

المحاضرة (١٤)

Review: Exercises

Verb to be (is, are, am)

Kaka _____ a soccer player. He _____ an attacking midfielder

Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt _____ both American.

In your opinion, _____ they a perfect couple?

Subject Verb Agreement,

Everyone) going to the park.

Tonight, R(is/are) and I (is/are) hanging out.

(Is/Are) the jury going to decide on the case tomorrow?

Should we watch the news for three (hour/hours) or not?

Preposition of Place,

The teacher is writing_ on _ the blackboard.

I am a student ___ at ___ king Faisal University

Using Have, Has, Had

We _____ a beautiful house.

She _____ a very good English accent.

I _____ a classic car two years ago.

SCANNING & SKIMMING

Skimming refers to the process of reading only main ideas within a passage to get an overall impression of the content of a reading selection.

Scanning is a reading technique to be used when you want to find specific information quickly. In scanning you have a question in your mind and you read a passage only to find the answer, ignoring unrelated information.

A.Fill in each blank with a word from the box

building	different	neighbors	crowded	front	drugstore
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1. This store is always _ **crowded** _____. There are always lots and lots of people.
2. My _ **neighbors** _____ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.
3. There are two big trees in _ **front** _____ of my house.
4. There is a big apartment _____ **building** _____ on the corner of the street.
5. People in my neighborhood are from **different** countries.

B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

No.	Column A	Column B
1		large
2	hate	
3		dirty
4	safe	
5		expensive
6	married	
7		hungry
8	healthy	
9		difficult
10	interesting	

Pronouns

- The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.
 - we
 - us
 - our
 - ours
- _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.
 - I
 - Me
 - Mine
 - My

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 5+ 18)

No.	Word	Meaning
1	Copy	Write the same thing
2	Wonderful	Very, very good/ fantastic
3	Population	Number of people in one square mile
4	Crowded	Having lots of people in one place
5	Monster	Fearful creature
6	Terrible	Very bad
7	Afraid	frightened
8	Mall	Shopping centre
9	Huge	Very big or large

10	Quit	Leave / give up
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Exercise

The phrase “ **write the same thing**’ means _____ .

- A. cut B. paste
C. copy D. delete

The trip to the sea was **very, very** good. “ very, very good” means:-

- A. wonderful B. dangerous
C. terrible D. easy

at PRECISE TIME	in MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES & LONG PERIODS	on DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Do, Does, Did, Doing, Done

- We **do** the homework every week
- She **does** the homework every week
- The students **did** the homework last week
- They **are doing** the homework now/ at the moment
- Salma **has done** the homework.

Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Word	Meaning
1	garage	A place to park your car
2	customers	People who buy
3	profit	Money you earn in business / interest
4	purchase	Buy
5	choose	Select
6	search	Look for
7	gourmet	A specialist in food
8	alone	Separated from others/ nobody with you
9	categories	Classifications
10	easy	Opposite of difficult

Exercise

- Where is the car? It's in the _____.
 A. library B. bog
 C. garage D. kitchen
- If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:
 A. buy B. search
 C. read D. eat
- English language is _____. It is not difficult.
 A. beautiful C. boring
 C. safe D. easy

Present Simple, form:

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think

Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

Put an -s or -es ending on third-person singular (*he, she, it*).



He needs a shirt.

She wants an apple.



It catches the stick.



Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph

(Interaction, Page 47)

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses



These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing



Vocabulary Previewing

(Interaction- pages 65 / 70)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	beverages	age	bilingual	often
2	blood pressure	damage	chronic	never
3	brain	Exercise	healthy	sometimes
4	diseases	solve	mental	
5	Junk food		physical	
6	Stress		Sleep- deprived	

7	wrinkles		Overweight	
8	dentist			
9	toes			
10				

Present Progressive

Most verbs

+ ing

walk →

walking

Verbs ending in e

-e + ing

come →

coming

Verbs ending in ie

-ie + y + ing

lie →

lying

Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant

Double the consonant + ing

run → running

4-6 NONACTION VERBS NOT USED IN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

(a) I'm hungry **right now**. I **want** an apple.

INCORRECT: I am wanting an apple.

(b) I **hear** a siren. **Do** you **hear** it too?

INCORRECT: I'm hearing a siren. Are you hearing it too?

Some verbs are NOT used in the present progressive. They are called "nonaction verbs."

In (a): *Want* is a nonaction verb. *Want* expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.

In (b): *Hear* is a nonaction verb. *Hear* expresses a sensory experience, not an action.

NONACTION VERBS

dislike

hear

believe

hate

see

know

like

smell

*think (meaning believe)**

love

taste

understand

need

want

Examples:

1. I **hear** you now clearly.

2. They **understand** the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas.

“Yes” or “No” questions			Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
			Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
<i>Be</i>	+Subject فاعل	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + Be	No + Subject + Be + not
Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Were	the boys	at school?	Yes, they were.	No, they were not.

Making Questions with the verb to HAVE as a main verb

تكوين السؤال مع فعل "يملك" كفعل رئيسي

“Yes” or “No” questions أسئلة إجابتها بنعم و لا				Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
				Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Do/Does/ Did	+Subject	+have	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + do/does/did	No + Subject + do/does/did +not
Do	you	have	a car?	Yes, I do.	No, I do not.
Does	he	have	a new watch?	Yes, he does.	No, he does not
Did	they	have	Breakfast this morning?	Yes, they did.	No, they did not.

TENSES الأزمنة

Past Simple Tense (What happened yesterday?) الماضي البسيط

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي.
يتكون هذا الزمن من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي إضافة **ed** مع ملاحظة
Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة
باتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل:

yesterday أمس	last الماضي	ago مضى
أو أي تاريخ في الماضي مثل: in 1988 AD, in 1415 AH		

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة

Countable Nouns: are things that are counted as *one, two, three, and so on.*

لا تنسوني من
دعواتكم

شعاع النور

الأسماء المعدودة: هي الأشياء التي يمكن عدّها بـ واحد ، اثنان ، ثلاثة وهكذا.

Uncountable Nouns: cannot be counted.

الأسماء الغير معدودة: هي التي لا يمكن عدّها أي لا يمكن وضع رقم قبلها.

Countable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

- **These nouns have singular and plural forms.**

هذه الأسماء لها صيغ مفردة و جمع.

Before singular countable nouns you can use a/an.

قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة نستطيع استخدام

(a,an)

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone without words such as:

a, an, one, my, your, his, etc.

لا نستطيع استخدام أسماء مفردة معدودة بمفردها بدون الكلمات السابقة

Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء الغير المعدودة

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted.

هي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة

es , s

أمثلة:

salt, coffee, tea, food, meat, gold, music, blood.

لا نستطيع استخدام **a** أو **an** قبل الاسماء الغير المعدودة

حالات خاصة

هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة:

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	people
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
mouse	mice

Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء الغير المعدودة

flour	دقيق	salt	ملح	meat	لحم
-------	------	------	-----	------	-----

information	معلومات	coffee	قهوة	knowledge	معرفة
butter	زبد	food	طعام	tea	شاي
sugar	سكر	gold	ذهب	blood	دم
news	أخبار	glass	زجاج	cheese	جبن
milk	حليب	paper	ورق	bread	خبز
rice	رز	wood	خشب	furniture	مفروشات
rain	مطر	steel	حديد	grass	عشب
cloth	قماش	music	موسيقى	marble	رخام

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

- A. **Many, a few, few, some, several** = Used before countable nouns
Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)
 e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]
- B. **Much, a little, little, some**= Used before uncountable nouns
Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)
 e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]
- C. **A, An, Each & Every** = used before singular nouns
- D. **Any**= used in negative and questions.
- E. **Some**= used when we offer something

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	emotions	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			
10				

Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109) **القطعة عن الحلم**

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this, but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the “ Repair Theory”. One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 89) عن الزواج

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, *You Just Don't Understand*.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, they like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives orders . For example, he says, "Take this," "Go over there". He is the leader. Boys also brag . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls there usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.

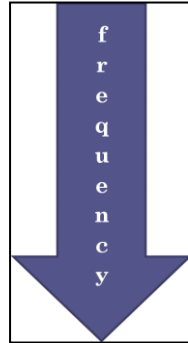
Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words	meanings
1	environment N	The condition we live in/ everything around
2	hardships N	Problems in life/ pains
3	teenager N	a person's age between 13 and 19
4	contrast N	A big or strong difference
5	Crime N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
6	Emotions N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision N	A picture
8	Volunteer V	Work for free
9	Release V	To let things/ persons free
10	Prepare V	To get ready
11	Deliver V	Take things to destination / hand on

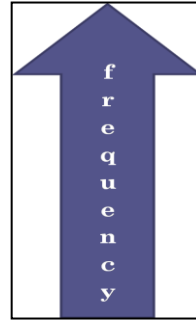
No.	New words	Meanings
12	Famous Adj	Well-known
13	Lonely Adj	Being without any people around

14	Tough	Adj	Very hard / strong
15	Fun	Adj	Happiness or enjoyment
16	Fast	Adj	quickly
17	Take care of	PV	Look after

Adverbs of Frequency



Always **100%**
Usually **80%**
Often **65%**
Sometimes **50%**
Seldom **30%**
Rarely **15%**
Never **0%**



Adverbs الظروف [الأحوال]

Adverbs of frequency tell how often we do something

الظروف الدالة على التكرار: التي تخبرنا عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء. ومن هذه الظروف:

دائماً always	غالباً often
عادة usually	أحياناً sometimes
نادراً seldom	نادراً جداً rarely

never أبداً	occasionally من حين لآخر
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Verb to BE: يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد الفعل المساعد

Ammar is **always** on time.

Other Verbs: تأتي ظرف التكرار قبل الفعل العادي

Ammar **sometimes** reads a book.

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ **before the main verb**

		Adverbs of frequency	verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Ali	can	usually	play	football.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	some homework.

➤ after a form of to be **am, are, is (was, were)**

	verb	Adverbs of frequency	
Laila	is	never	late.

Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow

عن العمل page 128

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

They give some of their time to help others.

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

o. Past Continuous Tense (What was happening?...)

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن فعل وقع في الماضي أثناء وقوع فعل آخر .

يتكون هذا الزمن من :

was / were + ing

يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل :

when عندما

while بينما

as حيث أن

because لأن

ملحوظة:

هذا الزمن عادة ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط و الذي تخلل الماضي المستمر أي الذي وقع أثناء حدوثه.

Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

أمثلة

ملاحظة: يمكن وضع أداة الربط وسط الجملة دون أن يتغير المعنى فتصبح الجملتان السابقتان كما يلي :

A thief **entered** while I **was sleeping** .

ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر
دخل لص غرفتي بينما كنت نائماً

My father **came** when we **were eating** .

ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر
جاء والدي بينما كنا نأكل

No.	New words	meanings
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Vocabulary Previewing (pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Attractive (Adj)	Very beautiful
2	Diet (N)	Special food for sick or for slimming
3	Raw (Adj)	Not cooked
4	Slim (Adj)	thin in an attractive way
5	Gain (V)	Win or get something
6	join (V)	Meet or unite
7	Overweight (Adj)	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
8	While (conj)	during
9	Work (V)	Do / succeed/ have a job
10	Snack (N)	a small or light meal between main meals

11	Bake (V)	Heat with fire
12	Boil (V)	Heat in water
13	Fry (V)	Heat in oil
14	Disgusting (adj)	Old, smelly and bad
15	Delicious (adj)	Very pleasant taste
16	Except (Conj)	Apart from

Parts of Speech

تعريف	مثال	
Noun اسم	Ahmed, book	
Pronoun ضمير	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله	I, he, she, it, etc.
Verb فعل	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	Play, played, will play
Adjective صفة	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	رجل غني rich man لاحظ أن الصفة هنا سبقت الاسم الموصوف بعكس اللغة العربية التي تكون فيها الصفة بعد الاسم لموصوف
Adverb حال	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو تزيد الصفة وضوحاً	Ahmed writes quickly. أحمد يكتب بسرعة.

Parts of Speech

تعريف	مثال	
Preposition حرف الجر	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى	Ahmed goes to school. أحمد يذهب إلى المدرسة. They traveled by plane. هم سافروا بالطائرة
Conjunction حرف العطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة أو جملة أو جملة وجملة .	Ali and Ahmad visited us yesterday. علي و أحمد زارونا أمس
Interjection حرف تعجب	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب	Alas! She died. يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت.

Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

1. The part speech of “ final” is _____
 A. a verb B. an adverb
 C. a noun D. an adjective
2. The part speech of “ questions ” is _____
 A. a verb B. an adverb
 C. a noun D. an adjective
3. The part speech of “ will” is _____
 A. a main verb B. a verb to be
 C. a modal D. a preposition
4. The part speech of “ in” is _____
 A. a verb B. a preposition
 C. a noun D. an adjective

Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
	funn iest	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

PAY ATTENTION

What is the comparative of "hot"?

- hotter
- hotter
- hottest
- hottest (incorrect)

What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

- unpleasant
- most unpleasant
- more unpleasant (Incorrect)
- unpleasantest

Al has the..... clothes. (colorful) -- **The most colorful** (if we compare three of more)

Or (the more colorful) if we compare between two persons or things

Using Articles

What is an article? Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

English has two articles: **the** and **a/an**. **The** is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; **a/an** is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns. We call **the** the *definite* article and **a/an** the *indefinite* article.

the = definite article

a/an = indefinite article

For example, if I say, "Let's read the book," I mean a *specific* book. If I say, "Let's read a book," I mean *any* book rather than a specific book.
