



الاستاذ
وائل النصيرات

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1



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أمي الحبيبة

شكرا



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I ♥
English

مدارس كلية السعادة
مدارس دار الأرقم
مدارس اللاتين
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

NOUN	POSSESSIVE	EXAMPLE
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.



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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 والغيرمعدود	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.



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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)	



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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?"

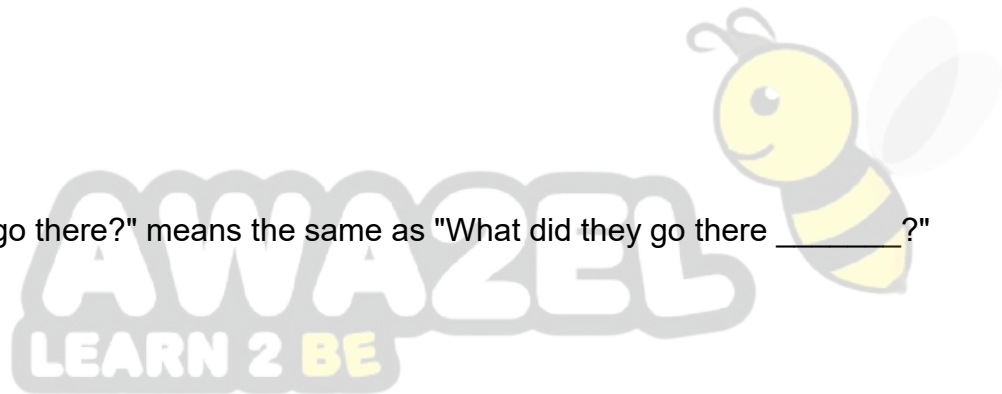
- What
- How
- Where

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?"

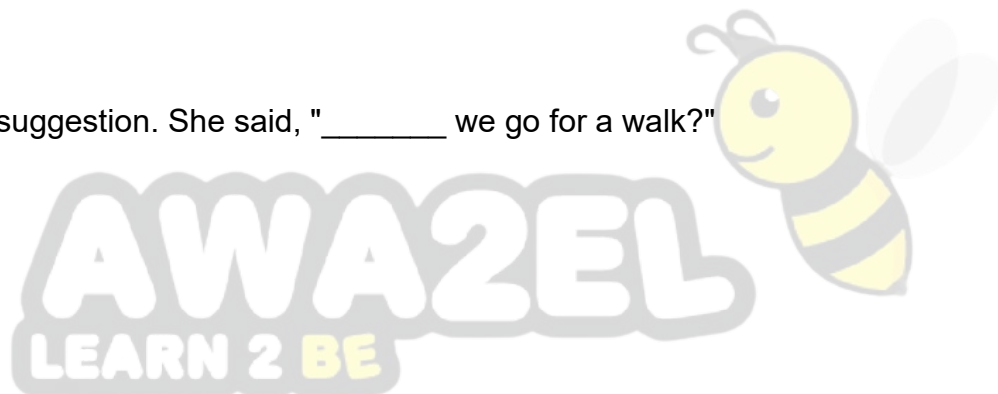
- How
- What
- Which

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

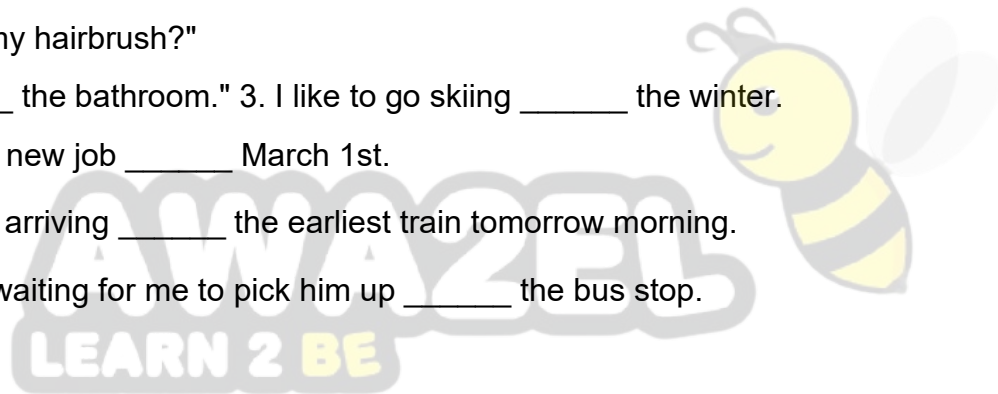
in	a period of time in 2003 / in July / in the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning – afternoon - evening / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a few weeks	يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية (سنة / شهر / موسم) للأيام والتواريخ
on	For days and dates: on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend	للأيام والتواريخ
at	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

in	in a room / in Dubai / in Egypt / in a taxi	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا أو أماكن مغلقة :
on	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 :
at	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." 3. 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
adjectives to indicate groups	
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

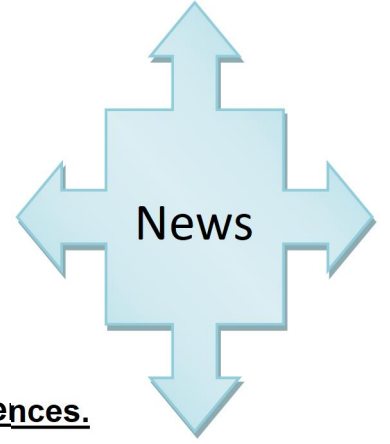
1. The studies (**is\are**) great
2. Children (**have\has**) been walking up early
3. Both Hamzeh and Hashem (**is\are**) great
4. A few students (**have\has**) passed Maths



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 LEARNED 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.

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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.

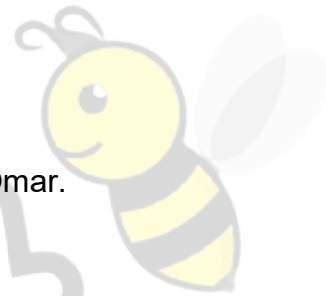
كلمات لا تحدد مفرد او جمع الا بما قبلها

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**



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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)

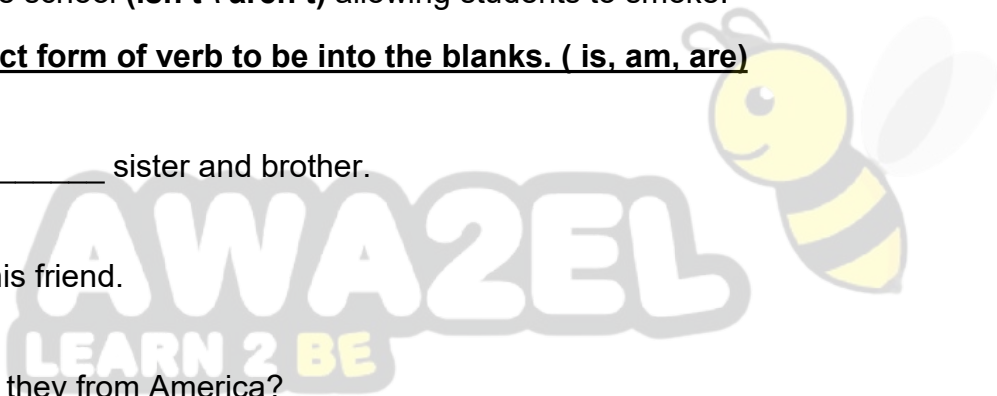
1. You and I _____ sister and brother.

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.

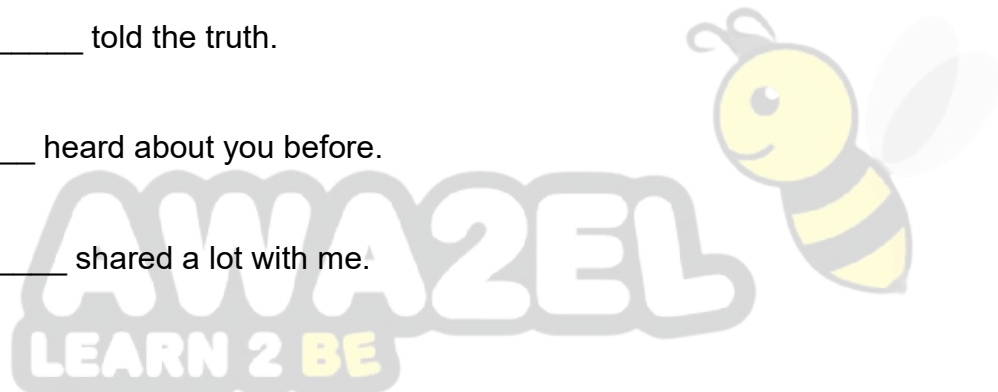
23. Fill the correct form of verb to have into the blanks. (have or has)

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 _____

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.

With Great Success





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Edited by **BE**
Wa'el Nsairat

