

English Intermediate Level 1 Summary

تلخيص لغة انجليزية مستوى متوسط 1

A2.1 / ENGC1201 ❤️

ضياء الدين صبح

النسخة الإلكترونية متوفرة فقط في BZU HUB

😊 التلخيص متكون من جزأين : كتاب **READING + LISTENING** كتاب

* التلخيص هون موضح كل جزء منهم 🌸

ملاحظة: هاد تلخيص يعني مش ترجمة 😊 شامل الكتابين
ملاحظة2: حسب خطة الإنجليزي للفصل الثاني 2022 كان عبارة عن الوحدات التالية من
READING + LISTENING وهم **3&2** من كل كتاب وهاد التلخيص الهم .

READING

UNIT 2

FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

المهرجانات والاحتفالات

- أول جزء لتلخيص هاد التشابتر (المعاني) يفضل فهم الكلمات ومعرفة معانيهم (غالبا بيحي أكمل الفراغ عليهم)

The Word	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
regret	ندم	(v)	to feel sorry about a situation, especially something that you did not do أن تشعر بالأسف حيال موقف ما ، خاصة شيء لم تفعله
media coverage	تغطية إعلامية	(n)	when a newspaper, television programme, etc. shows a particular thing happening عندما تعرض صحيفة أو برنامج تلفزيوني وما إلى ذلك شيئاً معيناً يحدث
torch	شعلة	(n)	a long stick with fire at the top of it, used as a light عصا طويلة بالنار في أعلاها تستخدم كمصباح
procession	موكب	(n)	a long line of people, and sometimes cars and trucks, which moves forward slowly along the street, for example, during a festival طابور طويل من الناس ، وأحياناً السيارات والشاحنات ، يتحرك إلى الأمام ببطء على طول الشارع ، على سبيل المثال ، خلال أحد المهرجانات
unique	فريدة / مميزة	(adj)	different from everyone and everything else يختلف عن الجميع وكل شيء آخر
celebrate	احتفل / احتفال	(v)	to do something enjoyable because it is a special day لفعل شيء ممتع لأنه يوم خاص
culture	الثقافة	(n)	the habits, traditions and beliefs of a country or group of people عادات وتقاليد ومعتقدات بلد أو مجموعة من الناس
fireworks	ألعاب نارية	(n)	small objects which explode to make a loud noise and bright colors in the night sky الأجسام الصغيرة التي تنفجر لتحدث ضوضاء عالية وألوان زاهية في سماء الليل
gift	هدية	(n)	something that you give to someone, usually on a special day شيئاً ما تعطيه لشخص ما ، عادةً في يوم خاص
lucky	سعيد الحظ	(adj)	having good things happen to you وجود أشياء جيدة تحدث لك
traditional	تقليدي	(adj)	following the ways of behaving or doing things that have continued in a group of people for a long time اتباع طرق التصرف أو فعل الأشياء التي استمرت في مجموعة من الناس لفترة طويلة
activities	فعاليات / أنشطة		things people do for fun الأشياء التي يفعلها الناس من أجل المتعة
history	تاريخ		events that happened in the past الأحداث التي حدثت في الماضي
popular	مشهور		liked by many people يحبها الكثير من الناس
highlight	تسليط الضوء		most enjoyable part الجزء الأكثر إمتاعاً
takes part	يشارك		does an activity with other people يقوم بنشاط مع أشخاص آخرين
visitors	زائر		people who go to see a person or a place الناس الذين يذهبون لرؤية شخص أو مكان
crowds of people	حشود من الناس		
midnight	منتصف الليل		
parties	حفلات		

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT الجزء الثاني من الشايتير رح نتكلم عن تطوير اللغة

GRAMMAR PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE

موضوعنا: التفضيلات النحوية للزمان والمكان

- Use **on** with a specific date or day. استخدم **on** لتاريخ أو يوم محدد
 ☞ Ex: The holiday is **on** 1 May / **on** Saturday.
 - Use **in** with a month and with the morning, the afternoon and the evening. استخدم **in** للشهر / الصباح / بعد الظهر / المساء
 استخدم **in** مع بلد أو مدينة أو بلدة
 - Use **in** with a country, city or town. استخدم **in** مع بلد أو مدينة أو بلدة
 ☞ Ex: The holiday **in** May. We eat a special dinner **in** the evening.
 ☞ Ek: I spend my holidays **in** Scotland / **in** Glasgow.
 - Use **at** with a specific time or with night and the weekend. استخدم **at** وقت محدد / مع الليل / عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
 - Use **at** with school, college, university, work and home. استخدم **at** مع المدرسة / الكلية / الجامعة / العمل / المنزل
- ☞ Ex: We eat dinner **at** seven o'clock **at** night.
 ☞ Ex: We learn a lot **at** school.

Ex: Use **in / on / at** with the following words.

مثال: استخدم **in / on / at** مع الكلمات التالية.

a town	at a town	eight o'clock	at eight o'clock
home	at home	Istanbul	in Istanbul
June	in June	my country	in my country
night	at night	school	at school
Sunday	on Sunday	Thailand	in Thailand
the evening	in the evening	the morning	in the morning
Tuesday	on Tuesday	work	at work
1 January	on 1 January		

Ex:2 Complete the sentences with **on, in or at**

- 1 People celebrate good news **at** work with their colleagues.
- 2 We are going to have a big family meal **on** Saturday.
- 3 The festival is **in** November.
- 4 My brother's anniversary is **on** 2 December.
- 5 The children wake up **at** seven o'clock.
- 6 People celebrate New Year **in** Australia.
- 7 We stay **at** home for the whole day.
- 8 We eat dinner late **at** night.
- 9 We meet our friends **in** the weekend

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY الأحوال

Use adverbs of frequency to talk about habits. They describe how often someone does something.
 Adverbs of frequency usually go before the verb in a sentence.

استخدم أحوال التردد للتحدث عن العادات. يصفون عدد المرات التي يقوم فيها شخص ما بشيء ما. عادة ما تذهب ظروف التردد قبل الفعل في الجملة.

In Mexico, people **often** have piñatas at their parties.

In China, my family **always** celebrate weddings with an eight - course meal.

Children in the UK **sometimes** clean the house on Mother's Day.

Young Japanese women **usually** wear traditional clothing on their Coming of Age Day.

People **never** cut their noodles at weddings in China

ضياء الدين صبح



Ex1: Complete the sentences with adverbs of frequency. Write sentences that are true for you.

- I **always** visit my parents in the holidays.
- I **always** visit my mother on Mother's Day.
- I **sometimes** celebrate New Year.
- I **often** go to weddings.
- I **sometimes** eat sweets on special occasions.

Ex2: Put the words in order to make complete sentences.

- in the evening / usually starts / The dinner / eight o'clock / at / .
The dinner usually starts at eight o'clock in the evening.
- chocolates / festivals / at / always eat / I / .
I always eat chocolates at festivals.
- to call / She / forgets / never / her family / .
She never forgets to call her family.
- sometimes get / toys / money instead of / The children / .
The children sometimes get money instead of toys.
- our winter holiday / We / skiing / often go / for / .
We often go skiing for our winter holiday.

ثالثاً : رح نتكلم عن القواعد Grammar

الجمل البسيطة SIMPLE SENTENCES

Objects and extra information A simple sentence need to have a subject and a verb. **The verb comes after the subject.**

الموضوع والمعلومات الإضافية تحتاج الجملة البسيطة إلى فاعل وفعل. يأتي الفعل بعد الفاعل .

After the verb, there can be an object (usually a **noun** or **noun phrase**). You can also add extra information by using an adjective or a prepositional phrase.

بعد الفعل ، يمكن أن يكون هناك مفعول به (عادة عبارة اسمية أو اسم) يمكنك أيضاً إضافة معلومات إضافية باستخدام صفة أو حرف جر.

Subject	Verb	Noun phrase
I	Visit	My family .

Subject	verb	adjective
The people	are	Happy .

Subject	verb	Prepositional phrase
The festival	is	in may .

Ex1: Underline the subject and circle the **verb** in each sentence

المثال 1: ضع خطأً تحت الموضوع وضع دائرة حول الفعل في كل جملة

- The children** wear traditional clothes.
- My family and I watch the fireworks.
- I visit my aunt and uncle.
- People in the UK** celebrate university graduation.
- My parents** and I go to the city Centre.

ضياء الدين صبح

Ex2: Underline the words that come after the verb in each sentence. Then write N for noun, A for adjective, and P for prepositional phrase.

المثال 2: ضع خط تحت الكلمات التي تأتي بعد الفعل في كل جملة. ثم اكتب N للاسم ، و A للصفة ، و P لعبارة الجر .

1. My family eat at home. **P**
2. The costumes are beautiful. **A**
3. We exchange presents. **N**
4. I celebrate in the evening. **P**
5. The festival is traditional. **A**

Ex3: Put the words in order to make complete sentences المثال 3: ضع الكلمات من أجل تكوين جمل كاملة

1. celebrate / People in Wales / New Year /
People in Wales celebrate New Year.
2. at the weekend / My parents and I / cook together /
My parents and I cook together at the weekend.
3. excited / is / Everyone in my town / about the festival /
Everyone in my town is excited about the festival.
4. eat / My family / in the morning /
My family eat in the morning.
5. do not visit / my grandparents / We /
We do not visit my grandparents.

Prepositional phrases

Sometimes a sentence can have an object and a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase comes after the object.

في بعض الأحيان يمكن أن تحتوي الجملة على مفعول به وعبارة جر. تأتي عبارة الجر بعد المفعول به.

noun phrase (subject)	verb	noun phrase (object)	prepositional phrase
People in Mexico	eat	a special meal	In the evening.

The prepositional phrase can also come at the beginning of the sentence, **followed by a comma**

يمكن أن تأتي عبارة الجر أيضًا في بداية الجملة ، متبوعة بفاصلة

prepositional phrase	noun phrase (subject)	verb	noun phrase (object)
In the evening,	People in Mexico	eat	a special meal.

Ex1: Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Circle the object.

المثال 1: ضع خط تحت عبارة الجر في كل جملة. ضع دائرة حول المفعول به .

1. We watch films at night.
2. In India, people celebrate the Magh Bihu festival.
3. People clean their homes in the morning.
4. Children have parties at school.
5. On Saturday, we will watch the parade.

رابعاً: رح نتكلم عن الكتابة **Writing**

SKILLS ORGANIZING SENTENCES INTO A PARAGRAPH مهارات تنظيم الجمل في الفقرة

In written English, sentences are organized into paragraphs. A paragraph is a group of sentences about the same topic. A new topic should be put in a new paragraph.

في اللغة الإنجليزية المكتوبة ، يتم تنظيم الجمل في فقرات. الفقرة عبارة عن مجموعة من الجمل حول نفس الموضوع. يجب وضع موضوع جديد في فقرة جديدة.

A paragraph has a **topic sentence**, **supporting sentences** and a **concluding sentence**. A paragraph is often written in this order:

تحتوي الفقرة على **جملة افتتاحية** و**جمل داعمة** و**جملة ختامية**. غالبًا ما يتم كتابة فقرة بهذا الترتيب:

1. **The topic sentence** describes what the paragraph is about. It is usually the first sentence in a paragraph.

تصف **الجملة الافتتاحية** موضوع الفقرة. عادة ما تكون الجملة الأولى في الفقرة.

2. **The supporting sentences** talk more about the topic and give details and examples. They are in the middle of the paragraph.

الجمل الداعمة تتحدث أكثر عن الموضوع وتعطي تفاصيل وأمثلة. هم في منتصف الفقرة.

3. **The concluding sentence** ends the paragraph. It usually summarizes the main idea in the paragraph. The concluding sentence often starts with phrases like **in conclusion, in summary or to summarize**.

الجملة الختامية تنتهي الفقرة. عادة ما تلخص الفكرة الرئيسية في الفقرة. غالبًا ما تبدأ الجملة الختامية بعبارات مثل **في الختام أو التلخيص**.

Some short paragraphs do not have a concluding sentence. بعض الفقرات القصيرة لا تحتوي على جملة ختامية.

Ex1: Look at the sentences. They are from two different paragraphs. **Paragraph 1 is about a city.**

Paragraph 2 is about a festival. Organize the sentences into two paragraphs. Write 1 or 2 next to each sentence.

المثال 1 : انظر إلى الجمل. هم من فقرتين مختلفتين **الفقرة 1** تدور حول مدينة. **الفقرة 2** تدور حول مهرجان. تنظيم الجمل في فقرتين. اكتب 1 أو 2 بجوار كل جملة.

- A. Janadriyah is a cultural festival in Saudi Arabia. 2
- B. It is a very noisy city. 1
- C. People watch the camel - racing event. 2
- D. In the summer, it is very hot. 1
- E. It happens in February or March. 2
- F. I live in Taipei. 1
- G. There are lots of shops and restaurants. 1
- H. People listen to traditional poetry. 2
- I. It's a great place to live. 1

Ex2: Read the paragraph and follow the steps. **المثال 2 :** أقرأ الفقرة واتبع الخطوات

1. Circle the topic sentence and write T next to it. ضع دائرة حول الجملة الافتتاحية وأكتب حرف T بجانبها
 2. Underline the supporting sentences and write S next to them. ضع خط تحت الجملة الداعمة واكتب S
 3. Highlight the concluding sentence and write C next to it. قم بتمييز الجملة الختامية واكتب c بجانبها
- ملاحظة: طريقة الحل هنا سأقوم بضع "مربع" حول الجملة الافتتاحية و خط تحت الجملة الداعمة ، وأميز الجملة الختامية "تغميق"

When I was a child, my classmates and I always celebrated International Teacher's Day. It was my favorite day of the year. We brought gifts for our teacher. We ate special food and we usually played games. The teachers loved Teacher's Day and the students loved it, too. **To summarize, I have very special memories of Teacher's Day.**

Ex3: Read the sentences. Write T next to the topic sentence, S next to the supporting sentences and C next to the concluding sentence.

مثال 3 : اقرأ الجمل. اكتب T بجوار الجملة الإفتتاحية ، و S بجانب الجمل الداعمة و C بجانب الجملة الختامية.

- Holi usually lasts for two days and people laugh, have fun and forget their troubles. S
- Holi is an ancient festival that celebrates the beginning of spring. S
- India celebrates the Festival of Colours, also known as Holi. T
- In conclusion, this festival is an interesting Indian celebration. C
- During this festival, friends and family get together and throw coloured water and powder at each other this activity celebrates the beautiful colours that come with spring. S

END OF UNIT 2

UNIT 3

THE INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY

الإنترنت و التكنولوجيا

تلخيص Unit 3 _ A2.1

ضياء الدين صبح

- أول جزء لتلخيص هاد التشابتر (المعاني) يفضل فهم الكلمات ومعرفة معانيهم (غالبا بيحي أكمل الفراغ عليهم)

The Word	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
habit	عادة	(n)	something that you do regularly, almost without thinking about it شيء تفعله بانتظام ، تقريباً دون التفكير فيه
advertising	الإعلان	(n)	the business of trying to persuade people to buy products or services العمل المتمثل في محاولة إقناع الناس بشراء المنتجات أو الخدمات
Ad "an advert"	الإعلان	(n)	a picture, short video, song, etc. that tries to get you to buy a product or service صورة ، مقطع فيديو قصير ، أغنية ، إلخ. تحاول إقناعك بشراء منتج أو خدمة
predict	توقع	(v)	to say what you think will happen in the future لقول ما تعتقد أنه سيحدث في المستقبل
clue	فكرة	(n)	a sign or piece of information that helps you solve a problem or answer a question علامة أو معلومة تساعدك في حل مشكلة أو الإجابة على سؤال
looking	يبحث	(n)	
showing	يعرض/يظهر	(n)	
taking	يأخذ/مع الأخذ	(n)	
talking	تتحدث	(n)	
texting	رسائل نصية	(n)	
walking	يمشي	(n)	
advert	إعلان	(n)	a picture, short film, etc. that tells people about something they can buy صورة أو فيلم قصير وما إلى ذلك يخبر الأشخاص عن شيء يمكنهم شراؤه
interest	إهتمام	(n)	something you enjoy doing or learning about شيء تستمتع بفعله أو التعلم عنه
collect	يجمع	(v)	to get things from different places and bring them together للحصول على الأشياء من أماكن مختلفة وجمعها معاً
record	يسجل	(v)	to store sounds, pictures or information on a camera or computer so that they can be used in the future لتخزين الأصوات أو الصور أو المعلومات على الكاميرا أو الكمبيوتر بحيث يمكن استخدامها في المستقبل
software	برمجيات	(n)	programs you use to control what a computer does البرامج التي تستخدمها للتحكم في ما يفعله الكمبيوتر
secret	سري	(adj)	not known or seen by other people لا يعرفه أو يراه الآخرون
free	مجانا	(adj)	costing no money التكلفة لا مال "مجانية" / لا تكلف المال
security	الأمان	(n)	the things that are done to keep someone or something safe الأشياء التي يتم القيام بها للحفاظ على شخص ما أو شيء ما في مأمن
affect	يؤثر	(v)	to influence someone or something; to cause change للتأثير على شخص ما أو شيء ما ؛ لإحداث التغيير
creative	مبدع	(adj)	good at thinking of new ideas or creating new and unusual things يجيد التفكير في أفكار جديدة أو إنشاء أشياء جديدة وغير عادية
download	تحميل / تنزيل	(v)	to copy programs, music or other information electronically from the internet to your device (e.g., a computer) لنسخ البرامج أو الموسيقى أو المعلومات الأخرى إلكترونياً من الإنترنت إلى جهازك (على سبيل المثال ، الكمبيوتر)

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

educational	تعليمي	(adj)	providing or relating to teaching and learning	توفير أو تتعلق بالتعليم والتعلم
imagination	مخيلة	(n)	the part of your mind that creates ideas or pictures of things that are not real or that you have not seen	الجزء من عقلك الذي يخلق أفكارًا أو صورًا لأشياء غير حقيقية أو لم تراها
improve	يطور	(v)	to get better or to make something better	للتحسن أو تحسين شيء ما

Ex1: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

looking showing taking talking texting walking

1. A woman is texting someone on her phone.
2. A man is talking to someone on his phone.
3. People are walking while looking at their phone.
4. A woman is taking a photo with her camera.
5. A computer is showing an advert on a website.

Ex2: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

free record software security Secret collect advert interest

1. People should always use a secret password on their smartphone. This helps to keep their information safe.
2. After I buy the correct software, I'll be able to make music and draw pictures on my computer.
3. Sarah has an interest in the newest technology, so she always learns about it very quickly.
4. The software allows teachers to collect information about how well their students are doing.
5. Shopping websites must have strong security. People have to be sure their personal information and credit card numbers are safe.
6. Ahmed likes to record his friends when they do something funny. Then he shares the videos online.
7. After I saw an online advert for a new smartphone, I really wanted to get one.
8. Many people don't want to pay to use news websites because so much of the news is already free online.

Ex3: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

improve educational creative affect download imagination

1. There are a lot of apps you can download onto your phone to help you learn a new language.
2. I like to watch educational videos so I can learn something new. I just watched one about the history of aeroplanes
3. Gabriela took a course to improve her computer skills. Now she can type faster and find information on the internet more easily.
4. Reading, telling stories and having new adventures can help children to develop their imagination
5. Art students are very creative. On my course, we use new software to make some really interesting and beautiful designs.
6. Spending too much time on our smartphone may affect your health in negative ways. It can hurt your eyes and give you a headache.

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT الجزء الثاني من الشابتير رح نتكلم عن تطوير اللغة

In English, you can put two or more words together to form a new word. This is called a compound noun.

في اللغة الإنجليزية ، يمكنك وضع كلمتين أو أكثر معًا لتكوين كلمة جديدة. يسمى هذا الاسم المركب.

Compound nouns are very common in English. Some compound nouns are written as one word (e.g., keyboard = key + board). Others are written as two or three separate words (e.g., computer program).

الأسماء المركبة شائعة جدًا في اللغة الإنجليزية. تتم كتابة بعض الأسماء المركبة ككلمة واحدة (على سبيل المثال ، لوحة المفاتيح = مفتاح + لوحة). تتم كتابة الآخرين ككلمتين أو ثلاث كلمات منفصلة (على سبيل المثال ، برنامج كمبيوتر).

A laptop is a small computer that you can carry around with you.

الكمبيوتر المحمول هو جهاز كمبيوتر صغير يمكنك حمله معك.

A touch screen is a screen on a computer, smartphone or tablet that you touch in order to give it instructions.

شاشة اللمس هي شاشة على جهاز كمبيوتر أو هاتف ذكي أو جهاز لوحي تلمسها لإعطائها التعليمات.

A password is a secret word that allows you to use your computer.

كلمة المرور هي كلمة سرية تسمح لك باستخدام جهاز الكمبيوتر الخاص بك.

A home page is the first page you see when you look at the internet.

الصفحة الرئيسية هي الصفحة الأولى التي تراها عندما تنظر إلى الإنترنت.

Ex1: Match the compound nouns (1-6) to their definitions (a - f) (a-f) مع تعريفاتها (1-6) مع تعريفاتها (a-f)

1. video game ألعاب الفيديو	a a set of pages of information on the internet مجموعة من صفحات المعلومات على الإنترنت
2. computer program برامج الكمبيوتر	b a set of keys on a computer that you use to type مجموعة من المفاتيح على جهاز الكمبيوتر الذي تستخدمه للكتابة
3. Keyboard الكيورد / لوحة المفاتيح	c a mobile phone that can be used as a computer هاتف محمول يمكن استخدامه كجهاز كمبيوتر
4. email address عنوان الإيميل	d a game that is played on a screen لعبة يتم لعبها على الشاشة
5. Website موقع	e instructions that make a computer do something التعليمات التي تجعل الكمبيوتر يقوم بشيء ما
6. Smartphone الهاتف الذكي	f. an address for an email inbox عنوان لصندوق بريد إلكتروني

Ex2: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

video game computer program keyboard email address website smartphone

1. My computers keyboard is broken. I can only type in capital letters.
2. I just bought a new smart phone. I can use the internet anywhere now.
3. What's your email address? I'll send you the pictures from the party.
4. I found a website with good information I can use for my essay.
5. I can play this video game on my computer or on my smartphone. It's really fun!
6. I downloaded a computer program for viruses . to check my computer

GIVING OPINIONS إبداء الآراء

Use phrases such as **I think that**, **I believe that**, **it seems to me that** and **in my opinion** to talk about your opinion.

استخدم عبارات مثل **أعتقد** ، **أعتقد ذلك** ، **يبدو لي ذلك** وفي رأيي للتحدث عن رأيك

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

Opinion: Video games are bad for children.

I think that video games are bad for children.

I believe that video games are bad for children.

It seems to me that video games are bad for children.

In my opinion, video games are bad for children.

Look at the phrases for giving opinions. Which phrase needs a comma at the end of it?

انظر إلى عبارات إبداء الرأي. أي عبارة تحتاج إلى فاصلة في نهايتها؟

- A. I think that
- B. I believe that
- C. It seems to me that
- D. In my opinion**

رأي: ألعاب الفيديو ضارة بالأطفال

أعتقد أن ألعاب الفيديو سيئة للأطفال

أعتقد أن ألعاب الفيديو سيئة للأطفال

يبدو لي أن ألعاب الفيديو سيئة للأطفال

في رأيي ، ألعاب الفيديو سيئة للأطفال

Ex: Complete the sentences with an adjective. Write sentences that are true for you.

مثال: أكمل الجمل بصفة. إرسال الجمل التي صحيحا بالنسبة لك. (مثال عن رأيك ، كل الإجابات صحيحة الي ببالك)

1. Video games are fun.
2. Online shopping is boring.
3. Social media sites are wasting time.
4. Online banking is good.
5. Smartphones are useful.
6. Watching videos online is exciting.

ثالثا : رح نتكلم عن القواعد Grammar

CONNECTING IDEAS ربط الأفكار

and, also and too Use the **conjunction and** or the **adverbs also or too** to add information. **Connecting ideas makes your writing better and easier to understand.**

و/ أيضًا/ أيضًا استخدم أداة الاقتران و / أو الظروف أيضًا أو أيضًا لإضافة المعلومات. ربط الأفكار يجعل كتابتك أفضل وأسهل في الفهم.

Use and to join two ideas in a single sentence. استخدم و لجمع فكرتين في جملة واحدة

-My sister has a computer. She has a smartphone. → My sister has a computer and a smartphone.

-Jessica texts her friends. She shares photos. → Jessica texts her friends and shares photos.

You can use also and too to conn the ideas in two separate sentences.

يمكنك أيضًا / أيضًا استخدام الأفكار في جملتين منفصلتين.

My sister uses her computer a lot. She **also** has a smartphone.

My sister uses her computer a lot. She has a smartphone, **too**.

Put also before the main verb. Put too at the end of the sentence. Too usually has a comma before it

ضع also قبل الفعل الرئيسي. ضع too في نهاية الجملة. عادة ما يكون هناك فاصلة قبله

Ex1: Join each pair of sentences to make one simple sentence with and.

مثال 1: انضم إلى كل زوج من الجمل لتكوين جملة واحدة بسيطة مع/ باستخدام and

1. Video games are boring. They are bad for children.
Video games are boring and bad for children.
2. You can share photos. You can talk to your friends.
You can share photos and talk to your friends.
3. I use online banking. I check my email.
I use online banking and check my email.

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

4. She does homework on her computer. She watches films on her computer.
She does homework on her computer and watches films on her computer.
5. I often shop for clothes on the internet. I pay with my credit card.
I often shop for clothes on the internet and pay with my credit card.

Ex2: Look at the sentence pairs. Rewrite the sentences with also or too in the second sentence to connect the ideas.

المثال 2: انظر إلى أزواج الجمل. أعد كتابة الجمل (باستخدام also أو too) في الجملة الثانية لربط الأفكار.

1. Many people download music. They download videos. **(also)**
Many people download music. also They download videos.
2. I write a blog about travelling. I read a lot of travel blogs. **(too)**
I write a blog about travelling. I read a lot of travel blogs, too.
3. I read the newspapers online. I check social media. **(also)**
I read the newspapers online. also I check social media.
4. I look at maps on my phone. I look at photos on my phone. **(also)**
I look at maps on my phone. also I look at photos on my phone

Compound sentences الجمل المركبة

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses (clauses which have their own subject and verb). Use a conjunction, such as **and or but**, to link two independent clauses.

تحتوي الجملة المركبة على جملتين مستقلتين (الجمل التي لها الفاعل والفعل الخاصين بها). استخدم أداة ربط ، مثل و / لكن ، لربط جملتين مستقلتين.

Use and to add information. استخدم و لإضافة المعلومات

Lina doesn't have a smartphone. She doesn't want one.

→ Lina doesn't have a smartphone, **and** she doesn't want one.

Use but to give contrasting or different information or ideas.

استخدم لكن لإعطاء معلومات أو أفكار متناقضة أو مختلفة.

Martin reads books on a tablet. Jose likes to read printed books.

→ Martin reads books on a tablet, **but** Jose likes to read printed books.

Use a comma before and or but in a compound sentence. استخدم فاصلة قبل و / لكن في جملة مركبة

Ex1: Join each pair of simple sentences to make one compound sentence. Use and or but .

1. **Video games are boring. They can affect your social skills.**
Video games are boring, and they can affect your social skills.
2. **I sent an email to Alan. He did not write back to me.**
I sent an email to Alan, and He did not write back to me.
I sent an email to Alan, but He did not write back to me.
3. **I like to shop online. My father thinks it's not safe.**
I like to shop online, and My father thinks it's not safe.
I like to shop online, but My father thinks it's not safe.
4. **I call my mother every Saturday. I visit her every Sunday.**
I call my mother every Saturday, and I visit her every Sunday.
I call my mother every Saturday, but I visit her every Sunday.
5. **I bought a new phone. It doesn't work.**
I bought a new phone, and it doesn't work.
I bought a new phone, but it doesn't work.

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

6. **You can check the weather. You can find a good restaurant.**
You can check the weather, and You can find a good restaurant.
You can check the weather, but You can find a good restaurant.
7. **Some games are educational. Other games are just for fun.**
Some games are educational, and other games are just for fun.
Some games are educational, but other games are just for fun.
8. **I want to learn about the new company. I can't find their website.**
I want to learn about the new company, and I can't find their website.
I want to learn about the new company, but I can't find their website.
9. **The class went to the library. They learnt how to use the new computers.**
The class went to the library, and They learnt how to use the new computers.
The class went to the library, but They learnt how to use the new computers.
10. **The home page gives the company's address. It is the wrong address.**
The home page gives the company's address, but it is the wrong address.
The home page gives the company's address, and it is the wrong address.

مع ذلك However

You can also connect two sentences with contrasting or different information or ideas with however.

يمكنك أيضًا ربط جملتين بمعلومات أو أفكار متناقضة أو مختلفة

Smartphones are very popular. They are very expensive.

→ Smartphones are very popular. **However**, they are very expensive.

Use however at the start of a new sentence, followed by a comma.

استخدم مع ذلك في بداية جملة جديدة ، متبوعة بفاصلة.

Rewrite each pair of sentences. First write a compound sentence using but. Then link the ideas with however.

1. **The internet is very useful. It can be dangerous.**
 - a. The internet is very useful, but it can be dangerous.
 - b. The internet is very useful. However, it can be dangerous.
2. **Many apps are educational. Some apps are a waste of time.**
 - a. Many apps are educational, but Some apps are a waste of time.
 - b. Many apps are educational. However, some apps are a waste of time.
3. **I use online banking. I sometimes forget my password.**
 - a. I use online banking, but I sometimes forget my password.
 - b. I use online banking. However, I sometimes forget my password.
4. **I use the internet on my smartphone. Sometimes it is very slow.**
 - a. I use the internet on my smartphone, but sometimes it is very slow
 - b. I use the internet on my smartphone. However, sometimes it is very slow

رابعاً: رح نتكلم عن الكتابة Writing

TOPIC SENTENCES الجملة الافتتاحية

A topic sentence tells you the main idea of a paragraph. It is usually the first or second sentence in a paragraph. A topic sentence has two parts: **the topic and the controlling idea.**

تخبرك جملة الموضوع بالفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة. عادة ما تكون الجملة الأولى أو الثانية في الفقرة. تتكون جملة الموضوع من جزأين: الموضوع والفكرة المسيطرة

The topic tells you what the paragraph is about. **The controlling idea** gives the topic a focus.

. يخبرك **الجملة الافتتاحية** "الجملة الافتتاحية" عن موضوع الفقرة. تعطي **الفكرة المسيطرة** التركيز على الموضوع.

topic controlling idea

the internet has many advantages. You can find information quickly and keep in touch with your friends. It's also easy to share photos and watch videos. The internet makes life easier .

Ex1: Read the topic sentences. **Underline the topic.** **Circle the controlling idea.**

مثال 1: اقرأ الجمل الافتتاحية. ضع خط تحت افتتاح "الجملة الافتتاحية". ضع دائرة (رح أحط مربع هون) حول الفكرة المسيطرة.

1. Social media sites make it easy to keep in touch with your friends.
2. Smartphones can be expensive.
3. Information on the internet is not reliable.
4. You can access information online from all over the world.

Ex2: In each paragraph, the topic sentence is missing. Write the topic sentences from Exercise 1 above the correct paragraph.

مثال 2 : في كل فقرة ، جملة الافتتاحية مفقودة. اكتب جملة الافتتاحية من مثال 1 فوق الفقرة الصحيحة.

- a. It is easy to spend a lot of money on them. Contracts for the phones can also cost a lot of money. It is important to be careful and pay attention to what you spend. 2
- b. You can read newspapers, magazines and blogs from many different countries. You can even translate information from other languages, using a translation website. It is easy to find out what is happening anywhere you want. 4
- c. You can look at your friends ' photos and see what they are doing. Your friends can send you messages and links. You can also share interesting articles and videos. 1
- d. Anyone can publish articles and information online. Websites often do not say who wrote an article or where they got their facts. People can write things that are not true. 3

END OF UNIT 3

End of

READING

LISTINING

UNIT 2

FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

المهرجانات والاحتفالات

☆ أولاً: رح نتكلم عن المعاني بشكل عام المطلوبة للحفاظ

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
sculpture	منحوتة	(n)	a piece of art that is made from stone, wood, metal, etc. قطعة فنية مصنوعة من الحجر أو الخشب أو المعدن ، إلخ.
brick	قالب طوب	(n)	a hard square or rectangular thing used for building walls, houses, etc. شيء صلب مربع أو مستطيل يستخدم لبناء الجدران والمنازل وما إلى ذلك.
frozen	مجمد	(adj)	If something is frozen, it has become hard because its temperature is below 0 ° C. إذا تم تجميد شيء ما ، فإنه يصبح صعباً لأن درجة حرارته أقل من 0 درجة مئوية.
pure	نقي	(adj)	clean; not mixed with other things ينظف؛ لا تختلط بأشياء أخرى
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	(n)	a very tall building مبنى طويل جداً
bubbles	الفقاعات		
slides	المنزلاقات/السحاسيل		
firework	الألعاب النارية		
melts	يزوب/ تذوب		
lecture	محاضرة		a formal talk about a subject حديث رسمي عن موضوع
activities	فعاليات / أنشطة		things you do for enjoyment, especially organized events الأشياء التي تفعلها من أجل الاستمتاع ، وخاصة الأحداث المنظمة
traditional	تقليدي / تقليديين		a part of older ways of doing things and older ideas جزء من الطرق القديمة لفعل الأشياء والأفكار القديمة
culture	ثقافة		habits and traditions of a country or group of people عادات وتقاليد بلد أو مجموعة من الناس
entertainment	متعة / تسلية		shows, films, games or other ways of having fun عروض أو أفلام أو ألعاب أو طرق أخرى للاستمتاع
enjoyed	ينضم		got pleasure from something استمتعت / مسرور بشيء ما
dish	طبق	(n)	one type of food prepared as part of a bigger meal نوع واحد من الطعام يتم تحضيره كجزء من وجبة أكبر
fireworks	العاب نارية	(n)	small objects which explode to make a loud noise and bright colours and are often used for special events الأجسام الصغيرة التي تنفجر لإحداث ضوضاء عالية وألوان زاهية وغالباً ما تستخدم للمناسبات الخاصة
parade	موكب	(n)	a line of people or vehicles that moves through the streets to celebrate a special day or event مجموعة من الأشخاص أو المركبات تتحرك في الشوارع للاحتفال بيوم أو حدث خاص
celebrate	يحتفل	(v)	to do something fun because it is a special day or because something good has happened لفعل شيء ممتع لأنه يوم خاص أو لأن شيئاً جيداً قد حدث
gifts	هدية	(n)	something special that you give to someone else شيء مميز تعطيه لشخص آخر
costume	رداء	(n)	clothes that people wear to make them look like someone or something else الملابس التي يرتديها الناس لجعلهم يبدو وكأنهم شخص أو شيء آخر
decorated	تزيين	(v)	to make something look pretty by putting things on it جعل شيء ما يبدو جميلاً من خلال وضع الأشياء عليه

Ex3: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

dish fireworks Celebrate parade costume decorated gifts

- We are having a special meal to **celebrate** my graduation.
- The actor is wearing a **costume** in the film.
- A traditional US Thanksgiving **dish** is candied sweet potatoes. It is made with sweet potatoes, brown sugar and butter.
- The baker **decorated** the cake with colourful flowers made of sugar.
- I love colourful **fireworks**, but the loud sounds scare my children.
- In the US many people give small **gifts** to their children on their graduation day, like money or books.
- Every year there is a big **parade** on Thanksgiving. People march down the street with giant balloons and play music.

الجزء الثاني : رح نتحدث عن تطوير اللغة LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW OF PRESENT TENSE QUESTION FORMS مراجعة أشكال السؤال الفعل المضارع

❖ Yes / No questions with do / does

Do / Does + subject + infinitive

Do I / you / we / they like festivals?

Does he / she / it like festivals?

❖ Short answers:

a. Positive:

Yes, I / you / we / they do.

Yes, he / she / it does.

b. Negative:

No, I / you / we / they do not (**don't**).

No, he / she / it does not (**doesn't**).

❖ Yes / No questions with be

Am / Is / Are + subject

Am I in the right place?

Is he / she / it bored?

Are you / we / they alright?

❖ Short answers:

a. Positive:

Yes, I am.

Yes, he / she / it is.

Yes, you / we / they are.

b. Negative:

No, I am (**I'm**) not.

No, he / she / it is not (**isn't**).

No, you we / they are not (**aren't**).

❖ Wh - questions

Wh- word + be + subject

❖ Where are you from?

Wh- word + do / does + subject + infinitive

How does it work?

What do you do?

Ex1: A presenter on a radio programme is going to interview the organizer of a food festival . Read the interview questions and correct the errors.

المثال 1: سيجري مقدم برنامج إذاعي مقابلة مع منظم مهرجان طعام. اقرأ أسئلة المقابلة وصحح الأخطاء.

- Are you like your job? **Do you like your job?**
- Do you a chef? **Are you a chef?**
- What time is the festival start? **What time Does the festival start?**
- What kinds of food are you have? **What kinds of food Do you have?**

ضياء الدين صبح

5. Does it all good? is it all good?
6. Where are people eat their lunch? Where Do people eat their lunch?
7. Is you like the food? Do you like the food?
8. Do the work interesting? is the work interesting?

Ex2: Use the words to make questions in the present simple.

المثال 2: استخدم الكلمات لجعل الأسئلة في الفعل المضارع.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. you / like / festivals? | <u>Do you like festivals?</u> |
| 2. When / you / go / home? | <u>When do you go home?</u> |
| 3. you / be / a good cook? | <u>are you a good cook?</u> |
| 4. When / you / feel / hungry? | <u>When do you feel hungry?</u> |
| 5. What / you / do / for fun? | <u>What do you do for fun?</u> |
| 6. you / like / your school? | <u>Do you like your school?</u> |

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS المضارع المستمر

Use the present continuous to talk about events and actions happening at , or around , the moment of speaking.

استخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الأحداث والأفعال التي تحدث في لحظة التحدث أو حولها.

Statements

subject + be + verb + -ing

I am texting my friend. He / She / It is waiting for you outside. You / We / They are having a picnic.

Yes / No questions

be + subject + verb + -ing

Am I going the right way?
Is he / she / it working?

Are you / we / they watching the camel race?

Short answers:

a. Positive:

Yes, I am.

Yes, you / we / they are.

Yes, he / she / it is.

b. Negative:

No, I am (I'm) not.

No, you / we / they are not (aren't).

No, he / she / it is not (isn't).

Wh – questions

Wh- word + be + subject + verb + -ing

Where am I going? What is she / he / it doing? What are they studying? How are you doing?

Ex1: Complete the sentences and questions with the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

المثال 1: أكمل الجمل والأسئلة بالصيغة الحالية الصحيحة للأفعال بين قوسين.

1. I am studying (study) English in the library right now.
2. She is enjoying (enjoy) the Cherry Blossom Festival in Tokyo.
3. They're not here. They are attending (attend) a sports event in the city Centre.
4. The presenter. is giving (give) a talk about gravity in the main hall.
5. We are having (have) a great time at the art festival.
6. What is your brother doing (do)? He looks very silly.
7. My friends and I am watching (watch) our favourite film. It's so good!
8. Where are they? are they parking (park) the car?

ضياء الدين صبح

COLLOCATIONS WITH GO TO, TAKE AND HAVE

A **collocation** is a combination of two or more words that are often used together.

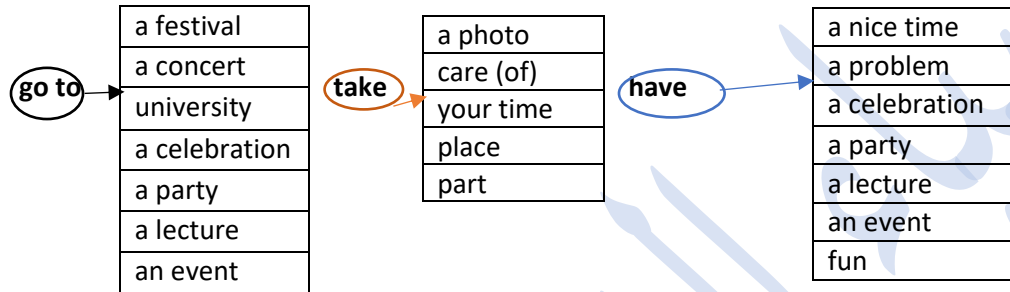
التجميع هو مزيج من كلمتين أو أكثر غالبًا ما يتم استخدامها معًا.

go to university, go to a talk, go to class

Ex1: Label each circle with the correct words from the box to make verb + noun collocations. Some words can be used more than once.

مثال 1: قم بتسمية كل دائرة بالكلمات الصحيحة من المربع لعمل ارتباطات فعل + اسم. يمكن استخدام بعض الكلمات أكثر من مرة.

a celebration (x2)	a festival	part	place	an event (x2)	a party (x2)	care (of)	fun
a photo	university	a nice time	a concert	a lecture (x2)	a problem	your time	



Ex2: Complete the sentences with go to, have or take

المثال 2: أكمل الجمل بـ go to ، have or take

- Excuse me, can you **take** a photo of my sister and me
- What time will you leave your house to **go to the celebration**?
- I'm going on holiday next week. Will you **take care of** my plants?
- Have a nice time** on your holiday!?
- I'm sorry that I can't go to the party tonight. But I hope you **have fun**!

Ex3: Complete the questions with the correct form of words from Exercise 1. In some items, more than one answer is possible.

المثال 3: أكمل الأسئلة بالصيغة الصحيحة للكلمات من المثال 1. في بعض البنود ، يمكن أن يكون هناك أكثر من إجابة واحدة.

- What do you think makes a good festival? Should everyone **go to every an event** or is it OK to miss some of them?
- Do you **take your time** to enjoy a festival when you go or do you hurry to see things?
- In your country, do people often **go to a concert** to listen to music?
- If it's a special day, do you **have a party/celebration**?

رابعاً : رح نتحدث بشكل بسيط عن **Speaking** التكلم "غالبًا يكون تابع منك"

MAKING SUGGESTIONS صنع / عمل / إعطاء اقتراحات

We make suggestions when we give advice to someone. We also make suggestions when we are deciding what to do with someone.

نحن نقدم اقتراحات عندما نقدم المشورة لشخص ما. نقدم أيضًا اقتراحات عندما نقرر ما يجب فعله مع شخص ما.

Visitors should try to go to the cake shop.

يجب على الزوار محاولة الذهاب إلى متجر الكعك

Why not try this activity?

لماذا لا تجرب هذا النشاط؟

How about driving to the festival?

ماذا عن القيادة إلى المهرجان؟

Ex: Put the words in order to make suggestions.

مثال: ضع الكلمات لتقديم اقتراحات

- A. this/ could / You / online / look at /
You could look at this online.
- B. starting / How / cake /? / with / about
How about starting with cake?
- C. not / Why / yourself /? / Try it
Why not Try it yourself?

END OF UNIT 2

UNIT 3

THE INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY

الإنترنٲ و التكنولوجيا

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

أولاً: رح نتكلم عن المعاني المطلوبة حفظ

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
violent	عنيف	(adj)	sudden and causing damage يشكل مفاجئ ويسبب ضرراً
volcanic	بركاني	(adj)	related to a volcano تتعلق ببركان
fiber optic cables	كابلات الألياف الضوئية	(n)	glass or plastic wires that carry information in phones, televisions and computer systems الأسلاك الزجاجية أو البلاستيكية التي تحمل المعلومات في الهواتف وأجهزة التلفزيون وأنظمة الكمبيوتر
go dead	تموت	(phr)	to stop working للتوقف عن العمل
crash	تصطدم	(v)	to stop working suddenly للتوقف عن العمل فجأة
accident	حادث		a something bad that happens, that is not on purpose and which causes injury or damage شيء سيء يحدث ، ليس عن قصد ويسبب جرحاً أو ضرراً
collected	جمعت		got things from different places and brought them together حصلت على أشياء من أماكن مختلفة وجمعتها معاً
developed	المتقدمة		made something new صنع شيئاً جديداً
disabled	معاق		having an illness or injury that makes it difficult to do the things that other people can do الإصابة بمرض أو إصابة تجعل من الصعب القيام بالأشياء التي يمكن للآخرين القيام بها
luxury	فخم /ترف		something expensive that you enjoy but do not need شيء باهظ الثمن تستمتع به ولكنك لست بحاجة إليه
robots	روبوتات		machines which can do things that people can do الآلات التي يمكنها القيام بأشياء يمكن للناس القيام بها
suit	تناسب		an outfit of a jacket and trousers or a jacket and skirt made of the same material زي جاكيت وبنطلون أو جاكيت وتنورة من نفس الخامة
information	معلومات		facts about a situation, person, event, etc. حقائق حول موقف ، شخص ، حدث ، إلخ.
research		(n)	a detailed study of a subject to learn more about it دراسة مفصلة لموضوع لمعرفة المزيد عنه
stupid		(adj)	silly or not intelligent ساذجة أو غير ذكية
file		(n)	a collection of information stored in one place on a computer مجموعة من المعلومات المخزنة في مكان واحد على الكمبيوتر
location		(n)	a place where something is found مكان يوجد فيه شيء ما
memory		(n)	the ability to remember القدرة على التذكر

Ex1: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

المثال 1: أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من المربع

Collected suit developed robots information luxury accident disabled

- Farah made a mistake while driving, had an **accident** and crashed her car
- The scientist **collected** water from different lakes and tested it in a lab. She found out that the water was very polluted.

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

3. The company **developed** a new machine for house cleaning last year. Everyone was excited to buy it.
4. After the car crash, Frank was **disabled** and couldn't walk anymore.
5. Some people think that taking a long holiday is a **luxury**. They don't have enough time or money to do that.
6. Nowadays, **robots** are used by doctors to do surgery.
7. People often wear a **suit** when they go for a job interview so they will look professional.
8. The student needed to find **information** about how cities clean up air pollution. He looked online, found books in the library and read academic papers on the subject.

Ex2: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

المثال 1: أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من المربع

research file stupid location memory

- 1 Sometimes I feel **stupid** when I can't remember something easily.
- 2 It is important to have a good **memory** when you are learning a new language. That way you don't forget the new words that you learn.
- 3 The scientists at my university do important **research** into tropical diseases.
- 4 Sometimes it's hard to remember where you put your things. It's easy to forget the **location**.
- 5 The **file** was damaged and I couldn't open my essay anymore. I should have made a copy.

SKILLS مهارات

- ✓ **People often talk about reasons for things happening.** غالبًا ما يتحدث الناس عن أسباب حدوث الأشياء
I passed my exam **because** I worked hard. (Working hard is the reason I passed my exam)
لقد نجحت في امتحاني لأنني عملت بجد. (العمل الجاد هو سبب اجتياز امتحاني)
- ✓ **When people give reasons for things, they use words and phrases like since, because of, thanks to and due to. If you hear these, you know a reason will follow.**
عندما يعطي الناس أسبابًا للأشياء ، فإنهم يستخدمون كلمات وعبارات مثل **since, because of, thanks to , due to**
إذا سمعت هذه ، فأنت تعلم أن السبب سيتبع.
Since there's no Wi - Fi here, I can't check my email.
I don't watch videos on my computer **because of / due to** the slow internet at home.
- ✓ **Use thanks to for positive reasons.** استخدم الشكر لأسباب إيجابية
Thanks to the advice you gave me, I knew which app to use.

Ex: Complete the sentences with the words in the box. In some items, more than one answer is possible.

مثال: أكمل الجمل بالكلمات الموجودة في المربع. في بعض البنود ، يمكن الحصول على أكثر من إجابة واحدة

because of due to since thanks to

1. **Because of** Wi - Fi, Julie was able to do her work on her tablet in a café.
2. Mark couldn't use his laptop **due to** a problem with the hard drive.
3. **Since** he doesn't have a job, he can't buy a new laptop.
4. **Because of** a bad internet connection, Bill wasn't able to email me.

**LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT
CAN / BE ABLE TO**

Statements

Use can (+) / can't (-) and **be able to (+) / not be able to (-)** to talk about **general ability** in the present.
استخدم can (+) / can't (-) وتكون قادرًا على (+) / لا تكون قادرًا على (-) للتحدث عن القدرة العامة في الوقت الحاضر.
Robots **can / are able to** help people in their everyday lives.
She **can't / isn't able to** do housework easily.

Use could (+)/ couldn't (-) and **was able to (+)/ wasn't able to (-)** to talk about **general ability** in the past.
استخدم يمكن (+) / لا يمكن (-) وكان قادرًا على (+) / لم يكن قادرًا على (-) للتحدث عن القدرة العامة في الماضي.
Before the accident, Joey **could / was able to** surf really well.
After the accident, he **couldn't / wasn't able to** walk at all.

Use **was able to (+) / wasn't able to (-)** and **couldn't (-)** to talk about **ability in particular or specific situations** in the past.
كان الاستخدام قادرًا على (+) / لم يكن قادرًا على (-) ولم يستطع (-) التحدث عن القدرة في مواقف معينة أو محددة في الماضي.
He **wasn't even able to** sit up on his own when a visitor came.
He **was able to** stand up when he finally put on the robotic suit.
He **couldn't** feel his legs when doctors touched them.

Questions

Present: Can you / Are you able to swim?
Past: Could you / Were you able to speak both your parents ' languages when you were a child?

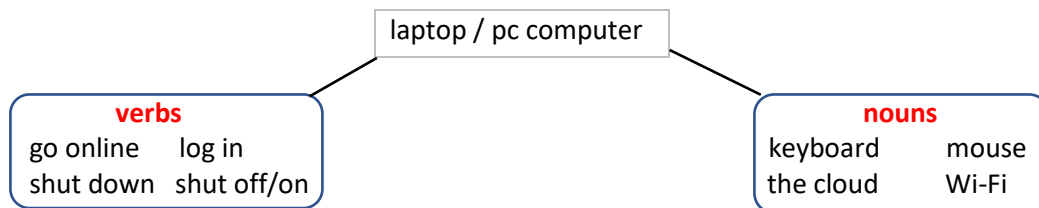
Ex1: Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

Ex1: اختر الكلمة أو العبارة الصحيحة لإكمال الجمل.

1. I **am able** / can to swim quite well, but I don't like going under the water.
2. Mohammed **can** / **was able to** speak English and Arabic when he was a child.
3. Sunita **could** / **wasn't able to** speak for a few days after an operation in her mouth.
4. My little sister **couldn't** / can't hear very well when she was young.
5. Jade **wasn't able to** / can't open the car door, so she climbed out of the window.
6. You are **able to** / **Are you able to** speak any other languages?
7. **Can you** / **Were you able to** use a computer when you were three years old?

VOCABULARY FOR TECHNOLOGY

مفردات التكنولوجيا



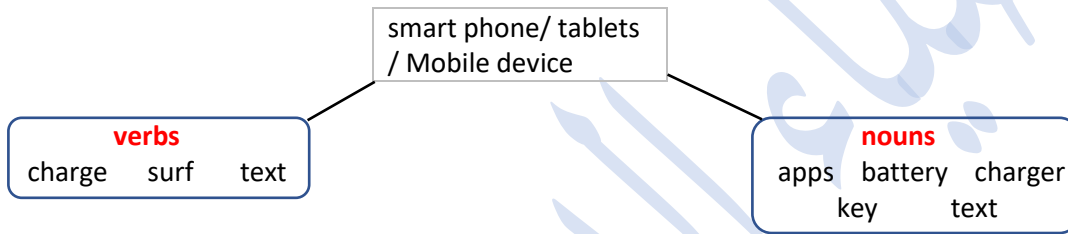
Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

Ex2: Complete the sentences with technology words from the word map. Use a dictionary to help you. In some items, more than one answer is possible.

المثال 2: أكمل الجمل بكلمات تقنية من خريطة الكلمات. استخدم القاموس لمساعدتك. في بعض البنود ، يمكن الحصول على أكثر من إجابة واحدة.

1. My laptop is getting old; when I **turn it on** it takes a long time to start.
2. I like my touchscreen computer. Now I don't need to use the **mouse** to move the cursor around.
3. I can't **login** to my email because I forgot my password.
4. Do you have **Wi-Fi**? I'd like to go online and check Facebook™.
5. I've finished my essay. I could send it by email or upload it to **the cloud** so you can download it to your computer.
6. Don't forget to **turn off/ shut down** the laptop when you're finished.



Ex3: Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 2

1. Do you prefer using a touchscreen or typing on real **keys** Why?
2. If you have a tablet or smartphone, which are your favourite **apps** and websites? Why?
3. How often do you **surf** the internet to find information? What kinds of things do you look for?
4. Do you prefer to call and talk to people or **text** them? Why?
5. Has your phone's **battery** ever run out of power and stopped working at a bad time? What happened?
6. Do you take your **charger** with you so you can **charge** your phone at any time?

ثالثاً: رح نتكلم بشكل بسيط عن Speaking

GIVING ADDITIONAL AND CONTRASTING INFORMATION إعطاء معلومات إضافية ومتناقضة

☞ When you link phrases and sentences that give additional information, use linking words and phrases of addition, such as **and, also, as well as** and **too**.

عند ربط العبارات والجمل التي تقدم معلومات إضافية ، استخدم كلمات ربط وعبارات إضافة ، مثل و ، أيضاً ، وكذلك أيضاً.
I use my smartphone to talk to my friends **and** to read the news.

☞ When you link phrases and sentences that have different or contrasting ideas, use linking words and phrases of contrast, such as **however, but** and **on the other hand**.

عند ربط العبارات والجمل التي تحتوي على أفكار مختلفة أو متناقضة ، استخدم كلمات ربط وعبارات متناقضة ،
على سبيل المثال **however, but** and **on the other hand**

I use a smartphone, **but** my mother doesn't.

Note: When you begin a sentence with **However** or **on the other hand**, put a comma after it in writing.

ملاحظة: عندما تبدأ الجملة بـ "ومع ذلك" أو **من ناحية أخرى** ، ضع فاصلة بعدها في الكتابة.

I use a smartphone. **However**, my mother doesn't.

The company's new tablet has a great design. **On the other hand**, it is difficult to use.

Unit 3 _ A2.1 تلخيص

ضياء الدين صبح

Ex1: Complete the sentences with the words from the box. In some items, more than one answer is possible.

but however on the other hand

1. When people were asked difficult questions in the past, scientists believe they tried to think of the answer to the question. **but**, because of modern technology, the first thing people think about now is how to find the answer ...
2. For example, they think about what they might put into Google ™, **on the other hand** in the past they thought about the question itself.
3. ... it seems that people now forget facts, especially if they know the information will be saved in a file. **however**, an advantage is they remember the location of the fact: in other words, where to find it.
4. In conclusion, it seems that computers are not making us stupid, **but** they are making us lazy!

Ex2: Circle the correct option to complete the rule about the words in bold.

مثال 2: ضع دائرة حول الخيار الصحيح لإكمال القاعدة المتعلقة بالكلمات بالخط العريض.

But, however and **on the other hand** link similar ideas / **different information**.

Ex3: Choose the correct linking words and phrases to complete the two sentence endings.

مثال 3: اختر كلمات وعبارات الربط الصحيحة لإكمال نهايتي الجملتين.

1. Computers help people look for things **and /, but**
and a. they can find information quickly.
but b. they can make people lazy.
2. Technology is now important for our social lives **and also /, but**
but a. traditional activities like writing letters are disappearing.
and also b. makes it easier for us to communicate with friends.
3. Robots assist people with difficult jobs **as well as /, However,**
as well as a. helping take care of elderly and disabled people.
However b. some people believe they are bad because people lose their jobs when robots are used.

END OF UNIT 3

**END OF
LISTINING**

END OF English Intermediate Level 1 Summary

نهاية تلخيص لغة انجليزية مستوى متوسط 1
A2.1 / ENGC1201 ❤️

ضياء الدين صبح 😍

بالتوفيق 🌸