



SUMMER COURSE

2026

For primary stage

Module 1 (Language Focus):

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Exercises on the Present Simple Tense

(2) The Present Continuous Tense

Exercises on the Present Continuous Tense

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MODULE 1

Language Focus



1. The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

We use the present simple tense to talk about habits, routines, and actions we do every day.
نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للحديث عن العادات والروتين والأفعال التي نقوم بها كل يوم.

Affirmative Form:

صيغة الإثبات:

I/ We/ You/ They + inf (الفعل في المصدر) + ...

He/ She/ It + inf (الفعل في المصدر) + s, es, ies + ...

e.g. I **have** milk for breakfast.

e.g. Hoda **gets** up at 6 am every day.

لاحظ

s



e.g. Mona **reads** a book before bedtime.

معظم الأفعال يضاف لها (s):

es



e.g. Ali **watches** TV in the evening.

الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss, sh, ch, o, x)، يضاف لها (es):

ies



e.g. Manal **studies** her lessons in the evening.

الأفعال المنتهية بحرف (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن، يتم حذف الـ (y) ويضاف للفعل (ies):

Note

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف الـ (y) يسبقه حرف متحرك (a, e, i, o, u)، تتم إضافة حرف الـ (s) فقط:
e.g. Maged **plays** video games every weekend.

Negative Form:

صيغة النفي:

I/ We/ You/ They + **don't** + (الفعل في المصدر) + ...

He/ She/ It + **doesn't** + (الفعل في المصدر) + ...

e.g. The children **don't** go to the park after school.

e.g. Fatma **doesn't** speak English.

ملحوظة

(inf.) هي اختصار لكلمة (infinitive) وهي تعني الفعل في المصدر (في صورته الأساسية دون أية إضافات).

Yes/No Question:

السؤال بـ(هل):

Question السؤال

Do	I/ you/ we/ they	(inf.) + الفعل في المصدر ؟
Does	he/ she/ it	

Answer الإجابة

Yes,	subject (الفاعل)	do / does.
No,		don't / doesn't.

e.g. A: Do you eat cheese?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

e.g. A: Does Amira help Mom in the kitchen?
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Wh- Question:

السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

Wh- word
كلمة الاستفهام

do	I/ you/ we/ they	(inf.) + الفعل في المصدر ؟
does	he/ she/ it	

e.g. A: When do you visit your grandpa?
B: I visit my grandpa on Friday.

e.g. A: Where does she play?
B: She plays at the park.

Keywords:

الكلمات الدالة:

always	دائمًا	My brother always goes to the club on sunny Saturdays.
usually	عادةً	I usually have a sandwich for lunch.
often	غالبًا	He often plays football with his friends.
sometimes	أحيانًا	We sometimes wake up before 7 am.
never	أبدًا	Ola never eats meat.
every (day, week, month, year)	كل (يوم، أسبوع، شهر، سنة)	I walk to school every day.

لاحظ

تأتي الكلمات الدالة في الجملة كالاتي:

- قبل الفعل مباشرة:

- بعد (verb to be):

e.g. Maha usually gets up at 7 am.

e.g. She is always active.

Verb to (be) in the present simple tense

الفعل (يكون) في زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative Form

صيغة الإثبات

I am I'm happy.
He is He's hungry.
She is She's a nurse.
It is It's big.

Negative Form

صيغة النفي

I am not sad.
He is not = isn't thirsty.
She is not = isn't a pilot.
It is not = isn't small.

We are We're early.
You are You're students.
They are They're quiet.

We are not = aren't late.
You are not = aren't teachers.
They are not = aren't noisy.

Yes/No Question:

السؤال بـ (هل):

+ **Affirmative:** They are happy.
الإثبات:

She is sad.

? **Question:** Are they happy ?
السؤال:

Is she sad ?

Short Answer: Yes, they are./ No, they aren't. Yes, she is./ No, she isn't.
إجابة مختصرة:

Wh- Question:

السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

Wh- word
كلمة الاستفهام

am/ is/ are

subject (الفاعل)

...?

e.g. A: How are you?
B: I am fine.

e.g. A: When is the science lesson?
B: It is at 8 am.

Practice on the Present Simple Tense

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 Our lessons (**start – starts – starting – to start**) at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 2 He (**speak – speaks – speaking – to speak**) English very well.
- 3 Mr. Ali always (**washed – wash – washes – washing**) his truck on Saturday mornings.
- 4 We (**don't – doesn't – isn't – aren't**) listen to the radio in the morning.
- 5 It (**don't – doesn't – isn't – aren't**) usually snow here in winter.
- 6 My family and I don't (**like – likes – liked – to like**) fast food.
- 7 Huda doesn't (**swim – swims – swam – swimming**) in the morning.
- 8 (**Do – Does – Is – Have**) your sister drive to work?
- 9 (**Do – Does – Is – Are**) the children work hard at university?
- 10 When does the train (**arrive – arrives – arrived – arriving**)?
- 11 I (**always – often – usually – never**) play tennis. I can't play it.
- 12 They (**always – sometimes – every – never**) walk to the club. They never take the bus.
- 13 The books (**am – is – are – be**) on my desk.
- 14 The class (**am – is – are – be**) very big.
- 15 I (**am not – isn't – aren't – don't**) from Spain.

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1 You (**eats**) too much unhealthy food.
- 2 The village shop (**open**) at 8 in the morning.
- 3 Dina (**goes always**) to her school on her bike.
- 4 A lot of birds (**flying**) south in the winter.
- 5 I learn English, but I (**doesn't**) speak it very well.
- 6 She is (**always**) tired after work. She's active.
- 7 Amr (**don't**) go on holiday every year.
- 8 (**Do**) it often rain in winter?
- 9 How (**does**) you usually go to work?
- 10 (**be**) they at home?
- 11 Do you often (**giving**) your sister a present?

2. The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

We use the present continuous tense to express an action happening right now.

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن فعل يحدث الآن.

Affirmative Form:

صيغة الإثبات:

I	+	am	=	I'm	(inf.) الفعل في المصدر + ing + ...
He She It	+	is	=	He's/ She's/ It's	
We They You	+	are	=	We're/ They're/ You're	

e.g. I **am working** at home.

e.g. The baby **is learning** to walk.

e.g. Adel and I **are staying** at a hotel.

Negative Form:

صيغة النفي:

I		am not	(inf.) الفعل في المصدر + ing + ...
He She It		is not (isn't)	
We They You		are not (aren't)	

e.g. I **am not going** to school now.

e.g. Noha **isn't washing** the dishes.

e.g. They **aren't selling** the house.

Yes/No Question:

السؤال بـ(هل):

Question السؤال	Is	he/ she/ it	(inf.) المصدر في المصدر + ing + ...?
	Are	you/ we/ they	



Answer الإجابة	Yes,	subject (الفاعل)	am/ is/ are.
	No,		am not/ isn't/ aren't.

e.g. A: Is it raining outside?
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

ملحوظة: تتحول (Are you) في السؤال إلى (I am/ We are) في الإجابة.

e.g. A: Are you doing your homework now?
Yes, I'm. / No, I'm not

e.g. A: Are you coming to the party this week?
Yes, we are. No, we aren't.

Wh- Question:

السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

Wh- word كلمة الاستفهام	is/ are	subject (الفاعل)	(inf.) المصدر في المصدر + ing + ...?
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e.g. A: What book is Alaa reading?
B: She is reading a science book.

e.g. A: Why are you running?
B: Because we are exercising.

Keywords:

الكلمات الدالة:

Look!	انظر	Look! They are drinking juice.
Listen!	استمع	Listen! Mom is calling.
now	الآن	Hadya is going home now.
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	I'm working at the moment.
this (time)	هذا (وقت)	Mom and Dad are staying in the village this summer.

Practice Present Continuous Tense

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 I am (wait – waits – waiting – waited) for a letter from my parents today.
- 2 A: Where is Nada? B: She (have – has – having – is having) a shower.
- 3 My sister is in the kitchen. She (cook – cooks – is cooking – are cooking) lunch today.
- 4 Look! Soha (reads – is reading – read – to read) on the sofa.
- 5 We're (visited – visit – visiting – visits) our grandparents this week.
- 6 Look! They (run – runs – is running – are running) on the track.
- 7 Ahmed and Ali (don't – aren't – isn't – doesn't) studying their lessons.
- 8 Mazen (don't – doesn't – isn't – aren't) washing his car.
- 9 Is your friend (studies – study – studied – studying) now?
- 10 (Do – Are – Does – Is) you waiting for a bus?
- 11 Why are you (shouts – shout – shouting – shouted)?
- 12 A: Are you reading the story now? B: Yes, (we do – you are – I am – am I).
- 13 What (you are – are you – you do – do you) watching now?
- 14 How many sandwiches (are they – they are – they do – do they) eating at the moment?
- 15 What are the children (lean – learns – learned – learning)?

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1 She (read) in her bedroom at the moment.
- 2 Look! The sun is (shine) brightly.
- 3 Listen! The kids (be play) in the playground.
- 4 He (not) looking for his keys.
- 5 The kids (not) having a good time.
- 6 No, she (doesn't) listening to music now.
- 7 (Is) you doing your homework?
- 8 (Does) your mother working now?
- 9 She's reading a book (yesterday).
- 10 Why are you (learn) English this year?
- 11 Are you (clean) the room?
- 12 Is (they) studying?

3. The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

We use the past simple tense to express actions that started and ended in the past at a certain time.

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن الأحداث التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي في وقت معين.

- نستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل (regular verbs / irregular verbs) في زمن الماضي البسيط.
- الأفعال المنتظمة (regular verbs) تتكون بإضافة الـ (ed / d / ied) للفعل:

1. Regular Verbs أفعال منتظمة



- الأفعال غير المنتظمة (irregular verbs) لا تتبع قاعدة عند تحويلها للماضي البسيط وتحفظ كما هي، على سبيل المثال:

2. Irregular Verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
buy	bought	make	made	wear	wore	come	came
go	went	get	got	write	wrote	grow	grew
take	took	sleep	slept	leave	left	have	had
drink	drank	do	did	sing	sang	eat	ate

Affirmative Form:

صيغة الإثبات:

Subject + التصريف الثاني للفعل +

- e.g. – It **rained** heavily yesterday. – Hala **went** to the cinema last week.

Negative Form:

صيغة النفي:

Subject + **didn't** + (inf.) (الفعل في المصدر) +

- e.g. Manal **didn't** do the housework yesterday.

Yes/No Question: السؤال بـ (هل):

Question السؤال

A: Did + subject (الفاعل) + (inf.) الفعل في المصدر + ...?



Answer الإجابة

B: Yes,
B: No,

subject (الفاعل)

did.
didn't.

e.g.

A: Did you finish the book?

Or

B: Yes, I did.

B: No, I didn't.

Wh- Question: السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

A: Wh- word (كلمة الاستفهام) did subject (الفاعل) (inf.) الفعل في المصدر + ...?

B: Subject + التصريف الثانى للفعل +

e.g.

A: What did they do last night?

B: They went out for dinner.

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة:

yesterday

أمس

Magdy found his wallet yesterday.

last

الماضي

I called Mohamed last night.

ago

منذ

The movie started five minutes ago.

in the past

في الماضي

My parents lived in China in the past.

Verb to (be) in the past simple tense

الفعل (يكون) في زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative Form

صيغة الإثبات

I **was** happy.
He **was** hungry.
She **was** a nurse.
It **was** big.

We **were** early.
You **were** at school.
They **were** quiet.

Negative Form

صيغة النفي

I **was not = wasn't** sad.
He **was not = wasn't** thirsty.
She **was not = wasn't** a teacher.
It **was not = wasn't** small.

We **were not = weren't** late.
You **were not = weren't** at home.
They **were not = weren't** noisy.

Yes/No Question:

السؤال بـ (هل):

+ **Affirmative:** They **were** happy.

الإثبات:

She **was** sad.

? **Question:** **Were** they happy ?

السؤال:

Was she sad ?

Short Answer: Yes, they **were**. /
No, they **weren't**.

إجابة مختصرة:

Yes, she **was**. /
No, she **wasn't**.

Wh- Question:

السؤال باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام:

Question word
كلمة الاستفهام

was

I/ he/ she/ it

were

we/ they/ you

...?

لاحظ

تتحول (Were you) في السؤال إلى (I was) أو (We were) في الإجابة.

e.g. A: Where **were** you yesterday?
B: **We were** at school.

e.g. A: Where **were** you yesterday?
B: **I was** at my friend's house.

Practice on the Past Simple Tense

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 They (go – went – goes – going) to the mountain last winter.
- 2 The programme (starts – start – started – starting) at 7:30 yesterday.
- 3 We (live – lives – living – lived) in a village in the past.
- 4 Mai (meets – met – meeting – meet) Noha from school 2 hours ago.
- 5 They (don't – doesn't – didn't – aren't) leave home last night.
- 6 Adel (don't – doesn't – isn't – didn't) want to go out yesterday.
- 7 He didn't (has – have – had – having) eggs for breakfast.
- 8 The bird didn't (eat – eats – eating – ate) the seeds.
- 9 (Do – Does – Did – Are) they ride their bikes to school last week?
- 10 A: Did Eman feel tired? B: Yes, she (do – does – did – doing).
- 11 A: Did you stay in a good hotel? B: No, (I did – you did – I didn't – you didn't).
- 12 Where (do – does – did – are) they travel last holiday?
- 13 When did you (stops – stop – stopped – stopping) smoking?
- 14 They (was – were – is – are) in the garden yesterday.
- 15 He (wasn't – weren't – didn't – don't) at home last Saturday.

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1 They (eat) cheese for dinner yesterday.
- 2 Did Maria (drove) to work this morning?
- 3 I (not) finish my homework last night.
- 4 (Be) you busy last Monday?
- 5 (Do) she buy a new car yesterday?
- 6 I (go) to Spain two years ago.
- 7 (Be) Sara late for the meeting?
- 8 Who did you (talked) to?
- 9 I (not read) that book last year.
- 10 Nehal (flies) to Japan last week.
- 11 He (not be) at home last night.
- 12 Did they (has) a good time at the party?

4. Comparative Adjectives المقارنة صفات

Comparative adjectives are words used to compare two things or people.

صفات المقارنة هي كلمات لمقارنة شيئين أو شخصين.

A) Short adjectives: الصفات القصيرة

عند المقارنة بين شيئين باستخدام الصفات القصيرة (ذات المقطع الواحد) نضع "er + than" بعد الصفة.

short adjective + er + than صفة قصيرة

معظم الصفات القصيرة يضاف لها (er) وبعدها (than):

old → older

small → smaller

e.g. The mouse is smaller than the horse.



الصفات المنتهية بـ (e)، يضاف لها (r) وبعدها (than):

large → larger

nice → nicer

e.g. Crocodiles are larger than birds.



الصفات المنتهية بحرف (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن، يحذف الـ (y)

ويضاف لها (ier) وبعدها (than):

heavy → heavier

angry → angrier

e.g. The elephant is heavier than the lion.



الصفات المنتهية بحرف (ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك)، يضاف لها

(er) وبعدها (than) مع مضاعفة الحرف الساكن:

big → bigger

thin → thinner

e.g. Snakes are thinner than crocodiles.



B) Long adjectives: الصفات الطويلة

عند المقارنة بين شيئين باستخدام الصفات الطويلة (ذات مقطعين أو أكثر) نضع "more" (أكثر) قبل الصفة ويضاف بعدها "than".

e.g. dangerous / colorful

more + long adjective + than

الصفة الطويلة

e.g.

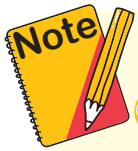


e.g.



The bird is **more** colorful **than** the horse.

The crocodile is **more** dangerous **than** the fish.



e.g. good → better than

Fruits are **better than** burgers.

e.g. bad → worse than

Spending much time playing video games is **worse than** playing sports.

بعض الصفات تتغير عند استخدامها في المقارنة.

Practice on Comparative Adjectives

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 The elephant is (big – a big – biggest – bigger) than the ant.
- 2 All cars are (fast – faster – fastest – the fast) than bikes.
- 3 The snake is thinner (than – that – then – the) the monkey.
- 4 Camels are (tall – tallest – taller – a tall) than horses.
- 5 My house is (large – largest – larger – larger than) your house.
- 6 My brother is (short – shorter – shortest – a short) than me.
- 7 Ice cream is (more delicious – delicious – a delicious – the delicious) than cakes.
- 8 Math is (most – many – more – the) difficult than English.
- 9 My mom is more careful (that – the – than – they) me.
- 10 He thinks history is (more – most – the – this) interesting than science.
- 11 You play tennis (better – good – most – best) than me.
- 12 I think my dress is (more – worse – most – bad) than yours.

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1 My friend is (short) than me.
- 2 Elephants are (big) than cats.
- 3 Cars are (fast) than bikes.
- 4 My mom is more careful (then) my sister.
- 5 Playing a sport is (good) than playing board games.
- 6 The weather today is (bad) than yesterday.
- 7 The red car is (fast) than the blue car.
- 8 Playing outside was (fun) than visiting our neighbors.
- 9 Gold is (expensive) than silver.
- 10 This puzzle is easier (that) the game.
- 11 This mountain is (high) than the hill.
- 12 Summer is (hot) than winter.

5. Superlative Adjectives صفات التفضيل

Superlative adjectives are words used to compare three or more things.

صفات التفضيل هي الكلمات التي نستخدمها للمقارنة بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أكثر.

A) Short adjectives: الصفات القصيرة

- عند التفضيل بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أكثر باستخدام الصفات القصيرة (ذات المقطع الواحد)، نضع "the" قبل الصفة القصيرة وتضاف بعدها "est".

the + short adjective + est

الصفة القصيرة

معظم الصفات القصيرة يضاف لها (est):

fast → fastest / smart → smartest



e.g. The red car was the fastest car in the race.

الصفات المنتهية بـ (e) يضاف لها (st):

safe → safest / nice → nicest



e.g. Nadia is the nicest girl in the classroom.

الصفات المنتهية بـ (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن، يحذف (y) ويضاف لها (iest):

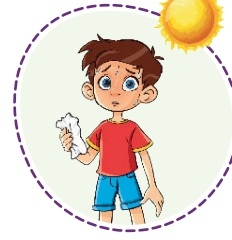
happy → happiest / heavy → heaviest



e.g. The sunflower is the heaviest flower.

الصفات المنتهية بحرف (ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك)، يضاعف الحرف الساكن ويضاف (est):

big → biggest / hot → hottest



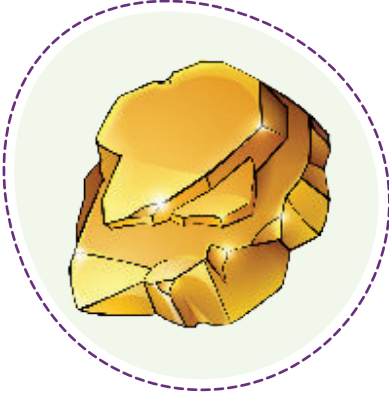
e.g. Yesterday was the hottest day ever.

B) Long adjectives: الصفات الطويلة

عند التفضيل بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أكثر باستخدام الصفات الطويلة (ذات مقطعين أو أكثر)، نستخدم "the + most" قبل الصفة الطويلة.

الصفة الطويلة the + most + long adjective

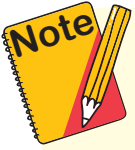
e.g.



Gold is the most expensive metal.



Parrots are the most colorful birds.



e.g. good → the best

e.g. bad → the worst

بعض الصفات تتغير عند استخدامها في التفضيل:

Mohamed Salah is the best player.

Watching too much TV is the worst.

Practice on Superlative Adjectives

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 The elephant is the (large – largest – larger – a large) land animal.
- 2 Hossam was the (fast – faster – fastest – a fast) boy in the race.
- 3 The yellow snake was (the – that – than – they) thinnest one in the box.
- 4 Giraffes are the (tall – tallest – taller – a tall) animals.
- 5 Whales are the (heaviest – heavier – heavy – a heavier) sea animals.
- 6 The red rose is the (short – shorter – shortest – a short) flower in the garden.
- 7 The black watch is the (most – as – less – more) expensive. It costs a lot of money.
- 8 The elephant is the (heavy – a heavy – heaviest – heavier) land animal on Earth.
- 9 Hesham is (that – the – than – this) most creative child in the competition.
- 10 Yesterday's boat trip was the (more – most – less – than) amazing trip.
- 11 Egypt is the (more – most – than – as) beautiful country in the world.
- 12 Science games are the (more – most – less – than) interesting games I ever played.

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1 The giraffe is the (tall) animal.
- 2 The sunflower is the (bigger) flower.
- 3 The lion is the (more) dangerous animal.
- 4 My city is the (nice) place to live.
- 5 The spider is (a) scariest animal.
- 6 The red rose is the (short) flower in the garden.
- 7 My grandfather is (old) person in our family.
- 8 Koshari is the (more) delicious food in Egypt.
- 9 My city is the (nice) place to live.
- 10 Science games are (most) interesting games I ever played.
- 11 We bought the (more) expensive present for her.

6. Conjunctions الروابط

Conjunctions are words that connect different parts of a sentence. They are used to show relationships between ideas or events.

الروابط هي كلمات تستخدم لربط أجزاء الجملة المختلفة وتوضح العلاقات بين الأفكار أو الأحداث.

and

We use “and” to join two similar ideas.

نستخدم «and» لربط فكرتين متشابهتين.



I eat vegetables **and** I exercise.
(eat vegetables) / (exercise)

فكرتان متشابهتان ويكملان بعضهما.

but

We use “but” to join two contrasting ideas.

نستخدم «but» لربط فكرتين متناقضتين.



I want to play football, **but** my leg hurts.
(want to play) / (my leg hurts)

فكرتان مختلفتان وعكس بعضهما.

Practice on Conjunctions

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 I love healthy food. I like fruits (and – but) vegetables.
- 2 Hana drinks cola, (but – and) she wants to drink more water.
- 3 I think I'm healthy, (and – but) I need to eat less candy.
- 4 Ahmed practiced well for the race, (and – but) he didn't win.
- 5 Omar is in the basketball team (but – and) practices twice a week.
- 6 It's a very interesting place, (but – and) it's very hot sometimes. SB
- 7 Waleed studied his lessons (and – but) went to bed early last night.
- 8 Nader likes sports. He practices basketball (and – but) walks home every day.
- 9 I love playing video games, (but – and) I only play them on Saturday. SB
- 10 Hamza never eats unhealthy food (but – and) does a lot of sports at school.

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1 Mom cleaned the room (but) washed the dishes.
- 2 Hany can speak English, (and) he can't speak French.
- 3 The ball is red (but) blue.
- 4 This car was old, (and) it was expensive.
- 5 He has two pencils (but) two rulers.
- 6 The movie was nice, (and) I felt bored.
- 7 Hana goes swimming (but) she does karate.
- 8 The meal was good (but) delicious.
- 9 Adel woke up early, (and) he arrived late to work.
- 10 She said the joke (but) everyone laughed.
- 11 My friend bought the ticket, (and) he didn't travel.
- 12 She finished her job (but) went to bed.

7. Demonstrative Pronouns أسماء الإشارة

We use **demonstrative pronouns** (**this – that – these – those**) to say how close an object is to the speaker. نستخدم "أسماء الإشارة" لتوضيح مدى قرب الأشياء من المتحدث.

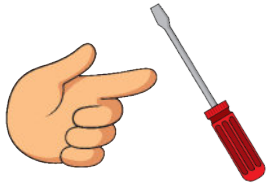
For singular or uncountable nouns:

للأسماء المفرد أو الأسماء التي لا تعد:

This (هذا (لل قريب)

تستخدم للإشارة إلى اسم قريب (مفرد / غير معدود).

e.g.

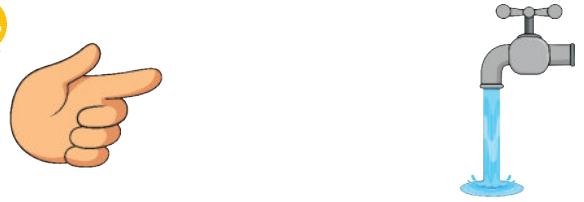


This is the electrician's screwdriver.

That (هذا (لل بعيد)

تستخدم للإشارة إلى اسم بعيد (مفرد / غير معدود).

e.g.



That is the faucet the plumber is fixing.

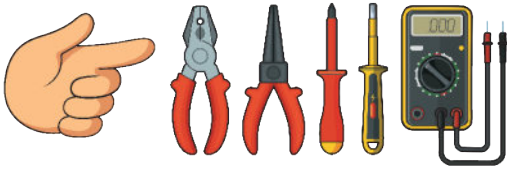
For plural nouns:

للأسماء الجمع:

These (هؤلاء (لل قريب)

تستخدم للإشارة إلى اسم جمع قريب.

e.g.



These are the electrician's tools.

Those (هؤلاء (لل بعيد)

تستخدم للإشارة إلى اسم جمع بعيد.

e.g.



Those are the mail carrier's parcels.

Practice on Demonstrative Pronouns

1 Choose the correct answer:

1 (This – That) is Omar’s pen.



2 (This – That) is my sister’s pet.



3 (That – This) is my apple.



4 (This – That) is the doll I bought yesterday.



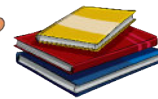
5 Let’s play with (these – those) balls.



6 (These – Those) are Mona’s crayons.



7 (These – Those) are Hana’s books.



8 (These – Those) kites are very colorful.



2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1 This (are) the mail carrier.

2 Those (is) my pencils.

3 That (are) your pen.

4 These (is) the electrician’s tools.

5 That (are) your pen.

6 (These) birds are flying very high.

7 (This) are the mail carrier’s letters.

8 This (are) my school bag.

9 (This) are my trees.

10 These (is) my friends.

11 This (are) the socket the electrician is fixing.

12 (These) clouds are very far.



MODULE 2

Reading Comprehension



Wh- words

يهدف هذا الجزء إلى تمكين الطالب من مراجعة كلمات الاستفهام والإجابة عن المطلوب بطريقة صحيحة.

What ...? ما/ماذا

للسؤال عن نوع ماهية الأشياء.

e.g. A: What is this?
B: This is a pen.

Where ...? أين

للسؤال عن المكان.

e.g. A: Where do you live?
B: I live in Cairo.

When ...? متى

للسؤال عن الوقت.

e.g. A: When do you go to bed?
B: I go to bed at 9.00 o'clock.

Who ...? من

للسؤال عن العاقل.

e.g. A: Who is he?
B: He is my grandpa.

Whose ...? لمن

للسؤال عن الملكية.

e.g. A: Whose watch is this?
B: This is my watch./This watch is mine.

Which ...? أي

للسؤال عن الاختيار.

e.g. A: Which toy do you want?
B: I want the pink doll.

How ...? كيف

للسؤال عن الحال ووسيلة المواصلات.

e.g. A: How do you go to work?
B: I go to work by taxi.

How many ...? كم العدد

للسؤال عن العدد.

e.g. A: How many desks are there?
B: There are ten desks.

How old ...? كم العمر

للسؤال عن العمر.

e.g. A: How old are you?
B: I'm seven years old.

How long ...? كم الطول

للسؤال عن الأطوال الأفقية.

e.g. A: How long is your classroom?
B: It is 6 meters long.

How much ...? كم الثمن

للسؤال عن الثمن.

e.g. A: How much is the birthday cake?
B: It's fifty pounds.

Why ...? لماذا

للسؤال عن السبب.

e.g. A: Why do you go to school?
B: I go to school to learn.



How to Answer Reading Comprehension Questions

كيفية الإجابة على أسئلة قطعة الفهم

توجيهات عامة لقطعة الفهم:

يجب اتباع الآتي عند حل القطعة:

1- اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة , ولا تتوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.

2- اقرأ الأسئلة جيدًا لتحديد المطلوب منه مع معرفة معاني أدوات الاستفهام، راجع أدوات الاستفهام الموجودة صفحة

3- اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية لنبحث عن إجابات الأسئلة.

4- لا تنزعج من وجود كلمات صعبة في القطعة، فقد نجد إيضاح الكلمة الصعبة في العبارة التالية أو يمكن تحمين المعنى من خلال السياق.

Sports are activities that make our bodies strong and healthy. There are many types of sports, like football, basketball, and swimming. When we play sports, we move our bodies and exercise to stay fit. Playing sports with friends is fun and helps us learn important skills like teamwork. Sports are a great way to have fun and stay active!

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c, or d:

Identify the general idea of the text.

لتحدد الفكرة العامة من النص، عليك قراءة الفقرة كلها مرتين ثم قراءة الاختيارات جيدًا واختيار الإجابة التي تتمحور حولها القطعة.

The general idea of the text is about

a) playing video games

b) sports

c) reading books

d) playing sports

Demonstrate understanding of specific details in the text.

عليك أن تركز مع تفاصيل القطعة وربط الأحداث ببعضها وكذلك الترابط والعلاقات ما بين الأشخاص والأشياء في القطعة.

There are many types of sports, like football, basketball, and

a) reading

b) drawing

c) swimming

d) singing

Determine the meaning of words and phrases in the text.

لتحديد واستنتاج معاني الكلمات وما تشير إليه، عليك قراءة الجملة التي وردت فيها الكلمة لتستنتج معنى الكلمة بناء على المعنى العام للجملة.

The underlined word "healthy" means

a) bad

b) harmful

c) good

d) weak

B) Answer the following questions:

Make logical inferences from the text.

عليك التركيز على عناصر وأجزاء المعلومات لاستخرج من النص المعلومات المطلوبة.

What are sports?

Sports are activities that make our bodies strong and healthy.

Describe the relationship between two people, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.

عليك الانتباه إلى الروابط والعلاقة ما بين الأشياء والأشخاص ببعضها، وعليك كذلك التركيز على ترتيب المعلومات وعلاقتها ببعضها.

Infer the importance **أهمية** of sports.

When we play sports, we move our bodies and exercise to stay fit.
Playing sports with friends is fun and helps us learn important skills like teamwork.

Summarize the key supporting details and ideas in the text.

لنتمكن من تلخيص الفقرة، عليك قراءة القطعة جيدًا، واستخرج النقاط الهامة والرئيسية وضعها في جمل مفيدة.

Summarize the passage in one sentence.

Sports are a great way to have fun and stay active.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions:

My name is Hassan. Last Friday, I went to the zoo. I went with my family. I saw a lot of animals there. I saw monkeys. They are very funny. I gave them nuts and bananas. The giraffe is very tall. The elephant is very big. I like lions, but they are very dangerous. I saw a lot of snakes. I had a nice time there.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 Hassan went to the zoo with his
a) friends b) family c) teachers d) grandma
- 2 The giraffe is very
a) tall b) dangerous c) big d) fat

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 When did Hassan go to the zoo?
- 4 What did the monkeys eat?
- 5 What animals did Hassan see at the zoo?

2 Read the passage and answer the questions:

My name's Dina. I live in a town. There are many places in my town. My school is near my house. I walk to school every morning. There's a supermarket near my house. I can buy food from it. My dad works in an office. He goes there by car. There's a shopping mall next to the office.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 The passage is about Dina's
a) supermarket b) office c) town d) room
- 2 The office is next to the
a) park b) shopping mall c) hospital d) post office

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 How does Dina go to school?
- 4 Where is the supermarket.....
- 5 Who goes to his work by car?

3 Read the passage and answer the questions:

My name is Omar. I live in an apartment. My favorite room is the living room. I play video games in the living room. I also love my bedroom because I can relax and do my homework quietly. There is a balcony. I can see the whole street. My father works in the desert, so he lives in a tent. My friend Adel and his family live on a houseboat. It's small, but he loves living on water.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The general idea of the text is about " ".
a) Different homes b) Rooms c) Games d) Jobs
- My friend Adel lives on a/an
a) apartment b) houseboat c) tent d) house

B Answer the following questions:

- Where does Omar live?
- What does Omar do in the living room?
- Why does Omar's father live in a tent?

4 Read the passage and answer the questions:

I'm Ahmed. My favorite sport is football. My father is a doctor. He works in a big hospital. My mother is a teacher. She teaches English. I go to school with my mother. I play with a good team at school. We practice four times every week. I'm healthy. I drink milk. I want to drink more water. I don't play video games. I like to play with my friends in the park. We go to the park on Thursdays.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Ahmed wants to drink more
a) juice b) tea c) water d) coffee
- Ahmed likes to play with his in the park.
a) father b) mother c) friends d) teachers

B Answer the following questions:

- What is Ahmed's father's job?
- Who does Ahmed go to school with?
- When does Ahmed go to the park?

5 Read the passage and answer the questions:

I'm Sara. Farmers are very important to us. They produce a lot of food for us to eat. They grow rice in Egypt. They also grow vegetables like onions. They grow fruits like watermelons and bananas. They raise chickens to get eggs and meat. My uncle is a farmer. He works hard on his farm. I like to visit him every summer. He grows many kinds of delicious fruit. There are different animals on his farm, like goats, cows, and a donkey.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 The underlined word "delicious" means
a) yummy b) ready c) boring d) tiring
- 2 Farmers raise to get eggs.
a) sheep b) goats c) cows d) chickens

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 Why are farmers very important?
- 4 How does Sara's uncle work on his farm?
- 5 When does Sara like to visit her uncle?

6 Read the passage and answer the questions:

People have three meals every day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. They eat these meals in the morning, in the afternoon, and in the evening. But most people don't care about what they should eat for each meal. Doctors say that healthy food is very important and people should eat lots of fruits and vegetables to keep healthy. They also advise people to drink a lot of fresh water and practice sports every day.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 People have meals every day.
a) two b) four c) three d) one
- 2 The underlined pronoun "They" refers to
a) doctors b) meals c) birds d) people

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 When do people have breakfast?
- 4 Why should people eat lots of fruits and vegetables?
- 5 Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence

7 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Last week, my school had a fun day. Every student wore funny clothes. Boys wore, like animals. Girls wore, like clowns. We ate cakes and sandwiches and drank orange juice. The boys played with the balloons. The girls sang some songs. Our teachers gave us sweets and told us funny jokes. We spent a very nice time. At 4 o'clock, we finished our fun day. We all like our school very much.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 The text is about a
a) bad b) terrible c) fun d) sad
- 2 The girls sang some
a) stories b) songs c) books d) notes

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 When did they make a fun day?
- 4 Who wore like clowns?
- 5 Summarize the text in one sentence.

8 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Last week, I went to the Red Sea with my family. We went there by bus. We looked out of the window. The best thing about the Red Sea is swimming in the sea early. My family enjoyed diving under the sea. We met my father's friend, Mr. Malek, and his family. We played on the beach. In the afternoon, we went to the bazaar for shopping. In the evening, we had a nice meal at a restaurant. We had fish and crabs. The food was good.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 The text is about a visit to
a) Cairo b) Alexandria c) the Red Sea d) Taba
- 2 They had a nice meal at a
a) school b) restaurant c) library d) bank

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 When did they go to the Red Sea?
- 4 Who did they meet there?
- 5 What did they do in the afternoon?

9 Read the passage and answer the questions:

I'm Tarek. When I grow up, I don't want to work with animals because they scare me! I'm not keen on being outside, so I want an office job. I love playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems. So, when I grow up, I want to be an engineer.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 Tarek wants to be a/an when he grows up.
a) vet b) engineer c) teacher d) doctor
- 2 Tarek doesn't want to work with
a) computers b) games c) animals d) problems

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 Why doesn't Tarek want to work with animals?
- 4 What does Tarek love playing?
- 5 Summarize the text in one sentence.

10 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Water is very important for life. It helps plants, animals, and people stay alive. Our bodies need water to stay healthy and strong. Water helps us drink, wash, and cook. Plants need water to grow and give us food. Without water, there will be no life on Earth. We must save water and not waste it. Saving water is important for the Earth.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 Water is very for life.
a) important b) bad c) unhealthy d) sad
- 2 Our bodies need to stay healthy.
a) water b) lemon c) the Earth d) people

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 Why do plants need water?
- 4 How does water help animals?
- 5 What happens without water?

11 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Ali and Ahmed are brothers. They go to the park every weekend. They go there with their parents. Ali plays football. He wears a red T-shirt and white shorts. He wears black boots. He plays football on a pitch. Ahmed likes to play tennis. He wears shorts and a T-shirt. Ahmed plays tennis on a tennis court. Ahmed wants to win a medal in tennis.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 Ahmed wears shorts and a
a) sunglasses b) sneakers c) T-shirt d) jacket
- 2 Ali plays
a) tennis b) football c) karate d) handball

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 What does Ahmed want to win?
- 4 What does Ahmed like to play?
- 5 When do Ali and Ahmed go to the park?

12 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Hurghada is one of the best places to visit in Egypt. I was so happy when I traveled to it with my father. He works as a tour guide. He told me that Hurghada is good for eco-tourism because there are valleys, mountains, deserts, and the sea. Tourists in Hurghada care a lot about the environment. They can do different activities. They can enjoy hiking, camping, and diving. I love how Hurghada cares about eco-tourism, making sure we enjoy it while keeping nature safe.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 His father works as a
a) teacher b) vet c) tour guide d) doctor
- 2 We enjoy Hurghada while keeping nature
a) dangerous b) safe c) poor d) toxic

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 What can tourists do in Hurghada?
- 4 Why is Hurghada good for eco-tourism?
- 5 Summarize this paragraph in one sentence.

13 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Egypt has a nice variety of weather, although the weather is usually very dry in the desert. Alexandria is the most rainy city in Egypt. It doesn't often rain in Cairo. We have very hot summers and the temperature sometimes goes to 50 degrees in some places. Our winters are cooler, and the temperature can go down to around 12 degrees. Tourists come from all over the world to enjoy our beautiful weather.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 The weather in Egypt is usually very
a) rainy b) wet c) dry d) cold
- 2 The main idea of the text is about "The in Egypt".
a) tourists b) food c) cities d) weather

B Answer the following questions:

- 3 How is the summer in Egypt?
- 4 Summarize the text in one sentence.
- 5 Why do tourists come to Egypt?

14 Read the passage and answer the questions:

My name is Ramy. I help new students get to know the school and their classrooms. I take them around, and I stay with them at the break. I helped a new student yesterday. His name is Ahmed. He was very nervous and shy. I shared my book with him and I gave him extra copies of the worksheets. I love helping my friends. Next Friday, we will go to Cairo together and visit the pyramids there.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 The main idea of the text is about
a) helping new students b) football
c) studying d) teachers at school
- 2 Ahmed was shy and
a) happy b) nervous c) strong d) organized
- 3 Ramy is
a) helpful b) frightened c) messy d) nervous

B Answer the following questions:

4 What did Ramy share with Ahmed?

.....

5 What will they visit in Cairo?

.....

15 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Tourism is very important to Egypt. We all should help tourists when they come to Egypt. Tourism gives jobs to local people, so they can live happily as they earn much. It helps people, learn about new cultures and old ones, so tourists learn about our amazing culture. When tourists visit Egypt, they like to visit Aswan to see interesting places there like the Temple of Philae. They also like to go to Sharm El-Sheikh to dive in the Red Sea.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1 This text is about " " .
a) Cultures b) Tourism c) Jobs d) Diving
- 2 The Temple of Philae is in
a) the Red Sea b) Sharm El-Sheikh
c) Cairo d) Aswan

B Answer the following questions:

3 Why do tourists like to go to Aswan?

.....

4 What does tourism give to local people?

.....

5 Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....



MODULE 3

Writing



Writing a Paragraph

كتابة فقرة

هذا الجزء للتعرف على طريقة الكتابة الصحيحة للفقرة الإنشائية:

ضع عنواناً للفقرة.

أول كل جملة حرف **capital**.

My school

School is a place where we learn new things every day. **In** grade 6, we study interesting subjects like math, science, languages, and arts. **We** also have fun activities like art and breaks. School is a place where we **make** friends and **create** memories that last a lifetime.

تأكد من استخدام علامات الترقيم بطريقة صحيحة **comma**.

نهاية كل جملة **period/full stop**.

استخدم الزمن المناسب.

- استخدم جملاً بسيطة ومرتبّة.

- تأكد من عدم وجود أخطاء إملائية.

لاحظ الآتي:

الآن حان دورك. **Now, It's Your Turn.**

Write a paragraph of about FIFTY (50) words using the following guiding elements:

"My weekend"

great – friends

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Being healthy"

(do sports – fruit and vegetables – salad)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Your home"

(apartment – balcony – bedroom)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Your favorite sport"

(play football – good at – the club)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Your visit to Alexandria"

(When did you go? – What did you do there? – What is Alexandria famous for?)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Your dream job"

(What is it? – Why do you want it? – Do you think it's an interesting job?)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"My school"

(How is it? – Do you like it? – What do you wear at school?)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

“Your birthday party”

(balloons – make a list – make a cake)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

“I help at home.”

(help – sweep – set)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9 Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

“My weekend activities”

(listen – draw – cats)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....