



ENGLISH
FOR
US

أكبر

جروب

لتعلم

اللغة

الإنجليزية

Unit 1

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher

لكن - و and

○ We use "and" to add two ideas together.

✍ تربط بين جملتين تُعبران عن أفكار متشابهة أو معنى واحد. and و

✦ I like science and maths.

○ We use "but" to contrast two ideas.

✍ تربط بين جملتين تُعبران عن التناقض. but لكن

✦ They played well, but they didn't win the match.

3 Complete the sentences with “and” or “but”:

- 1 I don't eat candy, I like fruit.
- 2 I drink cola, I want to drink more water.
- 3 I play basketball I play football in the park.
- 4 Dad is a scientist he likes looking at animals and plants.
- 5 It's very interesting, it's very hot sometimes!
- 6 I love burgers, I only eat one a week.

4 Choose the correct word(s):

- 1 Fatima loves ice cream (and – but) chocolate.
- 2 My dad is Egyptian, (and – but) his dad is French.
- 3 Waleed speaks English, (and – but) he can't speak Chinese.
- 4 We wash a scrape (and – but) stick a band-aid.
- 5 I practice basketball twice a week, (and – but) I walk home from school every day.
- 6 I love playing video games (and – but) I only play them once a week.

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البادئة "re" تعني مرة أخرى. The prefix "re" means again.

do	يفعل	redo	يعيد عمل
paint	يطلي - يدهن	repaint	يعيد طلاء
clean	ينظف	reclean	يعيد تنظيف
made	أعد	remade	أعد إعداد
did	فعل - قام بـ	redid	أعد عمل

3 Read and change the verbs with "re":

1 He painted his house again.



2 She cleaned her bike again.



3 He made flapjacks again.



4 She did her homework again.



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المقارنة (Adjectives) Comparison

Comparative degree:

◆ We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.

◆ تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شئ وشئ وهكذا.

☺ Horses are faster **than** camels.

☺ The lion is stronger **than** the fox.

✿ We add (**er**) to the short adjective and use the word (**than**) after it.

✿ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (**er**) ونضع بعدها كلمة (**than** من).

- ◆ When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) فقط.

large ➡ larger nice ➡ nicer fine ➡ finer

- ☯ Is the new hotel nicer than the old hotel?

- ◆ When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big ➡ bigger / fat ➡ fatter / thin ➡ thinner / hot ➡ hotter

- ☯ My bag is bigger than your bag.

- ◆ When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

heavy ➡ heavier easy ➡ easier happy ➡ happier
noisy ➡ noisier scary ➡ scarier

- ☯ Parrots are noisier than spiders.

- ◆ We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

◆ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

- ☯ A snake is more dangerous than a fox.

- ☯ A fox is less dangerous than a snake.

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Unit 2

Adjective

Adjective + er

tall	طويل	taller	أطول
long	طويل	longer	أطول
short	قصير	shorter	أقصر
fast	سريع	faster	أسرع
slow	بطيء	slower	أبطأ
small	صغير	smaller	أصغر
big	كبير	bigger	أكبر
cold	بارد	colder	أبرد
hot	حار	hotter	أكثر حرارة
strong	قوي	stronger	أقوى
few	قليل	fewer	أقل
thin	رفيع	thinner	أرفع
warm	دافئ	warmer	أكثر دفئاً
heavy	ثقيل	heavier	أثقل
noisy	مزعج	noisier	أكثر إزعاجاً
easy	سهل	easier	أسهل
scary	مخيف	scarier	أكثر إخافة
nice	لطيف	nicer	ألطف

more أكثر

less أقل

more dangerous	أكثر خطورة	less dangerous	أقل خطورة
more important	أكثر أهمية	less important	أقل أهمية
more beautiful	أكثر جمالاً	less beautiful	أقل جمالاً
more intelligent	أكثر ذكاءاً	less intelligent	أقل ذكاءاً
more delicious	لذيذ أكثر	less delicious	لذيذ أقل
more careful	أكثر حرصاً	less careful	أقل حرصاً

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Look and complete with the words in the box:

*close - desert - drink - flat - fur -
important - milk - sand - strong*

I love camels. They are very 1) animals in Egypt. They are 2) and they can carry people and things across the 3) They are tall animals, with thin legs. Their 4) is delicious and we can use their 5) to make clothes.

Camels are good animals for the desert because they don't 6) a lot of water. Their feet are 7) so they can walk on sand in the desert. They can 8) their noses and eyes to stop the 9)

2 Read and answer T (True) or F (False):

- ① Horses are slower than camels.
- ② Camels are taller than horses.
- ③ Horses are heavier than camels.
- ④ Horses are stronger than camels.
- ⑤ Horses live longer than camels.

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☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

3 Choose the correct word:

- ① Ramy is (tall - taller - tallest) than Adel.
- ② The crocodile is (dangerous - dangerous less - more dangerous) than the fox.
- ③ The goat is shorter (then - than - the) the zebra.
- ④ Maha is (thinner - thin - thinnest) than Ola.
- ⑤ Today, it's (warmer - warmest - warm) than yesterday.

- ⑥ Zebras are (less important – important – important more) than donkeys.
- ⑦ Your sandwich is (much – more – little) delicious than my sandwich.
- ⑧ The fox is (slow – slowest – slower) than the horse.
- ⑨ I'm (few – less – many) intelligent than my sister.
- ⑩ The cow is (bigger – bigger than – the biggest) the sheep.
- ⑪ Flowers are (less beautiful – beautiful – more beautiful than) grass.
- ⑫ This lesson is (easier – easy – easier than) the last lesson.

4 Write sentences to compare these animals:

① (snake / fox / dangerous)

→ A snake is more dangerous than the fox.

② (pelican's beak / eagle's beak / long)

→

③ (elephant / hippo / big)

→

④ (giraffe / horse / tall)

→

⑤ (spider / snake / scary)

→

⑥ (camel / fennec fox / small)

→

5 Make comparisons. Use the adjectives to help you:

① cat / mouse (heavy)

→ The cat is heavier than the mouse.

② giraffe / lion (dangerous)

→

③ $\frac{50}{100}$ / 0.75 (big)

→

④ cell phone / laptop (small)

→

⑤ car / bike (fast)

→

المقارنة (Adjectives) Comparison

○ Comparative degree:

◆ We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.

◆ تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شيء وشيء وهكذا.

☺ My grandpa is older **than** my dad.

✿ We add (**er**) to the short adjective and use the word (**than**) after it.

◆ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (**er**) ونضع بعدها كلمة (**than** من).

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Unit 3

◆ When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) فقط.

large → larger nice → nicer fine → finer

☺ The elephant is larger than the hippo.

◆ When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big → bigger / fat → fatter / thin → thinner / hot → hotter

☺ Today is hotter than yesterday.

◆ When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

heavy → heavier easy → easier happy → happier
noisy → noisier scary → scarier

☺ My bag is heavier than your bag.

◆ We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

◆ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

☺ A snake is more dangerous than a fox.

☺ A fox is less dangerous than a snake.

○ Superlative degree:

◆ We use the superlative form to compare more than two people, animals or things.

◆ تستخدم الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة (الصفات) للمقارنة بين شخص ومجموعة من الأشخاص أو حيوان ومجموعة من الحيوانات أو شيء ومجموعة من الأشياء وهكذا.

☺ The lion is **the strongest** animal.

☺ The reed is **the tallest** plant of the three plants.

✿ We add (**est**) to the short adjective and use the word (**the**) before it.

◆ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (**est**) ونضع قبلها كلمة (**the**).

◆ الصفات المنتهية بـ (**e**) أو المنتهية بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق أو المنتهية بـ (**y**) ، السابق شرحها تنطبق على نفس هذا النوع من المقارنة.

◆ We use (**the most**) or (**the least**) before long adjectives and the word (**the**) before them.

◆ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (**the most**) أو (**least the**) وقبلها (**the**).

☺ The rose is **the most beautiful** flower.

☺ The daisy plant is **the most colorful** one.

Adjective

Adjective + er

Adjective + est

old	older	the oldest	الأكبر سناً - الأقدم
young	younger	the youngest	الأصغر سناً
tall	taller	the tallest	الأطول
long	longer	the longest	الأطول
short	shorter	the shortest	الأقصر
fast	faster	the fastest	الأسرع
slow	slower	the slowest	الأبطأ

Unit 3

Connect 4

<i>small</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>	الأصغر
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>the biggest</i>	الأكبر
<i>cold</i>	<i>colder</i>	<i>the coldest</i>	الأبرد
<i>hot</i>	<i>hotter</i>	<i>the hottest</i>	الأكثر حرارة
<i>strong</i>	<i>stronger</i>	<i>the strongest</i>	الأقوى
<i>few</i>	<i>fewer</i>	<i>the fewest</i>	الأقل
<i>thin</i>	<i>thinner</i>	<i>the thinnest</i>	الأرفع
<i>warm</i>	<i>warmer</i>	<i>the warmest</i>	الأكثر دفئاً
<i>heavy</i>	<i>heavier</i>	<i>the heaviest</i>	الأثقل
<i>noisy</i>	<i>noisier</i>	<i>the noisiest</i>	الأكثر إزعاجاً
<i>easy</i>	<i>easier</i>	<i>the easiest</i>	الأسهل
<i>scary</i>	<i>scarier</i>	<i>the scariest</i>	الأكثر إخافة
<i>nice</i>	<i>nicer</i>	<i>the nicest</i>	الأنظف

the most

الأكثر

the least

الأقل

<i>the most useful</i>	الأكثر نفعاً	<i>the least useful</i>	الأقل نفعاً
<i>the most colorful</i>	الأكثر زركشة	<i>the least colorful</i>	الأقل زركشة
<i>the most difficult</i>	الأكثر صعوبة	<i>the least difficult</i>	الأقل صعوبة
<i>the most dangerous</i>	الأكثر خطورة	<i>the least dangerous</i>	الأقل خطورة
<i>the most important</i>	الأكثر أهمية	<i>the least important</i>	الأقل أهمية
<i>the most beautiful</i>	الأكثر جمالاً	<i>the least beautiful</i>	الأقل جمالاً
<i>the most intelligent</i>	الأكثر ذكاءاً	<i>the least intelligent</i>	الأقل ذكاءاً
<i>the most delicious</i>	الأكثر طعماً	<i>the least delicious</i>	الأقل طعماً
<i>the most careful</i>	الأكثر حرصاً	<i>the least careful</i>	الأقل حرصاً

STEP AHEAD

Exercises on Lesson 2

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1 Choose the correct word(s):

Connect 4

STEP AHEAD

- ① A daisy is (tall – taller – the tallest) than a lotus.
- ② That is the (big – bigger – biggest) tree in my street.
- ③ Winter is (cold – colder – the coldest) season of the year.
- ④ The lion is the (strong – strongest – stronger) animal.
- ⑤ The red flowers is the (beautiful – most beautiful – less beautiful) one.
- ⑥ The elephant is (heavy – heavier than – the heaviest) the zebra.
- ⑦ A reed is (tall – taller – the tallest) plant.
- ⑧ This is the (more – less interesting – most interesting) lesson.
- ⑨ My city is (than – the – then) nicest place to live.
- ⑩ My cat is thinner (than – then – the) your cat.
- ⑪ The crocodile is (the – then – than) most dangerous of these animals.
- ⑫ I think chicken is (the most delicious – less delicious – delicious) than fish.
- ⑬ Question (3) is the (easy – easier – easiest) question.
- ⑭ The daisy plant is (more colorful – less colorful – the most colorful) of the three plants.
- ⑮ The rabbit is (small – smaller – the smallest) than the goat.
- ⑯ I have (heavy – heavier – the heaviest) bag.

2

Write sentences as in the example:

1 (cat / snake / fox) scary

↪ A fox is scarier than a cat. A snake is scarier than a fox.
A snake is the scariest animal.

2 (corn / bean / eggplant) small

↪

3 (lemon / orange / strawberry) delicious

↪

4 (bee / beetle / butterfly) colorful

↪

3

Make superlative sentences as in the example:

1 tall / land animal / giraffe

↪ The tallest land animal is the giraffe.

2 heavy / land animal / elephant

↪

3 small / part of a plant / plant cell

↪

4 old / tree / Californian Redwood

↪

5 big / flower / rafflesia arnoldii

↪

6 dangerous / plant / oleander

↪

Unit 3

☆ We use the suffix (لاحقة) "-ful" at the end of many adjectives. It means "full of".

<i>beautiful</i>	جميل	<i>useful</i>	مفيد - نافع
<i>careful</i>	حريص - حذر	<i>colorful</i>	مزركش الألوان
<i>helpful</i>	متعاون		

Lesson 2

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

in



في next to



بجوار

on



على between



بين

under



تحت behind



خلف

above



أعلى - فوق in front of



أمام

In front of

behind

**Choose the correct word(s):**

- ① The park is (next to – in front – behind) of the museum.
- ② We go to the (hospital – office – school) when we are sick.
- ③ My house is (under – in – between) two shops.
- ④ We buy food at the (park – supermarket – office).
- ⑤ The chair is (behind – in – on) the door.
- ⑥ I learn in my (post office – school – hospital).
- ⑦ That village is (in front – next – behind) to a big city.
- ⑧ I buy clothes and shoes at a (shopping mall – post office – school).
- ⑨ The book is (between – in – next) the bag.
- ⑩ There's a kite (above – under – between) our house.
- ⑪ We send letters at the (hospital – shopping mall – post office).
- ⑫ The ball is (under – next – in front) the table.
- ⑬ The bag is (between – in front – on) the desk.
- ⑭ There's a tree in (next to – under – front of) my house.

Unit 4

Lesson 3

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

Main Vocabulary

Go straight ahead



امشي على طول

on the right



على اليمين

Turn right on



اتجه يمينًا عند

on the left



على اليسار

Turn left



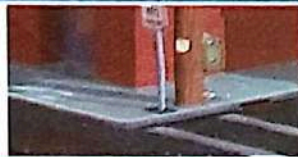
اتجه يسارًا

Take the second right



خذ ثاني ناصية يمين

on the corner



عند الزاوية

Take the second left



خذ ثاني ناصية يسار

“ This - That - These - Those ”

This is >>> هذا _ هذه (للمفرد القريب) (near to the speaker)

◆ We use it with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

✍ This is the socket the electrician is fixing.



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Unit 5

That is >>> → هذا - هذه (للمفرد البعيد) (far from the speaker)

- ♦ We use it with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

↳ That's the water dripping from the faucet.



These are >>> → هؤلاء (للمجمع القريب) (near to the speaker)

- ♦ We use it with plural nouns or countable nouns.

↳ These are the plumber's tools.



Those are >>> → هؤلاء (للمجمع البعيد) (far from the speaker)

- ♦ We use it with plural nouns or countable nouns.

↳ Those are the builders' hard hats.



3

Complete the sentences using:

This - That - These - Those

1

..... are children.



2

..... is the mail carrier.



3

..... is my mom.



4

..... are buses.



5

..... is a faucet.



6

..... is a socket.



7

..... are wires.



8

..... are plugs.



4

Choose the correct word(s):

- ① (These – That – Those) is my bike.
- ② (This – These – That) are my friends.
- ③ (Those – This – That) are tall trees.
- ④ (These – Those – This) is my sister.
- ⑤ This (am – is – are) a nice photo.
- ⑥ Those (am – is – are) big buildings.
- ⑦ That (am – is – are) our school bus.
- ⑧ These (am – is – are) green leaves.
- ⑨ (This – That – These) is the moon.
- ⑩ (That – These – Those) are the stars.
- ⑪ (These – Those – This) are my hands.
- ⑫ (This – That – These) is my nose.

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المقطع - Syllable

الكلمة في اللغة الإنجليزية تتكون من مقطع واحد أو أكثر. والمقطع وهو جزء من الكلمة غالبًا يحتوي على حرف متحرك ناطق. لاحظ عدد المقاطع في الكلمات الآتية.

<i>el.ec.tri.cian</i>	<i>plumb.er</i>
<i>teach.er</i>	<i>me.chan.ic</i>
<i>build.er</i>	<i>den.tist</i>
<i>bus driv.er</i>	<i>doc.tor</i>
<i>ar.chi.tect</i>	<i>tax.i driv.er</i>

الضغط (التشديد) - Stress

التشديد هو أن نظهر أو نميز مقطع معين في الكلمة في النطق أكثر من غيره. لاحظ أي مقطع يكون عليه التشديد في الكلمات الآتية.

<i>plumb.er</i>	<i>den.tist</i>
<i>teach.er</i>	<i>driv.er</i>
<i>build.er</i>	<i>doc.tor</i>

The prefix "...dis"

البادئة "...dis"

disagree



يرفض

disappointed



مُحبط

disappear



يختفي

disobey



يعصي - لا يطيع

dislike



لا يحب

