SAMMARY OF 4MS ENGLISH LESSONS

ملخص شامل لتلاميذ الرابعة متوسط

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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.

العمدة الاساسية تبقى في الاخير

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 أو 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 بالامساواة نبدأ أولا بالاسم الأقل

ملاحظة

في المقارنة بالتقريب نجد او نضع *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

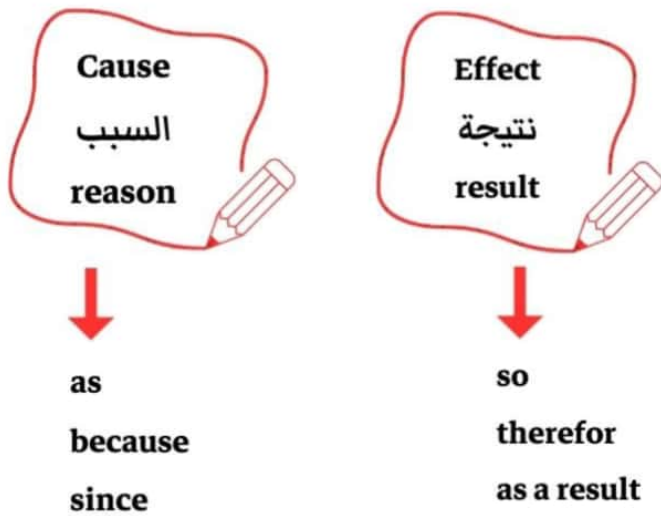نستنتج أن المقارنة با الافضلية تغلب الصفة التي فيها Qualifier

Jone is **not as** (hot) **as** August.

صفة عادية

بدأنا بالاسم الأقل

منجمش نحط صفة فيها er بين as ـــ as

لدينا أدوات ربط خاصة بـ **Cause**

لدينا أدوات ربط خاصة : **effect**

Cause
السبب
reason

Effect
نتيجة
result

⬇️

as
because
since

⬇️

so
therefor
as a result

مثال :

Anna didn't tidy her room, <u>so</u> her mother

سبب | Linker | نتيجة

النتيجة

as a result , so, therefore لما نضع 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 <u>because</u> don't have enough maney

➡️ I don't have enough maney.<u>thetefore</u>, I can't buy a new mobile.

القاعدة

Subject + Verb + qualifier + adjective

صفة + محدد الكمية + فعل + إسم

eg:
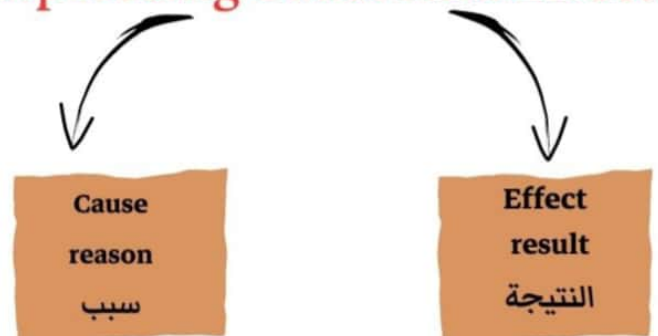
the weather was somehow cool

S V qualifier adj

Positive Qualifiers (+)

Very جدا
extremely إلى أبعد حد
too كثيرا
so جد
complety بأتم معنى الكلمة
really حقا
totally كليا
more كثيرا

Negative Qualifiers (-)

Somehow قليلا
quite قليلا
abit قليلا
a little bit قليلا
pretty قليلا
slightly قليلا

Expressing Cause And Effect.

Cause
reason
سبب

Effect
result
النتيجة

لتربط بين السبب والنتيجة هناك ادوات الربط

Connectore / linkers

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 الادماجيـة

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

كيف تكتب الوضعية حول معلم

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

It is located / situated in ……(الموقع location). It was built by…… (البناء builder/ constructor) . 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)

Scanné avec CamScanner

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	Tall**er** than أطول من	The tall**est** الاطول
	Larg**e**	Larger than اكبر من	The largest الاكبر
	Happ**y**	Happ**ier** than اسعد من	The happ**iest** الاسعد
	Big → **cvc**	big**g**er than اكبر من	The big**g**est الاكبر
	Fat → **cvc**	fat**t**er than اسمن من	The fat**t**est الاسمن
Long adjectives الصفات الطويلة		More famous than	The most famous
IrregularAdjs : صفات غ منتظمة 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
		More than →	The most
	Many/ Much		

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 : هذه الأفعال نضيف لها full فقط :

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

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

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

3/ Expressing similarities and differences

(like – unlike - whereas)

التعبير عن التشابهات و الاختلافات

التعبير عن التشابه وتعني مثل / **A)Like** → Preposition

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 a doctor **like** me ← أو
جملة كاملة / like + noun

B) **Unlike** → Preposition على عكس / التعبير عن الاختلاف

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
unlike + noun   جملة كاملة
 was unfriendly.

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

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

(cloud) في Whereas تبقى الجملتين كاملتين

4/ Past continuous / simple past:
(when / while)

الماضي المستمر / الماضي البسيط

I was watching	regular verbs	irregular vs
To be + v + ing	1- worked	to be was / were
I was	2-invited	to go went
You were	3-travelled	to do did
She, he, it was	4-studied	to write wrote
They, we were	5-played	

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

استعمالاته مع 1/ JUST : نضعها بعد has و have

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

استعمالاته مع 2/ Already : 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

استعمالاته مع 3/ Never : نضعها بعد has و have
Negative meaning وتعني النفي
Eg: I have never seen London . انا لم أرى لندن مطلقا

استعمالاته مع 4/ ever : تستعمل بكثرة في السؤال -1
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 تستعمل بكثرة في الـ
2-Superlative form
Eg: Farid is the closest friend I have ever had.

🔊 1/pronunciation of the final « ed »

/t/	/d /	/ld /
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*
نسيت =/= تذكر
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* = *intelligent* 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* لاحقا=/= أولا
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

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.

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 :

القـــــاعدة 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** .

القـــــاعدة 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 ;enjoy...)+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 بـم

Answer ,playwrite : وعادة تاتي في وسط الكلمة

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

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

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

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

(e.g. doubt, debt)

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

(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. أشرح 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 الإخلاص 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 childern 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.

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................
/eə/: hair- fair- stair- air- share- ear… … … … … …..
/uə/: cure- pure- endure- tear- mature-tour.............
/iə/: clear- fear- here- dare- dear- engineer............
/əu/: 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
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....