اللغة الإنجليزية العامة المحاضرة التاسعة

إنمداد:

# 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 مشاق
3	teenager	N	a person's age between 13 and 19 مراهق
4	contrast	N	A big or strong difference تباین
5	Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing جريمة
6	Emotions	N	عواطف Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision	N	رؤية A picture
8	Volunteer	V	Work for free متبرع للعمل
9	Release	V	To let things/ persons free أطلق
10	Prepare	V	To get ready
11	Deliver	V	Take things to destination / hand on

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## Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words		Meanings		
12	Famous	Adj	Well-known مشهور		
13	Lonely	Adj	Being without any people around وحيد		
14	Tough	Adj	Very hard / strong قاسی		
15	Fun	Adj	Happiness or enjoyment ممتع		
16	Fast	Adj	quickly سريع		
17	Take care of	PV	اهتم ب Look after إهتم		



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I. The word " \_\_\_\_ " means work for free.

A. employ

C. prepare

B. volunteer

D. watch

2. The phrase " a big or strong difference" means \_

A. contract

B. contrast

B. difficulty

D. similarity

3. You are

because every body knows about you.

A. sick

C. a player

B. a driver

D. famous

4. A person between 13 and 19 years old is a

A. teenager

C. volunteer

B. worker

D. pilot

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5. In our society, a mother usually		her children and prepares food.	
A. kills		B. goes for	
C. Takes care of		D. sets out	
6. The word " " is closest in meaning to the word " a			
A. mission		6 vision	
B. revision		D. television	
7. The box is	. It is not easy	to break it.	
A. heavy		B. rough	
Gtough		D. red	
8. Some examples of	are love, fe	elings and joy.	
A. invitation		(B) emotions	
C touriem		D. cicknoon	





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## · Adverbs of Frequency

تستخدم للابلاغ عن كم المررات التي يعمل فيها او يذهب فيها الى النادي الرياضي مثلا تردد حالات الظروف ويقصد إستخدامها

✓ Always 100% ∨Usually 80% ∨ Often 65% Sometimes 50% ∨ Seldom 30% Rarely 15% VNever 0%

شبه دائم "عادة" غالبا e q احيانا u تادر n اكثر ندرة ابدا نهائيا

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## موقع حالات الظروف في الجملة

### Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

1. If there is only a main verb	in a sentence we put the frequency
adverb immediately before it	
o a - Sami his frie	مباشرة نضع حالات الظروف قبله

e.g.,- Sami\_\_\_\_\_ his friends.

A. respects always

C. always respects

B. respects never

D. respects sometimes

If there is only one of the verbs to Be (is, am, are, was, were), we put the frequency adverb immediately after that verb to Be.

e.g.,- The students \_\_\_\_\_\_ afraid of the final tests.

A. usually are

B. are usually

C. is usually

D. usually is

يد فعل توبي فاتنا نضع حالات الظروف مباشرة بعده مثل ماسبق من الفعل

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### Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

اذا وجد فعل مساعد وفعل رئيسي في الجملو نضع الحالات بينهم

If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb between the helping verb and the main verb

e.g.- Our doctor \_\_\_\_\_ his mobile.

A. has switched off rarely

C. rarely has switched off

B. has rarely switched off

D. never has switched off

4. In case of a question, we just replace the subject with the helping verb في حالة السؤال, فقط نستبدل الفاعل بالفعل المساعد

e.g. - The doctor has never disappointed any student.

Has the doctor ever disappointed any student?

Note: Be careful! In questioning, we change never to ever



مع الحذر في أننا نبدل كلمة never ب ever في السؤال السؤال الستاذ / معمد المعمدي

- My friend is very clever. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ passes the tests.
  - A. sometimes
  - C. never
- My friend is very clever. He
  - A. always
  - C. never

A. Have you seen ever

C. Have you seen never

- B. always
- D. seldom
  - fails the tests.
- B. sometimes
  - D. seldom
- a snake? Ng a haven't.
  - any R. Have you ever seen
  - D. Have you never seen

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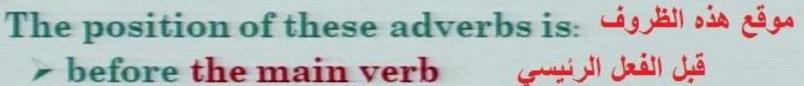
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## FORM





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

r after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were) فعل

		verb فعل توبي	Adverbs of frequency		
e	Laila	is	never	late.	(0)

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## **Examples**

امثله





- Ali <u>always</u> plays the tennis. قبل
- She <u>usually</u> eats some chocolate. فبل
- She <u>often</u> goes shopping. قبل
- 🔷 He is <u>sometimes</u> late for work. بعد توبي
- Ali <u>hardly ever</u> travels by cars. قبل
- He <u>never</u> smokes a cigarette. قبل

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# II. Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow 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, loneness, 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 <a href="their">their</a> friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless

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- 1.The most suitable Topic for the passage is
  - A. Homelessness
  - C. Hardships

- B. Volunteering
- D. Sickness
- 2. The underlined word " exercise " means:
  - A. building houses
  - **B. Practice sports**

- B. question
- D. test
- is an example of hardships.
  - A. Volunteering
  - C. neighborhood

- B. environment
- D. homelessness

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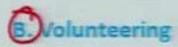


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### 1.The most suitable Topic for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Homelessness
- C. Hardships



- D. Sickness
- 2. The underlined word "exercise" means:
  - A. building houses
  - B Practice sports

- B. question
- D. test
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of hardships.
  - A. Volunteering
  - C. neighborhood

- B. environment
- homelessness شرح الاستآذ / محمد المحمدي



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# The Simple Past

We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للاخبار عن فعل او حدث في الماضي

الوقت الحالي

الماضي

المستقبل

المنتظمه واما الغير We went out to dinner last night. المنتظمه واما الغير منتظمه نعود الى الجدول منتظمه نعود الى الجدول شرح الاستآذ / محمد المحمدي الخاص بها

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# The Past Progressive

الماضي المستمر

يستخدم لشرح نشاط استمر فترة معينه في الماضي The past progressive is used to talk about an activity that was in progress at a specific point of time in the past. The emphasis is on the duration of the activity in the past. التشديد على الفترة التي حدث فيها في الماضي

الوقت الحاظر

بداية ونهاية النشاط في الماضي

I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner.

We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night.

نستخدم was للمفرد و were للجمع والفعل يضاف له ing

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# The Past Progressive

الماضى المستمر غالبا يستخدم لشرح فعل حدث بالماضى مستمر وحدث فعل اخر اثنائه

The past progressive is often used with the simple past to show that one action was in progress when another action occurred.



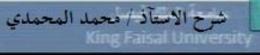
I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang.

They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit.



الحدث الثائي يكون بالتصريف الثائي للماضي البسيط باضافة ed للمنتظمه وغير المنتظمه الرجوع للجدول

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## **Exercise: Past Progressive**

I. We saw an accident while we	to university.
--------------------------------	----------------

A. go

C. were going

B. have gone

D. was going

When he \_\_\_\_\_, it was raining heavily.

A. was arriving

B. arrives

B. arrived

D. is arriving

3. As the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, someone fell down.

A. were playing

C. play

B. played

D. are playing شرح الاستآذ / محمد المحمدي

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## Exercise: Adverbs of Frequency

- Hind is very punctual. She comes late to her work.
  - A. always
  - C. sometimes

- Rami plays football three times a week. He plays football.
  - A. always
  - C. never

- B. sometimes
- the homework alone?
  - A. Do you do usually
  - C. Do usually you do

- B. Do you never do
- D. Do you usually do





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How often do you sleep in class?



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# تم بحمدلله

لا أريد منكم إلا الدعاء لي ولوالدتي بالرحمة والمغفرة ولمن قام بتبسيط المادة لنا

. تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

