

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



مذكرة قواعد هامة

موقع فايلاتي ← المناهج العمانية ← حلقة أولى ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← مذكرات وبنوك ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: محمود سليم

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب حلقة أولى



صفحة المناهج
العمانية على
فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب حلقة أولى والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

قاموس كلمة وصورة (جزء 1)

1

مذكرة قواعد هامة

2

The Top in English

For Preparatory Stage

BY

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الأستاذ



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Unit 1 Coming home

Grammar

The present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

• Formation التكوين

I , we , you , they , الجمع → inf مصدر

He , she , it , المفرد → verb + s / es/ies

Ex: I play foot ball.

Ex: The boys go to school.

Ex: We get up early.

Ex: Hala eats fish.

• Notice لاحظ

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (s - ss - sh - ch - o - x - z) فإننا نضيف له es مع المفرد

wash ----- washes go ----- goes Cross.....crosses buzz.... buzzes

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ Y يسبقها حرف ساكن تحول إلى i قبل إضافة es مع المفرد

Carry ----- carries study ----- studies

أما إذا انتهى الفعل بـ Y يسبقها حرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) فإننا نضيف فقط s مع المفرد

Stay ----- stays buy ----- buys play-----plays

• Usage الاستخدام

1- Habit يعبر المضارع البسيط عن عادة أو حدث متكرر

* I usually have my coffee at 4 pm. My little brother has his coffee at 4, too.

* Dad always goes to the gym on Fridays.

2- Stated fact حقيقة ثابتة

* The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

* Water boils at 100 c°

3- A fact that lasts for a long time حقيقة ثابتة لفترة طويلة

* Mr. Mahmoud lives in Luxor .

* I hate dogs .

4. Daily Routine: الروتين اليومي المتكرر

* Sam gets up at seven. He has breakfast at seven thirty. He goes to school by bus.

5. Personal information: المعلومات الشخصية

* Adel is an engineer. He designs roads and bridges. He is married.

6. Timetables & Schedules: الجداول والمواعيد والبرامج الثابتة

* The Rome plane leaves at 11 p.m. every Sunday and Thursday.

* The "Hello America" program starts at ten in the evening.

* The Rome plane leaves at 11 p.m. tomorrow.

7. 'If' (zero conditional): الحالة الصفرية

* If you boil water, it evaporates.

8. 'If' (1st conditional): الحالة الاولى

* If Mum cooks chicken, I won't eat.

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لاحظ:

1- يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والحواس والادراك والعاطفة والتفكير بدلا من المضارع المستمر:

Like	dislike	Love	hate	understand	want	need	believe
agree	disagree	mind	seem	recognize	mean	forget	realize

⇒ I remember his name ⇒ I hate his bad behavior. ⇒ If you play well, you will win.

2- يستخدم المضارع البسيط او المضارع التام مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after/before) بشرط أن يكون الزمن الأخر مستقبلي

⇒ After he arrives, we will eat. ⇒ They will not go until he gives them money.

Questions الأسئلة

WH + do / does + subject + Inf..... ?

وفي الإجابة لا تستخدم **does / do**

Ex: Where does Ali go in the morning ?

- He goes to school .

Ex: What do you play ?

- I play football .

وبالطبع الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ **Does / Do** وهي بمعنى " هل " تجاب بـ **Yes** أو **No**

Ex: Does Hassan like football?

- Yes, he does.

- No, he does not.

Negative form

صيغة النفي

Subject + don't / doesn't + inf

Ex: She plays tennis

She doesn't play tennis

Ex: I go to the theatre

I don't go to the theatre

نحن يمكن أن نستخدم **never** للنفي

لاحظ

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

Key words

المفتاح

* تنقسم الكلمات المعبرة عن المضارع البسيط الى قسمين اساسيين:

A	B
Adverbs of frequency	How often
always = دائما	once a/an = مرة كل
frequently = بشكل متكرر	twice a/an = مرتين كل
usually = عادة	three times a/an = 3 مرات كل
often = غالبا	four times a/an = 4 مرات كل
sometimes = أحيانا	every = كل
occasionally = في المناسبات	
hardly ever = scarcely بالكاد	
rarely = seldom نادرا	
never = نهائيا ابدا	

وتأتي هذه الكلمات قبل الفعل الأساسي للجملة

Ex: He usually visits his uncle.

Ex: She always smiles.

أما إذا كان الفعل الأساسي " verb To Be " فتأتي الكلمات السابقة بعده

Ex: He is always happy.

Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

ملحوظة: تستخدم ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن مدى تكرار فعل ما. وتستخدم قبل الفعل الأساسي أو

بعد فعل يكون Verb to be

100%
Always دائما

Fadia **always** gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
Sara and Merna **always** go to school at 8 a.m.

80%
Usually

Mamdouh **usually** reads a book at night.
You **usually** have lunch at 2 p.m.

70%
Often غالبا

Yahya **often** works hard.
They **often** visit their grandparents أجدادهم on Sundays.

50%
Sometimes أحيانا

Heba **sometimes** listens to music.
They **sometimes** play football in the street.

10%
Occasionally
من حين لآخر

Malak **occasionally** drives a sports car.
We **occasionally** swim in the sea.

0%
never أبدا

Yomna **never** sleeps late.
Asmaa and Shimaa **never** go to school on Fridays.

ملحوظة: عند السؤال عن ظروف التكرار نستخدم How often

How often + do / does + sub + inf مصدر؟ فاعل

وللاجابة نستخدم ظروف التكرار أو الظروف الزمنية مثل

Once مرة / twice مرتين / three times ثلاث مرات.....

How often does Zainab read on the sofa? – She **often** reads on the sofa.

How often do you walk to school? – I **always** walk to school.

How often does Maysaa text friends? – She **usually** texts friends.

كيفية تكوين الاسئلة والاجابة عليها How to form a question

أولاً : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ :-

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / I'm afraid / Ok

يكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى (هل ؟) وتنتج الآتي :-

1- تحذف **No , Yes** أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.

2- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي :-

? تكملة + فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد/ناقص

الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

(am / is / are / was / were) (have / has / had) (can / could / shall/ should / will / would / may / might / must / ought to / had to)

? صفة/adj/اسم/N +v.ing/ فاعل + am/is/are + أداة استفهام

? مصدر/inf + فاعل + do/does/did + أداة استفهام

? مصدر/inf + فاعل + الفعل الناقص can/will/must + أداة استفهام

? تصرف ثالث p.p. + فاعل + has/have/had + أداة استفهام

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة :-

Question	you	your	are you	were you ...?
Answer	I - we	my - our	I'm/we are	I was/ we were

إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-



الاجابة بالجملة

1- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) .

2- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم (do) .

3- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) .

ثانياً: إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ (Yes ,No ,Of course) أو ما سبق نستخدم أداة الاستفهام كالتالي :-

How long	have	you	been studying	English ?
أداة استفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكملة الجملة

وعند الاجابة عن هذا النوع من الاسئلة نتبع الآتي:

1- نبدأ بالفاعل (الاسم/الضمير) (لعبة المقص) 2- نضع الفعل في الزمن المناسب . 3- ثم نكمل باقي اجابة السؤال .

what are you doing?

= I am watching TV.

Who is he ?

= He is Mr.Mahmoud Seliem

How does she go to school?

= She goes to school on foot.

أدوات الإستفهام Question Words

What	ما/ماذا لغير العاقل	How much	كم كميّه	How many	كم عدد
What colour	ما لون	How often = How many times	كم عدد المرات		
What time	ما الوقت	How much	كم ثمن	What price	
What kind of	ما نوع	How old	كم عمر	What age	
Where	أين (المكان)	How fast	كم سرعة	What speed	
When	متى (الزمن)	How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size	
Why	لماذا (السبب)	How high	كم ارتفاع	What height	

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Which	أى (للاختيار)	How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
Who	من (للعائل)	How wide	كم اتساع	What width
Whose	ملك من	How deep	كم عمق	What depth
How	كيف (الحل-الوسيلة)	How tall	كم طول	What height
How far	كم بعد المسافة	How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words:

like - pounds - sell - help - buy

Assistant : Can I(1)..... you, sir?
 Sami : Yes, please. I want to(2)..... a T-shirt.
 Assistant : What colour do you(3).....?
 Sami : Blue, please. Size 36.
 Assistant : Here you are. It's thirty(4)..... .
 Sami : Here's the money. Thank you.

Finish the following dialogue with these words:

see - should - Why - When - too

Soha :(1).... didn't you go to school last week, Mona?
 Mona : I was(2)..... ill to go to school.
 Soha : Did you(3)..... a doctor?
 Mona : Yes, of course. He said I had a very bad cold.
 Soha : It think you(4)..... have more rest. Mona : You're right.

Finish the following dialouge with these words:

a - old - the - thirty - what

Samira : How(1)..... is your big sister, Amira?
 Amira : She's(2)..... .
 Samira :(3)..... does she do?
 Amira : She's(4)... secretary in an office in Cairo.

Where are you from?.....
Where were you born?.....
What is your uncle called?.....
Where does your mother work?.....
.....? Fine, thanks
..... ? Yoko is from Japan.
..... ? It's nine o'clock.
..... ? The two girls are eating ice cream.
.....? Manal works in a tourist company.
..... ? My last name is Heba.
..... ? In 2001 I lived in Sohag.
..... ? Ahmed lives in Luxor.

Language Notes

1) arrive at / arrive in / get to / reach

arrive at

يصل مكان صغير «مدرسة, مستشفى.....»

ex. **Ahmed** arrives at school early in the morning.

arrive in

يصل مكان كبير «دولة, مدينة.....»

ex. When does **Amira** arrive in London?

get to

يصل إلى «مكان كبير أو صغير»

ex. **Tarek** got to Cairo / the hospital early.

reach

يصل إلى مكان «بدون حرف جر»

ex. **Ashimaa** reached home / school late.

2) help + مصدر + مفعول + (to + مصدر) / (with + اسم)

ex. I help my sister do (to do) her homework.

ex. I help my sister with her homework.

3) make + مصدر + مفعول + صفة / يصنع/يجعل

ex. **Rpqaya** usually makes breakfast.

ex. **Nour** always makes me laugh/happy.

4) on / in / at / by

On + أيام / تواريخ

On + (a/an/my/the) وسيلة مواصلات في وجود فاصل ماعدا (سيارة وتاكسي) مثل

ex. **Hossam** never goes to school on fridays.

ex. **Mosab** often goes to work on a bus/ a train/ a plane.

in + شهور/سنين/فصول/فترات اليوم

in + (a/an/my/the) وسيلة مواصلات في وجود فاصل (سيارة وتاكسي)

ex. **Ali** has hunch in the afternoon/. (at night)

ex. **Mohamed** sometimes travels in a car/ a taxi.

at + ساعات/بعض الأماكن

ex. **Saed** always gets up at 6:30 am.

ex. **Islam** watched a film at the cinema.

by + قبل / وسيلة مواصلات بدون فاصل

ex. **Rahma** and **Arwa** usually go to school by bus/car/taxi/train.

ex. Be back by ten. عد قبل الساعة العاشرة

5) home/there لا تستخدم حروف جر بمعنى (إلى) قبل هذه الكلمات

Come home/get home/ arrive home/ go home/ leave home/ walk home.

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6) for + V.ing / noun بسبب/من أجل

ex. He went to prison for doing something bad/ for a crime. جريمة

7) with لديه / ذو

ex. This is my sister with a green hat.

8) country قطر — بلد — دولة / the country = the countryside الريف

ex. Egypt is a country. دولة.

ex. Malak and Habiba live in the country/the countryside. الريف.

9) little صغير / قليل للكمية (يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد)

ex. Roaa has a little brother. أخ صغير.

ex. Shroq has got little milk. كمية لبن قليلة.

10) the relative pronouns (who / where)

who

ضمير وصل بمعنى «الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي» يحل محل الفاعل (ويأتي بعده فعل) أو المفعول العاقل (ويأتي بعده اسم أو ضمير)

ex. A brave boy, who saved the girl, is my brother.

ex. Abo bakr, who I like, is my friend.

where

ضمير وصل بمعنى «حيث» يشير إلى المكان (ويأتي بعده جملة)

ex. Esna is a city where I live.

ex. This is the school where I learn.

11) forget to + inf / forget + V.ing

forget to + inf ينسى أن يفعل الشيء

ex. Marriam forgot to bring her camera.

forget + V.ing يفعل الشيء (ثم ينسى أنه فعله)

ex. Reemas forgot bringing her camera.

12) love to / like to + inf / V.ing يحب

ex. Mona likes/loves to swim/swimming.

would('d) love to / would('d) like to + inf يود أن

ex. We'd love to swim.

ex. I'd love to visit the pyramids.

13) information معلومات / news أخبار / advice نصيحة / equipment معدات / money مال

هذه الكلمات هي أسماء غير معدودة وتعامل معاملة المفرد ولا تسبق ب a/an ولا نضيف لها الجمع وتأخذ فعل مفرد.

ex. That information was very useful.

ex. Money is important.

Unit 2

How are you feeling?

Grammar

The present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الاستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I → am He } She } is It } You } We } are They }	I → am not He } She } isn't It } You } We } aren't They }	Am → I Is { he she it Are { you we They	- يستخدم للتعبير عن 1- حدث يقع الآن - He's eating. 2- حدث تم التخطيط للقيام به في المستقبل - I'm going to Luxor next week.	- Look! - Listen! - now -at present - at the moment - at the present time

ملاحظات

1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-
bake → baking come → coming live → living make → making
ride → riding take → taking drive → driving give → giving
اما إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) منطوق لا نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

be → being
seeing

see →

2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting
shop → shopping run → running swim → swimming
remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

- ماعدا :

3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-
eat → eating read → reading need → needing
4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرفي (ie) تحول إلي (y) عند إضافة (ing) مثل :-
die → dying lie → lying tie → tying

Exercises

• Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I..... at the moment.

- a) 'm studying b) study c) studying d) studied

2) Be quiet! The baby

- a) is sleeping b) sleeps c) sleep d) sleeping

3) Don't forget to take your umbrella. It

- a) rain b) raining c) rains d) is raining

4) I'm sorry, I can't hear what You

- a) saying b) says c) are saying d) said

5) rice every day?

- a) Has he eaten b) Does he c) Is he eating d) Does he eat

6) Every Monday, Sally her kids to their football practice.

- a) drive b) drives c) driving d) is driving

7) cesses, at the Moment?

- a) Does she work b) Is she working c) Will she work d) Did she work

8) Listen! Sandy..... in the bathroom.

- a) is singing b) singing c) sings d) sang

9) He... to travel to the USA.

- a) want b) is wanting c) wants d) wanting

10) My mother at the moment.

- a. shop b. shops c. shopping d. is shopping

11. Why..... Amal feeling tired ?

- a.am b. are c. were d. is

12. What you think they are doing at the moment ?

- a. were b. are c.do d. did

13. Fady Wearing a jacket today because it is very hot.

- a. doesn't b. isn't c. aren't d. don't

14. What gamenow ?

- a. did you play b. are you playing c. are playing d. do you play

Read and correct the underlined words:

1) She's run because she's late for her class.

2) Our teacher always give us lots of homework.

3) People are speaking English in Jamaica.

4) Every Sunday, we visiting my grandparents.

5) I am working today. I'm on holiday.

6) Who are drive around the city ?

7) The police officer visit a school today.

8) On Saturday, I usually spending time with my cousins.

9) I can't come to the park because I'm cleaning yesterday.

Grammar

Adverbs of manners ظروف

أولاً:- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع , والصفة تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعد فعل يكون. (am/is/are/was/were)

• I bought a **new** car. * She is **beautiful**.

ثانياً:- ظرف الحال أو الطريقة أو الكيفية عبارة عن كلمة تصف (الفعل) كيفية حدوث الفعل. و يجيب عن السؤال ب (How) ويأتي بعد الفعل أو المفعول:

Ex: How does Ahmed walk to school? – He walks **quickly**. بعد الفعل

Ex: How does Mona sing? - She sings **sadly**.

Ex: How do they play? - They play **well**.

Ex: M.Salah kicks the ball **quickly**. بعد المفعول

Ex: Mr.Mahmoud called my name **loudly**. بعد المفعول

Formation التكوين

يتكون ظرف الطريقة/الحال/الكيفية بصفة عامة بإضافة (ly) الى الصفة:

Sad حزين → sadly بحزن / loud عالي → loudly بعلو / safe آمن → safely بأمان

(أ) إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب (l) يضاف (ly):

beautiful جميل → beautifully بجمال / careful حريص → carefully بحرص

(ب) إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب (e) تحذف (e) وتضاف (y):

possible ممكن → possibly بشكل ممكن / probable محتمل → probably بشكل محتمل

(ج) إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن تقلب ال (y) إلى (ily):

lazy كسول → lazily بكسل / happy سعيد → happily بسعادة / easy سهل → easily

(د) هناك ظروف شاذة لا يضاف لها (ly) وتحفظ كما هي:

fast سريع → fast بسرعة / late متأخر → late متأخراً / good جيد → well بشكل جيد

hard شديد → hard بشدة / early مبكر → early مبكراً / right صحيح → right بطريقة صحيحة

Exercises

• Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The story was very funny. The children laughed

a) happily b) happy c) sad d) sadly

2. It was a terrible accident. She hurt her leg

a) worst b) worse c) bad d) badly

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3. **Merna** always studies for her exams.
a) bad b) hardly c) hard d) good
4. Sometimes I need my teacher to talk.....so I can understand her better.
a) slowly b) slow c) slower d) slowest
5. **Salma** is a..... driver. He drives very carefully.
a) carefully b) careful c) careless d) carelessly
6. If you play music, you will hurt your ears,
a) quiet b) quietly c) slowly d) loudly
7. Walk or you may miss the bus.
a) quick b) fast c) slow d) slowly
8. We slept well in our bed,
a) comfortable b) comfortably c) bad d) badly
9. It is at the end of the day and the guests are..... leaving!
a) slow b) good c) slowly d) careless
10. The cat is sitting in the sun.....
a. lazy b. lazily c. laziest d. lazier
11. The children are singing..... in the playground.
a. loudly b. loud c. more loud d. most loud
12. It is important to drive..... when it is raining.
a. most careful b.morecareful c. careful d. carefully
13. My cousin is very..... at playing tennis.
a. best b. better c. good d. well
14. **Mamdouh** did very..... in his exams last week.
a. good b. well c. best d. the best
15. It was raining yesterday.
a. heavy b. heavier c. heaviest d. heavily

• **Read and correct the underlined words:**

1. You drive quite dangerous.
2. This is a very important question, please think careful before you answer.
3. **Fadia** is very well at English.
4. **Sara** usually arrives lately.
5. Al zamalek lost the football match 4-2 yesterday. I don't think they played badly.
6. My friend sews bad.
7. **Yahya** went to the new school sad.
8. My friends are smiling happy.
9. **Heba** is a fast runner. He runs faster.
10. **Malak** climbed the hill easy.
11. **Asmaa** is a good singer. She sings good.

Grammar

The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
يتكون من التصريف الثانى للفعل بإضافة ied, ed, d فى حالة الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال الشاذة تُحفظ	I He She It You We They مصدر + didn't	Wh he she + Did it you we they مصدر +	- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى وانتهى. - عادة فى الماضى وانتهت. - سرد قصة فى الماضى. -Yesterday, I went to Cairo. -She visited Luxor last month. Did you visit the citadel two days ago?	تاريخ ماضى + in yesterday ago last once one day in the past How long ago

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)
- like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)
- study → studied cry → cried marry → married
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) نضع (ed)
- play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)
- travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

Ex: I played chess yesterday.
 Ex: The pharaohs built the pyramids thousands years ago.
 Ex: The boys broke the window.
 Ex: The thief opened the door, went inside and took the money.
 Ex: In the past, people travelled on camels.
 Ex: He went abroad. X - He didn't go abroad. الخارج
 Ex: Where did Ali go yesterday? Ex: He went to the cinema.
 Did you visit London? - Yes , I did No , I didn't

ملحوظة:

انتبه جيداً لتصريفات هذه الأفعال الهامة جداً!!!:

Verb الفعل	Present المضارع	past الماضي
v .to . be فعل يكون	am/ is/ are	was/ were
v .to . do فعل يفعل	do/ does	Did
v .to . have فعل يفعل	have/ has	Had

Exercises

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

- 1- Last April, we (visit – visits – visited – visiting) my uncle and cousins in Luxor.
- 2- The beach (was – were – were – weren't) far from Sally's home.
- 3- When I (am – were – is – was) eight, we went to Siwa.
- 4- Islam and Reemas (going – went – goes – go) into the caveكهف last week.
- 5- (Does – Do – Did – Done) you have a good weekend last week?
- 6- Mazin (swam – swim – swims – swimming) in the lake at Siwa yesterday.
- 7- What did you (eat – ate – eats – eating) for dinner last night?
- 8- Did you (went – goes – go – going) on holiday last summer?
- 9- My aunt (buy – bought – buys – buying) her car last week.
- 10- Did you travel to Hurghadaالغردقة? No, I (did – don't – didn't – do).
- 11- Who did you (meet – met – meets – meeting) after school last Monday?
- 12- I (rode – ride – rides – riding) my bike to the library last week.

2. Read and correct the underlined words :

- 1- Did you bought a new jacket? (.....)
- 2- Yesterday I gives Ibrahim a present. (.....)
- 3- What do you visit last week? (.....)
- 4- My sister has a baby girl called Sara yesterday. (.....)
- 5- Sama does a lot of things on holiday yesterday. (.....)
- 6- Makkah buys fruit and went home. (.....)
- 7- I have lunch with my friends an hour ago. (.....)

3. Circle the correct word :

- 1- There wasn't / weren't any men there.
- 2- Last summer, my family have / had a holiday in Morocco.
- 3- I didn't sleep / slept late yesterday.
- 4- There wasn't / weren't any cars on the beach.

Used to اعتاد أن

يستخدم الفعل (used to) للتعبير عن عادات أو أفعال كانت تحدث بانتظام في زمن الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن.

ex: When I was young, I used to play in the street.

Affirmative	الإثبات	Sub + فاعل + used to + inf	المصدر
Negative	النفي	Sub + فاعل + didn't use to + inf	المصدر
Interrogative	السؤال	Wh/Did + sub + فاعل + use to + inf	المصدر

ex: I used to live in cairo, but now I live in Esna.

ex: Yomna used to work in a hospital.

ex: Sondos didn't use to swim in the canal when I was young.

ex: Nour didn't use to drive a car when she was young.

ex: Did you use to read books when you were young?- Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.

ex: Did Amira use to ride a bike when she was7?- Yes,she did./ No,she didn't.

ex: What did Zainab use to do when she was little?

She used to play computer games.

ex: Where did Maysaa use to work before she worked as a teacher?

She used to work in a big company.

Exercises

• Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I used to tennis when I was at school.

a) play b) playing c) played d) plays

2. We go to the cinema at the weekends.

a) didn't use to b) used c) use to d) didn't use

3. They in the countryside, but now they live in the city.

a) used to living b) use to live c) used to live d) using to live

4. play computer games when you were younger?

a) Did you used b) Does he use to c) Did you use to d) Did you use

5. What music..... to like when you were a child?

a) used you b) did you use c) use you d) did you used

6. They both..... have short hair. They have long hair now.

a) used to b) didn't use to c) used d) didn't use

7. I used to hard when I was a student.

a) working b) work c) worked d) works

2) Read and correct the underlined words:

1. We used to playing basketball after school.

2. Japan didn't use to is a rich country.

3. Does your uncle use to live in Esna?

Grammar

The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الاستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I → was He } was She } It } You } were We } They }	I → was not He } wasn't She } It } You } weren't We } They }	Was → I Was { he she it Were { you we They	- يستخدم للتعبير عن 1- حدث كان مستمرا في وقت محدد في الماضي. - Hewas eating at 10 last night. 2- حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي و قطعهُ حدث ماضي آخر. - While we were playing, it rained. 3- حدثين مختلفين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.	- اثناء While - اثناء AS - اثناء Just as - عندما When - اثناء During - at ...yesterday في الساعة أمس - طوال all

ملاحظات

(1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-
 bake → baking come → coming live → living make → making
 ride → riding take → taking drive → driving give → giving
 أما إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) منطوق لا نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-
 be → being see → seeing

(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting
 shop → shopping run → running swim → swimming
 remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
 happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

- ماعدا :

(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-
 eat → eating read → reading need → needing
 (4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرفي (ie) تحول إلي (y) عند إضافة (ing) مثل :-
 die → dying lie → lying tie → tying

لاحظ:

While \ AS \ Just as + Sub + was / were + v-ing + Sub + past verb
 (الحدث الطويل) (الحدث القصير)

Sub + past verb + while \ as \ just as + Sub + was / were + v-ing
 (الحدث القصير) (الحدث الطويل)

The Top 2nd Prep Skills First Term

- * My father came while I was sleeping.
- * Ali broke the vase just as he was cleaning it.

When + past simple + past continuous
(الحدث القصير) (الحدث الطويل)
Past simple + when + past continuous
(الحدث) (الحدث الطويل)

- * When the phone rang, I was having my breakfast.
- * I was having my breakfast when the phone rang.
- * Aya was sleeping while her brother was playing football.

لاحظ:

إذا لم يأتى فاعل بعد while يأتى بعدها فعل به ing

- * While walking in the street, I met my teacher.

إذا استخدمنا During نضع بعدها اسم noun

During + noun \ noun phrase, Sub + past verb
(الحدث القصير) (الحدث الطويل)

- * During my sleep, I heard a loud noise .
- * Ali was injured during the football match.

Passive Voice صيغة المبني للمجهول

Object + was / were + being + p.p



EXERCISES

• Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I used to tennis when I was at school.
a) play b) playing c) played d) plays
2. We go to the cinema at the weekends.
a) didn't use to b) used c) use to d) didn't use
3. They in the countryside, but now they live in the city.

تماما اارين

Conjugations of regular verbs:

تصريف الافعال المنتظمة

في نهايتها (d) أفعال يضاف لها			أفعال يضاف لها (ed) في نهايتها		
present	Past simple	Past participle	Present	Past simple	Past participle
breathe/s ينفس	breathed	breathed	allow/s يسمح	allowed	Allowed
change/s يغير/ يتغير	changed	changed	borrow/s يستعير يستلف	borrowed	Borrowed
cycle/s يركب دراجة	cycled	cycled	contain/s يحتوى على	contained	contained
include/s يشمل/ يتضمن	included	included	cross/es يعبر	crossed	crossed
lie/s يكذب	lied	lied	design/s يصمم	designed	designed
organize/s ينظم	organized	organized	discover/s يكتشف	discovered	Discovered
pollute/s يلوث	polluted	polluted	invent/s يخترع	invented	Invented
practice/s يمارس/ يتدرب	practised	practised	repair/s يصلح	repaired	Repaired
recycle/s يعيد تدوير	recycled	recycled	warm/s يحذر	warned	warned
waste/s يهدر/ يسرف	wasted	wasted	wash/es يغسل/ يغتسل	washed	washed
wave/s يشير بيده	waved	waved	weigh/s يزن	weighed	Weighed
أفعال يضاف لها (ied) في نهايتها					
cry يبكي	cried	cried	study يدرس	studied	Studied
try يحاول	tried	tried	carry يحمل	carried	Carried

Conjugations of irregular verbs:

تصريف الافعال الغير منتظمة

present	Past simple	Past participle	Present	Past simple	Past participle
be يكون	was / were	Been	lend يقترض/ يسلف	lent	Lent
become يصبح	Became	Become	let يسمح	let	Let
begin يبدأ	Began	Begun	lose يخسر	lost	Lost
bring يحضر	Brought	Brought	make يجعل/ يصنع	made	Made
Break يكسر	Broke	Broken	mean يعني / يقصد	meant	Meant
Build يبني	Built	Built	Meet يقابل	met	Met
buy يشتري	Bought	Bought	Pay يدفع	paid	Paid
choose يختار	Chose	Chosen	Put يضع	put	Put
come يأتي	Came	Come	Read يقرأ	read (مثل/ red/)	read (مثل/ red/)
cost يكلف/ يتكلف	cost	cost	run يجري/ يركض	ran	Run
cut يقطع/ يقص	Cut	Cut	Say يقول	said	Said
do يفعل	Did	Done	See يرى	saw	Seen
draw يرسم	Drew	Drawn	Sell يبيع	sold	Sold
drink يشرب	Drank	Drunk	Send يرسل	sent	Sent
drive يقود	Drove	Driven	set يجهز / يضبط/ تقرب الشمس	set	Set
eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten	Sing يغني	sang	Sung
fall يسقط	Fell	Fallen	Sit يجلس	sat	Sat
feel يشعر	felt	Felt	Sleep ينام	slept	Slept

The Top 2nd Prep Skills First Term

find يجد	Found	Found	Speak يتحدث	spoke	Spoken
fly يطير	Flew	Flown	spend يقضي / ينفق	spent	Spent
forget ينسى	Forgot	forgotten	Stand يفهم	stood	Stood
get يحصل على	got	got	Swim يسبح	swam	Swum
give يعطي	Gave	Given	Take يأخذ	took	Taken
go يذهب	Went	Gone	Teach يعلم	taught	Taught
have يملك	Had	Had	Tell يخبر	told	Told
hear يسمع	Heard	Heard	think يفكر	thought	Thought
hold يمسك	Held	Held	understand يفهم	understood	Understood

الأستاذ

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