

cont...

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2. Word order in English ترتيب الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية

مفعول Subject فعل Verb فعل Object مفعول

Ali drives the car

He drives the car

Ali and Ahmad read the book

They read the book

The horse eats the grass

It eats the grass

* الفاعل إما أن يكون اسم صريح أو ضمير يمثل هذا الاسم الصريح

Introduction

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1. Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

- There are 7 subject pronouns in English يوجد سبع ضمائر للفاعل في الإنجليزي
- أنا I. أنا
- (هو) للمذكر العاقل He
- (هي) للمؤنث العاقل She ...
- (هو/هي) للمفرد غير العاقل 1t
- (هم) للجمع سواء مذكر او مؤنث أو غير عاقل They
- 6. You (أنت/ أنتم)
- 7. We (نحن)

Unit New words

- Ads: advertisements to sell things or to find new workers
- Careers: jobs
- Hire: to give someone a job
- Ideal: perfect
- Managers: boss
- Out of work: without a job
- Rewards: good things you get in return for work
- Skills: things that you have learned
- Specific: exact

المضارع البسيط Simple present

(5)

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن شيء يحدث بشكل دوري (يوميا، أسبوعيا، شهريا....الخ)
- Time Expressions تعابير زمنية دالة على استخدام الفعل في صيغة المضارع البسيط
 - 1) every.....day/week/year کل یوم/کل أسبو ع/کل سنه
 - عادة usually عادة
 - 3) often غالبا

Example: I go to the university every day.

I often sleep early

I usually walk in the morning.

- صيغة الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط/ الحاضر هي كالتالي:
- 1. Verb without (\$) with [I, We, They, You]

They read the book every day

I make my coffee every morning

2. *Verb* + (*s*) *with* [*He*, *She*, *it*]

Rania reads, the book

She makes her coffee every morning

- Choose the correct answer أختر الإجابة الصحيحة
- 1. The cat (drink drinks, drinking) water every morning.
- 2. They usually (eat eats, eating) the lunch at 12:20 p.m.
- 3. Rami (play, plays playing) football every week.
- 4. We often (speaks, speak speaking) English at the airport.
- 5. I usually (read, reads, reading) the Quran at night.

تكوين الجمل في الانجليزي Creating Sentences in English

• Make sentences from the following tables. كون جمل من الجداول التالية

قائمة الأفعال						
Eat یأکل		Drink پشرب		•		Go يذهب

قائمة الأسماء						
سیارة Car	کرۃ Football	Lunch	Book	Juice	to mosque	Homework
	قدم	غداء	کتاب	عصیر	الى المسجد	واجب

4 Focus on Writing



- Parts of the Sentence (P. 13) أجزاء الجملة
- 1. Every sentence must have *subject* and *verb*.

- كل جملة لابد أن تحتوي على فاعل و فعل.

He works
The book is easy.

2. **Subjects** come before the **verb** and often come at the beginning of the sentence.

- الفاعل غالبا يأتي في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل.

He works

* Works he

* Read the students the book
The students read the book

3. Subject can be **one word** or **many words**

- الفاعل إما أن يكون كلمة واحدة أو عدة كلمات

Ali works

I study

Ahmad and Ali study English

They study English

4. Subjects can't be repeated.

- الفاعل لا يمكن تكراره في جملة واحدة

* Ali(he) works

* Ahmad and Ali they study English

Exercise



. Read the following lines. Then decide which sentence is complete?

- a. Abdullah worked for a big camera company for six years.
- b. My friend in Boston.
- c. He's tired.
- d. Teaches mathematics to students....
- e. I in school.
- f. In Riyadh.

Answers



- . Read the following lines. Then decide which sentence is complete?
- a. Abdullah worked for a big camera company for six years. (T)
- b. My friend in Boston. (My friend is in Boston)
- c. He's tired.(T)
- d. Teaches mathematics to students.... (He teachers ...)
- e. I in a school. (I am in a school)
- f. In Riyadh. <mark>(I live in Riyadh)</mark>

Exercise 2

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2. Each sentence has one mistake. Correct the mistakes.

كل جملة تحتوي على خطأ واحد، صحح الخطأ.

- 1. The camera company it paid Abdullah a lot of money.
- 2. He happy with his job at the camera company.
- 3. Decided to change his job anyway.
- 6. Abdullah he just wanted his dream job.
- 7. Started Abdullah his own restaurant.
- 8. 8. Abdullah happier now than ever before.

Exercise 2

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2. Each sentence has **one** mistake. Correct the mistakes.

كل جملة تحتوي على خطأ واحد، صحح الخطأ.

- The camera company it paid Abdullah a lot of money.
- 2. He is happy with his job at the camera company.
- 3. He decided to change his job anyway.
- 6. Abdullah he just wanted his dream job.
- 7. Started Abdullah Abdullah started his own restaurant.
- 8. 8. Abdullah is happier now than ever before.

5. The first letter of the first word of the sentence must be *capitalized*.

- يجب أن يكون أول حرف من اول كلمة في الجملة حرف كبير

Ahmad speaks English.

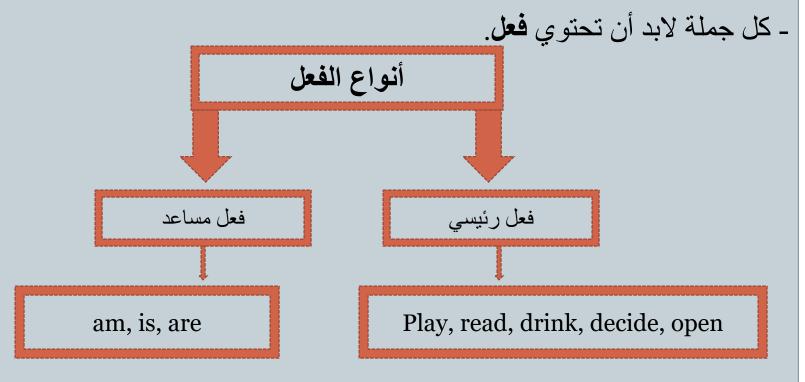
* ahmad speaks English.

* there is one car.

There is one car.

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Every sentence must have **verb**.



- I am
- He, she, it is
- They, we, you are

أنواع الفعل

17)

1. Main verbs أفعال رئيسية

فال: Example

- a) I drink water. أشرب الماء
- b) Ali reads the book يقرأ علي الكتاب
- 2. Helping verbs أفعال مساعده

- الأفعال المساعدة تستخدم مع المهن، والصفات و المكان.

Example: مثال

- a) I am a student. أنا طالب
- b) He is a doctor. هو دکتور
- c) The car is fast. السيارة سريعة
- d) The students are smart . الطلاب اذكياء
- e) He is in Riyadh. هو في الرياض

تدریب Exercise



- Choose the correct answer.

- اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

- a) I (play am, plays) tennis.
- b) Ali (is reads, are) the book.
- c) I (is am are) a teacher.
- d) The test (am, are, is) easy.
- e) The tests (am are is) easy.
- f) Abdullah (is, am, are) in the coffee shop.
- g) The students (is, am, are) in the class.

Descriptive and possessive adjectives

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الصفة الوصفية .Descriptive adjective • الصفة الوصفية .Descriptive adjective • الصفات الوصفية هي صفات تستخدم قبل الاسم لوصف حجم شيء ما أو وصف انسان، أو مكان او حيوان ...الخ.

Example:

Large room غرفة واسعة tall man, great man, smart student, nice car, سيارة جميلة dangerous animal, حيوان خطير expensive restaurant.....etc.مطعم غالي

New word (adjectives)

- Big
- Dirty
- Hungry
- Messy
- Sad
- Sellpy
- Young
- Curly
- Happy

- Long
- Old
- Short
- Straight

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• Possessive adjective. صفة الملكية الملكية على الملكية الملكية الملكية الملكية هي صفات تستخدم قبل الاسم أو الاسم الموصوف للدلالة على الملكية.

Example:

- My book کتابي
- My old book كتابي القديم
- سیارته His car
- سيارته القديمة His old car

صفة ملكية	صفة وصفية	إسم
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{y}$	نجديد new	جوال mobile
* New	my	mobile

Possessive Adjectives

ضمائر Subject Pronouns الفاعل	Possessive صفات الملكية Adjectives	مثال Example			
I	My	My book كتابي كتابي القديم -My old book			
They	Their	-Their book كتابهم -Their new book كتابهم الجديد			
We	Our	-Our house منزلنا الجديد			
You	Your	-Your number رقمك -Your new number رقمك الجديد			
Не	His	-His car سيارته -His old car سيارته القديمة			
She	Her	-Her house منزلها -Her new house منزلها الجديد			
It	Its	Its color لونها			

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1. They are two kinds of adjectives: descriptive adjectives and possessive adjectives.

هناك نوعين من الصفات: صفات وصفية وصفات ملكية.

List each adjective in the e.email.

عدد الصفات المذكورة في الايميل.

Descriptive adjectives:

bad, new, small, great, fun, last, successful....

2. Possessive adjectives:

my, your, our, their, his, her, its

Exercise **2** (p. 16)



- Use the words to write sentences.استخدم الكلمات لكتابة الجمل
- 1. for/ Ahmed/ a /is / career/ looking/ new
- 2. like/ He/ job/ didn't/ old/ his
- 3. Our/ funny/ manager/ and/ is / smart
- 5. sister/ out/ work/ of/ is/ my

Exercise **2** (p. 16)



- Use the words to write sentences.استخدم الكلمات لكتابة الجمل
- 1. for/ Ahmed/ a /is / career/ looking/ new
 Ahmed is looking for a new career. احمد يبحث عن مهنة جديدة
- 2. like/ He/ job/ didn't/ old/ his

 He didn't like his old job هو لم يحب وظيفته القديمة
- 3. Our/ funny/ manager/ and/ is / smart
 Our manager is funny and smart مديرنا فكاهي وذكي
- 5. sister/ out/ work/ of/ is/ my My sister is out of work اُختي عاطلة عن العمل