

اعداد وتنسيق : فهد الدخيل

مقرر انجليزي كتابة

الدكتور / محمد الهويشل

١٤٤٠ / ١٤٣٩

DELL

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

طلاب وطالبات جامعة الملك فيصل التعليم عن بعد ، كلية الآداب ، نظرا لتغير دكتور مقرر
الانجليزي كتابة

من الدكتور محمد الوردان الى الدكتور محمد الهويشل ، مما استدعى تغيير المحتوى عن
المحتوى السابق لذلك فقد اجتهدنا لتلخيص وتبسيط المحتوى ، وهذا لا يعفيكم عن حضور
المحاضرات المسجلة مع الدكتور والمتابعة معه بالملخص ، وكتابة الملاحظات .

اهم القواعد التي تأتي بالاختبارات....

- أ- المضارع البسيط
- ب- المضارع المستمر
- ت- الماضي البسيط
- ث- ادوات النكرة والمعرفة (a , an , the)
- ج- الافعال المساعدة (am , is , are)
- ح- ضمائر الفاعل (**انا I** , **هو He** , **هي She** , **It هو او هي لغير العاقل** ,
We نحن , **They هم** , **You انت او انتم**)
- خ- الاسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة
- د- مرادفات الصفات
- ذ- انواع الجمل (المحاضرات 10 و 11 و 12) وسوف ارفق لكم شرح عنها .
- ر- ترقيم الجمل (! و ؟ و .)
- ز- ترتيب الجملة

لا نرتجى من هذا العمل الى الربح المادي ، وانما نحتاج الى دعائكم لوالدتي بالرحمة والمغفرة

فهد الدخيل

Lesson 1

المحاضرة ١

Unit 1

Give Information about Yourself

أعطي معلومات عن نفسك

Writing 103

Lesson 1

Reading

A. Write the words under the correct topic

desk	teacher	building	classroom
طاوله	معلم	مبنى	فصل
board	student	English class	
لوح	طالب	فصل انجليزي	
People	Places	Things	
أشخاص	أماكن	أشياء	
teacher	building	desk	
student	classroom	board	
	English class		

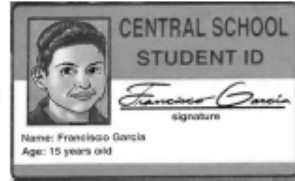
النقطة مهمه في الاختبار

Writing 103

Lesson 1

B. Read the information

اقرأ المعلومات



Francisco's school

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.

مدرسة فرانسيسكو

فرانسيسكو غارسيا طالب. في الخامسة عشرة سنة. هو من لوس أنجلوس ، كاليفورنيا. السيدة مور أستاذة اللغة الإنجليزية السيدة مور معلمة جيدة هي طيبة ولطيفة. فرانسيسكو والسيدة مور الآن في غرفة التدريس. هم الآن في حصة اللغة الإنجليزية. أنهم مشغولون. فرانسيسكو امام الطاولة. السيدة مور ليست امام الطاولة. هي امام السبورة. غرفة الفصل ليست كبيرة. هي غرفة صغيرة. هي نظيفة وملونة. غرفة الفصل في مبنى كبير

Vocabulary المفردات

الاسم (أسماء أشخاص، أماكن، أو أشياء) نضع قبل هذه الأسماء العامة المفردة a أو an

A **noun** names a person, place, or thing. Use the article **a** or **an** before general, singular nouns. Use the article **the** before specific nouns.

Use **a** before consonants.

Francisco is a student.

Use **an** before vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

نستخدم an قبل حروف العلة

They are in an English class.

نستخدم an قبل الاسماء التي تبدأ بـ E

Use **the** before specific nouns.

نستخدم the قبل الاسم المحدد

The classroom is in a large building.

نستخدم an لتحديد مكان في منطقة معينة

Vocabulary مفردات

A. Underline the articles in the sentences. Then complete the sentences with **words from the box**.
الشير words from the box تحت التعريفات التالية في الجمل الآتية ثم أكمل الجملة باستخدام الكلمات المناسبة

desk	teacher	building	classroom
English class	student	board	

1. Francisco is a **student**.
2. Mrs. Moore is a **teacher**.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in an **English class**.
4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in the **classroom** now.
5. Mrs. Moore is at the **board**.
6. Francisco is at a **desk**.
7. The classroom is in a large **building**.

Vocabulary مفردات

Adjectives describe or give information about **nouns**.
وصف الصفات أو إعطاء معلومات عن الأسماء

Mrs. Moore is a **good** teacher.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.
أكمل الجمل بصفات صحيحة

good جيد	busy مشغول	large كبير	friendly ودود
kind لطيف	colorful ملون	small صغير	clean نظيف

1. Mrs. Moore is a good teacher.
2. Mrs. Moore is kind and friendly.
3. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.
4. The classroom is a small room.
5. The classroom is clean and colorful.
6. The classroom is in a large building.

Lesson 2

المحاضرة ٢

Unit 1

Give Information about Yourself

أعطي معلومات عن نفسك

Writing 103

Lesson 2

Grammar قواعد

Statements with be

الجملة باستخدام: الإثبات، النفي، الاختصارات

Affirmative الإثبات

Francisco is a student.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in English class.

Negative النفي

Mrs. Moore is not a student.

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in Spanish class.

Contractions اختصارات

isn't = is not

aren't = are not

Writing 103

Lesson 2

A. Write *is* or *are* to complete the paragraph

اكتب *is* أو *are* لإكمال القطعة

Francisco Garcia (1) is a student. He (2) is fifteen years old. He (3) is from Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Moore (4) is his English teacher. Mrs. Moore (5) is a good teacher. She (6) is kind and friendly. Francisco and Mrs. Moore (7) are in the classroom now. They (8) are in an English class. They (9) are busy. Francisco (10) is at a desk. Mrs. Moore (11) is not at a desk. She (12) is at the board. The classroom (13) is not a big room. It (14) is a small room. It (15) is clean and colorful. The classroom (16) is in a large building.

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

Name / Noun الاسم	Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل
Francisco is a student.	He is a student.
Mrs. Moore is a teacher.	She is a teacher.
Francisco and Mrs. Moore are busy.	They are busy.
The building is large.	It is large.

Contractions الاختصارات

he's = he is

they're = they are

she's = she is

it's = it is

للتوضيح: ضمائر الفاعل هي كلمات قصيرة تعرض عن الأسماء
 He هو للمذكر
 She هي للمؤنث
 It هو / هي لغير العاقل
 أنا ضمير المتكلم المفرد
 We نحن
 They هم / هن
 You أنت / انتي / انتم - للمذكر والمؤنث والجمع

Grammar قاعدة

B. The sentences below are incorrect. Write correct negative and affirmative sentences. Use contraction and subject pronoun in the second sentence.

اجمل الاتيه جمل خاطئه، اكتب الجمل المنفية والمثبتة بشكل صحيح، استخدم طريقة الاختصارات وضمائر الفاعل في الجمل الثانيه

1. Francisco is a teacher. جمله خاطئه

Francisco is not a teacher. He's a student.

توضيح المثال الأول / الجملة جاءت في البداية تقول (فرانسيسكو)
 استاذ (وهذه غير صحيح ، لأن السيدة هو هي الأستاذة ، لذلك تم تصحيح
 الجملة باستخدام النفي بـ is not وبعد ذلك تم صياغة الجملة بطريقة
 مختصرة . فبدلاً من كتابة الجملة بالشكل هذا He is a student تم
 اختصار الضمير فأصبحت الجملة He's a student

2. Francisco is nineteen years old. جمله خاطئه

Francisco is not nineteen years old. He's fifteen years old.

3. Mrs. Moore is a bad teacher. جمله خاطئه

Mrs. Moore is not a bad teacher. She's a good teacher.

4. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a Spanish class. جمله خاطئه

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a Spanish class. They're in an English

Grammar قاعدة

5. Francisco is at the board جملة خاطئة

Francisco is not at the board. He's at a desk.

6. Mrs. Moore is at a desk. جملة خاطئة

Mrs. Moore is not at a desk. She's at the board.

7. The classroom is a big room. جملة خاطئة

The classroom is not a big room. It's a small room.

8. Francisco and Mrs. Moore are in a small building. جملة خاطئة

Francisco and Mrs. Moore are not in a small building. They're in a large building.

Writing Conventions اتفاقيات الكتابة

Capitalization الحروف الكبيرة

Always capitalize الكتابة دائما للحروف الكبيرة

The first word of every sentence لأول كلمة في الجمل

He is fifteen years old. مثال

► Names of people and places أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن

Mrs. Moore is from **C**alifornia. مثال

► Languages اللغات

They are in **E**nglish class. مثال

► Important words in titles الكلمات المهمة في العناوين

Step-by-**S**tep **W**riting مثال

Writing Conventions اتفاقيات الكتابة

Capitalization الكتابة بحرف كبير

Rewrite the information. Capitalize the correct words. أعد كتابة المعلومات بالأحرف الكبيرة الصحيحة.

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.

القطعة بالشكل الصحيح

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.

نقطة مهمة في الاختبار

Writing كتابه

Informational writing الكتابة المعلوماتية

Informational writing gives information about a topic. الكتابة المعلوماتية تعطي معلومات حول موضوع معين.

A. Read the journal entry اقرأ افتتاحية المجلة

My School

Shi-Mei Wei

My first name is Shi-Mei. My last name is Wei. My nickname is May. I am sixteen years old. I am from Brooklyn, New York. I am a student at Everton High School. My English teacher is Mr. Alvarez. He is kind and funny. My school's address is 161 North Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 11222. My school is big and clean. It is colorful, too. My school is great.

إسمي الأول Shi-Mei. إسمي الأخير Wei is. إسمي المستعار May. عمري ١٦ سنة. من بروكلين نيويورك. أنا طالب في المدرسة الثانوية إيفرتون. أستاذي الإنجليزي السيد الفاريز. هو هو لطيف ومضحك. عنوان مدرستي هو ١٦١ شمال شارع بروكلين نيويورك ١١٢٢٢. مدرستي كبيرة ونظيفة إنها ملونه أيضاً. مدرستي عظيمة.

Writing

Give information about yourself اعطي معلومات عن نفسك

Fill out your own informational survey (page 9). Give information about yourself, your English teacher, and your school. Describe your English teacher and your school.

أعطي معلومات عن نفسك وعن معلمك للغة الانجليزية وعن مدرستك وصف معلمك ومدرستك

Follow the steps on pages 10-11-12**Step 1 Pre-write الخطوة الأولى قبل الكتابة**

Write notes for your survey اكتب ملاحظات عنك بواسطة البحث

Step 2 Organize الخطوة الثانية التنظيم

Categorize your notes into topics نظم الملاحظات الخاصة بك لعناوين

Step 3 Draft and revise الخطوة الثالثة مسودة ومراجعة

Write a first draft for your informational survey. Then, revise it for improvement. اكتب المسودة الأولى
للمعلوماتك ثم راجع المعلومات

Step 4 Edit الخطوة الرابعة التحرير

Reread your draft from step 3. look at the editing checklist. Edit your writing. اعادة قراءة المسودة الخاصة بك من الخطوة ٣ . انظر الى قائمة التحرير والمراجعة عدل كتابتك



Writing كتابه

A. Practice تمرين

Look at the sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change."

انظر الى الجمل التي تحتها خط اختار .. افضل بديل للكلمات اذا كانت الجملة صحيحة اختار بدون تغيير

1. Mr. Jones is a English teacher

B. an English teacher بدلنا a بـ an لان الكلمه ابتدأت بحرف E حرف علم

2. Jennifer is colorful.

B. Kind بدلنا الكلمه بمترادف لها وهو لطيف

3. Mrs. Thomas is a good teacher. He is very nice.

B. She بدلنا الاسم بـ she لان اسم مؤنث

4. Pedro and Martin is nice and kind.

A. Pedro and Martin are بدلنا الاسماء بـ are لانهما جمع

5. Mr. lee is from Dallas, texas.

C. Mr. Lee is from Dallas, Texas. الصحيح مدينه تكساس يكتب بالحرف الكبير

Lesson 3

المحاضرة ٣

Unit 2

Describe Your Family and Home

صَف عائلتك ومنزلك

Writing 103 Reading قراءه

Lesson 3

B. Read the description اقرأ الوصف التالي لعائلة فرانسيسكو

Francisco's Family

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.

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California. They do not live in a house. They live in 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.

عائلة فرانسيسكو

فرانسيسكو لديه أربعة أشخاص في عائلته. أمه وأبيه بيرتا وميغيل. فرانسيسكو ليس لديه أخ. لديه أخت، أمها ماري. والد فرانسيسكو ذكي جداً. هو مبرمج كمبيوتر. هو يعمل في مكتب كبير. والدة فرانسيسكو تعمل في محل بيع الكتب. هي لطيف جداً. هي تقرأ الكتب في وقت فراغها. فرانسيسكو وماري لا يعملان. يذهبون إلى مدرسة على شارع البلوط. هم طلاب جيدون يدرسون كل يوم بعد المدرسة. فرانسيسكو يلعب الكرة. ماري تستمع للموسيقى. فرانسيسكو وعائلته يعيشون في شارع البلوط ١٤٥ في لوس أنجلوس كاليفورنيا. هم لا يعيشون في منزل. هم يعيشون في شقة جميلة. شقتهم تتكون من ثلاث غرف نوم. غرفة معيشة، مطبخ، حمام. غرفة نوم السيد والسيدة جارسيا بجانب غرفة معيشة. غرفة نوم ماري بجانب غرفتهم. غرفة نوم فرانسيسكو مقابل غرفة نوم ماري. حمام بين غرفة نوم فرانسيسكو وغرفة نوم ماري. هي ليست. غرف نوم كبيرة. هي صغيرة. هي نظيفة ومريحة. عائلة جارسيا سعداء جداً في منزلهم.

Writing 103

Lesson 3

Vocabulary مفردات

Nouns can be **singular** (one) or **plural** (more than one). To make most

nouns plural add **s** or **es** after the singular noun.

الاسماء قد تكون مفردة او جمع لتغيير جميع الاسماء للفعل نضيف **s** او **es** بعد الاسم المفرد

Singular

one bedroom

one class

Plural

two bedrooms

three classes

Vocabulary مفردات

A. Complete the sentences. Use the singular and plural nouns from the box.

أكمل الجمل الآتية ، استخدم الكلمات المفردة والجمع

Bedroom غرفة نوم	mother أم	living room غرفة المعيشة	kitchen مطبخ	father أب	parents والدين
bathroom حمام	sister أخت	house منزل	brother أخ	apartment شقة	

- Berta and Miguel are Francisco's parents . بيرتا وميغيل هم (والدين) فرانسيسكو .
- Maria is Francisco's sister . ماريا هي (أخت) فرانسيسكو .
- Francisco is Maria's brother . فرانسيسكو هو (أخ) ماريا .
- Francisco's father is a computer programmer. (والد) فرانسيسكو مبرمج كمبيوتر .
- His mother works in a bookstore. (والدته) تعمل في متجر الكتب .
- The Garcia family lives in an apartment . عائلة جارسيا تعيش في (شقة) .
- They do not live in a house . هم لا يعيشون في (منزل) .

Vocabulary مفردات

- Their apartment has three bedrooms . شقتهم تتكون من ثلاث (غرف نوم) .
- It also has a living room, a kitchen , and a bathroom. ايضا تتكون من غرفة معيشة (مطبخ) وحمام .
- Francisco's parents' bedroom is next to the living room . غرفة والدي فرانسيسكو بجانب (غرفة المعيشة) .
- The bathroom is between Francisco's room and Maria's room. (الحمام) بين غرفة فرانسيسكو وغرفة ماريا .

Vocabulary مفردات

Adjectives are sometimes after the verb be. الصفات تأتي بعض الأحيان بعد الفعل be. مثال: Mr. Garcia is smart. (السيد جارسيا ذكي)

Adjectives are sometimes before a noun. الصفات تأتي بعض الأحيان قبل الاسم مثال: They aren't big bedrooms. (هي ليست بغرفة كبيرة)

B. These sentences are incorrect. Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct adjectives

الجمل التالية هي خاطئة ، أكتب الجمل باستخدام صفات صحيحة

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Garcia is <i>silly</i> . (سعيد) | <u>Mr. Garcia is smart.</u> (ذكي) |
| 2. Mr. Garcia works in a <i>small</i> office. (مكتب صغير) | <u>Mr. Garcia works in a big office.</u> (مكتب كبير) |
| 3. Mrs. Garcia is very <i>mean</i> . (دنيئة جداً) | <u>Mrs. Garcia is very kind.</u> (لطيفة جداً) |
| 4. Francisco and Maria are <i>bad</i> students. (سيئون) | <u>Francisco and Maria are good students.</u> (جيدون) |
| 5. The apartment has <i>big</i> bedrooms. (كثير) | <u>The apartment has small bedrooms.</u> (صغير) |
| 6. The apartment is <i>dirty</i> . (متسخة) | <u>The apartment is clean.</u> (نظيفة) |
| 7. The Garcias are <i>sad</i> . (حزينون) | <u>The Garcias are happy.</u> (سعداء) |

Vocabulary مفردات

C. Unscramble the verbs from the reading : رتب الكلمات المبعثرة التالية :

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|
| 1. veli | <u>live</u> | حياه |
| 2. kwro | <u>work</u> | عمل |
| 3. dare | <u>read</u> | أقرأ |
| 4. og | <u>go</u> | اذهب |
| 5. yalp | <u>play</u> | العب |
| 6. siltne | <u>listen</u> | استمع |
| 7. sytdu | <u>study</u> | ادرس |

Grammar قواعد

Sentences with the simple present tense الجمل مع المضارع البسيط

Most verbs

Affirmative الإثبات

Francisco **lives** in Oak Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **live** in an apartment.

Negative النفي

He **does not live** in Elm Street.

They **do not live** in a house.

Contractions اختصارات

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

في الجملة المثبتة:
(he/she/it) Verb + S
في الجملة المنفية:
(he/she/it) + does + Verb
في الجملة المثبتة:
(I/we/you/they) + Verb
في الجملة المنفية:
(I/we/you/they) + do + Verb
تستخدم الاختصارات في الغالب عند المحادثة

Grammar قواعد

Sentences with the simple present tense

have and has

Affirmative الإثبات

Francisco **has** a small bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **have** a clean bedroom.

Negative النفي

He **does not have** a big bedroom.

They **do not have** a dirty bedroom.

شرح:
I / We/ You/ They مع Have
He / She / It مع Has
أستخدامات have , has بالافيات والنفي:
في الفعل المضارع البسيط:
I have → I don't have
We have → We don't have
You have → You don't have
They have → They don't have
He has → He doesn't have
She has → She doesn't have
It has → It doesn't have
* النفي بالحاضر والماضي جميعها تأتي مع have , ذلك ما يأتي فعل مصدر (مضارع بسيط) بعد do/does/did

Lesson 4

المحاضرة ٤

Unit 2

Describe Your Family and Home

صف عائلتك ومنزلك

Writing 103

Lesson 4

Grammar قواعد

A. Write affirmative or negative statements. Use the correct form of the verb. **اختر الفعل الصحيح للجمل الآتية.**

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.
7. Francisco (plays / play) baseball after school.
8. Maria (listens / listen) to music after school.
9. Francisco and Maria (doesn't live / don't live) at 115 Oak Street in Los Angeles, California.
10. They (has / have) six rooms in their apartment.

Writing 103

Lesson 4

Grammar قواعد

Living room غرفة المعيشة	Kitchen مطبخ	Francisco's bedroom غرفة فرانسيسكو
		Bathroom حمام
	Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's Bedroom غرفة السيد والسيدة جارسيا	Maria's bedroom غرفة مارييا

Prepositions حروف الجر

Prepositions of place are used to show the position or location of one thing with another.
تستخدم حروف الجر للإشارة لمكان أو موقع عن آخر

They answer the question "where"? **عندما تكون الاجابه على السؤال باستخدام أين؟**

The bedroom is **next to** the kitchen. **عند السؤال عن مكان**

The kitchen is **across from** the their bedroom. **عند السؤال عن مكان**

The bathroom is **between** his bedroom and her bedroom. **عند السؤال عن مكان**

Grammar قواعد

B. Complete the sentences. You may use prepositions more than once.

أكمل الجمل الآتية باستخدام حروف الجر بإمكانك استخدامها أكثر من مرة

next to بجانب - across from مقابل - between بين

1. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room.
2. The kitchen is across from their bedroom.
3. Maria's bedroom is next to her parents' bedroom.
4. Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.
5. The bathroom is between Francisco's bedroom and Maria's bedroom.



Grammar قواعد

Possessive form صيغة الملكية

Possessive nouns show ownership. صفات الملكية

Francisco has a small room. Francisco's room is small.

Noun + 's قاعدة كالتالي (S+الاسم)

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

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

2. Possessive adjectives tell who owns something. صفات الملكية التي تحكي عن امتلاك شيء ما

I	my	My name is Mohamed.
You	your	Your classroom is clean.
He	his	His bedroom is across from her bedroom.
She	her	Her father is a doctor.
It	its	Its color is blue.
We	our	Our teacher is kind and friendly.
They	their	Their bedroom is next to the living room.

C. Rewrite the sentences. Change the possessive form. أعد كتابة الجمل بتغيير صيغة الملكية.

1. *Mr. Garcia's* office is very big.*His* office is very big.2. *Mrs. Garcia's* job is on a bookstore.*Her* job is on 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 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.

Organization

Exercise تمارين

Spatial Order ترتيب الأماكن

You can use spatial order to describe a place. Spatial order gives information by location, or space بإمكانك ترتيب الجمل وصف الأماكن لترتيبها حتى تعطينا معلومات للموقع

Group 1 المجموعة الأولى

3 Maria's bedroom is next to her parents' room.1 The Garcia family's apartment has a large living room.4 Francisco's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.2 Mr. and Mrs. Garcia's bedroom is next to the living room.

Group 2 المجموعة الثانية

3 The kitchen is across from his parents' room.4 His parents' room is between Maria's bedroom and the living room.1 Francisco's bedroom is small.2 His bedroom is next to the kitchen.

Writing Strategies استراتيجيات الكتابة

Complete sentences أكمل الجمل الآتية:

A **sentence** is a group of words. The words express a complete thought.

A **complete sentence** has a subject and a verb.

الجملة عبارة عن مجموعة من الكلمات، الكلمات تعبر عن فكرة كاملة (الجملة المكتملة تتكون من فعل وفاعل)

The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about. الفاعل هو من يقوم بعمل الفعل

The **verb** tells the action of the subject. الفعل يحكي عن الحدث للفاعل.

Examples مثال:

Francisco and his family live at 145 Oak Street.

subject + **verb**

My brother works at a restaurant.

subject + **verb**



Writing Strategies

Complete sentences أكمل الجمل الآتية :

Circle the subject and underline the verb in each sentence. ضع دائرة حول الفاعل وخط تحت الفعل.

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.

Writing 103

Lesson 4

Writing

Descriptive writing gives details and information about a topic. كتابة وصفية تعطي التفاصيل والمعلومات حول موضوع.

A **narrative description** describes a part of your life, like your home or family. Stories often use descriptive writing. وصف الرواية يصف فترة من حياتك مثل منزلك أو عائلتك ، القصص غالباً تستخدم الكتابة الوصفية .

A. Read Mark's description of his family اقرأ وصف مارك لعائلته

My Home and Family منزلي وعائلتي

Mark Hanson مارك هانسون

My name is Mark Hanson. I'm fifteen years old. I live in Houston, Texas. My father works in a restaurant. His name is Mike. He listens to music in his free time. My mother is very smart. Her name is Janet. She's a teacher. My brother's name is Alex. He's a student. He's funny. He plays soccer in his free time.

Our family lives in a nice house. Our house has five rooms. It has a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. The living room is very big. The kitchen is next to the living room. My bedroom is across from the kitchen. My brother and I share a bedroom. Our bedroom is big, but it is not clean! Our house is very comfortable. My family is very happy here.

اسم مارك هانسون عمري ١٥ سنة أعيش في هيوستن تكساس والذي يعمل في مطعم اسمه مايك هو يستمتع للموسيقى في أوقات فراغه ، أمي ذكية جدا ، أختها جانيث ، إنها معلمة ، أسم أخي أليكس هو طالب ، إنه مضحك هو يلعب كرة القدم وقت فراغه .

يعيش أهلنا في منزل جميل ، منزلنا يتكون من ٥ غرف يتكون من غرفة معيشة ، مطبخ ، حمام ، غرفتين نوم ، وغرفة المعيشة كبيرة جدا . المطبخ بجانب غرفة المعيشة . غرفة نومي مقابل المطبخ ، أنا وأخي مشتركين في غرفة النوم ، غرفة نومنا كبيرة ، لكن ليست نظيفة! منزلنا مريح جداً عائلتي سعداء جداً هنا .

Writing 103

Lesson 4

Writing

Look at Mark's family Album on page 21

Task

Write two paragraphs in which you describe your family and home. اكتب فقرتين تصف العائلة والمنزل .

Step 1 pre-write الخطوة الاولى قبل الكتابة

Think about the information you need for your family album. Make **web organizers** about your home and family فكر فيما تحتاج من معلومات لإلبوم عائلتك ، انشئ معلومات عن منزلك وعائلتك



Writing

Step 2 Organize الخطوة الثانية التنظيم

Organize your notes into sentences. Write sentences about you, your family and your home. تنظيم الملاحظات الخاصة بك في جمل أكتب جمل عنك وعن عائلتك وعن منزلك.

My Sentence Organizer

Topic	Sentences
me	My name is Abdallah Al-Ahmad. I am nineteen years old. I Live in
my father	My father works in a bank. His name is Khalid. He is
my mother	My mother is a teacher. Her name is Fatimah. She is
my brother	My brother's name is Sami. He plays football every day. He likes
my home	My house has 6 rooms. It has a living room, 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. My bedroom is



Writing

Step 3 Draft and Revise الخطوة الثالثة مسودة ومراجعة

Write your first draft and think about ways to improve it. أكتب مسودة أولية وفكر في طرق لتحسينها.

My First Draft مسودتي الأولى

me: (1) My name is Abdallah Al-Ahmad. (2) I am nineteen years old. (3) I Live in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

my father: (4) He works in a bank. (5) His name is Khalid. (6) He reads books in his free time.

my mother: (7) My mother is very smart. (8) My mother's name is Fatimah. (9) My mother is a teacher.

my brother: (10) I have a brother. (11) His name is Sami. (12) He is a student.

(13) He plays football every day.

my home: (14) My house has 5 rooms. (15) My bedroom is across from the kitchen. (16) My bedroom is big. (17) It is clean.

1. What sentence should Abdallah add before sentence 4? ماهي الجملة التي ينبغي لعبدالله اضافتها قبل الجملة رقم 4؟

- This is my father. ✓
- This is Abdallah.
- He lives in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- My father's name is Khalid.

Writing

2. What is another way to write sentence 8? ما هي الطريقة الأخرى لكتابة الجملة رقم ٨؟
- Her mother's name is Fatimah.
 - Fatimah is her mother's name.
 - My name is Fatimah.
 - Her name is Fatimah. ✓
3. What is the best way to combine sentences 10 and 11? ما هي الفصل طريقة للجمع بين جملتين ١٠ و ١١؟
- My brother has a name.
 - My name is Sami.
 - My brother's name is Sami. ✓
 - This is Sami.
4. Where can Abdallah add this sentence? أين يستطيع عبدالله إضافة هذه الجملة؟
"It has a living room, 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom".
- After sentence 14. ✓
 - After sentence 15.
 - After sentence 16.
 - It doesn't fit.



Writing

Step 4 Edit الخطوة الرابعة : التعديل

Read your first draft. Look at the editing checklist on page 24. Edit your writing for improvement. اقرأ مسودتك الأولى وانظر الى قائمة المراجعة لتحريرها وتحسين الكتابة عليها.

My Home and Family

My name is Abdallah Al-Ahmad. I am nineteen years old. I Live in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. My father works in a bank. His name is Khalid. He reads books in his free time. My mother's name is Fatimah. She is a teacher. She is very smart. My brother's name is Sami. He is a student. He plays football every day.

Our family lives in a nice house. Our house has 6 rooms. It has a living room, three bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The living room is very big. The kitchen is next to the living room. My bedroom is across from the kitchen. My bedroom is big and clean. The bathroom is between my bedroom and Sami's bedroom. Our house is comfortable. My family is very happy.

اسمي عبدالله الأحمد عمري ١٩ سنة أعيش في الرياض ، المملكة العربية السعودية والذي يعمل في بنك اسمه خالد هو يقرأ الكتب في أوقات فراغه ، أسم والدتي فاطمه أمي ذكية جدا ، إنها معلمة ، أسم أخي سامي هو طالب ، هو يلعب كرة القدم كل يوم .

نعيش عائلتي في منزل جميل، منزلنا يتكون من ٦ غرف يتكون من غرفة معيشة ، وثلاث غرف نوم مطبخ، حمام، غرفتين نوم، وغرفة المعيشة كبيرة جدا. المطبخ بجانب غرفة المعيشة. غرفة نومي مقابل المطبخ ، غرفة نومي كبيرة ونظيفة ،الحمام بين غرفة نومي وغرفة نوم سامي ، منزلنا مريح جداً عائلتي سعداء جداً .

Writing

A. **Practice** Look at the sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct, choose "Make no change". انظر إلى الجمل واختار المفضل بديل للكلمات التي تحتها خط ،إذا كانت الجملة صحيحة اختار لا تغير .

1. Mary's sister is very mean. I like her a lot!
a. uncomfortable
b. sad
c. nice ✓
d. Make no change
2. The bedroom is across from the kitchen.
a. across to
b. between
c. next from
d. make no change ✓
3. Paul and John goes to General High School.
a. go ✓
b. deos go
c. deosn't go
d. Make no change
4. Maria's bedroom is next to Mark's bedroom.
a. Their bedroom is next to his bedroom.
b. His bedroom is next to his bedroom.
c. Her bedroom is next to his bedroom. ✓
d. Make no change
5. My father in a music store.
a. My works in a music store.
b. My father next to a music store.
c. My father works in a music store. ✓
d. make no change

Lesson 5

المحاضرة ٥

Unit 3

Explain How to Do Something

اشرح كيفية القيام بعمل ما

نقطة مهمة في الاختبار

Writing 103

Lesson 5

Reading قراءه

B. Read the passage about the Garcia family. اقرأ القطعة المتعلقة بعائلة جارسيا.

Grocery Shopping

The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday. They go to Al's Supermarket. It is near their apartment. It is very convenient. Francisco and Maria often go grocery shopping with their parents. First, the family walks into the supermarket. Then, Francisco gets a shopping cart. Next, Mrs. Garcia reads the shopping list. She tells Maria, "Buy two tomatoes." She tells Mr. Garcia "Get six onions. Don't forget the bread." After that, Mr. Garcia and Maria get the groceries. The shopping list is very long! The Garcia family needs a lot of things. They buy vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese. They don't buy junk food. The Garcia family likes healthy food. Mrs. Garcia is a great cook. Next, Mrs. Garcia pays for the groceries and the Garcia family goes home. Then, Maria and Francisco carry the groceries into the apartment. There are many bags. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia put away the groceries. Finally, the Garcia family relaxes and eats lunch!

تسوق البقالة

عائلة غارسيا تذهب لتسوق البقالة كل سبت. هم يذهبون لمتجر أليس، انه بالقرب من شقتهم، انه مناسب جدا العائلة تذهب الى المتجر: ما يذهب فرانسيسكو وماريا مع والديهم، ا، ثم يذهب فرانسيسكو لإحضار عربة تسوق. بعد ذلك: تقرأ السيدة غارسيا قائمة التسوق، فتقول لماريا: "اشترى ثمرتين من الطماطم"، تخبر السيد غارسيا: "احضري ست حبات من البصل، لا تنسى الخبز"، بعد ذلك السيدة غارسيا وماريا يحضرون الأغراض، قائمة التسوق طويلة جدا، عائلة غارسيا تحتاج للكثير من الأشياء.. فهم يشترون الخضروات، الفواكه، اللحوم، البيض والخبز، انهم لا يشترون الأطعمة السريعة، عائلة غارسيا يحبون الطعام الصحي، السيدة غارسيا طبخة ماهرة، فيما بعد السيدة غارسيا تدفع قيمة الأغراض ثم تذهب عائلة غارسيا الى البيت، ثم يقوم ماريا وفرانسيسكو بحمل الأغراض الى الشقة، هناك الكثير من الأكياس، السيد والسيدة جارسيا يصنعون الأغراض في أماكنها، اخيرا يسترخون ويتناولون غذائهم.

Vocabulary مفردات

A **verb** is an action word. الفعل هو حدث

Example: He **works** in a big office.

Rule: add an **s** to a verb for he, she, and it

Simple Present Tense

Use the **simple present** tense to tell about an action that is true now or that generally happens.

Simple Present tense with Regular Verbs			
Affirmative الإثبات		Negative النفي	
I You We They	work on Saturdays.	I You We They	do not work on Saturdays.
He She It	works every day.	He She It	does not work every day.

Vocabulary مفردات

B. Complete the sentences with action verbs from the box. Use the correct form of the simple present tense.

Page 30

like يحب - buy يشتري - pay يدفع - go يذهب - get يحضر - relax يسترخي - walk يمشي - tell يخبر - carry يحمل - put يضع - eat يأكل

1. The Garcia family **goes** grocery shopping every Saturday.
2. First, the family **walks** into the supermarket.
3. Francisco **gets** a shopping cart.
4. Mrs. Garcia **tells** Maria, "Buy two tomatoes."
5. They **buy** vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese.
6. The Garcia family **likes** healthy food.
7. Mrs. Garcia **pays** for the groceries.
8. Maria and Francisco **carry** the groceries into the apartment.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **put** away the groceries.
10. Finally the Garcia family **relaxes**.
11. Then, they **eat** lunch.

Grammar قواعد

Imperative sentences صيغ الأمر

Use the *imperative form* to give instructions, directions, requests or orders. استخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء توجيهات أو تعليمات أو طلبات أو أوامر.

Simple present	Imperative (affirmative)	Imperative (negative)
You get six onions.	Get six onions.	Don't get six onions.
You go to the supermarket.	Go to the supermarket.	Don't go to the supermarket.

A. Write the words in the correct order to make imperative sentences. رتب كتابة الكلمات الصحيحة لجمع لها جمل بصيغة الأمر.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to / the/ go / supermarket | Go to the supermarket. |
| 2. a / cart / shopping / get | Get a shopping cart. |
| 3. and / buy / eggs / fruit | Buy fruit and eggs. |
| 4. home / go | Go home. |
| 5. the / groceries / carry | Carry the groceries. |
| 6. groceries / the / away / put | Put away the groceries. |



Grammar قواعد

A. Change the sentences in Exercise A to the negative imperative form.

غير صيغة الجمل في التمرين التالي من منفية الى مثبتة

Affirmative مثبتة

Negative منفية

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Go to the supermarket. | Don't go to the supermarket. |
| 2. Get a shopping cart. | Don't get a shopping cart. |
| 3. Buy fruit and eggs. | Don't buy fruit and eggs. |
| 4. Go home. | Don't go home. |
| 5. Carry the groceries. | Don't carry the groceries. |
| 6. Put away the groceries. | Don't put away the groceries. |

Grammar قواعد

Count and Non-count Nouns للمعدود والغير معدود

Count nouns are nouns you can count. They are singular or plural. **الاسماء المعدودة هي اسماء نستطيع عدّها تكون مفردة او جمع.**

Use *a, an, the* or a number with count nouns. **نستخدم قبلها a, an, the**

Non-count nouns can't be counted. They are singular. **الاسماء الغير معدودة لانستطيع عدّها تكون مفردة.**

Don't use *a, an* or numbers. **نستخدم قبلها a, an, the**

Use *some* for a non-specific amount. **نستخدم some لفترة غير محدده.**

Count Nouns Singular مفرد	Plural جمع	Non-count Nouns اسماء غير معدودة No specific amount غير محددة الفترة
a banana an orange the egg	three bananas five oranges the eggs	some bread some meat some lettuce
Count nouns are singular or plural. اسماء معدودة تكون مفردة او جمع		Non-count nouns don't have plural forms. اسماء غير معدودة لانكون بصيغة جمع

Grammar قواعد

D. Write sentences about some food. Use the imperative form of buy. Remember to use an article, a number, or some. **اكتب جملاً عن بعض الأطعمة... استخدم صيغة الأمر للشراء وتذكر استخدام ادوات التعريف**

(a - some - an)

1. Buy two tomatoes.
2. Buy an egg.
3. Buy some meat.
4. Buy six onions.
5. Buy some bread.
6. Buy some fish.
7. Buy three bananas.

Writing Conventions

End Punctuation ترقيم النهاية

Sentences always finish with an end punctuation mark. الجمل دائما تنتهي بعلامة ترقيم.

Use a **period** (.) for most statements.

It is very convenient.

Use a **question mark** (?) for questions. نستخدم علامة الاستفهام للأسئلة.

Is it convenient?

Use an **exclamation point** (!) to make a statement stronger. علامة التعجب للجمل القوية. Finally, they relax!

Exercise : Write the sentences. Add the correct end punctuation mark. اكتب الجمل بعلامة ترقيم مناسبة.

1. (statement) The Garcia family goes grocery shopping every Saturday.
2. (question) Do they go to Al's Supermarket?
3. (question) Is it near their apartment?
4. (strong statement) The shopping list is very long!
5. (statement) Mrs. Garcia is a great cook.
6. (strong statement) Finally, the family relaxes and eats lunch!



Technical Writing

A. Practice تدريب

انظر الى الجمل الاتية واختار افضل كلمة مناسبة لاكمال الجملة

Look at the sentences. Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Buy six _____.
A. some tomato
B. tomatos
C. some tomatoes
D. tomatoes ✓
2. Cut an apple. Put _____ apple in a bowl.
A. an
B. the ✓
C. a
D. some
3. Don't _____ lettuce. We have a lot.
A. carry
B. add
C. cut
D. buy ✓
4. Does Marta go shopping on _____.
A. Saturdays.
B. Saturdays!
C. Saturdays? ✓
D. Saturdays,
5. Get _____ bread at the store.
A. many
B. six
C. some ✓
D. a

Lesson 6

المحاضرة ٦

Unit 4

Write about a Holiday or Celebration

أكتب عن العطلة أو الإحتفال

Writing 103 Reading قراءه

Lesson 6

B. Read the passage about the favorite celebration. اقرأ القطعة الاتية عن الإحتفال المفضل:

Let's Celebrate! دعونا نحتفل

Today is Francisco's favorite celebration. It's December 3. It's Francisco's birthday. He is 16 years old today. Francisco's family never forgets his birthday. They always have a birthday party at their apartment. Francisco's friends and family usually come to the party. They play games and eat birthday cake. Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents, too. He likes his birthday because it's fun.

Maria's favorite holiday is New Year's Eve. New Year's Eve is on December 31. It is the last night before the new year. Maria usually celebrates New Year's Eve at home. Maria's family often celebrates New Year's Eve with her. On New Year's Eve, Maria yells "Happy New Year!" at midnight. Maria thinks New Year's Eve is exciting.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia like *Cinco de Mayo*. Mr. Garcia is Mexican. He's from Puebla, Mexico. *Cinco de Mayo* is a traditional holiday in Puebla, but it's very popular in the U.S. as well. *Cinco de Mayo* is on May 5. The Garcia family often goes to the *Cinco de Mayo* parade in Los Angeles. At the parade, people sometimes wear special green, red, and white clothes. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia like *Cinco de Mayo* because it's enjoyable.

اليوم هو إحتفال فرنسيسكو المفضل. إنه ٣ ديسمبر. إنه عيد ميلاد فرنسيسكو. فهو ١٦ سنة اليوم. عائلة فرنسيسكو أبداً لا تنسى عيد ميلاده. لديهم دائماً حفلة عيد ميلاد في شقتهم. أصدقاء فرنسيسكو والأسرة عادة ما تأتي لإحتفال. هم يلعبون ألعاب ويأكلون كعكة عيد ميلاد. و فرنسيسكو عادة ما يحصل على الكثير من الهدايا لطيفة، أيضاً. هو يحب عيد ميلاده لأنه ممتع.
عطلة ماريا المفضلة هي ليلة رأس السنة. ليلة رأس السنة هو يوم ٣١ ديسمبر. وهذه هي الليلة الأخيرة قبل بداية العام الجديد. ماريا تحفل عادة ليلة رأس السنة في المنزل. عائلة ماريا تحفل في كثير من الأحيان ليلة رأس السنة معها. في ليلة رأس السنة، ماريا تصرخ "سنة جديدة سعيدة!" عند منتصف الليل. ماريا تعتقد أن ليلة رأس السنة هو أمر مثير.
السيد والسيدة غارسيا يحبون سينكو دي مايو. السيد غارسيا المكسيكي. إنه من بويبلا، المكسيك. سينكو دي مايو هو يوم عطلة في تقليدي في بويبلا، لكنها تحظى بشعبية كبيرة في الولايات المتحدة كذلك. سينكو دي مايو هو يوم ٥ مايو. عائلة غارسيا في كثير من الأحيان ينهضون إلى موكب سينكو دي مايو في لوس أنجلوس. في المعرض التقى يرتدون اللباس الخاصة أحياناً أحضر وأحمر وأبيض، السيد والسيدة غارسيا مثل سينكو دي مايو لأنها ممتعة.

Vocabulary مفردات

A. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once. اكمل الجمل بالكلمات المعطاة في الصندوق استخدم كلمة واحدة في كل مرة

popular شعبي – birthday يوم ميلاد – party حفلة – celebrates احتفال – presents هدايا – special خاص
– traditional تقليدي – holiday عطلة – parade موكب

1. Francisco's birthday is on December 3.
2. Francisco's family always has a party for his birthday.
3. Francisco usually gets a lot of nice presents for his birthday.
4. Maria's favorite holiday is New Year's Eve.
5. Maria celebrates New Year's Eve at home.
6. *Cinco de Mayo* is a traditional celebration in Puebla, Mexico.
7. It's very popular in the U.S., too. People really like it.
8. The Garcia family often goes to the *Cinco de Mayo* parade in Los Angeles.
9. People sometimes wear special green, red, and white clothes.

Vocabulary مفردات

B. Write the months in order. أكتب الأشهر الميلادية مرتبة

November – April – January – June – March – February
May – July – December – August – September – October

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 7. July |
| 2. February | 8. August |
| 3. March | 9. September |
| 4. April | 10. October |
| 5. May | 11. November |
| 6. June | 12. December |

Vocabulary مفردات

Capitalize months, holidays, countries, and nationalities. الحروف الكبيرة في الاسماء تكتب ل الأشهر، العطلات، البلدان، الجنسيات.

Do not capitalize prepositions. حروف الجر لا تبدأ بحرف كبير.

Abdallah is from Saudi Arabia.

He is Saudi.

Mr. Garcia is from Mexico.

He is Mexican.

Cinco de Mayo is a holiday.

It is on May 5.

Vocabulary مفردات

C. Complete the chart with the correct country or nationality. أكمل للمخطط التالي مع كتابة البلد والجنسية صحيحة.

Country.البلد	Nationalityالجنسية/ Adjective formصيغة الصفه
Mexicoالمكسيك	Mexicanمكسيكي
Americaأمريكا	Americanأمريكي
The United Kingdomالمملكة المتحدة	Britishبريطاني
Haitiهايتي	Haitianهايتي
Cubaكوبا	Cubanكوبي
Chinaالصين	Chineseصيني
Vietnamفيتنام	Vietnameseفيتنامي
Indiaالهند	Indianهندي
Koreaكوريا	Koreanكوري
Brazilالبرازيل	Brazilianبرازيلي

Grammar قواعد

Wh- Questions أسئلة تبدأ بـ wh

Wh- Questions أسئلة تبدأ بـ wh	Complete Answers اجوبة كاملة
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who celebrates Francisco's birthday with him? What is Mr. Garcia's favorite holiday? When is Francisco's birthday? Where is Mr. Garcia from? Why does Maria like New Year's Eve? How does the Garcia family celebrate Francisco's birthday? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Francisco's family celebrates his birthday with him. Mr. Garcia's favorite holiday is <i>Cinco de Mayo</i>. Francisco's birthday is on December 3. Mr. Garcia is from Puebla, Mexico. Maria thinks New Year's Eve is exciting. The Garcia family has a birthday party to celebrate Francisco's birthday.

A. Complete the wh- questions. Then write complete answers. أكمل الأسئلة بـ wh ثم أكمل الاجوبه

1. Q: Where is Francisco's birthday party?A: (at his apartment) *Francisco's birthday party is at his apartment.*2. Q: When is *Cinco de Mayo*?A: (May 5) *Cinco de Mayo is on May 5.*3. Q: Who celebrates New Year's Eve with Maria?A: (Maria's family) *Maria's family celebrate New Year's Eve with her.*

Grammar قواعد

Prepositional phrases تعابير الجر

Prepositions tell where, when, and how something happens. حروف الجر تتحدث عن أين ، متى ، وكيف حدث ذلك.

They usually have a noun after them. عادة ما يكون اسم بعدها

preposition + noun = prepositional phrase حرف جر + اسم = تعبير بجر

Prepositional Phrases تعابير الجر	Examples أمثلة
Time الوقت on (a day or date) يوم أو تاريخ in (a month) الشهر	Maria stays up late on New Year's Eve. New Year's Eve is on December 31. Francisco's birthday is in December.
Location الموقع in (a place or country) مكان أو مدينة at (a place or event) مكان أو حدث	<i>Cinco de Mayo</i> is very popular in the U.S. Francisco celebrates his birthday at home.
Direction الاتجاه to (a place) المكان	The Garcia family goes to the <i>Cinco de Mayo</i> parade.

Grammar قواعد

B. Complete the sentences with in, on, at, or to.

أكمل الجمل الآتي بـ in, on, at, أو to

1. Francisco's birthday is on December 3.
2. Francisco's friends usually come to his apartment.
3. Francisco always has fun on his birthday.
4. Maria yells " Happy New Year!" on New Year's Eve.
5. New Year's Eve is in December.
6. *Cinco de Mayo* is a traditional holiday in Puebla, Mexico.
7. At the parade, people sometimes wear special green, red, and white clothes.

Grammar قواعد

Adverbs of frequency تكرار الحال

Adverbs of frequency answer the question how often. تكرار الحال للإجابة عن السؤال في كل مرة.

How often? كم مرة؟	Adverbs of frequency	Example
100% of the time	Always دائماً	- I walk to school every day. I always walk to school.
	Usually عادة	- I bring my lunch four days per week. I usually bring my lunch.
	Often كثيراً من الأحيان	- I arrive early three days per week. I often arrive early.
	Sometimes بعض الأوقات	- I am very tired one or two days per week. I am sometimes very tired.
0% of the time	Never أبداً	- I don't come to class late. I never come to class late.

Writing strategies

Exercise

Change each sentence. Use the signal or connecting word in parentheses.

غير كل جملة باستخدام كلمات الإشارة أو الربط بين القوسين

- 1.(and) Francisco's friends come to his party. Francisco's family comes to his party.
- 2.(and) They play games. They eat birthday cake.
- 3.(because) He likes his birthday. It's fun.
4. (as well) *Cinco de Mayo* is a holiday in Puebla and it's very popular in the U.S.
5. (or) In the weekend, we go on a picnic. In the weekend, we visit our relatives.
6. (but)They came early. They didn't meet the manager.

الاجابة:

1. Francisco's friends **and** family come to his party.
- 2.They play games **and** eat birthday cake.
- 3.He likes his birthday **because** it's fun.
4. *Cinco de Mayo* is a holiday in Puebla and it's very popular in the U.S. **as well**.
5. In the weekend, we go on a picnic **or** visit our relatives.
- 6.They came early **but** they didn't meet the manager

Writing كتابه

Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. أختار افضل كلمة أو الجمل لاكمال الاجابات الاليه .

1. My mother's birthday is the _____ of May. عيد ميلاد أمي في الـ (الثالث) من مايو.
 - a. three
 - b. thirty
 - c. third ✓
 - d. thirteen
- 2.The _____ New Year celebration is very popular in San Francisco. (الصيني) احتفال السنة الجديدة ذو شعبية كبيرة في سان فرانسيسكو.
 - a. China
 - b. china
 - c. chinese
 - d. Chinese ✓
3. I _____ watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July. I go every year. أنا (دائماً) أشاهد الألعاب النارية في الرابع من يونيو، أذهب كل عام.
 - a. always ✓
 - b. don't
 - c. never
 - d. sometimes

Writing strategies

Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

4. My best friend's birthday is _____ April 16. عيد ميلاد افضل صديق لي يكون في (١٦) ابريل.

- a. in
- b. at
- c. on ✓
- d. to

5. Mr. Simm's favorite holiday is _____. اليوم المفضل لدى السيد سيمي هو (عيد الاستقلال) .

- a. Independence day
- b. independence day
- c. Independence Day ✓
- d. Independence Date

Lesson 7

المحاضرة ٧

Unit 6

Describe a Favorite Place

وصف المكان المفضل

انظروا إليها في الاختبار

Writing 103

Lesson 7

Reading قراءه

B. Read Francisco's description of Oak Street Park. اقرأ وصف فرانسيسكو لشارع حديقة البلوط.

A Day in Oak Street Park يوم في شارع حديقة البلوط

فرانسيسكو جارسيا Francisco Garcia

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. (cont.)

هناك الكثير من الأماكن الرائعة في حيي. واحد منها هو حديقة شارع البلوط. أنا الآن في حديقة شارع البلوط. إنه مكاني المفضل. إنها ١:٠٠ ظهر يوم السبت. أنا جالس على مقعد أكتب يومياتي. اليوم هو يوم جميل. إنه حار ومشمس. السماء صافية وزاهية. الجو متعش ورأع.

الحديقة مزدحمة جداً. بعض الأشخاص صغار وبعضهم كبار. بعض الأشخاص طويلون وبعضهم قصيرون. بعض الناس شعرهم طويل متسدل وبعضهم قصير متموج. هناك رجل مسن ليس لديه شعر. إنه يجلس أمام بوابة الحديقة. امرأة طويلة تجلس بجواره. شعرها أشقر وعينها زرقاوان. انهما يتكلمان ويضحكان بصوت مسموع.

Vocabulary مفردات

You can use **descriptive adjectives** to add details. بإمكانك استخدام الصفات الوصفية لإضافة تفاصيل. They can go **before nouns** or **after the verb be**. يمكن أن تأتي قبل الاسم أو بعد فعل يكون.

- The **tall woman** is in the park.
- She is **tall**.
- Some people have **short, curly** hair.
- Their hair is **short** and **curly**.

A. Complete the chart with the opposite adjectives from the reading on page 66.

أكمل للخطط التالي بعكس الصفات من القراءة

Opposites chart (جدول الأضداد (العكس)	
Unattractive قبيح	Handsome وسيم
Tall طويل	Short قصير
Long, straight طويل، مسترسل	short, curly قصير، مجعد
Young شاب	Old كبير (كبير في السن)

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



Vocabulary مفردات

Location phrases tell where something is located. تعابير للموقع تحكي عن شيء حدث.

Examples:

I am **in** my favorite place.

I am **at** Oak Street park.

B. Write the correct location phrases for each sentence. اكتب تعابير موقع الجمل الصحيحة للجمل الآتية:

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

1. Francisco is **on** a bench.
2. An old man is **in front of** the park gate.
3. A tall woman is **beside** him.
4. There is a food stand **to the right of** the entrance.
5. A few people are **next to** the food stand.
6. A young girl is **across from** Francisco.
7. The girl is **under** a tree.
8. The children's mother is **behind** them.

Grammar قواعد

The **present continuous** tense tells what is happening **right now**. في الزمن المضارع المستمر يحدّث عن الحدث الذي يحصل الان.

Use **be (am – is – are)** and a **main verb**. Add **ing** to the end of the verb. نستخدم الفعل.

للفعل ing الكينونة مع الفعل الاساسي ونظيف

Affirmative مثبتة

I **am studying** English right now.

He **is studying** English right now.

We **are studying** English right now.

Negative منفية

I **am not studying** English right now.

He **is not studying** English right now.

We **are not studying** English right now.

Present Tenses	
Simple Present Tense زمن المضارع البسيط	Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر
Francisco writes in his journal every day.	Francisco is writing in his journal right now.
People exercise in the park on Saturdays.	Some people are exercising right now

Grammar قواعد

A. Change the sentences to the present continuous tense . غير الجملة الى زمن مضارع مستمر

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

Maria and her friends **are playing** soccer **right now**.

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

Mrs. Garcia **is eating** lunch with her friends **right now**.

3. Francisco's classmates **exercise** every Saturday afternoon.

Francisco's classmates **are exercising** **right now**.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Garcia **are watching** a movie **right now**.

5. Francisco **relaxes** in the park every Saturday afternoon.

Francisco **is relaxing** in the park **right now**.

Grammar قواعد

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 وهي تظهر حدث الأشياء وتأتي بعد الفعل وحرف الجر

Object Pronouns	Sentences
me	Please help me understand.
you	Fatima works with you .
him	A woman is talking to him .
her	Khadija is talking to her .
it	People are next to it .
us	They live next door to us .
you	The teacher will give information to you .
them	The mother is watching them .

Grammar قواعد

Object pronouns take the place of object nouns. ضمائر المفعول تأخذ شكل المفعول

Object Pronouns	
Noun	Object Pronoun
A tall woman is talking to the man.	A tall woman is talking to him .
The girl's brother is playing with the girl.	The girl's brother 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 .

B. Rewrite each sentence. Change the underlined words to object pronouns.

أعد كتابة الجملة وغيّر الكلمة التي تحتها خط

- 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.

Exercise

B. Rewrite each sentence. Change the underlined words to object pronouns

4. 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.

Grammar قواعد

Choose the word/words that best fit(s) in the blank space: اختر افضل كلمة او عبارة لإكمال الجمل الآتية :

1. A young girl is _____ Francisco.
 - a. across
 - b. across from ✓
 - c. in front
 - d. next
2. The teacher is talking to _____.
 - a. he
 - b. she
 - c. they
 - d. them ✓
3. Mrs. Garcia _____ lunch with her friends right now.
 - a. eats
 - b. eating
 - c. is eating ✓
 - d. eat

Lesson 8

المحاضرة ٨

Unit 6

Describe a Favorite Place

وصف المكان المفضل

Writing 103

Lesson 8

Grammar قواعد

Adverbs answer the question **how?** كيف؟ .. كيف؟

They give details about verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Many adverbs end in **-ly**.

Really and **very** are also adverbs.

تعطي تفاصيل حول الأفعال والصفات وتنتهي بـ **ly** وتعبر عن ظروف الحال .

الأحوال Adverbs		
السؤال Question	الوصف Description	الغرض منه Purpose
How is the mother watching her children?	She's watching them quietly .	gives details about the verb watch . (الشفقة)
How hot is it?	It's really hot.	gives details about the adjective hot . (حر)
How carefully is the man painting?	The man is painting very carefully .	gives details about the adverb carefully . (اعتد)

Writing 103

Lesson 8

Grammar قواعد

C. The sentences below are not true. Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct adverb from the passage.

الجملة الآتية ليست صحيحة ، أعد كتابتها بالشكل الصحيح واستخدم صيغ الحال

1. It's not sunny.

It's really sunny.

2. People in the park are walking **slowly**.

People in the park are walking **quickly**.

3. A man is painting very **carelessly**.

A man is painting very **carefully**.

4. An old man and a tall woman are talking and laughing **quietly**.

An old man and a tall woman are talking and laughing **loudly**.

5. A brother and sister are playing **sadly** in the park.

A brother and sister are playing **happily** in the park.

Writing كتابة

Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. اختر أفضل كلمة أو عبارة لإكمال الجملة.

1. There ____ a tall, old woman in the park.

- a. is ✓
- b. has
- c. have
- d. are

2. A woman is standing ____ me.

- a. across
- b. right
- c. behind ✓
- d. next

3. Mary ____ right now.

- a. is paint a picture
- b. paints a picture
- c. painting a picture
- d. is painting a picture ✓



Writing كتابة

Practice تدريب

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. اختر أفضل كلمة أو عبارة لإكمال الجملة.

4. Alex is talking to ____ now.

- a. his
- b. she
- c. their
- d. them ✓

5. Kerry is walking ____.

- a. very
- b. cheerful
- c. careful
- d. slowly ✓

Lesson 9 المحاضرة ٩

Unit 7 Write a Message to a Friend كتابة رسالة إلى صديق

Writing 103

Lesson 9

Grammar قواعد

Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs. (الغیر شاذة) زمن الماضي البسيط و الأفعال المنتظمة (الغیر شاذة).

Use the *simple past tense* of a verb to tell about an action that happened in the past.

استخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حصل في الماضي

Add **-ed** or **-d** to form the simple past tense of most regular verbs.

أضف **ed-d** لعمل زمن ماضي بسيط لأغلب الأفعال المنتظمة

work worked decide decided

There are some exceptions: توجد بعض الاستثناءات:

study → studied إذا الفعل ينتهي بـ **y** يتم قلبه إلى **i** و **ed**

Shop → shopped إذا الحرف الذي قبل الأخير في الفعل هو أحد حروف العلة (e-u-i-a-o) يتم تكرار الحرف الأخير وإضافة **ed**

Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs (الغیر شاذة) زمن الماضي البسيط و الأفعال المنتظمة		
Verb الفعل	Affirmative Statements جمل مثبتة	Negative Statements جمل منفية
play	Francisco played basketball on Saturday .	Maria didn't play basketball.
study	Maria and Francisco studied on Sunday afternoon .	They Didn't study on Saturday night.
	في الأمثلة: أضف ed-d لعمل زمن ماضي بسيط لأغلب الأفعال المنتظمة	في النفي: الفعل الماضي البسيط يكون بإضافة (الفعل الأصلي + didn't)

Writing 103

Lesson 9

Grammar قواعد

A. Write correct sentences. Use the past tense of the verb in parentheses

اكتب الجمل الصحيحة باستخدام الزمن الماضي للأفعال التي بين قوسين

- Maria didn't play basketball on Saturday morning. (play)
- Francisco's friend Rick called him on Saturday afternoon. (call)
- Francisco and Rick didn't walk to the mall in the morning. (walk)
- Maria and Francisco watched TV on Saturday night. (watch TV)
- On Sunday, Maria and Francisco stayed home all day. (stay home)
- On Sunday morning, Francisco cleaned his rooms for three hours. (clean)
- On Sunday, Francisco worked out and Maria practiced the guitar. (work out/ practice)
- On Sunday evening, Francisco relaxed. (relax)

Grammar قواعد

Simple Past Tense with be and have

الزمن الماضي البسيط باستخدام (be, have)

Simple Past Tense with be and have		
Verb الفعل	Affirmative Statements جمل مثبتة	Negative Statements جمل منفية
be	Francisco was tired on Sunday night. Francisco and his parents were busy on Saturday morning.	He wasn't tired on Sunday night. They weren't busy on Saturday morning.
have	Francisco had a basketball game on Saturday Morning. Francisco and his family had plans on Saturday.	He didn't have a basketball game on Saturday Morning. They didn't have plans on Saturday.

B. Write complete sentences. Change be or have to the past tense. Add the correct preposition to the time expression

اكتب الجمل كاملة .. غير الفعل (be, have) لصيغة الماضيه واضف حرف الجر الصحيح:

1. Francisco / has / a basketball game / 7:00 am.

Francisco had a basketball game at 7:00 am.

Writing

A. Practice Look at the sentences. Choose the best substitute for the underlined words. If the sentence is correct choose "Make no change." انظر للجمل الاتية واختار افضل بديل للكلمات التي تحتها خط واذا كانت صحيحة اختر لا تغيير .

1. I did my homework to three hours on Sunday.

A. from
B. at
C. for ✓
D. Make no change.

4. Rachel haven't breakfast last Sunday.

A. hadn't
B. didn't have ✓
C. didn't had
D. Make no change.

2. My sister practices the guitar in Monday afternoons.

A. on ✓
B. at
C. to
D. Make no change.

5. Perry Martin

4152 Elm St.

Los Angeles CA 02128

A. Los Angeles, CA 02128 ✓
B. Los Angeles CA, 02128
C. Los Angeles C.A. 02128
D. Make no change.

3. We watches movies last weekend.

A. are watching
B. watched ✓
C. watch
D. Make no change.

Lesson 10

المحاضرة ١٠

Unit 9 Tell a Story أحكي قصة

القطعة مهمة في الاختبار

Writing 103

Lesson 10

B. Read about the Garcia family's trip to New York City. Our New York Adventure

Francisco Garcia

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.

We came back to Los Angeles the next day. Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car. We got home late Saturday evening. We were exhausted, but we were happy. We had a wonderful time in New York. However, Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip.

أخذت عائلتي برحلة إلى نيويورك ، زرنا أصدقاء والدي السيد والسيدة فيغا ، ونحن متحمسون جداً قبل مغادرتنا ، كانت رحلتنا الأولى إلى نيويورك ، طرنا إلى نيويورك صباح يوم الأحد ، والطقس كان صافياً ومشمساً ، وكانت الطائرة مريحة جداً ، وصلنا في حوالي ٣:٠٠ مساءً ، السيد والسيدة فيغا التقى بنا في المطار ، وبقينا مع السيد والسيدة فيغا لمدة أسبوع

لم يكن لدينا الكثير من وقت الفراغ خلال زيارتنا لنيويورك ، يوم الاثنين ، أخذنا قطار لونغ بيتش ، سبحنا وأكلنا البطيخ ، في اليوم التالي ، أخذنا العبارة ورأينا تمثال الحرية ، وكان المشهد مذهشاً ، وكان الوقت مثيراً ، ومع ذلك كان يوماً واحداً مثيرة خصوصاً لماريا ، يوم الجمعة ، ذهبنا لمشاهدة معالم المدينة ، أولاً ، أخذنا مترو الأنفاق في المدينة ، في وقت لاحق أخذنا حافلة إلى سنترال بارك ، كان الباص مزدحماً للغاية ، وصلنا بالباص للمحديقة . ومع ذلك ، كان شيئاً غريباً ، كانت ماريا ليست معنا ، ونحن ننظر حولنا وأخيراً رأيناها ، كانت ماريا في الحافلة ! لم تستطع النزول ، كان

هناك الكثير من الناس ، والذي ركض وراء الحافلة ، وأخيراً ، توقف سائق الحافلة ، وماريا نزلت ، في النهاية ماريا كانت آمنة ، وكانت حذرة في الحافلة و القطار بعد ذلك .

لقد عدنا إلى لوس انجليس في اليوم التالي ، السيد والسيدة فيغا أوصلونا إلى المطار في سيارتهم ، وصلنا للمنزل في وقت متأخر من مساء السبت ، كنا في غاية الإرهاق ، ولكن كنا سعداء كان لدينا وقتاً رائعاً في نيويورك . ومع ذلك لن ننسى ماريا رحلتها المخيفة بالحافلة .

Vocabulary مفردات

A. Unscramble the letters to make types of transportation. Find the words in the reading. Write the complete sentence

رتب الحروف الالية لتجعل كلمات وسائل النقل صحيحة ثم اكتب الجمل كاملة

1. arilapne airplane طائرة

The airplane was very comfortable. كانت الطائرة مريحة جدا

2. ratin train قطار

on Monday, we took the train to Long Beach. يوم الاثنين أخذنا القطار الى البحر الكبير

3. refry ferry مركب

The next day, we took a ferry and saw the Statue of Liberty. في اليوم التالي أخذنا المركب ورأيت تمثال الحرية

4. yabuws subway مترو

First, we took a subway into the city. اولاً اخذنا مترو الانفاق في المدينة

5. usb bus باص

Later on, we took a bus to Central Park. لاحقاً ، أخذنا الباص الى حديقة سنترال

6. rac car سيارة

Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car. السيد والسيدة فيفا اخذونا بسيارتهم الى المطار

Vocabulary مفردات

Synonyms are words that have the same or close to the same meaning. المرادفات هي الكلمات التي لها نفس المعنى أو معنى قريب له.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. المتضادات هي الكلمات العاكسة للمعنى.

Synonyms very good = great

Antonyms big ≠ small

antonyms = opposites

B. Complete the chart with the synonyms and antonyms from the box.

careful – exciting – exhausted – wonderful – clear – scary – amazing – safe – strange – comfortable – crowded – sunny

Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضادات
1. amazing مذهش	7. exciting مشير
2. strange غريب	8. clear صافي
3. scary مخيف	9. crowded مزدحم
4. wonderful رائع	10. careful حذر
5. exhausted منهك	11. safe آمن
6. sunny مشمس	12. comfortable مريح

Grammar قواعد

Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

Use the *simple past tense* of a verb to tell about an action that happened in the past.

استخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط للفعل للإخبار عن فعل حدث بالماضي

Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

الفعل الماضي البسيط من الأفعال الغير منتظمة (الشاذة)

Verb الفعل	Affirmative الإثبات (جمل اثبات في الزمن الماضي البسيط)	Negative النفي (يعود الفعل لصيغته الأولى عند النفي في الزمن الماضي البسيط)
1. take	• They took a trip to New York.	• They didn't take a trip to San Francisco.
2. fly	• We flew to New York.	• They didn't fly to Portland.
3. meet	• They met us at the airport.	• They didn't meet us at the bus station.



Grammar قواعد

A. Write the past tense form for each irregular verb. Then write the complete sentences from the reading passage. اكتب بصيغة الزمن الماضي للأفعال الشاذة ثم أكمل الجمل من القطعة

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. take | took | 8. see | saw |
| 2. are | were | 9. have | had |
| 3. is | was | 10. go | went |
| 4. fly | flew | 11. run | ran |
| 5. meet | met | 12. come | came |
| 6. swim | swam | 13. drive | drove |
| 7. eat | ate | 14. get | got |

Sentences from the reading passage. جمل من قطعة القراءة.

1. My family **took** a trip to new York City last summer.
2. We **were** very excited.
3. It **was** our first trip to New York.

Grammar قواعد

A. Write the past tense form for each irregular verb. Then write the complete sentences from the reading passage. كتب بصيغة الزمن الماضي للأفعال الشاذة ثم أكمل الجمل من القطعة.

4. We flew to New York on Sunday Morning.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Vega met us at the airport.
6. We swam.
7. We ate watermelon.
8. We saw her.
9. We had an exciting time.
10. On Friday, we went sightseeing.
11. My father ran after the bus.
12. We came back to Los Angeles the next day.
13. Mr. and Mrs. Vega drove us to the airport in their car.
14. We got off the bus at the park.



Organization تنظيم

Beginning, Middle, and End of a Story بدايه . وسط ونهاية للقصة

Stories have a beginning, a middle and an end. القصص لها بداية ووسط ونهاية

The beginning introduces the story and tells about the setting and characters.

البداية تقدم القصة وتحكي عن التفاصيل والشخصيات

The middle gives details about the action or plot of the story.

الوسط يعطي تفاصيل عن الأحداث في القصة

The end tells what the story means or why it is important.

النهاية تحكي عن ماتنيه القصة أو ما بهم فيها

Practice تدريب

1. My family took a train to Chicago last summer. أخذت عائلتي القطار إلى شيكاغو الصيف الماضي.
- A. took train
B. drove a train
C. flew a train
D. Make no change. ✓ لا تتغير
2. The scary movie was bright.
- A. cloudy
B. frightening ✓
C. careful
D. Make no change.
3. Later on, we eat lunch at a new café.
- A. eats
B. did ate
C. ate ✓
D. Make no change.



Practice تدريب

4. We didn't swam on our trip.
- A. doesn't swam
B. didn't swim ✓
C. doesn't swim
D. Make no change.
5. Where do you go last weekend?
- A. Where do go
B. Where did you go ✓
C. Where you go
D. Make no change.
6. Ahmad is going stay home tomorrow.
- A. going
B. going to
C. is going to
D. Make no change

Lesson 11

Types of Sentences أنواع الجمل The Simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

Writing 103

Lesson 11

Types of Sentences أنواع الجمل

There are three main types of sentences:

- The simple sentence الجملة البسيطة
- The compound sentence الجملة المركبة
- The complex sentence الجملة المعقدة



Writing 103

Lesson 11

What is a sentence? ماهي الجملة؟

A **sentence** is a group of words. The words express a complete thought.

الجملة مجموعة من الكلمات والكلمات تعبر عن فكرة مكتملة

A **sentence** contains: تتكون الجملة من:

1. **Subject** المبتدأ

2. **Predicate** الخبر

- **My roommate** likes eating in restaurants. زميلي في الغرفة يحب يأكل في المطاعم
- **My family** lives in a large house. عائلتي تعيش في منزل كبير
- **I don't** like scary movies. لا أحب الأفلام المخيفة
- **He doesn't** work on Saturdays. لا يعمل في يوم السبت

Incomplete Sentence (incorrect) الجملة غير مكتملة	Complete Sentence (correct) الجملة مكتملة
Our volleyball team. (no predicate) فريقنا لكرة الطائرة	Our volleyball team won the match. فاز فريقنا لكرة الطائرة في المباراة
Writes in her journal. (no subject) يكتب في مجلته	Hong writes in her journal. هونغ يكتب في مجلته

Compound subject and compound predicate الفاعل المركب و الخبر المركب

The subject can be compound. الفاعل يمكن ان يكون مركب

A **compound subject** is two or more subjects coordinated. الفاعل المركب هو فاعلين او اكثر

Examples:

My sister speaks English well. (**simple subject**) (فاعل بسيط)

My mother and my father speak English well. (**compound subject**) (فاعل مركب)

My brother, sister, and mother speak English well. (**compound subject**) (فاعل مركب)

Also the predicate can be compound.

A **compound predicate** is two or more verbs or verb phrases that share the same subject and are joined by a **conjunction**.

Examples:

My brother **speaks and writes** English well.

He **writes and talks** at the same time.

Ahmad **lives and works** in Riyadh.

We **watched TV and had** dinner at home.



Subject-Verb Agreement اتفاق الفاعل - الفعل

Practice تدريب

- Francisco _____ his grandmother at 9:00 every Friday.
A. call
B. calls ✓
C. called
- There _____ a tall, old woman in the park.
A. is ✓
B. are
C. were
- Enrique and Pedro _____ going to give computer lessons.
A. is
B. am
C. are ✓

Subject-Verb Agreement اتفاق الفاعل - الفعل

Practice تدريب :

4. I _____ going to visit my friend on Friday .
 A. is
 B. am ✓
 C. are
5. There _____ many interesting places in my neighborhood.
 A. is
 B. are ✓
 C. am
6. Khalid _____ work at the restaurant now.
 A. not
 B. don't
 C. doesn't ✓



Connecting words: *and, or* ربط الكلمات

And joins two or more similar things in a sentence. تربط بين اثنين أو أكثر من الأمور المتشابهة.

Examples:

I like Chinese **and** Italian food.

They speak **and** write English well.

We have class on Mondays, Wednesdays, **and** Fridays.

Ahmad, Faisal, **and** Khalid are coming to dinner.

Or connects two or more choices or alternatives. تربط بين اثنين أو أكثر من الخيارات.

Examples:

I would like to go to Jeddah, Riyadh, **or** Dammam next week.

Do you want steak, salad, **or** potatoes?

I am going to read a book **or** watch a movie.

I usually drink a cup of tea **or** coffee.

The simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

The *simple sentence* consists of a **simple subject** and a **simple predicate**.

الجملة البسيطة تتكون من فاعل بسيط وخبر بسيط ولديها فعل وفاعل

It has a subject and a verb.

Examples:

1. **He** waited for the train.
2. **The train** was late.
3. **The children** play in the garden.
4. **The company** is very successful.

The *simple sentence* can have a **compound subject**. الجملة البسيطة يمكن ان تتكون من فاعل مركب.

Examples:

1. **My mother and my father** speak English well.
2. **My brother, sister, and mother** speak English well.
3. **Ahmad and his sister** live in Riyadh.
4. **Ahmad and Sami** had dinner at home.



The simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

A *simple sentence* can have a verb in any tense (**past**, **present**, or **future**):

في الجملة البسيطة يمكن أن يكون الفعل في أي زمن (ماضي، حاضر، مستقبل)

My friend **shops** at the mall on the weekend. فعل مضارع

We **go** to school every day. فعل مضارع

My friend **shopped** at the mall last weekend. فعل ماضي

We **went** to school yesterday. فعل ماضي

My friend **will shop** at the mall next weekend. فعل مستقبلي

We **will go** to school tomorrow. فعل مستقبلي

Lesson 12

المحاضرة ١٢

أنواع الجمل The Compound Sentence الجمل المركبة

Writing 103

Lesson 12

What is a compound sentence? ماهي الجمل المركبة؟

A **compound sentence** is two simple sentences connected by a **comma** and a **coordinating conjunction**. الجمل المركبة هي جمل تتكون من جملتين بسيطتين متصلتان بالفاصلة و أدوات الربط

I went to the supermarket, but I didn't find bread.

compound sentence
جمل مركبة

Simple sentence ,

comma
فاصله

and
but
so
or

simple sentence.

coordinating
Conjunctions
حروف الربط

Writing 103

Lesson 12

Coordinating conjunctions حروف العطف

Coordinating conjunctions coordinate or join two or more sentences.

أدوات الربط (حروف العطف) تضم جملتين أو أكثر

Logical relationship وصل منطقي	Coordinating conjunction أدوات الربط (حروف العطف)
Addition إضافة	And و
Contrast تباين	But لكن
Result نتيجة	So إذا
Choice خيار	Or أو

Ahmad is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor. أحمد معلم ، و أخته طبيبة

I wanted to go to the beach, **but** my father refused. أردت الذهاب إلى الشاطئ ، لكن رفض والدي

He didn't study for the test, **so** he failed the exam. هو لم يدرس للاختبار ، إذا هو فشل في الامتحان

Next year, we will go to the beach, **or** we will stay at home. العام القادم، سوف نذهب الى الشاطئ ، أو سوف نبقى في المنزل

Compound sentences with coordinating conjunctions

الجملة المركبة مع أدوات الربط المنسقة

And connects two sentences with **similar** ideas. The sentences can be positive or negative:

And يربط بين جملتين متشابهتين بأفكار متماثلة ، الجملة يمكن أن تكون ماثبة أو منفية

My friend is a teacher, **and** his sister is a doctor. صديقي هو معلم، وأخته طبيبه.

He doesn't like basketball, **and** she doesn't like football. هو لا يحب كرة السلة، وهي لا تحب كرة القدم.

But connects two sentences with **opposite** ideas: But يربط بين جملتين بأفكار متعاكسة

She likes art, **but** she doesn't like music. هي تحب الفن، لكنها لا تحب الموسيقى.

Ahmad wants to buy a car, **but** he doesn't have enough money. أحمد يريد أن يشتري سيارة، لكنه لم يكن لديه ما يكفي من المال.

So connects a **reason** and a **result**: So يربط بين سبب ونتيجة

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

Sara didn't study hard enough, **so** she didn't pass the exam.

Or connects two sentences that express **alternatives** or **choices**: Or يربط بين جملتين تعبر عن البدائل والخيارات

Every Friday, they go to a mall, **or** they visit some friends. كل يوم جمعة، هم يذهبون إلى مركز تجاري، أو زيارة بعض الأصدقاء.

You can eat pizza here, **or** you can take it home. يمكنك أن تأكل البيتزا هنا، أو يمكنك أن تأخذ المنزل.



Practice تدريب

1- Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly? أي من الجمل التالية صحيحة الكتابة ؟

- A. They are running and jumping happily and their mother is watching them quietly.
- B. They are running and jumping happily, and, their mother is watching them quietly.
- C. They are running and jumping happily, and their mother is watching them quietly. ✓
- D. They are running and jumping happily and, their mother is watching them quietly.

Lesson 13

المحاضرة ١٣

Types of Sentences أنواع الجمل

Writing 103

Lesson 13

What is a clause? ماهي الجملة؟

A clause is a group of words that contains a **subject** and a **verb**.

الجملة مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوي على موضوع وفعل

(a clause = a simple sentence)

There are two kinds of clauses in English: هناك نوعان من الجمل في الإنجليزية:

1. An **independent** clause جملة مستقلة

It rained. لقد أمطرت.

2. A **dependent** clause جملة تابعة

...because it rained. لأنها أمطرت.



Writing 103

Lesson 13

What is a clause? ما هي الجملة؟

An **independent clause** has one **subject-verb** pair and expresses a complete thought. It can stand **alone** as a sentence.

الجملة المستقلة هي الجملة الكاملة المستوفية الشروط من فعل وفاعل وغيره وهي تامة لا تحتاج أن تتبعها جملة أخرى حتى تبين معناها كامل

Examples:

- It rained. لقد أمطرت.
- I was very happy. كنت سعيدا جدا.
- Ahmad played football with his friends. أحمد لعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائه.
- Leila watched a movie on TV. شاهدت ليلى فيلم على التلفاز.

What is a clause? ما هي الجملة

A **dependent clause** is a clause with a **subordinating conjunction**, such as **because, after, since, and when**. It **cannot stand alone** because it doesn't express a complete thought.

هي جملة غير مستقلة ترتبط بحروف العطف مثل **because, after, since, و when** و لا يمكن أن تعبر عن فكرة لأنها جملة غير مكتملة

Examples:

- ...**because** it rained.. لأنها أمطرت..
- ... **because** I passed the exam. لأنني اجتزت الامتحان.
- ... **after** he finished his homework. بعد أن أنهى واجبه المنزلي.
- ...**Before** Sara watched a movie on TV..... قبل شاهدة سارة فيلم على شاشة التلفزيون

What is a clause? ما هي الجملة

A **dependent clause** does not express a complete thought, so it is not a complete sentence that can stand by itself.

It must be joined to an **independent clause**.

The result is a **complex sentence**. الجملة الغير مستقلة لا تعبر عن فكرة مكتملة لذلك هي ليست جملة مكتملة وهي تربط بين جمل مستقلة والنتيجة جملة معقدة

Examples:

- We didn't go the park **because it rained**. لم نذهب الى الحديقة لأنها أمطرت.
- I was very happy **because I passed the exam**. كنت سعيد جدا لأنني نجحت في الامتحان.
- Ahmad played football with his friends **after he finished his homework**. أحمد لعب مع أصدقائه بعد أن أنهى واجبه المنزلي
- **Before Sara watched a movie on TV, she helped her mother**. قبل مشاهدة سارة فيلم على التلفاز ، قالت أنها ساعدت والدتها

Practice تدريب

Choose the best subordinating conjunction. اختر افضل اداة ربط

1- Khalid hated school _____ he always got good grades. خالد يكره المدرسة _____ هو دائما يحصل على درجات جيده

- A. until
- B. because
- C. although ✓ على الرغم
- D. if

2- We postponed our trip _____ the weather was bad. تأجلت رحلتنا _____ الطقس كان سيئاً

- A. because ✓ بسبب
- B. unless
- C. Until
- D. although

3- Leila cleaned her room _____ her mother got home from work. ليلي نظفت غرفتها _____ عودة أمها إلى البيت

- A. if
- B. before ✓ قبل
- C. Until
- D. although



Lesson 14

المحاضرة ١٤

Final Exam

أمثلة للاختبار

Model Questions

نماذج للأسئلة

Writing 103

Lesson 14

Model 1 النموذج الأول

Choose the word/words that best fit(s) in the blank space:

Mrs. Garcia is ____ English teacher.

A. a

B. an ✓

C. the

D. X

السيدة جارسيا _____ معلمة لغة إنجليزية.

نختار an لأن الكلمة بدأت بحرف علة E

Can you look at ____ sun?

A. a

B. an

C. the ✓

D. X

تستطيع رؤية _____ شمس

نختار the وهي ال التعريف

Writing 103

Lesson 14

The man is talking to Mary. The man is talking to _____ .

A. him

B. her ✓

C. it

D. them

الرجل يتحدث إلى ماري، الرجل يتحدث لـ _____ .

اخترنا الاجابه her لأنه يعود على المؤنث (ماري)

Does Ahmad play football on _____

A. Saturdays,

B. Saturdays!

C. Saturdays.

D. Saturdays? ✓

هل لعب أحمد كرة القدم في _____

هنا يسأل Does نختار الإجابة التي تنتهي بعلامة استفهام (?)

الاجابه (السبت ؟)

Writing 103

Lesson 14

Sami _____ in this company.

A. is work

B. work

C. working

D. works ✓

سامي _____ في هذه الشركة.

الاجابه الفعل المضارع works ينتهي بـ S

لان أحد مفرد وهو الفاعل

Salma _____ lunch with her friends right now.

a. eats

b. eating

c. is eating ✓

d. eat

سلمى _____ الغداء مع صديقاتها الآن

تعود is على المفرد سلمى

الفعل المضارع اليه ing لان في الجملة كلمة تدل على الزمن (right now)

Writing 103

Lesson 14

I _____ watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July.

I go every year.

A. never

B. often

C. always ✓

D. sometimes

أنا _____ أشاهد الألعاب النارية في الرابع من يوليو . أذهب كل عام.

نختار الفعل المضارع المضارع اليه S التي تعود على الفاعل

(always دائما)

Students _____ have an exam on Monday.

A. going

B. going to

C. is going to

D. are going to ✓

الطلاب _____ للأمتحان يوم الإثنين

الإجابة : are going to لان الفاعل جمع و are دائما للجمع

Writing 103

Lesson 14

The Garcia family was very excited _____ the trip.

- A. later on
 - B. in the end
 - C. before ✓
 - D. finally
- عائلة جارسا كانوا متحمسين جداً _____ الرحلة
- Before قبل

Writing 103

Lesson 14

Model 2 النموذج الثاني

Choose A, B, C, or D to answer the questions: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

Which is the subject of the following sentence? أَيْنَ الفاعل في الجملة التالية?
"Francisco and Pedro went to the store and bought the groceries."

- A. Francisco
- B. Pedro
- C. Francisco and Pedro ✓
- D. Francisco and Pedro went

Which sentence is an exclamation? أَيْنَ جملة التعجب ؟

- A. The park is next to the library.
- B. Do you prefer tea or coffee?
- C. She is really smart! ✓ هي حقاً ذكية !
- D. Khalid and Sami live in Jeddah.

Writing 103

Lesson 14

What is the opposite of the word " boring " ?

- A. strange
 - B. safe
 - C. happy
 - D. exciting ✓
- ما هو ضد كلمة ممل ؟
- exciting مثير

The word " very good " means.

- A. scary
 - B. exhausted
 - C. great ✓
 - D. crowded
- ما هو مرادف كلمة جيد جداً ؟
- great عظيم