

## كراسة المفردات تغطي أربع وحدات دراسية مع ترجمتها



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية

موقع فايلاتي ← المناهج العمانية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-05-20 00:45:58

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: حلمي يوسف

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



صفحة المناهج  
العمانية على  
فيسبوك

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

كراسة المفردات تغطي أربع وحدات دراسية مع ترجمتها

1

كراسة قواعد تغطي أربع وحدات دراسية مع شرح مبسط

2

اختبار نص استماع عن مرشد سياحي

3

اختبار الوحدة الأولى (السياحة)

4

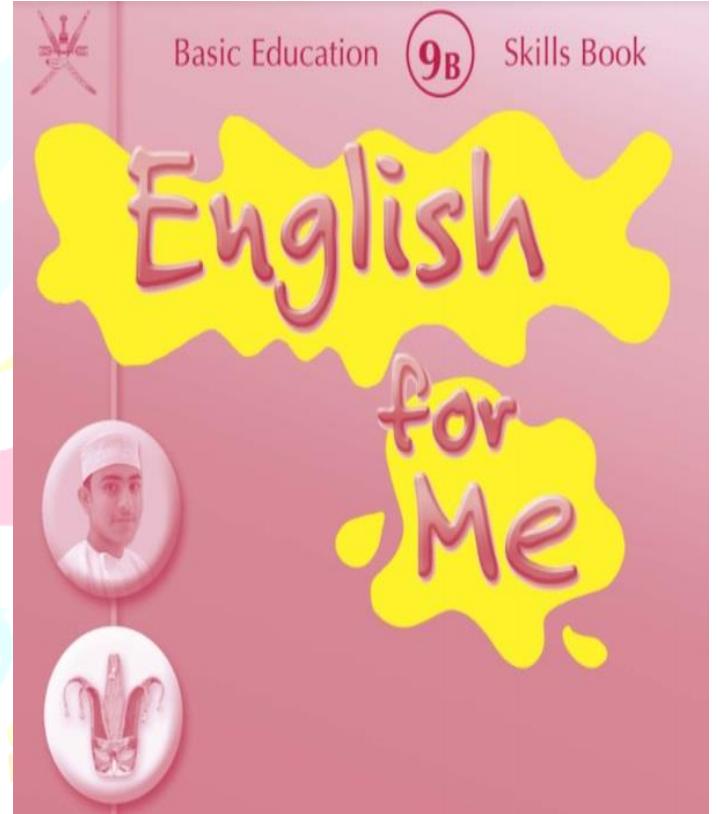
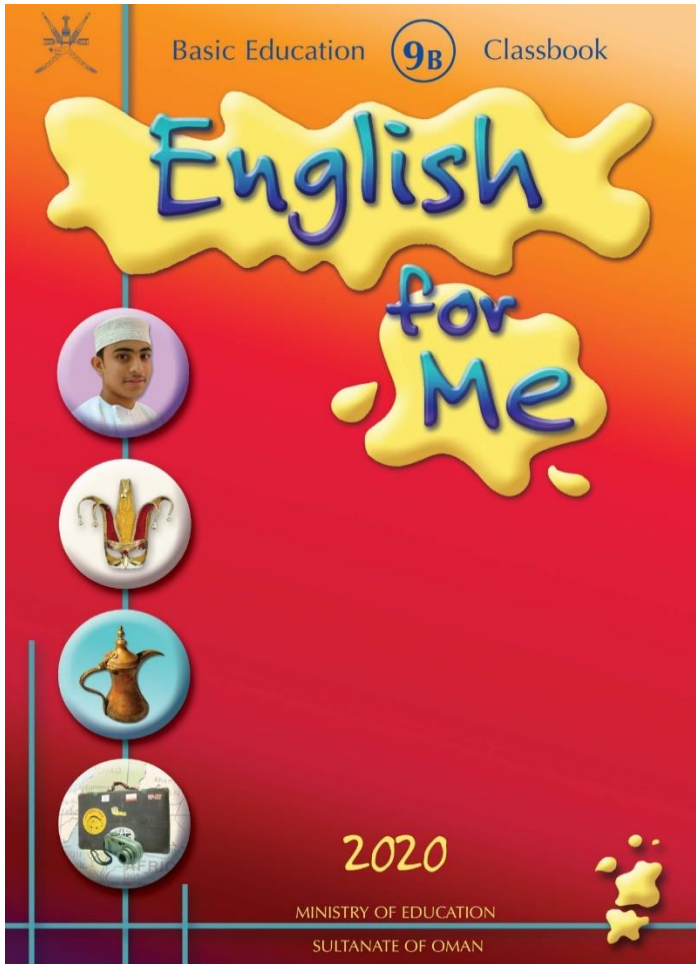
اختبار فقرات قراءة عن السفر والثقافة العمانية ورسالة من سارة تصف إجازتها في القرية والهالوى

5

# Easy English Series

## Grade 9 A – First Semester

### سلسلة مذكرات اللغة الإنجليزية



**Teacher: Helmy Youssif**

انضم إلى طلابنا المتفوقين وانطلق نحو مستقبل مشرق وتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بأسلوب سهل وممتع يضمن لك التأسيس مع تطوير مهارات اللغة وفق خطة متميزة تساعدك في الوصول لأفضل المستويات وتحقيق أعلى الدرجات.

يمكنك الحجز والتسجيل عن طريق التواصل عبر الواتساب على الأرقام التالية 96378185 – 76918020

**Unit One: Tourism in Oman – Vocabulary**

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	tourism	السياحة	21.	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
2.	tour	جولة سياحية	22.	ticket	تذكرة
3.	tourist	سائح	23.	seat	مقعد
4.	tour guide	مرشد سياحي	24.	airport	مطار
5.	holiday	إجازة	25.	travel	يسافر
6.	interested in	مهتم بـ	26.	take off / land	تقلع للطائرة / تهبط
7.	monuments	آثار	27.	historical	تاريخي
8.	travel agency	وكالة سفر	28.	crafts	حرف
9.	travel agent	موظف وكيل السفر	29.	museum	متحف
10.	company	شركة	30.	fort	حصن
11.	disaster	كارثة	31.	castle	قلعة
12.	resort	منتجع	32.	culture	ثقافة
13.	hotel	فندق	33.	traditions	تقاليد
14.	destination	وجهة / مقصد	34.	eco-tourism	السياحة البيئية
15.	stay	يبقى / يمكث	35.	entertainment	التسلية/الترفيه
16.	reserve = book	يحجز	36.	journey	رحلة
17.	reservation = booking	الحجز	37.	flight	رحلة جوية
18.	arrange	يرتب / ينظم	38.	voyage	رحلة بحرية
19.	industry	الصناعة	39.	trip	رحلة قصيرة (برية)
20.	experience	خبرة - تجربة حياتية	40.	oasis - oases	واحة - واحات

**Unit One: Tourism in Oman – Vocabulary**

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		السياحة	21.		يستمتع بـ
2.		جولة سياحية	22.		تذكرة
3.		سائح	23.		مقعد
4.		مرشد سياحي	24.		مطار
5.		إجازة	25.		يسافر
6.		مهتم بـ	26.		تقلع للطائرة / تهبط
7.		آثار	27.		تاريخي
8.		وكالة سفر	28.		حرف
9.		موظف وكيل السفر	29.		متحف
10.		شركة	30.		حصن
11.		كارثة	31.		قلعة
12.		منتجع	32.		ثقافة
13.		فندق	33.		تقاليد
14.		وجهة / مقصد	34.		السياحة البيئية
15.		يبقى / يمكث	35.		التسلية/الترفيه
16.		يحجز	36.		رحلة
17.		الحجز	37.		رحلة جوية
18.		يرتب / ينظم	38.		رحلة بحرية
19.		الصناعة	39.		رحلة قصيرة (برية)
20.		خبرة – تجربة حياتية	40.		واحة - واحات

**Spelling Test**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		السياحة	
2.		جولة سياحية	
3.		سائح	
4.		مرشد سياحي	
5.		إجازة	
6.		مهتم بـ	
7.		آثار	
8.		وكالة سفر	
9.		موظف وكيل السفر	
10.		شركة	
11.		رحلة جوية	
12.		منتجع	
13.		فندق	
14.		وجهة / مقصد	
15.		يبقى / يمكث	

Spelling Test

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
16.		يستمتع ب	
17.		تذكرة	
18.		مقعد	
19.		مطار	
20.		يسافر	
21.		تقلع للطائرة	
22.		تاريخي	
23.		حرف	
24.		متحف	
25.		حصن	
26.		قلعة	
27.		ثقافة	
28.		تقاليد	
29.		السياحة البيئية	
30.		التسلية	

Language Functions - Where & Wherever

**Where:** is used when we talk about the place or location of something. (حيثما وتدل على المكان بشكل محدد)

- I like visiting the shops **where** I can get new brands.
- = *I can get new brands at these shops.*
- This is the house **where** my friend lives.
- = *My friend lives in this house.*
- I think I can remember **where** I left my bag.
- Muscat is the city **where** my uncle lives.
- I should go to the place **where** I can get better.
- I found my book **where** I was sitting on the bus.
- The library is my favorite place **where** I can find my favourite books.
- I lost my phone **where** I was playing.

عندما تستخدم كلمة **where** للإشارة إلى مكان فأنت تستطيع أن تعيد كتابة الجملة مرة أخرى بشرح مفصل و تستخدم حرف جر يدل على المكان مثل حرف الجر **in / at**

**Wherever:** is used when we talk about something that happens in every place or in any place or location . (أينما / شيء ما يحدث في أي مكان / أي مكان بدون تحديد)

- **Wherever** you go in Oman, you will meet kind and friendly people.  
(*wherever = any place in Oman*)
- You can sit **wherever** you want. (*wherever = any place or any seat*)
- **Wherever** you go, I will go with you.
- You can plant these trees **wherever** you like.
- **Wherever** you work, you should go to work on time.
- You will find mosques **wherever** you go.
- You can play **wherever** you like.

لاحظ أن كلمة **wherever** تستخدم أن تستخدمها في أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة لكن كلمة **where** لا تستخدم أبداً في أول الجملة

<https://wordwall.net/resource/12580611/where-or-wherever>

- **Whoever:** (people – Not Specific) تستخدم للتعبير عن الأشخاص بشكل غير محدد
- **Whenever:** (Time – Not Specific) تستخدم للتعبير عن الوقت بشكل غير محدد
- **Whatever:** (Things – Not Specific) تستخدم للتعبير عن الأشياء بشكل غير محدد

**Exercise: Choose the correct answer:**

1. **We can travel to Spain ... you want to travel.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
2. **I will play football with ... wants to play with me.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
3. **... gets the most points is the winner of the game.**
  - a) Whatever
  - b) Whenever
  - c) Whoever
4. **James is really hungry. He will eat ... you give him.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
5. **I'm ready now, so I can leave ... you want to leave.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
6. **We can paint our living room ... color you like.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
7. **I will sell my car to ... gives me the most money.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
8. **(A) Who will pass the test?  
(B) ... studies hard!**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
9. **Angela said that she will go to bed ... the movie finishes.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
10. **Tomorrow is Saturday, so I can get up ... I like.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
11. **Who took my cookie? ... took my cookie is in big trouble!**
  - a) Whatever
  - b) Whenever
  - c) Whoever
12. **If you need help, give me a call. I'll do ... I can to help you.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
13. **James can bake ... you like: cookies, cakes, bread or anything!**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
14. **I'm busy now, but I'll do my homework ... I have time.**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever
15. **... animal made that sound last night was big and dangerous!**
  - a) Whatever
  - b) Whenever
  - c) Whoever
16. **You should be at work at 8 o'clock. You can't arrive ... you want to!**
  - a) whatever
  - b) whenever
  - c) whoever

**Answers:**

1. **We can travel to Spain ... you want to travel.**  
a) whatever  
**b) whenever**  
c) whoever
2. **I will play football with ... wants to play with me.**  
a) whatever  
b) whenever  
**c) whoever**
3. **... gets the most points is the winner of the game.**  
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16. **You should be at work at 8 o'clock. You can't arrive ... you want to!**  
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**b) whenever**  
c) whoever

Unit One: Tourism in Oman – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	benefits	فوائد - منافع	21.	celebration	احتفال
2.	excursion	رحلة - نزهة	22.	region	منطقة
3.	comfortable	مريح	23.	long-term	طويل المدى
4.	services	خدمات	24.	short-term	قصير المدى
5.	alternative	بديل	25.	quality	الجودة
6.	an individual	فرد - شخص	26.	quantity	الكمية
7.	customs	عادات	27.	generous	كريم
8.	arts	فنون	28.	opportunity	فرصة
9.	crowd	الزحام	29.	opportunities	فرص
10.	crowded	مزدحم	30.	Job opportunities	فرص العمل
11.	museum	متحف	31.	civilisation	الحضارة
12.	fort	حصن	32.	knowledge	المعرفة
13.	as long as	طالما أن	33.	stunning	خلاب - رائع - فاتن
14.	exterior = external	خارجي	34.	vehicles	مركبات
15.	interior = internal	داخلي	35.	landscape	مظاهر السطح
16.	income	الدخل	36.	congratulate	يهنيء
17.	national	وطني - قومي	37.	congratulation	تهنئة
18.	national income	الدخل القومي	38.	offer	يعرض - عرض
19.	fabulous	خلاب	39.	capture	يمسك - يصطاد
20.	festival	مهرجان	40.	fluent	طلق - يتحدث بطلاقة

**Unit One: Tourism in Oman – Vocabulary**

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		فوائد - منافع	21.		احتفال
2.		رحلة - نزهة	22.		منطقة
3.		مريح	23.		طويل المدى
4.		خدمات	24.		قصير المدى
5.		بديل	25.		الجودة
6.		فرد - شخص	26.		الكمية
7.		عادات	27.		كريم
8.		فنون	28.		فرصة
9.		الزحام	29.		فرص
10.		مزدحم	30.		فرص العمل
11.		متحف	31.		الحضارة
12.		حصن	32.		المعرفة
13.		طالما أن	33.		خلاب - رائع - فاتن
14.		خارجي	34.		مركبات
15.		داخلي	35.		مظاهر السطح
16.		الدخل	36.		يهنيء
17.		وطني - قومي	37.		تهنئة
18.		الدخل القومي	38.		يعرض - عرض
19.		خلاب	39.		يمسك - يصطاد
20.		مهرجان	40.		طلق - يتحدث بطلاقة

**Modals of Possibility:** الأفعال الناقصة التي تدل على الاحتمالية

الأفعال الناقصة التي تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمالية حدوث الشيء في الحاضر أو في المستقبل ومعناهم (ربما - من المحتمل)

**Subject + {may - might - could} + inf. Verb** المصدر + فعل في المصدر .....

الثلاث كلمات يحملون نفس المعني (من المحتمل أن / من الوارد أن) - الفرق بينهم فقط في درجة الاحتمالية - ويأتي بعدهم فعل في المصدر مباشرة

- It may rain. = It is possible that it will rain.
- The bus might leave early. = It is possible that the bus will leave early.
- Real Madrid could win the final match. = It is possible that Real Madrid will win the final match.
- It may be hot tomorrow.
- I could visit my grandmother tomorrow.
- The beach might be crowded next weekend.
- The weather could be so hot in Ramadan.
- My brother could go to the park today.
- I may see you tomorrow before I travel.
- The sun looks hot. The weather may be hot today.

No.	Could to express the past	Could to express possibility
1.	I could visit Egypt last month. أنا استطعت (تمكنت) أن أزور مصر الشهر الماضي (استطاعة بالماضي)	I could visit Egypt next month. أنا محتمل أن أزور مصر الشهر القادم (احتمالية مستقبلاً)
2.	The children could go the park yesterday. الأطفال استطاعوا الذهاب إلى الحديقة بالأمس	The children could go to the park tomorrow. الأطفال من المحتمل أن يذهبون إلى الحديقة غداً

**Subject + {may have - might have - could have} + Past Participle (P.P)**

الأفعال الناقصة التي تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمالية حدوث الشيء في الماضي.

- He could have finished his exams. (in the past / last week / ..... )
- She could have written the report.
- The children may have taken the toys.
- My sister might have done her homework.
- My friend may have been to London.

**Ex:** I can see the street is wet in the morning. It *may have rained* last night. (Past)

Ex: I can see a lot of clouds. It *may rain* soon. (Future)

Language Functions

الأفعال الناقصة التي تعبر عن الضرورة أو الالزام أو النصح **Modals of Obligation**

(should – must – have to)

هذه الكلمات الثلاثة تستخدم للتعبير عن النصح أو الرأي الشخصي أو الالزام الواجب تنفيذه

**1. Should : To give advice or personal opinion**

نستخدم كلمة **should** للتعبير عن النصيحة أو الرأي الشخصي (غير ملزم وغير إجباري)

- You should study English. (a friend to a friend)
- You should sleep early. (a brother to his brother)
- You should be ready for the exam.

**2. must : To give advice or personal opinion (stronger)**

نستخدم كلمة **must** للتعبير عن النصيحة أو الرأي الشخصي ولكن بشكل أقوى (غير ملزم وغير إجباري)

- You must clean the room. (a mother to her daughter)
- You must do sport. (a father to his son)
- You must eat healthy food. (a doctor to a patient)

**3. have to: to express a general rule or a law**

نستخدم كلمة **have to** لتقديم النصح عندما يكون هناك إزام وإجبار لاتباع قواعد وتعليمات عامة (قانون)

- You have to get to school at 7.15 am.
- You have to stop your car when the traffic light is red.
- You have to show the passport at the airport when you want to travel.
- You have to wear the seatbelt while driving.

**Subject + (should – must – have to) + Inf. Verb** المصدر في الفعل + .....

عند استخدام أحد هذه الكلمات يجب أن يكون الفعل بعدها فعل في المصدر (الصيغة الأساسية للفعل بدون إضافات أبدأً)

- My hair is dirty. I should wash it now.
- Your hands are dirty. You must wash it before you eat.
- You have to stop smoking in the hospital.

- He should get up early.
- She must help her sister with her homework.
- Salim is a driver. He has to wear the seat belt when he drives.

**(I - You - We - They) + have to (مُلزم أن) يجب أن + Inf. Verb + .....**

إذا كان الفاعل (I-You-We-They) نستخدم **have to**

- I have to go to school at 7.00 am every day.
- We have to respect the law.
- Students have to follow the school rules.
- Drivers have to follow the traffic law.

**(He - She - It) + has to (مُلزم أن) يجب أن + Inf. Verb + .....**

وإذا كان الفاعل (He-She-It) نستخدم **has to**

- He has to cross the road if the traffic light is green.
- She has to stay at work until 2 o'clock.

وعند النفي في حالة **should / must** نضيف **not** فقط و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + (shouldn't - mustn't) لا يجب أن + Inf. Verb + .....**

- You shouldn't play in the street.
- The children mustn't play with matches.
- You mustn't sleep late.

وعند النفي أي أنه ليس من الضروري ان تقوم بهذا الشيء في حالة **have to** تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**(I-You - We - They) + don't have (عدم ضرورة) لا يتوجب أن + Inf. Verb + .....**

- I don't have to get to school at 8.30 am.

**(He - She - It) + doesn't have to (عدم ضرورة) لا يتوجب أن + Inf. Verb + .....**

- He doesn't have to leave work before 2.00 o'clock.

**Exercise**

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **SHOULD** grammar.

- Thomas wants to travel to Europe next summer. He ... his money.**
  - should save
  - shouldn't save
  - should saves
- (A) Should he go to school today?**  
**(B) Yes, he ....**
  - should goes
  - should go
  - is should go
- (A) Should I fix the sink?**  
**(B) No, you ... the sink.**
  - shouldn't fix
  - shouldn't fixing
  - shouldn't to fix
- Oh, no! I have a really big problem. What ....?**
  - should I do
  - I should do
  - I should to do
- When you have a cold, you ... lots of water and get lots of rest.**
  - are should drink
  - should drinking
  - should drink
- (A) ... meet you at the store?**  
**(B) At six o'clock.**
  - Should when I
  - When should I
  - I should when
- That road is very dangerous. They ... there at night.**
  - shouldn't drive
  - should driving
  - shouldn't driving
- I want to improve my English. What ...?**
  - should do
  - should I do
  - I should do
- (A) ... my books?**  
**(B) Over there, on the desk.**
  - Where should I put
  - Where I put
  - Should where I put
- You ... the truth because telling a lie can bring you a lot of trouble.**
  - should tell
  - shouldn't tell
  - should to tell
- I want to become rich and famous. ...?**
  - What I should do
  - How I should do
  - What should I do
- ... always look both ways before you cross a street.**
  - You are should
  - You should
  - You should to
- I think ... a doctor. You look very sick.**
  - should see
  - should you see
  - you should see
- (A) ... I eat that candy?**  
**(B) No, you ....**
  - Should / should
  - Shouldn't / don't
  - Should / shouldn't
- You ... very much noise. The baby is asleep.**
  - should make
  - shouldn't make
  - shouldn't making
- Excuse me. Who ... to about my school grades?**
  - should I talk
  - I should talk
  - should I talking

**Answers**

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **SHOULD** grammar.

- Thomas wants to travel to Europe next summer. He ... his money.**  
a) should save  
b) shouldn't save  
c) should saves
- (A) Should he go to school today?**  
**(B) Yes, he ....**  
a) should goes  
b) should go  
c) is should go
- (A) Should I fix the sink?**  
**(B) No, you ... the sink.**  
a) shouldn't fix  
b) shouldn't fixing  
c) shouldn't to fix
- Oh, no! I have a really big problem. What ....?**  
a) should I do  
b) I should do  
c) I should to do
- When you have a cold, you ... lots of water and get lots of rest.**  
a) are should drink  
b) should drinking  
c) should drink
- (A) ... meet you at the store?**  
**(B) At six o'clock.**  
a) Should when I  
b) When should I  
c) I should when
- That road is very dangerous. They ... there at night.**  
a) shouldn't drive  
b) should driving  
c) shouldn't driving
- I want to improve my English. What ...?**  
a) should do  
b) should I do  
c) I should do
- (A) ... my books?**  
**(B) Over there, on the desk.**  
a) Where should I put  
b) Where I put  
c) Should where I put
- You ... the truth because telling a lie can bring you a lot of trouble.**  
a) should tell  
b) shouldn't tell  
c) should to tell
- I want to become rich and famous. ...?**  
a) What I should do  
b) How I should do  
c) What should I do
- ... always look both ways before you cross a street.**  
a) You are should  
b) You should  
c) You should to
- I think ... a doctor. You look very sick.**  
a) should see  
b) should you see  
c) you should see
- (A) ... I eat that candy?**  
**(B) No, you ....**  
a) Should / should  
b) Shouldn't / don't  
c) Should / shouldn't
- You ... very much noise. The baby is asleep.**  
a) should make  
b) shouldn't make  
c) shouldn't making
- Excuse me. Who ... to about my school grades?**  
a) should I talk  
b) I should talk  
c) should I talking

Unit One: Wonderful

To give advice: لتقديم النصيحة

Subject + (should أن يجب) / (shouldn't أن لا يجب) + Inf. Verb + ..... تقديم نصيحة بشكل شخصي

- How are you my friend? - You *should study hard* because you have an exam tomorrow.
- You *shouldn't waste* your time.
- You *should do* sport regularly because you look fat.

Subject + (must أن يتوجب) / (mustn't أن لا يتوجب عليه) + verb inf. + ... تقديم نصيحة بشكل قوي / إلزام

- You *must sleep* early to get up early in order to get to your school on time.
- You *mustn't smoke*. It is dangerous for your health.
- You *must eat* healthy food and avoid sweets and fats.

Subject + (have to / has to) + verb inf. + ..... تقديم نصيحة لاتباع القواعد العامة / القوانين

- You *have to get* to school at 7.20 am.
- You *have to stop* your car if the traffic light is red.
- Ahmed *has to submit* the report on Tuesday as it is the deadline.

Subject + (don't have to / doesn't have to) + verb inf. + ... لا يتوجب عليك أن

- ونستخدم **don't have to / doesn't have to** لتقديم نصيحة في حالة عدم وجود ضرورة لفعل شيء ما ومعناها (لست بحاجة إلى أن)

- You *don't have to leave* the house now. It is so early.
- She *doesn't have to come* to school before 7.00 am. The school starts at 7.20 am.
- You *don't have to write* the questions. It is only an online exercise.

If I were you, I would + Inf. Verb (أصل الفعل) + ..... لو كنت مكانك لـ.....

- If I were you, I would save more money.
- If I were you, I would study hard.
- If I were you, I would travel somewhere to spend my mid-year holiday.

I advise you to/ not to + Inf. Verb + ..... أنا أنصحك أن / أن لا

- I advise you to stop smoking.
- I advise you to eat healthy food and do sport regularly.
- I advise you to start working hard. I advise you not to waste your time.

Unit One: Tourism in Oman – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	accommodation	الاقامة	21.	sightseeing	رؤية/مشاهدة المعالم
2.	region	منطقة	22.	landscape	المناظر / المشهد
3.	Professional	محترف	23.	take off	تقلع للطائرة
4.	expert	خبير	24.	memories	ذكريات
5.	guesthouse	بيت الضيافة	25.	observe	يُلاحظ
6.	facilities	تسهيلات	26.	observation	ملاحظة
7.	services	خدمات	27.	manage	يُدير
8.	staff	فريق العمل	28.	managed by	يُدار بواسطة
9.	a warm welcome	ترحاب حار	29.	manager	مُدير
10.	hospitality	الضيافة	30.	remember	يتذكر
11.	sustainable	مستدام	31.	remind	يُذكر
12.	sustainability	الاستدامة	32.	memorable	لا يمكن نسيانه/خالد بالذكري
13.	traditional	تقليدي - تراثي-شعبي	33.	first aid kit	صندوق الإسعافات الأولية
14.	popular = famous	مشهور	34.	conservation	محمية
15.	taxes	ضرائب	35.	conversation	محادثة
16.	cost	تكلفة	36.	The Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
17.	available	مُتاح	37.	develop	يُطور / يُنمي
18.	possible	مُمكن	38.	development	تطوير / تنمية
19.	impossible	مُستحيل	39.	invest	يستثمر
20.	gather	يتجمع	40.	investment	استثمار

Unit One: Tourism in Oman – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		الاقامة	21.		رؤية/مشاهدة المعالم
2.		منطقة	22.		المناظر / المشهد
3.		محترف	23.		تقلع للطائرة
4.		خبير	24.		ذكريات
5.		بيت الضيافة	25.		يُلاح
6.		تسهيلات	26.		ملاحظة
7.		خدمات	27.		يُدير
8.		فريق العمل	28.		يُدار بواسطة
9.		ترحاب حار	29.		مُدير
10.		الضيافة	30.		يتذكر
11.		مستدام	31.		يُذكر
12.		الاستدامة	32.		لا يمكن نسيانه/خالد بالذكري
13.		تقليدي – تراثي-شعبي	33.		صندوق الإسعافات الأولية
14.		مشهور	34.		محمية
15.		ضرائب	35.		محادثة
16.		تكلفة	36.		الشرق الأوسط
17.		مُتاح	37.		يُطور / يُنمي
18.		مُمكن	38.		تطوير / تنمية
19.		مُستحيل	39.		يستثمر
20.		يتجمع	40.		استثمار

Verbs

No.	Present Verb	Past Verb	Past Participle	Meaning
1.	develop	developed	developed	يطور - ينمي
2.	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
3.	take	took	taken	يأخذ
4.	plan	planned	planned	يخطط
5.	keep	kept	kept	يظل - يحفظ
6.	spend	spent	spent	يقضي - ينفق
7.	stay	stayed	stayed	يمكث - يبقى
8.	continue	continued	continued	يستمر
9.	find	found	found	يجد
10.	found	founded	founded	يؤسس - يُنشئ

Notes on Verbs

No.	Verb	Meaning	Past Participle
1.	Take time	يستغرق وقت	The flight took 4 hours to Cairo.
2.	Take a photo	يلتقط صورة	I took a lot of photos in the party.
3.	Take off	تقلع (للطائرة)	The plane took off at 6.00 o'clock.
4.	Take part in	يشارك في	I will take part in the race.
5.	Spend + time	يقضي وقتاً	I spent 3 days in London.
6.	Spend + money	ينفق مالاً	I spent 1500 \$ in London.
7.	Keep + Verb-ing	يظل / يبقي / يلزم	I kept working hard all the week.
8.	Find + a thing	يجد شيء ما	I found my key on the table.
9.	Found + a project	يؤسس لمشروع	The scientist founded a new university.
10.			

**Verbs**

No.	Present Verb	Past Verb	Past Participle	Meaning
1.				يطور - ينمي
2.				ينسى
3.				يأخذ
4.				يخطط
5.				يظل - يحفظ
6.				يقضي - ينفق
7.				يمكث - يبقى
8.				يستمر
9.				يجد
10.				يؤسس - يُنشئ

**Easy English Academy**  
— **Mr. Helmy Youssif** —  
**LEARN SMART**

**Ideas and Sentences about the Importance of Tourism in Oman**

1. **I think** tourism is very important for Oman and Omani people.
2. **I believe that** Oman has a rich history, environment and nature that tourists like.
3. **In my opinion,** tourism helps Oman grow and become a modern country.
4. **I believe that** tourism is important for the economy and income in Oman.
5. **In my opinion,** tourism makes Oman a more famous country in the world.
6. **I think** tourism provides many jobs for people in Oman.
7. **In my view,** tourism helps small businesses in Oman to grow.
8. **Personally,** I think tourism gets the world know the Omani culture and traditions.
9. **I see that** tourism makes Omani people proud of their country.
10. **In my opinion,** tourism helps Oman build new hotels, projects and roads.
11. **I think that** tourism helps Oman develop services and transport.
12. **I believe that** tourism helps young people in Oman make new friends with tourists from other countries.
13. **In my view,** tourism helps Oman protect its natural beauty and environment.
14. **In my view,** tourism helps Omani people learn about other cultures.

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## Indefinite Articles (a – an)



- **Both** are placed before the nouns. تأتي قبل الأسماء.  
(a car – a boy – ~~a write~~ – a writer - a school - ~~an eat~~ – an egg – an apple – ~~a get up~~)
- **Both** are used with the common nouns. قبل الاسم العام وليس المخصص.  
(a boy – ~~a Sara~~ – a man – ~~a Rashid~~ – a country – ~~a Francee~~ - a city – ~~a London~~)

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
a boy	Ahmed - Mohamed	a town	Dubai
a girl	Maryam - Sara	a city	London - Cairo
a man	Rashid - Abdullah	a country	Egypt - Spain
a woman	Aysha - Fatima	a continent	Africa – Asia - Europe

- **Both** are used with (countable معدود) - singular nouns only. تأتي قبل اسم مفرد (قابل للعدد).  
(a water – a milk – a car – ~~a cars~~ – a class – ~~a classes~~ – a sugar)

Singular Nouns	Singular nouns	Plural Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
a book	<b>an</b> apple	books	water - sand
a school	<b>an</b> orange	schools	milk – tea - coffee
a car	<b>an</b> elephant	cars	sugar - salt
a computer	<b>an</b> hour	computers	rice

- **Both** are used with the indefinite nouns. مع اسم نكرة (غير معرف وغير محدد).

### (a – an) are indefinite articles used before the singular common nouns

- **a** is used before a noun that begins with a consonant letter (or letters which have a consonant sound) - (b/c/d/k/.....) – (university – union)

▪ أداة نكرة تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت الحرف الساكن

**EX:** a boy – a car – a dog – a table – a kite – a plane – a house – a horse - a coat – a university

- **an** is used before a noun that begins with a vowel letter (or letters which have a vowel sound) - (a-e-i-o-u & silent h)

▪ أداة نكرة تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك (صوت لحرف متحرك) (a – e – i – o – u – silent h)

- If the **u** letter is pronounced, we use **a** - (a university)

**EX:** an apple – an egg – an ice-cream – an orange - an umbrella – an hour – an idea – an airport

**Letters:**

<b>Vowels (5) + silent (h)</b>	<b>Consonants (21)</b>
a - e - i - o - u + (silent h)	b - c - d - f - g - h - j - k - l - m - n - p - q - r - s - t - v - w - x - y - z

<https://wordwall.net/resource/60333800/english/a-an>

**Exercise: Complete the following exercises using (a - an)**

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ green English book on the desk.
2. She's reading \_\_\_\_\_ old comic.
3. They've got \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
4. He is drinking \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee.
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ polite girl.
6. London has \_\_\_\_\_ airport.
7. This is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive bike.
8. Look! There's \_\_\_\_\_ bird flying.
9. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ honest person.
10. My friend likes to be \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut.
11. He carried \_\_\_\_\_ axe.
12. My mom poured lemonade from \_\_\_\_\_ pitcher.
13. That cat is stuck in \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ elephant has a long trunk.
15. The truck was driving down \_\_\_\_\_ dirt road.
16. There is \_\_\_\_\_ chair at the table.
17. Mary ate \_\_\_\_\_ egg for breakfast.
18. Tom runs as fast as \_\_\_\_\_ cheetah.
19. There is \_\_\_\_\_ inky spot on my pants.
20. I love to read \_\_\_\_\_ book.

**Answers: Complete the following exercises using (a – an)**

1. There is **a** green English book on the desk.
2. She's reading **an** old comic.
3. They've got **an** idea.
4. He is drinking **a** cup of coffee.
5. She is **a** polite girl.
6. London has **an** airport.
7. This is **an** expensive bike.
8. Look! There's **a** bird flying.
9. My father is **an** honest person.
10. My friend likes to be **an** astronaut.
11. He carried **an** axe.
12. My mom poured lemonade from **a** pitcher.
13. That cat is stuck in **a** tree.
14. **An** elephant has a long trunk.
15. The truck was driving down **a** dirt road.
16. There is **a** chair at the table.
17. Mary ate **an** egg for breakfast.
18. Tom runs as fast as **a** cheetah.
19. There is **an** inky spot on my pants.
20. I love to read **a** book.

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Unit Two: Life and Culture – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	culture	الثقافة	21.	free	حُر
2.	heritage	التراث	22.	freedom	الحرية
3.	traditions	تقاليد	23.	liberty	الحرية
4.	habits	عادات	24.	statue	تمثال
5.	civilisation	الحضارة	25.	The Statue of Liberty	تمثال الحرية
6.	history	التاريخ	26.	The United Nations	الأمم المتحدة
7.	member	عضو	27.	site	موقع
8.	membership	عضوية	28.	Heritage site	موقع تراثي
9.	affect	يؤثر على	29.	identify	يُحدد - يُعرف
10.	effect	تأثير	30.	cultural	ثقافي
11.	impact = influence	تأثير	31.	multicultural	متعدد الثقافات
12.	The Middle East	الشرق الأوسط	32.	lingual	لغوي
13.	symbol	رمز	33.	multilingual	متعدد اللغات
14.	funeral	جنازة	34.	language	لغة
15.	celebrate	يحتفل بـ	35.	Native speakers	المتحدثون الأصليون
16.	celebration	احتفال	36.	carnival	كرنفال - مهرجان
17.	festival	مهرجان	37.	endangered	مُهدد (بخطر الانقراض)
18.	honour	يكرم - يقدر	38.	extinct	مُنقرض
19.	hospitality	كرم الضيافة	39.	necessary	ضروري
20.	events	أحداث - فعاليات	40.	unnecessary	غير ضروري

Unit Two: Life and Culture – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		الثقافة	21.	free	حُر
2.		التراث	22.	freedom	الحرية
3.		تقاليد	23.	liberty	الحرية
4.		عادات	24.	statue	تمثال
5.		الحضارة	25.	The Statue of Liberty	تمثال الحرية
6.		التاريخ	26.	The United Nations	الأمم المتحدة
7.		عضو	27.	site	موقع
8.		عضوية	28.	Heritage site	موقع تراثي
9.		يؤثر على	29.	identify	يحدد - يُعرف
10.		تأثير	30.	cultural	ثقافي
11.		تأثير	31.	multicultural	متعدد الثقافات
12.		الشرق الأوسط	32.	lingual	لغوي
13.		رمز	33.	multilingual	متعدد اللغات
14.		جنازة	34.	language	لغة
15.		يحتفل بـ	35.	Native speakers	المتحدثون الأصليون
16.		احتفال	36.	carnival	كرنفال - مهرجان
17.		مهرجان	37.	endangered	مُهدد (بخطر الانقراض)
18.		يكرم - يقدر	38.	extinct	مُنقرض
19.		كرم الضيافة	39.	necessary	ضروري
20.		أحداث	40.	unnecessary	غير ضروري

## Definite Article (the)

- **The** is placed before the nouns. تستخدم قبل الأسماء فقط.
- **The** is used before the common or some proper nouns.
  - تستخدم قبل الأسماء العامة وبعض الأسماء المخصصة.
- **The** is used before definite nouns only.
  - تستخدم فقط قبل الأسماء المعرفة (المحددة)
- **The** used in front of a **noun** when we believe the **listener/reader knows** exactly what we are referring to.
  - تستخدم قبل الاسم المعروف أي أن المستمع لنا أو القارئ يعرف بالضبط من الذي نقصد ونشير إليه
- **The** is used with singular, plural or uncountable nouns.
  - تستخدم قبل اسم مفرد/ جمع/ غير معدود
- **The** is used before the superlative adjectives (the .....est – the most ..... – the least .....)
  - تستخدم قبل الصفات في حالة التفضيل  
(the oldest – the tallest – the biggest – the most exciting – the most interesting – the least expensive - .....)
- The used before a noun that we have already mentioned it.
  - تستخدم قبل الاسم عند تكراره في الجملة (تم ذكر هذا الاسم مسبقاً في الجملة)
- I saw a new car yesterday. The car was very fast.
- The is used to say something about all the things referred to by a noun.
  - تستخدم عند الإشارة إلى كل الأسماء التي تشير إلى نفس هذا الاسم
- The lion lives in the forest. (All lions live in forests)
- The kangaroo is found in Australis. (Kangaroos are found in Australis)
- **The is used before the musical instruments**
  - تستخدم قبل أسماء الآلات الموسيقية
- He is playing the piano, but his sister is playing the guitar.
- **The is also used with** adjectives **like rich, poor, elderly and unemployed to talk about groups of people**
  - تستخدم قبل بعض الصفات مثل (rich – poor – elderly – unemployed) لتعبر عن مجموعة من الناس
- The rich should help the poor. = (Rich people should help the poor people)
- She likes to help the elderly. = (She likes to help the old people.)

- **The is used with countries whose names include words like kingdom, states, sultanate or republic:**
  - The United Arab Emirates – The United States of America – The United Kingdom – The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - The kingdom of Bahrain – The Sultanate of Oman – The Sultanate of Brunei – The republic of China)
- **The is used with countries which have plural nouns as their names:**
  - (The Philippines دولة الفلبين – The Netherlands دولة هولندا)
- **The is used with geographical features, such as mountain ranges, groups of islands, rivers, seas, oceans and canals:**
  - The River Nile – The Red Sea – The Amazon – The Atlantic Ocean – The Himalayas – The Canaries – The Suez Canal – Th Panama Canal)
- **The is used with newspapers**
  - The Times – The Washington Post – The Al-Khaleej
- **The is used with names or organisations**
  - The United Nations -

<https://wordwall.net/resource/38785182/articles-the-a-an>



We use **SOME** and **ANY** with plural nouns and uncountable nouns.

Sentences	Countable اسم محدود جمع	Uncountable اسم غير محدود
<b>Affirmative Sentences (+)</b> جمل مثبتة جمل تقدم معلومة لا سؤال ولا نفي	<b>some</b> بعض	<b>some</b> بعض / كمية من / مقدرا من
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I found <i>some books</i> on the table.</li> <li>I have <i>some friends</i> in Egypt.</li> <li>I bought <i>some toys</i> yesterday.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I need <i>some water</i> please.</li> <li>I have <i>some information</i> about the party.</li> <li>I need <i>some coffee</i> please.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative Sentences (-)</b> جمل منفية <b>Questions (...?)</b> أسئلة	<b>any</b> أي	<b>any</b> أي
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I didn't see <i>any children</i> in the park.</li> <li>Do you have <i>any friends</i> in London?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I don't have <i>any information</i> about the journey.</li> <li>Did you buy <i>any sugar</i> from the supermarket?</li> </ul>

We can use **some** with some questions:

<b>Offer Questions</b> عرض وتقديم	<b>Would you like some ..... ?</b> هل تود بعض من .....
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would you like some coffee?</li> <li>Would you like some more sugar for your tea?</li> </ul>
<b>Polite Requests</b> طلبات مهذبة	<b>Can/ May (I/you) ... some. ??</b> هل يمكنك / هل بإمكانك أن ...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you lend me some money, please?</li> <li>Can you buy some bread for me, please?</li> </ul>
<b>Making Suggestions</b> تقديم المقترحات	<b>Why don't .... some ..... ?</b> لم لا ..... <b>(How/ What) about ..... some ..... ?</b> ما رأيك في ؟
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why don't we watch some movies on TV?</li> <li>Why don't you give him some advice?</li> <li>What about having some tea together?</li> </ul>

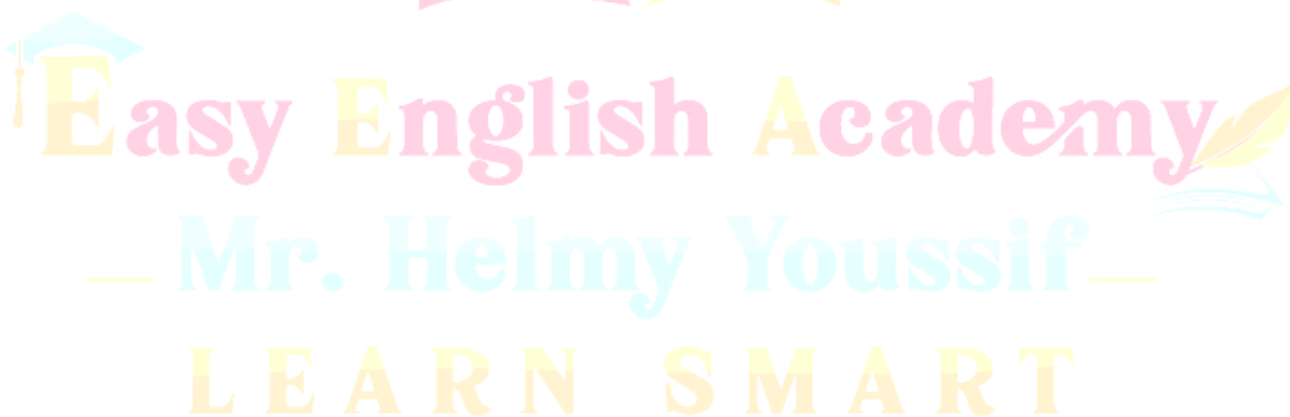
<https://wordwall.net/resource/31910847/english/some-any>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/9178319/some-any>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/352683/some-any>

**many – much – a lot of – lots of – a few – little**

Quantifier	Meaning	Examples
<b>many</b>	كثير من للأسماء المعدودة (الجمع) وتستخدم غالباً مع الجمل المنفية والسؤال	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there many birds in the sky?</li> <li>Do you have many friends at school?</li> <li>There aren't many children in the park.</li> <li>I don't have many friends at my new school.</li> </ul>
<b>much</b>	كثير من للأسماء الغير معدودة (لا تعد) وتستخدم غالباً مع الجمل المنفية والسؤال	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I don't want much sugar in my tea.</li> <li>I don't have much information about the event.</li> <li>Do you have much time to finish the project?</li> </ul>
<b>a lot of</b>	كثير من للأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة وتستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have a lot of friends in Egypt.</li> </ul>
<b>lots of</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lots of students are ready for the competition.</li> </ul>
<b>a few</b>	قليل من للأسماء المعدودة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I met a few friends in the park. They were busy.</li> <li>I have a few number of papers. I need more.</li> </ul>
<b>a little</b>	قليل من للأسماء الغير معدودة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I need a little coffee.</li> <li>There is little milk in the fridge.</li> </ul>



Unit Two: Life and Culture – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	local	محلي	21.	take place = happen	يحدث
2.	national	قومي - وطني	22.	prize	جائزة
3.	regional	إقليمي	23.	close to	بالقرب من
4.	international	دولي	24.	reflect	ينعكس
5.	global	عالمي	25.	reflection	انعكاس
6.	universal	كوني	26.	responsible for	مسؤول عن
7.	improve	يُحسن - يُطور	27.	responsibility	مسؤولية
8.	improvement	تحسين - تطوير	28.	careful	حريص
9.	develop	يطور - يُنمي	29.	careless	مهمل
10.	development	تطوير - تنمية	30.	patient	صبور - مريض
11.	national dress	اللباس الوطني	31.	virtue	الفضيلة
12.	brainstorm	العصف الذهني	32.	overcome	يتغلب على
13.	hardworking	مجتهد - جاد في العمل	33.	challenges	تحديات
14.	news	أخبار	34.	situation	موقف
15.	newspaper	صحيفة - جريدة	35.	desperately	بشكل مُلح
16.	magazine	مجلة	36.	brave	شجاع
17.	as a result	ونتيجة	37.	curious	فضولي
18.	as a result of that	ونتيجة لذلك	38.	cultural shock	صدمة ثقافية
19.	citizen	مواطن	39.	well-mannered	حسن الخلق
20.	citizenship	المواطنة	40.	offensive = aggressive	عدواني

Unit Two: Life and Culture – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		محلي	21.		يحدث
2.		قومي - وطني	22.		جائزة
3.		إقليمي	23.		بالقرب من
4.		دولي	24.		ينعكس
5.		عالمي	25.		انعكاس
6.		كوني	26.		مسؤول عن
7.		يُحسن - يُطور	27.		مسؤولية
8.		تحسين - تطوير	28.		حريص
9.		يطور - يُنمي	29.		مهمل
10.		تطوير - تنمية	30.		صبور - مريض
11.		اللباس الوطني	31.		الفضيلة
12.		العصف الذهني	32.		يتغلب على
13.		مجتهد - جاد في العمل	33.		تحديات
14.		أخبار	34.		موقف
15.		صحيفة - جريدة	35.		بشكل مُلح
16.		مجلة	36.		شجاع
17.		ونتيجة	37.		فضولي
18.		ونتيجة لذلك	38.		صدمة ثقافية
19.		مُواطن	39.		حَسَن الخلق
20.		المواطنة	40.		عدواني

**Ideas about Oman as a favourite destination for tourists****Why do tourists visit Oman?**

- Tourists visit Oman because of its wonderful nature.
- Tourists visit Oman to learn about its culture and civilization.
- Tourists like to visit Oman because it has a lot of ancient forts and castles.
- Oman has mountains, deserts, and beaches.
- The people in Oman are very friendly.
- Oman is a safe country for tourists.
- The weather is nice in winter.
- Oman has a rich history.
- The culture in Oman is interesting.
- You can see traditional markets in Oman.
- Tourists can enjoy traditional Omani food and sweets.
- Oman has a lot of hotels and resorts.
- There are modern cities and quiet villages.
- Tourists can go camping in the desert.
- The beaches in Oman are clean and beautiful where tourists can enjoy swimming and relaxing.
- Oman has many beautiful islands where tourists can enjoy diving and water sports.
- Oman is famous for its hospitality.
- Oman has a lot of traditional markets such as Nizwa Souq and Mutrah Souq.
- Tourists can buy different souvenirs at the traditional markets.

two, to & too

▪ **Two = 2 (a number رقم - عدد)**

- I have two (2) brothers and two (2) sisters.
- There are two shops near my house.
- $2 + 2 = 4$  ( Two plus two equals four)

▪ **to + a place (مكان) إلى .....**

▪ حرف الجر **to** يمكن أن نستخدمه بمعنى إلى ويأتي بعده اسم مكان

**Subject + اسم مكان + to إلى + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject**

- I went to Muscat last week.
- My brother went to the club by car.
- I go to school by bus at 7.00 o'clock.
- I travelled to Egypt last summer holiday.
- Sara moved to London last year.

▪ **To + a person (شخص) إلى .....**

▪ حرف الجر **to** يمكن أن نستخدمه بمعنى لـ ويأتي بعده اسم شخص

**Subject + شخص + to لـ + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject**

- I gave the book to Ahmed.
- I sent an email to my teacher.
- Ahmed sent a message to his friend.

▪ **To ..... لإخبار التوقيت أو الساعة (telling the time) إلا**

▪ حرف الجر **to** يمكن أن نستخدمه عند إخبار التوقيت ويكون معناه إلا

- What is the time now? - It is 2:45. = It is quarter to three. الساعة الآن الثالثة إلا ربع
- What is the time now? - It is 5:45 = It is quarter to six. الساعة الآن السادسة إلا ربع

- ..... + **to** لكي + **Inf. Verb** + ..... وتعبر عن السبب
- = ..... + **in order to** لكي + **Inf. Verb** + ..... وتعبر عن السبب
- يمكن أن نستخدم حرف الجر **to** بمعنى (لكي) ويكون بعدها السبب فعل في المصدر (فعل مجرد بدون أي إضافات)

Sentences	Meaning
• I study hard <b>to</b> get high marks.	• أنا أذاكر بجد لكي احصل على درجات عالية.
• I go to school <b>in order to</b> learn.	• أنا أذهب إلى المدرسة لكي أتعلم.
• I go to the park <b>to</b> play with my friends.	• أنا أذهب إلى الحديقة لكي ألعب مع أصدقائي
• I go to the mosque <b>in order to</b> pray.	• أذهب إلى المسجد لكي أصلي
• I went to bed early <b>in order to</b> relax.	• أنا ذهبت للفراش مبكراً لكي أستريح

- ..... **verb** + **to** أن + **Inf. Verb** .....
- يمكن أن نستخدم حرف الجر **to** بين فعلين بمعنى (أن) ويكون بعدها فعل في المصدر (فعل مجرد بدون أي إضافات)

..... + فعل في المصدر **to** أن + **Inf. Verb** + فعل **Verb** + فاعل **Subject**

- I like to watch a movie on TV.
- I like to help my mother at home.
- I hope to visit Egypt soon.
- I try to make a cake.

- (I – You – We – They) + **want to** + **Inf. Verb** + ..... يريد أن

يمكن أن نستخدم **want to** بمعنى (يريد أن) بعدها فعل في المصدر (فعل مجرد بدون أي إضافات)

..... + فعل في المصدر **to** + **Inf. Verb** + **want to/ wants to** + فاعل **Subject**

- I want to eat pizza.
- We want to study English.
- They want to go to the club.
- I want to go to the bathroom.
- I want to read the lesson.

▪ (He – She - It) + wants to + Inf. Verb + ..... يريد أن

- My brother wants to be a doctor in the future.
- My sister wants to visit the museum.
- My horse wants to eat.

▪ Subject + wanted to + Inf. Verb + ..... أراد أن

Subject + wanted to + Inf. Verb + ..... فاعل + wanted to + أراد أن + Inf. Verb + فعل في المصدر

- My friend wanted to leave early.
- My sister wanted to visit her friend.
- When I was a teenager, I wanted to be a doctor, but I studied engineering at university. I am an engineer now.
- I wanted to stay at home yesterday.

▪ Subject + want + Object + to + Inf. Verb + ..... يريد من .... أن يقوم بـ .....

Subject + want + Object + to + Inf. Verb + فعل في المصدر + يريد + want + فاعل + object + مفعول + to + أن + Inf. Verb + .....  
.....

- I want Malak to help me. أنا أريد من ملك أن تساعدني.
- The teacher wants Nour to give her presentation. المعلم يريد من نور أن تقدم عرضها.
- I want you to study hard.
- I want Sara to read the lesson.
- The mother wanted Fatima to make a cake.
- The coach wanted his players to train well before the final match.
- I want my sister Maryam to do her homework.
- The teacher wants Salma to do the project by herself.
- The hotel manager wants the guests to leave the hotel at the planned time.
- My mother wants my brother to go to the school.

- **Too** أيضاً - وتأتي في نهاية الجملة للتعبير عن انك تشترك مع السابق بنفس الفكرة  
• Ahmed likes English. I like English too. أحمد يحب الإنجليزي وأنا أيضاً أحب الإنجليزي  
• My friend is an engineer. Ahmed is an engineer too.  
• My brother wears glasses. I wear glasses too.
- **Too + adjective** كثير جداً أكثر من اللازم بشكل سلبي  
• He is too ill. He can't leave the hospital now. هو مريض جداً لدرجة كبيرة ولا يستطيع أن يغادر المستشفى  
• The tea is too hot. I can't drink it. إنها ساخنة جداً لدرجة أنني لا أستطيع أن أشربها
- **It (is - was) + too + adjective + to + Inf. verb.....** لا هذا الشيء كثير جداً لدرجة أن لا  
• It is too difficult to answer. إنه صعب جداً لدرجة أن لا يمكن الإجابة عليه  
• The exam was too difficult to get high marks.  
الاجتهاد كان صعباً جداً لدرجة أنه لا يمكن الحصول على درجة مرتفعة.  
• The tea is too hot to drink. الشاي حار جداً لدرجة أنه لا يمكن شربه  
• This box is too heavy to carry. = (I can't carry this box.)  
• This room is too dirty to be cleaned in one hour.  
• الغرفة قذرة جداً لدرجة أنه لا يمكن تنظيفها في ساعة واحدة  
• It is too hot to wear this coat. الجو حار جداً على لبس هذا الجاكيت  
• It is too small to wear. It was your coat when you were a child.  
• It is too salty to eat. I really don't like salty food.

كثير جداً لدرجة أن ..... **too + adjective** + **that** + **Subject** + **Verb** + ...

نستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن أن درجة الصفة كثير جداً لدرجة أن الفاعل لا يستطيع أن يقوم بهذا الشيء وغالباً الجملة بعد كلمة **that** منفية

- The weather is too hot that I can't play football now.
- The mountain is too high that I can't climb it.
- The car was too expensive that I couldn't buy it.
- The weather is too windy that I can't go camping now.
- The exam was too difficult that I couldn't get high mark.
- The bag is too heavy that I can't carry it.

■ **It (is – was – will be) + adjective + to + Inf. Verb + .. .... إنّه من ال ... أن**

- It is nice to meet your friends every weekend.
- It is important to learn English. إنه من الضروري أن تتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية.
- It is dangerous to climb this high mountain. إنه من الخطر أن تتسلق هذا الجبل المرتفع.
- It is necessary to do your homework regularly. إنه من الضروري أن تقوم بواجبك بشكل منتظم.
- It was nice to meet Ahmed yesterday in the club.
- It will be important to learn and study artificial intelligence (AI) in the future.

➤ **It (is – was – will be) + adjective +for + noun + to + Inf. Verb +....**

إنّه من ال ..... ل ..... أن .....

- It is important for Saif to study English hard. إنه من الضروري لسيف أن يذاكر بجد.
- It important for the players to practise and train well before the final match.
- It will be necessary for Ahmed to get up early next week.
- It is important for your uncle to avoid smoking. إنه من الضروري لعمك أن يتجنب التدخين.
- It is necessary for my sister to improve her hobby.
- It is important for my friend to start reading short stories.
- It is good for Basil to read short English stories.

• **It (is – was – will be) + adjective +for + Object Pronoun + to + Inf. Verb +..**

- It is important for him to get up early.
- It was necessary for me to leave the meeting early.
- It will be good for us to study online next week.

■ **Subject + (am-is-are) + allowed to + Inf. Verb + .... من المسموح**

- I am allowed to leave early.
- He isn't allowed to arrive late.
- It isn't allowed to smoke here.
- Students aren't allowed to arrive late.

■ **Subject + (was - were) + allowed to + Inf. Verb + .... كان من المسموح**

- I was allowed to study online last week because I was ill.
- He wasn't allowed to leave early.
- It wasn't allowed to swim in the sea yesterday because the sea was rough.

..... a wh- question word + to + Inf. verb + ..... .

- لديك جملة خبرية عادية و تستخدم بها في الوسط كلمة استفهام ثم **to** وبعدها فعل في المصدر  
أنا لا أعرف كيفية حل هذا المشكلة .  
I don't know *how to solve* this problem.
- يجب عليك أن تقرر ماذا تشتري قبل الذهاب للتسوق .  
You should decide *what to buy* before going shopping.
- We don't know *where to go* in the summer holiday.
- You must learn and know *how to drive* properly.
- My brother doesn't know *what to do* to develop his skills.



Easy English Academy  
— Mr. Helmy Youssif —  
LEARN SMART

Unit Two: Life and Culture – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	culture	الثقافة	21.	lingual	لغوي
2.	civilization	الحضارة	22.	bilingual	ثنائي اللغة
3.	heritage	التراث	23.	multilingual	متعدد اللغات
4.	traditions	التقاليد - الأعراف	24.	research	البحث
5.	habits	العادات	25.	outstanding	فائق - بارز
6.	knowledge	المعرفة	26.	ordinary	عادي
7.	religion	الدين	27.	extraordinary	على غير المعتاد
8.	celebration	احتفال	28.	experience	خبرة (حياتية-عمل)
9.	festival	مهرجان	29.	handicraft	حرفة يدوية
10.	allowed	مسموح	30.	habitat	مسكن - موطن
11.	forbidden	ممنوع	31.	inhabitant	ساكن - مستوطن
12.	prohibited	محظور	32.	exhibit	يعرض
13.	endanger	يُهدد	33.	exhibition	معرض
14.	endangered	مُهدد	34.	museum	متحف
15.	surround	يُحيط	35.	generation	جيل
16.	tribe	قبيلة	36.	source	مصدر
17.	tribal	قبائلي	37.	lecture	محاضرة
18.	decade	عقد (10 سنوات)	38.	alive	حي - على قيد الحياة
19.	century	قرن (100 سنة)	39.	dead	ميت
20.	millennium	الألفية (1000 سنة)	40.	extinct	منقرض

Unit Two: Life and Culture – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		الثقافة	21.		لغوي
2.		الحضارة	22.		ثنائي اللغة
3.		التراث	23.		متعدد اللغات
4.		التقاليد - الأعراف	24.		البحث
5.		العادات	25.		فائق - بارز
6.		المعرفة	26.		عادي
7.		الدين	27.		على غير المعتاد
8.		احتفال	28.		خبرة (حياتية-عمل)
9.		مهرجان	29.		حرفة يدوية
10.		مسموح	30.		مسكن - موطن
11.		ممنوع	31.		ساكن - مستوطن
12.		محظور	32.		يعرض
13.		يُهدد	33.		معرض
14.		مُهدد	34.		متحف
15.		يُحيط	35.		جيل
16.		قبيلة	36.		مصدر
17.		قبائلي	37.		محاضرة
18.		عقد (10 سنوات)	38.		حي - على قيد الحياة
19.		قرن (100 سنة)	39.		ميت
20.		الألفية (1000 سنة)	40.		منقرض

**Sentences about Culture and Life in Oman**

- Oman is a country located in Asia.
- The capital city of Oman is Muscat, which is a beautiful and clean city.
- Oman has a rich history that goes back thousands of years.
- The people of Oman are very friendly and welcoming to visitors.
- Arabic is the official language, but many people also speak English.
- Omani people are Muslims.
- Oman has many beautiful beaches, deserts, and mountains.
- The weather in Oman is very hot in the summer, but cooler in the winter.
- Oman is famous for its traditional markets, called souqs, where people buy and sell traditional and modern goods.
- Oman is famous for producing and exporting frankincense.
- Omanis often wear traditional clothes.
- Omani food is tasty and there are a lot of traditional foods and sweets.
- Dates and coffee are often served to guests.
- Oman is known for its old forts, castles, and historical buildings.
- Oman celebrates many festivals, such as Eid al-Fitr , Eid al-Adha, and the National Day.
- Oman is a safe country.
- A lot of tourists visit Oman and enjoy culture, heritage, nature and the beautiful landscapes.

#### ▪ Subject + (have to – has to – had to – will have to ) + Inf. Verb + ....

• للتعبير عن ضرورة أو وجوب عمل شيء ما

- I have to get to school on time.
- She has to submit her project before the deadline.
- They will have to move to another city next year.

#### ▪ Some Verbs + to + Inf. Verb + ..... بعض الأفعال

agree	expect	learn	pretend	attempt	hesitate
يوافق	يتوقع	يتعلم	يتظاهر	يحاول	يتردد

neglect	promise	decide	hope	plan	want
يتجاهل	يوعد	يقرر	يأمل	يخطط	يريد

#### Examples:

- I **agreed to cooperate** with my friend to finish the project.
- I **promise to attend** all classes without any delay.
- She **wants to get** help in order to complete her plan.
- I **expect to arrive** before 5.00 pm.
- He is **learning to drive** the car.
- She **promised her father to get** the full mark in the final exam.

▪ Other Verbs that are followed by ( to + infinitive ) :

Verbs				Followed by
agree يوافق	arrange يرتب	help يساعد	decide يقرر	+ ( to + infinitive )
deserve يستحق	expect يتوقع	hesitate يتردد	want يريد	
volunteer يتطوع	pretend يتظاهر	remember يتذكر	promise يوعد	
refuse يرفض	start يبدأ	seem يبدو	aim يهدف	
choose يختار	learn يتعلم	plan يخطط	prepare يعد	

➤ Verbs that are followed by object then ( to + infinitive ) :

Subject فاعل + verb + object مفعول + to + Inf. Verb

Verbs				Followed by
Advise ينصح	Allow يسمح	Ask يسأل - يطلب	Expect يتوقع	+ object + ( to + infinitive )
Invite يدعو	Need يحتاج	Permit يسمح لـ	Tell يخبر	
Order يأمر-ينظم	Want يريد	Would like يود		

- I advised you to stop smoking.
- The doctor advised me to do sport.
- The teacher allowed me to leave the class early.
- My father told me to be ready for the party.

Exercises

- 1) I expect Sultan ( **to get** - gets - getting ) high marks.
- 2) The teacher allowed me to ( **go** - went - going ) out.
- 3) My friend invited me to ( attending - attends - **attend** ) his birthday party.

**Adjectives that are followed by ( to + infinitive ) :**

Adjectives				Followed by
Afraid خائف	Glad سعيد	Happy سعيد	Lucky محظوظ	+ ( to + infinitive )
Prepared جاهز	Pleased مسرور	Proud فخور	Ready جاهز	

- I am afraid to go out at night. There are a lot of dogs in the street.
- I feel proud to get the first prize in the competition.

**Exercises**

- 1) I am **glad to** ( see – seeing – saw ) you.
- 2) You are **lucky to** ( get – got – getting ) this job in Dibba.
- 3) We are **proud to** ( be – is – are ) Muslims.
- 4) The teacher is always **ready to** ( help – helped – helping ) you.

**It (is- was- will be) + adjective + to + infinitive**

Structure				Followed by
<b>It is</b> <b>It was</b> <b>It will be</b>	good	bad	important	+ ( to + infinitive )
	nice	easy	Difficult	
	hard	essential	necessary	

- It is good to do sport regularly.
- It is bad to make noise in the class.
- It was nice to meet my friends in the park yesterday.
- It will be easy to finish the project before the deadline.

**Exercises**

- 1) It is **good** ( **to learn** – learning – to learning ) languages.
- 2) It was **important** ( **to finish** – finishing – to finishing ) the report on time.
- 3) It is **easy to** ( **achieve** – achieves- achieving ) our aims if we plan well.

### Infinitives & Gerunds

#### Verbs + (to + infinitive) // OR gerund (V-ing)

Begin يبدأ – like يحب – regret يندم – start يبدأ

Continue يستمر – prefer يفضل – remember يتذكر – try يحاول

- I **began to write** a new story.  
= I **began writing** a new story.
- She **likes to study** in the early morning.  
= She **likes studying** in the early morning.
- I **prefer to** travel by plane.  
= I **prefer travelling** by plane.

#### Verbs + (gerund) (V-ing)

appreciate يمدح/يثني – deny ينكر – give up يستسلم/يقبل عن – put off يؤجل –  
avoid يتجنب – enjoy يستمتع ب

mind يعارض/يمانع – quit يخرج – consider يعتبر – finish ينهي –  
practise يقترح – suggest يمارس/يتدرب

- I **appreciate working** hard with your group.
- I **suggested spending** the summer holiday in Salalah instead of Muscat.
- He finished writing the report.

#### Prepositions (Not to) + Verb-ing

- I am interested **in** ..... (read – **reading** – to read) English stories.
- She is afraid **of** ..... (walk – to walk – **walking**) alone in the evening.
- We are excited **about** ..... (watch – to watch – **watching**) the final match.

#### Look forward to + Verb + ing

- I look forward to visiting Cairo soon.

- I look forward to getting a good job in the future.
- 

**Subject + (am-is-are) + used to (للحاضر) + المعتاد أن + Verb-ing (Gerund)**

- I am used to studying in the early morning.
- My friend is used to watching Korean movies.

**Subject + used to (للماضي) + اعتاد أن + Inf. Verb**

- I used to do sport in the morning last summer holiday.
- He used to play online games when he was young.

**Subject + (am/is/are) + used to + V-ing + ..... أن معتاد على**

لومعتاد على عمل شيء في الحاضر – مستمر في عمل هذا الشيء حالياً

- Nowadays, my brother is used to walking on the beach every morning.
- Currently, I am used to working online.
- Now, I am used to studying online.

**Reading Exercise**

**READING 2 (Items 5–10)**

**(6 marks)**

*Read the text. Then complete the task.*

— Mr. Helmy Youssif —

LEARN SMART

Dear Sarah,

Hello, how are you and how is your family? I hope everything is good. I am great. We haven't been in touch for a long time. I finished school last month. I am writing to you from my hotel in Bangkok. I am having a great time in Thailand.

Last week I visited Chiang Mai. The scenery in the mountains was so beautiful! I drove a motorbike around the mountains and took a lot of photographs! I can't wait to show you! I also visited some temples and waterfalls. I also went to a big night market, and I bought some souvenirs! I bought a t-shirt and some Thai tea to take home! We can drink some together, it is my favourite drink in Thailand! I also bought a gift for you, and I am excited to give it to you when I come back to America!

Tomorrow I will go on a food tour around Bangkok. We will visit six different restaurants and eat a lot of Thai food! Our tour guide is local woman from Bangkok, and she knows a lot about Thai food and culture!

Next week I will go to Krabi! I am excited to try snorkelling for the first time! I am scared but mostly excited! There are so many activities to do in Krabi! Maybe I will go rock climbing or hiking in the jungle! I also want to enjoy the beach and science ocean!

Send me a message when you get my email!

Sincerely, Claire

**READING 2 (continued)**

*For each question, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).*

5. Where did Clarie go on her holiday? (country)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How did she go to the mountains of Chiang Mai?

by \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is Claire's favourite drink?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What did she buy for her friend Sarah?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Who is Claire's tour guide in Bangkok?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What scary activity is Claire trying to do in Krabi?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Exercise**

**READING 2 (Items 5–10)****(6 marks)***Read the text. Then complete the task.*

Dear Sarah,

Hello, how are you and how is your family? I hope everything is good. I am great. We haven't been in touch for a long time. I finished school last month. I am writing to you from my hotel in Bangkok. I am having a great time **in Thailand**. **5**

Last week I visited Chiang Mai. The scenery in the mountains was so beautiful! **I drove a** **6** **motorbike around the mountains** and took a lot of photographs! I can't wait to show you! I also visited some temples and waterfalls. I also went to a big night market, and I bought some souvenirs! I bought a t-shirt and some **7** **Thai tea** to take home! We can drink some together, it is my favourite drink in Thailand! **I also bought a** **8** **gift for you**, and I am excited to give it to you when I come back to America!

Tomorrow I will go on a food tour around Bangkok. We will visit six different restaurants and eat a lot of Thai food! **9** **Our tour guide is local woman from Bangkok**, and she knows a lot about Thai food and culture!

**10**  
Next week I will go to Krabi! I am excited to try **snorkelling** for the first time! I am scared but mostly excited! There are so many activities to do in Krabi! Maybe I will go rock climbing or hiking in the jungle! I also want to enjoy the beach and science ocean!

Send me a message when you get my email!

Sincerely, Claire

**READING 2 (continued)***For each question, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).*

5. Where did Clarie go on her holiday? (country)

Thailand

6. How did she go to the mountains of Chiang Mai?

by motorbike

7. What is Claire's favourite drink?

Thai tea

8. What did she buy for her friend Sarah?

a gift

9. Who is Claire's tour guide in Bangkok?

a local woman from Bangkok

10. What scary activity is Claire trying to do in Krabi?

snorkelling

Unit: 2 – Life and Culture

No.	Words	Meaning	Re-write the words (1)	Re-write the words (2)
1.	rules	قواعد		
2.	laws	قوانين		
3.	reflect	ينعكس		
4.	reflection	انعكاس		
5.	duties	واجبات		
6.	rights	حقوق		
7.	responsibilities	مسؤوليات		
8.	as a result,	كنتيجة		
9.	manners	أخلاق		
10.	behaviour	سلوك		
11.	well-mannered	حسن الخلق		
12.	overcome	يتغلب على		
13.	challenges	تحديات		
14.	strange	غريب		
15.	lonely	وحيداً		
16.	alone	بمفرده		
17.	neighbour	جار		
18.	neighbourhood	الحي - المنطقة		
19.	adventure	مغامرة		
20.	offensive = aggressive	عُدواني		

**Spelling Test**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction التصحيح
1.	_____	قواعد	_____
2.	_____	قوانين	_____
3.	_____	ينعكس	_____
4.	_____	انعكاس	_____
5.	_____	واجبات	_____
6.	_____	حقوق	_____
7.	_____	مسؤوليات	_____
8.	_____	كنتيجة	_____
9.	_____	أخلاق	_____
10.	_____	سلوك	_____
11.	_____	حسن الخلق	_____
12.	_____	يتغلب على	_____
13.	_____	تحديات	_____
14.	_____	غريب	_____
15.	_____	وحيداً	_____
16.	_____	بمفرده	_____
17.	_____	جار	_____
18.	_____	الحي - المنطقة	_____
19.	_____	مغامرة	_____
20.	_____	عدواني	_____

Regular Verbs أفعال منتظمة

No.	Present Verb (V 1) فعل مضارع - فعل في المصدر	Past Verb (V 2) فعل ماضي	Past Participle (P.P) التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
1.	reflect	reflected	reflected	يعكس
2.	wander	wandered	wandered	يتجول
3.	wonder	wondered	wondered	يتعجب
4.	join	joined	joined	يلتحق ب / ينضم
5.	test	tested	tested	يختبر
6.	discover	discovered	discovered	يكشف
7.	invent	invented	invented	يخترع
8.	create	created	created	يُبدع
9.	innovate	innovated	innovated	يبتكر
10.	push	pushed	pushed	يدفع (للأمام)
11.	pull	pulled	pulled	يسحب (يشد)
12.	soak	soaked	soaked	يُبلل
13.	cover	covered	covered	يُغطي
14.	move	moved	moved	يتحرك / ينتقل
15.	support	supported	supported	يدعم / يؤيد
16.	cause	caused	caused	يُسبب
17.	offer	offered	offered	يعرض / يقدم
18.	die	died	died	يموت
19.	last	lasted	lasted	يستمر / يدوم
20.	celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	يحتفل

أفعال منتظمة Regular Verbs

No.	Present Verb (V 1) فعل مضارع - فعل في المصدر	Past Verb (V 2) فعل ماضي	Past Participle (P.P) التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
1.				يعكس
2.				يتجول
3.				يتعجب
4.				يلتحق ب / ينضم
5.				يختبر
6.				يكشف
7.				يخترع
8.				يُبدع
9.				يبتكر
10.				يدفع (للأمام)
11.				يسحب (يشد)
12.				يُبلل
13.				يُغطي
14.				يتحرك / ينتقل
15.				يدعم / يؤيد
16.				يُسبب
17.				يعرض / يقدم
18.				يموت
19.				يستمر / يدوم
20.				يحتفل

**Affixes: {Prefixes السوابق & Suffixes اللواحق }**

**Affixes:** a group of letters (1, 2 or more) that can be added before or after the root of the word to give another meaning

يتم إضافة حرف أو حرفين أو أكثر إلى أصل الكلمة (جذر الكلمة) والاضافة تكون في أول بداية الكلمة أو نهايتها بحيث تعطي معاني أخرى للكلمة

**Example:**

Word Root	un-	-ness	-ly
happy سعيد	unhappy غير سعيد	happiness السعادة	happily بسعادة

- يمكنك أن ترفع وتزيد حصيلتك من الكلمات (المفردات) عندما تتعلم وتفهم وتمارس مهارات هذا الدرس
- هذه المهارات تساعدك في توسيع حصيلتك اللغوية بأقل جهد (الكلمة تصبح 3 أو 4)
- هناك نوعان: السوابق وتضاف في بداية الكلمة **Prefixes**
- والنوع الثاني: اللواحق تضاف في نهاية الكلمة **suffixes**

**-ing + verb = Gerund اسم الفعل**

- الاسم العادي الذي ليس مشتق من الفعل وليس له أصل فعل يُسمى **noun** ومثال ذلك **class - school**
- يمكنك أن تضيف المقطع **-ing** إلى نهايات الأفعال ليك تحصل على اسم مشتق من الفعل ويسمى اسم الفعل **Gerund** ويقوم بنفس وظيفة الاسم **Noun**

No.	Verb	Meaning	-ing	Meaning	Sentence
1.	read	يقرأ	reading	القراءة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reading is my favourite hobby.</li> <li>• I am reading a story now.</li> </ul>
2.	swim	يسبح	swimming	السباحة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I like swimming.</li> <li>• I was swimming in the pool yesterday.</li> </ul>
3.	write	يكتب	writing	الكتابة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My favourite hobby is writing short stories.</li> <li>• My father is writing a letter now.</li> </ul>
4.	drive	يقود	driving	القيادة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I have a driving license.</li> <li>• He is driving carefully.</li> </ul>
5.	learn	يتعلم	learning	التعلم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning is important for all children.</li> <li>• I am learning English with my teacher.</li> </ul>
6.	climb	يتسلق	climbing	التسلق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climbing mountains is a dangerous sport.</li> <li>• He is climbing the mountain now.</li> </ul>

## Affixes: {Prefixes & Suffixes }

**A prefix** is a group of letters placed before the root of a word.

• السوابق هي مجموعة حروف تضاف على أصل الكلمة في البداية (كل مقطع يحمل معنى محدد)

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Examples (Word Root)		New Word	
1.	dis-	not	honest	أمين	dishonest	غير أمين
		لا - غير وتفيد النفي أو العكس	agree	يوافق	disagree	يرفض - لا يوافق
			like	يحب	dislike	لا يحب
			connect	يوصل	disconnect	يفصل
		appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي	
2.	mis-	bad - wrong	lead	يقود	mislead	يضلل
		بشكل سيء بشكل خاطيء	understand	يفهم	misunderstand	يسيء الفهم
			place	يضع شيء في مكانه	misplace	يضع الشيء بمكان خطأ
3.	im-	not - without	possible	ممکن	impossible	مستحيل - غير ممكن
		لا - بدون	polite	مؤدب	impolite	وقح - غير مؤدب
			patient	صبور	impatient	متسرع
4.	il-	not-opposite	legal	شرعي	illegal	غير شرعي
		لا تفيد العكس / المضاد	logical	منطقي	illogical	غير منطقي
			literate	متعلم (يقرا و يكتب)	illiterate	أمي (لا يقرأ ولا يكتب)
			literacy	معرفة القراءة والكتابة	illiteracy	الأمية
5.	non-	not	fiction	خيال	nonfiction	حقيقي - واقعي
		لا	stop	توقف	nonstop	بلا توقف
6.	re-	again - repat	action	حدث - تصرف	reaction	رد الفعل
		مرة أخرى - تكرر	write	يكتب	rewrite	يعيد الكتابة
7.	Un-	Not	kind	طيب - عطوف	unkind	شرير - قاسي
		غير - لا - العكس	happy	سعيد	unhappy	غير سعيد
			tidy	منظم - مرتب	untidy	فوضوي
			healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي
			selfish	أناني	unselfish	غير أناني

**Number Prefixes:**

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Examples (Word Root)	New Word	
1.	<b>uni = 1</b>	وحيد - أحادي	corn	unicorn	وحيد القرن
2.	<b>bi = 2</b>	ثنائي	cycle	bicycle	دراجة
3.	<b>tri = 3</b>	ثلاثي	angle	triangle	مثلث
4.	<b>deca = 10</b>	عشرة	metre	decametre	10 أمتار
5.	<b>cent = 1/100</b>	1 جزء من 100	metre	centimetre	سنتيمتر
6.	<b>milli = 1/1000</b>	1 جزء من 1000	metre	millitre	ميلليمتر
7.	<b>multi = many</b>	متعدد	national	Multinational	متعدد الجنسيات
			lingual	multilingual	متعدد اللغات

**Easy English Academy**  
— **Mr. Helmy Youssif** —  
**LEARN SMART**

**A suffix** is a group of letters placed after the root of a word.

• اللواحق هي مجموعة حروف تضاف على أصل الكلمة في النهاية (كل مقطع يحمل معنى محدد)

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Examples (Word Root)		New Word	
1.	-er -or	doer  الفاعل الشخص الذي يقوم بهذا الفعل	learn	يتعلم	learner	متعلم
			teach	يُدرس	teacher	معلم
			play	يلعب	player	لاعب
			drive	يقود السيارة	driver	سائق
			farm	مزرعة	farmer	مزارع
			manage	يُدير	manager	مُدير
			act	يُمثل	actor	مُمثل
			create	يبتكر	creator	مُبتكر
			write	يكتب	writer	كاتب
			sing	يغني	singer	مغني
		edit	يُحرر	editor	المحرر	
		invent	يخترع	inventor	مُخترع	
		direct	يُدير	director	مُدير	
		survive	ينجو	survivor	ناجي	
2.	-tion -ation	noun  تفيد الاسم	protect	يحيي	protection	حماية
			inform	يُعلم - يُخبر	information	معلومات
			pollute	يلوث	pollution	التلوث
			organise	يُنظم	organisation	منظمة - مؤسسة
			educate	يُعلم	education	التعليم
			operate	يقوم بتشغيل	operation	تشغيل
			translate	يترجم	translation	ترجمة
			communicate	يتواصل	communication	التواصل
			invite	يدعو	invitation	دعوة
			observe	يلاحظ	observation	ملاحظة
		create		Creation		
		innovate		innovation		

**A suffix** is a group of letters placed after the root of a word.

• اللواحق هي مجموعة حروف تضاف على أصل الكلمة في النهاية (كل مقطع يحمل معنى محدد)

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Examples (Word Root)		New Word	
2.	<b>-tion</b>  <b>-ation</b>	<b>noun</b>	protect	يحمي	protection	حماية
		تفيد الاسم	inform	يُعلم - يُخبر	information	معلومات
			pollute	يلوث	pollution	التلوث
			organise	يُنظم	organisation	منظمة - مؤسسة
			educate	يُعلم	education	التعليم
			operate	يقوم بتشغيل	operation	تشغيل
			translate	يترجم	translation	ترجمة
			communicate	يتواصل	communication	التواصل
			invite	يدعو	invitation	دعوة
			observe	يلاحظ	observation	ملاحظة
			create	يبدع	Creation	ابداع
			innovate	يبتكر	innovation	ابتكار
			graduate	يتخرج	graduation	تخرج
			explore	يستكشف	exploration	استكشاف
			apply	يقدم - يطبق	application	تطبيق
			decorate	يزين	decoration	ديكور
			celebrate	يحتفل	celebration	احتفال
			add	يضيف	addition	إضافة
			recommend	يوصي بـ	recommendation	توصية
			conserve	يحفظ - يحمي	conservation	محمية
			congratulate	يهنيء	congratulation	تهنئة
			locate	يحدد موقع - يضع	location	موقع
			define	يُعرف	definition	تعريف
			motivate	يُحفز	motivation	تحفيز

too, very & enough

- الكلمتين **too & enough** يُستخدمان للإشارة إلى الكمية أو الدرجة ولكن كل كلمة منهما لها معنى ولها طريقة استخدام في الجملة .

• كثير جداً أكثر عن اللازم - تجاوز الحد المطلوب (سليبي) **too + adjective**

- كلمة **too** تستخدم للإشارة إلى شيء زائد عن الحد المطلوب (أكثر من اللازم بشكل مفرط)
- تُستخدم للتعبير عن ان هذا الشيء غير مناسب بسبب الكثرة أي أنه وصل إلى درجة غير مرغوبة
- تُستخدم قبل الصفات لتعطي إشارة سلبية ولا تستخدمها قبل الصفات الإيجابية.

No.	Examples	Meaning
1.	The water is <b>too hot</b> .	الماء حار جداً أكثر عن الحد المطلوب. (لا يمكن تحمله)
2.	The bag is <b>too heavy</b> .	الحقيبة ثقيلة أكثر عن اللازم. - (لا يمكن حملها)
3.	The computer is <b>too expensive</b> .	الحاسوب غالي جداً أكثر عن اللازم. - (لا أستطيع أن أشتريه)
4.	The coffee is <b>too hot</b> .	القهوة شديدة الحرارة (السخونة) بقدر كبير (لا أستطيع تناولها)
5.	The question is <b>too difficult</b> .	السؤال شديد الصعوبة بدرجة كبيرة - (لا أستطيع الإجابة عليه)
6.	My father is <b>too busy</b> .	أي مشغول جداً. (مشغول لدرجة إنه ليس لديه أي وقت فراغ)

• جداً - بدرجة عالية - بدرجة كبيرة **Very + adjective**

- تستخدم كلمة **very** للتعبير عن أن الشيء كثير بدرجة عالية أو درجة كبيرة
- لا تُشير إلى الكثرة المفرطة ولا نقصد الكثير الغير مرغوب فيها
- تُستخدم **very** لتقوية الصفة ولكن دون مبالغة ولا إفراط
- وتُستخدم مع صفات إيجابية في أحوال كثيرة

No.	Examples	Meaning
1.	The book is <b>very interesting</b> .	الكتاب مُمتع جداً - مُمتع بدرجة كبيرة
2.	Ahmed is <b>very clever</b> .	أحمد شاطر جداً - شاطر بدرجة عالية
3.	She is <b>very kind</b> .	هي طيبة جداً - لطيفة بشكل كبير
4.	The park is <b>very big</b> .	الحديقة كبيرة جداً
5.	The plane is <b>very fast</b> .	الطائرة سريعة جداً

• **adjective + enough** (كافي - بدرجة كافية (ويأتي قبلها صفة)

• **enough + a noun** (كافي (ويأتي بعدها اسم)

- تستخدم كلمة **enough** للتعبير عن ان الشيء كافي ومناسب
- هذه الدرجة تُعتبر مناسبة وكافية (لا هي كثيرة ولا هي قليلة) - لا هي إيجابية ولا هي سلبية (الحد المعقول)
- تُستخدم لتوضيح أن هناك ما يكفي
- تُستخدم بعد الصفات
- ويُمْكِن أن تستخدم قبل الأسماء أيضاً

No.	Examples	Meaning
1.	He is <b>smart enough</b> .	هو ذكي بالقدر الكافي.
2.	The boy is <b>old enough</b> to ride the bike.	الولد كبير بالقدر الكافي لكي يركب الدراجة.
3.	The room is <b>big enough</b> for three boys.	الغرفة كبيرة بالقدر الكافي لثلاثة أولاد
4.	I have <b>enough money</b> to buy the car.	أنا معي المال الكافي لشراء السيارة
5.	The shirt isn't <b>warm enough</b> for winter.	القميص ليس دافئاً بالقدر الكافي ليناسب الشتاء

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Unit: ??? - ???

No.	Words	Meaning	Re-write the words (1)	Re-write the words (2)
1.	explorer	مُستكشف		
2.	survivor	الناجي		
3.	incredible	لا يُصدق		
4.	surrounded by	مُحاطة بـ		
5.	understanding	الفهم		
6.	misunderstanding	سوء الفهم		
7.	in addition	بالإضافة إلى ذلك		
8.	possible	مُمكن		
9.	impossible	مُستحيل		
10.	available	مُتاح		
11.	unavailable	غير متاح		
12.	spectacular	رائع - خلاب		
13.	fascinating	مُدْهش - مُذهل		
14.	village	قرية		
15.	villagers	قرويون		
16.	handicraft	حرف يدوية		
17.	weaving	النسيج		
18.	bilingual	ثنائي اللغة		
19.	multilingual	متعدد اللغات		
20.	multicultural	متعدد الثقافات		

Spelling Test

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction التصحيح
1.	_____		_____
2.	_____		_____
3.	_____		_____
4.	_____		_____
5.	_____		_____
6.	_____		_____
7.	_____		_____
8.	_____		_____
9.	_____		_____
10.	_____		_____
11.	_____		_____
12.	_____		_____
13.	_____		_____
14.	_____		_____
15.	_____		_____
16.	_____		_____
17.	_____		_____
18.	_____		_____
19.	_____		_____
20.	_____		_____

Regular Verbs أفعال منتظمة

No.	Present Verb (V 1) فعل مضارع - فعل في المصدر	Past Verb (V 2) فعل ماضي	Past Participle (P.P) التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
1.	<b>add</b>	added	added	يضيف
2.	<b>advertise</b>	advertised	advertised	يُعلن
3.	<b>affect</b>	affected	affected	يؤثر على
4.	<b>attack</b>	attacked	attacked	يهاجم
5.	<b>celebrate</b>	celebrated	celebrated	يحتفل بـ
6.	<b>call</b>	called	called	يتصل - يُسمي
7.	<b>contact</b>	contacted	contacted	يتصل بـ
8.	<b>decide</b>	decided	decided	يُقرر
9.	<b>develop</b>	developed	developed	يطور - ينمي
10.	<b>earn</b>	earned	earned	يكسب
11.	<b>explode</b>	exploded	exploded	ينفجر
12.	<b>host</b>	hosted	hosted	يستضيف
13.	<b>match</b>	matched	matched	يوافق - يلائم
14.	<b>mix</b>	mixed	mixed	يخلط - يدمج
15.	<b>place</b>	placed	placed	يضع شي
16.	<b>provide</b>	provided	provided	يزود - يمد بـ
17.	<b>survive</b>	survived	survived	ينجو
18.	<b>serve</b>	served	served	يخدم - يقدم
19.	<b>remove</b>	removed	removed	يزيل
20.	<b>rest</b>	rested	rested	يستريح

أفعال منتظمة Regular Verbs

No.	Present Verb (V 1) فعل مضارع - فعل في المصدر	Past Verb (V 2) فعل ماضي	Past Participle (P.P) التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
1.				يضيف
2.				يُعلن
3.				يؤثر على
4.				يهاجم
5.				يحتفل بـ
6.				يتصل - يُسمي
7.				يتصل بـ
8.				يُقرر
9.				يطور - ينمي
10.				يكسب
11.				ينفجر
12.				يستضيف
13.				يوافق - يلائم
14.				يخلط - يدمج
15.				يضع شي
16.				يزود - يمد بـ
17.				ينجو
18.				يخدم - يقدم
19.				يزيل
20.				يستريح

أفعال غير منتظمة Irregular Verbs

No.	Present Verb (V 1) فعل مضارع - فعل في المصدر	Past Verb (V 2) فعل ماضي	Past Participle (P.P) التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
1.	come	came	come	يأتي
2.	become	became	become	يصبح
3.	awake	awoke	awoken	يوقظ
4.	think	thought	thought	يفكر - يظن
5.	teach	taught	taught	يُدرس - يُعلم
6.	catch	caught	caught	يمسك
7.	give	gave	given	يُعطي
8.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يُسامح
9.	write	wrote	written	يكتب
10.	get	got	got/ gotten	يحصل على
11.	find	found	found	يجد
12.	lose	lost	lost	يفقد
13.	break	broke	broken	يكسر
14.	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
15.	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
16.	do	did	done	يفعل
17.	go	went	gone	يذهب
18.	see	saw	seen	يرى
19.	meet	met	met	يقابل
20.	choose	chose	chosen	يختار

**أفعال غير منتظمة** Irregular Verbs

No.	Present Verb (V 1) فعل مضارع - فعل في المصدر	Past Verb (V 2) فعل ماضي	Past Participle (P.P) التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

**Reading Exercise****READING 2 (Items 5–10)****(6 marks)****Read the text. Then complete the task.**

Dear John,

It was great to know about your vacation in Britain. That was awesome. I wish I could have the chance to visit it. However, I will tell you about my stay in India.

As you know, I am staying here for one year because of my dad's business. That is why, I know a lot about the Indian culture and traditions. Indian people speak more than 500 languages. But I have learnt only one language which is Urdu.

India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theater, and folk traditions. It, also, has *Bollywood* which refers to Indian Film Industry. There are many famous film actors like Shah Rukh Khan and Salman Khan. I like watching Indian movies but my favorite is *Taare Zameen Par* which means Star upon the Ground.

Also, I must tell you about Indian festivals. I attended two of them, Diwali and Holi. However, I liked Holi which is the festival of colour, love and spring. Indians celebrate Diwali in the month of March. They play with colours and water. They serve delicious Indian sweet like rasmalai.

Let me tell you about the most important part about the Indian culture which is food. India is famous for its spicy dishes. My mom learned how to cook many Indian dishes like *biryani* and *gana masala* from her Indian friend.

That is all about India for now. I may find more information after we visit Goa, an Indian coastal city, next week. I'm sure the trip will be enjoyable.

Yours,

Tom

**Reading Exercise – Continued**

**READING 2 (continued)**

*For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)*

5. Why is Tom staying in India for One year?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What language did he learn in India?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What is Tom’s favourite Indian movie?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. When do Indians celebrate *Diwali*?

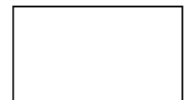
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Who taught his mom how to cook Indian food?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Where is he travelling next week?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Reading Exercise (Answers)****READING 2 (Items 5–10)****(6 marks)****Read the text. Then complete the task.**

Dear John,

It was great to know about your vacation in Britain. That was awesome. I wish I could have the chance to visit it. However, I will tell you about my stay in India.

As you know, I am staying here for one year because of my <sup>5</sup> **dad's business**. That is why, I know a lot about the Indian culture and traditions. Indian people speak more than 500 languages. But I have learnt only one language which is **Urdu**. <sup>6</sup>

India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theater, and folk traditions. It, also, has *Bollywood* which refers to Indian Film Industry. There are many famous film actors like Shah Rukh Khan and Salman Khan. I like watching Indian movies but my favorite is <sup>7</sup> **Taare Zameen Par** which means Star upon the Ground.

Also, I must tell you about Indian festivals. I attended two of them, Diwali and Holi. However, I liked Holi which is the festival of colour, love and spring. Indians <sup>8</sup> **celebrate Diwali in the month of March**. They play with colours and water. They serve delicious Indian sweet like rasmalai.

Let me tell you about the most important part about the Indian culture which is food. India is famous for its spicy dishes. My mom learned how to cook many Indian dishes like *beryani* and *gana masala* **from her Indian friend**. <sup>9</sup>

**10**

That is all about India for now. I may find more information after we visit **Goa, an Indian costal city**, next week. I'm sure the trip will be enjoyable.

Yours,

Tom

**Reading Exercise – Continued - (Answers)**

**READING 2 (continued)**

*For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)*

5. Why is Tom staying in India for One year?

because of his dad's business / Dad's Business

6. What language did he learn in India?

Urdu

7. What is Tom's favourite Indian movie?

Taare Zameen Par

8. When do Indians celebrate *Diwali*?

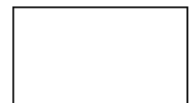
in March

9. Who taught his mom how to cook Indian food?

her Indian friend

10. Where is he travelling next week?

Goa / Indian Coastal City / Goa an Indian Coastal City



**Reading Exercise**

**READING 2 (Items 5–10)**

**(6 marks)**

**Read the text. Then complete the task.**



**Easy English Academy**  
— **Mr. Helmy Youssif** —  
**LEARN SMART**

Dear Sami,

How are you, my friend? I hope everyone is well. I am really sorry but I couldn't write to you soon. I was very busy since I arrived in Japan two months ago. I am writing to tell you about everything that happened with me.

When I first came to Japan, I had a cultural shock. The first thing that surprised me was that Japanese people are very calm. When I arrived at Tokyo airport, an American man was shouting at the airport checkpoint. However, the workers were smiling and talking politely to him and everything was solved. After that, we had to use the bullet train to Hokkaido Island. There were hundreds of people in the train station but everyone was quiet.

I arrived at Hokkaido and a Japanese man was holding a paper with my name. I walked to him and he told me he was sent by the family who I was going to live with. His name was Rochiro. While he was driving, I noticed there were many vending machines for newspapers, school items, food and drinks. We got to a small house, there were an old man and woman waiting. When I got out, they bowed for me. I bowed a little. I read before that bowing is usually a sign of respect in Japan.

I work at Hokkaido University as an Arabic Language teacher. I usually work for 10 hours every day.

That's it for now. I will write more next week because we have Cherry Blossom holiday.

Best wishes,

Rami

**Reading Exercise – Continued**

**READING 2 (continued)**

*For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)*

5. When did Rami arrive Japan?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who was shouting at the airport?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How did Rami travel to Hokkaido Island?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why do Japanese people bow?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Where does Rami work in Japan?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. When is the Cherry Blossom holiday?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Reading Exercise (Answers)****READING 2 (Items 5–10)****(6 marks)****Read the text. Then complete the task.**

Dear Sami,

How are you, my friend? I hope everyone is well. I am really sorry but I couldn't write to you soon. I was very busy since **I arrived in Japan two months ago**. I am writing to tell you about everything that happened with me.

When I first came to Japan, I had a cultural shock. The first thing that surprised me was that Japanese people are very calm. When I arrived at Tokyo airport, **an American man was shouting at the airport** checkpoint. However, the workers were smiling and talking politely to him and everything was solved. After that, we had to use the **bullet train to Hokkaido Island**. There were hundreds of people in the train station but everyone was quiet.

I arrived at Hokkaido and a Japanese man was holding a paper with my name. I walked to him and he told me he was sent by the family who I was going to live with. His name was Rochiro. While he was driving, I noticed there were many vending machines for newspapers, school items, food and drinks. We got to a small house, there were an old man and woman waiting. When I got out, they bowed for me. I bowed a little. I read before that bowing is usually **a sign of respect in Japan**.

I work **at Hokkaido University** as an Arabic Language teacher. I usually work for 10 hours every day.

That's it for now. I will write more **next week** because we have Cherry Blossom holiday.

Best wishes,

Rami

Reading Exercise – Continued - (Answers)

READING 2 (continued)

For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)

متى يصل  
5. When did Rami arrive Japan?

2 months ago

من يصيح  
6. Who was shouting at the airport?

an American man

كيف جزيرة  
7. How did Rami travel to Hokkaido Island?

by train

لماذا يميل قليلاً للأمام - ينحني  
8. Why do Japanese people bow?

It's a sign of respect علامة على الاحترام

9. Where does Rami work in Japan?

at Hokkaido University

10. When is the Cherry Blossom holiday?

next week



**Reading Exercise****READING 2 (Items 5–10)****(6 marks)****Read the text. Then complete the task.**

Dear Amal,

I would like to introduce myself. My name's Sara and I am fifteen. Since 2022, I have lived in London with my mum and my little brother Salim. My dad passed away, so we couldn't stay in our old house in Manchester. Now, we are living in a small house. It's got only two bedrooms and a small garden.

Our small house is located near my school, so I don't need to go by bus. I can go on foot. I like school and my favorite subjects are Math and Science. I enjoy dealing with experiments when I leave school. What about you? What subjects do you enjoy most at school? I enjoy playing table tennis and I am in the school table tennis team. Last week, we had a challenging match and fortunately, we won, and I scored a goal.

My best friends are Hoor and Noor and we are in the same class. Our English teacher is kind, but sometimes she gives us lots of homework unlike Arabic teacher who rarely asks us to do any homework. I often go to a café with my friends after spending long time at school. We usually go to this café because it has Wi-Fi so we can chat online. Then, we go home to do our homework. At the weekend, I sometimes play table tennis to improve my skills in this sport and I often go roller skating in the park. I am an expert roller skater because I can go very fast. Sometimes I take my little brother to train him to be a good roller skater.

Write soon and tell me all about yourself, your friends, and your family.

Best wishes,

Sara

**Reading Exercise – Continued**

**READING 2 (continued)**

*For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)*

5. Where does Sara live?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How does Sara go to school?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How many goals did she score in the table tennis match?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Who gives Sara lots of homework?

\_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

9. Why does Sara go to the Café after school?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. When does she go roller-skating?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Reading Exercise (Answers)****READING 2 (Items 5–10)****(6 marks)****Read the text. Then complete the task.**

Dear Amal,

I would like to introduce myself. My name's Sara and I am fifteen. Since 2022, I **5 have lived in London** with my mum and my little brother Salim. My dad passed away, so we couldn't stay in our old house in Manchester. Now, we are living in a small house. It's got only two bedrooms and a small garden.

Our small house is located near my school, so I don't need to go by bus. **6 I can go on foot.** I like school and my favorite subjects are Math and Science. I enjoy dealing with experiments when I leave school. What about you? What subjects do you enjoy most at school? I enjoy playing table tennis and I am in the school table tennis team. Last week, we had a challenging match and fortunately, we won, and **7 I scored a goal.**

My best friends are Hoor and Noor and we are in the same class. **8 Our English teacher is kind, but sometimes she gives us lots of homework** unlike Arabic teacher who rarely asks us to do any homework. I often go to a café with my friends after spending long time at school. **9 We usually go to this café because it has Wi-Fi so we can chat online.** Then, we go home to do our homework. **10 At the weekend,** I sometimes play table tennis to improve my skills in this sport and I often go roller skating in the park. I am an expert roller skater because I can go very fast. Sometimes I take my little brother to train him to be a good roller skater.

Write soon and tell me all about yourself, your friends, and your family.

Best wishes,

Sara

**Reading Exercise – Continued - (Answers)**

**READING 2 (continued)**

*For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)*

5. Where does Sara live?

**in London**

6. How does Sara go to school?

**on foot      she walks      /      by walking**

7. How many goals did she score in the table tennis match?

**one goal**

8. Who gives Sara lots of homework?

**Her English** teacher.

9. Why does Sara go to the Café after school?

**because of Wi-Fi**

10. When does she go roller-skating?

**at the weekend**



Unit Three: It's show time Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	Show (v / n)	يعرض - العرض	21.	imagine	يتخيل
2.	show time	وقت العرض	22.	imaginary	خيالي
3.	movie = film	فيلم	23.	imagination	الخيال
4.	cinema	سينما	24.	chance	فرصة
5.	theatre	المسرح	25.	interview	مقابلة - لقاء
6.	opera	الأوبرا	26.	sound	صوت
7.	perform	يؤدي	27.	voice	صوت آدمي
8.	performer	مؤدي	28.	stage	خشبة المسرح
9.	performance	أداء	29.	funds	أموال - تمويل
10.	amazing	رائع	30.	charity	مؤسسة خيرية
11.	puppet	دُمية	31.	donations	تبرعات
12.	Puppet show	عرض العرائس المتحركة	32.	script writer	كاتب النص
13.	shadow	ظل - خيال	33.	attend	يحضر
14.	local	محلي	34.	expert	خبير
15.	national	قومي - وطني	35.	tutor	مدرس/مدرّب خاص
16.	regional	إقليمي	36.	audience	الجمهور
17.	international	دولي	37.	create	يُبدع - يبتكر
18.	silent	صامت	38.	Sound effects	مؤثرات صوتية
19.	silent movies	أفلام صامتة	39.	Lighting effects	مؤثرات ضوئية
20.	beyond	فيما وراء	40.	alive	حي - ذو فعالية

Unit Three: It's show time Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		يعرض - العرض	21.		يتخيل
2.		وقت العرض	22.		خيالي
3.		فيلم	23.		الخيال
4.		سينما	24.		فرصة
5.		المسرح	25.		مقابلة - لقاء
6.		الأوبرا	26.		صوت
7.		يؤدي	27.		صوت آدمي
8.		مؤدي	28.		خشبة المسرح
9.		أداء	29.		أموال - تمويل
10.		رائع	30.		مؤسسة خيرية
11.		دُمية	31.		تبرعات
12.		عرض العرائس المتحركة	32.		كاتب النص
13.		ظل - خيال	33.		يحضر
14.		محلي	34.		خبير
15.		قومي - وطني	35.		مدرس/مدرّب خام
16.		إقليمي	36.		الجمهور
17.		دولي	37.		يُبدع - يبتكر
18.		صامت	38.		مؤثرات صوتية
19.		أفلام صامتة	39.		مؤثرات ضوئية
20.		فيما وراء	40.		حي - ذو فعالية

**Vocabulary Exercise**

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the options given in brackets.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ gave an amazing performance in the play last night.  
(actor - expert - sound - charity)
2. Many people enjoy going to the \_\_\_\_\_ to watch live performances and plays.  
(cinema - theatre - stage - opera)
3. The magician's tricks were so clever that the \_\_\_\_\_ was amazed.  
(audience - voice - donations - show)
4. Our school is organizing a trip to the \_\_\_\_\_ museum next week.  
(life - national - stage - imaginary)
5. The city is hosting an \_\_\_\_\_ music festival next month.  
(international - imaginary - sound - stage)
6. He has a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ and sings in a choir.  
(voice - sound - theatre - lighting effects)
7. The musician had to \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a large crowd.  
(perform - attend - donate - act)
8. The charity event raised a lot of money through \_\_\_\_\_.  
(donations - effects - audience - cinema)
9. I love watching movies at the \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.  
(cinema - theatre - stage - opera)
10. The play included amazing \_\_\_\_\_ to create a dramatic atmosphere.  
(sound effects - actor - theatre - charity)
11. The stage was decorated with special \_\_\_\_\_ to make the scene more realistic.  
(lighting effects - donations - voice - audience)

12. She enjoys watching \_\_\_\_\_ because of the beautiful singing.  
(opera - cinema - local - national)
13. The school organised a \_\_\_\_\_ event to help poor families.  
(charity - sound - expert - stage)
14. The film used realistic \_\_\_\_\_ to make the battle scenes more intense.  
(sound effects - voice - donations - local)
15. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ in historical plays and knows a lot about them.  
(expert - singer - charity - theatre)
16. The students had to \_\_\_\_\_ a seminar on modern art.  
(attend - perform - show - donate)
17. The fantasy story takes place in an \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
(imaginary - international - theatre - audience)
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ was full of audience, and people were excited about the concert.  
(theatre - cinema - stage - show)
19. The actor stepped onto the \_\_\_\_\_ and started his monologue.  
(stage - audience - cinema - theatre)
20. The talent show was organized by a \_\_\_\_\_ organization to help the poor people in the community.  
(charity - cinema - voice - national)

**Vocabulary Exercise (Model Answers)**

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the options given in brackets.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ gave an amazing performance in the play last night.  
(actor - expert - sound - charity)
- Many people enjoy going to the \_\_\_\_\_ to watch live performances and plays.  
(cinema - theatre - stage - opera)
- The magician's tricks were so clever that the \_\_\_\_\_ was amazed.  
(audience - voice - donations - show)
- Our school is organizing a trip to the \_\_\_\_\_ museum next week.  
(live - national - stage - imaginary)
- The city is hosting an \_\_\_\_\_ music festival next month.  
(international - imaginary - sound - stage)
- He has a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ and sings in a choir.  
(voice - sound - theatre - lighting effects)
- The musician had to \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a large crowd.  
(perform - attend - donate - act)
- The charity event raised a lot of money through \_\_\_\_\_.  
(donations - effects - audience - cinema)
- I love watching movies at the \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.  
(cinema - theatre - stage - opera)
- The play included amazing \_\_\_\_\_ to create a dramatic atmosphere.  
(sound effects - actor - theatre - charity)
- The stage was decorated with special \_\_\_\_\_ to make the scene more realistic.  
(lighting effects - donations - voice - audience)

12. She enjoys watching \_\_\_\_\_ because of the beautiful singing.  
(opera - cinema - local - national)
13. The school organised a \_\_\_\_\_ event to help poor families.  
(charity - sound - expert - stage)
14. The film used realistic \_\_\_\_\_ to make the battle scenes more intense.  
(sound effects - voice - donations - local)
15. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ in historical plays and knows a lot about them.  
(expert - singer - charity - theatre)
16. The students had to \_\_\_\_\_ a seminar on modern art.  
(attend - perform - show - donate)
17. The fantasy story takes place in an \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
(imaginary - international - theatre - audience)
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ was full of audience, and people were excited about the concert.  
(theatre - cinema - stage - show)
19. The actor stepped onto the \_\_\_\_\_ and started his monologue.  
(stage - audience - cinema - theatre)
20. The talent show was organized by a \_\_\_\_\_ organization to help the poor people in the community.  
(charity - cinema - voice - national)

**Vocabulary Exercise**

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the options given in brackets.

1. The main role of an \_\_\_\_\_ is to bring a character to life on stage or screen.  
(actor - audience - expert - charity)
2. The play was performed in a small \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center.  
(cinema - theatre - stage - show)
3. He dreams of becoming a famous \_\_\_\_\_ and starring in Hollywood movies.  
(performer - expert - actor - sound)
4. The magician's \_\_\_\_\_ was so impressive that the entire audience was surprised.  
(performance - theatre - cinema - imaginary)
5. A good \_\_\_\_\_ can completely transform the atmosphere of a play .  
(cinema - voice - lighting effects - donations)
6. The school organized a trip for students to \_\_\_\_\_ a Shakespearean play.  
(attend - perform - show - donate)
7. Many talented artists participated in the \_\_\_\_\_ competition and represented their country.  
(national - imaginary - charity - sound)
8. The event was an \_\_\_\_\_ festival that brought artists from all over the world.  
(local - theatre - international - voice)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ clapped enthusiastically at the end of the performance.  
(audience - sound - stage - opera)
10. The new film is being shown in every major \_\_\_\_\_ across the country.  
(theatre - cinema - voice - expert)
11. He gave a detailed lecture as an \_\_\_\_\_ in classical music.  
(actor - audience - expert - theatre)

12. The organization raised money for the hospital through a \_\_\_\_\_ concert.  
(national - charity - imaginary - opera)
13. Many people made generous \_\_\_\_\_ to support the theatre restoration project.  
(donations - performances - audiences - cinemas)
14. The horror film had impressive \_\_\_\_\_ that made the scenes more realistic.  
(lighting effects - sound effects - donations - stage)
15. The singer's powerful \_\_\_\_\_ filled the entire concert hall.  
(sound - theatre - voice - cinema)
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ was beautifully decorated for the opening night of the play.  
(stage - sound - national - lighting effects)
17. His story about traveling to another planet was completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(local - imaginary - opera - voice)
18. They performed an incredible \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a packed stadium.  
(expert - opera - performance - cinema)
19. The company supports \_\_\_\_\_ artists by giving them opportunities to showcase their talent.  
(national - international - local - stage)
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ singer hit an amazing high note during the performance of the song.  
(opera - voice - actor - audience)

Vocabulary Exercise (Model Answers)

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the options given in brackets.

- The main role of an \_\_\_\_\_ is to bring a character to life on stage or screen.  
(actor - audience - expert - charity)
- The play was performed in a small \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center.  
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- The magician's \_\_\_\_\_ was so impressive that the entire audience was surprised.  
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(cinema - voice - lighting effects - donations)
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12. The organization raised money for the hospital through a \_\_\_\_\_ concert.  
(national - **charity** - imaginary - opera)
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(**opera** - voice - actor - audience)

## Adverbs

Adverb is a word that describes a verb (الظرف) كلمة تستخدم لوصف فعل

**Adjective is a word that describes a noun.** الصفة كلمة تستخدم لوصف اسم

**Adverbs of manner:** الظرف الذي يدل على الحالة أو الطريقة

Adjectives	Adverbs (الظروف)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cheetah is a quick animal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cheetah runs quickly.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الفهد حيوان سريع. (الصفة تصف الفهد نفسه)</li> </ul> <p>Quick is an adjective used to describe the noun (cheetah / animal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الفهد يجري بسرعة.</li> </ul> <p>Quickly is an adverb describes how the cheetah runs. It describes the verb run.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The turtle is a slow animal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The turtle walks slowly.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ahmed is a careful driver.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ahmed drives carefully.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student is happy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student speaks happily.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The father is angry with his son.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The father talks to his son angrily.</li> </ul>

Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding -ly to the adjective.

Some adjectives (a few) don't change or changed into another word

No.	Adjective	Meaning	Adverb	Meaning
	quick	سريع	quickly	بسرعة
	slow	بطيء	slowly	ببطء
	easy	سهل	easily	بسهولة
	happy	سعيد	happily	بسعادة
	sad	حزين	sadly	يحزن
	angry	غاضب	angrily	بغضب
	careful	حريص	carefully	بحرص
	careless	مهمل	carelessly	بإهمال
	fast	سريع	fast	بسرعة
	good	جيد	well	بشكل جيد

### Adverbs in English

We use adjectives to describe nouns or subject pronouns.

نستخدم الصفات لوصف اسم أو ضمير فاعل

No.	Noun	adjective	Complete sentence
1.	exam	easy	The exam is easy
2.	turtle	slow	The turtle is slow.
3.	driver	careful	The driver is careful.
4.	taste	good	The taste is good.
5.	movie	bad	the movie is bad.
6.	flower	beautiful	The flower is beautiful.
7.	sound	high	The sound in the cinema is high.

We use adverbs to describe verbs.

نستخدم الحال أو الظرف لوصف فعل ما (طريقة حدوث الشيء) - الطريقة التي يتم بها هذا الحدث

نستخدم الحال أو الظرف لكي يُبين كيف يحدث الفعل (الحدث)

- هناك كلمات أخرى تسمى الحال أو الظرف (Adverbs) وهي تستخدم لوصف الفعل أو حالة الفعل أو الطريقة التي يحدث بها الشيء
- أغلب ومعظم كلمات الحال أو الظرف تكون مشتقة من الصفة بإضافة ly إلى نهاية الصفة (slow - slowly) مع وجود بعض الاستثناءات

No.	Verbs	adverb	Complete sentence
1.	answered	quickly	I answered the question quickly.
	أجاب	بسرعة	• أنا جاوبت على السؤال بسرعة
2.	spoke	loudly	The player spoke loudly.
	تحدث	بصوت عال	• اللاعب تحدث بصوت مرتفع
3.	drive	carefully	The driver drives the bus carefully.
	يسوق - يقود	بحذر - بحرص	• السائق يقود الحافلة بحرص
4.	spoke	clearly	The student spoke clearly.
	تحدث	بوضوح - بشكل واضح	• الطالب تحدث بوضوح

## Adjectives & Adverbs

No.	adjectives	Meaning	Adverbs	Meaning
1.	quick	سريع	quickly	بسرعة - بشكل سريع
2.	careful	حذير - حريص	carefully	بحذر - بشكل فيه حذر
3.	slow	بطيء	Slowly	ببطء - بشكل بطيء
4.	bad	سيء	badly	بشكل سيء
5.	clear	واضح	clearly	بوضوح - بشكل واضح
6.	simple	بسيط	simply	ببساطة - بشكل بسيط
7.	easy	سهل	easily	بسهولة
8.	happy	سعيد	happily	بسعادة
9.	busy	مشغول	busily	بانشغال
10.	angry	غاضب	angrily	بغضب
11.	hungry	جوعان	hungrily	بجوع
12.	lazy	كسول	lazily	بكسل
13.	loud	صوت مرتفع / عال	Loudly	بصوت عال
14.	nervous	متعصب - عصبي	nervously	بعصبية
15.	creative	مُبدع	creatively	بإبداع

• لو كانت الصفة تنتهي بالحرف y وقبلها حرف ساكن (أي ليس من الحروف الخمسة المتحركة a-e-i-o-u) فإننا نحذف حرف y

ونضيف المقطع ily

No.	adjectives	Meaning	Adverbs	Meaning
1.	easy	سهل	easily	بسهولة
2.	happy	سعيد	happily	بسعادة
3.	busy	مشغول	busily	بانشغال
4.	angry	غاضب	angrily	بغضب
5.	hungry	جوعان	hungrily	بجوع
6.	lazy	كسول	lazily	بكسل

• هناك بعض الصفات لا تقبل إضافة ly ولكن الكلمة تبقى كما هي بدون تغيير أو تتحول إلى كلمة أخرى مختلفة جديدة

No.	adjectives	Meaning	Adverbs	Meaning
1.	fast	سريع	fast	بسرعة
2.	good	جيد	well	بشكل جيد
3.	hard	صعب	hard	بصعوبة

### Adjectives & Adverbs in Sentences

No.	Adjective	Adverb	Adjectives in Sentences	Adverbs in sentences
1.	quick	quickly	The rabbit is quick.	The rabbit runs quickly.
	سريع	بسرعة	الأرنب سريع	الأرنب يجري بسرعة
2.	slow	slowly	The turtle is a slow animal.	The turtle walks slowly.
	بطيء	ببطء	السلحفاة حيوان بطيء	السلحفاة تسير ببطء
3.	careful	carefully	He was careful on the road.	He crossed the road carefully.
	حذر	بحذر	هو كان حذر على الطريق	هو عبر الشارع بحذر
4.	good	well	He is a good writer.	He writes well.
	جيد	بشكل جيد	هو كاتب جيد	هو يكتب بشكل جيد
5.	clear	clearly	His voice is clear.	He speaks clearly.
	واضح	بوضوح	صوته واضح	هو يتحدث بشكل واضح
6.	happy	happily	He is a happy person today.	He talks happily.
	سعيد	بسعادة	هو اليوم شخص سعيد	هو يتحدث بسعادة
7.	easy	easily	The exam was easy.	I answered the exam easily.
	سهل	بسهولة	الامتحان كان سهلاً	جاوبت على الامتحان بسهولة
8.	soft	softly	His voice is soft.	He usually speaks softly.
	رقيق - ناعم	بشكل رقيق	صوته رقيق	هو يتكلم برقة
9.	beautiful	beautifully	The song is beautiful.	She sings beautifully.
	جميل	بشكل جميل	الأغنية جميلة	هي تغني بشكل جميل
10.	quiet	quietly	The cat is quiet.	It is sleeping quietly.
	هاديء	بهدوء	القطة هادئة	انها تنام بهدوء

**Irregular adjectives & Adverbs**

No.	Adjective	Adverb	Adjectives in Sentences	Adverbs in sentences
1.	good	well	He is a good teacher.	He teaches well.
	جيد	بشكل جيد	هو معلم جيد	هو يدرس بشكل جيد
2.	fast	fast	He is a fast swimmer.	He swims fast.
	سريع	بسرعة	هو سباح سريع	هو يسبح بسرعة
3.	hard	hard	The task is hard.	He works hard.
	صعب	بجدية	المهمة صعبة	هو يعمل بجد



**Easy English Academy**  
— **Mr. Helmy Youssif** —  
**LEARN SMART**

Unit Three: It's show time Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	arts	الفنون	21.	reward	يكافئ - مكافأة
2.	literature	الأدب	22.	awarded for	ممنوحة لـ
3.	interests	اهتمامات	23.	suddenly	فجأة
4.	compete with	يتنافس مع / يتسابق مع	24.	play (n)	مسرحية
5.	competition	مسابقة / منافسة	25.	century	قرن (100 سنة)
6.	experience	خبرة - تجربة حياتية	26.	decade	عقد (10 سنوات)
7.	experiment	تجربة المختبر	27.	character	شخصية
8.	skills	مهارات	28.	hold	يعقد - يمسك
9.	career	مسار مهني / وظيفي	29.	at the age of	في عمر الـ
10.	entertainment	التسلية	30.	ambition (n)	الطموح
11.	convenient	مناسب - ملائم	31.	ambitious (adj.)	طموح (شخص)
12.	suitable for	مناسب لـ	32.	actor	ممثل
13.	join	يلتحق بـ	33.	actress	ممثلة
14.	enjoy	يستمتع بـ	34.	Work for	يعمل لدى - يعمل لحساب
15.	register	يسجل	35.	decide	يقرر
16.	registration	تسجيل	36.	decision	قرار
17.	Proud to + Inf. Verb	فخور أن.....	37.	popular = famous	مشهور
18.	Proud of + noun	فخور بـ	38.	well-known	معروف جيداً
19.	happen = take place	يحدث	39.	supply	يمد - يزود
20.	award	يمنح - جائزة	40.	complicated	مُعقد

**Unit Three: It's show time Vocabulary**

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		الفنون	21.		يكافئ - مكافأة
2.		الأدب	22.		ممنوحة لـ
3.		اهتمامات	23.		فجأة
4.		يتنافس مع / يتسابق مع	24.		مسرحية
5.		مسابقة / منافسة	25.		قرن (100 سنة)
6.		خبرة - تجربة حياتية	26.		عقد (10 سنوات)
7.		تجربة المختبر	27.		شخصية
8.		مهارات	28.		يعقد - يمسك
9.		مسار مهني/وظيفي	29.		في عمر الـ
10.		التسلية	30.		الطموح
11.		مناسب - ملائم	31.		طموح (شخص)
12.		مناسب لـ	32.		ممثل
13.		يلتحق بـ	33.		ممثلة
14.		يستمتع بـ	34.		يعمل لدى - يعمل لحساب
15.		يسجل	35.		يقرر
16.		تسجيل	36.		قرار
17.		فخور أن.....	37.		مشهور
18.		فخور بـ	38.		معروف جيداً
19.		يحدث	39.		يمد - يزود
20.		يمنح - جائزة	40.		مُعقد

**Vocabulary Exercise**

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the options given in brackets.

1. She loves reading classic \_\_\_\_\_ from the 19th century.  
(literature - convenient - competition - experience)
2. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ to have a supermarket near my house.  
(convenient - complicated - character- reward)
3. The writer received an \_\_\_\_\_ for his latest novel.  
(award - experiment - supply - century)
4. The 21<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ has brought many technological changes.  
(century - decade - literature - experience)
5. She has been living in this city for over a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(decade - reward - character - experiment)
6. The main \_\_\_\_\_ in the book is a brave young girl.  
(character - competition - literature - convenient)
7. Hard work deserves a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(reward - award - experience - experiment)
8. The factory will \_\_\_\_\_ food and water to the affected areas.  
(supply - competition- decided - character)
9. This math problem is too \_\_\_\_\_ for me to solve.  
(complicated - convenient - experience - supply)
10. After thinking for a long time, he finally \_\_\_\_\_ to move abroad.  
(decided - experiment - character - award)
11. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ her son's achievements.  
(proud of - literature - competition - century)

12. He gained a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ working in different countries.  
(experience - complicated - award - decade)
13. The scientist conducted an \_\_\_\_\_ to test the new medicine.  
(experiment - award - literature - character)
14. The students trained hard for the sports \_\_\_\_\_.  
(competition - supply - character - experience)
15. The company will \_\_\_\_\_ free masks during the health crisis.  
(supply - award - reward - character)
16. The book was so interesting that he read it twice in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(decade - experiment - century - reward)
17. She received a small \_\_\_\_\_ for helping the lost child.  
(reward - literature - experiment - supply)
18. His role in the film is based on a real \_\_\_\_\_.  
(character - competition - experience - convenient)
19. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ to carry a heavy bag while traveling.  
(convenient - century - award - supply)
20. She participated in a science \_\_\_\_\_ and won first place.  
(competition - complicated - reward - decade)

Vocabulary Exercise

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(**competition** - complicated - reward - decade)

## المستقبل باستخدام "will" Future with

- يمكن أن تستخدم **will** للتعبير عن المستقبل ومعناها (سوف) في الحالات التالية :
- لكي تعبر عن أحداث أو توقعات أو احتمالات ربما تحدث في المستقبل
- أو الرغبة بعمل شيء ما
- أو عند اتخاذ قرار مفاجيء بوقت ما

..... + فعل في المصدر (بدون إضافات) + Inf. Verb + سوف (= 'll) + will = فاعل Subject

No.	Sentences (Examples)	Meaning
1.	I will go to the cinema next week.	أنا سوف اذهب إلى السينما الأسبوع القادم.
2.	My family will go on a trip next holiday.	أسرتي سوف تذهب في رحلة الإجازة القادمة
3.	The children will play in the park next Friday.	الأطفال سوف يلعبون في الحديقة يوم الجمعة القادمة.
4.	We will watch the match next Friday.	سوف نشاهد المباراة يوم الجمعة القادمة.
5.	My father will buy a new car next month.	أبي سيشتري سيارة جديدة الشهر القادم
6.	We will finish the project next week.	سوف نُنهي المشروع الأسبوع القادم
7.	I will make a new model later.	سوف أصنع نموذج جديد لاحقاً
8.	I will get him a gift tomorrow.	سوف أحضر له هدية غداً.
9.	I will get you a book about space tomorrow.	سوف أحضر لك كتاب عن الفضاء غداً
10.	We will meet in the park next Friday.	سوف نلتقي في الحديقة يوم الجمعة القادم.

▪ وعند النفي (الشيء لن يحدث) - (غير متوقع حدوثه) تستخدم **not** بعد كلمة **will** وتكون (**will not = won't**)

..... + فعل في المصدر (بدون إضافات) + Inf. Verb + لن ... (= won't) + will not Subject

No.	Sentences (Examples)	Negative Sentences
1.	I <b>will go</b> to the cinema next week.	I <b>will not go</b> to the cinema next week.
2.	My family <b>will go</b> on a trip next holiday.	My family <b>will not go</b> on a trip next holiday.
3.	The children <b>will play</b> in the park.	The children <b>will not play</b> in the park.

### Key Words:

tomorrow	soon	in the future	later	next .....	in .. years	after .....
غداً	قريباً	في المستقبل	لاحقاً - فيما بعد	..... القادم	في خلال .... سنوات	بعد .....

**We use the future with will to:**

<b>make a decision at the time of speaking</b>	▪ للتعبير عن اتخاذ قرار بنفس وقت التحدث
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I will take you to the hospital.</li> <li>▪ I will call you in the evening.</li> <li>▪ I will carry the bag for you.</li> <li>▪ I will help you with this matter.</li> </ul>	
<b>Predict an event that's likely to happen in the future</b>	▪ توقع حدث محتمل حدوثه مستقبلاً
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Don't worry, we will pass the exam.</li> <li>▪ Tomorrow will be a happy day.</li> <li>▪ The party will be interesting.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicate willingness to do something</b>	▪ توضيح الرغبة في عمل شيء ما مستقبلاً
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I will visit you soon.</li> <li>▪ I will buy a new car.</li> </ul>	

**More Examples:**

No.	Key Words	Meaning	Examples
1.	<b>tomorrow</b>	غداً	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will study English tomorrow.</li> <li>• We will meet in the club tomorrow.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>soon</b>	قريباً	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will buy a computer soon.</li> <li>• I will travel to the USA soon.</li> </ul>
3.	<b>in the future</b>	في المستقبل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will be a doctor in the future.</li> <li>• In the future, I will go to space.</li> <li>• I think robots will do everything in the future.</li> </ul>
4.	<b>next .....</b> <small>(week- month- year- .....)</small>	القادم – التالي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will visit Dubai next Friday.</li> <li>• We will go to the beach next weekend.</li> </ul>
5.	<b>in ... Years</b> <b>in .... weeks</b> <b>in .... days</b> <b>in .. months</b>	في خلال .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will finish school in six years.</li> <li>• We will move to a new house in 3 weeks.</li> <li>• I will finish my exams in 4 days.</li> <li>• I will visit Egypt in 2 months.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>after ....</b>	بعد	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will buy a new phone after one month.</li> <li>• I will be fit after 3 months.</li> </ul>
7.	<b>later</b>	لاحقاً – فيما بعد	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I will visit the museum later.</li> </ul>

**Making Questions:** تكوين السؤال

- النوع الأول من الأسئلة وهي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ (هل) والإجابة عليها تكون بـ Yes / No

Will + ..... ? + فعل في المصدر (أصل الفعل) + **Inf. Verb** + الفاعل **Subject** + هل سوف **Will**

(⊕Yes, .... will) وعند الإجابة تستخدم أو تستخدم (⊖No, ..... won't = will not)

No.	Questions	Yes ☺☺☺	No ☹☹☹
1.	<b>Will you buy a new car?</b>	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
2.	<b>Will Ahmed go to the cinema?</b>	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
3.	<b>Will you come to the party tomorrow?</b>	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
4.	<b>Will the children meet in the park?</b>	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.
5.	<b>Will it rain tomorrow?</b>	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.

- النوع الثاني من الأسئلة وتسمى **Wh-Questions** هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمة استفهام (what — where - ....)

Question Word + will + Subject + الفاعل + **Inf. Verb** (أصل الفعل) + فعل في المصدر + ..... ?

No.	Questions	Answers
1.	<b>What will you do next weekend?</b>	I will <i>go to the cinema</i> with my friends.
2.	<b>Where will you spend your holiday?</b>	I will spend my holiday in <i>Egypt</i> .
3.	<b>When will you go to the park?</b>	I will go to the park <i>next Friday</i> .
4.	<b>How will you travel to Egypt?</b>	I will travel to Egypt <i>by plane</i> .
5.	<b>What will you study tomorrow?</b>	I will study <i>English</i> tomorrow.
6.	<b>Where will you live in the future?</b>	I will live <i>in Dubai</i> in the future.

**Subject فاعل + will be سوف يكون + adjective صفة**

- يمكنك أن تستخدم فاعل في بداية الجملة ثم تستخدم **will be** ومعناها (سوف يكون) ثم يتبعها صفة

No.	Sentences	Meaning
1.	It will be rainy tomorrow.	الطقس سيكون ممطراً غداً
2.	I will be busy next weekend.	أنا سأكون مشغولاً في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع القادم
3.	The streets will be crowded on Sunday.	الشوارع سوف تكون مزدحمة في يوم الأحد.

**Subject فاعل + will be سوف يكون + (in - at) + a place مكان**

No.	Sentences	Meaning
1.	I will be at home tomorrow morning.	أنا سوف أكون في المنزل صباح الغد
2.	We will be in the cinema on Friday evening.	سوف أكون في السينما مساء يوم الجمعة
3.	She will be at school tomorrow morning.	هي ستكون في المدرسة صباح الغد

**Future simple (Passive) صيغة المبني للمجهول في المستقبل**

**Object مفعول + will be + P.P تصريف ثالث للفعل + .....**

No.	Active Sentences (S. + will + Inf. Verb)	Passive Sentences (O. will be + P.P)
1.	I will fix the car tomorrow.	The car will be fixed tomorrow.
2.	They will complete the project soon.	The project will be completed soon.
3.	Fatima will write the report.	The report will be written by Fatima.

- لو بدأت الجملة باستخدام الاسم المفعول أو ضمير مفعول تستخدم بعدها **will be** ثم فعل في التصريف

**passive** الثالث وتكون الجملة في حالة المبني للمجهول

- The beach will be cleaned by the students.
- The room will be painted next week.
- The report will be written next Saturday.

**would for Imaginary Situations (Present & Future)**

نستخدم **would** للتعبير عن أحداث خيالية ومستبعدة الحدوث في الحاضر أو في المستقبل.

- I would like the robot to make my breakfast and do my homework.
- I would exercise more, but I don't have time for it.
- I would have dinner with you, but I need to leave now.
- I live in the city, but my dream house would be in the countryside near the farms.



Easy English Academy  
— Mr. Helmy Youssif —  
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**Exercise****● Choose the correct answer:**

1. **Let's go to the beach tomorrow!**  
**I think it ... sunny.**  
a) will be  
b) won't be  
c) won't
2. **Thomas is sick, so he ... in class today.**  
a) won't be  
b) will  
c) will be
3. **(A) ... your brother be here soon?**  
**(B) Yes, he ....**  
a) Won't be / will be  
b) Will be / will  
c) Will / will
4. **My family and I ... fly to Spain on our holiday.**  
a) will  
b) won't be  
c) will be
5. **My sister ... busy at three o'clock, so you can call back at that time.**  
a) will  
b) won't be  
c) will be
6. **(A) ... you talk to Mr. Wilson?**  
**(B) No, I ....**  
a) Won't / will  
b) Will / won't  
c) Will be / won't be
7. **Our son ... three years old next January.**  
a) won't  
b) will  
c) will be
8. **(A) ... you see the movie tonight?**  
**(B) Yes, I ....**  
a) Won't / won't be  
b) Won't / won't  
c) Will / will
9. **My friend ... on time because the bus was late.**  
a) will be  
b) won't  
c) won't be
10. **I will clean the living room but I ... clean the kitchen.**  
a) will  
b) won't  
c) won't be
11. **Jennifer doesn't think she ... ready to leave in half an hour.**  
a) will be  
b) won't be  
c) will
12. **There ... any food left if we arrive at the party late.**  
a) won't be  
b) won't  
c) will
13. **You ... so tired tomorrow if you go to bed earlier.**  
a) will be  
b) won't be  
c) will
14. **We don't have any milk, so I ... go to the store to buy some.**  
a) won't be  
b) won't  
c) will
15. **... they finish their homework before six o'clock?**  
a) Will  
b) Will be  
c) Won't be
16. **Sarah didn't eat lunch today, so I think she ... hungry soon.**  
a) will be  
b) won't  
c) won't be

Future with “going to”

سابقاً درست وتعلمت أن الفعل **going to** معناه ذاهباً إلى (فعل أساسي بمعنى يذهب) وبعدها اسم مكان

- I am going to the mosque. أنا ذاهب إلى المسجد.
- He is going to the school with his friends. هو ذاهب إلى المدرسة مع أصحابه.

وتكون الجملة مضارع مستمر (حدث يقع الآن)

اسم مكان **a place** + ذاهب إلى **(am-is-are)** + الفاعل **Subject**

<b>I</b>	am	+ going to	+ a place	.....
<b>He – She - It</b>	is	ذهاب إلى مكان ما الآن	اسم مكان	.....
<b>You – We – They</b>	are			

- Where are you going? إلى أين أنت ذاهب؟
- I am going to the supermarket. أنا ذاهب إلى السوبر ماركت.
- The boys are going to the mosque. الأولاد ذاهبون إلى المسجد.
- My brother is going to the club. أخي ذاهب إلى النادي.

You can use (going to) to express a planned action

للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلاً ولكن مخطط له ومرتب مسبقاً تستخدم **going to** ومعناها سوف يقوم بـ

Subject + فاعل + **(am – is – are)** + **going to** سوف + **Inf. Verb** + .....

<b>I</b>	am	+ going to	+ Inf. Verb	.....
<b>He – She - It</b>	is	سوف يقوم بـ	فعل في المصدر	.....
<b>You – We – They</b>	are	يعمل شيء ما مستقبلاً	فعل مجرد بدون اضافات	

**Examples:**

No.	Sentences	Meaning
1.	I am going to visit Egypt next summer holiday.	أنا سأزور مصر في إجازة الصيف القادم.
2.	My father is going to buy a new car.	أبي سيشتري سيارة جديدة
3.	My uncle is going to build a new house.	عمي سيبنى منزلاً جديداً
4.	Ahmed and Ali are going to meet in the park.	أحمد وعلي سيتقابلون في الحديقة
5.	We are going to celebrate the National Day next month.	سوف نحتفل باليوم الوطني الشهر القادم
6.	They are going to travel to London next summer holiday.	هم سيسافرون إلى لندن إجازة الصيف القادمة.

**Will & going to**

will	going to
I will visit London next summer.	I am going to visit London next summer.
أنا سوف أزور لندن الصيف القادم. (بدون دليل)	أنا سوف أزور لندن الصيف القادم. (هناك دليل على السفر)
مجرد توقعات أو رغبة شخصية بدون خطة موضوعة للتنفيذ مجرد رأي شخصي أو توقع بدون دليل واقعي للتنفيذ	هناك خطة مثل حجز التذاكر أو ترتيب تفاصيل السفر هناك دليل على القيام بذلك مستقبلاً
It will rain tomorrow.	It is going to rain tomorrow.
الجو سيمطر غداً. (مجرد توقعات بدون أساس علمي)	الجو سيمطر غداً. (بناء على معلومات من صور الأقمار الصناعية ومتابعة بيانات واخبار الحالة الجوية)

**LEARN SMART**<https://wordwall.net/resource/57066607/future-will-x-going-to>

Future with “going to”

You can use (going to) to express a planned action

going to للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلاً ولكن مخطط له ومرتب مسبقاً تستخدم

Subject + (am – is – are) + going to سوف + Inf. Verb + .....

I	am	+ going to	+ Inf. Verb	.....
He – She - It	is			
You – We – They	are			

- I am going to buy a new car.
- He is going to build a new house.
- We are going to travel to Egypt next weekend.

will	going to
I will visit London next summer.	I am going to visit London next summer.
أنا سوف أزور لندن الصيف القادم.	أنا سوف أزور لندن الصيف القادم.
مجرد توقعات أو رغبة شخصية بدون خطة موضوعة للتنفيذ	هناك خطة مثل حجز التذاكر أو ترتيب تفاصيل السفر
مجرد رأي شخصي أو توقع بدون دليل و اقعي للتنفيذ	هناك دليل على القيام بذلك مستقبلاً
It will rain tomorrow.	It is going to rain tomorrow.

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المستقبل التام Future Perfect

Usage:

- Future Perfect is used to express an action which will be completed before some time in the future.
- The future perfect tense is only for actions that will be complete before a specific point in the future.

يعبر المستقبل التام عن حدث سوف يكتمل وقوعه في وقت محدد بالمستقبل (سوف يتم و يكتمل قبل نقطة زمنية محددة في المستقبل)

Subject + (will/shall) + have + P.P + التصريف الثالث + .....

• I will have finished my project next Sunday.	• سوف أكون أكملت مشروعي يوم الأحد القادم.
• The writer will have completed the story next month.	• الكاتب سوف يكون قد أتم القصة الجديدة الشهر القادم

Examples:

- I will have completed my project by the end of this week.
- He will have joined the party.
- I will have cleaned my room before 8.00 pm tomorrow evening.
- By next summer, I will have saved enough money to buy a new car.
- We will have arrived in Dubai by this time tomorrow.

(by + time) = before

By the end of this week = before the end of this week

By next Friday = before next Friday

Making Future Perfect Questions:

Will + Subject + have + P.P + ..... ?

- Will you have finished your project by the end of this week?
- Will the students have completed the final exams by the end of June?

Unit: Four - Jobs – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	job	وظيفة	21.	driving instructor	مدرب سيطرة
2.	career	مصار مهني - مهنة	22.	fitness instructor	مدرب لياقة بدنية
3.	teacher	معلم	23.	detective	مُحقق - مُخبر سري
4.	doctor	طبيب	24.	farmer	مزارع
5.	school principal	مدير المدرسة	25.	accountant	محاسب
6.	engineer	مهندس	26.	manager	مدير
7.	artist	فنان	27.	builder	عامل البناء
8.	musician	عازف	28.	baker	خباز
9.	player	لاعب	29.	carpenter	نجار
10.	actor	ممثل	30.	waiter	جرسون - ناذل
11.	actress	ممثلة	31.	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
12.	singer	مطرب - مغني	32.	dentist	طبيب أسنان
13.	pilot	طيار	33.	oculist	طبيب عيون
14.	policeman	شرطي	34.	optician	أخصائي بصريات
15.	army officer	ضابط جيش	35.	scientist	عالم
16.	guard	حارس	36.	sailor	بحار
17.	watchman	حارس	37.	vet	بيطري
18.	technician	فني - تقني	38.	photographer	مصور
19.	electrician	كهربائي	39.	reporter	مراسل
20.	driver	سائق	40.	journalist	صحفي

...

Unit: Four - Jobs – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		وظيفة	21.		مدرب سيطرة
2.		مسار مهنة - مهنة	22.		مدرب لياقة
3.		معلم	23.		مُحقق - مُخبر سري
4.		طبيب	24.		مزارع
5.		مدير المدرسة	25.		محاسب
6.		مهندس	26.		مدير
7.		فنان	27.		عامل البناء
8.		عازف	28.		خباز
9.		لاعب	29.		نجار
10.		ممثل	30.		جرسون - ناذل
11.		ممثلة	31.		مرشد سياحي
12.		مطرب - مغني	32.		طبيب أسنان
13.		طيار	33.		طبيب عيون
14.		شرطي	34.		أخصائي بصريات
15.		ضابط جيش	35.		عالم
16.		حارس	36.		بحار
17.		حارس	37.		بيطري
18.		فني - تقني	38.		مصور
19.		كهربائي	39.		مراسل
20.		سائق	40.		صحفي

...

Spelling Test – (Test yourself at home)

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		وظيفة	
2.		مسار مهنة - مهنة	
3.		معلم	
4.		طبيب	
5.		مدير المدرسة	
6.		مهندس	
7.		فنان	
8.		عازف	
9.		لاعب	
10.		ممثل	
11.		ممثلة	
12.		مطرب - مغني	
13.		طيار	
14.		شرطي	
15.		ضابط جيش	
16.		حارس	
17.		حارس	
18.		فني - تقني	
19.		كهربائي	
20.		سائق	

..

**Spelling Test – (Test yourself at home)**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		مدرب سيطرة	
2.		مدرب لياقة	
3.		مُحقق – مُخبر سري	
4.		مزارع	
5.		محاسب	
6.		مدير	
7.		عامل البناء	
8.		خباز	
9.		نجار	
10.		جرسون – ناذل	
11.		مرشد سياحي	
12.		طبيب أسنان	
13.		طبيب عيون	
14.		أخصائي بصريات	
15.		عالم	
16.		بحار	
17.		بيطري	
18.		مصور	
19.		مراسل	
20.		صحفي	

..

## If Conditional

A sentence with **if** has an **if-clause** (It is sunny) and a **main clause** (we will go to the beach.)

- كلمة **if** معناها ( لو - إذا- إن) وتستخدم للتعبير عن الربط بين (جملتين) الشرط ونتيجة الشرط التي تتحقق مع توضيح نسبة تحقق هذه النتيجة.
- نسبة التحقق من النتيجة لا تكتب على شكل أرقام ولا نسب ولكن نفهمها من سياق الجملة وحسب الزمن ونوع حالة **if** المستخدم
- if** تربط بين جملتين - الجملة التي تأتي بعدها مباشرة تسمى جملة الشرط **If-Clause**
- والجملة الأخرى تكون هي النتيجة **Main Clause**
- هناك أربعة حالات (أنواع مختلفة) لاستخدامات **if** وهم (الحالة الصفرية - الحالة الأولى - الحالة الثانية - الحالة الثالثة)
- كل حالة من الحالات الأربع لها شكل مختلف وطريقة صياغة خاصة للجملة مع نسبة توضيح احتمالية تحقق او حدوث هذا الأمر.

There are 4 Types for If:

Type	Examples	Percentage
<b>Zero Conditional</b> الحالة الصفرية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>boil</b> water, it <b>evaporates</b>.</li> <li>If you <b>keep</b> water in the freezer, it <b>turns</b> into ice.</li> </ul>	<b>100 %</b> نسبة التحقق
<b>First Conditional</b> الحالة الأولى	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>start</b> your project early, you <b>will submit</b> it on time.</li> <li>If you <b>study</b> hard, you <b>will get</b> full marks.</li> <li>If we <b>eat</b> healthy food, we <b>will be</b> fit and healthy.</li> <li>If you <b>go</b> to bed early, you <b>will get</b> up early.</li> </ul>	<b>90 %</b> نسبة التحقق كبيرة
<b>Second conditional</b> الحالة الثانية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>started</b> your project early, you <b>would submit</b> it on time.</li> <li>If you <b>studied</b> hard, you <b>would get</b> full marks.</li> </ul>	<b>10-15 %</b> نسبة التحقق ضعيفة
<b>Third Conditional</b> الحالة الثالثة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>had started</b> your project early, you <b>would have submitted</b> it on time.</li> <li>If you <b>had studied</b> hard, you <b>would have passed</b> the exam.</li> </ul>	<b>0 %</b> نسبة التحقق صفر

**If can be used at the beginning of the sentence or in the middle of the sentence.**

- يمكن أن تأتي **if** في أول الجملة ثم بعدها الجملتين بينهما فاصلة، أو تأتي في الوسط بين جملتين (بعدها جملة الشرط وقبلها النتيجة)

جملة النتيجة (Main clause (Result Sentence) + , + جملة الشرط (If + if clause (Conditional Sentence)

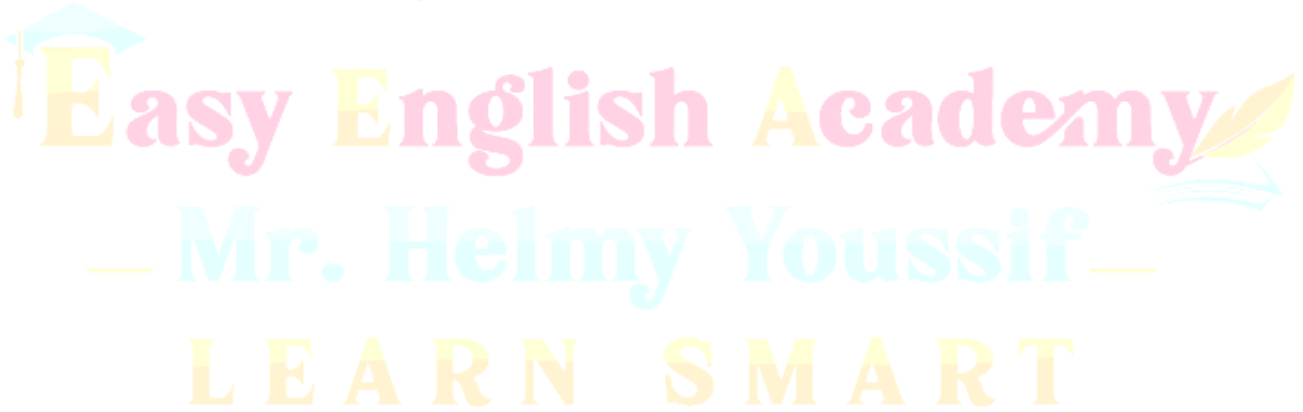
جملة الشرط (If + if clause (Conditional Sentence) + جملة النتيجة (Main Clause (Result Sentence)

**Examples:**

No.	If + Conditional Sentence + , + Result sentence	Result Sentence + if + Conditional Sentence
1.	If you leave the house early, you will catch the school bus.	You will catch the school bus if you leave the house early.
	• لو تغادر المنزل مبكراً، سوف تلحق بحافلة المدرسة.	• سوف تلحق بحافلة المدرسة لو تخرج من المنزل مبكراً
2.	If I have an exam, I will study hard.	I will study hard if I have an exam.
	• لو عندي اختبار، سوف أذاكر بجدية.	• سوف أذاكر بجدية لو عندي اختبار
3.	If you study hard, you will get high marks.	You will get high marks if you study hard.
	• لو تذاكر بجد، سوف تحصل على درجات مرتفعة.	• سوف تحصل على درجات مرتفعة لو تذاكر بجد
4.	If I don't run fast enough, I will lose the race.	I will lose the race if I don't run fast enough.
	• إذا لم أجري بالسرعة الكافية، سأخسر السباق	• سأخسر السباق إذا لم أجري بالسرعة الكافية
5.	If it rains, you will get wet.	You will get wet if it rains.
	• لو تمطر، سوف تكون مبللاً	• سوف تصبح مبللاً إذا تمطر

يمكن استخدام **if** في بداية الجملة أو وسطها وفي كل الأحوال يأتي بعدها مباشرة جملة الشرط **if-clause** والجملة الأخرى تكون النتيجة

**Zero or First:** <https://wordwall.net/resource/27741443/zero-and-first-conditional>



## Zero Conditional

### Zero Conditional Form:

#### If + (Condition) Present Simple Sentence, (Result) Present Simple Sentence

- الحالة الصفرية لـ **if** تستخدم للتعبير عن المعلومات الحقيقية المؤكد وقوع نتيجتها في حالة تحقق الشرط بنسبة 100%
- في الحالة الصفرية يكون الشرط وكذلك النتيجة في زمن المضارع البسيط (كل جملة تتكون من فاعل ثم فعل مضارع تصريف أول ثم تكملة الجملة)
- تستخدم **if** في بداية الجملة وبعدها جملة الشرط ثم جملة النتيجة
- ويمكن أن تستخدم في وسط الجملة وبعدها جملة الشرط ولكن يسبقها جملة النتيجة

### Different forms of Present Simple:

No.	If-Clause (Conditional Sentence)	Main Clause (Result sentence)
	<b>Subject + Present Verb (Form 1) + .....</b>	<b>Subject + Present Verb (Form 1) + .....</b>
1.	• If it rains, I always study online.	
	• If water boils, it evaporates.	
	• If the temperature is lower than zero, water turns into ice.	
	• Plants die if you don't water them regularly.	
	• If it is cold, I wear a jacket.	
	• If you mix oxygen and hydrogen, you get water	
	• If you make noise in the class, the teacher gets angry.	
2.	<b>Subject + (am/ is/ are) + .....</b>	<b>Subject + Present simple Sentence + .....</b>
	• If you are ready, you can participate in the competition. If it is rainy, we always study online.	
3.	<b>Subject + (don't/ doesn't) + Inf. Verb + ....</b>	<b>Subject + Present simple Sentence + .....</b>
	• If you don't look after the plant, it doesn't grow well.	
	• If you don't drink enough water every day, you get health problems.	
	• If plants don't get enough water, they die.	

**Zero Conditional: Online Quizzes**

**Quiz 1 (5 Questions):** <https://wordwall.net/resource/28957200/zero-conditional>

**Quiz 2 Match (Match):** <https://wordwall.net/resource/1271708/zero-conditional>

**Quiz 3 (Match):** <https://wordwall.net/resource/3165345/zero-conditional>

**Quiz 4 (Re-arrange to make sentences):**

<https://wordwall.net/resource/984576/zero-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/18076701/zero-conditional-type-0>



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## First Conditional

### First Conditional Form:

**If + (Condition) Present Simple Sentence, (Result) Subject + will + Inf. verb + ...**

**If + (Condition) Present Simple Sentence, (Result) Subject + will not + Inf. verb + ...**

- الحالة الأولى لـ **if** تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمالية حدوث وتحقق أمر ما بنسبة كبيرة قد تصل إلى نسبة 90%
- الحالة الأولى لـ **If** تستخدم عند التحدث عن التوقعات أو التنبؤات أو الوعود أو التهديدات
- تستخدم للتعبير عن شرط في الحاضر والنتيجة تكون مستقبلاً
- في الحالة الأولى تكون جملة الشرط في زمن المضارع البسيط مع العلم أن المضارع البسيط له أشكال متعددة حسب ما ستدرسها بالجدول التالي ، وأما جملة النتيجة تكون فاعل وبعده **will/ will not** ثم فعل في المصدر ثم تكملة الجملة وهذا في أغلب الجمل.
- وأحياناً يمكن أن نستخدم فعل آخر من مجموعة الـ **Modal Verbs** مثل (**can- can't - should - shouldn't**)
- تستخدم **if** في بداية الجملة وبعدها جملة الشرط ثم فاصلة **comma (,)** ثم جملة النتيجة
- ويمكن أن تستخدم في وسط الجملة وبعدها جملة الشرط، ولكن يسبقها جملة النتيجة

### Different forms of Present Simple:

No.	Forms for If-Clause (Condition)	Examples (Present Simple Sentences)
1.	<b>Subject فاعل + Present verb (Form 1) + .....</b> جملة مضارع بسيط مثبتة (فاعل ثم فعل تصريف أول)	You study hard.
		He works hard.
		They start the project early.
		She cleans her room.
2.	<b>Subject فاعل + (am-is-are) + .....</b> <b>Subject فاعل + (am-is-are) not + .....</b>	He is at school.
		You are lazy.
		I am interested in sport.
		She isn't helpful.
3.	<b>Subject فاعل + (don't-doesn't) + Inf. verb + .....</b> جملة مضارع بسيط منفية	You aren't ready.
		She doesn't study hard.
		You don't sleep early.
		They don't arrive on time.
		He doesn't submit his project on time.

**Different forms of the main clause (Result Sentence):**

No.	Forms for the Main Clause (Result)	Examples
1.	<b>Subject + (will/ will not) + Inf. Verb + .....</b>	You will get full marks.
		They will win the race.
		She will get a reward.
		You won't arrive on time.
2.	<b>Subject + (can/ can't) + Inf. Verb + .....</b>	You can leave early.
		They can ask for help.
		You can ask your teacher for help.
		You can't buy it.
3.	<b>Subject + (should/ shouldn't) + Inf. verb + ....</b>	You should visit the doctor.
		You should help your classmates.
		You shouldn't wait in the street.
		He shouldn't wear casual clothes.

**If + Present Simple Sentence, Subject + a modal verb + Inf. verb + ...**

**Subject + a modal verb + Inf. verb + ..... if + Present Simple Sentence**

<b>If ....., .....</b>	<b>..... If .....</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the students arrive late, the teacher will get angry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher will get angry if the students arrive late.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لو الطلاب يصلون متأخرين ، المعلم سيكون غاضباً.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المعلم سيكون غاضباً لو الطلاب يصلون متأخرين.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the team players win the competition, the school will reward them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The school will reward the team players if they win the competition.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لو لاعبو الفريق يكسبون المنافسة ، المدرسة سوف تكافئهم.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المدرسة سوف تكافئ لاعبو الفريق لو يكسبون المنافسة</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you work hard, you can submit your project on time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can submit your project on time if you work hard.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لو تعمل بجد ، تستطيع أن تسلم مشروعك بالوقت المحدد</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>تستطيع أن تسلم مشروعك بالوقت المحدد لو تعمل بجد</li> </ul>

[More examples](#)

If ..... , .....	..... If .....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you study hard, you will get high marks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You will get high marks if you study hard.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لو أنت تذاكر بجد ، سوف تحصل على درجات مرتفعة.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>سوف تحصل على درجات مرتفعة لو تذاكر بجد</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If she eats healthy food, she will be fit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She will be fit if she eats healthy food.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>إذا هي تتناول طعام صحي سوف تكون لائقة</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>هي سوف تكون لائقة لو تتناول طعام صحي</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If he wants to be fit, he should do sport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He should do sport if he wants to be fit.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لو هو يريد أن يكون لائقاً ، عليه أن يمارس الرياضة</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>يجب عليه أن يمارس الرياضة إذا يريد أن يكون لائقاً</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you don't practise well, you can't win the race.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can't win the race if you don't practise well.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>إذا لم تتدرب جيداً ، لن تكون قادراً على الفوز بالسباق.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لن تكون قادراً على الفوز بالسباق إذا لم تتدرب جيداً</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I don't go to bed early, I will be tired in the morning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I will be tired in the morning if I don't go to bed early.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>إذا أنا لا أذهب إلى الفراش مبكراً ، سأكون متعباً في الصباح</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>أنا سأكون متعباً في الصباح إذا ما ذهبت للنوم مبكراً</li> </ul>

**If Conditional to give advice** تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة

**First:**

**If + Subject + Present Verb (V.1) + ... , S. + { should / can } + inf. +..... .**

- If you feel sick, you should see the doctor.
- If you feel tired, you can ask for permission to leave early.
- If you feel tired, you should leave early and relax at home.
- If you feel ill, you can take medicine and relax at home.

Online Exercises:

<https://wordwall.net/resource/26667322/first-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/11007134/first-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/55743241/first-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/487554/esl-tefl/first-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/32770921/first-conditional>

Unit: Four - Jobs – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	colleagues	زملاء عمل أو دراسة	21.	employ	يُوظف
2.	certificate	شهادة	22.	employer	صاحب العمل
3.	company	شركة	23.	employee	مُوظف
4.	organisation	مُنظمة - مؤسسة	24.	employment	التوظيف
5.	fill-time	وقت كامل	25.	unemployment	البطالة
6.	part-time	وقت جزئي	26.	sign	يُوقع - إشارة- علامة
7.	export	يُصدر	27.	signature	توقيع
8.	import	يستورد	28.	smart	ذكي
9.	Graphic designer	مُصمم جرافيك	29.	manage	يُدير
10.	essential	أساسي	30.	manager	مُدير
11.	experience	خبرة	31.	management	إدارة
12.	express	يُعبّر عن	32.	personal	شخصي
13.	formal = official	رسمي	33.	personality	شخصية
14.	informal	غير رسمي	34.	personnel	أفراد - قسم الموظفين
15.	confident	واثق	35.	resume = CV	سيرة ذاتية
16.	contract	عقد	36.	reference	مرجع
17.	contrast	تناقض	37.	qualification	مُؤهل
18.	conventional	تقليدي	38.	presentation	عرض تقديمي
19.	miserable	بائس	39.	sponsor	راعي
20.	fabulous	رائع	40.	stress	الضغط

...

Unit: Four - Jobs – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		زُملاء عمل أو دراسة	21.		يُوظف
2.		شهادة	22.		صاحب العمل
3.		شركة	23.		مُوظف
4.		مُنظمة - مُؤسسة	24.		التوظيف
5.		وقت كامل	25.		البطالة
6.		وقت جُزئي	26.		يُوقِع - إشارة- علامة
7.		يُصدر	27.		توقيع
8.		يستورد	28.		ذكي
9.		مُصمم جرافيك	29.		يُديِر
10.		أساسي	30.		مُدِير
11.		خبرة	31.		إدارة
12.		يُعبِر عن	32.		شخصي
13.		رسمي	33.		شخصية
14.		غير رسمي	34.		أفراد - قسم الموظفين
15.		واثق	35.		سيرة ذاتية
16.		عقد	36.		مرجع
17.		تناقض	37.		مُؤهل
18.		تقليدي	38.		عرض تقديمي
19.		بائس	39.		راعي
20.		رائع	40.		الضغط

...

**Spelling Test – (Test yourself at home)**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		زُملاء عمل أو دراسة	
2.		شهادة	
3.		شركة	
4.		مُنظمة - مُؤسسة	
5.		وقت كامل	
6.		وقت جُزئي	
7.		يُصدر	
8.		يستورد	
9.		مُصمم جرافيك	
10.		أساسي	
11.		خبرة	
12.		يُعبّر عن	
13.		رسمي	
14.		غير رسمي	
15.		واثق	
16.		عقد	
17.		تناقض	
18.		تقليدي	
19.		بائس	
20.		رائع	

..

**Spelling Test – (Test yourself at home)**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		يُوظف	
2.		صاحب العمل	
3.		مُوظف	
4.		التوظيف	
5.		البطالة	
6.		يُوقع – إشارة- علامة	
7.		توقيع	
8.		ذكي	
9.		يُدبر	
10.		مُدبر	
11.		إدارة	
12.		شخصي	
13.		شخصية	
14.		أفراد – قسم الموظفين	
15.		سيرة ذاتية	
16.		مرجع	
17.		مُؤهل	
18.		عرض تقديمي	
19.		راعي	
20.		الضغط	

..

## If Conditional – Continue - Second Conditional

### Second Conditional Form:

**If + (Condition) Past Simple Sentence, (Result) Subject + would + Inf. verb + ...**

**If + (Condition) Past Simple Sentence, (Result) Subject + would not + Inf. verb + ...**

- الحالة الثانية لـ **if** تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمالية حدوث وتحقيق أمر ما ولكن بنسبة ضعيفة تتراوح من 10 - 15 % فقط
- الحالة الثانية لـ **If** تستخدم عند التحدث عن الاحتمالات أو الفرص الضعيفة في نسبة تحققها (موقف خيالي مستبعد حدوثه)

### Different forms of Past Simple (If-Clause) :

No.	Forms for If-Clause (Condition)	Examples (Past Simple Sentences)
1.	<b>Subject فاعل + Past Verb (Form 2) + .....</b> جملة ماضي بسيط مثبتة تتكون من فاعل ثم فعل بالتصريف الثاني	You studied hard.
		He worked hard.
		They started the project early.
		She cleaned her room.
2.	<b>Subject فاعل + (was - were) + .....</b> <b>Subject فاعل + (was - were) not + .....</b>	He was at school.
		You were lazy.
		I was interested in sport.
		She wasn't helpful.
3.	<b>Subject فاعل + didn't + Inf. verb + .....</b> جملة ماضي بسيط منفية	You weren't ready.
		She didn't study hard.
		You didn't sleep early.
		They didn't arrive on time.
		He didn't submit his project on time.

### Notes:

- The past tense on the if-Clause refers to something unreal or imaginary.
- In the main clause (Result sentence), we can use (could – might) in addition to would.

First Conditional	If we <b>take</b> the car, we <b>will have</b> to park it.	وارد - ممكن - محتمل <b>Possible</b>
Second Conditional	If we <b>took</b> the car, we <b>would have</b> to park it.	<b>Theoretical – imaginary – less real</b> افتراضي ضعيف - خيالي - أقل واقعية

**Different forms of the main clause (Result Sentence):**

No.	Forms for the Main Clause (Result)	Examples
<b>1.</b>	<b>Subject + (would/ would not) + Inf. Verb + ..</b>	You would get full marks.
		They would win the race.
		She would get a reward.
		You wouldn't arrive on time.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Subject + (could/ couldn't) + Inf. Verb + ....</b>	You could leave early.
		They could ask for help.
		You could ask your teacher for help.
		You couldn't buy it.
		She couldn't join the university.

**If + Past Simple Sentence, Subject + would/ wouldn't + Inf. verb + ...**

**Subject + would/ wouldn't + Inf. verb + ..... if + Past Simple Sentence**

If ....., .....	..... If .....
▪ If you worked hard, you would submit your report on time.	▪ You would submit your report on time if you worked hard.
▪ If you didn't leave home early, you wouldn't catch the bus.	▪ You wouldn't catch the bus if you didn't leave home early.
▪ If you got up late, you wouldn't get to school on time.	▪ You wouldn't get to school on time if you got up late.
▪ if you went to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.	▪ You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.
▪ If I had a lot of money, I would buy a new and expensive car.	▪ I would buy a new and expensive car if I had a lot of money.
▪ If you drank a lot of coffee, you wouldn't sleep.	▪ You wouldn't sleep if you drank a lot of coffee.

• لو if متبوعة بفعل ماضي (ماضي بسيط) = (فعل في التصريف الثاني) فنختار كلمة (would - could) ثم فعل مصدر في جملة النتيجة

**Second Conditional to express imaginary situations**

- يمكن استخدام الحالة الثانية لـ if للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية (لا يمكن تحقيقها في الواقع)
- استخدام الماضي هنا يكون ماضي وهمي وليس حقيقي لأن الموقف بكامله موقف خيالي وغير واقعي
- ونستخدم were بعد الفاعل أيًا كان الفاعل ( I were ..... ) لتقديم النصيحة أو للتعبير عن أن الموقف خيالي وغير واقعي ومن المستحيل تحقيقه.

**Second Conditional to express Imaginary Situations: للتعبير عن موقف خيالي مستحيل الحدوث:**

- If I were a bird, I would fly high in the sky and take photos for the city.
- If I were a doctor, I would be a dentist.
- If I were a teacher, I would be a Math teacher.
- If I were extremely rich, I would buy a private aeorplane and an island in the Pacific Ocean.

**If Second Conditional to give advice تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة**

**Second:**

**If + Subject + were + ..... , S. would + Inf. Verb ....**

**If I were you, I would + inf. + ..... . لو كنت مكانك ل فعلت .....**

**To give advice & express imaginary situations**

- If I were rich, I would buy a new car and a villa.
- If he were a doctor, he would help the injured people.
- If I were you, I would visit the doctor.
- If I were you, I would do my best and study hard.
- If I were you, I would keep my dreams.
- If I were you, I would accept the gift.
- If I were you, I would travel around the world.
- If I were a bird, I would fly and watch my city from the sky.

**Second Conditional to Give Advice: لتقديم النصيحة**

- If I were you, I would study an English course during the summer holiday.
- If I were you, I would join the school football team.
- If I were you, I wouldn't shoot the penalty.
- You look ill. If I were you, I would visit the doctor.
- You have an exam tomorrow. If I were you, I wouldn't go to the cinema today.
- You look tired. If I were you, I would get some rest and relax.

**Online Exercises:**

<https://wordwall.net/resource/26063762/esol/second-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/29784724/first-or-second-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/3538420/second-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/5251087/second-conditional>

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Unit: Four - Jobs – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.	wildlife	الحياة البرية	21.	terrible	سوء جدا - فظيع
2.	advertisement	إعلان	22.	horrible	مُخيف
3.	advantages	مميزات	23.	conserve	يحمي - يحفظ
4.	disadvantages	مساويء	24.	conservation	محمية
5.	survey	مسح (لجمع معلومات)	25.	conversation	محادثة
6.	vacancy	وظيفة شاغرة	26.	observe	يُلاحظ
7.	vacant	شاغر	27.	cave	كهف
8.	vaccination	التطعيم	28.	generation	جيل
9.	health	الصحة	29.	describe	يصف
10.	research	بحث	30.	flight	رحلة جوية
11.	sightseeing	مشاهدة المعالم	31.	voyage	رحلة بحرية
12.	tolerance	التسامح	32.	trip	رحلة قصيرة (برية)
13.	develop	يُطور - يُنمي	33.	journey	رحلة طويلة
14.	development	التطوير - التنمية	34.	Proud of	فخور بـ
15.	prove	يُثبت	35.	Worried about	قلق بشأن
16.	protect	يحمي	36.	improve	يُحسن
17.	prevent	يمنع	37.	strong/ strength	قوي/ القوة
18.	pollute	يُلوث	38.	weak/ weakness	ضعيف/ الضعف
19.	avoid	يتجنب	39.	passenger	راكب/ مسافر
20.	comment	يُعلق - تعليق	40.	cargo	شحنة - حمولة

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Unit: Four - Jobs – Vocabulary

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1.		الحياة البرية	21.		سوء جدا - فظيع
2.		إعلان	22.		مُخيف
3.		مميزات	23.		يحمي - يحفظ
4.		مساويء	24.		محمية
5.		مسح (لجمع معلومات)	25.		محادثة
6.		وظيفة شاغرة	26.		يُلاحظ
7.		شاغر	27.		كهف
8.		التطعيم	28.		جيل
9.		الصحة	29.		يصف
10.		بحث	30.		رحلة جوية
11.		مشاهدة المعالم	31.		رحلة بحرية
12.		التسامح	32.		رحلة قصيرة (برية)
13.		يُطور - يُنمي	33.		رحلة طويلة
14.		التطوير - التنمية	34.		فخور بـ
15.		يُثبت	35.		قلق بشأن
16.		يحمي	36.		يُحسن
17.		يمنع	37.		قوي / القوة
18.		يُلوث	38.		ضعيف / الضعف
19.		يتجنب	39.		راكب / مسافر
20.		يُعلق - تعليق	40.		شحنة - حمولة

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**Spelling Test – (Test yourself at home)**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		الحياة البرية	
2.		إعلان	
3.		مميزات	
4.		مساويء	
5.		مسح (لجمع معلومات)	
6.		وظيفة شاغرة	
7.		شاغر	
8.		التطعيم	
9.		الصحة	
10.		بحث	
11.		مشاهدة المعالم	
12.		التسامح	
13.		يُطور - يُنمي	
14.		التطوير - التنمية	
15.		يُثبت	
16.		يحمي	
17.		يمنع	
18.		يُلوث	
19.		يتجنب	
20.		يُعلق - تعليق	

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**Spelling Test – (Test yourself at home)**

No.	Words	Meaning	Correction
1.		سيء جدا - فظيع	
2.		مُخيف	
3.		يحمي - يحفظ	
4.		محمية	
5.		محادثة	
6.		يُلاحظ	
7.		كهف	
8.		جيل	
9.		يصف	
10.		رحلة جوية	
11.		رحلة بحرية	
12.		رحلة قصيرة (برية)	
13.		رحلة طويلة	
14.		فخور بـ	
15.		قلق بشأن	
16.		يُحسن	
17.		قوي/ القوة	
18.		ضعيف/ الضعف	
19.		راكب/ مسافر	
20.		شحنة - حمولة	

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**Second Conditional - Exercise**

**Put the verb into the correct tense to make the second conditional.**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new job.
2. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) younger, he \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) more.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) friends, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with you.
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a big house.
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) always so late, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) promoted.
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the first prize, we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a better job, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to buy a new car.
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) perfect English, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good job.
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Mexico, I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish.
10. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to enter university.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more friends.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a house if we \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to stay here.
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more money if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) so many clothes.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to dinner if we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him if she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) his number.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain on holiday if they \_\_\_\_\_ (like) hot weather.
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam if she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more.

18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) someone famous if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a movie star.
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late again if we \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) weight if you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) less.



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**Second Conditional - Answers**

**Put the verb into the correct tense to make the second conditional.**

1. If I were (be) you, I would get (get) a new job.
2. If he were (be) younger, he would travel (travel) more.
3. If we weren't (not / be) friends, I would be (be) angry with you.
4. If I had (have) enough money, I would buy (buy) a big house.
5. If she weren't always late (not / be) always so late, she would be (be) promoted.
6. If we won (win) the first prize, we would travel (travel) around the world.
7. If you had (have) a better job, we would be (be) able to buy a new car.
8. If I spoke (speak) perfect English, I would have (have) a good job.
9. If we lived (live) in Mexico, I would speak (speak) Spanish.
10. If she passed (pass) the exam, she would be (be) able to enter university.
11. She would be (be) happier if she had (have) more friends.
12. We would buy (buy) a house if we decided (decide) to stay here.
13. They would have (have) more money if they didn't (not / buy) so many clothes.
14. We would come (come) to dinner if we had (have) time.
15. She would call (call) him if she knew (know) his number.
16. They would go (go) to Spain on holiday if they liked (like) hot weather.
17. She would pass (pass) the exam if she studied (study) more.

18. I \_\_\_ **would marry** \_\_\_ (marry) someone famous if I \_ **were** \_\_\_ (be) a movie star.
19. We \_\_\_ **would not be** \_\_\_ (not be) late again if we \_\_\_ **bought** \_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
20. You \_\_\_ **would lose** \_\_\_ (lose) weight if you \_\_\_ **ate** \_\_\_ (eat) less.



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Third Conditional

Form:

If + Past perfect Sentence, S. + would have + P.P. (Form 3)

وتستخدم الحالة الثالثة لـ **if** عند التعبير عن حالات من المستحيل تحققها أو حدوثها

0% S. + (had/hadn't) + P.P + .... , S. + (would/wouldn't have) + P.P + .....

0% S. + (had/hadn't) + been + .... , S. + (would/wouldn't have) + P.P + .....

لو **if** متبوعة بفعل في زمن الماضي التام (**had + P.P**) فنختار **would have + P.P** في جملة النتيجة

- If they **had played** well, they **would have won** the match.
- If he **had studied** hard, he **would have passed** the exams.
- If she **had cooked** lunch, we **would have eaten** at home instead of the restaurant.
- If you **had finished** the project on time, the teacher **would have awarded** you the full mark.
- If I **had finished** my work, I **would have** had a nice time with my friends.

Third in the middle of the sentence:

S. + would have + P.P. + If + Past perfect Sentence.

- They **would have won** the match **if** they **had played** well.
- He **would have passed** the exam **if** he **had studied** hard.
- I **would have had** a nice time with my friends **if** I **had finished** my work.

Have a nice time = spend a nice time (have = spend)

**First:** If I **finish** my work early, I **will have** nice time with my friends. (90%)

**Second:** If I **finished** my work early, I **would have** nice time with my friends. (10-15%)

**Third:** If I **had finished** my work early, I **would have had** nice time with my friends. (0%)

(have – had - had = eat – ate – eaten) // // // // (have = own) يمتلك

**First:** If I (have=own) a house in Japan, I will (have = eat) sushi every week.

- = **If I have a house in Japan, I will have sushi every week.**

**Second:** If I (had=owned) a house in Japan, I would (have = eat) sushi every week.

- = **If I had a house in Japan, I would have sushi every week.**

**Third:** If I (had had = had owned) a house in Japan. I would have (had = eaten) sushi every week.

- = **If I had had a house in Japan, I would have had sushi every week.**

**Unless = if not** لو لم – إذا لم

نستخدم كلمة **unless** بدلاً من **if** والنفي بعد **if** – بمعنى أنه لو عندك جملة شرط تبدأ بـ **If** ثم جملة منفية فيها **not** يمكنك أن تحذف النفي وتلغي وجود **if** وتستخدم كلمة **unless** بدلاً منهم وتطبق كل قواعد **if** العادية التي تعلمتها

**If + Negative Sentence** جملة منفية = **Unless + affirmative Sentence** جملة مثبتة

- عندما تستخدم **unless** يكون بعدها جملة مثبتة وليست منفية
- جملة منفية مع **if** تساوي جملة مثبتة مع **unless**

**Examples:**

- If you don't leave early, you won't catch the bus. (**if + don't = unless**)
- = **Unless you leave early, you won't catch the bus.** لو لم تغادر مبكراً، لن تلحق الباص
- If he didn't take a taxi, he would be late for work. (**If + didn't = unless**)
- = **Unless he took a taxi, he would be late for work.**
- Unless I had slept early, I would have missed the plane. (unless + had = If + hadn't)
- = **If I hadn't slept early, I would have missed the plane.**
- If I didn't help him, he wouldn't finish the project. (If + didn't = unless)
- = **Unless I helped him, he wouldn't finish the project.**
- If he didn't study hard, he wouldn't pass the exam.
- = **Unless he studied hard, he wouldn't pass the exam.**
- Unless she works hard, the boss will get angry.
- If she doesn't work hard, the boss will get angry.
- Unless they started early, they wouldn't complete their task.
- = **If they didn't start early, they wouldn't complete their task.**

<https://wordwall.net/resource/443429/if-unless>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/31113838/unless-if>

**Third Conditionals - Exercise**

Put in the correct third conditional verb form.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) late, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / miss) the bus.
2. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (study), she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) John.
4. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / wake) up late.
5. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a musician, he \_\_\_\_\_ (record) a CD.
6. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to art school, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a painter.
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in a different country, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to speak a different language.
8. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to university, she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French.
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to the party, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / meet) them.
10. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the job, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) travelling.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam if she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) harder.
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / get) married if we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to the same university.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) a taxi.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / meet) him if she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / come) to London.

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi if he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money.

17. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / forget) my phone.

18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) if we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) invited.

19. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) it if she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) you were ill.

20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on time if he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) earlier.



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**Third Conditionals - Answers**

**Put in the correct third conditional verb form.**

1. If you hadn't been (not / be) late, we wouldn't have missed (not / miss) the bus.
2. If she had studied (study), she would have passed (pass) the exam.
3. If we had arrived (arrive) earlier, we would have seen (see) John.
4. If they had done (go) to bed early, they wouldn't have woken (not / wake) up late.
5. If he had become (become) a musician, he would have recorded (record) a CD.
6. If she had gone (go) to art school, she would have become (become) a painter.
7. If I had been born (be) born in a different country, I would have learned (learn) to speak a different language.
8. If she had gone (go) to university, she would have studied (study) French.
9. If we hadn't gone (not / go) to the party, we wouldn't have met (not / meet) them.
10. If he had taken (take) the job, he wouldn't have gone (not / go) travelling.
11. He would have been (be) happier if he had stayed (stay) at home.
12. She would have passed (pass) the exam if she had studied (study) harder.
13. We wouldn't have got (not / get) married if we hadn't gone (not / go) to the same university.
14. They would have been (be) late if they hadn't taken (not / take) a taxi.
15. She wouldn't have met (not / meet) him if she hadn't come (not / come) to London.

16. He \_ **would have taken** \_ (take) a taxi if he \_ **had had** \_ (have) enough money.
17. I \_ **would have called you** (call) you if I \_ **hadn't forgotten** \_ (not / forget) my phone.
18. We \_ **would have come** \_ (come) if we \_ **had been invited** \_ (be) invited.
19. She \_ **wouldn't have done** \_ (not / do) it if she \_ **had known** \_ (know) you were ill.
20. He \_ **would have been** \_ (be) on time if he \_ **had left** \_ (leave) earlier.



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