Lesson 4:

سنة 3 دعوة وثقافة إسلامية

Contineu to : « The Boy and The Apple Tree »

The boy was so **excited**. He **grabbed** all the apples on the tree and left happily. The boy never came back after he picked the apples. The tree was sad.

كان الطفل متحمسا قطف كل التفاح من الشجرة عادر فرحا ولم يعد بعد قطفه كل التفاح الموجود فيها كانت الشجرة حزينة

One day the boy who now turned into a man returned and the tree was excited.

ذات يوم عاد الطفل الذي صار الآن رجلا و كانت الشجرة متحمسة

'Come and play with me' the tree said. "I do not have time to play. I have to work for my family. We need a house for shelter. Can you help me?'

"تعال وألعب معي" قالت الشجرة. «لا أملك وقتا للعب. علي أن أعمل من أجل عائلتي. نريد منز لا لنسكن فيه .هل يمكنك :مساعدتي؟"

شرح المفردات:

لما طلبت الشجرة من الطفل ان يقطف كل تفاحاتها كيف ستكون ردة فعله ؟ أكيد سوف يكون متحمسا ف كلمة

Excited معناها متحمس

أما كلمة Grabbed فمعناها قطف.

Turned معناها أصبح و تحول أو صار.

Returned معناها عاد أو رجع.

Shelter معناها مسكن مأوى .

في هذه المرحلة دار الحوار بين شجرة التفاح و الطفل الذي صار رجلا . نستخلص من هذا أن أنه مر زمن طويل على غياب الطفل .

هام جدا يجب أن تحفظ المفردات الجديدة و معانيها و كذا الترجمة

Lesson 5: The pronunciation of final "S"

The pronunciation of 'S" at the end of plural nouns, verbs in third person and as a part of the possessive case sometimes causes problems for non-native speakers because it can be pronounced in three different ways: / iz /, / s / or / z /. at the end of plural nouns, verbs in third person and as a part of the possessive case sometimes causes problems for non-native speakers because it can be pronounced in three different ways: / iz / s / z /.

ينطق حرف "S" في اللغة الإنجليزية , سواء في صيغة الجمع , ضمائر المفرد الغائب , او صيغة الملكية بثلاث صيغ. |s|/z|/iz|

لذا يجد الطلبة صعوبة في نطقها نطقا صحيحا.

Rule 1:/s/

when word ends with a Voiceless sound, the final "s" is pronounced as /s/ sounds

p/k/t/f/gh/ and ph/ examples:

Helps, books, hats, laughs, graphs.

Rule 2:

When word ends with a Voiced sound, the final "s" is pronounced as /Z/. + The vowel sounds and semi- vowels.

Like: /b/ crabs , /d/ worlds, /g/ bags, /gn/ sings, /l/ falls, /n/funs, /m/ dreams, /r/wears, /v/ gloves.

The vowel sounds and semi-vowels: sees, follows, plays, tries, continues,

Rule 3: /IZ/

When word ends with one of these sounds $/\mathbf{d}_3/$, $/\mathbf{s}/$, $/\mathbf{z}/$, $/\mathbf{f}/$ and $/\mathbf{t}_3/$ he final "s" is pronounced as /IZ/ examples:

/dʒ/ garage: garages /Iz/. /s/ miss, practice, fax: misses, practices; faxes /Iz/.

/z/ buzz: buzzes /Iz/. /ʃ/ brush: brushes /Iz/. / tʃ/ watch : watches /Iz/.

الأستاذ سباعي عبد الحليم

Lesson6: contineu to "The apple tree and the little boy"

'Sorry.... but I do not have any house. But you can chop off my branches to build your house."

'So the man cut all the branches of the tree and left happily. The tree was glad to see him happy but the man never came back since then. The tree was again lonely and sad.

One hot summer day, the man returned and the tree was delighted.

'Come and play with me!' the tree said.

'I am getting old. I want to go sailing to relax myself, can you give me a boat?' said the man.

"Use my trunk to build your boat. You can sail far away and be happy."

So the man cut the tree trunk to make a boat. He went sailing and never showed up for a long time.

chop off تقطع

lonely وحيدة

delighted مبتهجة

sailing to relax إبحار من أجل الراحة و الإسترخاء

boat زورق

Trunk الجدع

Showed up يظهر

الأستاذ سباعي عبد الحليم

Lesson 7: " The little boy and The apple tree"

Finally, the man returned after many years. 'Sorry, my boy. But I do not have anything for you anymore. No more apples for you', the tree said.

"No problem, I do not have any teeth to bite' the man replied.

'No more trunk for you to climb on." 'I am too old for that now." The man said.

"I really cannot give you anything, the only thing left is my dying roots,' the tree said with tears.

"I do not need much now, just a place to rest. I am tired after all these years,' the man replied.

'Good! Old tree roots are the best place to lean on and rest come sit down with me and rest.'

The man sat down and the tree was glad and smiled with tears.

شرح المفردات

to bite يعض

roots الجذور

tears الدموع

to lea on تتکیئ

Rest راحة

This is a story of everyone. The tree is like our parents. When we were young, we loved to play with our Mum and Dad. When we grow up, we leave them... only come to them when we need something or when we are in trouble. No matter what, parents will always be there and give everything they could just to make you happy.

You may think the boy is cruel to the tree, but that is how all of us treat our parents. We take them for granted. We don't appreciate all they do for us, until it's too late.

المغزى من القصة

هذه القصة لكل واحد منا. فالشجرة هنا ترمز إلى الوالدين. فعندما نكون صغارا نحب اللعب مع الأم و الأب. عندما نكبر نهجرهم (الزواج مثلا) , لكن فقط نعود عندما نكون في ضيقة ما و نحتاج . لكن الوالدين بالرغم ما فعل الأبناء يعطوهم ما يريدون دون ترر د ليسعدوهم.

هل تظن أن الطفل كان قاسيا مع الشجرة؟ لكن كلنا نتعامل مع الوالدين ربما مثله, و لا نحس ما يفعلاه من أجلنا إلا بعد فوات الأوان.

الأستاذ سباعي عبد الحليم