



كلية : الادب

القسم او الفرع :اللغه الانجليزيه

المرحلة: الثانيه

أستاذ المادة : د. طاهر يحيى

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نصوص انجليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Headway**

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: تعابير اجتماعيه

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: **Getting to know you**

Social expressions

Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1- Where were you born? | A- a years ago. |
| 2-What do you do? | B-three times a week. |
| 3-Are you married? | C-in Morocco. |
| 4-Why are you learning English? | D-because I need it for my job. |
| 5-When did you start learning English? | E-I am a teacher. |
| 6-How often do you have English classes? | F- no, I am single. |

Answers:

- 1- c
- 2-e
- 3-f
- 4-d
- 5-a
- 6-b

Maurizio:

Am enjoying, am going to work, live, started, am studying, come, can speak, went.

My name is Maurizio Celi. I From Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I am a student of Bologna. I Modern languages-English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I Four languages. I the course a lot , but it is really hard work. The course..... Three years ago.
I At home with my parents and my sister. My brother.....to work in the United States last year.
After I graduate, I as translator.

Answers:

1- come

2- I am studying

3- can speak

4- I am enjoying

5- started

6- live

7- went

8- I am going



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: البشر هم افضل المتواصلون

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **People the great communicators**

محتوى المحاضرة الثانيه

People

The great communicators:

We can communicate with other people 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, 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 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.



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: البشر و سكناهم

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **People and Places**

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثه

Complete the text with the words from the boxes.
(Exports, enjoy, immigrants, huge)

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is**huge**..... the people are mainly of European descent , but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian... .. **immigrants** . 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**enjoy**..... sports, swimming, and having barbecues . This country.....**exports**..... Wool- it has more than million sheep.

B-
Favourite, variety, has, only

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

C-
elephants, grows, black, climate

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

Write two sentences that show different meaning.

اكتب جملتين مختلفتين المعنى للكلمات الآتية

Book	كتاب
Can	يستطيع
Flat	شقة
Play	يلعب
Kind	لطيف

1-I am reading a good **book**.

-I **booked** a room at a hotel.

2-What **kind** of music do you like?

-My mother is a very **kind** person.

3-**Can** you swim?

-I'd like a **can** of cola.

5-I live in a **flat**.

-Holland is **flat** country.

6-Do you want to **play** football?

-We saw a **play** at the theatre.

اعلاه كلمات لكل كلمه معنيين مختلفين بحسب الجمله



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: اداتي التملك والفرق بينهما

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **Have and Have got**

محتوى المحاضرة الرابعه

Have and have got:

Have..... formal

Have got..... informal

1-I have a car

- I don't have a car

-Do you have a car?

Yes, I do./ no, I don't

2- I have got a car

-I haven't got a car

-Have you got a car?

-yes, I have./ no, I haven't .

-He has a car.

-He doesn't have a car.

-Does he have a car?

-yes he does/ no, he doesn't.

-She has got a car.

-She hasn't got a car.

-Has she got a car?

Yes she has./ no, she hasn't .

When do we use:

(Have and have got)

1-to talk things we possess.

-We have a big house.

-We have got a big house.

2- Families and relationships.

-Ali has a brother and a sister.

-Ali has got a brother and a sister.

3- to describe people.

- She has blue eyes.

- She has got blue eyes.

اعلاه الفرق بين استخدام اداتي التملك وقد تم شرحها لكم في الصف



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية:المضارع البسيط

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: **Present simple**

محتوى المحاضرة الخامسة

Present simple

Sub + verb+ com

Ex:

I like.....

You speak.....

We work.....

They have.....

He, she, it..... verb + s

Ex:

He likes.....

She speaks.....

It eats.....

Ali works.....

=after (ss , sh, ch, o, x) we add (es)

Ex:

Pass..... He passes

Wash..... she washes

Teach..... Ali teaches

Go..... he goes

mix..... he mixes

= when a verb ends in (a consonant + y) change (y) to (ies)

Ex:

Try..... He tries

Study.....she studies

Usage:

1- routine and habits

Ex:

-I get up at 7:00 am.

-We go shopping every week.

2-Facts- General truth

Ex:

1-The moon goes around the earth.

2-The sun rises in the east.

3-Feelings, thoughts, opinions

Ex:

I feel sick.

-He wants a cup of tea.

-We are happy.

-I think he is angry.

Negative:

Do + does

Ex:

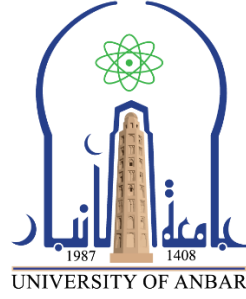
I don't play.....

She doesn't play

Question:

Do you play?

Does he play?



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية:السير وفق ما خطط له (الماضي البسيط)

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **It all went wrong(past tens)**

محتوى المحاضرة السادسة

It all went wrong
Past tenses

Past tense:

S+ verb (d, ed, ide)

EX:

I played football yesterday.

He visited France last week.

We studied hard last month.

Try..... tried

Carry..... Carried

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

1-..... were

2-..... saw

3-went

4-.....told

5-..... said

6-..... Had

7.....took

8-..... gave

9..... got

10..... could

11..... made

12..... did

2- Write the past forms of these irregular verbs form the article.

1-Wake.....

2-Hear.....

3-Find.....

4-Keep.....

5-Lrave.....

6-Hold.....

7-Think.....

8-Catch.....

Ex:

I went to Algeria last week. (go)

She gave me some food. (give)

I wrote a book. (write)

Negative:

Sub + did +not + base verb

Ex:

She went to school yesterday. (negative)

She did not (didn't) go to school.....

They worked last month. (negative)

They didn't work last month.

Question:

Did + sub + base verb + ?

Ex:

We went to the park yesterday. (question)

-Did you go to the park yesterday?

Note:

Was, were.....not

Ex:

1-I was sick yesterday. (negative)

- I wasn't sick yesterday.

2- we were in London last week.

-We weren't in London last week.



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية:النصوص الاصدقاء

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **The burglar's friend**

محتوى المحاضرة السابعه

The burglar's friend

It was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown woke up to go to toilet. His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs.

There he found two men. They asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family. Unfortunately, Russell believed them. They asked him where the video recorder was. Russell showed them, and said they, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money – 50p.

They finally left at 4 am.

They said, will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we don't want to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we? So Russell held the door open for them.

He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. His father said I couldn't be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing.

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.



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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية:المعدود و ضده

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **Let's go shopping(many, much)**

محتوى المحاضرة الثامنه

Let's go shopping

Much, Many

Many

Few

Much

Little

A lot of

العدد الكثير من

العدد القليل من/معدود

الكمية الكثيره من- غير معدود

الكمية القليله من/غير معدود

الكثير من-مع المعدود وغير المعدود

امثله من اللغة العربية

لا تشرب..... القهوة.(العدد الكثير من, الكمية الكثيره من)
-يوجد الطلاب في الجامعه.(العدد الكثير من, الكمية الكثيره)

Many

Few

A lot of.....countable

Much

Little

A lot of..... uncountable

Ex:

Don't drink..... coffee, it's bad for you.(much, many)

Pleas add.....salt to the salad. (a few, a little)

There were..... People in the zoo. (Many, much)

I have read..... Books.(much, a lot of)

There are chairs. (few, little)

There is Information. (little, few)

Countable and Uncountable

المعدود وغير المعدود
المعدود هو الذي يمكننا عدّه وياخذ (S) علامه على الجمع

وغير المعدود هو الذي لا يمكننا عدّه ولا ياخذ في اخره (s) مثل الماء والسكر وغيره.

اليك بعض الكلمات غير المعدوده:

-Information

-Advice

-News

-Work

-Money

-Water

-Oil

-Rain

-time

Ex:

1- Sarah has..... Books.(much, many, little)

2-my coffee is very sweet. You must have put..... sugar in it.(too many, too much).

3- There are Solutions for this problem. (Many, much, little)

4-i know very People around my new house. (few, little)

5- Ali doesn't have friends. (many, much)

6- I drank..... juice because I was thirsty.(much, many)

7- This month we have..... money. (many, much)

8-Ali hasfriends, so he feels lonely. (few, little)

9- There is water in my cup. (little, few)

10- He has money to spend this week. (few, little)

ملاحظه :كلمة (People)تستخدم مع المعدود

Ex:

1-..... People like learning English. (many, much)

2- I have time to read stories because I have more school work. (few, little)

3- there are funny stories in book shop. (Few, little)

Complete with :(How many or How much)

1-..... Hours do you sleep every night?

2-.....information is on the internet?

3-.....bread do you eat each day?

4-..... Languages can you speak?

5-..... bones are there in the human body?

6-..... Children do you have?

7-..... Coke is there in the bottle?

8-..... Do the apples cost?

1- how many

2-how much

3-how much

4-how many

5-how many

6-how many

7-how much

8-how much



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محتوى المحاضرة التاسعه

Let's go shopping

Much, Many

Many

Few

Much

Little

A lot of

العدد الكثير من

العدد القليل من/معدود

الكمية الكثيره من- غير معدود

الكمية القليله من/غير معدود

الكثير من-مع المعدود وغير المعدود

امثله من اللغة العربية

لا تشرب..... القهوة. (العدد الكثير من, الكمية الكثيره من)
-يوجد الطلاب في الجامعه. (العدد الكثير من, الكمية الكثيره)

Many

Few

A lot of.....countable

Much

Little

A lot of..... uncountable

Ex:

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- 1- how many
- 2-how much
- 3-how much
- 4-how many
- 5-how many
- 6-how many
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اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: شخص ما, احد ما والفرق بينهما

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **someone,somebody/anyone,anybody**

محتوى المحاضرة العاشره

Someone, somebody.

لهما نفس المعنى وهو شخص ما و تشيران الى شخص دون تحديد من هو

They are mostly used in affirmative sentences

يكون استخدامهما في الغالب في الجمل الايجابية

Ex:

Somebody called yesterday, but I don't know who it was.

Anybody, anyone

لهما نفس المعنى وهو اي احد

Used in questions and negative sentences, to refer to a person without identifying which person.

تستخدم عادة في الاسئلة والجمل المنفيه للاشاره الى شخص دون تحديده.

Ex:

I have just moved to a new town, and I don't know anyone.

Did you see anybody?

Ex:

1-Did you meet..... interesting at the conference? anyone

-yes I met Who knows you. someone

2-i am so unhappy. Nobody loves me.

I know..... who loves me. somebody