

## مراجعة شاملة للاختبارات المركزية في اللغة الإنجليزية



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج السعودية ← الصف الأول المتوسط ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 20:35:40 2025-12-28

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الأول المتوسط



صفحة المناهج  
السعودية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الأول المتوسط والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

نموذج تعابير كتابية للاختبارات المركزية	1
مراجعة الدرس السادس Writing من الوحدة الثامنة	2
مراجعة الدرس الخامس project and Reading من الوحدة الثامنة	3
مراجعة الدرس الرابع conversation and Pronunciation من الوحدة الثامنة	4
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## Super goal 1 ( unit 1 revision )

### VOCABULARY

#### Greetings (التحيات):

##### Parts of the day (أجزاء اليوم):

- afternoon = بعد الظهر
- evening = مساء
- morning = صباح
- night = ليل

- Good afternoon = مساء الخير (بعد الظهر)
- Good evening = مساء الخير
- Good morning = صباح الخير
- Hello = مرحبًا
- Hi = أهلاً
- Welcome to ... = أهلاً بك في ...

##### Saying goodbye (الوداع):

- Bye = مع السلامة
- Goodbye = وداعاً
- Good night = تصبح على خير
- See you later = أراك لاحقاً
- Take care = اعتنِ بنفسك

##### Other words:

- best friend = أفضل صديق
- class = فصل / صف
- classmate = زميل صف
- family = عائلة
- principal = مدير المدرسة
- student = طالب
- teacher = معلم
- woman = امرأة
- married = متزوج
- single = أعزب / غير متزوج

1. Which greeting do you use in the morning?

a) Good morning ✓

b) Good evening

2. If you want to leave politely, you say:

a) Take care ✓

b) Welcome

3. A person who studies in a school is a:

a) Student ✓

b) Teacher

4. Who is responsible for the whole school?

a) Classmate

✓ b) Principal

5. Which word describes a person without a husband or wife?

a) Married

✓ b) Single

6. "Good evening" is usually said

✓ a) At night

b) In the morning

### 3 Grammar



#### Verb: **be**

##### Singular

I'm	John.	(I + <b>am</b> )
You're	Sue.	(you + <b>are</b> )
He's	Bill.	(he + <b>is</b> )
She's	Mary.	(she + <b>is</b> )

##### Plural

We're		(we + <b>are</b> )
You're	friends.	(you + <b>are</b> )
They're		(they + <b>are</b> )

**FYI**

The short forms with apostrophes (') are contractions.

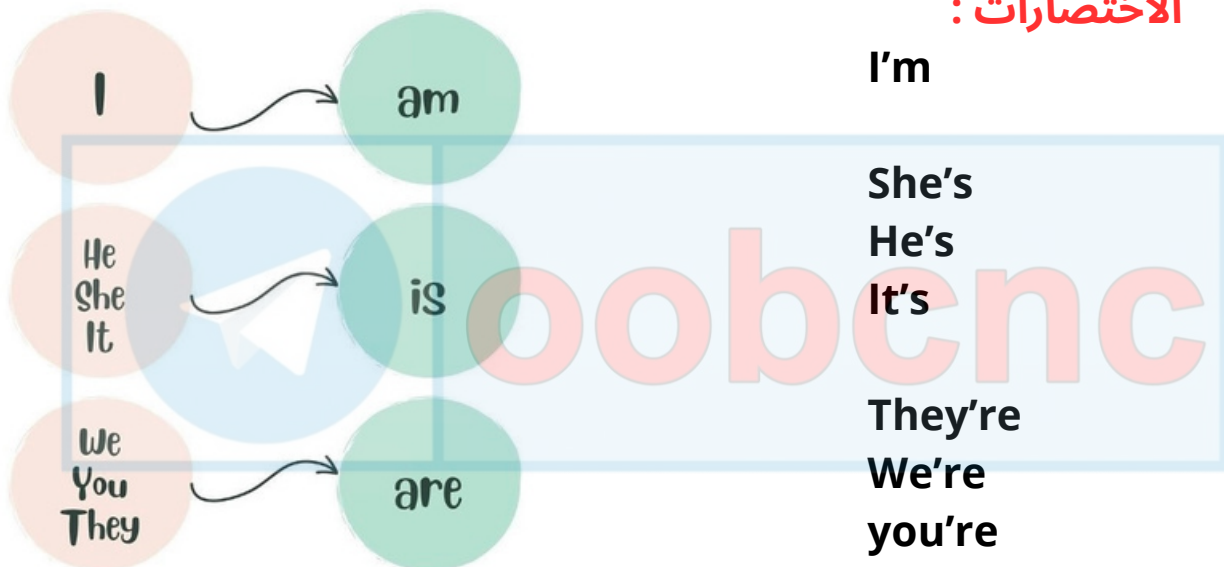
#### Possessive Adjectives: **my, your, his, her**

##### Singular

**My** name is Fatima.  
Is **your** name Mona?

**His** name is John.  
**His** name is George.

#### الاختصارات :



#### Possessive adjectives

This is **my** book.  
This is **your** car.  
This is **her** house.  
This is **his** phone.  
This is **its** food.  
This is **our** cat.  
This is **their** book.

They cannot stand alone and they always come before a noun.

#### (صفات الملكية) Possessive Adjectives

هي كلمات نستخدمها لتوضيح أن الشيء يخص شخص معين.

تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم (قبل الشيء المملوك).  
ولا يمكن أن تأتي لوحدها.



**A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb *be*.**

1. Mr. Albadri **is** the principal.
2. I **am** a student.
3. Matt and Ben **are** classmates.
4. **Is** Rana Atwan a teacher?
5. You **are** my best friend.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson **are** married.

**B. Complete the sentences with *possessive adjectives*.**

1. He's a teacher. **His** name is Mr. Farhat.
2. I'm a student. **My** name is Aisha.
3. He's the director. **His** name is Mr. Hariri.
4. This is Henry. **His** last name is Parker.



**Pencil**

قلم رصاص



**pen**

قلم حبر



**books**

كتب



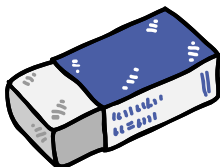
**paint**

أدوات رسم



**scissors**

مقص



**eraser**

ممحاه



**notebook**

دفتر



**crayon**

الوان شمع

## Super goal 1 ( unit 2 revision )

### VOCABULARY

#### Days of the week (أيام الأسبوع):

- Sunday = الأحد
- Monday = الإثنين
- Tuesday = الثلاثاء
- Wednesday = الأربعاء
- Thursday = الخميس
- Friday = الجمعة
- Saturday = السبت

#### Months of the year (شهور السنة):

- January = يناير
- February = فبراير
- March = مارس
- April = أبريل
- May = مايو
- June = يونيو
- July = يوليو
- August = أغسطس
- September = سبتمبر
- October = أكتوبر
- November = نوفمبر
- December = ديسمبر

#### Real Talk:

- You're welcome = على الرحب والسعة / العفو
- guess what ? = خمن ماذا ؟  
تستخدم للفت الانتباه قبل مشاركة خبر أو معلومه

#### Expressions (تعبيرات):

- How old are you/they? = كم عمرك/عمرهم ؟
- How old is he/she? = كم عمره/عمرها ؟
- What month is it? = ما هو هذا الشهر ؟
- What day is today? = ما هو اليوم ؟





### Question Words: *What, When, How old*

Use **What** to find information about specific days, dates and times.

**What** is the date tomorrow?

It's January 20th. (it's = it + is)

**What** day is your visit to the museum? Our visit is on Thursday.

Use **When** to find general or specific information about days, weeks, months and seasons.

**When** is your vacation?

Our vacation is in May.

**When** are their football matches?

Their matches are in the winter.

Use **How old** to ask the age of a person or an object.

**How old** are you?

I'm fifteen.

**How old** is the building?

It is 150 years old.

### Prepositions: *In, On* with Dates

Use different prepositions when talking about months and seasons compared to days. Use *in* with months, seasons and years. Use *on* with dates and days of the week. Use *on* to talk about things you do regularly (every week or month).

Remember to use *what* to ask questions about times and days, and *when* for months and seasons.

*What* day do you play football?

**On** Mondays.

*What* day is your final test?

Our final test is **on** September 21st.

*When* is your final test?

Our final test is **in** September.

*When* do they have English classes?

Their English classes are **on** Monday and Wednesday.

*When* is our vacation?

Our vacation is **in** the winter.

What

To ask about specific information

للسؤال عن معلومه معينه

When

To ask about time

للسؤال عن الوقت

How old

To ask about age

للسؤال عن العمر

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite color?

a) What ✓

b) When

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?

a) What

b) When ✓

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your teacher?

a) How old ✓

b) When



## Prepositions of time

### in

years السنوات

in 2003

in 2030

in 1995

months الشهور

in July

in May

in November

seasons المواسم

in summer

in winter

in spring

### on

With days of the week  
أيام الأسبوع

on Monday

on Sunday

with date  
مع التواريخ

On 19th October

on 5\11\2009

1. My birthday is \_\_\_\_ May.

a) in ☒

b) on

2. We have English class \_\_\_\_ Tuesday.

a) in

b) on ☒

3. The trees are beautiful \_\_\_\_ spring.

a) in ☒

b) on

4. The exam is \_\_\_\_ 15th October.

a) in

b) on ☒

5. I was born \_\_\_\_ 1999.

a) in ☒

b) on

6. The party is \_\_\_\_ Sunday.

a) in

b) on ☒



oobcnc



The plural (more than one) possessive adjectives are:

**Our** = belongs to us

**Your** = belongs to you  
(many people)

**Their** = belongs to them

Use a possessive adjective before a noun, such as an event or day, to show who the noun belongs to.

**Our** vacatiion is in May.

**Your** vacation is in May, too.

Plural Possessive Adjectives (صفات الملكية للجمع)

الملكية للجمع

• Our = لنا / يخصنا (نحن)

• Your = لكم / يخصكم (أنتم)

• Their = لهم / يخصهم (هم)

🔑 ملاحظة مهمة:

صفات الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم لتوضح أن الشيء ملك لمن.

## Capitalization

pronoun "I"

**I**

beginning of  
a sentence

**T**oday is sunny.

months of the year

**J**anuary  
**F**ebruary  
**M**arch

days of the week

**S**unday  
**M**onday  
**T**uesday

names of people  
or things

**T**ommy  
**L**uke  
**C**oca **C**ola

names of places

**A**merica  
**W**almart  
**P**ine **P**ark





**please sit down**  
من فضلك اجلس



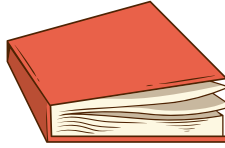
**take out your pencil**  
اخرج قلمك الرصاص



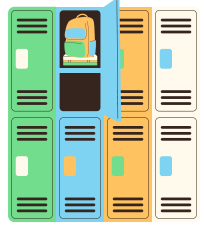
**listen and repeat**  
اسمع وكرر



**open your book**  
افتح كتابك



**close your book**  
اغلق كتابك



**put your bag away**  
ضع حقبتك جانبا



## VOCABULARY

- airplane = طائرة
- bicycle / bike = دراجة هوائية
- calculator = آلة حاسبة
- camera = كاميرا
- car = سيارة
- diamond = ألماسة
- dinosaur = ديناصور
- egg = بيضة
- fish = سمكة
- fossil = أحفورة
- gift shop = متجر الهدايا
- guide = مرشد
- headphones = سماعات
- key = مفتاح
- lamp = مصباح
- museum = متحف
- painting = لوحة رسم
- photograph = صورة فوتوغرافية
- poster = ملصق
- radio = راديو
- sculpture = تمثال / نحت
- skeleton = هيكل عظمي
- souvenir = تذكار
- telephone = هاتف
- television = تلفاز
- tote bag = حقيبة قماشية
- toy = لعبة
- typewriter = آلة كاتبة
- washing machine = غسالة
- watch = ساعة يد

## Adjectives (الصفات):

- enormous = ضخم جداً
- famous = مشهور
- nice = لطيف



Demonstrative Pronouns: *this / that / these / those*

Use a demonstrative pronoun in the place of a noun to point to objects.

Use *this/these* for things near you.

Use *that/those* for things far from you.

	near	far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

**This** school is near to my house.  
I want to buy **this** goldfish.

**That** park is far away from my house.  
Look at **that** bird in the sky!

**These** chairs in my class are red.  
I don't like **these** flowers in my room.

**Those** chairs in the other class are blue.  
I like **those** trees in the park.

مفرد - يُستخدم للإشارة إلى شخص أو شيء قريب.

Singular - refer to close person or thing

**This**

**That**

مفرد - يُستخدم للإشارة إلى شخص أو شيء بعيد.

Singular - refer to far person or thing

جمع - يُستخدم للإشارة إلى أشخاص أو أشياء قريبة.

Plural - refer to close people or things

**These**

**Those**

جمع - يُستخدم للإشارة إلى أشخاص أو أشياء بعيدة.

Plural - refer to far people or things



## Choose:

1. Which word do we use for one thing that is near us?

- a) That
- b) **This**

2. Which word do we use for many things that are near us?

- a) **These**
- b) Those

3. Which word do we use for one thing that is far from us?

- a) **That**
- b) These

4. Which word do we use for many things that are far from us?

- a) This
- b) **Those**



## Imperatives

Use the imperative to give a command, or an order, and instructions.  
Say *please* to be polite.

### Affirmative (+)

**Sit** down. / Please **sit** down.

**Come** in. / Please **come** in.

Also use the imperative to give advice.

**Buy** those posters. They're nice.

**Go** out. The weather is good.

### Negative (-)

**Don't sit** down. / Please **don't sit** down.

**Don't come** in. / Please **don't come** in.

**Don't buy** that painting. It's strange.

**Don't go** out. It is very hot today!

## قاعدة الأمر (Imperatives)

- **Imperative** هو أسلوب نستخدمه لإعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات أو نصائح.
- يتكون من **الفعل مباشرة** بدون فاعل (يعني ما نكتب I أو You).
- أحياناً نضيف كلمة **please** عشان يكون الكلام مهذب.



### ✓ الأمر في الإثبات (Affirmative):

- نكتب الفعل مباشرة:
- Sit down. (اجلس)
- Come in. (ادخل)
- Buy those posters. (اشترِ تلك الملصقات)
- Go out. (اخرج)

### ✗ الأمر في النفي (Negative):

- نضع **Don't** + الفعل:
- Don't sit down. (لا تجلس)
- Don't come in. (لا تدخل)
- Don't buy that painting. (لا تشتري تلك اللوحة)
- Don't go out. (لا تخرج)



قاعدة (The) — أداة التعريف

كلمة **the** معناها (ال) وتُستخدم للتعريف قبل الاسم سواء كان مفرد أو جمع.

متى نستخدم **the**؟

1. مع أشياء أو أشخاص محددين ومعروفين:  
• The student is in the class. (الطالب في الصف)

2. مع الأشياء الفريدة (واحدة فقط في العالم):

- the sun (الشمس)
- the moon (القمر)
- the sky (السما)
- the Earth (الأرض)

3. مع أسماء البحار، المحيطات، الصحاري، الجبال، والمتاحف:

- the Red Sea (البحر الأحمر)
- the Pacific Ocean (المحيط الهادئ)
- the Alps (جبال الألب)
- the National Museum (المتحف الوطني)
- the Eiffel Tower (برج إيفل)

متى لا نستخدم **the**؟

• مع الأسماء الخاصة (أسماء أشخاص أو مدن):

• Fahd is my brother. (فهد أخي)

• مع ضمائر الملكية:

• my car, her bag

• مع الشهور وأيام الأسبوع:

• in July, on Monday

• مع الوجبات:

• We have lunch at 2

• مع الألعاب والرياضة:

• play tennis, play football

• مع كلمات مثل (home, school, work, business, vacation) لما تُستخدم في معناها العادي:

• He is at school

• She is on vacation



## VOCABULARY

- address = عنوان
- avenue = شارع
- bus = حافلة
- capital = عاصمة
- cell number = رقم الجوال
- country = بلد / دولة
- email = بريد إلكتروني
- home = منزل
- language = لغة
- nationality = جنسية
- people = أشخاص
- street = شارع
- telephone number = رقم الهاتف
- tourist = سائح
- viewer = مشاهد
- world = عالم

## Adjectives – Nationality (الصفات - الجنسية)

- أمريكي = American
- أسترالي = Australian
- برازيلي = Brazilian
- كندي = Canadian
- صيني = Chinese
- مصري = Egyptian
- إنجليزي = English
- فرنسي = French
- أردني = Jordanian
- مكسيكي = Mexican
- عُماني = Omani
- روسي = Russian
- سعودي = Saudi
- إسباني = Spanish
- سوري = Syrian
- فنزويلي = Venezuelan

## • Real Talk :

- Excuse me. = عذراً
- How about you? = ماذا عنك؟





### Verb: be

#### Negative (-)

I'm	not	(am not)
You	aren't	(are not)
He		from the U.S.
She	isn't	(is not)
It		

**FYI**

isn't = is not, aren't = are not

We		
You	aren't	from the U.S.
They		

#### Questions (?)

Are	you	
	he	
Is	she	from Saudi Arabia?
	it	
Are	we	
	they	

#### Short Answers (+)

I	am.
he	
she	is.
it	
we	are.
they	

#### Short Answers (-)

I'm	not.
he	
she	isn't.
it	
we	aren't.
they	

### Question Word: Where

Where	are	you/they	from?
	is	he/she/it	

### Prepositions: from, in, on

Sally is **from** England.  
Rome is **in** Italy.

Mr. Omar is here **on** business.  
Pat is **on** vacation.

### :الإثبات (Positive)

- **I am** from Saudi Arabia.
- **He / She / It is** from Egypt.
- **We / You / They are** from Canada.

### :النفي (Negative)

- **I am not** from Spain.
- **He / She / It isn't** from Mexico.
- **We / You / They aren't** from Russia.

### :السؤال (Questions)

I am your friend.



Am I your friend?

Yes, you are.

No, you aren't.



Where (أين):

- Where are you from? = من أين أنت؟
- Where is he from? = من أين هو؟

حروف الجر (Prepositions):

على = on



Pat is on vacation

في = in



Rome is in Italy

من = from



I'm from England

Complete :

A: Are they Russian?  
B: No, they aren't.  
A: What is their nationality?  
B: They are Polish.

A: Is your friend Japanese?  
B: No, he isn't.  
A: Where is he from?  
B: He is from Vietnam.

A: Where are you from?  
B: We are from Mexico.  
A: Are you on vacation?  
B: Yes, we are.

A: Are you from Jordan?  
B: Yes, I am.  
A: Is it hot there?  
B: Yes, it is.



## القاعدة: (Can / Will) لطلب شيء أو لعرض المساعدة

### 1. الطلب (Request):

نستخدم **Can** أو **Will** عشان نطلب من شخص يساعدنا.

Can you open the window, please ?

(هل يمكنك فتح النافذة من فضلك؟)

Will you help me ?

(هل ستساعدني؟)

✓ إذا وافق:

• Sure. (أكيد)

• Of course. (بالطبع)

• No problem. (لا مشكلة)

✗ إذا رفض:

• Sorry, I can't. (آسف، لا أستطيع)

• Sorry, I'm busy. (آسف، أنا مشغول)

### 2. العرض (Offer):

نستخدم **Can** أو **Will** لما نعرض المساعدة على شخص.

• I can help you. (أستطيع أن أساعدك.)

• I will open the window. (سأفتح النافذة.)

✓ إذا قبل:

• Thank you. (شكراً لك)

• All right. (تمام)

✗ إذا رفض:

• No thanks. (لا شكراً)

• No, that's OK. (لا، لا بأس)



## VOCABULARY

## Nouns

aunt	grandparent
baby	husband
brother	nephew
child / plural: children	niece
cousin	parent
daughter	sister
family	son
grandchildren	uncle
grandfather	wife
grandmother	

## Verbs

come from  
have  
miss

## Adjectives

big  
many  
married  
only  
single  
small

## EXPRESSIONS

## Quantity expressions

a lot of  
any  
lots

## Real Talk

I've got ...  
Not really.

## (الأسماء) Nouns

aunt : عمّة / خالة  
baby : طفل رضيع  
brother : أخ  
child (children) : طفل (أطفال)  
cousin : ابن العم / ابن الخال  
daughter : ابنة  
family : عائلة  
grandchildren : أحفاد  
grandfather : جد  
grandmother : جدة  
grandparent : جد / جدة  
husband : زوج  
nephew : ابن الأخ / ابن الأخت  
niece : ابنة الأخ / ابنة الأخت  
parent : أحد الوالدين  
sister : أخت  
son : ابن  
uncle : عم / خال  
wife : زوجة

## (الأفعال) Verbs

come from : يأتي من  
have : لديه / يملك  
miss : يشفق / يفقد

## (الصفات) Adjectives

big : كبير  
many : كثير  
married : متزوج  
only : فقط  
single : أعزب / غير متزوج  
small : صغير

## (تعبيرات الكمية) Quantity Expressions

a lot of : الكثير من  
any : أي  
lots : الكثير

## Real Talk

I've got : لدي  
Not really : ليس تمامًا

## VOCABULARY

1. My father's sister is my \_\_\_\_.

aunt ✓

cousin ✗

2. My sister's son is my \_\_\_\_.

nephew ✓

uncle ✗

3. A baby is very \_\_\_\_.

small ✓

married ✗

4. I have two children. I have \_\_\_\_ kids.

many ✓

single ✗

5. My grandparents' children are my \_\_\_\_.

parents ✓

cousins ✗

6. She is not married. She is \_\_\_\_.

single ✓

only ✗

7. I \_\_\_\_ my family when I travel.

miss ✓

come ✗

8. I have \_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters.

a lot of ✓

only ✗

9. My mother's brother is my \_\_\_\_.

uncle ✓

nephew ✗

10. I've got one sister. I am her \_\_\_\_.

brother ✓

husband ✗



## Verb: have

### Affirmative (+)

I	have	
You		
He/She	has	a sister.
We		
You	have	
They		

### Negative (-)

I	don't	
You		
He/She	doesn't	have a sister.
We		
You	don't	
They		

**FYI**

don't = do not  
doesn't = does not

### Questions (?)

Do	you/we/they	have	a sister?
Does	he/she		

### Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I/we/they	do.
	he/she	does.

### Short Answers (-)

No,	I/we/they	don't.
	he/she	doesn't.

## Quantity Expressions: any, a lot of/lots of

Q: Do you have **any** brothers and sisters?

A: No, I don't have **any** brothers and sisters.

Q: Do you have **any** cousins?

A: Yes, I have **a lot of (lots of)** cousins.

## Possessives: 's

Michael has a sister.

That's Michael's sister.

My cousins have a cat.

That's my cousins' cat.

## Question Words: How many, Who

Q: **How many** cousins do you have?

A: I have a lot of cousins.

Q: **Who** are these children?

A: They're my cousins.



## have / has (للدلالة على الملكية)

للتعبير عن امتلاك شيء **has** أو **have**.

### (+) الإثبات

- مع **have** نستخدم:
  - I / You / We / They
  - مثال:
    - I **have** a sister. (لديّ أخت)
- مع **has** نستخدم:
  - He / She
  - مثال:
    - He **has** a brother. (لديه أخ)

### (-) النفي

نستخدم **don't** أو **doesn't** والفعل بعدها دائما **have**

- مع: I / You / We / They
- I **don't have** a sister. (ليس لديّ أخت)
- مع: He / She
- He **doesn't have** a brother. (ليس لديه أخ)

⚠ ملاحظة مهمة:

**has** وليس **have** نستخدم **doesn't** بعد



## السؤال (?)

- مع: I / you / we / they
- **Do you have** a sister?  
(هل لديك أخت؟)
- مع: he / she
- **Does he have** a brother?  
(هل لديه أخ؟)
- نعم:
- Yes, I **do**. (نعم)
- Yes, he **does**. (نعم)
- لا:
- No, I **don't**. (لا)
- No, she **doesn't**. (لا)

## ثانيًا: تعبيرات الكمية

any / a lot of / lots of

• any

تُستخدم في السؤال والنفي

- Do you have **any** brothers?

(هل لديك أي إخوة؟)

- I don't have **any** sisters.

(ليس لدي أي أخوات)

• a lot of / lots of

تعني: الكثير من

- I have **a lot of** cousins.

(لدي الكثير من أبناء العم)

## 's ثالثًا: الملكية

's نستخدم

للدلالة على أن الشيء يخص

- Michael has a sister.

← That's **Michael's** sister.

(هذه أخت مايكل)

- My cousins have a cat.

← That's **my cousins'** cat.

(هذه قطة أبناء عمي)

## رابعًا: أدوات السؤال

How many / Who

- **How many** = كم عدد (تُستخدم مع الأشياء المعدودة)

- How many cousins do you have?

(كم عدد أبناء عمومك؟)

• **Who** = من

- Who are these children?

(من هؤلاء الأطفال؟)



**1. I \_\_\_\_ a sister.**

- a) has
- b) have ✓

**2. He \_\_\_\_ two brothers.**

- a) has ✓
- b) have

**3. She doesn't \_\_\_\_ any sisters.**

- a) have ✓
- b) has

**4. We \_\_\_\_ a big family.**

- a) have ✓
- b) has

**5. Does he \_\_\_\_ a cousin?**

- a) have ✓
- b) has

**6. I don't have \_\_\_\_ brothers.**

- a) any ✓
- b) a lot of

**7. She has \_\_\_\_ cousins.**

- a) any
- b) a lot of ✓

**8. That is Ahmed \_\_\_\_ brother.**

- a) Ahmed
- b) Ahmed's ✓



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function

## Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

### Regular Plural Nouns

To make a noun plural, add -s at the end of the word.

book books bike bikes

For nouns that end in s, ss, sh, ch, and x, add -es.

Some nouns that end in o also have -es in plural.

box boxes glass glasses match matches  
bus buses dish dishes tomato tomatoes

**FYI**

radio radios

For nouns that end in a consonant and y, change the -y to -ies.

baby babies family families city cities

But when the noun ends in a vowel and y, add -s.

boy boys day days key keys

Some nouns that end in f or fe, change to -ves in the plural.

knife knives half halves leaf leaves

**FYI**

roof roofs

### Irregular Plural Nouns

man men child children woman women  
foot feet tooth teeth person people

❖ تضاف "s" للأسماء القابلة للعد فتصبح جمعاً.

❖ إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية ( x - ss - s - ch - sh - z )، عند إضافة "s" للكلمة نضيف

"es" عوضاً عن "s" مثل: اتوبيس buses ← bus

❖ إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية "f" أو "fe"، عند إضافة "s" نحذف "f" أو "fe" ونضيف

"ves" مثل: زوجة wives ← wife - نفس selves ← self

❖ إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية "o" يسبقه حرف ساكن:

عند إضافة "s" نضيف "es" عوضاً عن "s" مثل: يفعل does ← do

باستثناء الكلمات الآتية:

فيديو - Video → Videos صورة Photo → Photos

بيانو - Piano → Pianos كيلو Kilo → Kilos

❖ إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية "y" يسبقه حرف ساكن:

عند إضافة "s" نحذف "y" ونضيف "ies" مثل: مخبز bakeries → bakery

## VOCABULARY

## Nouns

apartment  
balcony  
flower  
garden  
house  
laundry  
motorcycle  
tree  
view  
yard

## Nouns—Rooms of the house

bathroom  
bedroom  
dining room  
garage  
kitchen  
laundry room  
living room

## Nouns—Furniture and things in a room

armchair  
bathtub  
bed  
cabinet  
chair  
closet  
curtains  
desk  
dishwasher  
dryer  
DVD player  
lamp  
laptop  
computer  
microwave  
mirror  
refrigerator  
rug  
shelf  
shower  
sink  
sofa  
sound system  
stove  
table  
toilet  
TV  
vase  
washer

## Adjectives

beautiful  
comfortable  
great  
huge  
pretty  
small

## Adverbs

downstairs  
upstairs

## Prepositions

behind  
in  
in front of  
on  
under

## EXPRESSIONS

## Ask for and give a description

Is/Are there...?  
There is (There's)/There are ...  
What's ... like?

## Ask for and give a reason

Why?  
Because ...

## Nouns (أسماء)

apartment : شقة  
balcony : شرفة  
flower : زهرة  
garden : حديقة  
house : منزل  
laundry : غسيل  
motorcycle : دراجة نارية  
tree : شجرة  
view : منظر / إطلالة  
yard : فناء / ساحة

## Rooms of the House (غرف المنزل)

bathroom : حمام  
bedroom : غرفة نوم  
dining room : غرفة طعام  
garage : مرآب / كراج  
kitchen : مطبخ  
laundry room : غرفة الغسيل  
living room : غرفة الجلوس / الصالة

## Adjectives (صفات)

beautiful : جميل  
comfortable : مريح  
great : رائع  
huge : ضخم  
pretty : لطيف / جميل  
small : صغير

## Adverbs (ظروف)

downstairs : في الطابق السفلي  
upstairs : في الطابق العلوي

## Prepositions (حروف جر)

behind : خلف  
in : في  
in front of : أمام  
on : على  
under : تحت

## Expressions (تعبيرات)

Is / Are there ...? : هل يوجد / هل توجد ...?  
There is / There are : يوجد / توجد  
What's ... like? : كيف هو / كيف  
Why? : لماذا؟  
Because ... : لأن ...

## Furniture and Things in a Room (أثاث وأشياء)

armchair : كرسي بذراعين  
bathtub : حوض استحمام  
bed : سرير  
cabinet : خزانة  
chair : كرسي  
closet : خزانة ملابس  
curtains : ستائر  
desk : مكتب  
dishwasher : غسالة صحون  
dryer : نشافة  
DVD player : مشغل DVD  
lamp : مصباح  
laptop : حاسوب محمول  
computer : حاسوب  
microwave : ميكروويف  
mirror : مرآة  
refrigerator : ثلاجة  
rug : سجادة  
shelf : رف  
shower : دش  
sink : مغسلة  
sofa : أريكة  
sound system : نظام صوتي  
stove : موقد  
table : طاولة  
toilet : مرحاض  
TV : تلفاز  
vase : مزهرية  
washer : غسالة

## VOCABULARY

**1. My family lives in an \_\_\_\_.**

- a) garden
- b) apartment ✓

**2. You can see flowers and trees in the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) garden ✓
- b) kitchen

**3. The sofa is in the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) bathroom
- b) living room ✓

**4. We eat dinner in the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) dining room ✓
- b) bedroom

**5. The mirror is \_\_\_\_ the sink.**

- a) above ✓
- b) under

**6. A bed is in the \_\_\_\_.**

- a) bedroom ✓
- b) garage

**7. The TV is \_\_\_\_ the table.**

- a) on ✓
- b) under

**8. A very big house is \_\_\_\_.**

- a) small
- b) huge ✓

**9. The cat is \_\_\_\_ the chair.**

- a) under ✓
- b) on

**10. — Why do you like this  
\_\_\_\_ it's comfortable.**

- a) Because ✓
- b) Why

**There is / There are**

**Singular**

Affirmative (+)

**There is** (or **There's**) a table in the kitchen.

Negative (-)

**There isn't** a bathroom downstairs.

Questions (?)

**Is there** a table in the kitchen?

**Are there** flowers on the table?

**Plural**

**There are** four people at the table.

**There aren't** trees in front of the house.

Short Answers (+)

Yes, **there is**.

Yes, **there are**.

Short Answers (-)

No, **there isn't**.

No, **there aren't**.

**Prepositions: in, in front of, behind, on, under**



The mouse is **in** the box.



The mouse is **in front of** the cat.  
The cat is **behind** the mouse.



The cat is **on** the balcony.  
The mouse is **under** the balcony.

**There is / There are**

نستخدمها عندما نريد أن نقول إن شيئاً موجود في مكان ما.

**There is  
(للمفرد)**

نستخدمها مع شيء واحد فقط.

There is a table in the kitchen.

يوجد طاولة في المطبخ.

There isn't a bathroom downstairs.

لا يوجد حمام في الطابق السفلي.

**There are**

**(للجمع)**

نستخدمها مع أكثر من شيء.

There are four people at the table.

يوجد أربعة أشخاص على الطاولة.

There aren't trees in front of the house.

لا توجد أشجار أمام المنزل.

**السؤال (?)**

Is there + مفرد؟

Is there a table in the kitchen?

هل توجد طاولة في المطبخ؟

Are there + جمع؟

Are there flowers on the table?

هل توجد زهور على الطاولة؟

Yes, there is. (للمفرد)

Yes, there are. (للجمع)

No, there isn't. (للمفرد)

No, there aren't. (للجمع)





behind

between



under

near



under

near



behind

in front of



in

on



behind

above



in

above



near

above



**1. There \_\_\_\_ a table in the kitchen.**

a) is ✓

b) are

**2. There \_\_\_\_ two chairs in the room.**

a) is

b) are ✓

**3. There isn't \_\_\_\_ bathroom upstairs.**

a) a ✓

b) are

**4. There \_\_\_\_ flowers on the table.**

a) is

b) are ✓

**5. Is there a TV in the living room?**

a) Yes, there is ✓

b) Yes, there are

**6. Are there books on the desk?**

a) No, there isn't

b) No, there aren't ✓

**7. The cat is \_\_\_\_ the chair.**

a) under ✓

b) on

**8. The picture is \_\_\_\_ the wall.**

a) on ✓

b) under

**9. The car is \_\_\_\_ the house.**

a) in front of ✓

b) in

**10. The dog is \_\_\_\_ the box.**

a) behind

b) in ✓



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function

## Coordinating Conjunctions: *and*, *but*, *or*

Conjunctions connect words and ideas in a sentence.  
Use *and* to connect words and ideas that are similar.

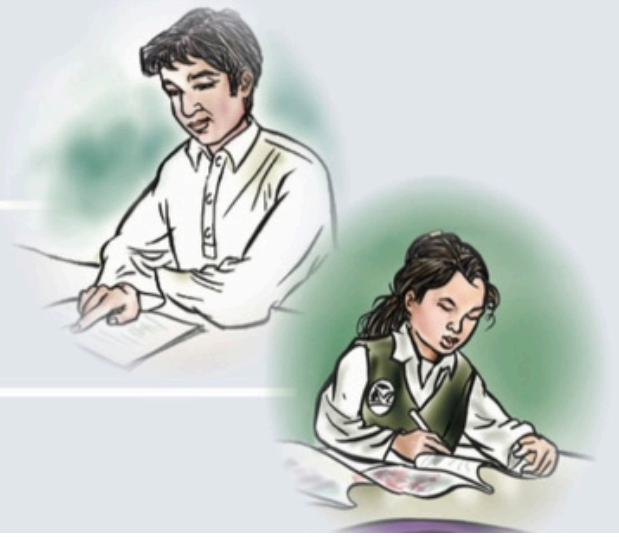
There is a sofa, an armchair, **and** a table in the living room.  
We read **and** write in class.

Use *but* to connect contrasting ideas.

I can speak English, **but** I can't speak French.  
There are flowers in the garden, **but** there aren't any trees.

Use *or* when there is a choice.

You can sit on the sofa **or** the armchair.  
You can write the word **or** draw a picture.



حروف العطف:  
and - but - or

**and = و**

نستخدمها لربط أشياء متشابهة  
مثال: I read and write.

**but = لكن**

نستخدمها لربط أشياء متعاكسة  
مثال: I like tea, but I don't like coffee.

**or = أو**

نستخدمها للاختيار  
مثال: Tea or coffee?

1. I like apples \_\_\_ bananas.

- a) and ✓
- b) but

2. I can swim, \_\_\_ I can't dive.

- a) and
- b) but ✓

3. Do you want tea \_\_\_ coffee?

- a) or ✓
- b) and

## VOCABULARY

## Nouns

block	pasta
corner	pizza
floor	price
food	sauna
gym	swimming pool
neighborhood	town

## Nouns—Places in the neighborhood

airport	mall
apartment building	park
bank	pharmacy
bookstore	post office
bus stop	restaurant
convenience store	subway station
gym	supermarket
health club	

## Verbs

get off  
go  
live  
take  
turn

## Adjectives

closed  
low  
new  
open

## Prepositions

across from  
between  
far from  
near  
next to  
on  
on the corner of ... and ...

## EXPRESSIONS

## Give directions

Go down.  
Go up.  
Go straight (ahead).  
Go to the corner.  
Turn left.  
Turn right.

## Ask for directions

How do I get to ... ?

## Give a strong yes answer

Of course.

## Real Talk

Trust me.  
You can't miss it.

## Nouns (أسماء)

- block - مربع سكني / حي
- corner - زاوية
- floor - طابق
- food - طعام
- gym - نادي رياضي
- neighborhood - الحي
- pasta - معكرونة
- pizza - بيتزا
- price - سعر
- sauna - حمام بخار
- swimming pool - مسبح
- town - مدينة / بلدة

## Places in the Neighborhood (أماكن في الحي)

- airport - مطار
- apartment building - مبنى سكني
- bank - بنك
- bookstore - مكتبة
- bus stop - موقف حافلة
- convenience store - بقالة / متجر صغير
- gym - نادي رياضي
- health club - نادي صحي
- mall - مركز تجاري
- park - حديقة
- pharmacy - صيدلية
- post office - مكتب بريد
- restaurant - مطعم
- subway station - محطة مترو
- supermarket - سوبرماركت

## Verbs (أفعال)

- get off - ينزل
- go - يذهب
- live - يعيش
- take - يأخذ
- turn - ينعطف

## Adjectives (صفات)

- closed - مغلق
- low - منخفض
- new - جديد
- open - مفتوح

## Prepositions (حروف الجر)

- across from - مقابل
- between - بين
- far from - بعيد عن
- near - قريب من
- next to - بجانب
- on - على
- on the corner of ... and ... - على زاوية ... و ...

## Expressions (تعبيرات)

- Go down - انزل
- Go up - اصعد
- Go straight - اذهب مباشرة
- Go to the corner - اذهب إلى الزاوية
- Turn left - انعطف يسارًا
- Turn right - انعطف يمينًا
- How do I get to ... ? - كيف أصل إلى ... ؟
- Of course - بالطبع
- Trust me - صدقني
- You can't miss it - لا يمكن أن تخطئه

## VOCABULARY

1. I live in a big \_\_\_\_\_ with many buildings.

☐ town

☐ neighborhood

✓ Answer: neighborhood

2. The bank is \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket.

☐ far from

☐ next to

✓ Answer: next to

3. You can buy medicine at the \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ restaurant

☐ pharmacy

✓ Answer: pharmacy

4. My apartment is on the third \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ corner

☐ floor

✓ Answer: floor

5. Let's meet at the bus \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ stop

☐ park

✓ Answer: stop

6. The mall is \_\_\_\_\_ the post office and the bank.

☐ between

☐ near

✓ Answer: between

7. I usually exercise at the \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ gym

☐ restaurant

✓ Answer: gym

8. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ at the corner.

☐ left

☐ right

✓ Answer: left

9. The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_. You can go inside.

☐ closed

☐ open

✓ Answer: open

10. How do I get \_\_\_\_\_ the park?

☐ to

☐ on

✓ Answer: to



## Verb: *live* + Preposition

Where do you live?

I **live in** Jeddah. (*city*)

I **live on** the third floor. (*building*)

I **live on** First Avenue. (*street*)

## Prepositions of Place: *across from, between, next to, on, near, far from*



The park is **across from** the school.



The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.



The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.



The bus stop is **on** the corner.



The museum is **near** the hotel.



The airport is **far from** town.

## Imperatives for Directions



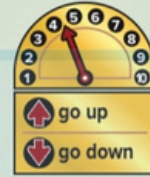
Turn left.



Turn right.



Go straight.



Go up. Go down.

Where do you live?

→ أين تعيش؟

### live + in

مع in نستخدم

- المدينة
- الدولة
- الحي

مثال:

- I live in Jeddah.
- أنا أعيش في جدة.

### live + on

مع on نستخدم

- الطابق
- الشارع

أمثلة:

- I live on the third floor.
- أنا أعيش في الطابق الثالث.
- I live on First Avenue.
- أنا أعيش في شارع فيرست أفينيو.

- across from = مقابل
- between = بين
- next to = بجانب
- on = على
- near = قريب من
- far from = بعيد عن

## ثانيًا: الإشارات / أوامر الاتجاهات (Directions)

- Turn left = انعطف يسارًا
- Turn right = انعطف يمينًا
- Go straight = سرّ مستقيمًا
- Go up = اصعد / اتجه للأعلى
- Go down = انزل / اتجه للأسفل



1. Use personal pronouns in place of nouns or people.

I live in a nice neighborhood. **It** has friendly people.

(It = neighborhood)

The houses aren't modern. **They** are traditional.

(They = houses)

My neighbors are nice people. **They** are friendly.

(They = my neighbors)

My neighbors and I are friendly. **We** always say "hello."

(We = my neighbors and I)

نستخدم الضمائر الشخصية بدل تكرار الاسم أو الشخص في الجملة، حتى يكون الكلام أسهل وأوضح



oobcnc

1. My house is big. ( It ) is new. ✓
2. The students are happy. ( They ) are friendly. ✓
3. My sister and I are ready. ( We ) are here. ✓
4. The park is beautiful. ( It ) is near my home. ✓
5. My friends and I study English. ( We ) like it. ✓



## Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

### The Comparative

Use adjective + *-er* or *more* + adjective to make the comparative.

The hotel is **tall**.                      The hotel is **taller** than the office buildings.  
The subway is **convenient**.        The subway is **more convenient** than the bus.

**Note:** The comparative is often used with *than*.

### The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most* + adjective to make the superlative.

The hotel is **the tallest** building in the city.                      It is also **the most modern**.  
The subway is **the fastest** transport in the city.                      It is also **the most convenient**.

### Formation

Use *-er* or *-est* for one-syllable adjectives and adjectives that end in *y*; for example, busy—busier—busiest.  
Use *more* or *most* for longer adjectives.

### Spelling Rules:

Most adjectives: old—older—oldest

Adjectives ending in *e*: nice—nicer—nicest

Adjectives ending in *y*: easy—easier—easiest

Adjectives ending in one vowel followed by one consonant: big—bigger—biggest, hot—hotter—hottest.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

good—better—the best                      bad—worse—the worst



## المقارنة Comparative

مع الصفات التي تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد، نضيف (er) في نهاية الصفة.  
أوسع wide / wider أبرد cold / colder بارد

مع الصفات التي تتكون من مقطعين صوتيين أو أكثر، نضع more قبل الصفة.  
أهم more important مهم

بعد المقارنة نكتب *than* The rabbit is faster than the turtle.  
الأرنب أسرع من السلحفاة.

## التفضيل Superlative

صفات تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد، نضع the قبل الصفة و est في نهايتها.  
الأبرد cold / the coldest بارد

صفات تتكون من مقطعين صوتيين أو أكثر، نضع the most قبل الصفة.  
الأجمل beautiful / the most beautiful جميل





**1) My house is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.**

- ☐ big
- ☒ bigger

**2) This exercise is the \_\_\_\_\_ one in the book.**

- ☐ easy
- ☒ easiest

**3) A car is \_\_\_\_\_ than a bike.**

- ☐ fast
- ☒ faster

**4) Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.**

- ☐ high
- ☒ highest

**5) This movie is \_\_\_\_\_ than the last one.**

- ☐ interesting
- ☒ more interesting

**6) She is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class.**

- ☐ good
- ☒ best

**7) Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.**

- ☐ hot
- ☒ hotter

**8) This is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of my life.**

- ☐ happy
- ☒ happiest

**9) English is \_\_\_\_\_ than math for me.**

- ☐ easy
- ☒ easier

**10) This phone is the \_\_\_\_\_ one in the shop.**

- ☐ expensive
- ☒ most expensive

## VOCABULARY

## Nouns

action film	helpline service
actor	homework
advantage	magazine
comedy	mail
food court	sandwich
generation	science fiction
hangout	text message

## Verbs

call	read
chat	see
come	send
deliver	speak
do	study
drink	surf (the Internet)
eat	talk
hang out	wait for
help	watch
listen to	wear
look at	work (online)
play	write

## Adjectives

action  
busy

## Adverb

right now

## EXPRESSIONS

## Expression of location

at work

## Make a suggestion

Let's (go).

## Accept a suggestion

Good idea!

## Real Talk

check out  
What's up?

## Nouns (الأسماء)

action film - فيلم أكشن

actor - ممثل

advantage - ميزة / فائدة

comedy - فيلم كوميدي

food court - ساحة المطاعم

generation - جيل

hangout - مكان تجمع / ملتقى

helpline service - خدمة خط المساعدة

homework - واجب منزلي

magazine - مجلة

mail - بريد

sandwich - شطيرة

science fiction - خيال علمي

text message - رسالة نصية

## Verbs (الأفعال)

call - يتصل

chat - ي دردش

come - يأتي

deliver - يوصل

do - يفعل / يعمل

drink - يشرب

eat - يأكل

hang out - يقضي وقتًا / يتسكع

help - يساعد

listen to - يستمع إلى

look at - ينظر إلى

play - يلعب

read - يقرأ

see - يرى

send - يرسل

speak - يتحدث

study - يدرس

surf (the Internet) - يتصفح الإنترنت

talk - يتحدث

wait for - ينتظر

watch - يشاهد

wear - يرتدي

work (online) - يعمل عبر الإنترنت

write - يكتب

## Adjectives (الصفات)

action - حركي / مليء بالحركة

busy - مشغول

## Adverb (الظرف)

right now - الآن / في الوقت الحالي

## Expressions (تعبيرات)

at work - في العمل

Let's (go). - هيا (نذهب)

Good idea! - فكرة جيدة!

check out - تفقد / ألق نظرة

What's up? - ما الأخبار؟

## VOCABULARY

1) I am doing my \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- ☒ homework
- ☐ magazine

2) He is \_\_\_\_\_ a text message to his friend.

- ☒ sending
- ☐ wearing

3) We like watching \_\_\_\_\_ films.

- ☒ action
- ☐ busy

4) She is \_\_\_\_\_ TV right now.

- ☒ watching
- ☐ waiting

5) Let's \_\_\_\_\_ at the mall.

- ☒ hang out
- ☐ deliver

6) He is \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet for information.

- ☒ surfing
- ☐ drinking

7) My father is \_\_\_\_\_ work now.

- ☒ at
- ☐ in

8) She is \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.

- ☒ eating
- ☐ reading

9) This movie is a \_\_\_\_\_ film.

- ☒ comedy
- ☐ generation



Present Progressive Tense

Use the present progressive for actions that are happening at the present moment.

Affirmative (+)

I'm	(I + am)
You're	(you + are)
He's	(he + is)
She's	(she + is)
We're	(we + are)
They're	(they + are)

studying now.

Negative (-)

I'm	not
You	aren't
He	isn't
She	
We	aren't
They	

studying now.

Questions (?)

Am	I	
Are	you	
Is	he	
	she	
Are	we	
	they	

studying now?

Short Answers (+)

I	am.
you	are.
he	is.
she	
we	are.
they	

Yes,

Short Answers (-)

I'm	not.
you	aren't.
he	isn't.
she	
we	aren't.
they	

No,

Questions with What + Present Progressive

What	are	you	doing?	I	am	
	is	he/she		He/She	is	studying now.
	are	you/they		We/They	are	

متى نستخدم المضارع المستمر؟

نستخدمه للتعبير عن شيء يحدث الآن أو في هذه اللحظة  
كلمات تدل عليه:

now - right now - at the moment

Present Progressive

قاعدته:

فاعل مفرد + is + (فعل + ing)

I + am + (فعل + ing)

فاعل جمع + are + (فعل + ing)

He, She, it  
أسماء الأشخاص وأسماء المفرد  
الاسماء الغير معدودة

You, We, They  
أسماء الجمع

@EnglishArabic

Shh! The baby is sleeping now.

I can't go with you. I am studying right now.

Look! The animals are escaping from the zoo.

He is meeting his boss tonight.

The water is leaking from the fridge.

النفي يكون بإضافة not بعد is/am/are

I am not meeting my boss tonight.



1) I \_\_\_\_\_ studying now.

- ☒ am
- ☐ is

2) She is \_\_\_\_\_ TV right now.

- ☐ watch
- ☒ watching

3) They \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.

- ☒ are
- ☐ is

4) He isn't \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

- ☐ do
- ☒ doing

5) We are \_\_\_\_\_ English now.

- ☐ study
- ☒ studying

6) \_\_\_\_\_ you listening to the teacher?

- ☐ Is
- ☒ Are

7) My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

- ☐ cook
- ☒ cooking

8) I am not \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

- ☐ sleep
- ☒ sleeping

9) What are you \_\_\_\_\_ now?

- ☐ do
- ☒ doing

10) She \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a dress.

- ☒ is
- ☐ are

# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Would like

Use *would like* + noun for things that you want.

What **would** you **like**?

I'd **like** a sandwich.

**Would** you **like** fries?

No, I'd **like** a salad.

What **would** she **like**?

She'd **like** coffee.

What would you like?



Use *would like to* + verb for activities that you want to do.

**Would** you **like to** watch TV?

No, I'd **like to** read a magazine.

Use *would like* with question words: *what, when, where*.

**What** would she like to watch?

She'd like to watch a comedy.

**What** would you like to do?

I'd like to hang out at the mall.

**Where** would he like to go?

He'd like to go to the mall.

**When** would you like to eat?

I'd like to eat at 6 o'clock.

FYI

I'd = I would

متى نستخدم  
**would like** ؟

نستخدمها للتعبير عن الرغبة أو الطلب بأدب  
(أريد / أودّ).

الصفة

would like = أريد (بأسلوب مهذب)  
I'd = I would

**would like + اسم**

نستخدمها عندما نريد شيئاً

I'd like a sandwich.

(أود شطيرة)

She'd like coffee.

(هي تريد قهوة)

**would like + to + فعل**

نستخدمها عندما نريد عمل شيء

I'd like to watch TV.

(أود مشاهدة التلفاز)

He'd like to read.

(هو يود القراءة)

**would like السؤال بـ**

What would you like?

(ماذا تريد؟)

Would you like juice?

(هل تريد عصيراً؟)