

# ••• Day Contents •••



## Part 1

### Vocabulary

عرض شامل لأهم الكلمات التي  
تم دراستها في السنوات السابقة  
بالإضافة إلى تمارين متنوعة  
تساعد على تثبيت الحفظ.

## Part 2

### Grammar

في هذا الجزء يتم دراسة أهم  
قواعد اللغة بطريقة سلسلة  
تساعد على كتابة جملة  
صحيحة



## Creative Learners

## Part 3

### Dialogues & Situations

في هذا الجزء يتم دراسة عمل  
سؤال والرد عليه و تدريبات  
شاملة تساعد على الإتقان.

## Part 4

### Comprehension & Writing

في هذا الجزء يتم دراسة أهم  
الأسئلة الصعبة في سؤال القطعة  
وأهم أخطاء الطلاب في كتابة  
الموضوع وتدريبات وافية.

## Question words

What	ما - ماذا
What time	ما الوقت
What price	ما السعر
What colour	ما اللون
What size	ما الحجم / المقاس
What kind	ما النوع
What speed	ما السرعة
What subject	ما المادة
What happens	ماذا يحدث
What reason	ما السبب
What sport	ما الرياضة
What length	ما الطول (عرضي)
What height	ما الطول (رأسي)
What age	ما العمر
What weight	ما الوزن
What language	ما اللغة
What depth	ما العمق
What width	ما الإتساع
Where	أين
Why	لماذا
Who / Whom	من للعاقل
When	متى

## Regular verbs

agree (d)	يوافق
disagree (d)	لا يتفق
refuse (d)	يرفض
borrow (ed)	يستعير
mind (ed) + ing	يمنع
suggest (ed)	يقترح
pass (ed)	ينجح / يمرر
succeed (ed) in	ينجح
die (d)	يموت
apologise (d)	يعتذر
smoke (d)	يدخن
advise (d)	ينصح
stop (ped)	يتوقف عن
waste (d)	يهدر / يضيع
recommend (ed)	يوصي بـ
wonder (ed)	يتعجب / يتساءل
communicate (d)	يتواصل
wait (ed)	ينتظر
hope (d)	يتمنى / يأمل
guess (ed)	يخمن
describe (d)	يصف
finish (ed)	ينهي

## Exercises



### 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

1. What ..... is this mobile ? - It's 5000 pounds.  
☐ a time      ☐ b colour      ☐ c price      ☐ d language
2. He asked me to give him another piece of cake, but I.....  
☐ a refused      ☐ b died      ☐ c agreed      ☐ d slept
3. The exam was so hard that only 5% of all students.....  
☐ a suggested      ☐ b recommended      ☐ c passed      ☐ d failed
4. The doctor ..... him to eat healthy food and sleep early  
☐ a finished      ☐ b wondered      ☐ c apologised      ☐ d advised
5. I bought this computer because Naser ..... it.  
☐ a recommended      ☐ b succeeded      ☐ c passed      ☐ d hoped
6. What ..... do you like playing?  
☐ a width      ☐ b happens      ☐ c sport      ☐ d subject
7. You ..... a lot of water on expensive phones.  
☐ a drink      ☐ b suggest      ☐ c waist      ☐ d waste
8. What ..... is your house ? - It's about 20 m.  
☐ a width      ☐ b height      ☐ c age      ☐ d reason
9. .... were you late? - Because I missed my bus.  
☐ a When      ☐ b Where      ☐ c Why      ☐ d Who
10. .... is your favourite player?  
☐ a What      ☐ b How      ☐ c Who      ☐ d When

### 2 Look and complete.

colour - guess - mind -succeeded - When - borrowed - kind -size

1. He ..... a book from the library.
2. Do you ..... opening the window?
3. I didn't know the answer, so I had to .....
4. She's finally ..... in her driving test
5. .... did you do your homework? - Last Friday
6. What ..... of music do you like? - Pop music
7. What ..... is your bag ? - It's black.
8. What ..... are your shoes? - They are 37.

تكوين الجملة الإنجليزية في زمن المضارع البسيط في الإثبات  
يتكون المضارع البسيط في الإثبات من

التصريف الأول للفعل

فاعل مفرد

فاعل جمع

اسم مفرد / He / She / It

اسم جمع / I / We / You / They



فعل

s / es / ies

y → ies

ss/sh/ch/o/x → es

sits / plays  
watches / studies



فعل

مفرد

sit / play  
watch / study

يعبر المضارع البسيط عن (عادة - حدث متكرر - حقيقة علمية - جدول مواعيد في المستقبل)

always / usually / often / sometimes / occasionally / never / every .....

تأتي هذه العلامات قبل الفعل الاساسي ماعدا **every** تأتي في اخر الجملة.



Test  
Yourself

Choose the correct answer.

1. I ( walks - walk - walking ) to school.
2. She often ( goes - going - go ) there.
3. She never ( listen - listens - listening ) to me.
4. He often ( fighting - fight - fights ) with his brother.
5. Big dogs ( alike - likes - like ) a lot of exercise.

لكن هناك ٣ أفعال شاذة في زمن المضارع البسيط.

Subject pronouns	Present
I	am (= 'm)
He / She / It + مفرد	is (= 's)
We / You / They + جمع	are (= 're)

1

Be

يكون

2  
Do  
يفعل

Subject pronouns	Present
He / She / It + مفرد	does
I / We / You / They + جمع	do

3  
Have  
يملك

Subject pronouns	Present
He / She / It + مفرد	has (=s)
I / We / You / They + جمع	have (=ve)

ex I am a doctor. - She has a mobile.

They do their homework in the morning.

## Spot the Error

and rewrite the sentence.

1. He haves 3 cars.

.....

2. They be polite.

.....

3. I am walk to school

.....

4. He is helps his mother.

.....

5. Shady a tall boy.

.....

6. Afaf and Mona my best friends.

.....

7. He have lunch at home.

.....

8. He do his homework with his father.

.....

9. They does the laundry on Friday.

.....

## تكوين الجملة الإنجليزية في زمن المضارع البسيط في النفي

2

يتكون المضارع البسيط في النفي من

فاعل مفرد

فاعل جمع

اسم مفرد / He / She / It

اسم جمع / I / We / You / They

**+**  
**doesn't**

فعل  
مضارع

doesn't play  
doesn't cook



**+**  
**don't**

فعل  
مضارع

don't play  
don't cook

لاحظ نفي ٣ أفعال شاذة في زمن المضارع البسيط.

1

**Be**

يكون

**Subject pronouns**

**Present**

I

am **not**

He / She / It + مفرد

is **not** = **isn't**

We / You / They + جمع

are **not** = **aren't**

2

**Do**

يفعل

**Subject pronouns**

**Present**

He / She / It + مفرد

doesn't do

I / We / You / They + جمع

don't do

3

**Have**

يملك

**Subject pronouns**

**Present**

He / She / It + مفرد

doesn't have

I / We / You / They + جمع

don't have

## Notes

١ - فعل يكون لا يتم نفيه بـ **don't / doesn't** في زمن المضارع البسيط بل ينفي نفسه فيقوم بدور الفعل المساعد والاساسي في نفس الوقت وكذلك في السؤال.

1. She **doesn't be** good at languages. (X)
2. She **isn't** good at languages. (✓)

٢ - أي فعل آخر يتم نفيه بـ **don't / doesn't** في زمن المضارع البسيط.

1. She **hasn't** any brothers. (X)
2. She **doesn't have** any brothers. (✓)

- الخلاصة مفيش فعل وحيد ( الفعل الاساسي ) ينفي نفسه او يقوم بدور الفعل المساعد  
الا فعل يكون **Be**.

٣ - نستخدم **do / does** في زمن المضارع البسيط في السؤال كفعل مساعد.

What **does** he **eat** for lunch?

٤ - نستخدم **never** في زمن المضارع البسيط في النفي والفعل بعدها يتبع الفاعل.

He **never** eats fish - They **never** eat fish.

## Spot the Error

and rewrite the sentence.

1. I don't be at home on Fridays.

.....

2. He doesn't homework.

.....

3. Gehad likes Arabic but John isn't.

.....

4. Gehad is active but John doesn't.

.....

5. Saeed and Ibrahim doesn't like fish.

.....

6. Ahmed hasn't a car.

.....

7. Heba doesn't sleeps well.

.....

8. The cats isn't wild animals.

.....

## Grammar in Practice

## 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- Nurses ..... after patients in hospitals.  
 (a) looks (b) look (c) is looking (d) looking
- I come from Canada. Where ..... you come from?  
 (a) do (b) does (c) are (d) were
- I get up at 8 o'clock ..... morning.  
 (a) often (b) always (c) every (d) last
- Mai doesn't ..... German very well.  
 (a) speaking (b) spoke (c) speaks (d) speak
- Ramy usually ..... away two or three times a year.  
 (a) go (b) goes (c) going (d) is going

## 2 Rewrite the following sentences.

- I eat breakfast in the morning. (always)  
 .....
- The cafe doesn't open on Sundays. (never)  
 .....
- He drives a bus. (is)  
 .....
- Hend never sleeps early. (doesn't)  
 .....
- Every student has a book. (All students)  
 .....

## 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form.

- The cafe ..... (open) at 7.30 in the morning.
- The earth ..... (go) round the sun.
- I ..... (go / always) to work by car.
- ..... (She / always / stay) there when she's in New York.
- What ..... (you / usually / do) at weekends?



# Part

## 3

## Dialogues

لابد من معرفة بعض المصطلحات قبل الدخول الي تكوين الجملة والسؤال.

### 2 فعل مساعد

Be	Do	Have
am	does	has
is	do	have
are		
-----	-----	-----
was	did	had
were		

### 3 فعل ناقص

can → could    shall → should  
will → would    may → might  
must            ought to

### 1 الفاعل

ضمير            اسم

I	_____
He	Ali -Amr-Saeed - ...
She	Sama - Asmaa - ...
It	desk - cat - ....
We	I and Mai - ...
You	__ You and Abdo
They	Saeed and Asmaa ..

### أداة استفهام

What - Who - When - Where - How  
- Why - Whose- Which.....etc

### 5 الفعل الاساسي

فعل له معني في الجملة وأحيانا يسبقه فعل مساعد أو ناقص  
eat - swim - play - sleep - write - help - go - run - see - cook  
.....etc

لابد من معرفة تكوين الجملة لحل سؤال المحادثة والحوار القصير

١- جملة خبرية            ٢- جملة استفهامية            ٣- جملة أمرية

### 2 جملة استفهامية

تبدأ بـ ١- أداة استفهام أو ٢- فعل مساعد

### 1 جملة خبرية

تبدأ بـ - اسم أو ضمير  
إجابة الجملة الاستفهامية

### 3 جملة امرية

تبدأ بفعل في المصدر أو Don't

## ١- ترتيب السؤال بأداة

Where	١. أداة استفهام
is	٢. فعل مساعد/ناقص
he	٣. فاعل
going?	٤. فعل أساسي

## ٢- ترتيب السؤال بفعل مساعد

Is	١. فعل مساعد/ناقص
he	٢. فاعل
studying?	٣. فعل أساسي

وإجابته بنعم أو لا

- Yes, he is.

- No, he isn't.

## ١- ترتيب الجملة الخبرية

He	١. فاعل
is	٢. فعل مساعد/ناقص
going	٣. فعل أساسي
to the supermarket.	٤. تكملة الجملة

## ١- ترتيب الجملة الامرية

Study	١. فعل في المصدر
Don't + inf	٢. تكملة الجملة
hard.	

- Study hard.

- Don't do that.

• لاحظ أن الفعل المساعد يأتي من الإجابة .

*She has* got three brothers.

How many brothers *has she* got?

• إذا كانت الإجابة بـ نعم أو لا فلا نبدأ بأداة استفهام بل فعل مساعد أو ناقص .

Yes, *I can* swim.

*Can you* swim?

No, *She isn't* sleeping.

*Is she* sleeping ?

• إذا كانت الإجابة إذا كانت الإجابة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد أو ناقص .

نستخدم **do** و **does** في حالة المضارع / و **did** في حالة الماضي.

ولا تنطبق هذه القاعدة على فعل يكون فهو يقوم بدور المساعد والاساسي.

*I swept* the floor yesterday.

When *did you sweep* the floor?

4. Yes, *she has* one sister.

*Does she have* one sister ?

2. Yes, *she was* blind.

*Was she* blind?

*She meets* her teacher at school.

Where *does she meet* her teacher?

## 1 Finish the following dialogue.

1. Ahmed is going to the hospital to visit his uncle.

**Menna** :Where are you going?

**Ahmed** : .....

**Menna** :Why are you going to the hospital?

**Ahmed** : .....

**Menna** : .....

**Ahmed** : He had a car accident.

**Menna** : .....

**Ahmed** :Yes, you can come with me.

2. Hany meets a tourist at Cairo Airport.

**Hany** :Welcome to Egypt.

**Tourist** : .....

**Hany** : .....

**Tourist** :I'm from London.

**Hany** :Is it the capital of England?

**Tourist** : .....

**Hany** :How long will you stay in Egypt ?

**Tourist** : .....

## 2 Answer the following questions.

1. What's your favourite subject?

.....

2. When do you play tennis ?

.....

3. Where does your father work ?

.....

## 3 Read and make a question.

1. Yes, you should take a bus.

..... ?

2. I eat my lunch at three o'clock.

..... ?

لا بد من قراءة اسئلة قطعة الفهم جيدا قبل قراءة القطعة لمعرفة المضمون:

- ينبغي للطالب معرفة المطلوب من الاسئلة بمراجعة ادوات الاستفهام في الجزء الاول .

1. :When did you go to the zoo ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال ان تبحث عن الزمن ( وقت / يوم / سنة / فترات يوم .....الخ)

2. :Where did you go yesterday ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال ان تبحث عن المكان

- هناك بعض الاسئلة النقدية التي لا توجد اجابتها في القطعة والتي تعتمد علي فهمك .

1. Do you think .....? Yes / No هل تعتقد أن .....؟

2. Do you like.....? Yes / No هل تحب أن .....؟

3. Do you agree with.....? Yes / No هل تتفق مع .....؟

4. Do you prefer.....? Yes / No هل تفضل أن .....؟

5. In your opinion , ..... من وجهة نظرك , .....

6. What do you think .....? ماذا تعتقد أن .....؟

7. Give a suitable title ..... أعط عنوانا مناسباً .....

8. What is the main idea of .....? ماهي الفكرة الرئيسية لـ .....

9. The underlined pronoun refers to.... الضمير الذي تحته خط يعود علي ....

10. The underlined word refers to.... الكلمة التي تحتها خط تعود علي .....

- هناك بعض الاسئلة التي بها خدع توجد اجابتها في القطعة ولكن يستخدم في السؤال مترادفات اخرى.

walk to = on foot

parents = father and mother

half past ten = ten thirty

every Friday = every week

every +July = every month

fly - flew = by air / plane

quarter to five = four forty-five

It's a nice day . = We're happy .

We enjoyed..... = We're happy .

He's poor. = He has no money .

...is a doctor ..looks after patients.

from England = is English

- هناك بعض الكلمات المهمة التي يجب حفظها مثل :

refer to	يشير الي	message	رسالة / مغزي
underlined	تحت خط	main idea	فكرة رئيسية
moral	مغزي / رسالة	sentence	جملة
mean	يقصد / يعني	passage	قطعة
writer	كاتب	author	مؤلف
right	علي صواب	wrong	خطأ
correct	يصحح / صحيح	opinion	رأي



Sally is ten years old . She is an active girl . She never gets up late .She goes to school at seven thirty .She studies her lessons alone.She likes reading so she reads a story before sleeping.It's her favourite hobby.

- 1-Does sally's father help her ?
- 2- Sara gets up .....( late / early / alone / happily ).
- 3- Sara reads a story ...(in the morning / at night / in the afternoon / at school ).
- 4- Sara goes to school at .....seven (quarter past / half past /three / four).



Every Friday , Maha goes to her aunt Abeer to help her.She is an old woman and needs Maha's help .Maha looks after her .

- 1-Does Maha go to her aunt every week ?
- 2- Maha is .....( kind / lazy / stupid / old ).
- 3- Maha's mother is Abeer's .....(mother / sister / cousin / daughter ).
- 4- Sara's aunt is ..... (young / old / strong / fast).

# Test Your Understanding ..

## Read the passage and answer the questions.....

Tanta, our city has a new restaurant. It is called Reda's Grill. Last night my parents wanted to go there. When we got there, I opened the menu. I had never heard of anything they offered. The hamburgers were made of peanut butter. The fries were made of carrots. They didn't have any milk or soda to drink. All they had to drink was raisin juice. I looked up and saw that my mom and dad were shocked. They thought that the menu was strange, too. None of us wanted to stay and eat at Reda's Grill. We all agreed that we should go somewhere else. All of us got back into the car. We drove to a place called The Best Burgers in Town. I was glad to see that the food was normal at The Best Burgers in Town because by that time I was starving.

### A Answer the following questions.

1. What did the family do after reading the menu?

.....

2. Did anyone want to stay at Reda's Grill?

.....

3. What was the only drink at Reda's Grill?

.....

### B Choose the correct answer.

4. A good title for this story would be " ....." .

(a) Peanut Butter Burgers

(b) Get Back in the Car!

(c) A Crazy Restaurant

(d) The Best Burgers in Town

5. The underlined word "They" refers to .....

(a) the writer's family

(b) Reda's Grill

(c) my parents

(d) the fries

### Remember

grill

شواء - مشواة

peanut

القول السوداني

offer

يقدم - يعرض

raisin

زبيب



## - General Capitalization Rules

Example	Rule
The boy could see the tall buildings.	١. أول كلمة في بداية كل جملة تبدأ بحرف كبير.
Three of us worked at home.	٢. إذا كان أول الجملة رقم يكتب ككلمة.
The group left when I asked them to go.	٣. الضمير أنا .
I said, "What's the name of your dog?"	٤. أول حرف من النص المقتبس بعد التنصيص.
He called me "the strongest boy".	٥. الاقتباس الجزئي لا يتم تكبير أول كلمة.
Friday, Saturday	٦. أيام الأسبوع .
January, February	٧. الشهور.
Eid El-Fitr, Halloween , Father's Day	٨. الأجازات والاعياد و الاحداث الخاصة.
Asmaa , Mai , Saeed , Ibrahim , Queen Elizabeth , President Sadat , Nissan	٩. أسماء الاشخاص والالقب التابعة لها . أسماء المركات و الكتب .
English , Arabic , German	١٠. اللغات.
Tahrir Street , Missouri River , Tanta , Egypt	١١. أسماء الشوارع و الأماكن والقرى والمدن و الدول

● Choose the correctly capitalized version of each of the following pairs .



- a. "what are you doing?" Habiba asked.

b. "What are you doing?" Habiba asked.
- a. Friday is my favourite day.

b. friday is my favourite day.
- a. After the game is over, I watch a film.

b. after the game is over, i watch a film.

## 16



## Question words

How	كيف
How many	كم العدد
How much	كم (الكمية / الثمن)
How long	كم (الطول / المدة)
How fast	كم السرعة
How high	كم الارتفاع
How old	كم العمر
How heavy	كم الوزن
How far	كم البعد أو المسافة
How often	كم عدد المرات
= How many times	
Whose	ملك من
Which	أي للتخيير
Why don't	لماذا لا
What about	ماذا عن
= How about + ing	
Shall	هل سوف / ممكن
Can	هل تستطيع / ممكن
Must	هل ضروري
Will	هل سوف
Could	هل من الممكن
Should	هل يجب أن

## Regular verbs

turn (ed) on	يشغل
call (ed)	يتصل - ينادي
ask (ed)	يطلب - يسأل
end (ed)	ينهي
start (ed)	يبدأ
arrive (d)	يصل
phone (d)	يتصل بالهاتف
need (ed)	يحتاج
save (d)	يدخر - ينقذ
live (d)	يعيش
reply (yied)	يرد
carry (yied)	يحمل
jump (ed)	يقفز
pick (ed) up	يلتقط
develop (ped)	يطور
drop (ped)	يسقط
design (ed)	يصمم
believe (d)	يعتقد - يصدق
follow (ed)	يتبع - يحاول تقليد
intend (ed)	ينوي
look (ed) for	يبحث عن
practise (d)	يمارس

# Exercise

## 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- Asmaa ..... her computer and checked her mail.  
 (a) turned off      (b) turned on      (c) turned into      (d) turned in
- I think we should ..... the police.  
 (a) catch      (b) cut      (c) call      (d) come
- ..... sugar do you take in your coffee?  
 (a) How much      (b) How long      (c) Who      (d) How
- He ..... studying at seven o'clock.  
 (a) followed      (b) started      (c) saved      (d) turned
- We'll ..... a lot of time if we go by car.  
 (a) intend      (b) design      (c) save      (d) practise
- I asked Mai where she was going, but she didn't .....  
 (a) believe      (b) develop      (c) call      (d) reply
- ..... do you wash your hair? - Twice a week  
 (a) When      (b) How often      (c) Why      (d) Where
- ..... watching a film ? - That's a good idea.  
 (a) How about      (b) How      (c) How old      (d) What
- Would you like me to ..... your bag for you?  
 (a) practise      (b) carry      (c) start      (d) end
- The course helps students to ..... their speaking skills.  
 (a) leave      (b) lose      (c) develop      (d) reply

## 2 Look and complete.

drop - design - believe - intended - about - Whose - look

- Don't ..... litter on the beach, please.
- I ..... to buy a house in this village because I need a quiet place.
- Could you help me ..... for my bag?
- He is an engineer so he ..... and built his own house.
- What ..... spending the weekend in Alex?
- You don't tell the truth! I don't .....you.
- ..... house is that? - It's Saeed's.

## تكوين الجملة الإنجليزية في زمن المضارع المستمر في الاثبات

1

I	→	am (= 'm)	فعل ing
He / She / It	→	is (= 's)	
We / You / They	→	are (= 're)	

I **am** eating my meal at the moment. - She **is** studying now.

They **are** doing their homework.

## تكوين الجملة الإنجليزية في زمن المضارع المستمر في النفي

2

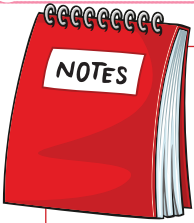
I	→	am not	فعل ing
He / She / It	→	is not = isn't	
We / You / They	→	are not = aren't	

I **am not** listening. - She **isn't** watching TV now.

They **aren't** sleeping.

يعبر المضارع المستمر عن (حدث مؤقت يحدث في الوقت الحالي - حدث مستقبلي مرتب له )

still / Watch out! / Listen / Look! / at the moment / now / .....



١- لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر في الجملتين:

1. He **is** watching TV.

هو يشاهد التلفاز (الآن حدث مستمر في الوقت الحالي)

2. He **watches** TV.

هو يشاهد التلفاز (عاداته المتكررة مشاهدة التلفاز وليس بالضرورة الآن)

٢- المضارع المستمر في السؤال:

أداة أستفهام

is / are

فاعل

ing

?

Is / Are

فاعل

ing

?

# Grammar in practice

## 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- Shahid ..... at home today.  
 (a) working (b) are working (c) is working (d) work
- She ..... in her bedroom at the moment.  
 (a) is reading (b) am reading (c) reading (d) read
- Is it ..... outside?  
 (a) rains (b) rain (c) rained (d) raining
- She isn't working, she ..... in the river.  
 (a) swims (b) is swimming (c) swimming (d) swam
- What is the strange smell ? - The people next door ..... cabbage.  
 (a) cook (b) cooking (c) are cooking (d) cooks

## 2 Rewrite the following sentences.

- He is washing the dishes. ( washes )  
 .....
- Do you study English every day? ( at the moment )  
 .....
- What book do you read? (reading)  
 .....
- He is drinking a cup of tea with me. (are)  
 .....

## 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form.

- ..... (you /stay) at home this weekend?
- The girls ..... (visit) their grandmother today.
- ..... (use / you) your calculator at the moment?
- Mrs. Hamada .....(sweep) the steps outside her house now.
- Look! He is ..... (climb) the tree.
- That's not fair! ..... (sleep / She) in my room.
- I don't like fish but I .....( eat ) it because I'm so hungry now.