

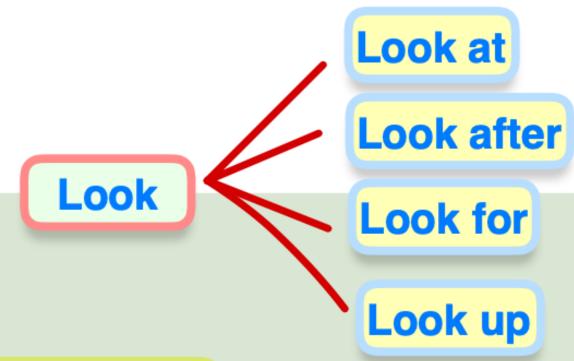
You Are What You Eat

Mega Goal

Grammar



3 Grammar



Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb + a particle. A particle is a word that is used as an adverb or a preposition. The particle gives the verb a different meaning. One verb can be combined with different particles to create different meanings.

Didn't you like the dinner? You only picked at it.

(pick at = eat without enthusiasm)

My sister picks on me for being a vegetarian.

- (pick on = tease)
- We need to pick out a restaurant for the celebration. (pick out = choose)
- Will you pick up a gallon of milk on your way home? (pick up = get, buy)

عبارة عن فعل + عنصر آخر (حرف جر أو ظرف) Phrasal Verbs

يتغير المعنى تماماً و ليس له علاقة بمعنى الفعل. مثلاً ، look for تعني (يبحث عن) مثلاً ، look for تعني (يبحث عن)

تنقسم Phrasal Verbs إلى قسمين

Noneseparable Phrasal Verbs

Separable Phrasal Verbs

لا يمكن فصل الفعل مع العنصر الذي بعده

يمكن فصل الفعل مع العنصر الذي بعده

Noneseparable Phrasal Verbs

النوع الأول ، لا يمكن فصل الفعل مع العنصر الذي بعده

Separable and Nonseparable Phrasal Verbs

Some phrasal verbs are *nonseparable*. The noun or pronoun always follows the particle.

I **ran into** Reema at the supermarket. (NOT: I rai

(NOT: I ran Reema into at the supermarket.)

ran into her.

(NOT: I ran her into.)



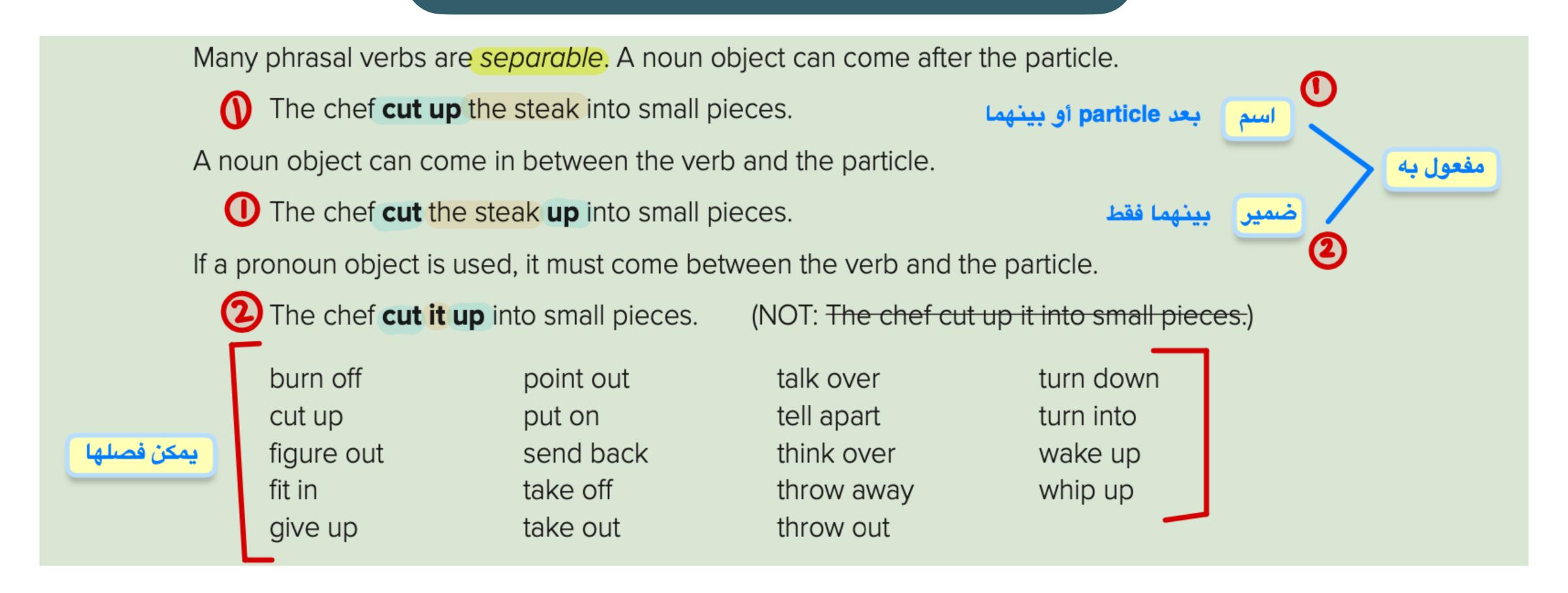
call for come from some across go on

look into tire of

run into

turn out

Separable Phrasal Verbs



النوع الثاني ، يمكن فصل الفعل مع العنصر الذي بعده

إذا كان المفعول به اسم يمكن أن يكون الاسم (المفعول به) بعد العنصر أو بينها إذا كان المفعول به ضمير فيجب أن يكون الضمير بين الفعل و العنصر

Three-Word Separable Phrasal Verbs

Three-Word Phrasal Verbs



Three-word phrasal verbs consist of a verb + a particle + a preposition. Three-word phrasal verbs are nonseparable. The noun or pronoun always comes after the phrasal verb.

The doctor says you must **cut down on** sugar. (NOT: You must cut sugar down on.)

catch up on come down with come up with cut down on drop out of feel up to get away with get down to

get along with get rid of load up on look down on

look forward to make do with run out of

take care of

Phrasal Verbs

الذي يتكون من ثلاثة كلمات لا يمكن فصلها

C. Complete the three-word phrasal verbs.

lucation

- I don't feel \underline{up} to going out to dinner tonight.
 - 1. He ran to the supermarket because we ran _____ milk.
 - 2. These shoes are old. I think I'll get _____ them.
 - 3. She has heart problems. Her doctor told her to cut _____________________ fatty foods.
 - 4: They came cloud with food poisoning after they ate the spoiled meat.
 - •5. Marathon runners often load \underline{u} $\underline{\rho}$ $\underline{\rho}$ pasta the night before a race.
- $\ddot{\Box}J\dot{\Box}J\dot{\Box}$ 6. We're looking $forward \underline{d}$ trying the new Indian restaurant.





Count/Noncount Nouns

الكلمات المعدودة توجد صيغة مفرد و جمع

Count nouns name things that you can count: one carrot, two carrots, etc. They have singular and plural forms.

Singular Count Nouns

a burger an egg

Plural Count Nouns

a / an لا يمكن استخدام a / an لا توجد صيغة جمع (2) two burgers three eggs

الكلمات غير المعدودة

Noncount nouns name things that you can't count: *rice, tea.* They don't use *a/an.* They don't have plural forms. Some nouns can be count or noncount: a salad or some salad; a soup or some soup.

بعض الكلمات ممكن أن تكون معدود أو غير معدود

Expressions of Quantity: Some/Any

Use *some* in affirmative statements.

مع الجمل المثبتة

Use *any* in negative statements and in questions.

مع الجمل المنفية أو السؤال

مع المعدود (الجمع) و غير المعدود (الجمع) و غير المعدود (الجمع) وغير المعدود (الجمع) عند المعدود (الجمع)

Affirmative (+)

Negative (-)

Questions (?)

There is **some** juice.

There isn't **any** juice.

Is there **any** juice?

There are **some** fries.

There aren't **any** fries.

Are there **any** fries?

Sometimes *some* is used in questions for offers.

استخدم some في السؤال في حالة العرض أو المساعدة

Do you want **some** pizza?

How about **some** coffee?

Would Like

للتفضيل

Use would like for preferences.

Q: What would you like?

Q: Would you **like** some mustard on it?

A: I'd like a steak sandwich.

A: Yes, please. / No, thank you.

Expressions of Quantity: A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough

Count

You need **a few** tomatoes.

I eat **many** vegetables.

How many bananas do you eat?

Noncount

You need a little cheese.

I don't eat **much** bread.

How much milk do you drink?

قليل للمعدود

A few

قليل لغير المعدود

A little

كثير للمعدود و غير المعدود

A lot of

Use a lot of and enough for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat a lot of eggs, but I don't eat a lot of bread.

I don't eat **enough** fruit. I don't drink **enough** water.

كثير لغير المعدود

Much

كثير للمعدود

Many

Enough إلى حد كاف (للمعدود و غير المعدود)

كلمات التسلسل

Sequence Words: First, Then, After That, Finally

First, you mix the flour and the eggs. **Then** you add a little butter.

After that, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder. **Finally**, you let it rise.