

السلام عليكم اهلا وسهلا بطلاب المرحلة الاولى في مادة اللغة الانكليزية

I think we have finished chapter 5 , now we 'll begin with chapter 6 which is about (the time, present simple, words that go together, days of the week) . Concerning the time , it is mainly trying to tell us how to ask about the time when we are out, the question is

- What time is it please ?

فيما يخص الوقت ففي هذا الكتاب في صفحة 40 يحاول اخبارنا عن كيفية السؤال عن الوقت وهو كما مكتوب اعلاه

كم الوقت الان رجاءا ؟ -

Regarding the present simple (we have explained it many times in the class) is the time of habits and facts and it's form is

S + V (S)+ Comp.

Ex ; Tom leaves school at 1:00 pm.

Neg ; Tom does not (doesn't) leave school at 1:00 pm.

Yes/no.Q : Does Tom leave school at 1:00 pm ?

Wh.Q : When does Tom leave school ? or What time does Tom leave school?

There are many adverbs refer to simple present which are (sometimes, always, never, frequently, usually etc)

Ex ; Simon usually gets up at 7:00 am.

or ; They sometimes work hard in the lab.

The most important part in this chapter is ; words that go together which are found on page 46 exercise 1

Do the following exercises :

page 43 ; 4, 5, 6

page 45; all of them

page 47; 3 , 4, 5

Finally , the days of the week which are fairly easy (Sunday, Monday,Saturday) they are usually precedes by (on)

I will be back on Monday .

on Friday

on Saturday ... etc.

Now we have chapter 7

The most important matter about this chapter is how to make Wh.Q (the question which begins with **what, when, where, how, how much, how many, which, whose, whom, who**)

يهتم هذا الفصل بكيفية صياغة هذا النوع من الاسئلة والطريقة بسيطة جدا لو تم تطبيق القاعدة التالية :

What
When
Where
How

} + helping verb + subject + complement

باختصار : مصطلحات السؤال اعلاه + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + التكملة و علامة الاستفهام

Ex :

Ali is writing the report in his office now.

What is Ali writing in his office now ?

What is Ali doing in his office now ?

When is Ali writing the report in his office ?

Where is Ali writing the report ?

How is Ali writing the report in his office now ?

اما الاداة who فهي للسؤال عن الفاعل نفسه :

Who is writing the report in his office now ?

اما الاداتين how much , how many فهي للسؤال عن المعدود وغير المعدود ويكون السؤال كالتالي :

How many magazines are there on the shelf ?

How many eggs we have left ?

How much money do you have ?

How much milk is there in the bottle ?

How much does this mug cost ?

اما الاداة whose فهي للسؤال عن التملك كما في المثال التالي :

Whose car is this ?

Whose paintings are there ?

اما الاداة whom فهي للسؤال عن المفعول به للعاقل فقط مثلا :

I saw the women in black yesterday.

Whom did you see yesterday ?

اما عن which فيكون السؤال كالتالي :

Which one of those pictures do you like ?

Which color do you prefer ?

وهذا بايجاز شرح مبسط عن كل الادوات التي تستخدم في صياغة السؤال في اللغة الانكليزية

Answer the exercise 3 on page 48

Concerning the other things that belongs to the pronouns see the following table :

Pronouns الضمائر	Subject ضمائر الفاعل	Object ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive ضمائر التملك
I	I	Me	My
You	You	You	Your
He	He	Him	His
She	She	Her	Her
It	It	It	Its
We	We	Us	Our
They	They	Them	There

Answer the exercises 5 & 6 on page 49 concerning the pronoun.

Finally : **this & that** :

This is used to refer to the things near to us : **this** is my son.

That is used to refer to the things far away from us : **that** is my house. I don't like **that** car.

باختصار : نستخدم this للقريب that للبعيد

Answer the exercises 1 on page 50

Answer the exercises 1,2,3,4,5 on page 51 ... they are very easy but important

The last thing is **Can** to ask about the possibility : **Can** you speak English? **Can** I try the jumper on ?

واخر شئ مهم في الفصل هو السؤال عن الامكانية : هل يمكنك تحدث الانكليزية ، هي يمكنني ان اجرّب هذه السترة .

Now we have chapter 8

The most important things here are :

1-*There is /There are*

There is is used to point to something that is singular & somehow far from us : **there is** a chair on the living room.

There are is used to point to something that is plural & somehow far from us : **there are** two chairs on my living room.

There is تستخدم للمفرد البعيد قليلا وليس كثيرا

There are تستخدم للجمع البعيد قليلا وليس كثيرا وكما في الامثلة اعلاه.

Negative :

There is not a chair

There are not two chairs

Question :

Is there a chair on the living room ?

Are there two chairs on the living room ?

2- *Some & Any*

We use **some** in positive sentences : there are **some** books.

We use **any** in questions and negatives : Does he have **any** pictures? & there are not **any** eggs.

نستخدم **some** في الجمل المثبتة كما في المثال اعلاه ولكن **any** تستخدم في الجمل اما منفية او سؤال ولا تأتي مع الجمل المثبتة اطلاقا

3- *prepositions* :

تستخدم عندما يكون المشار اليه بالداخل In

The keys are **in** the drawer.

تستخدم عندما يكون المشار اليه فوق شئ سطح معين On

The keys are **on** the desk.

تستخدم عندما يكون المشار اليه اسفل شئ معين Under

The keys are **under** the desk.

تستخدم عندما يكون المشار اليه بجانب شئ معين Next to

The keys are **next to** the books.

وهذا كل ما هو مهم في هذا الفصل ... اما التمارين المطلوبة فهي :

Page 57 exercise 1 only

Page 58 exercise 2 only

Page 59 exercises 1, 5

Page 62 exercise 4 only