

# SAMMARY OF 4MS ENGLISH LESSONS

ملخص شامل لتلاميذ الرابعة متوسط

BEM 2023

تعلم الانجليزية مع تيتشر مادي



Mrs. Madiha 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.

العدة الزمنية تليق في الخبر

Guernica was painted by Picasso in 1937

To be (past 3) = Past Participle

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

المقارنة بالمتساوات 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

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 بالمتساوات نبدأ أولاً بالاسم الأقل

#### ملاحظة

في المقارنة بالتقريب نجد او نضع almost or nearly

#### 2/ Qualifiers :

محددات الكمية تزيد او تنقص من جودة الصفة وتستخدمها بكثرة في المقارنة بالمتساوات

eg:

مثال لدينا الصفة cold بارد.

1- the weather is **extremely** cold  
محدد الكمية +

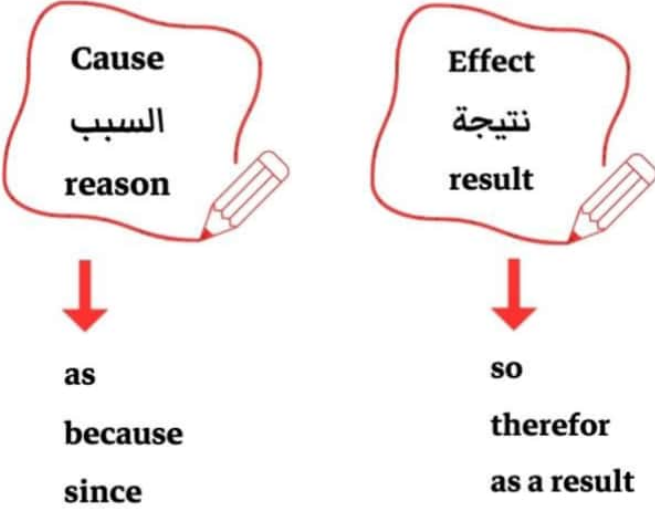
My Trip was a **bit** short  
محدد الكمية -

{  
Jones is very hot  
August is hotter  
استعملنا صفة الأفضلية  
نستنتج أن المقارنة بالافضل  
تغلب الصفة التي فيها Qualifier

Jane is not as **hot** as August.

صفة عادية  
منجملنا نحط صفة فيها er بين as ... as  
بدأنا بالاسم الأقل

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

لما نضع as a result , so, therefore تـجـي بعـدهـا نـتـيـجـة  
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

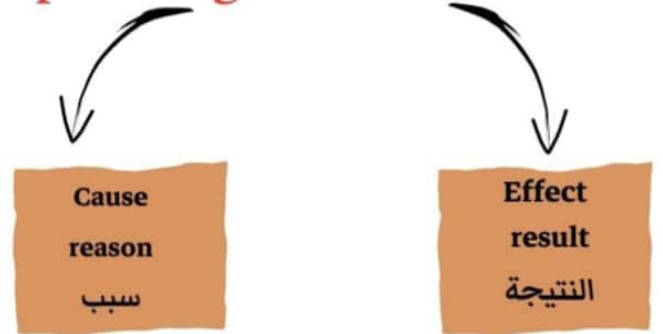
Positive Qualifiers (+)

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

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/	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 ..... ( **الموقع location** ).  
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 البناء** ). 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 17<sup>th</sup>, 1928

Place of birth: Azeffoun-Tizi Ouzou, Algeria

Date of death: December 1<sup>st</sup>, 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** )



ملخص للمقطع 2

## 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 الأكبر
	Happy	Happier than اسعد من	The happiest الاسعد
	Big → CVC	bigger than اكبر من	The biggest الأكبر
	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 / 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 a doctor **like** me ← أو  
جملة كاملة like + noun

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

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  
unlike + noun جملة كاملة  
was unfriendly.

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

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

Whereas في  
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

1/ JUST: مع استعماله

نضعها بعد have و has

Eg: I have just eaten my lunch .

لقد اكلت للتو غدائي

2/ Already: مع استعماله

نضعها بعد have و has  
أو في آخر الجملة

Eg: She has already bought a new car .

انا بالفعل اشترت سيارة .  
لقد شاهدت هذا الفلم من قبل .

3/ Never: مع استعماله

نضعها بعد have و has

Negative meaning وتعني النفي

Eg: I have never seen London .

انا لم أرى لندن مطلقا .

4/ ever: مع استعماله

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 = نكريات الطفولة  
 Freedom fighters = محاربيين 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  
 نسيت =/= 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 = هادئ

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 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 اوامر لشخص ما نستعمل الامر ( الجملة تبدأ 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 :

( 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 الامر

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

Know ,knee ,knife

\***Silent "w"**: n 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": 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 حافية

#### A / defend a positive opinion الدفاع عن رأي اجابي

للدفاع عن رأي ايجابي 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 1<sup>st</sup> argument); 1 الحجة

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

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

\*To add arguments we can use Also , moreover ,  
Additionally , in addition , 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 رأبي في بضعة اسطر
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 رأبي باستخدام كلمات مختلفة Using : to sum up , In sort , As a conclusion

