
the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A  
young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is  
smiling happily. He is giving the woman some  
money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream  
cone. I want some ice cream, too.

بعض الأشخاص كبير والبعض صغير بالسن. البعض يأكل يسرعه  
والبعض يتحدث بصوت عالي. هناك منضدة طويلة ونظيفه على  
يميني. وأمرأه طويله وكبيره في السن تجلس خلفها. شعرها رمادي  
و عيني زرقاء. وصبي صغير يجلس امام المنضدة. يبدو انه  
سعيد. فهو يعطي المرأه بعض المال. والمرأه تعطيه مخروط  
ايس كريم كبير. انا اريد بعض الأيس كريم ايضاً.

Indentation

My Favorite Place

Title

.....I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. It's 4:00 in the afternoon. I'm sitting at a table and studying. Brocato's is a nice café. There are many small, round tables. There are many Italian flags on the walls. Brocato's is very crowded today.

Adjectives

Capitalization

الكلمات المكتوبة بالاحمر هي الصفات.. والاحرف المكتوبة  
بالاخضر هي الاحرف التي نكتبها كبيرة..

Some people are old, and some people are young. Some people are eating quietly. Some people are talking loudly. There is a long, clean counter to the right of me. A tall, older woman is standing behind the counter. She has gray hair and blue eyes. A young boy is standing in front of the counter. He is smiling happily. He is giving the woman some money. The woman is giving him a large ice cream cone. I want some ice cream, too.

Adjectives

Adverbs

Location  
Phrases

Actions

الكلمات المكتوبة بالاحمر هي الصفات..  
الكلمات المكتوبة بالازرق هي ظروف الحال.

الكلمات المكتوبة بالبنفسجي هي الجمل التي تدل على مواقع الاشياء.

الكلمات المكتوبة بالاخضر هي التي تدل على الاحداث او الافعال.

Imagine you are sitting at a café right now.

Write a paragraph to describe the café.

تخيل نفسك جالسا في مقهى الان . اكتب مقطع تعبيرى لوصف المقهى.

Start with a general description about the place and time . say what you are doing.

ابداً بالوصف العام ابتداءً بالمكان والزمان. ثم اذكر ماتفعله.

Then describe the people.

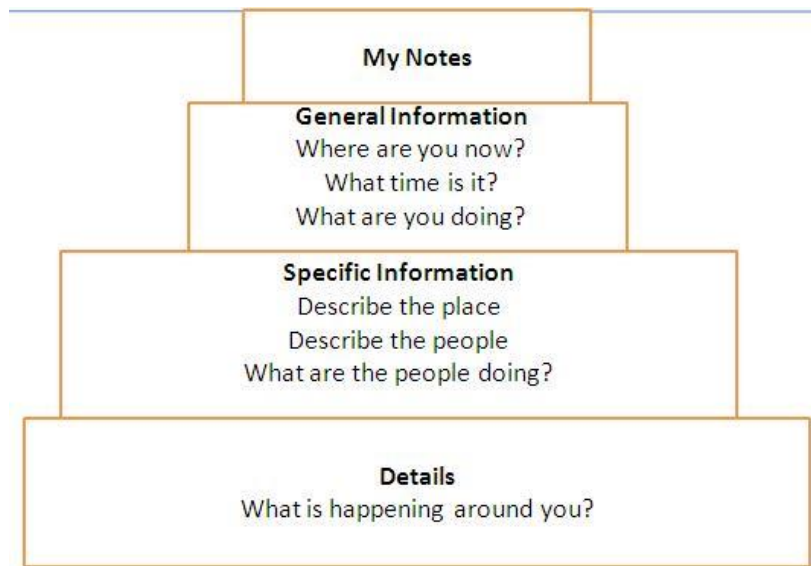
ثم اوصف الاشخاص الاخرين.

Finally, describe what they are doing.

اخيرا اوصف ما يفعلون..

Use adjective, adverbs, location phrases.

استخدم الصفات وظروف الحال. والجمل التي تدل على اماكن حدوث الاشياء.



## Outline

---



1. When you describe a favorite place, you start with:

عندما نصف مكانا مفضلا, نبدأ بـ:

(A) Specific Information معلومات محددة

(B) Details (what's happening around you)

التفاصيل

Find the irrelevant sentence:

اوجد الجملة الغير مرتبطة بالموضوع:

- (1) I am at my favorite place, Brocato's Café. -1  
(2) It's 4:00 in the afternoon. (3) I'm sitting at  
a table and studying. (4) Brocato's is a nice  
café. (5) Some people are old, and some  
people are young. (6) There are many small,  
round tables. (7) There are many Italian flags  
on the walls. (8) Brocato's is very crowded  
today.

- (1) وأنا في مكاني المفضل، مقهى في Brocato's (2) ومن  
4:00 بعد الظهر (3) أنا جالس على طاولة ادرس (4) هو  
مقهى لطيف (5) بعض الناس كبار في السن، وبعض الناس  
هم من الشباب (6) وهناك العديد من الشركات الصغيرة  
والموائد المستديرة (7) وهناك العديد من الأعلام الإيطالية  
على الجدران (8) المقهى مزدحم جدا اليوم.

Sentence 2 (A)

Sentence 4 (B)

Sentence 5 (C)

Sentence 8 (D)

## القطعة الرابعة من المحاضرة الثامنة

### First Person Pronouns

#### A Trip to the Zoo

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.

ذهبت في رحلة ممتعة في يوليو الماضي. ابي وامي واخي وانا  
ذهبنا الى حديقة حيوانات جديدة وسط المدينة. اخذنا ابي في  
السيارة. كانت قريبة جدا من منزلنا. مشينا حول الحديقة بعدما  
وصلنا. رأينا الكثير من الحيوانات. بعضها كان جميلا  
جدا. وبعضها كان مضحكا. لقد احببت الافاعي بحق. ادركت  
بانها مذهلة. اخي لم يحبها. ظن بأنها مخيفة. لاحقا، شاهدنا  
عروض الحيوانات، خلال العرض، اعطاني حارس الحديقة  
ثعبانا! امسكت به حوالي 5 دقائق. لقد كان ثقيلًا جدالكنه كان  
جميلاً. فيما بعد، امسك اخي به ايضا. الان هو لا يظن بأنها  
مخيفة. بل انها حيوانه المفضل الجديد. في النهاية، جميعنا قضينا  
وقتاً ممتعاً في الحديقة.

## Time Transition Words

### كلمات انتقال الوقت

Transition words help to connect ideas. Time transition words tell the reader the order of events in a story.

الكلمات الانتقالية تساعد على الربط بين الافكار. وكلمات انتقال الوقت تخبر القارئ ترتيب الاحداث في القصة.

Examples:

Ahmad studied **after** he ate lunch. / Ahmad studied **before** he ate lunch.

Dad and I went fishing. **Meanwhile**, Mom made our lunch.

*After* Dad and I went fishing, Mom made our lunch.

*Before* Dad and I went fishing, Mom made our lunch.

Dad and I went fishing *after* Mom made our lunch.

*While* Dad and I went fishing, Mom made our lunch.

Remember from lecture 7 (Time Transition Words)

My family took a trip to New York City. We visited my father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Vega. We were very excited *before* we left. It was our first trip to New York. We flew to New York on Sunday morning. The weather was clear and sunny. The airplane was very comfortable. We arrived at about 3:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport. We stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Vega for one week.

We didn't have much free time *during* our visit to New York. *On Monday*, we took the train to Long Beach. We swam and ate watermelon. *The next day*, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. The view was amazing. We had an exciting time. However, one day was especially exciting for Maria. *On Friday*, we went sightseeing. *First*, we took a subway into the city. *Later on*, we took a bus to Central Park. The bus was very crowded. We got off the bus



at the park. However, something was strange. Maria wasn't with us. We looked around and finally we saw her. Maria was on the bus! She didn't get off. There were too many people. My father ran after the bus. **At last**, the bus driver stopped and Maria got off. **In the end**, Maria was safe. She was careful on buses and trains **after that**.

### Time Transition Words

#### A Trip to the Zoo

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo **after** we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. **Later on**, we watched an animal show. **During** the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. **Later on**, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. **In the end**, we all had a good time at the zoo.

## Time Transition Words

Look the following words up in an English-English dictionary and use them in examples of your own

انظر للكلمات الآتية في القاموس واستخدمها في جمل من انشائك.

|           |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| after     | afterwards | before     |
| during    | earlier    | eventually |
| First     | until      | later      |
| meanwhile | next       | now        |
| once      | second     | soon       |
| when      | then       | today      |

## The Topic Sentence

### جملة الموضوع

The first sentence in a paragraph is a sentence that:

الجملة الأولى في الموضوع هي الجملة التي:

1. names the topic .

1. تعطي اسما للموضوع.

2. tells what the paragraph will explain about the topic.

2. تخبر عما سيشرحه الموضوع .

3. In a narrative essay, the topic sentence introduces the story.

3. في الجمل الروائية, تكون الجملة الاولى مقدمة للقصة. والمثال في القطعة التالية:

### The Topic Sentence

**I had an interesting trip last July.** My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.

### Supporting Sentences

#### الجملة المساندة

The middle sentences in a paragraph are called the supporting sentences. They give examples or other details about the topic.

الجملة التي في وسط الموضوع تسمى الجملة المساندة, وهي تعطي امثلة او تفاصيل اخرى عن الموضوع.

In a personal narrative, the supporting sentences tell about the setting, characters, and action.

في الروايات الشخصية. الجمل المساندة تخبرنا عن الزمان والمكان والشخصيات والاحداث. والمثال في القطعة التالية:

### Supporting Sentences

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.

### The Concluding Sentence

#### الجملة الختامية

The last sentence in a paragraph is called the concluding sentence. It often repeats the topic

sentence in different words or summarizes the main points.

الجملة الاخيرة في الموضوع تدعى الجملة الختامية وغالبا ما تعيد جملة الموضوع الاولى بكلمات اخرى او تختصر النقاط الرئيسية.

In a personal narrative, the concluding sentence ends the story and tells what it means.

في الروايات الشخصية. الجمل الختامية تنهي القصة وتعطي لها معنى. والمثال في القطعة التالية:

### The Concluding Sentence

I had an interesting trip last July. My father, mother, brother, and I went to a new zoo downtown. My father drove us to the zoo. It was very close to our home. We walked around the zoo after we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. Later on, we watched an animal show. During the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. Later on, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. **In the end, we all had a good time at the zoo.**

## Tell a Story

Tell a story about a trip you took.

اخبر قصة عن رحلة قمت بها.

Describe the setting and the characters.

صف الزمان والمكان والشخصيات

Describe the action.

صف الاحداث

Use transition words

استخدم كلمات انتقال الوقت

Be sure your story has a beginning (topic sentence), a middle (supporting sentences), and an end (concluding sentence).

تاكد من ان القصة لها بداية (جملة الموضوع الاولى), ووسط (الجملة المساندة), ونهاية (الجملة الختامية) كما في القطعه التاليه:

الموضوع

### A Trip to the Zoo

I had an interesting trip **last July**. **My father, mother, brother**, and I went to **a new zoo downtown**. My father drove us to the zoo.

It was very **close to our home**. We walked around the zoo **after** we arrived. We saw many animals. Some animals were beautiful. Some animals were funny. I really liked the snakes. I thought they were fascinating. My brother didn't like them. He thought they were scary. **Later on**, we watched an animal show. **During** the show, the zookeeper gave me a snake! I held it for five minutes. It was really heavy, but it was beautiful. **Later on**, my brother held the snake, too. Now, he doesn't think they are scary. They are his new favorite animal. **In the end**, we all had a good time at the zoo.

الكلمات اللي بالاخضر هي الشخصيات  
الكلمات اللي بالاحمر هي الزمان والمكان  
الكلمات اللي بالازرق هي كلمات انتقال الوقت

## My Trip

Setting:

Where did you go?

When did you go?

Characters:

Who did you go with?

Action:

What happened?

Practice

تمرين

1. My family took a train to Chicago last summer.

- took train
- drove a train
- flew a train
- Make no change

2. The scary movie was bright.

- cloudy
- frightening
- careful
- Make no change

3. Later on, we eat lunch at a new café.

- eats
- did ate
- ate
- Make no change

4. We didn't swam on our trip.

- doesn't swam
- didn't swim
- doesn't swim



- Make no change

5. Where do you go last weekend?

- Where do go
- Where did you go
- Where you go
- Make no change

6. We were on the train all day. It was very nice.

- It was terrible.
- It was amazing.
- It was OK.
- It was exhausting.

7. My family took last July a trip to Abha.

- My family took a trip to Abha last July.
- My family to Abha took a trip last July.
- Make no change.

8. We took a train Dammam to Riyadh.

- We took a trip from to Dammam Riyadh.
- We took a trip from Dammam to Riyadh.

## المحاضره ال 11

### Lecture # 11

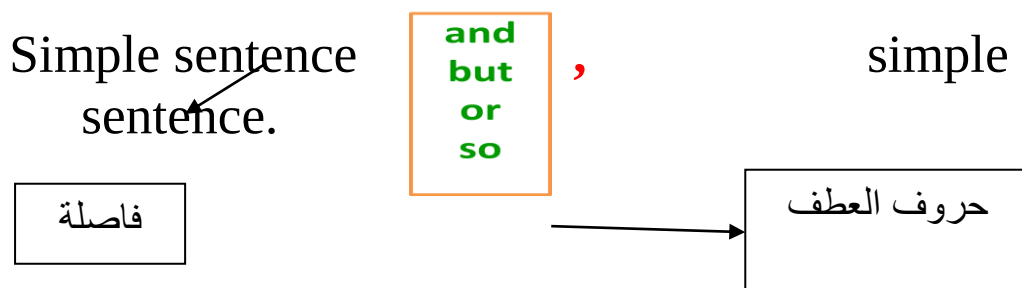
#### Types of Sentences: More about the Compound Sentence

نوع الجمل: المزيد عن الجمل المركبة

#### The Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is two simple sentences connected by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

الجمل المركبة هي عبارة عن جملتين بسيطتين مرتبطتين ب **فاصلة** و **حرف عطف**



#### The Compound Sentence: Coordinating Conjunctions

## الجملة المركبة: حروف العطف

**And** connects two sentences with **similar** ideas.

The sentences can be positive or negative:

تربط هذه الكلمة جملتين لهما نفس المعنى ومن الممكن ان تكون مثبتة او منفية وهي بمعنى و.

My friend is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor.

He doesn't like music, **and** she doesn't like art.

**But** connects two sentences with opposite ideas:

She likes art, **but** she doesn't like music.

تربط هذه الكلمة بين جملتين لهما معنى متعاكس بمعنى لكن.

**Or** connects two sentences that express alternatives or choices:

Every Friday, they go to a mall, **or** they visit some friends.

تربط هذه الكلمة بين جملتين التي تعرب عن وجود بدائل وخيارات متعددة وهي بمعنى او

**So** connects a **reason** and a result:

تربط هذه الكلمة بين السبب والنتيجة وهي بمعنى اذن

**My friend and his sister work a lot, so** they don't go out very often.

## Run-ons

أخطاء العطف: جملتان متصلتان دون علامة ترقيم أو حرف عطف

A run-on is two simple sentences incorrectly joined with no coordinating conjunction and no comma.

Subject + verb + subject + verb

Example:

Francisco worked out Maria cleaned her room. X

The first test was difficult the second one was easy.  
X

### كيفية تصحيح الخطأ السابق

There are two ways to fix run-ons:

- With a period (.).
- بواسطة النقطة

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. The second one was easy.

2. With a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

بواسطة حرف عطف وفاصلة

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy.

### Practice

Which of the following is a run-on?

اي واحدة من هذه الجمل هي جملة اخطاء بدون ترقيم

- Some people like cats others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

## Comma Splice

أخطاء العطف: استخدام فاصلة بين جملتين كاملتين

The comma splice is two simple sentences incorrectly joined with a comma alone.

هذا النوع من الأخطاء يشمل الجملتين الكاملتين ويتم الفصل بينهما بواسطة فاصلة فقط.. والفاصلة لا بد أن يكون معها حرف عطف..

Subject + verb + , + subject + verb

Examples:

Some people like cats, others prefer dogs. X

Francisco worked out, Maria cleaned her room. X

The first test was difficult, the second one was easy. X

## Correcting Comma Splices

كيفية تصحيح الخطأ السابق: مفصلة بواسطة فاصلة

There are two ways to fix comma splices:

- With a period (.).
- بواسطة نقطة

Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult. The second one was easy.

2. With a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

بواسطة فاصلة وحرف عطف.

Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.

Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room.

The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy.

### Practice

Which of the following is a comma splice?

اي من الجمل التالية هي مفصلة بواسطة فاصلة

- Some people like cats others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats, and others prefer dogs.
- Some people like cats. Others prefer dogs.

### Practice

Which of the following is a comma splice?

اي من الجمل التالية هي مفصلة بواسطة فاصلة

- I don't watch TV, but my children do.
- I don't like garlic. I don't like onions.
- I don't like garlic, I don't like onions.
- I don't watch TV. My children do.

### Practice

Identify the following sentence as either a comma splice, a run-on, or correct.

تعرف على نوع الجملة التالية..

- We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.
- Comma splice
- Run-on
- Correct

### Practice

Identify the following sentence as either a comma splice, a run-on, or correct.

تعرف على نوع الجملة التالية..

- Would you like to play tennis, would you like to go to the golf course?
- Comma splice
- Run-on
- Correct

### Compound sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

العطف باستخدام ظروف العطف

Study the following table:

|                                      |                                           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>Coordinating<br/>conjunctions</b> | <b>Conjunctive Adverbs<br/>ظروف العطف</b> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|

| حروف العطف |                                              |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| And        | = furthermore<br>= Moreover<br>= In addition |
| But        | = However<br>= Nevertheless                  |
| So         | = Therefore<br>= As a result                 |
| Or         | = otherwise                                  |

### Compound sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions & Conjunctive Adverbs الجملة المركبة مع كلمات الربط المنسقة وظروف العطف

It is raining, **so** she is wearing a raincoat.

It is raining; **as a result**, she is wearing a raincoat.

I'm hungry, **but** I don't have time to eat.

I'm hungry; **however**, I don't have time to eat.

We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, **and** we are going to have ice cream for dessert.



We are going to have spaghetti for dinner; **in addition**, we are going to have ice cream for dessert.

You need to work harder, **or** you will get fired.  
You need to work harder; **otherwise**, you will get fired.

### Practice

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

اي من الجمل التالية تم وضع علامات الترقيم عليها بشكل صحيح.

- Ali is tired, so, he would like to go to bed.
- Ali is tired so, he would like to go to bed.
- Ali is tired so he would like to go to bed.
- Ali is tired, so he would like to go to bed.

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

اي من الجمل التالية تم وضع علامات الترقيم عليها بشكل صحيح.

- My computer frustrates me however I couldn't live without it.
- My computer frustrates me; however I couldn't live without it.
- My computer frustrates me; however, I couldn't live without it.

- My computer frustrates me however, I couldn't live without it.

## المحاضرة 12

### Lecture # 12 Types of Sentences: The Complex Sentence الجملة المعقدة

#### What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. (= simple sentence)

#### ما هي الجملة:

الجملة هي مجموعة كلمات تحتوي على فعل وفاعل. (جملة بسيطة)

There are two kinds of clauses in English:

هناك نوعين من الجمل في اللغة الانجليزية:

- Independent clauses: جملة مستقلة

*It rained.*

2. Dependent clauses :( also called a fragment) جملة تابعة

...because it rained.

### What is a clause?

An independent clause has one **subject** – **verb** pair and expresses a complete thought. (It is just another name for a simple sentence)

الجملة المستقلة فيها فاعل وفعل وتعبر عن معنى كامل. مجرد اسم آخر للجملة العادية)

الفاعل بالاحمر والفعل بالاخضر

Examples:

**It** rained.

**I** wasn't hungry.

**Ahmad** played football with his friends.

**Leila** watched a movie on TV.

A dependent clause is an independent clause with a subordinating conjunction

أدوات تكوين الجمل المعقدة

, such as *because*, *after*, and *when*

الجملة التابعة هي نفسها الجملة المستقلة ولكنها تعتمد على وجود حرف عطف لاكمال المعنى مثل:

, such as *because*, *after*, and *when*

لونت حروف العطف بالبنفسجي لتمييزها والاحمر للفاعل والاخضر للفعل

...because **it** rained.

**I** wasn't hungry *because*...

**Ahmad** played football with his friends *after* ...

*Before* **Leila** watched a movie on TV....

A **dependent clause** does NOT express a complete thought, so it is NOT a sentence by itself.

It is only a fragment. It **MUST** be joined to an **independent clause**. The result is a complex sentence.

الجملة التابعة لاتعطي معنى كاملا. لذا فهي لاتعتبر جملة .. وانما هي قطعة لا بد من ايصالها بجملة مستقلة . والنتيجة تكون جملة معقدة.

الجملة التابعة بالاحمر والمستقلة بالاخضر..

We didn't go the park **because it rained**

I wasn't hungry **because I had a big breakfast**

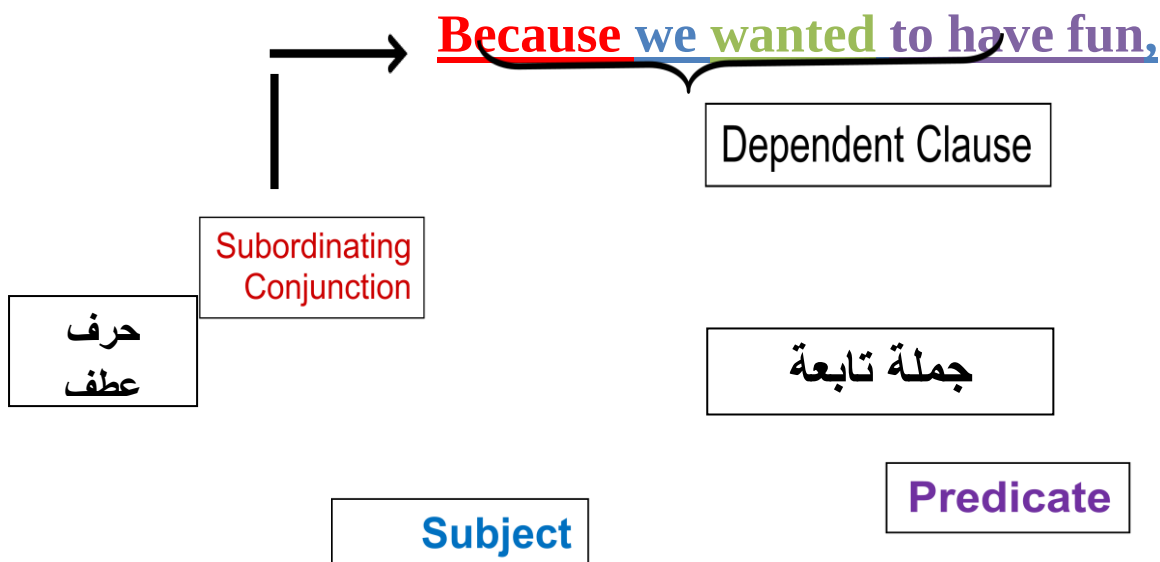
Ahmad played football with his friends **after he did his homework.**

**Before Leila watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother in the kitchen.**

These four sentences are called complex sentences  
هذه الجمل الاربع تسمى جمل معقدة.

## The Complex Sentence

### الجملة المعقدة



{  
we went to the beach  
yesterday.

Independent Clause

جملة مستقلة

**A complex sentence has one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clauses.**

الجملة المعقدة فيها جملة مستقلة واحدة وجملة تابعة واحدة أو أكثر.

We didn't go the park because it rained  
I wasn't hungry because I had a big breakfast  
Ahmad played football with his friends after he  
did his homework.

Leila helped her mother in the kitchen before  
she watched a movie on TV.

**We can change the order of clauses in a complex sentence.**

Because it rained, we didn't go the park.  
Because I had a big breakfast, I wasn't hungry.  
After Ahmad did his homework, he played  
football with his friends.  
Before Leila watched a movie on TV, she  
helped her mother in the kitchen.

**If the dependent clause comes first, use comma (,) .**

لو جاءت الجملة التابعة في البداية بعدها نضيف فاصلة لنميز بينها وبين الجملة المستقلة

### The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions

The following are subordinating conjunctions that we use to make complex sentences;

التالي..هي حروف العطف التي نستخدمها للجمال المعقدة....

|                   |                                                           |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>After</b>      | I will go to bed after I finish my homework.              |
| <b>Before</b>     | I will finish my homework before I go to bed.             |
| <b>As soon as</b> | I will go to bed as soon as I finish my homework.         |
| <b>Since</b>      | I have been doing my homework since I came from school.   |
| <b>Until</b>      | I can't go to bed until I finish my homework.             |
| <b>When</b>       | I will go to bed when I finish my homework.               |
| <b>While</b>      | I had a sandwich while I was doing my homework.           |
| <b>Although</b>   | Although he finished his homework, he couldn't go to bed. |
| <b>if</b>         | If you finish your homework, you can go to bed.           |
| <b>Unless</b>     | You cannot go to bed unless you finish your homework.     |

**Because** You can go to bed because you finished your homework.

---

Coordination = Subordination

Study the following examples:

تمعن جيدا في الامثلة التالية:

1. Francisco gets a shopping cart. Then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. **(Two simple sentences)** (جملتين عاديتين)
2. Francisco gets a shopping cart, and then Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. **(Compound sentence)** (جملة مركبة)
3. Francisco gets a shopping cart before Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. **(Complex sentence)** (جملة مركبة)

Sentences 1 and 2 and 3 have the same meaning. 1 = 2 = 3

الجملة 1 والجملة 2 والجملة 3 كلها لها نفس المعنى

Another example;

It started to rain. Ahmad put on his raincoat.

It started to rain, so Ahmad put on his raincoat.

Because it started to rain, Ahmad put on his raincoat.

Sentences 1 and 2 and 3 have the same meaning. 1 = 2 = 3

### The Complex Sentence: Subordinating Conjunctions

#### الجملة المعقدة: حروف العطف

**Which is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?**

ماهي افضل طريقة لاعادة كتابة الجمل التالية:

“Cut the tomato and the onion. After that, put them in the bowl”?

- Cut the tomato and onion before you put them in the bowl.
- Cut the tomato and onion after you put them in the bowl.
- Put the tomato and the onion in the bowl before you cut them.

They don't buy junk food because they like healthy food.

- They don't buy junk food, so they like healthy food.
- They don't buy junk food, but they like healthy food.



- They like healthy food, so they don't buy junk food.
- They like healthy food, but they don't buy junk food.

Choose the best subordinating conjunction.

اختر حرف العطف المناسب لكل جملة:

Jamal hated school \_\_\_\_\_ he always got good grades.

جمال كره المدرسة \_\_\_\_\_ كان دائما يأتي بتقديرات مرتفعة.

- Until الى
- because بسبب
- although بالرغم
- if إذا

Leila cleaned her room \_\_\_\_\_ her mother got home from work.

ليلى تنظف غرفتها \_\_\_\_\_ ان تعود امها من العمل.

- If إذا
- Before قبل
- Until الى

Indicate whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex.

حدد ما اذا كانت الجملة بسيطة او مركبة او معقدة..

لو كانت جملة بسيطة..تكون جملة عادية زي اللي نعرفها..اما  
الجملة المركبة رح يكون فيها واحدة من الكلمات التالية:

And ,or ,so

لو كانت جملة مركبة رح يكون فيها احدى الكلمات التالية سواء  
بوسط الجملة او ببدايتها..

|            |        |       |
|------------|--------|-------|
| After      | Before | While |
| As soon as | since  |       |
| Although   | Until  |       |
| If         | Unless |       |
| Because    | When   |       |

Sara began planning her summer vacation in  
December.

Simple----بسيطة

**Because** I left the play early, I missed the surprise  
ending.

Complex----معقدة

Tanya was invited to a party, **so** she wants to buy a  
new outfit.

Compound----مركبة

**After** Alison finished playing the video game, she  
shut down the computer.

Complex----معقدة

The meaning of this poem is difficult to  
understand.

Simple----بسيطة

Joe and his brother went fishing last weekend, and they caught lots of fish.

Compound----مركبة

القطعة الخامسة من المحاضرة الثانية

Lecture # 2

المحاضرة الثانية

**Describe Your Family  
and Home**

وصف العائلة والمنزل

Francisco has four people in his family. His parents' names are Berta and Miguel. Francisco does not have a brother. He has a sister. Her name is Maria. Francisco's father is very smart. He is a computer programmer. He works in a big office. Francisco's mother works in a bookstore. She is very kind. She reads books in her free time. Francisco and Maria do not work. They go to Oak Street School. They are good students. They study every day. After school, Francisco plays baseball. Maria listens to music.

عائلة فرانسيسكو مكونة من اربعة اشخاص. اسماء والديه هما بيرتا وميغوال. فرانسيسكو ليس لديه اخ. لديه اخت. اسمها مارييا. والد فرانسيسكو ذكي مجددا. انه مبرمج حاسب. هو يعمل في مكتب كبير. والدة فرانسيسكو تعمل في محل لبيع الكتب. انها لطيفة جدا. تقرأ كتباً في اوقات فراغها. فرانسيسكو وماريا لايعملان. انهما يذهبان الى مدرسة شارع البلوط. انهما طالبان جيدان. انهما يدرسان يوميا. بعد المدرسة, فرانسيسكو يلعب كرة السلة. وماريا تستمع للموسيقى.

---

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California. They do not live in a house. They have a nice apartment. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room. Maria's bedroom is next to their room. Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom. The bathroom is between Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom. They aren't big bedrooms. They are small. They are clean and comfortable. The Garcia family is very happy in their home.

فرانسيسكو وعائلته يعيشون في 145 شارع البلوط في لوس انجلوس كاليفورنيا. انهم لايعيشون في منزل. لديهم شقة جميلة. شقتهم فيها 3 غرف نوم, غرفة معيشة, مطبخ, وحمام. غرفة نوم السيد والسيدة غارسيا بجانب غرفة المعيشة. غرفة مارييا بجانب غرفتهم. غرفة نوم فرانسيسكو مواجهة لغرفة مارييا. الحمام بين غرفة فرانسيسكو وغرفة مارييا. انها ليست غرف نوم كبيرة. انها

صغيرة. انها نظيفة ومريحة. عائلة غارسيا سعيدة جدا في منزلهم.

Ex. A - Page 14

التمرين أ ص 14

1. I have three people in my family.   
عائلتي

2. Their names are Ahamd, Iman   
اسمائهم هي احمد ايمن

Salwa   
سلوى

3. I live in a house / an apartment.

3. انا اقيم في منزل / شقة

4. My house has three bedrooms

4. منزلي فيه \_\_\_\_\_ غرف نوم .

two bathrooms   
2 غرفة نوم

two living rooms   
2 غرفة معيشة

one kitchen   
1 مطبخ

5. My home is big / small

5. منزلي كبير / صغير

nice , clean, comfortable

رائع , نظيف , مريح

**Now try to write similar sentences.**

الان جرب كتابة جمل شبيهة

## Singular or Plural

### المفرد والجمع

(Add s to most singular nouns)

(نضيف لأغلب الاسماء المفردة)

one bedroom                      two/ three bedroomss

one brother                      two/ three brotherss

one class                          four classess

Go online

Do the exercises on these web pages. Check your answers on the same pages:

هذا رابط في الانترنت..فيه تمرين لنفس القاعدتين السابقتين  
..تحققوا من اجاباتكم..في نفس الصفحة..

<http://www.english->

[hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns\\_articles/singular\\_plural.htm](http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/singular_plural.htm)

The following is a pdf file with answers. You can learn more nouns here.

التالي هو ملف بي دي اف مع اجابات تستطيعون تعلم المزيد من  
الاسماء هنا

<http://www.autoenglish.org/gr.plural.pdf>

mother      father      parents      sister      brother

1. Berta and Miguel are Francisco's parents
2. Maria is Francisco's sister.
3. Francisco is Maria's brother.
4. Francisco's father is a computer programmer.
5. His mother works in a bookstore.

Bedrooms

living room

kitchen

bathroom

house

apartment

6. The Garcia family lives in an apartment.
7. They do not live in a house.
8. Their apartment has three bedrooms.
9. It also has a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.
10. Francisco's parents' bedroom is next to the livingroom.
11. The bathroom is between Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom.

---

## Vocabulary Exercise A / page 16

تمرین کلمات جدید / ص 16

Adjectives / opposites

الصفات / مضادات

|       |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| small | _____ | _____ | صغير |
| silly | _____ | _____ | سخيف |
| good  | _____ | _____ | جيد  |

---

## Exercise B/ page 16

التمرين ب / ص 16

تصحيح الخطأ

1. Mr. Garcia is **silly**.

1. السيد جارسيا سخي.

Mr. Garcia is **smart**.

السيد جارسيا ذكي

2. Mr. Garcia works in **a small** office.

2. السيد جارسيا يعمل في مكتب صغير

Mr. Garcia works in **a big** office.

السيد جارسيا يعمل في مكتب كبير

3. Mrs. Garcia is very **mean**.

3. السيدة جارسيا فظة جدا.

Mrs. Garcia is very **kind**.

السيدة غارسيا لطيفة جدا

4. Francisco and Maria are **bad** students.

4. فرانسيسكو وماريا طالبان سيئان

Francisco and Garcia are **good** students.

فرانسيسكو وماريا طالبان جيدان

5. The apartment has **big** bedrooms.

5. الشقة فيها غرف نوم كبيرة.

The apartment has **small** bedrooms.

الشقة فيها غرف نوم صغيرة

6. The apartment is **dirty**.

6. الشقة متسخة.

The apartment is **clean**.

الشقة نظيفة



7. The Garcias are **sad**.

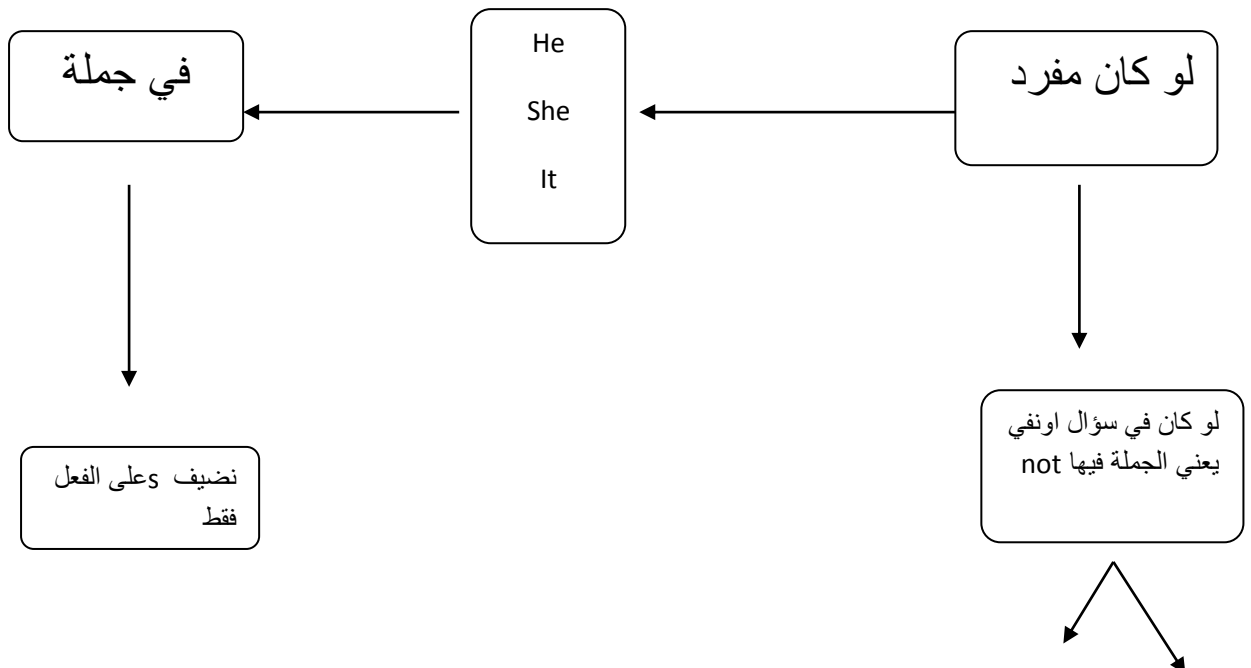
7. عائلة غارسيا حزينة.

The Garcias are **happy**.

عائلة غارسيا سعيدة

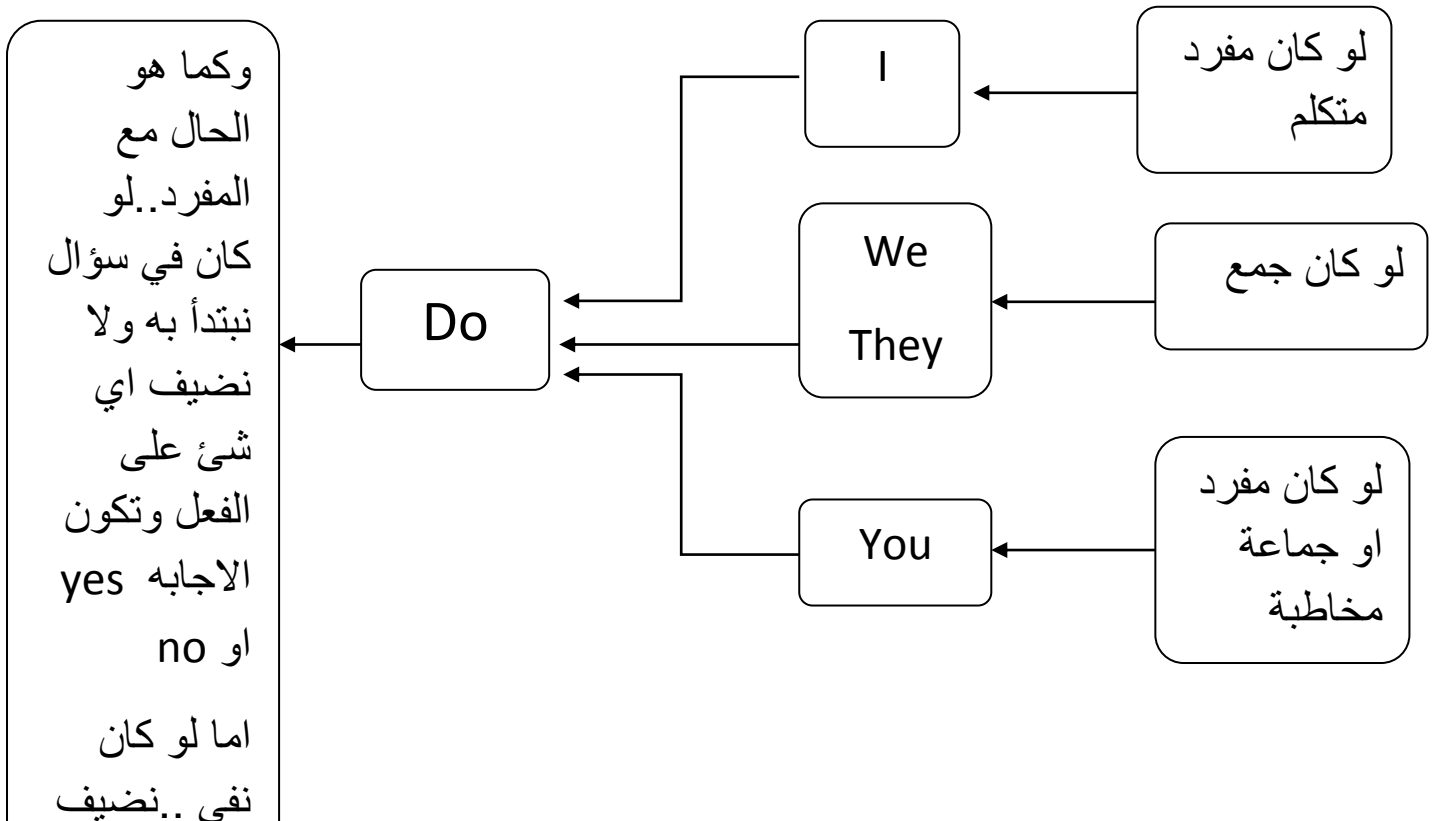
## Simple present tense (page 17) زمن المضارع البسيط (ص17)

المضارع البسيط.. هو فعل يدل على حدث صل منذ زمن وما زال يحصل وسيحصل في المستقبل.. مثل :  
يقيم احمد في منزل في شارع الملك عبد العزيز ..فهو قد سكن في هذا المنزل منذ فترة وما زال فيه وسيظل فيه في المستقبل.  
او يدرس احمد في جامعة الملك فيصل..فهو كان يدرس بها العام الماضي وما زال يدرس بها هذا العام وسيدرس بها العام المقبل.  
وله عدة قواعد اساسية لو التزمنا بها كان بناء الجملة صحيحا...



في النفي  
نضع كلمة  
does  
ونضيف اليها  
not  
  
Does+not  
وتصبح هكذا  
  
Does not  
او doesn't

في السؤال  
نبدأ بكلمة  
does  
نذكر الفعل  
من دون  
اضافات  
وتكون اجابة  
السؤال  
yes  
او no



- 
1. Ahmad **lives** on King Abdullah Street.  
He **does not live** on King Abdul-Aziz Street.
2. Ahmad and his family **live** on King Abdullah Street.  
They **do not live** on King Abdul-Aziz Street.
3. Ahmad **has** a small bedroom.  
He **does not have** a big bedroom.
4. Ahmad and his family **have** a big house.  
They **do not have** a small house.

Affirmative and Negative  
المثبت والمنفي.

| Affirmative | Negative | Contractions |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
|             |          |              |

المثبت

المنفي

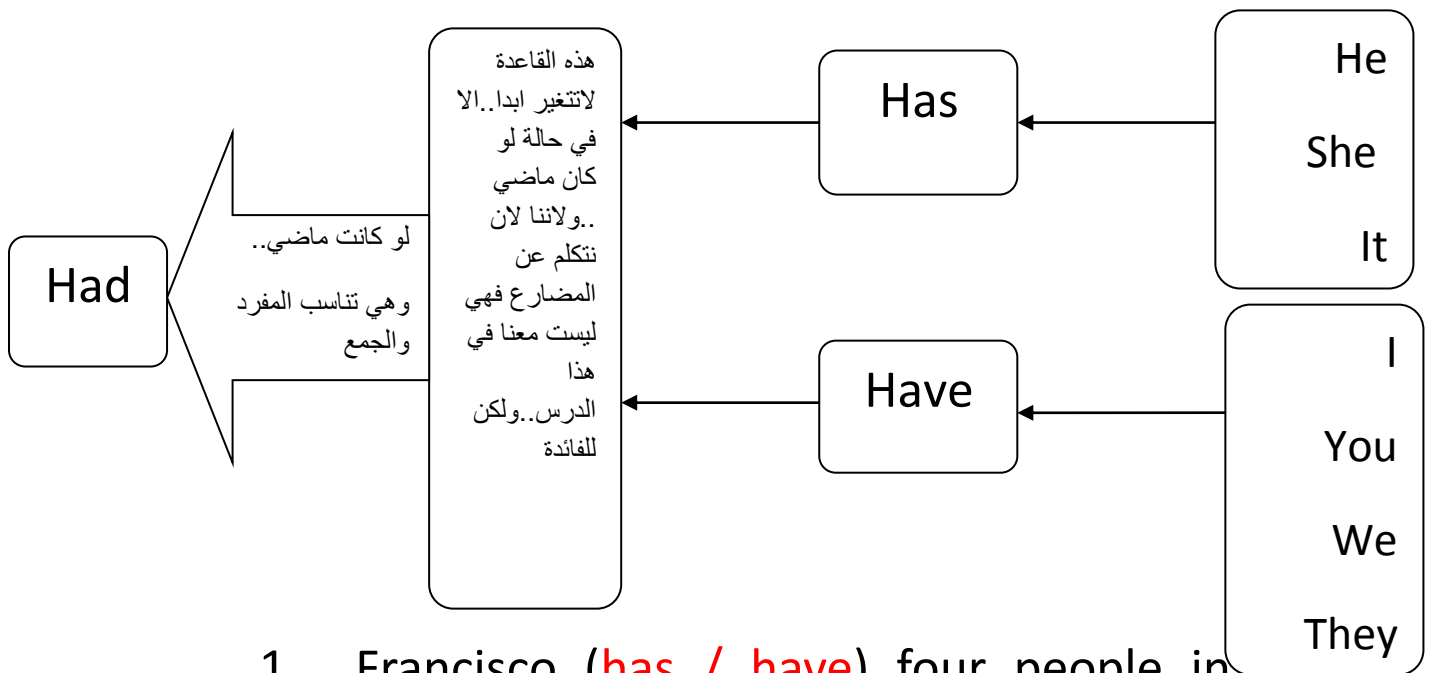
الاختصار

|       |               |              |
|-------|---------------|--------------|
| Live  | do not live   | don't live   |
| Lives | does not live | doesn't live |
| Have  | do not have   | don't live   |
| Has   | does not have | doesn't      |
| have  |               |              |

### Exercise A / page 17

#### التمرين أ / ص 17

نعتد في حلنا لهذا التمرين على هذه القاعدة.. والقاعدة السابقة..



1. Francisco (has / have) four people in his family.
2. Francisco (doesn't have / don't have) a brother.
3. Mrs. Garcia (reads / read) books in her free time.
4. Francisco and Maria (doesn't work / don't work).

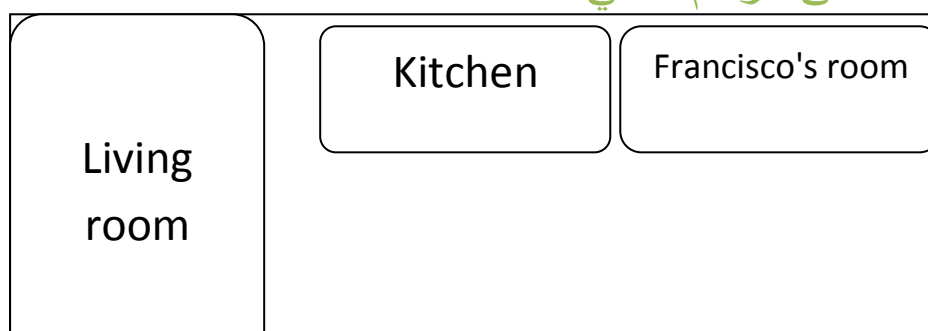
5. They (**goes/ go**) to school.
6. They (**studies /study**) every day.

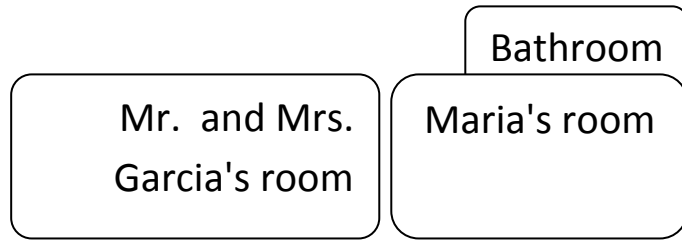
## Prepositions: Exercise B / page 18

حروف الجر: التمرين ب/ص 18

| الضمير بالانجليزي | معناه بالعربي                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| in                | في او بداخل                                                                                                                       |
| On                | على شئ ما.. تدل على وجود الشئ بالتحديد.. مثل على الرف او على المكتب                                                               |
| In front of       | امام                                                                                                                              |
| Across from       | في الجهة المقابلة.. او مقابل..                                                                                                    |
| At                | في العمل , في المدرسة.. تدل على وجود الشئ او الشخص في مكان ما ليس بالتحديد يعني في داخل المدرسة لكن لا ادري في اي مكان في المدرسة |
| under             | تحت                                                                                                                               |
| above             | فوق                                                                                                                               |
| between           | بين                                                                                                                               |
| Next to           | بجانب                                                                                                                             |
| behind            | خلف                                                                                                                               |
| from              | من                                                                                                                                |

نعتد على حل هذا التمرين استنادا للجدول السابق ومن خلال  
اطلاعنا على الرسم التالي:





1. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ the living room.
2. The kitchen is \_\_\_\_\_ their bedroom.
3. Maria's bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ her parents' bedroom.
4. Francisco's bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ Maria's bedroom.
5. The bathroom is \_\_\_\_\_ Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom.

الاجابات:

1. Next to
2. Across from
3. Next to
4. Across from
5. between

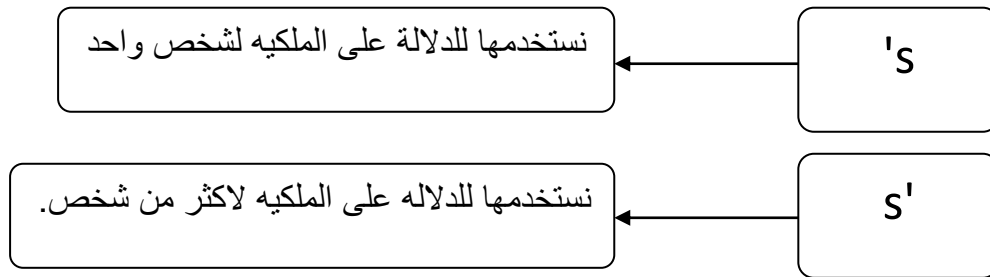
*Now makes similar sentences about the rooms in your house.*

---

### Possessive form

جمل الملكية او التملك

هي الكلمات التي تدل على شيء يعود لشخص ما او تملكه له..



في هذه القاعدة نستخدم الاولى للدلالة على ملكية شيء لشخص واحد  
مثلا..

هذا كتاب محمد..

This is Mohammad's book

كما لاحظنا نكتب الفاصلة قبل حرف الملكية  
وفي الثانية.. نستخدمها للدلالة على ملكية شيء لشخصين او اكثر..  
هذه غرفة الاولاد..

This is the boys' room.

كما لاحظنا نكتب الفاصلة بعد حرف الملكية

وعندما لانذكر الاسماء نستخدم بدلا منها الضمائر نستغني عن تلك  
القاعدة ونستخدم ضمائر خاصة بالملكية...



Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.

His bedroom is across from her bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room.

Their bedroom is next to the living room.

### Possessive form: Exercise C / page 18

اشكال الملكية: تمرين ج / ص 18

نبدل الاسماء بضمائر الملكية التي تناسبها.. في هذا التمرين....

1. Mr. Garcia's office is very big.

His office is very big.

2. Mrs. Garcia's job is in a bookstore.

Her job is in a bookstore.

3. The school is close to Francisco and Maria's apartment.

The school is close to their apartment.

4. Their bedroom is next to the living room.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom room is next to the living room.

5. His bedroom is next to the kitchen.

Francisco's bedroom is next to the kitchen.



6. **His** bedroom is across from **her** bedroom.  
**Francisco's** bedroom is across from **Maria's** bedroom.

---

## Subject and Verb

الفعل والفاعل

**Francisco and his family** **live** at 145 Oak Street.

The subject

الفاعل

The verb

الفعل

Subject and

The verb? Page

19

ايهما الفعل وايهما الفاعل ؟؟

الفعل سيكون تحته خط والفاعل سكون بالخط المائل والعريض

1. **Mr. Garcia** works in a big office.
2. **Francisco's mother** works in a bookstore.
3. **She** reads books in her free time.
4. **Francisco and Maria** go to Oak Street School.
5. **They** study every day.
6. **Francisco** plays baseball.
7. **Maria** listens to music.

## Write about yourself (page 20)

اكتب عن نفسك

في الفراغات الخالية اكتب عن نفسك على محاولة تقليد الجمل  
المكتوبة

1. My name is Mark Hanson.

My name \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I am fifteen years old.

I am \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I live in Houston, Texas.

I live \_\_\_\_\_.

4. My father works in a restaurant.

My father \_\_\_\_\_.

5. His name is Mike.

His \_\_\_\_\_.

6. He listens to music in his free time.

He \_\_\_\_\_ in his free time.

7. My mother's name is Janet.

My \_\_\_\_\_.

8. She's a teacher.

She \_\_\_\_\_.

9. My brother's name is Alex.

My \_\_\_\_\_.

Write about yourself (page 20)

10. He plays soccer in his free time.

- He \_\_\_\_\_ in his free time.
11. Our family lives in a nice apartment.  
Our \_\_\_\_\_ house.
12. Our house has five rooms.  
Our house \_\_\_\_\_ rooms.

Find the irrelevant idea  
اوجد الفكرة التي ليست لها صلة بالموضوع.

**My name is Greg Mandel. I am fifteen years old. I live at 16 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Chicago. I am a student. My father plays tennis in his free time. X**

My name is Greg Mandel. I am fifteen years old. I live at 16 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Chicago. I am a student. ✓

My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(1)Our house has a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. (2)My bedroom is next to my parent's room. (3) My mom is really funny. (4) The bathroom is across from my room.

- 1
- 2
- 3

- 4

### تمرين Practice

Look at the following sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change."  
انظر الى الجمل التاليه اختار البديل الاصح بدلا من الجملة التي تحتها خط.. اذا كانت الجملة صحيحة.. اختار "لا تغيير"

1. Mr. William work in a restaurant.

- Mr. William is work
- Mr. William works
- Mr. William don't work
- Make no change

2. My house have a living room and two bedrooms.

- My house don't have
- My house has
- My house is have
- Make no change

3. My bedroom is big. He is not clean.

- She is not clean.
- It is not clean.
- They are not clean

- Make no change
4. Faisal and Ahmad goes to King Fahd School.
- Faisal and Ahmad go
  - Faisal and Ahmad not go
  - Faisal and Ahmad doesn't go
  - Make no change
5. My sister is really mean. I like her a lot!

اسئلة الاعوام السابقة راجعوا فقط ثلاث فصول  
سابقة

دعواتكم لي اختكم

Huda44

كان التجميع من ملخص ام يزن