





Revision

Now remember:

1) verb to have

a) Affirmative form:

He, she, it → has got

I, we, you, they → have got

Complete:

1. Hegot short hair.

2. Wegot a big house.

3. Igot a blue bag.

4. Itgot long tail.

b) Negative form:

He, she, it → has not got

I, we, you, they → have not got

Change into negative :

1. She has got brown hair.

Has not got =hasn't got

Have not got =haven't got

.....

2. You have got a beautiful bird.

.....

3. They have got a red car.

.....

4. He has got a brown dog.

.....

C)Question form:

Has→{he, she, it}got ?

Have→ {I, we, you, they}got?

Make questions:**I** in answer will be you in question & You in answer will be I in question.**- Any** in answer will be some in question& Some in answer will be any in questions.

1.?

Yes, he has got a cat.

2.?

No, I have not got any money.

3.?

Yes, I have got high marks.

4.?

No, the elephant has not got small ears.

2)**the long forms and the short forms:****a)verb to be:**

I am→I 'm

He is→he's

She is→she's

It is→ It 's

We are→we're

You are→you're

They are→ they 're

b)verb to have:

I have got→I've got

He has got→he's got

she has got→she's got

It has got→It's got

we have got→we've got

you have got→you've got

they have got→they've got

Re-write using the short form:

1. I am in primary three.
2. we have got a big class.
3. It is a brown cat.
4. she has got long hair.

3) This is → near singular

these are → near plural

That is → far singular

those are → far plural

Complete :

1.my nose.
2.are birds.
3. a cloud.
4.my books.

The present continuous tense:

Use: the present continuous tense is used to express something happening at the time of speaking.

The key words: now, look, listen & at the moment.

The form: a) affirmative form: I + am + v. + ing

He, she, it + is + v. + ing

We, you, they + are + v. + ing

***if the verb end with (e) we cross (e) before adding (ing)**

***if the verb end with: vowel + consonant: we double the last letter before adding (ing).**

Answer the following:

1. What is he doing?(run)

.....

2. What are they doing?(play)

.....

3. What is she doing?(cook)

.....

4. What is the cat doing?(jump)

.....

5. What are you doing ?(write)

.....

b) negative form :I +am +not +v.+ ing

He, she, it+ is+ not+ v.+ ing

We, you, they+ are+ not+ v.+ ing

Am not=am n't

Is not=isn't &are not =aren't

Change into negative :

1. We are skipping.

.....

2. He is doing his homework.

.....

3. I am reading this story.

.....

4. The dog is running after the cat.

.....

5. My parents are travelling by train.

.....

c) question form: am + I+ v. +ing?

Is + he, she, it+ v.+ ing?

Are+ you, we, they+ v.+ ing?

! in question will be **you** in answer & **you** in question will be
! in answer .

Make questions:

1.?

Yes, we are riding bikes.

2.?

No, she is combing her hair.

3.?

No, I am not speaking French.

4.?

Yes, they are running fast.

5.?

No, the lion is not eating plants.

The present simple tense

Use : we use the present simple tense to explain facts and habits ,and also hobbies and everyday routine .

Key words: Always, usually, often ,sometimes ,every, ever and never.

Form : a)affirmative :he ,she ,it +v. +s

We add {es} to the verbs end with **s ,ss ,sh ,ch ,x & o .**

If consonants comes before **v** , We add {ies} and cross **v** .

Correct the verb between brackets:

1. The mouse (like)cheese.
2. My friends (swim)in the lake.
3. Sam (study) his lessons at four O'clock.
4. We (live) in a big house.
5. She (watch) her favorite cartoon.

b)negative form:

He, she, it+ does+ not+ v.

I, we, you, they +do +not+ v.

Do not =don't

Does not=doesn't

The verb after **do not or does not** comes in the infinitive form.

Change into negative:

1. My sister drinks milk every day.

.....

2. My grandfather has a white hair.

.....

3. My cousins eat fruits.

.....

4. I like playing football.

.....

5. He likes to wear a red hat.

.....

c) question form :Does +he ,she ,it +v.?

Do +I ,we ,you ,they +v.?

Do not =don't

Does not =doesn't

Make questions:**We** in answer will be **you** in question.

1.?

Yes, he plays tennis.

2.?

No, we don't drink tea.

3.?

Yes, she wakes up at six O'clock.

4.?

No, I don't like un healthy food.

5.?

Yes, this bird sings beautifully.

Wh. question words

1. What : is used to ask about things ,animals &names.
2. Who : is used to ask about persons.
3. When : is used to ask about time and date.
4. Where : is used to ask about places.
5. Whose : is used to ask about possessive.
6. How : is used :how many: to ask about numbers.

How old: to ask about age.

How are you?: as a greetings.

7. Which : is used for choice.

Complete the following:

1.old is he? he is nine years old.
2.are you? I'm fine thank you.
3.are you doing? I'm playing football.
4.do you go to school? At Eight O'clock.
5.much does it cost? it costs 20 pounds.
6.are you going? I'm going to school.
7.is my shoe? It's under the bed.
8.is he? He is my father.
9.book is this? It's Ahmad's book.
10.is this? It's my new jacket.

the pronouns.

1. **Subject pronouns:** it comes at the beginning of the sentences.

I: to speak about myself.

He: to speak about male characters.

She: to speak about female characters.

It : to speak about things and animals.

We: to speak about a plural including me.

They: to speak about a plural not including me.

You: used in dialogues (someone in front of me)

Complete:

1. are primary three.

2.is a very big animal.

3.is my mother.

4.are in primary five.

5.is Mr. Ahmed, my English teacher.

2. **Possessive pronouns :**it comes in the middle of the sentence ,it must describe something or some person &it comes before nouns.

My: to describe things which belong to me.

His: to describe things which belong to male.

Her: to describe things which belong to female.

It's: to describe things which belong to animal or thing.

Our: to describe things which belong to plural including me.

Their: to describe things which belong to plural not including me.

Your: to describe things which belong to someone in front of me .(used in dialogues)

Complete :

1. I can ridebike.
 2. He cannot play,leg is broken.
 3. She cannot carrybag, it is very heavy.
 4. They are my neighbors, this iscar.
 5. The bird can fly withwings.
3. **Object pronouns :** it replaces the subject pronoun but at the end of the sentence.

Me: replaces (I) at the end of the sentence.

Him: replaces (he) at the end of the sentence.

Her: replaces (she) at the end of the sentence.

It: replaces (it) at the end of the sentence.

Us: replaces (we) at the end of the sentence.

Them: replaces (they) at the end of the sentence.

You: replaces (you) at the end of the sentence.

Complete :

1. I like the baby, I like
2. We meet my cousins, we meetat the club.
3. I can fly this kite, I can flyeasily.
4. We are primary three, come and join.....
5. My father is travelling, I will travel with

the past simple tense

Use: to express actions happened and finished in the past.

Key words: yesterday, once, ago, last & in the past.

Form: a) affirmative :- am, is → was

-are → were

-has, have → had

-do, does → did

- The regular form: by adding (ed) to the verb: play → played

Visit → visited

-the irregular form: see → saw

Eat → ate

-verbs do not change: put → put

Cut → cut

Correct the verb between brackets :

1. We(watch) this movie yesterday.
2. I(am) in primary two last year.
3. She(run) to school yesterday.
4. They(have) a new car.
5. He(does) his homework.

b) negative form: subject+ **didn't** +verb.

Verbs after **didn't** come in the infinitive form.

Did not =didn't

Change into negative :

1. She had a car accident last week.

.....

2. You were in the park in the week end.

.....

3. The train arrived two hours ago.

.....

4. I came from Alexandria yesterday.

.....

5. They went home on foot.

.....

c) question form : did +subject +verb?

Verb after **did** come in the infinitive form.

Make questions:

1.?

Yes, we liked our holiday very much.

2.?

No, my mother didn't make a cake yesterday.

3.?

Yes, I did my home work.

4.?

No, my father was not ill.

5.?

Yes, they went to school yesterday.

unit one

the first day in school.

a) The word classes: the English sentence divided into :

1. Subject : noun(name) or pronoun comes at the beginning of the sentence, it name things or persons , it can be in singular or plural form.

Under line the subject in the following sentences:

1. Sam was in the school.
2. They are swimming in the swimming pool.
3. The cat is sleeping on the floor.
4. The door is shut.
5. The flowers are yellow.

2. Verb: it comes after the subject and follows the subject in singular and plural forms, it describes action, it can be present simple or present continuous or past.

Under line the verb in the following sentences:

1. This book is very interesting.
2. I am doing my home work now.
3. He liked the blue jacket.
4. She speaks English.
5. My parents wake up at 7 O'clock.

3. Adjective: it describe the noun, it can comes after or before the noun.

Under line the adjective in the following sentences:

1. This exam is easy.
2. He is a happy boy.
3. The tea is very hot.

4. It is a quiet class.

5. It is a big fish.

Adjectives can come after numbers and before colors

Number + adjective + color + noun

Put in order :

1. Big – two – sandals – pink.

.....

2. Twenty – flowers – red – beautiful.

.....

3. Blue – three – small – rooms.

.....

4. Ship – one – brown – tall.

.....

5. Green – quiet – one – garden.

.....

4. **Preposition :** it describes the place or situation of someone or something.

Underline the preposition in the following sentences:

1. The ball is in the box.

2. He is behind the tree.

3. They are swimming across the river.

4. The house is next to the school.

5. The bank is in front of the station.

**Don't forget to end your question using a question mark,
and end your sentence using fullstop.**

b) Antonyms and Synonyms:**Antonyms : words with opposite meanings:**

Late # early

exciting # bore

New # old

cold # hot

Difficult # easy

here # there

City # country (farm)

in # out

Quiet # noisy

after # before

Synonyms : words have the same meaning .

Learn = study

know = identify

Interesting = exciting

late = not in time

Early = before time

bore = not interest

City = town

Complete the following :

1. This exercise is not easy, it is
2. This game is interesting and
3. This baby is not quiet, he is
4. In summer, it isand not.....
5. The book isnot bore.

You must start all your sentences and questions with capital letters.

c) Grammar :**Change the following sentences into past:**

1. I read a book every day.

.....

2. He likes this game very much.

.....

3. The lesson starts at half past eight.

.....

4. We see the movie at night.

.....

5. They don't make their home work.

.....

Correct the mistake :

1. Yesterday, I write a letter to my father.

.....

2. It is very cold last night.

.....

3. Last Monday, they run all the way to school.

.....

4. I was very busy every day.

.....

5. Last year, I have the full mark.

.....

unit two

on the farm.

a)1. farm animals :animals which live on the farm, they are useful animals, they never hurt people, they are not wild & they eat plants like: hen ,sheep & donkey.

2. home animals : they are called pets, they are clean animals and tame, they are beautiful in shape, they never hurt people, like :fish ,cats & dogs.

3. jungle animals: they lived in the jungle, they cannot kept at home, they are dangerous like: lion , elephant& bear.

Complete :

1. we cannot haveanimals in house ,they are dangerous.
2. Farm animals are tame, like&.....
3.animals are beautiful in shape.
4. Lion, elephant &bear are.....animals.
5. Fish, cats & dogs are.....animals.

b)Antonyms and synonyms:

Antonyms : angry # pleased

Above # below

Enormous # tiny

Down # up

sell #buy

show #hide

poor # rich

top # bottom

Synonyms : _____ angry = annoyed

pleased = happy

Above = over

below = under

Enormous = huge, giant

tiny = small, little

Sell = get rid of

buy = get

Show = explain

hide = cover

Complete :

1. The plane is above the house, It isthe house.
2. My mum was not happy, she was.....
3. Don't hide your books,your books.
4. My grandparents are not poor, they are
5. Let's get rid of this old bag, let'sit.

c)Grammar :

Change into negative :

1. I played tennis last week.

.....

2. They were very happy.

.....

3. He had a new bike last year.

.....

4. You did your home work lately.

.....

5. They went to the beach last summer.

.....

We in answer will be you in questions.

Make questions:

1.?

Yes, he was quiet at the class.

2.?

No, we didn't have a pool in our house.

3.?

Yes, she jumped over the rope.

4.?

No, they didn't come late.

5.?

Yes, I worked very hard.

unit three

people at work.

a) Jobs :

1. The pilot: flies the plane.
2. The nurse: works in the hospital and helps doctors.
3. The lifeguard: works on the beach and watch people on the sea.
4. The fireman: helps people when there is a fire.
5. The builder: he can build and mend walls.
6. The painter: he can paint the house.
7. The plumber: he can fix the water pipes.
8. The carpenter: he can mend the barn.

How :- how old: used to ask about age.

-how tall: used to measure the length vertically.

_____ -how long: used to measure the length horizontally.

_____ -how wide: used to measure the distance from side to side.

Complete :

1. The doctor works in a, with.....
2. Howis that tower?
3. The carpenter can.....
4.helps people when there is a fire.
5.watch people on the beach.

b) Antonyms and synonyms :

Antonyms : different # same

Protect # harm

Wide # narrow

stay # leave

useful # harmful

worry # unconcern

Synonyms : different = unlike , special

Protect = care fore

Say = speak

Leave = go away

Wide= thick

Useful = helpful

same= equal , similar

harm = hurt

stay = wait

harmful = dangerous

narrow = slim

worry = concern

Complete :

1. He will not leave, he will
2. The unhealthy food is very harmful and
3. This path is not narrow, it is

4. All the boys are nine years old, they are all
5. My mother worry about me, she

c) Grammar :

1. The present simple tense: we use the present simple tense to talk about jobs, as they are everyday routine.

Correct the verb between brackets :

1. She(work)as a nurse.
 2. The doctor(help)sick people.
 3. The teacher.....(teach)the students.
 4. The workmen(come)early.
 5. The plumber(fix) the water pipes.
2. Can and cannot: - can expresses the ability to do something.
-cannot expresses the un ability to do something.

Verbs after (can or cannot) always come in the infinitive form.

Complete using (can or cannot):

1. Ifly.
2. Birdsrun.
3. Hesolve it ,it is too easy.
4. Babiesnot walk.
5. She has a bike, sheride it.

Cannot =can't

3. The comparative adjectives :

The use: It is to compare between two persons or two animals or two things.

The form :

_1 + (am, is, are, was, were) + adjective + er + than + 2

My bag is smaller than your bag.

If the adjective end with: consonant+ vowel+ consonant: we double the last letter before adding (er).

Make comparative sentences using these words :

1. I – tall – my brother.

.....

2. Sam – old – Nancy .

.....

3. Boy – fast – girl.

.....

4. Tower – high – building .

.....

5. Pyramid – big – museum.

.....

unit four

things we use

a) **Matching instructions :** verbs match only with special nouns:

- Fetch → water

cook → food

- Chop → tree

drive → car

- Play → games

watch → T . V.

- Skip → rope

color → crayons

- Wear → clothes

Complete :

1. My father the car slowly.

2. I used theto color the draw.

3. Children should not cook
4. The girls like skipping
5. My brother like to watch

b) Antonyms and synonyms:

Antonyms :

- Pull # push
- End # start

lift # put
enter # exit

Synonyms :

Chop = cut

fetch = carry

Wear = put on

watch = see

End = finish

enter = come in

Wagon = old cart

log = round wood

Complete :

1. Don't push the door,it.
2. The man chopped the tree, hethe tree.
3. The old cart was called.....
4. When we carry water from one place to another,
we.....the water.
5. The End sign means wethe race.

c) Grammar :

-verbs end with (e) in the past form: we add (d) only to the end of the verb :

Use → used

please → pleased

-verbs end with: consonant + vowel + consonant: we double the last letter then add (ed).

Chop → chopped

skip → skipped

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. They(hide) the key , yesterday.
2. The bus(stop) at the station.
3. The plane.....(travel)last week , and
.....(arrive) yesterday.
4. The baby(like)the gum.

unit five

sound and pictures

A) Story words: words that used to keep the sequence of the story and put events in order: like:

First= at the beginning= at the start→at the beginning of the story.

After that= next= later= then→in the middle of the story.

Finally= at the end→at the end of the story.

Put these sentences in the right order:

()then, I wash my face, and I pray.

()after that, I have my breakfast.

()first, I wake up at six O'clock.

()next, I put on my clothes.

()finally, I go to school.

B) Antonyms and synonyms:

Antonyms: bad # good

Clean # dirty

cheap # expensive

first # last

Next # before

Like # dislike

Turn on #turn off

Synonyms: bright= attractive

Silly= stupid

Together= group

Few= little

old # new

lots # few

together # alone

colorful= full of colors

new= latest

alone= only

lots= a lot

Complete :

1. You must clean your room, it is very
2. This is the latest CD, it is
3. You like this music, but Iit.
4. We went on holiday together, we were
5. It costs a lot of money, it is very

C) Grammar:

1. Was & wer -negative form: I, he, she, it+ was not+

We, you, they+ were not+

Change into negative:

1. I was very tired.

.....

2. They were fast.

.....

3. The cat was sleeping.

.....

4. All the shirts were green.

.....

5. You were late, yesterday.

.....

Was not= wasn't

Were not= weren't

-question form: was+ I, he, she, it+?

Were+ we, you, they+?

Make questions :

1.?

Yes, we were at the party.

2.?

No, I was not at school yesterday.

3.?

Yes, my birthday was last week.

4.?

No, the baby was not big.

5.?

Yes, they were in a holiday.

1. **How much**: the answer must follow the question:

- How much is this shirt? It is 50 pounds.
- How much are these sandals? They are 20 pounds.
- How much does it cost? It costs 15 pounds.
- How much do they cost? They cost 30 pounds.

Now complete:

1. How much? It costs 60 pounds.

2. How much is this tie?35 pounds.

3. How much? They are 12 pounds

4. How much do these cups cost?10
pounds.

5. How much? They cost 25 pounds.

2. **Comparative adjective :**

- Adjectives end with (e) have (r) only at the end.

The red dress is nicer than the yellow one.

- **Adjectives end with: C + y:we cross (y)and add(ier).**

This bag is tinier than that one.

Make comparative sentences using these words;

- 1. The red class – wide – the white class.**

.....

- 2. The early show – funny – the late show.**

.....

- 3. I – happy – you.**

.....

- 4. My house – large – your house.**

.....

- 5. The sun – shiny – the moon.**

.....