

Let`s Learn English



Grade : 6

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Name :

Class :

REMEMBER تذكر ما يلي1- 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? متي
- Where? اين
- Which? اي | ايهما
- Why? لماذا
- Who? من
- How? كيف
- How old? كم عمر

Module : 1

Vocabulary

brush my teeth (phr.) انظف اسناني	space station محطه فضاء
toothbrush (n.) فرشاه اسنان	swallow (v.) يبلع
comb my hair اصفف شعري	float away يطفو بعيدا
comb (n.) مشط	school trip رحله مدرسيه
tidy my room ارتب غرفتي	planetarium معرض احياء نباتيه
surf the Net يتصفح الانترنت	competition مسابقه
text a friend يراسل صديق	event (n.) حدث مناسبة
check my email اراجع بريدي	festival مهرجان
play volleyball يلعب كره الطائره	take part يشارك في
do karate يمارس لعبه الكاراتيه	team mate (n.)
calendar (n.) اجنده تقويم	score (v.) يحرز
schedule (n.) جدول	shoot (v.) يطلق
tablet (n.) تابليت هاتف لحي	miss (v.) يفتقد
uniform (n.) زي مدرسي	lose (v.) يفقد
confused (adj.) متحير متوتر	
astronaut (n.) رائد فضاء	publisher ناشر
satellite (n.) قمر صناعي	literature ادب
experiment (n.) تجربه	stand مكان لبيع الصحف
spacesuit زي فضاء بدله فضاء	sign (v.) يوقع يشير
towel (n.) فوطه منشفه	
a tube of toothpaste انبوب معجون اسنان	

Grammar

المضارع البسيط The present simple

كيفية تكوين فعل زمن المضارع البسيط:

- يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل وإذا كان فاعل الجملة it, she, he أو اسما 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 العمر

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

- Do و 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 لعب بالكره كل يوم
- She doesn't {does not } eat fish every morning.
- (do not و does not) بين الضمير و الفعل الاساسي

• :السؤال

Do / Does + الفاعل + الفعل بدون اضافات + باقي الجمله ؟

- 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 داله على زمن المضارع المستمر :

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

استخدامه يستخدم للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تقع لحظة الكلام

*He is taking a shower now.

*I am plsayng 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?.....

النفى

am - is – are +not +الفعل 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 الإعداد 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-Ianew 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 بحايتك

ادوات المعرفة والتكثير Articles

1- a/an

• نستخدم a قبل الكلمات المعدودة والمفردة البادئة 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.

استخدام 2-The

تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد او الجمع في الحالات الاتيه :

- عندما نتحدث عن شيء معين و بشكل محدد.

- عندما نذكر شيء للمرة 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? ملك من؟

Whose trainers are these? → ملك 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 لربي

Writing

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

كتابه 5- 6 جمل عن مالذي سوف تفعله في العطلة القادمة :

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

قواعد كتابة البرجراف :

1-كتابة جمل صحيحة فاعل ثم فعل ثم مفعول وتبدأ 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.

والان دورك يا عسل

Exercise

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

.....

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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

والان دورك يا جميل

Exercise

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

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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 ماوي | مسكن

outside خارج

Rucksack حقيبته ظهر

safe امن

experience خبره | موقف

survive يبقى | يعيش

recognise يتعرف علي

Our world:

amazed مندهش

trail ممر للمشاه

guide مرشد | دليل

view منظر | مشهد

hike يتنزه | سيرا علي الاقدام

ancient قديم

lucky محظوظ

Let's talk

Mix يدمج | يخلط

soft ناعم

dough كعكه | عجينه

Reading time :

archaeologist عالم اثار

site موقع

tool اداه

coin عمله

examine يفحص

dig يحفر

discovery اكتشاف

CLIL 1 (Modules 1-2):

Wreath اكلیل زهور

Bronze برونز

Flag علم

ring خاتم | 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

مما يتكون الماضي البسيط*

* يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفاعل :

وهو الزمن الذي يتحدث عن نشاط أو فعل معين حدث وانتهى في الماضي إي الفعل أو الحدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي او عادة في الماضي :

: والكلمات الدالة عليه مثل

- [yesterday – last – ago]

امثلة

امل ذهبت الي المدرسة امس — AML went to school yesterday..

هنا الحدث تم وانتهى بالماضي



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

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

* Last monday, She talked about her company —

.الأثنين الماضي، هي تكلمت عن شركتها

وتنقسم الأفعال الي

* أفعال منتظمة *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 تحويلها للماضي مثل:

eat → ate

go-----went

take-----took

give----gave

sell →

sold

بض تصرفات الافعال:

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 يقرأ
Take – took – taken يأخذ	Go - went - gone
Buy – bought – bought يشتري	Give – gave – given يعطي
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 البسيط

مصدر 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 Practice

1- 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-Igo 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 كتيبيير

***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?
were not.**

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

* 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.

When / while قاعده

*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!

والان دورك يا جميل

Exercise

Write a story about An unlucky day!

.....

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تفوق طاعة لربي

تفوق طاعة لربي

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 معدة
cough	كحه
temperature	درجه 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	مربك مذهل

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] ?

Imperative الفعل الامر

فعل یاتی فی اول الجمله من غیر ای اضافات ونفیہ باضافه کلمه Don't امامه کالاتی :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| • 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? ماذا حدث لك

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

– I have got a cold..

اصبت بنزله برد

- ## 2- What's wrong, Brad? ما الخطب براد؟

- I broke my brother's mobile phone.

لقد كسرت هاتف اخي .

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

- 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 bet]

.....

ماذا تريد ؟ Would you like...?

I'd like... للاجابة نستخدم

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

How many عدد كم / a few قليل [تستخدم مع المعدود فقط]

How much...? كم كميه / a little قليل [تستخدم مع غير المعدود]

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

كتابة 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 كالاتي :

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

- 2- To open with a set phrase:

افتتح 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 الكتابة

• **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 النصيحه .

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 النصيحه .

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 يا جميل

• مثال : Example 1

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

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• مثال : Example 2

- 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	جامعه
office	مكتب
learn a language	تعلم لغة
Order	طلب
bill	فاتوره
mushroom	عش الغراب
pepper	فلفل
Meatballs	مقبات
sauce	صلصه
tuna	تونا
olive	زيتون
cross the street	يعبر الشارع
ticket	تذكرة
line	خط / طريق
bicycle lane	ممر للدراجات
bicycle rack	موقف للدراجات
traffic lights	اشارات المرور
pavement	رصيف

escalator	سلم كهربائي
park	متنزه
picnic	رحله خلويه
square	ميدان
Café	مقهى
skate park	متنزه للتزلج
aquarium	متحف احياء بحريه
market	سوق
seed	بذور
grow	ينمو / يزرع
soil	ترابه
plant	يزرع / نبات
earthquake	زلزال
tsunami	اعصار
flood	فيضان
wave	موجه /
Coast	ساحل
Lift	مصعد / اسانير
surface	سطح
natural disaster	كارثة طبيعيه
damage	يحطم
Destroy	يدمر

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

تستخدم للضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل المبنيه على حقيقه لا عن بناء عن راي الشخص

والنفي كالاتي

لا يجب ان doesn't have to

لا يجب ان don't have to

امثله كثير

- 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 للضرورة والالزام والقوانين عندما يعتقد الفرد انه او اخر اخر يجب ان يفعل هذا الشيء :

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 شيء 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.

هل تفضل ان ؟ ...? 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 لربي

- 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

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LET`S LEARN ENGLISH

MR:YASSER M. / 30399314

نقوفي طاعة لربي