تم تحميل وعرض المادة من

موقع كتبي

www.kottby.net

موقع كتبي يعرض لكم الكتب الدراسية الطبعة الجديدة
وحلولها، وشرح للمناهج الدراسية، توزيع المناهج، تحاضير،
أوراق عمل، نماذج إختبارات عرض مباشر وتحميل PDF

حمل التطبيق من هنا

تنزيل من App Store

احصل عليه من Google Play

Name: ..... Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 6th Elementary / .....

Revision Sheet: Welcome!

@TAHANIGHAMDI

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

A		B
1. Can you pass me a glass of juice?		Ok, if you want!
2. Can I help you to be a bit friendlier?		This week I'm getting to school by car.
3. How do usually get to school?		In a minute.
4. How are you getting to school this week?		I usually get to school by bus.

B- Choose the correct answer:

1- A way to say you can do something if someone else wants to.	
a- if you want	b- in a minute
2- When you are happy to do something, you say …….	
a- go away	b- no problem
3- When something can happen, but not right now.	
a- if you want	b- in a minute
4- When you are upset with someone, you can tell them to …..	
a- go away	b- come here

II. Guided Composition:

A- Use the following word bank to write a paragraph about *Your Plans For The Week.*

Sunday – swimming – play – movie – friends – grandmother – Wednesday



III. Reading Short Sentences:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures:

			
a- Go away! b- Yes! I agree!	a- Yes! I agree! b- I don't want you here!	a- Yes, I can, in a minute. b- Welcome back!	a- She is on the swing. b- She is climbing a tree.

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

1- What did you **(eat – ate – eating)** for breakfast this morning?
2- What were you **(do – did – doing)** at 6 p.m. yesterday?
3- **I** normally **(walk – am walking – walked)** to school.
4- **She** usually **(ride – rides – is riding)** her bike to school.
5- My friend **(acts – acted – is acting)** on stage now!
6- I was eating breakfast when my mom **(go – went – going)** to work.
7- My brother called while I **(study – studies – was studying)** in the library.
8- He is going to **(watch – watched – watching)** a football match.
9- Maha has **(long – longer – longest)** hair than Amal.
10- Nada has the **(long – longer – longest)** hair.
11- The bananas are **(expensive – more expensive – most expensive)** than the apples.
12- The cherries are the **(expensive – more expensive - most expensive)** fruit.

V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

cookie – gate – taxi – glass – swing – backpack – tie

B- <u>Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.</u>

in a minute – agree – glass – at the moment – last name – no problem
1- ……: Something you drink water or juice from.
2- ……: Another way to say “right now”.
3- ……: When you have the same opinion as someone else, you say, “I …...!”
4- ……: Something you share with your family.
5- ……: means ‘very soon’.
6- ……: means “That’s fine!”

VI. <u>Orthography:</u>

A- <u>Choose the correct missing letters:</u>

									
ex__ited		**h__lmet**		**a__ree**		**jour__alist**		**stor__board**	
c	**s**	**e**	**i**	**g**	**j**	**n**	**m**	**i**	**y**

BEST OF LUCK

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى

الاجابات

Name: .....

Class: 6th Elementary / .....

Ms. Tahani ☺

Revision Sheet: Welcome!

@TAHANIGHAMDI

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

A	B	
1. Can you pass me a glass of juice?	2	Ok, if you want!
2. Can I help you to be a bit friendlier?	4	This week I'm getting to school by car.
3. How do usually get to school?	1	In a minute.
4. How are you getting to school this week?	3	I usually get to school by bus.

B- Choose the correct answer:

1- A way to say you can do something if someone else wants to.	
a- if you want	b- in a minute
2- When you are happy to do something, you say …….	
a- go away	b- no problem
3- When something can happen, but not right now.	
a- if you want	b- in a minute
4- When you are upset with someone, you can tell them to …..	
a- go away	b- come here

II. Guided Composition:

A- Use the following word bank to write a paragraph about *Your Plans For The Week.*

Sunday – swimming – play – movie – friends – grandmother – Wednesday

My Plans For The Week

I am going to take a swimming class on Sunday. I am going to see a movie on Monday. I am going to play with my friends on Tuesday. I am going to visit my grandmother on Wednesday.



محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى

III. Reading Short Sentences:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures:

			
a- Go away! b- Yes! I agree!	a- Yes! I agree! b- I don't want you here!	a- Yes, I can, in a minute. b- Welcome back!	a- She is on the swing. b- She is climbing a tree.

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

1- What did you **(eat – ate – eating)** for breakfast this morning?
2- What were you **(do – did – doing)** at 6 p.m. yesterday?
3- **I** normally **(walk – am walking – walked)** to school.
4- **She** usually **(ride – rides – is riding)** her bike to school.
5- My friend **(acts – acted – is acting)** on stage now!
6- I was eating breakfast when my mom **(go – went – going)** to work.
7- My brother called while I **(study – studies – was studying)** in the library.
8- He is going to **(watch – watched – watching)** a football match.
9- Maha has **(long – longer – longest)** hair than Amal.
10- Nada has the **(long – longer – longest)** hair.
11- The bananas are **(expensive – more expensive – most expensive)** than the apples.
12- The cherries are the **(expensive – more expensive - most expensive)** fruit.

V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

cookie – gate – taxi – glass – swing – backpack – tie

					
glass	**backpack**	**gate**	**tie**	**cookie**	**swing**

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى

B- Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

in a minute – agree – glass – at the moment – last name – no problem
1- **glass**: Something you drink water or juice from.
2- **at the moment**: Another way to say "right now".
3- **agree**: When you have the same opinion as someone else, you say, "I …...!"
4- **last name**: Something you share with your family.
5- **in a minute**: means 'very soon'.
6- **no problem**: means "That's fine!"

VI. Orthography:

A- Choose the correct missing letters:

									
ex__ited		h__lmet		a__ree		jour__alist		stor__board	
c	**s**	**e**	**i**	**g**	**j**	**n**	**m**	**i**	**y**

BEST OF LUCK

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى



BACK TO SCHOOL





TopGoal 3

Welcome

Grammar

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany



Present Simple VS Present progressive

المضارع البسيط

المضارع المستمر





كلا الزمنان يستخدمان في زمن الحاضر (المضارع) ولكن بشكل مختلف تماماً

Present Simple

Present progressive

Usage
الاستخدام



We use Simple Present for fact, habits and routines

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق والعادات والروتين

We use Present Progressive for actions happening now .

نستخدم ال مضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث تحدث الآن



Form
التركيب

I, you , we, they + V1

He , She , It + Verb-s

الفاعل ثم الفعل في التصريف الاول (بلا اضافة مع كل الضمائر) إلا إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب he, she, it نضيف للفعل s/ es

I ⟶ am

He, She , it ⟶ is + Verb + ing

You , we , they ⟶ are

نبدأ الجملة بالفاعل ثم الفعل المساعد المناسب ثم الفعل بإضافة ing لنهايته

Key words
الكلمات الدالة



always دائماً

usually عادةً

often غالباً

sometimes أحياناً

never أبداً

every كل



now الآن

right now الآن

at the moment في هذه اللحظة

look / listen انظر ، اسمع

Examples
أمثلة



I play football every Friday.
أنا ألعب كرة القدم كل يوم جمعة

She likes ice cream.
هي تحب الأيسكريم

The sun rises in the east.
الشمس تشرق من الشرق

I am watching a movie now.
أنا اشاهد فيلم الآن

She is painting a picture
هي ترسم صورة الآن

They are having lunch.
هم يتناولون الغداء الآن



Questions
أسئلة

Do + (I , you, we , they) + V1 ?

نستخدم الفعل المساعد Do مع الضمائر (I , you, we, they)

Does + (he , she , it) + V1 ?

نستخدم الفعل المساعد Does مع الضمائر (he , she ,it)

Am + I

Is + (he / she / it)

Are + (you , we , they) + V- ing

نبدأ بالفعل المساعد المناسب ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل مضاف الي نهايته ing

الملخص

روتين او عادة تتكرر في حياتنا

الفعل بدون اضافة او مع اضافة s

فعل يحدث حالاً

الفعل بنهايته ing

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany

1) Choose the correct answer

1- Look! The baby _____.
a) cries b) is crying c) cry

2- My father _____ to work every day.
a) is driving b) drive c) drives

3- We _____ dinner now.
a) eat b) are eating c) eats

4- Sara usually _____ her homework after school.
a) does b) is doing c) do

5- Listen! The birds _____.
a) sing b) are singing c) sings

6- They _____ football every Friday.
a) are playing b) plays c) play

7- My mother _____ lunch at the moment.
a) cooks b) is cooking c) cook

8- Omar always _____ his teeth before bed.
a) brush b) is brushing c) brushes

9- Be quiet! The students _____ a test now.
a) take b) takes c) are taking

10- The children _____ in the garden now.
a) play b) are playing c) plays

11- I_____ my grandparents every weekend.
a) visit b) am visiting c) visits

12- She never _____ late for school.
a) is arriving b) arrive c) arrives

13- We _____ TV at the moment.
a) watch b) watches c) are watching

14- My brother _____ English very well.
a) speaks b) is speaking c) speak

15- Hurry up! The bus _____.
a) leaves b) is leaving c) leave

2) Rewrite the sentences:

1- is / a book / reading / Mona

.....

2- every morning / walks / to school /Mohammed

.....

3- now / are / The children / playing / football

.....



محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي ✨

Past Simple
الماضي البسيط

VS

Past progressive
الماضي المستمر



كلا الزمنان يستخدمان في زمن الماضي
ولكن بشكل مختلف تماماً



Past Simple



We use Past Simple for completed actions in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن الأحداث المنتهيه في الماضي.

Usage
الاستخدام

Past progressive

We use Past progressive for actions that were happening in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن الأحداث التى استمرّت لفترة من الوقت في الماضي.



Form
التركيب

- **Subject + V2**

الفاعل ثم التصريف الثاني للفعل

- **I , he, she, it + was**
- **You, We, They + were**

+ V- ing

Key words
الكلمات الدالة

- **Yesterday** أمس
- **ago** منذ
- **last** الفائت / السابق

- **When** عندما
- **While** بينما
- **at .....yesterday.**

في الساعة .... أمس

Examples
أمثلة



He played football last Friday.
هو لعب كرة قدم الجمعة الماضية

I visited my uncle yesterday.
أنا زرت عمي أمس.

They were biking when I went fishing.
هم كانوا يركبون الدراجات عندما ذهبت للصيد

She was drawing in the park at 6 p.m yesterday..
هي كانت ترسم الساعة السادسة مساء امس.



Questions
أسئلة

Did + Subject + V1 ?

يبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد did ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل في المصدر

Was + I , he, she, it
Were + you , we, they
+ V- ing ?

يبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد المناسب للفاعل ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل مضاف لنهايته ing

We often use both together!
نحن غالباً نستخدم الزمنين معاً

Yesterday, I was reading a book when my brother called me.
أمس، كنت أقرأ كتاب عندما اتصل اخي

Past Simple → **Short action**
الماضي البسيط — فعل قصير

Past progressive → **long action**
الماضي المستمر — فعل طويل



Short action فعل قصير

Go - Get - come - see - hear - finish
arrive - fall - lost - meet

long action فعل طويل

Watch - eat - play - study - rain
cook - sleep - run - walk

تذكر:
- تستخدم Past Simple للفعل الذي حدث وانتهي.
- تستخدم Past Progressive للفعل الذي كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي.

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany

3) Choose the correct answer

1- 1- While I _____ TV, my brother called me.

a) watched b) was watching c) am watching

2- They _____ football yesterday.

a) played b) was playing c) are playing

3- Sara _____ dinner when her dad came.

a) cook b) was cooking c) cooks

4- We _____ to the museum last Friday.

a) were going b) go c) went

5- While Ali was reading, his sister _____ TV.

a) watched b) was watching c) is watching

6- I _____ my homework before dinner yesterday.

a) was finishing b) finish c) finished

7- The children _____ in the park when it started to rain.

a) were playing b) played c) play

8- My father _____ home late last night.

a) is arriving b) arrived c) were arriving

9- While we _____ breakfast, Dad told us a funny story.

a) ate b) were eating c) are eating

10- The phone rang while he _____ a shower.

a) took b) was taking c) takes

11- Ahmed _____ his keys 2 days ago.

a) lost b) was losing c) loses

12- While I was walking to school, I _____ my teacher.

a) saw b) was seeing c) am seeing

13- They _____ TV when their friends arrived.

a) watched b) were watching c) watch

14- My mother _____ a cake yesterday.

a) made b) is making c) makes

15- While the baby _____, his mother was cleaning the room.

a) slept b) was sleeping c) sleep

4) Rewrite the sentences:

1- was / homework / doing / his / Omar

.....

2- visited / We / yesterday / our grandparents

.....

3- The phone / while / was / rang / she / cooking /

.....



محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي ✨

Comparative VS Superlative

المقارنة



التفضيل



Comparative

We use comparative to compare **two** people or things .

نستخدم المقارنة لنقارن بين شخصين أو شيئين اثنين

Usage

الاستخدام

Superlative

We use superlative to compare **one** person or thing with all others in the group.

نستخدم التفضيل لنقارن شخص واحد أو شيء واحد بمجموعة كاملة

Form

التركيب

Short adjective + **er** + **than**

نضيف er لنهاية الصفة القصيرة ثم نتبعها ب than

more + Long adjective + **than**

نضيف more قبل الصفة الطويلة ثم نتبعها ب than

the +Short adjective + **est**

نبدأ ب the ثم نضيف est لنهاية الصفة القصيرة

the most + Long adjective

نضيف the most قبل الصفة الطويلة

Examples

أمثلة

Ahmed is **taller than** Omar.

أحمد أطول من عمر

Fatima is **more interested in** reading **than** Asmaa.

فاطمة مهتمة بالقراءة اكثر من اسماء

Ali is **the tallest** boy in the class.

علي هو أطول ولد بالفصل.

Khadija is **the most interested in** reading.

خديجة هي الأكثر اهتماماً بالقراءة.

Short adjectives

الصفات القصيرة

short - long - slow - fast - tall - old - new

جديد - قديم - طويل - سريع - بطئ - طويل - قصير

Long adjectives

الصفات الطويلة

Interesting شيق Dangerous خطير

Expensive غالي Intelligent ذكي

انتبه :

- يمكن استخدام المقارنة والتفضيل مع الأحوال Adverbs مثل

early >> earlier >> the earliest **Carefully >> more carefully >> the most carefully.**

- بعض الصفات تتغير صيغتها في التفضيل و المقارنة

Bad >> worse >> the worst **Good >> better >> the best**

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany

5) Choose the correct answer

1- Ali is _____ than Omar.

a) tallest b) taller c) the tallest

2- This is the _____ book in the library.

a) more interesting b) interesting c) most interesting

3- My bag is _____ than yours.

a) big. b) bigger c) biggest

4- Sara is _____ student in the class.

a) smart b) smarter c) the smartest

5- A car is _____ than a bike.

a) faster b) fastest c) fast

6- This exercise is _____ than the last one.

a) the most difficult b) more difficult c) difficult

7- Ahmed is the _____ boy in his family.

a) younger b) youngest c) young

8- My house is _____ than yours.

a) the best. b) good c) better

9- English is _____ subject for me.

a) easier b) the easiest c) easy

10- A lion is stronger _____ a cat.

a) they b) than c) the

11- Huda wakes _____ than Salma.

a) early b) earlier c) the earliest

12- Mount Everest is _____ highest mountain in the world.

a) this b) than c) the

13- Sharks are _____ than kangaroos .

a) dangerous. b) the most dangerous c) more dangerous

14- Today is _____ day of the week.

a) hotter b) hottest c) the hottest

15- My brother studies _____ than I do.

a) more carefully b) the most carefully c) carefully

6) Rewrite the sentences:

1) than / My / car / faster / is / your bike

.....

2) the / girl / tallest / is / Nora

.....

3) carefully / more / writes / Ali / than / Sami

.....



محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي



Future Forms

will • Be going to • may • might



Talking about the future

التحدث عن المستقبل

	will	Be going to	may	might
	سوف	سوف	ربما	ربما
Usage الاستخدام	For **predictions, promises and decisions made now** للتوقعات والوعود و القرارات التي تتخذ الآن 	For **plans and intentions** للخطط و النوايا المسبقة 	For **possibility** للتعبير عن الاحتمالات احتمال قوي **may** احتمال ضعيف **might** 	
Form التكوين	**Will + V1** نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافة اي شئ	**am / is / are + going to +V1** نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافة اي شئ	**may / might +V1** نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافة اي شئ	
Key words الكلمات الدالة	• **I think...** أنا أعتقد • **I'm sure ...** أنا متأكد • **probably** على الأرجح 	• **Tomorrow** غداً • **next week** الأسبوع القادم • **this weekend** هذا الأسبوع 	• **maybe** ربما • **perhaps** محتمل • **I'm not sure** لست متأكد 	
Examples أمثلة	• **I will help you.** أنا سوف أساعدك • **He will go now.** هو سيذهب حالاً. • **We will buy this bag.** نحن سنشتري هذه الحقيبة.	• **I'm going to play football tomorrow.** أنا سوف العب كرة قدم غداً • **He is going to travel by bus.** هو سوف يسافر بالحافلة. • **We are going to visit you.** نحن سوف نزورك	• **We may visit my grandma.** نحن لربما نزور جدتي. • **It might rain tomorrow.** من المحتمل ان تمطر غداً.	
Key idea الفكرة الأساسية	**will** قرار لحظي أو وعد	**Be going to** خطة أو نية	**may** **might** احتمال	

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي

7) Choose the correct answer

1) I am _____ visit my grandparents tomorrow.
a) might b) going to c) will

2) I'm not sure. We _____ go camping this weekend.
a) will b) might c) are going to

3) Look at those dark clouds! It is going to _____ .
a) rain. b) rains c) will rain

4) I forgot my notebook. I _____ bring it tomorrow.
a) is going to b) may c) will

5) We have tickets, so we _____ see a movie on Friday.
a) are going to b) will c) might

6) Maybe Ali _____ come with us.
a) may b) is going to c) will

7) I think our team _____ win the match.
a) might b) will c) is going to

8) My family _____ going to travel to Jeddah next week.
a) are b) am c) is

9) I'm not sure, but Sara _____ join us.
a) might b) is going to c) will

10) Don't worry! I _____ help you with your suitcases.
a) may b) will c) am going to

11) We saved enough money. We _____ buy a new car.
a) will b) are going to c) might

12) Perhaps it may _____ sunny tomorrow.
a) is b) been c) be

13) The phone is ringing. I _____ answer it.
a) am going to b) might c) will

14) They aren't sure. They _____ visit their grandparents tomorrow.
a) might b) will c) are going to

15) Look! The baby is _____ cry.
a) may going to b) going to c) will

8) Rewrite the sentences:

1) going to / buy / is / Ali / a new backpack

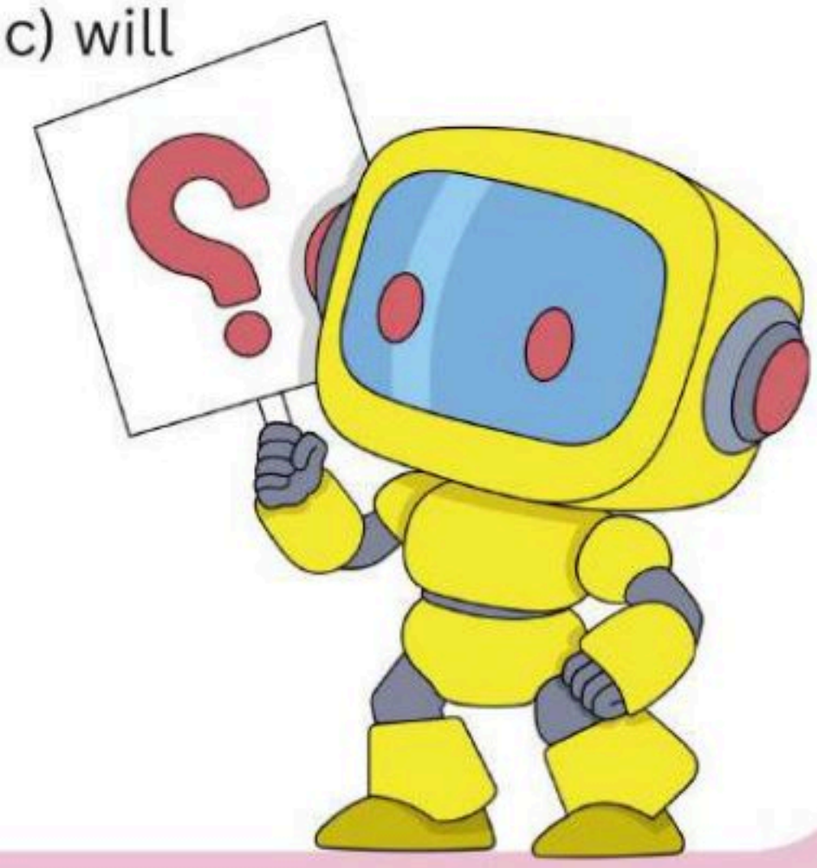
.....

2) might / We / camping / go / next weekend

.....

3) will / They / travel / by train / tomorrow

.....







1) Choose the correct answer

1- Look! The baby _____.
a) cries b) is crying c) cry

2- My father _____ to work every day.
a) is driving b) drive c) drives

3- We _____ dinner now.
a) eat b) are eating c) eats

4- Sara usually _____ her homework after school.
a) does b) is doing c) do

5- Listen! The birds _____.
a) sing b) are singing c) sings

6- They _____ football every Friday.
a) are playing b) plays c) play

7- My mother _____ lunch at the moment.
a) cooks b) is cooking c) cook

8- Omar always _____ his teeth before bed.
a) brush b) is brushing c) brushes

9- Be quiet! The students _____ a test now.
a) take b) takes c) are taking

10- The children _____ in the garden now.
a) play b) are playing c) plays

11- I_____ my grandparents every weekend.
a) visit b) am visiting c) visits

12- She never _____ late for school.
a) is arriving b) arrive c) arrives

13- We _____ TV at the moment.
a) watch b) watches c) are watching

14- My brother _____ English very well.
a) speaks b) is speaking c) speak

15- Hurry up! The bus _____.
a) leaves b) is leaving c) leave

2) Rewrite the sentences:

1- is / a book / reading / Mona

Mona is reading a book.

2- every morning / walks / to school / Mohammed

Mohammed walks to school every morning.

3- now / are / The children / playing / football

The children are playing football now.

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى ✨

3) Choose the correct answer

1- 1- While I _____ TV, my brother called me.

a) watched b) was watching c) am watching

2- They _____ football yesterday.

a) played b) was playing c) are playing

3- Sara _____ dinner when her dad came.

a) cook b) was cooking c) cooks

4- We _____ to the museum last Friday.

a) were going b) go c) went

5- While Ali was reading, his sister _____ TV.

a) watched b) was watching c) is watching

6- I _____ my homework before dinner yesterday.

a) was finishing b) finish c) finished

7- The children _____ in the park when it started to rain.

a) were playing b) played c) play

8- My father _____ home late last night.

a) is arriving b) arrived c) were arriving

9- While we _____ breakfast, Dad told us a funny story.

a) ate b) were eating c) are eating

10- The phone rang while he _____ a shower.

a) took b) was taking c) takes

11- Ahmed _____ his keys 2 days ago.

a) lost b) was losing c) loses

12- While I was walking to school, I _____ my teacher.

a) saw b) was seeing c) am seeing

13- They _____ TV when their friends arrived.

a) watched b) were watching c) watch

14- My mother _____ a cake yesterday.

a) made b) is making c) makes

15- While the baby _____, his mother was cleaning the room.

a) slept b) was sleeping c) sleep

4) Rewrite the sentences:

1- was / homework / doing / his / Omar

Omar was doing his homework.

2- visited / We / yesterday / our grandparents

We visited our grandparents yesterday.

3- The phone / while / was / rang / she / cooking /

the phone rang while she was cooking.

5) Choose the correct answer

1- Ali is _____ than Omar.
a) tallest b) taller c) the tallest

2- This is the _____ book in the library.
a) more interesting b) interesting c) most interesting

3- My bag is _____ than yours.
a) big. b) bigger c) biggest

4- Sara is _____ student in the class.
a) smart b) smarter c) the smartest

5- A car is _____ than a bike.
a) faster b) fastest c) fast

6- This exercise is _____ than the last one.
a) the most difficult b) more difficult c) difficult

7- Ahmed is the _____ boy in his family.
a) younger b) youngest c) young

8- My house is _____ than yours.
a) the best. b) good c) better

9- English is _____ subject for me.
a) easier b) the easiest c) easy

10- A lion is stronger _____ a cat.
a) they b) than c) the

11- Huda wakes _____ than Salma.
a) early b) earlier c) the earliest

12- Mount Everest is _____ highest mountain in the world.
a) this b) than c) the

13- Sharks are _____ than kangaroos .
a) dangerous. b) the most dangerous c) more dangerous

14- Today is _____ day of the week.
a) hotter b) hottest c) the hottest

15- My brother studies _____ than I do.
a) more carefully b) the most carefully c) carefully

6) Rewrite the sentences:

1) than / My / car / faster / is / your bike
My car is faster than your bike.

2) the / girl / tallest / is / Nora
Nora is the tallest girl.

3) carefully / more / writes /than Ali / Sami
Sami writes more carefully than Ali.

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى

7) Choose the correct answer

1) I am _____ visit my grandparents tomorrow.
a) might **b) going to** c) will

2) I'm not sure. We _____ go camping this weekend.
a) will b) **might** c) are going to

3) Look at those dark clouds! It is going to _____ .
a) **rain**. b) rains c) will rain

4) I forgot my notebook. I _____ bring it tomorrow.
a) is going to b) may c) **will**

5) We have tickets, so we _____ see a movie on Friday.
a) **are going to** b) will c) might

6) Maybe Ali _____ come with us.
a) **may** b) is going to c) will

7) I think our team _____ win the match.
a) might b) **will** c) is going to

8) My family _____ going to travel to Jeddah next week.
a) are b) am c) **is**

9) I'm not sure, but Sara _____ join us.
a) **might** b) is going to c) will

10) Don't worry! I _____ help you with your suitcases.
a) may b) **will** c) am going to

11) We saved enough money. We _____ buy a new car.
a) will b) **are going to** c) might

12) Perhaps it may _____ sunny tomorrow.
a) is b) been c) **be**

13) The phone is ringing. I _____ answer it.
a) am going to b) might c) **will**

14) They aren't sure. They _____ visit their grandparents tomorrow.
a) **might** b) will c) are going to

15) Look! The baby is _____ cry.
a) may going to b) **going to** c) will

8) Rewrite the sentences:

1) going to / buy / is / Ali / a new backpack
Ali is going to buy a new backpack.

2) might / We / camping / go / next weekend
We might go camping next weekend.

3) will / They / travel / by train / tomorrow
They will travel by train tomorrow.

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي



BACK TO SCHOOL





TopGoal 3

Welcome

Vocabulary

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany



Vocabulary

Page 4&5

gate بوابة 	cookie بسكوت 
taxi سيارة أجرة 	helmet خوذة 
tie رابطة عنق 	journalist صحفي 
storyboard مخطط القصة 	

Page 6&7

last name (الاسم الأخير) أسم العائلة	go away ابتعد 
in a minute بعد دقيقه/ لاحقاً 	at the moment حالاً 
no problem لا مشكلة 	agree موافق 
glass كوب / زجاج	if you want إذا اردت

Extra words كلمات إضافية

Object شيئ	Opinion رأي
Right now حالاً	Want يريد
Stressed مضغوط نفسياً	very soon قريباً جداً

1) Look at each picture and check the correct word.



- [ ] go away
- [ ] Tie
- [ ] glass



- [ ] agree
- [ ] Cookie
- [ ] gate



- [ ] glass
- [ ] Taxi
- [ ] Tie



- [ ] Storyboard
- [ ] Journalist
- [ ] Helmet



- [ ] Tie
- [ ] Helmet
- [ ] gate



- [ ] agree
- [ ] Taxi
- [ ] Storyboard



- [ ] agree
- [ ] Cookie
- [ ] Taxi



- [ ] gate
- [ ] Journalist
- [ ] go away



- [ ] gate
- [ ] Helmet
- [ ] Journalist



- [ ] Tie
- [ ] go away
- [ ] Storyboard

> Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today."
> — Malcolm X

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي

2) Choose the missing letter

ag_ ee	no pr_blem	if you wa_t
r b	a o	m n
gl_ss	go a_ay	at the mo_ent
a e	w m	n m
in a min_te	las_ name	Coo_ie
n u	t i	c k

3) Unscramble the letters

1. [t a] [hte] [monetm] • ....
2. [sgasl] • .....
3. [geera] • .....
4. [o n] [prboeml] • ....
5. [f i] [ouy] [wnta] • ....
6. [n i] [a] [mteuin] • ....
7. [o g] [aywa] • ....

4) Read and choose

1. Having the same opinion as someone else means to:
(go away / agree / in a minute)
2. "I'm happy to if you are!" means:
(no problem / if you want / at the moment)
3. "I don't want you here!" means:
(go away! / If you want / No problem!)
4. An object you keep a drink in is a: (glass / agree / problem)
5. "Right now" means: (in a minute / at the moment / no problem)
6. "That's fine!" means: (Go away! / no problem / at the moment)
7. "Very soon" means: (in a minute / at the moment / agree)

الاجابات

1) Look at each picture and check the correct word.



- [ ] go away
- [ ] Tie
- [x] glass



- [x] agree
- [ ] Cookie
- [ ] gate



- [ ] glass
- [x] Taxi
- [ ] Tie



- [ ] Storyboard
- [ ] Journalist
- [x] Helmet



- [x] Tie
- [ ] Helmet
- [ ] gate



- [ ] agree
- [ ] Taxi
- [x] Storyboard



- [ ] agree
- [x] Cookie
- [ ] Taxi



- [x] gate
- [ ] Journalist
- [ ] go away



- [ ] gate
- [ ] Helmet
- [x] Journalist



- [ ] Tie
- [x] go away
- [ ] Storyboard

> Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today."
> — Malcolm X

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي

2) Choose the missing letter

ag_ ee	no pr_blem	if you wa_t
r b	a o	m n
gl_ss	go a_ay	at the mo_ent
a e	w m	n m
in a min_te	las_ name	Coo_ie
n u	t i	c k

3) Unscramble the letters

1. [t a][hte][monetm] • at the moment
2. [sgasl] • glass
3. [geera] • agree
4. [o n][prboeml] • no problem
5. [f i][ouy][wnta] • if you want
6. [n i] [a][mteuin] • in a minute
7. [o g][aywa] • go away

4) Read and choose

1. **Having the same opinion as someone else means to:**
(go away / agree / in a minute)
2. **"I'm happy to if you are!" means:**
(no problem / if you want / at the moment)
3. **"I don't want you here!" means:**
(go away! / If you want / No problem!)
4. **An object you keep a drink in is a:** (glass / agree / problem)
5. **"Right now" means:** (in a minute / at the moment / no problem)
6. **"That's fine!" means:** (Go away! / no problem / at the moment)
7. **"Very soon" means:** (in a minute / at the moment / agree)

تبسيط قواعد الفصل الدراسي الأول



TopGoal3

سادس



المبني للمعلوم Active
المبني للمجهول Passive
صفحة: 12

1

PASSIVE
المبني للمجهول

الجملة المبنية للمجهول (Passive): يكون المفعول هو محور الجملة ومن وقع عليه الفعل.

الصيغة

مفعول به + (am / is / are) + التصريف الثالث للفعل (V3)

Fish are eaten by bears.
السمك يؤكل بواسطة الدبة.

The toy is broken by me.
اللعبة كُسِرت بواسطتي.

النفي والسؤال

للنفي نضع not بعد am/is/are.
Wild animals are not seen in houses.
لا تُرى الحيوانات البرية في المنازل.

للسؤال نضع Is / Are في البداية:
Are butterflies seen in hot places?
هل تُرى الفراشات في الأماكن الحارة؟

ACTIVE
المبني للمعلوم

الجملة المبنية للمعلوم (Active): يكون الفاعل هو محور الجملة ومن يقوم بالفعل.

الصيغة

فاعل + فعل + مفعول به
Bears eat fish.
الدببة تأكل السمك

I break the toy.
أنا كسرت اللعبة

النفي والسؤال

للنفي نضع doesn't / don't بعد الفاعل.
I don't eat fish.
أنا لا آكل السمك.

للسؤال نضع does/do في البداية:
Do you eat fish?
هل تأكل السمك؟

2

Where clauses
صفحة: 17



نستخدم where للإشهرة إلى مكان وما يحدث فيه.
القاعدة:

→ is + where + مكان مفرد
The desert is where camels live.
الصحراء هي المكان الذي تعيش فيه الجمال.

→ are + where + أماكن متعددة
The trees are where monkeys play.
الأشجار هي الأماكن التي تلعب فيها القرود.

→ This / That + is + where:
This is where birds lay their eggs.
هذا هو المكان الذي تضع فيه الطيور بيضها.

3

Zero and First Conditional
صفحة: 24

1. Zero Conditional
نستخدمه مع حقيقة أو نتيجة عامة تتكرر.
القاعدة:
If + Present Simple → Present Simple
مثال:
If we rest well, we feel better.
إذا استرحنا جيدًا، نشعر بتحسن.
أي: هذه نتيجة عامة تحدث عادة.

2. First Conditional
نستخدمه عندما نتحدث عن احتمال في المستقبل أو نتيجة محددة
القاعدة:
If + Present Simple → will + verb
مثال:
If you go to the hospital, they will give you an X-ray.
إذا ذهبت إلى المستشفى، فسوف يجرون لك أشعة سينية.
أي: هذا شيء محتمل أن يحدث في المستقبل.

الفرق بينهما
Zero = حقيقة / عادة
حاضر → حاضر + If

First = احتمال مستقبلي
حاضر → مستقبل + If

إعداد
أ. عوضه الاحمري

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعى

4 Countable and Uncountable Nouns

أثناء، عندما

صفحة: 29

أبنائي الأذْكِيَاءُ، قبل أن نستخدم **a few** أو **a little**، نسأل أنفسنا:

1. هل أستطيع عدَّ الشيء؟

إذا كان يمكنني أن أقول: **1، 2، 3...** فهو **Countable** (معدود).



نستخدم معه:

a few = عدد قليل من

a few bananas = بعض حبات الموز

a few eggs = بعض البيضات

مثال:

I bought a few olives.

اشتريت بعض حبات الزيتون.

2. هل لا أستطيع عدَّه كأشياء منفردة؟

فهو **Uncountable** (غير معدود).

نستخدم معه:

a little = كمية قليلة من

a little milk = قليل من الحليب

a little salt = قليل من الملح

a little jam = قليل من المربى

مثال:

I need a little milk.

أحتاج إلى قليل من الحليب.

5 Present Perfect with How long, for and since

المضارع التام

صفحة: 36

نستخدم **Present Perfect** إذا بدأ الشيء في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا حتى الآن.

1. How long = منذ متى؟ / كم مدة؟

نستخدمها للسؤال عن مدة استمرار الشيء.

How long + have/has + الفاعل + V3? ⟵

How long have you lived here?

منذ متى وأنت تعيش هنا؟

How long has she studied English?

منذ متى وهي تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية؟

2. For = لمدة

تأتي مع مدة زمنية.

for two years = لمدة سنتين

for three months = لمدة ثلاثة أشهر

for a long time = لمدة طويلة

I have lived here for two years.

أعيش هنا منذ سنتين.

3. Since = منذ

تأتي مع وقت بداية الشيء.

since 2020 = منذ عام **2020**

since Monday = منذ يوم الاثنين

since January = منذ يناير

She has studied English since 2020.

هي تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية منذ عام **2020.**



6 Present Perfect with ever - Just -never

صفحة: ٤١

لم يسبق/أبدًا = NEVER

نستخدمها عندما لم يحدث الشيء من قبل.

have/has + never + V3

I have never visited the pyramids.

لم يسبق لي أن زرت الأهرامات.

She has never eaten sushi.

لم يسبق لها أن أكلت السوشي.

هل سبق أن...؟ = EVER

نستخدمها غالبًا في الأسئلة للسؤال عن تجربة حدثت في أي وقت من قبل.

Have/Has + subject + ever + V3?

Have you ever visited the pyramids?

هل سبق لك أن زرت الأهرامات؟

Has she ever eaten sushi?

هل سبق لها أن أكلت السوشي؟

للتو = JUST

نستخدمها لشيء حدث قبل قليل.

have/has + just + V3

I have just finished my homework.

لقد أنهيت واجبي للتو.

She has just arrived.

لقد وصلت للتو.

متى نستخدمها؟

نستخدم Present Perfect للحديث عن أشياء حدثت في الماضي ولها علاقة بالحاضر، ونستخدم معه كلمات مهمة مثل never و just و ever.

إعداد

أ. عوضه الاحمري

محتوى تم إنشاؤه باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي

7 Simple Past and Past Progressive

صفحة: 48

Simple Past .1

نستخدمه لحدث قصير و انتهى في الماضي.

I watched TV.

شاهدتُ التلفاز.

We sent a message.

أرسلنا رسالة.

Past Progressive .2

نستخدمه لحدث كان مستمرًا في وقت معين في الماضي.

was / were + V-ing

I was watching TV.

كنت أشاهد التلفاز.

They were traveling.

كانوا يسافرون.

عندما يحدث فعلان معًا: حدث مستمر + حدث قصير

I was sleeping when the phone rang.

كنت نائمًا عندما رن الهاتف.

was sleeping → حدث مستمر

rang → حدث قصير

when / while

when = عندما، وتأتي مع الحدث القصير.

I was studying when my friend called.

كنت أدرس عندما اتصل صديقي.

while = بينما، وتأتي مع الحدث المستمر.

While I was studying, my friend called.

بينما كنت أدرس، اتصل صديقي.



8 Restrictive Relative Clauses

صفحة: 53

نستخدم هذه القاعدة لإضافة معلومة مهمة تحدد الشخص أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.

مع الأشخاص

نستخدم:

who / that

The firefighter who was in the mall was friendly.

رجل الإطفاء الذي كان في ال‌المجمع كان ودودًا.

The police officer that found the rabbit was called Marco.

ضابط الشرطة الذي وجد الأرنب اسمه ماركو.

مع الأشياء

نستخدم:

which / that

The fire truck which was parked outside didn't move.

شاحنة الإطفاء التي كانت متوقفة في الخارج لم تتحرك.

تم

إعداد

الأستاذ/عوضه الاحمري

قناتي التعليمية

goodbye



عمل مجاني، لا أسمح بإعادة إنتاجه
أو تعديله، ينشر دون تغيير