

A2

Grammar

Booklet

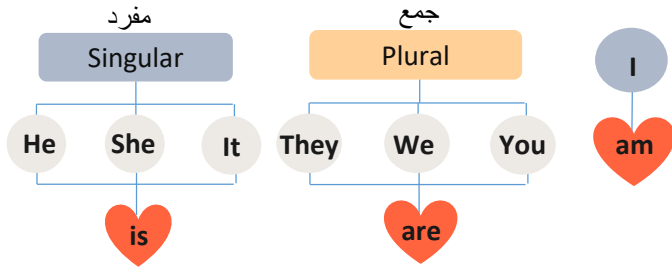
created by: Mrs. Haya Al Nuaimi

RKC, GS English Communication

30/01/2020



Verb to be: Positive form (Present Tense)



Nouns اسم	Verb to be فعل	Noun اسم or أو Adjective صفة
I	am	
Singular noun	is	
Plural noun	are	

Ex.

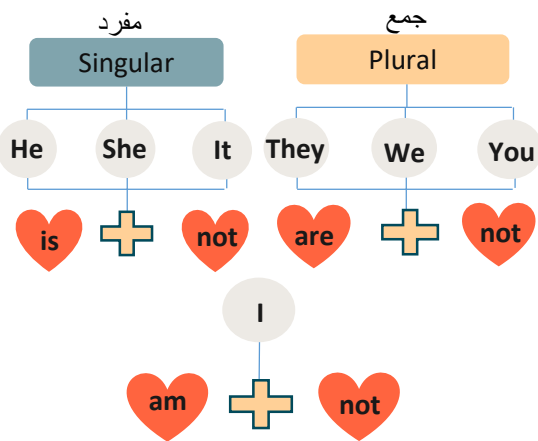
- * I **am** hungry.
- * She **is** lazy.
- * They **are** students.

Apply the grammar rule to your writing:

- _____
- _____
- _____



Verb to be: Negative form (Present Tense)



Nouns اسم	Verb to be فعل	Negative نفي	Noun اسم or أو Adjective صفة
I	am	Not	
Singular noun	is		
Plural noun	are		

Ex.

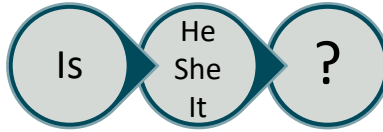
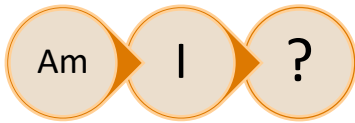
- * I **am not** hungry.
- * She **is not** lazy.
- * They **are not** students.

Apply the grammar rule to your writing:

- _____
- _____
- _____



Verb to be: Question form (Present Tense)



Ex.

- * Am I in this class?
- * Is she your sister?
- * Are they visitors?

Verb to be	Nouns
am	I
is	Singular noun
are	Plural noun



The answer will always be one of these options:

- ❖ Yes, I am.
- ❖ Yes, (they, we, you) are.
- ❖ Yes, (she, he, it) is.
- ❖ No, I'm not.
- ❖ No, (they, we, you) aren't.
- ❖ No, (she, he, it) isn't.



Remember:

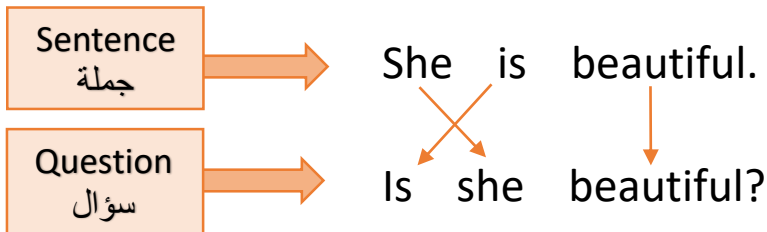
Verb to be **sentence** formation

(S) (V) (C)
She is beautiful.

Verb to be **question** formation

(V) (S) (C)
Is she beautiful?

(S) Subject اسم
(V) Verb فعل
(C) Complement
تكملة الجملة



WH Question Words	Verb to be	Nouns	Example
	am	I	- Where am I?
	is	Singular noun	- What is Tom's number?
	are	Plural noun	- When are your friends coming?



Let's practice

Complete the text using the correct form of "to be"

My name (be) _____(1) John. I (be) _____(2) fifteen years old. I live on a farm. It (be) _____(3) in the country. I always wake up early. Sometimes, it (be) _____(4) still dark when I wake up. First, I go to feed the chickens. While the chickens (be) _____(5) eating, I go into their house to collect their eggs. Chicken eggs (be) _____(6) really good to eat. They _____ really tasty and they help your body to become more healthy.

Choose the correct form of "to be"

1. (be) _____ Taylor going to the pool later? a) is b) are c) am	2. We (be) _____ leaving tonight. a) is b) are c) am
3. I (be) _____ ready to go. a) is b) are c) am	4. Tom and I (be) _____ going to the mall. a) is b) are c) am



Let's practice

Apply the grammar rule to your writing:

Positive sentences

1. (am) _____
2. (is) _____
3. (are) _____

1. (am) _____
2. (is) _____
3. (are) _____

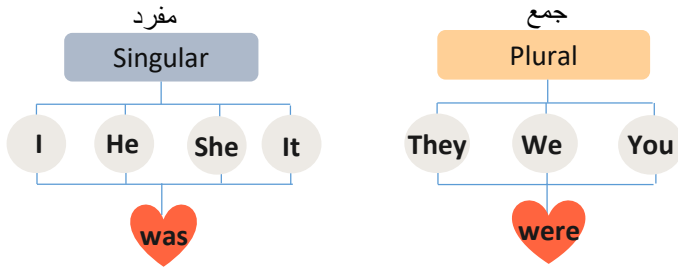
Negative sentences

Questions & answers

1. (am) _____
2. (is) _____
3. (are) _____



Verb to be: Positive form (Past Tense)



Nouns اسم	Verb to be فعل	Noun or Adjective اسم أو صفة
Singular noun	was	
Plural noun	were	

Apply the grammar rule to your writing:

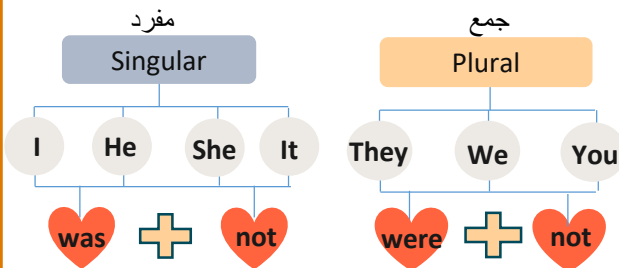
- _____
- _____
- _____

Ex.

- * I **was** hungry.
- * She **was** lazy.
- * They **were** students.



Verb to be: Negative form (Past Tense)



Nouns اسم	Verb to be فعل	Negative نفي	Noun or Adjective اسم أو صفة
Singular noun	was	Not	
Plural noun	were		

Apply the grammar rule to your writing:

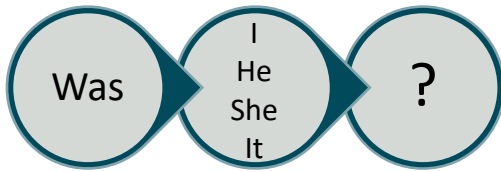
- _____
- _____
- _____

Ex.

- * I **was not** hungry.
- * She **was not** lazy.
- * They **were not** students.



Verb to be: Question form (Past Tense)



Ex.

- * Was I in this class?
- * Was she your sister?
- * Were they visitors?

Verb to be	Nouns	Noun or Adjective	?
was	Singular noun	اسم أو صفة	
were	Plural noun		



The answer will always be one of these options:

- ❖ Yes, (I, she, he, it) was.
- ❖ Yes, (they, we, you) were.
- ❖ No, (I, she, he, it) was not.
- ❖ No, (they, we, you) were not.



Remember:

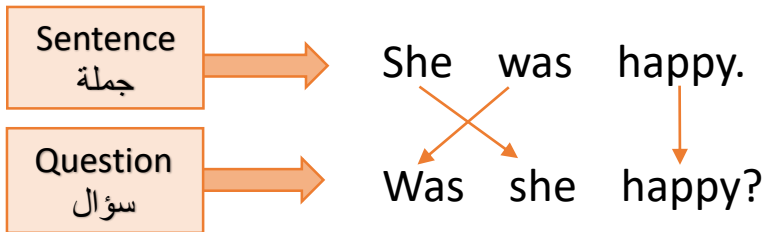
Verb to be **sentence** formation

S V C
She was happy.

Verb to be **question** formation

V S C
Was she happy?

S Subject اسم
V Verb فعل
C Complement
تكملة الجملة



WH Question Words	Verb to be	Nouns	Example
	was	I	- Where was I?
	was	Singular noun	- What was Tom's number?
	were	Plural noun	- When were planning to come?



Let's practice

Complete the text using the correct form "to be"

Last night I (be) _____ (1) at Ben's house. Monica (be) _____ (2) there and Ravi too. We (be) _____ (3) in Ben's new tent in the garden. It was freezing outside so it (be + not) _____ (4) much fun! It was scary too. There (be) _____ (5) a strange noise in the garden, but it (be + not) _____ (6) a monster, it (be) _____ Ben's dog!

Choose the correct form of "to be"

1. Rana and I (be) _____ at the party last night. a) was b) were	2. The old house (be) _____ built in 1967. a) was b) were
3. Yesterday (be) _____ the best day of my life! a) was b) were	4. Who (be) _____ at the pool yesterday? a) was b) were



Let's practice

Apply the grammar rule to your writing:

Positive sentences

1. (I) _____
2. (SN) _____
3. (PN) _____

1. (I) _____
2. (SN) _____
3. (PN) _____

Negative sentences

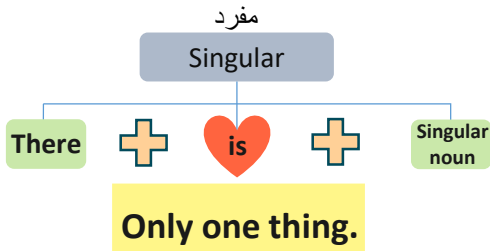
Questions & answers

1. (I) _____
2. (SN) _____
3. (PN) _____



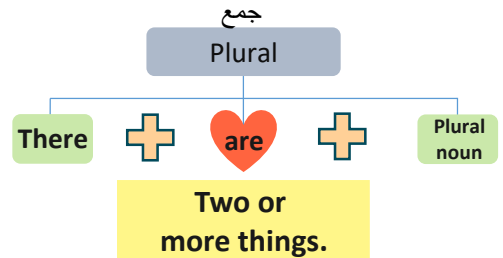
There is/there are – Positive Form

To say that something exists.



Ex.

- * There is a woman in the class.
- * There is an apple on the table.
- * There is a book in the bag.



Ex.

- * There are women in the class.
- * There are apples on the table.
- * There are five books in the bag.

Let's practice

_____ dog
under the table.

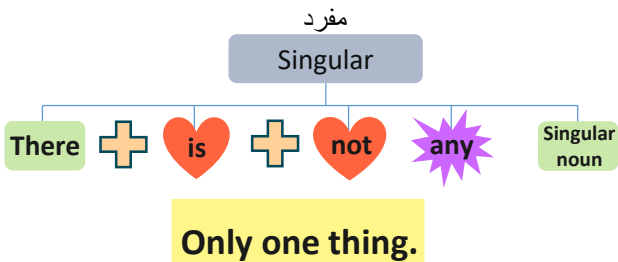


_____ apples
in the basket.



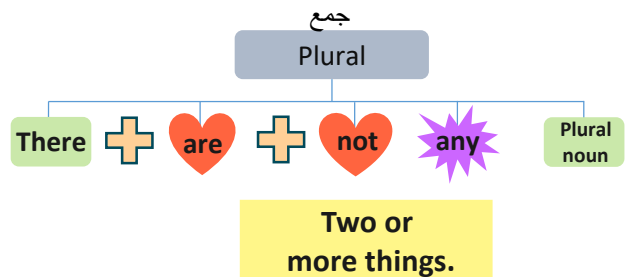
There is/there are – Negative Form

To say that something doesn't exist.



Ex.

- * There is not any woman in the class.
- * There isn't any apple on the table.
- * There isn't any book in the bag.

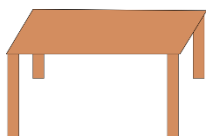


Ex.

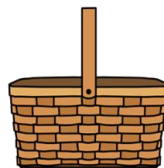
- * There are not any women in the class.
- * There aren't any apples on the table.
- * There aren't five books in the bag.

Let's practice

_____ dog
under the table.

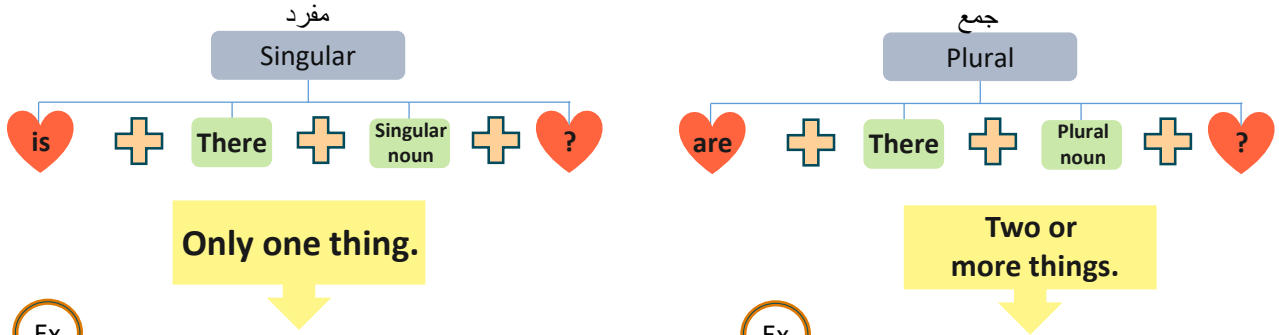


_____ apples
in the basket.



There is/there are – Question Form

To ask about the existence of something.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Ex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Is there a woman in the class? * Is there an apple on the table? * Is there a book in the bag? | <p>Ex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Are there women in the class? * Are there apples on the table? * Are there five books in the bag? |
|---|--|

The answer will always be one of these options:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ❖ Yes, there is. | ❖ Yes, there are. |
| ❖ No, there is not (isn't). | ❖ No, there are not (aren't). |



Let's practice

Use there is/are in the positive, negative or question form:

1. _____ three flowers.
2. _____ three birds on the tree, _____ only two.
3. _____ one rabbit carrying six flowers.
4. _____ six flowers and _____ only one girl.
5. A: _____ three butterflies on the flowers?
 B: No, _____ three butterflies on the flowers. _____ only one.
6. A: _____ a ball in the box?
 B: Yes, _____.



Wh question words

What

To ask about things.

Where

To ask about place.

Why

To ask about reasons.

How

To ask about manner or quantity.

When

To ask about time.

Who

To ask about a person or people.

Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
What	ما/ ما هو/ ما هي
Where	أين
How	كيف/ كم

Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
When	متى
Who	من
Why	لماذا

Example:

What is your name?
Where are you from?
How old are you?
When did you graduate?
Who is your best friend?
Why are you absent?



Let's practice

Use the WH question words to complete the dialog:

Ahmed: Hello, _____ is your name?

Saeed: Hi, my name is Saeed.

Ahmed: Hi Saeed, I'm Ahmed.

Saeed: _____ old are you Ahmed?

Ahmed: I'm 19 years old.

Saeed: _____ is your birthday?

Ahmed: My birthday is on 19th Feb.

Saeed: _____ are you from?

Ahmed: I'm from Dubai.

Saeed: _____ is your best friend?

Ahmed: My best friend is Mohammed.

Saeed: _____ do you like him?

Ahmed: Because he is very smart and he helps me all the time.

What	Where	When
Who	How	Why



» Singular & Plural

① In general the plural of a noun is formed by adding **-s** to the noun.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a car	cars
a student	students
an apple	apples

② When the noun ends in **-ss, -sh, -ch or -x**, we add **-es** to the noun.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a class	classes
a brush	brushes
a match	matches
a box	boxes

③ When the noun ends in a **CONSONANT + y**, we **remove -y** and **add -ies** to the noun.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a lady	ladies
a city	cities
a story	stories

④ When the noun ends in a **VOWEL + y**, we **add -s** to the noun.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a day	days
a monkey	monkeys
a boy	boys



» Singular & Plural

⑤ Nouns ending in **-o**, add **-es** or **-s** to the singular.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a tomato	tomato <u>es</u>
a volcano	volcano <u>es</u>
a piano	pianos
a photo	photos

⑥ Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** add **-s**. **Some** nouns end in **-f** or **-fe**, change **-f** or **-fe** into **v** and add **-es**.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a proof	proof <u>s</u>
a chief	chief <u>s</u>
a knife	kniv <u>es</u>
a wife	wiv <u>es</u>

⑦ A few nouns we form their plural by making some **changes to the word**.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a man	men
a tooth	teeth
a mouse	mice



We should always use an **article** before a **singular noun**.



Let's practice

Write the plural or the singular form of the noun in the gap

- How many (child) _____ do you have?
- She has two (sister) _____ and three (brother) _____.
- My friend has a red (bicycle) _____.
- Greg has many useful (book) _____ about fixing cars.
- Cats like to catch (mouse) _____.
- How many (woman) _____ work in your office?
- We need to buy some (egg) _____ and two (bottle) _____ of orange juice.
- I can see two (fish) _____ in the fish tank.
- We still have to wait for two (hour) _____ for the movie to begin.
- I plan to visit two (country) _____ this summer.



Let's practice

Find the plural forms then write the singular form below

H H Q F N N W P T C K K N J O
M I C E P O P E L U Z N N Q N
W U M P L V U E X F R I J C G
C O A V L P R H A V E V O W T
W H E C T P V S D C N E O X G
W S I E L P O E P E L S T S S
M D S L I R I A Y K X M K A L
X K J K D J C I T R I F P B X
V G A L C R O Q B D J B R X F
B F Z M D L E T O R T P L I I
H P J T K F A N R I P P Y V P
M T M A T S X T X N Z G G D C
C I E F G X T W V U F B U R Q
D U N E B L U S X K Y M Z G H
A B D Q T O A R W E H Y D L O

Plural	Singular
Children	
Knives	
Mice	
People	
Men	
Wolves	
Women	
Teeth	
Sheep	
Feet	



➤ Pronouns

Subject			Object
I	<i>I</i> know Fatema.	Mahra knows me .	me
we	We know Fatema.	Mahra knows us .	us
you	You know Fatema.	Mahra knows you .	you
he	He knows Fatema.	Mahra knows him .	him
she	She knows Fatema.	Mahra knows her .	her
they	They know Fatema.	Mahra knows them .	them
it	It is nice. I like it .		it

Apply the grammar rule:

(1)_____ am Monica. (2)_____ am nineteen years old. (3)_____ have one sister. Her name is Judy. (4)_____ likes reading books. Judy & (5)_____ like to go shopping. Yesterday, (6)_____ went to the mall and bought new dresses. When our mother saw the dresses, (7)_____ loved (8)_____! (9)_____ said (10)_____ are very nice!



➤ Let's practice

Choose the correct answer:

1. I can help _____ with your homework.		
a. your	b. me	c. you
2. Their Math teacher always helps _____.		
a. they	b. their	c. them
3. I will ask _____ about the test.		
a. him	b. he	c. his
4. _____ like our friend Gerry.		
a. us	b. we	c. our
5. I need to meet _____ to talk about the project.		
a. his	b. her	c. him

Personal Pronouns (Subject)

- I
- You
- He
- She
- It
- We
- They

Personal Pronouns (Object)

- Me
- You
- Him
- Her
- It
- Us
- Them

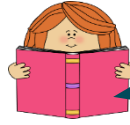


➤ Possessives أدوات الملكية

We use these word to talk about something we own.
 نستخدم هذه الكلمات لتتكلّم عن شيءٍ نملكه.

Subject	Possessive
I	My
She	Her
He	His
You	Your
We	Our
They	Their
It	its

With the names and nouns we use ('s) to show that we own something.



♣ The girl's book.
 ♣ Basma's book

♣ Girls' toys.
 ♣ Alya's and Basma's toys.



Apply the grammar rule:

- Did you see the _____ (students/books) ? They can't find _____ books anywhere.
- Ahmed loves _____ horses. See, that is one of _____ (Ahmed/horses).
- This is _____ (Salem/car). I really love _____ color.
- _____ and _____ (Mark/Jane) son forgot _____ wallet in my house.



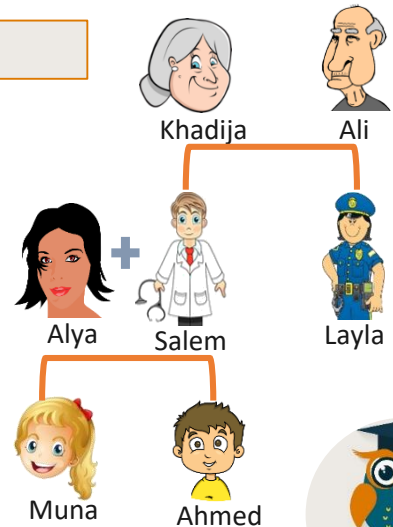
➤ Let's practice

Apply the grammar rule:

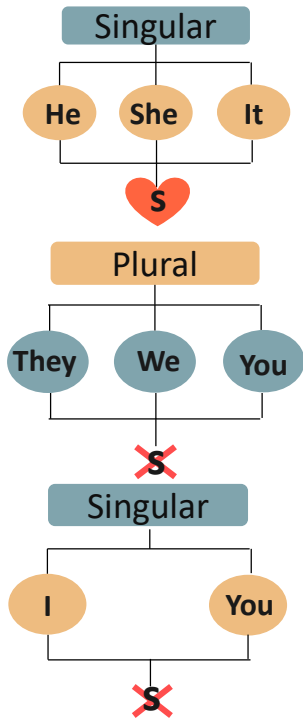
- I own this house. _____
- She owns a red car. _____
- They own a flowers shop. _____

Look at the family tree and complete the sentences:

- Who is Ali? (Husband)
- Who is Layla? (Daughter)
- Who is Salem? (Brother)
- Who is Ahmed? (Son)
- Who is Muna? (Sister)
- Who is Alya? (Wife)



Present Simple: Positive Form



Singular	<u>Pronouns:</u> (He, she and it) <u>Names:</u> (John, Alya ...etc.) <u>Nouns:</u> School, student, father ...etc.)	Add (-s) to the verb
Example:	She eats breakfast. John reads a book every week. The smart student works hard.	
Plural	<u>Pronouns:</u> (They, we & you) <u>Names:</u> (John and Alya ...etc.) <u>Nouns:</u> Schools, students, fathers ...etc.)	Don't add (-s) to the verb
Example:	They eat breakfast. John and Alya read a book every week. The smart students work hard.	
Singular	<u>Pronouns:</u> (I & you)	Don't add (-s) to the verb
Example	I eat breakfast. You read a book every week.	



Let's practice

Write the verbs in the present simple form

	Speak	Play	Study	Like
I				
He				
She				
It				
They				
We				
You				

Create your own sentences using the grammar rule:

- (I) _____
- (SN) _____
- (PN) _____



Present Simple: Negative form

نفي

Ex.

- I don't speak French.
- She doesn't study hard.

Noun اسم	Auxiliary verbs أفعال مساعدة	Infinitive Verb فعل مجرد
I	Don't (Do + not)	
We		
They		
You		

Noun اسم	Auxiliary verbs أفعال مساعدة	Infinitive Verb فعل مجرد
She	Doesn't (Does + not)	
He		
It		

Fill in with the correct word.
(Don't / Doesn't)

- I books. (read)
 She early. (sleep)
 They basketball. (play)
 You hard. (work)
 He help. (need)
 It red color. (like)



Present Simple: Question Form

Do	Pronouns (I, We, They, You)	Infinitive Verb فعل مجرد	Complement تكملة الجملة	Does	Pronouns (He, She & It)	Infinitive Verb فعل مجرد	Complement تكملة الجملة
	Plural nouns				Singular nouns		

Ex.

- I like the red car.
- Do you like the red car?
- She writes short stories.
- Does she write short stories?



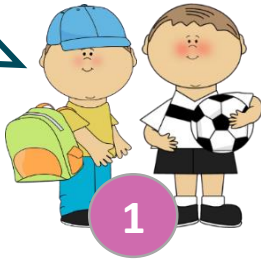
The answer will always be one of these options:

- ❖ Yes, (I, we, they, you) do.
- ❖ Yes, (she, he, it) does.
- ❖ No, (I, we, they, you) don't.
- ❖ No, (she, he, it) doesn't.



Let's practice

Yes,
No,



..... you like
football?

..... he like
shopping?

Yes,
No,



Yes,
No,

..... they need
help?



..... she
have a cat?

Yes,
No,



Let's practice

Write sentences using the grammar rules you learned:

Positive Form




Negative Form

Question Form

Answer



Prepositions: Place




In	On	At
to show that something is enclosed or surrounded. داخل	to show position on streets, roads, etc. على	to show a specific place, location or position. في
 The owl is sleeping in the box.	 The owl is standing on the box.	 The owls are waiting at the bus stop.

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box: in – on – at

- We met _____ our friend's house.
- They live _____ an apartment.
- The boy is sitting _____ the chair.



Prepositions: Place

Under	Behind	Opposite
below the surface of something. تحت	at the back of somebody/something, and often hidden by it or them خلف	on the other side of a particular area from somebody/something and usually facing them. مقابل – في الجهة المقابلة
 The owl is under the box.	 The owl is standing behind the box.	 The green owl is standing opposite the blue owl.

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box: under – behind – opposite

- 'I can't see Jack!' You can't see him because he is _____ that wall.
- 'Can you tell me where is the bank?' 'Sure, the bank is _____ the supermarket.
- I finally found my ID. It was _____ my books.



Prepositions: Time

In	On	At
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Months: in January / in April - Seasons: in spring / in winter - Years: in 1984 / in 2015 - Centuries: in the 20th century - Times of day: in the morning / in the evening - Longer periods of time: in the past / in the 1990s / in the holidays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Days of the week: on Monday - Days + parts of days: on Tuesday afternoon / on Saturday mornings - Dates: on November 22nd - Special days: on my birthday / on the New Year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clock times: at 7.30 a.m. / at 5 o'clock - Festivals: at Eid Al Fater - Exceptions: at night / at the weekend
For	From ... to	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amount of time لمدة 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with two times/time periods من ... إلى 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I stayed at the hospital for 3 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I was at the college from 9:00 to 5:00. 	



Let's practice

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box:

in on at from ... to for




- I will visit my friend _____ Thursday night.
- The class starts _____ 8:00 _____ 10:00.
- My daughter was born _____ March 2011.
- I lived in London _____ 5 years.
- My little sister loves to read a story _____ bedtime.

Match the preposition with the correct usage:

1	In	a	Used with days and dates
2	On	b	used with months, seasons, years, centuries, general times of day
3	At	c	Used with a period of time
4	From ... to	d	used to show an exact or a particular time
5	For	e	To show when something begins and ends



Prepositions: Movement




to	through	across
movement with the aim of a specific destination	Movement from one point to the other; from one end to the other	Movement from one side to the opposite side.
 <p>Ben is going to the school.</p>	 <p>The owl went through the hole in the wall.</p>	 <p>The green owl is standing across from the blue owl.</p>

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box: to – through – across

- The tiger jumped _____ the circle of fire.
- The boys swam _____ the lake.
- My father goes _____ work everyday.



Prepositions: Movement

around	past	over
Moving in a circle; in or along a curving path.	at the far side of something; beyond; up to or going near	Moving in an upward and forward direction across something
 <p>The owl is flying around the box.</p>	 <p>The blue owl flew past the green owl.</p>	 <p>The owl jumped over the box.</p>

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box: around – past – over

- He drove his car _____ the mountains on his way to the ocean.
- Muslims walk _____ the Kaaba 7 times during Hajj and Umrah.
- There are many white birds flying _____ the lake.



Connecting words: and, or, but, because, so



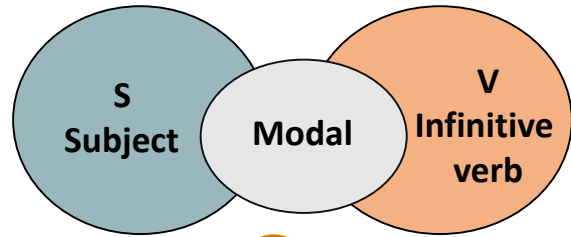
and	or	but	because	so
connects 2 things	gives a choice	connects opposite ideas	tells "why" / gives a reason	gives a result
و	أو	لكن	بسبب	لذلك
I like coffee and chocolate.	What do you want to do? We can go to the cinema or stay home and watch TV.	I like coffee, but I don't like tea.	Mouza studies a lot because she wants high marks.	Noora enjoys reading so she goes to the library a lot.

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer: and, or, but, because, so

- Please bring your iPad, a pencil _____ a notebook to every class.
- There is a lot of traffic on the road _____ you must drive carefully.
- Ali doesn't do his homework _____ he doesn't like studying.
- Which do you like better, chatting with your friends _____ shopping?
- Mouza likes fashion, _____ she doesn't like shopping.
- Please turn the light off _____ we can see the screen better.
- On Fridays, my family and I often go out to dinner _____ watch a film at the cinema.
- The teacher isn't here now _____ she has a meeting.
- Fatema enjoys reading information about health _____ exercise.
- I don't like living in the middle of the city _____ it is loud _____ dirty.

Modals: can, could, may & might (ability & possibility)

How do we use modals?



Ability

قدرة/إمكانية

- Can (Present)
- Could (Past)

Possibility

احتمالية

- May
- Might

Ex.

- She **can** play basketball.
- Ahmed **may** visit his sister today.

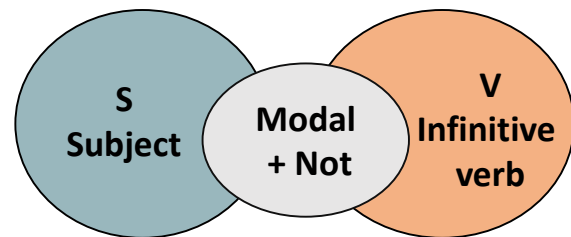
Let's practice

- 1 Maya is very good at sports. She _____ play tennis very well.
- 2 When James was in primary school, he _____ play the drum.
- 3 Ann is not in class. She _____ be in the library.
- 4 Sam _____ come to the cinema with us – I'm not sure if she's free.



Modals: can, could, may & might (Negative)

How do we use modals in negative form?



Ability

قدرة/إمكانية

- Can (Present)
- Could (Past)

Possibility

احتمالية

- May
- Might

Ex.

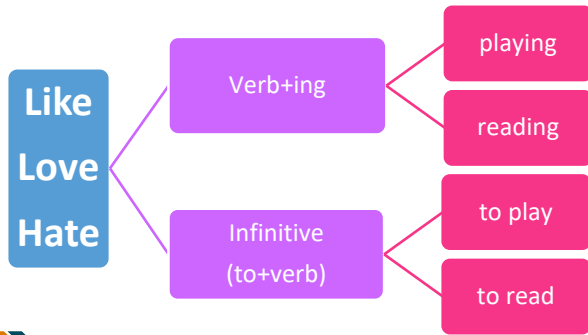
- She **cannot** play basketball.
- Ahmed **may not** visit his sister today.

Let's practice

- 1 Maya is not good at sports. She _____ play tennis very well.
- 2 When James was in primary school, he _____ play the drum.
- 3 Ann is not in class. She _____ come today.
- 4 Sam _____ come to the cinema with us – I'm not sure if she's free.



Gerunds & Infinitives (like-love-hate)



Ex.

- I **like to** play basketball.
- I **like** playing basketball.

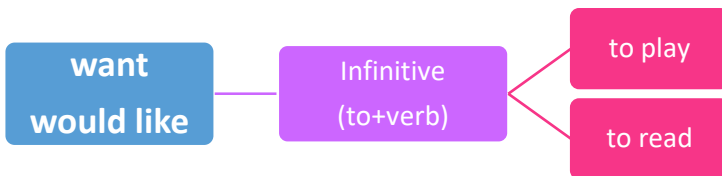
Let's practice

Create your own sentences using the grammar rule:

1. (like) _____
2. (like + to) _____
3. (love) _____
4. (love +to) _____
5. (hate) _____
6. (hate + to) _____



Gerunds & Infinitives (want-would like-enjoy)



Ex.

- I **want to** play basketball.
- I **would like to** play basketball.



Ex.

- I **enjoy** playing basketball.

Let's practice

Create your own sentences using the grammar rule:

1. (want) _____
2. (would like) _____
3. (enjoy) _____



How much & How many



How much and How many are used to ask about **quantity**.

نستخدم How much و How many للسؤال عن الكمية.

How much



Uncountable nouns

الأسماء الغير معدودة



How many



countable nouns

الأسماء المعدودة



Examples:

- How much money do you have?
- How much sugar would you like in your coffee?

Examples:

- How many papers do you need?
- How many friends do you have?



Let's practice

Use How much or How many to form a question:

- _____ eggs did you buy ?
- _____ coffee did you drink last night?
- _____ girls are there in your classroom?
- _____ are the oranges?
- _____ time have you got to play?
- _____ stars can you see in the sky?
- _____ sugar would you like in your tea?
- _____ money did you pay for your bike?
- _____ hours do you sleep every night?
- _____ Spanish words do you know?





» Much, many & a lot of

Much

+

Uncountable nouns

Ex. We don't have much time

A lot of

+

Countable nouns **Uncountable nouns**

Ex. We don't have a lot of time

Ex. There were a lot of students absent last week.

Many

+

Countable nouns

Ex. There were many students absent last week.

» Let's practice

1. I have _____ friends in the UAE.
2. There is _____ sugar in the tea.
3. Alya has _____ bags.
4. Rashed wants _____ milk in his coffee.

» Few, a few - Little, a little

Negative ideas

Few

+

Countable nouns

Ex. I know few people in Dubai.

Little

+

Uncountable nouns

Ex. We have little time, so please hurry.

Positive ideas

A few

+

Countable nouns

I know a few people in Dubai.

A little

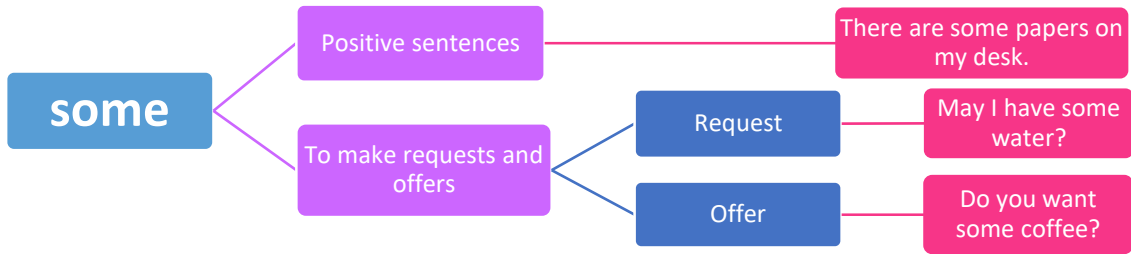
+

Uncountable nouns

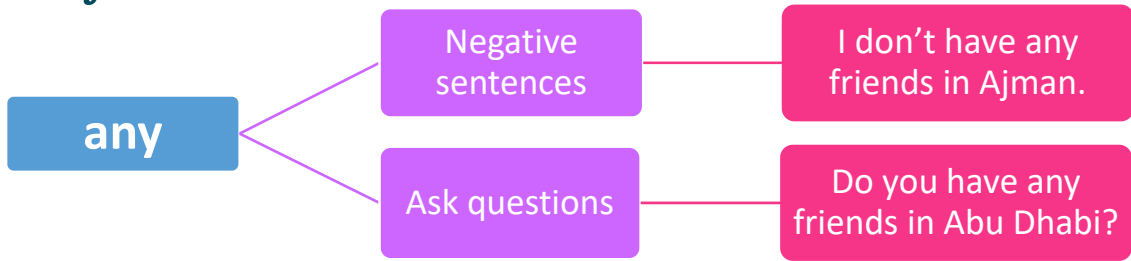
Ex. We have a little time, so please don't worry.



Some



Any



Let's practice

Complete the sentences using some or any:

- Jane doesn't have _____ friends.
- Would you like _____ breakfast?
- There is not _____ rain in summer.
- Can I have _____ coffee?
- I think I will have _____ toast.
- Do you have _____ pets?
- She had _____ good ideas.
- He does not have _____ patience.

Complete the conversations using some or any:

- Did they have _____ news for you?

"No, but I think we will have _____ news soon."

- Could you check if there are _____ calls for me?

"Yes, there are _____ calls for you."

- Do you have _____ friends in the UAEU?

"No, I don't have _____ friends there."

- I think you should buy _____ flowers.

"But I don't have _____ money!"

- Would you like _____ tea or coffee?

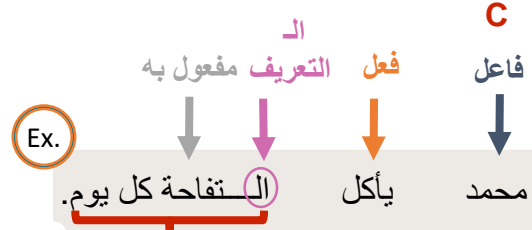
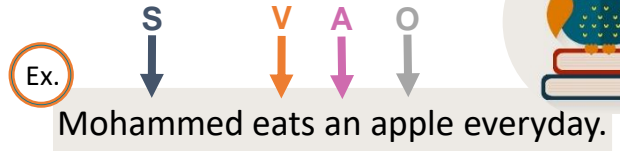
"Yes, can I have _____ coffee please?"





SVC تركيب الجملة

- * S stands for Subject اسم
- * V stands for Verb فعل
- * A stands for Article ال التعريف
- * O stands for Object مفعول به
- * C stands for Complement تكملة الجملة



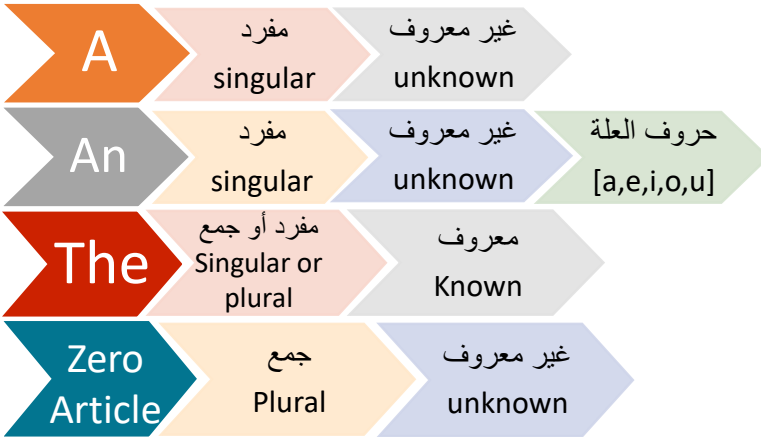
تكملة الجملة

Let's practice

Find the subject, verb, article and object in the following sentences:

Sentence	Subject	Verb	Article	Object
1. Jane reads a book.				
2. I need the pen.				
3. They sell cars.				

Articles



Ex.

- I read a book.
- I eat an apple.
- I can give you the book.
- I can read the books.
- I will read books about economy this weekend.

Fill in the sentences using a, an, the or X (for zero article).

- We enjoyed our trip. _____ hotel was very nice.
- Sir, can I borrow _____ iPad? My iPad is not working.
- Yesterday, I bought _____ new markers to use them in the class today.
- Can you please open _____ window?
- Mark and Mary have two kids, _____ boy and _____ girl.





Let's practice

Reorder the words to make a correct sentence:

1. London/ where/ is

2. wild animals/ they/ see/ in the jungle

3. I/ see/ want/ to/ Burj Khalifa.

4. cannot/ buy/ dress/ this/ I

5. my friend/ last night/ us/ visited



Past simple (Regular vs Irregular)



To use a **regular verb** in the Past tense you should add **-d, -ed, or -ied** to the verb.

عند استخدام الفعل العادي في الماضي يجب إضافة **-d, -ed, or -ied** للفعل.

Ex.

- Arrive → arrived
- Work → worked
- Study → studied

Complete the sentence with the past tense form of the verb

- My family and I (live) _____ in London when I was young.
- I (wait) _____ ten minutes for the bus.
- When I was a baby, I (cry) _____ a lot.



Irregular verbs They **don't** take any additions change to another word or stay the same.

الأفعال الشاذة تتغير أو تبقى كما هي ولا تضاف إليها أي إضافات.

Ex.

- Go → went
- eat → ate
- put → put

Complete the sentence with the past tense form of the verb

- We (buy) _____ some sandwiches and fresh fruits.
- They (see) _____ a huge elephant at the zoo.
- The plane (fly) _____ at 8:00 pm yesterday.

➤➤ Past simple (Negative)

Pronouns ضمائر	Auxiliary verbs أفعال مساعدة	Infinitive Verb فعل مجرد
She	Did not (Didn't)	
He		
It		
I		
We		
They		
You		

Example:

- She **didn't** play piano yesterday.
- John **didn't** read stories since he was 7 years old.

➤➤ Let's practice

Create your own sentences using the grammar rule:

- (I) _____
- (SN) _____
- (PL) _____



➤➤ Past simple (Question)

Auxiliary verbs أفعال مساعدة	Pronouns ضمائر	Infinitive Verb فعل مجرد	?
Did	She		
	He		
	It		
	I		
	We		
	They		
	You		

Example:

- Did** you travel last summer?
- Did** Leila come to the party last night?



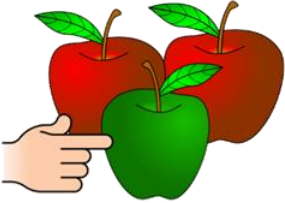
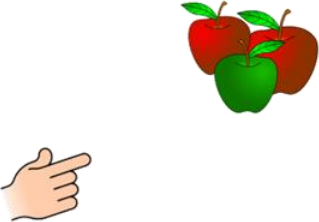
➤➤ Let's practice

Create your own sentences using the grammar rule:

- (I) _____
- (SN) _____
- (PL) _____



➤ This That These Those













Singular		
	<u>This</u> is an apple.	<u>That</u> is an apple.
Plural		
	<u>These</u> are apples.	<u>Those</u> are apples.

Singular مفرد	
This	قريب
That	بعيد

Plural جمع	
These	قريب
Those	بعيد



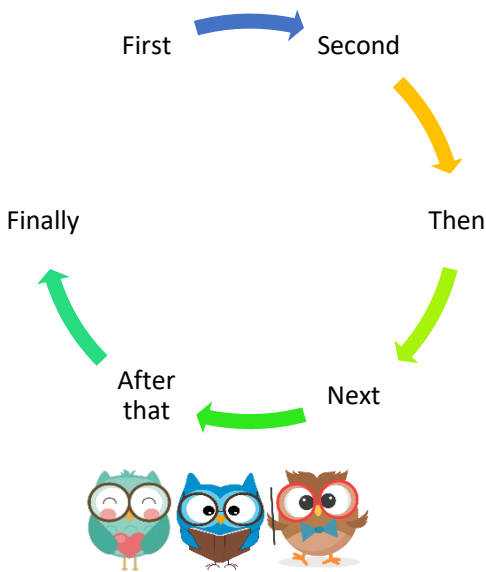
➤ Let's practice

1. is a camera.					
a. This	b. These	c. That	d. Those		
2. are balls.					
a. This	b. These	c. That	d. Those		
3. is a kite.					
a. This	b. These	c. That	d. Those		
4. are watches.					
a. This	b. These	c. That	d. Those		
5. is a pen.					
a. This	b. These	c. That	d. Those		
6. are chairs.					
a. This	b. These	c. That	d. Those		



Sequence Linkers:

first, second, then, next, after that, finally, before, after



Sequence linkers are used to show the **order of events** in a story or the **importance of ideas** in an essay.

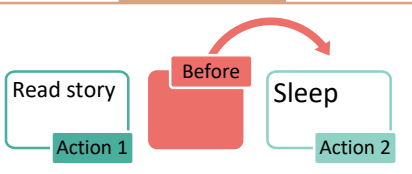


Let's practice

Reorder the events

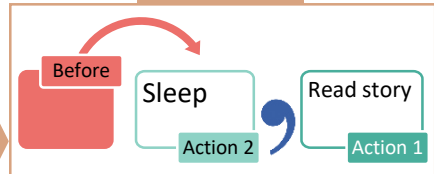
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| I attend my classes. | |
| I take the bus and go to school. | |
| I brush my teeth and wash my face. | |
| I get up at 6 o'clock. | |
| I leave school at 2:30 o'clock. | |
| I eat my breakfast at 7:30 o'clock. | |

Rule 1



I read a story **before** I go to sleep.

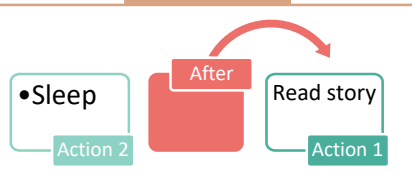
Rule 2



Before I go to sleep, I read a story.

Before

Rule 1



I go to sleep **after** I read a story.

Rule 2



After I read a story, I go to sleep.

After

Let's practice

Complete the sentences:

- My kids love to play outside _____ they come from school.
- _____ I go to bed, I like to take a hot shower.
- My friend buys coffee everyday _____ she goes to work.
- _____ he finishes his work, he calls me.