

اللغة الانجليزية

منهج الصف الثانى (قواعد / كلمات / تدريبات)

Mega Goal 2.3

التيرم الثالث

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ت/ ماجستير فى مناهج وطرق تدريس اللغة الانجليزية

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Unit 1 lough out loud**Vocabulary****1 -Listen and Discuss :**

Word	المعنى	Word	المعنى
TV show	عرض تليفزيونى	break down	تتعطل السيارة
Comedian (n)	كوميدي (اسم)	penguin	طائر البطريق
laugh	يضحك	fix	يصلح
joke	نكتة	puzzled	متحير / مرتبك
mice	فئران	grasshopper	جراد
chased	يطارد	snail	حلزون
scared	خائف	centipede	حريش (ام اربعة واربعين
humor	فكاهة	irritated	منزعج
barked	ينبح / يرفع صوته	agree to	يوافق ان
run away	يهرب		
bilingual	ثنائى اللغة		
parrot	ببغاء		
lecture	محاضرة		
bother	يزعج / يضايق		
astonished	مندهش		
remarkable	جدير بالملاحظة/ رائع		
ancient	قديم		
frightened	خائف		
frightening	مخيف		
depressed	شخص مكتئب		
depressing	شئ كئيب		
fascinated	جذاب / فائن / ساحر		
interesting	ممتع / رائع		
truck driver	سائق الشاحنة		
truckload	حمولة الشاحنة		



كلمات هامة Quick Check

1- astonished مندهش

-The woman was **amazed** or very **surprised** because the parrot understood the lecture.

2-bilingual ثنائى اللغة :يتحدث لغتين

-The mouse barked. In other words, it scared the cat by speaking a dog's **language**.

3-fascinated مفتون او مسحور او مهتم جدا

-The parrot was very **interested** in the lecture.

4-irritated متضايق او مزعج

-The grasshopper and the snail were **annoyed** because the centipede was taking a long time to get the pizza.

5-puzzled مرتبك او متحير

-The truck driver is **confused** because the man returned with the penguins.

6-remarkable جدير بالملاحظة/ رائع

-The parrot is **unusual** and **noticeable** because he's able to understand the lecture.



Exercises

-Complete the sentences with one of these words:

(astonished / fascinated / puzzled / bilingual / irritated / remarkable)

1. Someone who can speak both Arabic and English is

2. Someone who is amazed at something is

3. Something that is incredible can also be called

4. Someone who is confused by something is

5. Someone who is annoyed at something is

6. Someone who is very interested in something is

3 Grammar

Past and Present Participial Adjectives

صفات اسم الفاعل والمفعول فى الماضى والمضارع

1-The past participle and the present participle forms of a verb can be used as adjectives. Past participles generally end in -ed (but can also end in -d, -t, -en, or -n) and describe how someone feels.

1- نستخدم التصريف الثالث للماضى والمضارع كصفات . غالبا ما ينتهى التصريف الثالث للماضى (n / d/ t / en) ed ويصف ما يشعر به الشخص .

- The mice were **frightened** of the cat.

2-Present participles always end in -ing and describe what causes the feeling.

2 -ينتهى دائما التصريف الثالث للمضارع ب (ing) و يصف الشئ الذى يسبب الشعور .

- The cat was frightening.

3-Participial adjectives can appear after be or in front of nouns.

3 -يمكن ان تظهر صفات اسم الفاعل او المفعول بعد فعل يكون او قبل الاسم .

- My grandfather's stories about his childhood are amusing. بعد فعل يكون

-My grandfather tells amusing stories about his childhood. قبل الاسم

Get + Adjective; Get + Past Participle

1-Get before an adjective or past participle suggests that something is changing or starting to happen.

1- عندما تأتى get قبل الصفة او التصريف الثالث للماضى فانها تدل على تغيير شئ او بداية حدوثه

2- Get can be followed by an adjective. يمكن ان تتبع get بصفة

-The grasshopper and the snail **got impatient** waiting for the centipede.

-It's almost time for me to give my presentation. I am **getting nervous**.

3-Get can also be followed by a past participle which functions as an adjective.

3-يمكن ان تتبع get بالتصريف الثالث الذى يؤدى وظيفة الصفة

-You should put on sunscreen. You're **getting sunburned**.

-My mother **gets worried** if I'm not home by 10:00.

The..... , the Comparatives

1-The...the is used with two comparatives to say that the first thing has an effect on the second.

1-تستخدم هذا التعبير مع صفتين فى المقارنة بين اثنين لإظهار تأثير الطرف الاول على الطرف الثانى

-الصفات القصيرة تنتهى er والطويلة قبلها more

-**The longer** the telephone call, **the bigger** the telephone bill.

-**The funnier** the joke, **the harder** the audience laughs.

-**The more** I get to know my classmates, **the better** I like them.



Exercises

A. Complete the sentences with the present or past participle of the verb in parentheses:

1. When Jack found out that he wasn't accepted to his first choice of university, he was The news was (disappoint)

2. Calling someone by the wrong name is I did it last week with a new friend and I was terribly (embarrass)

3. People who talk about themselves all the time are I used to have a friend like that, who me all of the time. (irritate)

4. I'm never by noises in the dark. It surprises me that other people think they are (frighten)

5. Many people find winter to be a season. Months of rain and snow can make people feel (depress)



Check your answer:

1. disappointed, disappointing 4. frightened, frightening
2. embarrassing, embarrassed 3. irritating, irritated
5. depressing, depressed

B. Complete each sentence with the correct form of (get + an adjective or past participle) from the box:

(confused/ dark /dizzy/ excited /rich / crowded/ dirty/ engaged/ frightened/ worried)

1. Gisele was supposed to be home an hour ago. I'm
2. I prefer to use the gym early in the morning. It in the afternoon.
3. I and accidentally showed up for the appointment on the wrong day.
4. You know winter is coming when it starts earlier.
5. I think I may have the flu. I'm tired and I'm starting to
6. Kevin when he was twenty-four and was married six months later.
7. We're going on vacation next week. We're about it.
8. I'd recommend not buying white shoes. They so quickly.
9. "Setting up your own business is a good way to, " said the business man.
10. Dale when he rides the roller coasters at the park.



Check your answer:

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. getting worried | 2. gets crowded | 3. got confused | 4. getting dark | 5. get dizzy | 6. got engaged |
| 7. getting excited | 8. get dirty | 9. get rich | 10. gets frightened | | |



4 Conversation

Real Talk

- **To tell you the truth** = To tell you exactly how I feel يقول الصدق
- **getting to** = annoying or bothering مزعج / يضايق
- **cheer you up** = make you feel happier يفرح / يبهج
- **killer** = great, amazing رائع / مذهل
- **blow me away** = really impress me يعجب

1-Hashim says this because he's going to **tell** Charlie **the truth** about how he feels.

2-Hashim says that the rain is **getting to** him, meaning that it's bothering him.

3-What kinds of things **get to** you?

4-Charlie thinks he can **cheer Hashim up** by telling jokes.

5-What **cheers you up** when you're feeling down?

6-Hashim says Charlie's jokes didn't **blow him away**, meaning that he didn't think they were very good.

7-What kinds of things **blow you away**?



Exercises

Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box.

(**cheer him up** / **getting to** / **killer** / **You blow me away** / **Do you get it** / **I have a good one** / **To tell you the truth**)

Adnan: Hey, Fahd!

Fahd: What's up, Adnan?

Adnan: Not much. Are you ready to go? It's going to be a (1) _____ game!

Fahd: I know! I'm so excited! Wait...where's Ali? I thought he was coming with us.

Adnan: Nah. Ali didn't feel like going. He's been a bit down lately. He says all the studying is (2) _____ him.

Fahd: Oh. That's too bad! Maybe we can go and (3) _____. I'll tell him some jokes.

Adnan: That's a great idea!

Fahd: Actually, (4) _____.

Adnan: OK. Let's hear it.

Fahd: Two men are talking. The first man says, "My cat has no nose." The second man asks, "How does it smell?" and the first man replies, "Terrible." (5) _____?

Adnan: Yeah, of course I get it! That was funny! (6) _____, Fahd! Where do you get these jokes?

Fahd: (7) _____, I look them up on the Internet. **Adnan:** Hmmm...maybe I'd rather not know. C'mon, let's go cheer up Ali!



Telling and Responding to a Joke

-I have a good one. Do you get it? عندى نكتة حلوة / عارفها

-Did you hear the one about...? I don't get it. ... هل سمعت الشخص

* This guy walks into a... كان يمشى هذا الشخص فى

8 Reading

Word	المعنى	word	المعنى
laughter	ضحك	antibodies	اجسام مضادة
moderate	يخفف من حدة وقوة	fight disease	يحارب المرض
Virtue	فضيلة / خلق	recover	يشفى / يتعافى من
charitable	خيرى	illness	مرض
run-down	محبط/ مكتتب	patients	مرضى
stressed	متوتر	pediatric ward	طبيب الاطفال
impact	تأثير	provide	يوفر / يمد بـ
effect	أثر	prop	دعم
beneficial	مفيد	alert	يقظ
Strengthen	يقوى	stimulate the brain	يحفز المخ
muscles	عضلات	enhance learning	يحسن التعلم
increase	يزيد	productive	منتج (كثير الانتاج)
Heart rate	معدل ضربات القلب	friendship	صداقة
breathe	يتنفس	brainstormed way	طريقة محفزة
cardiovascular	قلبي (خاص بالقلب والوعية)	gather	يجمع ناس
equivalent	مساو / معادل	prompt	يحث
Lose weight	يخسر وزن	genuine	حقيقى / اصلى
calories	سعرات حرارية	gratify	يرضى / يشبع
give up	يقطع عن	infectious	معدى
physical	مادى / جسدى	hearty	قوى / حماسى/ رقيق القلب
advantage	ميزة		
blood pressure	ضغط الدم		
get sick	يمرض		
infection	عدوى		



Vocabulary Building

Match the words with their meanings:

word		المعنى meaning
1. cardiovascular	خاص بالقلب	a. real, not false
2. equivalent	معادل / مساو	b. to increase energy or activity
3. heart	قوى/حماسى	c. strong and with feeling
4. antibodies	اجسام مضادة	d. related to the medical care of children
5. pediatric	خاص بطب الاطفال	e. equal
6. stimulat	ينشط	f. to improve
7. enhance	يحسن	g. substance produced by the body to fight germs and infection
8. prompt	يحث	h. to cause someone to do something
9. genuine	حقيقى / اصلى	i. involving the heart and blood vessels



Check your answer:

1-i 2-e 3-c 4-g 5-d 6-b 7-f 8-h 9-a

word		المعنى meaning
1. irony	سخرية	a. be a sign of
2. assumption	افتراض	b. when the reality is the opposite of the meaning
3. audience	جمهور	c. guess
4. stick to the point	يلتزم بالموضوع	d. put beside / contrast
5. indicate	يعطى اشارة لـ	e. people that are listening or watching
6. juxtapose	يضع بجانب	f. stay on topic



Check your answer:

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

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Expressing Wishes, Regret and Criticism

التعبير عن التمنى والندم والنقد

Verb: Wish يتمنى

-Use **wish** for things that happened in the past that you now regret.-

- يستخدم الفعل (يتمنى) للتعبير عن اشياء حدثت فى الماضى وتندم عليها فى الحاضر

in the past فى الماضى

-I didn't see the TV comedian. I **wish I had seen** the TV comedian. Everyone thought he was so funny!

-I couldn't get the joke. I **wish I had been able** to get the joke. I need to improve my English.

-I switched off before. I **wish I hadn't switched** off before the end of the TV show. The ending was supposed to be very good.

the end of the TV show.

-Use **wish** and **if only** for things you want to happen **now** or in **the future** but which you know probably won't happen.

-نستخدم فعل التمنى لأشياء نتمنى حدوثها فى الوقت الحالى او المستقبل ولكن من المحتمل عدم حدوثها كالاتى :

in the present فى المضارع

-I **am** not a big fan of his jokes. I **wish I found** his jokes funny.

-I **feel** down today. I **wish I didn't feel down** today. I **wish I could** cheer up.

-The comedian **can't** make people laugh. The comedian **wishes** he **could** make people laugh.

In the future فى المستقبل

-He **won't** lend me his car. I **wish** he **would** lend me his car.

-My brother **will** leave for college soon. **If only** he **would** stay.

Expressing Criticism

التعبير عن النقد

-Use **wish** or **if only** with **would** to express irritation or annoyance with a situation or the particular action of someone else.

نستخدم فى التمنى فى هذه الحالة للتعبير عن الانزعاج والضيق من موقف او فعل لشخص آخر

-I **wish** he **wouldn't use** his cell phone in class.

-I **wish** the children **would stop** interrupting.

Note: Use **if only** ... in the place of **wish** to express a **wish**, **regret** or **criticism** more emphatically: If only it would stop raining, I wouldn't feel so depressed!



Exercise

-Use the verb **wish** to complete the sentences. In some cases, more than one answer is possible

استخدم فعل التمنى لاكمال الجمل. فى بعض الحالات يمكن استخدام اكثر من حل



Your best friend is a wonderful person, but he/she talks too much.

- I **wish** that my best friend **didn't talk** so much/wouldn't talk so much.

1. I feel down. I think the weather is getting to me. It is so cold and wet.

-I wish

2. He is stressed and run-down. He gets sick easily.

-He wishes

3. Your parents won't let you go out tomorrow night.

-I wish my parents

4. You borrowed your brother's cell phone without asking for permission. Now he's angry.

-I wish

5. They won't stop laughing. It's annoying me.

-I wish

6. You want to buy someone a present, but you don't have enough money.

-If only I

7. Everyone watched the TV sitcom last night. They are all talking about it today. You didn't watch it.

-I wish

8. The clown was not funny. The children didn't laugh at his jokes.

-If only.....



Check your answer:

1. I wish it wasn't so cold and wet. OR I wish I wasn't so down.

2. He wishes he wasn't so run-down and stressed. OR He wishes he wouldn't get sick so easily.

3. I wish my parents would let me go out tomorrow night

4. I hadn't taken my brother's cell phone without asking permission

5. I wish they would stop laughing. OR I wish I didn't feel annoyed by them.

6. If only had enough money to buy that present.

7. I wish I had watched the TV sitcom. OR I wish I could talk about the TV sitcom. OR I wish I had watched the TV sitcom.

8. If only the children would laugh at the clown's jokes. OR If only the clown was funnier, the children would laugh.

Such...That / So...That

-**Such** and **so** make the meaning of an adjective or adverb stronger. **Such...that** and **so...that** are used to show cause and effect.

تستخدم هذه الكلمات قبل الصفة والظرف لتقوية معناها وتوضحان السبب والنتيجة

such + اسم + صفة + that

-The new TV sitcom is **such a funny show that** everyone in my class watches it.

so + ظرف or صفة + that

-The comedian was **so amusing that** he had everyone in stitches.

-We laughed **so much that** we had tears in our eyes.



Exercise

-Circle the correct words to complete the sentences:

1. He **was** (so / such) a small child that people sometimes thought he was a baby.
2. It **was** (so / such) long ago that I can't remember it.
3. She **knew** (so few / so little) people that nobody noticed she was missing.
4. He **looked** (so much / so many) like a well-known TV comedian that people would often ask for his autograph.
5. It **was** (so / such) a funny show that I watched ten episodes one after the other.
6. It **was** (so / such) a difficult test that many students didn't pass.
7. I **was** (so / such) tired that I don't even remember getting into bed
- 8- I **was** (so / such) amused that I cried with laughter.

Can't, Could, Couldn't, Must, May, or Might

must / can't / couldn't / may / might / could+ مصدر

فى المضارع

must / can't / couldn't / may / might / could+ have + p.p

فى الماضى

-Use can't, must, may, or might to make suppositions, to speculate about something, and to draw conclusions.

تستخدم لعمل افتراضات والتنبؤ بشيء واستنتاج نتائج

-Use **must** to say we are sure of something.

تستخدم عند التأكد من شيء

-Use **can't** or **couldn't** to say that we think something is impossible.

تستخدم عند استحالة حدوث شيء

-Use **may**, **might**, or **could** to say that something is possible.

تستخدم عند احتمال حدوث شيء

-The story about the green aliens **can't be** true. It **might be** a prank. It must be April 1st! (present)

-The story about the green aliens **can't have been** true. It **might have been** a prank. It - must have been April 1st! (past)