

Student name : .....

UNIT 1

Close to you

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning in ENG	Meaning in Arabic	Part of speech
Contact	Connect	اتصل	N
Friendship	Friendliness	الصداقة	N
Niece	-----	ابن الاخ ، ابن الاخت	ADJ
Guest	Inmate	ضيف ، نزيل	N
Nervous	Spooky	متوتر	ADJ
Selfish	Egocentric	انانية	ADJ
Rude	Rough	وقح ، فظ	ADJ
Invite	Purport	يدعو	V
Bossy	Masterful	متسلط	ADJ

\*complete :

1 : The relationship between me and my friend is called.....

2 : like things to be mine alone.....

3 : I have a birthday party so I have to .....my loved ones

4 : In my class there is a person who insults others. This person is very rude.....

5 : That person takes my friend's stationery .....

Student name : .....

Comprehension

1 : What's Abbas's profession?.....

2 : How does umm Abbas feel ?.....

3 : What's the relationship between Salah and Rakan ? .....

4 : where does Salah live ?.....

5 : Where does Osama stay?.....

6 : Find out :

Noun .....

ADJ .....

Verb .....

conjunction.....

Present simple .....

present con.....

Career .....

country .....

Preposition .....

Keywords .....

Article .....

apostrophe .....

Adverb .....

month .....

Subject pro .....

demonstrative pronoun .....

Student name : .....

Write here some adjectives :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Grammar

Present simple

**Function : we use the present simple to talk about scientific facts or about habits and maybe routine .**

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن حقائق عامة او علمية او عن عادات وربما عن روتين .

Student name : .....

EX : The sun rises in the east .

EX : the sun sets in the west .

EX : I brush my teeth everyday .

Keywords : ( اذا رايتهم فاعرف ان الجملة هي جملة مضارع بسيط x )

Always : دائما

Often : غالبا

Usually : عادة

Generally : عموما

Rarely : نادرا

Hardly : بالكاد

Sometimes : احيانا

Seldom : نادرة

Hardly : بالكاد

Every + time ( day , week .....

Every day	Daily
Every week	Weekly
Every month	Monthly
Every year	Yearly
Every night	Nightly

Affirmative : الاثبات

1 : ( plural subject ) S + V 1 + complement . اذا كان الفاعل جمع الفعل يبقى كما هو .

2 : ( singular subject ) S + V ( s/ es / ies ) + complement .

اما اذا كان الفاعل مفرد فاننا نضيف ( ) واخواتها

( S )	Smells / knocks /takes / runs / rams /hits اذا كان الفعل طبيعي مثل
(es )	

Student name : .....

	إذا كان الفعل منتهي بهذه الحروف ( o , x , sh , ch , s , z , ss ) Go – goes / do – does / pass – passes / bus – buses catch – catches / wash – washes / fix – fixes /
( les )	اضفها اذا انتهى الفعل ب مسبوقة بساكن مثل Carry _ carries / fly – flies / study- studies /
Y –y	إذا كان ال ( ) مسبوقة بحرف علة فإنه يبقى كما هو ونضيف فقط ( ) Enjoy- enjoys / employ- employs / play –plays

Singular : المفرد

She : هي

He : هو

It : هو / هي للغير عاقل

Singular name : اسم مفرد

Fatima

Plural : الجمع

You : أنت

I : انا

They : هم / هن

We : نحن

Plural name : اسم جمع

Fatima and Mohammad

Negative : النفي

Does not = Doesn't : للمفرد

Student name : .....

Do not = don't : للجمع

S + DO/DOES + NOT + V1 + COMPLEMENT .

She doesn't do her homework .

They don't do their homework .

إذا لاحظت ان الفعل بقي مجرد في حالة النفي



Do : للجمع

Does : للمفرد

DO / DOES + S + V1 + COMPLEMENT + ?

EX : does she brush her hair ?

EX : do you eat a lot ?

في حالة السؤال ايضا يبقى الفعل مجرد

يعني اذا رايت

نضع الفعل كما هو

( DO / DON'T / DOES / DOESN'T )

Student name : .....



- 1 : .....they .....( play ) every day ?
- 2 : she .....( fix ) her father's car daily .
- 3 : I .....( not , wash ) my hand every morning .
- 4 : bird always .....( fly ) in the sky .
- 5 : ..... Fatima .....( go ) to school ?
- 6 : Mohammad and Sara sometimes .....(cook ) mansaf .
- 7 : Sobeh usually .....( watch ) detective conan .
- 8 : they always .....( not , want ) to talk us .
- 9 : Judy .....( study ) about science weekly .
- 10 : Areen .....( not , study ) monthly .
- 11: ..... Areen .....( study ) monthly ?
- 12 : Am i .....( talk ) together yearly .
- 13 : .....Ameen and sami .....( talk ) together daily ?
- 14 : Hashim hardly .....( do ) his homework .
- 15 : .....Hashim hardly .....( do ) his homework ?
- 16 : we .....( not , play ) tennis every month .
- 17 : we .....( play) tennis weekly .

Student name : .....

18 : she .....( open ) her boutique every night

19 : Sara and Fatima always..... (take )a photo together .

20 : he sometimes .....( write ) a poem .

Q : Convert these sentences to NEG& QUES :

She always goes to her friends .

.....  
.....

They sometime play football .

.....  
.....

He takes his book daily

.....  
.....

I wash my hand every day .

.....  
.....

Q : Answer about these questions :

Do you paly football ?

Yes , ..... No ,.....

Does Ahmed take a photo daily ?

Yes , ..... No, .....



Student name : .....

Do they fix their car ?

Yes , ..... No , .....

Does she read a novel ?

Yes , ..... No , .....

Do we do our room ?

Yes , ..... No , .....

## Grammar

### The present continuous

**Function :** We use the Present Continuous to talk about activities that are happening at the moment of speaking.

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الأنشطة التي تحدث في لحظة التحدث .

#### \*keywords

Now	الآن
Right now	الآن
At the moment	في هذه اللحظة
At present	حاليا
Currently	حاليا
Today	اليوم
Nowadays	هذه الايام
Tonight	الليلة

Student name : .....

This + time	هذا / هذه + وقت
Stop !	توقف
Look !	انظر
Be careful !	احذر

Helping verbs

ARE	IS	I
We	She	am
They	He	
You	It	
Plural name	Singular name	

\*Affirmative : الاثبات

S + IS /AM / ARE + V (ING ) + complement

I'm studying now .

\*Negative : النفي

S + IS /AM/ARE + NOT + V(ING) + complement

She is not studying now .

Is not = isn't

Are not = aren't

Student name : .....

Am not = am not : لا تختصر

\*Question : السؤال

IS /AM / ARE + S + V (ING) + Complement + ?

Are you studying now ?

قواعد اضافة ( ing ) / Rules for adding ( ing )

<p>-Normal condition : الوضع الطبيعي</p> <p>Read – reading Eat – eating Go – going</p>	<p>If the verb ends with ( e ) you delete it then add ( ing ) . like : إذا الفعل انتهى ب ( ) فاننا نحذفه ونضيف ( ) فقط . مثل Take – taking Write – writing Come – coming</p>	<p>If the verb ends with double ee We just add ( ing ) like : إذا الفعل انتهى ب ( ) مضاعفة فاننا نضيف ( ) فقط . مثل : See – seeing Free – freeing</p>
<p>If the verb ends with ( y ) add (ing) like : إذا الفعل انتهى ب ( ) اصف ( ) فقط . مثل :</p> <p>Study – studying Play – playing Try – trying Enjoy- enjoying</p>	<p>If the verb ends with ( ie ) just convert them to( ying) like : إذا الفعل انتهى ب ( ) حولهم الى ( ) فقط مثل : Die – dying Tie – tying Lie- lying</p>	<p>If the verb end with vowel and consonant we double the consonant . like : إذا الفعل انتهى بعلة ثم ساكن ضاعف الساكن Run – running Stop- stopping Refer –referring</p>

Student name : .....

ملاحظة : هناك افعال تنتهي بحرف ساكن متحرك ساكن ولكن لا نضاعف الساكن فيها لان لفظها خفيف مكون من مقطع لفظي واحد  
مثل :

Open – opening

listen – listening

happen – happening

ملاحظة : فقط الافعال التي تنتهي بساكن متحرك ساكن وتلاحظ ان مقطعها الصوتي مكون من مقطعين و الضغط على المقطع الثاني  
فاننا نضاعف الساكن هنا مثل :

Forget – forgetting

begin – beginning

submit – submitting

## Exercises

- 1 : .....she (play) football at the moment ?
- 2 : they .....(write ) a novel nowadays .
- 3 : I .....( study ) at present .
- 4 : ..... I .....( run ) this moment ?
- 5 : ..... we .....( do ) our exercises today ?
- 6 : we .....( not , draw ) with you this day .
- 7 : .....Fatima ..... ( sleep ) now ?
- 8 : I .....( not , watch ) TV at present .
- 9 : look out ! it .....( come ) .
- 10 : watch out ! the window ..... (not , close ) .
- 11 : Nader and john .....( have ) their lunch .
- 12 : listen ! the boys .....( not , walk ) on the sidewalk .
- 13 : you .....( take ) the shower right now .

Student name : .....

14 :..... I ..... (brush ) my teeth at the moment .

15 : samar .....( go ) to school this morning .

16 : be quiet ! Our car .....( break down ) now .

17 : they always .....( cheat ) in the exam .

18 : my father .....( drink ) his coffee this night .

20 : our classmates .....( write ) on the board .

\*How do you ask and answer in p.c .

EX : Is she playing football ?

Yes , she is

No, she isn't

EX : am I playing football ?

Yes , I am

No, I'm not

EX : are you playing football ?

Yes , I am

No, I'm not

في هذه الحالة نستخدم فقط ( I am ) ولكن في حالات اخرى لا مثل :

Are they playing football ?

4

No, they aren't .

الخلاصة:

لأن السؤال كان ضمير مفرد "am" ويكون الجواب للشخص الذي إستقبل السؤال بـ "are" أنه في صيغة السؤال للمفرد المخاطب نستخدم مخاطب والجواب بالطبع سيكون ضمير مفرد متكلم. للمثال

Student name : .....

هل أنت متأخر؟ :سؤال are you late?

نعم أنا متأخر. :الجواب yes, I am late.

TRY :

1 :Are you eating your lunch ? yes,.....no,.....

2 : are we writing our H.W ? yes,.....no,.....

3: is ahmed sleeping today ? yes,.....no,.....

4: am I having nuts a lot ? yes,.....no,.....

5 : Am I having nuts a lot ? yes,.....no,.....

Number 5 if I ask Ahmed ( Ahmed's answer )but 4 aske myself )

Grammar

### Reflexive pronouns

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Reflexive pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية
He هو	Him هـ	Himself نفسه
She هي	Her ها	Herself نفسها
It هو / هي غير عاقل	It هو / هي غير عاقل	Itself نفسه / نفسها للغير عاقل
They هم	Them هم	Themselves انفسهم
We نحن	Us نا	Ourselves انفسنا
You انت ، انتما ، انتم ، انتن	ك / كم	Yourselves ( انفسكم ) Yourself ( نفسك ) للمفرد
I انا	Me ني	Myself نفسي

Student name : .....

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**Q : Fill These blanks with the correct ( Reflexive pro ):**

**1 : Every day ,I look at ..... in the mirror and say I love you .**

**2 : your room so beautiful . Did you choose its colors ..... ?**

**3 : She always reminds .....of her duties .**

**4 :My mom and I clean The house .....every day .**

**5 : This cat is licking ..... With its tongue .**

**6 : That buy praises ..... a lot .**

**7 : They are studying all the subject ..... .**

**Grammar**

**indefinite pronouns**

	<b>one and-body refer to people</b>	<b>thing refers to things.</b>	<b>where (or occasionally -place) refers to places.</b>
<b>every- indicates all of something or some group.</b>	<b>Tell everyone I said hi! Everybody else is here already.</b>	<b>Everything looks brighter after a good night's sleep.</b>	<b>Humans can be found just about everywhere on earth</b>
<b>any- indicates a wide or infinite range of possibilities. It's also used in negative statements to mean the opposite.</b>	<b>Who's that knocking at the door? It could be anybody! I don't think anyone is interested.</b>	<b>You can do anything you set your mind to.</b>	<b>I've never visited anywhere like that.</b>
<b>some- normally indicates one person or thing.</b>	<b>I'm sure somebody will help us out</b>	<b>I get bored if I don't have something to do</b>	<b>I want to find somewhere nice to do</b>

Student name : .....

	Someone told me you like to play chess..		go on vacation this summer
no- indicates absence.	Nobody wants to go to the party anymore. No one knows what the future may hold.	There's nothing better than a good meal.	My keys were nowhere to be found.

Q:Choose the correct choice :

- 1 : I don't know someone / anything about that.
  - 2 : Everybody/ something loves a good story.
  - 3 : Everything / Somebody knocked on the door and left .
  - 4 : There is everything / nobody at home.
  - 5 : There is /Anyone can make a difference in the world.
  - 6 : Can anyone / everywhere help me please ?
  - 7 : I Can't find my phone anywhere / somebody .
  - 8 : someone / something loves Fatima , she so beautiful .
  - 9 : There isn't anyone / there are I love him .
-