

المحاضرة الأولى

Our voice **goes up** on the tag if we **aren't sure about the answers**; it becomes a real question .

Our voice **goes down** on the tag if we **already know the answer** (sure) and are making small talk.

من اسئلته الدكتور فهد الدهيش ١٤٣٧ الفصل الاول ع المحاضره الاولى

1 . If someone gives you a compliment like "That's a nice watch!" You are supposed to say :

a. You can have it .

b. Thank you. ✓

c. Not really. It's very old .

d. why do you say that ؟

إذا كان شخص يعطيك مجامله أو مدح فإن من المفترض انك تقوله شكرًا

2. Complete with a tag question: These tomatoes don't look terrible, _____ ?

a. do they ✓

b. don't they

c. don't these

d. do these

3. To start a small conversation with a stranger in the post office, you ... see :

حديثك في مكتب البريد مع شخص اجنبي

a. Where are you from?

b. It's nice to have a chance to celebrate, isn't it?

c. This line is really slow, isn't it? ✓

d. Can you lend me some money ?

4. If you are introduced to another person, a polite way to respond is :

لو تعرفت على شخص ما فالطريقة المهيبة للرد على هذا الشخص

a. Pleased to meet you. ✓ تشرفت بلقاءك

b. I'd like to meet you .

c. Have you met my friend ؟

d. He is a friend of mine .

5. One good way to express your appreciation is to say :

a. You're welcome . على الرحب و السعة .

b. That was very kind of you . ✓ وكان هذا لطف منك

c. No problem . ليس هناك أى مشكلة .

d. Don't worry about it. لا تقلق بشأن هذا .

احد الوسائل الجيدة للتعبير عن (الإعجاب /التقدير/الاعتزاز) هو القول: ✍

Negative Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement	Negative Tag
You are a student,	aren't you?
He is very busy,	isn't he?
He was happy,	wasn't he?
They were surprised,	weren't they?
You speak English,	don't you?
He studies Spanish,	doesn't he?
You studied for the test,	didn't you?
You have studied all week,	haven't you?
You had arrived before he left,	hadn't you?
You will pass the exam,	won't you?
You can speak two languages,	can't you?
You could do it for me,	couldn't you?
We must be patient,	mustn't we?
You should go now,	shouldn't you?
You would like a new job,	wouldn't you?

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

Exceptions

I am late,	aren't I?
Let's go home,	shall we?

BE CAREFUL

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Question Tags

A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement. Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

You **are** a student, **aren't** you?

A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb To Be

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Mary **isn't** a teacher, **is** she?

A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.

If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

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Introducing Someone تقديم نفسك	Responses الجواب
I'd like you to meet . . . This is . . . a friend of mine (my sister, etc.). Have you met . . . ?	Nice (Glad, Pleased) to meet you.
Ending a Conversation تنهي الماحدثه	
Well, I've got to run. Good-bye. See you later (Friday, etc.). Have a good day. Have a good weekend.	I have to go now, but I'll see (call) you . . . It's been good seeing you (talking to you). Talk to you soon. Keep in touch.
Expressing Thanks تعبر عن شكر	Responses
Thanks. Thank you very much (so much). That was very kind of you. How thoughtful! I appreciate it. I'm very grateful.	You're welcome. Don't mention it.
Giving an Apology تعطي اعتذار	Responses
I'm very sorry. Excuse me. Forgive me. It was my fault.	No problem. That's OK. That's all right. Don't worry about it.

المحاضرة الثانية

Vocabularies	
Population	group of people
Suburbs	area surrounding a city
Mobile	moving or able to move
Residence	the place or house where one lives
Adventure	trip or experience, usually exciting
Census	official count of how many people there are in a certain region

من اسئلة الدكتور فهد الدهيش ١٤٣٧ الفصل الاول على المحاضرة الثانية

1. After asking about direction, you were told that the bakery is beside the post office. What does "beside" mean?

١. بعد سؤالك عن الاتجاه، قيل لك أن المخبز بجانب مكتب البريد. ماذا تعني عبارة "بجانب" يعني؟

- a. across the street from
- b. **Beside =next to** ✓
- c. in front of
- d. around the corner from

2. Identify the expression you can use when asking for direction?

التعرف على التعبير يمكنك استخدامها عندما يسأل عن الاتجاه؟

- a. Which mosque do you go to?
- b. Is this bus going to the Grand mosque?
- c. Which bus would take me to the nearby mosque?
- d. **How do I get to the Grand Mosque?** ✓ كيف يمكنني الوصول إلى المسجد الحرام

3. "Whadaya do?" What is the long form of this reduced question ?

- a. **What do you do?** ✓
- b. What are you doing?
- c. What did you do ?
- d. what did he do ?

LONG FORM الجملة الطويلة

Do you have any pets?
What's your name?
Does this bus go to Geary Street?
Do you want to see the kitchen?
You have to have exact change.

REDUCTION الاختصار

you → ya
what's your → whatcher
go to → goda
want to → wanna
have to → hafta

SHORT FORM الجمله المختصره

Do ya have any pets?
Whatcher name?
Does this bus goda Geary Street?
Do you wanna see the kitchen?
You hafta have exact change.

Gerund أهم نقطة

gerund : is a noun made from verb + ing e.g : improve (v) + ing = improving (noun

ال gerund هو أسم مكوّن من : فعل + ing

طّيب كيف نفرّق بين الـ present progressive والـ gerund ؟!

الجواب ببساطة ، لمّا يجي قبل الكلمة (اللي فيها ing)

لما يجي قبلها (verb to be (is , are , am) وقتها نعتبرها present progressive

أما إذا كان الـ verb to be بعدها وقتها نعتبر أن الكلمة gerund وأحنا مغمضين ..

لكن أحيان الجملة كلها ما فيها verb to be وقتها على أي أساس أحكم إنها فعل أو أسم ؟!

الجواب ياطويلين العمر إنه فيه بعض الكلمات إذا جات اللي بعدها يكون gerund بدون تفكير ..

مثل شنو ؟! مثل (go - suggest - enjoy) وقائمة طويلة من الكلمات لازم تحفظونها ..

الموضوع كذا بس ؟! لا ، باقي شغلة زغنة

أحيان يجي الـ verb to be قبلها لكن نعتبرها كومبليمنت (هو gerund على هيئة كومبليمنت) - اللي مذكّرين القواعد والمنظومة النحوية من قلب بيذكرون هالكلام - ، طّيب كذا الوضع تعقّد على خفيف ، كيف نفرّق بين الـ gerund و الـ verb وهم اثنينهم قبلهم verb to be ، الموضوع ياطويلين العمر هو البساطة ذاتها ..

كل اللي عليكم إنكم تحطون الكلمة في البداية وتعيدون صياغة الجملة ، إزاي ؟!

خلونا نشوف هالمثال علشان توضّح الفكرة :

what I really like is travelling

نشوف الآن بعد مانجيب الكلمة في البداية :

traveling is what I really like

المعنى ماتغيّر ، في هذي الحالة نعتبر الكلمة كومبليمنت (gerund) ..

طّيب وإذا كان فعل ؟!

شوفوا هالمثال :

she is sleeping

ونجيب الكلمة في البداية :

sleeping is she !!

الله أيه ده ؟! المعنى أختل تمامًا

بالضبط المعنى أختلّ ، في هذي الحالة نعتبرها شنو ؟! أيوه نعتبرها verb

رد للرائعة كاريز ماما

مثال آخر للتوضيح

Gerunds

لو اعدنا صياغه الجملة وطلعت معناها اوكي يعني Gerunds

The most important thing is learning

learning is The most important thing

+

اعكسي الجملة خلي الكلمة الي فيها ing اول شيء اذا صارت راكمه ونفس المعنى فهي gerund وإلا فلا

مثلاً

he is eating

eating is he

تصيرة جملة خطأ

بينما

my hobby is eating

eating is my hobby

نفس المعنى

اذا هذه gerund

يارب تكون وضحت الفكرة

تعابير التشجيع للمواصلة لمن يقول لك قصة:

Right

OK

؟Really

؟Yeah

؟And

؟Well

؟And then

؟And so

Wow

Gosh

1. "Ali's favorite hobby is reading." How does the gerund act in this sentence ?

"هواية علي المفضلة القراءة." ماهي صيغة الفعل في هذه الجملة؟

- a. Complement ✓
- b. Object
- c. Subject
- d. Present Progressive

2. What do you call the person who steals things from stores and put in his bag or under his coat ?

الشخص الذي يسرق الاشياء من المتجر يسمى

- a. a store detective
- b. a shoplifter ✓
- c. a racist
- d. a vain person

3. All these questions are considered impolite to be asked in the states except for

كل هذه التعبيرات غير مهذبة ماعدا

- a. How old are you?
- b. Are you married?
- c. Where are you from ? ✓
- d. How much money do you make ?

4. Would you like coffee or tea? "If the speaker's intonation goes up two times at the end of this question, what would be the correct answer ?

إذا كان الصوت يرتفع مرتين في السؤال الإجابة تكون نعم أو لا.

- a. Tea, please .
- b. Coffee, please .
- c. Yes, please. ✓
- d. Yes, would .

5. If someone is telling you a story, what expression of encouragement you can use to show that you are interested in the story ?

إذا كان شخص يقول لك قصة وتريد ان تظهر له بأنك مهتم وتشجعه فتقول له :حقا ؟

- a. Really ?
- b. Pardon me !
- c. Excuse me ?
- d. Forgive me .

يوجد نوعين في اسئله (or) word

1. yes / no questions تكون جوابها بنعم او لا

هنا يكون الارتفاع بالصوت بكلمه coffee و كلمه tea لان الجواب نعم او لا

Would you like coffee or tea ?

Yes please

2. Either or questions يكون جوابها احد الخيارين

بس نفس السؤال : هنا يكون ارتفاع بالصوت في الخيار الاول ونزول الصوت بالخيار الثاني

Would you like coffee or tea ?

Tea ,please



In all cultures, there are questions that are common to ask a new acquaintance and other questions that people consider impolite.

اسئله لا تسئل عادة بامريكا
People in the U.S. usually *don't* ask:

- How old are you?
- Are you married?
- How much money do you make?

اسئله تسئل باستمرار

People in the U.S. frequently ask:

- What do you do?
(What kind of work?)
- Where are you from?

اذا ما فهمت شخص من المهم ان تسئل الشخص ان يوضح لك

If you don't understand someone, it's important to ask a question for clarification. Here are some questions that you can ask:

- Excuse me?
- Could you repeat that?
- What was that again?
- How do you spell that?

امثله على الاسئلة الي ممكن تنسئل

Express encouragement to someone who is telling a story to let the person know that you're interested in what he or she is saying. Here are some possible expressions:

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|
| Right. | And? | Wow. |
| OK. | Well? | Gosh. |
| Really? | And then? | |
| Yeah? | And so? | |

كلمات تعبر عن اهتمامك بقصه او كلام المتحدث وحته على اكمال حديثه

When you talk about future plans and intentions, use *be going to* + verb.

Examples: I'm going to go to college.

He's going to become a lawyer.

When you talk about future predictions, use *be going to* + verb or *will* + verb.

going to ومتى نستخدم **will** متى نستخدم

إذا كان عندنا خطط مستقبلية future plans نستخدم **going to** فقط ..

- إذا كنّا نتكلم عن التنبؤات المستقبلية future predictions وقتها تكون الخيارات مفتوحة أمامنا ، نقدر نستخدم **going to** أو **will**

فيه أشياء بعد تحدّد إذا نستخدم **going to** أو **will** :

going to نستخدم إذا كنّا مخططين من قبل للشي

بينما نستخدم **will** إذا ما كان عندنا تخطيط مسبق ..

نشوف أمثله :

Sami: why are you turning on the T.V

Fahd: I'm going to watch the news

فهد شغل التلفزيون لانوا كان بيشوف الأخبار ، عنده تخطيط مسبق ..

ولمّا يكون عندنا تخطيط مسبق نستخدم **going to** الـ

طيب نشوف مثال ثاني :

. A :my bag is so heavy

. B:I will carry it for you

A بيقول الحقائب ثقيلة و B قرر المساعدة في حملها ما عنده تخطيط مسبق .. ولمّا مايكون عندنا تخطيط مسبق نستخدم **will**

هذي القاعده باختصار (اللي تعتمد على وجود التخطيط المسبق من عدمه)

امثلة - التوضيح :

I bought some warm boot because I'm going to skiing

هنا حصل تخطيط مسبق لذلك استخدمنا going to

Tony's back from holiday. Is he? I'll give him a ring

حصل شيء في الوقت الحاضر واتخذ القرار في نفس الوقت لذلك استخدمنا will

مثال من اسنله الأعوام

11. Referring to future plans and intentions, complete this sentence: "My brother _____ become a mechanical engineer."
- a. will
 - b. has to
 - c. becomes
 - ☒ d. is going to

انه هنا مخطط ليكون مهندس كيميائي فحنختار going to

(The phone rings) Ahmed : I get it

a. am going to

☒ b. will

c. have

d. had

السؤال هنا ببسأل عن will و going to وهذا بسيط جداً going to : تستخدم للشيء الي فيه وقت وتخطيط

will : للأحداث المفاجئة او الجديدة زي هنا دق التلفون وفي نفس اللحظة قررت وتصرفت ورديت

توضيح للرائعه كارزما

going to و will الفرق بينهم مشروح بس بشرحه بشكل سطحي : will تستخدمها لشيء دوبك نويت تسويه .. مثلاً قالوا لك فلان بالمشفى، تقول بالله؟ بزوره اليوم ان شاء الله هنا تستخدم will .. بس لو قالوا لك عن فلان الي بالمستشفى وكنت عارف من أول وناوي تزوره من أمس مثلاً؟ تستخدم going to .. تقول ايه مسكين الله يشفيه أنا ناوي أزوره اليوم >---حسيت مسلسل على قناة الكويت المهم واضح كذا للآن؟ طيب الطموحات المستقبلية ؟ وظائف وكذا؟ هذي نستخدم لها going to برضو.. أمثله ثانيه للنقطه الأولى (غير حق الطموحات والوظائف) لو جاء واحد وانت تدرس بالصاله وفتح التلفزيون .. قلت اشفيك؟ قال بشوف الأخبار.. هذا هنا يستخدم going to ما يستخدم will .. أما لو كنتي بالسوق والأكياس ثقيله وقلتي لأخوك "يا صديق كتفي انخلع ترى" يقول أوكي بشيلها لك .. هنا يستخدم will .. لأنه ما كان ناوي يشيلها لحد ما قلتي له ..

** يارب تكون وضحت **

Reductions

Long Form	الشكل الطويل	Reduction	الاختصار	Short Form	الشكل القصير
What do you do?		what do you → whadaya		Whadaya do?	
What are you doing?		what are you → whatcha		Whatcha doing?	
What kind of childhood was it?		kind of → kinda		What kinda childhood was it?	
What did you do?		did you → didja		What didja do?	
What did he do?		did he → didee		What didee do?	
They used to live here.		used to → yoosta		They yoosta live here.	
I'm going to buy a house.		going to → gonna		I'm gonna buy a house.	

Language you can use: Ordering food in a restaurant

Below are phrases you can use when ordering food in a restaurant.

عبارات تستخدم عند الطلب في مطعم

Waiter النادل	Customer الزبون
May I take your order?	What do you recommend?
What would you like?	What's the special today?
Would you like . . . with that?	How much is that?
How is everything here?	What's the soup of the day?
May I take your plate?	I'll have . . . /I'd like . . .
Would you like coffee or dessert?	May I have the check, please?

Language you can use :Giving Advice

LANGUAGE YOU CAN USE: GIVING ADVICE

جمل تستخدم عند اعطاء نصيحة

Here are some phrases you can use when giving advice:

- You should (shouldn't) . . .
- You ought (not) to . . .
- You had better (not) . . .
- I advise you (not) to . . .
- I recommend that you (not) . . .

USING NEW LANGUAGE

Can Vs. Can't

انتبهوا لهذا النقطه المهمة :

لما يكون في الجملة can وقتها نشدد الـ verb + object لكن مانشدد على can نفسها

بينما لو كان في الجملة can't وقتها نشدد على can't + verb + object

مثلاً : I can drive a car

نشدد عالكلمتين اللي لونهم بالسماوي ، لماذا؟! لأن الأولى verb والثانية obj

I can DRIVE a CAR

نفس المثال لكن هالمرة مع can't :

I can't drive a car

بالإضافة للتشديد على الـ verb + obj شددنا على can't ..

I CAN'T DRIVE a CAR

- أقصد بالتشديد إنا ننطقهم واضحين وكذا ، طيب في الاختبار طبعاً مافي تسجيل كيف تكون صيغة التشديد ؟

بتكون الكلمات المشددة مكتوبه ب Capital Letters ، أحرف كبيره

أمثله اخرى للتوضيح

I can RIDE a BIKE

I CAN'T RIDE a BIKE

He can RIDE a HORSE

He CAN'T RIDE a HORSE

من اسئلة الدكتور فهد الدهيش على المحاضره الخامسة

4) Which question you can use when ordering food in a restaurant ?

- May I take your plate ?
- Would you like coffee or dessert ?
- **What do you recommend ?**
- How do you get there?

29) What can you use the phrase "You had better..." for?

- encouraging a conversation
- responding to an apology
- **giving advice**
- stating a small talk

(^rwhat's the special today is a statement you can use to:

ask about what is special with the day

ask about the weather

ask about the special dish in a restaurant

ask about what makes someone special to others

20. All these expressions are commonly used in a restaurant except for ...

- a. What's the special today ?
- b. May I have the check please ?
- c. What do you recommended?
- d. Can I see the owner?

48. Which question among these is commonly used in restaurants?

- a. How do you spell that?
- b. Do you want to speak to the owner?
- c. What's the special today?
- d. How do you get there?

دا جدول ال models موجود في الملزمه ، المفروض نكون عارفين كل واحد منهم ايش معناه وايش الشي الي بيستخدم للتعبير عنه

Modal Verb	Meaning	Expression	Example
must	to have to	100 % obligation	I must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
	to be very probable	logical conclusion (deduction)	He must be very tired after such enormous work
must not	not to be allowed to	prohibition	You must not smoke in the hospital.
can	to be able to	ability	I can swim
	to be allowed to	permission	Can I use your phone please?
	it is possible	possibility	Smoking can cause cancer!
could	to be able to	ability in the past	When I was younger I could stay up all night and not get tired..
	to be allowed to	more polite permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
	it is possible	possibility	It could rain tomorrow!
may	to be allowed to	permission	May I use your phone please?
	it is possible, probable	possibility, probability	It may rain tomorrow!
might	to be allowed to	more polite permission	Might I use your phone please?
	it is possible, probable	weak possibility, probability	I might come and visit you in America next year, if I can save enough money.
need	necessary	necessity	Need I say more?
need not	not necessary	lack of necessity/absence of obligation	I need not buy any tomatoes. There are plenty in the fridge.
should/ ought to	used to say or ask what is the corrector best thing to do	50 % obligation	I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.
	to suggest an action or to show that it is necessary	advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	to be very probable	logical conclusion (deduction)	He should / ought to be very tired after such enormous work
had better	to suggest an action or to show that it is necessary	advice	You 'd better revise your lessons

المودلز معناه وامثله عليها الجدول من ملزمه 1 red roes

بشكل عام لماذا نستخدم التعبيرات ؟

Why do we use modals ؟

Talk about obligations , suggestions, advice and expectations

Perfect modals: past

المودلز ال perfect للماضي

Modal + have + past participle

Examples: (المودل + have + فعل ماضي + ed)

You **should have called** me last night.

Mary **should have done** her homework this week.

We **should not have made** a big mess here.

المثال الثاني والثالث افعال شاذة

Simple modals: Present and future

المودلز البسيطة : الحاضر، المستقبل

Modal + base form

Examples: (المودل + الشكل البسيط للفعل من غير اضافات)

We **should invite** your friend to my party.

We **could buy** some soda if you have money.

You **might want** to call your mom and tell her you are at a friend's house.

شرح بسيط لدي الجزئية

الـ modal يبدل على present and future مثل :

we should invite your friend to my party

you might want to call your mom and tell her you are at a friend's house

المودل + الفعل بهينته المصدر

الـ modal تنقسم إلى نوعين :

simple modal and perfect modal

simple modal تجي مع الـ present and future

وشكل الجمل في هذي الحالة يكون كالتالي :

modal+ base form

مثال : I should visit my friend tomorrow

لاحظوا وجود كلمة tomorrow " غداً " تدل على الـ future

مثال آخر : I should invite your friend to my party

طَيِّب ، ماذا عن الـ perfect modal ؟!

الـ perfect modal تجي مع الـ past " تبين ضرورة شيء في الماضي "

شكل الجملة حينئذ يكون كالتالي :

modal + have + past participle

مثال : I should have done my home work last night

لاحظوا وجود كلمة " last night " الليلة الماضية تدل على الـ past

بعض اسئلة ديفهد الدهيش جت في اختبارات الأعوام الماضية عشان تعرفوا كيف بتجي الاسئلة على دي الجزئية

1. smoking can cause you cancer!" The meaning " of "can here is to express

- a. possibility
- b. permission
- c. prohibition
- d. necessary

2. Which of the following sentences would mean " permission "

- a. Need I see more?
- b. may I use your phone please?
- c. It may rain tomorrow
- d. you need to clean your office

3. Which modal verb can be used to express ability in the past?

- a. could
- b. might
- c. should
- d. had better

4. you should have called me last night" this senates is

- a. simple modal
- b. perfect modal
- c. complex
- d. superlative

باتباع القاعدة الي شرحناها فوق مفروض تعرفوا الجواب:

There are two kinds of modals:

Simple modals : for the present and future

Perfect modals: to show necessity in the past tense.

في السؤال نلاحظ كلمة last night وهو بالماضي لذلك الجواب بيكون Perfect modal

مطلوب نغير المودل بدون ما نغير المعنى.. المودل الي بالسؤال هو .. could صيغه مؤدبه للطلب more polite permission
..نحتاج مودل من الموجودين بالخيارات يكون مؤدب برضو May .. هي المطلوبة حسب الجدول الي بمحاضره ٦

6. "Could I borrow your history book tonight?" Change the modal verb in this question without changing its meaning.

- a. Need
- b. May
- c. Should
- d. Must



1. Your brother said, "Thank you! I can do this myself," What does mean modal verb "can" express in this sentence?

- a. permission
- b. ability
- c. prohibition
- d. necessity

2. "I ought to _____ the kitchen before I invite my friends to the party." What do you need to fill in the blank ?

- a. a gerund
- b. a stressed verb
- c. an infinitive verb
- d. a verb in the past form

13. "If I were you I would ..." How is this phrase commonly used ?

- a. to end a conversation
- b. to introduce a new friend
- c. to warn someone
- d. to make a suggestion

43. The phrase "You had better ..." can be used for

- a. encouraging a conversation
- b. giving an advice
- c. responding to an apology
- d. stating a small talk

47. What is the modal verb that is common for giving an advice?

- a. must
- b. need
- c. may
- d. should