



الاستاذ  
وائل النصيرات

THE VISION

1



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AWA2EL  
LEARN 2 BE



أمي الحبيبة

شكرا

I ♥  
English



مدارس كلية السعادة  
مدارس دار الأرقم  
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أكاديمية العفوري- شارع الجامعة

## Pronouns

1.

Subject (الفاعل) (١) → ( قد يكون اسم أو ضمير )

ضمائر الفاعل

	متكلم	مخاطب	غائب
مفرد	I أنا	You أنت / أنتي	He هو , She هي , It لغير العاقل
جمع	We نحن	You أنتم / أنتن	They هم

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Object (المفعول) (٣) → ( قد يكون اسم أو ضمير )

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them

### Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns.

1. Rosalie gave her sister a blanket. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The children told their mother why they were late. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My father replaced the broken light bulb. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The teacher gave Phillip a new pencil. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The cats were hiding their toys under the couch. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Felicia sold her old toys at a yard sale. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My brother and I are going to the movies. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your uncle is taking you and me to the library this afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I found the key on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The soup is delicious.

## **2. Replace the words in brackets by the correct personal pronouns.**

1. My name is Sue. (Sue) \_\_\_\_\_ am English. And this is my family.
2. My mum's name is Angie. (Angie) \_\_\_\_\_ is from Germany.
3. Bob is my dad. (My dad) \_\_\_\_\_ is a waiter.
4. On the left you can see Simon. (Simon) \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother.
5. (Sue and Simon) \_\_\_\_\_ are twins.
6. Our dog is a girl, Judy. (Judy) \_\_\_\_\_ is two years old.
7. (Sue, Simon, Angie and Bob) \_\_\_\_\_ live in Canterbury.
8. (Canterbury) \_\_\_\_\_ is not far from London.
9. My grandparents live in London. (My grandparents) \_\_\_\_\_ often come and see us.

### **Possessive pronouns**

<b>NOUN</b>	<b>POSSESSIVE</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
I		
you		
he		
she		
it		
we		
they		

## **3. Choose the correct answer of those A , B or C to complete the sentences.**

**1) Dan and Benny were late to \_\_\_\_\_ first high school class.**

- A. his
- B. its
- C. their

**2) Good news! Brian passed \_\_\_\_\_ driving test!**

- A. his
- B. her
- C. your

**3) "Have you been to any of the restaurants on Main Street?"**

**"No. \_\_\_\_\_ prices are too high."**

- A. my
- B. its
- C. their

**4) I don't feel well. \_\_\_\_\_ stomach hurts.**

- A. I'm
- B. my
- C. your

**5) My friend and I drive to work together because \_\_\_\_\_ offices are in the same neighborhood.**

- A. its
- B. our
- C. their

**6) I think you'll love the new television - \_\_\_\_\_ screen is huge!**

- A. its
- B. his
- C. your

**7) My sister lost \_\_\_\_\_ glasses. Now she can't see anything!**

- A. his
- B. her
- C. your

**4. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives.**

1. Where are (you) \_\_\_\_\_ friends now?
2. Here is a postcard from (I) \_\_\_\_\_ friend Peggy.
3. She lives in Australia now with (she) \_\_\_\_\_ family.
4. (She) \_\_\_\_\_ husband works in Newcastle.

**5. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate pronoun.**

1. I don't want to go with ..... (he / him / his)
2. This must be ..... hat. (he / his /him)
3. Mother scolded ..... for spilling milk on the carpet. (me / I / my)
4. Be nice to others and ..... (they / them / their) will be nice to ..... (you / your / yours)
5. Everyone praised the girl for ..... honesty. (her / she / hers)
6. That was really kind of ..... (he / him / his)
7. He asked ..... (I / me/my) where ..... (I / me / my) had been the other day.
8. They have invited ..... (we / us / our) to ..... (they/ them / their) party.
9. You have no right to criticize ..... (she / her / hers)



## Helping Verbs

## الأفعال المساعدة

الفاعل	Verb to Be فعل يكون	Verb to Have	Verb to Do
I	am ('m) / was	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
He	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
She	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
It	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
الاسم المفرد والغير معدود	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
We	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
You	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
They	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
الاسم الجمع	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did

### نفي الأفعال المساعدة

النفي الكامل	am not	is not	are not	was not	were not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	'm not	's not	're not		
اختصار not		isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't

النفي الكامل	have not	has not	had not	do not	does not	do not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	've not	's not	'd not			
اختصار not	haven't	hasn't	hadn't	don't	doesn't	don't



## Negative Sentence الجملة المنفية

Ex : I haven't eaten fish.

- عند النفي نستخدم ( فعل أساسي + not + فعل مساعد )

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة ( نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو ).

- 1) I'm eating some fish now.
- 2) He's playing tennis now.
- 3) They were sleeping.
- 4) She has just studied English.
- 5) I have got a car.
- 6) I will come tomorrow.
- 7) You should sleep early.

في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم ( do / does / did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر .  
نستخدم ( do ) بعد ( الأسم الجمع ، I , We , You , They ) و ( does ) بعد ( الأسم الغير معدود ، الأسم المفرد ، He , She , It ) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما ( did ) نستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

- 1) I drive my car every day.
- 2) He drives a car every day.
- 3) She drove a car yesterday.

في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم ( do / does / did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر .

- 1) I have a car.
- 2) He has curly hair.
- 3) I had some friends.
- 4) I have to study.
- 5) He has to get up early.
- 6) They had to play well.
- 7) I do my homework.
- 8) He does his homework.
- 9) They did all their best.

لا تنطبق القاعدة السابقة علي فعل يكون ( لا يجوز أن نستخدم do / does / did ) مع فعل يكون ( am / is / are / was / were ).

- 1) I am a boy.
- 2) She was ill.

**6. Complete each sentence with (don't or doesn't).**

1. In an emergency, you \_\_\_\_\_ have to fill out forms.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ know my account number.
3. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ pay a lot of interest on a regular savings account.
4. Many students \_\_\_\_\_ read newspapers at home.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ eat turkey on Thanksgiving at our house.
6. Your last name \_\_\_\_\_ belong in this space.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ like pizza very much.
8. Shaaren and Rajiv \_\_\_\_\_ like to clean the house.

**7. Fill the correct form of verb to do into the blanks. do / does / don't do / doesn't do**

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ her housework every day.
2. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework after dinner.
3. My brother and sister \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes every day.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you like this picture?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. It's not beautiful.
5. Diana \_\_\_\_\_ like cats, but she likes dogs.
6. Mr. Simpson \_\_\_\_\_ go to work on Wednesday.
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ your brother stay at home?  
B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ those beautiful flowers?  
B: Yes, they do.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ make a loud noise! My son is sleeping.
10. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ have cartoon books in her bag.

**8. Change the following sentences into negative.**

1. I am going to the market. \_\_\_\_\_

2. They are coming with us. \_\_\_\_\_

3. He is waiting for you. \_\_\_\_\_

4. He was quite sure about it. \_\_\_\_\_

5. They were playing football. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The boy can speak English very well. \_\_\_\_\_

7. She must come with us. \_\_\_\_\_

8. You should come here again. \_\_\_\_\_

9. The children have gone to bed. \_\_\_\_\_

10. He works hard. \_\_\_\_\_

11. They will come tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

## YES / No Questions

◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد او ناقص : ( نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو ) .		
الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	
-They are playing .		
- He is reading a book.		
- I am eating fish .		
- I was sleeping .		
- We were studying .		
- I have got a car .		
- He has got a car .		
-We had got a car .		
- I will play football .		
- I can ride a bike .		
-You should play sports .		
<p>◀ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد ( نستخدم do , does , did ) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل في المصدر ( play ) ← نستخدم (do) بعد ( الأسم الجمع ، They ، You ، We ) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب s ( plays ) ← نستخدم (does) بعد ( الأسم الغير معدود ، الأسم المفرد ، It ، She ، He ) .</p> <p>- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي ( played ) ← نستخدم ( did ) مع الكل .</p>		
- I play football .		
- He plays football .		
- He played football .		
- I went to school.		
<p>◀ اذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فأننا نستخدم ( do , does , did ) :</p>		
- He has a car .		
- I had to study hard.		
- I did my homework .		

**9. Complete each sentence with (do or does).**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you always have toast and coffee for breakfast?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Ramon swim forty laps in the pool every day?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ David travel to many different countries on his job?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ nurses take care of patients in hospitals?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you plan to become an electrician?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your assistant always type so quickly?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ it snow in Hawaii?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the Americans always take their vacation in Miami?

**10. Rewrite the following sentences into ( yes / no ) questions.**

1. She is working on a new project. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He has returned from the US. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Maya has passed the test. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Martina called in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy helped the blind man to cross the road. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He won accolades for his performance. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Susan enjoys reading. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He knows how to swim. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Columbus invented America. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She always finds faults with others. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Raju was present with his friends. \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Choose the correct answer of those A , B , C or D to complete the sentences.**

**1. "You tore the painting." Change this statement into a question.**

- A. Did you tear the painting?
- B. Did you tear the painting
- C. Did you painting the tear?
- D. Did you the painting tear?

**2. "We are late." Change this statement into a question.**

- A. Late we are?
- B. Are we late?
- C. We late are?
- D. Are late we?

**3. "Navneet is sick." Change this statement into a question.**

- A. Sick is Navneet?
- B. Is sick Navneet?
- C. Is Navneet sick?
- D. Sick Navneet is?

**4. "It is snowing." Change this statement into a question.**

- A. Is it snowing?
- B. Snowing it is?
- C. Snowing is it?
- D. Is it snowing.

**5. "He likes eating chocolates." Change this statement into a question.**

- A. Do eating chocolates he like?
- B. Does eating chocolates he likes?
- C. Do he like eating chocolates?
- D. Does he like eating chocolates?

## WH- QUESTIONS

أداة الاستفهام	معناها	
Who	من	
When	متى	
Where	أين	
Which	آى	
What	ما- ماذا	
Why	لماذا	
Whose	لمن	
How	كيف	
How old	كم عمر	
How many	كم عدد	
How much	كم ثمن	
How far	ما بعد	
How long	كم طول	
How tall	كم طول ( للأشخاص )	



**12. Choose the correct answer of those to complete the sentences.**

1. Which question word is used for asking about time?

- where
- when
- how

2. Choose the correct question word: "I can't find my glasses. \_\_\_\_\_ are they?"

- What
- How
- Where

3. "I wasn't listening. \_\_\_\_\_ did she say?"

- How
- What
- Why

4. "Why did they go there?" means the same as "What did they go there \_\_\_\_\_?"

- for
- with
- to

5. I pointed at the phone I wanted to buy and said, " \_\_\_\_\_ is that one?"

- How many
- How much
- What

6. After they'd checked the cinema listings, Mario said, " \_\_\_\_\_ one do you want to see?"

- How
- What
- Which

7. To find out the reason for something, we usually ask a question that begins with

- How
- What
- Why

8. Jenny made a suggestion. She said, " \_\_\_\_\_ we go for a walk?"

- Why didn't
- Why don't
- Why do

## Prepositions of time

<b>in</b>	a period of time in 2003 / in July / in the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning – afternoon - evening / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a few weeks	يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية ( سنة / شهر / موسم .... ) للأيام والتواريخ
<b>on</b>	For days and dates: on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend	للأيام والتواريخ
<b>at</b>	A point in time: at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinner at the moment / at the same time / at night / at noon / at the weekends	يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية ( ساعات / وجبات يومية .... ) أو مع بعض التعبيرات :

## Prepositions of place

<b>in</b>	in a room / in Dubai / in Egypt / in a taxi	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا أو أماكن مغلقة :
<b>on</b>	on the wall / on the table / on a tree / on a field / on a plain / on a farm	للتحدث عن أشياء فوق أشياء أخرى أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة :
<b>at</b>	at the bus stop / at the doctor's / at school / at the end of the road / at the mall / at the door / at home	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب إليها لثري الناس أو نفعل شيء :

### 13. Complete each sentence with in, on, or at.

- "Are you working right now?"  
"No, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ home."
- "Where's my hairbrush?"  
"It's \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom."
- I like to go skiing \_\_\_\_\_ the winter.
- I'll start my new job \_\_\_\_\_ March 1st.
- My sister's arriving \_\_\_\_\_ the earliest train tomorrow morning.
- My son is waiting for me to pick him up \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.

# Nouns

## Plural Nouns

### 1. Nouns ending with (s)

2.

singular	plural
child	children
woman	women
man	men
person	people
curriculum	curricula
datum	data
foot	feet
<b>adjectives to indicate groups</b>	
rich	the rich
poor	the poor
young	the young
old	the old

### 14. Write the helping verb ( has or have) to complete each sentence.

1. Children \_\_\_\_\_ been telling the truth the whole time.
2. His feet \_\_\_\_\_ gone the wrong way again.
3. The men \_\_\_\_\_ given all he has to the team.
4. People \_\_\_\_\_ gone above and beyond for me.

3. both, two, three, etc

4. A few, few, many.....

5. These, Those

### 15 . Choose the best answer

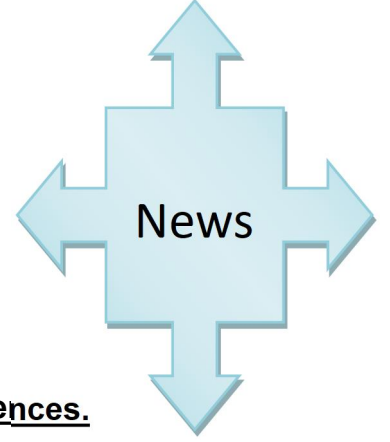
1. The studies (**is\are**) great
2. Children (**have\has**) been walking up early
3. Both Hamzeh and Hashem (**is\are**) great
4. A few students (**have\has**) passed Maths



# Singular

## 1. Uncountable nouns

Uncountable	المعنى	Examples
Liquids	سوائل	Water, milk .....
Particles	حبوب	Sugar, rice .....
Solids	مواد صلبة	Wood, iron .....
Groups	مجموعات	Money, advice, information, homework, news, grammar, food , vocabulary , wealth



## 16. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Rice (**is\are**) boiling. Turn it off.
2. The advice that (**have\has**) been given valuable.
3. The news (**is\are**) presented skillfully the presents.  
لكن اذا جاء (مفرد و مفرد) تصبح جمع.
4. Grammar and vocabulary (**is\are**) interesting.
5. Your money and wealth (**have\has**) been doubled twice by that job.
6. The “news” and “homework” (**is\are**) uncountable nouns.

## Collective nouns

Group	مجموعة	Parliament	برلمان
Class	صف	Government	حكومة
Staff	طاقم	Committee	لجنة
Team	فريق	Police	شرطة
Audience	جمهور	Cabinet	مجلس الوزراء
Crowd		Council	مجلس

## 17. Choose the best answer.

1. I was happy when I went there. The staff (**is\are**) great.
2. The committee (**have\ has**) been in the meeting since the morning.
3. The players won the match as the team (**have\has**) practiced well.

### 3. Pronouns

He This

She That

It

### 4. Gerund:

ing الاسم المنتهي بـ

### 18. Choose the best answer.

1. This house **(is\are)** well painted.
2. It **(have\has)** been proved that English is interesting to learn.
3. Going on journeys **(have\has)** inspired me.

### 5. Study subjects: المواد الدراسية:

Maths, Linguistics, Economics.

### 6. A, an, one, another, much, little.

بعدها يكون مفرد الاسم

### 7. Either\Neither يكون بعدها فعل مفرد

الكلمات الآتية تعتبر مفرد

Somebody, someone, nobody,

no one, anybody, anyone,

something, anything, nothing

### 19. Choose the best answer.

1. Linguistics **(is\are)** the scientific study of a language.
2. Little sugar **(has\have)** to be added into your cup.
3. A real man **(is\are)** the man of one word as a sword.
4. Neither Ahmad nor Khaled **(is\are)** as clever as Omar.
5. Another way to say "Heaven" **(is\are)** Paradise.
6. Either this board or that board **(is\are)** available to use.

9. No, some, each, every, all,  
a lot of, none of, here, there

كلمات لا تحدد مفرد او جمع الا بحسب ما بعده

10. who, which, where, when, how, that.

كلمات لا تحدد مفرد او جمع الا بما قبلها

**20. Choose the best answer.**

1. Every day (is\are) a new helpful day.
2. Every people (is\are) responsible to save their children.
3. Here (is\are) your coffee.
4. There (isn't\aren't) many things to do.
5. Nobody (is\are) at home.
6. No students (is\are) at school.
7. The teacher who (is\are) teaching now is exceptional.

**21. Choose the best answer.**

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ much work to do  
**A. isn't**                      **B. aren't**
2. Maths \_\_\_\_\_ somehow easy to learn  
**A. is**                              **B. are**
3. Neither Hamzeh nor Hashem \_\_\_\_\_ a time-consuming.  
**A. is**                              **B. are**
4. Some money that \_\_\_\_\_ given to the poor was done by Omar.  
**A. were**                          **B. was**
5. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ arrived to the party yet.  
**A. have**                          **B. has**
6. Doing some activities \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.  
**A. is**                                  **B. are**





7. The number of cars \_\_\_\_\_ increased recently.

**A. are**                      **B. is**

8. A large number of students \_\_\_\_\_ included.

**A. is**                         **B. are**

### Compound nouns

9. The school's teachers **(is\are)** good

10. The committees' decision **(is\are)** accepted

11. The law of schools **(isn't \ aren't)** allowing students to smoke.

12. The laws of the school **(isn't \ aren't)** allowing students to smoke.

### **22. Fill the correct form of verb to be into the blanks. ( is, am, are)**

1. You and I \_\_\_\_\_ sister and brother.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ his friend.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ they from America?

B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_ not.

4. His cousin \_\_\_\_\_ a good teacher.

5. David \_\_\_\_\_ a bus driver. He is a taxi driver.

6. There \_\_\_\_\_ seven days in a week.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful woman but I'm kind.

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ these boys English?

B: No. they \_\_\_\_\_ French.

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you hungry?

B: Yes, let's eat.

10. My car isn't white. It \_\_\_\_\_ a red car.

**23. Fill the correct form of verb to have into the blanks. ( have or has)**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ given me a great year.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ told the truth.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ heard about you before.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ shared a lot with me.

## Punctuation

.	
,	
?	
!	
“ ”	
’	

### **24. Read the following sentences and add appropriate punctuation marks.**

1. Hurrah \_\_\_\_\_ We have won the match
2. We went to the beach yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where have you been all this while \_\_\_\_\_
4. A snake bit the man \_\_\_\_\_
5. This is the best birthday gift I have received \_\_\_\_\_
6. Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ mother made a delicious cake .
7. Watch out \_\_\_\_\_
8. How clever I'm \_\_\_\_\_

With Great Success



### **25. Add apostrophes to show possession.**

1. The teachers desk is full of papers.
2. Joes car is parked behind the school.
3. The students chairs were piled against the wall.
4. Todays weather is perfect for a picnic.





# THE VISION

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