

We use it when

- the action is general
- the action happens all the time
- the statement is always true
- habits or facts

Simple Present



Formation

Verb + s
(Singular)

He She It	drinks tea.
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verb (without s)
(Plural)

I They We You	walk to school.
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Negative

Doesn't + verb
(Singular)

He She It	does not	drink tea.
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Don't + verb
(Plural)

I They We You	do not	walk to school.
------------------------	--------	-----------------

Key words

(Never – always – usually – sometimes – rarely – every – often – generally – seldom – On Mondays- in winter- from time to time-occasionally)

I **usually** eat carrots.

She **never** drinks milk.

subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
I, you, we, they			like	coffee.
He, she, it			likes	coffee.
I, you, we, they	do	not	like	coffee.
He, she, it	does	not	like	coffee.
Do	I, you, we, they		like	coffee?
Does	he, she, it		like	coffee?

Present Continuous Tense

We use the present continuous tense to talk about:

- action happening now
- action that happen regularly but only for a limited period of time.

Present Continuous (Progressive)



I am eating.

We are training every day this week to prepare for our next match

subject		main verb
I	am	playing
you, we, they	are	playing
He, she, it	is	playing
I	am not	playing
you, we, they	are not	playing
He, she, it	is not	playing
Is	He, she, it	Playing?
Are	you, we, they	Playing?
Am	I	Playing?

like	+ ing Or noun	Hate	+ ing Or noun
Love		Can't stand	
enjoy		Don't like	
Quite like		Doesn't' like	
prefer		Dislike	

Note

Wait for

Suffer from

Talk to

Study for

Little / Quite / Very stressful

Present perfect tense

We use it when we talk about a time from the past until now

Present Perfect



We use the Present Perfect for actions in the past which have a connection to the present

Present Perfect



Form of the Present Perfect

have/has + past participle

has: 3rd person singular (he, she, it)

have: all other forms

I have	I've
You have	You've
He has	He's
She has	She's
It has	It's
John has	John's
The car has	The car's
We have	We've
They have	They've

subject	auxiliary verb	·	main verb	·
I	have	·	seen	CT
You	have	·	eaten	mine.
She	has	not	been	to Rome.
We	have	not	played	football.
Have	you	·	finished?	·
Has	she	·	done	it?

Key words

(Since – for – just – already – so far – yet – recently – lately – ever – never – this – up till now-today)

- (Just – already) after have and has:
He has **just** arrived
I've already arrived.
- (Ever) in the question :
Have you **ever** traveled?
- (Never) in negative :
I have **never** traveled = I haven't traveled
- (Yet) in negative and question :
I haven't done my homework **yet**.

- **Yet** comes at the end of the sentence.

Since – for:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since 2000	For 5 years
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night- the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years - a while

- I last ate fish when I was in Alex. (since)

I **haven't eaten** fish **since** I was in Alex.

I am playing tennis = I haven't finished playing yet

Note

pass : an exam / test

x fail : an exam / test

win: a match / medal / a prize

x lose : a match / a wallet

study these things

I want to watch the film please **turn on / switch on** TV.

I want to sleep please **turn off / switch off** TV.

I don't want this film please **switch over** another channel.

Do	Play	Go	Keep	Have	spend
Homework	Tennis	Swimming	Fit	Problems	Money
Housework	Football	running	money	A shower	time
business		shopping	The station clean	Haircut	
job		For a picnic		meals	
sports		For a walk		Food	
the ironing		Window shopping		drinks	
Exercise		Out			
Judo		To the shop			
Exam		Space walking			
repairs					

work					
gym					

Past continuous (module 2)

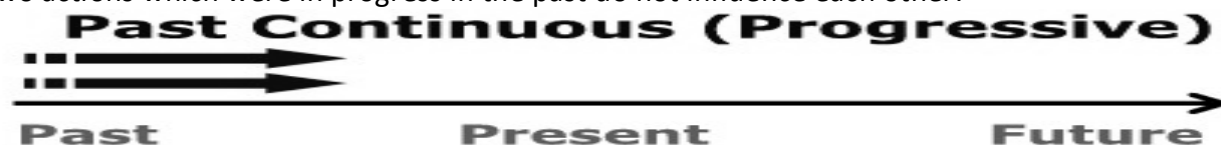
We use it when we talk about an action happened in the past and continued for short time

We use it when we talk about an action was happening in the past but another action interrupt it

We use the Past Progressive together with the Simple Past . The Past Progressive is used for the action in the past which was in progress when a new action (Simple Past) happened.



Two actions which were in progress in the past do not influence each other.



subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
I	was		watching	TV.
You	were		working	hard.
He, she, it	was	not	helping	Mary.
We	were	not	joking.	
Were	you		being	silly?
Were	they		playing	football?

- I **was working** at 10pm last night.
- They **were** not **playing** football at 9am this morning.
- What **were** you **doing** at 10pm last night?

Keywords

(When – while – as - just as – yesterday+ time- last+ time)

When + past simple + past continuous

When Ali came I was playing tennis.

Past continuous+ when + past simple

I was playing tennis **when** Ali came.

While+ past continuous+ past simple

While I was playing tennis Ali came.

(as – just as)

	I was walking past the car	when	it exploded.
When	the car exploded		I was walking past it.
	The car exploded	while	I was walking past it.
While	I was walking past the car		it exploded.

past simple + while + past continuous

Ali came while I was playing tennis.

While I was playing, Ahmed was reading.

I was playing at ten o'clock yesterday.

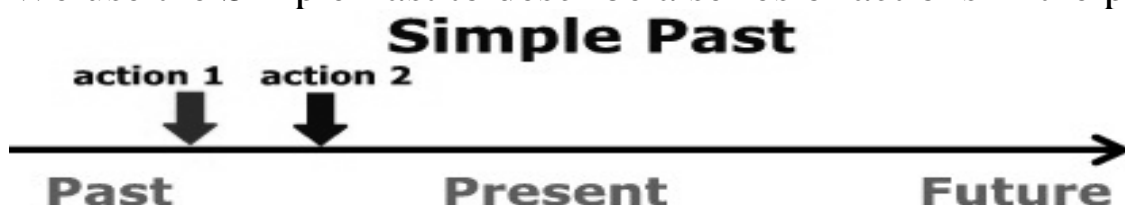
Past simple

We use it when we talk about an action happened in the past

We use the Simple Past when we talk about something which started and finished in the past.



We use the Simple Past to describe a series of actions in the past.



Formation:

Regular		irregular	
Verb + ed		Change the verb	
Play	Played	Go	Went
Visit	Visited	See	Saw
Watch	Watched	Have	Had
Cook	Cooked	Is	Was

Negative

(Didn't + infinitive)

I
He /she /it **didn't** go
They /we /you

Sentence		Negative		Question		
I	played	I	didn't play (did not)	Did	you	Play?
They		They			we	
We		We			they	
You		You			he	
He		He			she	
She		She				

It		It			it	
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Key words

(Yesterday – last - ago – in the past – 1990, 2001, 1654... – Once)

- I **had** a car **last** year.

must
has to / have to
has to / have to
It's necessary/important for to

} + inf. مصدر

Examples:

- I **must buy** some bread.
It's necessary for me to buy some bread.
- Islam **has to go** now.
It's necessary for Islam to go now.
- My brother and I **have to go** now.
It's necessary for us to go now.
- Ali **mustn't go** now.
It isn't necessary for Ali to go now.

Past ✍

had to
It was necessary/ important for ... to

} + inf. مصدر

Examples:

- He **had to go** to hospital yesterday.
It was necessary for him to go to hospital.

✍ let / allow:

• **let + مصدر + مفعول** : يَدَع

- Father **let me go** on a tour round Luxor.

• **allow + مصدر + to + مفعول** : يسمح

- Father **allowed me to go** on a tour round Luxor.

• **allow + v. + ing** : يسمح بـ

- He doesn't **allow smoking** in his office.

• **finish / stop + v. + ing**:

ينتهي من
منتدى الامتحان التعليمي

- Magi **finished** / **stopped doing** her homework.

🔗 borrow / lend:

• **borrow** + شيء + (from + شخص): يستعير / يقترض شيء (من شخص)

- Can I **borrow** your car? (lend)

- Hala **borrowed a camera from Dalia.**

• **lend** + شخص + شيء: يسلف / يقرض شخص شيء

lend + شخص + to + شيء: يسلف / يقرض شيء لشخص

- Can you lend me your camera, please?

- Dalia **lent Hala her camera.**

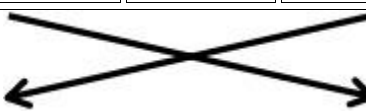
- Dalia lent her camera to Hala.

🔗 win / beat:

• **win:** (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / يفوز بـ / يكسب)
- a match / a game an award / a prize)

• **beat:** (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم

Passive

Active:	Peter	builds	a house.
			
Passive:	A house	is built	by Peter.

Present simple passive

To make passive follow these steps

- 1- Define the verb
- 2- Begin with the object
- 3- Put the verb into passive
- 4- Write the complement
- 5- Add (by + subject)

Formation

am / is / are + pp

Ali **reads** a story

A story **is read** by Ali

Ali doesn't read **a story**

A story isn't read by Ali

Active / Passive Overview

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	Sarah writes the letter.	The letter is written by Sarah.

Past simple passive

Formation

was / were + pp

A thief **chased** her when she fell

She **was chased** when she fell

Active / Passive Overview

Tense	Active	Passive
Past simple	Ali helped the customer.	The customer was helped by the Ali.

(by – am – is – are – was – were – p.p - object)

Indefinite and definite articles

The indefinite articles أدوات النكرة

✍ نستخدم a / an قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد

- We have a house with a garden.

✍ نستخدم **a / an** للإشارة إلى:

• شئ لأول مرة

- A bird can work in a team.

✍ نستخدم an قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك:

an apple – an egg – an icecream – an orange – an umbrella

The definite article أداة المعرفة

✍ يمكن أن نستخدم the مع كل أنواع الأسماء : مفرد أو جمع ، تعد أو لا تعد.

✍ نستخدم **the** :

• للإشارة الى شئ سبق الإشارة اليه:

- A bird was put in a cage with some food. The bird could see the food but couldn't reach it.

• للإشارة الى شئ هو الوحيد من نوعه أو اذا كنا نقصد الشئ كفكرة عامة

the sun / the moon / the world العالم / the Earth الأرض / The country الريف / the countryside الريف / the town المدينة / the sea / the sky السماء / the ground الأرض / the Pyramids الأهرامات / the Cairo Tower برج القاهرة / the High Dam السد العالي / the state الدولة

- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

- During the war, Golding was a sailor in the British navy.

• للإشارة الى اختراع أو اكتشاف أو نوع من حيوان ما

- The computer says the lion is a member of the cat family.

• مع أسماء معظم البحار و المحيطات و الأنهار و السلاسل الجبلية و مجموعات الجزر و البحيرات و الصحارى

- the Pacific Ocean المحيط الهادى - the Atlantic Ocean المحيط الأطلنطى

- the Mediterranean Sea البحر المتوسط - the Nile نهر النيل

• مع أسماء بعض الدول (عادة الدول المركبة)

The United Arab Emirates الامارات المتحدة - the united kingdom المملكة المتحدة the United States of America الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية - the Sudan السودان

The European Union الاتحاد الأوروبى

• مع السينما و المسرح و الراديو و الانترنت

- We went to the theatre last night.

- I found the information on the internet.

• قبل بعض الصفات لتحويلها إلى أسماء جمع:

the poor الفقراء the rich الأغنياء the young الصغار

the old كبار السن the dead الموتى the living الأحياء

• قبل صفات التفضيل و العبارات الدالة على المقارنة:

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

- Dalia is **the most intelligent** girl in class.
- **The more** you practise, **the better** you get.

• قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية اذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل play / practise

القيثارة the harp الكمان the violin – العود the lute الجيتار the guitar – البيانو the piano

لا نستخدم أداة:

- مع الأسماء الجمع عندما نعبر عن أفكار عامة مثل الناس و الطعام والوظائف والنباتات.
- **Trees** don't grow without water.
- مع الاسماء التى لا تعد عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام مثل الطعام و الشراب و المواد الخام
Meat-water - oil -
- If you're thirsty, drink water.
- مع أسماء القارات و المدن الكبيرة و الصغيرة و معظم الدول و أسماء الأعلام و أسماء البحيرات المفردة و الجبال المفردة مثل
Africa – India – London – Abu Tig – Yusef- Lake Naser – Everest
- Luxor / London / Egypt / Turkey
- مع الأنشطة و الألعاب الرياضية
- Running is good exercise.
- Football is a popular sport.
- مع الأسماء المجردة أى المعنوية (عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام)
الجمال beauty - الديمقراطية democracy
الحزن sadness – السعادة happiness - الحقيقة truth - love
- We had fun on holiday.
- Work can be tiring.

• مع المواد الدراسية و اللغات

- I love history.
- My father can speak French as well as Arabic.

breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper

3- قبل أسماء الوجبات

- I usually have **breakfast** at 7 o'clock?

5- قبل school-prison-hospital-church-mosque عندما تستخدم فى الغرض الذى بنيت من أجله ، و نستخدم the إذا تم الذهاب إلى هذه الأماكن للزيارة.

- He went to **prison**. = He is a prisoner, a soldier or an officer.
- He went to **the prison**. = He went there to visit someone.

Countable Nouns

Countable nouns are easy to recognize. They are things that we can count. For example: "pen". We can count pens. We can have one, two, three or more pens. Here are some more countable nouns:

- dog, cat, animal, man, person
- bottle, box, litre
- coin, note, dollar
- cup, plate, fork

- table, chair, suitcase, bag

Countable nouns can be singular or plural:

- My **dog** is playing.
- My **dogs** are hungry.

We can use the indefinite article **a/an** with countable nouns:

- A dog is **an** animal.

When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like **a/the/my/this** with it:

- I want **an** orange. (*not* I want orange.)
- Where is **my** bottle? (*not* Where is bottle?)

When a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone:

- I like oranges.
- Bottles can break.

We can use **some** and **any** with countable nouns:

- I've got **some** dollars.
- Have you got **any** pens?

We can use **a few** and **many** with countable nouns:

- I've got **a few** dollars.
- I haven't got **many** pens.

"People" is countable. "People" is the plural of "person". We can count people:

- There is one person here.
- There are three people here.

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot "count" them. For example, we cannot count "milk". We can count "bottles of milk" or "litres of milk", but we cannot count "milk" itself. Here are some more uncountable nouns:

- music, art, love, happiness
- advice, information, news
- furniture, luggage
- rice, sugar, butter, water
- electricity, gas, power
- money, currency

We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb. For example:

- **This** news **is** very important.
- Your luggage **looks** heavy.

Note:

- News is always singular
- So we say news is, was or has; etc

We do not usually use the indefinite article **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say **a something of**:

- **a piece of** news
- **a bottle of** water
- **a grain of** rice

We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **some** / **a lot of** money.
- Have you got **any** rice?

We can use **a little** and **much** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **a little** money.
- I haven't got **much** rice.

✍ another / other / others:

- another + اسم مفرد / one / few / عدد : (آخر / اضافي / مختلف)
- I'm going to have another piece of cake.
- Do you want to exchange this shirt for another one?
- I'd like to extend my stay for another three / few weeks.

- other + one آخر / الآخر : اسم مفرد أو جمع أو كلمة
- I've found one earring حلق - do you know where the other one is?
- Tom and three other boys went fishing this afternoon.
- others: (تشير الى أشياء أو أشخاص و يمكن أن يسبقها the) الآخر / الآخرون
- Some people are rich while others are poor.
- She gave me one book and promised to bring the others tomorrow

TOO & EITHER

Too

USE

"Too" is used in positive sentences to add an agreeing thought.

Examples:

- Jane speaks French. Sam speaks French **too**.
- I love chocolate. I love pizza **too**.
- Frank can come with us. Nancy can come with us **too**.

PLACEMENT

"Too" usually comes at the end of a clause.

Examples:

- I am Canadian **too**.
- I can speak French **too**.
- I am studying economics **too**.
- If he wants to go **too**, he should meet us at 8:00.

Either

USE

"Either" is used in negative sentences to add an agreeing thought.

Examples:

- Jane doesn't speak French. Sam doesn't speak French **either**.
- I don't love chocolate. I don't love pizza **either**.
- Frank cannot come with us. Nancy cannot come with us **either**.

PLACEMENT

"Either" usually comes at the end of a clause.

Examples:

- I cannot speak French **either**.
- I am not studying economics **either**.
- I don't want to eat **either**.

I didn't like the movie **either**. •

Neither and either:

Both either and neither are singular in number.

1-Either my answer or yours is wrong.

2-Neither your answer nor mine is right.

Note that either ...or, neither ...nor take a singular verb.

But

1-Neither of my friends **has** come yet.

*2-Either of these machines is suitable for the work you want..
I haven't got any money. Nor have I. Neither have I./ I haven't either.*

All - None

We use all and none

When we talk about more than two

All of (positive)

All of them **are** happy

None of(negative)

None of them **is** happy.

Both- Neither

We use both and neither

When we talk about two

Both of them /(positive)

Both of them **are** happy

Neither of them /(negative)

Neither of them **is** happy

ing – ed

We use adjectives with “**ing**” for **things**

The story was exciting

We use adjectives with “**ed**” for **people**

I was excited

