

Unit 1

Present Simple Tense البيسط	زمن المضارع	Past Simple Tense	زمن الماضي البسيط
Form			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omar always plays tennis. - My sisters go shopping every weekend. <p>She - he - it - مفرد — — — — -Vs S فعل ينتهي بحرف</p> <p>We - you - they - جمع — — — — V المصدر بدون اضافات</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omar played tennis yesterday. - My sisters went shopping last weekend. <p>يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل Regular ends with —-ed Play - played Irregular غير منتظم go - Went</p>	
Keywords		الكلمات الدالة	
always - usually - sometimes - often - every - never		Yesterday - last الماضي / الماضية. -ago منذ - in 2005	
Negative		النفي	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omar doesn't play tennis./ Omar never plays tennis. - My sisters don't go shopping every weekend. <p>She - he - it - مفرد — — — — -doesn't + V فعل بدون اضافات</p> <p>We - you - they - جمع — — — — -don't + V</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omar didn't play tennis yesterday. - My sisters didn't go shopping last weekend. <p>نفي الفعل الماضي didn't + V فعل في المصدر بدون اضافات</p>	
Questions			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does Omar always play? - When do your sisters go shopping? <p>does / do + المصدر بدون اضافات</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What did Omar play yesterday? - When did your sisters go shopping? <p>did + المصدر بدون اضافات</p>	

Choose the correct answer:

Mona always (**help** – **helps** – **helped**) her mother in the kitchen . She (**is** – **was** – **were**) good at cooking. Yesterday, She (**baked** – **bake** – **bakes**) a delicious cake but she (**didn't do** – **doesn't do** – **don't do**) her homework. Her mother was angry with her as she always (**study** – **studies** – **studied**) hard.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. My elder brother (study) hard every day. (correct)
..... **studies**
2. Jana sometimes reads books in her free time. (Negate)
Jana doesn't read books in her free time.
3. Scientists do experiments in the science labs. (Ask)
Where do scientists do experiments?
4. The whale lives in the sea . (Ask)
Where does the whale live?
5. He (learn) how to drive a car in 2017. (correct)
..... **learned**
6. Malak usually (go) to Failaka Island. (correct)
..... **goes**
7. Ali lost his expensive watch two hours ago. (Ask)
When did Ali lose his Watch?
8. My father came home late last night. (Negate)
My father didn't come home late last night.
9. My mother (have) a headache last night. (correct)
..... **had**
10. My brother drives his car very fast. (Ask)
How does your brother drive his car?
- 11 - Sara went swimming last week. (Ask)
When did Sara go swimming?
12. My litter brother broke my glasses yesterday. (Negate)
My litter brother didn't break my glasses yesterday.
13. My grandfather usually tells me funny stories . (Negate)
My grandfather doesn't tell me funny stories.

Parts of Speech:

(fantastic - but - they - make - teacher - hey! - in - sadly)

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Pronouns	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection
اسم	فعل	صفة	حال	ضمير	حرف جر	رابط بين جملتين	كلمة التعجب
Teacher	Make	Fantastic	Sadly	They	in	but	hey!

Unit 2

Future Form	
(سوف) am going to + فعل مصدر	Will + فعل مصدر
(سوف) is going to + فعل مصدر	
(سوف) are going to + فعل مصدر	
Uses	
<u>- Future plan</u> <u>خطط مستقبلية</u>	احداث مستقبلية (Future events)
-The windows are dirty. I'm going to clean them.	التنبؤ مع عدم وجود دليل (Prediction without evidence) You will have a lovely time in Italy.
	قرار سريع (Quick decision) The phone is ringing. I will answer it.
<u>Prediction with</u> <u>التنبؤ مع وجود دليل</u> <u>evidence</u>	<u>تقديم عرض</u> (Making offer) Come on, I will help you.
- My sister is going to have a baby. - Look at the clouds; it's going to rain.	الوعد (Making promises) I will phone you again tomorrow.
Negative	
am not going to + فعل مصدر	won't / will not + فعل مصدر
isn't going to + فعل مصدر	
aren't going to + فعل مصدر	

Choose the correct answer:

My father promised me that he (buy – is going to buy – **will buy**) me a present if I do well in the exam. I (**am going to study** – will studies – studying) hard today. My mother is (**going to** – will – are going to) make me sandwiches for dinner tonight.

Correct the verbs:

- Oh look! It (snow) soon. **is going to snow**
- Next summer I (travel) around Europe. **am going to travel**
- In 300 years people (travel) with flying cars instead of airplanes. **Will travel**
- I think our team (win) the match. **will win**
- In 2055 robots (be) our teachers. **will be**
- Tonight, we (have) a birthday party for my brother. **are going to have**
- My father (buy) tickets tonight. **is going to buy**

- 8. I (go) to the cinema tonight.
- 9. I doubt that he (pass) the English test.
- 10. He (study) for the test tomorrow.
- 11. Be careful! You (drop) the dishes.
- 12. During summer vacation we (go) swimming.
- 13. I (help) you carry your books.
- 14. Look out! That dog (bite) you if you get near him.

- am going to go*
- will pass*
- is going to study*
- are going to drop*
- are going to go*
- Will help*
- is going to bite*

Unit 3 If Conditional type 2

تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء لا يمكن تحقيقه الان لأنه امنيات وخيال في وقتنا الحاضر

If + past simple , would + V inf.

- 1-If we traveled to Paris, we would see Eiffel Tower .
- 2-If I had a lot of money , I would travel around the world.
- 3-If I were a pilot, I would visit all countries.
- 4-If I were you , I would Study hard.

Correct the verbs:

- 1-If I were you , I (go) to the doctor.
..... *had*
- 2- I would buy a big house If I (have) enough money.
..... *had*
- 3-If you trained well , You (win) the match.
..... *Would win*
- 4-If I had enough time , I (go) shopping.
..... *would go*
- 5- You would feel better If you (sleep) properly.
..... *slept*
- 6- If I (be) you , I'd help my mother.
..... *Were*
- 7- If Jana (study) hard, she would get the full marks.
..... *studied*

Relative Clauses

الذي / الذين / التي / اللاتي (للعاقل) انسان	---- Who
الذي / الذين / التي / اللاتي (لغير العاقل) اشياء - حيوان - جماد	---- Which
الملكية 's / their / his / her الملكية	---- whose

Join using (who / which / whose):

a) Omar is a clever student. He is in my class.

Omar, who is a clever student, is in my class.

b) Starbucks opened new stores in China. It does business all over the world.

Starbucks, which opened new stores in China, does business all over the world

c) This is my cousin. He is in grade 10.

This is my cousin who is in grade 10.

d) Scientists are working with stem cells. Stem cells will revolutionize medicine.

Scientists are working with stem cells which will revolutionize medicine.

e) Dr. Sara works in Jahra hospital. She is my neighbour.

Dr. Sara , who works in Jahra hospital, is my neighbour.

f) Ms.Amani teaches us English. Her jacket is black.

Ms.Amani, whose jacket is black, teaches us English.

g) The National Assembly is an important building. It was built in 1986.

The National Assembly, which is an important building, was built in 1986.

h) The girl won the competition. The girl's name is Mona.

The girl, whose name is Mona, won the competition.

i) The author writes scary books. His book won the award.

The author, whose book won the award, writes scary books.

j) The government built a new school. It is in Adan area.

The government built a new school which is in Adan area.

Choose the correct answer:

Dreams are very important in man's life. A person, (**which** – **who** – **whose**) has a dream, can work hard to reach it. If you were a dreamer, you (**will be** – **are** – **would be**) creative. You can think of creating a machine (**which** – **who** – **whose**) helps a lot of people. A student (**who** – **whose** – **which**) mind is active, can do the best.

ملحوظة : **who / which** يأتي بعدها فعل **verb**

whose يأتي بعدها اسم **noun** لكن

Unit 4

Present continuous for future arrangements

<p>present continuous (Arrangements) الاستخدام: يعبر عن ترتيبات وخطط مستقبلية</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">am / is /are + V+ing</p> <p>-I am seeing the doctor tomorrow at 10:30 .</p> <p>- She is inviting me for her birthday party next Friday.</p>	<p>Key words:</p> <p>- tonight - today - tomorrow - in the evening - next...../in 2025</p>
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Correct The Verbs In Brackets:

1. Heba (train) for the piano lesson next week.
is training
2. Ahmed (shop) in 360 mall tonight.
is shopping
3. I (do) homework at the weekend.
am doing
4. We (study) English in the afternoon.
are studying
5. They (camp) in the desert tomorrow .
are camping
6. He (swim) in the sea at the weekend.
is swimming

Past continuous: الماضي المستمر

<p>While (was / were + ing) , (past simple)</p>
<p>When (past simple) , (was / were + ing)</p>

I – he – she – it → was
+ **V ing**
You – We – they → were

Choose the correct answer in brackets:

Last winter, Sara and her family (**goes** – **went** – **go**) to London by plane. While they (**were flying** – **was flying** – **flies**), they saw nice views. It was snowing heavily when they (**arrives** – **arrive** – **arrived**) at the airport.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1) I met Ali **while** I (go) to the club. (Correct)
..... **Was going**
- 2) It was raining **when** we (play) yesterday (Correct)
..... **played**

Unit 5

المبني للمجهول

Tense الزمن	Active	Passive	The Rule
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	Omar <u>is playing</u> football.	Football <u>is being played</u> .	is are + being + V3
Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	Omar <u>was playing</u> computer games.	Computer games <u>were being played</u> .	was were + being + V3
Modals الأفعال الناقصة	-Mona <u>will buy</u> a new iPad. - Jana <u>can speak</u> English. - He <u>could drive</u> the car. - You <u>must follow</u> the rules.	- A new iPad <u>will be bought</u> . - English <u>can be spoken</u> . - The car <u>could be driven</u> . - The rules <u>must be followed</u> .	will can could would + be + V3 must should

Change into passive:

1. Heba is watching TV at the moment.

TV is being watched at the moment.

2. She is eating pizza now.

Pizza is being eaten now.

3. I am writing a letter at the moment.

A letter is being written at the moment.

4. We were playing football yesterday evening.

Football was being played yesterday evening.

5. She was feeding the cat.

The cat was being fed.

6. Kuwait is building modern schools.

Modern schools are being built.

7. They were painting the house.

The house was being painted.

8. The players were practising different sports.

Different sports were being practised.

9-She can speak English and French fluently.

English and French can be spoken fluently.

10- He can play the piano.

The piano can be played.

11-She can throw the javelin.

The javelin can be thrown.

12- Jana will answer the phone.

The phone will be answered.

13-He must follow the school rules.

The school rules must be followed.

Unit 6

Order of adjectives ترتيب الصفات

(1) Opinion الرأي	(2) Size الحجم	(3) Age العمر	(4) Shape الشكل	(5) Colour اللون	(6) Origin الأصل	(7) Material الخام
Wonderful Fantastic	Small huge	Old Young	Square Round	Black Green	Kuwaiti American	Woolen Metal

Examples:

1- He gave her six **beautiful large red** roses.

2- A **little old Chinese** man came to the doctor.

EX. Complete the sentences with the right order of the given adjectives:

1- My father bought a (grey /round/small) villa for us.

a small round grey villa

2- Salma gave me a (wooden /beautiful/blue) box.

a beautiful blue wooden box

3- I made a (green/ huge/delicious) salad.

a delicious huge green salad

4- He is an / a (old / brave / Arabian) soldier.

a brave old Arabian soldier

5- It is a / an (old / interesting / big) history book.

an interesting big old history book

6- she chose the (blue - elegant - silk - two) dresses from the ten shown to her.

two elegant blue silk dresses

7- Ali bought a/an (white - American - big) van.

a big white American van

8- He bought (blue - woolen - nice - three) coats during the sales.

three nice blue woolen coats

9- Her father bought her a (leather - red - French - wonderful) bag.

a wonderful red French leather bag

10- A/An (Asian - thin - young) woman was at the scene of the crime.

A thin young Asian woman

<p>Present perfect simple المضارع التام</p>	<p>Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر</p>
<p>I / we / you / they — — — have + V3 She / he / it — — — — — has</p>	<p>have + been + V.ing has</p>
<p>Key words: just - already - recently - for - since - yet - ever - never</p>	<p>Key words : Since / for / all / still</p>
<p>- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث انتهى توا / حالا. - يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لفترة وانتهى، ولكن آثاره باقية.</p>	<p>يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر للوقت الحاضر</p>
<p>Examples: - She has lived in Paris for years. - They have just heard the news. - It has been windy for a week.</p>	<p>Examples: - He has been working for a year. - I've been studying Math all day.</p>
<p>Negative: - She hasn't lived in Paris for years. - They haven't heard the news. - It hasn't been windy for a week.</p>	<p>Negative: - He hasn't been working for a year. - I haven't been studying Math all day.</p>
<p>Questions: - How long has she lived in Paris? - When have they heard the news? - How long has it been windy?</p>	<p>Questions: - How long has he been working? - What have you been studying all day ?</p>

Examples:

* Ali **has been lying** in bed for two days. - He is still in bed or has just got up.

* She **has been working since** 4 o'clock. - She is still working, or she has just stopped working.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I (have) my car for five years. (correct)

have had

2- They (play) football in the club all the afternoon. (correct)

have been playing

3- My mother (work) too hard recently. (Ask)

has worked

4- They have already finished the school project.

(Make Negative)

They haven't finished the school project yet.

5- We've lived in Kuwait since last year.

(Ask)

How long have you lived in Kuwait?

6- She has been watching TV since 7 p.m.

(Ask)

How long has she been watching TV?

7- The children have played in the garden for two hours.

(Negate)

The children **haven't** played in the garden for two hours.

8- It (rain) for hours so I can't go out.

(correct)

has been raining

9- He has already written his essay.

(Negative)

He hasn't written his essay yet.

10- Malak looks tired. She (work) all night.

(Correct)

has been working

11- They have been selling gold in this shop since 1980 .

(Negate)

They **haven't** been selling gold in this shop since 1980 .

12- My brother has already arrived at the hotel.

(Negative)

My brother hasn't arrived at the hotel yet.

13- My sister (already eat) my cookies.

(Correct)

My sister has already eaten my cookies.

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