



Unit 1 .New Voc.  Healthy living  كلمات الوحدة الاولى

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sprinting	الركض / الجري	arrow	سهم
extremely	جدا / للغاية	strict	صارم
resistance	مقاومة	risk	مخاطرة
flexible	مرن	obesity	سمنة
session	جلسة	gain	يحصل على
regimen	نظام غذائي	amount	كمية
cool down	يهدئ	lack	ينقص
promise	يوعد	adequate	دقيق

100% (a) Amr **always** eats lunch at school.

90%- 99% (b) Mona **usually** eats lunch at school.

75%- 90% (c) Ahmed **often** eats hamburgers.

25%- 75% (d) Noha **sometimes** eats lunch at school.

5%- 10% (e) Reem **seldom** eats lunch at school.

1%- 10% (f) Rahaf **rarely** washes her car.

0% (g) soha **never** goes to the zoo.

frequency adverbs

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Grammar Unit 1 SIMPLE PRESENT زمن المضارع البسيط



The infinitive المصدر of the verb التصريف الاول للفعل

Third person singular: He, she, it: always ends in -s

He wants a book she needs he gives she thinks.

He wants a new shirt. Does he want a new mobile? He doesn't want....

verbs ending in: -ss, -o, -x, -sh, -ch: Add -es

He passes, she catches, he fixes, she goes

Verbs ending in -y: the third person changes the -y to -ies

fly flies / cry cries Study / studies

Exception: if there is a (vowel) before the -y:

Play plays, / pray prays

verb 'Be, do & have'

Examples:

Third person singular with S or -es

He goes to school every morning.

She understands English.

It mixes the sand and the water.

He tries very hard.

She enjoys playing the piano.

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative الإثبات Interrogative السؤال Negative النفي

I think

Do I think ?

I do not think.

He, she, thinks.

Does he, she, think?

He, she, doesn't think.

we think

Do we think?

We don't think.

you think

Do you think?

You don't think.

They think

Do they think?

they don't think

To give instructions or directions اتجاهات habit عادات facts. حقائق

You walk for two hundred metres then you turn left.

to express fixed arrangements, present or future:

Your exam starts at 09.00

Frequency adverbs

everyday	كل يوم	Sometimes	أحيانا	Never	أبدا
usually	عادة	always	دائما	often	غالبا

Grammar Unit 1  The Present Continuous   زمن المضارع المستمر

I	am	
(he ☀ she ☀ It ) المفرد	is	+ Verb فعل ing
( we ☀ you ☀ they) الجمع	are	



1- يعبر عن حدث مستمر الآن , انشاء الكلام

- ☀ I am reading a book now.
- ☀ She is doing her homework at the moment.
- ☀ They are watching the match at present.
- ☀ Look ! The plane is flying very high.
- ☀ Listen ! the pupils are singing a beautiful song.

2- يعبر عن خطط مستقبلية :

- ☀ - I am buying a car tomorrow.
- ☀ - Ali is living in Canada next year.
- ☀ - We are playing in the club tomorrow .
- ☀ - I'm meeting Mr. khalid at the airport.
- ☀ - I am leaving tomorrow.
- ☀ - We're having a staff meeting next Monday.

### Affirmative الإثبات Negative النفي Interrogative السؤال

- |  |                                |                       |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ☀ I am going to cinema  | ☀ I <u>am not</u> going.       | ☀ Am I going cinema ? |
| ☀ He, she, is going.   | ☀ He, she, <u>isn't</u> going. | ☀ Is he, she, going?  |
| ☀ We are going.  | ☀ We <u>aren't</u> going.      | ☀ Are we going?       |
| ☀ You are going.   | ☀ You <u>aren't</u> going.     | ☀ Are you going?      |
| ☀ They are going.  | ☀ They <u>aren't</u> going.    | ☀ Are they going?     |

Now	الآن	At the moment	في اللحظة	At present	في الوقت الحاضر
Look	انظر	Listen	استمع	Today	اليوم

Formation:  was + v + ing  { I  he  she  it } were + v + ing  { we  you  they } They were watching the match.  they weren't watching the match  Were they watching the match She was reading  She wasn't reading.  Was she reading?Example: to **play**  يلعب , past continuous**Affirmative**  الإثبات**Negative**  النفي**Interrogative**  السؤال I was playing football. I wasn't playing. Was I playing? He was playing football He wasn't playing. Was he playing? she was playing football. She wasn't playing. Was she playing? We were playing football. We weren't playing. Were we playing? You were playing football. You weren't playing. Were you playing? They were playing football. They weren't playing. Were they playing? When  عندما  ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط  when the telephone rang. I was taking a bath While  بينما  ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر  While I was taking a bath ,the telephone rang. As  بينما  As I was taking a bath ,the telephone rang. They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened. While Eman was skiing she broke her leg. we arrived As he was having a bath. When the fire started I was watching television.



## The Negation. النفي

كيف ننفي الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية؟

1 : هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة ام لا.

2 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضع كلمة ( not ) بعدة ثم نكتب الجملة كما هي دون اي حذف او تعديل.

-  We have watched the match.
-  We have not watched the match.
-  Amr and Ahmed are playing the game.
-  Amr and Ahmed are not playing the game.

كيف ننفي الجملة اذا لم يكت بها فعل مساعد؟

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2: ناتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه قبل الفعل

3 : نرد الفعل للمصدر . 4 : نكتب بقية الجملة كما هي دون اي حذف او تعديل.

-  We watch the film
-  We don't watch the film
-  They finished the work.
-  They didn't finish the work.
-  Amr eats the food.
-  Amr doesn't eat the food.

التحويلات التي تحدث عند تحويل الجملة للنفي :

1 : عند وجود **already - Just - presently - recently** في الجملة تحول الي **yet** وتوضع في نهاية الجملة.

-  Kholoud has already passed the exam.
-  Kholoud has not passed the exam yet.

2 : عند وجود **some** في الجملة تنفي بطريقتين الاولى ننفي فعل الجملة ونحولها الي **any**

والثانية نترك الفعل مثبت كما هو ونحول **some** الي **no**

-  Ahmed eats some food everyday.
-  Ahmed does not eat any food everyday.
-  Ahmed eats no food every day



## The Question السؤال

السؤال في اللغة الإنجليزية نوعان :

- 1 : السؤال بـهل ( Yes or No question ) . 2 : السؤال بأداة استفهام ( Wh question )  
أولا : السؤال بـهل ( Yes or No question ) . عند السؤال بـهل نتبع الآتي :

- 1 : نحذف كلمة ( Yes or No ) . 2 : نحدد هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة أم لا .  
3 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضعه في بداية السؤال.  
4 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم فعل الجملة بنفس تصريفه ثم بقية الجملة كما هي فعلاية استفهام.

Yes, they have watched the match. ➡ Have they watched the match ?

Yes, they are playing the game. ➡ Are they playing the game ?

أما عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فننتبع الآتي :

- 1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2 : نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه في بداية السؤال .  
3 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم مصدر فعل الجملة فبقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام.

Yes, they finished the work. ➡ Did they finish the match ?

Yes, he eats the food. ➡ Does he eat the food

ثانيا السؤال بأداة استفهام ( Wh question )

what	ما أو ماذا	how many	كم العدد
when	متى	how much	كم الثمن - كم الكمية
where	أين	how old	كم العمر
how	كيف	how far	ما المسافة
why	لماذا	how long	ما المدة
who	من للفاعل	how often	كم مرة
which	من لغير الفاعل	How big	كم الحجم

عند السؤال بأداة استفهام نتبع الآتي :

- 1 : نحدد الجزء المسئول عنه. 2 : نحدد أداة الاستفهام المناسبة ونضعها في بداية السؤال  
3 : نحدد هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة أم لا . 3 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام  
4 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم فعل الجملة بنفس تصريفه ثم بقية الجملة كما هي فعلاية استفهام.

Mr.Khalid will watch the match tomorrow. ➡ **When** has Mr. Khalid watch the match ?

They are playing the game in the club. ➡ **Where** are they playing the game ?

أما عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فننتبع الآتي :

- 1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2 : نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام .  
3 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم مصدر فعل الجملة فبقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام.

Kholoud finished the work last week. ➡ **When** did Kholoud finish the work ?

Mona eats the food because he is hungry. ➡ **Why** does Mona eat the food ?