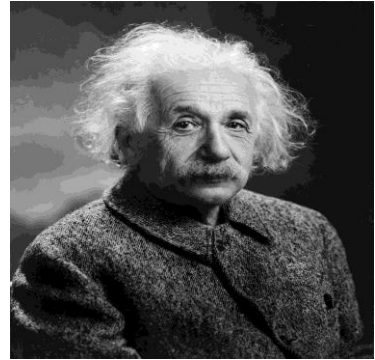


<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Albert-Einstein>



**Unit 1      1<sup>st</sup> English**

**READING PASSAGE**

**Albert Einstein**

**Albert Einstein**, was born March 14, 1879, Ulm, Württemberg, Germany—and died April 18, 1955, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S., was German-born physicist who developed the special and general theories of relativity and won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 for his explanation of the photoelectric effect. Einstein is generally considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century.

## Grammar

### I-The sentence is usually:

### I-The sentence is usually:

**1/Simple Sentences :** They are sentences that contain only one verb as the two sentences can be to be one simple sentence. Example:

1-I saw a boy,

2-I saw a boy riding a bicycle

**2/ Compound Sentences:** It is a sentence that consists of two simple sentences that are related to each other and each has an independent meaning as they are linked by a conjunction, such as: and, but, or. Example:

1-Ahmed helped him Khaled and did his homework.

2-We can watch TV or can play football.

**3/ Complex Sentences:** It is a sentence that contains more than one verb and a compound of two sentences, a primary sentence or Clause Main and a secondary sentence or Subordinate Clause, which are three types; Noun Clause, Adjectival Clause and Adverbial Clause.

**4/Clause :** is combination of words containing a verb and has a complete meaning.Example:

1-I saw the man who was carrying a stick.

**5/Phrase :** is a combination of words forming part a verb of the sentence but without a.

Example: I saw the man carrying a stick.

### II- Sections of speech:

Definition	Example
- <u>Pronoun:</u> It is what indicates a name or replaces it	I, he, she, it, we, you, they

## FAROUK-LADJAILIA

- <u>Adjective</u> : It is a word that describes the name and is before it	<u>Rich</u> man, <u>poor</u> man, <u>police</u> man
- <u>Adverb</u> : It is a word that describes the action or makes the adjective clearer	Ahmed writes <u>quickly</u>
<u>Preposition</u> : It is a word that comes with the name or pronoun to show its relation to the word I see	Ahmed goes <u>to</u> school  They traveled <u>by</u> plane
<u>Article: a</u> : Used before the unnoun that begins with a consonant	This is <u>a</u> book
<u>Article: an</u> : Used before the noun that begins with a vowel	This is <u>an</u> apple
<u>Article: the</u> : Used to define	This is <u>the</u> book, I bought yesterday.

### **III-Meanings of words in Arabic:**

Words	In arabic	Words	In arabic	Words	In arabic
everybody	كل شخص	everything	كل شيء	somebody	شخص ما
something	شيء ما	anybody	أي شخص	anything	أي شيء
nobody	لا أحد	nothing	لا شيء	Thank you	شُكْرًا

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-de-Broglie>



**Unit 2      1<sup>st</sup> English**

**READING PASSAGE**

**Louis de Broglie**

**Louis de Broglie**, in full **Louis-Victor-Pierre-Raymond, 7<sup>e</sup> duc de Broglie**, was born August 15, 1892, Dieppe, France—and died March 19, 1987, Louveciennes, was French physicist best known for his research on quantum theory and for predicting the wave nature of electrons. He was awarded the 1929 Nobel Prize for Physics.

# FAROUK-LADJAILIA

## GRAMMAR

### I- Tenses:

Tenses	Verb To Be	Verb To Have	Used words
Simple Present	.I <u>am</u> / He, She, It <u>is</u> . .We, You, They <u>are</u>	.I, You, We, You, They <u>have</u> . He, She, It <u>has</u>	Always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every...
Simple Past	. I, He, She, It <u>was</u> . -We, You, They <u>were</u>	. I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They <u>had</u>	Yesterday, ago, once, last, this morning, in the past,
Future Simple	. I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They <u>will be</u>	. I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They <u>will</u> <u>have</u>	Tomorrow, soon, next, this evening, in the future..

<p><b><u>Negation</u></b> :</p> <p>The rules:</p>	<p>1-With the following auxiliary verbs we use (not) and put them after the auxiliary verb: am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, may, might.</p> <p>2- With an ending present verb with the letter (s) we use (doesn't) before the verb and delete the (s).</p> <p>3- With the present tense verb not the last (s) we use (don't) before the verb. - With a past tense, we use didn't before the verb and return the verb to the infinitive.</p> <p>4- With the words (sometimes, usually, always) we delete the same word and put (never) instead of it and we don't delete the (s).</p>
<p><b><u>Ask a question:</u></b></p> <p>The rules:</p>	<p>1- Return these auxiliary verbs to the beginning of the sentence (am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, may, might).</p> <p>2- With a simple present verb at the end of the letter (s), we use (does) at the beginning of the sentence and remove the (s) from the verb.</p> <p>3- With the present verb not the last (s) , we will use (do) at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb remains the same, and we also change the (I) and(We) to (You).</p> <p>4- With a past tense , we use (did) at the beginning of the sentence and return the verb to the infinitive as we convert (my) and (our) to (your).</p>

<b>Examples :</b>	<p>- He can swim. / He can't swim. / Can he swim?</p> <p>- Ali travels to London every summer. / Ali doesn't travel to London every summer. / When does Ali travel to London?</p> <p>- I go to the club twice a week. / I don't go to the club twice a week. / How often do you go to the club?</p> <p>- We went to London by plane. / We didn't go to London by plane. / How did you go to London?</p> <p>- She always gets up late. / She never gets up late.</p> <p>- They are playing tennis in the club. / They are not playing tennis in the club. / Where are they playing tennis?</p>
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## **II-Asking for and Giving advice :**

بالتأكيد هناك بعض العبارات لطلب وإعطاء نصائح باللغة الانجليزية مثل

### **1/Asking for advice :**

- Could you give me some advice on.....?
- What do you suggest I do about...?
- Do you have any recommendations for....?
- I'm not sure what to do . Can you help me ?

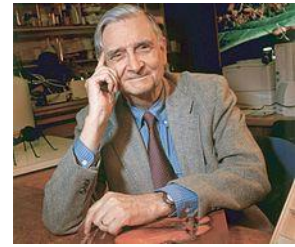
### **2/Giving advice:**

- If I were you, I would....
- You should consider.....
- Have you thought about...?

## **III-Meanings of questions in Arabic:**

QUESTIONS	IN ARABIC
What are you going to do today.?	مالذي سنفعله اليوم
What am I going to do now?	ماذا أفعل الآن
What do you do with it?	ماذا تفعل به
What is the matter ?	ما الأم
What does this mean ?	ماذا يعني هذا

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Edward-O-Wilson>



**Unit 3      1<sup>st</sup> English**

**READING PASSAGE**

**Edward Osborne Wilson**

**E.O. Wilson**, in full **Edward Osborne Wilson**, was born June 10, 1929, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.—and died December 26, 2021, Burlington, Massachusetts, was American biologist recognized as the world’s leading authority on ants. He was also the foremost proponent of sociobiology, the study of the genetic basis of the social behaviour of all animals, including humans.

Wilson received his early training in biology at the University of Alabama (B.S., 1949; M.S., 1950). After receiving a doctorate in biology at Harvard University in 1955, he was a member of Harvard’s biology and zoology faculties from 1956 to 1976. At Harvard he was later Frank B. Baird Professor of Science (1976–94), Mellon Professor of the Sciences (1990–93), and Pellegrino University Professor (1994–97; professor emeritus from 1997). In addition, Wilson served as curator in entomology at Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology (1973–97).

**Grammer**

**I-Noun collection rules:**

1-The singular noun is collected by adding “s” to the end :

Example: spoon ----- spoons

2-A singular noun ending in: s / ss /ch / sh / x / z.when adding , we add “ es” to the end:

Example: class-----classes , box-----boxes

3-A singular noun that ends with the letter “y” and before it is a correct letter , when plural , we delete the letter “y” and add “ies” to the end:

Example: city-----cities, country-----countries

4- A singular noun that ends with the letter “y” and before him one of the vowels” a,e,o,u,y” when plural we add “s” to the end:

Example: boy-----boys, day-----days

5- A singular noun that ends with the letter “f,fe” when plural , we delete the letter “f,fe” and add “ves” to the end:

Example: wolf-----wolves, knife-----knives

6-other unusual examples:

Man-----men, foot----feet, child-----children

**II- Use of connecting characters: In, On, At:**

In : Time; months, seasons, years, and in place , such as countries, or come in the meaning of a specific thing or small means of transportation.

Examples: In October, In Winter, In 2023, I live in Iraq, In this room, In this country, She is in a taxi, I usually travel in my car.

On : Time as days of the week in general or a specific day of the month, and the place comes with the roof meaning on or above a specific thing, and in large means of transportation it has a surface that can be walked on.

Examples: On Friday, Her birthday is on March 21, On the floor, on the table, On the bus, On



the plane, On the ship.

At : On time come with the specified times, and the place will come with a place known t all.

Examples: At night, At weekend, At 12:00 o'clock, At home, At school, At work.

### **III-Meanings of questions in Arabic:**

QUESTIONS	IN ARABIC
Where is your office?	أين مكتبك
Where are you from?	من أين أنت
Who is that lady ? or Who is that man?	من هي تلك المرأة// من هو ذلك الرجل
Why not ?	لم لا
How old are you ?	كم عمرك
Do you understand me ?	هل تفهمني
Can you help me ?	هل تستطيع مساعدتي