

English 101

Grammar

&

Reading

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Grammar

Unit 1

Singular and Plural المفرد والجمع

1- Singular المفرد

عند استخدام الاسم المفرد فإننا نضع قبله a أو an كما يلي :-

a - an

١- الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن نضع قبلها a مثل

a book a dog a teacher a car

٢- الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك أو عله وحروف العله هي (a - e - i - o - u) نضع قبلها an مثل :-

an apple an idea an orange an egg

٣- الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف u وينطق u كما هو (iu) نضع قبله a وليس an مثل :-

a university a union a unit

٤- الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف h ساكن (لا يقرا) وبعده حرف عله نضع قبله an وليس a مثل :-

an hour an honour

٥- الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف h ليس ساكنا نضع قبله a وليس an مثل :-

a house a hat a horse a home

2- Plural الجمع

لتحويل أي اسم مفرد من المفرد singular إلى الجمع فإننا نتبع القواعد التالية

١ - معظم الأسماء نضيف لها S بدون حدوث تغيرات كما يلي:-

book → books	star → stars
planet → planets	car → cars

٢ - الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن تحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ies) .

party → parties country → countries

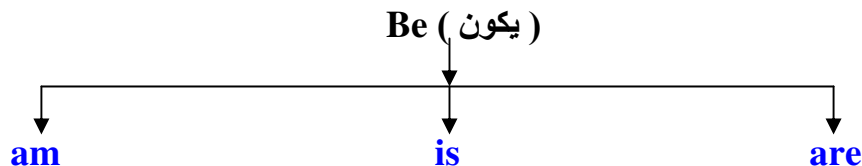
- ٣ - الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) فاننا نضيف s فقط.
- play → plays boy → boys
- ٤ - الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ s / ss / sh / ch / x / o . نضيف لها es .
- box → boxes watch → watches
- glass → glasses tomato → tomatoes
- ٥ - معظم الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ f أو fe نحذفهما ونضيف ves إلى هذه الأسماء
- wolf → wolves wife → wives
- life → lives thief → thieves
- ٦ - بعض الأسماء شاذة ومنها ما يلي:-

رجل	a man	men	رجال
امراة	a woman	women	نساء
سمكة	a fish	fish	سمك
سنه	a tooth	teeth	أسنان
قدم	a foot	feet	أقدام
خروف	a sheep	sheep	غنم
طفل	a child	children	أطفال
فأر	a mouse	mice	فئران

3- Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

	Singular Pronouns ضمائر المفرد	Plural Pronouns ضمائر الجمع	
انا	I	We	نحن
هو (مفرد مذكر)	He	They	هم - هن
هي (مفرد مؤنث)	She		
هو / هي (غير عاقل)	It		
أنت - انتن	You	You	انتم - انتن

4- The present Simple of verb to (Be) (يكون) المضارع البسيط من الفعل



يحول verb to be الى am او is او are حسب الفاعل كما يتضح من الجدول التالي :-

5- Negative of verb to be " يكون " نفي الفعل be

نفي فعل be " يكون " بكلمة **not** وتوضع بعد **am** او **is** او **are** ويمكن كتابتها بصيغة مختصرة او طويلة كمايلي :

الصيغة الطويلة Long form	الصيغة المختصرة (contraction) Short form
1- I am not a student.	1- I'm not a student.
2- He is not a good teacher.	2- He isn't a good teacher.
3- she is not a nurse.	3- she isn't a nurse.
4- You are not a smart boy.	4- You aren't a smart boy.
5- We are not friends.	5- We aren't friends.
6- They are not good teachers.	6- They' aren't good teachers.
7- It is not a book.	7- It isn't a book.

Examples أمثله

- 1- **I am** a student. **I am not** a student. **I am not** a student.
 2- **I am** from Jeddah. **I am not** from Jeddah. **I am not** from Jeddah.
 3- **My friend is** from Najran. **He is not** from Najran. **He isn't** from Najran.
 4- **My sister is** 12 years old. **She is not** 12 years old. **She isn't** 12 years old.
 5- **The boys are** students. **The boys are not** students. **The boys aren't** students.
 7- **The cars are** red. **The cars are not** red. **The cars aren't** red.

6- verb to be + adjective " يكون " + صفه be فعل

1- Subject Pronouns	2- Verb to be	3- The adjective الصفة
I	am	Saudi
He	is	English.
She	is	American.
It	is	German.
You	are	Portuguese.
We	are	Italian
They	are	Swedish
The lemon	Is	Yellow
An apple	Is	Red
Mona	Is	happy

7- Yes – No questions with (be) الاسئلة التي اجابتها بـ

1- Be	2- Subject Pronouns	3- completing <u>تكملة السؤال</u>
Am	I	A doctor ?
Is	he	Sad?
Is	she	Chinese?
Is	it	Scottish?
Are	you	Egyptian?
Are	we	Irish?
Are	they	From France?

Examples

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- Am I a doctor ? | Yes, you are . | No, you are not . |
| 2- Is your brother Sad? | Yes, he is . | No, he is not . |
| 3- Is Mona Chinese? | Yes, she is . | No, she is not . |
| 4- Is it Scottish? | Yes, it is . | No, it is not . |
| 5- Are you Egyptian? | Yes, I am . | No, I am not . |
| 6- Are we Irish? | Yes, we are . | No, we are not . |
| 7- Are they From France? | Yes, they are . | No, they are not . |

8- Wh- Questions with " be"Question Wordsادوات الاستفهام هي:-

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- What | ما / ماذا وتساأل عن غير العاقل |
| 2- Where | أين وتساأل عن المكان |
| 3- When | متى وتساأل عن الزمن (الوقت). |
| 4- Why | لماذا وتساأل عن السبب. |
| 5- Who | من وتساأل عن العاقل. |
| 6- Which | أي وتساأل عن غير العاقل. |
| 7- How | كيف وتساأل عن الحال. |
| 8- How much | ما الكمية (لغير المعدود) / كم الثمن؟ |
| 9- How many | كم عدد (للمعدود). |

Examples :-

1- Wh – question	2- Be	3- Subject Pronouns	4- completing تكملة السؤال
Where	Am	I	from ?
Why	Is	he	Sad?
How	Is	she	Chinese?
When	Is	it	made?
Who	Are	You ?	
Why	Are	we	here?
Where	Are	they	From?
How many books	Are	They ?	
How old	Are	You ?	

9- Demonstrative pronouns ضمائر الإشارة{ **This - That - These - Those** }

- ١- تستخدم **This** بمعنى (هذا – هذه) للمفرد القريب (Near Singular)
- ٢- تستخدم **That** بمعنى (هذا – هذه) للمفرد البعيد (Far Singular) .
- تستخدم **These** بمعنى (هؤلاء – هذه) للجمع القريب (Near Plural) .
- تستخدم **Those** بمعنى (هؤلاء – هذه) للجمع البعيد (Far Plural) .

This	is	a pen
That		a book
These	are	pens
Those		books

- 1- **This is** a pen .
- 2- **Those are** books.
- 3- **These are** erasers.
- 4- **Those are not** birds.
- 5- **That is not** the board.

10- Yes – No Questions

1- Be	2- Demonstrative adjectives صفات الاشارة	3- completing ? تكملة السؤال
Is	this that	a pen ? a book ?
Are	these those	pens ? books ?

11- Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية

تستخدم صفات الملكية للتعبير عن الامتلاك وكل صفة ملكية تعتمد علي الفاعل كما هو مبين في الجدول التالي ك-

Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my
He	his
She	her
it	its
You	your
We	our
They	their

Examples:-

- 1- **I** have one sister . **My** sister is a doctor.
- 2- **She** has a son. **Her** son is an engineer.
- 3- **You** have a sister. **Your** sister is a nurse.
- 4- **He** has a daughter. **His** daughter is a student.
- 5- **It** has a name. **Its** name is long.
- 6- **We** have a family. **Our** family is big.
- 7- **You** have a father. **Your** father is a teacher.
- 8- **They** have a house. **Their** house is small.

A - Complete this conversation :-

Hello, I'm Sara. This is my I have oneher name is Nourah.

And I have two brothers. Their names areand

My father's name isand my mother's name is.....

B - In each sentence circle the correct pronoun.

- 1- Shireen, I want (your - you) to see pictures of my friends in Egypt.
- 2- These two girls are my best friends. (They – Their) names are Noura and Reem.
- 3- Noura , Reem and I go to the same school and (our – we) parents are good friends.
- 4- This is Noura's younger sister. Her name is Mona and (her – she) is 13 years old.
- 5- At the back, you can see Reem's house in Alexandria. (its – it's) beautiful.
- 6- Reem and her sister want to visit us when (they – their) have their spring break.

C – Complete the sentences with a suitable possessive adjectives:-

- 1-Rabab has a brother called Muneer.brother studies in Japan.
- 2-Muneer is married.wife's name is Somaya.
- 3-Muneer and Somaya have two sons.names are Adel and Faisal.
- 4-Rabab's parents love Muneer's son. They say “.....grandchildren can speak two languages.
- 5-I have one sister.name is Ameera.
- 6-We are students.names are Mona , Reem and Samira.

D –Write a suitable question words (Who , How , What):-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1-is your name? | 2-old are you? |
| 3-is your principal? | 4-many brothers do you have? |
| 5-is your mother's name? | 6-old is your father? |

E – Complete the sentences. Use my , his , her , our or their:-

- 1- Ali has a brothername is Fahd.
- 2- They have a carcar is new.
- 3- I also have a car.car is black.
- 4- My friend has a new househouse it beautiful.
- 5- We are having a partyparty is on Thursday.
- 6- Miss. Mona has a big flat.flat is beautiful.
- 7- Mr. Adel has an old house.house is in the country.

F – Rearrange the words to form sentences:-

- 1- student - am - I - a .
- 2- Talal - - my - is - father.
- 3- My - old - 55 - grandfather - is - years.
- 4- a - is - policeman - He
- 5- Adel - name - is - his.

G - Complete their sentences with our - their - his or her:-

We have two sistersnames are Majda and Salwa.father is Mr. Al-Ali.name is Mustafa.mother is teacher.
.....name is Emad.

Nationality adjectives

	Country الدولة	Nationality الجنسية
الأرجنتين	Argentina	Argentinian
أستراليا	Australia	Australian
البرازيل	Brazil	Brazilian
كندا	Canada	Canadian
النرويج	Norway	Norwegian
الولايات المتحدة	United States	American
مصر	Egypt	Egyptian
ألمانيا	Germany	German
روسيا	Russia	Russian
إيطاليا	Italy	Italian
المغرب	Morocco	Moroccan
اليابان	Japan	Japanese
الصين	China	Chinese
البرتغال	Portugal	Portuguese
إنجلترا	England	English
بريطانيا	Britain	British
السويد	Sweden	Swedish
اسكتلندا	Scotland	Scottish
ويلز	Wales	Welsh
بولندا	Poland	Polish
أيرلندا	Ireland	Irish
فرنسا	France	French

الدول يأتي قبلها from بينما الجنسيات لا تأتي قبلها from .
تذكر أيضا

Prepositions of places حروف جر المكان

in	في - داخل	on	علي - فوق
under	تحت	behind	خلف
above	فوق	in front of	امام
between	بين	next to	بجانب - بجوار

Unit 2

1- What time is it?

We can use two ways to answer this questions

1- It is + hours + minutes.

2- It is minutes (past / to) hours

* It is five fifteen.

Or

It is quarter past five.

* It is eleven thirty.

Or

It is half past eleven.

* It is nine forty-five.

Or

It is quarter to ten.

*-It is seven oh ten.

Or

It is ten past seven.

*-It is three thirty-five.

Or

It is twenty-five to four.

look at these watches and write the correct time

what time is it?



.....

What time is it?



.....

2- What is the weather like ?

It is (hot, humid, dry – rainy , cloudy, windy)

3-What day is it ?

It is (Saturday , Sunday – Monday , Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday).

4-What year is it ?

It is 1427 AH. Or It is 2006 AD.

There + be**There is + singular noun** يوجد للمفرد**There are + plural noun** يوجد للجمع

There	Is (not) (isn't)	A book
There	Are (not) (aren't)	books

Yes – No Questions

Is there	a small garage ? a big car outside? A bathroom here?
Are there	two bathrooms in our house? five rooms in this apartment? Two kitchens in your house?

Examples :-

1- Is there a bathroom here?

Yes, there is or No, there is not (isn't).

2-Are there any oranges ?

yes, there are. or No, there are not (aren't).

3-Are there any schools near here?

Yes, there are. or No, there are not (aren't).

1- Is there any tea?

Yes, there is. or No, there is not (isn't)

Connectors ادوات الربط

and , but and or

1- (and) = (و)

تستخدم **and** للربط بين جملتين غير متناقضتين أي غير متناقضتين من حيث الأفكار و القواعد كما يلي:-

1 - This plane flies to Jeddah. It flies to Riyadh.

ولربط الجملتين السابقتين بربطهما كما يلي:-

*- نكتب الجملة الأولى كما هي . *- ثم نربط بالاداة المناسبة . *- ثم نحذف الفاعل اذا كان متشابهاً (مكرراً) في الجملة الثانية .

* -This plane flies to Jeddah **and** Riyadh.

2- Flying is very enjoyable. It saves time.

*- Flying is very enjoyable **and** saves time.

2 – (but) = (لكن)

*- تستخدم **but** للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين ولكن افكارهما متواصلة كما يلي:-

1- Flying is very enjoyable. It is expensive.

*- Flying is very enjoyable **but** expensive.

2- Mohammed was happy. Ali was sad.

*- Mohammed was happy **but** Ali was sad.

3- (or) = (أو)

تستخدم **or** للربط بين جملتين بينهما خيار كما يلي:-

1- We can play football. We can watch TV.

*- We can play football **or** watch TV.

2- Have you been playing football ? have you been playing basketball?

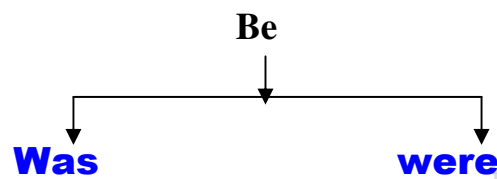
*- Have you been playing football **or** basketball?

Join the following pair of sentences using and, but, or:-

1. 1-I saw the headmaster. I didn't see his secretary.
2. You can drink tea with sugar. You can drink tea without sugar.
3. Ahmed did his homework. Fahd played football.
4. Ali is going to fly to U.S.A. He is going to visit Canada when he is there.

5. They saw Mr. Al-Ali on Khaled street. He said hello to them.
6. It doesn't take long time by train or by car. It is faster by plane.
7. My father met Mr., al- Nasser in Dhahran. He didn't meet him in Riyadh.
8. I can speak English. My father can't.

Past simple of verb to (be) الماضي البسيط للفعل



I		at home yesterday.
He	Was (not)	born in 1988.
She	(Wasn't)	in here work.
It		under the tree.
You		
We	Were (not)	absent last Saturday.
They		

Yes - No Questions

Was	I	at home yesterday.
	He	born in 1988.
	She	in here work.
	It	under the tree.
Were	You	
	We	absent last Saturday.
	They	

Wh – questions with " be " in the past simple

Question Words

ادوات الاستفهام هي:-

10-What	ما / ماذا وتساءل عن غير العاقل
11-Where	أين وتساءل عن المكان
12-When	متى وتساءل عن الزمن (الوقت).
13-Why	لماذا وتساءل عن السبب.
14-Who	من وتساءل عن العاقل.
15-Which	أي وتساءل عن غير العاقل.
16-How	كيف وتساءل عن الحال.
17-How much	ما الكمية (لغير المعدود) / كم الثمن؟
18-How many	كم عدد (للمعدود).

Wh – questions	Be	The subject
What	was	I ?
Where		he ?
When		she ?
How		it ?
Who	were	you ?
Why		we ?
		they ?

Unit 3

The present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Formation التكوين

Subject	Adverbs of frequency	The verb
He	always	verb + s or es
She	usually	
it	often	
I	sometimes	verb without s
You	seldom	
We	rarely	
They	never	

Examples

- 1- I always go to collage at 7.30.
- 2- Mr. Adel usually goes to his work late.
- 3- We sometimes visit our friends.
- 4- Mona often helps her mother.

ملحوظة هامة جدا

تأتي الظروف التكرارية قبل الفعل دائما كما في الأمثلة في الجدول أعلاه ولكنها تأتي بعد **verb to be** دائما كما يلي :-

- 1- I am always in hurry.
- 2- She is never a teacher.
- 3- They are sometimes friendly.

Adding s to verbs

١- معظم الأفعال نضيف لها **S** بدون حدوث تغيرات كما يلي:-

help → helps
visit → visits

start → start s
clean → cleans

٣ - الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف **(y)** مسبق بحرف ساكن تحذف الـ **(y)** ونضيف **(ies)**.

study → studies carry → carries

٣ - الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف **(y)** مسبق بحرف متحرك **(a - e - i - o - u)** فاننا نضيف **S** فقط.

play → plays

٤- الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ **s / ss / sh / ch / x / o** نضيف لها **es**.

mix → mixes
cross → crosses
finish → finishes

watch → watches
go → goes

Negation

Subject	Negation	The verb
He She it	does not (doesn't)	verb without s
I You We They	do not (don't)	verb without s

Examples :-

- 1- I don't sleep early.
- 2- She always doesn't watch a TV.
- 3- We sometimes don't love our jobs.
- 4- He doesn't come late.
- 5- The mouse doesn't like the cat.

Yes – No Questions

Does	he she it	verb + s or es
Do	I you we they	verb without s

Wh- Questions

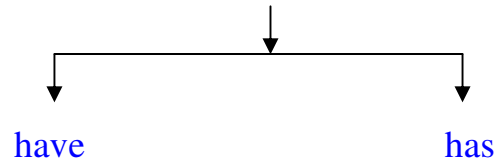
What	does	he	verb without s
When		she	
Where		it	
Who	do	I	verb without s
How		you	
Which		we	
		they	

Examples

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1- Does your brother speak English? | Yes, he does. | No, he doesn't. |
| 2- Do you always get up early? | Yes, I do. | No, I don't. |
| 3- Does Reem spend long time in work? | Yes, she does. | No, she doesn't. |
| 4- Do your boys often play in the garden? | Yes, they do. | No, they don't. |
| 5- Where does she come from? | She comes from Jeddah. | |
| 6- When do you get up ? | I usually get up at 7:30 a.m. | |
| 7- How does he go to his work? | He always goes by his car, | |

Verb to have

Have



He		
She	has ('s)	A new car.
It		
I		A pain in my teeth.
You	have ('ve)	A headache.
We		Good cars.
They		

Negation

He			
She	does not	have	A new car.
It	(doesn't)		
I			A pain in my teeth.
You	do not	have	A headache.
We	(don't)		Good cars.
They			

Examples

1- I have a big car.

I don't have a big car.

2- Adel has a new apartment.

Adel doesn't have a new apartment.

3- They have a nice cat.

They don't have a nice cat.

4- The cat has a long tail.

It doesn't have a short tail.

Have got – has got

He	has ('s) got	A new car.
She		
It		
I	have ('ve) got	A pain in my teeth.
You		A headache.
We		Good cars.
They		

Negation

He	has not got (hasn't got)	A new car.
She		
It		
I	have not got (haven't got)	A pain in my teeth.
You		A headache.
We		Good cars.
They		

Examples

1- She has got a nice dress.

She hasn't got a nice dress.

2- I have got a toothache.

I haven't got a toothache.

3- He has got a pain in his back.

He hasn't got a pain in his back.

Unit 4

The present continues tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Formation

Verb to be + verb- ing

I	am	eating	now
He	is	playing	now
She			
It			
You	are	sleeping	now
We			
They			

Negation

I	am not ('m not)	eating	now
He	is not (isn't)	playing	now
She			
It			
You	are not (aren't)	sleeping	now
We			
They			

Examples

- 1- I am watching TV now.
- 2- He is stopping next to the tree.
- 3- They are playing football now.
- 4- We're doing our work.

- I am not reading a book now.
- He is not sitting on the chair.
- They are not playing basketball.
- We aren't relaxing.

Yes - No Questions

Am	I	eating	now ?
Is	he	playing	Now ?
	she		
Are	it	sleeping	now ?
	you		
	we		
	they		

Wh - Questions

Who	Am	I	eating	now ?
What	Is	he	playing	Now ?
		she		
Where	Are	it	sleeping	now ?
		you		
		we		
		they		

هناك بعض الأفعال التي لا تستخدم مع زمن المضارع المستمر (أي لا يمكن إضافة ing إليها) وهذه الأفعال هي :-

have	يمتلك - لديه	like	يحب
love	يحب	believe	يؤمن
think	يعتقد - يفكر	understand	يفهم
remember	يتذكر	want	يريد
hear	يسمع	smell	يشم
see	يرى	hate	يكره
prefer	يفضل	know	يعرف
taste	يتذوق	need	يحتاج

اضافة **ing** Adding **ing**

١ - معظم الافعال نضيف اليها **ing** بدون حدوث أي تغييرات كما يلي:-

drink → drinking grow → growing go → going

٢ - الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف **e** ساكنة نحذفها ونضيف **ing**.

take → taking change → changing use → using

٣ - إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن وسابقة حرف علة واحد فقط نضاعف الحرف الاخير ثم نضيف **ing**.

sit → sitting swim → swimming stop → stopping

٤ - اما إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن وسابقة حرفين عله نضيف **ing** فقط.

eat → eating clean → cleaning

تذكر ان

الكلمات الداله علي زمن المضارع المستمر هي :
 - في هذه اللحظة **at this moment** - يستمع / اسمع **Listen** - انظر **Look** - الان **Now**
 - في هذا الوقت **at that time** - اليوم **today**

Unit 5

Nouns and Pronouns الاسماء والضمائر

A - Countable and Uncountable nouns الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Countable noun is the noun which we can count it or we can change it from singular to plural.

الاسم المعدود هو الاسم الذي يمكن ان نعدده او يمكن تحويله من المفرد الى الجمع .

Examples

A book	books	an apple	apples
A car	cars	a house	houses

Uncountable noun is the noun which we can't count it or we can't change it from singular to plural. It has s singular form only and we can't use a or an before them.

الاسم الغير معدود هو الاسم الذي لا يمكن ان نعدده او لا يمكن تحويله من المفرد الى الجمع . وله شكل واحد فقط وهو المفرد ولا يمكن ان نستخدم قبله a او an .

والاسماء التي لا تجمع تنقسم الى

1- Mass Nouns اسماء كتل

Examples

cheese	جبين	butter	زبدہ	meat	لحم
rice	ارز	water	ماء	bread	خبز
salt	ملح	paper	فلفل	sugar	سكر
money	فلوس	gold	ذهب	silver	فضة
wood	خشب	oil	نפט - زيت	milk	حليب
petrol	بنزين	soup	شربة	tea	شاي

2- Abstract Nouns اسماء صفاتExamples

love	حب	beauty	جمال	luck	حظ
piece	سلام	happiness	سعادة	hate	كره

2-Nouns that can be counted bu using partitive nouns اسماء يمكن عدّها باستخدام التجزئة او اجزاء منهاExamples

information	معلومات	weather	طقس	work	عمل
music	موسيقي	furniture	اثاث	advice	نصيحة
help	مساعدة	homework	واجب منزلي	traffic	مرور

B – A / an and some

We use a or an in front of a singular nouns but we use some with countable and uncountable nouns.

نستخدم a او an قبل الاسم المفرد فقط بينما نستخدم some مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة .

Examples

A table	some tables	an apple	some apples
Water	some water	an orange	some oranges
Salt	some salt	an umbrella	some umbrellas

C – A / an and the

تستخدم a او an مع الاسم المفرد النكرة (أي شئ من مجموعة) بينما نستخدم the بمعني ال في اللغة العربية للتعريف وتعني اننا نقصد اسما او شئيا معينا وهي تستخدم مع المفرد والجمع وفيما يلي نبيّن كيف نستخدم a او an

او the a / an / the

1- (a / an)

هما أداتان نكرة يوضعان قبل الاسم النكرة المفرد الذي يمكن ان يعد (أي يجمع) حينما يذكر لأول مرة دون تخصيص واحد معين .

*- تستخدم **a** قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن مثل

a book / a girl / a house / a porter / a desk / a chair / a window / a table

*- تستخدم **an** قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف عله (وحروف العلة هي a – e – I – o – u) مثل؛-

an eye / an umbrella / an ox / an airplane / an engineer

الاستخدام Usage

١- توضع ادوات النكرة (a , an) حينما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة ودون تخصيص واحد معين كما يلي:-

*- Hamza got on **a** pilgrim's bus. **A** porter picked up his bags.

2- the = الـ

*- تستخدم **the** قبل الاسماء المفردة والجمع وتستخدم **the** في الحالات التالية:-

١- تستخدم **the** قبل الاسم الذي اصبح معرفة نتيجة لذكره للمرة الثانية كما يلي:-

*- Hamza got on **a pilgrim's** bus. **The pilgrim's** bus drove to Khartoum airport.

٢- تستخدم **the** قبل الاسم الذي يوجد كشيء واحد او يعتبر شيئ واحد.

*- **the earth / the sky / the weather / the sea**

٣- تستخدم **the** قبل الاتجاهات الاربعة كما يلي:-

*- **the north / the south / the east / the west**

٤- تستخدم **the** قبل اسماء الانهار والبحار والجبال والكتب المقدسة كما يلي:-

*- **the Nile River / the Red Sea / the Alps / the Qura'an .**

٥- لا نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء بشكل عام ولكن نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء خاص مثل

1- I love **history**. I really like to read about **the history** of Islam.

D – Some and Any

We use any in negative statements and questions for countable and uncountable nouns .

نستخدم any مع الجمل الخبرية المنفية والاستفهامية مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Examples

- 1- I don't need **any sugar** .
- 2- Is there **any tea** in the pot?
- 3- Are there **any books** for Dickens?
- 4- Do you have **any information** about the accident?

We use some with affirmative statements for countable and uncountable nouns.

ونستخدم some مع الجمل الخبرية المثبتة مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة .

Examples

- 1- I need **some eggs** and some salt.
- 2- I have **some time** to go on holiday.

E – Measurement Words كلمات القياس

Uncountable nouns can be measured by using measure words . they always have a prepositional phrase with of .

يمكن قياس او حساب الاسماء غير المعدودة باستخدام كلمات القياس وهي دائما تتبع حرف الجر of كما يلي:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A bar of soap. | A can of Pepsi | a box of chocolate |
| A jar of jam | a tube of toothpaste | a packet of biscuits |

وفيما يلي بعض كلمات القياس او الحساب الشهيرة وهي :-

a cup of coffee	فنجان من القهوة	a glass of water	كاس ماء
a bar of soap	قطعة صابون	a bunch of bananas	حزمة موز
a carton of milk	كارتون من الحليب	a piece of fruit	جزء (قطعة) فاكهة
a jar of jam	برتمان من المربي	a can of tomatoes	علبة صلصة طماكم
a tube of toothpaste	انبوبة معجون اسنان	a sheet of paper	صفحة ورق
a slice of cake	شريحة كيك	a packet of biscuits	باكيت بسكويت
a loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	a box of chocolate	صندوق شيكولاته
a bottle of juice	زجاجة عصير	a roll of toilet paper	لفة ورق حمام

F – Quantifying expression تعبيرات كمية

Many – a lot of - lot of – some - a few - few – a little - little

	countable nouns
many	books
not many	eggs
a lot of	apples
a few	oranges
few	bananas

	Uncountable nouns
much	tea.
not much	sugar.
a little of	milk.
little	coffee.
a lot of	food.

الفرق بين وجود a وعدم وجودها ففي وجود a تعني انه كافي سواء قليل او كثير بينما عدم وجودها يعني انه غير كافي او انه غير موجود تقريبا أي انها تعني صيغة النفي .

Examples

- 1- I have **a few** oranges. I can make an orange juice.
- 2- I have **few** oranges. I must get some more.

G – Quantity Questions الاسئلة الكمية

How many? كم عدد ؟

How much? ما الكمية ؟

نسال ب How many عن الاسماء المعدودة فقط وتكوين السؤال كما يلي

How many + countable noun اسم معدود +

بينما نسال ب How much عن الاسماء الغير معدودة فقط وتكوين السؤال كما يلي

How much + uncountable noun اسم غير معدود

Examples

1- **How many books** are there on the roof?

There are many books .

2- **How many cups** of tea do you drink a day?

I drink 5 cups of tea a day.

3- **How much water** is there?

There is a little water.

4- **How much milk** does he drink in the morning?

He drinks much milk.

H – Whose and possessive nouns . The genitive

Whose ? لمن ؟

نسال ب Whose للسؤال عن من يمتلك شئ ما .
وللاجابة علي السؤال أي لتحديد المالك فاننا نستخدم اما صفات الملكية او اسماء الملكية اي اضافة s الملكية لاسم الشخص كما يتضح من الجدول التالي

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية
I	my
HE	his
SHE	her
IT	its
YOU	your
WE	our
THEY	their

يمكن استخدام صفات الملكية كما هي في الجدول سابقا او اننا نستخدم s + فاصلة عليا الملكية كما يلي :-

We use the apostrophes for the following:-

- 1- لملكية المفرد حيث تاتي قبل حرف ال (s) → The boy's books is on his disk. → Their father's car.
- 2- لملكية الجمع حيث تاتي بعد حرف ال (s) → Those boys' books are on the table. → Those are fathers' cars.

1- Whose keys are these?

They are the boy's keys. Or they are Adel's keys or they are Adel's

2- Whose cars are those?

They are the boys' books or they are Adel's and Fahd's.

Revision

1- I live inflat

a- a b- an c- the d- any

2- there isn'tnoise

a- some b- a few c- much d- any

3- I need aof bananas.

a- loaf b- bunch c- bottle d- roll

4-cat is that?

a- whose b- how many c- who's d- how much

5- Mr. Adel needsmoney.

a- some b- any c- many d- much

6- Howchildren have you got?

a- much b- many c- some d- any

7- She needseggs.

a- any b- much c- a little d- a few

8- Those are thehats.

a- womens' b- woman c- woman d- women's

9-.....is interesting.

a- the history b- a history c- History d- An history

10-That'sdog.

a- Mona b- Mona's c- Mona' d- Monas'

11- I need twoof milk from the supermarket.

a- carton b- a cartons c- cartons d- a carton

12.....children are they?

a- Who's b- Who are c- Whose d- Who is

13- I haven't gotcheese or juice.

a- many b- little c- some d-any

14- I likehistory. it's a good subject.

a- the b- a c- an d-

15- Mrs. Reem drinksglasses of tea every day.

a- a little b- little c- few d- much

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Unit 6

The past Simple Tense

التكوين Formation

يتكون من الفعل في الحالة الثانية وهو عادة بإضافة **ed** إلى المصدر ماعدا **الأفعال الشاذة**.

I	
He	helped my father yesterday .
She	watched the match last night.
It	was shy.
You	bought a new dress two hours ago .
We	met him ten minutes ago
They	

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل او حدث تم في الماضي وانتهي في زمن الماضي ولذلك يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات التالية وتسمى بـ (word key) أي مفاتيح زمن الماضي وهي :-

ذات مره once - in 1998 - ago - ماضي (منذ) last - الماضي yesterday - أمس

2- Negation: النفي

لنفي أي جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط ننفيها بـ **did not** ويعود الفعل بعدها للمصدر كما يلي:-

I		
He		
She		
It	did not (didn't)	مصدر (inf.) verb
You		
We		
They		

1. We **did not study** a lot yesterday.
2. I **did not come** on time last Friday.
3. Rami **did not teach** French language.
4. She **did not go** to New York last month.

3 Yes / No Questions :

لتكوين سؤال عن زمن الماضي البسيط وتكون اجابته بـ Yes او بـ No نسال بـ Did كما يلي:-

1	2	3
Did	I he she it you we they	verb (inf.) مصدر ؟

- 1- **Did** she **visit** her mother yesterday?
- 2- **Did** you **work** a lot last Saturday?
- 3- **Did** you **buy** a new house two weeks ago?

4- Wh- Questions

1	2	3	4
What Where When Why Who	did	I he she it you we they	verb (inf.) مصدر ؟

Examples :-

- 1- **What did** you **do** yesterday?
- 2- **Where did** she **go**?
- 3- **What was** she like?
- 4- **When did** you **study** English last night?

بعض الأفعال المنتظمة والشاذة - Some Regular and Irregular Verbs:-

REGULAR VERBS الأفعال المنتظمة		
	مصدر Inf	Past
يزول	slip	slipped
يدرس	study	studied
يعمل	work	worked
يمر - ينجح	pass	passed
يساعد	help	helped
يزور	visit	visited
ينتظر	wait	waited
يحب	like	liked

IRREGULAR VERBS الأفعال الشاذة		
	مصدر Inf	Past
يكون	am , is	was
يكون	are	were
يذهب	go	went
يمتلك - يتناول	have	had
يقابل	meet	met
يرى	see	saw
يعلم	teach	taught
يعمل	do / does	did

ملحوظة : يمكنك مراجعة كل الأفعال الشاذة في اللغة الانجليزية في نهاية المذكرة

اضافة ed Adding ed

١- معظم الافعال نضيف لها ed بدون حدوث تغييرات كما يلي:-

clean → cleaned finish → finished
repeat → repeated work → worked

٢- الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف e نضيف اليها d فقط.

Smile → smiled use → used arrive → arrived

٣- الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن تحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ied) .

carry → carried study → studied

٤- اما إذا كانت الـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف علة نضيف ed فقط .

play → played pray → prayed

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن ومسبوق بحرف علة واحد فقط نضاعف الحرف الاخير ثم نضيف ed

control → controlled stop → stopped

Time Clauses with after and before

After بعد & before قبل

(time clause) (main clause)

1- Before I had my breakfast , I prayed Fajr.

(time clause) (main clause)

2- After I prayed , I had my breakfast.

After + s فاعل + {past simple} , s فاعل + {past simple}

Before + s فاعل + {past simple} , s فاعل + {past simple}

Revision**Choose the correct answer**

1- Yesterday, Ito the post office and bought some stamps.

- a- go b- went c- gone d- goes

2- We didn'tanything for dinner last night.

- a- buy b- bought c- buying d- are buying

3- Where did youlast night?

- a- go b- went c- gone d- goes

4- How many children?

- a- she had b- did she had c- did she d- did she have

5- Fifty years, people didn't use mobiles.

- a- yesterday b- last c- now d- ago

6-week, Adel learnt his first lesson.

- a- Yesterday b- Last c- Now d- Ago

7- Whyto class ?

- a- you came b- didn't come c- didn't you come

8- He had a showerhe went to the party.

- a- ago b- yesterday c- before d- last

9- Where were you ? I called you ten minutes

- a- yesterday b- last c- now d- ago

10- When did youhome?

- a- got b- get c- didn't get d- did

11- Peoplemicrowaves fifty years ago.

- a- use b- didn't use c- didn't used d- didn't

12- Wein the cafeteria fifteen minutes ago.

- a- are b- is c- was d- were

13- Before I went to my collage, Ia shower.

- a- have b- has c- am having d- had

14- Did theytheir homework last night?

- a- finished b- finishing c- finish d- didn't finish

15- All studentsall their lessons yesterday.

- a- studyied b- study c- studied d- studies

16- Howto the beach?

- a- you did go b- you went c- did you go d- did you went

17- The studentsanytime far a way the lectures yesterday.

- a- didn't spent b- didn't spend c- spend d- did spend

18- Fifty years, man reached the moon.

- a- last b-in c- once d- ago

19- How manylast week ?

- a- soldiers did you have b- soldiers you had c- did soldiers you have

20- Last night, Iat home.

- a- were b- is c- was d- are

21- Before he went to the school, hehis breakfast.

- a- has b- have c- had d- has had

22- After theythe match, they received the cup.

- a- win b- wins c- won d- will win

23-Whythat course?

- a- they had b- they did have c- did they have d- did they had

24- My friendbuy a new car last week.

- a- always b- doesn't c- hadn't d- didn't

25- Before wethe exams, we studied very hard.

- a-takes b- will take c- took d- to take

26- Early explorers.....new places such as the U.S.A.

- a- discover b- have discovered c- are going to discover d- discovered

27- The busout of building 5 minutes ago.

- a- stoped b- will stop c- stop d- stopped

11- aat school? " b: "No, he's at home."

A- Is your brother B- Are your brothers C- Your brother is

12- Jane's in the kitchen. She.....

A- 's cooking dinner B- 're cooking dinner C- cooks dinner

13- "Can I turn off the TV?" "..... it?"

A- Do they watch B- Watch they
B- Are they watching D- They are watching

14- How many cars ?

A- has she got B- she has C- does she has

15- I live inflat

a- a b- an c- the d- any

15- I work best late night.

A- in B- for C- during D- at

16 "..... books?" "Oh yes, they are. Thank you."

A- Is this your B- Are these your C These are your

17- The children in the garden.

A- is playing B- are playing C- playing d- plays

18- Michelle usually work at about 6.00.

A- finishing B- finish C- finishes d- finishes

19- Where tennis?

A- you do play B- you play C- do you play

20- What time....., Chris this evening?

A- do we meet B- are we meeting C- are we meet

21- His plane arrives..... Saturday morning.

A- in B - at C- on

- 22- Michael is the one who a jacket.
A- isn't wearing B - not is wearing C- aren't wearing
- 23- Dave and Christie the football on a Saturday afternoon.
A- often watchs B- watch often C-often watches D- often watch
- 24- ----- any brothers or sisters?
A- Has you got B- Have you C- Have you got D- You've got
- 25- I get up at 7.00 except Sunday.
A- all day B- every days C- every day D- all days
- 26- My parents to the cinema.
A- don't go often B- often don't go C- don't often go D- go not often
- 27- Mum is out..... the garden, cutting the grass.
A- to B- in C- at D -
- 28- David is studying architecture.....university.
A- at B- in C- to D- on
- 29-John usually goes to school with..... sister.
A- my B- his C- your D- her
- 30- Mary likes..... English class very much.
A- my B- his C- your D- her
- 31- Helen many friends in this school.
A- have B- has C- is having D- is
- 32- He and I good friends.
A- am B- is C- are D- have

44- Look, the boy on the wall.

A- writes

B- write

C- is writing

D- writing.

45- My sister alwaysa newspaper in the morning.

A- resding

B- is reading

C- read

D- reads

46- They liveJeddah.

A- at

B- in

C- above

D- on

47- We are going to New York plane .

A- in

B- by

C- on

D- with

48- The last lesson was easy one.

A- an

B- a

C-

49-books belong to me.

A- This

B- That

C- These

D- They

50.....Mr. Adel work in the office?

A- Are

B- Is

C- Does

D- Do

51- Ibrown hair.

A- have

B- has

C- am

D-

52- 50.....Mr. Adel working in the office now ?

A- Are

B- Is

C- Does

D- Do

53- Iborrow books from the library.

A- am always

B- always am

C-

54- The studentsunderstand this lesson.

A- is not

B- are not

C- do not

D- does not

67-She needseggs.

- a- any b- much c- a little d- a few

68-Those are thehats.

- a- womens' b- woman c- woman d- women's

69-.....is interesting.

- a- the history b- a history c- History d- An history

70-That'sdog.

- a- Mona b- Mona's c- Mona' d- Monas'

71- I need twoof milk from the supermarket.

- a- carton b- a cartons c- cartons d- a carton

72-.....children are they?

- a- Who's b- Who are c- Whose d- Who is

73- I haven't gotcheese or juice.

- a- many b- little c- some d-any

74- I likehistory. it's a good subject.

- a- the b- a c- an d-

75- Mrs. Reem drinksglasses of tea every day.

- a- a little b- little c- few d- much

76-Yesterday, Ito the post office and bought some stamps.

- a- go b- went c- gone d- goes

77-We didn'tanything for dinner last night.

- a- buy b- bought c- buying d- are buying

78- Where did youlast night?

- a- go b- went c- gone d- goes

79- How many children

- a- she had b- did she had c- did she d- did she have

80- Fifty years, people didn't use mobiles.

- a- yesterday b- last c- now d- ago

81-week, Adel learnt his first lesson.

- a- Yesterday b- Last c- Now d- Ago

82- Whyto class ?

- a- you came b- didn't come c- didn't you come

83- He had a showerhe went to the party.

- a- ago b- yesterday c- before d- last

84- Where were you ? I called you ten minutes

- a- yesterday b- last c- now d- ago

85- When did youhome?

- a- got b- get c- didn't get d- did

86- Peoplemicrowaves fifty years ago.

- a- use b- didn't use c- didn't used d- didn't

87- Wein the cafeteria fifteen minutes ago.

- a- are b- is c- was d- were

88- Before I went to my collage, Ia shower.

- a- have b- has c- am having d- had

89- Did theytheir homework last night?

- a- finished b- finishing c- finish d- didn't finish

90- All studentsall their lessons yesterday.

- a- studyied b- study c- studied d- studies

91- Howto the beach?

- a- you did go b- you went c- did you go d- did you went

92- The studentsanytime far a way the lectures yesterday.

- a- didn't spent b- didn't spend c- spend d- did spend

93- Fifty years, man reached the moon.

- a- last b-in c- once d- ago

94- How manylast week ?

- a- soldiers did you have b- soldiers you had c- did soldiers you have

95- Last night, Iat home.

- a- were b- is c- was d- are

96- Before he went to the school, hehis breakfast.

- a- has b- have c- had d- has had

97- After theythe match, they received the cup.

- a- win b- wins b- won d- will win

98-Whythat course?

- a- they had b- they did have c- did they have d- did they had

99- My friendbuy a new car last week.

- a- always b- doesn't c- hadn't d- didn't

100- Before wethe exams, we studied very hard.

- a-takes b- will take c- took d- to take

101- Early explorers.....new places such as the U.S.A.

- a- discover b- have discovered c- are going to discover d- discovered

102- The busout of building 5 minutes ago.

- a- stoped b- will stop c- stop d- stopped

With my best wishes for you

Mr. Amin Hady

REVISION 2

1-.....are you from?

- a- Who b- What c- Where d- Who're

2-friendly.

- a- She're b- She's c- She are d- Her

3- Before he went to the school, hehis breakfast.

- a- has b- have c- had d- has had

4-She needseggs.

- a- any b- much c- a little d- a few

5- The busout of building 5 minutes ago.

- a- stoped b- will stop c- stop d- stopped

6- What time is?

- a- day b- it c- they d- date

7- I have a classthe morning.

- a- in b- on c- at d- to

8-There isn'tnoise

- a- some b- a few c- much d- any

9-.....cat is that?

- a-whose b- how many c- who's d- how much

10- Isalad.

- a- am not liking b- don't like c- am liking d- is liking

11- Adeljeans today.

- a- is wearing b- wears c- wearing d- am not wearing

12-from Brazil.

- a- I'm b- She are c- my d- I

13- They have two

- a- baby b- babys c- child d- babies

14-are flowers.

- a- Those b- That c- This d- it

15- We arte

- a- student b- a students c- students d- a student

16-Mr. Adel needsmoney.

- a- some b- any c- many d-much

17- Early explorers.....new places such as the U.S.A.

- a- discover b- have discovered c- are going to discover d- discovered

18- You are

- a- English b- China c- Brazil d- Thailand

19- Theyteachers.

- a- am not b- is c- aren't d- isn't

20- The desk isthe window.

- a- next to b- between c- from d- your

21-Howchildren have you got?

- a- much b- many c- some d- any

22- Before wethe exams, we studied very hard.

- a-takes b- will take c- took d- to take

23- How many dogsin the park?

- a- is there b- there are c- there is d- are there

24- There two cups on the table.

- a- is b- was c- are d- wasn't

25-there a park near here?

- a- Are b- Aren't c- were d- is

26- She speaks English, Italian.....Spanish.

- a- or b- but c- and d- from

27-She needseggs.

- a- any b- much c- a little d- a few

28- My friendbuy a new car last week.

- a- always b- doesn't c- hadn't d- didn't

29- Noraa secretary 30 years ago.

- a- is b- was c- are d- were

30- Ali and Fahdhappy today.

- a- is b- was c- are d- were

31- The manan umbrella.

- a- is hold b- hold c- aren't holding d- is holding

32-Those are thehats.

- a- womens' b- woman c- woman d- women's

33-Whythat course?

- a- they had b- they did have c- did they have d- did they had

34- Is the sun?

- a- shine b- shining c- shines d- isn't shining

35- Ahmedthe music.

- a- is hear b- hear c- is hearing d- hearing

36-you like TV?

- a- Do b- Is c- Are d- Does

37-.....is interesting.

- a- the history b- a history c- History d- An history

38- After theythe match, they received the cup.

- a- win b- wins b- won d- will win

39- Alifor the bus.

- a- is wait b- wait c- are waiting d- is waiting

40- That girllong hair.

- a- has got b- have got c- is having d- are having

41- IEnglish.

- a- am liking b- likes c- like d- is liking

42-That'sdog.

- a- Mona b- Mona's c- Mona' d- Monas'

43- Before he went to the school, hehis breakfast.

- a- has b- have c- had d- has had

44-wash your car every week?

- a- Are you b- Do you c- Does you d- Is you

45- I amTV now.

- a- watch b- watches c- is watching d- watching

46- I need twoof milk from the supermarket.

- a- carton b- a cartons c- cartons d- a carton

47- Last night, Iat home.

- a- were b- is c- was d- are

48- The boys are playing in the park and the girls

- a- talking b- is talking c- are talking d- talks

49- it's Tuesday morning and I amin my class.

- a- sit b- siting c- sits d- sitting

50- the plural from a family is

- a- familys b- families c- familyies d- famils

51- How manylast week ?

- a- soldiers did you have b- soldiers you had c- did soldiers you have

52-.....children are they?

- a- Who's b- Who are c- Whose d- Who is

53-there any books on the shelf?

- a- Is b- Are c- Isn't d- Am

54- Iin my office.

- a- always am b- always is c- am always d- is always is

55- I haven't gotcheese or juice.

- a- many b- little c- some d-any

56- Fifty years, man reached the moon.

- a- last b-in c- once d- ago

57- Do youJapanese food?

- a- like b- likes c- liking d- are liking

58- Mohamed isto Qura'an and doing his homework.

- a- listening b- listen c- listens d- are listening

59-you know my parents?

- a- Is b- Are c- Do d- Does

60- What are you doing?you studying?

- a- Is b- Are c- Do d- Does

61- I likehistory. it's a good subject.

- a- the b- a c- an d-

62- The studentsanytime far a way the lectures yesterday.

- a- didn't spent b- didn't spend c- spend d- did spend

63- Hestudy Grammar every day.

- a- isn't b- aren't c- don't d- doesn't

64- Ito the supermarket. Do you want anything?

- a- go b- am going c- goes d- going

65-many days are there in a week?

- a- What b- Where c- How d- When

66- Mrs. Reem drinksglasses of tea every day.

- a- a little b- little c- few d- much

67- Howto the beach?

- a- you did go b- you went c- did you go d- did you went

68- Whereyou born? I was born in Cairo.

- a- is b- are c- was d- were

69- Mohesen and Fahd usuallythe bus in the morning.

- a- take b- takes c- taking d- are taking

70-is the temperature in Jeddah today?

- a- What b- Where c- How d- When

71- The party is at 7.00the evening.

- a- in b- on c- at d- from

72- Are there anyin the forest?

- a- wolf b- wolfs c- wolfes d- wolves

73- How many roomsthere in the hotel?

- a- is b- are c- was d- isn't

74- Is your book whiteis it blue?

- a- and b- but c- or d- at

75- I have two big

- a- foot b- foots c- feets d- feet

76- Sarah and Iteachers.

- a- am b- is c- isn't d- aren't

77- I always study my lessonsnight.

- a- in b- at c- from d- on

78- look, the bus

- a- come b- comes c- coming d- is coming

79- All studentsall their lessons yesterday.

- a- studyied b- study c- studied d- studies

80- The boys alwaysfootball on Thursdays.

- a- playing b- play c- plays d- are playing

81- Mohamed and Iat home yesterday.

- a- are b- was c- were d- is

82- My best friend is

- a- German b- Italy c- Japan d- Spanish

83- The weather is fine todayit was bad yesterday.

- a- and b- but c- or d- at

84- Theythe English language..

- a- love b- are loving c- loves d- loving

85- I alwaysat 6.30 in the morning.

- a- get up b- gets up c- am getting d- getting up

86- Wein the cafeteria fifteen minutes ago.

- a- are b- is c- was d- were

87- My friendon the phone.

- a- calls always b- always call c- always call d- always calls

88- Ihe will come now.

- a- thinks b- am thinking c- think d- thinking

89-is from Saudi Arabia.

- a- I b- We c- She d- They

90- Arenew books?

- a- this b- these c- that d- it

91- Where were you ? I called you ten minutes

- a- yesterday b- last c- now d- ago

92- My parents sometimesgo out on Thursdays.

- a- are not b- isn't c- don't d- doesn't

93-your brother always watch matches ?

- a- Is b- Do c- Are d- Does

94-do you get up? I get up at 5.30 in the morning.

- a- What b- When c- Where d- How

95-Yesterday, Ito the post office and bought some stamps.

- a- go b- went c- gone d- goes

finish

Exam**A - Choose the correct answer**

1- What time is

- a- day b- it c- they d- date

2- I have a classthe morning.

- a- in b- on c- at d- to

3- Isalad.

- a- am not liking b- don't like c- am liking d- is liking

4-are flowers.

- a- Those b- That c- This d- it

5- We are

- a- student b- a students c- students d- a student

6- Theyteachers.

- a- am not b- is c- aren't d- isn't

7- How many booksin the bag?

- a- is there b- there are c- there is d- are there

8-there a park near here?

- a- Are b- Aren't c- were d- is

9- She doesn't speak English.....Spanish.

- a- or b- but c- and d- from

10- Mahaa secretary 30 years ago.

- a- is b- was c- are d- were

11- Ali and Fahdhappy today.

- a- is b- was c- are d- were

12- The manan umbrella.

- a- is hold b- hold c- aren't holding d- is holding

13- Is the sun

- a- shine b- shining c- shines d- isn't shining

14-Adel like TV?

- a- Do b- Is c- Are d- Does

15- Ali the bus every day.

- a- is wait b- waits c- are waiting d- is waiting

16- That girllong hair.

- a- has got b- have got c- is having d- are having

17- IEnglish.

- a- am liking b- likes c- like d- is liking

18-wash your car every week?

- a- Are you b- Do you c- Does you d- Is you

19- I amTV now.

- a- watch b- watches c- is watching d- watching

20- Henry his homework very carefully.

- a- do b- does c- is doing d- are doing

21-We spent two hours on homework last night.

- a- our b- their c- my d- its

22- How many?

- A- are books there b- books are there c- there are books d- books is

there

23 - IEnglish Language.

- a- is loving b- am loving c- love d- loves

24- Mrs. Reese loves children very much.

- a- their b- my c- his d- her

25- Mr. John doesn'tvery much

- a- smoke b- smokes c- smoking d- is smoking.

B - Read the passage below, then, Choose the correct answer

Are big cities wonderful places? Are they terrible ? there are different ideas about this. William H. White writes books about cities. He is happy in a crowded city. He loves busy streets with many stores and many people. He likes the life in city parks and restaurants.

Many people don't like big cities. They see the large population of cities and they are afraid. Many cities are growing very fast. They are "monster" cities. (A monster is a big ,terrible thing.) In some countries , there aren't jobs in small towns. People go to cities to work.300.000 people go to Sao Paulo. Brazil every year. These cities are megalopolises. A megalopolis is a very large city. But now there is a new word in English- megacity. A megacity is a very very large city Mexico City is a megacity with a population of more than 20.000.000. Tokyo-Yokohama is another megacity with almost 30.000.000 people.

There are problems in all cities. There are big problems in a megalopolis or megacity. In U.S cities, there are many people with no jobs and no homes. The air is dirty. There are too many cars. A terrible problem is crime. Many people are afraid of crime.

Population density is a big problem in megacities. Density is the number of people in an average square mile. In Seoul, South Korea, there was 45.953 people per square mile. Is this crowded? Yes! But in Teheran, Iran, there are 79,594 per square mile. Do you think William H. Whyte likes Hong Kong? The population density there is 247,004 .

Choose the best answer and circle a letter for each blank:-

1-"Monster cities" is about

- a- the large number of small cities.
- b- the number of people in U.S. cities.
- c- the problem of megacities.

2- Density is the in an average square mile

- a- city
- b- big city
- c- number of people
- d- no one of them

3-is the biggest crowded city.

- a- Seoul
- b- Hong Kong
- c- Teheran
- d- Mexico

4- William H. White writes books about

- a- countries
- b- villages
- c- cities
- d- factories

5- In U.S cities, there are many people with no jobs and no homes. The air is

- a- clean
- b- fresh
- c- dirty
- d- cold

- 6- A terrible problem in monster cities is
a- no jobs b- dirty air c- crime d- no cars
- 7- A megalopolis is a city.
a- large b- small c- very small d- very large
- 8- William H. White likes the life in city parks and
a- restaurants b- gardens c- parks d- density.
- 9- In megacity, there are many people with no and no homes.
a- cars b- jobs c- children d- wives.
- 10- Many people don't like cities.
a- small b- cold c- hot d- big
- 11- Tokyo-Yokohama is another megacity with almost people.
a- 20.000.000 b- 25.000.000 c- 30.000.000 d- 35.000.000
- 12- A megalopolis is a very large city. But now there is a new word in English-....
a- megacity b- monster c- crowded d- very large
- 13- The word "they " in line one refers to
a- people b- big cities c- cities d- ideas
- 14- The word "They " in line five refers to
a- people b- big cities c- cities d- ideas
- 15- The word "this " in line twenty refers to
a- a problem b- 45.953 people c- cities d- Hong Kong
- 16- The word "there " in line twenty- two refers to
a- Teheran b- density c- Seoul d- Hong Kong
- 17- Twenty years ago very used the Internet
a- more people b- few people c- all people d- most people
- 18- Only scientists and people in the..... knew about the internet and how to use it .a- internet b- website c- government d- collage
- 19-..... was one of the first companies to try to sell products on the internet.
a- Google.com b- Yahoo.com c- Amazon.com d- Arab.com

20- people who buy things are called.....

- a- users b- customers c- sellers d- teachers

21-In north Africa, in the past, many people lived in families.

- a- small b- extended c- happy d- sad

22-In, more than 26 % of women between age 30 and 34 live alone.

- a- Canada b- France c- Denmark d- Sweden

23- In Quebec, Canada, More than one-third of all marriages end in

- a- courts b- houses c- divorce d- death

24- Reunion means

- a- meet again b- meet for the first time c- not meeting d- meet in the future

25- Sleepy drives cause at least car crashes and 1500deaths a year.

- a- 10.000 b- 100.000 c- 1000 d- 1.000.000

PART I – GRAMMAR**Choose the best answer**

1. What is his name?
 - a. My name is Nada.
 - b. I am Ali
 - c. Her name is Mariam
 - d. His name is Hani
2. Hani _____ from Saudi Arabia.
 - a. am
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. aren't
3. Salwa _____ her mother every Saturday morning.
 - a. goes
 - b. Is going
 - c. visit
 - d. is visiting
4. The alarm clock _____ at 6 am everyday.
 - a. ring
 - b. rings
 - c. is ringing
 - d. are ringing
5. Please put _____ cups on the table.
 - a. this
 - b. that
 - c. those
 - d. they
6. _____ are smart students.
 - a. I
 - b. You
 - c. She
 - d. He
7. Do you _____ to the University every week?
 - a. went
 - b. go
 - c. going
 - d. goes
8. He is _____ to the shop.
 - a. went
 - b. go
 - c. going
 - d. goes
9. Hani always _____ hard in class.
 - a. study
 - b. studies
 - c. is studied
 - d. is studying
10. Hani and Khalid are playing football. They _____ studying.
 - a. is
 - b. isn't
 - c. are
 - d. aren't
11. Hani and Khalid _____ at the moment.
 - a. works
 - b. is work
 - c. is working
 - d. are working
12. Hani _____ English in London.
 - a. teach
 - b. teaches
 - c. teache
 - d. teaches
13. Hani and Khalid _____ good jobs.
 - a. has
 - b. have
 - c. are have
 - d. does
14. Was Leonardo da Vinci an actor? No, he _____.
 - a. Was
 - b. was not
 - c. is not
 - d. were not

15. A: Do Hani and Khalid live in a nice apartment?
B: Yes, _____ do.
a. he b. you c. they d. we
16. An _____ is fruit.
a. oranges b. apple c. lemon d. banana
17. Choose the best sentence.
a. Hani is never late for class. b. Hani is late for never class.
c. Hani is late never for class. d. Hani never is late for class.
18. Choose the best sentence.
a. Hani does usually his job well. b. Hani does his job usually well.
c. Hani usually does his job well. d. Hani does his usually job well.
19. A: What is Hani doing today?
B: He _____ for a new apartment.
a. look b. looks c. looking d. is looking
20. Who _____ meeting tonight?
a. you b. are c. are you d. you are
21. Both Hani and Khalid _____ to work everyday.
a. he b. you c. we d. they
22. A: _____ your books?
B: They are in my car.
a. Where b. Where is c. Where are d. What are
23. _____ Hani study at the university?
a. Is b. Does c. Are d. Do
24. We were at home _____.
a. now b. tomorrow c. next week d. yesterday
25. Who is he?
a. He is my friend. b. She is my sister.
c. They are my cousins. d. He is from Canada.
26. Is _____ book for me?
a. it b. this c. these d. they
27. Look! That man _____ a photo of us.
a. is taking b. are taking c. takes d. take

28. An ice cube _____ cold.
a. are b. is c. has d. have
29. When is Ali _____ ?
a. came b. come c. comes d. coming
30. Are Hani and Khalid _____ a film on TV now?
a. watch b. watched c. watches d. watching

PART II – READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer

Passage 1

Twenty years ago very few people used the Internet. Only scientists and people in the government knew about the internet and how to use it. This is changing very fast. Now almost everyone knows about the internet, and many people are online (using the internet) every day. When people think about the internet, they think about shopping.

Amazon.com was one of the first companies to try to sell products on the internet. Jeff Bezos started the company

31. What is Amazon.com?
a. A government website.
b. A scientific company.
c. An Internet company.
d. An information website.
32. Who used the Internet twenty years ago?
a. A few teachers.
b. Scientists.
c. Many people.
d. Nobody.
33. What is happening with the Internet now?
a. Many people are fast.
b. Many people are online.
c. People are thinking.
d. Very few people are using it.

34. Who is Jeff Bezos?

- a. The man who created Internet shopping.
- b. The man who started the Internet.
- c. The man who started Amazon.com.
- d. The man who sells Amazon.com.

35. Nowadays, the Internet is known by almost _____ people.

- a. all
- b. some
- c. many
- d. A few.

Passage 2

One of the easiest and cheapest ways to help your health is just to sleep eight hours or more every night, but more and more people in the world are not sleeping enough. According to the world health organization over half the people in the world may be sleep – deprived. The result of this is not just a lot of tired people; in the United States alone, sleepy drives cause at least 100,000 car crashes and 1500deaths a year. Problems with sleep can also cause mental problems, as well as medical problems such as high blood pressure, diabetes, thyroid problems, and heart problems.

36. What does the writer mean by "sleepy drivers"?

- a. Drivers who sleep a lot.
- b. Careful drivers.
- c. Drivers who are tired and ready to sleep.
- d. People who drive in foolish way.

37. The passage is about _____.

- a. driving difficulties in the US.
- b. problems caused by sleep deprivation.
- c. mental illnesses.
- d. problems caused by heat.

38. What does the number 100,000 refer to?

- a. Crashes.
- b. Sleep.
- c. Drivers.
- d. Deaths.

39. According to the word Health Organization, the rate of people who may be sleep deprived in the word is _____.
- only 50%.
 - less than 50%.
 - not more than 50%.
 - more than 50%
40. According to the passage, what is the easiest and the cheapest way to help your health?
- Sleep eight or more hours every night.
 - Sleep for a few hours every night.
 - Sleep late.
 - Take pills to sleep.

PART III – VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer

41. There are a lot of beautiful flowers in the _____.
- customer
 - garage
 - garden
 - monster
42. Population _____ is a big problem in megacities.
- increased
 - crowded
 - monster
 - density
43. He is from Jeddah. He is _____ hot weather.
- go to
 - used to
 - disease
 - crowded
44. Seoul is a _____ in South Korea.
- city
 - country
 - building
 - person
45. I have neighbors from many _____ countries.
- park
 - building
 - Japanese
 - different
46. The boy does well at school. He is very _____.
- difficult
 - virtual
 - smart
 - free
47. The children have many _____ in their room.
- lakes
 - floods
 - toys
 - actors
48. The shopping mall has many _____.
- customers
 - deficit
 - online
 - internet

49. There is a school _____ to my house.
a. from b. different c. next d. flower shop
50. Cancer is a serious _____.
a. garden b. future c. disease d. prediction

Finished

With my best wishes for all my students

Prepared by

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هذا العمل هو وقف لوجه الله
وغير مخصص للبيع
ويكفي دعوه صادقة من القلب
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