

ملخص الميّد ترم لمادة :

EL112E



خيرك الامثل ... للتفوق والنجاح



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منصة نمو
NUMO PLATFORM

Ch1 الفصل الأول

Getting to know you – اتعرف عليك

Tenses • Questions • Using a bilingual dictionary • Social expressions 1

الأفعال

Regular verbs		الأفعال المنتظمة	
'm enjoying	'm going to work	live	started
'm studying	come	can speak	went
Can → speak (الأفعال الأساسية إذا أتت بعد الأفعال المساعد تكون مجردة)			

My name's **Maurizio Celi**. I (1) _____ from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I (2) **'m studying** modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I (3) **Can Speak** four languages. I (4) **'m enjoying** the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course (5) **started** three years ago. I (6) **live** at home with my parents and my sister. My brother (7) **went** to work in the United States last year. After I graduate, I (8) **'m going to work** as a translator. I hope so, anyway.



2 Complete the questions about Carly.

- 1 Where does she come from?
- 2 _____ live?
- 3 _____ live with?
- 4 What _____ studying?
- 5 _____ enjoying the course?
- 6 How many _____ speak?
- 7 _____ did her course start?
- 8 What _____ after she graduates?

- 2- where does she live ?
- 3- who does she live with ?
- 4- what is she studying ?
- 5- what is she enjoying the course?
- 6- How many languages (can or does) she speak ?
- 7- when did her course start ?
- 8- what is she going to do after she graduates?

سماعي واجابة الأسئلة اعلاه

- 1 She comes from Australia.
- 2 She lives near London.
- 3 She lives with her husband and three children.
- 4 She's studying art.
- 5 Yes, she is.
- 6 Two.
- 7 A year ago.
- 8 She's going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

3 Complete the questions to Carly.

- 1 'Which university do you go to?'
'I don't go to a university. I study at home.'
- 2 'Do you have a job?'
'Yes, I do. A part-time job.'
- 3 'What are you doing at the moment?'
'I'm writing an essay.'
- 4 'When did you come to England?'
'Fifteen years ago.'
- 5 'What is her husband name?'
'Dave.'
- 6 'What does he do?'
'He's an architect.'

3 Complete the questions to Carly.

- 1 A Which university do you go to?'
B I don't go to a university. I study at home.
- 2 A Do you have a job?
B Yes, I do. A part-time job.
- 3 A What are you doing at the moment?
B I'm writing an essay.
- 4 A When did you come to England?
B Fifteen years ago.
- 5 A What's your husband's name?
B Dave.
- 6 A What does your husband do?
B He's an architect.

See next answer

See all answers

Hide all answers

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of present, past, and future tenses in the texts about Maurizio and Carly.
- 2 Which tenses are the two verb forms in these sentences?
What is the difference between them?
He lives with his parents.
She's living with an English family for a month.
- 3 Match the question words and answers.

What ...?	Because I wanted to.
Who ...?	Last night.
Where ...?	\$5.
When ...?	A sandwich.
Why ...?	By bus.
How many ...?	In New York.
How much ...?	Jack.
How ...?	The black one.
Whose ...?	It's mine.
Which ...?	Four.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 and 1.2 p129

Questions with question words

- 1 Questions can begin with a question word.

what where which how
who when why whose

- Where's the station?
Why are you laughing?
Whose is this coat?
How does she go to work?
- 2 What, which, and whose can be followed by a noun.
What size do you take?
What sort of music do you like?
Which coat is yours?
Whose book is this?
 - 3 Which is generally used when there is a limited choice.
Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?
This rule is not always true.
What newspaper do you read?
Which newspaper do you read?
 - 4 How can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.
How big is his new car?
How fast does it go?
How can also be followed by much or many.
How much is this sandwich?
How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is Yes or No.
Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

- 4 Your teacher will give you some information about Joy Darling, a postwoman. You don't have the same information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A

Joy Darling started working as a postwoman ... (When?). She drives a van because she delivers letters to a lot of small villages.

When did she start working as a postwoman?

Because she delivers letters to a lot of small villages.

Student B

Joy Darling started working as a postwoman thirty years ago, when she was 22. She drives a van because ... (Why?).

Thirty years ago.

Why does she drive a van?

Check it اختيار الفعل الصحيح

- 5 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 Maria comes / is coming from Chile.
- 2 She speaks / is speaking Spanish and English.
- 3 Today Tom wears / is wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
- 4 Are you liking / Do you like black coffee?
- 5 Last year she went / goes on holiday to Florida.
- 6 Next year she studies / is going to study at university.

Vocabulary مفردات

- 2 What are these words? Write *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *adverb*, *preposition*, or *past tense*. أي من هذه الكلمات تكتب اسم - فعل - صفة - حال - حرف جر - زمن ماضي

bread noun

hot Adjective صفة

write verb

quickly Adverb

beautiful Adjective صفة

in Preposition حرف جر

never adverb

went Past tense of go

on Preposition حرف جر

came Past tense of come

eat verb

letter noun

NUMO PLATFORM

هذه الكلمات لها أكثر من معنى ، ضع كل كلمة في جملة لمعنى يختلف عن معناها الاول

- 3 These words have more than one meaning. Write two sentences that show different meanings. Use a dictionary.

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
book	I'm reading a good book.	I booked a room at a hotel.
kind	What kind of music do you like?	My mother's a very kind person.
can	Can you swim?	I'd like a can of cola.
mean	What does this mean?	Some people are very mean. They don't like spending their money.
flat		Holland is a flat country.
play		We saw a play at the theatre.
train		Athletes have to train very hard.
ring		What a lovely ring you're wearing!

مفردات

scissors	مقص
handkerchief	محارم - مناديل
comb	مشط
gum	علكة
calculator	آلة حاسبة
Mobile phone	محمول
Note book	دفتر
scissors	مقص

الفرق بين الصفة والحال adverb/adjective

الصفات هي كلمات تصف الحالة أو الشخص أو الأشياء أو الأماكن أو الكميات, وتستخدم الألوان كصفات وأيضا الجنسية كصفة, وتأتي الصفات قبل الأسماء

الحال يصف كيفية حدوث الشيء: كيف يمشي؟ كيف يدرس؟ كيف يسوق؟ كيف يتكلم؟ كيف ينظر؟ كيف يغني؟ كيف يلعب؟ كيف يدرس؟ كيف يعيش؟ كيف يأكل؟ كيف يعمل؟ والكثير من الأمثلة التي تواجهنا في حياتنا اليومية.. ويأتي الحال بعد الفعل لوصفه (الحال مقترن بفعل أو يصف فعل في الجملة)

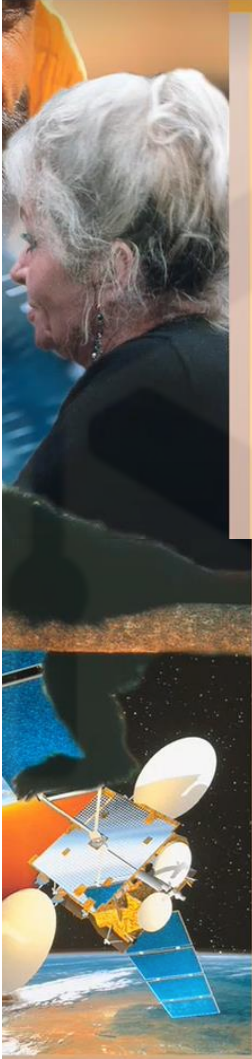
الصفة لوصف الاسم

He is a **slow** driver — إنه سائق بطئ
The exam was **easy** — كان الامتحان سهلاً

الحال لوصف حدوث الشيء /الفعل

You drive **slowly** — أنت تقود ببطء

He passed the exam **easily** — اجتازت الامتحان بسهولة



We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile for chatting and text messaging), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.

التواصل بين الناس :

- (الكلام – الكتابة – ارسال رسائل –
- بتعابير الوجه واليدين – بالهاتف الذي
- يحتوي دردشات ونصوص ورسائل –
- بالفاكس – بالايمل – بالتلفزيون –
- بالافلام – بالصور- بالافكار

التواصل بين الحيوان :

كذلك يمكن التواصل بين الحيوانات مثل النحل يتراقص ويخبر البقية عن مكان تواجد الطعام ، كذلك يصدر الفيل أصواتاً لا يسمعها البشر ، الحيتان تطرب على وقع الأغاني ، القروء تستخدم تعابير الوجه للتعبير عن الغضب أو الحب ، ولكن هذا لا يقارن بما يفعل الناس ، الناس لديهم لغات تزيد عن 6000 لغة في الحقيقة. الناس بمقدورهم كتابة الشعر ، وقول النكت ، إعطاء وعود ، يشرحون ، يقتعون ، قول الحقيقة ، أو قول الكذب ، أو الإحساس بالماضي أو المستقبل

التواصل التقني : كانت تقنيات الاتصال مهمة جدًا في

تطوير جميع المجتمعات القديمة العظيمة:

* حوالي 2900 قبل الميلاد ، غير الورق والهيروغليفيه الحياة المصرية.

* أحب الإغريق القدماء الكلمة المنطوقة. كانوا جيدين جدًا في الخطابة والدrama والفلسفة.

* طور الرومان نظام حكم فريد يعتمد على الأبجدية الرومانية.

* في القرن الرابع عشر ، ساعدت المطبعة في تطوير طرق جديدة للتفكير في جميع أنحاء أوروبا.

كان للإذاعة والسينما والتلفزيون تأثير كبير على المجتمع في المائة عام الماضية. والان لدينا

الإنترنت ، وهو لانهائي. لكن ماذا يفعل هذا بنا؟

يمكننا أن نعطي ونحصل على الكثير من المعلومات بسرعة كبيرة. لكن

هناك الكثير من المعلومات لدرجة أنه من الصعب معرفة ما هو مهم وما هو غير مهم. تعمل وسائل الإعلام الحديثة على تغيير عالمنا في كل دقيقة من كل يوم.

أسئلة عن القطعة



5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which animals are mentioned? What can they do?
- 2 What is special about human communication? What can we do?
- 3 Which four forms of media are mentioned in the last paragraph?
- 4 What is good and bad about information technology today?

What do you think?

- What can animals do that people can't?
- How do you like to communicate?
- What is happening in information technology now?

1- ماهي الحيوانات المذكورة ؟ وماذا

يستطيعون فعله ؟

2- ماهو المميز في التواصل البشري ؟ ماذا

نستطيع ان نفعل ؟

3- ماهي اشكال الوسائط الأربعة المذكورة في

الفقرة الاخيرة ؟

4- ماهي مميزات وعيوب تكنولوجيا المعلومات

اليوم ؟

أسئلة حول القطعة وأجوبتها من ذهنك

- ما الذي تستطيع الحيوانات فعله ولا يستطيع الناس فعله ؟
- ما الذي يحدث لتكنولوجيا المعلومات الان ؟

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Neighbours

سماع وتحدث - الجيران

- 1 Who are your ideal neighbours? Complete the questionnaire on the right, then discuss your answers with a partner.
- 2 'Good walls make good neighbours'. What does this mean? Do you agree?
- 3 You will hear Mrs Snell and her new neighbour, Steve, talking about each other.

Work in two groups.

T 1.4 Group A Listen to Mrs Snell.

T 1.5 Group B Listen to Steve.

- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 When did Steve move into his new flat?
 - 2 Is it a large flat?
 - 3 What's his job? Is it a good job?
 - 4 Does he work long hours?
 - 5 What does he wear for work?
 - 6 Who is staying with Steve at the moment?
 - 7 What time did Steve's party end?
 - 8 How many people came to the party?
 - 9 What is Steve doing tonight?
 - 10 Why doesn't Mrs Snell want to speak to Steve?

QUESTIONNAIRE

1- متى انتقل ستيف إلى شقته الجديدة؟

2- هل هي شقة كبيرة؟

3- ما هي وظيفته؟ هل هو عمل جيد؟

4- هل يعمل لساعات طويلة؟

5- ماذا يلبس في العمل؟

6- من يقيم مع ستيف حالياً؟

7- في أي وقت انتهى حفل ستيف؟

8- كم عدد الاشخاص الذين حضروا الحفلة؟

9- ماذا يفعل ستيف الليلة؟

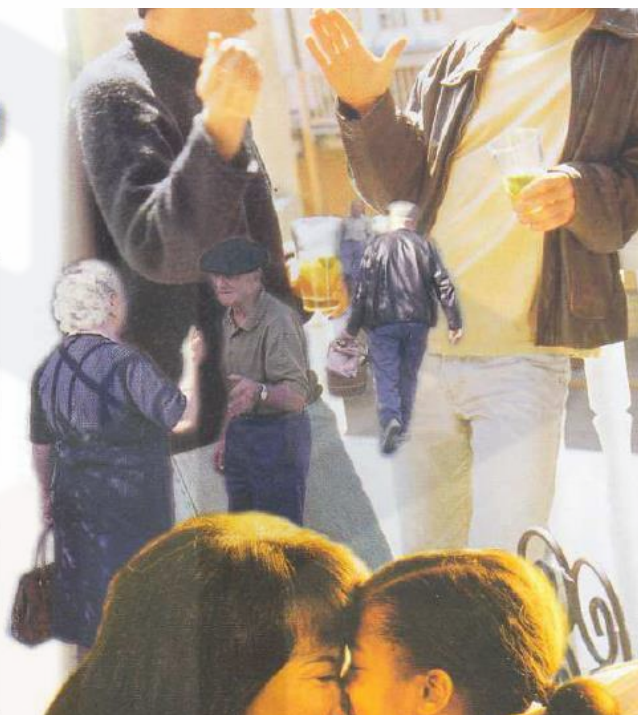
10- لماذا لا تريد السيدة سنيل التحدث إلى ستيف؟

I'm sorry I'm late!

Don't worry. Come and sit down.

Match the expressions and responses. When do we use these expressions?

How are you?	Sleep well!
Hello, Jane!	Yes. Can I help you?
How do you do?	Good morning!
See you tomorrow!	Fine, thanks.
Good night!	Pleased to meet you, Ela.
Good morning!	Not at all. Don't mention it.
Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	Thanks.
Cheers!	Same to you!
Excuse me!	That's very kind. Thank you.
Bless you!	Bye!
Have a good weekend!	How do you do?
Thank you very much indeed.	Hi, Peter!
Make yourself at home.	Cheers!



المبادرة	الرد	
How are you?	Fine, thanks.	غير رسمية INFORMALLY صديقين يحيون بعضهم
A Hello, Jane!	B Hi, Habiba!	صديقين يحيون بعضهم غير رسمية INFORMALLY
A How do you do?	B How do you do?	رسمية FORMAL تقال عندما تجتمع شخص للمرة الأولى خصوصاً في حالات البنس

A See you tomorrow!	B Bye!	C When? Neutral. To say goodbye.	NEUTRAL حيادية ، تقال في الحالتين
A Good night!	B Sleep well!	C When? Said as people go to bed.	تقال عندما يذهب الناس للنوم
A Good morning!	B Good morning!	C When? Formal: said, for example, at work.	رسمية FORMAL تقال عند اللقاء صباحاً
A Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	B Pleased to meet you, Ela.	C When? Informal. Said when you meet somebody	غير رسمية INFORMAL تقال عندما تجتمع مع شخص لأول مرة

A Bless you!	B Thanks.	C When? When someone sneezes.	تقال عندما احدهم يعطس
A Have a good weekend!	B Same to you!	C When? Said in the afternoon or evening on the day before the weekend begins.	يقال في فترة ما بعد الظهر أو في المساء في اليوم السابق لبدء عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
A Thank you very much indeed.	B Not at all. Don't mention it.	C When? Formal. Informally, we might say That's OK.	رسمية بشكل غير رسمي ، قد نقول أن هذا جيد
A Make yourself at home.	B That's very kind. Thank you.	C When? Said when a guest comes to your home.	تقال عند قدوم ضيف لبيتك

نهاية الوحدة الاولى

منصة نمو

NUMO PLATFORM

Ch2 الفصل الثاني

الطريقة التي نعيش بها – the way we live

Present tenses • have/have got • Collocation – daily life • Making conversation

الزمن المضارع

Have / have got

تجميعات من الحياة اليومية

اجراء محادثة

Present tenses and *have/have got*

- 1 Read the texts. Match a country from the Starter with a text and a photograph. Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

a ☐ exports 4 enjoy 3 immigrants 2 huge 1

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is _____. The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian _____. People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and _____ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country _____ wine and wool – it has more than 60 million sheep!

b ☐ favourite 4 variety 2 has 3 only 1

This is the second biggest country in the world, but it has a population of _____ 30 million. It is so big that there is a _____ of climates. Most people live in the south because the north is too cold. It is famous for its beautiful mountains and lakes – it _____ more lakes than any other country. Their _____ sports are baseball and ice hockey.

c ☐ elephants 4 grows 3 black 1 climate 2

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 per cent are _____ and 12 per cent white. It has a warm _____. Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It is the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It _____ a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes, and it makes wine. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, _____, zebras, and giraffes.

Do you have a car?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Have you got a car?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

I don't have a computer.

I haven't got a computer.

السؤال بـ Do غير رسمية
او
السؤال بـ HAVE/GOT رسمية اكثر
وكلاهما صحيح

T 2.2 Listen and repeat.

اختر الجمل الصحيحة

Check it

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 ☐ Where you go on holiday?
☒ Where do you go on holiday?
- 2 ☒ Do you have any children?
☐ Do you have got any children?
- 3 ☐ I'm Hans. I'm coming from Germany.
☒ I'm Hans. I come from Germany.
- 4 ☒ This is a great party! Everyone is dancing.
☐ This is a great party! Everyone dances.
- 5 ☒ I don't have a mobile phone.
☐ I no have a mobile phone.
- 6 ☒ Jack's a policeman, but he doesn't wear a uniform.
☐ Jack's a policeman, but he no wear a uniform.
- 7 ☒ 'Where is José?' 'He's sitting by the window.'
☐ 'Where is José?' 'He sits by the window.'
- 8 ☐ I'm liking black coffee.
☒ I like black coffee.

اربط الأفعال والاسماء

VOCABULARY

Daily life

1 Match the verbs and nouns.

have	a film on TV
wash	to my friends
watch	my hair
talk	breakfast

make	to music
listen	my homework
relax	a cup of tea
do	on the sofa

have	posters on the wall
clear up	the mess
do	a shower
have/put	the washing-up

cook	magazines
Send	a meal
put on	make-up
read	emails

أنشطة تمارس في غرف البيت

Kitchen	Bathroom
have breakfast	wash my hair
make a cup of tea	have a shower
do the washing-up	put on make-up
cook a meal	
Living room	Bedroom
watch a film on TV	listen to music
talk to my friends	do my homework
relax on the sofa	clear up the mess
read magazines	have/put posters on the wall
send emails	

عادات مزعجة تحدث في البيت

Choose one person in your life. What **annoying** habits does he/she have?

Does he/she ... ?

- always arrive late
- talk too loudly
- leave things on the floor

Is he/she ... ?

- untidy
- always on the phone
- never on time

نهاية الوحدة الثانية

منصة نمو
NUMO PLATFORM

Ch3 الفصل الثالث

الأشياء الخاطئة – It all went wrong

Past tenses • Word formation • Time expressions

الأفعال الغير منتظمة (لاتأخذ معها d لو ed)

Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives.

1 _____ were	4 _____ told	7 _____ took	10 _____ could
2 _____ saw	5 _____ said	8 _____ gave	11 _____ made
3 _____ went	6 _____ had	9 _____ got	12 _____ did

Write the infinitives.

1 were - be	5 said - say	9 got - get
2 saw - see	6 had - have	10 could - can
3 went - go	7 took - take	11 made - make
4 told - tell	8 gave - give	12 did - do

تمرين حول الأفعال الشاذة الى صيغة الماضي

wake _____	leave _____
hear _____	hold _____
find _____	think _____
keep _____	catch _____

الإجابة

wake - woke	leave - left
hear - heard	hold - held
find - found	think - thought
keep - kept	catch - caught

اكتب أسئلة لهذه الأجوبة



4 Write the questions to these answers.

- 1 Because he wanted to go to the toilet.
Why did he wake up?
- 2 They were in bed.
- 3 Because he heard a noise and saw a light on.
- 4 Two.
- 5 They told him they were friends of the family.
- 6 In a drawer in the kitchen.
- 7 50p.
- 8 At 4 a.m.
- 9 The next day. (When ... find out about ... ?)
- 10 Last week.

الإجابة

4 Write the questions to these answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Why did he wake up?
Because he wanted to go to the toilet. | 6 Where did his mother keep her purse?
In a drawer in the kitchen. |
| 2 Where were his parents?
They were in bed. | 7 How much pocket money did he give them?
50p. |
| 3 Why did he go downstairs?
Because he heard a noise and saw a light on. | 8 When did they leave?
At 4 a.m. |
| 4 How many men were there?
Two. | 9 When did they find out about the burglary?
The next day. |
| 5 What did they tell him?
They told him they were friends of the family. | 10 When did the police catch the two burglars?
Last week. |

قاعدة الأفعال في زمن الماضي

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 What tense are nearly all the verbs in the article? Why? How do we form the question and negative?

2 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

a ask _____	c like _____
show _____	believe _____
want ed	use d
walk _____	
start _____	d stop _____
	plan _____

b try _____
carry _____

T 3.3 Listen and repeat.

3 How is the regular past tense formed?
How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + y?
When do we double the final consonant?
There is a list of irregular verbs on p143.

► Grammar Reference 3.1 p131

a ask - **asked**

show - **showed**

want - **wanted**

walk - **walked**

start - **started**

b try - **tried**

carry - **carried**

c like - **liked**

believe - **believed**

use - **used**

d stop - **stopped**

plan - **planned**

ماهي صيغة
الماضي
لهذه الأفعال
؟

fill steal hide throw
think destroy take cut

fill – **filled**

think – **thought**

steal – **stole**

destroy – **destroyed**

hide – **hid**

take – **took**

throw – **threw**

cut – **cut**

Which two verbs are regular? *fill and destroy*

حول الافعال الى ماضي

receive	<u>received</u>	can	<u> </u>
find	<u> </u>	see	<u> </u>
say	<u> </u>	copy	<u> </u>
walk	<u> </u>	think	<u> </u>
put	<u> </u>	leave	<u> </u>
try	<u> </u>	examine	<u> </u>
go	<u> </u>	run	<u> </u>

الإجابة

receive	received	can	could
find	found	see	saw
say	said	copy	copied
walk	walked	think	thought
put	put	leave	left
try	tried	examine	examined
go	went	run	ran

متى نستخدم was او were + ing قبل الفعل في الزمن الماضي ؟

- 2 Match these phrases to the articles. Where exactly does each phrase go in the story?

... because she was revising for exams.

As he was running out of the bank,

Everyone was having a good time when suddenly ...

... that was waiting for him outside.

... and some of them were carrying knives.

... , who was wearing a mask, ...

T 3.5 Listen and check. Practise the sentences that contain these phrases.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in exercise 2? Why is this tense used?
- 2 How do we make questions and negatives?
- 3 Look at these sentences. What's the difference between them?

When we arrived, | she made | some coffee.
 she was making

► Grammar Reference 3.2 and 3.3 p132

ماضي بسيط made
ماضي مستمر was making

نهايات تنتهي بها بعض الأسماء والصفات suffixes

nouns	-ation	-sion	-ment	-ness	-ence	-ance
adjectives	-y	-ly	-ous	-ful	-less	

Complete the charts below and mark the stress.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
_____	ex'plain	_____	'friendly
invi'tation	_____	fame	_____
_____	trans'late	'laziness	_____
de'cision	_____	_____	'patient
_____	en'joy	_____	'happy
_____	em'ploy	care	_____
im'provement	_____	_____	'different
dis'cussion	_____	help	_____
_____	'organize	'beauty	_____
_____	i'magine	guilt	_____
_____	'advertise	_____	im'portant
		'danger	_____

Noun	Verb
expla'nation	ex'plain
invi'tation	in'vite
trans'lation	trans'late
de'cision	de'cide
en'joyment	en'joy
em'ployment/ em'ployer/ emplo'yee	em'ploy
im'provement	im'prove
dis'cussion	dis'cuss
organi'zation	'organize
imagi'nation	i'magine
ad'vertisement	'advertise
friend	'friendly
fame	'famous
'laziness	'lazy
'patience	'patient
'happiness	'happy
care	'careful / 'careless
'difference	'different
help	'helpful / 'helpless
'beauty	'beautiful
guilt	'guilty
im'portance	im'portant
'danger	

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from exercise 2.

- I asked the teacher for help, but unfortunately, I didn't understand his **explanation**.
- Please, can you help me **translate** this into English?
- My English **improved** a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- Watch out! Be **careful** or you'll fall.
- There are many **differences** between my two children. They aren't similar at all.
- Motor racing is a very **dangerous** sport.
- Motor racing is a very **dangerous** sport.
- Didn't you **enjoy** the film? I thought it was wonderful.
- Thank you for your advice. It was very **helpful**.
- The United Nations is an international **organization**.
- We received an **invitation** to Ted and Sarah's wedding.

بدايات تبتدي بها بعض الأسماء والصفات prefixes

3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	un-	im-	in-	il-
verbs	un-	dis-		

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack possible agree tidy fair like
appear employed legal polite

4 Complete the sentences using a word from the box and a prefix.

- 1 Don't go into my bedroom. It's really **untidy**.
- 2 I can't do maths. For me, it's an **impossible** subject.
- 3 I don't **dislike** fish. I just prefer meat.
- 4 In England it's very **impolite** to ask someone how much they earn.
- 5 When we arrived at the hotel, we **unpacked** our suitcases.
- 6 I was **unemployed** for two years. Then I got a job in an office.
- 7 'I think learning languages is stupid.' 'I **disagree**. I think it's a good idea.'
- 8 The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and **disappeared**. I never saw him again.
- 9 It's **illegal** to drive if you aren't insured.
- 10 You gave her more money than me! That's **unfair**!

منصة نمو
نهاية الوحدة الثالثة

NUMO PLATFORM

Ch4 الفصل الرابع

Let's go shopping – هيا بنا نتسوق

Much/many Some/any A few/ a little/ a lot of Articles Shopping Price

ص 133

قاعدة Much/many	
Much	Many
مع الأسماء غير المعدودة	مع الأسماء المعدودة
السوائل مثل (milk – water – Juice) الحبوب مثل (Rice – Wheat – Sugar)	مثل بعض أنواع الفواكه والخضروات والبيض من دلالاتها في الجملة ← are
أمثلة	أمثلة
How much milk ? الحليب How much butter ? الزبدة How much bread ? الخبز How much cola ? كولا	How many eggs ? البيض How many tomatoes ? الطماطم How many people ? الناس How many cars ? السيارات
الغير معدود لا يأتي بعده S الجمع	المعدود يأتي قبله a أو an
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> Uncount nouns water sugar milk music money </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> Count nouns a cup a girl an apple an egg a pound </div>
الأسماء الغير معدودة تستخدم دائما في حالة المفرد The water is cold. The weather was terrible.	بالإمكان استخدام الأسماء المعدودة كمفرد وجمع Car – Cars

قاعدة Some/any	
Some	any
- تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة We have some sugar	- تستخدم مع الجمل المنفية We don't have any sugar
- تستخدم مع السؤال (؟) (السؤال للطلب) أو (لعرض خدمة) Can I have some cake? Would you like some tea?	- تستخدم مع السؤال (؟) (السؤال العددي) Have you any milk in fridge ? Is there any soap in grocery ?
تطبق نفس القاعدة أعلاه مع الكلمات المركبة من some مثل I've got something for you.	تطبق نفس القاعدة أعلاه مع الكلمات المركبة من any مثل Hello? Is anybody here? There isn't anywhere to go in my town.

قاعدة a few / a little	
a few	a little
تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة (القليلة) There are a few botatos in fridge , but not many	تستخدم مع الأسماء الغير معدودة (القليلة) Can you give me a little rice ?

قاعدة a lot of / a lots of	
a lot of	a lots of
تستخدم عند النفي There isn't a lot of butter, but there's enough.	تستخدم عند السؤال Are there lots of tourists in your country?
تستخدم مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة (الكثيرة)	تستخدم مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة (الكثيرة)
There's a lot of butter.	I've got lots of friends.
	حرف الـ S الذي يتبع a lots يحدده الاسم الذي يليها ما اذا كان مفرد او جمع
تُحذف الـ of من a lot اذا لم يأتي بعدها اسم ، مثل : Are there many people in the room? Yes, there are a lot	

بالإمكان جعل الأسماء المعدودة غير معدودة في بعض الحالات وهي عندما يضاف لها وحدة وزن او علب للحفاظ مثل السؤال

تمرين

هل هذه الأسماء معدودة او غير معدودة ؟

- make-up
- shampoo
- towels
- toothbrushes
- toothpaste
- toilet paper
- hairbrushes
- soap
- bottles of perfume

2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

two large bottles	mineral water
just one white loaf	bread
200g of Cheddar	cheese
four packets	crisps
six cans	cola
half a kilo of black ones	olives
four big ones	potatoes

تمرين

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.
 - Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
 - We don't need _____ olive oil.
 - Here are _____ letters for you.
 - I need _____ money.
 - Is there _____ petrol in the car?
- Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.
 - Have you got _____ homework?
 - We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
 - Is there _____ traffic in your town?
 - I don't know _____ students in this class.
 - How _____ people live in your house?
- Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.
 - I have _____ close friends. Two or three.
 - He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.
 - 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just _____. Half a spoonful.'
 - 'Have you got _____ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
 - I'll be ready in _____ minutes.
 - She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian.

الأجوبة

- any
- any
- some
- some
- any

2 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- Have you got **much** homework?
- We don't need **many** eggs. Just half a dozen.
- Is there **much** traffic in your city?
- I don't know **many** students in this class.
- How **many** people live in your house?

3 Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- I have **a few** close friends. Two or three.
- He has **a lot of** money. He's a millionaire.
- 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just **a little**. Half a spoonful.'
- 'Have you got **a lot of** CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- I'll be ready in **a few** minutes.
- She speaks good French, but only **a little** Arabic.

Something / Someone / Somewhere

something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 1 'Did you meet _____ nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met _____ who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see _____.'
- 3 'Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go _____ that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me.'
'I know _____ who loves you. Me?'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy _____ at the shops?'
'No, _____. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. _____ loved it.

1- anyone
• someone
2- something
• anything
3- somewhere
• anywhere
4- nobody
• someone
5- everywhere
6- anything
• nothing
7- something
• someone
• somewhere
8- everyone

NUMO PLATFORM

استخدامات ال التعريف (a) او (the)

تستخدم للمفرد

تستخدم قبل الأسماء النكرة

مع المحدود

للإشارة الى شيء او فكرة للمتلقى يتلقاها للمرة الأولى

تُستخدَم أداة التنكير للإشارة إلى شيء يُذكر للمرة الأولى أو للإشارة إلى فرد أو شيء معين ضمن مجموعة أو فئة معينة.

مع الجنسيات والأديان

تستخدم a مع أيام الأسبوع عندما لا تشير إلى تاريخ محدد

تستخدم قبل الأسماء المعروفة للمتحدث والمتلقي

تستخدم عندما يكون المتحدث والمتلقي على وفاق بمعرفة الفكرة او الشيء

تستخدم مع الأشياء المعروفة على مستوى العالم وليس لها اخ مثل الشمس والقمر والاهرامات والحرم وسور الصين وبرج بيزا المائل

a/an

an → (l-o-u-e-a)

The

منصة نمو
NUMO PLATFORM

Ch5 الفصل الخامس

ما الذي تريد عمله – What do you want to do?

Verb patterns 1

Future forms

Hot verbs

How do you feel?

جمل تدل على المستقبل

- 1 ☐ I'd like to become a TV presenter.
- 2 ☐ I'm going to be an astronaut and fly to Mars.
- 3 ☐ I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.
- 4 ☐ I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage.
- 5 ☐ We hope to find work as we go round the world.
- 6 ☐ We're thinking of moving, because the kids will be leaving home soon.

الفرق بين go و going

1 Complete the sentences with the words **go abroad**. Put the verb **go** in the correct form.

I want to **go abroad**.

I'd like **to go abroad**.

I can't **go abroad**.

I'm looking forward to **going abroad**.

I hope to **go abroad**.

I enjoy **going abroad**.

I'm thinking of **going abroad**.

I'd love **to go abroad**.

الكلمات باللون الأصفر
تدل على going في
الجملة

ملاحظة: حرف to
يأتي بعده go ولكن في
الجملة رقم 4 جاء
حرف to وبعده going
وليس go لأن الجملة
تضمنت I'm looking

الحالة الأولى

الفعل الأول مجرد وبعده to ← الفعل الثاني

بعد to مجرد

الحالة الثانية

الفعل الأول مجرد وليس بعده to ← الفعل

الثاني يضاف له ing وإذا كان go يضاف له

to + ing

الحالة الثالثة

الفعل الأول في صيغة الماضي له طريقتين :

- اما نستخدم بعده to والفعل الثاني مجرد

- او نحذف ويكون الفعل الثاني بصيغة ing

الحالة الرابعة

الفعل الأول بصيغة ing و يأتي بعده حرف جر

(of – forward to) الفعل الثاني بصيغة ing

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p14:

- 1 Verb + to + infinitive
They **want to buy** a new car.
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- 2 Verb + -ing
Everyone **loves going** to nice restaurants.
He **finished reading** his book.
- 3 Verb + -ing or + to + infinitive with no change in meaning
It **began to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- 4 Verb + preposition + -ing
We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

قاعدة like to do / like doing

5.2 like doing and would like to do

- 1 *Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.
I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.
I **love taking photos**. = This is one of my hobbies.
- 2 *Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.
I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.
Thank you. I'd **love to go**. = You're going to a lecture. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question

Short answer

Would you like to go for coffee?
Would you like to come for a walk?

Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Yes, I would./No, thank you.

تمرين

- 1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three.
Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

- 1 I ____ to live in a hot country.
a ☒ want b ☐ enjoy c ☒ 'd like
- 2 We ____ going to Egypt for our holidays.
a ☐ are hoping b ☒ 're thinking of c ☒ like
- 3 I ____ go home early tonight.
a ☐ want b ☐ like c ☒ can
- 4 I ____ to see you again soon.
a ☒ hope b ☒ 'd like c ☐ 'm looking forward
- 5 Do you ____ learning English?
a ☐ want b ☒ enjoy c ☒ like
- 6 We ____ having a few days off soon.
a ☒ 're thinking of b ☐ 'd love to c ☒ 're looking forward to

اعمل سؤال للأجوبة

2 Complete the questions.

- 1 **A** I hope to go to university.
B What do you want to study?
- 2 **A** One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.
B What do you like making?
- 3 **A** I get terrible headaches.
B When did you start getting them?
- 4 **A** We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.
B Where are you thinking of going?
- 5 **A** I'm tired.
B What would you like to do this evening?

استخدامات **will** او **going to** للدلالة على المستقبل

FUTURE INTENTIONS

going to and will



1 Match the pictures and sentences.

- 1 ☐ They're going to see a football match.
- 2 ☐ I'll pick it up for you.
- 3 ☐ He's going to go to Malaysia.
- 4 ☐ It's OK. I'll answer it.
- 5 ☐ Don't worry. I'll lend you some.
- 6 ☐ We're going out to have a meal.

going to	will
عند التخطيط المسبق لفعل شيء في المستقبل	في التوقعات المستقبلية الغير مؤكدة
في الحالات المؤكدة	

استخدامات **have** او **have got**

have got	have
We've got a big house. إذا جاءت مختصرة مع الضمير تستخدم في المواقف العادية	We have a big house. لا تختصر مع الضمير رسمية
I've got a terrible pain in my back	I have a terrible pain in my back. (more formal)

الفرق بين IN-ON-AT

الزمان

القرون: The 1900's
العقود: The 90's
السنوات: 1987
الأشهر: July
الأسابيع: 4-Weeks

الأيام:

- July 10th, 1987
- Monday
- Yaser's Birthday

نهاية الأسبوع: The Weekend

الساعات:

- 7.30 am
- 2 o'clock
- 10.00 pm

IN

تستخدم بشكل واسع
للأشياء العامة و الكبيرة
الأشهر

ON

للأشياء المُحددة
أشياء صغيرة

AT

محددة للغاية
أشياء صغيرة للغاية

المكان

الدول: Germany
المدن: Dubai
الأحياء: Al Alia (حي العليا)

الطرق: Sheikh Zayed Street
الجادة: Passeig de Colom Avenue

عنوان: 510, Greenfield
مكان محدد: At Mostafa Hafiz
Coffee shop

englize.com

إنجليزي. كوم
تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية



منصة نمو
NUMO PLATFORM