**El117**

Unit one

الموضوع باللغة الانجليزية يقسم لأقسام و لكل قسم مميزاته

Topic sentence الجملة الرئيسية لكل فقرة

Contain:تتضمن

Topic: الكلمة الرئيسية

Controlling idea:باقي الجملة

Supporting sentence : جمل داعمة بعد الجملة الرئيسية

غالباَ تكون عبارة عن حقائق

و تقسم لقسمين : رئيسة و هي التي تتصل بالموضوع مباشرة \_ و ثانوية و هي التي تتصل بالمضوع من بعيد.

Major and minor

Concluding الخاتمة

For example: in short – at conclusion – at the end

**Conjunctions**

A conjunction is a word that "joins". A conjunction joins two parts of a sentence.

Here are some example conjunctions:

| **Coordinating conjunctions** | **Subordinating conjunctions** |
| --- | --- |
| and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so | although, because, since, unless |

We can consider conjunctions from three aspects.

**Function**

Conjunctions have two basic functions or "jobs":

* **Coordinating conjunctions** are used to join two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal. The two parts may be single words or clauses, for example:  
  - *Jack* **and** *Jill* went up the hill.  
  - *The water was warm,* **but** *I didn't go swimming*.
* **Subordinating conjunctions** are used to join a subordinate dependent clause to a main clause, for example:  
  - *I went swimming* **although** *it was cold*.

**Subordinating Conjunctions**

A **subordinating conjunction** joins a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause:

Here are some common subordinating conjunctions:

* *after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, till, until, when, where, whether, while*

Look at this example:

| **main or independent clause** | **subordinate or dependent clause** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ram went swimming | **Although** | it was raining. |
|  | subordinating conjunction |  |

A subordinating conjunction always comes at the beginning of a subordinate clause. It "introduces" a subordinate clause. However, a subordinate clause can come **after** or **before** a main clause. Thus, two structures are possible:

For example:

Ram went swimming **although it was raining**. **Although it was raining**, Ram went swimming.

**Coordinating Conjunctions**

A **coordinating conjunction** joins parts of a sentence (for example words or independent clauses) that are grammatically **equal** or similar. A coordinating conjunction shows that the elements it joins are similar in importance and structure:

There are seven coordinating conjunctions, and they are all short words of only two or three letters:

* *and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so*

Look at these examples - the two elements that the coordinating conjunction joins are shown in square brackets [ ]:

* I like [tea] **and** [coffee].
* [Ram likes tea], **but** [Anthony likes coffee].

Coordinating conjunctions always come **between** the words or clauses that they join.

The 7 coordinating conjunctions are short, simple words. They have only two or three letters. There's an easy way to remember them - their initials spell "FANBOYS", like this:

| **F** | **A** | **N** | **B** | **O** | **Y** | **S** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| for | and | nor | but | or | yet | so |

**كلمات الربط أو أدوات الربط**

**Addingالإضافة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Andو** | **He spoke English and French.** |
| **Also كذلك و أيضا** | **I have good eyesight, and also a good color vision.** |
| **Too كذلك و أيضا** | **He loves his sisters and his brothers too.** |
| **as well كذلك و أيضا** | **He speaks English and French as well.** |
| **Besides بالإضافة إلى** | **Besides French, he speaks English.** |
| **Not only … but.... also**  **ليس فقط.........لكن........ايضا.** | **He speaks not only French, but also English.** |

**Contrasting المقابلة    أو المغايرة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Butلكن** | **He is small, but he is very strong.** |
| **Howeverمع ذلك ,لكن** | **Beauty, however, said nothing to the beast.** |
| **Although رغم** | **Although this comforted him, it did not stop him from weeping.** |
| **Despite رغم** | **The ogre got tired, despite his magic boots.** |
| **In spite of   رغم** | **In spite of his magic boots, the ogre got tired.** |
| **Nevertheless   ومع ذلك** | **I am horrible to look at. Nevertheless, promise me that you will never leave me.** |
| **Of the contrary عكس ذلك** | **She did not beat him; on the contrary, she thanked him.** |

**Expressing cause and result التعبير على السبب و النتيجة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Because لان** | **It doesn’t matter, because fatherdoesn’t smoke.** |
| **Because of بسبب** | **Do the players wear such clothes because of the cold?** |
| **Soإذن** | **He was hungry, so he sat and started to eat.** |
| **As بما أن** | **As it is the first time, I’ll forgive you.** |
| **Therefore إذن** | **You have an exam, therefore you must work hard.** |
| **This / that is why هذا لماذا** | **I was sleeping, this is why I didn’t hear the bell.** |
| **Consequently نتيجة لذلك** | **I was sleeping, consequently I didn’t hear the bell.** |
| **For this reason لهذا السبب** | **I was sleeping, for this reason I didn’t hearفش the bell.** |

**Expressing purpose التعبير على الهدف**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Toل, بهدف, بغية** | **To learn a language, the best way is to live in the country where is it spoken.** |
| **In order to  , لكي,من أجل** | **In order to learn a language, the best way is to live in the country where it is spoken.** |
| **So that  كي , لكي** | **Complete sentence (a) so that it means the same as (b).** |
| **For من اجل ماذا** | **What are you learning English for?** |

**Giving examples لإعطاء الأمثلة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **For exampleمثلا** | **Write about a game, tennis for example.** |
| **For instance   مثلا** | **You can write about a game, football for instance.** |
| **Such as  مثل** | **You can write about a game, such as darts if you wish.** |

**Sequencing التعبير على التسلسل أو التعاقب**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **And      و** | **He put his clothes and left.** |
| **First أولا** | **First of all, I want you to listen carefully.** |
| **Then بعد ذلك** | **Read the examples, then do the same.** |
| **Next الموالية , التالية** | **Where will the next Olympic games be held?** |
| **Before قبل أن** | **Read the question carefully before you answer them.** |
| **After   بعد  أن** | **After you answer the questions, read your paper again.** |
| **Later بعد ذلك** | **A few hours later, the man arrived home tired and sad.** |
| **While بينما** | **I broke my leg while I was skiing.** |
| **Soon قريبا** | **The holiday will soon be here.** |
| **Immediately فورا, حالا** | **Come here immediately!** |
| **Once  حينما , بمجرد ما** | **Once you understand, it is very easy.** |
| **Suddenly فجأة** | **The man suddenly saw a tiny light.** |
| **As soon as بمجرد ما** | **As soon as Thumb kin heard the ogre snoring, he woke up his brothers.** |
| **At / in the endفي الأخير , أخيرا** | **In the end, his teacher asked him to stay in class.** |
| **At last في الأخير , أخيرا** | **At last, the beast opened his eyes.** |

**(Comma)**

**استخدام الفواصل   
 (comma) حالات استخدام ال**

**1/**

**يتم وضع فاصله مع ادوات الربط التي تاتي في بداية الجمله مثل**

**(After - as soon as - before - when....)  
Example====> as soon as he wakes up, he take a Shower  
Example====> after he had studied, he went to bed  
ولكن لانضع فاصله اذا جائت ادوات الربط في منتصف الجمله يعني  
Example====> he went to bed after he studied  
 (اذا لاحظنا اداة الربط في المنتصف ولم نقم باضافة الفاصله )**

**2/**

**If مع اداة الشرط   
[Example====> if he study will, he will succeed   
(استخدمنا الفاصله للربط بين جملة الشرط وجواب الشرط)**

**3/**

**(but- so) توضع الفاصله قبل بعض ادوات الربط مثل   
Example====> he didn't study will, so he got a bad score  
Example====> the summer is hot, but the winter is cold**

**4/**

**تضاف الفاصله عند تعداد اكثر من شئ من نفس النوع   
Example====> my mother bought grapes, bananas, apple and orange  
(and نلاحظ قبل اخر نوع نضع )**

**5/**

**ايضا عندما نصف شخص او شئ بأكثر من صفه  
Example====> she is smart, polite girl**

**6/**

**تستخدم الفاصله ايضا عند اقتباس الكلام  
Example====> Ahmed said, i am tired**

**7/**

**تستخدم ايضا اذا كنت توجه كلامك لشخص معين  
مثلا اذا كنت تكلم والدتك  
? Example====> Mom, can you cook dinner for me  
او اذا كنت تخاطب صديق  
? Example====> Khalid, can i talk to you for a minute**

**8/**

**استخدام الفاصله في الرسائل  
عند كتابة الرسائل الخاصه ,**

**Example====> Dear Nader,  
ولكن عند كتابة رسالة عمل رسميه لا تضع فاصله بعد اسم المرسل اليه بل يكتب بهذا الشكل  
 Dear Mr. Saad Al-Gamdi :**

**9/**

**تستخدم الفاصله ايضا عند كتابة عنوان  
Example====> his address is Al-Jamaa Street, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia  
(يعني اسم الشارع الرئيسي , اسم الشارع الفرعي , اسم المدينه ,اسم البلد )**

**10/**

**تستخدم الفاصله للجمع بين الصفات المتشابهه**

**Example====> it is cold, windy day  
ولكن لا نجمع بين الصفات الغير متشابهه بواسطة الفاصله  
Example====> it is sunny, boring day  
(هنا الصفه الاولى لا تتشابه مع الصفه الثانيه ) اذا لا يمكن الجمع بينهم باستخدام الفاصله**

**11/**

**تستخدم الفاصله ايضا**

**Please اذا كانت كلمة**

**Please في اخر الطلب  
Example====> send my mail, please  
ولكن لا نستخدمها اذا كانت كلمة**

**في بداية الطلب please   
Example====> please send my mail**

**12/**

**تستخدم الفاصله ايضا مع النفي والاثبات  
can you help me?  
Example====> yes, i can  
or  
Example====>no, i can’t**

**13/**

**(tag questions) تستخدم الفاصله ايضا مع   
you are busy, aren't you?  
(السؤال منفي اذا الاجابه رح تكون مثبته)  
Yes, i am**

**14/**

**ستخدم الفاصله مع ال**

**( adverbs)**

**However == still == in fact == too ==instead == therefore  
اذا كان ال**

**(Adverbs)**

**في بداية الجمله الفاصله تكون بعده  
Example====> therefore, he didn't say a word**

**اما اذا كان ال**

**(Adverbs)**

**في منتصف الجمله رح تكتب الفاصله بهذا الشكل  
Example====> The thief, however, was smart**

**ملاحظه /  
بعض انواع ال**

**(Adverbs)**

**يمكن وضع الفاصله معها بصوره اختياريه  
مثل**

**(Yet- then - so)   
so اذا جاءت**

**كنتيجه اذا يجب كتابة الفاصله**

**ايضا لا يمكن وضع الفاصله بين**

**Verb و subject**

**لا تضع فاصله بين اسمين او بين فعلين**

Page 13 is important

**Unit two:**

Chronological ordering contain words as after , before, next and since ترتيبات زمانية

Spatial ordering contains words as on, up, in ,under ترتيبات مكانية

Logical ordering contains words as first and second السبب

ص 23 – 24 – 27

**Unit three**

Adverbial clause نضع فاصلة قبلها اذا اتت في منتصف الكلام

although , while, when , whereas

because , since لا نضع فاصلة

ص 41 مهم الجدول

ص 42 التدريبات مهم

**Unit four**

Page 56 is important for exam

Page 58 is important

For example,-----

First,----------

------.Therefore ,------

-----;therefore,------

------;however,------

-----;then,-------

-------,but--------

Page 60 important

**Unit 5**

Thesis الفكرة الرئيسية للموضوع و هي مكونة من قسمين

Topic and controlling idea

Predictor الفعل التنبئي

Prepositional phrase العبارات المتضمنة حروف مثل

Similar to ----

إذا أتت في أول الجملة نضع فاصلة بالمنتصف

مثال ص 72

**Unit 6**

أقسام المقدمات

General عامة

Anecdote قصة

Historical تاريخية

مجرد فكر رئيسية لا تتضمن تفاصيل

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of essay** | **Instruction word** | **What the essay is about** |
| **Description** | **Define**  **Describe**  **Identify**  **Illustrate**  **Summarize** | **What or how something is** |
| **Explanation** | **Analyze**  **Explain** | **How something works**  **How something influences something** |
| **Discussion** | **Argue**  **Assess**  **Compare**  **Contrast**  **Discuss**  **Evaluate** | **What people think about something** |

The best way to write your essay:

Definition

Information مقدمة

Examples

فكرة رئيسية

Thesis

مدخل

Write a Small sentence or phrase.

**Int:**

1- Write briefly your own definition about the main subject.

2- Speak briefly and give some information about the main idea.

3- Write some key words such “Nobody can deny” or “I believe that “

Or even “as a human we all think that “

Body:

1- do not forget to choose your first words such as “ At first, second, actually, truthfully”

2- speak about our subject specific and do not forget connect the sentence together to be coherence; and do your best to make your sentence works together as one unit.

Conclusion:

- rewrite your first thesis but in briefly and ending your essay by these words “at the end, at the sum, I realized that and finally”

- remember to give your opinion just if you write informal essay not formal one.

**أهم مواضيع الميدتيرم و الفاينال :**

**يرجى دراسة جميع تدريبات الكتاب لأن الامتحان لا يخرج عنها**

**5 paragraphs essay**

The best day in your life

Your worst day

**Analysis essay**

Your holiday or vacation

**Cause and effect essay**

How to success in collage by using the conditions if

**Argumentative essay**

How the internet is harmful for children ant it should include examples and three main ideas they are

The counter argument عرض الموضوع الضد

Concession عرض الموضوع مع

Refutationالرأي الذي سيحبط جهة من الجهات

Write about Your opinion about studding abroad

**Description essay**

Speak about your country and other country

**مع تحيات: أ. حنان عياد**

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