

# اللغة الانجليزية العامة

## المحاضرة الرابعة عشر والاخيرة

اعداد المسافرة

ملتقى طلاب وطالبات جامعة الملك فيصل

## ملحوظة :

المحاضرة ماهي الا مراجعة عامة لما سبق دراسته  
لم أزد كثيرا على شرح الدكتور  
من أراد منكم الاستزادة ف الشروحات السابقة كافية ووافية  
لجميع المادة

# Verb to be (is, are, am)

Kaka \_\_\_\_\_ **is** \_\_\_\_\_ a soccer player. He \_\_\_\_\_ **is** \_\_\_\_\_ an attacking midfielder •

تستخدم للمفرد

Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ **are** \_\_\_\_\_ both American. •

In your opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ **are** \_\_\_\_\_ they a perfect couple? •

تستخدم للجمع •

المسافرة •



# Subject Verb Agreement,

- Everyone) **is** going to the park. **تعامل معاملة المفرد** Go
- Tonight, R(is/are)alph and I (is/**are**) hanging out. **الفعل**
- (Is/Are) the jury going to decide on the case **هنا جمع**
- tomorrow? **is** **جوري مفرد نستخدم**
- Should we watch the news for **three** (hour/**hours**) or not?
- **المسافرة**

# Preposition of Place,

The teacher is writing\_ **on** \_ the blackboard. •

I am a student \_\_\_\_ **at** \_\_\_\_ king Faisal University •

المسافرة •

# Using Have, Has, Had

we جمع We \_\_\_ have \_\_\_ a beautiful house. = •

She مفرد She \_\_\_ has \_\_\_ a very good English accent. •

I منذ عامين اذا هيا I \_\_\_ had \_\_\_ a classic car two years ago. •

ماضي

المسافرة •

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# المسح والقشط 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.



### III. Vocabulary

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

building

different

neighbors

crowded

front

drugstore

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 different on the corner of the street.
5. People in my neighborhood are from \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

المسافرة

## B. Identifying Opposites

Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning

	No.	Column A	Column B	
clean	1		large	
love	2	hate		easy
big	3		dirty	
dangerous	4	safe		single
cheap	5		expensive	boring
	6	married		full
	7		hungry	
	8	healthy		sick
	9		difficult	
	10	interesting		

# Pronouns

1. The doctor gave\_\_\_\_\_ a lecture about pronouns. •
    - a. we •
    - b. **us** •
    - c. our •
    - d. ours •
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework. •
    - a. I •
    - b. Me •
    - c. Mine •
    - d. **My** •
- المسافرة

## 5.Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 5+ 18 )

No.	Word	Meaning
1	Copy نسخ	Write the same thing
2	Wonderful رائع	Very, very good/ fantastic
3	Population تعداد	Number of people in one square mile
4	Crowded مزدحم	Having lots of people in one place
5	Monster وحش	Fearful creature
6	Terrible سيئ	Very bad
7	Afraid خائف	frightened
8	Mall مجمع	Shopping centre
9	Huge عملاق	Very big or large
10	Quit يستقيل / يستسلم	Leave / give up

تحتفظ معاني الكلمات أيضا باللغة الانجليزية



# 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

in

on

**PRECISE TIME**

**MONTHS,  
YEARS,  
CENTURIES and  
LONG PERIODS**

**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

# In - On - At

III

Use **in** for larger periods of time.

يستخدم **in** لفترة زمنية طويلة



**in** June

**in** 2005

**in** the 1990s

**in** the 18th century

**in** the pleistocene era

**in** a second

**in** a minute

**in** a while

**in** the morning

**in** the evening

**in** time

**in** the beginning of time

\*once **in** a blue moon

ON

Use **on** for smaller periods of time.

يستخدم **on** لفترة زمنية أقصر



**on** March 1, 2009

**on** Tuesday

**on** the dot (exactly on time)

**on** time

في نفس الوقت

AT



Use **at** for precise periods of time.

يستخدم **at** لوقت له قيمة محددة



**at** noon, midnight

**at** 3:00 a.m.

**at** the end of the day, week, month, year

**at** the beginning of the day, week, month

كذلك للتعبير عن هذه الأوقات القيمة المحددة مثل نهاية اليوم الأسبوع السنة بداية اليوم الأسبوع السنة

وقت محدد في اليوم

الشهر  
السنة  
عقد زمني

قرن زمني

حقبة زمنية

للتعبير عن شيء في فترة زمنية أقصرها الثانية وتتصاعد حسب الحالة

شرح وتبسيط : الأستاذ محمد المحمدي



عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

Deanship of E-Learning and Distance Education

[ 7 ]

جامعة الملك فيصل

King Faisal University



# 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

# Exercise

1. Where is the car? It's in the \_\_\_\_\_

A. library

B. bog

C. garage

D. kitchen

2. 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

3. 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
<b>You</b> think	Do you think?	You don't think
<b>he, she, it</b> thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
<b>We</b> think	Do we think?	We don't think
<b>You</b> think	Do you think?	You don't think

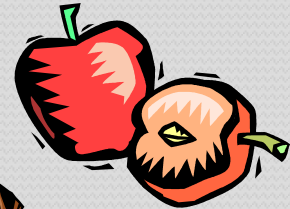
# Third-Person Singular (Spelling and Pronunciation)

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

He need**s** a shirt.



She want**s** an apple.



It catch**es** 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.

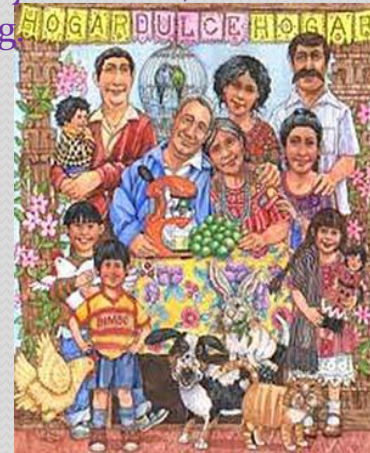
In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to a hundred people lived together in big houses.



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 )

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	

# 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

Azar's Basic Grammar Textbook: page 111

(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
Be	+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

<b>"Yes" or "No" questions</b> أسئلة إجابتها ب نعم و لا				<b>Short Answers</b> إجابات مختصرة	
				<b>Affirmative</b> إثبات	<b>Negative</b> نفي
<b>Do/Does</b> <b>/Did</b>	<b>+Subject</b> فاعل	<b>+have</b>	<b>+ Complement</b> تكملة	<b>Yes + Subject + do/does/did</b>	<b>No + Subject + do/does/did +not</b>
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

## الماضي البسيط Past Simple Tense (What happened *yesterday*?)

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

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

# Countable & Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة

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

الأسماء المعدودة: هي الأشياء التي يمكن عدها ب واحد ، اثنان ، ثلاثة وهكذا.

**Uncountable Nouns:** cannot be counted.

الأسماء الغير معدودة: هي التي لا يمكن عدها 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 تستطيع 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 تستطيع استخدام **a** أو **an** قبل الأسماء 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

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted.

هي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة **es , s**

أمثلة:

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

لا تستطيع استخدام **a** أو **an** قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودة



# Uncountable Nouns

## الأسماء الغير المعدودة

<b>flour</b>	دقيق	<b>salt</b>	ملح	<b>meat</b>	لحم
<b>information</b>	معلومات	<b>coffee</b>	قهوة	<b>knowledge</b>	معرفة
<b>butter</b>	زبد	<b>food</b>	طعام	<b>tea</b>	شاي
<b>sugar</b>	سكر	<b>gold</b>	ذهب	<b>blood</b>	دم
<b>news</b>	أخبار	<b>glass</b>	زجاج	<b>cheese</b>	جبين
<b>milk</b>	حليب	<b>paper</b>	ورق	<b>bread</b>	خبز
<b>rice</b>	رز	<b>wood</b>	خشب	<b>furniture</b>	مفروشات
<b>rain</b>	مطر	<b>steel</b>	حديد	<b>grass</b>	عشب
<b>cloth</b>	قماش	<b>music</b>	موسيقى	<b>marble</b>	رخام

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

A. Many, a few , few, some, several = Used before countable nouns •

page 195

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 •

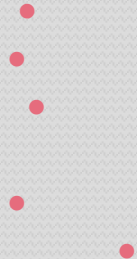
# Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 107 110/ 113 )

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		

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)

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 things 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 )

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

# Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 127 / 132 / 139 )

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

Adverbs of Frequency

Always	100%
Usually	80%

Often	65%
-------	-----

Sometimes	50%
-----------	-----

Seldom	30%
--------	-----

Rarely	15%
--------	-----

Never	0%
-------	----

f  
r  
e  
q  
u  
e  
n  
c  
y

f  
r  
e  
q  
u  
e  
n  
c  
y



# Adverbs الظروف [الأحوال]

**Adverbs of frequency** tell how often we do something

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

<b>always</b> دائماً	<b>often</b> غالباً
<b>usually</b> عادة	<b>sometimes</b> أحياناً
<b>seldom</b> نادراً	<b>rarely</b> نادراً جداً
<b>never</b> أبداً	من حي لآخر <b>occasionally</b>

Verb to BE:

Other Verbs: الأفعال الأخرى: يأتي ظرف التكرار قبل الفعل العادي

Ammar **sometimes** reads a book.

# FORM

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ before the verb

Adverbs

of  
verb  
frequency

Adverbs of  
frequency

I

always

get up

at 6.45.

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

Ali

can

usually

be

am

play

are

is

football!

(was, were)

Mandy

has

sometimes

got

some homework.

Laila

is

never

late.

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, lonesomeness, 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 .

## ٥. Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر (What was happening?...)

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن فعل وقع في الماضي أثناء وقوع فعل آخر .  
يتكون هذا الزمن من :  
**was / were + ing + فعل**

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.

## الماضي المستمر Past Continuous Tense

### 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

# Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160 )

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

# Vocabulary Previewing ( pages 147/ 50/ 152 /160 )

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

# Parts of Speech

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



# Parts of Speech

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

## 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

C. a noun

B. an adverb

D. an adjective

2. The part speech of “ questions ” is \_\_\_\_\_

A. a verb

C. a noun

B. an adverb

D. an adjective

3. The part speech of “ will ” is \_\_\_\_\_

A. a main verb

C. a modal

B. a verb to be

D. a preposition

4. The part speech of “ in ” is \_\_\_\_\_

A. a verb

C. a noun

B. a preposition

D. an adjective

# Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	longer	longest
funny	funnier	funniest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

# PAY ATTENTION

What is the comparative of "hot"? •

hoter .۱

hotter .۲

hottest .۳

hottest (incorrect) .۴

What is the superlative of "unpleasant"? •

unpleasant .۱

most unpleasant .۲

more unpleasant (Incorrect) .۳

unpleasantest .۴

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.

أخواني وأخواتي :

ها نحن الآن نصل إلى نهاية هذا الترم .. جمعني بكم روابط أخوة في الله  
وقد نفترق .. لا نعلم إذا استمرينا بالأعوام الأخرى أم أخذنا الأجل وطوتنا صفحة النسيان  
أرجوكم ..

من أخطأت في حقه يوم من الأيام فال يسامحني ويصفح عني ..  
ومن أخطأ بحقي فقد صفحت عنه لوجه الله  
كل ما أريده منكم هي دعوة لي في السر والعلن  
بالتوفيق في الدارين وان يغفر لي ربي ويتجاوز عن سيئاتي  
لعل اليوم أطلبكم  
وغدا لا أستطيع أن أطلبكم .. فقد رفعت الأعمال ..

وفقكم الله وسدد خطاكم  
كونوا دائما كما لمست فيكم محبين للتعاون فيما بينكم  
:

تقبلوا مني خالص أمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

# تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق بالدارين

لا تنسوني من الدعاء

ولامي الغالية بالرحمة والمغفرة

وداعا

