



Adventure sports

PRONOUNS:

الضمائر

الضمائر: هي كلمات تحل محل الأسماء وتستخدم لتجنب تكرار اسم سبق ذكره

• Reflexive Pronouns: الضمائر الانعكاسية

تستخدم عندما يقع أثر الفعل على الفاعل نفسه أو عند الرغبة في التأكيد وتنتهي هذه الضمائر بالمقطع self للمفرد بمعنى نفس وكلمة selves للجمع بمعنى أنفس.

- ✓ I blamed **myself**. لمت نفسي
- ✓ He blamed **himself**. لام نفسه
- ✓ They blamed **themselves**. لاموا أنفسهم

Grammar

Reflexive pronouns

I fell when I was rock climbing and hurt myself.

Children shouldn't do extreme sports because they often hurt themselves.

My sister cut herself when she was playing squash.

Did you do it yourself?

Reflexive Pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	himself
	she	herself
	it	itself
Plural	we	ourselves
	you	yourselves
	they	themselves

We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object is the same / different.



🗨 Say the sentences using reflexive pronouns.

- 1 I hurt my leg when I fell off my bike yesterday.
 - 2 They cut their arms at the go-karting party.
 - 3 We hurt our heads when we were rock climbing.
 - 4 She hurt her hand in the swimming pool.
 - 5 Did you cut your finger with the knife?
 - 6 The cat didn't hurt its leg when it fell out of the tree.
1. I hurt myself when I fell off my bike yesterday.
 2. They cut themselves at the go-karting party
 3. We hurt ourselves when we were rock climbing
 4. She hurt herself in the swimming pool
 5. Did you cut yourself with the knife?
 6. The cat didn't hurt itself when it fell out of the tree

Past Prefect



يستخدم زمن الماضي التام أو Past Perfect في اللغة الإنجليزية للإشارة إلى حدثين وقعا في الماضي، حيث يظهر هذا الزمن أي الحدثين وقع أولاً. باستخدام قاعدة had

الاستخدامات :

- التسلسل الزمني بين حدثين في الماضي
- للإشارة إلى حدث سابق قبل حدث آخر في الماضي
- مع "by the time" و "when" للتعبير عن وقت الحدث



Examples:

By the time she arrived, they had already eaten

الحدث الأول هو "they had eaten" (تناولوا الطعام)، بينما الحدث الثاني هو "she arrived" (وصلت). هنا نرى أن تناول الطعام وقع أولاً

Before I arrived at the restaurant, the order had already arrived

قبل أن يصل إلى المطعم، كان الطلب قد وصل بالفعل .

The plane landed after the passengers had seated

هبطت الطائرة بعد أن كان الركاب قد جلسوا .

I had already read this book before I watched the movie

قرأت هذا الكتاب بالفعل قبل أن أشاهد الفيلم .

Grammar

Past perfect

After they had eaten their breakfast, they looked in their guidebook.

They hadn't got very far before Abbas stopped.

He'd heard a man who was shouting for help.

We use the Past perfect to talk about something that happened before / after another event in the past. We form the Past perfect with have / had + past participle.

في حالة النفي نضيف not

had + not = hadn't



المطلوب في هذا التمرين أن تنظر على يوم مصطفى وتكون جمل باستخدام الماضي التام

- After he **had gone** hiking in the woods, he **walked** home with Jon.
- After he **had walked** home with Jon, he **ate** lunch in the bay.
- After he **had eaten** lunch in the bay, he **took** photos in the valley.
- After he **had taken** photos in the valley, he **watched** the sunset.
- After he **had watched** the sunset, he **visited** his grandma.
- After he **had visited** his grandma, he **had** dinner.
- After he **had had** dinner, he **went** to bed.

7 Look at Mustafa's day. Say sentences using the Past perfect.

9 am - sat / breakfast
10 am - go / hiking in the woods
11.30 am - sat / home with Sami
12.30 pm - sat / lunch in the bay
2 pm - take / photos in the valley
5 pm - watch / sunset
5.30 pm - visit / grandma
8 pm - have / dinner
9 pm - go / to bed

After Mustafa
had eaten
breakfast, he went
hiking in the woods.

thirteen 13

Q1 : Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun

1. She looked at _____ in the mirror.
2. The cat cleaned _____ after eating.
3. We prepared _____ for the long hike.
4. I taught _____ how to play the piano.
5. They enjoyed _____ at the amusement park.
6. You should take care of _____ when you're sick.
7. The students did all the work by _____.

Q2 : Choose the correct reflexive pronoun

1. She cut _____ while cooking.
A. himself
B. herself
C. itself

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أول بأول

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المعلمة نداء حميد





2. The dog hurt _____ playing.

- A. itself
- B. himself
- C. ourselves

3. We made dinner by _____.

- A. ourselves
- B. yourself
- C. themselves

4. I taught _____ how to tie my shoes.

- A. myself
- B. herself
- C. itself

5. They enjoyed _____ at the beach.

- A. herself
- B. ourselves
- C. themselves

6. You should take care of _____ when you're sick.

- A. himself
- B. yourself
- C. myself

7. He praised _____ for doing well on the test.

- A. themselves
- B. himself
- C. herself

8. The kids did their homework by _____.

- A. itself
- B. themselves
- C. ourselves

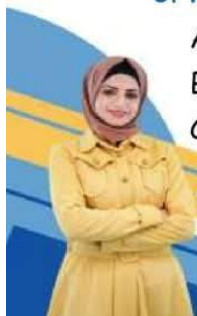


Q3 : Correct the verbs between brackets

1. I _____ (read) a book when the phone rang.
2. They _____ (watch) TV while it was raining.
3. She _____ (cook) dinner when I arrived.
4. We _____ (play) soccer at 3 PM yesterday.
5. He _____ (drive) to work when he saw the accident.

Q4 : Choose the correct past continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I _____ (study) for my exam when the lights went out.
A. was studying
B. were studying
C. was study
2. They _____ (have) dinner when the guests arrived.
A. was having
B. were having
C. was have
3. She _____ (talk) on the phone while driving.
A. was talk
B. were talking
C. was talking
4. We _____ (swim) in the pool at 10 AM.
A. was swimming
B. were swimming
C. were swim
5. He _____ (write) a letter when his friend called.
A. was writing
B. were writing
C. was write



Answers

Q1+2 : Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun

1. herself
2. itself
3. ourselves
4. myself
5. themselves
6. yourself
7. themselves

Chosse: 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. B

Q3 : Correct the verbs between brackets

1. was reading
2. were watching
3. was cooking
4. were playing
5. was driving

Q4 : Choose the correct past continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. A. was studying
2. B. were having
3. C. was talking
4. B. were swimming
5. A. was writing

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Spend or save?

الجملة الشرطية في اللغة الإنجليزية تُستخدم للتعبير عن الأحداث التي تعتمد على شروط معينة، ومن بين هذه الجمل تأتي حالة IF الصفرية التي تُعد من أبسط أنواع الجمل الشرطية، هذه الحالة تُستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية.

Zero conditional

جملة الشرط (الحالة الصفرية)

تتكون جملة الشرط من شقين الاول و يسمى جملة الشرط ويحتوي على كلمة if بمعنى (إذا)
جواب الشرط أو نتيجة حصول الشرط . ونفصل بينهما ب الفاصلة .

إذا وضعنا برتقالة في الماء

فإنها تطفو

If we put an orange in the water, it floats.

جملة الشرط

جواب الشرط (نتيجة)

Structure

IF + Present Simple, Present Simple.

○ الحقائق العلمية : تُستخدم للتعبير عن القوانين الطبيعية والحقائق العلمية التي لا تتغير.



If you heat water, it boils. إذا سخنت الماء، فإنه يغلي

If you freeze water, it turns into ice. إذا قمت بتجميد الماء، يتحول إلى ثلج

○ العادات اليومية: تُستخدم للتعبير عن العادات أو الأحداث التي تحدث دائمًا بنفس الطريقة.

If they visit their grandmother, she bakes a cake for them

إذا زاروا جدتهم، تخبز لهم كعكة.

If I exercise in the morning, I feel more energetic throughout the day.

إذا مارست الرياضة في الصباح، أشعر بالنشاط طوال اليوم.



تذكير :

في زمن المضارع البسيط نضيف للفعل s/es

إذا كان الفاعل مفرد أو أحد الضمائر : he . she , it

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If you _____ (heat) water, it _____ (boil).
2. Plants _____ (die) if they _____ (not/get) enough water.
3. If it _____ (rain), the ground _____ (get) wet.
4. If you _____ (mix) blue and yellow, you _____ (get) green.
5. People _____ (feel) happier if they _____ (exercise) regularly.

Answers: 1. heat / boils 2. die / don't get 3. rains / gets

4. mix / get 5. feel / exercise



First conditional

تُعد حالة if الأولى First Conditional إحدى القواعد الأساسية التي تُستخدم بشكل شائع في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن أحداث مستقبلية قد تحدث تحت شرط معين، وهذه القاعدة تساعدنا على التحدث عن النتائج المتوقعة بناءً على مواقف محتملة الحدوث

Structure IF + Simple Present, Simple Future

(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

إذا هطلت الأمطار غداً، سنبقى في المنزل.

يُشير هذا المثال إلى حدث محتمل (هطول الأمطار غداً) ونتيجته (البقاء في المنزل) في حال تحقق الشرط، أي أن الجملة تشير إلى نتيجة متوقعة بناءً على شرط قد يحدث.

If the book arrives on time, I will start reading it this weekend.

إذا وصل الكتاب في الوقت المناسب، سأبدأ بقراءته في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع.



تذكير :

في زمن المستقبل البسيط نضيف will ثم
الفعل المجرد (will + verb 1)

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we _____ (stay) at home.
2. She _____ (be) late if she _____ (not/leave) now.
3. If you _____ (study) hard, you _____ (pass) the exam.
4. We _____ (miss) the bus if we _____ (not/hurry).
5. If they _____ (invite) me, I _____ (go) to the party.



Answers: 1. rains / will stay 2. will be / doesn't leave 3. study / will pass
4. will miss / don't hurry 5. invite / will go

- 2 Look at the grammar table.
Then read and circle the correct
options to complete the rules.

Grammar

Zero conditional

If I need something, I ask my parents to buy it online.

If something isn't big enough, you send it back.

What do you do if the trainers aren't big enough?

First conditional

If we buy everything online, shops will close.

If that happens, I won't be happy.

What will the shop assistants do if there aren't any shops?

zero / first conditional: real situations
zero / first conditional: things that
might happen in the future
zero conditional: *if* + Present simple,
... **Present simple** / **will** + verb
first conditional: *if* + Present simple,
... Present simple / **will** + verb

المطلوب في هذا التمرين أن يتوقع الطالب ما الذي سيحدث
كما في المثال ويستخدم الكلمات في الأسفل :

- 7 Work in pairs. What will
you do if these things happen?

- go shopping / on Saturday
- rain / tomorrow
- lose / wallet
- save / a lot of money

If I go shopping on
Saturday, I'll buy a
new game.

Answers:

- If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.
- If I lose my wallet, I'll report it immediately.
- If I save a lot of money, I'll go on a nice vacation.





Second conditional

تُعبّر حالة الشرط الثانية عن موقف افتراضي أو غير مُحتمَل ونتيجته المُحتمَلَة. تُبنى جَمَل الشرط في الحالة الثانية على مواقف غير حقيقية. من الشائع والصحيح استخدام "if I were" بدلاً من "if I was" في الصيغة الشرطية.

SECOND Conditional

If + Past Simple, Present Conditional.

If I won a million dollars, I would buy a new car.

Use: Imaginary situations in the present or future

Grammar

Second conditional

If I could travel back in time, I'd go to Ancient Jordan.

If I went into space, I'd walk on the Moon.

If you could become a film character, what character would you choose?

If you were rich, would you donate to a charity?

- If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house
(لو فزت في اليانصيب، لأشتري منزلاً كبيراً)
- If I were a bird, I would fly around the world
(لو كنت طائراً، لطار حول العالم)
- If he were my neighbor, we would be best friends
(لو كان جاري، كنا أفضل أصدقاء)

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If he (have) more time, he (learn) karate.
2. If they (tell) their father, he (be) very angry.
3. She (spend) a year in the USA if it (be) easier to get a green card.
4. If I (live) on a lonely island, I (run) around naked all day.
5. We (help) you if we (know) how.



Answers:

1. If he had more time, he would learn karate.
2. If they told their father, he would be very angry.
3. She would spend a year in the USA if it was easier to get a green card.
4. If I lived on a lonely island, I would run around naked all day.
5. We would help you if we knew how.

- 4 Look at the grammar table.
Then read and circle the correct
options to complete the rules.

second conditional: real / imaginary
situations
second conditional: if + Present
simple / Past simple ..., would + verb



Let's talk!

Comparing things

Grammar

Comparing things

as ... as

Podcasts can be as good as vlogs.

Podcasts will be as popular as blogs.

not as ... as

Getting on well with everyone for a month isn't as easy as getting on well with everyone for a day.

Podcasts aren't as interesting as vlogs.

عند المقارنة بين شيئين متساويين في الكمية أو العدد، فإننا نستخدم هذا التركيب:

as + صفة تدل على الكمية + as

His book is **as** interesting **as** that one



نستطيع استخدام **as** للكتابة أثناء المقارنة بين شيئين أو أثناء الحديث عن شيئين للمقارنة نشاهد الأمثلة لـ

Mohammed is **as tall as** me

محمد هو مثل طولي (كلاهما نفس الطول)

The coffee is **as expensive as** the tea.

القهوة هي مثل غلاء الشاي (كلاهما نفس الغلاء)

النفي **as ... as not**:

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى أن العنصر الأول أقل درجة في الصفة من العنصر الثاني.

This movie is **not as exciting as** the last one .

هذا الفيلم ليس مثيلاً مثل الفيلم الأخير

This restaurant is **not as expensive as** the other one

هذا المطعم ليس باهظ الثمن مثل الآخر.

Mohammed is **not as tall as** me

محمد هو ليس مثل طولي ليسوا نفس الطول

The coffee is **not as expensive as** the tea.

القهوة هي ليست مثل غلاء الشاي ليسوا نفس الغلاء

We use **as + adjective + as** to compare two things that **are / aren't** the same.

We use **not as + adjective + as** to compare two things that **are / aren't** the same.

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- 4 Look at the pictures and compare Susie and Rita using **as ... as** or **not as ... as** and the adjectives in the box.

short long curly straight
happy tall old young

Susie, 11

Rita, 12

Susie's hair
isn't as short
as Rita's hair.

1. Rita's hair **isn't as long as** Susie's hair.
2. Susie's hair **isn't as curly as** Rita's hair.
3. Rita's hair **isn't as straight as** Susie's hair.
4. Rita **isn't as happy as** Susie.
5. Susie **isn't as old as** Rita.
6. Rita **isn't as young as** Susie.
7. Susie **isn't as tall as** Rita.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences with **(not) as ... as** and the underlined adjective.

- 1 Yousuf is tall, but Paul is much taller.
Yousuf **isn't as tall as** Paul.
- 2 You are 13 years old. Your friend is 13.
You **are as old as** your friend.
- 3 Lucia isn't a tidy person. Her sister is very tidy.
Lucia **isn't as tidy as** her sister.
- 4 Zaid and his brother are both clever.
Zaid **is as clever as** his brother.
- 5 You and I are both confident people.
I'm **as confident as** you are.

Answers:

2. are **as old as**
3. **isn't as tidy as**
4. is **as clever as**
5. **as confident as**



عبارة "as much as" تُستخدم في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن المساواة في الكمية أو الدرجة، وأحياناً تُستخدم بمعنى "على الرغم من".

1. المقارنة بين الكميات

تُستخدم "as much as" عندما نقارن بين كميات غير معدودة (uncountable nouns)، مثل:

He drinks as much coffee as I do. هو يشرب القهوة بقدر ما أشرب أنا.

She earns as much money as her brother. هي تكسب المال بقدر ما يكسب أخوها.

. التعبير عن الحد الأقصى

يمكن أن تُستخدم "as much as" للإشارة إلى كمية كبيرة أو حد أقصى:

- You can eat as much as you want. يمكنك أن تأكل بقدر ما تريد.
- The ticket costs as much as \$100! تكلف ما يصل إلى 100 دولار.

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Question Tags

Grammar

Question tags

Your name is Ibrahim, isn't it?
You're 13 years old, aren't you?
You don't like blogging, do you?
This game isn't very hard, is it?

السؤال التوكيدي : سؤال قصير يضاف إلى نهاية الجملة للتأكد من صحة المعلومة أو للحصول على تأكيد من الطرف الآخر. يستخدم بشكل شائع في المحادثات اليومية.
القاعدة الأساسية:

• إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة، يكون الـ Question Tag منفيًا.

• إذا كانت الجملة منفية، يكون الـ Question Tag مثبتًا.

من مثبت إلى منفي

You **are** happy, **aren't** you?

أنت سعيد، أليس كذلك؟

من منفي إلى مثبت

She **isn't** coming, **is** she?

هي لن تأتي، أليس كذلك؟

لغير العاقل نستخدم ضمير **it** كما في مثال 2 بدل pizza

do / does / did إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد، نستخدم حسب الزمن

When we speak, we sometimes add question tags at the **start** **end** of a sentence.

When the sentence is positive, the question tag is **positive** / **negative**.

When the sentence is negative, the question tag is **positive** / **negative**.

3 Read and complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

- 1 Camila doesn't like this book, **does she** ?
- 2 This pizza is delicious, **isn't it** ?
- 3 Speaking in front of the class makes you really nervous, **doesn't it** ?
- 4 Your friends aren't coming over for lunch tomorrow, **are they** ?
- 5 Amanda isn't going to be late for school again today, **is she** ?
- 6 You're doing your science project with Mohammad, **aren't you** ?



4 Write the sentences with question tags.

1 you / not / be / good at lying
You aren't good at lying, are you?

2 you / often / use social media

3 you / have / never / cheat

4 you / like / stay / at home

5 you / not / like / blogging

6 you / usually / be / a calm person

Answers:

2. You often use social media, don't you?

3. You have never cheated, have you?

4. You like staying at home, don't you?

5. You don't like blogging, do you?

6. You're usually a calm person, aren't you?



Inventions

Grammar

Relative pronouns

Guglielmo Marconi is the person who invented it.

That's the radio that / which my great-grandmother told me about.

This is the room where you can see lots of old inventions.

She remembers the time when everyone used radios like this.

He's the person whose invention has changed our lives the most.

We use that / who or which for things, where / whose for places, when / who for people, where / when for time and who / whose to talk about possessions.



Relative Pronouns

ضمائر الوصل (Relative Pronouns) هي كلمات تُستخدم لربط الجمل وإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن الاسم الذي تسبقه. إليك أهم ضمائر الوصل واستخداماتها:

- **Who:** يُستخدم للأشخاص
This is the teacher **who** helped me. (هذا هو المعلم الذي ساعدني)
- **Whom:** يُستخدم للأشخاص عندما يكونون مفعولاً به،
She is the person **whom** I met yesterday. (هي الشخص الذي قابلته أمس)
- **Which:** يُستخدم للأشياء والحيوانات
This is the book **which** I borrowed. (هذا هو الكتاب الذي استعرت)
- **That:** **who - which** يمكن استخدامه بدلاً من
This is the house **that** I bought. (هذا هو المنزل الذي اشتريته)
- **Whose:** يُستخدم للتعبير عن الملكية
This is the boy **whose** father is a doctor. (هذا هو الفتى الذي والده طبيب)
- **Where:** يُستخدم للإشارة إلى المكان
This is the school **where** I studied. (هذه هي المدرسة التي درست فيها)
- **When:** يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الزمن
I remember the day **when** we first met. (أتذكر اليوم الذي التقينا فيه لأول مرة)

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2 Read and complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns.

that when where which
who whose

- 1 Antibiotics are medicines which can save lives.
- 2 A science museum is a place where you can learn about technology.
- 3 The Wright Brothers were the people who invented the first aeroplane.
- 4 The steam engine was an invention that/ which changed history.
- 5 Bill Gates is a famous inventor whose name everyone knows.
- 6 Your birthday is a special day when people buy you presents.

3 Rewrite the sentences with relative pronouns.

- 1 A phonograph is a machine. It records sound.
A phonograph is a machine that records sound.
- 2 A lab is a place. We do experiments in a lab.
A lab is a place where we do experiments.
- 3 Marconi was a scientist. He invented the radio.
Marconi was a scientist who invented the radio.
- 4 Electricity is a type of energy. We use it every day.
Electricity is a type of energy that we use every day.
- 5 Alfred Nobel was a man. His name is now famous.
Alfred Nobel was a man whose name is now famous.
- 6 Summer is a season. We go to the beach.
Summer is a season when we go to the beach.

Answer key

- 2 A lab is a place where we do experiments.
- 3 Marconi was a scientist who invented the radio.
- 4 Electricity is a type of energy that/which we use every day.
- 5 Alfred Nobel was a man whose name is now famous.
- 6 Summer is a season when we go to the beach.



4 Write sentences with relative pronouns.

1 I have a friend whose name is Rana.

2 The best day in my life was when _____.

3 A hero is a person who _____.

4 A great film is one which _____.

5 I want to live in a place where _____.

6 My favourite object is something that _____.

Answers:

2. The best day in my life was **when** I felt truly happy.

3. A hero is a person **who** helps others.

4. A great film is one **which** keeps you entertained.

5. I want to live in a place **where** I feel at peace.

6. My favorite object is something **that** means a lot to me.

Embedded Questions

Embedded Questions هي أسئلة مدمجة داخل جملة أخرى، وتستخدم لجعل السؤال أكثر رسمية أو تهذيباً. عند استخدام Embedded Questions يتغير ترتيب الكلمات مقارنة بالأسئلة العادية.

Embedded questions
What should we do?
Can you tell us what we should do?
Is it a new medicine?
Do you know if / whether it's new?
Who invented Penicillin?
Could you tell me who invented Penicillin?
Do you like Science?
I wonder if / whether you like Science.

القواعد الأساسية:

1. إذا كان السؤال الأصلي سؤالاً بـ "Yes/No"، نستخدم "if" أو "whether"

○ Where is he? → **I don't know** where he is.

○ Did she pass the test? → **I wonder if** she passed the test.





2. إذا كان السؤال الأصلي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام مثل (what, where, who, why, how) نحافظ عليها ولكن نستخدم

ترتيب الجملة العادي (فاعل + فعل):

- Where does she live? → Can you tell me where she lives?
- What is he doing? → I don't know what he is doing.
- Where is the bank? → Do you know where the bank is?
- Why did she leave? → I wonder why she left.
- How does this work? → Can you explain how this works?

When we ask a question politely, we can use phrases such as Can you tell me ... / I wonder ... / Do you know ... at the start / end of the question.

For questions starting with question words (what, where, when, how), we use the same question word if or whether.

For yes / no questions, we use the same question word (if or whether).

3 Read the questions about the Science Museum. Then complete the embedded questions.

At the Science Museum

- 1 When does the museum open?
- 2 Is there a special price for students?
- 3 Can we take photos?
- 4 Are there any old inventions?
- 5 Where can we have a snack?
- 6 Is the museum open on Mondays?

- 1 Can you tell us when the museum opens?
- 2 Do you know whether _____?
- 3 I wonder if _____.
- 4 Could you tell me if _____?
- 5 Do you know if _____?
- 6 I wonder whether _____.

Answers:

2. there's a special price for students;
3. we can take photos;
4. there are any old inventions;
5. there's somewhere we can have a snack;
6. the museum is open on Mondays



4 Read the answers. Then write embedded questions.

1 A: Can you tell us where the museum shop is?

B: Yes, the museum shop is over there.

2 A: Do you know if _____?

B: No, there isn't a pharmacy near here.

3 A: Could you tell me _____?

B: Yes, it's half past seven.

4 A: I wonder whether _____.

B: No, we shouldn't go out now.

5 A: Can you tell me _____?

B: Yes, I'm thirteen years old.

Answers:

1. Can you tell us where the museum shop is?
2. Do you know if there is a pharmacy near here?
3. Could you tell me what time it is?
4. I wonder whether we should go out now.
5. Can you tell me how old you are?

تم بحمد الله..... أبدعتم
نلتقي مجدداً بإذن الله في الصف الثامن

