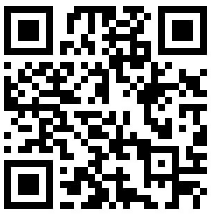


IDEA



Smart Grammar Booklet

This belongs to :

.....

Verb to be (am – is – are)

What is the verb "to be"?

We use it to talk about identity, feelings, place, and more.

بنستخدمه لما نتكلم عن الهوية، المشاعر، المكان، وغيره.

◆ Forms - الأشكال في المضارع:

I → am يكون

He / She / It / singular noun → is تكون/يكون

You / We / They / plural noun → are نكون/يكونوا/تكونوا

I am happy أنا سعيد. He is my brother هو أخويا

They are here هم هنا They are at school. هم في المدرسة.

◆ Negative - النفي:

Just add **not** after the verb.

بعد الفعل "not" بنضيف.

I am not sad → أنا مش حزين

We are not late → إحنا مش متأخرين

◆ Question - السؤال:

We start with the verb. بنبدأ السؤال بالفعل.

Am I right? → هل أنا على حق؟ Yes, you are right 👍.

Is he your dad? → هل هو والدك؟ No, he isn't my dad.



Choose the correct answer

1. I ___ at school.

a) is b) are c) am

2. She ___ a doctor.

a) am b) is c) are

3. We ___ tired.

a) is b) are c) am

4. You ___ my best friend.

a) is b) are c) am

5. It ___ a nice day.

a) is b) are c) am

6. He ___ from Italy.

a) are b) is c) am

7. They ___ very friendly.

a) is b) are c) am

8. I ___ not angry.

a) is b) are c) am

9. The cat ___ on the bed.

a) are b) am c) is

10. My friends ___ here.

a) are b) is c) am

11. She ___ not at home.

a) is b) are c) am

12. ___ you ready?

a) Are b) Am c) Is

13. ___ he a student?

a) Are b) Is c) Am

14. ___ I late?

a) Is b) Are c) Am

15. ___ they in class?

a) Am b) Are c) Is



Present Simple vs Present Continuous

إيه الفرق بين المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر؟

Let's make it simple:

المضارع البسيط - Present Simple

We use it to talk about:

حقائق - Facts:

🌿 The sun rises in the east.

عادات - Habits:

☕ She drinks coffee every morning.

الروتين اليومي - Routines:

📚 I go to school at 7 a.m.

➡ Form:

He / She / It/singular noun → الفعل + s

I / You / We / They/plural noun → الفعل بدون s

⚠ Don't forget:

He goes, not "go"

She watches, not "watch"



I,we,you,they, plural noun. don't
He,she,it, singular noun. doesn't

inf

المضارع المستمر - Present Continuous

بنستخدمه لما نتكلم عن:

Something happening now - حاجة بتحصل دلوقتي:

 I am writing.

 She is talking on the phone.

Temporary actions - حاجات مؤقتة:

 They are staying at a hotel this week.

➔ Form:

am / is / are + verb + ing

Examples:

I am reading a book .

He is eating fish .

They are playing football .



Correct the mistake



1. He (**go**) to school now.
2. I (**am go**) to the club.
3. She (**play**) football every day.
4. They (**is watching**) a film.
5. We (**drinks**) milk in the morning.
6. The baby (**cry**) now.
7. I (**writes**) stories every week.
8. He (**are sleeping**) at the moment.
9. They (**goes**) to school on Fridays.
10. She (**is eat**) lunch now.
11. I (**am helps**) my sister now.
12. He (**watching**) TV now.
13. We (**go**) to the cinema every weekend.
14. You (**is reading**) a book.
15. My mother (**cook**) dinner right now.

Past Simple vs Past Continuous

إيه الفرق بين الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر؟

Let's break it down:

◆ Past Simple - الماضي البسيط

We use it to talk about actions that happened and finished in the past.

بنستخدمه لما نتكلم عن أحداث حصلت وخلصت في الماضي.

🕒 **Examples:**

I visited my grandma yesterday.

He played football last week.

They went to the zoo.

📌 **Regular verbs:** add **-ed ,d ,ied** (watch →

watched/live✓/lived/study✓/studied/stay✓/stayed)

📌 **Irregular verbs:** **تغير شكلها**

go✓/went, eat ate/buy✓/bought/take✓/took✓

make✓/made/write✓/wrote

النفى. didn't +inf



◆ الماضي المستمر - Past Continuous

We use it to talk about actions that were happening at a specific time in the past.

بنستخدمه للحاجات اللي كانت بتحصل في وقت معين في الماضي.

 **Form:**

I,he,she,it, singular noun. **was** + **verb** + **ing**

We,you,they, plural noun **were**+**verb**+**ing**

 **Examples:**

I **was watching** TV at 8 p.m.

They **were playing** outside when it rained.

She **was reading** while I was cooking.

 **not** ب النفي

ماضي بسيط، ماضي مستمر While

ليست في كل الحالات ماضي مستمر، ماضي بسيط when



Correct the mistake

1. I (**go**) to the market yesterday.
2. She (**was play**) tennis at 5 p.m.
3. They (**eated**) lunch at 2 o'clock.
4. We (**was watching**) TV when dad came.
5. He (**write**) a letter last night.
6. The kids (**was running**) in the garden.
7. I (**watch**) TV while my sister (**was cook**).....
8. They (**didn't went**) to school.
9. She (**were listening**) to music at that time
10. My mother (**maked**) a cake.
11. I (**was read**) a book when you called.
12. He (**did played**) football yesterday.
13. We (**sleped**) early.
14. The dog (**was bark**) all night.
15. While I (**clean**) the room, he (**watch**) TV.....

Future Forms – (will / going to / present continuous)

إمتى نستخدم كل زمن من دول؟ خلي الشرح بسيط وواضح:

◆ سوف - Will +inf

● نستخدم "will" لما نقرر اللحظة دي نعمل حاجة، أو نتوقع حاجة في المستقبل بدون تخطيط.

I will call you later.

It will rain tomorrow.

◆ am, is, are + Going to +inf -

● لما يكون في نية أو "going to" ناوي يعمل حاجة، بنستخدم خطة مسبقة.

She is going to travel next week.

We are going to visit grandma.

◆ Present Continuous for future -

● نستخدمه لما يكون في خطة أو ترتيب رسمي قريب.

I am meeting my friend tomorrow.

They are having dinner at 7.

Correct the mistake

1. I (**will going**) to help you.
2. She (**is go**) to the dentist tomorrow.
3. We (**going to play**) football now.
4. They (**will goes**) to school next week.
5. He (**are going**) to the gym tonight.
6. I (**am meet**) my teacher tomorrow.
7. She (**will helps**) you with your homework.
8. They (**are going to eats**) lunch.
9. He (**will to travel**) next summer.
10. We (**is going**) shopping later.
11. I (**am going eat**) now.
12. He (**going to watch**) TV tonight.
13. She (**will watching**) a movie.
14. They (**is going to play**) outside.
15. I (**will goes**) with you.

Modal Verbs – (can, could, must, should, may, have to)

هي أفعال مساعدة بنسخدمها عشان نعبر عن القدرة، الاحتمال،
النصيحة، أو الضرورة.

◆ **Can + inf** - يستطيع

● بنسخدمها لما حد يقدر يعمل حاجة.

I can swim./She can speak English.

◆ **Could + inf** - احتمال / كان يستطيع

● للماضي من "can" أو للاحتمال بلطف.

?I could run fast when I was 10..Could you help me?

◆ **Must + inf** - لازم

● للضرورة أو القوانين.

You must wear a seatbelt.Students must study.

◆ **Should+inf** - نصيحة / يفصل

● لما ننصح حد.

You should sleep early.He should eat healthy food.

◆ **May+inf - ربما / إذن**● **لطلب الرسمي أو احتمال.**

May I come in?

It may rain today.

◆ **Have to+inf - منظر**● **شبه "must" بس بتستخدم أكثر في الحياة اليومية.**

I have to do my homework.

We have to leave now.



Correct the mistake

1. I (**can to**) speak French.
2. He (**shoulds**) go to the doctor.
3. They must (**arriving**) on time.
4. She (**have to**) take her medicine.
5. You (**could to**) see it better from here.
6. He (**can speaks**) German.
7. We (**must to**) finish the project today.
8. She (**may can**) help us.
9. I (**should to**) call my dad.
10. He (**have got to**) wear a tie.
11. They (**musted**) be quiet.
12. You (**doesn't have**) study today.
13. (**Can he to**) drive a car?
14. I (**has to**) clean my room.
15. (**Should he to**) eat less sugar?

Comparatives & Superlatives

إيه الفرق بينهم؟

Comparative: لما تقارن بين 2

→ "Ahmed is taller than Ali." (أحمد أطول من علي)

Superlative: لما نقول إن شيء هو الأكثر بين مجموعة

"Omar is the tallest in the class." (عمر أطول واحد في الفصل)

◆ How to form them - إزاي نكوّنهم؟

✓ Short adjectives (كلمة واحدة - قصيرة):

big → bigger than / the biggest

tall → taller than / the tallest

small → smaller than / the smallest

✓ Long adjectives (كلمتين أو أكثر):

beautiful → more beautiful / the most beautiful

expensive → less expensive / the most expensive

● Irregular adjectives - شاذة:

good → better / the best

bad → worse / the worst

far → farther / the farthest



Correct the mistake

1. This book is (**easy**) than that one.
2. Ahmed is (**the taller**) boy in class.
3. My car is (**fastest**) than yours.
4. This exam is (**difficult**) than the last one.
5. She is (**beautiful**) than her sister.
6. That was the (**bad**) movie I've ever seen.
7. He is (**tall**) than his brother.
8. This is the (**most cheapest**) dress here.
9. My bag is (**heavy**) than yours.
10. That is (**good**) answer.
11. This lesson is (**boring**) than the previous one.
12. The Nile is (**more long**) than any other river.
13. This is (**the worstest**) cake ever.
14. That player is (**fast**) than the others.
15. Sara is (**the smart**) girl in class.

Prepositions of Time and Place – (in / on / at)

Prepositions = حروف الجر

بتوضيح الزمن (Time) أو المكان (Place) في الجملة.

◆ Prepositions of Time - حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن

● in. في الشهور، السنوات، الفصول، الفترات الطويلة.

in March - in 2020 - in the morning

● on. في الأيام والتواريخ

on Monday - on my birthday - on 5th July

● at. في الوقت المحدد

at 6 o'clock - at night - at the weekend

◆ Prepositions of Place - حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان

● in. داخل شيء

in the room - in the bag - in Egypt

● on. على سطح

on the table - on the wall - on the floor

● at. نقطة محددة

at the door - at the station - at home



Correct the mistake

1. I was born (on) 1999.
2. The keys are (at) the drawer.
3. We have a meeting (in) Friday.
4. She left (in) 7 o'clock.
5. They are waiting (in) the door.
6. I saw him (on) the night.
7. My birthday is (in) May 5th.
8. There is a clock (in) the wall.
9. He lives (on) Cairo.
10. The bus stops (on) the station.
11. Let's meet (in) the weekend.
12. The cat is sleeping (at) the sofa.
13. She always studies (on) the evening.
14. The children are (at) the park.
15. I go to school (at) the morning.



Articles – (a / an / the)

Articles هي أدوات التعريف أو التنكير:

بنستخدمها قبل الاسم لتوضيح هل هو عام أو محدد.

◆ **a / an** → تُستخدم مع شيء غير محدد

● **a:** قبل الكلمات التي بتبدأ بصوت ساكن

a book – a cat – a teacher_a uniform 🧥

● **an:** (a, e, i, o, u) قبل الكلمات التي بتبدأ بصوت متحرك

an apple – an umbrella – an hour (نطقياً متحرك)

◆ **the** → تُستخدم مع شيء معروف أو محدد

the sun – the car we bought – the school near my house

عند الجمع نضيف s,es,ies



Correct the mistake

1. I saw (a) elephant at the zoo.
2. She is (an) teacher.
3. We went to (a) island.
4. (A) apple a day keeps the doctor away.
5. He bought (an) bag yesterday.
6. I read (a) interesting book.
7. She is (a) honest girl.
8. They watched (an) movie.
9. I need (an) pencil.
10. He is (an) university student.
11. We saw (a) eagle flying.
12. I found (a) hour to relax.
13. (An) moon is very bright tonight.
14. He wants to buy (an) car.
15. I saw (a) ant on the table.



Countable & Uncountable Nouns

فيه أسماء تقدر نعدّها (Countable)

وفيه أسماء ما ينفعش تتعدّي (Uncountable)

◆ Countable Nouns - أسماء تُعدّ:

نقدر نخط قبلها a / an / numbers / many / few ●

 Examples:

a book, two eggs, many students, few chairs

◆ Uncountable Nouns - أسماء لا تُعدّ:

ما تقدرش نعدّها، وغالبًا بتيجي بصيغة المفرد. ●

 Examples:

water, rice, milk, advice, information, money

● بنستخدم معاها:

some / much / little / a lot of

● Important:

✗ We don't say "an advice"

✓ We say "some advice" or "a piece of advice"

Correct the mistake

1. I have (an advice) for you.
2. She drank (two milks).
3. He needs (many money).
4. We bought (a sugar).
5. (Few water) was left in the bottle.
6. I want (an information) about the trip.
7. He gave me (a rice) to cook.
8. There are (much apples) in the basket.
9. I saw (some chairs) and (many furniture).....
10. They gave us (some advices).
11. She put (a cheese) on the sandwich.
12. I have (a homework) to do.
13. We need (many butter) for the cake.
14. (Much students) were absent today.
15. He added (a salt) to the soup.

There is / There are

"معناهم: "يوجد / هناك / There is / There are"

◆ There is

● تُستخدم مع الاسم المفرد أو الاسم غير المعدود:

There is a book on the table.

There is some water in the glass.

◆ There are

● تُستخدم مع الاسم الجمع المعدود:

There are three students in the class.

There are books on the shelf.

🔄 **Negative form - النفي:**

There is not (isn't)

There are not (aren't)

? Questions:

Is there any milk? Yes, there is.

Are there any apples? No, there aren't.



Correct the mistake

1. There (are) a cat in the garden.
2. There (is) two apples on the table.
3. There (are) some milk in the cup.
4. (Is there) any books on the desk?
5. There (isn't) students in the room.
6. There (are) a pencil on the floor.
7. (Are there) a dog outside?
8. There (is) some eggs in the fridge.
9. There (are not) a chair here.
10. (Is there) three pens in your bag?
11. There (is) five birds in the tree.
12. There (are) an orange on the plate.
13. There (is) some people waiting.
14. (Are there) milk in the bottle?
15. There (is not) books on the shelf.

Wh- Questions

هي أسئلة بتبدأ بكلمات استفهام زي:

What - Where - When - Who - Why - How - Which

◆ أهم Wh- Words:

Question Word المعنى Example

What ما / ماذا What is your name?

Where أين Where do you live?

When متى When is the party?

Who من (لشخص) Who is your best friend?

Why لماذا Why are you sad?

How كيف How do you go to school?

Which أي (اختيار) Which color do you prefer?

بعد كلمة السؤال، لازم ييجي فعل مساعد زي / is / does / do 

...are / did



Correct the mistake

1. (Where) you get up? I get up at 7 o'clock.
2. (What) she like? She likes her English teacher.
3. (When) you live? I live in Cairo.
4. (How) is he late? Because he missed the bus.
5. (Where) she go to school? She goes to school at 8 a.m.
6. (What) he play football? He plays very well.
7. (Who) of your friends plays with you? Omar plays with me every day.
8. (When) they want? They want some help.
9. (How) she crying? Because she lost her toy.
10. (Who) you are? I'm 14 years old.
11. (What) came to the party? My cousins came to the party.
12. (What) he work? He works in a hospital.
13. (Where) the class start? It starts at 9 a.m.
14. (Why) Sara go to school? She goes by bus.
15. (When) he didn't come? Because he was sick.

Pronouns & Possessives & Reflexive Pronouns

◆ Subject Pronouns - ضمائر الفاعل

I - You - He - She - It هو هي غير العاقل
- أنتم/ أنت - أنتم/ أنت - أنتم/ أنت - أنتم/ أنت - أنتم/ أنت
- نحن - نحن - نحن - نحن - نحن - نحن
بداية الجملة هم

◆ Example: He is my brother.

◆ Object Pronouns - ضمائر المفعول به..ها

Me - You - Him - Her - It - Us - Them مكان المفعول

◆ Example: I like her a lot.

◆ Possessive Adjectives - صفات الملكية (قبل الاسم) ..

My - Your - His - Her - Its - Our - Their بعدو اسم

◆ Example: This is my book.

◆ Possessive Pronouns - ضمائر الملكية (مكان الاسم) ملك..

Mine .Yours - His - Hers - Its* - Ours - Theirs من غير اسم

◆ Example: This book is mine.

(لا تُستخدم عادة كضمير ملكية مستقل *its)

◆ Reflexive Pronouns - الضمائر المنعكسة بنفسه.. /

Myself - Yourself - Himself - Herself - Itself - Ourselves
- Yourselves - Themselves

◆ Example: He hurts himself.

Correct the mistake

1. (Me) am a teacher.I love my job
2. That's (my) bag. The blue one is (your)Mine is red
3. She bought (himself) a new shirt.He looked happy.
4. We enjoyed (us) at the party.It was fun!
5. I saw (her) yesterday. (She) was at the mall.We had a great chat.
6. These are (their) pens. Give them to (they)They left them on the table.
7. He fixed the bike (himself)No one helped him.
8. The cat cleaned (himself) It's very clean.
9. This isn't (mine) It's (her)She always writes her name on it.
10. You should take care of (yourself)You've been working too much.



Grammar Mix

1. (Am) she a doctor? Yes, she works in a hospital.
2. He (don't) like tea. He prefers coffee.
3. They (was) at the park yesterday. They had fun.
4. I have (much) books at home. I love reading.
5. (There is) three apples on the table. Let's eat them.
6. (What) you go to sleep? I go to bed at 10 p.m
7. She (go) to school by bus. She never walks.
8. I met (he) at the cinema. He was watching a movie.
9. This is (mine) bag. Don't touch it!
10. We (was) happy to see you. It was a surprise!
11. (Are) she your sister? She looks like you!
12. I (can to) swim very well. I go to the pool every week.
13. He helped (herself) with her homework. He's kind.
14. These books are (our) We bought them yesterday.
15. Why (do) he angry? Because someone broke his phone.