

Unit 7

Wh question in the Present and Past

question	Words	كلمات الاستفهام
What	ما - ماذا	كَمْ للعدد
Whose	ملك من	كَمْ للارتفاع
When	متى	كَمْ للعمق
Who	من "فعل عاقل"	كَمْ للعرض
Whom	من "مفعول عاقل"	كَمْ للبعد
Why	لماذا	كَمْ للطول
Where	أين	كَمْ للوزن
Which	أيها الاختيار	كَمْ للمدة
How	كيف	كَمْ للعمر
How much	كَمْ للمنفذ - الكمية	كَمْ للسرعة
How often	كَمْ للمرة - المرات	مع من

تكوين السؤال في الحاضر

do + does + inf...? + كلمة الاستفهام

- How do you go to school?
I usually **walk** to school.
- When do you usually study?
I usually study during **the day**.

تكوين السؤال في الماضي

did + inf...? + كلمة الاستفهام

- Where did you travel last month?
I **travelled** to Hurghada.
- What did you do yesterday?
I **played** with my friends.

Relative clauses

تستخدم لجمع الوصل لتقديم معلومات أكثر عن الأسماء - الأشخاص - الأماكن والأشياء

① **who** تستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص
I like classmates. They share their notes with me.

I like classmates **who** share their notes with me.

- The carpenter is the person **who** makes tables and chairs.

② **which** تشير إلى كل شيء غير عاقل
This is the useful website. It explains grammar rules clearly.

This is the useful website **which** explains grammar rules clearly.

- Are these the clothes **which** you want to take on holiday.

③ **that** تستخدم للتعبير عن الأشخاص والأشياء وتعتبر أقل شيوعاً من Who - Which

This is the difficult question **that** I don't understand.

The boy **that** helped me is very friendly.

④ Whose كسائر الاستشارة للملكية

Omar is my friend. His book was lost.
Omar **whose** book was lost is my friend.

⑤ Where كسائر الاستشارة الى الاماكن

This is the big shop. I buy all my notebooks from it.
- This is the big shop **where** I buy all my notebooks.

- This is the classroom **where** we study science.

- This is the house **where** I live.

⑥ When كسائر الاستشارة للوقت أو الزمن

- I remember the day **when** I won the gold medal.

- Morning is the time **when** I learn best.

unit 8

The Past Simple Tense
 الماضي البسيط

يعبر هذا الزمن عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة	Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة
play → played	go → went
watch → watched	buy → bought
listen → listened	drink → drank

- I **played** tennis yesterday.
- We **bought** a new car last month.

قواعد إضافة ed

① إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ e نضيف d

promise → promised

② إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ y وقبله حرف متحرك نضيف ed

stay → stayed

مؤخر

③ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن نضيف ed

carry → carried

④ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف متحرك ويضمه نضيفه حرف متحرك
 نضع الحرف الأخير ونضيف ed

stop → stopped

الكلمات المفتاحية

- yesterday - in the past
- in 2015-2020 ---- - once - one day
- "a week - 2 months" ago -
- When I was a child - young -
- last "week - month - year - term"

last term, our class spent an amazing day volunteering at national park.

الجملة المنفية

I didn't + didn't + inf

I **didn't** play tennis yesterday.
 We **didn't** buy a new car last month.

Interrogation (الاستفهام)

① Yes/No question

Did + I didn't + inf... ?

Did you travel to Alex last summer?
 Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

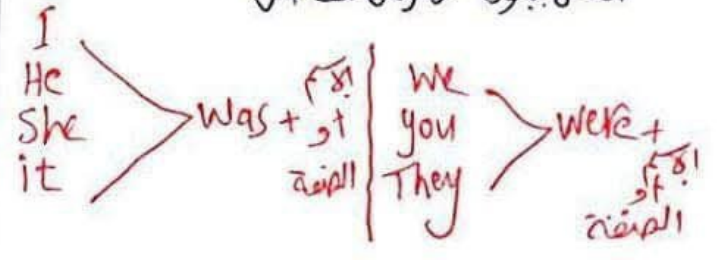
② Wh question

What did you do + did + inf... ?

What did you do yesterday?
 I visited my uncle yesterday.

V. to be "past"

الفعل يكون خازم الماضي



I **was** nervous about meeting new people.

some kids **were** shy at first.

He **wasn't** happy at the party last week.

The Past Continuous Tense

يعبر هذا الزمن عن فعل كان يحدث في وقت معين
في الماضي
وهو المثلث المستمر

I
He
She
it

was + v-ing

We
you
They

were + v-ing

I was watching TV at 10 pm. yesterday.
We were studying math yesterday evening.

الجدل للتقنية

was not + v-ing
weren't + v-ing

I wasn't watching TV at 9 pm. yesterday.
They weren't eating their dinner.

الكلمات الدالة key words

at that moment yesterday
at 7 yesterday - all day yesterday

Interrogative سؤال استفهامي

① Yes/No question

was + v-ing + ...?
were + v-ing + ...?

- Was she holding a camera?
Yes, she was.
No, she wasn't.

- Were they playing tennis?
Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.

② Wh question

was + v-ing + ...?
were + v-ing + ...?

What were you doing at 6 o'clock
yesterday?
I was doing my homework.

عندما تحدث عن فعل كان مستمرا في الماضي
عندما قطع حدث آخر
الحدث الأطول ← ما كان مستمرا
الحدث القصير ← ما كان يقطع

While → ما كان يقطع, ما كان مستمرا

While I was having my lunch,
someone knocked at the door.

ما كان يقطع ← While → ما كان مستمرا
Someone knocked at the door while I
was having my lunch.

When → ما كان يقطع, ما كان مستمرا

When mum called me for dinner,
I was reading a book.

ما كان يقطع ← When → ما كان مستمرا
I was reading a book when mum
called me.

Unit 9

Future Forms

Will - going to

هناك طرق مختلفة للتعبير عن المستقبل

Subject + will + inf

He will go to the Zoo.
They will travel next month.

الجملة المنفية

Subject + won't + inf

He won't go to school tomorrow.

تكوين السؤال

① yes / No questions

will + subject + inf

Will you play football with me?
yes, I will. / No, I won't.

② Wh - question

What + will + subject + inf...?

What will you eat for Lunch?

الوعود

① Promises
I will see you later.
I will call you when I get home

② prediction
I think they will have problems with the homework.

③ quick decisions

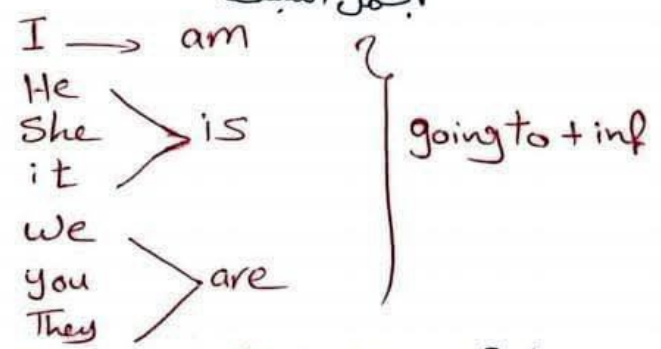
The phone is ringing. I will answer it.

- I'm hungry. I will make a sandwich.

Future with "going to"

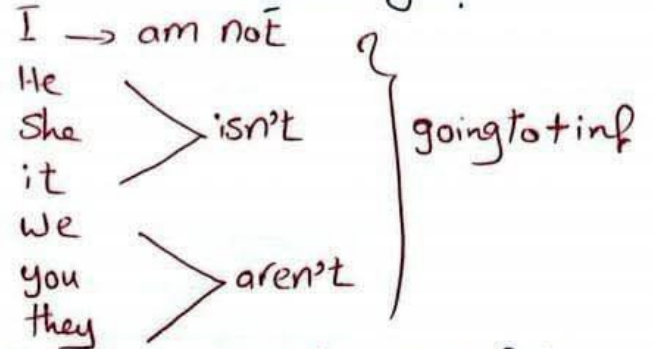
going to

الجملة المنفية



I'm going to help my father.
She is going to travel tonight.

الجملة المنفية



I am not going to eat fish.
They are not going to visit Alex.

تكوين السؤال

① Yes/No questions

Am, Is, Are + الفاعل + going to + inf...?

Are they going to win the race?

Yes, They are / No, they aren't

② Wh- question

كلمة الاستفهام + am
is
are + الفاعل + going to + inf?

How is he going to help the environment?

الاستنتاجات

① Plans we made

الخطة المستقبلية التي تم الاتفاق عليها بالفعل

I'm going to decorate my house.

We are going to bake some cookies for our friend this afternoon.

② An intention we had prepared before moment of speaking

قائمة أو نية سابقة تم الاتفاق عليها بالفعل

قبل أن تحدث عن

I'm going to help my friend Sara prepare the food for the party.

③ Prediction when there is an evidence

التنبؤ المستقبلي مبني على دليل

- It's cloudy. It is going to rain.

- Her leg is broken. She is going to have an operation.

The present Continuous for Future arrangement

يُستخدم المضارع المستمر للترتيبات المستقبلية

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الترتيبات المستقبلية وبالاضافة عند معرفة الزمان والعلم

I	→ am	} V-ing	- I am doing my homework this evening.	
	am not		- We are going to tennis court.	
He	} is		- She isn't working in the garden.	
She			isn't	- They aren't playing football.
it				
We	} are			
you			aren't	
They				

تكوين السؤال

yes / No questions

Wh - question

Am
IS + الفاعل + V-ing ---- ?
Are

كلمة الاستفهام + am
is + الفاعل + V-ing -- ?
are

- Is he watching the match ?
Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
- Are they going to the school concert tonight ?
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

What are you doing ?
I am helping my dad.

الاستخدامات

1- يُستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الترتيبات المستقبلية وبالاضافة عند معرفة الوقت والمكان
On Tuesday, Ali is visiting his grandma at 5 o'clock.
Omar is taking an English test tomorrow.

2- يُستخدم مع المناجيبات الإجتماعية مثل: أعياد العياد والأنشطة المدرسية مثل الرحلات
We are going on a school trip next week.

3- يُستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه التعبيرات
This morning - this evening - tonight - tomorrow
" at + ساعة " " on monday - Saturday "

Unit 10

The Zero Conditional "IF"
الحالة الشرطية الصفرية

تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الصفرية للتحدث عن الحقائق

IF → مضارع بسيط, مضارع بسيط
Can + inf

- If I stay online for too long, my eyes hurt.
- If it is a school night, I go to bed early.
- If you find her on social media, you can see all her videos.

Sub + Can/Can't + inf ← IF → مضارع بسيط

- You can waste a lot of time if you play video games a lot.
- If you mix blue and red, you get purple.

صيغة الاستفهام

1] Yes, No question

Do-Does + الفاعل + inf - if + مضارع بسيط
Can when

- Do plants die if we don't water them?
when

2] Wh - question

do-does + الفاعل + inf + if + مضارع بسيط
Can when

- How does she feel if she misses the bus?
when

The First Conditional

تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الأولى للتحدث عن أحداث محتملة في المستقبل

IF → مضارع بسيط, will/won't + inf

- IF you study hard, you will succeed.
- If you update your software, this app will work better.

مضارع بسيط → IF ← will/won't + الفاعل + inf

We won't get there in time if we don't leave right now.

علاوة على ذلك "IF" هي أول الجملة تستخدم Comma

- If I go to Paris, I will see new places.
- I will see new places if I go to Paris.

صيغة الاستفهام

1] Yes, No question

Will + الفاعل + inf - if + مضارع بسيط + ?

Will she catch the bus if she leave now?

2] Wh - question

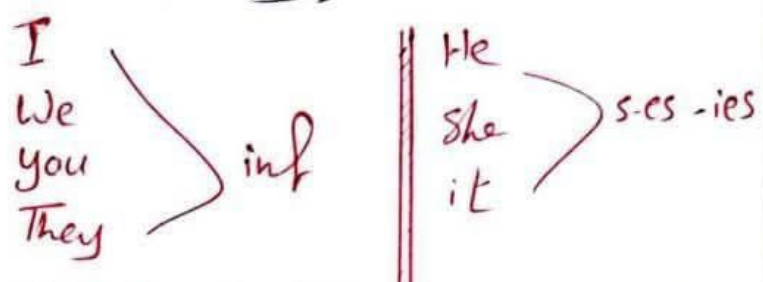
مضارع بسيط + if + will + الفاعل + inf + will + الفاعل + inf + ?

- How will he get to his school if he gets up late?

Unit 11

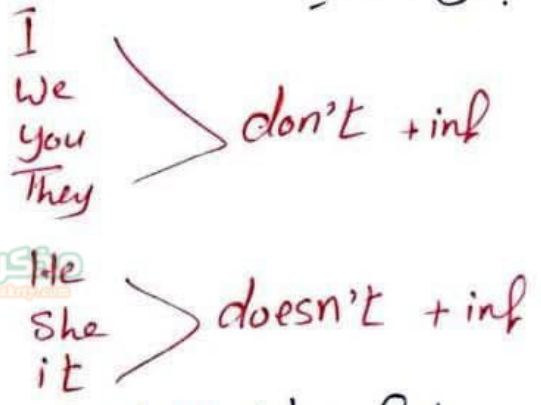
Present Simple tense
زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن العادات والحقائق



- I **get** up at 7 o'clock every day.
- The plane **arrives** at 9.30 a.m.

الجعل النفي



- I **don't** like fish.
- She **doesn't** have many friends.

تكوين السؤال

1] Yes/No question:-

Do	+ الفاعل	+ inf ?
Does			

- Do you like ice cream?
. Yes, I do. . No, I don't.
- Does she listen to music?
. Yes, she does. . No, she doesn't.

2] Wh-question:-

Do	+ الفاعل	+ inf ?
Does			

- When do you go out with your parents?
- What sport do you like?

Prepositions of time

حروف الجر هي كلمات قصيرة تستخدم قبل الوقت والأماكن أو بعد الأفعال للإشارة إلى الاتجاه أو الحركة

1] "at"

① Specific time الوقت المحدد

at 9 o'clock - at half past six - at quarter to night

② meal times أوقات الوجبات

at breakfast - at lunch time

③ names of holidays أسماء الأعياد

at Christmas - at the New Year.

④ times of the day قبل أو بعد وقت اليوم

at night - at midday - at noon - at midtime

2] in

① Parts of day قبل فترات اليوم

in the morning - in the afternoon

② names of months قبل أسماء الشهور

in October - in January

③ Seasons فصول السنة

in the spring - in fall - Autumn

④ Years السنوات

in 1990 - in 2020

⑤ decades العقود "10 سنوات"

in the 1990s - in his forties

3] "on"

① Days of the week أيام الأسبوع

on Friday - on Monday

② Dates التاريخ

on 8th March - on April 26th

③ Events related to day أحداث مرتبطة بيوم

on a sunny day - on my birthday

④ With these expressions قبل هذه العبارات

on holiday

on a voyage

on weekend

on a trip

on a flight

unit 12

Verbs followed by
to-inf

decide	يقرر	Choose	يختار
Plan	يخطط	Hope	يأمل
agree	يوافق	promise	يوعد
Want	يريد		

ولكن، إذا استخسنا قبل
Like Love Prefer
يأتي بعدها to-inf

I'd prefer to finish my work early today.

- What do you plan to in Summer?
- Noha promised to help her mom

Verbs followed by v-ing

enjoy	يستمتع	لا يحب / تكره
Suggest	يقترح	dislike
Feel Like	يشعر كـ	consider
		hate

- My friend suggested going to the park.
- I enjoy listening to music.

Love/Like → to-inf
 → v-ing
v-ing يأتي بعدها أو to-inf

- We Love to visit a different places.
- We Love visiting different places.

أفعال تأتي بعدها to-inf أو v-ing

مع اختلاف المعنى

1 Stop → to-inf

توقف عن فعل → لم يترك يفعل شيئاً آخر

- Ali stopped to read a poster about a music competition.
- The driver stopped his car to smoke.

⇒ Stop → v-ing

- I stopped watching the TV show last year.
- I stopped smoking because it's bad for our health.

2 Try → to-inf

حاول أن يفعل شيئاً معين ففعل "خالف لا ينجح"

- She tries to answer difficult questions
- He tries to climb that tree.

⇒ try → v-ing

يحرب من ليري الشجيرة

You should try doing some new hobbies. It might be fun.

3 remember → to-inf

يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً "وقف يفعل شيئاً"

Did you remember to bring the tickets?

⇒ remember → v-ing

تذكر أنه فعل شيئاً ما "الجملة في الماضي"

Do you remember taking lots of photos last time, when you went out?

4 begin → to-inf

بدأ شيئاً جديد

- Buying from that supermarket choice begins to become a popular choice for the people here.

- The baby began to walk at the age of one.

⇒ begin → v-ing

بدأ نشاط مستر وليست جديد

- The began studying for the test after dinner.

- I began feeling sick after eating too much.