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Subject

الفاعل



I
He
She
It
We
They
You



أنا
هو
هي
هو أو هي لغير العاقل
نحن
هما
أنت - أنتم



Future Plans with Going To تستخدم في المستقبل

(قررت أن)

Going To



1- Positive

Subject

am
Is
are

going to

Verb (inf)

- 1- He is going to read the paper next week .
- 2- They are going to eat pizza .
- 3- She is going to drink Orange juice.



2- Negative

Subject

am
Is
are

not

going to

Verb (inf)

- 1 - I'm not going to take you to France.
- 2 - He isn't going to eat chocolate tomorrow .
- 3 - They aren't going to have a picnic .
- 4 - We aren't going to spend the weekend in Alexandria .



Keywords

Tomorrow
Next
After.....
Now

3- Question



Am
Is
Are

Subject

going to

verb (inf)

.....?



الإجابة عادةً بتكون

Yes,.....

OR

No,.....not

1- Are you going to spend the weekend with your family.

2- Are we going to have a picnic next Sunday.

3- Am I going to eat chocolate tomorrow .

4- Q. Word (Wh)



Wh

am
is
are

Subject

going to

verb (inf)

.....?



الإجابة عادةً بتكون

Complete answer

1- When are you going to have a picnic ?

2- Where are you going to have a barbecue ?

3- who is going to bring the food ?

4- What are you going to do next Monday ?

5- How many books are you going to read?

6- How many days are you going to spend in Egypt?



Future simple with **will**

Will +
verb (inf)

• يعبر المستقبل عن فعل سيحدث في المستقبل (توقعات في المستقبل)
• (أو فعل سيحدث دون سابق اعداد أو تخطيط)

Positive



Subject + will + verb (inf) +

- We will live on the moon in the future.
- It will rain tomorrow.
- My uncle will visit me next Friday.
- I will build a new house soon.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| I will | I'll |
| you will | you'll |
| he will | he'll |
| she will | she'll |
| it will | it'll |
| we will | we'll |
| they will | they'll |



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Negative



Subject + will (not)+ verb (inf) +

- She will not go to school tomorrow.
- We will not leave yet.



| | |
|---------------|------------|
| I will not | I won't |
| you will not | you won't |
| he will not | he won't |
| she will not | she won't |
| it will not | it won't |
| we will not | we won't |
| they will not | they won't |

Negative

Will +subject + verb (inf) +

- Will you arrive at time ?
- Will they want dinner?



Keywords
Tomorrow
Next
Soon
In the future

Question word
(Wh)



- 1- What
- 2- Where....?
- 3- When....?
- 4-Why.....?
- 5-Who.....?
- 6- Which...?
- 7- Whose...?
- 8- How
- How many...?
- How much ...?



- 1- ما - ماذا....تسأل عن الأشياء.
- 2- أينتسأل عن المكان.
- 3- متى تسأل عن الوقت أو اليوم.
- 4- لماذا.
- 5- منتسأل عن الشخص.
- 6- التي أو الذى أو أيهما...تسأل عن المقارنة بين شيئين .
- 7- لمن .
- 8- كيف
- كم للعدد.....
- كم الثمن ...أو كم للكمية .



Past simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

يتحدث عن حدث في الماضي وانتهى

1- Positive

Subject

Verb in the past



1- I ran yesterday .

2- we ate fish last week.

3- He went to the cinema 2 days ago .

4- They spent weekend with their family.



Key words

Yesterday

.....ago

Last.....

2- Negative

Subject

didn't

verb (inf)

باقي الجملة



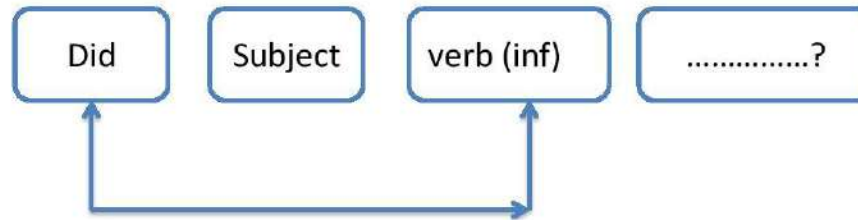
1- I didn't eat pizza last night.

2- He didn't call you yesterday .

3- She didn't go to the Zoo last weekend.

4- we didn't spend the summer in Alexandria.

3- Question



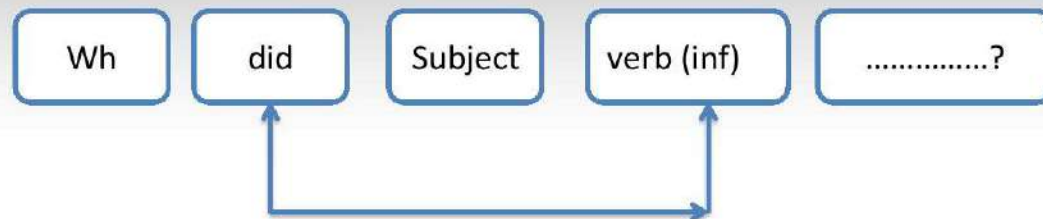
عادتنا الإجابة تكون

Yes ,.....did **OR** No,.....didn't



- 1- Did you eat last night ?
- 2- Did she spend her weekend with her friends ?
- 3- Did they swim in the swimming pool last Friday.

4- Q. Word (Wh)



Complete answer.

عادتنا الإجابة تكون

- 1- Where did you go last night ?
- 2- What did you do yesterday?
- 3- Why did you meet your friend from two days
- 4- when did you go to Alexandria?
- 5- Who did you go with?
- 6- What did you buy?



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Abilities in the past

Could

إستطاع
(القدرات فى الماضى)

1- Positive

Subject

could

Verb (inf)

باقى الجملة

- 1- I **could** climb a tree.
- 2- I **could** walk to school when **I was** young.
- 3- He **could** count when **he was** four.
- 4- They **could** help their mother when **they were** twelve.
- 5- We **could** play tennis when **we were** ten .



2- Negative

Subject

could

not

Verb (inf)

باقى الجملة

- 1- I **couldn't** climb a tree.
- 2- I **couldn't** walk to school when **I was** young.
- 3- He **couldn't** count when **he was** four.
- 4- They **couldn't** help their mother when **they were** twelve.
- 5- We **couldn't** play tennis when **we were** ten .



3- Question

Could

Subject

Verb (inf)

.....?

Yes,....could **OR** No,.....couldn't

عادتنا الإجابة تكون



- 1- Could you play tennis when you were five?
- 2- Could you walk to museum yesterday?
- 3- Could he climb the tree when he was six?
- 4- Could they help their mother when they were ten?

4- Q. Word (Wh)

Wh

could

subject

Verb (inf)

.....?



Complete answer

عادتنا الإجابة تكون

- 1- what could you do when you were five?
- 2- where could he go when he was six?
- 3- when could she play tennis ?
- 4- How could you go there?





Request politely



الطلب بطريقة مؤدبة

Could



Could

Could

- 1- Could i have an ice cream please?
- 2- Could i sit next you please?
- 3- Could you help me tonight please?
- 4- Could i eat a sandwich please ?
- 5- Could i open the window please?

Could

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Used To

تستخدم لتوضيح أن شخص اعتاد أن يفعل شيء في الماضي ولكنه لم يفعله الآن .

Used To



1- Positive

Subject

used to

verb (inf)

باقي الجملة

- 1- I used to play tennis .
- 2- He used to drive a tractor .
- 3- She used to play basketball.
- 4- We used to help our mother.



2- Negative

Subject

didn't

use to

verb (inf)

باقي الجملة

- 1- I **didn't use to** play tennis .
- 2- He **didn't use to** drive a tractor .
- 3- She **didn't use to** play basketball.
- 4- We **didn't use to** help our mother.



3- Question

Did

Subject

use to

verb (inf)

.....?

- 1- **Did** you **use to** **play** tennis ?
- 2- **Did** he **use to** **eat** rice?
- 3- **Did** she **use to** **play** basketball?
- 4- **Did** they **use to** **swim** in the river?



adverb

noun

pronoun

adjective

vowel

4- Q. Word (Wh)

Wh

did

Subject

use to

verb (inf)

.....?

- 1- Where did you use to swim?
- 2- Where did you use to spend the weekends?
- 3- How many dolls did she use to have?





Past Continues

Past Continues

زمن يتحدث عن حدث في الماضي استمر لفترة في الماضي



Was- Were

Was- Were

1- Positive

Subject

was/ were

verb (ing)

باقي الجملة

Was- Were

- 1- I was looking for you.
- 2- He was playing football match.
- 3- She was eating an ice cream.
- 4- The birds were singing.
- 5- We were watching TV when my father came.



Was- Were

2- Negative

wasn't / weren't

Subject

wasn't/ weren't

verb (ing)

باقي الجملة

- 1- I wasn't eating my food yesterday.
- 2- She wasn't playing with her friend when she studied .
- 3- They weren't hiding in the barn.





3- Question



Was/ Were

Subject

verb (ing)

.....?

Yes,.....was/were OR No,....wasn't /weren't

الإجابة عادةً تكون بـ

1- Was i watching TV ?

2- Were you writing emails ?

3- They were playing chess?



4- Q. Word (Wh)



Wh

was/ were

Subject

verb (ing)

.....?

Complete answer

الإجابة عادةً تكون بـ

1- Where were you drawing your paintings ?

★ **I was drawing my paintings in my new Gallery.**

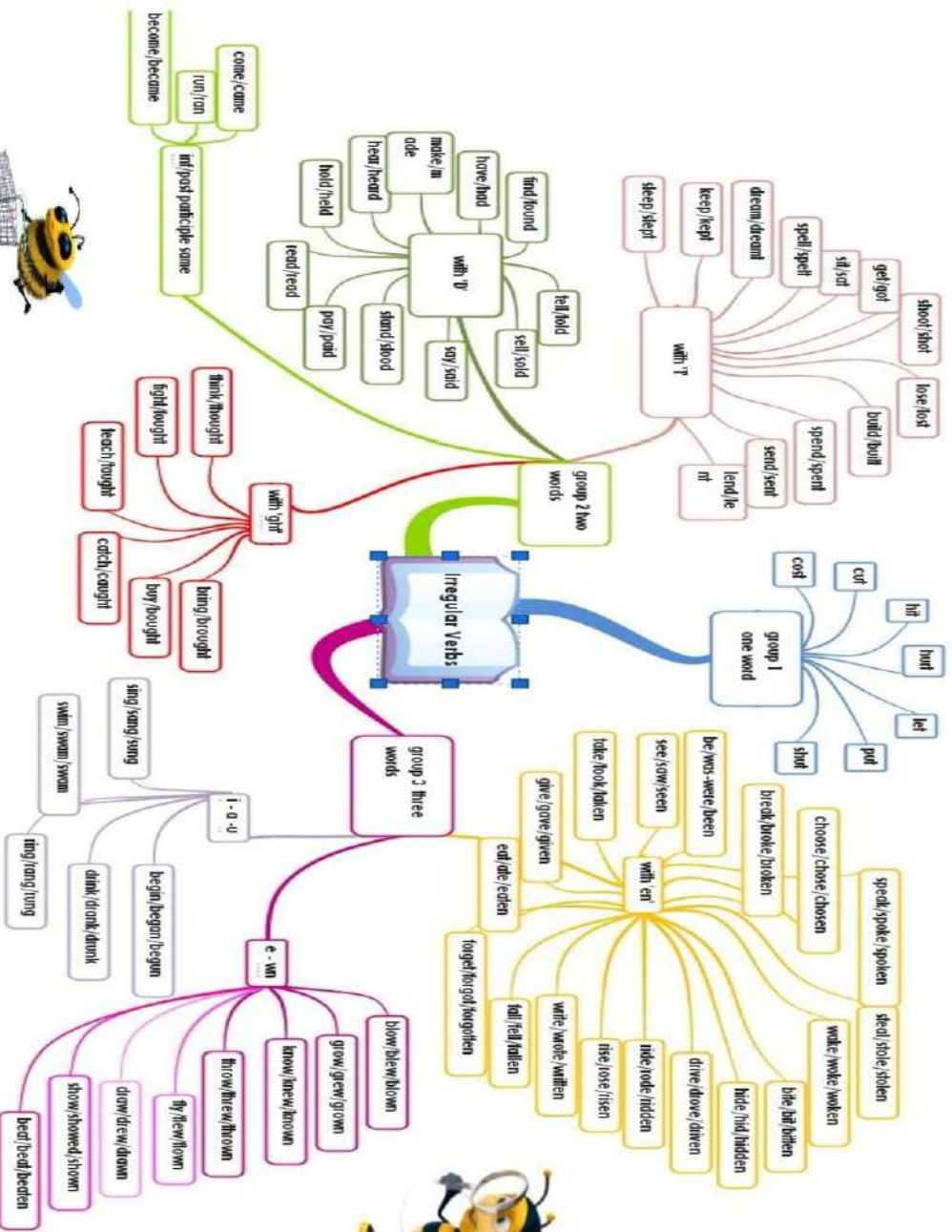
2- What was he doing when he saw the wolf ?

★ **He was running when he saw the wolf.**

3- When were they eating last night ?

★ **They were eating in the Todd's Restaurant.**







Present Continues

المضارع المستمر

يعبر عن حدث مستمر وما زال يحدث حتى الان



1- Positive

Keywords
At the moment
At the time
Now

Subject

I
He
She
It
We
They
You

am
is
are

verb (ing)

باقى الجملة



- 1- I am eating my lunch now.
- 2- He is writing his homework at the moment.
- 3- She is playing basketball.
- 4- They are running .
- 5- We are visiting our family





2- Negative



Subject

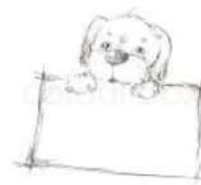
am
is
are

not

verb (ing)

باقى الجملة

- 1- I'm not eating food .
- 2- He isn't reading the book.
- 3- She isn't writing her homework.
- 4- They aren't playing football at the moment.
- 5- We aren't studying now.



3- Question

Am
Is
Are

Subject

verb (ing)

.....?

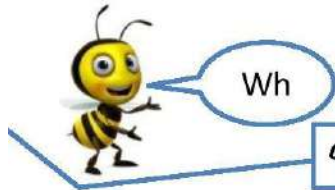


Yes,..... OR No ,..... not

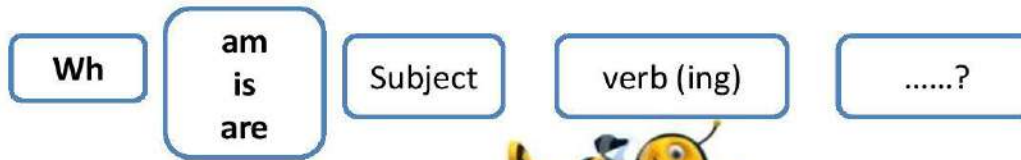
- 1- Am i eating my food ?
- 2- Are you playing ?
- 3- Are they writing their homework?
- 4- Is he working ?
- 5- Is she playing ?



عادتا الإجابة تكون بـ



4- Question Word



عادتا الإجابة تكون بـ

Complete answer

- 1- Why are you going there?
- 2- What are you doing now?
- 3- Where are you spending this weekend?
- 4- When are we going to school?



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The present perfect

المضارع التام



المضارع التام يعبر عن فعل حدث في الماضي (دون تحديد زمن حدوثه) و له اثر في المضارع .



Has / Have
+ p.p

(p.p) و هو
(past participle)
يعني التصريف الثالث للفعل .

و يعبر عن فعل بدا في
الماضي و حتى الان .

Examples



- Nada **has lost** the keys. She can't open the door.
- Kareem **has got** the full mark. He is very happy.
- Ahmed **has lived** in Cairo for ten years.
- Yousef **has waited** for you since 7 o'clock.





The present perfect

المضارع التام

Examples



يعبر عن
فعل بدا في
الماضي و
حتى الان.



Has / Have
+ p.p

- Rana has stayed in Alex for ten days.
- Dina has waited for you since 7 o'clock.

| For (فترة) | Since (زمن محدد و هو بداية الفعل) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a minute - 2 minutes - 7 minutes | Last |
| An hour - 3 hours - 9 hours | 7 o'clock |
| A day - 2 days - 6 days | Sunday - 1 st December |
| A week - 2 weeks | Last week |
| A month - 3 months | October |
| A year - 4 years | 2005 |
| A century - centuries | Last century |
| Millions of years | She started a new job |
| Ages | This morning |

Have you ever + P.P....?



Have you ever eaten Pizza?

Have you ever met Ahmed Helmy?

Have you ever seen Tom and Jerry ?





The present perfect

المضارع التام

و يعبر عن فعل انتهى
منذ قليل (حالا) **just**



Has / Have
just + p.p

Examples

- I have **just** done my homework.
- Yara has **just** met her father.



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Regular verbs



| Present | Past | Past participle | الفعل |
|---------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| play | played | played | يلعب |
| watch | watched | watched | يشاهد |
| carry | carried | carried | يحمل |
| arrive | arrived | arrived | يصل |

Irregular verbs



| Present | Past | Past participle | الفعل |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| break | broke | broken | يكسر |
| ride | rode | ridden | يركب |
| make | made | made | يصنع |
| meet | met | met | يقابل |
| speak | spoke | spoken | يتحدث |
| eat | ate | eaten | ياكل |
| sell | sold | sold | يبيع |
| lose | lost | lost | يفقد |
| fall | fell | fallen | يسقط |
| drink | drank | drunk | يشرب |
| find | found | found | يجد |
| Have /Has | had | had | يمتلك |
| cut | cut | cut | يقطع |
| Am - is - are | Was - were | been | يكون |
| see | saw | seen | يرى |
| go | went | gone | يذهب |
| swim | swam | swum | يعوم |
| sleep | slept | slept | ينام |
| give | gave | given | يعطي |
| take | took | taken | ياخذ |



Present Simple

يعبر عن أفعال متكررة الحدوث مثل العادات و الأعمال المتكررة ، و الحقائق الثابتة

Examples :

The sky is blue.

I go to school every day.

The sun is in the sky.

التكوين يتكون من إضافة s أو es إذا كان
الفاعل مفرد ...

He – She – It (**likeS**) English.

We – They – You - I (**like**) English.

وممكن نبدل الفاعل بأسماء



Keywords

Sometimes

Every

Always

Never

Often

usually





يُضاف (es) للأفعال التي تنتهي بـ **ch - sh - ss - x** و الأفعال المنتهية بـ **o** إذا سبقها حرف ساكن.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|---------------|----------------|-------|--------------|
| <u>teaches</u> | يدرس | <u>teach</u> | <u>watches</u> | يشاهد | <u>watch</u> |
| <u>finishes</u> | ينهي | <u>finish</u> | <u>washes</u> | يغسل | <u>wash</u> |
| <u>goes</u> | يذهب | <u>go</u> | <u>does</u> | يفعل | <u>do</u> |



الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ **(y)** يسبقها حرف ساكن تحول **(y)** الى **(ies)**



| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|------------|-------|--------------|
| <u>cry</u> | يبكي | <u>cries</u> | <u>fly</u> | يطير | <u>flies</u> |
| <u>study</u> | يذاكر | <u>studies</u> | <u>try</u> | يحاول | <u>tries</u> |



لا تحول **(y)** الى **(ies)** إذا سبقها حرف متحرك **(a-e-i-o-u)** بل نضيف حرف **s**

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <u>say</u> | يقول | <u>says</u> | <u>stay</u> | يبقى - يمكث | <u>stays</u> |
| <u>enjoy</u> | يستمتع | <u>enjoys</u> | <u>buy</u> | يشترى | <u>buys</u> |



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1- Positive

Subject

Verb

باقي الجملة



- 1- I like tennis.
- 2- He eats rice every day.
- 3- She plays basketball always.
- 4- We play football every Friday .

2- Negative

لازم نستخدم
don't – doesn't

Subject

don't \
doesn't

Verb (inf)

باقي الجملة

- 1- I don't like tennis.
- 2- He doesn't rice .
- 3- She doesn't play basketball.
- 4- We don't play football every Friday .

Do

They
We
You
I

Does

He
She
It

2- Negative

Do

They
We
You
I

Does

He
She
It

Do \
Does

subject

verb (inf)

.....?



Does you play tennis?

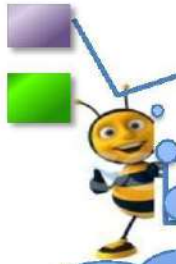
Do you like rice?

Does he do his home work?

Do you ever use your computer?



Gerund



الـ **gerund** هو فعل تم تحويله من فعل إلى اسم بإضافة **ing** عليه

Examples:

I like reading

He enjoys playing tennis

She hates eating rice

All didn't mind going home late last night

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With TO



في حالة وضع **To** نضع الفعل في الاثبات
VERB + INFINITIVE = VERB + GERUND

Examples:

I like **to read**

He enjoys **to play** tennis

She hates **to eat** rice

All didn't mind **to go** home late last night

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