

SAMMARY OF 4MS ENGLISH LESSONS

ملخص شامل لتلاميذ الرابعة متوسط

BEM 2023

تعلم الانجليزية مع تيتشر مادي



Mrs. Madiha تعلم الانجليزية مع تيتشر مادي



Teacher madi



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 VOICE :

Picasso painted Guernica in 1937.

العداء الزمنية يغير في الآخر

Guernica was painted by Picasso in 1937

To be (past) = Past Participle

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

المقارنة بالمتساوات 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 باللامساوات نبدأ 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 بالافضل

تغلب الصفة التي فيها Qualifier

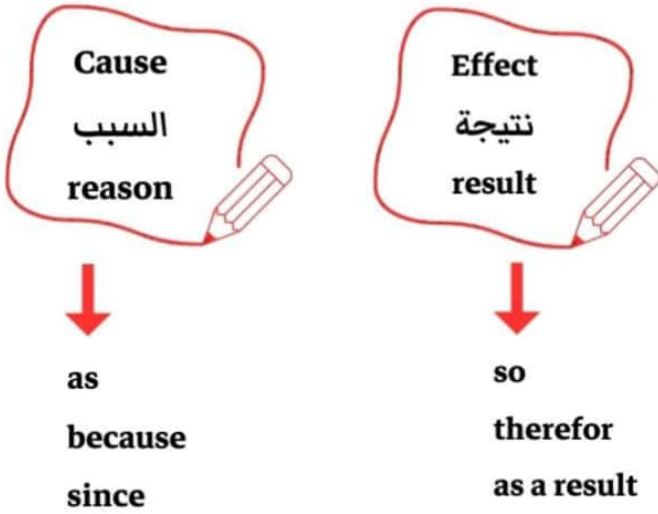
Jone is **not as hot** as August.

صفة عادية

بدأنا بالاسم الأقل

منجملش نلاحظ صفة فيها er بين as ... as

لدينا أدوات ربط خاصة بـ **Cause**
لدينا أدوات ربط خاصة بـ **effect**



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, therefore, 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

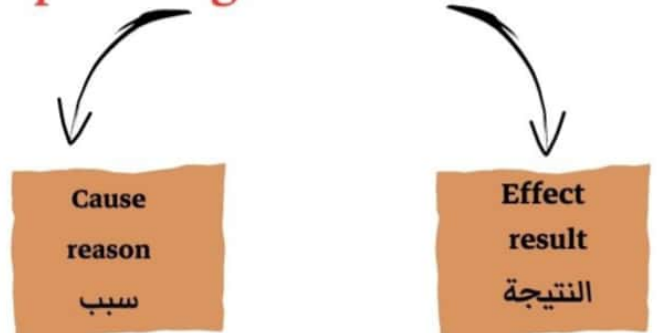
Positive Qualifiers (+)

Very جدا
extremely إلى أبعد حد
too كثيرا
so جد
completely بآتم معنى الكلمة
really حقا
totally كلياً
more كثيراً

Negative Qualifiers (-)

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

Expressing Cause And Effect.



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/

الوضعية الادماجية

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. (**Monument 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 construction تاريخ البناء**). it was inaugurated in/on (**opening date تاريخ الفتح**). It is (**height الارتفاع**) meters high and (**weight الوزن**) tons weight. It is made of (**material المواد**). It was listed by UNESCO as a world heritage site in (**year العام**). This great monument attracts (**number of visitors**).

كتابة وضعية حول شخصية بارزة

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 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**).

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
Irregular Adjs: صفات غير 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
	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 : هذه الأفعال تضيف لها full فقط

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

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

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

3/ Expressing similarities and differences

(like – unlike - whereas)

التعبير عن التشابهات والاختلافات

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

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 بينما / الاختلاف
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.
جملة 1 conjunction جملة 2

في Whereas
تبقى الجملتين
كاملتين

4/ Past continuous / simple past:

(when / while)



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

إذا جاءت كل من When / while في وسط الجملة

Eg: * I was watching a film when the light went out .

Past Continuous + when + Past Simple

* The light went out while I was watching a film .

Past Simple + while + Past Continuous

5/ Present Perfect with:

(Just – ever – never – already)

To have + v (past participle)

القاعدة
Present Perfect

Present تصريفه في الـ

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 have و has

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

استعمالاته مع 2/ Already:

نضعها بعد have و has

أو في آخر الجملة

Eg: She has already bought a new car . انا بالفعل اشترت سيارة.

She has seen this movie already . لقد شاهدت هذا الفيلم من قبل

استعمالاته مع 3/ Never:

نضعها بعد have و has

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

2-Superlative form تستعمل بكثرة في الـ

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



1/pronunciation of the final « ed »

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

2/Vocabulary in use related to the sequence 2

1/synonyms and Antonyms

My personality = شخصيتي
 Life experiences = تجارب الحياة
 Childhood memories = تكريات 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 = انفصل
 Broke down = تعطل
 Remember =/= forget
 نسي =/= تذكر
 Confident = ثقة
 Brave = courageous شجاع
 Adult =/= child / young =/= old
 كبير =/= صغير / طفل =/= بالغ
 Dominating =/= weak
 ضعيف =/= مسيطر
 Conflict = struggle صراع
 Different = various مختلف
 Same = similar متشابه
 Failed =/= succeeded
 نجح =/= فشل
 Embarrassed = shy خجول
 Smart = clever = intellegent نكي
 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 أولاً =/= لاحقاً

Recover = استعادة

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

هادئ = مسالم

Very well = clearly واضح = جيد

Wise = الحكمة

Barefoot = حافي القدمين

Sociable =/= quiet

هادئ =/= اجتماعي

Chatty = talkative ثرثار

Sociable = outgoing

Messy =/= tidy

مرتب =/= غير مرتب

Optimistic =/= pessimistic

متشائم =/= متفائل

Ambitious = طموح

Nervous = bad-tempered عصبي

Active = athletic نشيط

My childhood memories

تكريات 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 worst 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 أو 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 أو أوامر لشخص ما نستعمل الأمر (الجملة تبدأ بفعل بدون الفاعل)

e.g.

1. **Respect** every people emotions .

لننفي الأمر 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 :

(القاعدة 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** .

(القاعدة 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 succeed 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 RAP music

(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"**: n يكون في بداية الكلمة ومتبوع بـ

Know ,knee ,knife

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

Answer ,playwrite : وعادة تأتي 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":** "n" تكون صامتة عندما تأتي في اخر الكلمة ومتبوعة بـ "b":

(e.g. column)

How to write an argumentative paragraph

كيفية كتابة فقرة حاجية

A / defend a positive opinion الدفاع عن رأي اجابي

للدفاع عن رأي 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 disapprove of

B / We use discourse markers

أدوات التسلسل لترتيب الأحداث

***To sequence those arguments we use**

First/Firstly: (for the 1st argument); الحجة 1

Second/Secondly: (for the 2nd argument); الحجة 2

Third/Thirdly: (for the 3rd argument; etc.); الحجة 3

***To add arguments we can use** Also , moreover ,
Additionally , inaddition , furthermore .

***To express contrast we use :** but , however, in contrast .

How to be a good citizen

كيف أكون مواطن صالح

هنا نكتب فقرة ننصح فيها الناس ليكونوا 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 أسرته 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 strengthen 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.

Layout

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

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 Algerian 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 Moufidi 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.....

/əʊ/: throw- post- shout- show- poet- close.....

/aʊ/: 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 liberty 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
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		