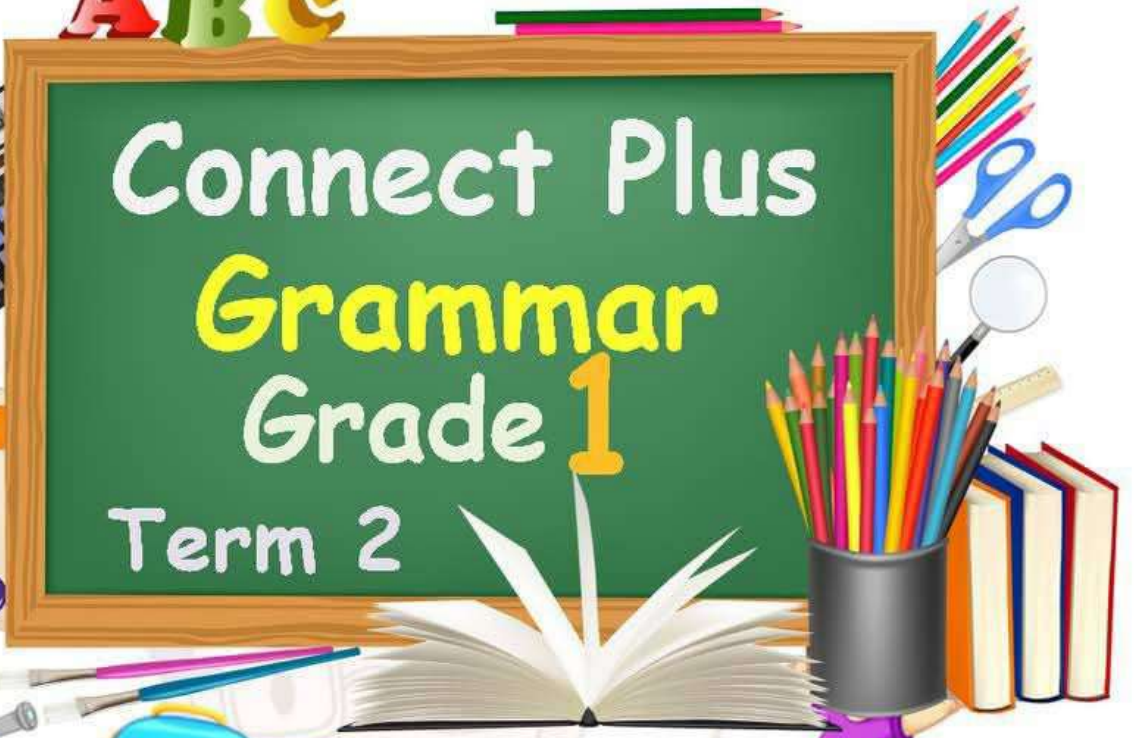


علمني بعلوم

ABC

Connect Plus Grammar Grade 1 Term 2



C



B

علمني بعلوم



AHMED SH... EL SHESHTA



3



شعبان

طمني بعلم

أحمد



(This - That - These - Those)

هذا / هذه (للمفرد القريب)

هؤلاء (للمجموع القريب)

This is a.....

These are

القريب



This is a car.

These are cars.

البعيد

ذلك / تلك (للمفرد البعيد)

أولئك (للمجموع البعيد)

That's a

Those are



That's a car.

Those are cars.

MR.AHMED SHABAAN ELSHESHTAWY



شعبان

علمني بعلم

أحمد



This

هذا للمفرد القريب

هذا يكون (This is)



Ex : This is a flag .

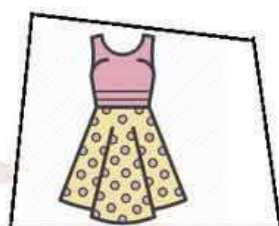
هذا يكون علم

That

ذلك / تلك للمفرد البعيد

ذلك يكون (That's)

That is = (That's)



Ex.: That is a dress.

ذلك يكون فستان.



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أحمد



These

هؤلاء للجمع القريب

هؤلاء يكونوا These are



Ex : These are T-shirts .

هذه هي التيشيركات.
هؤلاء تيشيركات.

Those

أولئك - تلك للجمع البعيد

أولئك يكونوا Those are
تلك تكون



Ex.: Those are dresses.

تلك فساتين



3

شعبان

علمني بعلوم

أحمد



السؤال في حالة المفرد القريب؟

Singular

What's this?

It's +

It is = It's

السؤال في حالة الجمع القريب؟

Plural

What are these?

They're +

They are = They're

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4



شعبان

علمني بعلم

أحمد



السؤال في حالة المفرد البعيد؟

Singular

What's that?

It's +

It is = It's

السؤال في حالة الجمع البعيد؟

Plural

What are those?

They're +

They are = They're

MR. AHMED M. ABU KHAYMA

5





Exercises

1

Put This or These : (Here – near)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| book | children | woman |
| pen | trousers | teeth |
| houses | tooth | foot |
| pencils | men | teacher |
| mice | pupil | child |

2

Put That or Those : (There – far)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| house | buildings | kite |
| pens | birds | stars |
| girl | cloud | car |
| boys | windows | horses |
| people | office | trees |
| camera | car | butterflies |





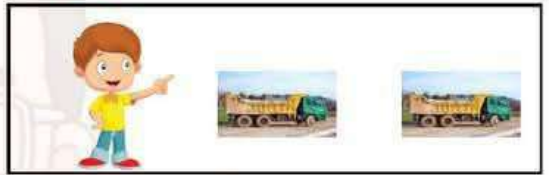
Complete the sentences with (This - That - These - Those):

3

1- is a computer.



2- are lorries.



3- is a camera.



4- is a kite.



5- are balls.



6- are watches.



7- is a pen.



8- is a book.



9- are chairs.



MR. AHMED SHABAAN SHESHAWY





فعل يكون في المضارع

4 Underline the correct words between brackets:-

1- (These - This - Those) is a car.

2-(These - That - This) are green desks.

3-(That - Those - These) is a bag.

4-(This - That - Those) buses are big.

5-(These - This - That) girls are happy.

6-(These - This - Those) is my ball.

7-(These - This - That) are my school things.

8-(Those - This - That) are your puzzles.

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9-(Those - That - These) is my teddy.





5 Write This / That / These / Those :-

1)is a book.

2)are apples.

3)is a fish.

4)is a cat.

5)are kites.

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6 Answer the questions:-

1) What are these? (rulers)



2) What's this? (bag)



3) What's that? (pen)



4) What are those? (bikes)



4) What's this? (car)



هو كلمة تستخدم بدلا من الاسم وذلك لكي نتجنب تكرار الاسم, وتنقسم الضمائر إلى عدة أنواع ومن أهمها **الضمائر الشخصية** وهي

ضمائر الفاعل Subject Pronouns

(أنا) للمتكلم المفرد المذكر والمؤنث العاقل

I

→ **I** play football. أنا لعبت الكرة.

(نحن) للمتكلمين الجمع المذكر والمؤنث العاقل

We

→ **We** play football.

(أنت, أنتِ, أنتما, أنتم, أنتن) للمخاطب المفرد والجمع المذكر والمؤنث العاقل

You

→ **You** play football.

(هو) للغائب المفرد المذكر العاقل

He

→ **He** plays football.

(هي) للغائبة المفردة المؤنثة العاقلة

She

→ **She** plays football

(هو أو هي) للغائب المفرد والمؤنث المذكر والمؤنث الغير العاقل

It

→ **It** is a dog.

(هما, هم, هن) للغائب الجمع المذكر والمؤنث العاقل

They

→ **They** play football.





Put a suitable pronoun instead of the underlined subject.

(He - She - They - We - It)

1- Mona is my sister.

.....

2- Ahmed has got a cap.

.....

3- The cat is on the mat.

.....

4- Hana and I are friends.

.....

5- Grandpa and grandma are kind.

.....

6- Ahmed and I go to school together.

.....

7- Mum always helps me.

.....

8- The dog is black.

.....

9- The boys have caps.

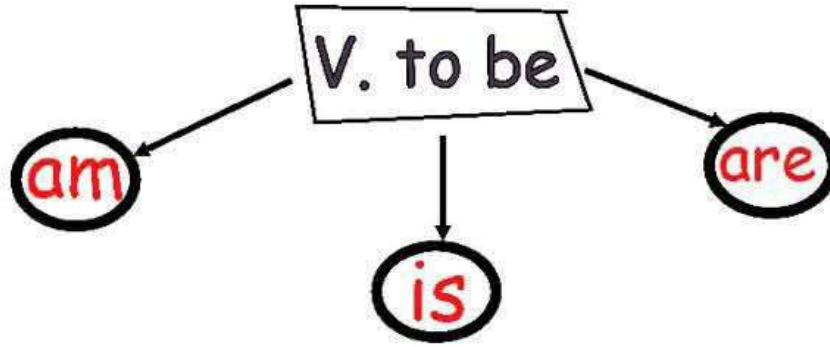
.....

10- Hani is tall.

.....



فعل يكون في المضارع



- I → am
- (He - She - It) → is
- (They - We - You) → are

I	← am	انا أكون
He, She, It	← is	هو يكون - هي تكون - غير العاقل يكون
We, You, They	← are	نحن نكون انتم تكونوا

I am	أنا أكون
He is	هو يكون
She is	هي تكون
It is	هو... هي (غير العاقل)
They are	هم يكونوا
We are	نحن نكون
You are	أنت تكون... أنتم تكونون... أنتما تكونان... أنتن تكونن

am = 'm is = 's are = 're





1

Put (am - is - are) :

1. She my sister.
2. I in junior one.
3. It a cat.
4. You a pupil.
5. They friends.
6. He my dad.
7. We at school.
8. I tall.
9. It little.
10. We happy.

لاحظ

He's = He is

We're = We are

I'm = I am





فعل يكون في الإثبات و النفي

V . To Be (am, is ,are)	Negative with النفي (not)
<p>المفرد</p> <p>I am = 'm</p> <p>He</p> <p>She is='s</p> <p>It</p> <p>الجمع</p> <p>We</p> <p>They =are</p> <p>you</p>	<p>I'm not</p> <p>is not = isn't</p> <p>are not = aren't</p>

am - is - are بعد not عند التحويل إلى النفي فأنا نضع كلمة

EX :- I **am** playing . → I **am not** playing .

He **is** reading . → He **is not** reading .

They **are** singing . → They **are not** singing .

1 - Change into negative :- حول الى النفي

1-Alaa is singing a song -----

2-Aya and Eman are eating -----

3-Asmaa is writing -----

4-The girls are waving -----



The Present Continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

زمن المضارع المستمر يعني شئ يحدث الان

وما زال مستمرا .

يتكون من :

I **am** + فعل + ing
He / She / It اسم مفرد **is**
We / You / They اسم جمع **are**

I am reading

He is writing

We are drawing.

النفى = لا = محصلش
am/ is /are **not**

I **am** not + فعل + ing
He / She / It **is**
We / You / they **are**

I am not reading.

He is not writing

We are not drawing.

لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية :

I'm = I am He's = He is She's = She is
We're = We are You're = You are They're = They are
isn't = is not aren't = are not

زمن المضارع المستمر


هو فعل يحدث أثناء الكلام و مازال مستمرا .

يتكون من { am – is – are } + verb + ing

معنى هذا الكلام انه إذا كانت هناك صورة لشخص يقوم بفعل من الأفعال نقوم بوضع ing في نهاية الفعل .

ركز كويس مع الأفعال و ليس الأسماء(الفعل هو كل شئ يجعلك تقوم بحركة – حتى التفكير)

أمثلة محلولة لكي تفهم أكثر

	
He is <u>swimming</u> .	He is <u>eating</u> .
	
They are <u>reading</u> .	She is <u>drawing</u> .
	
He is <u>drinking</u> .	He is <u>jumping</u> .

نفي المضارع المستمر

يكون بوضع كلمة (not = n't) بعد (am – is – are)

(am not = 'm not) – (is not = isn't) – (are not = aren't)

EX :

أمثلة

1 – I am a boy , I am not a girl .

2 – He is reading , He is not writing .

3 – We are happy , We are not sad .

Interrogative form

f Mr.Ahmed Shabaan Elsheshtawy

f Mr.Ahmed Shabaan Elsheshtawy

Is + **He / She / It** + **فعل + ing** + **?**
اسم مفرد

EX :

She is playing .

Is she playing ?

للإجابة

Yes, she is .

No, she isn't .

Are + **We / You / They** + **فعل + ing** + **?**
اسم جمع

EX :

They are running .

Are they running ?

للإجابة

Yes, they are .

No, they aren't .

أقول I am إلي Are you عند السؤال

I am reading .

Are you reading ?

للإجابة

Yes, I am .

No, I am not .



شعبان

علمني بعلم

أحمد



نذكر عزيزي الطالب:

(1) عند إضافة ing لفعل ينتهي بحرف e نحذف.

Dance → dancing

Close → closing

Come → coming

Write → com

(2) عند إضافة ing لفعل تنتهي بحرف متحرك + ساكن (a - e - l - o - u) يتم مضاعفة الحرف الأخير.

Run → nn → running

Swim → mm → swimming

Stop → pp → stopping



MR.AHMED

SHABAAN

ELSHESHT





Key words:

At the moment = في هذه اللحظة . At present = في الوقت الحالي . always = دائماً .
 Now = الآن . Today = اليوم . this week = هذا الأسبوع . This month = هذا الشهر .
 this year = هذه السنة . Look = انظر . Listen = استمع . still = مازال .

Exercises

1.

Choose the correct word (s) between brackets

1. She (is - am - are) writing.
2. He (don't - am not - isn't) sleeping.
3. (We - I - She) isn't drawing
4. I am (eating - running - sleeping) cheese.
5. He is (talk - talking - talks)

2.

Choose the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. (He - We - She) aren't reading.
2. You ('s - aren't - not are) walking.
3. She isn't (sing - sings - singing).
4. We ('s - 're - 'm) shouting.
5. They aren't (cry - laughing - runs) .



3**Choose the correct word :-**

- 1 – He is { **eating – eat** } fish .
- 2 – They { **am – is – are** } playing football .
- 3 – { **I – He – We** } are going to school now .
- 4 – Look ! Kareem is { **do – doing** } his homework .
- 5 – My mother is { **clean – cleaning** } the kitchen .
- 6 – Sokkara { **is – are – am** } watching the TV .
- 7 – Look ! My father is { **read – reading** } a book .
- 8 – Mona is { **ride – riding** } her bike now .
- 9 – Listen ! they { **am – is – are** } listening to music .
- 10 – Look ! Samy is { **run – running** } fast .
- 11- Dina and Hoda are { **play – playing** } football now.
- 12 – He is { **sit – sitting** } on the chair .
- 13 – Look ! the kitten is { **sleep – sleeping** } now .
- 14 – Soha { **is – am – are** } drawing a picture now .
- 15 – Look ! Ramy is { **swim – swimming** } in the sea .

4**Choose the correct word :-**

- 1-I'm (**do – doing – did**) my homework now .
- 2-Manar (**am – is – are**) trying to open the can.
- 3-They (**am playing – is playing – are playing**) football.
- 4-Ahmad and his sister (**is making – are making – make**) a cake .
- 4-I [**watch – am watching – is watching**] TV with my brother now
- 5-He [**get - is getting – are getting**] up at 6 o'clock every morning



5 Choose the correct answer:

- 1- She is (walking – runs – walk) to school now.
- 2- They (are – is – am) playing at the moment.
- 3- We are (make – making – makes) models at present.
- 4- I (am – aren't – is) reading now.
- 5- What are you doing now. I (am – is – are) listening to music.
- 6- They are (eating – reading – eat) lunch at the moment.
- 7- Hoda is (playing – play – plays) the piano now.
- 8- Is he sleeping? Yes, he (is – isn't – aren't) .
- 9- Are they playing football? No, they (are – aren't – isn't) .
- 10- Are you listening? Yes, I (are – am – is) .
- 11- Is he having his breakfast? No, he (isn't – aren't – am) .

6 Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- Look! The monkey (climb) the tree.
- 2- My father (wash) his car at the moment.
- 3- Listen! The children (sing)
- 4- Shh! The baby (sleep)
- 5- My sister and I (do) our H.W. now.



7 Make questions:

1- Yes, he is watching T.V.

.....?

2- No, they aren't swimming.

.....?

3- Yes, she is riding a horse.

.....?

4- No, the boys aren't playing football.

.....?

5- Yes, mum is cooking.

.....?

6- No, the girls aren't sleeping.

.....?

8 Choose the correct answer:

1- Listen! The bird is (sing – singing) .

2- Sally is (studying – study) her lessons now.

3- Look! The dog is (eat – eating) a bone.

4- The girls (is – are) reading a story at the moment.

5- We are (going – go) to the beach now.

6- They (is – are) sitting on the chair.

7- We are (swimming – swim) in the sea.

8- Look! The teacher is (come – coming) to the class.





9 Choose the correct answer:

- (1) He is (play - plays - playing) football.
- (2) She is (ruling - run - running) fast.
- (3) We are (swim - swiming - swimming) in the pool.
- (4) Samy is (ride - rideing - riding) a bike.
- (5) My father is (driving - drive - drives) a car.
- (6) She is (eat - eating - eats) her lunch.
- (7) Noha is (sitting - sit - siting) next to Amira.
- (8) She is (writing - write - writes) English.
- (9) They are (study - studies - studying) Arabic.
- (10) She is (close - closing - closeing) the door.
- (11) Ali is (does - doing - do) his homework.
- (12) They are (dance - dancing - danceing).
- (13) My mother is (read- reads - reading) a book.
- (14) The girl is (sing - singing - sings).
- (15) He is (read- reads - reading) a story.





10 Put the verbs into present continuous:-

(1) He (**drink**) tea now.

.....

(2) Look, the car (**run**) fast.

.....

(3) He (**wear**) a sunglasses.

.....

(4) Mona (**write**) English now.

.....

(5) Ahmed (**play**) football.

.....

(6) Noha (**sit**) next to me.

.....

ELSHESHTAWY





1- زمن المضارع البسيط

اسم جمع (I / We / You / They) **هم**

فعل في المصدر

I **play** tennis in the evening.

اسم مفرد (He / She / It) **هي**

فعل مضاف له (s-es)

He / She / It + **الفعل** **sh, ch, ss, x, o (es)**
 اسم مفرد **معظم الافعال يضاف لها (s)**

She plays tennis in the morning.

Key words:

usually – always – every (day – week – month – year) – often – never
 - sometimes – on (days) – in the (morning / afternoon / evening)





في زمن المضارع البسيط يتم إضافة { **s - es - ies** } إلى نهاية الفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب مثل :- { **it - she - he** } أو أي أسم مفرد

1 - **He** wants a parrot .

2 - **She** wants fish .

3 - **Kareem** wants a parrot .

4 - **Hoda** wants a canary .

لاحظ انه تم إضافة حرف **S** إلى نهاية كل فعل لأن **الفاعل مفرد**



أما إذا كان الفاعل جمع مثل { **they - we - you - I** } فيكون الفعل بدون **S**

1 - **We** want a lizard .

2 - **They** want a rabbit .



النفى

بدون **S**

تأتي (**don't**) مع **I - you - we - they** - و يأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل

تأتي (**doesn't**) مع **He - she - it** - و يأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل

I want a fish .

I don't want a fish .

MR.AHMED SHABAAN ELSHESHTAWY

He wants a rabbit .

He doesn't want a rabbit .





في حالة السؤال في المضارع البسيط نستخدم التالي

Do { you – they – I – we }?

Does { he – she – it }?



Do you want a parrot ? الإجابة - Yes, I do / No, I don't.

Does she want a lizard ? الإجابة - Yes, she does / No, she doesn't.

1 – I **want** a parrot. **النفى** → I **don't want** a rabbit.

2 – He **wants** a cat. **النفى** → He **doesn't want** a lizard.

نستخدم **don't** مع { they – we – you – I } و الاسم الجمع ←

نستخدم **doesn't** مع { He – She – It } و الاسم المفرد ←





Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A pride of lions (live – lives – living) in the forest.
- 2- The bird (build – builds – building) her nest in the tree.
- 3- The cub (like – likes – eat) meat.
- 4- My mum (bake – bakes – baking) a delicious cake.
- 5- My parents (don't – doesn't – isn't) go to work on Fridays.
- 6- He (don't – doesn't – aren't) play football.
- 7- My sister always (rides – ride – riding) her bike.
- 8- Dad usually (read – reads – reading) newspaper in the morning.
- 9- I often (go – goes – going) to the club.
- 10- (Do – Does – Is) you eat your sandwich?
- 11- (Do – Does – are) she want a new dress?
- 12- Do your family have a car? Yes, they (do – does – don't).
- 13- Does your mother bake a cake? No, she (doesn't – don't – do)



2- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He always (sleep – sleeps) early.
- 2- She often (get – gets) up early.
- 3- The boy (ride – rides) his bike every week.
- 4- It never (rain – rains) in summer.
- 5- A rabbit (eat – eats) carrots every morning.
- 6- I usually (write – writes) letters to my friends.
- 7- The children (drink – drinks) milk every day.
- 8- Ahmed (play – plays) tennis every week.
- 9- We usually (play – plays) tennis at the club.
- 10- Heba (live – lives) in a big house.

3- Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- He usually (like) painting at home.
- 2- She often (write) her name wrong.
- 3- The cat usually (chase) the mouse.
- 4- Mai always (arrive) at the lesson on time.
- 5- He (take) his car to work every day.
- 6- They (help) their mother in the kitchen.
- 7- We (buy) cheese from the market.
- 8- Birds (eat) seeds.





4- Change into negative:

1- She walks to school every day.

.....

2- Ahmed plays football with his friends.

.....

3- We work hard at school.

.....

4- The cat eats a lot of food.

.....

5- Omar plays the piano very well.

.....

5- Make questions:

1- Yes, she speaks English well.

.....?

2- Yes, lions eat meat.

.....?

3- No, we don't eat dinner at seven.

.....?

4- Yes, I usually go to work by bus.

.....?

5- No, Tom doesn't play football with his friends.

.....?

6- Yes, they read a story every day.

.....?



6- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We (go – goes) to school on foot.
- 2- She (do – does) sport every morning.
- 3- I (watch – teaches) T.V. in the afternoon.
- 4- She (teach – teaches) English.
- 5- I (brush – brushes) my teeth every day.
- 6- We (do – does) our H.W at school.

7- Answer with (Yes , No) :

1- Do you get up at six o'clock?

.....

2- Do you play tennis every day?

.....

3- Do they have lunch at one o'clock?

.....

4- Does she eat sandwiches at one o'clock?

.....

5- Does he have breakfast at seven o'clock?

.....

6- Does she walk to school with her mom?

.....





To tell someone to do something

عند طلب شيء من شخص ما ليقوم به

verb inf.

الفعل في صيغة المصدر بدون إضافات

We use (verb inf.)

نستخدم

Ex:- Study your lessons well.

To tell someone not to do something

لتحذير شخص ما بعدم القيام بشيء ما نستخدم

We use Don't+ verb inf.

نستخدم

Ex:- Don't talk in the class.





Let's



Pos..form

Let's go to the cinema.

Neg..form

Let's not go to the cinema.

Note:

Let's → verb inf.





(1) Re-write the sentences:-

1) Let's (play – plays – playing) computer games!

(Choose)

.....

2) Talk to your friend.

(not)

.....

3) (Don't – Doesn't – Didn't) move!

(Choose)

.....

4) (Let's (watch – watches – watching) TV.

(Choose)

.....

5) (Aren't – Don't – Haven't) eat in the class.

(Choose)

.....

6) Let's listen to this song.

(not)

..... MR AHMED SHARAAN ELSHESHTAWY



شعبان

علمني بعلوم
أحمد شعبان

أحمد



(2) Match:-

1) Let's go

() a) speaks

2) Please don't

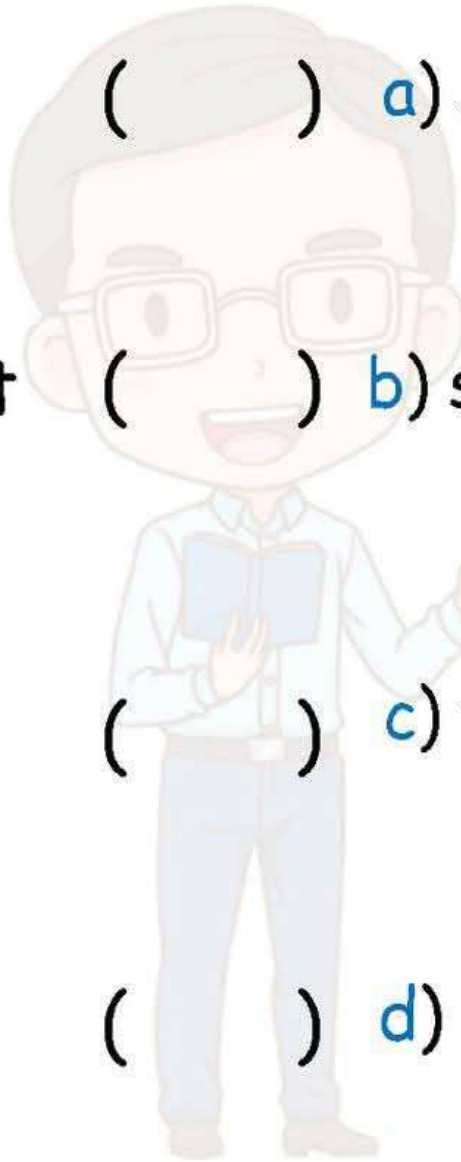
() b) sit there, please!

3) Let's play

() c) to the club

4) Don't

() d) open the window



MR.AHMED

SHABAAN

ELSHESHTAWY

e) football





(3) Correct the mistakes:-

1) Let's reading this story

.....

2) Don't looks at me

.....

3) Let's had fun

.....

4) Don't opens the window, it's cold

.....

5) Let's eats this cake. It's delicious

.....





Preposition of time



On

قبل

Before

Dated

تاريخ

Days

أيام

In

قبل

Before

شهر

Months

فصول السنة

Seasons

سنوات

Years

At

قبل

Before

Clock _ at 7 o'clock

with the expressions

At night -- At noon -- At the weekend -- At Christmas

MR.AHMED

SHABAN

ESHERMART





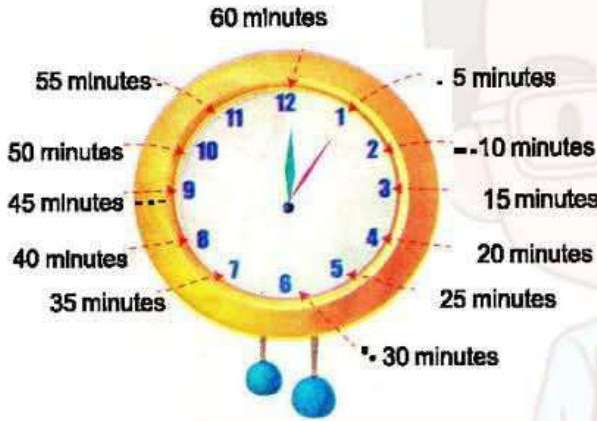
للسؤال عن الوقت

What time is it? ما الوقت ؟

It's + الساعة + (o'clock)

وللاجابة

لاحظ الاتي



الساعة = 60 دقيقة

العقرب الكبير يدل على الدقائق

العقرب الصغير يدل على الساعات

إذا كان العقرب الكبير على رقم 1 فهذا

يعني أنها 5 دقائق وكل رقم نصيف 5 دقائق

إذا كان العقرب الكبير على 12 فهذا يعني الساعة بالضبط ونستخدم

It's + رقم الساعة + o'clock.



A: What time is it ?

B: It's two o'clock.

أما إذا كانت الساعة الثانية والرابع نقول رقم الساعة ثم عدد الدقائق.

رقم الدقائق + رقم الساعة + It's

MR. AHMED S. EL SHESHTAWY

A: What time is it?

B: It's two fifteen. (2:15)



Exercises

Look and tell the time: انظر واكتب الوقت

6 : 20

2 : 40

.....

.....



.....

.....



It's one o'clock.

It's

It's

It's



It's

It's

It's

It's



It's

It's

It's

It's





❦ لاحظ وخلي بالك كويس :

❦ لما نيجي نسأل علي الحاجات اللي بنقدر نعملها نقول :

❦ Can you? هل تستطيع أن?

❦ Can you throw the ball? هل تستطيع أن ترمي الكرة؟

❦ طيب ولو هنجاب هنقول :

❦ Yes , I can . نعم أستطيع .

❦ No, I can't . لا أنا لا أستطيع .

عندما نريد التحدث عن القدرة او عدم القدرة علي فعل شئ نستخدم:

Can → يستطيع

Can't → لا يستطيع

1- I can play football.

أنا أستطيع أن أعب كرة القدم

2- I can play tennis.

أنا أستطيع أن أعب تنس

3- I can jump.

أنا أستطيع أن أقفز

1- I can't play basketball.

أنا لا أستطيع أن أعب كرة السلة

2- I can't do karate.

أنا لا أستطيع أن أعب كاراتيه

3- I can't run fast.

أنا لا أستطيع أن أجري بسرعة



Can you + inf مصدر ؟

عند السؤال عن القدرة نستخدم:

1- Can you throw a ball?

هل تستطيع أن ترمي الكرة؟

2- Can you play tennis?

هل تستطيع أن تلعب تنس؟

- أي سؤال يبدأ بي (Can) يكون معناه " هل تستطيع " ونجاوب عليه ب yes أو no ثم نبدل أول كلمتين مكان بعضهم البعض.

- نحول (you) إلي (I) - إذا كانت الإجابة ب No نضع في الآخر n't

1- Can you swim?

- Yes, I can.

- No, I can't.

2- Can she jump?

- Yes, she can.

- No, she can't.

3- Can he play tennis?

- Yes, he can.

- No, he can't.

4- Can you do karate ?

- Yes, I can.

- No, I can't.

1 Look, read and complete:

انظر و اقرأ ثم أكمل

1- Can you kick the ball?

Yes, I

2- Can you play tennis?

No, I

3- Can he swim?

Yes,can





Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

تأتي قبل الاسم الممتمك

First person متكلم	Second person	Third person غائب
<p>my</p> <p>my ball كرتي</p>	<p>your</p> <p>your ball كرتك</p>	<p>his</p> <p>his ball كرته</p> <p>her</p> <p>her ball كرتها</p> <p>its</p> <p>its ball كرته</p>
<p>our</p> <p>our ball كرتنا</p>	<p>your</p> <p>your ball كرتكم</p>	<p>their</p> <p>their ball منكم (عقل / غير عقل)</p>

Possessive Pronouns

ضمائر الملكية

تعبّر عن الملكية ولكن لا يأتي بعدها اسم

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



عندما نريد طلب شئ نستخدم:

I'd like.. أنا أود

I'd like some juice. أنا أود بعض العصير.

I'd like some chicken. أنا أود بعض الفراخ.

عندما نريد عرض شئ علي شخص ما نستخدم:

هل تود..؟? Would you like...?

هل تود بعض الشاي؟? Would you like some tea?

هل تود بيضة؟? Would you like an egg?

عند الموافقة

عند الرفض

Yes, please.

No, thank you.

I like.... أنا أحب..

هو / هي تحب.. He/ she likes...

I like bread.

He likes ice cream.

I like milk.

She likes burger.

I don't like.... أنا لا أحب..

هو / هي لا تحب.. He/she doesn't like...

I don't like chicken.

He doesn't like fries.

