

Let's Learn English



Grade : 6

MR : YASSER .H. MAHMMOUD

30399314

Name :

Class :

REMEMBER تذكر ما يلي

1- The verb be: [am / is / are]

- I am at school. * I am not at home.
- He / she / my friend is at school. * He is not at home.
- We / they / you are at school. * We are not at home.

2- The verb have got: [has got – have got] [يمتلك]:

- He / she / my friend has got new car. * He has not got a car.
- We / you / they / I have got a new car. * We have not got a car.

3- There is + اسم مفرد * there is a boy at class.

4- There are + جمع * There are boys at school.

5- The verb can [يستطيع في المضارع]:

- I can swim. He can not swim.
- Can you swim? –Yes, I can.

6- Question words [ادوات الاستفهام]:

• What?	ماذا
• When?	متى
• Where?	اين
• Which?	اي / ايهمما
• Why?	لماذا
• Who?	من
• How?	كيف
• How old?	كم عمر

Module : 1

Vocabulary

brush my teeth (phr.)

انظف اسنانى

toothbrush (n.)

فرشاة اسنان

comb my hair

اصف شعري

comb (n.)

مشط

tidy my room

ارتبا غرفتي

surf the Net

يتصفح الانترنت

text a friend

يراسل صديق

check my email

اراجع بريدي

play volleyball

يلعب كره الطائره

do karate

يمارس لعبه الكاراتيه

calendar (n.)

اجنده | تقويم

schedule (n.)

جدول

tablet (n.)

تابلت | هاتف لوحى

uniform (n.)

زي مدرسي

confused (adj.)

مت 혼란

astronaut (n.)

رائد فضاء

satellite (n.)

قمر صناعي

experiment (n.)

تجربه

spacesuit

زي فضاء | بدله فضاء

towel (n.)

فوطة | منشفه

a tube of toothpaste

انبوب معجون اسنان

space station

محطة فضاء

swallow (v.)

يبلع

float away

يطفو بعيدا

school trip

رحلة مدرسية

planetarium

معرض احياء نباتية

competition

مسابقه

event (n.)

حدث | مناسبه

festival

مهرجان

take part

يشارك في

team mate (n.)**score (v.)**

يحرز

shoot (v.)

يطلق

miss (v.)

يفتق

lose (v.)

يفقد

publisher

ناشر

literature

ادب

stand

مكان لبيع الصحف

sign (v.)

يوقع | يشير

Grammar

المضارع البسيط *The present simple*

كيفية تكوين فعل زمن المضارع البسيط:

- يتكون من التصريف الأول لل فعل وإذا كان فاعل الجملة it, she, he أو اسماء منفردا ، فلا بد من إضافة حرف S إلى نهاية الفعل المضارع البسيط:

Eat = eats •

Drink = drinks •

متى نستخدم المضارع البسيط ؟

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط إذا كانت الجملة تدل على حقيقة ثابتة fact أو على حدث يقع بمقتضى العادة habit كما يتضح من الأمثلة الآتية :

• The earth moves round the sun.
• Many planets move round the sun.

تتحرك الأرض حول الشمس
تتحرك كواكب كثيرة حول الشمس

• Samy goes to school every morning.
• Boys go to school at the age of six.

يذهب سامي إلى المدرسة كل صباح
يذهب الأولاد إلى المدرسة في السادسة من العصر

She always carries an umbrella.

هي دائما تحمل المظلة

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط

: يرجح وجود كل لفظ من الألفاظ التالية عند صياغة فعل الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط وهي:

Usually
Every

عادة

كل .. يوم، شهر، سنة

Sometimes
Often
Always

أحيانا

في مرات كثيرة

دائما

In the morning في الصباح

On Mondays في أيام الاثنين

- He always helps his father .
- She goes to school everyday.
- We often visit our uncle on Fridays.

السؤال والنفي .

- و Do Does هنا نستعمل الفعل المساعد
-
- Do =i ,you, they, we والجمع
- Does= she ,he ,it والمفرد

1. النفي .

- I don't { don not} play football every day.
انا لا العب بالكره كل يوم
- She doesn't {does not } eat fish every morning.
بين الضمير و الفعل الاساسي (do not و does not)

السؤال .

؟ باقي الجمله + الفعل بدون اضافات + الفاعل

- Do you play football every day??
الاجابة بنعم او لا فقط
- Yes, i do
-No , i don't = do not
- Does he like fish ? does Yes he does . No he does not.
- Yes he likes fish .

Grammar Practice

1- Choose the correct answer :

1. I usuallymy mother.

(help – helps – helping – helped)

2. Theygo outside on Fridays.

(does not – donot –are not – is not)

3. He alwayscomic books but he likes magazines too.

(collects – is collecting –collected – collect)

4. WhatHady do on Saturday ? (do – does – is – are)

5-your father like English? [do – does – is – have]

2-Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

I usually (go) to school.

2. They (visit) us often.

3. You (play) basketball once a week.

4. Tom (work) every day.

5. He always (tell) us funny stories.

6. She never (help) me with that!

امي و ابي جنة الدنيا

The present Continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

*يتكون من :

(am -is-are) + الفعل + ing

*I am writing a letter right now.

*Listen ,She is answering the phone.

*Look ,They are playing tennis.

كلمات دالة على زمن المضارع المستمر :

[look – listen – at this moment – now -]

يستخدم للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تقع لحظة الكلام استخدامه

*He is taking a shower now.

*I am plsaying now.

*she is eating at this moment.

* they are sleeping now.

تكوين السؤال

Is - Are الفاعل + subject + الفعل verb + ing

- Is he taking shower now? Yes he is. NO, he is not .
- Are they playing football at the moment? Yes they are. NO, they are not .
-

اداه استفهام + is / are الفاعل + subject + الفعل verb + ing?

- What are you doing ? I am reading a story .



- Where are you going next week? - I am going to London.

Answer :

- Are you reading now ?.....
- Where are you playing?.....
- Is she cooking at this moment ?.....
- What is your mother doing?.....

النفي

الفعل am - is – are +not + ing

- She is not eating now.
- They are not playing tennis at the moment.

الفعل بدون إضافات am - is – are + going to +

يستخدم هذا التعبير للتحدث عن المستقبل (شيء تم الاعداد له مسبقا)

- I am going to visit uncle tomorrow .
- They are going to play football next week .
- write :

Grammar Practice

• Choose the correct answer :

1-He isnow.

(sleep – sleeping – slept)

2-Theyfoot ball at this moment .

(are played – are playing – is playing)

3-She ishelp mother.

(going to – went to – go to)

4-Ia new car next week .

(buy – bought – am going to buy)

5-We to write stories at class tomorrow.

(is going – are going – going)

2-Put the verbs into present progressive.

1. My sister (clean) the bathroom.

2. Look! They (go) inside.

3. I (wait) in the car now.

4. Mrs Miller (listen) to CDs.

5. We (speak) English at the moment.

اقم صلاتك تنعم بحاليك

ادوات المعرفه والتوكير Articles

1- a/an

نستخدم **a** قبل الكلمات المعدوده والمفرد البادئ بحرف ساكن مثل :

- a boy – I meet a boy at school.
- a girl – this is a girl.
- a car – I saw a car.
- a pen – I bought a pen.

نستخدم **an** قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف متحرك :

- This is an egg.
- I take an apple.
- I saw an elephant.

2-The: استخدام

تاتى قبل الاسم المفرد او الجمجم فى الحالات الاتيه :

-عندما نتحدث عن شئ معين و بشكل محدد

-عندما نذكر شئ للمره الثانيه في الجمله

- 1- The computer is on the desk.
- 2- The sea is beautiful.
- 3- I have got a bike. The bike is blue.
- 4- Tomorrow is the twenty-second.

Exercise

- Read and circle:

1. There **is** a / **the** tube of toothpaste in a / **the** cupboard.
2. Where's a / **the** pink towel? Only a/ **the** purple towel is here.
3. I drink a / **the** cup of warm milk in the morning and a / **the** glass of cold milk in the afternoon.
4. **The** / A cheese and tomato pizza is his. A / **The** cheese and mushroom pizza is mine.
5. That's Tom Evans. He's an / **the** astronaut who lives on a / **the** new space station.

Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية

Subject Personal Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية
I	Mine
He	His
She	Hers
it	-
They	theirs
We	Ours
you	yours

- This book is mine.
- It is Ali's. It is his.
- It is Huda's. It is hers.

Whose? ملک من?

Whose trainers are these? → ملک من هذا الحذاء؟

- They're John's (trainers).
- They're his (trainers).
- They're his. John's trainers are green.

Exercise

- Read and match:

1. The green bike is Tony's.
2. The big bedroom is Anna and Beth's room.
3. That tablet is Amy's.
4. This is my sleeping bag.
5. This towel is for you.
6. We have a pet cat.

- A It's yours.
- B It's mine.
- C It's ours.
- D It's theirs.
- E It's hers.
- F It's his.

تفوقی طاعة لربی

Writing

Write 5-6 sentences about what are you going to do next weekend

كتابه 5- 6 جمل عن مالذى سوف تفعله في العطله القادمه :

كتابه فقرة عن موضوع معين ويطلب منك كتابه 5 الى 6 جمل ويراعي كالاتى :

قواعد كتابة البرجراڤ :

- 1-كتابة جمل صحيحة فاعل ثم فعل ثم مفعول وتباء بحرف كابتل وتنتهي بنقطه.
- 2-ترتيب أفكار للموضوع.
- 3-كتابه كلمات صحيحة .
- 4-كتابه قواعد صحيحة.

- Example : مثال
- Write 5-6 sentences about what are you going to do next weekend:

On Friday morning, I am going to play volleyball . In the afternoon, I am going to eat at a restaurant with my parents and sister. In the evening, I am going to watch a DVD with my friend Tom. On Saturday morning, I am going to do my home work. In the afternoon, I am going to tidy my room. In the evening, I am going to surf the Net.

والآن دورك يا عسل

Exercise

- Write 5-6 sentences about what are you going to do next weekend:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write an email to your friend tom telling him about What is your new hobby?

Hi, Jake,

Hello. I'm writing to tell you about my new hobby. My brother and I go swimming. It's really fun! We go swimming in the morning. We are going to take part in swimming day in Doha next month. I hope we can win. Write soon and tell me about your hobby!

Bye for now!

Hady

والآن دورك يا جميل

Exercise

Write an email to your friend tom telling him about What is your new hobby?

امي و ابي جنة الدنيا

Module : 2

Vocabulary

Song

hang out

go to the shops

يذهب للتسوق

meet a friend

يقابل صديق

go for a walk

يذهب للتمشي والسير

stay at home

يبقى بالمنزل

Top Stars:

nature الطبيعة

poisonous سام

make a shelter يؤسس مأوي أو مسكن

outside خارج

Rucksack حقيبة ظهر

safe آمن

experience خبره أو موقف

survive يبقى أو يعيش

recognise يتعرف على

Our world:

amazed مذهل

trail سير

guide مرشد أو دليل

view منظر أو مشهد

hike يتنزه أو سيرا على الأقدام

ancient قديم

lucky محظوظ

Let's talk

Mix يخلط

soft ناعم

dough كعكة أو عجينة

Reading time :

archaeologist عالم اثار

site موقع

tool اداه

coin عمله

examine يفحص

dig يحفر

discovery اكتشاف

CLIL 1 (Modules 1-2):

Wreath اكليل زهور

Bronze برونز

Flag علم

ring خاتم أو حلقة

mascot بعوضه

motto شعار

Compete ينافس

last يستمر

بعض كلمات الربط بين الجمل تستخدم لترتيب الاحداث

First.	اولا
Second/Next	ثانيا
. Then.	ثم
After that.	بعد ذلك
Finally.	اخيرا

مثال على استخدام هذه الكلمات

How did you make pasta?

First, I put two cups of flour in a bowl.

Second/Next, I cracked two eggs into the bowl.

Then, I beat the eggs and the flour with a fork.

After that, my dough was ready. I rolled it out to make a thin sheet and cut it in different shapes.

Finally, I cooked the pasta for eight minutes.

الصلاه عماد الدين

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

***ما يتكون من الماضي البسيط**:

* يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل :

وهو الزمن الذي يتحدث عن نشاط أو فعل معين حدث وإنتهى في الماضي أي الفعل أو الحدث بدأ وإنتهى في الماضي أو عادة في الماضي :

والكلمات الدالة عليه مثل :

- [yesterday – last – ago]

امثلة

أمل ذهبت الى المدرسة امس —————

هذا الحدث تم وانتهى بالماضي.



Past Simple

- He called me

yesterday.

*V²
ed*

* I watched T.V yesterday ————— شاهدت التلفاز في الأمس

* last week, Ahmed played football ————— الأسبوع الماضي، أحمد لعب كرة القدم

* Last monday, She talked about her company —————

الأثنين الماضي، هي تكلمت عن شركتها.

وتنقسم الأفعال إلى

* أفعال منتظمه ed عند تحويلها للماضي مثل : 1- نضيف لها

work → worked

visit → visited pass → passed

live → lived يعيش

play -----played

study → studied

* و هناك أفعال شاذة تتغير عند تحولها للماضي مثل :

eat → ate

go-----went

take-----took

give----gave

sell →
sold

بعض تصريحات الأفعال :

Play - played - played	يلعب	Buy – bought –bought	يشتري
Visit – visited – visited	يزور	Write –wrote – written	يكتب
Travel – traveled – traveled	يسافر	Speak –spoke – spoken	يتحدث
Try – tried – tried	يحاول	Read - read – read	يقراء
Take – took – taken	يأخذ	Go - went - gone	
Buy – bought – bought	يشتري	Give – gave – given	يعطى
Catch – caught – caught	يمسك	Meet – met – met	يقابل
Teach – taught – taught	يعلم	Be – was/were - been	يكون

- 1- He went to the zoo last week.
- 2- We played foot ball yesterday.
- 3-
- 4-

كيفية نفي الماضي البسيطمصدر الفعل بدون إضافات + Did not

- He did not play football yesterday .
- They did not go to school last week.
- We did not visit him .

Grammar Practice1- Exercise : write the past form for these verbs :

1- He (ring) me up an hour ago.

2- she (play) tennis yesterday.

3- He (receive) a letter last night. It (be) from his wife.....

1- Exercise : choose the correct answer :

1- He Out an hour ago. (goes, went, has gone)

2- I go to the cinema. (have, was having, used to)

3- She would arrive in time if she the bus. (catch, catches, caught)

The past Continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

*يتكون من :

(was / were) + الفعل + ing

امثله كثيير

* I was eating.

I wasn't eating.

* You were eating.

You weren't eating.

* He/She/It was eating.

He/She/It wasn't eating.

* We/You/They were eating.

We/You/They weren't eating.

.*Was I eating?

Yes, you were. No, you weren't.

Were you eating?

Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Was he/she/it eating?

Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't.

Were we/you/they eating?

Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they

were not.

*** Read and complete. Use the Past Simple or the Past Progressive:-**

1. Is that you, Fiona? I..... (not / recognise) you.
2. We..... (make) a shelter when it..... (start) to rain.
3. In the morning, I..... (meet) my friend Gary and we..... (go) for a walk in the park.
4. While the archaeologist..... (examine) the bowl, he..... (make) an amazing discovery.

قواعد When / while

Was / were [ing] + when + Past Simple[التصريف الثاني]

While + Was / were [ing] + Past Simple[التصريف الثاني]



- I was walking when I found a wallet.
- While I was walking, I found a wallet.
- I was reading a book when my brother arrived home.
- While Betty was shopping, her mobile phone rang.

Grammar Practice

- Choose the correct answer :

1. Henry was walking to school when it..... to rain.
A was starting B starts C started D were starting
2. Harry and I..... in the forest when we saw a poisonous snake.
A hiking B were hiking C hikes D hiked
3. While the guide..... us the ancient city, we took photos.
A showed B was showing C are showing D shows
4. Linda was talking on her phone when she..... into the shop.
A walk B walking C walked D was walking

Write a story about An unlucky day!

Last weekend, it was nice, so my cousin and I decided to have a picnic by the lake. We rode our bikes to the lake and enjoyed our lunch in nature.

Suddenly, it got cloudy and it started raining. My cousin fell off. He hurt his leg. I helped him sit under a tree. While we were waiting for the rain to stop, we saw some car lights. It was my uncle. We were happy to see him!

والآن دورك يا جميل

Exercise

Write a story about An unlucky day!

توفيق طاعة لربى



Module : 3

Vocabulary

website	موقع ع النت
upload	يرفع
Download	يحمل
app	تطبيق
Account	حساب
password	كلمه السر
Chat	يتحدث
digital	رقمي
online	متصل

Top Stars

table manners	اداب المائده
elbow	كوع اليد
pass	يمر
napkin	منديل مفرش
home economics	الاقتصاد المنزلي
lap	ركبه

Our world

medicine	دواء
chemist	صيدلي
headache	صداع
Toothache	الم اسنان
earache	الم اذن

sore throat	الم حلق
cold	نزله برد
stomach ache	الم معده
cough	كحه
temperature	درجة الحراره
Let's talk	
coconut	جوز هند
sour	حامض
delicious	لذيذ
terrible	فظيع

Reading time

germs	جراثيم
sneeze	عطس
heart	قلب
soap	صابون
vitamins	فيتامين
habit	عاده

TOP TIME! 2

seat belt	حزام الامان
road trip	طريق الرحله
confusing	مربيك مذهب

Grammar

Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول
I	Me
He	Him
She	Her
it	it
They	them
We	us
you	you

- I will meet Ali and give him a pen.
- She is painting beautifully. Look at her!
- They are my friends. Listen to them.
- This is your bike. You can use it.

Read and replace the words in bold with the correct object pronoun:

1. When Malik finished his school project, he wanted to upload his[school project] onto the school's website.
2. Nasser and I are going to ride our bikes to the park. Do you want to come with[Nasser and I]?

3. Sara likes chatting with her friends online. She chats with[her friends] after school.

4. Derek wants to download a camera app on his phone, but can't. Mark, can you help[Derek] ?

الفعل الامر Imperative

فعل ياتى فى اول الجمله من غير اي اضافات ونفيه باضافه كلمه Don't امامه كالاتى :

- Stand up . *Don't stand up.
- Give me your pen. *Don't give me your pen.
- Close the door, please. * Don't close it.

asking about someone's health

and using should [يجب ان] / shouldn't [لا يجب]

السؤال عن صحة شخص واستخدام يجب ان ولا يجب

- What's the matter? = كيف حالك؟ = What's wrong?

1- What's the matter, Jane? ماذا حدث لك جين؟

– I have got a cold.. اصبت بنزله برد

2- What's wrong, Brad? مالخطب برايد؟

- I broke my brother's mobile phone. لقد كسرت هاتف اخي .

- عند تقديم النصيحة نستخدم: [يجب ان] / shouldn't [لا يجب]

- You should go to the doctor.
- You shouldn't eat sweets.
- You shouldn't drink cold water.
- He should stay in bed.
- You should sleep or relax for a while.

Use should/shouldn't:

1- I feel tired. [go to the doctor]

2- My tooth hurts me. [eat / sweets]

3- I feel stomach ache. [stay at bed]

ماذا تريده؟ Would you like...?

I'd like... نستخدم للاجابة

- Would you like some pears? – Yes, please. I'd like six pears.
- Would you like some apples? – Yes, please. I need a few apples.
- Would you like some lemonade? – No, thanks. I don't like it.

How many / كم عدد [قليل فقط]

How much...? / كم كمية [قليل / a little]

1- How many lemons have we got? *

- we have got 4 lemons. / we have few lemons.

2-How many pears do you eat?

- I eat 3 a day.

3-How much sugar do you want in your coffee?

- I need little, please.

4-How much water do you drink?

- I drink little water.

5-How much soup is there?

- There is a little soup.

6-How many pears are there in the basket?

- There are a few pears in the basket.

• Read and circle A, B or C:-

1- Howsugar would you like in your coffee?

A many B any C much

2- Those coconut biscuits smell delicious..... two, please?

A Can I have B Should I have C Would you like

3- I'd likesugar in my coffee, please.

A a few B many C a little 4

Writing

كتابه الايميل او رساله لصديق

قواعد كتابة الايميل الرساله لصديق :

1- When writing a letter or an email to a friend, don't forget: - to start with :

في البدايه نكتب عزيزي + اسم المرسل اليه كالتالي :

- Dear/Hello/Hi + your friend's first name –

2- To open with a set phrase:

افتح الرساله بجمله مثل :

- How are you? I hope you're well./ How are things? / I'm writing to tell you about...

3- To close with a set word/phrase and your first name under this:

تنهي بكلمات مكتوب اسفل منها الامضاء مثل :

- Yours, / Bye for now, / Speak to you soon, / Best wishes,

4- Do not write very short sentences.

لا تكتب جمل قصيره ليس لها معنى.

5- استخدم ادوات ربط اثناء الكتابه

• Example 1 : مثال

- Write an email to a friend telling him/her about a problem you have asking advice.

اكتب لصديقك اخبره عن مشكله لديك واطلب منه النصيحة .

Dear Ali,

How are you? I have got a problem with my sister. She always takes my clothes, but she never asks me first. Last week, she took my favourite jacket. There's a hole in it now! What should I do?

Write back soon,
Hady

• Example 2 : مثال

- Write an email to a friend giving him advice.

اكتب لصديقك واعطيه النصيحة .

Dear Hady,

How are you? I understand your problem. I think you should talk to your sister. Tell her to ask you before she takes your things. You can take her things too.

Best wishes,
Ali

• دورك ياجميل

- **Example 1 :** مثال
- Write an email to a friend telling him/her about a problem you have asking advice:

.....,

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- **Example 2 :** مثال

- Write an email to a friend giving him advice.

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Module : 4

Vocabulary

postman	رجل البريد
Photographer	مصور
businessman	رجل اعمال
secretary	سكرتيره
reporter	مذيع
university	جامعة
office	مكتب
learn a language	تعلم لغه
Order	طلب
bill	فاتوره
mushroom	عش الغراب
pepper	فلفل
Meatballs	مقبلات
sauce	صلصه
tuna	تونا
olive	زيتون
cross the street	يعبر الشارع
ticket	تذكرة
line	خط ا طريق
bicycle lane	ممر للدراجات
bicycle rack	موقف للدراجات
traffic lights	اشارات المرور
pavement	رصيف

escalator	سلم كهربائي
park	منتزه
picnic	رحلة خلوية
square	ميدان
Café	مقهي
skate park	منتزه للتزلج
aquarium	متحف احياء بحرية
market	سوق
seed	بذور
grow	ينمو يزرع
soil	تربيه
plant	يزرع نبات
earthquake	زلزال
tsunami	اعصار
flood	فيضان
wave	موجه
Coast	ساحل
Lift	مصدع اسانسير
surface	سطح
natural disaster	كارثه طبيعية
damage	يحطم
Destroy	يدمر

الفعل بدون اي اضافات + يجب ان have to / has to

تستخدم للضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل المبني على حقيقة لا عن بناءا عن رأي الشخص

والنفي كالاتي

لا يجب ان doesn't have to

لا يجب ان don't have to

امثله كتيررررررررررر

- The boys don't have to go to school today.
- It's Saturday! The boys have to wake up at eight o'clock in the morning.
- What do you have to do to become a teacher?
- You have to go to university.
- I have to eat to be strong.
- You have to eat.
- He has to eat.
- She has to eat.
- We have to eat
- I don't have to come early.
- You don't have to come early.
- He doesn't have to come.
- Do I have to come? -Yes, you do. -No, you don't.
- Do you have to go home? - Yes, I do. - No, I don't.
- Does she have to come? -Yes, she does. -No, she doesn't.

- Choose the right forms have to or has to to complete the following sentences in English.

1- She pass the driving test.

2- I tidy up my room.

3- She feed her dog in the morning.

4- I do my housework at the weekend.

5- Bob and Tom finish their essays.

6- She write with a ball pen.

7- You take a shower in the evening.

8- Chris help his father in the garden.

9- You do your homework.

10- She read the English magazine.



- Put in don't have to or doesn't have to into the gaps:-

1. He work in the evening.
2. We go shopping.
3. The friends get up early.
4. Mandy read the instructions.
5. You do the project.
6. I play the guitar.
7. They carry the buckets.

8. She wash my T-shirt.

9. Mum make sandwiches.

10. Frank and Joel draw a picture.

الفعل بدون اضافات + يجب ان Must

تستخدم للضروره والالزام والقوانين عندما يعتقد الفرد انه او اخر يجب ان يفعل هذا الشئ :

الفعل بدون اضافات + لا يجب mustn't

تستخدم للمنع والتحريم

- You must stop when it is red.
- I must repair the roof before winter comes.
- You must wash your hands.
- You mustn't play with fire.
- You mustn't park your car here.

الفعل بدون اضافات + لا يمكن ان can't

تستخدم لعدم السماح بفعل شئ مثل :-

- We can't use this equipment. It isn't ours.
- We can't go to the park now. It's dark outside.
- You can't use this pen. It is mine.

- Read and complete. Use **must, mustn't and can't**:-

go - wear - swim - eat - put - ride

1. You..... before you exercise.
2. I'm sorry, Tom, but you..... out until you do your homework.
3. Bike riders..... bright clothes at night.
4. Childrenunder eight years old the roller coaster.
5. You..... after you eat.
6. The children..... their helmets on when they ride their bikes.

Would you like to ...? ?.....

تستخدم لدعوه شخص لعمل شئ مثل :-

- Would you like to drink tea?
- yes, please. -No, thanks.
- Would you like to go to cinema?
-I'm afraid I can't. - I don't think so.

تفوقي طاعة لربى

- Write an email to a friend giving him some information about the Wakra Swimming Pool.

Dear Ali,

Thanks for your last email. How are you? I'm writing to give you some information about the Wakra Swimming Pool. First of all, you must be over ten years. You must also bring your own towel. You don't have to pay an entrance fee. It's free for everyone! Finally, your brother can come too.

Write back soon!

Hady

- **Example 2 :** مثال
 - Write an email to a friend giving him some information about the Wakra Swimming Pool..

Dear.....,

لَا يَعْلَمُونَ