

(ملخص Unit 3)

Match lines (A) with (B) →

بمعنى اربط مفردات الحقل A مع B

A	B
He was wearing →	Ordinary clothes.
He'd been talking →	About doing it for ages.
His friends had bet him →	He wouldn't do it
She was climbing →	With a partner .
They were rescued →	The next night .

: المرادفات

Charred=badly burnt .

Smithereens= very small pieces.

Plunged=fell suddenly downwards.

Swirling=turning and twisting .

Suspended=hung.

Chattering=knocking together(teeth).

Deeds= things people do.

Scoop=lift quickly.

Howling=making a bad cry (in pain).

الازمنة /Tenses

present simple // (المضارع البسيط)

تكملة + فعل مضارع بسّط + فاعل

ويكون الفعل المضارع اما بدون أي اضافة وذلك عند مجيء (I, we, they, you) معه.
او يحتوي الفعل المضارع على (S) عند مجيء (he, she, it) معه. مثال على ذلك:
(reads) او (wants)

I eat an apple everyday.

// مثال

She eats an apple everyday.

(/الماضي البسيط) past simple

التكملة + فعل ماضٍ + فاعل

مثل الفعل (wanted) و (wrote) و (went) الخ.....

It rained yesterday.

(/الماضي التام) past perfect

التكملة + الفعل الرئيسي (يكون تصرّف ثالث) + had + فاعل

She had written the lesson.

(/الماض التام المستمر) past perfect continuous

تكملة + فعل رئيسي (يحتوي على ing) + had+been+ فاعل

/// مثال

He had been stealing money for years.

present continuous/ (المضارع المستمر)

التكلمة+المفعول به + فعل رئيسي (يحتوي على ing) + فعل مساعد+ فاعل

(he, she, it) → is

(I) → am

(you, we, they) → are

I am watching tv.

He is reading a book now.

They are watching .

=====

past continuous/(الماضي المستمر)

التكلمة + مفعول به+ فعل رئيسي (يحتوي على ing) + (was او were)+ فاعل

(I, It, she, he,)====→ was

(WE, THEY, YOU)===→ were

They were eating pizza yesterday.

//مثال

(ملخص unit 6)

How many : تستخدم مع الاشياء المعدودة مثل السيارات والطلاب والغرف وغيرها.

How much : تستخدم مع الاشياء الغير معدودة مثل السوائل (ماء , قهوة, السكر, ..الخ)

(امثلة عن how much) :

How much water is in the cup?

How much coffee do you want in your cup?

How much sugar do you want in your cup?

(امثله عن how many) :

How many cars are in the house?

How many students are in the school?

How many rooms are in the hotel?

(a few) : تستخدم مع الاشياء المعدودة لتبين لنا الكميات القليلة وتاتي مع الجملة المثبتة ولا تاتي مع النفي.

مثل /

I have a few books

I have a few pens.

She has a few rings.

(a little) تستخدم مع الاسماء الغير معدودة لتبين لنا الكميات القليلة وتاتي مع الجمل المثبتة ولا تاتي مع النفي.

مثل /

I have a little orange juice.

She has a little water in the glass.

(several) : تستخدم مع المعدود الذي يكون اقل من عشرة. مثال على ذلك:

Several of us are going to the cinema.

Several of the guests left early.

Several of the employees were fired for stealing.

Countable nouns الاسماء المعدودة	Uncountable nouns الاسماء الغير معدودة
Lorry, suitcase, job, apple, trouble, fact, suggestion, journey, chair, problem, work,...	Furniture, advice, fruit, traffic, information, luggage, travel.

(ملخص unit 8)

(Who) : وتستخدم للسؤال عن الشخص العاقل وتعني (من) مثال ذلك:

Who are you?

Who is he?

Who is that woman?

(which) : وتعني (اي) وتستخدم للسؤال عن الشيء الغير العاقل مثال ذلك:

Which book is yours?

Which day are leaving?

(where) : معناها (اين) للسؤال عن المكان مثال ذلك :

Where are you going ?

Where is she from?

Where is the room?

(what) : وتعني (ماذا) وتستخدم للسؤال عن الشيء مثال ذلك:

What is this?

What is your name?

What is that thing?

(when) : وتعني (متى) وتستخدم للسؤال عن الوقت مثال ذلك:

When will you go?

When does she arrive?

(whose) : وتعني لمن وتستخدم للسؤال عن الملكية مثال ذلك:

Whose book is this?

Whose car is this?

اربط مفردات A مع B / Match (A) and (B)

A	B
The small screen →	Television
Trendy →	Fashionable
Encountered →	Met
Grieving →	Feeling deep sadness
Sought →	Looked for
Trials →	Difficulties

(ملخص Unit 10)

(shall, can, will, must) : وهي الافعال الناقصة والتي تستخدم كافعال مساعدة وتاتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي ومع الضمانر ولا تاتي تصريف ثاني او ثالث. امثله على ذلك:

I must go to Paris tomorrow.

I will travel to china next week.

I can fix the car.

I shall go.

We shall wait for you.

- ملاحظة مهمة/ الادوات (can, must, shall, will) ياتي بعدها فعل رئيسي مجرد.

(ملخص Unit 11)

(wish) (if only) ويتم استعمالها للحديث عن اشياء تريدها تحدث ولكن من الصعب حدوثها.

مثل:

I wish we had a bigger house.

I wish I could see you next week.

If only we could stop for a drink.

If only she wasn't so tired.

• ملاحظة: (wish) تعني (اتمنى)

• (if only) تعني (باليت)

A	I wish	B
It's raining again I'm not going out tonight There's nothing good on tv I don't like my job My boyfriend and I split up last week I know he won't call me I feel really depressed I can't talk to anyone about it	<i>I wish</i>	It wasn't I was There was I did We didn't He would I didn't I could

الادوات (or, but , and) :

• (and) تعني (و) وهي (للعطف)

Mohammed and I will go next month

مثال /

John and Anna are running in the park.

• (but) وتعني (لكن) وهي (لل تضاد) او (للتناقض) .

I feel tired but I'm going with you.

I'm not fat but I'll eat less.

• (or) وتعني (او) وهي (للتخيير) او (الاختيار)

Are you going or staying?

(ملخص Unit 12)

(a, an, the)

(the) / وتعني (ال) وتستخدم للتعريف وتاتي مع المفرد والجمع مثل :

The book,

the books

(a) / وهي اداة تاتي مع المفرد النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح مثل :

A pen,

A car

(an) / وهي اداة تاتي مع المفرد النكرة ايضا ولكن الذي يبدأ بصوت علة مثل :

An orange , an umbrella, an ink, an accident)

عدا كلمة (honor) فانها تاخذ (an) لان حرف ال(H) لا يلفظ. اما حروف العلة هي (a, u, o,) (e, i

A	B
Would you like→	An egg?
Do all birds lay→	Eggs?
Where did I put→	The egg?
I have two cars borrow→	Either one.
It was great to see→	Everyone.
I have five nieces→	I gave 10 \$ for each one.

A	B
The love→	I have for you is forever.
Love→	Is everything.
A love→	Of animals is vital for a vet.
Both →	My parents are Scottish .
All→	My friends like dancing.

Every →	Person in my class is friendly.
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<i>Have the time of your life!</i>	
Not on your <u>life</u>	You can bet your <u>life</u>
Take your <u>time</u>	Better luck next <u>time</u>
Get a <u>time</u>	Get a new lease of <u>life</u>
Kill <u>time</u>	It's high <u>time</u>
Third <u>time</u> lucky	For the <u>time</u> being
No <u>time</u> to lose	Stand the test of <u>time</u>
That's <u>life</u>	See <u>life</u>
Not before <u>time</u>	In the nick of <u>time</u>
Any old <u>time</u>	Dead on <u>time</u>
A cushy <u>life</u>	Anything for a quiet <u>life</u>

The Spreading of Islam

- Islam spread through military conquest, trade, pilgrimage, and missionaries.
- Arab Muslim forces conquered vast territories and built imperial structures over time.
- Most of the significant expansion occurred during the reign of the **Rashidun** from 632 to 661 CE, which was the reign of the first four successors of Muhammad.
- The **caliphate**—a new Islamic political structure—evolved and became more sophisticated during the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates.

Over a period of a few hundred years, Islam spread from its place of origin in the Arabian Peninsula all the way to modern Spain in the west and northern India in the east.

Islam traveled through these regions in many ways. Sometimes it was carried in great caravans or sea vessels traversing vast trade networks on land and sea, and other times it was transferred through military conquest and the work of missionaries. As Islamic ideas and cultures came into contact with new societies, they were expressed in unique ways and ultimately took on diverse forms.

Islamic Parent- Children Relations

The relationship between parents and their children is one that cannot be compared to anything else in the world. In the Holy Quran, Allah (swt) prescribes the following: “And your Lord has decreed that you do not worship except Him, and to your parents, [show] good treatment. Whether one or both of them reach old age while with you, say not to them [so much as], ‘uff,’ and do not repel them, and speak to them a noble word.” [17:23]. The Holy Quran exalts the status of parents, and hadiths do too; here are some great ones for everyone to take in, with an insight on how the child plays an important role in the relationship between them.

The Concept of Equality in Islam

The Quran advocates equality between all and says that the only good deeds may raise the status of one human over another. Islam affirms the absolute spiritual equality of men and women, and assigns both an equal rank before God. In jurisprudential matters, Islam promotes the substantive equality of men and women, recognizes their unique strengths and capabilities, and rules accordingly protecting the rights of both.

The Quran is a Divine Miracle

Muslims consider the [Quran](#) to be a holy book, the word of [God](#), and a [miracle](#). One feature of the book believed to be miraculous is the expressiveness of its verses, as it is claimed they are too eloquent to be written by a human. Another is the amount of scientific information believed to be in the Quran that was not known in the 7th century when the Quran was revealed, which is said to prove that the Quran's origin must be divine.

Interpretations and Translation of Surah (Tabark)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful

تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

1. Blessed is He in whose hand is dominion, and He is over all things competent –

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ۗ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْعَفُورُ

2. [He] who created death and life to test you [as to] which of you is best in deed – and He is the Exalted in Might, the Forgiving –

الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا ۗ مَا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَوتٍ ۗ فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ ۖ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ

3. [And] who created seven heavens in layers. You do not see in the creation of the Most Merciful any inconsistency. So return [your] vision [to the sky]; do you see any breaks?

ثُمَّ ارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ كَرَّتَيْنِ يَنقَلِبْ إِلَيْكَ الْبَصَرُ خَاسِئًا وَهُوَ حَسِيرٌ

4. Then return [your] vision twice again. [Your] vision will return to you humbled while it is fatigued.

صدق الله العظيم

Almighty God has spoken the truth