

English Alphabet (26)

Capital Letters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Small letters	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

The Vowels	a	o	u	e	i
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Consonant Letters	b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n
	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	

استخدامات الحروف الكبيرة
يكتب الحرف الأول من أول كلمة في كل الجمل كبيرًا أي (Capital).
They live near my house.
يكتب الحرف الكبير بعد اشارات التعجب و السؤال.
OMG! What happened!
Where do they live? They live in Syria.
يكتب الحرف الأول من أول كلمة كبيرًا إذا كانت جملة كاملة مقتبسة.
"Jenny asked, 'When is the party?'"
أسماء الأشخاص: Mrs. Jones Mohammad Sami
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة إذا كانت الكلمة ديانة أو عرق أو جنسية.
Japanese Arab Asian Christiane Muslim
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة في أسماء الدول والمحافظات والمدن والأقاليم.
Lebanon New York Damascus Egypt
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة في أسماء المحيطات والبحيرات والأنهار والجُزر والجبال.
the Atlantic Ocean Lake Como the Nile River Mt. Himalaya
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة للمناطق الجغرافية و اسماء الجهات.
the South the Middle East Africa Antarctica
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة في أسماء الأيام والشهور.
Monday Friday January March
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة لأسماء اللغات.
Arabic Spanish English French

Letters' pronunciation	ch	sh	ph	th	tur	cia	tion	ge	g	c	c-i,e,y
	child	shoot	photo	think	future	social	action	age	go	clean	center

Pronouns الضمائر				
Subjective Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Objective Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاسية
I	My	Mine	Me	Myself
We	Our	Ours	Us	Ourselves
You	Your	Yours	You	Yourselves Yourself
They	Their	Theirs	Them	Themselves
He	His	His	Him	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
It	Its	Its	It	Itself

Examples about using the pronouns:

I am a student.	This is my house.	This house is mine .	He asked me .	I cut myself .
We are students.	This is our house.	This house is ours .	He asked us .	We painted the house ourselves .
You are a student.	This is your house.	This house is yours .	He asked you .	You can help yourselves .
They are students.	This is their house.	This house is theirs .	I asked them .	They can help themselves .
He is a student.	This is his house.	This house is his .	I asked him .	He painted it himself .
She is a student.	This is her house.	This house is hers .	I asked her .	She painted it herself .
It is a cat.	This is its food.	This food is its .	I send it .	It fell itself .

Verb to **be** فعل الكون

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle اسم المفعول
Be يكون	was – were كان	Been كان
I am.	I was.	I have been.
He, she, it is.	He, she, it was.	He, she, it has been.
We, you, they are.	We, you, they were.	We, you, they have been.
Be quite!		

Verb to **have** فعل الملكية

Present	Past	Past participle
Have , has	Had	Had
I, we, you, they have .	Had	Had
He, she, it has .	Had	Had
Ahmad has .	Had	Had
Ahmad and Osama have .	Had	Had

The modals الافعال الناقصة

Must	Might	May	Will	Would	Shall	Should	Can	Could	Ought to
يجب	ربما	ربما	سوف	سوف	ينبغي	ينبغي	يستطيع	استطاع	يجب ان
Have to	يجب ان	Has to	يجب ان						

يجب ان يكون دائما الفعل الاساسي بعد الافعال الناقصة بصيغة المضارع المجرد (The base form).

I **must** remember my mother's birthday.

She **might** go to the party next week.

He **can** drive well.

Demonstrative nouns اسماء الاشارة

This هذا – هذه – للمفرد القريب	This is my book.
That ذلك – تلك – للمفرد البعيد	That is my book.
These هؤلاء – للجمع القريب	These are my books.
Those اولئك – للجمع البعيد	Those are my books.

Articles

Definite article (**The**) = before plural and singular nouns.

The best – the tallest.....	صفات التفضيل	The man <u>who</u> speaks....	الاسماء الموصولة
The Nile – The pacific The Alps -	اسماء البحار و الانهار و المحيطات و الجبال	The man <u>in</u> black.....	الاسماء المجرورة
The sun – the moon....	الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها	The north – the south	الاتجاهات
The first – the second ...	الاعداد الترتيبية		
The rich – the poor	الصفات التي تستخدم كأسماء		

Indefinite articles (a – an) = only before **singular** names

a- Consonants	a car	a book	a man
An- vowels (a – o – u – e – l)	an apple	an ancient city	an old man

Verbs

Verbs Referring to Actions involve the movement of one's body.

Regular			Irregular		
Walk	Walk ed	Walk ed	Run	Ran	Run
Talk	Talk ed	Talk ed	Sit	Sat	Sat
Visit	Visit ed	Visit ed	Read	Read	Read
Work	Work ed	Work ed	Write	Wrote	Written
Play	Play ed	Play ed	Sleep	Slept	Slept
Ask	Ask ed	Ask ed	Sing	Sang	Sung
Open	Open ed	Open ed	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Stop	Stop ed	Stop ed	Teach	Taught	Taught
Watch	Watch ed	Watch ed	Build	Built	Built
Follow	follow ed	follow ed	Break	Broke	Broken
Jump	jump ed	jump ed	Fight	Fought	Fought

Verbs referring to feelings

These are verbs that refer to something that you can feel or experience and do not necessarily involve a movement of any kind. Some examples of verbs referring to feelings and experiences are as follows:

Love	Envy	Trust	Experience	Know	Like	Appreciate	Suggest	Understand
Hate	Believe	Feel	Care	Recognise	Need	think	Suppose	Adore

Adverbs and verbs

Adverbs often modify verbs. This means that they describe the way an action is happening.

Slow		Clear		Fast	
Quick		Safe		Good	
Careful		Noise		Hard	
Loud		Easy		High	

1-Huan sings **loudly** in the shower.

2-My kid waits **impatiently** for his food.

3-I will **seriously** consider your suggestion.

Types of Adverbs and Examples

Types of Adverb	Example
Adverb of Manner and Quality	Slowly, Quietly, Carefully, Peacefully, Efficiently, Easily, Secretly, etc.
Adverb of Place	Here, There, Inside, Outside, Behind, Below, Downstairs, etc.
Adverb of Time	Yesterday, Tomorrow, Today, Now, Then, etc.
Adverb of Quantity and Range	Entirely, Partially, Extremely, Barely, Deeply, Absolutely, etc.
Adverb of Number and Frequency	Always, Sometimes, Frequently, Often, Usually, Rarely, etc.
Adverb of Affirmation or Negation	Certainly, Surely, Not, etc.

Adjectives

an adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.

Adjective Examples

S. No.	Adjective Examples	Adjective Used in a Sentence
1	clever	Lubna is a clever girl.
2	little	There is little time for preparation.
3	Five	He gave me five mangoes.
4	lazy	The lazy boy was punished by his teacher.
5	quite	I am quite well.
6	large	New York is a large city.
7	honest	He is an honest man.
8	beautiful	Syria is a beautiful country.
9	aggressive	Ben is an aggressive baby
10	ashamed	His parents are ashamed of his deeds
11	meaningless	He writes meaningless letters
12	nicer	This shop is much nicer

Types of Adjectives

There are a total of **8 types of Adjectives in English**. Lets' have a look at the types of adjectives with examples:

	Adjective Types/ Kinds	Examples
1	Descriptive Adjective	Large, beautiful, careful, hateful etc.
2	Numeral Adjective	Five, few, many, several, first etc.
3	Quantitative Adjective	Some, much, little, any, half, whole

Prepositions

1-To refer to a **direction**, "to," "in," "into," "on," and "onto."

She drove **to** the store.

Don't ring the doorbell. Come right **in(to)** the house.

Drive **on(to)** the grass and park the car there.

2-Prepositions of Time

Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.

He reads **in** the evening.

The weather is cold **in** December.

She was born **in** 1996.

Use "at" with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight.

I go to work **at** 8:00.

He eats lunch **at** noon.

She often goes for a walk **at** night.

They go to bed **at** midnight.

Use "on" with days.

I work **on** Saturdays.

He does laundry **on** Wednesdays.

3-Prepositions of Place

-**"in"** (the point itself)

-**"at"** (the general vicinity)

-**"on"** (the surface),

-**"inside"** (something contained).

They will meet **in** the lunchroom.

She was waiting **at** the corner.

He left his phone **on** the bed.

Place the pen **inside** the drawer.

-The bird flew **over** the house.

The plates were on the shelf **above** the cups.

Basements are dug **below** ground.

There is hard wood **beneath** the carpet.

The squirrel hid the nuts **under** a pile of leaves.

-**"by," "near," "next to," "between," "among,"** and **"opposite."**

The gas station is **by** the grocery store.

The park is **near** her house.

Park your bike **next to** the garage.

There is a deer **between** the two trees.

There is a purple flower **among** the weeds.

The garage is **opposite** the house.

4-Prepositions of Location

To refer to a location.

They live **in** the country. (an area)

She will find him **at** the library. (a point)

There is a lot of dirt **on** the window. (a surface)

Making Questions

Wh + فعل مساعد + S + V + Com + ?

What ماذا – للسؤال العام	I like <u>English</u> .	What do you like?
Where – أين – للسؤال عن المكان	She lives in the <u>countryside</u>	Where does she live?
How – كيف- للسؤال عن الحال او الوسيلة	She is <u>good</u> . She goes to school <u>by bus</u> .	How is she? How does she go to school?
When – متى – للسؤال عن الزمان	They left <u>yesterday</u> ?	When did they leave?
Why – لماذا – للسؤال عن السبب	She didn't come <u>because she was sick</u>	Why didn't she come?
Which – أي – للسؤال عند التخيير. يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد	I prefer <u>the black color</u> .	Which <u>color</u> do you prefer?
Who – من – للسؤال عن الفاعل	<u>Ahmad</u> carried all the boxes.	Who carried all the boxes?
Whom - من – للسؤال عن المفعول به	I went to the beach with <u>my friends</u> .	Whom did you go to te beach with?
Whose - لمن – للملكية	It is my <u>father's</u> car.	Whose car is it?
How many - كم العدد – يأتي بعدها اسم جمع معدود	I have got <u>two</u> brothers.	How many <u>brothers</u> have you got?
How much – كم الكمية – يأتي بعدا مباشرة اسم جمع غير معدود	We need <u>some</u> milk. It costs <u>100</u> sp.	How much <u>milk</u> do we need? How much <u>money</u> does it cost?
How often – كم مرة	I play sport <u>twice</u> a week.	How often do you play sport?
How old – كم العمر	She was <u>20 years old</u> .	How old was she?
How long – كم المدة	They have stayed there <u>for two years</u> .	How long have they stayed there?
How far – كم يبعد	Damascus is <u>200km</u> far from Homs.	How far is Damascus from Homs?
Do – does	<u>Yes</u> , I like learning English.	Do you like learning English?
Did	<u>Yes</u> , she went to the city	Did she go to the city?
Have – has – had	<u>Yes</u> , they have completed the project.	Have they completed the project?
Can – will – could - should	<u>Yes</u> , they can sing well	Can they sing well?
Am , is, are, were, was	<u>Yes</u> , they were happy about the trip.	Were they happy about the yrip?

Pronouns : Choose the correct word:

1- My name is Linda. love my family.

a- He	b- I	c- She	d- We
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2- I met Linda yesterday. made me laugh.

a- It	b- Her	c- She	d- They
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3- On the left, you can see Simon. is my best friend.

a- That	b- He	c- It	d- Him
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4- Birds flapwings.

a- It	b- His	c- Their	d- Those
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5- My grandparents live in Damascus. ___ visit us often.

a- Them	b- They	c- Their	d- He
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6- Look outside. ___ is my car parked there.

a- This	b- That	c- Those	d- Their
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7- _____ are not my keys.

a- We	b- She	c- They	d- These
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8- _____ have to work harder to make my dreams come true.

a- You	b- I	c- These	d- They
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9- Rami said that _____ would not come tomorrow.

a- I	b- She	c- He	d- They
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10- If _____ had some more money, his girlfriend would have got that mobile.

a- We	b- They	c- He	d- She
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11- _____ has always trusted her boyfriend.

a- I	b- We	c- He	d- She
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12- John is my friend. I gave _____ my books.

a- Him	b- It	c- Them	d- His
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13- She is a good painter. This painting is ___.

a- Her	b- Hers	c- His	d- Theirs
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14- Why haven't you sent the report? ___ was your responsibility.

a- It	b- Its	c- Those	d- Them
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15- friend, whom we invited to the party, arrived early.

a- Ours	b- Our	c- We	d- Us
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16- Can you do many things _____ ?

a- Yourself	b- Herself	c- Yourselves	d- Themselves
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17- Children, can you cut your nails _____ ?

a- Yourselves	b- Yourself	c- Himself	d- Herself
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18- He always combs his hair _____.

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Herself	d- Themselves
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19- Does your friend Hani often talk to you about _____ ?

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Herself	d- Yourself
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20- Did your mother buy anything for _____ last week?

a- Herself	b- Himself	c- Yourself	d- Themselves
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21- Hani, are you always sure of _____ ?

a- Yourself	b- Yourselves	c- Himself	d- Herself
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22- Can a little child take care of _____ ?

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Itself	d- Yourself
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23- Did the pupils answer all the questions _____ ?

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Herself	d- Yourself
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24- Did you make the dress _____ ?

a- Himself	b- Yourself	c- Themselves	d- Himself
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Make questions:

- 1-?
I am eighteen years old.
- 2-?
I am from Syria.
- 3-?
I like playing tennis.
- 4-?
I often play twice a week.
- 5-?
I have been practicing two years.
- 6-?
I usually play with my friends.
- 7-?
There are 7 players in each team.
- 8-?
Hani is our team leader.
- 9-?
We played last month.
- 10-?
I went to the court by bus.

- 11-?
I like playing tennis because it is my favorite sport.
- 12-?
The game ticket cost 100 S.P.
- 13-?
The court is 1 km far from my house.
- 14-?
Yes, we won many matches.
- 15-?
No, they lost their last match.
- 16-?
The tennis court was built in 2007.
- 17-?
We will start a new game next month.
- 18-?
We are going to play against the Eagles Team.
- 19-?
I need two kilo of sugar.

Prepositions

- 1- Her parents in-law are going to visit them..... Sunday. (week's days)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 2- Will you arriveNew Year's Eve? (special days)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 3- My father passed away August. (month)

a- Over	b- On	c- At	d- In
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- 4- I loved taking pictures of Syrian beautiful nature..... autumn. (season)

a- At	b- In	c- On	d- Over
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- 5- She gave birth to her third child..... Christmas Day. (special day)

a- On	b- In	c- At	d- Over
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- 6- I am staying in my hometown.....Christmas. (festival and special period of time)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 7- The party started at 3 PM, but she arriveddusk. (special times on the clock and points of time in the day)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 8- According to Wikipedia, the first outbreak of COVID-19 started in Wuhan, China.....late 2019.

a- In	b- At	c- On	d- Over
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- 9- I am on the way to the venue. I will meet you there 5 o'clock. (specific time on the clock)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 10- I have to attend my English class..... Monday and Wednesday. (days of week)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 11- Have you memorized your lines? The rehearsal will startmidday.

a- On	b- In	c- At	d- Over
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- 12- True love is the tide that pulls out to sea, but always return to kiss the sure sunrise.

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 13- The Spanish flu was the most severe influenza pandemic the 20th century.(decades, century, millennia...)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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- 14- Do you consider volunteeringthe weekend? (at = British) (on= American)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
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Key answers

Pronouns

1- b	2- c	3- b	4- c	5- b
6- b	7- d	8- b	9- c	10- c
11- d	12- a	13- b	14- a	15- b
16- a	17- a	18- b	19- b	20- a
21- a	22- b	23- a	24- b	

Prepositions

1.b	2.on	3.d	4.b	5.a	6.c	7.c	8.a	9.c	10.b
11.c	12.c	13.a	14.b						

Make questions

1.How old are you?	11.Why do you like playing tennis?
2.Where are you from?	12.How much did the game ticket cost?
3.What do you like?	13.How far is the court from your house?
4.How often do you play?	14. Did you win any matches?
5.How long have you been practicing?	15. Did they win their last match?
6.Whom do you usually play with?	16. When was the tennis court built?
7.How many players are there in each team?	17. When will you start a new game?
8.Who is your team leader?	18. Whom are you going to play against?
9.When did you play?	19. How much sugar do you need?
10.How did you go to the court?	

To be successful is a decision not a choice, work hard, be commitment, fight like a warrior and never give up, in this way you achieve your goals.

Heart regards