

تتكون اللغة الانجليزية من (٢٦) حرف ولكل حرف من هذه الحروف شكلين وهوما نسميه :

ا الأحرف الكبيره (capital letter)

٢ الأحرف الصغيرة المفردة (small letters)

Capital letters : Yal

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | J | K | L | Μ | N | 0 | Р |
| Q | R | \$ | Т | U | V | W | X |
| Y | Z | | | | | | |

ثانيا: Small letters

| ۵ | b | С | d | e | f | 9 | h |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | j | k | I | m | n | 0 | р |
| q | r | S | + | u | V | W | × |
| У | z | | | | | | |

ملحوظة : 1- هناك تسعة حروف لها نفس الشكل small or capital وهي:

(Cc, Kk, Oo, Pp, Ss. Vv, Ww, Xx, Zz)

٢_ هناك بعض الحروف المتشابهة في النطق وهي:

| AE | EI | IY | YU | UO | BP | CS | SX |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| FV | GJ | KQ | | | | | |

لحروف ونطقها



حروف متحركة

١- الحروف المتحركة : هي الحروف التي تماثل المد في اللغة العربية وهي (a - e - i - o - u)
 ٢- الحروف الساكنة : هي التي لها نطق معين او ثابت وهي باقي الحروف

| | <u>الحروف المتحركة</u> | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| Aa | • ينطق فتحة اوألفْ | Ahmed | apple | ant | | |
| Ee | • ينطق كسرة اوياءُ | Eman | egg | elephant | | |
| Oo | • ينطق ضمة او واوْ | One | orange | | | |
| Ii | • ينطق كسرة او ياءُ | Ice cream | in | ill | | |
| Uu | • ينطق همزة خفيفة او يؤ | Uncle | umbrella | unit | | |

١

By Mr /Mohamed Fawzy

| | | | | and the second |
|-----|------|------|------|--|
| ۵ | e | i | 0 | u |
| ba | be | bi | Ьо | bu |
| ca | ce | fi | fo | fu |
| da | de | li | lo | lu |
| fa | fe | gi | go | vu |
| ga | ge | hi | ho | su |
| ra | he | di | do | du |
| va | ke | ki | ko | lu |
| ha | se | mi | mo | zu |
| ka | le | ni | no | cu |
| sa | ze | si | SO | |
| za | pe | zi | zo | |
| ma | me | pi | ро | |
| na | ne | vi | vo | |
| bat | bell | bike | book | but |
| mat | me | min | moon | Cut |
| cat | cell | nine | son | Sun |
| man | men | line | zoo | Bun |
| fan | fell | fine | go | Put |
| hat | hen | | to | |
| rat | | | foot | |
| van | | | | |

السحروف المركبة

| | <mark>الحروف المركبة: هي حرفين فاكثر ينطقا نطقا معينا مختلف عن نطقهما</mark> | | | | | |
|----------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Spelling | Sound | Examples | | | | |
| sh | شى | she- shoes - shirt - wash - fish - shelf -shell- | | | | |
| | | shop–Shore – cash – show - dish | | | | |
| ch | تش | watch – chair – teacher – beach - channel-chips | | | | |
| | <u> </u> | Chop-chicken -cherry -witch -cheat-catch-cheetah | | | | |
| th | ث / ذ | the – there – they – this – mother – these-brother | | | | |
| | | think – thief – bath– thank– thirsty– birthday – thin | | | | |
| gh | لاتنطق | high – night – right – light - weight- eight -flight | | | | |
| gh | (احیانا)ف | enough – rough – cough – tough - trough | | | | |
| ph | ف | photo– elephant- phone – paragraph –dolphin - | | | | |
| - | | Prophet - physical – alphabet | | | | |

| Ture | تشر | picture – future – lecture –mixture – Capture – | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| tu | تش | nature – structure – texture - statue - punctuate | | |
| tion | شن | information – population – correction-pollution - | | |
| | <u> </u> | station – direction -tradition- information- Attention – operation -ambition | | |
| | | | | |
| ision | جن | television – revision - vision - decision | | |
| su | 3 | mea <mark>su</mark> re – trea <mark>su</mark> re – plea <mark>su</mark> re - lei <mark>su</mark> re | | |
| su | <u>قليلا(ش)</u> | sure - sugar | | |
| ch | احیانار ک) | Mechanic-architect-headache-chemical- character | | |
| | <u>() - + /</u> | Ache – archaeologist – school- technology | | |
| kn | ن | know – knee – knight -knife -knock -knot-knave | | |
| wh | 9 | where – when – which – why – whale-wheel- whip | | |
| wh | کلمات قلیلة (۵) | who – whole – whose – whom | | |
| | | write- wrap -wreck- wrist- wrong- wretched- Wrestle | | |
| Wŀ | <u>2</u> | | | |
| | | – wrath- wrinkle | | |
| mb 👩 | | climb – Comb –tomb- lamb –thumb – dumb | | |
| Bomb – limb - numb | | | | |
| | اسمها كالتالي | هناك بعض الحروف لها نطق خاص ومختلف عن | | |
| h | _ | ha high haraa hayaa hala hara halla | | |

| h | (\$) | he - high - horse – house – hole – here-hello- |
|---|---|--|
| | | hand |
| C + { i - e - y } | يس | cinema – ice – bicycle –circle – recipe –place – |
| | <u> </u> | Dance – cereal – ceremony- certainly- center |
| C | ك مع باقى الحروف | car –camera – Cairo –candy-cold-camel-candle |
| X | ۱۔ یلفظ gz بین حرفین متحرکین | Exam – examine –exactly –example - exact- exist |
| 1 | ٢_يلفظ ز في بداية الكلمات | Xylophone – Xerox |
| | ٣- يلفظ ks ف الكلمات التالية | mix- fix- six – nix –mixture -fixture |



۱- تستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن مثل:

a woman – a fishetc. a book – a pen – a car – ۱. تستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف متحرك (a, e, i, o, u) مثل :

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an ice cream

| Exercise | 1 |
|----------|------|
| 1 | anii |

Fill in the blanks with a or an :

| 1animal | 2cat | 3computer |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| 4baby | 5eagle | 6parrot |
| 7book | 8teacher | 9watch |
| 10vet | 11horse | 12onion |
| 13plane | 14insect | 15uncle |

| ضمائر فاعل | ضمائر مفعول | صفات ملكية | ضمائر ملكية | ضمائر منعكسة |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| أول الجملة | بعد الفعل رشت | ثتبع باسم ملكية | لا ثتبع باسم | يحدده ضمير الفاعل |
| | مباشرة | | | |
| I | Ме | Му | Mine | Myself |
| Не | Him | His | His | Himself |
| She | Her | Her | Hers | Herself |
| lt | lt | lts | | ltself |
| They | Them | Their | Theirs | Themselves |
| We | Us | Our | Ours | Ourselves |
| You | You | Your | Yours | Yourselves |

الضمائ

<mark>ا_ ضمائر الفاعل</mark>: هي الضمائر التي تحل محل الفاعل أو من فعل فعلا وهذا النوع من الضمائر يستخدم للتعبير عن المتكلم،المخاطب المستقدم

واو الغائب ويستعمل كفاعل في بدايه الجمله

- ■EX: I play football.
- ■Ex: We play football.
- ■Ex: You play football.
- ■Ex: He plays football.
- Ex: She plays football.
- ■Ex: It is a dog.
- ■Ex: They play football

(انا) للمتكلم المفرد I.

- We (نحن) للجمع
- You (انت، انتم)
- (هو) للغائب المفرد المذكر He •
- (هى) للغائب المفرد المؤنث She
- (هو/هی) للغائب المفرد الغير عاقل +I •
- They (هم /هن) للجمع (هم /

٢_ ضمائر المفعول به : يستخدم للتعبير عن المفعول به حيث تأتي هذه الضمائر بعد الفعل او بعد حروف الجر

Maha gave her a pen. / I know him. He went with me.

٢- ضمائر الملكية : وهي التي تفيد الملكية أو ملكية شيء معين لشخص وتنقسم الى اثنين :

صفات الملكية هي التي يتبعها اسم الموصوف

This is <mark>my</mark> house./ they are <mark>their</mark> books ائر الملكية تسبق الاسم الموصوف و تاتي بعد حرف الجر_{، 0}f ضمير ملكية

This house is mine. / they are ours I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.

<mark>ة – الضمائر الانعكاسية : وهي ضمائر تحل محل المفعو</mark>ل به،تعود على الفاعل ضمير او أسم وتعبر عن التوكيد. She went to the dentist by <u>herself</u>. I sliced fruit by <u>myself</u> . Manual and the dentist of the second states of the second states of the second states of the second states of the

You chopped vegetables by yourself. They did laundry by them selves.

| Exercit | | f the sub | iect nr on | ouns to the | ohiect | pronoun tha | t matches. |
|---------|-----|-----------|-------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|------------|
| | he | it | she | they | you | we | |
| us | her | you | them | me him | i | t | |
| | | | | É | | | |

| 2-Fill in the blanks with the correct | pronouns. |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Hany and I are brothers | share a bedroom together. |
| 2 Heba isn't well. Dad is taking $_$ | to see a doctor. |
| 3 My brother is a teacher | teaches English. |
| 4 All his students like | very much. |
| 5 Children, are making | too much noise! |
| 6 Who are those people? Where a | re from? |
| 7 Mom is a doctor wo | rks in a hospital. |
| 3-Fill in the blanks with the correct | reflexive pronouns from the box. |
| 1 No one can help us. We have to | help |
| 2 Dina always makes the bed by | |
| 3 They painted the wall all by $_$ $_$ | |
| 4-I sliced fruit by | |
| 5-You chopped vegetables by | |
| 6-He bought groceries by | |



الافعال المساعدة Helping verbs

تنقسم الافعال المساعدة الى ثلاث افعال وهم



متبر فعل <mark>to be</mark> من اهم الافعال فى اللغة الانجليزيا

له ثلاث اشكال في المضارع وهي (am - is - are)

له شكلان في الماضي وهم (was - were)

| الفاعل | المضارع | الماضي | النفى |
|------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| I | Am | Was | am not |
| المفرد/he / she / it | Is | | isn't wasn't |
| we / you / they/ الجمع | Are | Were | aren't weren't |

| <u>اليوم Today</u> | امس yesterday |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| He is at the club. | I was at the cinema yesterday |
| They are at school | They were at the bookshop yesterday |

۱- المضارع يبدا بكلمة (Is /Are) الاجابة علية ب(Yes/No)

* Is he - - - ? (Yes, he is - No, he isn't)
 * Are you ---? (Yes, I am - No, I am not)
 * Are They ---? (Yes, they are - No, they aren't)
 (Yes/No) الاجابة علية ب(Was / Were ' Were ' Yes, she was - No, she wasn't)
 * Was she - - ? (Yes, I was - No, I wasn't)

| ➡ Were you? (Yes, we were - No, we weren't) |
|---|
| Were they? (Yes, they were - No, they weren't) |
| Exercise |
| 1 he a doctor ? (Are - Is - Am) |
| 2- Ivery hungry.(are – is – am) |
| 3- sheat the restaurant. (was – were – weren't) |
| 4- They at the hospital. (was – were – wasn't) |
| 5they at home? (Was – is – Are) |
| 6she in the garden? (Am – Were – Was) |
| 7 they in the bedroom? (Am – Were – Was) |
| 8-Itan apple(were – are – is) |
| 9-youa good student . (am – are - is) |
| 10-samyat the museum yesterday. (was – were – are) |



له شكلين في المضارع وهما (Do/Does)

له شكل في الماضي وهو (Did)

| الفاعل | المضارع | الماضي | النفي |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| المفرد /he / she / it | does | | doesn't |
| I | do | | don't |
| we / you / they/ الجمع | | did | didn't |

ا- المضارع يبدأ بكلمة (Does / No)الاجابة علية ب(Yes/No)

>> Does he - - -? (Yes, he does - No, he doesn't) >> Does she - -- -? (Yes, she does - No, she doesn't) Does it - - - -? (Yes, it does - No, it doesn't) Do you ---? (Yes, I do - No, I don't) Do you ---? (Yes, we do - No, we don't) >> Do they ---? (Yes, they do - No, they don't) ۲- الماضي الذي يبدأ بكلمة (Did)الاجابة علية ب(Yes/No) \Rightarrow Did he - - - -? (Yes, he did - No, he didn't) Did she - - - -? (Yes, she did - No, she didn't) Did it - - - -? (Yes, it did - No, it didn't) ➡ Did you ---? (Yes, I did - No, I didn't) ➡ Did you --? (Yes, we did - No, we didn't) Did they --? (Yes, they did - No, they didn't) 3-verb to Have لديه – يملك – عنده have / has /had لديه – صغية الاثسات (I/They/We/you) ▶ have ('ve) + (He/She/It) ▶ has ('s) +



جمع الإسماء The plural of nouns

| Singular | plural | Singular | plural | حالات جمع الاسم المفرد |
|----------|----------|------------|---------|--|
| book | books | doctor | doctors | ١ ـ يجمع الاسم عادة باضافة s |
| apple | apples | egg | eggs | |
| bus | buses | glass | glasses | ۲ - اذا انتهى الاسم المفرد ب(|
| dish | dishes | watch | watches | (s/ss/o/x/ch/sh |
| Potato | Potatoes | box | boxes | نصيف له es |
| photo | photos | video | videos | ما عــدا 🜩 🜩 🜩 |
| kilo | kilos | ZOO | zoos | |
| family | families | baby | babies | ٣- اذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف |
| story | stories | party | parties | ال y مسبوق بحرف ساكن بدل |
| city | cities | lady | ladies | ال yالی i وضع es |
| day | days | tray | trays | ٤ - اذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف |

| boy | boys | toy | toys | |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|---|
| key | keys | valley | valleys | |
| leaf | leaves | loaf | loaves | ٥- اذا انتهى الاسم المفرد |
| shelf | shelves | wife | wives | ب f او fe تبدل ألى |
| thief | thieves | life | lives | V ونضع بعدها es |
| wolf | wolves | knife | knives | |
| roof | roofs | chef | chefs | |
| giraffe | giraffes | cliff | cliffs | ما عدا ک |

٦ هناك اسماء شاذة في حالة الجمع :

| man | men | woman | women | child | children |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|---------------------|
| person | people | mouse | mice | sheep | sheep |
| tooth | teeth | foot | feet | goose | geese |
| fish | Fish(es) | ох | oxen | Deer | Deer |
| | | | | anati ütle ali | its at a 1 states M |

٧ ـ هناك اسماء دائما في حالة الجمع :

| trousers | jeans | shorts | pants | glasses | scissors |
|----------|-------|--------|------------|---------|----------|
| gloves | shoes | socks | sunglasses | pliers | slippers |

Pronunciation of (S)



| /S/ | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|--|
| cats | قطط | caps | قبعات | |
| ducks | بط | beliefs | معتقدات | |
| months | شهور | socks | جوارب | |
| tops | نحل (لعبة) | graphs | رسوم بيانية | |

| bees | نحل | cubs | صغار الحيوانات المفترسة | |
|------------------------|-----|------|-------------------------|--|
| أسِرَة beds شنط | | | | |

| girls | بنات | windows | شبابيك |
|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| peas | بسلة | balls | كرات |
| years | سنوات | days | ايام |
| gloves | قفازات | breathes | انفاس |

| ود (محافظ) purses شواطئ beaches | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| | أكياس نة |
| foxes شجيرات | ثعالب |
| glasses نظارة oranges | برتقال |
| fridges ثلاجات quizzes | مسابقات |

Exercise put the words in the plural

| girl | bus | monkey | |
|-------|-----------|------------|-------|
| cup | mouse | loaf | |
| beach | foot | tomato | |
| class | bike | day | |
| nurse | woman | goose | |
| leash | candy | city | |
| fox | child | plane | ••••• |

Prepositions حروف الجر

| in | تأتى قبل (الأماكن / السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/ اجزاء المنزل) |
|----|---|
| | in (May / 2015 / the class / summer / the evening / the kitchen / the garden / street / the world / town) |
| on | تأتى قبل (الأيام / التاريخ / علي الشيء / علي الأقدام/الاجازة/عيد ميلاد/قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها اداة معرفة ونكرة / مع الاختراعات الحديثة) |
| | (on Sunday / on 5 th October / on foot / on the table / on TV / on computer / holiday/ birthday / the floor / a bus) |
| | تأتى قبل (بعض الأماكن / الليل / الساعات) |
| at | at (home / school / night / seven o'clock / the top / work /the bottom / a shelf) |

| | | -34- | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| near | قريب | across from | على الجانب الاخر |
| on | معنی | pesiae | بجابب |
| in | فی | In front of | امام |
| under | تحت | behind | خلف |
| next to | بجانب | above | فوق |
| | in under | near قريب فی in under | on على beside in فى In front of under تحت |



Exercise

| Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions. |
|---|
| 1 The bus arrived |
| 2 There is a fence سور |
| 3-There's a picture the wall. |
| 4-My birthday isThursday. |
| 5- Was there a cinema from the house? |
| 6-The restaurant opened |
| 7-we listen to musicthe afternoon |
| 8-The weather is always hot in EgyptAugust. |
| 9- They go to schoolfoot |
| 10- The ball isthe box. |
| 11- The bank isthe hotel and the school. |
| 12- They are watching the filmTV. |
| 13-The children are swimming the pool. |
| 14- He does his homeworknight. |



۱.

نصرف الفعل كالتالى:

I ,We, You, They _____ + inf (مصدر)

د في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings).

د بنضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو sh أو sh أو sh أو sh لغانتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh ۳. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies . (cries - tries).

٤ إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)

. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن: ۱. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:

٣. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

I <u>live</u> in Cairo / he <u>works</u> in factory / she <u>likes</u> English.

". الكلمات الدالة Kev words.

☑ verb to be يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتى قبل الفعل الأصلى أو بعد verb to be

| دائما Always | %100 | عادة Usually | %80 | غائبا often | %70 |
|------------------|------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| احیانا sometimes | %50 | hardly ever | %10 | ابدا never | %0 |

e.g - they are usually late . - They sometimes talk on the phone - he never plays footballshe usually puts on make up.. <u>٢ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية</u> /every day/ every week / every year في نهاية الجملة أي أواها

٤. النفى Negation:

۱ - نستخدم (i/ they/ we / you)) مع (don't) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they <u>don't like</u> pizza.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

I don't play football on Friday.

He doesn't want a parrot.

- she doesn't want a kitten. ۳. یمکن أن نستخدم never للنفي مکان doesn't ویاتی بعدها فعل منتهی (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English





| • |) up in the afternoon. vant a rabbit. ys – play) football? to school on foot. walk – walks) | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Exercise(2) | | |
| | he simple present tense | |
| | after autumn. (come) | |
| 2 A dog | (bark) | |
| 3 You | tired. (look) | |
| | mistakes. (make) | |
| 5 Ali | in a department store. (worl | <) |
| 6 Judy | _ English very well. (speak) | |
| 7 Tamer's knee | (hurt) | |
| 8 Monkeys | | |
| 9 Samy always | sandwiches for lun | ch. (eat) |
| 10 He | | |
| | The past simple ليبيط | الماضى الد |
| | | <u>۱. (ائتکوین Form:</u> |
| | ثاني للفعل المنتظم بأحد التراكيب التالية: | |
| E.g. Play→ play <u>ed</u> / ta | $lk \rightarrow talked$ | ۱ـ باضافة ed للفعل في الحالة العادية |

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن: ١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. E.g. I <u>played</u> football yesterday. I <u>visited</u> my aunt a week ago <u>۲. الكلمات الدالة Key words:</u> <u>۷. النفى n+ المس Yesterday منذ ago / الماضى last / المن Negation . ٤. النفى Negation:</u>

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

| 2 | | | | | - |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| | → l <u>didn't p</u> | olay football yesterda | y / he <u>didn't go </u> to s | chool last week. | |
| | | | | <u>٥. السؤال:</u> | |
| | <u>.</u> + did + كلمة استفهام | ملة الجملة+مصدر الفعل + <u>فاعل</u> | ؟ تک | | |
| | 🗇 What did you e | | | | |
| | | jo yesterday? I went | to the club | | |
| | in + فاعل + Did + ا/// | af هل ^ي | | | |
| | \rightarrow Did Amir see his | s friends? Yes, he die | l./No, he didn't. | | |
| | | Pronunciat | ion of (ed) | | |
| | / | | | | |
| | | | | حالات نطق حرفين /ed/ | Ì |
| | | نتهی : | رف / t /في اخر الافعال التي ت | ۱ ـ ننطق حرفين /ed/ مثل ح | |
| | <mark>{ p – k – sh – g</mark> | gh – ch – th – ss – | <mark>e – x – (c)= s }</mark> | | |
| | Ex. Bak <mark>ed</mark> - cl | hopp <mark>ed</mark> – kiss <mark>ed</mark> - wa | sh <mark>ed</mark> – laugh <mark>ed</mark> – br | rush <mark>ed</mark> –walk <mark>ed</mark> - | |
| | fixed – joked – | lanced <mark>–</mark> bath ed- sli c | æd | | |
| | | ر دیندهی ب | رف / d / في اخر الافعال التي | ۲_ ننطق حرفین /ed/ مثل ح | |
| i | l = m = n = b | <u> </u> | | | |
| | | ean <mark>ed</mark> – play <mark>ed</mark> –clim | | - loved – offered – | |
| | follow <mark>ed</mark> | r | | | |
| | | ی تنتهی : | رف / id / في اخر الافعال الت | ۳۔ ننطق حرفین /ed/ مثل ح | |
| | { d – t } | | | | |
| Ī | Ex. Visited – n | eeded – wanted - gre | et <mark>ed - dated</mark> | | |
| | | لان فی حروف صامتة مثل mb | ت الافترام بينام بيغالات | a off to state the case of a | |
| | cm ولايه حروف a | ەن ئى ھروك كامىدە مىل 1110 | | | 1 |
| | | | G | تنطق فى نھاية الكلمة مثل : | / |
| | ` | | | ′ | |
| | regular verk | افعال منتطمة s | Irregular verbs | افعال غير منتطمة ه | |
| | مضارع Present | ماضی past | مضارع Present | ماضی past | |
| | يطبخ Cook | cooked | یری See | saw | |
| | يستمع Listen | listened | ياكل Eat | ate | |
| | يضحك Laugh يتسلق Climb | laughed climbed | یاخذ Take یشتری Buy | took bought | |
| | یشاهد Watch | watched | یستری Buy یذہب Go | went | |
| | Play يلعب | Played | يمتك Have | had | |
| | يغىل Wash | washed | يكتب Write | Wrote | |
| | ينظف clean | cleaned | يفوز Win | won | |
| | يريد want | wanted | يشرب drink | drank | |
| | يتحدث talk | talked | يفعل do | did | |
| | | | | | |

baked

يخبز bake

يصنع /يعد make

made

| walk يمشى | walked | يطعم feed | fed |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Exercise (1) | | | |
| 1he | clean the tent? - ` | Yes,he did .(Do - | Does - Did) |
| 2- Did she | . the tent ? (clean | - cleaned - clear | ns) |
| 3-Malak | lunch last week. (| cook - cooked - d | cooks) |
| | • | erday. (go - went - | • |
| - | - | ate - eat - eats) | |
| - | | ay. (don't - didn't | |
| | | (don't - did | • |
| - | • • | rinks - drank - dr | • |
| Exercise (2) | | | , |
| | anks with the correc | t simple past tense . | |
| 1- She hor | | | |
| | football yester | day.(play) | |
| 3-Heba and Ahme | d the mou | ntain. (climb) | |
| 4-wecotto | n candy yesterday. | (eat) | |
| 5-She tio | ckets. (buy) | | |
| - | ome litter on the g | • • • | |
| - | some cookies. | | |
| - | aunt a week ago.(v | • | |
| | English yesterday. (| | |
| 10- welo | ots of animals in the | e zoo. (see) | |



1. إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :. live \rightarrow living **bake** \rightarrow **baking** move \rightarrow moving come \rightarrow coming ماعدا. dyeing کے بغ be -singeing 🚽 يورقsinge ٢-إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك واحد(a – e – i – o – u)يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مِثل :put \rightarrow putting get \rightarrow getting drop \rightarrow dropping run \rightarrow cut \rightarrow cutting running - ماعدا : remember \rightarrow remembering visit \rightarrow visiting listen \rightarrow listening happen \rightarrow happening enjoy \rightarrow enjoying snow \rightarrow snowing ٣-إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نصع (ing) مِثل :need \rightarrow needing read \rightarrow reading see \rightarrow seeing eat \rightarrow eating ٤-إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مِثْل :tie \rightarrow tving die \rightarrow dying $lie \rightarrow lying$ م Usage: منادع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام. **E.g.** they <u>are playing</u> football now. \rightarrow My brother is reading a book at the moment \rightarrow She <u>isn't working</u> at the hospital today. ۳. الكلمات الدالة Key words: الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر: - الآن at the moment - انظر !Look . في هذه اللحظة at the moment - الآن (اليوم today - احترس/احذر !Look out! - Watch out - أنصت !Look out! Exercise (1) 1-Samy (am – is – are) writing. 2-The boys (am – is – are) running. 3-(We – She – I) are talking. 4-She isn't (eating - eat - eats) a cake. 5- What are they (do – does – doing)? 6-Children are (talks – talking – talk) on the phone. 7-Rami (doesn't – isn't – aren't) studying now. 8-Dad (am sitting – is sitting – are sitting) in the café now. 9-Are They (clean – cleaning – cleans) the garden at the moment? 10-(Does - Is - Are) Mona eating an ice cream? Exercise (2) Fill in the blanks with the present continuous. 1- My mum lunch now. (make) 2- Tamer his hair. (wash) 3- It dark. (get) 4- The teachersa meeting. (have) 5-You an email at the moment. (write) 6-The girls to music now. (listen) 7- The plane above the clouds. (fly) 8- Weto school. (walk) 9-Hady and samir.....tennis.(play) 10-the train through the tunnel. (pass)



4-He was(chopped -- chopping -- chops) the vegetables when the panda walked by 5-(Was - were -Are) she talking on the phone?

17

6-He was (washed - washes - washing) the car when the panda walked by 7- They (was playing -- are playing -- were playing)at 6:00 yesterday.

Exercise (2)



٦- التنبؤ(بدون دليل

2 حقائق مستقبلية (العمر)

٣- عرض وطلب مساعدة

٢ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن الستقبل البسيط :

| tomorrow | غدا | next week / month | | الأسبوع / الشهر القادم | |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| next | القادم / التالي | in the future | في المستقبل | in 2030 | <mark>في سنة (سنة في المستقبل</mark>) |
| soon | قريبا | in (مدة من الزمن) time | | في خلال | |

Exercise 1

| Fill in the blanks with the future tense (am, is, are + going to) |
|---|
| 1-Ian e-mail to my uncle. (send) |
| 2-Wea film this evening . (see) |
| 3-Hebaa haircut. (get) |
| 4- We |
| 5-Samyan ice cream.(buy) |
| 6-Whatyouyou for lunch? (have) |
| 7-There are a lot of clouds. I think It (rain) |
| 8-Icomputer games. (play) |
| 9-Hassan's playing really well. Hethe game. (win) |
| Exercise 2 |
| Fill in the blanks with the future tense (will) |
| 1-I hope Iready on time.(be) |
| 2-If he works hard, he his exams. (pass) |
| 3-Theya match tomorrow.(play) |
| 4-wea sand castle in summer. (build) |
| 5-she flowers in winter. (not plant) |
| 6-He to the beach next summer.(go) |
| 7-Your bag looks heavy. I you carry it.(help) |
| 8-his school |
| |

اخبار الوقت Telling the time

| What time is it? | It's |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| What is the time? | It's |
| Can you tell me the time, please? | Of course. It's |

| نصف | past 🧿 | to צו |
|--------|----------------------------|--|
| It's e | leven o'clock. | 11:00 |
| It's q | uarter past ten. | 10:15 |
| It's q | uarter to three. | 2:45 |
| It's h | alf past eight. | 8:30 |
| | It's e It's q It's q | نصف past و It's eleven o'clock. It's quarter past ten. It's quarter to three. It's half past eight. |

ما الوقت ؟

1 • What's the time? ► It's three o'clock. or It's seven thirty
2 • What time does Hany go to school ? He goes to school at seven o'clock.

عرض المساعدة والرد عليه

۱۸

هل يمكن ان اساعدك ؟ ? May I help you مل يمكن ان اساعدك ؟

المسرد بالموافقة



Countable & Uncountable nouns

الاسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد

۱ أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

<u>وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي</u> يمكن أن نضع لها S في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ (وتم شرحهم سابقا)

۱-جمع عادی

- a car→ cars - a watch →watches - an apple→ apples - a baby → babies – a wife →wives → ۲- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

ارغفة loaves رغيف loaf نساء women امرأة woman رجال men رجل man - أطفال children طغل Child)

<u>٢. أما الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو</u>

المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو twoاو غيرهم قبلها ومنها الاتي :

(water -bread -turkey - coffee - soup - chicken - meat - juice - information - rubbish)

ونستخدم لتحديد كميتها ما يسمى الاوعية ولا نستخدم العدد

| a bottle of water | زجاجة من الماء | a bowl of chicken soup / fruit salad | سلطانيه من شوربة دجاج/ سلطة فواكه |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| a can of lemonade | علبه من الليمون | a glass of orange juice | كوب زجاجي من عصير الليمون |
| a slice of turkey | شريحه من الديك | a cup of coffee a cup of tea | فنجان من القهوة فنجان من الشاي |
| a piece of cake a piece of apple pie | قطعة من الكيك قطعة فطير تفاح | a loaf of bread | رغيف من الخبز |

الاستخدام النام الذي يعد له مفرد و له جمع و نسأل عنه باستخدام

كم العدد ?have + فاعل + did + أسم معدود جمع + How many

EX :- - How many cups of tea did he drink?

- He drank two cups of tea.

How many bottles of water did she have?

- She had three bottles.

الاستناس السم الذي لا يعد ليس له مفرد و لا جمع و نسأل عنه باستخدام كم الكمية ?have + فاعل + did + أسم غير معدود { مفرد دائما } + How much

EX :- - How much juice did he drink? - He drank two glasses of juice

2- How much water did she have?

- She had one bottle of water.



اوجد ثلاث علامات ترقيم (Punctuate the following sentences (three 1. did you see Hoda s book 2. Heba went to the giza zoo last week 3. Who s playing football with ali 4. ahmed and Mary can see saturn 5 which one do you want Mona 6 this is alaa and Eman _____ 7 we study english on thursday.

| 8 What is ahmed s job |
|---|
| • |
| 9 where is kareem s school ? |
| 10 well, it s time to go |
| 11- is Samy going to come on monday |
| 12 i saw a parrot a monkey and an eagle last Friday |
| 13 wow ! what a nice kite |
| 14 heba and Sara will go to aswan |
| 15 let s play football on Tuesday |
| 16 last saturday she went to the zoo. |
| 17- Are azza and radwa friends |
| 18-ahmed and Ali were at the chemist s |
| 19-we visited Alexandria library yesterday. |
| |

20-how many books did Asmaa s brother buy yesterday

.....

| Question Words والتواتي الاستنسام Question Words | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| What | ما / ماذا (فعل /حدث /مفعول) | How tall | كم طول القامة | | | |
| When | متى للوقت | How wide | کم عرض/اتساع | | | |
| Where | أين للمكان | How many | كم للعدد | | | |
| Who | من للفاعل العاقل/ المفعول | How much | كم للكمية/للسعر | | | |
| Whom | من للمفعول العاقل | How often | كم (لعدد المرات) | | | |
| Which | أي / أيهما | How many times | كم (لعدد المرات) | | | |
| Why | لماذا (للسبب)/ الغرض | How far | كم (لبعد المسافة) | | | |
| What time | ماالوقت | How long | كم (للمدة / الطول) | | | |
| What size | ما المقاس | How fast | كم (للسرعة) | | | |
| What colour | ما لون | How deep | كم (للعمق) | | | |
| What kind / s | مانوع ort | How high | كم (للارتفاع) | | | |
| Whose | لمن / ملك من (للملكية) | How good | ما مدى اجادتك | | | |
| How | كيف للحال / المواصلات/ الوسيلة | How old | كم العمر | | | |
| What number | ما الرقم | How big | كم الحجم | | | |

← → ٢-الأفعال المساعد والناقصة التي بمعنى (هل) في بداية الجملة وهي :

- 1. Verb to (be) ----- am is are was were
- 2. Verb to (do) ----- do does did
- 3. Verb to (have) -----have has had
- 4. Modal verbs ------ can could will -would- should must-may-might

صام جدا

<mark>کیف نجاوب علی السؤال التال</mark>ی :-

| ١ ـ إذا كان السؤال { What is this ? - What is it ? } بمعنى ما هذا ؟ |
|---|
| <u>٢-١٩ ٢ ٢٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠ </u> |
| Ex what is this ? it is a book. |
| ۲ _ إذا كان السؤال { What are these ? - What are those } بمعنى ما هولاء ؟ |
| ◄ تكون الإجابة {أسم الشئ جمع + they are }. |
| Ex what are these ? they are books. |
| ٣ - إذا كان السؤال { ? What is he / she doing } بمعنى . ماذا هو أو هي يفعل الآن ؟ |
| ♦ تكون الإجابة { He / She is + verb + ing } |
| Ex-what is he doing? He is playing |
| <u>٤ - إذا كان السؤال { ? What are they doing } بمعنى. ماذا هم يفعلون الان ؟</u> |
| ♦ تكون الإجابة { they are + verb + ing } |
| Ex-what are they doing? they are reading ٥ – إذا كان السؤال { Do/ Does } بمعنى ـ هل ؟ |
| <u>و مسوري (: ves/ no }</u> محافي الإجابة { ves/ no} |
| |
| Do <u>you/they</u> want a parrot ? الإجابة - Yes , I/we/they do/ No , I/they don't . |
| Does he/ <u>she</u> want a lizard ? الإجابة - Yes, he/she does / No, he/she doesn't. |
| <u>٦ - إذا كان السؤال { ? شي Where is the } بمعنى . اين يوجد ؟</u> |
| ♦ تكون الإجابة {المكان + (it is +(on/in/under/ next to } } . |
| Ex-where is the book? It is on the table |
| <u>۷ - إذا كان السؤال { ?is/are } بمعنى . هل ؟</u> |
| ♦ تكون الإجابة { yes/ no} Is it_a parrot ? الإجابة Yes , it is / No , it isn't - الإجابة Pis it_a parrot - ا |
| Is he/she happy ? Yes, he/she is / No, he/she isn't |
| ♦ Are they pens ? الإجابة Yes , they are / No , they aren't. |
| Are you okay ? الإجابة - Yes, I am / No, I am not |
| ٨ – إذا كان السؤال {what does he/she want/like/need} بمعنى . ماذا يريد/ يحبُّ بيحتاج ؟ |
| ← تكون الإجابة { الشي + He / She wants/likes/needs} |
| ➡What does he want/like? He wants/likes meat. |
| ٩- إذا كان السؤال { [Can } بمعنى . هل ؟ |
| ⇒can you see a bag ? الإجابة - Yes , I can / No , I can't |
| ⇒can he see a tree ? الإجابة Yes , he can / No , he can't |
| <u>١٠- للسؤال عن شكل شخص او شي في حالة المفرد</u> |
| الوصف +What does (he – she – it) look like ? ♦He – She – It (is) الوصف +What does (he – she – it) look like ? |
| ♦What does she look like? She is tall and thin { الإجابة { It's +o'clock } للإجابة { What time is it } |
| →What time is it? It's seven o'clock/ it is two thirty |
| |
| (at night/in the evening / in the afternoon/In the morning) |
| متى تغسل السيارة ؟ |
| متى تغسل السيارة ؟ . ? When do you wash the car . أنا أغسل السيارة في الصباح I wash the car in the morning أنا أغسل السيارة في الصباح. |
| |
| 2 - When does he wash the car ? متى هو يغسل السيارة ؟ |

**

How <u>does</u> he/she go to school? He/she goes to school by bus
 How <u>do</u> you/they go to school? I /they go to school by car
 ١٤. نستخدم اداة الاستفهام (Whose) في حالة السؤال عن الملكية بمعنى (ملك من) وللإجابة نستخدم

| ضمائر فاعل | صفات ملكية | ضمائر ملكية |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| اول الجملة | تتبع باسم ملكية | لاتتبع باسم |
| J | my | mine |
| He | his | his |
| she | her | hers |
| it | its | |
| they | their | theirs |
| we | CUP | curs |
| you | your | yours |

ئلمفرد ?is this/that+اسم مفرد + Whose

(ضمير ملكية)او (اسم +صفة ملكية)+ It is +

نلجمع ?are these/those+اسم جمع + Whose

(ضمير ملكية)او (اسم +صفة ملكية)+ They are

Ex. whose book is this? It is my book/mine.

Ex. whose books are those? They are her books/hers

10 نستخدم اداة الاستفهام (How many) في حالة السؤال عن العدد بمعنى (كم عدد)

➡How many + اسم جمع

How many books are there? There are five books.

How many brothers have you got? I have got two brothers

١٦ نستخدم اداة الاستفهام (How much) في حالة السؤال عن الثمن (كم ثمن)

ئلمفرد ?اسم مفرد او How much + is +this/that♦

pound(s) + عدد + pound

للجمع ?اسم جمع او How much + are + these /those • اسم جمع او

pound(s) + عدد + pound

Ex – how much is the pen? It's two pounds.

How much are the peaches? They are four pounds

<u>١٧ – إذا كان السؤال { ?Was/ Were } يمعنى . هل ؟</u>

➡ تكون الإجابة { yes/ no}

♦ Was he/she at the school ? الإجابة
 ♦ Were they at the hall ?
 ♦ Were they at the hall ?
 ♦ Were you at the bedroom ?
 ♦ Were you at the bedroom ?
 ♦ Were you at the bedroom ?

٨٨ نستخدم اداة الاستفهام (Which) في حالة الاختيار او التفضيل بين اثنين • اسم ٢ ٥٢ اسم ٢ ٥٢ اسم + is/are + اسم ٩ هارنة + is/are + اسم ٩

Which vehicle is faster , plane or train ?

۱۹ نستخدم اداة الاستفهام (Why) في حالة السؤال عن السبب سبب . Why couldn't you catch the bus? Because I got up late ⇒Why did he go to the market ? To buy some vegetables •Y- نستخدم اداة الاستفهام Mow often= how في حالة السؤال عن عدد الدات



| alaw 🔿 the alawaat | Each - the featest | and the second se |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| slow \rightarrow the slowest | Fast — the fastest | |
| old \rightarrow the oldest | nice → the nicest | |
| thin \rightarrow the thinnest | small \rightarrow the smallest | |
| fat the fattest | big 👝 the biggest | |
| tall \rightarrow the tallest | short \rightarrow the shortest | |
| | | |

1- Ali is the fastest boy in the class.

2- Mona is the shortest girl.

3- The elephant is <u>the biggest</u> animal.

4-The giraffe is the tallest animal.

صفة + the most/least

١-عند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات الطويلة نستخدم :

ullet The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest .

 \rightarrow This is the most expensive dress in the shop .

صفات شاذة Irregular adjectives

هذه الصفات تحفظ كما هي

| good | better than | the best |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| bad / ill | worse than | the worst |
| little | less than | the least |
| many / much | more than | the most |

Exercise (1) Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative and superlative .

| | comparative | superlative | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| hard | | | | | |
| small | | | | | |
| cute | | | | | |
| slow | | | | | |
| clever | | | | | |
| rich | | | | | |
| happy | | | | | |
| big | | | | | |
| fast | | | | | |
| easy | | | | | |
| Exercise (2) Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative and superlative | | | | | |

Exercise (2) Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative and superlative .

| exciting | |
|-------------|------|
| beautiful | |
| good | |
| dangerous | |
| interesting | |
| difficult | |
| useful | |

comfortable

I

••••••

.....



| العائلة والأقارب Family and kindred | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Father | أب | Mother | أم | Son | إبن | Girl | بنت |
| Daughter | ابنة | Brother | أخ | Sister | أخت | Boy | وند |
| Husband | زوج | Wife | زوجة | Baby | رضيع | Man | رجل |
| Child | طفل | Aunt | عمة ، خالة | Uncle | عم ، خال | Woman | امرأة |
| grandfather | جد | grandmother | جدة | | | | |

| | الأكل والمشروبات Food | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|------|-----------|----------|---------|---------------|--|--|
| meal | وجبة | dinner | عشاء | fish | سمك | butter | زبدة | | |
| Breakfast | فطار | Rice | أرز | pizza | بيتزا | ketchup | كاتشب | | |
| Supper | عثداء | Bread | خبز | spaghetti | مكرونة | cereal | طعام من الحوب | | |
| Lunch | غداء | Salad | سلطة | chicken | لحم دجاج | popcorn | فيشار | | |
| snack | وجبة خفيفة | Pickles | مخلل | meat | لحمة | cheese | جبن | | |
| eggs | بيض | beans | فول | kebab | كباب | burger | برجر | | |
| tea | شای | coffee | قهوة | water | ماء | juice | عصير | | |

| | الفواكة والخضرات Fruits and vegetables | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------------|--|--|--|
| صلة onion خضروات vegetables ليمون lemon عنب Grapes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruits | فواكه | cherry | کریز | Potatoes | بطاطس | garlic | ثوم | | | |
| apples | تفاح | fig | تين | tomatoes | طماطم | mushroom | عيش الغراب | | | |
| bananas | موز | peach | خوخ | carrot | جزرة | lettuce | خس | | | |
| oranges | برتقال | mango | مانجة | peas | بسلة | cabbage | كرنب | | | |
| strawberry | فراولة | plum | برقوق | corn | ذرة | yam | بطاطا | | | |

| | | | Animals | حيوانات | 11 | | |
|--------|------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| COW | بقرة | canary | عصفور | turtle | سلحفاه | lion | اسد |
| goat | معزة | kitten | قطة صغيرة | cheetah | الفهد | bear | دب |
| horse | حصان | parrot | ببغاء | elephant | فيل | panda | دب البندا |
| donkey | حمار | puppy | کلب صغیر | monkey | قرد | eagle | ئسر |
| sheep | خروف | lizard | سحلية | giraffe | زرافة | kangaroo | الكنغر |
| tiger | نمر | camel | جمل | chicken | فرخة | deer | غزالة |
| rabbit | ارنب | duck | بطة | buffalo | جاموسة | fox | ثعلب |

| | الأعداد Numbers | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----|-----------|----|---------|-----|--|--|--|
| One | 1 | eight | 8 | fifteen | 15 | forty | 40 | | | |
| two | 2 | nine | 9 | sixteen | 16 | fifty | 50 | | | |
| three | 3 | ten | 10 | seventeen | 17 | sixty | 60 | | | |
| four | 4 | eleven | 11 | eighteen | 18 | seventy | 70 | | | |
| five | 5 | twelve | 12 | nineteen | 19 | eighty | 80 | | | |
| six | 6 | thirteen | 13 | twenty | 20 | ninety | 90 | | | |
| seven | 7 | fourteen | 14 | thirty | 30 | hundred | 100 | | | |

| | | | Jobs | الوظائف | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| doctor | دكتور | farmer | فلاح | pilot | طيار | actor | ممثل |
| teacher | مدرس | barber | حلاق | musician | موسيقار | dentist | طبيب اسنان |
| nurse | ممرضة | waiter | جرسون | clerk | موظف كتابى | chemist | صيدلى |
| vet | طييب بيطرى | chef | رئيس الطهاة | cook | طباخ | cashier | صراف نقود |
| firefighter | رجل مطافى | singer | مغنى | artist | فنان | engineer | مهندس |
| police officer | رجل بوليس | baker | خباز | player | لاعب | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |

| | Months of the | شهور السنة year | |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| January | يناير | July | يوليو |
| February | فبراير | August | أغسطس |
| March | مارس | September | سېتمېر |
| April | أبريل | October | أكتوبر |
| Мау | مايو | November | نوفمبر |
| June | يونيه | December | ديسمبر |

أيام الأسبوع Days of the week

| Saturday | السبت | Wednesday | الأربعاء |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Sunday | الأحد | Thursday | الخميس |
| Monday | الاثنين | Friday | الجمعة |
| Tuesday | الثلاثاء | week | أسبوع |

| | | | places | الاماكن | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------|---------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| museum | متحف | restaurant | مطعم | airport | مطار | theatre | مسرح |
| Z00 | حديقة حيو ان | bakery | مخبز | campsite | معسكر | shop | محل |
| beach | شاطى | Chemist's | صيدلية | Department store | متجــر متعــدد الاقسام | park | حديقـــــة عامة |
| library | مكتبة | bookshop | محل کتب | Post office | مكتب بريد | garden | حديقــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ |
| school | مدرسة | hospital | مىىتشفى | bank | بنك | supermarket | ســــوبر مارکت |
| hotel | فندق | cinema | سينما | factory | مصنع | | |

| | | Ad | jectives | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| tall | طويل | hot | حار | delicious | لذيذ | careful | حريص |
| short | قصير | cold | برد | good | جيد | quiet | هادىء |
| fat | سمين | hungry | جوعان | bad | سىء | slow | بطىء |
| thin | رفيع | thirsty | عطشان | strong | قوى | fast | سريع |
| young | صغير السن | happy | سعيد | weak | ضعيف | big | کیپر |
| old | كبير السن | sad | حزين | busy | مشغول | small | صغير |
| cute | جذاب | great | عظيم | fresh | طازج | little | قليل الكمية |
| nice | لطيف | wild | متوحش | few | قليل العدد | much | كثير الكمية |
| near | قريب | clean | نظيف | true | صحيح | new | جديد |

| الالوان Colours | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------|--------|----------|--|--|
| red | احمر | blue | ازرق | pink | وردى | | |
| yellow | اصفر | black | اسود | purple | اورجوانى | | |
| green | اخضر | brown | بنی | gray | رمادی | | |
| orange | برتقالى | white | اييض | silver | فضى | | |

| الحيوانات البحرية والعشرات Sea animals and insects | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-------|--|--|--|
| whale | حوت | octopus | اخطبوط | ant | نملة | | | |
| shark | سمكة القرش | lobster | استاكوزا | bee | نحلة | | | |
| crab | كابوريا | bug | حشرة البق | butterfly | فراشة | | | |
| eel | ثعبان البحر | fly | ذبابة | flea | برغوث | | | |
| dolphin | دونفين | spider | عنكبوت | caterpillar | دودة | | | |