SAMMARY OF 4MS ENGLISH LESSONS

ملخص شامل لتلاميذ الرابعة متوسط

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تعلم الانجليزية مع تيتشر مادي

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SAMMARY OF 4MS ENGLISH LESSONS

Summary of Sequence 1 :

Me , universal landmarks and outstanding figures in history , literature and arts.

Grammar :

1/ PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VIOCE :

Picasso painted Guernica in 1937.

العدة الزمنية تبقى في الأخير

Guernica was painted by Picasso in 1937

To be (past) + Past Participle

2/ The comparative of equality(=)and inequality (inferiority)(≠):

المقارنة بالمساوات واللامساوات

A : Comparative of Equality :

صفة قصيرة او طويلة

as + adjective + as

eg : Pisa is big / Malaga is big

→ Pisa is as big as Malaga

Or

→ Malaga is as big as Pisa

B: Comparative of inferiority :

not as + adjective + as

eg: - Mouloud Feraoun was not very old.
- Mouloud Mammari was older .

Mouloud Feraoun was not as old as Mouloud Mammari.

ملاحظة / في المقارنة باللامساواة نبدا أولا بالاسم الأقل

ملاحظة

في المقارنة بالتقريب نجد او تضع almost or nearly

2/ Qualifiers :

محددات الكمية تزيد او تنقص من جودة الصفة
ونستعملها بكثرة في المقارنة باللامساوات

eg:

مثال لدينا الصفة cold بارد.

1- the weather is extremely cold

محدد الكمية +

My Trip was a bit short

محدد الكمية -

Jone is very hot
August is hotter ← استعملنا صفة الأفضلية

نستنتج أن المقارنة با الافظلية
تغلب الصفة التي فيها Qualifier

Jone is not as hot as August.

بدأنا بالاسم الأقل — صفة عادية

منجمش نحط صفة فيها er بين as ..... as

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القاعدة

Subject + Verb + qualifier + adjective

صفة +محدد الكمية + فعل + إسم

eg:

the weather was somehow cool

S V qualifier adj

Positive Qualifiers (+)	Negative Qualifiers (-)
Very جدا	Somehow قليلا
extremely إلى أبعد حد	quite قليلا
too كثيرا	abit قليلا
so جد	a little bit قليلا
complety بأتم معنى الكلمة	pretty قليلا
really حقا	slightly قليلا
totally كليا	
more كثيرا	

Expressing Cause And Effect.

Cause	Effect
reason	result
سبب	النتيجة

لتربط بين السبب والنتيجة هناك ادوات الربط

Connectore / linkers

لدينا أدوات ربط خاصة بـ Cause

لدينا أدوات ربط خاصة : effect

Cause	Effect
السبب	نتيجة
reason	result
as	so
because	therefor
since	as a result

مثال :

Anna didn't tidy her room, so her mother

سبب — Linker — نتيجة

النتيجة

لما نضع as a result , so, therefore تجي بعدها نتيجة وقبلها سبب

I can't buy a new mobile — النتيجة

I don't have enough money.. — السبب

لمعرفة النتيجة والسبب أطرح سؤال على نفسي

سؤال عن النتيجة

what happened ? ماذا حدث؟

لم استطع شراء هاتف

سؤال عن السبب

why did this happen ? لماذا حدث؟

لأنني لا أملك المال الكافي

I can't buy a new mobile because don't have enough maney

I don't have enough maney.thetefore, I can't buy a new mobile.

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كتابة وضعية حول شخصية بارزة

Pronunciation :

A/ Diphthongs : /ai/ , /ei/

/ai/	/ei/
time – high – by Design-eiffel	day – weight- great-

Final s

/s/	/z/	/iz/
/p.t.k.f.th ث/	The rest sounds+vowels	/s-z-sh-ch-ge-ss-ce-x/

الوضعيـــات الادماجـــية

A / Landmark المعلم

Monument: Eiffel Tower
Location: Paris, France
Date of Construction: 1887-1889
Height: 300m tall
Weight: 7,300 tons
Surface: 222,000 sq. m.
Number of visitors: 7 to 8 million visitors every year

أستاذ هادي

كيف تكتب الوضعية حول معلم

There are a lot of famous landmarks all over the world. …….. (Monument اسم المعلم) is one of them.

It is located / situated in ……(location الموقع). It was built by…… ((builder/ constructor البناء) . It was designed by ……(designer/ founder/ architect المصمم) in/ on …….. (date of costruction تاريخ البناء) .it was inaugrated in/on …… (opening date تاريخ الفتح). It is ……..(heigh الارتفاع) meters high and ……..(weight الوزن) tons weight. It is made of ……(material مواد البناء) . It was listed by UNESCO as a world heritage site in….(year العام). This great monument attractes …….(number of visitors) .

B/ outstanding figures

شخصية بارزة

Name: M'Hamed Issiakhem
Date of birth: June 17th, 1928
Place of birth: Azeffoun-Tizi Ouzou, Algeria
Date of death: December 1st, 1985
Place of birth: Algiers, Algeria
Occupation: painter
Known for: one of the founders of the modern Algerian painting
Awards: the first Golden Lion of Rome, of the UNESCO for African Art: (1980)

وضعية ثابتة تتغير المعلومات فقط

(full name الاسم الكامل) is a/an (nationality الجنسية) outstanding figure. He was a (occupation المهنة). He was given the nickname of (nickname الاسم المستعار). he was born in / on (date of birth تاريخ الميلاد) in (place of birth مكان الميلاد). He (wrote/ painted / acted/ designed..كتب / أسس / صمم رسم) ……,……..and…….. he won (nobel prize/ oscar الجائزة). He died in / on (date of death تاريخ الوفاة) in (place of death مكان الوفاة) . he was listed by the UNESCO…….in (year السنة)

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4MS

ملخص للمقطع2

Summary of Sequence 2

"Me, My Personality and Life experiences"

(انا , شخصيتي وتجارب الحياة)

1/ Grammar

1/ Superlative Vs Comparative

Adjectives		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives صفات قصيرة	Tall	Taller than أطول من	The tallest الاطول
	Large	Larger than اكبر من	The largest الاكبر
	Happy	Happier than اسعد من	The happiest الاسعد
	Big → cvc	bigger than اكبر من	The biggest الاكبر
	Fat → cvc	fatter than اسمن من	The fattest الاسمن
Long adjectives الصفات الطويلة		More famous than	The most famous
IrregularAdjs : صفات غ منتضمة تحفظ	Good	Better than	The best
	Bad	Worse than	The worst
	Old →	Older than / elder than	The oldest / The eldest
	Little	Less than	The least
	Far →	Farther than / Further than	The farthest / The furthest
	Many/ Much	More than →	The most

2/ The prefixes and suffixes

A) Forming opposite adjectives using the prefixes:

"dis –un-in-im-il-ir "

im : immature-immoral-impatient-impolite-impossible.

il : illegal-illegible-illeterate-illiberal-illicit

ir : irregular-irrelevant-irresponsible-irreparable

in : inactive-inability-incapable-insecure-informal

un : ungrateful-unfriendly-unhappy-unable

dis : disallow-disappear-disrespect-disloyal-disobey

B) Forming adjectives using The suffixes

"ful" and "less"

A/ These words take : full and less :

careful/ careless – faithful/ faithless – fearful/ fearless-helpful/ helpless-meaningful/ meaningless-painful/painless

B/ These words take ful only : فقط full هذه الأفعال تضيف لها

Awful- beautiful- cheerful- peaceful- dutiful-rightful-skillful- successful- youthful – delightful- wonderful

C/ These words take less only: فقط less هذه الأفعال تضيف لها

Childless -Homeless- jobless- regardless- selfless-timeless-wordless-

3/ Expressing similarities and differences

(like – unlike - whereas)

التعبير عن التشابهات و الاختلافات

A) Like → Preposition / التعبير عن التشابه وتعني مثل

الموقع / تأتي في بداية الجملة ونضع فاصلة بين الجملتين .

أو في وسط الجملة .

Eg: I want to be a doctor

My brother want to be a doctor

1/ I want to be a doctor like my brother. ← نقول

جملة كاملة — like + noun

2/ like my brother , I want to be a doctor ← أو

like + noun — جملة كاملة

3/ My brother want to be adoctor like me ← أو

جملة كاملة — like + noun

B) Unlike → Preposition التعبير عن الاختلاف / على عكس

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الموقع / تأتي في بداية الجملة ونضع فاصلة بين الجملتين

أو في وسط الجملة

Eg : { My teacher of Arabic was friendly
My teacher of French was unfriendly }

*Unlike my teacher of Arabic , my teacher of French was unfriendly.
unlike + noun — جملة كاملة

*My teacher of Arabic was friendly unlike my teacher of French.
جملة كاملة — unlike + noun

C) Whereas → Conjunction التعبير عن الاختلاف / بينما

الموقع / في وسط الجملة فقط

Eg: { She is shy.
Her sister is talkative. }

Unlike her sister, she is shy. ← استعمال unlike
unlike + noun — جملة كاملة

She is shy whereas her sister is talkative.
جملة1 — conjunction — جملة2

Whereas في تبقى الجملتين كاملتين

4/ Past continuous / simple past:

(when / while)

الماضي المستمر / الماضي البسيط

I was watching

To be + v + ing

I	was
You	were
She, he, it	was
They, we	were

regular verbs

1- worked
2-invited
3-travelled
4-studied
5-played

irregular vs

to be	was / were
to go	went
to do	did
to write	wrote

Long actions → past continuous → while
حدث طويل مستمر

Short actions → simple past → when
حدث قطع الحدث المستمر

When and while

هما أدوات ربط . تستعملان لربط جملتين واحدة مستمرة في الماضي المستمر والجملة الأخرى في الماضي البسيط تقطع الحدث المستمر

Eg: *While I was watching a film, the light went out .
While + PC , PS

* When the light went out, I was watching a film.
When + PS , PC

اذا جاءت كل من When / while في وسط الجملة

Eg :* I was watching a film when the light went out .
Past Continous + when + Past Simple

* The light went out while I was watching a film .
Past Simple + while + Past Continous

5/ Present Perfect with:

(Just – ever – never – already)

القـــــاعدة
Present Perfect

To have + v (past participle)

تصريفه في الـ Present

She, he, it → has مع المفرد
I, you, they, we → have مع الجمع

Eg : I have bought a new car .
Have + PP

يجب حفظ الأفعال في التصريف الثالث ← PAST P

1/ JUST: استعمالاته مع

نضعها بعد has و have

Eg : I have just eaten my lunch . لقد اكلت للتو غدائي

2/ Already : استعمالاته مع

نضعها بعد has و have
أو في اخر الجملة

Eg : She has already bought a new car . انا بالفعل اشتريت سيارة.
She has seen this movie already . لقد شاهدت هذا الفلم من قبل

3/ Never : استعمالاته مع

نضعها بعد has و have

Negative meaning وتعني النفي

Eg: I have never seen London . انا لم أرى لندن مطلقا

4/ ever : استعمالاته مع

1- تستعمل بكثرة في السؤال

Eg : Have you ever seen London ? هل انت لم ترى لندن مطلقا ؟
NO , I have not / yes , I have في الإجابة نقول
أو
I have never seen London.

ever

2-Superlative form ← تستعمل بكثرة في الـ

Eg: Farid is the closest friend I have ever had.

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1/pronunciation of the final « ed »

/t/	/d /	/Id /
P k sh ch gh ph f ss x c	l. n .r .g. v. z.... all vowels...	t – d

2/Vocubulary in use related to the sequence2

1/synonyms and Antonyms

My personality = شخصيتي
Life experiences = تجارب الحياة
Childhood memories = ذكريات الطفولة
Freedom fighters = محاربين أحرار
Personal profile = ملف شخصي
Favourite teacher = الأستاذ المفضل
Best friend = الصديق المفضل
Poor family = عائلة فقيرة
Wealthy family = عائلة غنية
Prison = حبس
Give up = استسلم
Grew up = نشأ
Broke up = إنفصل
Broke down = تعطل
Remember =/= forget
تذكر =/= نسيت
Confident = ثقة
Brave= courageous شجاع
Adult =/= child / young =/= old
طفل=/= بالغ صغير =/= كبير
Dominating =/= weak
ضعيف =/= مسيطر
Conflict = struggle صراع
Different = various مختلف
Same = similar متشابه
Failed =/= succeeded
نجح =/= فشل
Embarrassed = shy خجول
Smart = clever = intellegent ذكي
Slum = حي فقير
Destructed = محطم
Difficult = hard صعب
Endure = يتحمل
Hard =/= easy
سهل =/= صعب
Believe = يؤمن
Arrested =/= released
يحرر =/= اعتقل
Faithful = loyal وفي
Loud = noisy فوضوي
Learnt = taught تعلم
Manifestation = مظاهرة
Massacre = مجزرة
Refugee = لاجئ
Last =/= first أولا =/= لاحقا
Recover = إستعادة
Finished = completed= ended إنتهى
Started = began بدأ
Disappeared = died up = إختفى
Passed = died توفي
Awful = terrible
Independence=/= colonialism
احتلال =/= استقلال
Perseverant= مثابر
Rude= impolite غير مؤدب
Quiet =peaceful
مسالم = هادئ
Very well = clearly جيد = واضح
Wise= الحكمة
Barefoot = حافي القدمين
Sociable=/=quiet
هادئ=/= اجتماعي
Chatty= talkative ثرثار
Sociable = outgoing
Messy=/= tidy
مرتب =/= غير مرتب
Optimistic=/= pisimistic
متشائم=/= متفائل
Ambitious = طموح
Nervous= bad-tempered عصبي
Active= athletic نشيط

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My childhood memories
ذكريات الطفولة

My childhood memories are one of the most important moments in my life.

I remember when I was 7 years old. My first day at school, it was a wonderful day. I taught how to make friendship with new children and be more responsible. I have still remember my best teacher Mr. Ahmed . He taught me english. I wish to meet him again. However, my wost experience is the day when I lost my grandmother . I was 10 years old. She used to love me a lot. I can't forget the moments I spent with her.

My ideal teacher
الأستاذ (ة) المثالي او المفضل

Hi , my name is Ahmed. I am 15. I'm from algeria and i live in blida. I'm always calm,kind and cheerful.

In my primary school life i met with many teacher. My best teacher was Mr. Kamel. He was kind, cool and helpful. I never found someone like him. He taught me how to become self-confident, perseverant and hard working. He is the best teacher. I have ever had. I will never forget him.

When I grow up I want to be a doctor like my father because I want to help sick and poor people. I will never give up on my dream and I will work hard to achieve it.

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Summary of Sequence 3

"Me, My community and my citizenship

(انا, مجتمعي و المواطنة)

1/ Grammar

1 / THE IMPERATIVE FORM :

*To make recommendations or give advice to someone, I can use the imperative (start with verb stem without you)

لكي نعطي توصيات او أوامر لشخص ما نستعمل الامر (الجملة تبدا بفعل بدون الفاعل)

e.g.

1. Respect every people emotions .

لننفي الامر نضيف أداة النفي Don't ثم الفعل مباشرة في المصدر

2. Don't bring your cellphone on the classroom.

Task : turn the following sentences into the imperative form :

1- You should respect your father
2- You shouldn't disobey the laws and the rules.

- Respect your father .
- Don't disobey the laws and the rules

2/ The Conditional Type 01 :

القـــاعدة 1)

If + (present simple)+ , + subject (Future simple)

Example : If it rains , I will stay at home .

V(stem)

Or

I will stay at home if it rains .

القـــاعدة 2)

If + (present simple)+ , + ~~subject~~ (imperative / + or -)

لا وجود للفاعل نصرف في الأمر

Example : If you want to succeed in life , work hard .

Or imperative+

Work hard if you want to succeed in life .

Imperative+

Negative imperative :

→ If you want to secceed in life , don't be lazy.

→ Don't be lazy if you want to succeed in life .

3/ Expressing likes and dislikes ; with the verbs :

Like- love- prefer- enjoy- hate- dislike

*To express likes and dislikes, I can use:
the verbs (like; dislike; love; hate; enjoy; prefer) + "V-ing"

e.g :* She likes cooking.

* They enjoy working as volunteers in a charity.
* I hate listening to people who love talking about themselves.

Affirmative form :

I, You, They, We + (like ;love ;dislike ;enjory…)+V ing

She, He, It + (likes , loves , dislikes , enjoys…)+V ing

Negative form :

Subject + don't+ (like, hate..) +Ving

e.g : (I you they we) don't like listening to RAPmusic

(She he it) doesn't like listening to RAP music

Interrogative form :

Do you /they like listening to ….?

Does she/ he/ it like listening to…. ?

4/silent letter: الحروف الصامتة

*In English, we sometimes write letters, but we don't pronounce them. They're called Silent Letters.



*Silent "k": k"يكون في بداية الكلمة ومتبوع بـ n"

Know ,knee ,knife

*Silent "w": w"يكون عادة في اول الكلمة متبوع بـ r"

Answer ,playwrite : وعادة تاتي في وسط الكلمة

*Silent"l": "l" 'alm', 'alk', 'alf', 'olk' or 'ould' صامتة اذا انتهت ب

(e.g. calm, talk, half, yolk, could) مثال

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***Silent "b":** "b"صامتة لما تكون قبلها m في اخر او وسط الكلمة

(e.g. bomb bomber plumber) or 't' تأتي أيضا قبل

(e.g. doubt, debt)

***Silent "n":** "n" تكون صامتة عندما تأتي في اخر الكلمة ومتبوعة بـ"m":

(e.g. column)

How to write an argumentative paragraph

كيفية كتابة فقرة حاجية

A / defend a positive opinion الدفاع عن رأي اجابي

للدفاع عن راي إيجابي نستعمل

In my opinion...	e.g: I believe , I am a good citizen
I think ...	for many reasons . first , I voluntee
I believe ...	to collect litter in my neighbourhood
I don't think...	then, I am respectful to my family
It's a good idea .	and I respect people's opinions. Next.
I disaprove of ...	..... .

B / We use discourse markers

أدوات التسلسل لترتيب الأحداث

***To sequence those arguments we use**
First/Firstly :(*for the 1st argument*);1 الحجة
Second/Secondly: (*for the 2nd argument*);2الحجة
Third/Thirdly: (*for the 3rd argument; etc.*).3الحجة
***To add arguments we can use** Also , moreover , Additionally , inaddition , furthermore .
***To express contrast we use : but , however, in contrast .**

Layout

المقدمة	*I write 2/3 sentences to explain the topic of the discussion and express my opinion about it.* اشرح الموضوع واكتب رأيي في بضعة اسطر
العرض	*Arguments: a few short paragraphs according to the number of the arguments. they should be preceded bythe sequencers: first/firstly, second/secondly, third/thirdly, ... finally respectively.* الحجج تكون مسبوقة ب أدوات التسلسل *(Time sequencers)*
الخاتمة	*I rewrite my opinion using deffirent words* إعادة كتابة رأيي باستخدام كلمات مختلفة *Using : **to sum up ,In sort ,As a conclusion***

How to be a good citizen

كيف أكون مواطن صالح

هنا نكتب فقرة ننصح فيها الناس ليكونو مواطنين صالحين باستعمال الامر والتوصيات

A good citizen is someone who respect his country and people living in it. That's why the good citizen should know his duties and his responsibilities.
المواطن الصالح هو الذي يحترم بلده والناس التي تعيش فيه . لهذا المواطن الصالح يجب عليه معرفة واجباته ومسؤولياته.

***In my opinion** , to be a good citizen you should do the following. First , you should be aware of your rights, duties and responsibilities towards your community . **Then** , you should help the homeless , orphans and the elderly and donate money to some local and national charities and orphanages. **Next** , you should treat people with respect . **After that,** respecting others' opinion and faith is also an important part of being a good citizen. **Finally** , you are a good citizen when you follow and obey the laws and the rules of the government in general.*

***As a conclusion** , a good citizen should have a spirit of cooperative, friendliness, humanity, dedication and devotion towards his family and his society.*
وفي الختام يجب ان يتمتع المواطن الصالح بروح التعاون والود والإخلاص التفاني تجاه اسرته ومجتمعه.

The importance of charity

أهمية العمل الخيري



***Charity work** is a very useful activity for the society for many reason. **First** , it helps to spread solidarity among people which leads to strenghthen the bonds between the members of the society. **Second** , it makes the children learn that helping people is a positive thing. **Third** , the charity can help the needy people and the homeless by providing donations such as ; food, money, clothes and medicines. **Fourth** ,it creates an environment of love and peace. **Finally** ,the charitable work is beneficial to meet new people in the community.*

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General Revision

Task 01/ Write the following sentences in the passive form:

**Picasso painted Guernica in 1937.*

.....

**The Algerian writer Kateb Yacine published "Nedjma" in 1956.*

.....

**The Agerian writer Mouloud Feraoun wrote "The Poor Man's Son" in 1950.*

.....

**Mouloud Mammeri's novel "Opium and the Stick" narrates the sad story of the Algerian war of independence.*

.....

**The French imprisoned Moufdi Zakaria in Serkadji.*

.....

**Assia Djebbar* published her first novel in *1962.*

.....

**They bought interesting souvenirs yesterday.*

.....

Task2 / Listen and identify the intruder diphthong in each list. Then add one word:

/ei/: *take- stay- tray- try- make- sailor.....*
/ai/: *life- height- classmate- kind- pilot.....*
/oi/: *noise- voice- vice- coin- point- soil.....*
/eɔ/: *hair- fair- stair- air- share- ear.....*
/uɔ/: *cure- pure- endure- tear- mature-tour.....*
/iɔ/: *clear- fear- here- dare- dear- engineer.....*
/ɔu/: *throw- post- shout- show- poet- close.....*
/au/: *down- town- loud- load- counting.....*

4/ I choose the appropriate connector in brackets and rewrite the following sentences:

1-(**as a result- as- therefore**) he was a brilliant writer, his books rapidly became best-sellers.
2-He was a brilliant writer and (**as a result- as- therefore**) his books rapidly became best-sellers.
3-(**so- since- therefore**) he was a brilliant writer, his books rapidly became best-sellers.
4-He was a brilliant writer, (**as a result- so- since**) his books rapidly became best-sellers.
5-His books rapidly became best-sellers (**as a result- therefore- because**) he was a brilliant writer.

Task 04/ I compare using "as...as" or "not as.....as"

**The Eiffel tower is famous. The big ben is famous too. (famous)*

.....

**Ali is 12 . amine is 14 (old)*

.....

**Algeria is 2.381.741 sq/km. the USA is 9.833.517sq/km (large)*

.....

**Maquam Eshahid is 92 m high . (high)*

.....

**Maquam Eshahid was constructed in 1982. The Statue of libery was constructed in 1875. (old)*

.....

Task 05/ compare :

Chinese is difficult but English is easy .

.....

June is hot but August is extremely hot.

.....

Traveling by plane is exciting like cruising on a ship.

.....

6/ Complete the table below with the root and affixes (prefix and/or suffix) of each of the following words: *unsuccessful- voiceless- disorganised- illicit- incorrect- irregardless- impressed- unfriendly- unfaithful-*

PREFIX	ROOT	SUFFIX
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

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