

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



مذكرة قواعد وكلمات المادة

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج العمانية ⇨ الصف الحادي عشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 2023-11-26 17:52:33 | اسم المدرس: Youssif Helmy

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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Easy English Series

For

Grade 11 A – First Semester

سلسلة

Easy English

في اللغة الإنجليزية

للمصف الحادي عشر – الفصل الدراسي الأول

Teacher: Helmy Youssif



Theme : 1 – Communication - Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	communication	التواصل	22.	facial expressions	تعابير الوجه
2.	Communicate with	يتواصل مع	23.	hidden message	الرسالة المخفية
3.	contact	يتواصل مع	24.	social media platforms	منصات التواصل الاجتماعي
4.	telecommunications	الاتصالات	25.	body language	لغة الجسد
5.	social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	26.	transmission	نقل - انتقال
6.	media	الاعلام	27.	devices	أجهزة
7.	press	الصحافة	28.	gadgets	أجهزة إلكترونية صغيرة
8.	society = community	المجتمع	29.	Video diaries	مذكرات فيديو
9.	network	شبكة	30.	digital	رقمي
10.	signals	إشارات	31.	movements	حركات
11.	website	موقع إلكتروني	32.	journalism	الصحافة
12.	blog	مدونة	33.	Interact with	يتفاعل مع
13.	texting = messaging	المراسلة	34.	confident	واثق
14.	chat with	يراسل مع / يردش	35.	intelligence	الذكاء
15.	support	يدعم - يؤيد - يساند	36.	newspaper	صحيفة
16.	technology	التقنية	37.	magazine	مجلة
17.	applications= apps	تطبيقات	38.	content	المحتوى
18.	programmes	برامج	39.	smart devices	أجهزة ذكية
19.	recognise	يتعرف على	40.	phenomenon	ظاهرة
20.	gestures	إيماءات	41.	broadcast	الاذاعة
21.	artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	42.	mislead	يُضلل - يوجه خطأ

Unit: 1 – Communication - Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		التواصل	22.		تعبيرات الوجه
2.		يتواصل مع	23.		الرسالة المخفية
3.		يتواصل مع	24.		منصات التواصل الاجتماعي
4.		الاتصالات	25.		لغة الجسد
5.		وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	26.		نقل - انتقال
6.		الاعلام	27.		أجهزة
7.		الصحافة	28.		أجهزة إلكترونية صغيرة
8.		المجتمع	29.		مذكرات فيديو
9.		شبكة	30.		رقمي
10.		إشارات	31.		حركات
11.		موقع إلكتروني	32.		الصحافة
12.		مدونة	33.		يتفاعل مع
13.		المراسلة	34.		واثق
14.		يراسل مع / يردش	35.		الذكاء
15.		يدعم - يؤيد - يساند	36.		صحيفة
16.		التقنية	37.		مجلة
17.		تطبيقات	38.		المحتوى
18.		برامج	39.		أجهزة ذكية
19.		يتعرف على	40.		ظاهرة
20.		ايماءات	41.		الاذاعة
21.		الذكاء الاصطناعي	42.		يُضلل - يوجه خطأ

Present Simple Tense

The Present Simple Tense is used to express facts, habits, timetables and routine.

Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth goes round the sun. We breathe Oxygen. Plants need water, sun light and nutrients to grow.
Habits & Routine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I visit Egypt every year. ✓ I go to school by car every day. ✓ He gets up at 6.00 o'clock every morning.
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The school starts at 7.15 in the morning. ▪ We study English on Fridays and Saturdays. ▪ The bus leaves at 7.00 o'clock every morning.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن الحقائق (علمية-كونية) – ثوابت لا تتغير والعادات والروتين

Form:

Subject {I-You-We-They} + Present Verb +

Subject {He-She-It} + Present Verb (s/es/ies) +

Subject {I-You-We-They} + Present Verb +	Subject {He-She-It} + Present Verb (s/es/ies) +....
• I go to school by bus every day.	• He goes to school by bus every day.
• We like English.	• She likes English.
• My friends live in a modern and big city.	• (The lion=It) lives in the forest.

Key Words:

Key Words	always	usually	often	sometimes	every	never
	دائماً	عادة	غالباً	أحياناً	كل	أبداً

Negative Form:

(I – You – We – They) + don't + Inf. Verb +

Subject + Present Verb +	Subject + don't + Inf. Verb + ...
▪ I live in Cairo.	• I don't live in Muscat
▪ We speak English.	• We don't speak Turkish.

(He – She – It) + doesn't + Inf. Verb +

Subject + Present Verb (s/es/ies) +	Subject + doesn't + Inf. Verb + ...
▪ He lives in Cairo.	▪ He doesn't live in Muscat
▪ My friend speaks Spanish .	▪ He doesn't speak Arabic.

Subject + (don't / doesn't) + Inf. Verb = (Base Form) +

Affirmative	Negative
• I get up early.	▪ I don't get up early.
• She studies English every day.	▪ She doesn't study English every day.
• We meet in the club at the weekend.	▪ We don't meet in the club every weekend.
• He drives his car carefully.	▪ He doesn't drive his car carefully.

Making Questions:

1) Yes / No Questions:

(Do / Does) + Subject + Inf. Verb + ?

Sentences	Question	Yes,....	No,....
• I work in a school.	▪ Do you work in a school?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
• The children play in the park every day.	▪ Do the children play in the park every day?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
• Ahmed get us late.	▪ Does Ahmed get up late?	Yes, he does.	No. he doesn't.
• Hiba speaks English well.	▪ Does Hiba speak English well?	Yes, she does.	No. she doesn't.

2) Wh- Questions:

Question Word + (do / does) + subject + verb inf. + ?

Sentences	Questions
• I get up <u>early</u> .	▪ When do you get up?
• She studies <u>English</u> every day.	▪ What does she study every day?
• We meet <u>in the club</u> at the weekend.	▪ Where do you meet at the weekend?
• He drives his car <u>carefully</u> .	▪ How does he drive his car?

Unit: 1 – Communication - Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	Job interview	مقابلة وظيفة	21.	comments	تعليقات
2.	interviewer	الذي يُجري المقابلة	22.	audience	الجمهور
3.	Interviewee	الذي تُجرى معه المقابلة	23.	education	التعليم
4.	employ	يُوظف	24.	e-shopping	تسوق الكتروني
5.	employer	صاحب العمل	25.	e-services	خدمات الكترونية
6.	employee	موظف	26.	Get rid of	يتخلص من
7.	employment	وظيفة / عمل	27.	run out of	ينفذ - يخلص - ينتهي
8.	unemployment	البطالة	28.	can' t stand	لا يطيق - لا يتحمل
9.	connect	يوصل	29.	emergency	طوارئ
10.	connection	توصيل	30.	privacy	الخصوصية
11.	create	يخلق - يبتكر شي جديد	31.	security	الأمان
12.	creative	مبدع	32.	expect	يتوقع
13.	creation	إبداع	33.	expected	مُتوقع
14.	services	خدمات	34.	unexpected	غير متوقع
15.	facts	حقائق	35.	blab = talk a lot	يثرثر
16.	blog	يُدون	36.	constant = continuous	مستمر
17.	blogger	مُدون	37.	pollution	التلوث
18.	blogging	التدوين	38.	noise pollution	تلوث سمعي / ضوضاء
19.	enable	يُمكن - يجعله قادرا	39.	necessary	ضروري
20.	provide - d - d	يمد - يزود ب	40.	culture	ثقافة

Unit: 1 – Communication - Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		مقابلة وظيفة	21.		تعليقات
2.		الذي يُجري المقابلة	22.		الجمهور
3.		الذي تُجرى معه المقابلة	23.		التعليم
4.		يُوظف	24.		تسوق الكتروني
5.		صاحب العمل	25.		خدمات الكترونية
6.		موظف	26.		يتخلص من
7.		وظيفة / عمل	27.		ينفذ – يخلص – ينتهي
8.		البطالة	28.		لا يطبق – لا يتحمل
9.		يوصل	29.		طوارئ
10.		توصيل	30.		الخصوصية
11.		يخلق – يبتكر شي جديد	31.		الأمان
12.		مبدع	32.		يتوقع
13.		ابداع	33.		مُتوقع
14.		خدمات	34.		غير متوقع
15.		حقائق	35.		يُثر
16.		يُدون	36.		مستمر
17.		مُدون	37.		التلوث
18.		التدوين	38.		تلوث سمعي / ضوضاء
19.		يُمكن – يجعله قادرا	39.		ضروري
20.		يمد – يزود ب	40.		ثقافة

The Present Continuous = (The Present Progressive)

زمن المضارع المستمر: يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن أحداث تقع ف الحاضر أي تقع الآن (وصف ما يحدث أثناء الكلام)، وسوف ينتهي هذا الحدث قريباً وأيضاً يستخدم لوصف حدث يقع في صورة مثلاً - وصف ما يقوم به الفاعل. (حدث مؤقت بدأ وما زال مستمرا وسينتهي بعد قليل)

Form: How to make a sentence!

Affirmative: Subject + (am / is / are) + Verb-ing +اثبات

Negative: Subject + (am / is / are) + (not) + Verb-ing +

Sentence Form				Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	
I	am = 'm	+ Verb (ing)	+	I am reading a story now.	I'm not watching TV.	
He	is = 's			He is swimming in the sea.	He isn't playing tennis.	
She				She is making a cake.	She isn't reading a story.	
It				It is running in the park.	It isn't sleeping.	
You	are = 're			You are studying now.	You aren't doing sport.
We				We are watching TV.	We aren't eating lunch.	
They				They are playing football.	They aren't studying.	

Read and correct:

- 1) I am (do) my homework now. (.....)
- 2) They (is) playing in the garden. (.....)
- 3) She is..... (clean) her room. (.....)
- 4) The children are (swim) in the sea. (.....)
- 5) The mother (are) cooking lunch. (.....)

Key Words: بعض الكلمات الدالة على الزمن

Key Words	Sentences
Now الآن	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am studying English now.
At this monemnt, في هذه اللحظة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this moment, we are watching a movie on TV. My mother is cooking at this moment.
At the present, في الوقت الحالي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the present, my brother is playing video games. Ahmed is doing his momework at the present.
Still ما زال	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is still waiting for her friend. I am still reading the story.
Look! انظر	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look! the boys are playing football in the park. Look! the cat is chasing the mouse.
Listen! اسمع / انصت	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen! the teacher is explaining the lesson. Listen! your father is speaking.

Making (Yes / No) questions:

(Am / Is / Are) + Subject + Verb-ing + ? هل ؟

Sentences	Yes/No Questions	Short Answers (Yes)	Short Answers (No)
I am writing the lesson.	Are you writing the lesson?	• Yes, I am.	• No, I am not
She is cleaning the room.	Is she cleaning the room?	• Yes, she is.	• No, she isn't.
He is reading a story.	Is he reading a story?	• Yes, he is.	• No, he isn't.
They are swimming.	Are they swimming?	• Yes, they are.	• No they aren't.
We are making a model.	Are you making a model?	• Yes, we are.	• No, we aren't.

Making (Wh-) questions:

Question Word + (am / is / are) + Subject + Verb-ing + ?

Sentences	Questions
• Ahmed is watching TV.	• What is Ahmed doing?
• The children are playing in the park.	• Where are the children playing?
• The cat is chasing the mouse.	• What is the cat doing?

Note:

We can use the present Continuous to express arrangements for the future or future plans.

يمكن أن نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الخطط والترتيبات المستقبلية التي من المؤكد حدوثها

I am going to Egypt next week. أنا ذاهب إلى مصر الأسبوع القادم - عندي خطة / عندي إجازة / حجزت تذكرة سفر / محدد اليوم

أما زمن المستقبل البسيط نفسه (Subject + will + inf. Verb +) يعبر عن توقعات أو تنبؤات ليست أكيدة أو وعد

I will go to Egypt next week. أنا ساذهب إلى مصر الأسبوع القادم - (أتمنى أو أخطط للسفر ولكن لست متأكداً)

- I read stories.** = (I am interested in reading. I read whenever I have free time. Now, may be I'm busy doing any other activity.)
- I am reading stories.** = (Now, I do nothing except reading stories. I am busy now because I am reading.)
- It rains in the rainforests.** = (In general, it is rainy in the rainforests. Now, it may be sunny or dry but in general it usually rains.)
- It is raining in the rainforests.** = (Now, it is raining. If you are standing in the rainforest now, you can see the rains and become wet.)
- I go to school by taxi.** (I go to school by taxi every day. It is my habit)
- I am going to school by taxi.** (Now, I am on the taxi going to school.)

Choose the correct answer:

1. I am watching TV and my brother ... a book.
a) reading
b) is reading
c) reads
2. Thomas and Patrick ... outside in the yard now.
a) are playing
b) is playing
c) plays
3. (A) ... doing?
(B) I am washing dishes.
a) What are you
b) What you
c) What do you
4. They ... eating their dinner right now because their food is too hot.
a) not
b) don't
c) aren't
5. (A) Are you studying English now?
(B) Yes, I
a) do
b) am
c) are
6. (A) ... are you doing?
(B) I'm taking a test.
a) What
b) Where
c) When
7. I can't talk to you right now because I
a) am study
b) are studying
c) am studying
8. He usually goes for a walk at this time, but he ... for a walk now.
a) doesn't go
b) not go
c) isn't going
9. It's very noisy upstairs!
What ...?
a) are they doing
b) they doing
c) do they do
10. (A) Are they working now?
(B) No, they
a) aren't
b) don't
c) isn't
11. I ... dinner because we ordered pizza a few minutes ago.
a) am not making
b) don't make
c) not make
12. (A) ... right now?
(B) Yes, he is.
a) He sleeps
b) Is he sleeping
c) He sleeping
13. What ... that cat doing over there by the chair?
a) is
b) are
c) does
14. Why are we waiting? Who ... for?
a) we are waiting
b) are we waiting
c) we wait
15. (A) ... is driving the car?
(B) David is driving the car.
a) Where
b) What
c) Who
16. (A) Is your friend sitting down?
(B) No,
a) not
b) he doesn't
c) he isn't

Links :

1) Choose the correct answer:

<https://wordwall.net/resource/54139913/present-continuous-tense>

2) Match the sentences with the pictures

<https://wordwall.net/resource/33127510/ingilizce/present-continuous-tense>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/30647846/ingl%c3%a9s/choose-the-correct-option-the-present-continuous-tense>



Unit: 1 – Communication - Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	gallery	معرض الصور	22.	sports events	فعاليات رياضية
2.	contacts	جهات الاتصال	23.	distract	يُشتت الانتباه
3.	calendar	التقويم	24.	distractor	مُشتت للانتباه
4.	setting	الاعدادات	25.	confident	واثق
5.	messaging	المراسلة - الدردشة	26.	shy	خجول
6.	send	يرسل	27.	eye contact	التواصل البصري
7.	receive	يستقبل – يتلقى	28.	organisation	منظمة - مؤسسة
8.	record	يسجل	29.	conference	مؤتمر
9.	calls	مكالمات	30.	staff	فريق العمل
10.	store	يخزن	31.	arrange	يرتب
11.	turn on = switch on	يشغل أجهزة	32.	arrangements	ترتيبات
12.	turn off = switch off	يغلق أجهزة	33.	suitable for	مناسب لـ / ملائم لـ
13.	display	يعرض	34.	local	محلي
14.	upload	يرفع شيء على الانترنت	35.	national	وطني
15.	download	يحمل من الانترنت	36.	regional	إقليمي
16.	network	شبكة	37.	international	دولي
17.	users	مستخدمون	38.	global	عالمي
18.	population	السكان	39.	concentrate on = focus on	يركز على
19.	percentage	نسبة مئوية	40.	concentration = focus	التركيز
20.	competition	مسابقة	41.	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
21.	opponent	مُنافس	42.	involved in	منضم لـ / متداخل في

Unit: 1 – Communication - Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		معرض الصور	22.		فعاليات رياضية
2.		جهات الاتصال	23.		يُشتت الانتباه
3.		التقويم	24.		مُشتت للانتباه
4.		الاعدادات	25.		واثق
5.		المراسلة - الدردشة	26.		خجول
6.		يرسل	27.		التواصل البصري
7.		يستقبل – يتلقى	28.		منظمة - مؤسسة
8.		يسجل	29.		مؤتمر
9.		مكالمات	30.		فريق العمل
10.		يخزن	31.		يرتب
11.		يشغل أجهزة	32.		ترتيبات
12.		يغلق أجهزة	33.		مناسب لـ / ملائم لـ
13.		يعرض	34.		محلي
14.		يرفع شيء على الانترنت	35.		وطني
15.		يحمل من الانترنت	36.		إقليمي
16.		شبكة	37.		دولي
17.		مستخدمون	38.		عالمي
18.		السكان	39.		يركز على
19.		نسبة مئوية	40.		التركيز
20.		مسابقة	41.		يتطلع إلى
21.		مُنافس	42.		منضم لـ / متداخل في

Language Functions

..... **in order to** = **to + Inf. Verb** لكي - تعبر عن السبب

- I go to school **to** learn. = I go to school **in order to** learn.
- I always read about new programmes **in order to** keep myself updated.
- I always do sport and exercises **in order to** keep myself fit and healthy.
- You should study hard **in order to** be a brilliant student.

In order to be+ **adjective..**, **S. + should + Inf. Verb +** لكي تكون يجب أن

- In order to be good at English, you should practise it every day.
- In order to be successful in your life, you should decide on your goals and have a plan.

..... **so that + Subject + (can/could) + Inf. Verb +** لكي وتعتبر عن السبب

- I visited England last summer holiday **so that** I could improve my language.
- I always visit Muscat **so that** I can join SQU in the future.
- ✚ I study hard this year **so that** I can get good results.
- ✚ = I study hard this year **in order to** get good results.

S. + look + adjective يبدو

- It is better for you to relax because you look tired.
- You look ill, **so** you should visit the doctor.

too + adjective كثير جداً أكثر من اللازم بشكل سلبي (تعطي الصفة قوة ولكنها بشكل سلبي)

- The question is too difficult. = {I can't answer it.}
- The weather is too hot today. = {I can't play football today.}

..... **too + adjective + to + Inf. Verb** كثير جداً أكثر من اللازم لدرجة أنه لا يمكن

- The sea is too rough to swim. = {I can't swim in the sea now because it is dangerous.}
- The coffee is too hot to drink. = {I can't drink the coffee now.}

too أيضاً

- My brother Ahmed likes English. I like English too.
- English is an interesting language. Arabic is an interesting language too.

Both and كلا من و

- Both Ahmed and I like English.
- Both English and Arabic are interesting languages.
- Both Abdullah and his brother work and live in London.

It is + adjective + to + Inf. Verb +

- It is hard to imagine our life without internet.
- It is difficult to learn Chinese as it has a lot of letters.
- It is important to practise English every day.

It is important to + Inf. Verb + من المهم أن

- It is important to check your email regularly.
- It is important to eat breakfast every morning before you leave your home.
- It is important to study your lessons every day.

It is important for + noun (person/country) + to + Inf. Verb + من المهم لـ أن

- It is important for the students to think well before choosing the school subjects.
- It is important for children to have healthy food.
- It is important for teenagers to avoid bad friends.

It is necessary for + noun (person/country) + to + Inf. Verb + من الضروري لـ أن

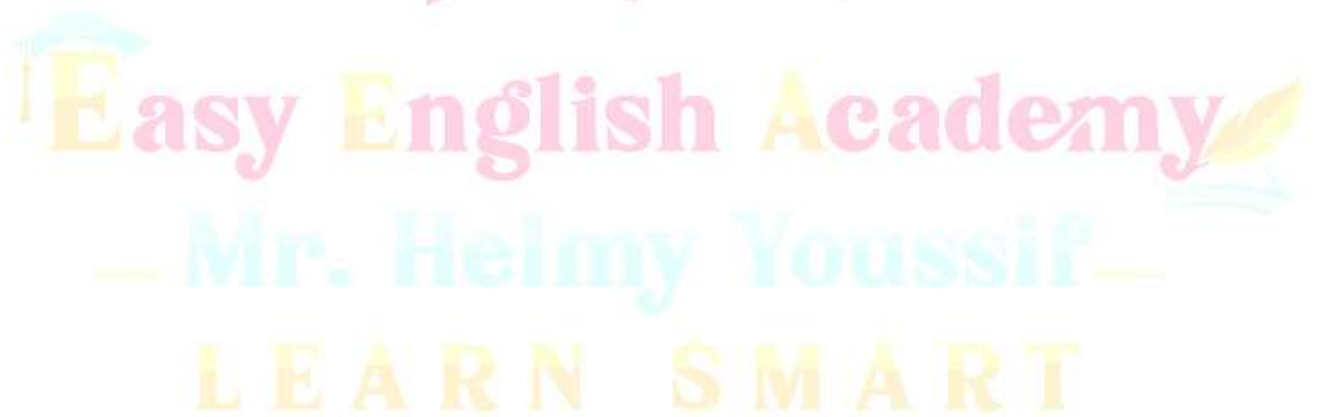
- It is necessary for all students to practise speaking English every day.
- It is necessary for babies and kids to sleep early to grow well.

Lesson: 4

Exercise 1:

Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Ali _____ shopping in Paris. (love)
- 2) The shopping mall _____ very busy. (be)
- 3) Sara _____ early. (not get up)
- 4) I _____ fruit. (not like)
- 5) School always _____ at seven o'clock in the morning. (start)
- 6) We usually _____ at school at seven o'clock. (arrive)
- 7) He _____ television every night. (not watch)
- 8) I _____ that dress. (not like)



Exercise 2

Fill in these sentences using the correct form of the verb 'to be' and the words in the brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

1. Samy _____ (wash) his face every day.
2. Dad often _____ (carry) Salma's books.
3. The mother _____ (cook) dinner for her family every evening.
4. He _____ (brush) his teeth every morning.
5. Rashid often _____ (read) books.
6. Maryam _____ (wash) the dishes every night.
7. My bird _____ (fly) beautifully.
8. The cat _____ (like) drinking bones.
9. The baby sister _____ (cry) every night.
10. My sister always _____ (do) her homework on time.
11. John _____ (take) his dog for a walk every afternoon.
12. Reem usually _____ (buy) vegetables at the market.
13. The lion _____ (run) very fast.

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Present Simple (Verb To Be):

Subject	Verb To Be	Examples
I	am / am not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am twelve years old. I am not ready.
He / She / It	is / is not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is in grade ten.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is not a doctor. She is a teacher. • It is my car. It is not Ahmed's car.
You / We / They	are / aren't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are a good student. • You are not a goalkeeper. • We are excited. We are not sad. • They are ready to start the game.

Exercise 3

Fill in these sentences using the correct form of the verb 'to be' and the words in the brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

- 1) I _____ happy.(not)
- 2) You _____ Japanese.(not)
- 3) They _____ busy.(not)
- 4) We _____ good friends.
- 5) You _____ the group leader.
- 6) He _____ 2 years old.(not)
- 7) He _____ sad.
- 8) We _____ Turkish.
- 9) Tigers _____ big cats.
- 10) His name _____ Salim.
- 11) She _____ my mother.
- 12) I _____ thirteen years old.
- 13) They _____ good football players. (not)

Present Simple (Verb To Have):

Subject	Verb To Be	Examples
I / You We / They	have يمتلك - عنده - لديه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a new computer. • We have a new teacher. • You have a new car.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have a new house.
	don't have لا يمتلكك - ليس لديه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't have a calculator. We don't have free time on Monday. They don't have a lot of books.
He / She / It	has يمتلكك - عنده - لديه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He has a new friend. She has a nice room. It has a long tail.
	doesn't have لا يمتلكك - ليس لديه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He doesn't have a new bike. She doesn't have a new bag.



Present simple: affirmative, negative, questions.

Exercises 4:

Use the present simple affirmative.

1. I _____ (go) shopping with my brother.

2. We sometimes _____ (use) a dictionary in class.
3. My friends _____ (study) French at their school.
4. School _____ (finish) at three o'clock.
5. You _____ (live) near me.
6. He _____ (like) music.
7. She _____ (do) her homework before dinner.
8. We _____ (play) tennis at school on Wednesday afternoon.
9. I _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
10. My mother _____ (teach) Science.

Exercises 5:**Write the sentences in negative.**

- 1) I study French.
 - _____
- 2) School finishes at two o'clock.
 - _____
- 3) We think English is easy.
 - _____
- 4) My friends play volleyball.
 - _____
- 5) I watch TV on Saturday morning.
 - _____

Exercises 6:**Write the sentences and finish the short answers.**

1. live / at / you / Do / school / ?

■ _____

- No, _____
2. in / students / Do / the canteen / ? / eat
- _____
 - Yes, _____
3. to school / your brother / on Saturday / ? / Does / go
- _____
 - No, _____
4. live / near / Do / your friends / you / ?
- _____
 - Yes, _____
5. at / school/ finish / Does / three o'clock / ?
- _____
 - No, _____

**Exercise: 7 Use the present simple in these sentences.**

1. I _____ (play) tennis after school.
2. You _____ (start) school at seven o'clock.
3. We _____ (not have) lunch at school.

4. They _____ (watch) TV after dinner.
5. She _____ (not get up) at seven o'clock.
6. We _____ (go) to bed at ten o'clock.
7. What time _____ you _____ (get) up?
8. What _____ she _____ (do) after school?
9. He _____ (play) football.
10. Susan _____ (go) to the cinema.
11. My mother _____ (start) work at eight o'clock.
12. What _____ they _____ (do) in the evening?
13. How _____ you _____ (spell) that in English?
14. Ahmed _____ (get) up at six o'clock.
15. Where _____ John and Martin _____ (go)?
16. Sara _____ (not know) what to do.
17. Salma _____ (not like) to do shopping.
18. My grandfather _____ (not live) in London.
19. My sisters _____ (walk) to school every day.
20. My best friend _____ (like) math.

Exercise: 8 Use the present simple in these sentences.

1. Ana _____ (not watch) TV.
2. Samy _____ (not study) French.
3. Khalid _____ (watch) TV.

4. Aysha _____ (play) computer games.
5. Ahmed _____ (not read) magazines.
6. _____ MAryam _____ (listen) to music?
7. _____ Rasha _____ (tidy) her room?
8. My parents _____ (read) the newspaper.
9. When _____ your brother _____ (surf) the internet?
10. Who _____ you _____ (play) football with?
11. What _____ your sister _____ (do) on Saturday?
12. Blanca _____ (go) to the cinema every week.
13. Amal _____ (not phone) a friend.
14. I _____ (eat) a hamburger every weekend.
15. My Mum _____ (like) classical music.
16. I _____ (not eat) pizza.
17. I _____ (drink) water.
18. Saif _____ (help) his friends with their homework.
19. Nassir _____ (make) people laugh.
20. Sara _____ (not like) talking to new people.

Exercise: 9 Use the present simple in these sentences.

1. Uncle Ahmed _____ (wear) glasses.
2. Abdullah _____ (like) riding horses.
3. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.

4. The children _____ (not go) to school by bus.
5. Fatima _____ (enjoy) drawing.
6. Ibrahim _____ (not give) me his bike.
7. Monkeys _____ (like) bananas.
8. Hamad _____ (not collect) stamps.
9. The earth _____ (go) around the sun.
10. It often _____ (snow) in winter.
11. We _____ (wash) our hands.
12. We _____ (eat) three meals a day.
13. _____ he _____ (run) very fast?
14. Maryam _____ (work) at a school.
15. Winter _____ (not come) after spring.
16. _____ you _____ (like) my new bike?
17. _____ she _____ (walk) to school?
18. Mohammed _____ (speak) English very well.
19. _____ Sara _____ (read) in her free time?
20. My sister _____ (cook) all our meals.

Passive Present Simple

جملة المبني للمعلوم **Active** هي الجملة العادية التي تدربنا عليها والتي تبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم المفعول ويكون التركيز على من قام بالفعل أولاً ثم الفعل أو الحدث :

جملة المبني للمجهول **Passive** هي الجملة التي يكون التركيز فيها على الحدث نفسه بصرف النظر عن الفاعل لعدم اهمية من قام به أو لعدم علمنا بمن قام به وهي تبدأ بالمفعول ولها طريقة خاصة في تكوينها.

Steps to change from active to passive:

(1) نحدد أركان الجملة الأساسية الثلاثة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) - أحيانا الفاعل غير معلوم

(2) نحدد زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل.

(3) نأتي بالمفعول في بداية الجملة ولو كان اسم نكتبه كما هو ولو كان ضمير مفعول نحوله إلى ضمير فاعل

Subject Pronouns	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
Object Pronouns	me	him	her	it	you	us	them

C

(4) نأتي ب verb To Be في المضارع حسب بداية الجملة

(am – is – are)

(5) نأتي بفعل الجمل الأصلي في التصريف الثالث

(6) نستخدم كلمة by ومعناها بواسطة ثم الفاعل – ولو كان الفاعل اسم نكتبه كما هو ولو كان ضمير فاعل نحوله إلى ضمير مفعول .

((يمكن تجاهل هذه الخطوة كلها وعدم كتابتها أو عدم ذكرها لأن الفاعل غير مهم ولكن التركيز على الحدث نفسه وليس على من قام بالحدث))

Example:

1) My father rewards me when I get good results.

I am rewarded by my father when I get good results.

2) I teach her how to write a good and correct sentence in English.

She is taught how to write a good and correct sentence in English by me.

Object + (am – is – are) + P.P + by + Subject

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
Subject + Present Verb + Object +	Object + (am/is/are) + P.P + by + subject+..

1.	The farmer feeds the animals every day.	The farmer feeds the animals every day.
2.	Brazil produce coffee.	Coffee is produced by Brazil.
3.	Apple makes new models of iPhone every year.	New models of iPhone are made every year by Apple.
4.	Toyota manufactures different models of 4 wheel cars in its factories around the world.	Different models of 4 wheel cars are manufactured by Toyota in its factories around the world.
5.	Gulf countries produce most of the world's oil.	Most of the world's oil is produced by Gulf countries.

Present Continuous Passive

Active Sentences: Subject + (am-is-are)+Verb-ing + Object + ...

- She is writing the report.

Passive Sentences: Object + (am – is – are) + being + P.P + by + Subject

- The report is being written by her.

	Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
	Subject + (am-is-are)+Verb-ing + Object + ...	Object + (am/is/are) +being + P.P + by + subject+..
1.	They are doing a new project.	A new project is being done by them.
2.	She is making a delicious cake.	A delicious cake is being made by her.
3.		
4.		
5.		

Exercise 1:

Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 9) Ali _____ loves _____ shopping in Paris. (love)
- 10) The shopping mall _____ is _____ very busy. (be)
- 11) Sara _____ doesn't get up _____ early. (not get up)
- 12) I _____ don't _____ fruit. (not like)
- 13) School always _____ starts _____ at seven o'clock in the morning.
(start)
- 14) We usually _____ arrive _____ at school at seven o'clock.
(arrive)
- 15) He _____ doesn't watch _____ television every night. (not watch)
- 16) I _____ don't _____ that dress. (not like)

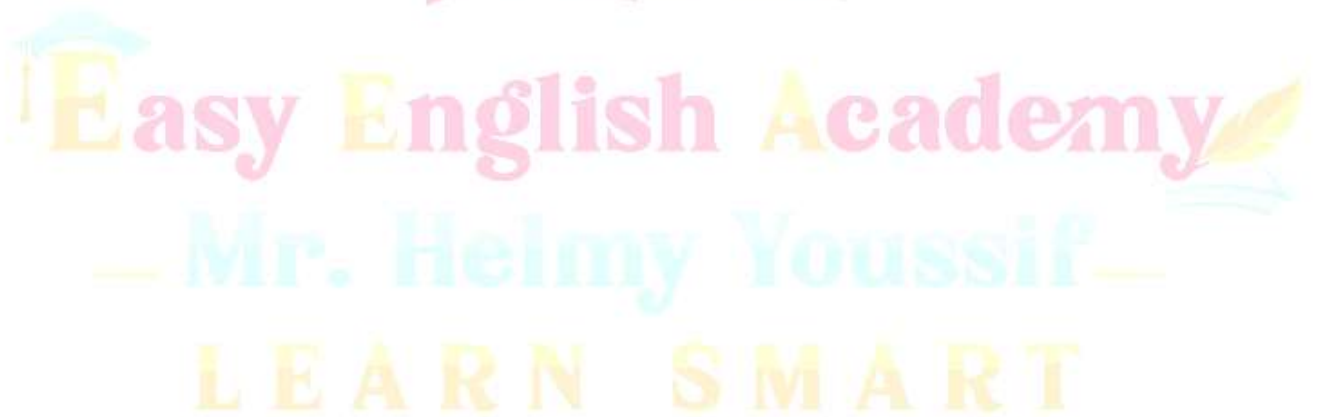


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Exercise 2

Fill in these sentences using the correct form of the verb 'to be' and the words in the brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

1. Samy _____ washes _____ (wash) his face every day.
2. Dad often _____ carries _____ (carry) Salma's books.
3. The mother _____ cooks _____ (cook) dinner for her family every evening.
4. He _____ brushes _____ (brush) his teeth every morning.
5. Rashid often _____ reads _____ (read) books.
6. Maryam _____ washes _____ (wash) the dishes every night.
7. My bird _____ flies _____ (fly) beautifully.
8. The cat _____ likes _____ (like) drinking milk.
9. The baby sister _____ cries _____ (cry) every night.
10. My sister always _____ does _____ (do) her homework on time.
11. John _____ takes _____ (take) his dog for a walk every afternoon.
12. Reem usually _____ buys _____ (buy) vegetables at the market.
13. The lion _____ runs _____ (run) very fast.



Present Simple (Verb To Be)

Subject	Verb To Be	Examples
I	am / am not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am twelve years old. I am not ready.
He / She / It	is / is not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is in grade ten. She is not a doctor. She is a teacher. It is my car. It is not Ahmed's car.
You / We / They	are / aren't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are a good student.

- You are not a goalkeeper.
- We are excited. We are not sad.
- They are ready to start the game.

Exercise 3

Fill in these sentences using the correct form of the verb 'to be' and the words in the brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

- 14) I _____ amn't _____ happy.(not)
- 15) You _____ aren't _____ Japanese.(not)
- 16) They _____ aren't _____ busy.(not)
- 17) We _____ are _____ good friends.
- 18) You _____ are _____ the group leader.
- 19) He _____ isn't _____ 2 years old.(not)
- 20) He _____ is _____ sad.
- 21) We _____ are _____ Turkish.
- 22) Tigers _____ are _____ big cats.
- 23) His name _____ is _____ Salim.
- 24) She _____ is _____ my mother.
- 25) I _____ am _____ thirteen years old.
- 26) They _____ aren't _____ good football players. (not)

Present Simple (Verb To Have):

Subject	Verb To Be	Examples
I / You We / They	have يمتلك – عنده – لديه - يتناول	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a new computer. • We have a new teacher. • You have a new car. • They have a new house.
	don't have لا يمتلك – ليس لديه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't have a calculator. • We don't have free time on Monday.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They don't have a lot of books.
He / She / It	has يمتلك - عنده - لديه - يتناول	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He has a new friend. She has a nice room. It has a long tail.
	doesn't have لا يمتلك - ليس لديه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He doesn't have a new bike. She doesn't have a new bag.



Present simple: affirmative, negative, questions.

Exercises 4:

Use the present simple affirmative.

- I _____ go _____ (go) shopping with my brother.
- We sometimes _____ use _____ (use) a dictionary in class.
- My friends _____ study _____ (study) French at their school.

4. School _____ finishes _____ (finish) at three o'clock.
5. You _____ live _____ (live) near me.
6. He _____ likes _____ (like) music.
7. She _____ does _____ (do) her homework before dinner.
8. We _____ play _____ (play) tennis at school on Wednesday afternoon.
9. I _____ watch _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
10. My mother _____ teaches _____ (teach) Science.

Exercises 5:**Write the sentences in negative.**

- 6) I study French.
 - _____ I don't study French. _____
- 7) School finishes at two o'clock.
 - _____ School doesn't finish at two o'clock. _____
- 8) We think English is easy.
 - _____ We don't think English is easy. _____
- 9) My friends play volleyball.
 - _____ My friends don't play volleyball. _____
- 10) I watch TV on Saturday morning.
 - _____ I don't watch TV on Saturday morning. _____

Exercises 6:**Write the sentences and finish the short answers.**

2. live / at / you / Do / school / ?

- _____ Do you live at school? _____
- No, _____ I don't. _____

2. in / students / Do / the canteen / ? / eat

▪ _Do students eat in the canteen?_

• Yes, _they do._

3. to school / your brother / on Saturday / ? / Does / go

▪ _Does your brother go to school on Saturday?_

• No, _he doesn't._

4. live / near / Do / your friends / you / ?

▪ _Do you live near your friends?_

• Yes, _I do._

5. at / school/ finish / Does / three o'clock / ?

▪ _Does school finish at three o'clock?_

• No, _it doesn't._



Exercise: 7 Use the present simple in these sentences.

1. I _____ (play) tennis after school.

2. You _____ (start) school at seven o'clock.

3. We _____ (not have) lunch at school.

4. They _____ (watch) TV after dinner.

5. She _____ (not get up) at seven o'clock.

6. We _____ (go) to bed at ten o'clock.
7. What time _____ you _____ (get) up?
8. What _____ she _____ (do) after school?
9. He _____ (play) football.
10. Susan _____ (go) to the cinema.
11. My mother _____ (start) work at eight o'clock.
12. What _____ they _____ (do) in the evening?
13. How _____ you _____ (spell) that in English?
14. Ahmed _____ (get) up at six o'clock.
15. Where _____ John and Martin _____ (go)?
16. Sara _____ (not know) what to do.
17. Salma _____ (not like) to do shopping.
18. My grandfather _____ (not live) in London.
19. My sisters _____ (walk) to school every day.
20. My best friend _____ (like) math.

Exercise: 8 Use the present simple in these sentences.

1. Ana _____ (not watch) TV.
2. Samy _____ (not study) French.
3. Khalid _____ (watch) TV.
4. Aysha _____ (play) computer games.
5. Ahmed _____ (not read) magazines.

6. _____ Maryam _____ (listen) to music?
7. _____ Rasha _____ (tidy) her room?
8. My parents _____ (read) the newspaper.
9. When _____ your brother _____ (surf) the internet?
10. Who _____ you _____ (play) football with?
11. What _____ your sister _____ (do) on Saturday?
12. Blanca _____ (go) to the cinema every week.
13. Amal _____ (not phone) a friend.
14. I _____ (eat) a hamburger every weekend.
15. My Mum _____ (like) classical music.
16. I _____ (not eat) pizza.
17. I _____ (drink) water.
18. Saif _____ (help) his friends with their homework.
19. Nassir _____ (make) people laugh.
20. Sara _____ (not like) talking to new people.

Exercise: 9 Use the present simple in these sentences.

1. Uncle Ahmed _____ (wear) glasses.
2. Abdullah _____ (like) riding horses.
3. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
4. The children _____ (not go) to school by bus.
5. Fatima _____ (enjoy) drawing.

6. Ibrahim _____ (not give) me his bike.
7. Monkeys _____ (like) bananas.
8. Hamad _____ (not collect) stamps.
9. The earth _____ (go) around the sun.
10. It often _____ (snow) in winter.
11. We _____ (wash) our hands.
12. We _____ (eat) three meals a day.
13. _____ he _____ (run) very fast?
14. Maryam _____ (work) at a school.
15. Winter _____ (not come) after spring.
16. _____ you _____ (like) my new bike?
17. _____ she _____ (walk) to school?
18. Mohammed _____ (speak) English very well.
19. _____ Sara _____ (read) in her free time?
20. My sister _____ (cook) all our meals.

Question Words – Wh- questions

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1.	Question	سؤال	17.	How	كيف
2.	Who	مَنْ	18.	How old	كم للعمر
3.	Which	أي	19.	How many	كم للعدد
4.	What	ما – ماذا	20.	How much	كم للسعر / كم للكمية
5.	What kind	ما نوع	21.	How often	كم عدد المرات
6.	What type	ما نوع	22.	How many times	كم عدد المرات
7.	When	متى	23.	How long	كم طول المدة الزمنية
8.	What time	ما الوقت / متى	24.	How long	كم طول المسافة
9.	On which date	في أي تاريخ	25.	How tall	كم طول
10.	On Which day	في أي يوم	26.	How deep	كم عمق
11.	In Which year	في أي سنة	27.	How good	ما مدى الإجابة
12.	Where	أين	28.	How far	كم بعد
13.	In which ?	في أي ؟	29.	How wide	كم عرض / كم اتساع
14.	Whose	لمن – ملك من	30.	How high	كم يبلغ ارتفاع
15.	Why	لماذا	31.	How heavy	كم يبلغ ثقل/وزن
16.	For what reasons	لأي أسباب؟	32.	How fast	كم سرعة

Exercise 1: Fill in the correct question word.

No.	Questions	Answers
1.	_____ sits next to Ali?	• Ahmed.
2.	_____ do you live?	• in Dubai.
3.	_____ is Ahmed?	• He is 15 years old.
4.	_____ is your birthday?	• It is on 15 th , April.
5.	_____ didn't you come to school yesterday?	• Because I was ill.
6.	_____ are you going?	• I'm going to my friends
7.	_____ much is the shirt?	• It's twenty dollars
8.	_____ is your name?	• Abdullah
9.	_____ does the restaurant open?	• It opens at six o' clock.
10.	_____ are you going to order?	• Fish and rice.
11.	_____ do you live?	• I live in Canada.
12.	_____ does Ahmed goes to work?	• He drives to work.
13.	_____ old are you?	• I'm twelve.
14.	_____ is that?	• It is a butterfly.
15.	_____ is my phone?	• I think it is on the table.
16.	_____ do cows and goats eat?	• They eat grass.
17.	_____ is your best friend?	• Maryam is my best friend.
18.	_____ do you usually go to work?	• At seven o'clock.
19.	_____ is your name?	• My name is Khalid.
20.	_____ are you at home today?	• I feel sick.
21.	_____ day is it?	• It is Monday.
22.	_____ can I start work?	• You can start now.
23.	_____ are you late?	• My car is broken down.
24.	_____ time is it?	• It is ten o'clock.
25.	_____ long did you stay in Turkey?	• Ten days.

Exercise 1 ((Answers)) : Fill in the correct question word.

No.	Questions	Answers
1.	Who sits next to Ali?	• Ahmed.
2.	Where do you live?	• in Dubai.
3.	How old is Ahmed?	• He is 15 years old.
4.	When is your birthday?	• It is on 15 th , April.
5.	Why didn't you come to school yesterday?	• because I was ill.
6.	Where are you going?	• I'm going to my friends
7.	How much is the shirt?	• It's twenty dollars
8.	What is your name?	• Abdullah
9.	When / What time does the restaurant open?	• It opens at six o' clock.
10.	What are you going to order?	• Fish and rice.
11.	Where do you live?	• I live in Canada.
12.	How does Ahmed goes to work?	• He drives to work.
13.	How old are you?	• I'm twelve.
14.	What is that?	• It is a butterfly.
15.	where is my phone?	• I think it is on the table.
16.	What do cows and goats eat?	• They eat grass.
17.	Who is your best friend?	• Maryam is my best friend.
18.	When/What time do you usually go to work?	• At seven o'clock.
19.	What is your name?	• My name is Khalid.
20.	Why are you at home today?	• I feel sick.
21.	What day is it?	• It is Monday.
22.	When/ What time can I start work?	• You can start now.
23.	Why are you late?	• My car is broken down.
24.	What time is it?	• It is ten o'clock.
25.	How long did you stay in Turkey?	• Ten days.

Selected Words from Theme: 1

3

Glossary of selected words from this theme:

- **blog** (n) online diary مدونة على الانترنت
- **communication** (n) exchange of information to express thoughts and feelings تبادل أفكار مشاعر التواصل
- **confident** (adj) being sure you have the ability to do something well بالتأكيد القدرة على بشكل جيد واثق
- **connect** (v) to join two or more things together يربط يوصل - يربط يربط يوصل
- **conversation** (n) informal talk in which people exchange news, thoughts and feelings غير رسمي محادثة - حوار
- **download** (v) to move information from a computer network to a small computer يقوم بتحميل
- **gesture** (n) movement of part of your body to show what you mean or how you feel حركة ماذا تعني إيماة
- **Internet** (n) computer system that allows millions of computers around the world to exchange information يسمح لـ شبكة الانترنت
- **job interview** (n) formal meeting to find out whether someone is suitable for a work position رسمي مناسب لـ مقابلة وظيفة
- **laptop** (n) small computer that you can carry around لاب توب
- **liar** (n) someone who says things that are not true كاذب
- **message** (n) piece of spoken or written information that you want someone else to have رسالة
- **mobile phone** (n) a telephone that you can carry around with you هاتف محمول
- **online** (adj) connected to other computers through the Internet على النت

— Mr. Helmy Youssif —
LEARN SMART

Theme: 2 – Those Teenage Time – Vocabulary (Course Book Pages: 17-18)

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	teenagers = Teens	المراهقون	21.	culture	الثقافة
2.	teenage time	فترة المراهقة	22.	cultural shock	صدمة ثقافية/حضارية
3.	adolescence	فترة المراهقة	23.	pressure	الضغط
4.	excited	متحمس	24.	complain	يشكو - شكوى
5.	excitement	اثارة - حماس	25.	Complain about	يشكو من
6.	Hang out	يتمشى - يتسكع	26.	nature	طبيعة
7.	Physical changes	تغيرات جسمانية	27.	stage	مرحلة - خشبة المسرح
8.	appearance	المظهر	28.	relationship	علاقة
9.	personality	شخصية	29.	Social relations	علاقات اجتماعية
10.	mental	عقلي	30.	childhood	الطفولة
11.	Mental changes	تغيرات عقلية	31.	transition	تحول - انتقال
12.	mood	مزاج	32.	develop	يطور - ينمي
13.	Mood swings	تقلبات مزاجية	33.	development	تطوير - تنمية
14.	suspicious	مثير للشك والريبة	34.	depend on	يعتمد على
15.	critical	حرج	35.	dependent	شخص معتمد على الغير
16.	Lead to	يؤدي إلى	36.	independent	مستقل / معتمد على نفسه
17.	habits	عادات	37.	Occur = happen	يحدث
18.	Bad habits	عادات سيئة	38.	adults	الكبار - البالغين
19.	behaviour	سلوك	39.	confused	مرتبك - محتار
20.	Influence = effect = impact	تأثير	40.	confusion	حيرة - ارتباك

Theme: 2 – Those Teenage Time – Vocabulary (Course Book Pages: 17-18)

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		المراهقون	21.		الثقافة
2.		فترة المراهقة	22.		صدمة ثقافية/ حضارية
3.		فترة المراهقة	23.		الضغط
4.		متحمس	24.		يشكو - شكوى
5.		اثارة - حماس	25.		يشكو من
6.		يتمشى - يتسكع	26.		طبيعة
7.		تغيرات جسمانية	27.		مرحلة - خشبة المسرح
8.		المظهر	28.		علاقة
9.		شخصية	29.		علاقات اجتماعية
10.		عقلي	30.		الطفولة
11.		تغيرات عقلية	31.		تحول - انتقال
12.		مزاج	32.		يطور - ينمي
13.		تقلبات مزاجية	33.		تطوير - تنمية
14.		مثيل للشك والريبة	34.		يعتمد على
15.		حرج	35.		شخص معتمد على الغير
16.		يؤدي إلى	36.		مستقل / معتمد على نفسه
17.		عادات	37.		يحدث
18.		عادات سيئة	38.		الكبار - البالغين
19.		سلوك	39.		مرتبك - محتار
20.		تأثير	40.		حيرة - ارتباك

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

للتعبير عن أوقات أحداث وقعت وتمت وانتهت في الماضي وليس لها علاقة بالحاضر تكون الجملة كالتالي:

..... + فعل ماضي بالتصريف الثاني (Form 2) + الفاعل Subject

Examples:

- I **visited** Mr. Helmy in Egypt last year.
- Yesterday, I **watched** the sunrise in the early morning. The view **was** amazing.
- I **visited** my grandmother last weekend.
- I **travelled** to London last summer holiday.
- Dinosaurs **died out** millions of years ago.
- I **sent** a message to my friends last Friday.

يستخدم للتعبير عن أي حدث وقع وتم وانتهى في الماضي سواء كان من فترة قليلة أو من سنوات عديدة.

ولكتابة جملة منفية في الماضي تكون الجملة كالتالي:

..... + فعل في المصدر verb inf. + لم didn't + Subject

- My team **didn't win** the final match yesterday.
- I **didn't enjoy** the trip to the beach because the weather was very hot.
- My friend **didn't ride** the bike yesterday.
- I **didn't complete** my project last year because I travelled with my family.
- We **didn't stay** in Oman last summer holiday as we travelled to Egypt.
- I **didn't cook** the lunch yesterday as my father invited us to have lunch outside.

Key Words:

One day,...	once	yesterday	in the past	Last	ago
في يوم ما	ذات مرة	أمس	في الماضي	الماضي-السابق	منذ
		Yesterday,..... yesterday.	In the past, in the past	Last , Last ago. ago,

- One day, I decided to travel abroad with one of my friends.
- Once, Ahmed participated in an international competition and won a great prize.
- I visited my uncle yesterday. = Yesterday, I visited my uncle.
- Yesterday, I finished my project. = I finished my project yesterday.

5. In the past, people didn't have internet. = People didn't have internet in the past.
6. I bought a new computer last year. = Last year, I bought a new computer.
7. Two years ago, I visited London. = I visited London two years ago.

وتستخدم كلمة ago بمعنى منذ مع جمل الماضي البسيط ويأتي قبلها فترة زمنية محددة

.....Past Sentence جملة ماضي{a period of time} + ago

{a period of time+ ago} , +Past Sentence.....

- The car was invented more than a hundred years ago.
- I visited my cousin two weeks ago.
- Two years ago, I visited Dubai. = I visited Dubai two years ago.
- People didn't have internet fifty years ago. = Fifty years ago, people didn't have internet.

Making Yes / No Questions:

Did + subject + verb inf. + هل ؟ ؟ ولتكوين سؤال في الماضي بمعنى هل:

- Did you attend the meeting last Friday?
- Yes, I did. = Yes, I attended the meeting. - No, I didn't. = No, I didn't attend the meeting.
- Did she buy the school supplies yesterday?
- Yes, she did. = Yes, she bought the school supplies. - No, she didn't. = No, she didn't buy the school supplies.
- Did you meet your friends last week?
- Yes, I did. - No, I didn't.

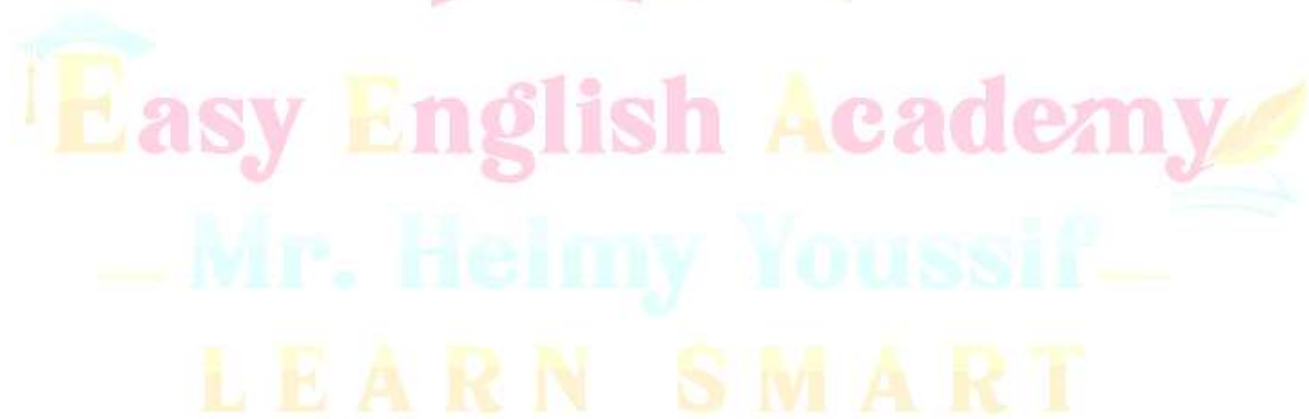
Making wh- Questions:

Question word + did + subject + verb inf. + ؟ ولتكوين سؤال في الماضي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام:

- Where did you go last weekend? - I went to the club to play football.
- Why did you arrive late? - Because my car broke down.
- Why did you fight with your friend yesterday? - Because he hit me.

- <https://wordwall.net/resource/30417333/english/simple-past-regular-and-irregular-verbs>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/5642116/english/simple-past>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/3175407/english/simple-past>

Exercise



● *Complete the sentences.*

1. **My family and I ... in London when I was young.**
 - a) lived
 - b) live
 - c) was live
2. **We ... some sandwiches and fresh fruit to eat for lunch yesterday.**
 - a) buy
 - b) buys
 - c) bought
3. **They wanted to ... the new action movie but there were no more tickets.**
 - a) see
 - b) saw
 - c) seeing
4. **(A) Did you have a good time?
(B) Yes, I**
 - a) had
 - b) did
 - c) have
5. **He didn't ... me because I was behind the tree.**
 - a) saw
 - b) see
 - c) sees
6. **(A) ... you a good student in school?
(B) Yes, I was.**
 - a) Did
 - b) Were
 - c) Was
7. **Did you ... lots of interesting photos on your holiday?**
 - a) took
 - b) take
 - c) takes
8. **We had a great time and we ... lots of fun and exciting things.**
 - a) did
 - b) do
 - c) was did
9. **Why ... your classmates finish their math homework last week?**
 - a) didn't
 - b) wasn't
 - c) weren't
10. **He ... see a dentist yesterday because he had a toothache.**
 - a) has to
 - b) have to
 - c) had to
11. **I wanted to ..., but I couldn't. I had to stay and help my friend.**
 - a) went
 - b) go
 - c) going
12. **... Michael and Steven late or on time for work yesterday morning?**
 - a) Were
 - b) Did
 - c) Was

Answers

1. My family and I ... in London when I was young.
a) lived
b) live
c) was live
2. We ... some sandwiches and fresh fruit to eat for lunch yesterday.
a) buy
b) buys
c) bought
3. They wanted to ... the new action movie but there were no more tickets.
a) see
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c) seeing
4. (A) Did you have a good time?
(B) Yes, I
a) had
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(B) Yes, I was.
a) Did
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a) didn't
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a) has to
b) have to
c) had to
11. I wanted to ..., but I couldn't. I had to stay and help my friend.
a) went
b) go
c) going
12. ... Michael and Steven late or on time for work yesterday morning?
a) Were
b) Did
c) Was

Past Simple with (was / were)

Subject + فاعل (was / were) +تكلمة الجملة..... كان
 لم يكن / ما كان
 Subject + فاعل (wasn't / weren't) +
 لم يكن / ما كان

I	أنا	was / wasn't	+	• I was busy yesterday.
He	هو			• He was in Muscat last week.
She	هي			• She was sick yesterday.
It	هو / هي للأشياء			• It was hot last Friday.

You	أنت / أنتم	were / weren't	+	• You were in grade four last year.
We	نحن			• We were at home last Friday.
They	هم / هن			• They were happy yesterday.

- <https://wordwall.net/resource/29622041/english/choose-was-or-were>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/370599/was-were>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/1671507/was-were>

Past Simple with Verb To Have

Subject + فاعل (had) + امتلك - تناول
 لم يكن لديه / لم يتناول
 Subject + didn't have

- I had a lot of friends in my previous school.
- Ahmed had a BMW car when he was in Germany.
- We had nice pizza yesterday for dinner.

Subject + didn't have لم يكن لديه / لم يتناول
 لم يكن لديه / لم يتناول
 Subject + didn't have

- We didn't have a new car last year.
- I didn't have anything yesterday for dinner.
- They didn't have English at school yesterday.

Past Simple with Verb To Do

Subject + did + فعل - قام بـ

- I did my homework yesterday.
- Fatima did the dishes yesterday evening after the dinner.

Subject + didn't do + لم يفعل

- Ahmed didn't do his homework yesterday.
- I didn't do the laundry yesterday.

Used to

اعتاد أن يفعل شيء في الماضي ولكن لا يفعله الآن ويأتي بعدها فعل في المصدر (فعل بدون أي إضافات)

جملة مثبتة . Subject + used to + اعتاد أن + inf. verb +

- I **used to play** football in the club last year.
- I **used to study** online when I was in grade six.
- He **used to drive** his car carelessly and quickly when he was 18 years old.
- My brother **used to walk** on the beach every morning last year.
- I **used to visit** my friend Ahmed when he was in the same town.
- Last week, I **used to eat** one meal only a day. (a day = every day = daily يومياً)
- I used to visit Salalah regularly last year.
- Last summer holiday, I **used to play** football with my friends twice a week. (a week = every week = weekly أسبوعياً)

جملة منفية . Subject + didn't use to + لم يعتاد أن + inf. verb +

- We didn't use to study online when we were in grade one.
- I didn't use to go to school on foot last year.
- People didn't use to use internet 50 years ago.
- Our grandparents didn't use to travel by planes.
- I didn't use to use my smart phone at school when I was in grade five.
- I didn't use to go anywhere without a mask during the pandemic.
- I didn't use to use the laptop when I was in grade nine.
- My brother didn't use to drive my father's car five years ago.

Did + Subject + use to + inf. verb + ? سؤال ب هل.....اعتاد أن....؟؟

- Did you use to play online games last year?
- Did you use to study Biology last year?
- Did you use to live in London in the past?

Question Word + did + Subject + use to + inf. verb + ? سؤال بكلمة استفهام

- What did you use to do when you were young?
- Where did you use to live last year?
- Where did you use to study in grade one?

More Examples:

No.	Affirmative إثباتات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
	Subject + used to + Inf. Verb +	Subject + didn't use to + Inf. Verb + ...	Did + Subject + use to + Inf. Verb + ... ?
1.	I used to work in London.	I didn't use to work in London.	Did you use to work in London?
2.	We used to study online last year.	We didn't use to study online last year.	Did you use to study online last year?
3.	She used to play the piano when she was young.	She didn't use to play the piano when she was young.	Did she use to play the piano when she was young?

Get used to

Subject + got used to + أصبح معتاد أن (Noun / Verb-ing)

- He got used to living in the city when he joined the university.
- She got used to online learning in grade ten.

Subject + will get used to + سوف يكون معتاد أن (Noun / Verb-ing)

- I will get used to living alone when I join university next.

Links for online Quizzes:

- <https://wordwall.net/resource/36243531/used-to>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/3348671/used-to>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/59178139/used-to-used-to>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/55828788/english/used-to>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/31444732/esl/past-habits-telling-a-story-with-used-to-and-would>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/31445465/esl/past-habits-recap>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/31445465/esl/past-habits-recap>

Subject + (am/is/are) + used to + V-ing +

لو معتاد على عمل شيء في الحاضر – مستمر في عمل هذا الشيء حالياً

- Nowadays, my brother is used to walking on the beach every morning.
- Currently, I am used to working online.
- Now, I am used to studying online.

Subject +(am/is/are) used to + noun / (adj.+noun)

- My father is used to internet.
- My friend Maria is used to the cold weather.

ويمكن استخدامها بمعنى (يستخدم لـ)

ولو تستخدم used to يأتي بعدها فعل في المصدر ولو تستخدم used for يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف عليه ing

Object/Thing/tool/machine + (is/are) + used to + inf. +**Object/Thing/tool/machine + (is/are) + used for + V-ing +**

- The drill is **used to make** holes in the walls.
- The drill is **used for making** holes in the walls.
- Trains are **used to move** goods in different countries.
- Trains are **used for moving** goods in different countries.
- The microwave is **used to heat** food.
- The microwave is **used for heating** food.

<https://wordwall.net/resource/24106488/english/used-to-used-for>

A verb is a word (look) or group of words (look after) that describes an action, experience or expresses a state of being or a feeling. Verbs are words that describe an action or talk about something that happens. They take many different forms depending on their subjects, the time they refer to and other ideas we want to express.

الفعل هو كلمة أو مجموعة كلمات لوصف شيء ما يحدث أو تجربة أو تصف حالة أو شعور. والفعل له أشكال متعددة حيث أن شكل الفعل يختلف باختلاف الفاعل والزمن.

والأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية تنقسم إلى ثلاثة أقسام :

Regular Verbs: Verbs that we add some letters at the end according to the subject or the time.

الأفعال القياسية أو المنتظمة : لا يتغير شكلها عند التصريفات ونقوم بوضع نهايات (d/ed/ied) عند التحويل إلى الماضي أو التصريف الثالث.

No.	Base Form		Present Verb		Past Verb	Past Participle	Verb + ing
	فعل في المصدر – أصل الفعل		تصريف أول – فعل مضارع		تصريف ثاني – فعل ماضي	تصريف ثالث	فعل مصاف له ing
	Infinitive Verb Inf.		Form 1 V.1	Form 1 + s V.1 + s	Form 2 V.2	Form 3 P.P / V.3	Form 4 V + ing
1.	play	يلعب	play	plays	played	played	Playing
2.	move	يتحرك	move	moves	moved	moved	Moving
3.	watch	يشاهد	watch	watches	watched	watched	watching

Irregular Verbs: Verbs that change according to the time.

الأفعال الغير منتظمة أو الغير قياسية وهي أفعال لا تقبل إضافات عند الماضي أو التصريف الثالث لكن شكل الفعل يتغير تماما.

No.	Base Form		Present Verb		Past Verb	Past Participle	Verb + ing
	فعل في المصدر – أصل الفعل		تصريف أول – فعل مضارع		تصريف ثاني – فعل ماضي	تصريف ثالث	فعل مصاف له ing
	Infinitive Verb Inf.		Form 1 V.1	Form 1 + s V.1 + s	Form 2 V.2	Form 3 P.P / V.3	Form 4 V + ing
1.	write	يكتب	write	writes	wrote	written	writing
2.	go	يذهب	go	goes	went	gone	going

Modal Verbs: verbs that have only 2 forms

الأفعال الناقصة وهي أفعال ليس لها تصريف ثالث (تصريفان اثنين فقط) ولا يمكن وضع أي إضافات عليها، ولها معاني واستخدامات كثيرة و متنوعة في اللغة

{ (can-could) – (will-would) – (shall-should) – (may-might) – (must-ought to) }

Regular Verbs (end with -e)

الأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بالحرف e نضيف لها d فقط عند التصريفات الثاني والثالث

No.	Verbs	Meaning	Past Simple	Past Participle
1.	move	يتحرك - ينتقل	moved	moved
2.	phone	يتصل هاتفيا	phoned	phoned
3.	live	يعيش - يسكن	lived	lived
4.	hate	يكره	hated	hated
5.	like	يحب	liked	liked
6.	love	يحب	loved	loved
7.	refuse	يرفض	refused	refused
8.	explore	يستكشف	explored	explored
9.	explode	ينفجر	exploded	exploded
10.	save	ينقذ - يحفظ - يدخر	saved	saved
11.	share	يشارك	shared	shared
12.	tie	يربط	tied	tied
13.	type	يكتب على الكمبيوتر	typed	typed
14.	use	يستخدم	used	used
15.	change	يتغير - يغير - يبدل	changed	changed

Regular Verbs (end with -y)

الأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بالحرف y ويسبقه حرف متحرك من الحروف الخمسة (a-e-i-o-u) نضيف ed فقط

No.	Verbs	Meaning	Past Simple	Past Participle
1.	play	يلعب	played	played
2.	stay	يبقى - يظل - يمكث	stayed	stayed
3.	enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
4.	annoy	يضايق - يتضايق	annoyed	annoyed
5.	destroy	يُدمر - يحطم	destroyed	destroyed
6.	pray	يُصلي - يدعو	prayed	prayed
7.	employ	يُوظف	employed	employed

لأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بالحرف y ويسبقه حرف ساكن أي ليس من ضمن الحروف الخمسة (b-c-d-.....) نحذف حرف ال y ونستبدله بإضافة ied إلى نهاية الفعل

No.	Verbs	Meaning	Past Simple	Past Participle
1.	try	يحاول - يجرب	tried	tried
2.	carry	يحمل	carried	carried
3.	copy	ينسخ	copied	copied
4.	study	يدرس - يذاكر	studied	studied
5.	tidy	يرتب - ينظم	tidied	tidied
6.	marry	يتزوج	married	married
7.	cry	يبكي - يصيح	cried	Cried
8.	hurry	يُسرع	hurried	hurried

Other Regular Verbs

بقية الأفعال المنتظمة نضيف لها ed فقط

No.	Verbs	Meaning	Past Simple	Past Participle
1.	cook	يطبخ	cooked	cooked
2.	visit	يزور	visited	visited
3.	talk	يتكلم	talked	talked
4.	ask	يسأل	asked	asked
5.	answer	يجيب	answered	answered
6.	listen	يستمع - ينصت	listened	listened
7.	help	يسمّع	helped	helped
8.	start	يبدأ	started	started
9.	need	يحتاج	needed	needed
10.	want	يُريد	wanted	wanted
11.	thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
12.	pick	يجمع - يلتقط	picked	picked
13.	point	يُشير	pointed	pointed
14.	jump	يقفز	jumped	jumped
15.	plant	يزرع	planted	planted
16.	water	يسقي	watered	watered
17.	pull	يسحب	pulled	pulled
18.	push	يدفع	pushed	pushed
19.	paint	يدهن	painted	painted
20.	walk	يمشي - يسير	walked	walked
21.	climb	يتسلق	climbed	climbed
22.	work	يعمل	worked	worked
23.	burn	يحترق	burned	burned
24.	wash	يغسل	washed	washed
25.	brush	يفرش	brushed	brushed

Irregular Verbs:

No.	Present Verb		Past Verb		Past Participle	Verb + ing
	Form 1	Form 1 + s	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 4
	Infinitive	Meaning	V.1+s	V.2	P.P	Gerund
1.	do	يفعل	does	did	done	doing
2.	have	يملك / يتناول	has	had	had	having
3.	write	يكتب	writes	wrote	written	writing
4.	fall	يقع / يسقط	falls	fell	fallen	falling
5.	fly	يطير	flies	flew	flown	flying
6.	buy	يشترى	buys	bought	bought	buying
7.	sell	يبيع	sells	sold	sold	selling
8.	speak	يتحدث	speaks	spoke	spoken	speaking
9.	teach	يُعلم	teaches	taught	taught	teaching
10.	begin	يبدأ	begins	began	begun	beginning
11.	break	يكسر	breaks	broke	broken	breaking
12.	steal	يسرق	steals	stole	stolen	stealing
13.	lose	يفقد	loses	lost	lost	losing
14.	know	يعرف	knows	knew	known	knowing
15.	bring	يُحضر	brings	brought	brought	bringing
16.	catch	يمسك	catches	caught	caught	catching
17.	hide	يُخفي	hides	hid	hidden	hiding
18.	make	يصنع	makes	made	made	making
19.	wear	يرتدي	wears	wore	worn	wearing
20.	win	يكسب	wins	won	won	winning

Theme: 2 – Those Teenage Things – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	childhood	الطفولة	21.	a bit of	قليل من
2.	Related to	متعلق بـ / عائد على	22.	exactly	بالضبط
3.	increase	يتزايد - زيادة	23.	Pay attention to	ينتبه لـ
4.	decrease	يتناقص - نقصان	24.	confused	محتار - مرتبك
5.	sudden	مفاجيء	25.	confusing	مُحير - مُربك
6.	suddenly	فجأة	26.	confusion	ارتباك - حيرة
7.	safety	الأمان	27.	substances	عناصر
8.	possible	مُمكن	28.	Chemical substances	عناصر كيميائية
9.	impossible	مُستحيل	29.	appearance	المظهر
10.	identify	يُعرف - يُحدد	30.	personality	الشخصية
11.	identification	تعريف - تحديد	31.	embarrassed	مُحج
12.	grow	ينمو	32.	embarrassing	أمر مُحج
13.	growth	النمو	33.	truth	الحقيقة
14.	selfish	أناني	34.	value	قيمة
15.	reluctant	متردد	35.	valuable	قيم - ذوقية
16.	hesitated	متردد	36.	experiment	التجربة
17.	Fall asleep	ينام فجأة	37.	experience	الخبرة
18.	Chat on	يدرّش على	38.	identity	هوية
19.	tired	مُتعب	39.	make up	يتجمل - ماكياج
20.	exhausted	مُتعب جداً - مُنهك	40.	cosmetics	مستحضرات التجميل

Theme: 2 – Those Teenage Time – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		الطفولة	21.		قليل من
2.		متعلق بـ / عائد على	22.		بالضبط
3.		يتزايد - زيادة	23.		ينتبه لـ
4.		يتناقص - نقصان	24.		محتار - مرتبك
5.		مفاجيء	25.		مُحير - مُربك
6.		فجأة	26.		ارتبك - حيرة
7.		الأمان	27.		عناصر
8.		ممكن	28.		عناصر كيميائية
9.		مُستحيل	29.		المظهر
10.		يُعرف - يُحدد	30.		الشخصية
11.		تعريف - تحديد	31.		مُحج
12.		ينمو	32.		أمر مُحج
13.		النمو	33.		الحقيقة
14.		أناني	34.		قيمة
15.		متردد	35.		قيم - ذوقية
16.		متردد	36.		التجربة
17.		ينام فجأة	37.		الخبرة
18.		يدرّش على	38.		هوية
19.		مُتعب	39.		يتجمل - ماكياج
20.		مُتعب جداً - مُنهك	40.		مستحضرات التجميل

Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

... is used to express continuous actions in the past.

زمن الماضي المستمر يستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي واستمرت لفترة زمنية في الماضي قبل أن تنتهي. (حدث استمر في الماضي)

- How to make a sentence:

Subject + (was / were) + Verb-ing +

Subject	I	was / wasn't	Verb - ing
	He			
	she			
	It			
	You	were / weren't		
	We			
	They			

Examples:

- I was playing football yesterday morning.
- My brother was eating lunch when my father phoned him.
- My friends were doing an experiment for the science lesson.
- My friend and I were going to the school when we met our teacher.
- = We were going to the school when we met our teacher.



Was هل كان	I	Verb - ing ?
	He		
	she		
	It		
Were هل كان	You		
	We		
	They		

Examples:

- Were you watching TV yesterday evening?
- Was your brother studying English yesterday?
- Was Tom swimming in the sea yesterday afternoon?
- Were they doing the project yesterday morning?

When: عندما

عندما تستخدم الرابط when في جملة تكون رابط وتربط بين جملتين ويمكن استخدامه مع أزمنة متعددة ولكن هنا مع الماضي المستمر يكون الزمن بعدها ماضي بسيط والزمن الآخر ماضي مستمر. أي أن الحدث القاطع الذي استغرق وقت أقل يكون ماضي بسيط أما الحدث الذي بدأ أولاً وكان مستمراً واستغرق وقت أطول يكون في زمن الماضي المستمر.

When + (Past Simple Sentence) , (Past Continuous Sentence)**When + (Subject + Past Verb +), (Subject + was/were + Verb-ing +)****Examples:**

- When my father arrived, I was studying English.
- When my friend fell down, we were playing football.
- When Khalid took the photo, I was riding my horse.
- When the rain started, the kids were playing in the garden.
- When Mr. Helmy sent the link for the online lesson, I was studying English.
- When it started to snow, we were walking in London streets.



ويمكن أن نستخدم كلمة when في وسط الجملة ونتبع نفس القاعدة ويكون الزمن بعدها ماضي بسيط والزمن قبلها ماضي مستمر.

(Past Continuous Sentence) + When + (Past Simple Sentence)**(Subject + was/were + Verb-ing +)+ When + (Subject + Subject + Past Verb +)****Examples:**

- When my father arrived, I was studying English.
- = I was studying English when my father arrived.
- When my friend fell down, we were playing football.
- = We were playing football when my friend fell down.
- When Khalid took the photo, I was riding my horse.
- = I was riding my horse when Khalid took the photo.
- Teacher Helmy was reading the lesson when Ahmed arrived.
- I was watching TV when she called me.
- I was playing video games when the internet was over.
- I was studying Maths when I felt headache.



ويمكن استخدامها أيضاً للربط بين جملتين في زمن الماضي البسيط أي أن الأحداث وقعت بشكل متتالي ومباشر.

When + (Past Simple Sentence) , (Past Simple Sentence)

- When I got up, I phoned my friend.
- When I looked at the sky, I saw a lot of birds.

While = (As) : بينما

عندما تستخدم كلمة while / as في جملة تكون رابط وتربط بين جملتين يكون الزمن بعدها ماضي مستمر والزمن الآخر ماضي بسيط.

الزمن الذي استغرق وقت أطول في الماضي يكون ماضي مستمر أما الحدث الآخر القاطع الذي استغرق وقت أقل يكون ماضي بسيط

الحدث الذي بدأ أولاً هو الماضي المستمر أما الحدث الآخر الذي بدأ لاحقاً ليقاطع السابق يكون ماضي بسيط

While / as + (Past Continuous Sentence) , (Past Simple Sentence)

While / as + (Subject + was/were + Verb-ing+), (Subject + Past Verb +)

Examples:

- While it was raining yesterday, I took some photos.
- While I was waiting with my friends, we saw the teacher driving on the road.
- While I was riding my horse, it ran suddenly and jumped over the fence.
- While I was eating, my brother arrived.
- While she was checking her phone, the phone fell down.
- While I was reading a new story, I fell asleep.
- While I was training my camel, the camel suddenly ran to the food to eat.

ويمكن أن نستخدم كلمة while في وسط الجملة ونتبع نفس القاعدة ويكون الزمن بعدها ماضي مستمر والزمن قبلها ماضي بسيط.

(Past Simple Sentence) + While / as + (Past Continuous Sentence)

(Subject + Past Verb +)+ While / as + (Subject + was/were + Verb-ing+)

- I asked teacher Helmy a question while he was explaining a grammar lesson.
- The doorbell rang while I was watering the plants in the garden.
- Her mum came while she was playing video games.
- He felt dizzy while he was training.
- My mother asked me a question while I was talking to her.
- The battery ran out of charge while he was taking photos.

ويمكن استخدامها للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمران في الماضي بنفس الوقت، أي أنها يمكن أن تأتي للربط بين جملتين أو للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمران في الماضي بنفس الوقت ونفس الاستمرارية في الماضي. بمعنى أن الحدثين ماضي مستمر.

While + (Past Continuous Sentence) , (Past Continuous Sentence)

- While I was studying English, my brother was studying Arabic.
- While my mother was cooking, I was cleaning my room.
- While I was swimming in the pool, my mother was cooking lunch.
- While I was drawing, the tea was boiling.
- While I was listening to music in the car, my father was talking to my mother.



(Past Continuous Sentence) + While + (Past Continuous Sentence)

- It was raining yesterday while I was playing in the park.
- I was sleeping yesterday while my brother was playing online games.
- I was playing video games while my dad was fixing the car.
- My brother was playing football while I was reading a story.



Exercise 1 : Past Simple or Past Continuous

Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the **PAST SIMPLE** or the **PAST CONTINUOUS**:

1. I (play) video games when you (call) me.
2. When the teacher (come) the students (study) English.
3. The baby (sleep) when the telephone (ring).
4. As I (walk) in the streets of Holland, I..... (meet) my friend.
5. I (lose) my car keys.
6. I was looking for my book when the teacher (arrive).
7. My uncle (take) me to the airport yesterday.
8. He (run) when he fell down and hurt his leg.
9. It (rain) heavily when I got up.
10. I (see) the thief while he (get) into my neighbor's house.



To contact Mr. Helmy on Whatsapp: اضغط على الرابط التالي للتواصل المباشر مع المعلم عبر الواتساب

<http://wa.me/96896378185>



Exercise 1 : Past Simple or Past Continuous

Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the **PAST SIMPLE** or the **PAST CONTINUOUS**:

1. I*was playing*..... (*play*) video games when you *called* (*call*) me.
2. When the teacher *came* (*come*) the students ... *were studying* ... (*study*) English.
3. The baby ... *was sleeping* ... (*sleep*) when the telephone ... *rang* ... (*ring*).
4. As I ... *was walking* ... (*walk*) in the streets of Holland, I... *met*.... (*meet*) my friend.
5. I *lost* (*lose*) my car keys.
6. I was looking for my book when the teacher *arrived* (*arrive*).
7. My uncle *took* (*take*) me to the airport yesterday.
8. He ... *was running* (*run*) when he fell down and hurt his leg.
9. It ... *was raining* (*rain*) heavily when I got up.
10. I *saw* (*see*) the thief while he *was getting* (*get*) into my neighbor's house.



Easy English Academy

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Exercise 2 – Past Continuous – Grammar Quiz

➤ Complete the sentences. Use the words (was – wasn't – were – weren't)

1. A: _____ they watching TV yesterday in the evening? B: No, they _____.
2. We _____ eating lunch in the cafeteria at noon.
3. A: _____ you talking on the phone a few minutes ago? B: No, I _____.
4. I _____ walking home when I saw the car accident.
5. My classmate and I _____ studying together at the library.
6. While he _____ cleaning the house, we _____ cooking.
7. A: What _____ you doing at one o'clock? B: I _____ sleeping.
8. The car engine _____ working, so I had to fix it.
9. A: _____ you listening to the teacher? B: Yes, I _____.
10. At seven o'clock, Mr. Smith _____ robbing the bank.
11. Steven _____ doing his homework, he was playing with his friends.
12. It _____ raining last night, so I took my umbrella.
13. Anne _____ studying in London last year.
14. I _____ working as a teacher when I first met my friend.
15. We _____ swimming while you _____ playing volleyball.



Answers 2 – Past Continuous – Grammar Quiz

➤ **Complete the sentences. Use the words (was – wasn't – were – weren't)**

2. A: *Were* they watching TV yesterday in the evening? B: No, they *weren't*.

2. We *were* eating lunch in the cafeteria at noon.

3. A: *Were* you talking on the phone a few minutes ago? B: No, I *wasn't*.

4. I *was* walking home when I saw the car accident.

5. My classmate and I=(We) *were* studying together at the library.

6. While he *was* cleaning the house, we *were* cooking.

7. **A:** What *were* you doing at one o'clock? **B:** I *was* sleeping.

8. The car engine *wasn't* working, so I had to fix it.

9. A: *Were* you listening to the teacher? B: Yes, I *was*.

10. At seven o'clock, Mr. Smith *was* robbing the bank.

11. Steven *wasn't* doing his homework, he was playing with his friends.

12. It *was* raining last night, so I took my umbrella.

13. Anne *was* studying in London last year.


14. I *was* working as a teacher when I first met my friend.

15. We *were* swimming while you *were* playing volleyball.

Exercise 2 – Past Continuous – (Last Saturday)

➤ Look at the pictures and answer the questions below:

play soccer	prepare breakfast	play computer games	wash the car	swim in a pool
wash dishes	play a guitar	do the laundry	play with the dog	get up

	8:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Jake					
Jake's father					



1) What was Jake doing at 8:00 a.m.?

✓ _____

2) What was Jake's father doing at 5:30 p.m.?

✓ _____

3) What was Jake's father doing at 11:15 a.m.?

✓ _____

4) What was Jake doing at 2:00 p.m.?

✓ _____

5) What was Jake's father doing at 8:00 a.m.?

✓ _____

6) What was Jake doing at 11:15 a.m.?

✓ _____

7) What was Jake's father doing at 2:00 p.m.?

✓ _____

8) What was Jake doing at 7:45 p.m.?

✓ _____

9) What was Jake doing at 5:30 p.m.?


✓ _____

10) What was Jake's father doing at 7:45 p.m.?

✓ _____

Answers 2 – Past Continuous – (Last Saturday)

➤ Look at the pictures and answer the questions below:

	play soccer	prepare breakfast	play computer games	wash the car	swim in a pool
	wash dishes	play a guitar	do the laundry	play with the dog	get up
	8:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Jake					
Jake's father					

1) What was Jake doing at 8:00 a.m.?

✓ *Jake was getting up at 8.00 a.m. last Saturday.*

2) What was Jake's father doing at 5:30 p.m.?

✓ *Jake's father was washing the car at 5:30 p.m. last Saturday.*

3) What was Jake's father doing at 11:15 a.m.?

✓ *Jake's father was washing the dishes at 11:15 a.m. last Saturday.*

4) What was Jake doing at 2:00 p.m.?

✓ *Jake was swimming in a pool at 2:00 p.m. last Saturday*

5) What was Jake's father doing at 8:00 a.m.?

✓ *Jake's father was preparing breakfast at 8:00 a.m. last Saturday.*

6) What was Jake doing at 11:15 a.m.?

✓ *Jake was playing computer games at 11:15 a.m. last Saturday.*

7) What was Jake's father doing at 2:00 p.m.?

✓ *Jake's father was doing the laundry at 2.00 p.m. last Saturday.*

8) What was Jake doing at 7:45 p.m.?

✓ *Jake was playing the guitar at 7:45 p.m. last Saturday.*

9) What was Jake doing at 5:30 p.m.?

✓ *Jake was playing soccer at 5:30 p.m. last Saturday.*

10) What was Jake's father doing at 7:45 p.m.?

✓ *Jake's father was playing with the dog at 7:45 p.m. last Saturday.*

Links:

<https://wordwall.net/resource/23011099/english/learninq-level-4-u5-l1-grammar-past-continuous-tense>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/29235017/english/past-continuous-progressive-tense>



Theme: 2 – Those Teenage Things – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	friendship	الصداقة	21.	coward	جبان - خواف
2.	Pen friend	صديق بالمراسلة	22.	cowardly	بشكل فيه جبن
3.	Mutual friend	صديق مشترك لشخصين	23.	selfish	أناني
4.	Life-long friend	صديق العمر	24.	greedy	طماع
5.	Fair-weather friend	صديق مصلحة/صديق لا يعرفك وقت الضيق	25.	honest	أمين - صادق
6.	Circle of friends	دائرة الأصدقاء	26.	dishonest	غير أمين
7.	dependable	يمكن الاعتماد عليه	27.	helpful	مُعاون
8.	behaviour	سلوك	28.	loyal	مُخلص
9.	behave	يتصرف – يسلك	29.	cheerful	مُرح - مُبتهِج
10.	lazy	كسول	30.	Freak out	يشعر بصدمة – يفقد صوابه
11.	active	نشط	31.	suspicious	مُريب - مثير للشك
12.	easy going = friendly	ودود	32.	awful	بغيض-فظيع
13.	patient	صبور	33.	bad-tempered	سريع الغضب-سيء المزاج
14.	impatient	عجول - غير صبور	34.	interrogate	يستجوب
15.	straightway	فوراً – دون تردد	35.	moody	متقلب المزاج
16.	positive	إيجابي	36.	critical	حرج
17.	negative	سلي	37.	cruel	قاسي
18.	sensitive	حساس	38.	cool	هادي
19.	thoughtful	عميق التفكير	39.	attitude	موقف – رأي
20.	grumpy	حاد الطباع	40.	spurt	انفجر

Theme: 2 – Those Teenage Things – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		الصدقة	21.		جبان - خواف
2.		صديق بالمراسلة	22.		بشكل فيه جبن
3.		صديق مشترك لشخصين	23.		أناني
4.		صديق العمر	24.		طماع
5.		صديق مصلحة/صديق لا يعرفك وقت الضيق	25.		أمين - صادق
6.		دائرة الأصدقاء	26.		غير أمين
7.		يمكن الاعتماد عليه	27.		مُعاون
8.		سلوك	28.		مُخلص
9.		يتصرف – يسلك	29.		مُرح - مُبتهج
10.		كسول	30.		يشعر بصدمة – يفقد صوابه
11.		نَشِيط	31.		مُريب - مثير للشك
12.		ودود	32.		بغِيض-فطِيع
13.		صبور	33.		سريع الغضب-سيء المزاج
14.		عجول- غير صبور	34.		يستجوب
15.		فوراً – دون تردد	35.		متقلب المزاج
16.		إيجابي	36.		حرج
17.		سلي	37.		قاسي
18.		حساس	38.		هادي
19.		عميق التفكير	39.		موقف – رأي
20.		حاد الطباع	40.		انفجر

Active and Passive

جملة المبني للمعلوم **Active** هي الجملة العادية التي تدربنا عليها والتي تبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم المفعول ويكون التركيز على من قام بالفعل أولاً ثم الفعل أو الحدث :

جملة المبني للمجهول **Passive** هي الجملة التي يكون التركيز فيها على الحدث نفسه بصرف النظر عن الفاعل لعدم أهمية من قام به أو لعدم علمنا بمن قام به وهي تبدأ بالمفعول ولها طريقة خاصة في تكوينها كهذا المثال :

active

Ahmed fixed the car.

أحمد صُحِّلَ السيارة

Passive

The car was fixed by Ahmed.

السيارة صُحِّلَت بواسطة أحمد

I will water the plants

أنا سوف أسقي النباتات

The plants will be watered by me.

النباتات سوف تُسقى بواسطتي

Steps to change from active to passive:

1 (نحدد أركان الجملة الأساسية الثلاثة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) / أحيانا الفاعل غير معلوم

2) نحدد زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل .

3) نأتي بالمفعول في بداية الجملة ولو كان اسم نكتبه كما هو ولو كان ضمير مفعول نحوله إلى ضمير فاعل

4) نأتي ب verb To Be في نفس زمن الجملة حسب الزمن الذي حددناه كما سنتعلم مع كل زمن وحسب ما قبله بالبداية

5) نأتي بفعل الجمل الأصلي في التصريف الثالث

6) نستخدم كلمة by ومعناها بواسطة ثم الفاعل – ولو كان الفاعل اسم نكتبه كما هو ولو كان ضمير فاعل نحوله إلى ضمير مفعول .

**) (يمكن تجاهل هذه الخطوة كلها وعدم كتابتها أو عدم ذكرها لأن الفاعل غير مهم ولكن التركيز على الحدث نفسه وليس على من قام بالحدث))

Ahmed fixed the cars. (Past simple)

The car was fixed by Ahmed.

She rewarded me.

I was rewarded by her.

3) She fed the babies.

- The babies were fed by her.

4) The teacher rewarded me.

- I was rewarded by the teacher.

SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRON.

Subject	Object
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

يتم تحويل ضمائر الفاعل إلى ضمائر مفعول والعكس أي يحدث بينهما تبادل عند التحويل

Verb = V.

Subject = S.

Form3 = P.P

Object = O.

Present simple

Active Sentences	Passive
S. + V1 (Present Verb) + O. +	O.+ (am/is/are) +P.P +by+ S.+.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My mother always encourages me. I write the absence report every day. My father feeds the animals on the farm every morning. She usually writes the reports at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am always encouraged by my mother. The absence report is written by me every day. The animals are fed by my father on the farm every morning. The reports are usually written by her at home.
S. + (don't/doesn't) + Inf. Verb + O. +	O. + (am/is/are) not + P.P + by + S. +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sara doesn't finish the tasks on time. They don't respect the school rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tasks aren't finished by Sara on time. The school rules aren't respected by them.
(Do/Does) + S. + Inf. verb + O. + ?	(Am/Is/Are) + O. + P.P + by + S. + ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does he prepare the lessons regularly? Do you make the journey plan every year? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the lessons prepared by him regularly? Is the journey plan made by you every year?

Exercise: Change the following into the passive voice:

- Farmers in Brazil grow a lot of coffee every year.
 - A lot of coffee is grown by farmers in Brazil every year.
- The gardener waters the garden flowers every morning.
 - The garden flowers are watered by the gardener every morning.

Links:

<https://wordwall.net/resource/20076868/passive-voice-present-simple>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/38487662/simple-present-passive-voice>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/53343367/esl/present-simple-passive>

Past Simple

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + V2 (past Verb) + O. +	O. + (was/were) + P.P + by + S.+.....
• He wrote the report yesterday.	• The report was written by him yesterday.
• Edison invented the light bulb.	• The light bulb was invented by Edison.
• Graham Bell invented the telephone.	• The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
• Ahmed fixed the computers.	• The computers were fixed by Ahmed.
S. + didn't+ inf. Verb + O. +.....	O. + (was/were) not + P.P + by + S.+.....
• She didn't reward me.	• I wasn't rewarded by her.
• They didn't offer me a good job.	• I wasn't offered a good job by them.
• She didn't welcome us well yesterday.	• We weren't welcomed well by her yesterday.
Did + S.+ inf.+O.+.....?	(Was/Were)+O.+ P.P+ by+ S.+...?
• Did you feed the animals?	• Were the animals fed by you?
• Did she cook the lunch?	• Was the lunch cooked by her?
• Did you fix the cars?	• Were the cars fixed by you?

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- *Re-write the sentences below – use the Passive form (without the subject).*

**Don't do
Step 6**

1. Egyptians built the Pyramids thousands of years ago.

The Pyramids were built thousands of years ago.

2. Did Thomas Edison invent the light bulb in 1879?

3. Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930.

4. The Chinese first used paper money over a thousand years ago.

5. Steve Jobs didn't introduce the iPad in 1986.

Answers

- *Re-write the sentences below – use the Passive form (without the subject).*

**Don't do
Step 6**

1. Egyptians built the Pyramids thousands of years ago.

The Pyramids were built thousands of years ago.

2. Did Thomas Edison invent the light bulb in 1879?

Was the light bulb invented in 1879?

3. Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930.

Pluto was discovered in 1930.

4. The Chinese first used paper money over a thousand years ago.

Paper money was first used over a thousand years ago.

5. Steve Jobs didn't introduce the iPad in 1986.

The iPad wasn't introduced in 1986.

Future Simple

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + will + Inf. Verb + O. +	O. + will be + P.P + by + S.+.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They will overcome the challenges soon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenges will be overcome by them soon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will paint the room soon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The room will be painted by me soon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She will clean the house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The house will be cleaned by her.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tom will explore the old village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The old village will be explored by Tom.
S. + won't+ inf. Verb + O. +.....	O. + won't be + P.P + by + S.+.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She won't lose the chance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chance won't be lost by her.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Will + S.+ Verb inf.+O.+.....?	Will + O.+ be + P.P+ by+ S.+...?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the teacher reward the winners? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the winners be rewarded by the teacher?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will he feed the animals next week? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the animals be fed by him next week?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

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Present Continuous

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + (am/is/are) + Verb-ing + O. + .	O. + (am/is/are) + being + P.P + by + S.+.....
• He is writing the letters.	• The letters are being written by him.
• She is feeding the babies.	• The babies are being fed by her.
•	•
•	•
S. + (am/is/are) not + Verb-ing + O. + .	O. + (am/is/are)not + being + P.P + by + S.+.....
• They aren't cleaning the room now.	• The room isn't being cleaned by them now.
•	•
•	•
(Am/Is/Are) + S. + Verb-ing + O.+..?	(Am/IS/Are) + O. + being + P.P + by + S. +.. ?
• Is he watering the plants now?	• Are the plants being watered by him now?
•	•
•	•

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Past Continuous

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + (was/were) + Verb-ing + O. + .	O. + (was/were) + being + P.P + by + S.+.....
• He was writing the letters.	• The letters were being written by him.
• She was feeding the babies.	• The babies were being fed by her.
•	•
•	•
S. + (was/were) not + Verb-ing + O. +	O. + (was/were)not + being + P.P + by + S.+.....
• They weren't cleaning the room.	• The room wasn't being cleaned by them.
•	•
•	•
(Was/Were) + S. + Verb-ing + O.+..?	(Was/Were) + O. + being + P.P + by + S. +.. ?
• Was he watering the plants?	• Were the plants being watered by him?
•	•
•	•

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Present Perfect

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + (have / has) + P.P + O. + .	O. + (have/has) + been + P.P + by + S.+.....
• I have completed the project.	• The project has been completed by me.
• We have reported the accident.	• The accident has been reported by us.
• He has announced the competition.	• The competition has been announced by him.
•	•
S. + (have/has) not + P.P + O. +	O. + (have/has)not + been + P.P + by + S.+.....
• She hasn't informed me about the exam.	• I haven't been informed about the exam.
•	•
•	•
(Have/Has) + S. + P.P + O.+..?	(Have/Has) + O. + been + P.P + by + S. +.. ?
• Have you delivered the report?	• Has the report been delivered by you?
•	•
•	•

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Past Perfect

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + had + P.P + O. + .	O. + had + been + P.P + by + S.+.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I had done my homework before sleeping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My homework had been done before sleeping.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She had submitted the exam before leaving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam had been submitted by her before leaving.
•	•
•	•
S. + had not + P.P + O. +	O. + had not not + been + P.P + by + S.+.....
•	•
•	•
•	•
Had + S. + P.P + O.+..?	Had + O. + been + P.P + by + S. +.. ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had you sent the email before the meeting? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had the email been sent before the meeting?
•	•
•	•

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Modal Verbs

{ (can-could) – (shall-should) – (will-would) – (may-might) – (must-ought to) }

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
S. + Modal Verb + Inf. Verb + O. + .	O. + Modal Verb + be + P.P + by + S.+.....
• I could write the report.	• The report could be written by me.
• The police will arrest the criminal.	• The criminal will be arrested by the police.
• You must respect the school rules.	• The school rules must be respected.
• We should submit the projects on time.	• The projects should be submitted on time.
S. + Modal Verb + not + Inf. Verb + O. + .	O. + Modal Verb + not be + P.P + by + S.+.....
• They mustn't pollute the beach.	• The beach mustn't be polluted by them.
•	•
•	•
Modal Verb + S. + Inf. Verb + + O. + ?	Modal Verb + O. + be + P.P + by + S. + ... ?
• Can he solve the problem?	• Can the problem be solved by him?
•	•
•	•

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Exercise: 1

- Complete these eighteen sentences to score your knowledge of **Passive & Active**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Football is a popular sport. It ... in many countries in the world.
a) plays
b) is played | 10. Our final exams ... at the end of the school year.
a) are given
b) give |
| 2. Many movies ... in Hollywood every year.
a) are made
b) make | 11. Most people ... Norwegian in Norway.
a) speak
b) are spoken by |
| 3. I often go to the library and ... some books to read.
a) borrow
b) am borrowed by | 12. Our newspaper ... every morning before eight o'clock.
a) is delivered
b) delivers |
| 4. Our office ... the cleaning crew every evening.
a) cleans
b) is cleaned by | 13. I ... a shower after I come home from work.
a) am taken by
b) take |
| 5. The restaurant chef ... really great food.
a) is cooked by
b) cooks | 14. My classmate ... the answer to question number six.
a) is known by
b) knows |
| 6. Millions of people ... in airplanes every year.
a) are flown by
b) fly | 15. Sports fishermen ... fish in a river near my home.
a) catch
b) are caught by |
| 7. New year's Day ... on January 1 in most countries of the world.
a) is celebrated
b) celebrates | 16. Cats ... mice. That's why we have three cats on our farm.
a) are eaten by
b) eat |
| 8. Sometimes my older sister ... me with my homework.
a) is helped by
b) helps | 17. When my car breaks down, it ... mechanics at the garage.
a) fixes
b) is fixed by |
| 9. He's a famous actor. He ... all over the world.
a) is known
b) knows | 18. The animals at the zoo ... John, the zoo keeper.
a) are fed by
b) feed |

Exercise: 1 – Answers

- Complete these eighteen sentences to score your knowledge of *Passive & Active*.

- Football is a popular sport. It ... in many countries in the world.**
a) plays
b) is played
- Many movies ... in Hollywood every year.**
a) are made
b) make
- I often go to the library and ... some books to read.**
a) borrow
b) am borrowed by
- Our office ... the cleaning crew every evening.**
a) cleans
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- The restaurant chef ... really great food.**
a) is cooked by
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- New year's Day ... on January 1 in most countries of the world.**
a) is celebrated
b) celebrates
- Sometimes my older sister ... me with my homework.**
a) is helped by
b) helps
- He's a famous actor. He ... all over the world.**
a) is known
b) knows
- Our final exams ... at the end of the school year.**
a) are given
b) give
- Most people ... Norwegian in Norway.**
a) speak
b) are spoken by
- Our newspaper ... every morning before eight o'clock.**
a) is delivered
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- I ... a shower after I come home from work.**
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a) is known by
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- Sports fishermen ... fish in a river near my home.**
a) catch
b) are caught by
- Cats ... mice. That's why we have three cats on our farm.**
a) are eaten by
b) eat
- When my car breaks down, it ... mechanics at the garage.**
a) fixes
b) is fixed by
- The animals at the zoo ... John, the zoo keeper.**
a) are fed by
b) feed

Exercise: 2

- *Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.*

1. English (*speak*) is spoken in many countries around the world.
2. Much of the world's coffee (*grow*) _____ in Brazil.
3. Many photos (*take*) _____ of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
4. The flowers (*water*) _____ every evening by the gardener.
5. How many books (*check out*) _____ from the library every week?
6. Millions of dollars (*make*) _____ on the stock market every day.
7. My friend's salary (*pay*) _____ by his company every two weeks.
8. Many criminals (*catch*) _____ with the help of modern technology.
9. The department store doors (*open*) _____ to customers at 9 a.m.
10. Letters and packages (*pick up*) _____ by the postman every day.
11. The rooms (*clean*) _____ by the hotel maids every morning.
12. Canada (*know*) _____ for its long, cold winters.
13. Patients (*give*) _____ very good care at that hospital.
14. Monopoly (*play*) _____ by people in many parts of the world.
15. A new president (*elect*) _____ every four to eight years.

Exercise: 2 – Answers

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.

1. English (**speak**) **is spoken** in many countries around the world.
2. Much of the world's coffee (**grow**) **is grown** in Brazil.
3. Many photos (**take**) **are taken** of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
4. The flowers (**water**) **are watered** every evening by the gardener.
5. How many books (**check out**) **are checked out** from the library every week?
6. Millions of dollars (**make**) **are made** on the stock market every day.
7. My friend's salary (**pay**) **is paid** by his company every two weeks.
8. Many criminals (**catch**) **are caught** with the help of modern technology.
9. The department store doors (**open**) **are opened** to customers at 9 a.m.
10. Letters and packages (**pick up**) **are picked up** by the postman every day.
11. The rooms (**clean**) **are cleaned** by the hotel maids every morning.
12. Canada (**know**) **is known** for its long, cold winters.
13. Patients (**give**) **are given** very good care at that hospital.
14. Monopoly (**play**) **is played** by people in many parts of the world.
15. A new president (**elect**) **is elected** every four to eight years.

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Theme: 3 – Travellers and Tourists – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	travel – travelled	يسافر	21.	cabin crew	طاقم الضيافة
2.	travelling	السفر	22.	culture	الثقافة
3.	destination	وجهة / مقصد	23.	heritage	التراث
4.	tourists	السياح	24.	traditions	تقاليد
5.	tourism	السياحة	25.	habits	عادات
6.	tour	جولة	26.	history	التاريخ
7.	Tour guide	مرشد سياحي	27.	civilisation	الحضارة
8.	holiday = vacation	إجازة	28.	cultural	ثقافي
9.	sightseeing	رؤية المعالم	29.	traditional	تقليدي/تراثي
10.	history tour	جولة تاريخية	30.	travel agency	وكالة السفر
11.	camping trip	رحلة تخيم	31.	travel agent	وكيل السفر
12.	adventure	مغامرة	32.	industry	صناعة
13.	sailing	إبحار	33.	tourism industry	صناعة السياحة
14.	trip	رحلة قصيرة	34.	hospitality	الضيافة
15.	flight	رحلة جوية	35.	services	خدمات
16.	voyage	رحلة بحرية	36.	facilities	تسهيلات
17.	journey	رحلة	37.	explore	يستكشف
18.	hotel	فندق	38.	exploration	استكشاف
19.	resort	مُنْتَجِع	39.	relax	يسترخي - يرتاح
20.	airlines	خطوط الطيران	40.	fulfil	يُشَبِّع

Theme: 3 – Travellers and Tourists – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		يسافر	21.		طاقم الضيافة
2.		السفر	22.		الثقافة
3.		وجهة / مقصد	23.		التراث
4.		السياح	24.		تقاليد
5.		السياحة	25.		عادات
6.		جولة	26.		التاريخ
7.		مرشد سياحي	27.		الحضارة
8.		إجازة	28.		ثقافي
9.		رؤية المعالم	29.		تقليدي/تراثي
10.		جولة تاريخية	30.		وكالة السفر
11.		رحلة تخييم	31.		وكيل السفر
12.		مغامرة	32.		صناعة
13.		إبحار	33.		صناعة السياحة
14.		رحلة قصيرة	34.		الضيافة
15.		رحلة جوية	35.		خدمات
16.		رحلة بحرية	36.		تسهيلات
17.		رحلة	37.		يستكشف
18.		فندق	38.		استكشاف
19.		مُنْتَجِع	39.		يسترخي - يرتاح
20.		خطوط الطيران	40.		يُشَبِّع

Theme: 3 – Travellers and Tourists – Vocabulary

No.	structure	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	secluded	منعزل	21.	sailing	ابحار
2.	remote	بعيد	22.	hire	يستأجر
3.	stunning	خلاب - رائع	23.	yacht	يخت
4.	spoil	يُفسد - يُلوث	24.	Yacht hiring	استئجار يخت
5.	Spoilt / spoiled	فاسد	25.	festival	مهرجان
6.	unspoilt/ unspoiled	غير فاسد/ غير ملوث	26.	celebration	احتفال
7.	Tour operator	مشغل جولات	27.	formal	رسمي
8.	exotic	غريب	28.	informal	غير رسمي
9.	cosmopolitan	عالي	29.	Famous for	مشهور بـ
10.	luxurious	فاخر / فاخر	30.	Known by	معروف بـ
11.	economy	الاقتصاد	31.	airport	مطار
12.	awareness	الوعي	32.	Sea port	ميناء بحري
13.	aware of	على دراية بـ	33.	port	ميناء
14.	local	محلي	34.	represent	يُمثل – ينوب عن
15.	national	قومي – وطني	35.	representative	مُمثل عن
16.	regional	إقليمي	36.	island	جزيرة
17.	international	دولي	37.	marine	بحري
18.	global	عالي	38.	Marine life	الحياة البحرية
19.	universal	عالي - كوني	39.	impressive	رائع – خلاص – مُهر
20.	wildlife	الحياة البرية	40.	coastline	الخط الساحلي

Theme: 3 – Travellers and Tourists – Vocabulary

No.	Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	منعزل	21.		ابحار
2.	بعيد	22.		يستأجر
3.	خلاب - رائع	23.		يخت
4.	يُفسد - يُلوث	24.		استئجار يخت
5.	فاسد	25.		مهرجان
6.	غير فاسد/ غير ملوث	26.		احتفال
7.	مشغل جولات	27.		رسمي
8.	غريب	28.		غير رسمي
9.	عالي	29.		مشهور بـ
10.	فخم / فاخر	30.		معروف بـ
11.	الاقتصاد	31.		مطار
12.	الوعي	32.		ميناء بحري
13.	على دراية بـ	33.		ميناء
14.	محلي	34.		يُمثل – ينوب عن
15.	قومي – وطني	35.		مُمثل عن
16.	إقليمي	36.		جزيرة
17.	دولي	37.		بحري
18.	عالي	38.		الحياة البحرية
19.	عالي - كوني	39.		رائع – خلاب - مُهر
20.	الحياة البرية	40.		الخط الساحلي

Making suggestions

هناك عدة طرق لتقديم مقترح باللغة الإنجليزية والردود عليها

✓ **Let's + Inf. Verb + هيا بنا**

- Let's visit the museum.
- Let's go to the museum.
- Let's study English together.

✓ **Why don't {we/you} + Inf. Verb + ؟ ؟ لا ؟**

- Why don't we start the project?
- Why don't you join us tomorrow?

✓ **Would you like to + Inf. Verb + ؟ ؟ هل تود أن ؟**

- Would you like to play football in the club instead of basketball?
- Would you like to try Chinese food?

✓ **How about + noun / Verb-ing + ؟ ؟ ماذا عن/ما رأيك في ؟**

- How about basketball?
- How about playing tennis?

✓ **What about + noun / Verb-ing + ؟ ؟ ماذا عن/ما رأيك في ؟**

- What about Japan?
- What about visiting Japan?
- What about going to Japan?

✓ **What do you think of + noun / Verb-ing + ؟ ؟ ماذا تعتقد بشأن ؟**

- What do you think of hp laptops?
- What do you think of buying hp laptop?

✓ **If I were you, I would + Inf. Verb + لو كنت مكانك لفعلت**

- If I were you, I would plan to be an English teacher in the future.
- If I were you, I would buy iPhone 15 Promax.

✓ **You might like to + Inf. Verb ربما تحب أن**

- You might like to visit Egypt next winter.
- You might like to study an English course.

✓ **Don't you think it's a good idea to + Inf. Verb + ؟ ؟ ألا تعتقد بأنها فكرة جيدة أن ... ؟**

- Don't you think it's a good idea to meet next Friday?
- Don't you think it's a good idea to study together?

ويمكن الرد على تقديم الاقتراح بالقبول أو الرفض:

Agree: OK – That is a good idea – a good idea - Yes, of course - I agree with you – why not?

Refuse: Sorry, I am busy – No, I don't like that. – Sorry, I am not interested in that.

Examples:

Suggest	Reply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's go to the beach. Why don't we watch the football match on TV? Would you like to go to the cinema? How about reading an English story? What about doing the homework now? I am not interested in playing video games. What about chess? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a good idea. OK. Why not? Sorry, I am busy today. A good idea. OK. I don't mind.
Try Chinese food	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's try Chinese food. Why don't we try Chinese food? Would you like to try Chinese food? If I were you, I would try Chinese food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How about trying Chinese food? What about trying Chinese food? What do you think of Chinese food? You might like to try Chinese food.

<https://wordwall.net/resource/55508253/english-as-a-second-language/making-suggestions>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/54504348/making-suggestions>

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Theme: 4 – Innovation– Vocabulary

No.		Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	innovate	يجدد – يبتكر	21.	improve	يُحسن - يُطور
2.	innovation	الابتكار- التجديد	22.	improvement	تحسين - تطوير
3.	innovative	ابتكاري	23.	develop	يُطور
4.	invent	يخترع	24.	development	تطوير
5.	inventor	مخترع	25.	technology	التقنية
6.	invention	اختراع	26.	nuclear	نووي
7.	discover	يكتشف	27.	atomic	ذري
8.	discovery	اكتشاف	28.	weapons	أسلحة
9.	explore	يستكشف	29.	nuclear weapons	أسلحة نووية
10.	exploration	استكشاف	30.	software	برامج
11.	explorer	مُستكشف	31.	hardware	مكونات صلبة
12.	design	يُصمم	32.	real	حقيقي
13.	designer	مُصمم	33.	reality	الواقع – الحقيقة
14.	devices	أجهزة	34.	virtual reality	الواقع الافتراضي
15.	electronic devices	أجهزة إلكترونية	35.	smart	ذكي
16.	electric devices	أجهزة كهربائية	36.	Smart homes	منازل ذكية
17.	appliances	أجهزة	37.	equipment	معدات - تجهيزات
18.	suitable - convenient	مناسب – ملائم	38.	smart home equipment	تجهيزات المنازل الذكية
19.	increase	يتزايد	39.	control	يتحكم في
20.	decrease	يتناقص	40.	temperature	درجة الحرارة

Theme: 4 – Innovation– Vocabulary

No.		Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		يجدد – يبتكر	21.		يُحسن - يُطور
2.		الابتكار- التجديد	22.		تحسين - تطوير
3.		ابتكاري	23.		يُطور
4.		يخترع	24.		تطوير
5.		مخترع	25.		التقنية
6.		اختراع	26.		نووي
7.		يكشف	27.		ذري
8.		اكتشاف	28.		أسلحة
9.		يستكشف	29.		أسلحة نووية
10.		استكشاف	30.		برامج
11.		مُستكشف	31.		مكونات صلبة
12.		يُصمم	32.		حقيقي
13.		مُصمم	33.		الواقع – الحقيقة
14.		أجهزة	34.		الواقع الافتراضي
15.		أجهزة الكترونية	35.		ذكي
16.		أجهزة كهربائية	36.		منازل ذكية
17.		أجهزة	37.		معدات - تجهيزات
18.		مناسب – ملائم	38.		تجهيزات المنازل الذكية
19.		يتزايد	39.		يتحكم في
20.		يتناقص	40.		درجة الحرارة

There are 8 parts of speech:

1) A **noun** is used to name people, things, objects, ideas,, etc.

school	car	water	farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahmed went to the <u>club</u> by <u>bus</u>. The <u>students</u> finished the <u>project</u>. The <u>teacher</u> explained the <u>lesson</u>.
book	science	English	computer	
country	sea	forest	phone	

2) A **pronoun** is used in place of a noun.

I	He	She	It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I fixed the car by <u>myself</u>. <u>He</u> invited <u>me</u> to the party. <u>She</u> made the cake by <u>herself</u>.
We	They	me	him	
us	them	myself	himself	

3) A **verb** is used to describe an action or feeling.

like	love	is	was	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She <u>is</u> a nurse. I <u>study</u> English every day. The doctor <u>helps</u> the sick people.
do	play	swim	cook	
put	study	read	write	

4) An **adjective** is used to describe a noun or a subject pronoun.

easy	long	tall	good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English is <u>easy</u>. The mountain is <u>high</u>. The car is <u>expensive</u>.
interesting	expensive	exciting	difficult	
happy	sad	bored	new	

5) An **adverb** is used to describe a verb, adjective, another adverb or to.

now	today	soon	usually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My brother is busy <u>today</u>. She cooks <u>well</u>. He drives the bus <u>carefully</u>.
well	abroad	yesterday	tomorrow	
carelessly	easily	quickly	carefully	

6) A **conjunction** is used to join words or sentences.

and	but	so	because	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Both</u> Ahmed <u>and</u> Ali are friends. I like football <u>but</u> I don't like tennis. I visited the doctor <u>because</u> I was ill.
after	before	although	both	
If	unless	for	since	

7) A **preposition** is used to show the relation of one thing to another.

on	in	at	Of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He lives in Paris. I don't go to school on Saturdays. The bank is opposite the hospital.
from	by	over	Off	
behind	between	opposite	next to	

8) An **interjection** is used to express a sudden expression of emotion.

WOW!	Oh	Yes,	No,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I love football, alas, I have no talent. Wow! The match is so exciting. Ouch, you are hurting me. Oops! I phoned a wrong number.
Hi	alas	Goodbye	ouch	
Oops!	Oh, no	Hey!	Oh my God,	



Easy English Academy
— Mr. Helmy Youssif —
LEARN SMART

Exercise

- Choose the best words to describe the **PARTS OF SPEECH** in the sixteen sentences below.

1. I always go to the **park** on the weekends.
a) noun
b) verb
c) adjective
2. On **cold** winter days, I love to have a cup of hot chocolate.
a) adverb
b) adjective
c) verb
3. How many hot dogs did your friend **eat** yesterday?
a) verb
b) noun
c) adverb
4. Roger Bannister finished the mile race very **quickly** in 1954.
a) verb
b) adjective
c) adverb
5. Her **father** flies to many countries in the world because he is a pilot.
a) verb
b) noun
c) adjective
6. My sister is very **smart**. She got an A+ on all of her tests!
a) verb
b) adverb
c) adjective
7. Western Australia is the largest **state** in Australia.
a) verb
b) adjective
c) noun
8. July is my **favorite** month of the year.
a) adjective
b) verb
c) noun
9. Stewart can speak Arabic very **well** because he lived in Egypt for a year.
a) verb
b) adjective
c) adverb
10. I don't think it was a difficult test. In fact, I think it was quite **easy**.
a) adverb
b) verb
c) adjective
11. Dinosaurs were very large, and they lived millions of **years** ago.
a) noun
b) verb
c) adjective
12. Those flowers are very **beautiful**. How much do they cost?
a) adjective
b) verb
c) noun
13. I **usually** study in the library for an hour after class.
a) verb
b) adverb
c) adjective
14. He drove his car very **slowly** down the mountain road.
a) adjective
b) adverb
c) verb
15. Please remember to finish your **homework**.
a) verb
b) adjective
c) noun
16. What language do most people **speak** in Brazil?
a) noun
b) verb
c) adjective

Answers

- Choose the best words to describe the **PARTS OF SPEECH** in the sixteen sentences below.

1. I always go to the **park** on the **weekends**.
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b) verb
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b) adjective
c) noun
16. What language do most people **speak** in Brazil?
a) noun
b) verb
c) adjective

Some & any

We use **SOME** and **ANY** with plural nouns and uncountable nouns.

Sentences	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative Sentences (+)	some بعض <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I found some books on the table. I have some friends in Egypt. 	some كمية / من مقدرا من <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I need some water please. I have some information about the party.
Negative Sentences (-)	any أي <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I didn't see any children in the park. Do you have any friends in London? 	any أي <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't have any information about the journey. Did you see any people in the supermarket?
Questions (...?)		

We can use **some** with some questions:

Offer Questions	Would you like some ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you like some coffee? Would you like some more sugar for your tea?
Polite Requests	Can I/you some ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you lend me some money, please? Can you buy some bread for me, please?
Making Suggestions	Why don't some ? How/ What about some ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why don't we watch some movies on TV? Why don't you give him some advice? What about having some tea together?

<https://wordwall.net/resource/31910847/english/some-any>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/9178319/some-any>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/352683/some-any>

Quantifiers

{many – much – more – few – little – less – most – least}

No.	Quantifier	Meaning	Example
1.	many	كثير من الأسماء الجمع المعدودة	I have many friends at school. I don't have many stories at home. How many brothers do you have?
2.	much	كثير من الأسماء الغير معدودة	I don't have much time. We don't have much water. How much coffee do you want?
3.	a lot of =lots of	كثير من الأسماء المعدودة أو غير المعدودة	There are a lot of cars on the road in Dubai. I can see lots of birds flying in the sky. I need a lot of money to buy a car and a villa. There is a lot of sugar in the bag.
4.	few / a few	قليل من الأسماء الجمع المعدودة	There are a few cars in the park. There are few students absent today.
5.	Little / a little	قليل من الأسماء الغير معدودة	We have little sugar at home. Can you buy some? I need a little sugar for my coffee.
6.	more	أكثر من – الكثير من / المزيد من الأسماء الجمع المعدودة أو الأسماء الغير معدودة	I don't need any sugar but Ahmed likes more sugar. I haven't finished yet. Can you give me more time, please? There are 20 students in my class but there are more students in the other class.
7.	less	أقل من – القليل من الأسماء الغير معدودة	I want less salt in my soup. My sister likes less sugar in her coffee.
8.	fewer	أقل من – الأسماء الجمع المعدودة	There are fewer shops in the village. There are fewer books for grade ten.
9.	most	الأكثر – وتستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع المعدودة أو الغير معدودة	I bought only 2 book, but my friend bought the most of stories.
10.	least	الأقل – تستخدم مع الأسماء الغير معدودة.	I need the least amount of tea. We have the least quantity of rice in the store.

Theme: 4 – Innovation– Vocabulary

No.		Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.	According to	طبقاً لـ / تبعاً لـ	21.	dual	ثنائي - مزدوج
2.	architect	مهندس معماري	22.	ingredients	مكونات
3.	architecture	الهندسة المعمارية	23.	energy	الطاقة
4.	available	مُتاح	24.	space	الفضاء
5.	unavailable	غير متاح	25.	comfortable	مُريح
6.	possible	مُمكن	26.	Related to	متعلق بـ - عائد على
7.	impossible	مستحيل	27.	allow	يسمح
8.	possibility	إمكانية	28.	let	يدع
9.	Complain about	يشكو من	29.	allowed	مسموح
10.	complaint	شكوى	30.	Not allowed	غير مسموح
11.	convenient	ملائم - مناسب	31.	traffic accidents	حوادث مرورية
12.	essay	مقال	32.	copy	ينسخ - نسخة
13.	satisfied	راضي	33.	experience	خبرة
14.	dissatisfied	غير راضي	34.	Life experience	خبرة حياتية
15.	system	نظام	35.	education	التعليم
16.	Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	36.	Educational system	النظام التعليمي
17.	useful	مفيد - نافع	37.	assistant	مُساعد
18.	harmful	ضار - مؤذي	38.	conditions	أحوال - شروط
19.	repair = fix = mend	يُصلح	39.	member	عضو
20.	regularly	بانتظام	40.	membership	عضوية

Theme: 4 – Innovation– Vocabulary

No.		Meaning	No.	structure	Meaning
1.		طبقاً لـ / تبعاً لـ	21.		ثنائي - مزدوج
2.		مهندس معماري	22.		مكونات
3.		الهندسة المعمارية	23.		الطاقة
4.		مُتاح	24.		الفضاء
5.		غير متاح	25.		مُريح
6.		مُمكن	26.		متعلق بـ - عائد على
7.		مستحيل	27.		يسمح
8.		إمكانية	28.		يدع
9.		يشكو من	29.		مسموح
10.		شكوى	30.		غير مسموح
11.		ملائم - مناسب	31.		حوادث مرورية
12.		مقال	32.		ينسخ - نسخة
13.		راضي	33.		خبرة
14.		غير راضي	34.		خبرة حياتية
15.		نظام	35.		التعليم
16.		الاحتباس الحراري	36.		النظام التعليمي
17.		مفيد - نافع	37.		مُساعد
18.		ضار- مؤذي	38.		أحوال - شروط
19.		يُصلح	39.		عضو
20.		بانتظام	40.		عضوية

Grammar Practice – Work Book

1

Ahmad and John are two travellers on a flight from London to Muscat. Complete the conversation with the present simple or present continuous form of each verb.

Ahmad: (1) Are you travelling (travel) to Oman on business?

John: Yes. It's my first time in the Middle East. What about you? Are you from Oman?

Ahmad: Yes, but I (2) am (be) a student in London. I'm just going back to Oman for the holidays.

John: What (3) are you studying (study)?

Ahmad: تمويل محاسبة Finance and accounting. And I (4) am taking (take) a French course at evening classes. But I'm finding it very difficult. (5) Do you speak (speak) other languages?

John: Not really . . . except for a little Italian. My company (6) has (have) a lot of business in Italy and I (7) am going (go) to Rome next month for a conference. That's why I (8) am trying (try) to learn the language.

2

Choose the present simple or present continuous form of each verb.

- a I am not watching / don't watch television in the afternoons.
- b The students are reading / read Romeo and Juliet in their English course.
- c She is looking after / looks after her neighbour's cat while her neighbour is away this week.
- d I am not liking / don't like chocolate.
- e Our teacher is planning / plans to give us an English test tomorrow.
- f The 'British government' means / is meaning the government of the UK.

3

Fill in the blank space in each sentence with one of the words or phrases in the box.

never sometimes always every year twice a week tonight

- a Do you ever stay up late during the week? No, never.
- b I sometimes meet my friends for coffee at the weekends.
- c I read lots of books every year.
- d Can you text me about that tonight? I'll send you my answer tomorrow.
- e I play tennis twice a week; on Sundays and Tuesdays.
- f The sun always sets in the west.

Grammar Practice – Work Book

1

Read the following story, then follow the instructions:

- Circle three irregular verbs in the past simple.
- Underline three regular verbs in the past simple.
- Put a box round three verbs in the past continuous.

I remember the first time I **met** my friend Anna. It was when I **was spending** a year in Greece. I **was working** as an English teacher in a small school on a Greek Island and I **was living** with a Greek family. Anna was our neighbours' daughter, but she **didn't live** on the island because she **was studying** law at Athens University. When she **came** home for the holidays, her parents **had** a party for her and they **invited** me. I **arrived** at their house early. When I **walked** in, the first person I **saw** was a pretty girl with long black hair just like mine. She **was wearing** the same dress as me! We both **looked** at each other in surprise, then we **began** to laugh. Then she **started** asking me lots of questions in English. After that, Anna and I **became** good friends.

2

Complete the conversation. Write the past simple or past continuous form of each verb.

Salim: Guess what (1) **happened** (happen) to me this morning.
 Ahmed: What?
 Salim: I (2) **won** (win) a prize on the radio.
 Ahmed: Really?
 Salim: Yes. While I (3) **was driving** (drive) to work, I (4) **was listening** (listen) to the radio. The presenter (5) **was playing** (play) music. Then he (6) **asked** (ask) a quiz question. I (7) **knew** (know) the answer straightaway. So I (8) **called** (call) in and the answer (9) **was** (be) right.
 Ahmed: That's great. What's the prize?
 Salim: A meal at McAli's.
 Ahmed: Nice!

3

Make complete sentences from the words below using **when** or **while**.

- He / watch / television / phone / ring.
He was watching television when the phone rang.
- She / drive / work / the police / stop / her car.
While she was driving to work, the police stopped her car.
She was driving to work when the police stopped her car.
- My brother / learn / English / live / Britain. 4 different answers
My brother learned English while he was living in Britain.
- He / go / upstairs / hear / noise.
While he was going upstairs, he heard a noise.
- Mary / walk / on the beach / find / 100 riyals.
Mary was walking on the beach when she found 100 riyals.
- My cousin / hurt / leg / play / football.
My cousin was playing football when he hurt his leg.

Grammar Practice – Work Book

1 Make sentences about people's travel plans.

Example: I/Australia/next year.

I'm going to Australia next year.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| a | I/China/next month. | <u>I'm going to China next month.</u> |
| b | Khalid/Qatar/for a conference. | <u>Khalid is going to Qatar for a conference.</u> |
| c | John/business trip/Dubai. | <u>John is going on a business trip to Dubai.</u> |
| d | We/spend/summer/Italy. | <u>We're going to spend the summer in Italy.</u> |
| e | Asma/travel/Turkey/July. | <u>Asma is going to travel to Turkey in July.</u> |

2 Read the following sentences and circle the best forms of the verbs.

- a Look at those clouds. I think **it's going to** / **it will** rain.
- b **Are you doing** / **will you do** anything on Tuesday? There's a good film on at the cinema.
- c I'd like to order the chicken. No, I've changed my mind. **I am having** / **I'll have** the beef instead.
- d **They are planning** / **they will plan** to buy a new car next month.
- e I'm sure **you'll win** / **you are winning** the holiday competition.
- f If you turn on the TV, **you won't finish** / **you are not finishing** your homework in time.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

- a I'm hungry. I think I will have (have) a sandwich.
- b I'm thinking of (think of) having a barbecue on the beach tomorrow.
- c Manchester United aren't playing well at the moment. They won't win (not win) the cup this year.
- d The new government has exciting plans. They say they're going to build (build) a lot of new schools. But where are they going to get (get) all the money?
- e It's a great time to buy a new car. The price is cheap and there won't be (not be) a better opportunity.
- f They're planning (plan) to invite all their friends to the party.
- g Look at all those clouds! Do you think it's going to rain (rain)?

Grammar Practice – Work Book

1

Read the information below about Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft. Fill in each gap with the correct verb from the box at the top.

was born (x 2)

wrote

was developed

was married

grew up

became

developed

was formed

left

Bill Gates is the richest man in the world, according to the US magazine Forbes. He (1) was born on 28 October 1955 in the US and (2) grew up in Seattle with his two sisters. In 1973, Gates (3) became a student at Harvard University. While there, he (4) developed a version of the programming language BASIC for the first micro-computer. BASIC (5) was developed first by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz in the 1960s. Bill Gates (6) left Harvard before graduating, and in 1975 his company Microsoft (7) was formed. In 1995, Gates (8) wrote *The Road Ahead* which is about the future of information technology. Bill Gates (9) was married on 1 January, 1994 to Melinda. Their daughter, Jennifer (10) was born in 1996.

2

Look at the examples. Then rewrite each sentence using the past passive form of the verb.

Examples:

Somebody wrote my name on that book.

My name was written on that book.

Nobody told him the truth.

He wasn't told the truth.

- a Somebody ate all the cakes.
- b Somebody switched on my computer.
- c Somebody pushed me.
- d Nobody invited them to the party.
- e Nobody saw the thief.
- f Nobody asked you to come here.

The cakes were all eaten.

My computer was switched on.

I was pushed.

They weren't invited to the party.

The thief wasn't seen.

You weren't asked to come here.

3

Choose the best form of each verb in the text below.

The Great Wall of China

Some parts of the Great Wall of China (1) were built / built in the 7th Century BC. At that time, China (2) was divided / divided into many small states so all the parts of the Wall (3) weren't joined / didn't join together. According to Chinese legend, a helpful dragon (4) was drawn / drew the path of the Wall. The builders (5) were followed / followed the tracks of the dragon. Later, the parts of the Wall (6) were made / made into one single Wall of over 6000 kilometres long. Watchtowers (7) were placed / placed along the Wall to guard it from attackers. But many lives (8) were lost / lost during the building of the Wall. Thousands of workmen (9) were died / died and (10) were buried / buried near it.