

Read and answer the following questions:

1- How many sports can you do at the Adventure Sport Centre?

.....

2- What is first at the Adventure Sport Centre?

.....

3- Who is there to help you with the activities?

.....

4- Is the centre open every day?

.....

5- How long is it open for?

.....

**Helping verb+ subject + verb.ing ?**

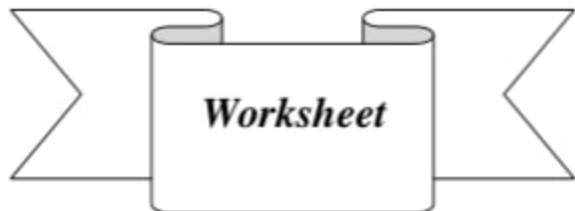
**Example:**

- Were you calling me when I emailed you this afternoon?

**Wh word+ helping verb +subject +verb.ing ?**

**Example:**

**What was she doing this time yesterday when I called you?**



**Question1: choose the right answer.**

**1-I.....when the light went out**

**a-were reading**

**b-was reading**

**c-am reading**

**2-She .....the clothes while her sons were playing in the garden.**

2- We can use the present continuous for future events which are the result of plans / arrangement in the present.

نستطيع استخدام المضارع البسيط مع الاحداث في المستقبل القريب والتي هي نتيجة لشيء مخطط لفعله

We're having pizza for dinner tonight.

نحن لدينا بيتزا على العشاء اليوم

My cousins are coming to stay next weekend.

اولاد عمي قادمون في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع

Harry is taking his driving test next week.

### Key words:

Now , at present , today, listen , be careful, be quiet, hurry up, for the time being, tonight, nowadays, at this (moment, day, month, year, week, season)

These ( days, months, years, weeks, hours)

In this ( day, month, year, week, hour)

affirmative	I am + verb + ing.	I am playing football.
	You / we / they are + verb + ing.	You are playing football.
	He / she / it is verb + ing.	He is playing football
Negative	I am not + verb + ing.	I am not playing football
	You / we / they are not + verb + ing.	You are not playing football.

	He / she / it is verb not + ing.	He is not playing football
Interrogative	Am I + verb +ing + obj?	Am I playing football?
	Are you / we / they / + verb + ing+ obj?	Are you playing football?
	Is he / she / it + verb + ing + obj?	Is he playing football?
Short answers	Yes, I am.                      No, I'm not.	Yes, I am.      No, I'm not.
	Yes, you / they / we + are. No, you / they / we + aren't.	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
	Yes, he / she / it +is. No, he / she / it +isn't.	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

**Exercises:**

Rewrite the following sentences using present continuous then change it to negative and question.

- 1- The boys play football at this moment.

Affirmative .....

Negative .....

Question .....

- 2- She clean her room now.

Affirmative .....

Negative .....

Question .....

- **Reading comprehension:**

After reading answer these questions:

1- What is the name of the project?

.....

2- Who is the project for?

.....

3- How did professor brown help the students to find out about each other?

.....

.....

4- Which students did patsy chat to?

.....

5- Who did patsy interview?

.....

6-Find out from the text:

Singular pronoun.....

Regular verb.....

Adjective.....

Past Simple.....

Article.....

Past continuous.....

**Examples:**

**\*He didn't go to bed early last night.**

**\*They didn't give John their new address.**

**Interrogative:**

**Helping verb (did) + subject + infinitive verb?**

**Examples:**

**\*Did he come to your party last week?**

**Yes, he did**

**No, he didn't**

**\*Did they go to the cinema last night?**

**Yes, they did**

**No, they didn't**

\*\*\*\*\*

**WH+ helping verb (did) + subject + infinitive verb?**

**Example:**

**\*Where did they go yesterday?**

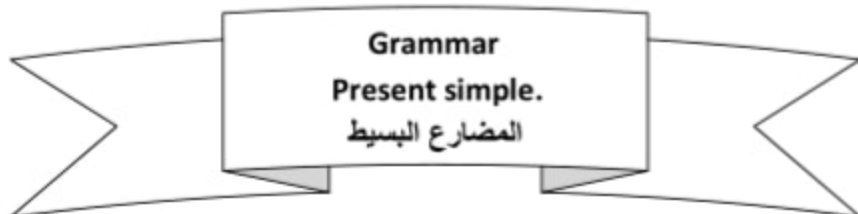
**They visited their cousin.**

**Key words**

*Yesterday, ago*

*Last + time (day, week, month, year, Sunday, night)*

*When I was .....*



We use the present simple for things that happen regularly.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للأشياء التي تحدث بشكل منتظم

We go to the seaside every summer.

نحن نذهب إلى الشاطئ كل صيف

Joe watches TV every day.

جو يشاهد التلفاز كل يوم

There are some verbs which are normally only use in the simple form.

هناك بعض الأفعال التي نستخدم معها الفعل البسيط وهذه الأفعال هي:

I know that man.

These words are: ( like, love, hare, want, understand, remember, need, prefer, know, mean, sound, think ( have an opinion), have (possession).

Affirmative جملة مثبتة	She/ he/ it + verb + s (or es)	John plays football.
	I / you / we / they +verb	Children take exams once a year.
Negative النفى	He / she / it + does not + verb	It does not snow in August.
	I / you / we / they + do not + verb	I do not like cold weather.

3- How long / he/ live /here?

.....

Write for or since:

1- She has lived here ..... 2010.

2- They have studied English ..... 3years.



- He was waiting at home all day when she sent him the message.

Subject + helping verb (was/were) + verb.ing + complementally

Singular Pronouns (she, he, it, I => was)

Plural Pronouns (they, we, you=> were)

### Affirmative:

Subject + helping verb (was/were) + verb.ing + complementally.

#### Examples:

-Sara was visiting her grandmother.

- I was having a great conversation with him when his mother interrupted it.

### Negative:

Subject + helping verb (was/were) +not + verb.ing

#### Examples:

-I was not making dinner when he arrived at the house this evening.

-She played the piano while Ann was not singing on stage.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Interrogative:

**Question 2: Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.**

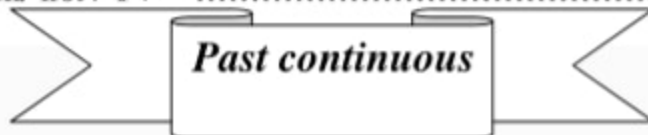
	Infinitive form	Simple Past
1	meet	
2	Give	
3	Keep	
4	Know	
5	Let	
6	Drive	
7	sleep	

**Question 3: Write sentences in simple past.**

1-Sara / miss/ the bus=>.....

2-She / tidy / her bedroom =>.....

3-Ahmad /watch/ not / TV=>.....



**\*We use the past continuous for actions which continued for some time in the past.**

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للأحداث التي استمرت في الماضي لفترة

**Example:**

The man was taking photos. ( الرجل التقط الصور ( فعل التقاط الصور استمر لفترة )

**\*We can use past simple and past continuous in one sentences when a short, sudden action interrupts a longer continuing action. Use when and while.**

نستطيع استخدام الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر في جملة واحدة عند وجود حدث مفاجيء قصير قطع الحدث المستمر و نستخدم كلمتي (when and while) للربط بين الجملتين

**Example:**

We use the past simple for actions which were completed in the past.

Examples:

-Philippe entered the square. (Regular verb )

-When Philippe saw the man, he became suspicious. (Irregular verb)

*Subject + simple past verb+ object*

*(Regular verb) play- played – played*

*(Irregular verb) see \_saw \_ seen*

\*\*\*\*\*

Affirmative:

Subject + verb (simple past) + object

Examples:

\*People lived in caves a long time ago.

\*She played the piano when she was a child.

Negative:

Subject + helping verb (did + not) + infinitive verb.

4- With ( just) for actions which happened a very short time ago.

مع just للأحداث التي حدثت منذ وقت قصير جدا

Harry has just gone to school.

5- With (yet) in questions and negative sentences.

مع yet في جمل الاسئلة و النفي :

Have you finished your homework yet?

I haven't written my composition yet.

6- For actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

للأحداث التي حدثت في زمن ماضي غير محدد

My uncle has been to China.

7- With (ever ) and (never ).

مع ( never ) و كلمة ( ever )

Have you ever seen a tiger?

She hasn't ever been abroad.

He has never been abroad.

a-was washing

b-washed

c-washes

3-He .....in Italy at the moment.

a-works

b-is working

c-was working

4-I .....dinner when the visitors arrived.

a-are cooking

b-was cooking

c-cooked

5-I ..... Jane tomorrow.

a-see

b-am seeing

c-seeing

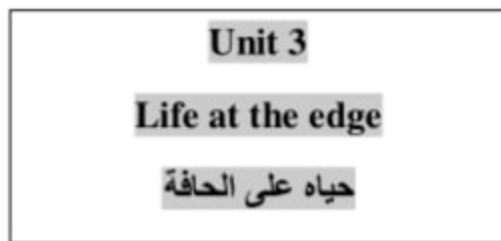
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Question2: Choose “Was “or “Were”.

1-The teachers ..... teaching English.

2-The boy.....cleaning his room.

3-Ahmad .....complaining from his car.



word	meaning	word	meaning
Appearance	مظهر	Alert	منبه
ban	حظر	Bob	تمايل
Climate	مناخ	Chest	صدر
diet	غذاء	Den	عرين / وكر

Sentence form:

Affirmative. S. + will + v + comp.

He will draw a picture.

Negative: S + will not + v + comp.

He will not draw a picture.

Interrogative: Will + S + v + comp ?

Will he draw a picture?

تستخدم في حالتين : will

1- Use will to make predication about the future

نستخدم will للتنبؤ بالمستقبل.

.ex: I think she'll win the race

2- Use will when you make sudden unplanned decision

. الكلام لحظة لاتخاذ قرار مفاجئ غير وخطط له will نستخدم

.ex: I'll call you in few minutes

لنفي will not نستخدم

(won't هكذا اختصارها نستطيع)

.ex: I won't see you tomorrow

The future : going to

Extinct	انقراض	Entire	كامل
Female	انثى	Floe	طوف جليدي
Habitat	مساكن الحيوان	Fully	تماما / كليا
Industry	صناعة	Guarantee	كفالة
Male	ذكر	Harmful	مضر / مؤذي
Newborn	حديث الولادة	Industrial	صناعي
Pollution	تلوث	Insulate	عزل
Region	منطقة / اقليم	Mammal	الحيوان الثديي
Reproduction	تكاثر	Partly	جزئيا
Seal	فقمة	Patiently	بصبر
Shore	شاطئ	Polar	قطبي
Snowdrift	منحنيات ثلجية	Prey	فريسة
Spill	تسرب	Pup	جرو
Survive	نجاه	Seize	حجز
Threaten	هدد	Tanker	ناقلة بترول
Whiskers	شارب	Uncertain	غير مؤكد
Waterproof	ضد الماء		

Read and answer the following questions :

# Unit 1 Magazines المجلات

## • Vocabulary:

word	Meaning	word	Meaning
Construct	بناء	Session	جلسة
Create	خلق	Subject	موضوع
Decide	قرر	Surf	تصفح
Discuss	يناقش	Volunteer	متطوع
Enthusiastic	متحمس	Buzz	طينين
Excitement	اثاره	Chance	فرصة
Get on (progress)	الحصول على	Evidently	بجلاء   بوضوح
imagination	الخيال	Limit	حد
Include	يتضمن	Local	محلي
Invite	يدعو	Motivate	تحفيز   حث
Popular	شائع   شعبي	Neighbourhood	حي   جوار
Present	حاضر	Portrait	صورة فنية
Produce	ينتج	Rush	سرعة   اندفاع
Respond	رد	Technology	تقنية   تكنولوجيا
Response	استجابة	Run (organize)	تشغيل



• Adventure sports center

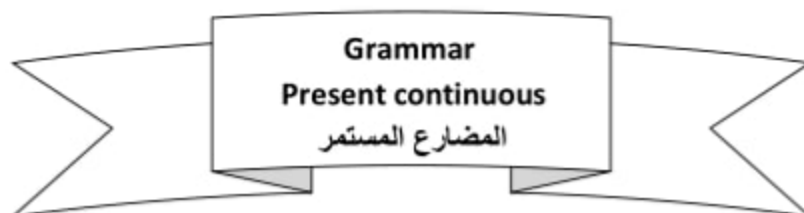
word	meaning	word	meaning
Automatic	تلقائي	Skills	مهارات
Booking	حجز	Swoop	انقضاض
Challenge	تحدي	Trainer (person)	متدرب
Confident	ثقة بالنفس	Unforgettable	لا ينسى
Contact	تواصل	Unique	فريد
Electrifying	حيوي \ مثير	Aerial	جوي \ هوائي
Entry	دخول	Benefit	فائدة
Exhilarating	منعش	Bird's eye view	نظرة عامة
Half price	نصف السعر	Bungee jump	القفز من مكان مرتفع و ربط الاقدام بحبل
Indoor	في الأماكن المغلقة	Complex (n)	مركب \ مجمع
membership	عضوية	Members-only	الأعضاء فقط
Provide	توفر	Off	إيقاف
Qualified	المؤهل	Selected	اختيار
Reduction	الحد	Sky-diving	القفز بالمظلات
Runway	مدرج اقلاع و هبوط	Suspended	تعليق
Unmissable	تفوتك		

Interrogative	Do + I / you / we / they + verb + Obj?	Do you speak French?
	Does + he / she / it + verb + Obj?	Does she live in London?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they + do. No, I / you / we / they + don't.	Yes, we do. No, they don't.
	Yes, he / she / it + does. No, he / she / it + doesn't	Yes, he does. No, it doesn't.

### Exercises:

Complete each of the following items by using the correct form of the verb in brackets:

- 1- Akram always ..... (play ) football on Friday.
- 2- He .....( not watch ) TV every night.
- 3- My parents sometimes .....( not allow) to go out at night.
- 4- ..... they ..... (plays) football dialy?
- 5-She usually ..... ( have ) rice for lunch.
- 6-Moun Everst ..... (be ) the highest in the world.



- 1- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الاحداث التي تحدث الان

At the moment Sam is watching his favorite TV programme.

في هذه اللحظة سام يشاهد برنامجه التلفزيوني المفضل .

The students are writing their essays now.

الطلاب يكتبون مقالاتهم الان

<b>Affirmative</b> مثبت	I /You/We/They+ have+ past participle He /She /It + has + past participle	I have been to Spain. He has played in the team.
<b>Negative</b> منفي	I/You/We/They + have not+ past participle He /She /It + has not + past participle	They have not finished their work It has not rained
<b>Interrogative</b> الجملة الاستفهامية	Have I/You/We/They+ past participle+...? Has He /She /It + past participle+....?	Have you eaten your lunch? Has the plane landed yet?
<b>Short answers</b> الإجابة القصيرة	Yes, I/you/we/they have. Yes, we have. Yes, he/she/it has. Yes, she has.	No, I/you/we/they haven't. No, they haven't. No, he/she/it hasn't No he hasn't.

### Worksheet

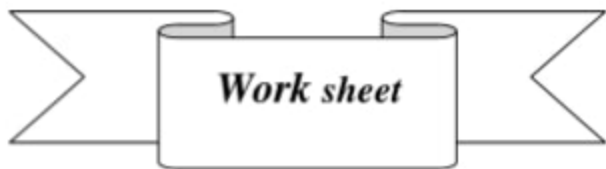
Use these words to write complete sentences using the present perfect:

1- She /just passed/ exam

.....

2- I/not do / my homework yet

.....



**Question1: Correct the verb between the brackets:**

1. Last year I (go)  to England on holiday.
2. It (be)  fantastic.
3. I (visit)  lots of interesting places. I (be)  with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk)  in the streets of London
- 5-In the evenings we (go)  to pubs.
- 6-The weather (be)  strangely fine.
- 7-It (not / rain)  a lot.



We use the present perfect simple:

نستخدم الفعل المضارع التام :

- 1- For actions that have happened during a period of time leading up to the present. Exactly when the actions happened is unknown or unimportant.

1- مع الأحداث التي حدثت خلال فترة سابقة حتى الوقت الحاضر. بالضبط عندما تحدث الأحداث غير معروفة أو غير مهمة.

E.g : Miranda and Jason have tried many sports.

- 2- When an action happened in the past and we can see the results of that action now.

عندما نتحدث عن حدث حصل في الماضي ولكن له نتائج واضحة في الوقت الحاضر

E.g. Look! Someone has broken the window.

- 3- For states or actions which started in the past and still continue now.

مع مواقف أو أحداث التي بدأت في الماضي وما زالت إلى الآن . ونستخدم (for/since)

My uncle has lived in Paris since 2008.

They have been ill for two days.

عزيزي الطالب نستخدم **for** للتحدث عن مدة الفترة الزمنية (سنتين / أربعة أيام .... وهكذا )

أما **since** نستخدمها لتحديد نقطة الزمنية (نذكر السنة ولا نذكر كم المدة إلى الآن )

**Sentence form : S +Be (is/ am / are )+going to +verb)**

**Negative : S + going to + v + comp.**

**Interrogative: be + S + going to + v + comp?**

نستخدم في حالتين: going to

**1- .Use going to talk about plans and intention**

لشيء مخطط له going to نستخدم

.ex: He's going to study grammar

**2- .Use going to make prediction about the future**

للتنبؤ بالمستقبل going to نستخدم

.ex: I think next year is going to be fantastic

**Practice:**

**Complete the sentences with will or going to:**

- 1- Listen to the thunder! There .....be a big storm.
- 2- The next train to Hampton ..... leave from platform 2.
- 3- I ..... miss the train.
- 4- The train ..... not arrive on time.

**Reading:**

**1-What is the setting for the story?**

.....

**2-What time of day do you think it is?**

.....

**3-What is the weather like?**

.....

**4-Look at the text; Is there much speaking in the story? How do you know?**

.....

**5-Find out from the text:**

Singular pronoun.....

Regular verb.....

Adjective.....

Past Simple.....

Article.....

Past continuous.....

Verb to be.....



**Past Simple:**

**Which ocean is the home of polar bear?**

.....

**What is the main threat to the polar bear ?**

.....

**What is special about the sea otter's fur ?**

.....

**Which ocean does the sea otter live in ?**

.....

**What is the biggest threat to the sea otter ?**

.....

**Rule :**





**Vocabularies:**

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Broad	واسع	Hiss	طنين
Bustling	مزدحم	Mingle	يختلط
Disguise	تمويه	Movement	حركة
Drift	انحراف	Oily	زيتي
Dusty	مغبر	Particularly	بشكل معين
Elegant	راقي	Recognise	ادراك
Entrance	مدخل	Scent	رائحة
Fume	دخان	Shade	ظل
Gallop	عدا بسرعة	Spot	نقطة
Glisten	لامع	Cruise	يتنقل
		Dart	اندفع
		Strut	متبخر
		Spot	يتنقل