

(ملخص 2 unit)

Australia → Australian

Brazil → Brazilian

England → English

France → French

Italy → Italian

Japan → Japanese

Spain → Spanish

American → American

(he, she, it) → is

(i) → am

(you, we, they) → are

Ex|

They are from brazil

Where are you from?

Where is he from?

She is a doctor.

Match (A) with (B)

اربط عبارات (A) مع (B)

A	B
Where are you from?	I'm from brazil.
What's her name?	Her name's Irena.
What's his name?	His name's Luis.
Where's he from?	He's from Madrid.
What's this in English?	It's a computer.
How are you?	Fine, thanks.
Where's Toronto?	It's in Canada.

11→eleven	12→twelve	13→thirteen	14→fourteen
15→fifteen	16→sixteen	17→seventeen	18→eighteen
19→nineteen	20→twenty	21→twenty one	22→twenty two
23→twenty three	24→twenty four	25→twenty five	
26→twenty six	27→twenty seven	28→twenty eight	
29→twenty nine	30→thirty		

(ملخص 4 unit)

<u>ضمائر الفاعل</u>	<u>صفات التملك</u>
I →	my
You →	your
He →	his
She →	her
It →	its
We →	our
They →	their

opposites / المعاكسات

Mother \ father

Daughter \ son

Sister \ brother

Wife \ husband

New \ old

Big \ small

High \ low

Wide \ narrow

Clean \ dirty

Horse \ mare

(he, she, it) → has

(they, we, I, you) → have

He has a book.

They have books.

Put the letters in the correct order.

(ضع الحروف بالترتيب الصحيح)

(n, e, r, ,c, a, F) → France

(n, a, p, l, S) → Spain

(n, a, r, z, l, B) → Brazil

(n, a, p, a, J) → Japan

(l, A, s, a, r, u, t, a, i) → Australia

(y, l, l, a, t) → Italy

(g, a, n, E, l, d, n) → England

(ملخص Unit 6)

اوقات الساعة

9:00= it's nine o'clock.

9:30= it's nine thirty.

9:45= it's nine forty five.

10:00= it's ten o'clock.

10:15=it's ten fifteen.

2:00=it's two o'clock.

2:30= it's two thirty.

2:45= it's two forty-five.

3:00=it's three o'clock.

3:15= it's three fifteen.

(he, she, it) → does

(they, I, we, you) → do

عند مجيء (he, she, it) في بداية الجملة فان الفعل الذي يأتي بعده في زمن المضارع البسيط يحتوي على (S) .

مثال/

He gets up early.

She reads a book.

He wants an apple.

وعند تحويلها الى السؤال فنضع (does) في بداية الجملة ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل بلا (s) ثم التكملة كما في القاعدة ادناه.

? التكملة + الفعل بدون (S) + الفاعل الذي يكون اما (he, she, it) + Does

مثال/

Does he want an apple?

اما (I, they, we, you) فتاتي مع الفعل بدون (S) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط كما يلي:

I get up early.

They need apples.

We write letters.

وعند تحويلها الى سؤال فنضع (do) في بداية الجملة ثم القاعدة ثم الفعل ثم التكملة كما في القاعدة ادناه:

? + التكملة + الفعل مجرد+ الفاعل الذي يكون اما (I, you, they, we) Do +

Do you need a pen?

ولتحويل هذه الاسئلة الى اجوبة قصيرة مثبتة فنقوم بالاتي:

الفعل الذي في اول الجملة + الفاعل + Yes, (حالة الاثبات)

الفعل الذي في اول الجملة يحتوي (not) + الفاعل + No, (حالة النفي)

Ex\ Does she read books?

Yes, she does.

• اما في حالة وجود الفاعل (you) فيقلب الى (I) عند الاجابة.

Do you like football?

Yes, I do.

• ملاحظة/ الجمل التي تحتوي على فعل فيه (S) الشخص الثالث وقبلها (he, she, it) فعندما تحول الجملة الى نفي فنحذف ال(s) ونضع (doesn't) قبل الفعل مثل:

she lives in the town. (مثبتة)

she doesn't live in the town. (النفي)

she works in an office. (مثبتة)

she doesn't work in an office. (النفي)

she goes to bed early. (مثبتة)

she doesn't go to bed early. (النفي)

• ولكن اذا كان الفعل (has) فيقلب الى (have) ونضع قبله (doesn't) عند النفي.

he has a dog. (مثبتة)

he doesn't have a dog. (النفي)

• اما الافعال التي لا تحتوي على (s) الشخص الثالث فعند النفي نضع قبلها (don't) مثل:

I get up early. (مثبتة)

I don't get up early. (النفي)

امثلة عن الاجوبة القصيرة //

1- Do you like ice-cream?

-Yes, I do.

-No, I don't.

2- does she work in London?

-Yes, she does.

-No, she doesn't.

3- do they live in the United States?

-Yes, they do.

-No, they, don't.

(ملخص Unit 7)

ضمائر الفاعل

I →

You →

He →

She →

It →

We →

They →

ضمائر المفعول به

me

you

him

her

it

us

them

match (A) with (B)

اربط عبارات (A) مع (B) /

A	B
How do you come to school?	By bus.
What do you have for breakfast?	Toast and coffee.
Who is your favorite pop group?	I don't have a favorite. I like a lot.
Where does your father work?	In an office in the center of town.
Why do you want to learn English?	Because it's an international language.
How much money do you have in your bag?	Not a lot. About two pounds.
When do lessons start at your school?	They start at nine o'clock.
How many languages does your teacher speak?	Three.

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(ملخص Unit 8)

(he, she, it) → is

(they, we, you) → are

(I) → am

مع المفرد تستخدم (there is)

مع الجمع تستخدم (there are)

مثل/

There is a sofa.

There are two cars.

صيغة الاجوبة القصيرة لاستخدام (there are) + (there is)

Q\ Is there a sofa?

-Yes, there is.

-No, there isn't.

Q\ Are there any photographs?

-Yes, there are.

- No, there, aren't.

Put the words in the correct order to make a question.

رتب الكلمات بالشكل الصحيح لصياغة سؤال:

- 1- (bedroom, How, are, there, many, ?)
- How many bedrooms are there?
- 2- (telephone, there, the, kitchen, a, is, in, ?)
- Is there a telephone in the kitchen?
- 3- (living room, is, there, in, the, television?)
- Is there a television in the living room?
- 4- (the, video recorder, a, is, there, under, television?)
- Is there a video recorder under the television?
- 5- (are, bedroom, in, a lot of, your, books, there, ?)

- Are there a lot of books in your bedroom?
 - 6- (pictures, wall, there, on, are, the, any, ?)
 - Are there any pictures on the wall?
-

(ملخص Unit 10)

past tense with regular verbs

الماضي البسيط مع الافعال القياسية /

Work → worked

Watch → watched

Cook → cooked

Visit → visited

Want → wanted

Hate → hated

Play → played

Stay → stayed

Listen → listened

صوت /t/ يوجد في الكلمات (worked, watched, cooked)

صوت /id / يوجد في الكلمات (visited, wanted, hated)

صوت /d/ يوجد في الكلمات (played, stayed, listened)

عندما يكون لدينا جملة تحتوي على (did) في بداية الجملة فيكون الجواب القصير لها حسب القاعدة:

Yes, + الفاعل + did

(عند الاثبات)

No + الفاعل + didn't

(عند النفي)

مثال /

1- Did you get up early?

-Yes, I did.

- No, I didn't.

2- Did she get up early?

- Yes, she did.

- No, she didn't.

3 –Did they go to work?

- Yes, they did.

- No, they didn't.

Make more questions with (did).

ضع اسئلة باستعمال الفعل (did)

1- What/ see? → what did you see?

2- What / buy? → What did you buy?

3- What / have? → What did you have?

4- Who/ see? →Who did you see?

5- Where/ play? →Where did you play

6- What time/ leave? →What time did you leave?

7- How much homework/ do? → How much homework did you do?

(ملخص Unit 14)

(present continues for present and future)

(المضارع المستمر عن الحاضر والمستقبل)

1- المضارع المستمر عن الحاضر:

(التكلمة تدل على الحاضر مثل now)+(فعل رئيسي يحتوي على -ing)+(is او are)+فاعل

He is reading a book now.

They are watching T.V now.

2- المضارع المستمر عن المستقبل:

(التكلمة تدل على المستقبل مثل next week,....)+(فعل رئيسي يحتوي على -ing)+(is او are) + فاعل

He is going to Iraq next month.

We are seeing the doctor on Friday.

- ملاحظة مهمة/ يتم معرفة زمن المستمر اذا كان يشير الى الحاضر او المستقبل من خلال الدلالة الزمنية التي اما تكون عن الحاضر مثل (now) او تكون عن المستقبل مثل (next week, next year, next month, tomorrow).

What is Islam?

The word "**Islam**" means "submission to the will of God." Followers of **Islam** are called Muslims. Muslims are monotheistic and worship one, all-knowing God, who in Arabic is known as Allah. Followers of **Islam** aim to live a life of complete submission to Allah.

testimony of faith

"the **testimony**"), also spelled Shahadah, is an **Islamic** creed, one of the Five Pillars of **Islam** and part of the Adhan. ... The Shahada declares **belief** in the oneness (tawhid) of God (Allah) and the acceptance of Muhammad as God's messenger. In Shia **Islam**, a statement of **belief** in the wilayat of Ali is added.

The Prayer (Al Salah)

Salat is the obligatory Muslim prayers, performed five times each day by Muslims. It is the second **Pillar of Islam**.

God ordered Muslims to pray at five set times of day:

- *Salat al-fajr*: dawn, before sunrise
- *Salat al-zuhr*: midday, after the sun passes its highest
- *Salat al-'asr*: the late part of the afternoon
- *Salat al-maghrib*: just after sunset
- *Salat al-'isha*: between sunset and midnight

All Muslims try to do this. Muslim children as young as seven are encouraged to pray.

Fasting

is the practice of abstaining, usually from food, drink, smoking, and sexual activity. During the [Islamic holy month](#) of [Ramadan](#), *Sawm* is observed between dawn and nightfall when the evening [adhan](#) is sounded. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim lunar calendar and fasting is the fourth of the five pillars of Islam.

zakat

zakat is a form of obligatory charity that has the potential to ease the suffering of millions. With the literal meaning of the word being 'to cleanse,' Muslims believe that paying **zakat** purifies, increases and blesses the remainder of their wealth.