






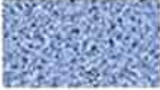




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Consonants الحروف الساكنة

c	ك		cat	cio	ش	delicious لذيذ
c	سا		circle	cie	ش	efficient كفؤ
h	ها		hat	science لا تنطق ش		
th	ثا	3	three	ssio	ش	mission مهمة
the	ذ		father	ture	تشر	nature طبيعة
sh	ش		ship	sio	ج	vision رؤية
ch	تش		chick	ge	دج	age عمر
ph	فا		phone	gi	دج	giant عملاق
gh	فا		rough	gy	دج	gym صالة ألعاب
gh	-	8	eight	ga	ج	game لعبة
gh	غ	غادة	Ghada	go	ج	go يذهب
kh	خ	خالد	Khaled	gu	ج	gum لبان
w	و		wolf	c (e / i / y) (cell) تنطق س		
y	ي		yoyo	g (e/i/y) (edge) تنطق دج		
tio	ش	محطة	station	aw	و	(law / paw)
tia	ش	أولي	initial	ew	وو / يو	(few / blew)
cia	ش	خاص	special	ow	أو	(cow / now)

Vowels الحروف المتحركة

a	e	i	o	u
man	met	bit / bite	rod	cut
main/mane	meat/meet	fin/fine	road/rode	cute/new/ moon

Grammar

Sentence Types

أنواع الجملة

Statement خبرية

تكملة + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

• **Ali studies English every day.**

◀ قد لا يكون هناك مفعول :

• **Ali studies every day.**

◀ قد لا يكون هناك تكملة :

• **Ali studies English.**

◀ ممكن نضع أكثر من تكملة:
الأول الأشخاص ثم المكان ثم الزمان

• **Ali studies English with his friends at home every day.**

◀ ممكن نضع بعض ظروف الزمان في البداية أو النهاية:

• **Every day, Ali studies English.**

◀ ممكن نكمل الجملة بصفة:

• **Ali is good.**

ممكن نكمل الجملة بظرف:

• **Ali studies well.**

Imperative أمرية

أمر مثبت :

مفعول + مصدر الفعل
لا نضع أي إضافات للفعل (لا نضع s أو d أو ing)

◀ نستخدم الأمر للطلب:

• **Open the door.**

◀ نستخدمه لإعطاء نصيحة:

• **Play sports.**

◀ نستخدمه للترجي:

• **Please, come with me.**

• **Help me, please.**

أمر منفي (نهى)

مصدر + Don't / Never

◀ يستخدم للنهي أو التحذير:

• **Never play with matches.**

• **Don't turn on TV at night.**

Question سؤال

سؤال ب هل (ويبدأ بفعل مساعد):
.....? + فاعل + فعل مساعد

Are you happy?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

نجيب عليه بنعم أو لا أو بالفاظ أخرى مثل (okay/ Sorry..)
نستخدم السؤال بهل للتأكد من معلومة معينة.

السؤال بأداة إستفهام

(wh-/How)

.....? + فاعل + فعل مساعد + الأداة

What are you eating?

I'm eating fish.

نستخدم السؤال بأداة إستفهام للسؤال عن معلومة معينة ونجيب عليه حسب أداة الإستفهام.
مثلا (What) تسأل عن غير العاقل (Fish) .

Statements الجمل

Simple بسيطة

تحتوي على فاعل وفعل واحد

- He is happy.
- He has got a car.
- He gets up early.
- There is a boy in the park.

Compound مركبة

جملتين بينهم رابط وكل جملة فيها فاعل وفعل
الروابط هي:

(for/and/nor/but/or/ yet/so) → Fanboys

- It was rainy, so I got wet.

Complex معقدة

جملتين بينهم رابط نفس الجمل المركبة ولكن بروابط أخرى مثل (if /because/when..)

- He got high marks because he studied hard.

Noun اسم

(Ali/dog/pen)

Verb فعل

(is/has/live)

Pronoun ضمير

(I/he/our)

Adjective صفة

(tall/big)

Adverb ظرف









(very/slowly)

Personal Pronouns

1

Subject Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

First person متكلم	Second person مخاطب	Third person غائب
 <p>I أنا</p>	 <p>You أنت / أنتي</p>	 <p>He هو</p>  <p>She هي</p>  <p>It غير عاقل</p>
 <p>We نحن</p>	 <p>You أنتم / أنتن</p>	 <p>They هم / هن (للعاقل والغير عاقل)</p>

Ex: **He** gets up at 7:00 a.m.

تأتي ضمائر الفاعل قبل الفعل في الجملة الخبرية

Ex: When **does** **he** get up?

تأتي ضمائر الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد في السؤال

عندما نسأل أشخاص نستخدم (you) في السؤال وفي الأجوبة يردون ب (I) للمفرد أو (We) للجمع :

Ex: Are **you** a student? Yes, **I** am. / Are **you** students? Yes, **we** are.









Complete with a suitable subject pronoun:

- Who are you? am Ali.
- Is this a cat? No, isn't.
- Ali told me that lost his pen.
- Are these pens? Yes, are.
- Are you happy, boys? Yes, are.
- Where do work? I work in a bank.
- I love these boys because are very kind.
- Where does your mother work? works in a bank.

2

Object Pronouns

ضمائر المفعول

First person متكلم	Second person مخاطب	Third person غائب
 <p>me ضربني</p> <p>hit me</p>	 <p>you ضربتك</p> <p>hit you</p>	 <p>him ضربه</p>  <p>her ضربتها</p>  <p>it hit it</p>
 <p>us ضربنا</p> <p>hit us</p>	 <p>you ضربتكم</p> <p>hit you</p>	 <p>them ضربهم (عاقل / غير عاقل)</p> <p>hit them</p>

Ex: Ali **gave** **me** a pen last day.

تأتي ضمائر المفعول بعد الفعل:

Ex: My father bought a bike **for** **me**.

تأتي ضمائر المفعول بعد حروف الجر:








Complete with a suitable object pronoun:

- My cat was sick, so I took to a vet.
- My dad helps me, so I love
- My sister will have a birthday party next week, so I need to buy a gift.
- We'll go and you can come with.....
- I am taller than my young brother, but my father is taller than
- I keep hens in my farm and I feed Every day.

3

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

First person <small>متكلم</small>	Second person	Third person	غائب
 <p>my كرتي</p> <p>This is my ball.</p>	 <p>your كرتك</p> <p>This is your ball.</p>	 <p>his كرته</p>  <p>her كرتها</p>	 <p>its كرته</p> <p>This is his ball. This is her ball. its ball</p>
 <p>our كرتنا</p> <p>This is our ball.</p>	 <p>your كرتكم</p> <p>This is your ball.</p>	 <p>their كرتهم</p> <p>This is their ball.</p>	 <p>ملكهم (عاقل / غير عاقل)</p>

Ex: I lost **my** bag last day.

تأتي صفات الملكية قبل اسم الشيء الممتلك










Complete with a suitable possessive adjective:

- 1) Ali and friends study their lessons.
- 2) The cat and Kittens are sleeping.
- 3) We need to care for Earth.
- 3) I study lessons every day.
- 5) What is job? I am a doctor.
- 6) Elephants use trunks to collect food.
- 7) A good mother takes care of family.
- 8) What are names? We are Omar and Ahmed.

4

Possessive Pronouns

ضمائر الملكية









First person <small>متكلم</small>	Second person	Third person	غائب
 <p>mine ملكي</p> <p>This ball is mine.</p>	 <p>yours ملكك</p> <p>This ball is yours.</p>	 <p>his ملكه</p>  <p>hers ملكها</p>	 <p>its ملكه</p> <p>This ball is his. This ball is hers.</p>
 <p>ours ملكنا</p> <p>This ball is ours.</p>	 <p>yours ملككم</p> <p>This ball is yours.</p>	 <p>theirs ملكهم</p> <p>This ball is theirs.</p>	

Ex: This car is **mine**.

تعبّر ضمائر الملكية عن الملكية ولكن لا يأتي بعدها الاسم الممتلك

Complete with a suitable possessive pronoun:

- 1) Is this Ali and Omar's home? Yes, it's
- 2) Is this Hamad's bike? Yes, it's
- 3) Is this your car? Yes, it's I got it last week.
- 4) Is this Reem's pen? Yes, it's
- 5) I met a friend of yesterday and we spent nice time together.
- 6) This cat isn't mine. It's so take it and don't leave it here.
- 7) Our neighbors' houses were stolen but luckily weren't stolen.

First person <small>متكلم</small>	Second person	Third person <small>غائب</small>
 <p>myself نفسى / بنفسى</p> <p>I see myself.</p>	 <p>yourself نفسك / بنفسك</p> <p>You see yourself.</p>	 <p>himself نفسه / بنفسه</p>  <p>herself نفسها / بنفسها</p>  <p>itself</p> <p>He see himself. She see herself.</p>
 <p>ourselves انفسنا / بانفسنا</p> <p>We see ourselves.</p>	 <p>yourselves انفسكم / بانفسكم</p> <p>You see yourselves.</p>	 <p>themselves انفسهم / بانفسهم (عاقِل/ غير عاقِل)</p> <p>They see themselves.</p>

Ex: I cut **myself** with a knife. ◀ تعبر الضمائر المنعكسة عن أن الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول:

Ex: My brother does his homework **himself**. ◀ تعبر أن الفاعل قام بالحدث بنفسه:

Complete with a suitable reflexive pronoun:

- 1) My mom cut with a knife.
- 2) I always do the homework
- 3) My brother fell down and hurt
- 4) We cleaned the class last day
- 5) You should respect, crazy boy.
- 6) The cat cleans with its tongue.
- 7) Girls usually tidy their rooms

Personal Pronouns

Subj. PNs	Obj. PNs	Poss. Adj.	Poss. PNs	Ref. PNs
I	me	my + (N)	mine	myself
He	him	his + (N)	his	himself
She	her	her + (N)	hers	herself
It	it	its + (N)	(Its)	itself
We	us	our + (N)	ours	ourselves
You	you	your + (N)	yours	yourself / yourselves
They	them	their + (N)	theirs	themselves

Exercises (Pronouns)

Correct the mistakes:





- 1) I study mine lessons myself.
- 2) My mom hurt her with a knife while she was cooking.
- 3) I love my friends because she are kind.
- 4) We'll go tomorrow. Would you like to come with we?





Demonstrative Pronouns ضمائر الإشارة





	Near قريب	Far بعيد
Sing. مفرد	 <p>This is / This isn't This is a <u>flower</u>. This is not a <u>vase</u>.</p>	 <p>That is / That isn't That is a <u>flower</u>. That is not a <u>vase</u>.</p>
	<p>Is this a <u>flower</u>? Yes, it is. </p> <p>Is this a <u>vase</u>? No, it isn't.</p>	<p>Is that a <u>flower</u>? Yes, it is. </p> <p>Is that a <u>vase</u>? No, it isn't.</p>

Complete with (This is / This isn't / That is / That isn't):

	 a star. the sun.		 a cat. a rat.
---	---	---------------------------------	---	--	------------------------------

Plural جمع	Near قريب	Far بعيد
	 <p>These are / These aren't These are <u>flowers</u>. These aren't <u>vases</u>.</p>	 <p>Those are / Those aren't Those are <u>flowers</u>. Those aren't <u>vases</u>.</p>
	<p>Are these <u>flowers</u>? Yes, they are. Are these <u>vases</u>? No, they aren't.</p>	<p>Are those <u>flowers</u>? Yes, they are. Are those <u>vases</u>? No, they aren't.</p>

Complete with (These are / These aren't / Those are / Those aren't):

	 trees. flowers.		 moons. stars.
---	---	--------------------------------	---	--	------------------------------

Answer with " it is / it isn't / they are / they aren't" :

							
Are those trees?	Are these hands?	Is this a book?	Is that the sun?	No,	Yes,	Yes,	No,





Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1) This is books in my hand. (.....)
- 2) Those is dark clouds in the sky. (.....)
- 3) Is this a pen? No, it is. (.....)
- 4) Is these chairs? Yes, they are. (.....)
- 5) Are this a pencil? Yes, it is. (.....)



There يوجد

Present مضارع





Affirmative	إثبات	Negative	نفي	Question	سؤال
There is يوجد للمفرد		There is not		Is there....?	هل يوجد
There is a flower in the vase.		There isn't a flower in the vase.		Is there a flower in the vase? -Yes, there is . Is there a pen in the vase? - No, there isn't .	
There are يوجد للجمع		There are not		Are there..?	هل يوجد
There are two flowers in the vase.		There aren't any flowers in the vase.		Are there flowers in the vase? -Yes, there are . Are there pens in the vase? -No, there aren't .	

Complete with (There is / There isn't / There are / There aren't):



- two pencils on the table.
 a baby under the table.
 any books on the table.
 a carpet under the table.
 Are there any bags on the table? No,
 Is there a baby under the table? Yes,

Past ماضي

Affirmative	إثبات	Negative	نفي	Question	سؤال
There was كان يوجد للمفرد		There was not		Was there....?	هل كان يوجد
There was a flower in the vase.		There wasn't a flower in the vase.		Was there a flower in the vase? -Yes, there was . Was there a pen in the vase? - No, there wasn't .	
There were كان يوجد للجمع		There were not		Were there..?	هل كان يوجد
There were two flowers in the vase.		There weren't any flowers in the vase.		Were there flowers in the vase? -Yes, there were . Were there pens in the vase? -No, there weren't .	

Complete with (There was / There wasn't / There were / There weren't):

- There many dark clouds yesterday but any rain.
- Were there many people in the park last Friday? Yes,
- a match on TV yesterday.
- Were there a lot of cars in the street? No,

Irregular Verbs أفعال شاذة

Present	مضارع	Past	P.P. (V3)
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع / يجرح	cut	cut
hit	يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit
hurt	يؤذي / يصيب	hurt	hurt
let	يترك / يسمح	let	let
put	يضع	put	put
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
lend	يسلف	lent	lent
send	يرسل	sent	sent
spend	ينفق / يقضي	spent	spent
build	يبني	built	built
burn	يحرق / يحترق	burnt	burnt
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
lose	يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
get	يصلح / يحصل	got	got
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
feel	يشعر / يحس	felt	felt
leave	يترك	left	left
meet	يقابل	met	met
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
bring	يحضّر	brought	brought
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
fight	يحارب / يتشاجر	fought	fought
think	يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought
catch	يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught
teach	يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
tell	يخبر / يحكي	told	told
find	يجد	found	found
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hold	يمسك / يعقد	held	held
read	يقرأ	read	read
say	يقول	said	said
pay	يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid
make	يجعل / يصنع	made	made
stand	يقف	stood	stood
understand	يفهم	understood	understood

Present	مضارع	Past	P.P. (V3)
break	يكسر	broke	broken
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
speak	يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
drive	يسوق	drove	driven
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
rise	يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
write	يكتب	wrote	written
beat	يهزم / يضرب	beat	beaten
bite	يعض	bit	bitten
hide	يخفي / يختبأ	hid	hidden
eat	ياكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
see	يري	saw	seen
blow	يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
grow	يكبر / يزرع	grew	grown
Know	يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
throw	يرمي / يقذف	threw	thrown
fly	يطير	flew	flown
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
show	يبين / يوضح	showed	shown
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
ring	يرن / يدق	rang	rung
sing	يعني	sang	sung
run	يجري	ran	run
come	يأتي	came	come
become	يصبح	became	become
go	يذهب	went	gone

Helping (Aux.) Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

Inf.	Present	Past	P.P (V3)
be	am / is	was	been
	are	were	
have	have / has	had	had
do	do / does	did	done

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

Present	will	shall	can	may	must	have to	ought to
Past	would	should	could	might	had to	had to	

Present Simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

(inf. / V+"s" / "es") : التصريف الأول

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
مصدر live → lives go → goes	فعل + s	don't doesn't	المصدر	Do Does	الفاعل inf.. ?

Affirmative الأثبات

زمن المضارع البسيط يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل وله شكلان:

(1) مصدر الفعل: (فعل بدون إضافات أي لا ينتهي ب "s" ولا "ed" ولا "ing" Ex: play / go)

• نستخدم مصدر الفعل بعد (I/We/You/They) وأسماء الجمع مثل (Ali and Amr/My friends)
 Ex: My friends usually play football. / I always study my lessons.

(2) فعل نضيف له (s أو es أو ies):

• نضيف (s أو es أو ies) للفعل بعد: (He/She/It) والإسم المفرد مثل (Ali /My friend)
 Ex: My friend usually plays football.

والإسم الغير معدود (Water):

• نضيف es للفعل إذا انتهى بالحروف (ch/sh/ss/s/o/x) Ex: watches/washes/ crosses
 إذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a/e/i/o/u) نضيف s فقط : play → plays
 إذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن (b/c/..) نضيف ies ونحذف y : study → studies

Negative النفي

المصدر do not/don't + inf. اسم جمع (We/You/They/(Ali and Amr-My friends) →
 Ex: My friends don't go to the park every week.

المصدر does not / doesn't + inf. اسم لا يعد "water"/ اسم مفرد "Ali" / He/She/ It/
 Ex: My sister doesn't read stories every day. لاحظ حذف ال (s) بعد (doesn't)

question السؤال

Do (you/they/ "boys" جمع) + inf.?

- Do you sleep early?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- When do you sleep? - I sleep at 9:00 pm.

Does (he/she/it/"boy" مفرد) + inf.?

- Does he sleep early?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
- When does he sleep? He sleeps at 9:00.

Time Words

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط:

always دائماً - usually عادة - sometimes أحياناً - often غالباً - never أبداً
 seldom/scarcely/rarely نادراً - Every/Each (day / week ...)

Once/ Twice/ Three times

a

day/week/month/year

- I usually go to the park. ← يعبر المضارع البسيط عن: (1) عادة منتظمة أو حقيقة يومية
- The sun rises in the east. ← (2) حقيقة علمية
- The train leaves at 7:00 a.m. every day. ← (3) مواعيد ثابتة

← تستخدمه بعد الروابط الزمنية (When/After/Before..) وبعد (If/Unless) للتعبير عن المستقبل:

Ex: When I travel to Paris, I will buy gifts. / If he has money, he'll buy a car.

Exercises (Present Simple)



Add (s / es) to the following verbs:

live (.....)
play (.....)

read (.....)
study (.....)

relax (.....)
cross (.....)

Change into negative form:

I go (.....)
He watches (.....)

Change into Question form:

I play (.....?)
He studies (.....?)

Complete the sentences with (play/ go) in the correct form:

Affirmative اثبات		Negative نفى
1) Ali usually..... football.		2) Henot..... tennis.
3) My friends to the park every day.		4) They not..... to the cinema every day.

Complete the sentences with (Do / don't / Does / doesn't):

Questions with "Yes" answer		Questions with "No" answer
1) Ali usually play football? Yes, he		2) Ali play tennis? No, he
3) your friends go to the park? Yes, they		4) your friends go to the cinema? No, they

Choose the correct answer:

- I English. (like/likes)
- He golf. (play/plays)
- They don't fish. (eat/eats)

- Where he live? (is/do/ does)
- Does he tea? (drink/drinks)
- She doesn't (swim/ swims)

Complete the paragraph with: (ride/go/tell/play/spend/visit/watch) in the present:

I have a friend called Omar. He is very funny. He me funny jokes. I usually nice time with him. We often football outdoors but we not tennis. Sometimes we to the park. I a bike in the park but Omar not a bike. On Fridays, we our friends.

Complete the dialogue between Ahmed and his friend Saif:

Ahmed: Where on Friday?
Saif: I go to the park on Friday.
Ahmed:?
Saif: I go with my mother.

Ahmed:?
Saif: No, my father doesn't come with us.
Ahmed:?
Saif: Because he works on Fridays.

Rewrite:

- I don't study every day. (My brother)
- Where do your friends go? (friend)
- My brothers don't watch TV. (doesn't)
- When do your sisters get up? (does)

Direct & Indirect Speech

الكلام المباشر والغير مباشر

direct speech	كلام مباشر	Indirect speech	كلام غير مباشر
Ali said, "I studied Math."		Ali said that he had studied Math.	
He said, " Did you wash the car?"		He asked me if I had washed the car.	
My dad said, " Don't be late."		My dad told me not to be late.	

الكلام المباشر (Direct Speech) هو الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ويوضع بين أقواس مقلوبه "....."

Ex: Ali said, " I **help** all **my** friends."

الكلام الغير مباشر (Indirect Speech) هو الكلام الذي ينقله شخص آخر غير المتكلم ولا يوضع بين أقواس مقلوبه.

Ex: Ali said **that** he **helped** all **his** friends.

قد يحدث بعض التغييرات في الكلام الغير مباشر مثل تغيير الضمانر والأزمنة والظروف الزمنية.

التغييرات التي تحدث في الكلام الغير مباشر

(1) تغيير فعل القول :

الجملة الخبرية	إذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب نترك أفعال القول (say's'/said) كما هي : Ex: Ahmed said , "....." → Ahmed said that
	(2) إذا كان هناك مخاطب نحول : (say/ says to) → (tell's") (said/said to) → (told) Ex: Heba said to Mona, "....." → Heba told Mona
	إذا كان المخاطب موجود داخل الأقواس فإنا نخرجه ونضعه بعد فعل القول. Ex: ", Mona," said Heba. → Heba told Mona
الجملة الأمرية	نحول فعل القول إلى (told / asked / advised / requested/ ordered / begged) ثم نكتب المخاطب إذا كان موجود وإذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب نكتب (me/us) My dad said , ".....". → My dad told me
الجملة الاستفهامية	نحول فعل القول إلى (asked / wanted to know / wondered) ثم نكتب المخاطب إذا كان موجود. He said to me, ".....?". → He asked me

(2) نكف الأقواس ونضع رابط مناسب للجملة :

الجملة الخبرية	▶ Reem said to me, "I'm very sick." Reem told me (that) she was very sick.	نكف الأقواس ونربط ب (that) ويمكن نحذفه
السؤال بهل	▶ He said to me, " Are you happy?" He asked me if I was happy.	نستخدم (if/whether) كروابط في السؤال بهل
السؤال بإداة	▶ She said to us, " Where were you?" She asked us where we had been.	نستخدم أداة الاستفهام نفسها ثم نحول السؤال لصيغة خبرية (أي كجملة عادية تبدأ بفاعل)
الأمر أو النصح أو النهى	▶ He said , "Sleep early." He advised me to sleep early. ▶ He said , " Don't be late." He told me not to be late.	نستخدم (to / not to + inf) كروابط

(3) نحول ضمائر المتكلم والمخاطب :

• نحول الضمائر (I / We) وكل مشتقاتهم حسب المتكلم و الضمير (you) وكل مشتقاته يتحول حسب المخاطب.

تحويل الضمائر (I / We) وكل مشتقاتهم حسب المتكلم :

	I	me	my	mine	myself
المتكلم مفرد مذكر	he	him	his	his	himself
المتكلم مفرد مؤنث	she	her	her	hers	herself
	We	us	our	ours	ourselves
مباشر	they	them	their	theirs	themselves
غير مباشر					

Ex: Ali said, " I will go to the park." → Ali said that he

◀ إذا كان المتكلم هو نفسه الذي ينقل الكلام الصادر عنه بنفسه فلا نغير في الضمائر.

Ex: I said to Ali, " I will go to the zoo." → I told Ali that I

تحويل الضمير (You) وكل مشتقاته حسب المخاطب :

	You	you	your	yours	yourself	yourselves
المخاطب مفرد مذكر	he	him	his	his	himself	
المخاطب مفرد مؤنث	she	her	her	hers	herself	
المخاطب جمع	they	them	their	theirs		themselves
المخاطب (me)	I	me	my	mine	myself	
المخاطب (us)	We	us	our	ours		ourselves

Ex: Reem said to Omar, " You are lazy." → Reem told Omar that he

◀ إذا كان المخاطب غير موجود أو هو الذي ينقل الكلام بنفسه فنغير الضمير (you) إلى (I) أو إلى (We) وكل مشتقاتهم.

Ex: The teacher said, " You are all lazy." → The teacher told us that we

(4) تحويل الضمير الأزمنة :

كل زمن يتحول إلى الزمن الأقدم منه (المضارع يتحول إلى ماضي والماضي يتحول إلى ماضي تام)

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
am / is / are	was / were	(am/is/are) eating	(was/were) eating
was / were	had been	(was/were) eating	had been eating
have / has	had	(have/has) eaten	had eaten
had	had + V3	had	had had
don't / doesn't+ inf.	didn't + inf.	(don't/doesn't) eat	didn't eat
didn't + inf.	hadn't + V3	didn't play	hadn't played
will/can /may	would/could/might	will play	would play
should / must / ought to + inf.	should/must / ought to have + V3	should study	should have studied

• لا تنسى إختصارات الأفعال المساعدة ('s eating = is eating / 's eaten = has eaten)

Present Simple (go / goes) Ex: Ali said, " I love reading."	Past simple (went) Ali said that he loved reading
Past Simple (went) Ex: Ali said, " I played football."	Past Perfect (had gone) Ali said that he had played football.
" Are you?" Ex: Ali asked, " Are you fine?"	I/he/she → was or we/they → were Ex: Ali asked if I was fine.
" Were you?" Ex: Ali asked, " Were you sad?"	I /he/she/we/they → had been Ali asked if I had been sad.
" Do + الفاعل + inf. ?" Ex: Ali asked, " Do you eat fish?"	الفاعل + V2 " past simple": Ali asked if I ate fish.
" Did + الفاعل + inf. ?" Ex: Ali asked, " Did you swim ?"	الفاعل + had + V3 " past perfect" Ali asked if I had swum .

- لا نغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول مضارع (says / asks / tells) :
 ▶ He **says** he **lives** in Cairo. (says → lives)
 - لا نغير في الأزمنة إذا كان الكلام يدل على حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية أو حكم :
 ▶ My teacher **said** time **is** gold. / It **is said** that protection **is** better than cure.

- نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (told/said/asked/wondered) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية.
 ▶ Ali said, " I **will go** to the zoo." → Ali said that he **would go** to the zoo.
 - يمكن أن نترك الماضي البسيط (ate) أو الماضي المستمر (was eating) بدون تغيير.
 ▶ Ali said, " I **ate** fish." → Ali said that he (**ate / had eaten**) fish.
 - في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النصح نستخدم المصدر بعد (to/not to).
 ▶ My mom said, " **Clean** your room." → My mom told me **to clean** my room.

5) تحويل الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الإشارة :

D	This	These	today	tonight	now	Yesterday/ last day	Tomorrow / next day	ago
ID	That	Those	That day	That night	then	The day before / The previous day	The day after/ The following day	before

Examples

	direct speech كلام مباشر	Indirect speech كلام غير مباشر
جملة خبرية	Reem said to me, "I'm very sick."	Reem told me that she was very sick.
سؤال بهل	He said to me, " Are you happy?"	He asked me if I was happy.
سؤال باداة	She said to us, " Where were you ?"	She asked us where we had been .
أمر أو نصح	He said, " Sleep early."	He advised me to sleep early.
النهي	He said, " Never be late."	He told me not to be late.

Exercises (Direct & Indirect Speech)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) John asked if I _____ then.
a) was leaving b) am leaving c) will leave d) leave
- 2) My friend said that he _____ me the following day.
a) will visit b) would visit c) visited d) visits
- 3) He expected that he _____ the work some time the following week.
a) will complete b) completes c) would complete d) completed
- 4) My friend said that he _____ abroad.
a) can travel b) will travel c) may travel d) might travel
- 5) All the guests confirmed that they _____ to the party the following weekend.
a) come b) would come c) had come d) was coming
- 6) Ali told me that he _____ with his friends about exams.
a) talks b) will talk c) would talk d) talk
- 7) The lady said that she _____ a lot of things
a) buy b) bought c) buying d) buys
- 8) My friend said he thought it _____ the following day.
a) will rain b) would rain c) rains d) rain
- 9) He asked his sister if she _____ his keys.
a) has seen b) had seen c) have seen d) sees
- 10) The doctor advised me _____ too much junk food.
a) eat b) to eat c) not to eat d) eating

Rewrite:

- 1) My mother said, " Don't play with matches." (advised)
.....
- 2) Ali said to me, " Where did you go yesterday?" (asked)
.....
- 3) My friend said, " I will play football next week." (told)
.....
- 4) My father said, " Turn off TV and go to bed." (requested)
.....
- 5) " Were you in the park yesterday?" said my friend Omar. (asked)
.....

Correct the underlined mistakes :

- 1) My sister said that she studies English the previous day. (.....)
- 2) My friend asked me if would I go to the club the day after. (.....)
- 3) My teacher told me don't make noise in the class. (.....)

Adjectives

الصفات

كلمات تصف الأسماء

Positive	عادية	Comparative	بين اثنين	Superlative	أكثر من اثنين
old		older than	زودنا (er)	the oldest	الأكبر سناً
nice		nicer than	زودنا (r) فقط	the nicest	الألطف
big		bigger than	زودنا الساكن الأخير	the biggest	الأضخم
happy		happier than	حولنا (y) إلى (i)	the happiest	الأسعد

صفات قصيرة المقطع

* عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (1) نضيف (er) للصفة.

(2) نضع (than) بعد الصفة.

Ex: The elephant is bigger **than** the lion.



* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (1) نضع (the) قبل الصفة.

(2) نضيف (est) للصفة.

Ex: The blue whale is **the** biggest animal.



الظروف والصفات طويلة المقطع

exciting	(more / less) exciting than	the (most / least) exciting
quickly	(more/less) quickly than	the (most/least) quickly

* عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : (1) نضع (more / less) قبل الصفة.

(2) نضع (than) بعد الصفة.

Ex: Football is more exciting **than** handball.



* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع :

◀ نضيف (the most /the least) قبل الصفة ونكتب الصفة كما هي .

Ex: Football is **the most** exciting sport.



الصفات الشاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad / ill سئ / مريض	worse than أسوأ من	the worst الأسوأ
good/ well جيد / بخير	better than أفضل من	the best الأفضل
many /much كثير	more than أكثر من	the most الأكثر
little قليل للكمية	less than أقل من	the least الأقل
far بعيد	farther than أبعد من (للمسافة) further than أبعد من (للوقت)	the farthest (مسافة) the furthest (للوقت)

		التساوي في الصفات	عدم التساوي في الصفات
	 	Ali is as fat as Amr.	Saif isn't as fat as Ali. Saif isn't so fat as Ali. Ali is fatter than Saif.

ملاحظات هامة

(The er / more), (the er / more) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم:

Ex: **The more** you study, **the higher** marks you will get.

يمكن أن نستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع صفة المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين

► It is **the highest** mountain I **have ever seen**.

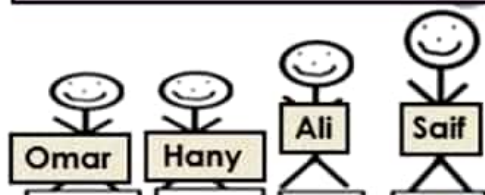
قبل المقارنة بين اثنين يمكن نستخدم (much/ little) (much taller/much more exciting)

► My father is **much older** than me.

► Football is **much more exciting** than tennis.

Exercises (Adjectives)

Complete the sentences with: short / tall / taller / tallest



- 1) Ali is than Omar.
- 2) Omar is as as Hany.
- 3) Ali is not so as Saif.
- 4) Saif is the boy.

Complete the sentences with: most / least / as / more / less



- 1) Tennis is exciting as basketball.
- 2) Volleyball is exciting than basketball.
- 3) Basketball is exciting than volleyball.
- 4) Football is the exciting sport.
- 5) Tennis and basketball are the ... exciting sports.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) That movie was the..... movie I've ever seen. (bad / worse / worst / badest)
- 2) My car is expensive than your car. (too / more / as / very)
- 4) Ali is the boy in the class. (good / better / best / better than)
- 5) Everest is the ----- summit on the earth. (higher than / higher/high/highest)
- 6) It'sthan I thought. (good / better / gooder / best)
- 7) Brazil isEngland. (big than / bigger / bigger than / big as)
- 8) My room is as as your room. (bigger / big / biggest / bigger than)

Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

1) Capital Letters: الحروف الكبيرة

Ali works in a bank. / Are you sad?	◀ بداية الجملة أو السؤال :
Ali / Reem / Tom	◀ أسماء الناس :
Cairo / Egypt / Egyptian	◀ أسماء المدن والدول والجنسيات :
English / Arabic / French	◀ أسماء اللغات :
Dr. / Mr. / Mrs. / Ms.	◀ الألقاب :
January / February / March	◀ أسماء الشهور :
Saturday / Sunday / Monday	◀ أيام الأسبوع :
Tom & Jerry	◀ عناوين الكتب والصحف والأفلام والكرتون :
Can I come with you?	◀ الضمير (I) في أي مكان :
USA / WWW / WWC	◀ الاختصارات :
English / Arabic / French	◀ أسماء اللغات :
River Nile / Red Sea	◀ الأماكن المشهورة والبحار والجبال والإنهار.... :
BMW / Toshiba / Toyota	◀ أسماء الماركات :
Muslim / Allah / Mecca / Hajj	◀ الديانات والألفاظ الدينية :

لا نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة مع الفصول أو الفترات اليومية :

winter/summer/spring/fall-autumn / morning/afternoon/evening/night

I study science and English. لا نستخدم مع المواد الدراسية ويمكن إستخدامها مع مواد اللغات :

2) Full stop/Period . النقطة

I'll come. / Open the door.	◀ في نهاية الجملة الخبرية والأمرية :
Mr. / Dr. / p.m. / a.m. / TV.	◀ في نهاية الاختصارات :
Good morning. / Goodbye.	◀ بعد التحيات :

3) Question mark (?) علامة الإستفهام

Are you sad? / What is this?	◀ في نهاية السؤال :
He asked, "Where did you go?"	◀ في نهاية السؤال المباشر :
He is tall, isn't he?	◀ في نهاية السؤال المذيل :

4) Exclamation Mark ! علامة التعجب

What a pretty horse!	◀ للتعبير عن التعجب (صفة + What) :
(Ow! Wow! Oh! Hey! No way! Yeah! Alas! Ok!)	◀ بعد عبارات وألفاظ التعجب :
'Look!' she cried./Look out!/Help!	◀ للتعبير عن الصياح والغضب والدهشة والأمر المفاجئ :

5) Apostrophe (') الفاصلة العليا

-am ('m)/ is('s)/ are('re)/ have('ve)/ has('s)/had('d)/ will('ll)/ would('d)	◀ إختصارات الأفعال المساعدة أو الناقصة :
- isn't / aren't / don't / won't	◀ إختصار (not) :
- Ali's book. / Boys' cars.	◀ للتعبير عن الملكية :

6) Comma , الفاصلة

◀ للتعبير عن التعدد ولا نضعها قبل الإسم الأخير:

I love a lot of fruits like apples, mangos and pears.

It was rainy, so I became wet.

◀ قبل الروابط :

Really, it is nice./It was rainy. However, I went out.

◀ بعد بعض الروابط والظروف :

If you study hard, you'll get high marks.

◀ في نصف الجملة التي تبدأ برابط:

Are you happy? Yes, I'm. / No, I'm not.

◀ بعد (Yes/No):

Ali plays football, doesn't he?

◀ قبل السؤال المذيل:

7) The Colon : النقطتان

- I love many sports: football, basketball and tennis.

◀ لذكر قائمة أو أمثلة:

- 4: 30 (four thirty / half past four)

◀ بين الساعات والدقائق :

8) The Hyphen (-) الشرطة

- up-to-date / horse-like / father-in-law

◀ للتعبير عن كلمات أو عبارات مركبة:

- twenty-two / sixty-five / one-third / two-fifths

◀ مع الأرقام والكسور:

- I met a ten-year-old boy.

◀ عندما يكون الرقم جزء من الصفة:

- You may think she is a liar - she isn't.

◀ للتعبير عن الاعتراض أو قطع الحوار:

Exercises (Punctuation Marks)

Punctuate the following sentences:

1. it was so rainy yesterday but my brother ali went outside

.....

2. no i wont come with you next sunday

.....

4. my friend lives in cairo but he works in alexandria

.....

5. the river Nile is a river that runs through egypt

.....

7. will you come with me yes i will

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Present	can + inf. - He <u>can run</u> fast.	Cannot (can't) + inf. - He <u>can't run</u> fast.	Can + الفاعل + inf.? - <u>Can</u> he <u>run</u> fast?
	(am/is/are) able to + inf. - He's <u>able to run</u> .	(am/is /are) not able to + inf. He's <u>not able to run</u> .	Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf.? - <u>Is</u> he <u>able to run</u> ?
Past	could + inf He <u>could run</u> last day.	could not (couldn't)+ inf He <u>couldn't run</u> last day	Could + الفاعل + inf.? <u>Could</u> he <u>run</u> last...?
	(was/were) able to + inf. مصدر - He <u>was able to run</u> .	(was / were) not able to + inf. مصدر He <u>wasn't able to run</u> .	Was / Were + الفاعل + able to + inf.? <u>Was</u> he <u>able to run</u> ?
Future	will be able to + inf. مصدر He'll <u>be able to run</u> .	won't be able to + inf. He <u>won't be able to run</u> .	Will+ الفاعل+be able to + inf? <u>Will</u> he <u>be able to run</u> ?

Choose:

- Next year, I will buy a computer and I _____ to email my friends.
a) Will b) could c) will be able d) can
- Ali _____ go to school last week because he was ill.
a) can't b) couldn't c) won't d) must.
- The doctor says he will never _____ play tennis again after his accident.
a) can b) could c) be able to d) is able to
- I _____ run at all. I'm very unfit.
a) can b) couldn't c) wasn't able d) can't
- He _____ ride a bike when he was young.
a) wasn't able b) couldn't c) can't d) was able
- I _____ understand why you won't let me go out.
a) couldn't b) could c) be not able to d) can't
- There was a fire in his office but he _____ escape through a window.
a) can b) is able to c) could to d) was able to
- Mariam is so ill that she _____ to the cinema with you.
a) can't go b) not gone c) couldn't go d) hasn't gone
- We arrived early so that we _____ the meeting on time.
a) could attend b) may attend c) had attended d) will attend
- I didn't feel very well yesterday. I _____ eat anything.
a) cannot b) couldn't c) mustn't d) shouldn't

Rewrite

- He could ride a horse. (**able to**)
- She is able to speak English. (**can**)

مواقف

Introducing yourself تقديم نفسك

- ▶ Hello. My name is ...
- ▶ Hi. I'm ...
- ▶ I'd like to introduce myself. I'm ...

الترحيب بالأشخاص الذين يقدمون أنفسهم

- ▶ (Nice/ Pleased) to meet you.
- ▶ It's a pleasure to meet you.
- ▶ How do you do? والرد بنفس العبارات

تحيات فترات اليوم

Good morning/ Good afternoon/
Good evening / Good night
الرد يكون بنفس العبارات

السؤال عن حال الشخص

- ▶ How are you? / How are things?
What's up? كيف حالك / كيف الأمور معك

Introducing others تقديم الآخرين

- ▶ This is (Ali مفرد).
- ▶ This is (Ali and Omar جمع).
- ▶ I'd like to introduce you to Ali.

Saying goodbye توديع الأشخاص

- ▶ Goodbye ▶ Bye ▶ See you!
- ▶ See you soon! ▶ See you later!
- ▶ Take care! ▶ Stay in touch.

تحية شخص لم تراه منذ زمن

It's been a long time.
I'm so happy to see you again.
Wow, it's nice to see you again!

الرد على سؤال الحال

- ▶ I'm fine, thank you.
- ▶ Great, thanks. How are you?

Exercises

- 1 - When you meet your friend at 6 p.m.
- 2 - When you go to bed.
- 3- When you go back home after school.
- 4- You want to greet your teacher in the morning.
- 5- Your pen friend is at the airport traveling to his country.
- 6- You met a friend you have not seen for a long time.
- 7- You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time.

Hope and desire التمني والرغبة

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ▶ I hope to + inf. | Ex: I hope to be a doctor. |
| ▶ I wish/I hope that (I/you would+inf.) | Ex: I hope that you'd be fine. |
| ▶ I want to / I would like to + inf. | Ex: I'd like to buy a new car. |

Exercises

- 1- Your sister always gets up late. You hope that she will get up earlier next Friday.
.....
- 2- You have an exam tomorrow and you are hopeful to do well in it.

Giving advice إعطاء نصيحة

▶ **You should X You shouldn't + inf.**

Ex: You should eat healthy food.
You shouldn't eat fast foods.

▶ **You ought to x You ought not to + inf.**

Ex: You ought to healthy food.

▶ **You had better to / not to + inf.**

Ex: You had better eat fast foods.

▶ **It's better for you to / not to + inf.**

It's better for you to eat healthy food.

▶ **My advice is to / not to + inf.**

Ex: My advice is to eat healthy food.

▶ **I suggest / recommend + (V+ ing / that you + inf. مصدر الفعل).**

Ex: I suggest eating healthy food.

▶ **If I were you, I would / wouldn't + inf.**

Ex: If I were you, I wouldn't eat fast foods.

▶ **Imperatives صيغة الأمر (مصدر الفعل)**

Ex: Try eating healthy food. / Eat healthy food / Stop eating so much fast food.

Your brother's exam is next week.

Reply: You should study carefully.

Your little sister stays up late at night.

Reply: You shouldn't stay up late at night.

Accepting advice قبول النصيحة

▶ **Thanks, I will "not" + inf. (Thanks, I will study./Thanks, I won't sleep late again.)**

▶ **Thanks, I will think about that.**

Your friend advised you to sleep early and you accepted his advice.

Reply: Thanks, I will sleep early.

Exercises

- 1- Your brother's tooth is hurting. Advise her.....
- 2- Your friend Ali has much money and does not know what to do with it.
.....
- 3- Your teacher advises you not to sleep late.

Making suggestion عمل اقتراح

▶ **Why not / Why don't we + inf. ?**

Ex: Why not go to the park?

▶ **Let's + inf. Ex: Let's go to the park.**

▶ **How about / What about + V+ ing?**

Ex: How about going to the park?

▶ **I suggest + (V+ ing / that we + inf. مصدر)**

Ex: suggest going to the park.

I suggest (that) we go to the park.

You suggest going to the club on Friday.

Reply: Let's go to the club on Friday.

Accepting Suggestion

It sounds good.

That's a good idea.

It's a good suggestion.

Refusing Suggestion

I don't feel like it.

That's a bad idea.

It's a bad suggestion.

Your friend suggests going to the zoo and you do not like this idea.

Reply: I don't feel like it.

Exercises

- 1- You agree with your friend to watch a football match on TV.
.....
- 2- You have the idea to go to a party with your friend.

Writing

Simple Sentence

الجملة البسيطة تحتوي على فاعل وفعل واحد فقط

Subj. فاعل

Verb فعل

Obj. مفعول

Comp. تكملة

A young boy

is playing

football

happily

With his friends

in the club

now

- ◀ فاعل ومفعول الجملة قد يكون اسم (boy) أو ضمير (He / him)
- ◀ قبل الاسم ممكن نكتب صفة (young boy)
- ◀ التكملة قد تكون صفة (happy) إذا لم يكن هناك فعل أساسي ويوجد فعل يكون (The boy is happy) ولا يوجد مفعول.
- ◀ عند كتابة التكملة نراعي الترتيب (1- ظرف حال 2- أشخاص 3- مكان 4- زمان وهناك ظروف زمنية ممكن نكتب في بداية أو نهاية الجملة.

is / are + (in + place)

► The boy **is** in the park.



is / are + (adj.)

► The boy **is** happy.

is / are + (V + ing)

► The boy **is** riding a bike.

have/has للتعبير عن الملكية:

► The boy **has** got a bike.

There (is/are) + obj. + (in+place)

► There **is** a boy in the park.

There (is/are) + obj. + V+ ing + (in+ place)

► There **is** a boy riding a bike in the park.

This

is

This **is** a boy.

These

are

These **are** boys.

تذكر هذه القواعد:

يكون

"am "not" / is " not " / are " not

" was " not " / were " not"

Ex: I am **playing** now.

He was **sad** yesterday.

◀ بعد فعل يكون نكتب صفة (sad)
أو فعل منتهي ب (ing) (playing)

There

is " not " / are " not

" was " not " / were " not"

Ex: There **aren't** any people in the park now.

Yesterday, there **were** many people in the park.

Present
past
Simple

played (didn't play)

went (didn't go)

منتظم

شاذ

Ex: We **don't** go to the club on

Ex: We **didn't** play football yesterday.

We **played** tennis yesterday.

Future
Simplewill play (won't play)
(am/is/are) going to playEx: I **won't** play tomorrow.
I **will** study my lessons.make
madeمصدر + مفعول (laugh)
صفة + مفعول (happy)Ex: Going to the park **makes**
me **happy**.

كتابة جملتين معا

يمكن كتابة جملتين مع بعض باستخدام رابط (and / so / but / because / If / When ..)



- ▶ The boy is riding a bike, **so** he is happy.
- ▶ The boy is happy **because** he is riding a bike.



- ▶ The boy is sitting on an armchair at home **and** he is watching TV.

يمكن استخدام ضمائر الوصل (who / which / that / when / where / why)

- ▶ Students, **who** study hard, usually get high marks.
- ▶ Egypt is a country **that** has many wonderful tourist places.

يمكن أن نستخدم اسم الفعل (V+ing) كفاعل للجمل : **▶ Playing sports makes us fit.**

ربط الأفكار في الجمل

لإضافة معلومات نستخدم (Also, / In addition, / Moreover, / Besides) ومعناهم بالإضافة إلى ويأتي بعدهم جملة : **Ex: Sports make us fit. In addition, they renew our energy.**

يمكن أن نستخدم (In addition to) لإضافة معلومات ولكن يأتي بعدها أسم أو عبارة ثم جملة . **Ex: In addition to making us fit, sports renew our energy.**

لإعطاء أمثلة نستخدم (For example, / For instance,) ومعناهم على سبيل المثال ويأتي بعدهم جملة : **There are some ways to be fit. For example, you can play sport.**

لإعطاء أمثلة أيضا نستخدم (like, / such as,) ومعناهم (مثل) ويأتي بعدهم أسم أو عبارة : **There are some ways to be fit such as playing sport and doing exercises.**

هيكل الموضوعات النافعة أو الضارة

It's a well-known fact that (اسم الموضوع) is one of the **best** (**worst**) things in our life. It is very **useful** مفيد (**harmful** ضار) and plays an **important** مهم (**dangerous** خطير) role in our life. It **supports** يساند (**ruins** يدمر) the welfare of people and the progress تقدم of any community مجتمعنا.

There are a lot of (benefits فوائد/ **dangers** أخطار /tips نصائح/ **solutions** حلول) for (اسم الموضوع). The first (benefit / **danger** / tip / **solution**) is

The second (benefit / **danger** / tip / **solution**) is

The final (benefit / **danger** / tip / **solution**) is

To sum up, (اسم الموضوع) has a lot of **positive** إيجابي (**negative** سلبي) effects آثار on us and our society. Therefore, I think we should **benefit from** نستفيد (**fight** نحارب) it so that we can develop تطور ourselves and our community مجتمعنا.

Egypt

It's a well-known fact that Egypt is one of the most wonderful countries all over the world. Many tourists visit Egypt every year to enjoy its tourist places and nice weather.

There are many tourist attractions in Egypt. The most famous tourist attractions are the three pyramids of Giza. They are the oldest buildings in the world, and they are at the top of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Another tourist attraction in Egypt is the Great Sphinx that stands in front of the pyramids. This statue تمثال has the head of a man and the body of a lion. Tourists like to take photos in front of the Sphinx.

The third tourist attraction is the River Nile. This amazing river makes tourists have cruises رحلات نهريّة along it and smell fresh air. Also, during the cruises, tourists can listen to nice Egyptian songs.

To sum up, Egypt is a very beautiful country that has nice tourist attractions like the pyramids, the Sphinx and the River Nile so tourists worldwide should visit it.

Recount حكاية

Last week, (**my family and I**) went on a trip to the (**zoo**). When went there early in the morning. The sun was still rising, and the weather was very nice.

We prepared everything for the trip. We took cheese sandwiches, bottles of water and popcorn with us. Also, we took a camera for taking photos.

We went to the (**zoo**) by (bus). When we arrived at the (**zoo**), there were many people. **First**, we ate our breakfast. **Next**, we watched some animals in the (**zoo**). I was happy when I saw the monkey jumping in its cage. Also, I enjoyed the elephant with its long trunk and the giraffe with its long neck. **Then**, we took photos for ourselves in the (**zoo**). Also, we took photos for animals in the (**zoo**). **After that**, we watched a movie about animals, and we ate pop corn.

Finally, we got back home at 5:00 in the evening. We were very tired, but it was a very interesting day and I hope to visit the (**zoo**) again.

جمل لموضوعات نافعة

- It is a useful source of information. For example, when we (**use the internet**), we can know about the habits عادات and customs أعراف of other people.
- It helps us spend our time in a useful way. Therefore, it keeps us away تبعدنا from bad habits like smoking.
- It teaches us good morals أخلاق and values قيم. For example, when we (**play sports**), we can learn teamwork عمل الفريق and cooperation التعاون.
- It makes us social people ناس إجتماعيين. For example, it helps us understand, respect and deal well نتعامل جيدا with each other.
- It teaches us a lot of skills. For example, it helps us solve our problems and face نواجه challenges التحديات in our life.
- It breaks boring daily routine and keeps us away from life pressures ضغوطات. For example, when we (**play sports**), we can enjoy our life and renew نجدد our energy طاقتنا
- It has a lot of positive effects on our health. For example, when we (**play sports**), we will become fit and healthy. Also, we will protect ourselves from many diseases like stress and overweight البدانة. It's said that, " A sound mind is in a sound body."
- It makes us good citizens مواطنين who can develop our country. When we (**use IT**), we can improve نحسن our skills so we can achieve progress نحقّق تطور for our country.
- It reminds us نذكّرنا of our history and heritage تراثنا. For example, when we (**visit museums**), we will learn much about the past life of our grandfathers so we will feel proud of our national identity هويتنا الوطنية and work hard to develop our country.

جمل لموضوعات ضارة

- It is harmful ضارة to our health. For example, when we (**eat fast food**), we may have many diseases like stress and overweight بدانة.
- It wastes our time تضيع وقتنا. For example, when we (**watch TV**) for a long time, we may not have enough time to study our lessons or do our homework.
- It ruins تدمر our social relationships علاقتنا الإجتماعية. For example, when we (**watch TV**) for a long time, we may not have enough time to visit our relatives or see our friends.
- It has negative effects آثار سلبية on young children. For example, it teaches children bad habits like smoking. Also, it teaches them bad acts like bullying and cheating.
- It has negative effects on the environment. For example, it pollutes the environment and threatens تهدد the life of many animals and plants.
- It has negative effects on the progress تقدم of the society المجتمع. For example, instead of من spending money on developing services, the society will consume يستهلك much money on curing the diseases علاج الأمراض caused by (**smoking**).

صفات لوصف مكان

clean نظيف x dirty قذر
nice جميل x ugly قبيح
exciting ممتع x boring مممل
busy مزدحم x empty خالي
quiet هادئ x noisy مزعج

صفات لوصف شخص

kind طيب x cruel قاسي
excited فرحان x bored زهقان
tall طويل x short قصير
fat بدين x thin نحيف
old كبير السن x young صغير
funny مرح x silly سخيف

صفات لوصف الجو

nice / fine لطيف
sunny مشمس
warm دافئ
cold بارد
hot حار
rainy ممطر

How to write an email

To: (بريده الإلكتروني) عنوان المرسل إليه Ali2019@gmail.com

Your friend's email is ...

From: (بريده الإلكتروني) عنوان الراسل Sherif2020@hotmail.com

Your email is

Subject: (موضوع أو عنوان الرسالة) My best city/ an invitation to a party...

Dear / Hi / Hello (إسم المرسل إليه) (Ali),

How are you? / I hope you are fine. : تحية المرسل إليه

I am happy to write you this email.

: شعورك لكتابة الإيميل

: تمهيد لموضوع الإيميل

I want to (tell you about + (عبارة / إسم) "my school trip").

I want to tell you that + (جملة) "I went on a school trip last week".)

I want to invite you to (my birthday party)

I want to thank for (your nice invitation / your nice gift / spending funny time with you)

See you soon./ Please write to me soon./My best wishes to you : عبارة ختامية:

Sherif

: توقيع باسم الراسل

Love, / Your friend, / Yours,

: كلمة ختامية للتوقيع

Example مثال

Write an email to your friend Saif to tell him about your favorite sport. Your name is Sami and your email address is Sami24@gmail.com. Your friend's address is Saif19@yahoo.com.

To Saif19@yahoo.com

From Sami24@gmail.com

Subject My favorite sport

Dear Saif,

How are you? I am happy to write you this email. I want to tell you about my favorite sport. I like football very much. It's an exciting sport. I usually play football in the club with my friends. Sometimes, I play it in the school playground. I feel happy when I score goals.

See you soon.

Yours,

Sami

Exercise

Write an email to your friend Ahmed to tell him about your favorite animal. Your name is Hamad and your email address is Hamad77@gmail.com. Your friend's address is Ahmed333@gmail.com.

فهم نوع السؤال (سؤال بهل نجيب عنه ب yes / No) أم سؤال بأداة إستفهام (نجيب عنه حسب الأداة):

الأداة	Who "m" من	whose لمن	what ماذا	when متى	where اين	which اي	why لماذا
الإجابة	للعاقل	للملكية	غير عاقل	وقت	مكان	اختيار / تفضيل	سبب

How كيف	How old	How big	How many	How much	How long	How often
حال / وسيلة	العمر	حجم / مساحة	العدد	كمية / سعر	المدة الزمنية	عدد المرات

فهم الضمائر والأسماء التي تعود عليها:

Ex: Ali has two friends called Hany and Saif. **He** usually has fun with **them**.

He refers to إلى Them refers to

في الأيميل أو الرسالة ضمير المتكلم (I/We) يعودان على الشخص الذي كتب الرسالة أو هو وأسرته أو أصدقائه وأسمه

يكون موجود في التوقيع أسفل الرسالة أما ضمير المخاطب (you) يعود على الشخص الذي تكتب له الرسالة بعد Dear/Hi
فهم ضمائر الوصل والأسماء التي تعود عليها:

Students, **who** pay attention to their teachers, can get high marks.

Who refers to

أسئلة متعلقة بالكلمة ومعناها (synonym/ same meaning/similar in meaning/likely means)

Ex: Many businesspeople travel to China to buy things and **trade** them in Egypt.

What does trade mean? a) import b) buy c) buy and sell d) export

أسئلة متعلقة بالكلمة وعكسها (antonym/ opposite meaning/different in meaning)

Ex: An ant is a **tiny** insect. The opposite of tiny is a) small b) huge c) little

فهم البادئات (الحروف التي توضع في بداية الكلمة) واللواحق (الحروف التي توضع في نهاية الكلمة):

unhappy = not happy / sad impolite = not polite / rude irregular = not regular

insufficient = not enough dishonest = not honest / liar useless = not useful

التركيز على العبارة كمؤشرات للإجابة: feels happy (likes) / feels sad (hates) / sunrise(morning)

التركيز على عبارات الزمن:

quarter past six (6:15) quarter to six (5:45) twenty past six (6:20) twenty to six (5:40)

half past six (6:30) 2000 (21st century) 1900 (20th century) 1800 (19th century)

التركيز على الروابط وخاصة التي تعبر عن السبب والنتيجة:

سبب → because / as / since / for / because of / due to / as a result of ← نتيجة

▶ Ali didn't go to school because he was ill. Why didn't Ali go to school?

سبب → caused by / created by / produced by / resulted from / linked to ← نتيجة

▶ Many diseases are caused by smoking.

سبب → effect of / result of / impact of / outcome of ← نتيجة

▶ Failing the exam is a result of not studying.

غرض → to / in order to / so as to / so that / in order that ← نتيجة

▶ He studies hard in order to get high marks.

نتيجة → cause / make / create / generate / produce / lead to / result in ← سبب

▶ Smoking causes many diseases.

نتيجة → factor / cause / reason / origin / basis / base / grounds ← سبب

Smoking is a factor for many diseases.

نتيجة → That's (the reason) why ← سبب

▶ Many students don't study regularly. That's why they don't get high marks.

نتيجة → so / Therefore / As a result / Thus / Consequently ← سبب

▶ He was ill. Therefore, he didn't go to school.

▶ With her smartness, Reem could get high marks. عبارات أخرى تعبر عن السبب والنتيجة:

▶ The tea is too hot to drink. / Ali is so clever that he can get high marks.