



SUPER STAR

Prep. Students













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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 كائف مضمومة (law/ paw) أ		
tia	ش	أولي	initial	ew (few / new) أو		
cia	ش	خاص	special	ow كائف مفتوحة (cow / now) أ		

Consonants الحروف الساكنة

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

- He got high marks because he studied hard.

Noun إسم

(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:

- 1) Who are you? am Ali.
- 2) Ali told me that lost his pen.
- 3) Are you happy, boys? Yes, are.
- 4) I love these boys because are very kind.
- 5) 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 ضربها</p> <p>hit him hit her 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:

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

3

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

First person متكلم	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) We need to care for Earth.
- 3) What is job? I am a doctor.
- 4) Elephants use trunks to collect food.
- 5) A good mother takes care of family.
- 6) What are names? We are Omar and Ahmed.

4

Possessive Pronouns

ضمائر الملكية










First person متكلم	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 your car? Yes, it's I got it last week.
- 3) I met a friend of yesterday and we spent nice time together.
- 4) This cat isn't mine. It's so take it and don't leave it here.
- 5) Our neighbors' houses were stolen but luckily weren't stolen.

First person متكلم	Second person	Third person غائب
 <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 بنفسها</p>  <p>itself</p> <p>He see himself. She see herself.</p>
 <p>ourselves أنفسنا / بأنفسنا</p> <p>We see ourselves.</p>	 <p>yourselves أنفسكم / بأنفسكم</p> <p>You see yourselves.</p>	 <p>themselves أنفسهم / بأنفسهم (عاقل/ غير عاقل)</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, carzy 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**?



Verb to be فعل يكون

be

am – is – are / was -were / been

Present

am ('m)

is ('s)

are ('re)

Past

was

was

were

مع (I) :

Today, I **am** happy.
Last day, I **was** sad.

مع الضمائر: (He/She/It)
إسم مفرد: (Ali/My dad)
أو إسم لا يعد: (tea)

My father **is** at home now
but last day he **was** at
work.

مع الضمائر: (We/You/They)
إسم جمع: (Ali and Omar)
(My friends)

They **are** playing now but
they **were** studying at 5:00
yesterday.

Negative النفي

عند النفي نضع (not) بعد فعل يكون ويمكن إختصار (not) إلى (n't) ما عدا بعد (am)
Ex: He **is** a teacher. He **isn't** a doctor. / I **am** a boy. I **'m not** a girl.

النفي الكامل	am not	is not	are not	was not	were not
إختصار فعل يكون	'm not	's not	're not		
إختصار not	am 't	isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't

Question السؤال

في السؤال نكتب فعل يكون قبل الفاعل ونكتب الفعل الأساسي كما هو إذا كان موجود.

Ex: - My brother **is** eating fish.

- **Is** your brother eating fish? Yes, he **is**.
- **Is** your brother eating meat? No, he **isn't**. He **is** eating fish.
- What **is** your brother eating? He **is** eating fish.

تذكر أن (I am) و (we are) في الإجابة نحولهم إلى (Are you..?) في السؤال:

Ex: Yes, I **'m** studying. **Are you** studying? Yes, I **am**. / No, I **'m not**.

تذكر أن (I was) و (we were) في الإجابة تتحول إلى (Were you..?) في السؤال:

Ex: Yes, I **was** sad. → **Were you** sad? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

Usage الإستخدام

للتعريف (إسم / وظيفة):

-He **is** Ali./He's a doctor.
للتوصيف (لون / عمر / صفات):
- I **'m** tall./ My car **is** red.

الطقس والوقت:

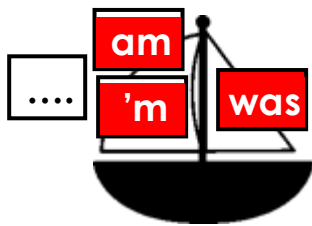
It's hot./ It **is** 7:30 a.m.
بعد كلمة يوجد (There) :
There **aren't** cats here.

حدث مستمر (V+ing):

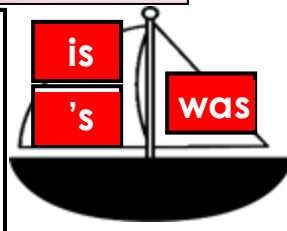
He **is** sleeping now.
مبني للمجهول (V3):
Football **is** played.

Exercises (v. to be)

Write what comes before each boat:

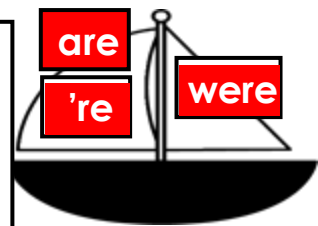


.....



I

.....



They

She

Boys

We

A boy

Tea

Ali

You

Ali and Amr

He

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What's your name?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) How old are you?
- 4) When were you born?
- 5) Where were you born?

- 1) My name
- 2) I from.....
- 3) I years old.
- 4) I born in
- 5) I born in

Describe the pictures using: **am / is / are / was / were + adj. or V+ing**

Today / now / at this moment	Yesterday / last day / last evening
Today, I	Yesterday, I
Ali a bike now.	He a car at 5:00 pm. Last day.
The children TV at this moment.	They a book at 7:00 last evening.

Describe the weather conditions:

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
It yesterday.	It today.	It tomorrow.

Complete the conversation between a father and his son:







Father: What doing, Ali?
Ali: I'm watching TV.
Father: Where now?
Ali: My sister is in her bedroom.

Father: sleeping?
Ali: No, my mother is in the kitchen.
Father: What doing?
Ali: she is washing the dishes.





Rewrite:



- 1) My father is sick today. (yesterday)
- 2) My friend's studying his lessons now. (My friends)
- 3) I was in the park last day. (now)

Demonstrative Pronouns ضمائر الإشارة





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

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
	 These are / These aren't These are <u>flowers</u>. These aren't <u>vases</u>.	 Those are / Those aren't Those are <u>flowers</u>. Those aren't <u>vases</u>.
	Are these <u>flowers</u> ? Yes, they are. Are these <u>vases</u> ? No, they aren't.	Are those <u>flowers</u> ? Yes, they are. Are those <u>vases</u> ? No, they aren't.

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? No,	Are these hands? Yes,	Is this a book? Yes,	Is that sun? 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. (.....)

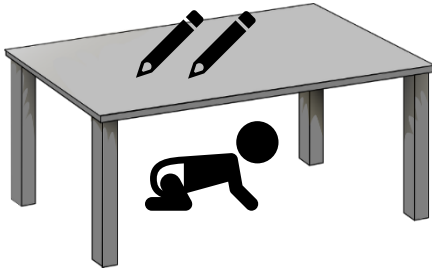


There يوجد

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):

- 1) There many dark clouds yesterday but any rain.
- 2) Were there many people in the park last Friday? Yes,
- 3) a match on TV yesterday? No, there wasn't.
- 4) a lot of cars in the street? No, there weren't.

Verb to have فعل يمتلكك

have

have – has / had / had

Present

have ('ve)

has ('s)

Past

had ('d)

had ('d)

مع الضمائر: (I/ We/You/They)
 اسم جمع: (Ali and Omar)(My friends)

EX: We **have** cars now but last year we **had** bikes.

مع الضمائر: (He/She/It)
 اسم مفرد: (Ali/My dad) أولاً يعد: (tea)

Ex: My brother **has** long hair these days but last week he **had** short hair.

Negative النفي

عند النفي نضع (not) بعد فعل يمتلكك ويمكن إختصار (not) إلى (n't):

I **have got** a car. I **haven't got** a bike. /He **has got** a pen. He **hasn't got** a pencil.

النفي الكامل	have not	has not	had not
إختصار فعل يمتلكك	've not	's not	'd not
إختصار not	Haven't	hasn't	hadn't

Question السؤال

في السؤال نكتب فعل يمتلكك قبل الفاعل ونكتب الفعل الأساسي كما هو إذا كان موجود.

Ex: My brother **has got** a bike.

Has your brother **got** a bike? Yes, he **has**.

Has your brother **got** a car? No, he **hasn't**. He **has** got a bike.

What **has** your brother got? He **has** got a bike.

عند استخدام فعل يمتلكك كفعل أساسي (لا يوجد بعده تصريف ثالث) فنستخدم قبله (/ don't)

عند النفي أو (Do/Does/Did) في السؤال ثم نكتب المصدر (have).

Ex: He **has** a car.

→ He **doesn't have** a car.

You **have** to sleep early.

→ You **don't have** to sleep early.

Usage الاستخدام

الملكية

- I **have got** a nice cat.

أحداث تامة (يأتي بعده V3)

- He **has** eaten fish.

بمعنى يجب ويأتي بعده مصدر :

- He **has to** play sports.

بمعنى يأكل / يشرب :

- He **has** fish for lunch.

بمعنى يأخذ:

- He **has** a bath daily.

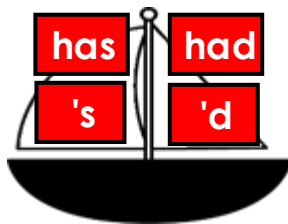
بمعنى يقضي / يستمتع :

- We **had** nice time.

Exercises (v. to have)

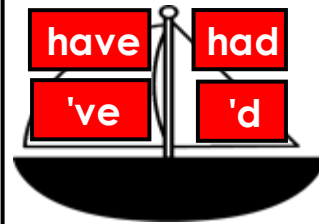
Write what comes before each boat:

.....



I

.....



They

She

Boys

We

A boy

Tea

Ali

You

Ali and Amr

He

Complete the paragraph using information from the table:

Name	Omar
Job	A teacher
Age	35
Hair	short
Eyes	Brown
Sons	Three
daughters	0

My friend is called Omar. He is

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Find the mistakes and correct them: (7 mistakes)

I has a big family. We has a big house. My father is a doctor. He have a car. My mother is a teacher. She goes to school on foot because she has got a car. Unluckily, I not have got brothers, but I has got many friends. My friends has nice games. On my birthdays, I has many gifts. Last year, I have a toy car and I loved it very much.

Complete the conversation between a customer and a hotel receptionist:

Customer:

Receptionist: Sorry! We haven't got a double room?

Customer: Do you have a single room?

Receptionist: Yes,

Customer:

Receptionist: Yes, our hotel has a swimming pool.

Complete with: **have / has / had / hasn't**

- 1) These boys nice shoes today. Last week they old shoes.
- 2) My brother long hair last week. Now, she short hair.
- 3) My brother got a car now but he got a bike.

Verb to do فعل يعمل

do

do – does / did / done

Present

do

does

Past

did

did

مع الضمائر: (I/ We/You/They)
 اسم جمع: (Ali and Omar)(My friends)

Ex: I **do** my homework every day but
 yesterday I **didn't do** it.

مع الضمائر: (He/She/It)
 اسم مفرد: (Ali/My dad) أولاً يعد: (tea)

Ex: He **doesn't** usually **do** any thing
 but last week he **did** me a favor.

Negative النفي

عند النفي نضع (not) بعد فعل يعمل / يفعل ونرجع الفعل الأساسي للمصدر:

I **do** my homework every day. → I **don't do** my homework every day.
 He **does** his homework every day. → He **doesn't do** his homework every day.
 We **did** our homework yesterday. → We **didn't do** our homework yesterday.

النفي الكامل	do not	does not	did not
إختصار not	don't	doesn't	didn't

Question السؤال

في السؤال نكتب فعل (يعمل / يفعل) قبل الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الأساسي للمصدر.

Ex: My sister **does** her homework.

Does your sister **do** her homework? -Yes, she **does**. /No, she **doesn't**.

What **does** your sister **do**? - She **does** her homework.

Usage الإستخدام

كفعل أساسي بمعنى يعمل أو يفعل

Do (a project / research / a test / an exam / an assignment / homework
 / business/ shopping / damage/harm/ good / a favor / exercise /
 nothing / housework / your duty / your best / your job / the ironing)

في نفي زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط ويأتي بعده مصدر الفعل:

- He **plays** tennis every day. → He **doesn't play** tennis every day.
 - She **went** to school yesterday. → She **didn't go** to school yesterday.

لتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط ويأتي بعده مصدر الفعل:

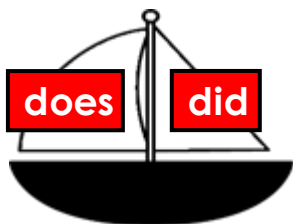
- He **goes** to school every day. → **Does** he **go** to school every day?
 - She **watched** TV yesterday. → **Did** she **watch** TV yesterday?

عند الأجابة على سؤال فيه (does) نرجع (s) للفعل :
 What **does** he **eat**? He **eats** fish.
 للإجابة على سؤال فيه (did) نكتب الفعل في الماضي :
 What **did** you **play**?- I **played** tennis.

Exercises (v. to do)

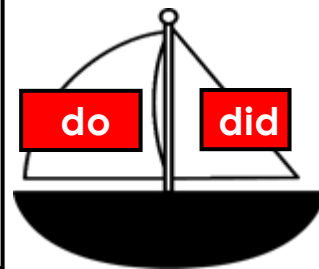
Write what comes before each boat:

.....



I

.....



They She Boys We A boy Tea Ali You Ali and Amr He

Complete the conversation between Reem and her friend Mona:

Reem: Where.....?

Mona: I went to the park.

Reem:

Mona: Yes, I always go to the park.

Reem: Who do you go to the park with?

Mona:with my family.

Reem:

Mona: Yes, my father comes with us.

Reem: How

Mona: We went to the park by car.

Reem: Did you enjoy your time there?

Mona: Yes,

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



Ali **goes** to the park every day.
 He to the cinema.



Saif **played** football yesterday.
 He tennis.

Complete the sentences with (do/ don't / does/doesn't / did/ didn't):

- 1) Where your father **work**? – He **works** in a bank.
- 2) What you **eat** every day? – I **eat** fish.
- 3) **Does** your mother **cook** tasty food? Yes, she
- 4) My brother sleep early every day.
- 5) They **go** to the club last week.
- 6) Where you **go** yesterday? – I **went** to the park.

Reorder to make sentences or questions:

- 1) eat – fish – yesterday – you – Did ? I- No – didn't.
- 2) does – My - mother - a car – not- drive – work – to – her.
- 3) your – father – does – Where – work ?

Rewrite:

- 1) I don't eat fish every day. (yesterday)
- 2) Where does your friend live? (friends)
- 3) My sisters don't play football. (doesn't)

Exercises (Helping Verbs)

Complete with (am / was / have / had / do / Did / don't / didn't):

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) you sleep early yesterday? | 2) I a bike last year. |
| 3) I sleeping at 5:00 yesterday. | 4) I play tennis every day. |
| 5) I tidying my room now. | 6) I always..... my homework. |
| 7) I see him yesterday. | 8) I already played football. |

Complete with (is / was / has / had / Does / Did / doesn't / didn't):

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Ali watch TV every day. | 2) your dad sleep early last night? |
| 3) He just studied his lessons. | 4) It raining at 5:00 yesterday. |
| 5) My mother cooking food now. | 6) your father work at school? |
| 7) Reem come yesterday. | 8) My dad a car last year. |

Complete with (are / were / have / had / Do / Did / don't / didn't):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) My friends play tennis last day. | 2) We already cleaned our room. |
| 3) They eat fish every day. | 4) your friends play last week? |
| 5) you live in a city? | 6) They swimming when it rained. |
| 7) Look! The birds flying high. | 8) We a nice villa five years ago. |

Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) My mom beautiful. | (have/has/is/am) |
| 2) We listen to music yesterday. | (didn't /aren't /haven't/don't) |
| 3) My sister studying her lessons now. | (does/ is/has/are) |
| 4) I usually tea before I study. | (am/does/has/have) |
| 5) The weather very cold today. | (has/is/was/do) |
| 6) My sister long hair. | (does/is/has/have) |
| 7) you go to school yesterday? | (Did/Were/Do/Had) |
| 8) you sleeping when I phoned you? | (Had/Was/Were/Did) |
| 9) There many girls in the class. | (do/have/are/is) |
| 10) These my shoes. | (is/have/do/are) |
| 11) My sister go to school. | (don't/isn't/hasn't/doesn't) |
| 12) My mother a teacher. | (are/does/has/is) |
| 13) I study English every day. | (am not/haven't/don't/isn't) |
| 14) Where your friend live? | (do/does/has/is) |

Find the mistakes and correct them:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) I am playing when it rained. | 2) I don't see my friend last day. |
| 3) My mom don't watch TV every day. | 4) My friends was running quickly now. |
| 5) What do she eat yesterday? | 6) You has already done your homework. |

Negative Sentence

الجملة المنفية

فعل أساسي + not + فعل مساعد
Ex: I **haven't eaten** fish.

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة (نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي

- 1) I'm **eating** some fish now.
- 2) He's **playing** tennis now.
- 3) They **were sleeping**.
- 4) She **has just studied**.
- 5) I **will come** tomorrow.

- 1) I'm **not eating** any fish now.
- 2) He's **not playing** tennis now.
- 3) They **were not sleeping**.
- 4) She **has not studied yet**.
- 5) I **won't come** tomorrow.

- في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة نستخدم (do/does/did) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (not) والمصدر.

- نستخدم (do) بعد (الأسم الجمع , I, We , You , They) و (does) بعد (أسم غير معنود, اسم مفرد , He , She , It ,) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما (did) نستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

- 1) I **drive** my car every day.
- 2) He **drives** a car every day.
- 3) She **drove** a car last day.

- 1) I **don't drive** my car every day.
- 2) He **doesn't drive** a car every day.
- 3) She **didn't drive** a car last day.

- عند استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم (do/does /did) ثم نضع (not) والمصدر.

- 1) I **have** a car.
- 2) He **has** curly hair.
- 3) I **had** some friends.
- 4) He **has to** get up early.
- 5) They **had to** play well.
- 6) I **do** my homework.
- 7) He **does** his homework.

- 1) I **don't have** a car.
- 2) He **doesn't have** curly hair.
- 3) I **didn't have** any friends.
- 4) He **doesn't have to** get up late.
- 5) They **didn't have to** play badly.
- 6) I **don't do** my homework.
- 7) He **doesn't do** his homework.

- لا نستخدم (do/does/did) مع (am /is /are/ was/were) حتى إذا أتوا بمفردهم .

- 1) I **am** a boy.
- 2) She **was** ill.

- 1) I **am not** a boy.
- 2) She **wasn't** ill.

نضع not بعد (had better / would rather) ونكتب الفعل كما هو في المصدر.

- 1) You'd **better play**.
- 2) I'd **rather have** tea.

- 1) You'd **better not play**.
- 2) I'd **rather not have** tea.

هناك كلمات تعبر عن النفي (never , nothing , nobody , no one , neither , nor) .

- 1) He **usually plays** tennis.
- 2) I can see **something**.
- 3) There was **somebody** at the door.
- 4) I **like** fish and rice.
- 5) **Both of** them **love** reading.
- 6) **All of** them **like** Math.

- 1) He **never** plays tennis.
- 2) I can see **nothing**.
- 3) There was **nobody** (**no one/none**) at the door.
- 4) I **don't like** fish or rice.
I **like neither** fish **nor** rice.
- 5) **Neither of** them **loves** reading.
- 6) **None of** them (**like/likes**) Math.

(Asking Questions تكوين الأسئلة)

السؤال ب (هل) ونجيب عليه ب (نعم) أو (لا) 1) Yes , No Question

Helping/Modal
فعل مساعد / ناقص

Subject
الفاعل

Complement
تكملة الجملة

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة في الجملة نسبقها على الفاعل ونكتب باقي الجملة كما هي:
 ← أفعال مساعدة [am ('m) / is ('s) / are('re) / was / were - have ('ve)/has ('s)/ had ('d)]
 ← أفعال ناقصة [will('ll) / would ('d) /shall('ll) /should /can /could/may/might / must]
 ← عندما نبدأ السؤال بهذه الأفعال المساعدة نكتبها بشكل كامل بدون إختصار ويكون الحرف الأول كبير.



He **is** tall.

Is he tall?

Yes, he **is**.

Is he short?

No, he **isn't**.



Sentence	Question	Short Answer
They are playing now.	Are they playing now?	Yes, they are . No, they aren't .
I'll come tomorrow. 'll = will	Will you come tomorrow? ← نحول (I) إلى (you) في السؤال.	Yes, I will . No, I won't . won't = will not ←
I'm happy today.	Are you happy today? ← نحول (I'm) إلى (Are you?)	Yes, I am . No, I'm not . لا نختصر (not) بعد (am)
I was sad last day.	Were you sad last day? ← نحول (I was) إلى (Were you?)	Yes, I was . No, I wasn't .

's

('s+V+ing → is) ('s + adj. → is) ('s+ Noun → is) * ('s+ V3 "-ed" → has)

He's eating fish now.	Is he eating fish now?	Yes, he is . No, he isn't .
He's a clever student.	Is he a clever student?	Yes, he is . No, he isn't .
He's eaten fish.	Has he eaten fish?	Yes, he has . No, he hasn't .

'd

('d+inf. → would)

('d+V3 "-ed" → had)

I'd like some tea.	Would you like some tea?	Yes, I would . No, I wouldn't .
I'd studied English.	Had you studied English?	Yes, I had . No, I hadn't .

→ في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة فنكتب (Do / Does / Did) قبل الفاعل ثم نكتب مصدر الفعل .

Ex: I **play** tennis every day → Do you **play** tennis every day?

play

Do ... play?

Yes,do.

No,don't.

plays

Does ... play?

Yes,does.

No,..doesn't.

played

Did ... play?

Yes,did.

No, ...didn't.

went

Did ... go?

Yes,did.

No, ...didn't.

Do

you - they - boys

Doe

he - she - it- boy

* ملحوظة *

← نستخدم (Do) إذا كان فعل الجملة في المصدر مثل (eat)

← نستخدم (Does) إذا كان الفعل منتهي ب (s) مثل (eats)

← نستخدم (Did) إذا كان الفعل في الماضي أي منتهي ب

(ed) مثل (played) أو شاذ مثل (ate)

* ملحوظة *

→ نضع الفعل في المصدر بعد (Do / Does / Did)

• إذا بدأنا السؤال ب (Does) نحذف ال (s) من الفعل مثل [plays → play] ونرجع (s) عند الإجابة الطويلة المثبتة.

• إذا بدأنا السؤال ب (Did) نحذف ال (d/ed) من الفعل مثل [played → play] أو نرجعه للمصدر إذا كان شاذ مثل

[ate → eat] وعند الإجابة الطويلة المثبتة نكتب ماضي الفعل.

Ex: Did you play? Yes, I played.

I play football.

Do you play football?

Do you play tennis?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

He rides a bike.

Does he ride a bike?

Does he ride a horse?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

They watched TV.

Did they watch TV?

Did they read stories?

Yes, they did.

No, they didn't.



(2) السؤال بأداة إستفهام "Wh- / How" questions

أداة إستفهام

فعل مساعد







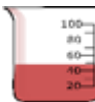



فاعل

تكملة الجملة

Wh- questions

<p>who من Whom</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الناس Who are you? - I'm Ali.</p>	<p>Why لماذا لماذا</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن السبب/الغرض Why do you go to the club? - To play.</p>
<p>what ما / ماذا ماذا</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن غير العاقل What did you buy? - I bought a car.</p>	<p>Whose لمن للمن</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الملكية Whose book is this? - It's Ali's book.</p>
<p>when متى What time</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الوقت When will you go? - I'll go at 6:00.</p>	<p>Which أي / أيهما أي / أيهما</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الاختيار/التفضيل Which car do you like? - The red car.</p>
<p>Where أين أين</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن المكان Where do you live? - I live in Paris.</p>	<p>عند السؤال عن الفاعل نحذفه ونضع أداة إستفهام مكانه ثم نكمل الجملة (لا نأتي بأفعال مساعدة من خارج الجملة) Ali broke the glass. Who broke the glass?</p>	

How- questions

<p>How كيف كيف</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن المشاعر/الحال How are you today? - I'm fine.</p>	<p>How big كم حجم كم مساحة / كم مساحة</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الحجم/ المساحة How big is an elephant? - 4000 kg.</p>
<p>How كيف كيف</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الوسيلة How do you go to work? I go by car.</p>	<p>How long كم طول المدة كم طول المدة</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن المدة How long will you stay? - For 2 days.</p>
<p>How old كم عمر كم عمر</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن العمر How old are you? I'm 10 years old.</p>	<p>How long كم طول بشكل أفقي</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الطول (أفقي) How long is this bridge? - 13 m long.</p>
<p>How many كم عدد كم عدد</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن العدد How many boys are there? - Three boys.</p>	<p>How tall كم طول بشكل رأسي</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الطول (رأسي) How tall is your father? - 150 cm.</p>
<p>How much كم كمية كم كمية</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن الكمية How much sugar do you want? - Little.</p>	<p>How far كم بعد كم بعد</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن المسافة How far is your house? - 2 km far.</p>
<p>How much كم سعر كم سعر</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن السعر How much is this dress? - \$ 40.</p>	<p>How often كم مرة كم مرة</p> 	<p>للسؤال عن عدد المرات How often do you swim? - Once a day.</p>

(Whose / Which / How many / How much)

(How many + اسم جمع) - How many **boys**...? (How much + اسم لا يعد) - How much **water** ..?

Ex: **What grade** are you in? - I am in grade 5.

أدوات إستفهام يأتي بعدها أسماء: (What) أيضاً يمكن أن نستخدم اسم بعد (What):



He eats **rice** every day.



What does he eat every day?



He eats **rice**.



Exercises (Asking Questions)

Write the answers for each question word:

two pens / Ali's book / fish / thirty pounds / 50 kg. / Ali / 100 cm tall / 1 m long / to play / in the park / once a day / my friends / the red car / ten years old / 2 liters / at home / by bus/ their cars / twice a week / L.E. 30 / because I was ill / football / at 6:00/ happily/ 30 km. far /100 g. /always / a tree / tomorrow / in 1990

Who	
What	
When	
Where	
Whose	
Which	
Why	
How	

How many	
How much	
How often	
How old	
How big	
How far	
How tall	
How long	

Change to question form:

I'm		She's playing		He does	
I was		She's played		I play	
They're		I've got		He goes	
He's eating		He has		We went	
He's eaten		He's got		I'll go	

Choose the correct answer:

- _____ time does your class start?
 a) What b) When c) Where d) How
- _____ sugar do you want in your tea?
 a) How many b) How often c) How far d) How much
- _____ broke this window? - The thief.
 a) What b) Whose c) Who d) Whom
- _____ do you plan to stay in Paris? For two weeks.
 a) How much b) How many c) How long d) How far
- _____ was he absent? - Because of his illness.
 a) Where b) When c) How d) Why

(إجابة لأسئلة) (Answering Questions)

السؤال ب (هل) ونجيب عليه ب (نعم) أو (لا) 1) Yes , No Question

◀ نبدأ إجابة هذا السؤال ب (Yes, أو No) أو ألفاظ أخرى تشير للقبول أو الرفض (Of course, sorry)

◀ نحول الإسم في السؤال إلى ضمير ونحول ضمائر المخاطب (you) إلى ضمائر متكلم (I / We)

Ali (He) / Reem (She) / Ali and Reem (They) / cat (It) / cats (They)
 friend (He/She) / friends (They) / your mother (She) / your father (He)
 you (I) / you (me) / your (my) / yours (mine) / yourself (myself): المخاطب مفرد
 you (We)/you(us)/your(our)/yours(ours)/yourselves (ourselves) مخاطب جمع

◀ نكتب الفعل المساعد الموجود في السؤال (have/is/was ...) مثبت بعد (Yes) ومنفي بعد (No)

Yes, have / has / had / is / are / was / were / do / does / did / will.

No, haven't / hasn't / hadn't / isn't/ aren't/ wasn't/ don't/ won't.

Ex: Has your sister studied? Yes, she has. / Yes, she has studied.

No, she hasn't. She has played. (No) يمكن تصحيح المعلومة في جملة الإجابة ب

◀ تذكر تحويل (Are you ...?) إلى (I am) أو (We are) حسب المخاطب (مفرد أو جمع).

◀ تذكر تحويل (Were you ...?) إلى (I was) أو (We were) حسب المخاطب (مفرد أو جمع).

Ex: ► Are you happy, Ali? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

► Are you ready, boys? Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

◀ إذا كان في السؤال (Do, Does, Did) فإننا نحذفهم في الأجوبة الطويلة المثبتة ونكتب الفعل حسب الزمن

◀ إذا حذفنا (does) نكتب (s/es) للفعل وإذا حذفنا (did) نكتب الفعل في الماضي بإضافة (d/ed) أو

نكتب المصدر الثاني للفعل الشاذ.

Ex: ► Do you play tennis? Yes, I do. / Yes, I play tennis. /

No, I don't. I play football.

► Does your dad drive a car? Yes, he does. / Yes, he drives a car.

No, he doesn't. He rides a motorbike.

► Did you see Ali? Yes, I did. / Yes, I saw Ali.

عند تصحيح المعلومة نكتب الفعل حسب الزمن No, I didn't. I saw Saif.

السؤال ب (أداة استفهام) ونجيب عليه ب (حسب الأداة) Wh , How 1)

◀ نحذف أداة الاستفهام ونبدأ الإجابة بالفاعل " اسم أو ضمير يعود عليه " ثم الفعل المساعد:

Ex: What's Ali eating? He **is** eating fish.

◀ نحذف الأفعال المساعدة (do, does, did) ونكتب الفعل الأساسي.

◀ إذا حذفنا (does) نكتب (s/es) للفعل وإذا حذفنا (did) نكتب الفعل في الماضي بإضافة (d/ed) أو نكتب المصدر الثاني للفعل الشاذ.

▶ **When do you get up?** - I **get up** at **6:00**.

▶ **Where does your brother play** football? He **plays** football **in the club**.

▶ **What did you buy** yesterday? I **bought** **a book**.

◀ عندما يكون السؤال عن فاعل الجملة فإننا نحذف الأداة ونكتب الفاعل ثم نكمل الجملة كما هي ولكن يجب أن الفعل مع (Ali goes / Ali and Saif go).

What **eats** grass? Cows **eat** grass. / Who **stole** you? A thief **stole** me.

◀ هناك أسئلة نجيب عليها بإجابات مختلفة مثل عرضة المساعدة :

Salesperson: **How can I help you?** Customer: **I need some cheese.**

◀ هناك أسئلة نجيب عليها بأسئلة أخرى:

Salesperson: **How can I help you?** / Customer: **Do you have any cheese?**

◀ هناك أسئلة مختصرة ونجيب عليها بكلمة أو عبارة من السؤال نفسه:

Single or return ticket? تنكرة ذهاب أم ذهاب وعودة
Single or married? أعزب أم متزوج

First or second class? طبقة أولى أم ثانية
Single or double? بسرير أو سريرين

Complete the mini dialogue:

- 1) A:? →
- 2) A: What's your?
- 3) A:?
- 4) A: What grade are you in?
- 5) A: When were you born?
- 6) A:?
- 7) A:this dress?
- 8) A: on Friday?
- 9) A: Did you study English yesterday?

- B: Single ticket, please.
- B: I'm Egyptian.
- B: I'd like the red car.
- B:
- B: in 1990.
- B: I have got three pens.
- B: It's 500 pounds.
- B: I go to the club on Friday.
- B: No,

Tag Questions

الأسئلة المذيبة

- تكون السؤال المذيبة باستخدام فعل مساعد أو ناقص ثم ضمير يعود علي الفاعل .
- نستخدم (do,does,did) في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد.

اثبات

نفي

نفي

اثبات

Sentence	Q. Tag
It is very cold ,	isn't it?
They will come,	won't they?
He can drive a car,	can't he ?
I'm a good student,	aren't I ? am I not ?
They play tennis,	don't they ?
She watches TV,	doesn't she?
Everyone loves joy,	don't they?
Ali broke his leg,	didn't he ?
He has to study,	doesn't he?
I did my homework,	didn't I ?

Sentence	Q. Tag
They aren't playing,	are they?
My friend hasn't come,	has he ?
He can't ride a horse,	can he?
I'm not fine today ,	am I ?
They don't like fish,	do they?
My sister doesn't watch TV,	does she?
Every one doesn't love you ,	do they?
You didn't come,	did you?
He doesn't have to study,	does he?
I didn't do my homework,	did I ?

Ex: Everyone is here, **aren't they?** (everyone /everybody) بعد (They) نستخدم الضمير

Ex: Everything is clear, **isn't it?** (everything) بعد (it) نستخدم الضمير

Sentence	Q. Tag
You'd better study,	hadn't you ?
You'd rather come,	wouldn't you?

Sentence	Q. Tag
You'd better not play ,	had you?
You'd rather not be late,	would you?

مع الأمر والنهي والأذن نستخدم (will you?)	
Open the door,	will you ? أمر
Don't come late,	will you ? نهي

let (إن (Will you?) / let's اقتراح (shall we?)	
Let me go out,	will you ? أذن
Let's play soccer,	shall we? اقتراح

'd better (had better) يجب / 'd rather (would rather) يفضل

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبر عن النفي وعند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

scarcely - seldom-rarely- hardly -never - neither - nor - none - no one -
no body - nothing - nowhere - little - few Ex: (I ate little fish, **did** I?)

Ex: I ate a little fish, **didn't** I? (a little / a few) كلمات تعطي معنى ايجابي

Exercises (Question Tags)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The little girl's playing with her sister, _____ she?
 a) hasn't b) has c) isn't d) is
- 2) He never helps the poor, _____ he ?
 a) does b) doesn't c) is d) isn't
- 3) Reem ate little food, _____ she ?
 a) did b) didn't c) does d) doesn't
- 4) You'd better study, _____ you ?
 a) had b) would c) hadn't d) wouldn't
- 5) You'd rather come early, _____ you ?
 a) would b) wouldn't c) had d) hadn't
- 6) I'm studying my lessons now, _____ I ?
 a) am b) amn't c) aren't d) wasn't
- 7) I'm not playing now, _____ I ?
 a) am b) amn't c) are d) aren't
- 8) Your sister watches TV every day, _____ she?
 a) does b) doesn't c) is d) did
- 9) Let's go to the park, _____ ?
 a) will we b) shall we c) do we d) don't we
- 10) Open the door please, _____ ?
 a) shall we b) are you c) will you d) have you

Write the complete form of the abbreviated helping or modal verbs:

1) 'm
 2) 's eating
 3) 's sad
 4) 's Ali
 5) 's eaten.....

6) 're
 7) 've.....
 8) 'd like
 9) 'd played
 10) 'd better.....

11) 'd rather.....
 12) 'd prefer.....
 13) 'll.....
 14) won't
 15) can't

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	يحضر	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	يأكل	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 / يذق	rang	rung
sing	يقني	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	الأثبت	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
live go	مصدر فعل + s lives goes	don't doesn't	المصدر	Do Does	الفاعل inf..?

Affirmative الأثبت

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. : (Water) والإسم الغير معدود

• نضيف **es** للفعل إذا انتهى بالحروف (ch/sh/ss/s/o/x) : Ex: watch**es**/wash**es**/ cross**es**
إذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) مسبقا بحرف متحرك (a/e/i/o/u) نضيف **s** فقط : play → plays
إذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) مسبقا 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"
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 :

أبدا never - غالبا often - أحيانا sometimes - عادة usually - دائما always
نادرا seldom/scarcely/rarely - Every/Each (day / week ...)

Once/ Twice/ Three times

a

day/week/month/year

- ◀ يعبر المضارع البسيط عن : (1) عادة منتظمة أو حقيقة يومية
(2) حقيقة علمية
(3) مواعيد ثابتة
- ◀ نستخدمه 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	ثبات	Negative	نفي
1) Ali usually..... football.		2) He .....not..... 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:

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

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

Complete with: (ride/go/tell/play/spend/visit/watch) and make some changes:

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 conversation 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:

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

Past Simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

الفعل في التصريف الثاني

Affirmative الأثبت	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>منتظم شاذ</p> <p>lived went watched saw listened ate played drank studied slept</p>	<p>المصدر</p> <p>did not didn't</p> <p>live go</p>	<p>الفاعل</p> <p>Did inf..</p> <p>Yes, (did) No, .....( didn't)</p>
<p>I went to the club last day.</p> <p>Ali played football yesterday.</p> <p>They traveled to Paris last week.</p>	<p>I didn't go to the club last day.</p> <p>Ali didn't play football yesterday.</p> <p>They didn't travel to Paris last week.</p>	<p>Did you go to the club? -Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</p> <p>Did Ali play football? Yes, he did./No,he didn't.</p> <p>When did they travel to Paris? - <u>Last week</u>.</p>

Time Words

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط :

yesterday أمس - last الماضي (day-week...)- ago منذ (two days ago)

In 1990 - Our grandfathers - In the past في الماضي - Once ذات مرة

One day ذات يوم - Once upon a time يحكى أن

Uses

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وانتهى تماما :

- I **watched** a good film on TV last night.
- My sister **swam** in the sea three weeks ago.
- I **saw** many monkeys when I **went** to the zoo.
- I **didn't come** because I **was** ill.

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن عادة في الماضي :

- When I **was** young, I always **ate** my meals at home.
- My father **played** the piano in his childhood.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع مدة زمنية للتعبير عن حدث دام مدة طويلة وانتهى :

- My father **worked** in a bank for forty years. Now, he is retired.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط في الحالة الثانية من قاعدة (If/Unless) :

- If he **studied** hard, he **would get** high marks.



What **did** the boy **do** yesterday?

He **played** football.

Did the boy **play** football yesterday?

Yes, he **did**.

Did the boy **play** tennis yesterday?

No, he **didn't**.

Exercises (Past Simple)

Write the past:

live	.....	study	.....	tell	.....
go	.....	watch	.....	meet	.....
play	.....	listen	.....	buy	.....
read	.....	write	.....	know	.....

Change into negative with (didn't):

drank (.....)	I saw my friend in the park yesterday.
climbed (.....)	(I my friend in the park yesterday).
drove (.....)	My brother rode his bike yesterday.
painted (.....)	(He his bike yesterday).

Complete with (drive / ride) in the past:

Affirmative	ثبات	Negative	نفي
1) My father..... his car yesterday.		2) He not..... a bike yesterday.	

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with (did / didn't):

Questions with "Yes" answer		Questions with "No" answer
1) your sister ride a bike last week? Yes, she		2) your sister drive a car? No, she

Choose the correct answer:

1) I Math last day. (study/studied)	4) I see him last night? (don't/didn't)
2) They didn't fish. (eat/ate)	5) I didn't..... him yesterday. (saw/sees/see)
3) Did he tea? (drank/drink)	6) Did Ali come ? No, he (did/don't /didn't)

Complete the paragraph with: (get up/go/eat/play/watch/listen) in the past:

Last day Ali did many things. He early at 6:00. He to school at 7:30. He fish for lunch. He football. He TV but he to music.

Complete the conversation between Reem and her friend Mona:

Reem: to school last day?	Reem: Did you go to the hospital?
Mona: No, I didn't go to school last day.	Mona: No, I
Reem: absent?	Reem: .....any medicine?
Mona: I was absent because I was ill.	Mona: Yes, I took some medicine.

Rewrite:

- 1) He doesn't usually watch TV. (**yesterday**)
- 2) She studies math every day. (**last night**)
- 3) My friend bought a car. (**didn't**)
- 4) Where does she go every day? (**did**).....

Future Simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

حدث في المستقبل

Affirmative	الإثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
1) Will+inf.					
I will go to the park tomorrow.		I won't go to the park tomorrow.		Will you go to the park? -Yes, I will . / No, I won't .	
(will + inf.) متى نستخدم					
I promise I will come with you. : وعد		I will study English today. : خطط مستقبلية		It's hot. I will turn on the AC. : قرار مفاجئ	
I'll open the door for you. : عرض خدمة		I will be thirty next month. : حقيقة مستقبلية		It will be a nice day tomorrow. : تنبؤ	
Will you give me a chair? : طلب		Perhaps we will travel next week. : توقع		I hope we will win the next match. : تمني	
Respect yourself or I will hit you. : تهديد		I hope we will win the next match. : تمنى		I hope we will win the next match. : تمنى	
Study or you'll fail the exam. : تحذير		If you study hard, you'll get high marks. : الحالة الأولى في (if)			

2) am/is/are + going to +inf.

I'm going to study today.	I'm not going to study today.	Are you going to study? Yes, I am . /No, I'm not.
(going to + inf.) متى نستخدم		
◀ فعل على وشك الحدوث مع وجود دليل: Ex: I'm going to study <u>today</u> .		◀ خطة أو نية: Ex: It's cloudy. It's going to rain.

3) am/is/are + V +ing (Present Continuous مضارع مستمر)

◀ نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + فعل + ing) للتعبير عن المستقبل (عندما يكون تم الترتيب للحدث):

Ex: My father has got a ticket. He **is traveling** next week.

4) (Present Simple مضارع بسيط)

The train **arrives** at 6.30 a.m.
When I **travel**, I'll call you.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن مواعيد منظمة (قطارات ..):

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل بعد الروابط الزمنية و (if):

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط:

tomorrow / hope-wish / soon / next (day-week...) /
In the future / In 2050 - in + (period)... in (two weeks)
في خلال أسبوعين / يفترض (suppose) / يتنبؤ (predict) / يعتقد (think-believe) / يتوقع (expect) /
ربما (perhaps) / محتمل (possibly) / أنا متأكد (I'm sure) / أنا أخشى (I'm afraid)

Exercises (Future Simple)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Khalid _____ skiing with his classmates next weekend.
 a) went b) going c) is going d) has gone
- 2) Ali _____ swimming with Badr and Hassan next Friday.
 a) has gone b) went c) is going d) going
- 3) What _____ tonight? Anything special?
 a) have you doing b) are you done c) are you doing d) do you
- 4) It's so hot in here. I _____ turn the air-conditioning on.
 a) will b) will be c) am d) am going to
- 5) I think that my father _____ next week.
 a) will come b) comes c) is going to come d) comes
- 6) I think I _____ the exam tomorrow.
 a) pass b) would pass c) will pass d) passing
- 7) Will your father travel next week? Yes, he _____
 a) will b) won't c) is d) does
- 8) The boy is climbing a high tree. He _____ to the ground.
 a) going fall b) is going to fall c) will fall d) is falling
- 9) The plane _____ off in a few minutes.
 a) will take b) would take c) to take d) taking
- 10) I am _____ for the airport at two o'clock.
 a) left b) leave c) leaves d) leaving
- 11) Study well or you _____ fail the exam.
 a) are going to b) will c) going to d) will to
- 12) My sister hopes that she _____ a doctor in the future.
 a) be b) going to be c) will be d) will
- 13) Will your mother go shopping tomorrow? No, she _____
 a) will b) won't c) doesn't d) isn't
- 14) When you _____ high marks, I will buy you a new car.
 a) will get b) gets c) is going to get d) get

Rewrite:

- 1) I will study my lessons today. (**going to**)
- 2) They're going to play tennis next week. (**will**)
- 3) She won't watch TV today. (**intend**)

Present Continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

نشاط مستمر في الحاضر

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>am is are</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>ride riding run running</p>	<p>am is are</p> <p>not</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>am/is/are not riding</p>	<p>Am Is Are</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>riding</p> <p>Yes, (am / is / are) No, ... (am not / isn't / aren't).</p>
<p>I → am V+ing</p> <p>He She It } is V+ing اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } are V+ing اسم جمع</p>	<p>I → am not V+ing</p> <p>He She It } is not V+ing isn't اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } are not V+ing aren't اسم جمع</p>	<p>Am → I V+ing</p> <p>is { he she it } V+ing اسم مفرد</p> <p>Are { we you they } V+ing اسم جمع</p>
<p>I'm eating fish <u>now</u>.</p> <p><u>Look!</u> Ali is playing football.</p> <p><u>Listen!</u> They're singing.</p>	<p>I am not eating fish.</p> <p>Ali isn't playing football.</p> <p>They aren't singing.</p>	<p>Are you eating fish? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.</p> <p>Is Ali playing football? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.</p> <p>Are they singing? Yes, they are/No, they aren't.</p>

Uses

يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن (لحظة الكلام) أو حدث مؤقت :

1) My dad **is sleeping** so he can't come. 2) We **are studying** about planets this week.

يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجياً :

1) He **is growing** quickly. 2) My English **is improving** these days.

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع المستمر :

now الآن / at the moment في تلك اللحظة / Look! انظر / Listen! أستمع / today اليوم
في الوقت الحالي / at the present time هذا (اليوم - الأسبوع) (This (day - week)
كن حريصاً / Be careful! / أحترس / Watch out! / كن هانئاً / Be quiet!

أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والاعتقاد والادراك لا نستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة (لا نضيف لها ing) لأنها لا

إرادية (بدون مجهود) :
Ex: I **hear** a loud sound now.

إذا كان هناك مجهود أو إرادة نستخدم مضارع مستمر :

The food **tastes** delicious. (بدون مجهود) / The cook **is tasting** the food. (يوجد مجهود)

I **hear** a loud sound now. (لا إرادي) / I'm **listening** to the music. (إرادي)

الأفعال التي لا نضيف لها (ing)



يشعر / feel / يعتقد / think-believe / يمتلك / have-own / يسمع / hear / يري / see / يحب / like-love / يتلوق / taste / يشم / smell / يبدو من شكله / seem - appear / يتمنى / wish - hope / يفضل / prefer / يفهم / understand / يبدو من صوته / sound / يكلف / cost / يعرف / know / يحتاج / need / يريد / want

Exercises (Present Continuous)

Complete the sentences with (**play/watch/listen**) in the correct form:

Affirmative	اثبات	Negative	نفي
1) The boy football now.		2) He tennis now.	
3) They a giraffe in the zoo now.		4) They to music now.	

Complete the sentences with (**is /isn't /are/aren't**):

Questions with "Yes" answer		Questions with "No" answer
3) your sister riding a bike now? Yes, she		4) your sister driving a car now? No, she
5) the boys studying their lessons? Yes, they		6) the boys playing football? No, they

Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Look! The car very fast. | (comes/coming/ is coming/came) |
| 2) My friend tennis now. | (playing/ is playing / plays / play) |
| 3) What is he .....at the moment? | (eat / eats / ate / eating) |
| 4) I English these days. | (am studying/studying/study/studies) |
| 5) He can't come because he | (sleeping/is sleeping/sleeps/sleep) |
| 6) Don't make noise. Your father | (works /working /is working/ work) |
| 7) Watch out! It heavily. | (snowing / snows / snow / is snowing) |
| 8) The pollution these days. | (rising/ is rising / rises / rise) |

Correct the mistakes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Look! The boys climb a tree. | 2) Listen! My sister sing a beautiful song. |
| 3) Watch out! The car coming very fast. | 4) My friends is play football now. |
| 5) We study about animals this week. | 6) The rate of pollution rise these days. |
| 7) What do you doing now? | 8) Does your father sleeping now? |
| 9) Are your friends study at this moment? | 10) I am seeing a bird in the sky. |

Look at the pictures and write sentences to describe what they are doing now:

		
.....

Complete the mini dialogue:

- Ali:** now?
Saif: No, I'm not playing. I'm studying.
Ali:?
Saif: I'm studying English.
Ali: Is your brother studying?
Ali: No, he studying. He..... playing

Rewrite:

- 1) I watch TV everyday.(**at this moment**)

 2) Do your friends usually play football?
 (**now**)?
 3) My dad doesn't sleep at noon. (**isn't**)

Past Continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

نشاط كان مستمر في الماضي

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفى	Question السؤال
<p>was were</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>ride riding run running</p>	<p>was were</p> <p>not</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>was/ were not riding</p>	<p>Was Were</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>riding</p> <p>Yes, (was / were) No, ... (wasn't / weren't).</p>
<p>I → was V+ing</p> <p>He She It } was V+ing اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } were V+ing اسم جمع</p>	<p>I → was not V+ing</p> <p>He She It } was not V+ing wasn't</p> <p>We You They } were not V+ing weren't</p>	<p>Was → I V+ing</p> <p>Was → he she it V+ing اسم مفرد</p> <p>Were → we you they V+ing اسم جمع</p>
<p>I was studying at 6:00 <u>yesterday</u>.</p> <p>They were playing when it rained.</p>	<p>I was not studying at 6:00 <u>yesterday</u>.</p> <p>They weren't playing when it rained.</p>	<p>Were you studying? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.</p> <p>Were they playing? Yes, they were. No, they weren't.</p>

Uses

يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي:

Ex: It **was raining** all night yesterday. / I didn't see my uncle as I **was sleeping**.

الكلمات الدالة على الماضي المستمر:

at 5:00 yesterday / all day yesterday / While-As-Just as/When

عندما / بينما / While - As

While/As	ماضي مستمر	,	ماضي بسيط
While	I was running,		I fell down.
ماضي بسيط	While/As		ماضي مستمر
I fell down	while		I was running.

When	ماضي بسيط	,	ماضي مستمر
When	I fell down,		I was running.
ماضي مستمر	When		ماضي بسيط
I was running	when		I fell down.

ملاحظات:

بعد (While/As) نستخدم الماضي المستمر اما بعد (When) ممكن نستخدم الماضي المستمر أو الماضي البسيط .

Ex: **When** I was running, I fell down. / **When** I fell down, I was running.




الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث استمر مدة طويلة و الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ (قطع الحدث المستمر).

إذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .



Ex: **While** I was studying, my sisters were playing.

Exercises (Past Continuous)


Look at the pictures and complete the sentences:

	<p>walk</p> <p>see</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boy a snake while he in the street. The boy in the street when he a snake.
	<p>drive</p> <p>make</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the man fast, he an accident. When the man an accident, he fast.
	<p>read</p> <p>draw</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the girl a book, the boy a flower.

Complete with (**watch / listen / eat / play**) in the correct form:

Affirmative	ثبات	Negative	نفي
1) My father..... TV all night yesterday.		2) My father to music all night yesterday.	
3) My friends food when I saw them.		4) My friends tennis when I saw him.	

Complete the sentences with (**was / wasn't / were / weren't**):

Questions with "Yes" answer		Questions with "No" answer
1) your brother studying at 5:00 last day? Yes, he		2) your brother watching TV <u>last day</u> ? No, he
3) the kids playing when it rained? Yes, they		4) the kids swimming when it rained? No, they

Choose the correct answer:

- It heavily all day yesterday. (**rained / was raining / was rain / were raining**)
- The students when the teacher came in. (**wrote / was writing / were writing**)
- While we were walking, we an accident. (**saw / seeing / was seeing / see**)
- He couldn't answer the phone as he (**slept / were sleeping / was sleeping**)
- When he down, he was running very fast. (**was falling / fell / falls / fall**)

Complete the mini dialogue:

Ali:when I phoned you?
Saif: I was watching TV.
Ali: What were you watching on TV?
Saif:watching a film.
Ali:alone?
Ali: No, I was watching it with my family.

Correct the mistakes:

- While he **run** quickly, he **fall** down.
.....
- My father couldn't answer you because he **sleeping**.
- It **rained** all day yesterday.
- He **watched** TV all night yesterday.

Present Perfect

زمن المضارع التام

نشاط بدأ في الماضي وأنتهى قبل لحظات (له أثر) أو قد يستمر للمستقبل

Affirmative الأثبت	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>have has → V3</p> <p>have ('ve) has ('s) played eaten</p>	<p>have has not → V3</p> <p>haven't hasn't played eaten</p>	<p>Have Has → الفاعل → V3</p> <p>played eaten</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't/ hasn't)</p>
<p>I We You They } have V3 اسم جمع</p> <p>He She It } has V3 اسم مفرد</p>	<p>I We You They } haven't V3 اسم جمع</p> <p>He She It } hasn't V3 اسم مفرد</p>	<p>Have { I we you + V3 they اسم جمع</p> <p>Has { he she + V3 it اسم مفرد</p>
<p>I have <u>already</u> studied.</p> <p>My father has <u>just</u> come.</p>	<p>I haven't <u>studied</u> yet.</p> <p>My father hasn't <u>come</u> yet.</p>	<p>Have you <u>already</u> studied? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.</p> <p>Has your father <u>come</u>? Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't.</p>
<p>Have gone / Have been</p> <p>have gone / has gone → (went but didn't return) ذهب ولم يعد</p> <p>Ex: My father has gone to Paris. (He is still in Paris)</p> <p>have been / has been → (went and returned) ذهب وعاد</p> <p>Ex : My father has been to Paris . (He isn't in Paris now)</p>		
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :</p> <p>حتى الآن yet / أبدا never / من قبل ever / منذ since / لمدة for / بالفعل already / حالا just مرات عديدة several-many times / منذ فترة بسيطة lately-recently / حتى الآن so far-up till now</p> <p>يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن أو قد يستمر للمستقبل:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have lived in Cairo <u>for six years</u>. - The street is wet. It has rained heavily. - My country has made many projects. - I haven't studied <u>yet</u>. I will study tomorrow. - I have washed my car. (It looks lovely now) - He is very hungry. He hasn't eaten anything since morning. <p>يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن مقارنة حدث في الحاضر مع خبرات سابقة باستخدام كلمة (ever) وصيغة التفضيل :</p> <p>Ex: This is <u>the most delicious</u> meal I have ever eaten. This is <u>the highest</u> mountain I've ever seen in my life.</p>		

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

Word	Usage	الأستخدام	Example	أمثلة
just توا / حالا already بالفعل	have/ has (بين الأثبات) والتصريف الثالث) يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للاستغراب عن سرعة أنتهاء الحدث)	◀ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للاستغراب عن سرعة أنتهاء الحدث)	- He has just /already gone out. - Have you already studied English? - Have you studied English already ?	
ever من قبل never أبدا	◀ نستخدم ever في صيغة التفضيل . ◀ نستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل والتصريف الثالث) ◀ نستخدم never في الأجابة المنفية (للرد علي سؤال ever) ◀ لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل (never)	◀ نستخدم ever في صيغة التفضيل . ◀ نستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل والتصريف الثالث) ◀ نستخدم never في الأجابة المنفية (للرد علي سؤال ever) ◀ لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل (never)	It is the best meal I've ever eaten . Have you ever been to Paris? No, I have never been to Paris. Yes, I went there last year .	أذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط فأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط
yet حتى الآن	◀ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .	◀ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .	Have you finished yet ? No, I haven't finished yet ./Not yet .	

Since

For

since 6 : 00 since Monday since 2003 since yesterday since last (day/week/month..) since last decade since last century since my birthday since world war II since morning since he traveled	for an hour (one hour)/ two hours for a day (one day) / two days for five years. for a day (one day). for a (day /week/ month /year) for ten years for 100 years for a long time لمدة طويلة for ages لمدة طويلة for a while /a moment للحظة for a minute لدقيقة
--	--

◀ بعد (For) نستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة (لانعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها)
◀ بعد (Since) نستخدم زمن محدد :

قاعدة Since

مضارع تام

(Since)

ماضي بسيط

I **haven't seen** him **since** he **traveled**.

(مضارع تام) ، (ماضي بسيط)

Since he **traveled**, I **haven't seen** him.

◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فأننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد (Since) .

مضارع تام (Since) مضارع تام

Ex: He **has missed** his friends **since** he **has traveled** abroad. (He is still abroad)

◀ للسؤال عن (Since , For) نستخدم (How long)

Ex: **How long** have you **visited** Paris? **For** ten years. / **Since** 2007.

Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر

Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
(have / has) + been + V+ing I have been playing <u>for</u> 2 hours.	(have / has)+ not + been+ V+ing I haven't been playing <u>for</u> 2 hours.	(Have /Has) + الفاعل + been+ V+ ing Have you been playing <u>for</u> 2 hours?
just-already-ever-never- for - since- yet - several times - so far - lately - recently		

Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام ومضارع تام مستمر

نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى في الحاضر (له أثر) وقد يستمر في المستقبل.

The road is wet. It **has rained**. / I **haven't bought** a car yet. I will buy one next year.

المضارع التام المستمر يعبر عن مدة استمرار الحدث (يركز على النشاط) ولا نستخدمه مع الأفعال الأرابية (see):

She's **been studying** for two hours.

She's **studied** three lessons for two hours. المضارع التام يعبر عن نتيجة الحدث :

◀ تذكر أننا لا نستخدم الأزمنة المستمرة مع الأفعال اللحظية (اللإرابية مثل see - hear) أو الأفعال التي لا يوجد بها مجهود (believe) أو عندما يكون هناك أرقام. (Ex: I **have** already **drunk** two cups of coffee.)

Exercises (Present Perfect)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The train the station yet. (**hasn't left / has left / leaves / leave**)
- 2) I Ali since his arrival last month. (**don't see/haven't seen/ didn't see**)
- 3) This is the best pizza I (**have ever had/am ever having/ have been had**)
- 4) We all our money already. (**spend / spends / spent / have spent**)
- 5) She..... the house since 9:00. (**is cleaning/has cleaning/has been cleaning**)
- 6) everyone finished the exercise? (**Was / Does / Did / Has**)
- 7) I my homework. (**have just done / just have done / have done just**)
- 8) How long collected stamps? (**have he / has he / he has / did he**)
- 9) I can't have dinner. I already. (**eaten / ate / have eaten / eat**)
- 10) They married for 3 years. (**are / have / have been / has been**)
- 11) Ali had three accidents. (**has/is/have/was**)
- 12) Mouza is ill. She has been ill the last few days. (**for / till / since / just**)
- 13) ----- you ever ----- Mount Everest ?
 (**Has ---- climbed / Did ---- climb / Have ---- climbed / Do ---- climb**)

Complete with: **for / since**

..... two days / yesterday / 1990 / Last day /
 four years / Monday/ ages / three months / April

Past Perfect

زمن الماضي التام

حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

Affirmative الأثبت	Negative النفى	Question السؤال
<p>had → V3</p> <p>had played eaten</p>	<p>had → not → V3</p> <p>had not played eaten</p>	<p>Had → الفاعل → V3</p> <p>played eaten</p> <p>Yes, (had) No, (hadn't).</p>
I had studied before I went out.	I had studied before I went out.	Had you studied? Yes, I had . / No, I hadn't .

◀ نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :

- He was hungry because he **hadn't eaten** his breakfast.
- He **hadn't studied** his breakfast, so he got low marks.
- I **had** hardly / scarcely **done** my homework when I went to the club.
- I **had** no sooner **done** my homework than I went to the club.

◀ نستخدم الماضي التام في الحالة الثالثة لقاعدة (if/unless) :

- If I **had studied** my lessons regularly, I **would have got** high marks.

◀ نستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن الندم أو التمني إذا كان الكلام في الماضي :

- I **missed** the bus. I wish I **had got** up early.

◀ نستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر وفعل القول يكون ماضي (said/ told) :

Ex: He told me that he **had done** his homework.

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام:

حتى **till - until** / بمجرد أن **as soon as** / بمجرد أن **No sooner** / بالكاد - بصعوبة **hardly - scarcely** / قبل **before - by the time** / عندما **when** / بعد **after**

روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P) :	روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :
After / As soon as / No sooner / hardly - scarcely / till - until	Before / By the time قبل
<p>ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام</p> <p>After I had studied, I went out.</p> <p>ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام</p> <p>I went out after I had studied.</p>	<p>ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط</p> <p>Before I went out, I had studied.</p> <p>ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام</p> <p>I had studied before I went out.</p>

ملاحظات :

◀ قبل (Till/Until) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفي (didn't + المصدر) وي بعدها ماضي تام (had + V3)

- My father **didn't buy** a new car till / until he **had got** money.

◀ بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام

- When I **had finished** my homework, I **went** to the club.
- When I **went** to the club, I **had finished** my homework.

◀ يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :

Ex: I **waited** till the train **came**. / After I **studied**, I **went** out.

Exercises (Past Perfect)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the first column:

1) eat 2) go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I to school after I my breakfast. I my breakfast before I to school.
1) study 2) play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As soon as I my lessons, I tennis. By the time I tennis, I my lessons.

Choose the correct answer:

- I didn't go with them to the cinema because I _____ the movie already.
a) had seen b) was seeing c) see d) am seeing
- By the time I got home, they _____ dinner.
a) are eating b) ate c) had eaten d) eating
- Jane _____ worked for that company for 15 years when she retired.
a) had b) would c) has d) was
- The play _____ before we got to the theatre.
a) was starting b) had started c) has started d) starts
- After the exam _____, the students discussed the answers.
a) finishes b) was finishing c) had finished d) finishing
- My brother went to the stadium after he ----- his homework.
a) had done b) did c) does d) doing
- Mustafa _____ driven for 6 hours before he arrived in Cairo last night.
a) has b) would c) had d) was
- He _____ there for 20 years when he heard that he'd lost his job.
a) has worked b) works c) had worked d) would work
- Even before she finished her job search, she _____ a number of job offers.
a) has b) had have c) had had d) was having
- The Smiths _____ a new house a month after their son was born.
a) have bought b) bought c) will buy d) were buying

Correct the mistakes:

- As soon as they **study** their lessons, they watched TV. (.....)
- By the time we **had arrived** the airport, the plane had taken off. (.....)
- Ali **not go** out till he had done his homework. (.....)
- Scarcely **did** she **finish** reading when she fell asleep. (.....)

Expressing habit

التعبير عن العادة

Present	Past
	would (not) + inf. When I was in Paris, I would watch Eiffel Tower every day.
	Used to + inf. / didn't use to + inf. When I was young, I used to ride a bike. Now I drive a car.
am / is / are (not) + used to + V+ ing I am used to waking up early for my new job.	was / were (not) + used to + V+ ing In my childhood, I was used to writing with a pencil.
get/ gets + used to + V+ ing I couldn't ride a bike. Now I get used to riding it.	got + used to + V+ ing When I was young, I got used to swimming in the sea.

Be used to = be accustomed to (An action that was strange and unusual, but now it has become familiar.)

نشاط كان غريب والآن أصبح مألوف

Exercises (Expressing habit)

Choose the correct answer:

- I _____ a lot before I got married, but now I don't.
 a) am used to travelling b) am used to travel c) use to travel d) used to travel
- Every January during my childhood, my family _____ camping.
 a) had gone b) had went c) would go d) was go
- In the past, people _____ in tents, but now they don't.
 a) to live b) lives c) lived d) used to live
- Last week I _____ video games the whole night, but now I don't.
 a) played b) used to play c) playing d) play
- He _____ use to smoke.
 a) didn't b) doesn't c) isn't d) hasn't
- Hatem _____ crying when his father shouts at him.
 a) used to b) uses to c) was use to d) is used to
- I _____ sleeping at ten when I was a kid.
 a) is used to b) use to c) got used to d) used to

Expressing Regret / Far wish التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل

عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
1) I can't fly . <u>I wish / If only</u> I were a bird.	1) I failed the exam. <u>I wish / If only</u> I had studied my lessons.
2) I can't drive a car. <u>I wish / If only</u> I knew how to drive a car.	2) You came late to school yesterday. <u>I wish / If only</u> you wouldn't have arrived late.
3) You always come late. <u>I wish / If only</u> you wouldn't arrive late. <u>I wish / If only</u> you came early.	<u>I wish / If only</u> you had come early to school.

يمكن استخدام (regret 's' + V+ ing / not+ V+ing) للتعبير عن الندم :

He has cancer. He **regrets smoking**. / I am very fat. I **regret not playing** sports.

Exercises (Expressing Regret / Far wish)

Choose the correct answer:

- His mother was at hospital. I wish she _____ better .
a) has been b) would be c) had been d) will be
- I had an accident. I wish I _____ carefully.
a) drive b) had driven c) have driven d) driving
- Mike made a horrible mistake. He _____ deeply.
a) thought b) will think c) thinks d) should have thought
- Jack failed the driving test. I wish he _____ it
a) passes b) had passed c) can pass d) will pass
- I hope my sister _____ the university next year.
a) has joined b) joined c) join d) will join
- I feel ill. If only I _____ in cold water.
a) hadn't swum b) haven't swum c) don't swim d) didn't swim
- I fell down. I wish I _____ on a banana.
a) hadn't stepped b) don't step c) haven't stepped d) doesn't stepped
- My brother travelled abroad. If only I _____ him.
a) meeting b) meet c) had met d) to meet
- I hope my brother _____ in the final exam.
a) will pass b) passed c) has passed d) passing

If (Conditional sentences)

إذا / لو (الجمل الشرطية)

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
0	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	للتعبير عن شيء حقيقي (حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة) مضارع بسيط inf. / V don't / doesn't + inf.
		Ex: If I eat fish, I usually get ill. If we heat water, it boils .
1	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل . will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
		Ex: If it rains , I won't go out. If I have money, I will buy a new car. شواذ (1) نستخدم المصدر للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط (والفاعل يكون محذوف) Ex: If you meet Ahmed, tell him about the party. (2) يمكن أن نعبر عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط باستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل : (should , have to / has to , ought to , must) Ex: If you are ill, you should go to the doctor.
2	ماضي بسيط V + ed / شاذ didn't + inf.	للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شيء مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع . would('d)/wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
		Ex: If I were a bird, I would fly. If I had money, I would buy a new car.
3	ماضي تام had + V3 hadn't +V3	للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي . would ('d)/wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } have + V3
		Ex: If I had studied hard, I would have succeeded. If I had had money, I would have bought a car.

Unless إذا لم

◀ يمكن استخدام نفس حالات (if) بعد (unless) ولكن (unless) تشير للنفي أي لا نضع بعدها (not).
 Ex: Unless you **study**, you **won't** pass the exam.
 = If you **don't** study, you **won't** pass the exam.

Exercises (if / unless)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) You shouldn't drive a car _____ you have a driving license.
 a) if b) when c) since d) unless
- 2) If you don't hurry up, you _____ miss the bus.
 a) will b) would c) can d) should
- 3) If you _____ faster, we would have arrived on time.
 a) had driven b) rive c) have driven d) driving
- 4) Unless he gets up early, he _____ the school bus.
 a) would miss b) will miss c) missed d) missing
- 5) If I _____ stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.
 a) am b) will be c) were d) had been
- 6) I would have bought a new car if I _____ enough money.
 a) has b) will have c) had d) had had
- 7) If you eat much fat, you _____ weight.
 a) gaining b) gained c) would gain d) will gain
- 8) If I _____ a spaceship, I would travel to the moon.
 a) had b) has c) have d) had had
- 9) If he had studied well, he _____ high marks.
 a) would get b) would have got c) will get d) gets
- 10) If you came late, you _____ the interview.
 a) misses b) would have missed c) would miss d) will miss
- 11) We would go home if the bell _____
 a) ring b) rang c) rings d) rung
- 12) If you feel cold, _____ a jacket.
 a) wore b) wearing c) wear d) worn
- 13) If I had enough money, I _____ a new mobile.
 a) bought b) would buy c) will buy d) would have bought
- 14) They will travel abroad if they _____ enough money.
 a) had b) have c) has d) having

Rewrite:

1) If he goes to the park, he will ride a bike. (**went**)

.....

2) If she has money, she will buy a new car. (**would have**)

.....

تتبع الخطوات التالية: لتحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم (active) إلي المبني للمجهول (Passive)

- (1) نبدأ بالمفعول. (2) إذا كان هناك أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نكتبها بما يناسب المفعول. (3) نكتب الظروف الزمنية.
- (4) نكتب فعل يكون مناسب لزمان الجملة. (5) نضع الفعل الأساسي في التصريف الثالث. (6) نكتب الفاعل مسبقاً ب (by) ويمكن حذف هذه الخطوة. (7) نكمل باقي الجملة.

I **have already studied** English.

English **has already been studied** by me.

فعل يكون Verb to be

Infinitive	Progressive Form	past participle	Present simple	Past simple
be	being	been	am / is / are	was / were

إذا كان هناك أفعال مساعدة (be/being/been) مع تحويل الفعل المساعد ليناسب المفعول:

to/will/would/can/could/may / might/should /must/have to	be + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will study my lessons. (a) • My lessons will be studied. (p)
am / is / are was / were	being + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are eating meat now. (a) • Meat is being eaten by us. (p)
have / has had	been+ V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have just drunk tea. (a) • Tea has just been drunk. (p)

في حالة وجود (don't / doesn't) نحذفهم ونستخدم (isn't / aren't) حسب المفعول:

don't/doesn't + inf.	isn't/aren't+V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ali doesn't play football. (a) • Football isn't played by Ali. (p)
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في حالة وجود (do / does) في السؤال نحذفهم ونستخدم (is / are) حسب المفعول:

Do / Does .. + inf..?	Is/Are + ..V3..?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does Ali play football? (a) • Is football played by Ali? (p)
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في حالة وجود (didn't) نحذفها ونستخدم (wasn't / weren't) حسب المفعول:

didn't + inf.	wasn't / weren't + v3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He didn't study his lessons. (a) • His lessons weren't studied. (p)
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في حالة وجود (did) في السؤال نحذفها ونستخدم (was / were) حسب المفعول:

did + inf.	was / were + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did Ali eat cookies? (a) • Were cookies eaten by Ali? (p)
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إذا لم يوجد أفعال مساعدة نستخدم (am/is/are) للمضارع البسيط و (was/were) للماضي البسيط

Present Simple (play / plays)	am/is/are+ V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I study English every day. (a) • English is studied every day. (p)
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Past Simple (played / ate)	was/were+ V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The thief stole my money. (a) • My money was stolen. (p)
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Ex: My dad **gave me a pen**. (مفعولين) → I **was given** a pen / A pen **was given** to me.

تحويلات أخرى للمبني للمجهول

Active	Passive
want/ tell / ask+ obj. + to + inf. ▶ I want someone to clean my room.	want /ask... +object + to + be + V3 ▶ I want my room to be cleaned .
remember/avoid + obj. + V+ ing ▶ I remember my dad hugging me.	remember / avoid + being + V3 ▶ I remember being hugged .
مفعول + فعل أمر ▶ Open the door, please.	Let + (المفعول) + be + V3 ▶ Let the door be opened .

Exercises (Passive Voice)

Choose the correct answer:

- Do you like my new car? It _____ for me by my father last year.
 a) is bought b) are bought c) was bought d) bought
- A new hospital _____ in each village soon.
 a) can build b) will build c) has built d) will be built
- A new hotel _____ in the center of town.
 a) is being built b) built c) is building d) building
- Sorry I'm late. I'm afraid my bike _____.
 a) has been stolen b) were stolen c) being stolen d) be stolen
- This painting _____ by a great artist.
 a) has been painted b) paints c) painted d) painting
- This villa _____ twenty years ago.
 a) builds b) was built c) is built d) built
- We _____ to the party, but we didn't go.
 a) were invited b) are invited c) invited d) invite
- Important projects _____ by the government lately.
 a) have been made b) have made c) made d) make
- I haven't _____ my eyes tested for a long time.
 a) had b) have c) made d) make

Change from active to passive:

Active	Passive
1) I will clean my room tomorrow.
2) Ali has just washed the car.
3) My dad sent me a letter yesterday.
4) Many people speak English worldwide.

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 الضمان والأزمنة والظروف الزمنية.

التغييرات التي تحدث في الكلام الغير مباشر

(1) تغيير فعل القول :

الجملة الخبرية	<p>(1) إذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب نترك أفعال القول (say''s''/said) كما هي :</p> <p>Ex: Ahmed said, "....." → Ahmed said that</p> <p>(2) إذا كان هناك مخاطب نحول :</p> <p>(say/ says to) → (tell''s'')</p> <p>(said/said to) → (told)</p> <p>Ex: Heba said to Mona, "....." → Heba told Mona</p> <p>إذا كان المخاطب موجود داخل الأقواس فإننا نخرجه ونضعه بعد فعل القول.</p> <p>Ex: "....., Mona," said Heba. → Heba told Mona</p>
الجملة الأمرية	<p>نحول فعل القول إلى (told / asked / advised / requested/ ordered / begged) ثم نكتب المخاطب إذا كان موجود وإذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب نكتب (me/us)</p> <p>My dad said, ".....". → My dad told me</p>
الجملة الاستفهامية	<p>نحول فعل القول إلى (asked / wanted to know / wondered) ثم نكتب المخاطب إذا كان موجود.</p> <p>He said to me, ".....?". → He asked me</p>

(2) نفيك الأقواس ونضع رابط مناسب للجملة :

الجملة الخبرية	-Reem said to me , "I'm very sick." ▶ Reem told me (that) she was very sick.	نفيك 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 بأداة	- 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 النهي	- 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	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
غير مباشر	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

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 eaten	had eaten
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) :
Ex: 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.
Ex: 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.
Ex: Ali said, "I ate fish." → Ali said that he (**ate** / **had eaten**) fish.

← في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النصح نستخدم المصدر بعد (to/not to) .

Ex: 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 بأداة	She said to us, "Where were you?"	She asked us where I 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

Change from direct to indirect speech:

- 1) My mother said, " Don't play with matches."

- 2) Ali asked me, " Where did you go yesterday?"

- 3) My friend said, " I will play football next week."

- 4) My father said, " Turn off TV and go to bed."

- 5) " Were you in the park yesterday?" asked my friend Omar.

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. (.....)

To + inf. / V+ ing

Verbs	To + inf. / V+ ing
want - need - would like - hope - plan - try - afford - fail - refuse - arrange - tend - decide - forget - learn - promise - offer - manage	مصدر الفعل + to - Does he <u>want</u> to play tennis? - I <u>decided</u> to stop smoking.
(ask - tell - advise - teach - persuade - encourage - help - remind ...) + مفعول expect	- My father <u>told</u> me to study. - He <u>advises</u> me to sleep early.
It's + adj. (important / vital / necessary / easy..)	مصدر الفعل + to - It's <u>important</u> to play sports.
(make / let) - (had better / would rather) (Let's / Why not / Why don't you?)	مصدر الفعل بدون to - Plays <u>make</u> me laugh. - You'd better <u>study</u> well
(go/like/prefer/hate/appreciate/enjoy/avoid/keep/ complete / finish /stop/quit/give up/ mind/ suggest/imagine/fear/miss/ practice/deny/ involve/ risk/ fancy/can't stand/can't help/ regret/ look forward to /It's no use - good / It's worth	V+ ing - Did you <u>go</u> swimming? - Do you <u>mind</u> eating with me? - <u>Fancy</u> seeing you today.
(in , on , at , of , for , about , by , with , without , through ,) حروف الجر الروابط الزمنية إذا حذفنا الفاعل: (After , Before, when, while, As soon as.....)	V+ ing - I'm fond <u>of</u> reading stories. - <u>While</u> running, he fell down.
(There is / are + object) (Verb + object)	V+ ing - <u>There is a man</u> waiting for you. - I <u>see a bird</u> flying in the sky.

Exercises (To + inf. / V+ ing)

Choose the correct answer:

- I'd be happy _____ you with that.
a) help b) to help c) helps d) helped
- Her mother told her _____ her room.
a) clean b) cleans c) cleaned d) to clean
- I like cooking but I hate _____ the dishes.
a) wash b) washing c) washes d) washed
- He prefers _____ to walking.
a) run b) runs c) ran d) running

- 5) I decided _____ a course in English soon.
 a) to take b) to taking c) taking d) will take
- 6) Let me _____ you.
 a) help b) helping c) to help d) helps
- 7) The teacher asked Mona _____ carefully.
 a) listened b) listening c) to listen d) listens
- 8) Would you like _____?
 a) come b) coming c) to come d) came
- 9) He refused _____ me the car.
 a) lent b) lending c) to lend d) lend
- 10) Do you mind _____ it with you?
 a) take b) took c) to take d) taking
- 11) We are trying _____ this problem.
 a) to solve b) solving c) solve d) solved
- 12) He stopped _____ when he got married.
 a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoked d) smoke
- 13) She made us _____ the whole house.
 a) cleaning b) clean c) to clean d) cleaned
- 14) I advise you to avoid _____ too fast.
 a) drive b) to drive c) drove d) driving
- 15) I can't stand _____ any person bleeding too much.
 a) seeing b) saw c) to see d) seen
- 16) You had better _____ well before going to the interview.
 a) dressed b) dress c) to dress d) dressing
- 17) I look forward to _____ my family.
 a) met b) meet c) meeting d) meets
- 18) I regret not _____ your party yesterday.
 a) attending b) attend c) attended d) attends

Fill the following table with the following verbs:

Suggest / tend / promise / hate / fancy / decide / want / refuse / enjoy / avoid

	To + inf.
	V+ing.

Adjectives

الصفات

كلمات تصف الأسماء

صفات قصيرة المقطع

Positive	عادية	Comparative	بين اثنين	Superlative	أكثر من اثنين
old		older than	زودنا (er)	the oldest	الأكبر سنا
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

* 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	worse than	the worst
good / well	better than	the best
many / much	more than	the most
little	less than	the least
far	farther than (للمسافة) further than (للووقت)	the farthest (مسافة) the furthest (للووقت)

	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 استخدام (much/ little) (much taller/much more exciting)

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

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

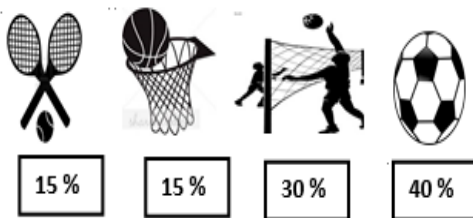
Exercises (Adjectives)

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's than I thought. (**good / better / gooder / best**)
- 7) Brazil is England. (**big than / bigger / bigger than / big as**)
- 8) My room is as as your room. (**bigger / big / biggest / bigger than**)

Adverbs of manner

ظروف الحال

نكون الظرف بإضافة (ly) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

الصفة	الظرف
quick سريع	quickly بسرعة
careful حريص	carefully بحرص
simple بسيط	simply ببساطة
happy سعيد	happily بسعادة
dramatic هائل	dramatically بشكل هائل

الصفة	الظرف
good جيد	well بطريقة جيدة
early مبكر	early مبكرا
late متأخر	late متأخرا
hard صعب	hard بجد
fast سريع	fast بسرعة

◀ الصفة المنتهية ب le نحذف ال e ونضيف y فقط (simple-simply) والصفة المنتهية ب (ic) فنضيف لها ally (dramatic-dramatically) والصفة المنتهية ب y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحول ال y إلى i ثم نضيف ly (happy-happily) والصفات المنتهية ب i نضيف لها ly ونترك ال i (careful-carefully)

◀ إذا أضفنا (ly) لإسم فتعتبر الكلمة صفة (lovely, friendly, motherly, brotherly).

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

Adverb الظرف	Adjective الصفة
<p>◀ الظرف يصف : (1) الفعل الأساسي (2) الصفة (3) الجملة الكاملة</p> <p>◀ الظرف قد يأتي قبل أو بعد الفعل الأساسي: (run quickly / quickly run) أو قبل الصفة (very happy) أو بداية الجملة (Really, you're kind.) أو نهاية الجملة (He solved it easily.)</p> <p>◀ لا نستخدم الظرف بعد : (فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس Look / seem.. أو فعل يصبح become / get) وإنما نستخدم صفة . Ex: He seems happy today.</p>	<p>◀ الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله : Ex: Ali is a very quick runner.</p> <p>◀ الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد: (1) فعل يكون (be /am /is/are/was/were) Ex: My friend was happy yesterday. (2) أفعال الحواس : seem / look / appear / smell / taste / (sound / feel/felt) Ex: The food tastes delicious. (3) فعل يصبح (become/became/get/got) : Ex: My friend got ill yesterday. (4) فعل يعمل (make/made) : Ex: The film made me happy. (5) فعل يجد (find/found) : Ex: I found the film interesting.</p>

◀ عند تحويل الإسم (student) لفعل (studies) فإننا نحول الصفة (good) لظرف (well):
 Ex: He 's a good student. → He studies well.

ترتيب الصفات

Opinion رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Color لون	Nationality أصل / جنسية	Material مادة	Purpose الغرض
silly	tiny	young	square	blue	French	wooden	sleeping
beautiful	small	old	oval	grey	Egyptian	paper	roasting

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

(very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little).

• يمكن أن نستخدم quite قبل الأسم : There was quite a crowd. / It was quite a hard exam.

• وأيضا يمكن أن نستخدم quite قبل الفعل : (quite not quiet) Ex: I quite enjoy reading stories.

Plurals

جمع الاسماء

نكون الجمع بإضافة (s) للمفرد				الاسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف (s, sh, ch, x, z) نضيف لها (es)				
شواذ: stomach - stomachs لأن stomach (c) تنطق (k)								
مفرد	cat	car	pen	مفرد	beach	dish	bus	box
جمع	cats	cars	pens	جمع	beaches	dishes	buses	boxes

الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقها حرف متحرك , نترك ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies).				الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقها حرف ساكن , نحذف ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies).				
مفرد	boy	ray	day	مفرد	city	country	body	baby
جمع	boys	rays	days	جمع	cities	countries	bodies	babies

الاسماء المنتهية بحرف (o) وقبلها حرف متحرك , نضيف (s)				الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقها حرف ساكن , نضيف (es).				
مفرد	zoo	radio		مفرد	potato	tomato	hero	zero
جمع	zoos	radios		جمع	potatoes	tomatoes	heroes	zeros
photo - photos / piano - pianos				شواذ:				

شواذ: cliff (cliffs) / roof (roofs)				الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقلب ال (f) أو (fe) الي (ves).					
مفرد	shelf	knife	thief	wife	مفرد	shelf	knife	thief	wife
جمع	shelves	knives	thieves	wives	جمع	shelves	knives	thieves	wives

شواذ الجمع المنتظم

SING.	oasis	واحة
Plural	oases	واحات

اسماء لها نفس صيغة المفرد وصيغة الجمع

SING.	sheep	deer	fish
Plural	sheep	deer	fish

Irregular Plurals

اسماء جمع شاذة

تحفظ كما هي

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man رجل	men رجال	tooth سنينة	teeth أسنان
woman امرأة	women نساء	foot قدم	feet أقدام
child طفل	children أطفال	goose وزة	geese أوز
person شخص	people (persons) ناس	mouse فأر	mice فئران

Uncountable Nouns

أسماء غير معدودة

لا نضع قبلها (a/an)
ولا نزيد عليها (s)

عامّة	homework / clothing / jewelry / traffic
كمية	dust / sand / grass / sugar / salt / money / hair
مواد خام	gold/silver/ wood / wool / paper / cotton / glass/plastic/ oil
معنوية	advice / help / fun / news / joy / sadness
طعام	food / flour/ meat / wheat / rice / cake /bread / pasta / fish/ fruit / cream / toast/ butter / oil / cheese / honey / soup
سوائل	milk / water / tea / coffee / Pepsi
جو	weather / climate / thunder / snow / rain / ice / heat / wind
لغات	English / Arabic / French / Chinese
مواد دراسية	English / history / science
رياضات	tennis / baseball / basketball / football / hockey
أنشطة	swimming / walking / driving / cooking / sleeping

's

Possessive الملكية

s'

◀ نضع ('s) بعد الأسماء المفردة (The boy's book)
أو أسماء الجمع الشاذ (Children's books).
◀ أمثلة على الجمع الشاذ:

Man / men woman / women child / children
This is the **boy's** book. **He** often reads it.

◀ نضع فاصلة (') فقط بعد أسماء الجمع
المنتظم أي المنتهية ب (s)

◀ (The boys' books)
Ex: These are the **boys'**
teacher. **They** love him.

Write the plurals:

man loaf foot wife
child watch city Key
boy tooth dress leaf

Choose the correct answer:

11) These are my _____ bikes. They ride them every day.

a) friends b) friend c) friend's d) friends'

10) This is my _____ car. He drives it every day.

a) father's b) father c) fathers d) father'

4) I saw 10 _____ in the park yesterday.

a) man b) mans c) men d) a man

Noun Determiners

محددات الأسماء

ما يأتي قبل الأسماء

many كثير
few قليل

إسم جمع (boys)

much كثير
little قليل

إسم لا يعد (tea)



Many flowers



Few flowers



Much tea



Little tea

a lot of / lots of كثير
some بعض x any أي

إسم جمع (boys)
إسم لا يعد (tea)

(many / much / a lot of)

(a lot of) إثبات	(many / much) النفي	(many / much) السؤال
There are a lot of pens.	There aren't many pens.	Are there many pens?
I want a lot of tea.	I don't want much tea.	Do you have much tea?
<p>يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much / few / little) في الأثبات بعد كلمة (جدا too) too many X too few / too much X too little</p> <p>يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much) في الأثبات في بداية الجملة Many boys are absent today.</p>		

(some / any)

(some) إثبات	(any) النفي	(حسب نوع السؤال) السؤال
I have some pens.	I don't have any pens.	Do you have any pens?
<p>نستخدم (any) في النفي و السؤال العام كما في الجمل السابقة.</p>		
I'd like some tea.	I wouldn't like any tea.	Would you like some tea?
I want some milk.	I don't want any milk.	Can I have some milk?
<p>نستخدم (some) في الأثبات و سؤال الطلب أو العرض كما في الجمل السابقة.</p>		

Choose:

- 1- (many/much) children
- 2- (few/little) sugar
- 3- (many/much) water
- 4- How (many/much) salt?
- 5- Too (few/little) chairs.
- 6- Too (many/much) oil.
- 7- How (many/much) boys?
- 8- Too (little/few) coffee
- 9- (a lot / a lot of) people

Complete with (some/any):

- 1- There is water in the bottle.
- 2- I don't have Books.
- 3- Are there cats in the park?
- 4- Would you like juice?
- 5- My sister has got pencils.
- 6- Can I have milk?
- 7- We haven't got cars.
- 8- They have got nice pets.
- 9- There is fresh air.

◀ (a / an) تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة. (The) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

a

◀ نضع (a) قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن. (a pen / a tree / a man)

an

◀ نضع (an) قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك (a , e , i , o , u) .
(an apple / an egg / an ice cream / an orange / an umbrella)

◀ نضع (a / an) فقط حسب النطق :

◀ إذا كان هناك حروف صامتة مثل (h) فإننا نركز على الحرف الثاني: **an hour / an honest man**
 ◀ إذا نطقنا (u) كحرف (a) ← نضع قبلها (an umbrella)
 ◀ إذا نطقنا (u) كما هي أو كالياء في العربي ← نضع قبلها (a unicorn)

إستخدام (a / an)

a table - an ice cream	قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة
He is an engineer.	قبل الوظيفة
She is an English woman.	قبل الجنسية
He visits his uncle four times a week.	بمعنى "كل"

إستخدام (The)

The sun / The earth / The universe / The sky	الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه سوى نوع واحد فقط.
The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Alps	أسماء الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات والجبال ..
The north / The south / The east / The west	مع الاتجاهات
The top / The bottom / The left / The right / The center / The middle / The corner	مع ظروف المكان
I saw a man. The man was tall.	نستخدم مع الاسم الذي نكر للمرة الثانية
The police / The ground / The door / The roof	مع الأشياء المعروفة
The airport / The museum / The club	مع الأماكن المشهورة
The piano / The drum / The oud	أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.
The name of / The capital of	قبل (Of) أو الجملة الوصفية
The tallest / The most beautiful	قبل الصفات (المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين)
The first / The second / The third / The fourth	مع أرقام الترتيب

حالات عدم استخدام (The)

breakfast / lunch / dinner	قبل الوجبات الغذائية (بشكل عام)
I eat lunch at 2: 00 pm. every day.	(بشكل عام)
France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / Africa	قبل الدول والمدن والقارات
◀ نستخدم (The) قبل أسماء الدول التي لها إختصار:	
The U.A.E. / The K.S.A. / The U.S.A. / The U.K. (The united kingdom)	
Times Square/ Hope Street	قبل أسماء الشوارع والميادين والطرق
English / math / Arabic / science	قبل المواد الدراسية
tomorrow /yesterday / next (day)	قبل الظروف الزمنية
football / tennis / basketball	قبل الرياضات
Monday / June / October	قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة
music / water / work / life / weather /	قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة (بشكل عام)

Exercises (A / An / The)

Write with: a / an / -

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) boy | 2) people | 3) apple |
| 4) egg | 5) desk | 6) hour |
| 7) water | 8) pen | 9) orange |
| 10) ruler | 11) books | 12) umbrella |
| 13) engineer | 14) tall boys | 15) tall boy |

Choose the following table with: A / An / The / -

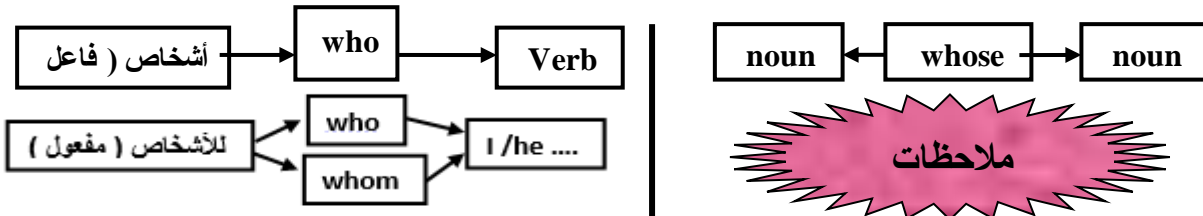
... apple	..... book	..... moon	.... USA.	.... math
... car	... university	.... capital of	.... KSA.	.... orange
... Red Sea	..... first	... teacher	..... Egypt	.... people
... north of	..... tennis	... engineer	.... umbrella	.... thief
..... hour	..... desk	... oud	.... honest man	.... smallest
..... paino	.... same	... Sunday	... honest men	.... River Nile

Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

◀ نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الاسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية.

The boy was tall. He broke the glass. / The boy, **who** broke the glass, was tall.

Relative PN.	Usage	Example
Who	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The <u>boy</u> , (who) I met, was playing. The <u>boy</u> , who studies hard, gets high marks.
Whom	للعاقل (مفعول فقط)	The <u>boy</u> , (whom) I met, was playing.
Which	لغير العاقل	I drove the <u>car</u> which my father bought me. The <u>house</u> which we rented in London was nice.
That	للعاقل وغير العاقل	The <u>boy</u> , (that) won the race, is my cousin. The car , that my father drives, is old.
Whose	للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)	This is the <u>woman</u> whose <u>son</u> died. The <u>dog</u> , whose <u>leg</u> was broken, was small.
When	للوّقت	The fall is a <u>time</u> when leaves turn brown.
Where	للمكان	This is the <u>school</u> where we learn.
Why	للسبب	I don't know the <u>reason</u> why he was absent.
How	للكيفية أو الحال	He told me how to face challenges.
What	للأشياء وغالبا مسبوقه ب all	This is <u>all</u> what I have. I don't know what he is looking for.



◀ إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فأتنا نستخدم (Whom) مع العاقل و (Which) مع غير العاقل:

Ex: The boy, with **whom** I played yesterday, made an accident.

This is the school in **which** I learnt.

◀ يمكن أن نحذف (who , whom , which , that) عند استخدامهم مكان المفعول:

Ex: The boy I met yesterday was playing.

I drove the car my dad bought me.

لاحظ وجود فاعل اخر في الجملة .

◀ لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا أتى مكان الفاعل في الجملة الثانية:

Ex: The boy, **who** studies hard, gets high marks.

I ate the apple **that** was on the table.

Ex: This is the house **where** I was born. (house - place) نضع ضمير الوصل حسب معنى الجملة:

The house **that** we bought last year is very big. (house - thing)



Exercises (Relative Pronouns)

Choose the correct answer:

1) I prefer travelling in the winter _____ the weather is more comfortable.

- a) who b) where c) which d) when

2) I'm going to Kenya, _____ I hope to go on safari.

- a) who b) whom c) which d) where

3) The lady _____ car was damaged in the accident is very sad.

- a) who b) whose c) whom d) which

4) The person _____ visited your house was very nice.

- a) who b) which c) what d) where

5) The shop owner wondered _____ I was looking for.

- a) what b) how c) why d) when

6) Children _____ eat a lot of sugar often get fat.

- a) which b) who c) whose d) whom

7) This is the house in _____ I live.

- a) who b) whose c) which d) where

8) Fatima, _____ mother makes lovely cakes, has invited us to tea.

- a) who b) whose c) which d) where

9) This is the house _____ my grandfather was born.

- a) which b) when c) who d) where

10) The teacher _____ we all like is ill today.

- a) how b) whom c) whose d) which

11) The house _____ they have rented is in the center of town.

- a) who b) where c) which d) whose

12) He bought all the books _____ are required for the course.

- a) that b) who c) where d) whose

13) A dictionary is a book _____ we can find meanings of words.

- a) who b) where c) when d) which

14) The boy didn't understand _____ his friend was crying.

- a) who b) which c) why d) what



Connectors

الروابط

كلمات تربط بين جمل أو عبارات

Connectors	الروابط	Examples	أمثلة
For	لأن (سبب)	He loves science for he wants to be a scientist.	
And	و (إضافة معلومات)	She went shopping and she bought vegetables.	
Nor	ولا (نفي)	They haven't relaxed nor have they studied.	
But	ولكن (تناقض)	He studied hard but he failed the exam.	
Or	أو (اختيار/تأخير)	You can join a university or you can have a job.	
Yet	ولكن (تناقض)	He slept early yet he got up late.	
So	ولذلك (نتيجة)	He studied hard so he got high marks.	

جمل مثبتة

Both and (play) دائماً يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع	كلامين - Both Reem and her sisters <u>play</u> tennis. - Both Ali and Saif <u>play</u> soccer.
Not only ... but also /as well ليس فقط ولكن أيضاً - نكتب الفعل المساعد بعد not only	- Not only Reem but also her sisters <u>play</u> tennis. - Not only <u>has</u> she succeeded but also / as well she <u>has</u> got high marks.
And also (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت)	- Reem plays tennis and also <u>do</u> her sisters.
And (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) too	- Reem plays tennis and her sisters <u>do</u> too .

جمل منفية

Neither nor ليس ولا الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد (nor)	- Neither Reem nor her sisters <u>swim</u> in the sea. - Neither Reem nor Mona <u>swims</u> in the sea.
And neither (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) يمكن استخدام (nor) بدلاً من (neither)	- Reem doesn't swim and neither <u>do</u> her sisters. - Reem doesn't swim and neither <u>does</u> Mona.
and (فاعل + فعل مساعد + not) either	- Reem doesn't swim and Mona <u>doesn't</u> either .

جمل للتعبير عن خيارين

Either or الفاعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد (or)	أما أو Either Moza or her sister <u>feeds</u> the cat.
--	---

جمل للتعبير عن التحذير

Or / Otherwise وإلا	Hurry up, or / otherwise you <u>will miss</u> the bus.
------------------------	---

None (not one / no one / nothing)

- - **None of** the students want/wants to take exams.
- I wanted some coffee, but there was **none** left.

Neither of my parents lives with me. نستخدِم (Neither) ولا نستخدِم (None) للتحدِث عن اثنين

Exercises (Connectors)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) All of his brothers became doctors, _____ he wants to be a teacher.
a) yet b) and c) for d) or
- 2) I would like to see you tonight, _____ I'm too busy with work.
a) so b) and c) but d) nor
- 3) Ali wants to lose weight, _____ he exercises daily.
a) so b) and c) yet d) but
- 4) We played well, _____ we lost the match.
a) or b) and c) but d) so
- 5) Pepper and salt are bad for the heart, _____ he doesn't eat them.
a) so b) but c) because d) or
- 6) Study well _____ you will get low mark in the exam.
a) or b) and c) for d) so
- 7) Moza is a nice girl, _____ her sister isn't.
a) and b) but c) so d) since
- 8) My sister didn't go out and _____ did my brother.
a) either b) nor c) neither d) also
- 9) My friend speaks English well and _____ does my sister.
a) neither b) nor c) too d) also
- 10) I haven't studied yet and my friend _____
a) haven't either b) hasn't either c) has either d) has too
- 11) My mother works in a bank and also _____
a) do my father b) my father does c) does my father d) is my father
- 12) _____ my mother nor my father traveled abroad.
a) Either b) Not c) Too d) Neither
- 13) _____ my brother and my sister go to school.
a) Neither b) Both c) Also d) Either
- 14) You can drink _____ tea or coffee.
a) neither b) either c) both d) too



Conjunctions

الروابط

كلمات تربط بين جمل أو عبارات

	روابط يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة	روابط يأتي بعدها عبارة
Reason سبب	Because / As / Since / For لأن	Because of / Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتيجة ل
Example	He didn't come because he was ill.	He didn't come because of (his illness / being ill).
Contrast تناقض	Although Though بالرغم من Even though جملة أساسية	Despite / In spite of بالرغم من (يأتي بعدهم عبارة من الجملة الأساسية)
Example	Although he is poor, he is glad. He is glad although he is poor.	Despite being poor, he is glad. In spite of his poverty, he is glad.
Contrast تناقض	Nevertheless However مع ذلك But ولكن جملة فرعية	
Example	• He is poor. However , he is glad. • He is poor but he is glad.	

While / whereas بينما Ali is clever **whereas** his sister is lazy.

	Result النتيجة
so (جملتان متصلتان) Thus/Therefore /As a result / Consequently (جملتان منفصلتان)	• He was ill so he didn't go to school. • It was cold. As a result , I didn't go out.
so ظرف such اسم + صفة عادية too (adj.) مصدر الفعل + صفة عادية enough to + مصدر الفعل + صفة عادية enough for + فعل + صفة عادية	The tea was so hot that I couldn't drink it. It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it. The tea is too hot (for me) to drink. He is not old enough to come with us. He is not old enough for coming with us.
	Purpose الغرض
in order that / so that لكي	I study hard so that I can succeed.
to / in order to / so as to لكي	I study hard so as to succeed.
in order not to so as not to لكي لا	I study hard in order not to fail the exam.
For من أجل عبرة فعل + ing	I study hard for good marks. I study hard for getting good marks.

Exercises (Conjunctions)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) She couldn't travel _____ the bad weather.
 a) as b) since c) so that d) because of
- 2) _____ his poverty, he didn't ask anyone to help him.
 a) As b) Although c) Despite d) Because
- 3) _____ she was ill, she went to the club with us.
 a) However b) Although c) Despite d) Therefore
- 4) _____ it was raining, I didn't get wet.
 a) Although b) Because c) Just as d) If
- 5) Reem got the job, _____ she had no experience.
 a) as b) whereas c) even though d) until
- 6) I don't drink coffee, _____ it makes me nervous.
 a) while b) although c) when d) since
- 7) Surfing is fun _____ it can be dangerous.
 a) as b) in order to c) because d) although
- 8) _____ his talent, no body admires him.
 a) Although b) Despite c) However d) Nevertheless
- 9) _____ his illness, Jack didn't come to school.
 a) So that b) In order to c) Because d) Due to
- 10) We lost the match _____ we didn't train well.
 a) because b) due to c) because of d) therefore
- 11) They lost the match _____ the hard training.
 a) although b) because c) despite d) however
- 12) I go to the park _____ relax under the trees.
 a) in order that b) in order to c) so that d) for
- 13) We are trying to save money _____ we can buy a bigger house.
 a) for b) in order to c) to d) so that



Prepositions of time

حروف جر للوقت

in في	شهور (April)	on في	أيام (Sunday)	at في	ساعات (6:00)
	سنين (2020)		تاريخ (April first)		noon
	فصول (the spring)		holiday		night
	فترات زمنية (the morning)		my birthday		واجبات (dinner)
	مدة زمنية في المستقبل (a few weeks)		Sunday evening		

On the weekend أمريكي

At the weekend بريطاني

Complete with (in / on / at):

- 1) night 2)..... Monday 3) April 4)..... 1990
 5) the summer 6) holiday 7) May first 8) midnight
 9) the evening 10) noon 12) half past six 13)... lunch

Prepositions of place

حروف جر للمكان

in	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا (مدن / دول / قارات / أماكن مغلقة) أو مع الاتجاهات : in a room/ in Cairo / in Egypt / in a garden / in a pool / in a bank/ in the east of / in the west of / in the north of / in the south of
on	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة (حقول / مزارع) أو أشياء فوق أشياء أخرى : on the wall/ on the table / on a tree / on the board/ on a field/ on a farm/ on the first floor / on the ground
at	يستخدم مع عنوان مكان أو للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب لها يوميا لهدف معين : at 25 Main street / at the bus stop/ at the doctor's/ at the post office/ at work/ at school / at college / at home/ at the mall/ at the door / at the butcher's / at the station/ at a party/ at a meeting

Complete with (in / on / at):

- 1) the center 2) Paris. 3) the baker's 4)..... the floor
 5) an island 6) ... the roof 7) the mall 8) the grass
 9) the board 10) work 12) the east 13)... the sky

Prepositions of place

حروف جر للمكان

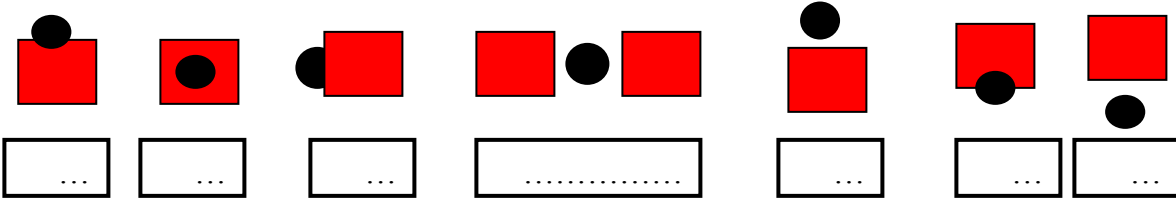
in	في / داخل	on	على	in the middle/ center	في الوسط
over / above	فوق	below / under	تحت	on the corner	في الزاوية
behind	خلف	in front of	أمام	along	على امتداد
near / by	قريب	opposite	في الجهة المقابلة	across from	عبر / في الجهة المقابلة
next to	بجوار	far away from	بعيد عن	between	بين
towards	تجاه	away from	بعيدا عن	past	مرا ب
inside	داخل	outside	خارج		
at the top	في الأعلى	at the bottom	في الأسفل		
up	لأعلى	down	لأسفل		

◀ نستخدم حرف الجر (by) للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات :

سييرا علي الأقدام **on foot** / بالباص **by bus** / بالتاكسي **by taxi** / بالسيارة **by car**

Exercises (prepositions)

Write (in/on/under/above/between/in front of/behind) under the boxes:



Choose the correct answer:

- Saif and Hissa are planning to travel _____ the summer.
a) at b) to c) up d) in
- I get up _____ 7.00 every day.
a) at b) in c) on d) for
- I usually go out _____ Thursday evenings.
a) at b) from c) on d) in
- David's new restaurant will be open _____ the 23rd of August.
a) in b) at c) on d) to
- The mosque is _____ the hospital and the park.
a) next b) under c) between d) above

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	◀ الإختصارات :
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 الإختصارات :
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

Modal Verbs أفعال ناقصة

Modals of Ability أفعال ناقصة تدل على القدرة

	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> ?

Post	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 a 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)

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن النصح والندم Modals of Advice and Regret

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	should + inf. / ought to + inf. had better +inf. You're tired. You <u>should relax</u> .	shouldn't + inf. / oughtn't to + inf. had better not + inf. You're fat. You <u>shouldn't drink</u> Pepsi.
Past	should have + V3 - He was tired. He <u>should have relaxed</u> .	shouldn't have + V3 - He made an accident. He <u>shouldn't have driven</u> very fast.

يمكن أن نعبر عن الندم باستخدام (V+ing/ regret + يندم / regret not عدم يندم + V+ing) < Ex: I failed the exam. I regret not studying hard.

Choose:

- Ali failed the exam. He _____ his lessons hard.
 a) should study b) has to study c) should have studied d) may study
- He is fat. He _____ sports every day.
 a) had better to play b) had better play c) had better played d) better play
- I couldn't sleep well last night. I.....have drunk a lot of tea.
 a) should b) can't c) shouldn't d) would
- We lost the start of the show. We come earlier.
 a) will have b) must have c) should have d) might have
- I have an exam tomorrow. I my lessons well.
 a) should study b) should have studied c) had better to study d) had to study

Rewrite

1- I bought an old car but I regret. (shouldn't)

.....

2- I didn't read all the questions before answering the exam. (should)

.....

أفعال ناقصة تدل على الاستنتاج Modals of deduction

	Present	Past
Very sure متأكد جدا	must + inf. (be) He looks tired. He must be ill.	must have+V3 (been) He looked tired. He must have been ill.
Quite sure متأكد لحد ما	may +inf. (be) He isn't here. He may be at home.	may have+V3 (been) He didn't come. He may have been at home.
Not sure غير متأكد	might/could +inf. (be) I'm not sure. He might be ill.	might /could have +V3 (been) Ali didn't come. He might have been ill.

◀ عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة 100% فإننا نستخدم فعل يكون (**am / is / are / was / were**)
 ▶ (**can't be**) للإستنتاج المنفي في المضارع , (**can't have been**) للإستنتاج المنفي في الماضي.

- ▶ Ali **is** in the class. He **can't be** absent.
 ▶ Ali **was** in the class. He **can't have been** absent.

Choose:

- 1- Mona looks sad. She done well in the exams.
 a) **mustn't have** b) **must have** c) **can't have** d) **should**
- 2- Aya looks very happy. She done well in the exam.
 a) **mustn't have** b) **must have** c) **would have** d) **should have**
- 3- The examhave been difficult. No one got the full mark.
 a) **can't** b) **must** c) **should** d) **couldn't**
- 4- Nada.....been tired. She fell asleep on the bus home.
 a) **can't have** b) **might** c) **must have** d) **should have**
- 5- There`s no train to Omar`s village. He taken the bus.
 a) **might have** b) **shouldn't have** c) **might not have** d) **must have**
- 6- Salwamet Rania at school yesterday, she sat next to her.
 a) **might have** b) **shouldn't have** c) **might not have** d) **must have**
- 7- Ali has high marks in all exams so he be lazy.
 a) **shouldn't** b) **couldn't** c) **may not** d) **can't**

Rewrite

- 1- It is not possible that you saw Mona yesterday. She is in Paris. (**can't**)

- 2- I am sure that he travelled by bus. (**must**)

- 3- Amr's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (**might**)

أفعال ناقصة تدل علي الأحتمال المستقبلي (Modals of Future (Possibility / Probability))

	Present
متأكد / certain definite مؤكد	مصدر الفعل + inf. سوف لا won't / سوف will ▶ My mom will travel next week. ▶ Ali is ill. He won't play with us today.
غير متأكد Not sure Probable محتمل	مصدر الفعل + inf. ربما may ▶ We may play football tomorrow.
إحتمال ضعيف Possible don't know لا أعرف	مصدر الفعل + inf. يمكن could ربما might ▶ My teacher might come to my birthday party.

◀ يمكن أن نعبر عن الإحتمال الضعيف بعبارات أخرى مثل :

- Perhaps + subj. فاعل + **will**. ▶ Perhaps, he will travel today.
 مصدر + **will (probably/possibly)+inf.** فاعل ▶ He will probably travel today.

Choose

- 1) Igo to the party but I'm not sure yet.
 a) **can** b) **will** c) **must** d) **might**
- 2) Aysha come for dinner this evening although she didn't promise.
 a) **must** b) **shouldn't** c) **might** d) **can**
- 3) Nadia..... definitely be a doctor. She is very clever.
 a) **will** b) **could** c) **won't** d) **can't**

Modals of Necessity/obligation أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة

	Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Present	It is necessary to + inf. You are fat. It's necessary to go on a diet.	It isn't necessary to + inf. You are thin. it's not necessary to go on a diet.
	have to / has to + inf. Our school is tomorrow. We have to wear our uniform.	(don't / doesn't) have to + inf. -Our school isn't tomorrow. We don't have to wear our uniform.
	must + inf. There is an exam tomorrow. I must study my lessons.	mustn't + inf. -The baby is sleeping. You mustn't make noise.

Past	It was necessary to + inf. He was ill. It was necessary (for him) to take medicine.	It wasn't necessary to + inf. He was well. It wasn't necessary (for him) to take medicine.
	had to + inf. He was ill. He had to take medicine.	didn't have to+ inf. He was well. He didn't have to take medicine.

● ملاحظات ●

Ex: Drives **have to wear** seatbelt. (Have to +inf.) ◀ تعبر عن إلزام خارجي (القانون)

Ex: I **must study** for my exam. مع (must) الإلزام يكون نابع من الشخص نفسه: ◀

Ex: You **don't have to** wait for me. (don't have to +inf.) لا تعبر عن إلزام: ◀

Ex: You **mustn't smoke** here. (mustn't +inf.) تعبر عن إلزام (تحريم): ◀

يمكن أن تعبر عن التحريم (prohibition) بعبارات أخرى مثل: ◀

- ▶ It is (forbidden/ prohibited/banned ممنوع) to + inf. (**smoke** here).
- ▶ You are not (allowed/ permitted غير مسموح لك) to + inf. (**smoke** here).
- ▶ You can't+ inf. (**smoke** here).

Choose:

- 1) Ahmadfinish all his work today; he's got all day tomorrow as well.
a) not have to b) must to c) doesn't have to d) should to
- 2) You wear a uniform when you come to our school.
a) should b) have to c) may d) can
- 3) Tomorrow is a holiday, so we all lessons today. We can have fun instead.
a) have to b) must c) don't have to d) mustn't

Choose

- 1) It's necessary to clean our house today as we have a guest. (**have to**)
.....
- 2) She had to come early yesterday. (**necessary**)
.....
- 3) You mustn't park your car here. (**allowed**)
.....

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 نفس 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.

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.
- 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.

Asking about opinions طلب الرأي

- ▶ **What do you think (about/of)**?
- ▶ **How do you feel (about/of)**?
- ▶ **What's your (view/opinion) about**?

Ex: What's your opinion about the exam?
- What's your view about Egypt?

Expressing opinions إعطاء الرأي

- ▶ **I think (that) ... x I don't think (that) ...**
- ▶ **I personally believe (that)**
- ▶ **In my opinion,**
- ▶ **From my point of view,**
- ▶ **My personal view is that**

Ex: I think that Egypt is a nice country.

Agreeing with opinions قبول الرأي

- ▶ **I think you are right.**
- ▶ **I also think so.**
- ▶ **I agree with you.**
- ▶ **I agree with this opinion.**

Disagreeing with opinions رفض الرأي

- ▶ **I think you are wrong.**
- ▶ **I don't think so. / I don't think that**
- ▶ **I disagree with you.**
- ▶ **I disagree with this opinion.**

Exercises

- 1 – You agree to what your friend said about the weather.
- 2 – You are in Luxor and you meet a tourist. Ask him what he thinks of Luxor
- 3- Your brother wants to buy a present for his friend and asks your opinion.
- 4-You ask your friend about his/her opinion in the exam.
- 5-Your friend thinks that Science is boring. You disagree.

Asking for permissions طلب الإذن

Can I / Could I / May I / Do you mind if I / Is it okay if I + inf. مصدر الفعل ..?

- **Can I use your pen, please?**
- **Is it okay if I use your pen?**
- **May I use your pen?**

Giving permissions إعطاء الإذن

Sure. / Sure, go ahead. / Yes, you can. / Here you are. تفضل خذ / No problem. / I don't mind.

إذا كان سؤال الطلب فيه كلمة (mind) فلا نستخدم ألفاظ مثبتة مثل (Yes / Sure) عند قبول الطلب لأن معنى ذلك أنك ممانع وإنما نستخدم نفي مثل (No, I don't mind.)

Refusing permissions رفض الإذن

I'm afraid not. / I'm afraid, but you can't. No, you cannot. / You couldn't do that. / Sorry, I need it myself.

Exercises

You want to borrow your friend's book.
Reply: Can I borrow your book?
Your sister wants your pen and you agree. **Reply: Here you are.**

Exercises

- 1- You ask your father to allow you to go on a picnic with your friends.
.....
- 2- Your friend wants to borrow your cassette, but you need it.
.....
- 3- Your friend asks you if he could use your ruler and you agree.
.....

Offering Help عرض المساعدة

► **Can I/Shall I/Do you want me to+ inf...?**

Ex: Can I carry the bag for you?

► **Let me+inf.** (Ex: Let me help you.)

► **I'd be happy to+inf.**

Ex: I'd be happy to carry this heavy box for you.

► **How can I help you?**

Accepting Help قبول المساعدة

► **Yes, please.**

► **Yes, I'd love to.**

► **Yes. That would be great.**

► **That's very kind of you.**

► **Thank you. I'd like to.**

Refusing Help رفض المساعدة

► **No, thanks.**

► **Thank you but I can do it myself.**

◀ يمكن استخدام (I will + inf.) لعرض المساعدة :

Ex: Someone is knocking at the door.

Reply: I will open the door.

Exercises

1. You want to help an old man to cross the street.

2- Your friend offers to help you in solving a math problem but you can do it yourself.

3- Your brother offers to help you in tidying your room and you need his help.

Making Request عمل طلب

► **Can you/Could you / Will you/Would you+ inf...?**

Ex: Can you lend me your book?

► **(Do / Would) you mind+ V+ing ...?**

Ex: Do you mind sending me this letter?

إذا كان سؤال الطلب فيه كلمة (mind) فلا نستخدم ألفاظ مثبتة مثل (Yes / Sure) عند قبول الطلب لأن معنى ذلك أنك ممانع وإنما نستخدم نفي مثل (No, I don't mind.)

Accepting Request قبول الطلب

► **With pleasure.**

► **Sure. Just a moment.**

► **No problem.**

► **Of course. / Certainly. / All right.**

► **No, I don't mind. / Not at all.**

Refusing Request رفض الطلب

► **I'm sorry/afraid, I can't.**

► **I'm sorry, but I'm busy.**

Exercises

1- It is too hot. Ask your friend to open the window.

2- Your friend wants to borrow your camera.

3- Your sister is watching TV., and you want her to make tea for you.

4- Your brother says to you, "Do you mind helping me in tidying his room?"

Making Invitation عمل دعوة

- ▶ I'd like invite you to + inf. مصدر
Ex: I'd like to invite you to my birthday.
- ▶ I will be happy if you + inf. مصدر
I will be happy if you attend my birthday.
- ▶ Would you like to+ inf. مصدر?
- ▶ Would you like to attend my birthday party?

Accepting Invitation قبول الدعوة

- ▶ Thank you for your kind invitation.
- ▶ With pleasure! / I'd be glad to come.
- ▶ Thanks, I'd love to.

Refusing Invitation رفض الدعوة

- ▶ Sorry, I can't because (I will be busy).
- ▶ I'm afraid I won't be able to come.
- ▶ I wish I could but (سبب "I'm busy")

Exercises

1- You accept your friend's invitation to his wedding party.
.....

2- You invite your friend to go to the cinema.
.....

3- Your friend invites you to visit him on his farm, but you refuse the invitation. Say why you refuse.

Congratulations التهنئة

- ▶ Congratulations! ألف مبروك
- ▶ Great!
- ▶ Well done!
- ▶ Congratulations on your success!
- ▶ Congratulations! You deserve it!
- ▶ That was excellent. Congratulations!

Best Wishes أفضل التمنيات

- ▶ Best wishes!
- ▶ All the best!
- ▶ Best of luck!
- ▶ Good luck to you!

الرد على التهنئة والتمني

Thanks. / It's very (kind - nice) of you.

Exercises

- 1- Your younger brother received a medal.
- 2- Your friend congratulates you for your medal.

Express thanks التعبير عن الشكر

- ▶ Thank you (very much).
- ▶ Thanks (a lot).
- ▶ Many thanks.
- ▶ You are so kind.

Responding Thanks الرد على الشكر

- ▶ You're welcome! على الرحب والسعة
- ▶ It was my pleasure. من لواعي سروري
- ▶ Don't mention it. لا داعي للشكر / لا عليك
- ▶ Forget it. أنسى ذلك ▶ Not at all.

Exercises

1- Your friend thanks you for lending him your bicycle.
.....

2- Your mother bought a new bike for you .
.....

3- Mona won some money and she would give it to you.
.....

Express Apology التعبير عن الاعتذار

- ▶ I'm sorry but I + past simple ماضي بسيط
- ▶ I'm (so/ver) sorry for + V+ing (coming late).
- ▶ Sorry, I didn't mean to do that.
- ▶ Can you forgive me?
- ▶ I apologize for+V+ing (coming late).

Accepting Apology قبول الاعتذار

- ▶ No problem. ليس هناك مشكلة
- ▶ Never mind. لا عليك
- ▶ That's all right! لا بأس
- ▶ Don't worry about it. لا تقلق عن ذلك
- ▶ Forget it! أنسى ذلك
- ▶ Think nothing of it. لا تفكر في ذلك

Exercises

1- You broke your sister's cassette player.
.....

2- Hassan apologizes that he can not give you his dictionary.
.....

3- You have lost your friend's book.
.....

Asking about Feelings and health

السؤال عن المشاعر والصحة

- ▶ How are you feeling today?
- ▶ How are you now?
- ▶ What's the matter?
- ▶ What's wrong?
- ▶ Is everything alright?

Expressing Feelings and health

التعبير عن المشاعر والصحة

- ▶ I'm fine now.
- ▶ I feel a little sad.
- ▶ I've been in a bad mood all day.
- ▶ I feel very depressed today.
- ▶ I've got a headache.

Visiting a person in a hospital

- ▶ I hope you get well soon.
- ▶ I wish you speedy recovery. الشفاء العاجل

A sick person became well

- ▶ I am (pleased/happy) because you are all (right / well).

Exercises

1- What does the doctor when he asks a sick person about his illness?
.....

2 – Your friend came out of hospital.
.....

3– You visit your friend Ali, who is ill in hospital.
.....

Fear and Anxiety الخوف والقلق

- ▶ I'm (afraid / scared) of (snakes).
- ▶ I'm worried about (the exam).

تخفيف الخوف والقلق

- ▶ Don't be afraid. لا تخف
- ▶ Take it easy. أهدأ
- ▶ Don't worry. لا تقلق
- ▶ Calm down.

Exercises

- 1- Your sister is a fraid of a terrible dream.
- 2- It's late at night and your brother hasn't returned back yet.

Giving good news إعطاء أخبار جيدة

الرد على الأخبار الجيدة والدهشة

- ▶ I have got some (good / amazing / wonderful) news for you
- ▶ I'm really (pleased / happy / excited) to (tell / inform) you (that).....

- ▶ I'm so glad to hear that!
- ▶ That's great!
- ▶ That's wonderful!
- ▶ I can't believe that! ▶ Good heavens!

Exercises

1 – Your friend has a high mark in the math exam and he doesn't know.

.....

2 – You received news that you came at the top of your school in the final exam.

.....

Giving bad news إعطاء أخبار سيئة

الرد على الأخبار السيئة

- ▶ Sorry, I have got some (bad / terrible) news for you. (الخبير)
- ▶ I'm really (sorry / afraid) to (tell / inform) you (that) (الخبير)

- ▶ I'm very sad to hear that.
- ▶ What a pity!
- ▶ Too bad!
- ▶ That's so sad.

Exercises

1- You friend had a car accident.

2- Your mother lost her necklace

3- Your friend was fired from his job.

Compliments المدح

الرد على الأخبار السيئة

- ▶ Good job!
- ▶ Fantastic!
- ▶ Excellent!
- ▶ What a beautiful (house)!
- ▶ Well done!
- ▶ Perfect!
- ▶ That's great!

- ▶ It's nice of you to say so.
- ▶ It's very kind of you.
- ▶ Thank you. / Thanks a lot.
- ▶ I'm pleased to hear that.

Exercises

1- Praise your friend who got a high mark in English test.

2- Your brother praised you for succeeding.

3- You admire your friend's car.

Prohibition التحريم

- ▶ It is (forbidden / prohibited / banned ممنوع) to + inf..
- Ex: It's banned to smoke here.
- ▶ You are not (allowed / permitted مسموح) to + inf...
- Ex: You aren't allowed to park car here.

- ▶ You must not ...
- ▶ You are not to...
- ▶ You can't...
- Ex: You can't smoke here.

Exercises

A tourist is taking photos in a military area and it's forbidden.

.....

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 إسم (boy) أو ضمير (He / him)
 ◀ قبل الإسم 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 تكتب 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.

للتعبير عن الملكية: have/has

▶ 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:

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

يكون

Ex: I am playing now.

He was sad yesterday.

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

"was "not" / were "not"

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

Yesterday, there were many people in the park.

is "not" / are "not"

There

"was "not" / were "not"

Present Simple

go (don't go)

goes (doesn't go)

مصدر

فعل + s

Ex: We don't go to the club on Friday.

We go to the park on Friday.

past
Simpleplayed (didn't play) منتظم
went (didn't go) شاذEx: 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 للجملة : **Playing** sports makes us fit.

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** يساعد (**ruins** يدمر) the welfare of people and the progress تقدم of any society.

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 society 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 قصة

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 **تبعنا** 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 **نحقق تطور** for our country.
- It reminds us **تذكرنا** 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 **أثار 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 **بدلا من** spending money on developing services, the society will consume **يستهلك** much money on curing the diseases **علاج الأمراض** caused by (**smoking**).

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.

Online Quizzes

Pronouns 	Helping Verbs 	Asking Questions 	Tag Questions 
Simple Tenses 	Progressive Tenses 	Perfect Tenses 	To+inf. / V+ing 
Adjectives 	Noun Determiners 	Articles 	Relative Pronouns 
Connectors & Conj. 	If & Unless 	Prepositions 	Modal Verbs 
Passive Voice 	Direct & Indirect 	Parts of Speech 	General Quiz 

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By:

Mr. Sherif