

El-Zohairy



Grammar book

Prep 1

Grammar (Explanation & Questions)

Mr. Ahmed Bayomi El-Zohairy



Unit 7

Reviving the spirit of Civilization

الضرورة

فاعل + must + مصدر

الاثبات:

Must + مصدر + فاعل ?

السؤال:

(1) الالزام بفعل شيء الزام داخلي بـ (I - We)

- We must study hard to pass this second exam.
- You must stop smoking.
- You must come to my wedding party.
- I must buy a present to my sister. Her birthday tomorrow.
- Drivers must wear a seat belt when they drive.

(2) النصيحة القوية

(3) الدعوات الحارة

(4) مشاعر قوية

(5) قانون عام

Must بدائل

• It's (was) necessary to

• It's (was) a necessity to

• It's (was) a must to

• (be) obliged to

مصدر

- It's necessary to stop smoking.
- It's a necessity to stop smoking.
- It's a must to stop smoking.
- He is obliged to look for another job.

فاعل + mustn't + مصدر

- You mustn't smoke in hospital.

(1) النهي والتحريم

(2) الحظر والمنع عن فعل شئ (خطير - ضد القانون)

- You mustn't eat this food. It's poisonous.

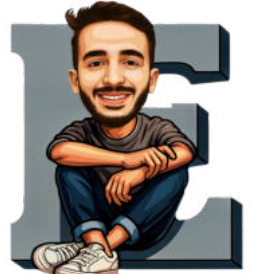
Mustn't بدائل

It's

- banned - forbidden - prohibited
- illegal - not legal - not permitted
- against the law - not allowed

to + مصدر

- It's banned to smoke in hospitals.
- = You mustn't smoke in hospitals.



have to

• (I \ They \ We \ You + أي اسم جمع) → have to

مصدر

• (He \ She \ It + أي اسم مفرد) → has to

• We have to wear a school uniform.

(1) الالتزام الخارجي (المفروض علي الشخص)

• I have to get up at 7:00 A.M to go to the school.

(2) الضرورة

• (I \ They \ We \ You + أي اسم جمع) → don't

have to

مصدر

• (He \ She \ It + أي اسم مفرد) → doesn't

• I don't have to get up early as it will be a holiday tomorrow.

Do

فاعل

have to

مصدر

Does

• Do they have to attend the exam?

كلمة استفهام

do

فاعل

have to

مصدر

does

• Why does she have to do this?

should

فاعل + should + مصدر

الاثبات:

فاعل + shouldn't + مصدر

النفي:

Should + مصدر + فاعل ?

السؤال:

• You should wash your hands before eating.

(1) نصيحة

• You should read this book.

(2) اقتراح

• I think you should go to the Gym.

(3) رأي

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (1)

1. I advise you to help your mom at home. (should)

.....

2. It is necessary for us to help the poor. (must)

.....

3. It is very important to follow the school rules. (have to)

.....

4. It is not allowed to touch the museum artifacts. (mustn't)

.....

5. It is not necessary to bring your own water; the school gives water. (don't have to)

.....

6. Students have to wear their uniforms every day. (necessary)

.....

7. I advise you not to talk loudly during class time. (shouldn't)

.....

8. It is a good idea to do your homework before playing games. (should)

.....

9. You aren't allowed to swim in this area. (mustn't)

.....

10. I advise you to follow a daily routine. (should)

.....

11. You are not allowed to make noise in the library. (mustn't)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (2)

1. I advise you not to waste your time. (shouldn't)

.....

2. It is necessary to be calm during exams. (must)

.....

3. It is my advice for him to send the email. (should)

.....

4. We have to wear our seatbelts in our cars. (necessary)

.....

5. It is against the law to wait here. (mustn't)

.....

6. My advice to you is to do sports regularly. (should)

.....

7. Students mustn't eat in the school library. (not allowed)

.....

8. It's important to keep quiet in hospitals. (must)

.....

9. It isn't necessary for her to come early next Saturday. (have to)

.....

10. I advise you to clean your room. (should)

.....

11. It's forbidden to park here. (mustn't)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (3)

1. It's not necessary to bring sandwiches, we will go to a restaurant. (don't have to)

.....

2. It's important to study for tomorrow's exam. (must)

.....

3. It isn't useful for children to eat a lot of sweets. (shouldn't)

.....

4. You aren't allowed to bring your mobile to school. (mustn't)

.....

5. My advice is to have a study timetable. (should)

.....

6. It is necessary to respect historical sites. (must)

.....

7. It's necessary to preserve ancient monuments. (must)

.....

8. It's not important to clean the room. I cleaned it. (don't have to)

.....

9. If I were you, I'd study hard. (should)

.....

10. You aren't allowed to talk while the teacher is working in class. (mustn't)

.....

11. My advice to you is to do sports regularly. (should)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (4)

1. It is important for Adam to finish his homework before dinner. (has to)

.....

2. Driving fast near the school is not allowed for any car. (Drivers mustn't)

.....

3. It is a good idea for you to brush your teeth. (should)

.....

4. We don't need to wake up early on Friday. (have to)

.....

5. It is necessary to be quiet and calm in the library. (must)

.....

6. It is forbidden for students to run inside the classroom. (mustn't)

.....

7. It is advisable for Salma to eat more fruits and vegetables. (should)

.....

8. You are not allowed to talk while the teacher is speaking. (mustn't)

.....

9. It is not necessary for Mazen to buy a new pen. (doesn't have to)

.....

10. To stay healthy, it is necessary to drink plenty of water. (should)

.....

11. It is not necessary for us to go to the club today. (don't have to)

.....



Unit 8

Family Values and Roles

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

- ضمير: الذي يحل محل الشئ
- الفاعل: هو الذي يقوم بفعل الشئ

I	أنا
He	هو
She	هي
It	هو - هي
They	هم
We	نحن
You	أنت - أنتِ - أنتم - أنتن

- ضمير متكلم مفرد
- ضمير غائب للمفرد (المذكر العاقل)
- ضمير غائب للمفرد (المؤنث العاقل)
- ضمير غائب للمفرد (غير العاقل)
- ضمير غائب للجمع بنوعيه (عاقل - غير عاقل)
- ضمير متكلم جمع
- ضمير للمخاطب المفرد المذكر أو المؤنث والجمع بنوعيه

Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية

- صفات الملكية يأتي بعدها اسم

my	ما يخصني	- This is my pen.
his	ما يخصه	- That is his book.
her	ما يخصها	- These are her shirts.
its	ما يخصه - يخصها (غير عاقل)	- This is its leg.
their	ما يخصهم	- This is their school.
our	ما يخصنا	- Those are our cars.
your	ما يخصك - ما يخصكم	- Give me your pen, please

للسؤال عن الملكية

Whose + أسم ؟

- Whose car is it?

Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية

- ضمير الملكية يأتي في آخر الجملة عادة ليثبت الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها أسم

mine	لي / ملكي	- This house is mine.
his	له / ملكه	- That car is his.
hers	لها / ملكها	- The book was hers.
theirs	لهم / ملكهم	- This class is theirs
ours	لنا / ملكنا	- This school is ours.
yours	لك / ملكك	- The bag is yours.



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (1)

1. This pencil belongs to Sara. (**hers**)

.....

2. The blue jacket is Ahmed's. (**his**)

.....

3. These shoes belong to us. (**our**)

.....

4. That house belongs to them. (**theirs**)

.....

5. This laptop is mine. (**my**)

.....

6. This is my smart computer. (**mine**)

.....

7. They own this big blue car. (**theirs**)

.....

8. Amira has a new digital camera. (**hers**)

.....

9. My sister Amina has a pretty dress. The dress is pink. (**Her**)

.....

10. These red apples are for us. (**our**)

.....

11. This is Ali's car. (**belongs**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (2)

1. This is her notebook. (**hers**)

.....

2. These pencils belong to the children. (**theirs**)

.....

3. This pen belongs to me. (**my**)

.....

4. Dina is my friend. The red umbrella belongs to her. (**hers**)

.....

5. Arwa found a book that belongs to you. (**your**)

.....

6. My mother owns a new dress. (**hers**)

.....

7. This video game is for my brother and me. (**ours**)

.....

8. This bike in the park is ours. (**Our bike**)

.....

9. I have a new skirt. (**mine**)

.....

10. Asmaa owns a green pencil. (**hers**)

.....

11. These are my pens. (**belong**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (3)

1. This pencil belongs to her. (**hers**)

.....

2. The blue jacket is Ahmed's. (**his**)

.....

3. These shoes belong to us. (**our**)

.....

4. This laptop is mine. (**my**)

.....

5. I possess these books. (**mine**)

.....

6. This is my uncle's villa. (**belongs**)

.....

7. He owns a flat in Alexandria. (**His**)

.....

8. The house over there is theirs. (**belongs**)

.....

9. This book belongs to me. (**my**)

.....

10. I own these two pens. (**mine**)

.....

11. This house is theirs. (**their**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (4)

1. This dress belongs to her. (hers)

.....

2. AB That car belongs to them. (theirs)

.....

3. These are our books. (belong)

.....

4. Is this pen yours? (your)

.....

5. This is my new tablet. [mine]

.....

6. That car is hers. [her]

.....

7. Is this house yours? [your]

.....

8. These mobiles belong to us. [our]

.....

9. This is her apartment. [hers]

.....

10. The red car belongs to us. [ours]

.....

11. That's Ayman's office. [his]

.....



Unit 9

Make it Yourself

Possessive ('s), (s') & (of)

's

• تأتي مع الاسم المفرد أو الجمع غير منتهي بـ (s).

- children's room
- Ahmed's car
- people's money

s'

• تأتي مع الاسم المفرد أو الجمع المنتهي بـ (s).

- Teachers' room
- Shams' bag
- Remas' book

NOTES

• عند ذكر اسمين، نضع (s) أو (s') للاسم الثاني

- Mariam and Salma's house.

• الجماد لا يملك

- computer screen
- (Not) computer's screen

• يمكن وضع كلمة (belong to \ belongs to) بدلاً من (s - s')

- This is Ali's car.
- = This car belongs to Ali.

• تستخدم أداة الاستفهام (Whose) للسؤال عن الملكية.

- Whose bag is that?
- - It's Omar's.

of

• نستخدم (of) للتعبير عن الملكية مع:

- The door of the house. (not the house's door) الأشياء:
- The importance of peace الأسماء المعنوية:
- The book of the student in my class العبارات الطويلة:

be.
positive



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (1)

1. Marwan has a bag. It is on the floor. (Marwan's)

.....

2. The long tail of the cat is very soft. (cat's)

.....

3. I saw the new car of my brother outside yesterday. (brother's)

.....

4. The children have new toys. (The children's)

.....

5. The garden of the house is full of green trees. (house's)

.....

6. Sarah has a dress. It looked very beautiful. (Sarah's)

.....

7. Omar has a smart cell phone. (Omar's)

.....

8. The chair's leg is brown and very strong. (of)

.....

9. I found the keys of my sister this morning. (sister's)

.....

10. Rana owns a skirt. It is long and blue. (Rana's)

.....

11. The dresses of the women are very bright. (women's)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (2)

1. Ahmed has a ball; it's under the table. (Ahmed's)

.....

2. The car window is open and lets the air in. (of)

.....

3. Mazen had a bike. It was broken down. (Mazen's)

.....

4. The girls have blue and red pens. (girls')

.....

5. The book cover is torn and very old. (of)

.....

6. My uncle has a big villa. (My uncle's)

.....

7. The new computer for Waleed is very fast. (Waleed's)

.....

8. The food of the cat is in the small bowl. (cat's)

.....

9. The computer of Mr. Magdi is turned off. (Mr. Magdi's)

.....

10. The school name is written on the gate. (of)

.....

11. Adam got a colorful kite. (Adam's)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (3)

1. The door handle is cold and made of metal. (of)

.....

2. That black jacket belongs to Sameh. (Sameh's)

.....

3. The bus wheels are big and round. (of)

.....

4. My grandfather has a farm. The farm is very far away. (grandfather's)

.....

5. The voice of the singer is full of emotion. (singer's)

.....

6. The workers have their lunch at three o'clock. The lunch is always healthy. (workers')

.....

7. This car belongs to Ali. (Ali's)

.....

8. The dog has a brown tail. (dog's)

.....

9. This is Sara's bag. (of)

.....

10. This village has a canal. (of)

.....

11. The honey taste is delicious. (of)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (4)

1. This bag belongs to Ahmed. (Ahmed's)

.....

2. Noura has a new dress. (Noura's)

.....

3. These toys are for girls. (girls')

.....

4. This is my school bus. (of)

.....

5. This bag belongs to my sister. (my sister's)

.....

6. The table has a broken leg. (of the table)

.....

7. The tail of the dog is long. (dog's)

.....

8. Nader owns this bike. (Nader's)

.....

9. The toys of the children are in the living room. (The children's)

.....

10. This is Ali's mobile. (of)

.....

11. These books belong to Rawan. (Rawan's)

.....



Unit 10

Helping Others

المستقبل البسيط (will)

Usage:

الأستخدام:

GO FOR IT

- القرارات السريعة
- الحقائق المستقبلية
- التنبؤ (بدون دليل)
- العرض والطلب
- الوعد والتهديد
- الأمنيات
- التحذير

Form:

التكوين:

فاعل

will

مصدر

- I will be 24 next year.
- I think it will rain.
- This is a heavy bag I'll help you.
- I hope I will be an engineer.

Negative:

النفي:

فاعل

won't

P.P.

- I won't play football tomorrow.

Question:

السؤال:

Will

فاعل

مصدر

- السؤال ب (هل):

- Will you watch the match tomorrow?
- Yes, I will \ No, I won't

- السؤال ب (كلمة استفهام):

كلمة استفهام

will

فاعل

مصدر

- What will you do tomorrow?

Key Words:

الكلمات الدالة:

think يعتقد

believe يعتقد

promise يوعد

tomorrow غداً

expect يتوقع

predict يتوقع

hope يأمل

in + سنة مستقبلية

threat يهدد

perhaps ربما

probably ممكن

soon قريباً

possibly ممكن

be sure يتأكد

in the future في المستقبل



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (1)

1. They hope to watch the football match tonight. [will]

.....

2. She promised not to forget to call her grandmother. [won't]

.....

3. I will cook dinner tonight. [Who will]

.....

4. I plan to finish my homework later. [will]

.....

5. They don't intend to travel next summer. [won't]

.....

6. He promises to finish the work soon. [will]

.....

7. She doesn't plan to join us tomorrow. [won't]

.....

8. Do you plan to meet us later? [Will]

.....

9. She offers to carry the bag for you. [will]

.....

10. Does she intend to join the club? [Will]

.....

11. I have decided not to stay at home tonight. [won't]

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (2)

1. I decided to buy a new car. (will)

.....

2. They don't want to go swimming. (won't)

.....

3. Sara doesn't plan to join us tomorrow. (won't)

.....

4. She promises to call me again. (will)

.....

5. Reem intends to join the team. (will)

.....

6. The train will arrive soon. (What time)

.....

7. I promise to help you. (will)

.....

8. She expects to be an engineer in the future. (will)

.....

9. I offered to help mom with cleaning up. (will)

.....

10. He thinks he can travel abroad one day. (will)

.....

11. Nada expects to be an engineer when she grows up. (will)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (3)

1. Rania offers to clean her bedroom before she goes to school. (**Rania will ...**)

.....

2. My brother wishes to travel to a nice city. (**will**)

.....

3. I prefer to have a cup of coffee. (**will**)

.....

4. I do not want to eat fish for lunch. (**won't**)

.....

5. We promise to visit our grandparents in Cairo next weekend. (**will**)

.....

6. Adam hopes to win the next football match. (**I think Adam**)

.....

7. I expect my uncle to visit us tomorrow. (**My uncle will ...**)

.....

8. I want my dad to buy me a bike. (**I hope my dad**)

.....

9. Hoda cooks a delicious dinner for all the family. (**tomorrow**)

.....

10. I'd like to study medicine in the future. (**will**)

.....

11. There's a storm. The windows are open. (**will shut**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (4)

1. We do not go to school on Fridays. (**next Friday**)

.....

2. Sarah wishes to read a new book about animals next week. (**will**)

.....

3. I'd prefer to spend the weekend in my village. (**I will**)

.....

4. My friend promises to give me a nice gift on Saturday. (**will**)

.....

5. Tarek watches funny cartoons on TV. (**Next evening, ...**)

.....

6. The dog wants to eat all the food in the bowl. (**I think**)

.....

7. Salma hopes to draw beautiful pictures of flowers. (**Salma will**)

.....

8. They do not expect to play outside when it rains. (**won't**)

.....

9. Ali would like to join the university. (**Ali will**)

.....

10. The boy promises not to make that mistake again. (**won't**)

.....

11. Next Sunday, Youssef wants to ride his bike in the park. (**will**)

.....



Unit 11

The Natural World

المقارنة و التفضيل

المقارنة

صفة قصيرة

بها مقطع صوتي واحد
tall - small - big

صفة er + than

less + صفة + than

صفة طويلة

بها أكثر من مقطع صوتي
expensive - intelligent

more

صفة than

less

- Yara is faster than Hagar.
- Football is more interesting than tennis.

التفضيل

صفة قصيرة

بها مقطع صوتي واحد
tall - small - big

the + صفة est

صفة طويلة

بها أكثر من مقطع صوتي
expensive - intelligent

the most

صفة

the least

- Ahmed the tallest boy in the class.
- Football is the most interesting sport in the world.

الصفات الشاذة

good	جيد	better than	the best
bad	سئ	worse than	The worst
much	كثير من	more than	the most
many			
a lot of			
little	قليل من	less than	the least
far	بعيد	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

الصفات القصيرة (ذات المقطع الواحد)

(tall - old - long - quick - short - large - wide - big - hot - low - few - ugly - easy
- heavy - happy - lucky)

• لو انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف (r) في المقارنة و (st) في التفضيل

large >>> larger than \ the largest
wide >>> wider than \ the widest

• لو انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الساكن

big >>> bigger than \ the biggest
hot >>> hotter than \ the hottest

• لو انتهت الصفة بـ (w) وقبله حرف (o - e) لا نضاعف الحرف الأخير

low >>> lower than \ the lowest
few >>> fewer than \ the fewest

• لو انتهت الصفة بـ (y) نحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ier) في المقارنة و (iest) في التفضيل

happy >>> happier than \ the happiest
heavy >>> heavier than \ the heaviest

الصفات الطويلة (أكثر من مقطع)

(modern - careful - beautiful - interesting - difficult - exciting - expensive)

modern >>> more - less modern than \ the most - the least modern
beautiful >>> more - less beautiful than \ the most - the least beautiful
interesting >>> more - less interesting than \ the most - the least interesting



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:



Model (1)

1. No one is taller than Ali. (**tallest**)

.....

2. Hady is fatter than every student in class. (**the**)

.....

3. Tamer is the fastest runner in the race. (**No runner**)

.....

4. I am 16 years old. Noha is 17. (**younger**)

.....

5. Dalia is clever, but Faten is cleverer. (**than**)

.....

6. My phone costs LE 3000. Yours costs LE 2500. (**more expensive**)

.....

7. No day was hotter than yesterday. (**the hottest**)

.....

8. This bag weighs more than that suitcase. (**heavier**)

.....

9. Laila finished her homework before anyone else. (**the quickest**)

.....

10. Sami's car uses more fuel than my car. (**My car**)

.....

11. The weather is hot today while yesterday was cold. (**colder**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (2)

1. No cake at the party tasted more delicious than yours. (**the most delicious**)

.....

2. The chair is not comfortable like the sofa. (**more comfortable**)

.....

3. No animal in the zoo is bigger than the elephant. (**the biggest**)

.....

4. Omar speaks better English than his sister. (**worse**)

.....

5. No book is more interesting than "Harry Potter". (**the most interesting**)

.....

6. My room is smaller than my sister's. (**bigger**)

.....

7. The red dress costs less than the blue one. (**cheaper**)

.....

8. No one ran faster than Karim. (**the fastest**)

.....

9. Mount Sinai is higher than all other mountains in Egypt. (**the highest**)

.....

10. Hoda's room is messy while Yara's room is clean. (**messier**)

.....

11. Nothing in the box is lighter than this feather. (**the lightest**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (3)

1. My dog is faster than your cat. (**Your cat**)

.....

2. No blanket feels softer than this blanket. (**the softest**)

.....

3. Ali is the best student in class. (**No student**)

.....

4. My new shoes are not tight. My old shoes are tight. (**more comfortable**)

.....

5. My friend's house is farther from school than my house. (**closer**)

.....

6. This new laptop is better than the old one. (**worse**)

.....

7. No player scored more goals than Ahmed. (**the most**)

.....

8. My bag is lighter than yours. (**Your bag**)

.....

9. There is no dry place like the Sahara Desert. (**driest**)

.....

10. This coffee is hotter than this cup of tea. (**cooler**)

.....

11. Everyone jumped lower than Samir. (**the highest**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets: →

Model (4)

1. No one is older than Omar in the class. (**oldest**)

.....

2. Eyad is better in English than any other student. (**the**)

.....

3. Nadeen is tall, but Salma is taller. (**than**)

.....

4. Tamer is older than Samy. (**younger**)

.....

5. Nader is the fastest runner. (**No runner**)

.....

6. English is more interesting than other subjects. (**most**)

.....

7. No girl is better than Esraa. (**best**)

.....

8. Gold is more expensive than silver. (**cheaper**)

.....

9. The rabbit is faster than the cat. (**slower**)

.....

10. No other car is better than my car. (**the best**)

.....

11. My mother is busy, but my father is busier. (**busiest**)

.....

I WILL BE RESPONSIBLE



Unit 12
I will be
Responsible

الأسم الذي يُعد - الأسم الذي لا يُعد

الأسم الذي يُعد

• هو الاسم الذي له مفرد وله جمع

- book >>> books
- pen >>> pens

الأسم الذي لا يُعد

• هو الاسم الذي ليس له جمع ودائماً يكون مفرد

- water - oil - sugar - rice - love - English - football

(محددات الكمية)

1) a - an

a

• مع الكلمة البادئة بصوت ساكن

- a book
- a girl
- a fox

نستخدمهم مع :

- الاسم المفرد الذي يُعد
- قبل الوظائف
- قبل الصفات

an

• مع الكلمة البادئة بصوت متحرك

- an egg
- an orange
- an apple

2) some

- I need some money.
- Would you like some coffee?
- Can you lend me some money?

You did it!

1. الاثبات

2. العرض

3. الطلب

3) any

- I don't need any money.
- Do you have any coffee?

1. النفي

2. السؤال

إذا كان (some) أو (any) يأتي بعدهم اسم جمع يُعد أو أسم مفرد لا يُعد

(a lot of - lots of \ many \ much)

كثير من

a lot of

lots of

اسم جمع يُعد

اسم مفرد لا يُعد

- I have a lot of books.
- I have a lot of money.

many

اسم جمع يُعد

- I have many books.

much

اسم مفرد لا يُعد

- I have much money.

(few \ little)

قليل من

few

a few

اسم جمع يُعد

- I have few books.

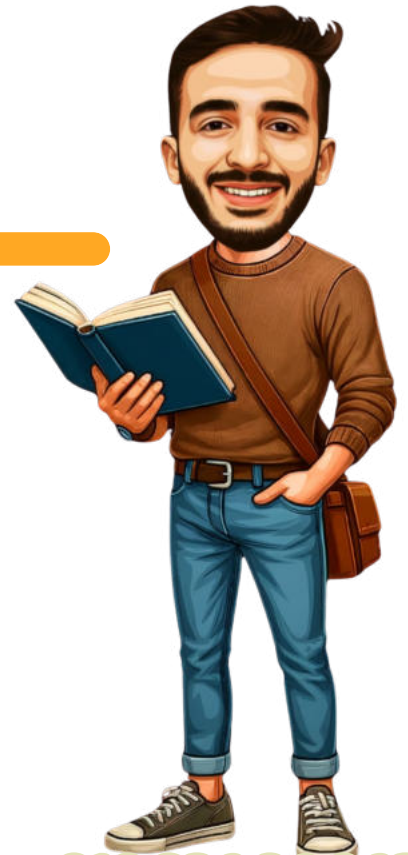
little

a little

اسم مفرد لا يُعد

- I have little money.

رکزان (a few \ a little) قليل ويكفي



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (1)

1. I have no flowers. (any)

.....

2. There is a lot of juice. (much)

.....

3. SB Emad doesn't have many friends. (few)

.....

4. I bought several books. (many)

.....

5. We don't have a large amount of time. (much)

.....

6. There are many students in the class. (a lot of)

.....

7. She has little water in her bottle. (much)

.....

8. I need a few eggs to make cake. (some)

.....

9. We saw few cars on the road. (many)

.....

10. I have no money. (any)

.....

11. He wants one sandwich. (a)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (2)

1. I bought a new shirt yesterday. (one)

.....

2. She has few friends in her class. (many)

.....

3. There is a lot of water in the bottle. (much)

.....

4. I have little money in my wallet. (some)

.....

5. She doesn't drink much coffee. (little)

.....

6. We saw a lot of people at the party. (many)

.....

7. They bought many books yesterday. (a lot of)

.....

8. I saw few cars on the road. (many)

.....

9. She has little water in her bottle. (much)

.....

10. I saw one animal in the park. (an)

.....

11. They bought several pens. (many)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (3)

1. There are few toys in the box. (**some**)

.....

2. They have much food for the party. (**a lot of**)

.....

3. I have no friends. (**any**)

.....

4. I saw one elephant in the zoo. (**any**)

.....

5. There are few pencils in my pencil case. (**some**)

.....

6. Yes, there are many dogs in the garden. (**any**)

.....

7. They don't have many books. (**few**)

.....

8. She doesn't have much time today. (**little**)

.....

9. I have some pens. (**many**)

.....

10. She wants some water. (**any**)

.....

11. There are many books in the library. (**a lot of**)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

Model (4)

1. Mom bought some vegetables for dinner. (any)

.....

2. We didn't see any birds in the garden today. (some)

.....

3. Can you buy us some bread? (loaves)

.....

4. Sami bought a lot of gifts for his family. (many)

.....

5. She didn't eat much food at the party. (a lot of)

.....

6. There is some meat left for you. (two pieces)

.....

7. They didn't have much fun at the park. (a lot of)

.....

8. I bought some pencils for school. (any)

.....

9. How much coffee do you drink daily? (many)

.....

10. How much water do you drink every day? (glasses)

.....

11. She ate a lot of pasta. (much)

.....



تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيغنيك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة

