#### Revision

نستخدم must و have to للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد مثل قوانين الدولة والمدرسة والمرور وغيرها على العكس منها should نستخدمها في النصائح

#### Examples:

1- I have a headache. You { should / shouldn't }watch TV.

2- I am in a hospital. You { don't have to / have to } be quiet.

3- I want to get better. You {must/mustn't } take your medicine.

4- He has a cold. He {shouldn't /should } play outside.

5- I have a toothache. You { **shouldn't / should**} go to the dentist.

# 

1- I have to wear a helmet to ride a motorbike.

I don't have to wear a helmet to ride a motorbike.

2- You should drink a lot of water.

You shouldn't drink a lot of water.

3-We must take care of our medicine

We mustn't take care of ourmedicine.

الدور العلوي upstairs / الدور السفني / downstairs / بخير upstairs / بخير band aid لذقة جروح band aid / يخلع

#### **Choose the correct words:**

- 1- I cried because I fell { downstairs upstairs} and hurt my arm.
- 2- I feel sad and tired . I'm not { all right / ill}.
- 3- The ball hit me in the { stomach/ head}, and now I have a stomachache.
- 4-Remember to {put on / take off} your helmet when you go cycling.
- 5- Please { put on / take off } your boot. I have to take an X-ray.}

# nothing/ بالنسبة لقاعدة nobody/anything/anybody/something/some body

تستخدم عندما نريد ان نتحدث عن شيء أو شخص او مكان غير محدد (أي لا نقصد ان نتحدث شخص او مكان او شيء محدد) فلذي ينتهي بكلمة (one) يقصد به الاشخاص والذي ينتهي بكلمة (thing) يقصد به الاشياء والذي ينتهي بكلمة (where) يقصد به الاماكن الذي يسبق ب on يوحي بالنفي بدون كلمة not والذي يسبق ب anv يكون دائما في الجمل المنفية والاسئلة فقط

## **Examples:**

## **Choose the correct answer:**

1- I have a cut on my leg. Is there **{ everywhere / anywhere}**I can sit down.

- 2-Are you all right? Is there **{anything/ nothing}** I can do to help?
- 3- Your leg is ok . I don't fell { nothing / anything}
- 4- Does { anyone /everyone} have some medicine?
- 5- It hurts {nowhere/ everywhere}

هناك أدوات ربط من نوع اخر كالأسماء الموصولة في اللغة العربية وهي كالتالي الذي أو التي / who وتستخدم مع العاقل الذي لغير العاقل/ which ويستخدم مع الحيوانات او الاشياء الجامدة الذي للمكان /where وهناك كلمة that ونستطيع استخدامها مع الجميع بمعنى الذي

وكلمة whose وتكون للملكية بشرط ان يكون بعدها اسم وليس فعل

وكلمة when و تعود للزمان

## **Examples:**

- 1- This is the cat {that / where} had kittens.
- 2- That is the teacher {who / whose } helped the kittens on the street.
- 3-This is the girl {whose / who} horse was in the competition.
- 4-That is the park {where / whose } we saw the parrots
- 5- The museum {that / who} I want to visit is near the zoo,
- 6- This is the day { where / when} we help at the animal shelter.
- 7- That was the jungle in { which / whose } the man saw the tiger,

#### Order the words to make sentences:

1- is / the zoo/where/. / likes /Nora / to go/ This.

This is the zoo that Nora likes to go.

2- Parrots / This / my friend/ who / is/ loves /.

This is my friend who loves parrots.

المقارنة باللغة الانجليزية على نوعين النوع الاول هو Comparative

وتكون المقارنة بين شيئين او شخصين ولابد من الانتباه للصفة التي نستخدمها في المقارنة ما اذا كانت صفة قصيرة ام طويلة فالصفة القصير نضيف عليها حرفين er اما الصفة القصيرة فنسبقها بكلمة more

أمثلة على الصفات الطويلة	أمثلة على الصفات القصيرة
Friendly	fast
Quiet	cute
Slowly	short
Careful	tall

## **Examples:**

- 1- The mouse is faster (fast) than the frog.
- 2-The giraffe is walking more slowly\_.(slowly) than the tiger.
- 3-Rabbit is cuter\_(cute) than the frog.
- 4-The white cat is more friendly (friendly) than the brown one

اما النوع الثاني من المقارنة يسمى superlative

و تكون المقارنة بين ثلاثة و اكثر ولا يكون في الجملة كلمة than والصفات القصيرة تضاف لها est والصفات الطويلة تسبقها كلمة the most

#### **Examples:**

#### **Complete the sentences:**

- 1-Giraffes are the tallest animals on the planet.(tall)
- 2-What do you think the most friendly animal is?

  (friendly)
- 3-This monkey is the smartest animal in the zoo. (smart)
- 4- Aisha is the student who is the most intelligent in the class(intelligent)
- 5- Lions are the one of the quickest animals in the world. (quick)

حذر/careful امن /safe شجاع /brave لطیف /friendly جمیل brave خذر/safe امن /safe شجاع /brave نکی /smart طویل / tall

#### **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1-Elephants and giraffes are tall
- 2- My cat is very **smart** It knows a lot of tricks
- 3- Dr. Sulivan says we have to be careful with animals.
- 4-Gorillas are brave They are not afraid of people.

- 5-The fish is colorful and **pretty**
- 6-Snails are **slow**.
- 7- My parrot is chatty and **friendly**
- 8- It is not safe to cross busy street

اللغة الانجليزية مثل أي لغة تحتوي على اسماء وافعال وصفات ارجعي لصفحة ١٩ فيه جدول جميل عن تقسيم الكلمات الى فعل و صفة و اسم مفيد جدا

#### **Examples:**

- 1-We need to{ careful / care} for the animals.
- 2- Australia has many {interest / interesting } animals.
- 3- Lions can be { danger /dangerous} when they are hungry
- 4- Don't {frighten / frightening } the birds.
- 5- The vet needed some {helpful/ help} yesterday
- 6- We must be {careful / care} with our pets at home.
- 7-Pollution can be {endanger/ dangerous} the animals in the jungle

Nouns	Adjectives	
sun	sunny	
rain	rainy	
wind	windy	
cloud	cloudy	

للتعبير عن ما سيحدث في المستقبل نستخدم (going to) بمعنى سوف

ولكن يجب ان ننتبه قبل ما نكتب هذه الكلمة للضمائر التي تسبقها فالضمير he /she / it يأخذ (is) أي ان الكلمة تكون كالتالي He is going to او she is going to اما الضمائر الاخرى وهي you / we / they فتأخذ (are)

مثل we are going to او you are going to او we are going to مثل we are going to الفعل المستقبل فهي عملية عكسية بين الضمير و الفعل المساعد المستخدم (is) او (are) مثال الجملة .He is going to read يكون السؤال عليها ?Is he going to read و هكذا و نستطيع ان نسبقها باداة السؤال مثل what

#### **Examples:**

#### Order the words to make questions:

1- going/ hot/to be/ Is /Monday/ it/on?

Is it going to be hot on Monday?

2- Thursday/ on /what's / like/going/ to be/?

What's going to be like on Thursday.

3- Cloudy/ In/ to be/going/Finland/it's/.

It's going to be cloudy in Finland.

## Order the words to make sentences:

1- in /going to /It's / snow/Greenland

It's going to snow in Greenland

## **Answer the questions:**

#### 1- Is it going to be sunny in the USA?

Yes, it is.

## 2-Is it going to snow in Saudi Arabia

No, it is not.

يسمى المضارع (present) ونستخدم معه sis بسمى المضارع (past) ويسمى was

## **Example**

## Order the words to make questions:

1- today / what / the weather/ is / like/?

What is the weather like today?

2-Was/ Wednesday/it/ warm/on/?

Was it warm on Wednesday?

3-Tuesday/ what/ was/ like/ the/ weather/on/?

What was the weather like on Tuesday?

اما بالنسبة للكلمات فالرجاء مذاكرتها من الكتاب الصفحات التالية

71/76/83/88/95/100