

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet: Welcome!



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

IV. Grammar:

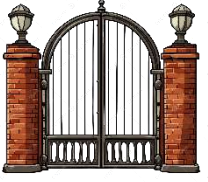
A- Choose the correct answer:

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

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. 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

موقع
مادنتري

Name:

Class: 6th Elementary /

الاجابات

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.



III. Reading Short Sentences:

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

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

IV. Grammar:

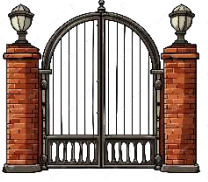
A- Choose the correct answer:

- 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

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	g	j	n	m	i	y

BEST OF LUCK



BACK TO
SCHOOL



TopGoal 3

Welcome

Grammar

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany



Present Simple Present progressive

المضارع البسيط

المضارع المستمر

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

Present Simple



We use Simple Present
for fact, habits and
routines

نستخدم المضارع البسيط
للتعبير عن الحقائق والعادات
والروتين



Usage

الاستخدام

Present progressive

We use Present
Progressive for actions
happening now .

نستخدم ال مضارع المستمر
للتعبير عن أحداث تحدث الآن



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



Form

التركيب

I → **am**
He, She , it → **is + Verb + ing**
You , we , they → **are**

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



always دائماً
usually عادةً
often غالباً
sometimes أحياناً
never أبداً
every كل



Key words

الكلمات الدالة

now الآن

right now الآن

at the moment في هذه اللحظة

look / listen انظر ، اسمع



✓ I **play** football every Friday.

أنا ألعب كرة القدم كل يوم جمعة

✓ She **likes** ice cream.

هي تحب الآيس كريم

✓ The sun **rises** in the east.

الشمس تشرق من الشرق



Examples

أمثلة

✓ 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



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

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

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

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



Questions

أسئلة

Am + I

Is + (he / she / it)

Are + (you , we , they)

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

+ **V- ing**

روتين او عادة تتكرر في حياتنا

الفعل بدون اضافة او مع اضافة s

فعل يحدث حالاً

الفعل بنهايته ing



الملخص

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

.....

موقع
مادنتي



Past Simple

الماضي البسيط



Past progressive

الماضي المستمر

كلا الزمان 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 المنتهية في الماضي.



• Subject + V2

الفاعل ثم التصريف الثاني للفعل



• Yesterday أمس
• ago منذ
• last الفائت / السابق



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

I **visited** my uncle yesterday.
أنا زرت عمي أمس.



Usage

الاستخدام



Form

التركيب



Key words

الكلمات الدالة



Examples

أمثلة

Past progressive

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

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن
الأحداث التي استمرت لفترة من الوقت
في الماضي.



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

• When عندما
• While بينما
• atyesterday.
في الساعة 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 أمس.



Did + Subject + V1 ?

يبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد did ثم
الفاعل ثم الفعل في المصدر



Questions

أسئلة

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

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



We often use both together!

نحن غالباً نستخدم الزمانين 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



3) Choose the correct answer

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 /

.....



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

Ahmed is **taller** than Omar.

أحمد أطول من عمر

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

فاطمة مهتمة بالقراءة أكثر من أسماء



Examples

أمثلة

the + Short adjective + **est**

نبدأ ب the ثم نضيف est لنهاية الصفة القصيرة

the most + Long adjective

نضيف the most قبل الصفة الطويلة

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 - بطيء - 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

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

.....





Future Forms

will • Be going to • may • might

Talking about the future

التحدث عن المستقبل



will

سوف

For predictions, promises and decisions made now

للتوقعات والوعود و القرارات التي تتخذ الآن



Be going to

سوف

For plans and intentions

للخطط و النوايا المسبقة



may

ربما

For possibility

للتعبير عن الاحتمالات

may احتمال قوي
might احتمال ضعيف



might

ربما



Usage

الاستخدام



Form

التكوين

Will + V1

نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافة اي شيء

am

is

are

+ going to +V1

نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافة اي شيء

may

might

+V1

نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافة اي شيء



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 حالا.
- We will buy this bag. نحن سنشتري هذه الحقيبة.

- I'm going to play football tomorrow. أنا سوف لعب 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 نزرع 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

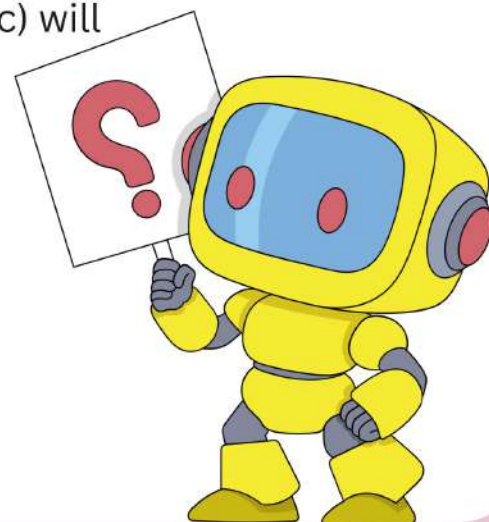
احتمال

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.

Answer

Question

الاجابات

3) Choose the correct answer

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.

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.



BACK TO
SCHOOL



TopGoal 3

Welcome

Vocabulary

Ms. Shymaa Alhossany



Vocabulary

Page 4&5

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

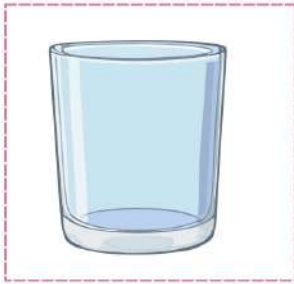
Page 6&7

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

Extra words كلمات إضافية

Opinion رأي	Object شئ
Want يريد	Right now حالياً
very soon قريباً جداً	Stressed مضغوط نفسياً

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



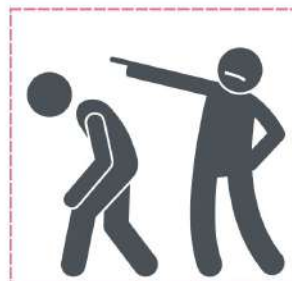
- ☐ agree
- ☐ Cookie
- ☐ Taxi



- ☐ 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

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

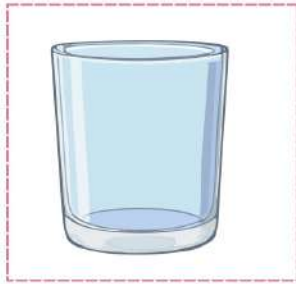
3) Unscramble the letters

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)

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



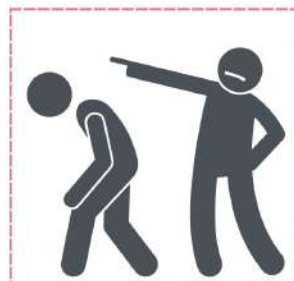
- ☐ agree
☒ Cookie
☐ Taxi



- ☒ 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

2) Choose the missing letter

ag_ ee	no pr_ blem	if you wa_ t
<u>r</u> b	a <u>o</u>	m <u>n</u>
gl_ ss	go a_ ay	at the mo_ ent
<u>a</u> e	<u>w</u> m	n <u>m</u>
in a min_ te	las_ name	Coo_ ie
n <u>u</u>	<u>t</u> i	c <u>k</u>

3) Unscramble the letters

- [t a] [hte] [monetm] • at the moment
- [sgasl] • glass
- [geera] • agree
- [o n] [prboeml] • no problem
- [f i] [ouy] [wnta] • if you want
- [n i] [a] [mteuin] • in a minute
- [o g] [aywa] • go away

4) Read and choose

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

ACTIVE

المبني للمعلوم

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

المبينة

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

I break the toy.
أنا كسرت اللعبة

النفي والسؤال

لنفي نضع **doesn't / don't** بعد
الفاعل.
I don't eat fish.
أنا لا أكل السمك.

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

PASSIVE

المبني للمجهول

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

المبينة

← مفعول به + (am / is / are) + التصريف
الثالث للفعل (V3)
Fish are eaten by bears.
السمك يؤكل بواسطة الدببة.

The toy is broken by me.
اللعبة كُسِرت بواسطتي.

النفي والسؤال

لنفي 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؟

2

Where clauses

صفحة: 17



نستخدم **where** للإشارة 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 القردة.

→ **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 استريحنا 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

أ. عوضه الاحمري

أثناء، عندما

صفحة: 29

أبناي الأذكىاء، قبل أن نستخدم **a few** أو **a little**، نسال أنفسنا:

1. هل أستطيع عد 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 عدّ أشياء 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 المربي

مثال:

I need a little milk.

أحتاج إلى قليل من الحليب.



Present Perfect with **How long, for and since**

المضارع التام

صفحة: 36

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

1. **How long** = منذ متى؟ / كم مدة؟

نستخدمها للسؤال عن مدة استمرار الشيء.

→ **How long + have/has + 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.



Present Perfect with **ever - Just - never**

صفحة: 41

متى نستخدمها؟

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

لم يسبق / أبداً = **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.

لأنه = **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.

هل سبق أن...؟ = **EVER**

نستخدمها غالباً 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؟

Simple Past and Past Progressive

صفحة: 48

7

Simple Past .1

نستخدمه لحدث قصير و انتهى في الماضي.

I watched TV.

شاهدت 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 إعلان معًا: حدث مستمر + حدث قصير

I was sleeping when the phone rang.

كنت نائمًا عندما رن الهاتف.

حدث مستمر → **was sleeping**

حدث قصير → **rang**

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