

The Past simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

الكلمات الدالة Key words

أمس Yesterday

الماضية Last

منذ Ago

عند وجود هذه الكلمات يجب ان يوضع الفعل بالتصريف الثاني (الماضي) .
الفعل بالتصريف الثاني له شكلان:

2- الافعال غير المنتظمة

1- الافعال المنتظمة

تنقسم الافعال الى قسمين:-

Regular Verbs	الافعال المنتظمة	Irregular Verbs	الفعال غير المنتظمة
1-close	يغلق → closed	1-cut	يقطع → cut
2-participate	يشارك → participated	2-put	يضع → put
3-receive	يستقبل → received	3-go	يذهب → went
اضافة d اذا انتهى الفعل ب e		4-see	يرى → saw
4-play	يلعب → played	5-write	يكتب → wrote
5-invent	يخترع → invented	6-find	يجد → found
6-collect	يجمع → collected	7-meet	يقابل → met
اضافة ed اذا لم ينتهي الفعل ب e		8-buy	يشترى → bought
5-study	يدرس → studied	9-be	يكون → was/were
6-carry	يحمل → carried	10-come	يأتي → came
حذف ال y واطافة ied اذا انتهى الفعل ب y ويسبقها حرف ساكن		11-eat	يأكل → ate
		12-read	يقرأ → read
		13-do	يفعل → did
		14-have	يمتلك → had
		15-build	يبني → built

Some important irregular verbs

المعنى	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
يسبح	swim	swam	Swum
يبدأ-	begin	began	begun
يدق- يرن	ring	rang	rung
يعني-	sing	sang	sung
يشرب-	drink	drank	drunk
يفرق-	Sink	Sank	sunk
يأتي	come	came	come
يصبح	become	became	become
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يقود	drive	drove	driven
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يربي - يحافظ	keep	kept	kept
يكنس	sweep	swept	swept
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يُحارب - يتشاجر	fight	fought	fought
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يُصطاد - يمسك	catch	caught	caught
يُدرّس - يشرح	teach	taught	taught
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يُحضّر	bring	brought	brought
يُدرّس	study	studied	studied
يُحمّل	carry	carried	carried
يتزوج	marry	married	married

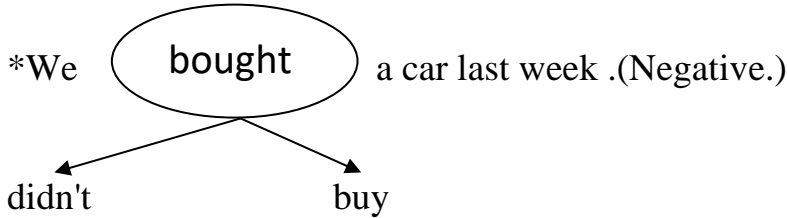
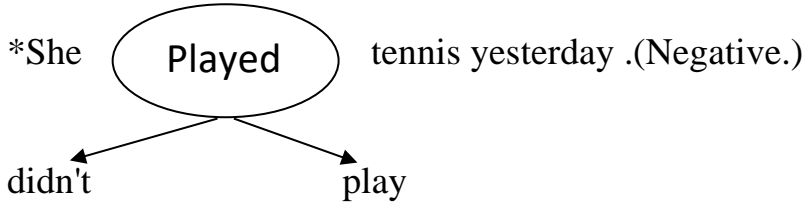
Grammar Revision----- unit 10 & 11-----Grade 6

المعنى	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
يدفن	bury	buried	buried
يقرأ	read	read	read
يضرب- يصادم	hit	hit	hit
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يضع	put	Put	put
يتكلف	cost	cost	cost
يخبر	tell	told	told
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضى وقت - ينفق مال	spend	spent	spent
يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يبني	build	built	built
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يرتدى	wear	wore	worn
يلد	bear	bore	born
يمزق	tear	tore	torn
ياكل	eat	ate	eaten
يذهب	go	went	gone
يري	see	saw	seen
يملك - يتناول	Has- have	had	had
يفعل	do-does	did	done
يكون	am-is	was	been
يكونوا	are	were	been
يقع	fall	fell	fallen

Grammar -- Past Simple : Negative

الفعل بالماضى ينفى ب **didn't**

* ينفى الفعل فى الماضى بوضع **didn't** قبل الفعل ثم يرد الفعل الى المصدر .



Activity

Do as shown between brackets:

1-Sara **visited** her uncle **last** Sunday. (Make negative)

2- Omar (**travel**) to Paris **last** week . (Correct)

3-Yasmeen **wrote** the letter one hour ago. (Make negative)

4- I (**eat**) a delicious cake yesterday . (Correct)

5- Khalid and Youssef (**be**) at the cinema last week . (Correct)

<i>Question words</i>	<i>أدوات الاستفهام</i>
What?	ماذا – ما
What time ?	ما الوقت
When?	متى
Where?	أين
Which ?	اى – أيهما
Who?	من (عندما تبدأ الجملة باسم شخص)
Why ?	وتكون الاجابه ب(because او to) لماذا
How?	كيف (للسؤال عن وسائل المواصلات + حاله الإنسان)
How long ?	كم ألمده – كم الطول
How many +countable name?	كم عدد+الاسم المعدود
How much?	كم السعر – كم الكميّه

Do as required between brackets:

1- **Yes, they played football at the club.** (Ask a question)

.....

2- **No, I didn't go to the cinema last week.** (Ask a question)

.....

3- **She visited her uncle in the morning.** (Ask a question)

.....

4- **They bought food from the market.** (Ask a question)

.....

Future using (Going to +inf) زمن المستقبل

Affirmative sentences الجملة المثبتة	Negative Sentences الجملة المنفية	Questions السؤال
1- He is going to study French next year.	1- He isn't going to study French next year	1-What is he going to study next year
2-They are going to travel next May.	2-They aren't going to travel next May.	2-When are they going to travel ?

Formation التكوين:- I → am
 (He- She-It) → is
 (They-We-You) → are } going to + inf. (-الفعل بدون اضافات المصدر)

Usage الاستخدام *for future plans we have decided to do before we speak. للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية التي قررنا القيام بها مسبقا

Key words:- الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل

Next (year-month-week-....) & this (evening-afternoon-year)..... & tomorrow

Exercises :

A-Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- My friend (am – is – are -be) going to buy a new book tomorrow.
- 2- I 'm (go – going – goes -went) to visit my uncle .
- 3- She is going (at – for – in- to) do her homework .
- 4- They are going to (bought- buy – buys – buying) new goggles.

B-Do as shown between brackets :-

1- We (be) going to study English tomorrow.

(Correct)

*

2- They (write) to write a story next week

(Use “ going to)

*

Choose the correct word :

	Examples امثلة	القاعدة
<u>Like</u>	1- He likes playing tennis.	Like Good at Look forward to
	2-They like chocolate	
<u>Good at</u>	3-They are good at playing tennis	Like-good at- look forward to
	4- He is good at tennis	
<u>Look forward to</u>	5- I am looking forward to seeing you	
	6-He looks forward to Science lessons.	

- 1- They are good (in – at – on-to) Maths.
- 2- He is good at (swim – swims- swimming-swam).
- 3- We look forward (to – in – at -on) visiting London.
- 4- Maha looks forward to (go – going – goes-went) to Paris .
- 5- I like (write – writing – writes -wrote) letters.

Grammar activity

Choose the correct word :

Yesterday was a very nice day. We(visit-visits-visiting-visited) the zoo. We (don't-doesn't- didn't- won't) see the lion. We..... (take-taking –took-takes) nice photos. The next weekend, we..... (are going- is going- going- am going) to visit the fun city. We look forward to..... (spend-spending-spends –spent) very nice time there .

1- COMPARATIVE OF ADJECTIVES صفات المقارنة:

	Adjective	Comparative	
Short adjectives الصفات القصيرة	tall	Taller *اضافة er للصفات القصيرة	than
	hot	Hotter *مضاعفة الحرف الاخير مع الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن يسبق حرف متحرك	
	dry	Drier *حذف ال y و اضافة ier اذا سبق ال y حرف ساكن	
Long adjectives الصفات الطويلة	Beautiful Interesting Delicious Expensive	* نكتب كلمه more قبل الصفه More beautiful More delicious More interesting More expensive	than

2- Superlative OF ADJECTIVES التفضيل :

	Adjective		Superlative
Short adjectives الصفات القصيرة	tall	the	Tallest *اضافة est للصفات القصيرة
	hot		Hottest *مضاعفة الحرف الاخير مع الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن يسبق حرف متحرك
	dry		Driest *حذف ال y و اضافة iest اذا سبق ال y حرف ساكن
Long adjectives الصفات الطويلة	Beautiful Interesting Delicious Expensive	the	* نكتب كلمه most قبل الصفه most beautiful most delicious most interesting most expensive

Examples :

أولاً المقارنة

- 1- The plane is faster **than** the ship .
- 2- Mona is taller **than** Maha.
- 3- My bag is bigger **than** Sara 's bag.
- 4-English is **more** interesting **than** geography.
- 5-Gold is **more** expensive **than** silver.

ثانياً : التفضيل :

- 1- Mona is **the tallest** girl .
- 2- Elephants are **the biggest** animals .
- 3- English is **the most** interesting subject .
- 4-It is **the most** expensive car I have ever bought .

Exercises

A- Choose the correct word :

- 1-Bader is than Fahd.

a) tall	b) taller	c) tallest	d) the tallest
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- 2- My car is cheaper.....yours.

a) the	b) than	c) but	d) so
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- 3- The plane is than the car .

a) fast	b) fastest	c) faster	d) faster than
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- 4- The blue whale is animal in the world .

a) big	b) biggest	c) bigger	d) bigger than
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B-Do as shown between brackets:-

- 1- Sara is (tall) than Mona . (Correct)
-
- 2- Kuwait is (small) Bahrain . (Correct)
-
- 3- The giraffe is (long) animal. (Correct)
-
- 4- It is (interesting) film I have ever watched (Correct)
-
- 5- Chocolate cake is (delicious) strawberry cake,,,(Correct)6-
-
- 6- Ahmed is the (young)..... (Correct)