

English	Arabic
Unit 1	
Teen Time	
ITC International Teenagers' Club	نادي المراهقين العالمي
Adjectives	نعت-صفة
Angry	غاضب
Attractive	جذاب
Bald	أصلع
Blond	أشقر
Brave	شجاع
Careful	شديد الحرص-حذر
Clever	بارع-ماهر
Enthusiastic	متحمس
Fair	أبيض البشرة-حسن الظاهر
Fussy	سريع الاهتياج-صعب الإرضاء
Handsome	وسيم
Honest	صادق-أمين
Polite	مehذب-لطيف
Impolite	غير مهذب-فظ
Intelligent	متقد الذهن-ذكي
Jealous	حسود-غيور
Kind	لطيف-كريم
Unkind	فظ-غير كريم
Mean	- بخيل خسيس-خبيث
Miserable	تعيس- بائس
Moody	كئيب- متقلب المزاج
Pale	شاحب-باهت
Rude	متوحش-فظ
Scared	خائف-مرتعب-مفزع
Scruffy	حقير - خسيس
Smart	أنيق- بارع-ذكي
Behave	يتصرف-يسلك سلوكاً حسناً
Feature	هيئة-ميزة بارزة
Straight	غير جعد-مرتب
Curly	جعد
Unique	فريد-استثنائي
Personality	قوة الشخصية-شخصية بارزة
Active	مفعم بالنشاط-نشيط
Prophet	رسول
Dream	يحلم-حلم
Bow	يذعن- يحي رأسه-انحناء
Agree	يوافق-يتفق مع
Disagree	يخالف- يختلف في الرأي
Wicked	كريمه-شرير
Well	بئر-حسناً
Wolf	الذئب

Rescue	ينقذ-إنقاذ
Slave	العبد
Nobleman	النبيل
Gift	موهبة-منحة
Wheat	قمح
Famine	مجاعة
Advise	يوصي- يشير ب-ينصح
Advice	نصيحة
Trust	يثق في- ثقة
Look for	يبحث عن
Look after	يعتني بـ
Look at	ينظر إلى
Look forward to	يتطلع لـ
Important	ذو شأن- هام
Collect	يجمع
In charge of	مسئول عن
Recognize	يتعرف- يميز
Forgive	يصفح- يعفو عن
Forget	ينسى
Hang out	يخرج
Ice skating	ينزلج على الجليد
Bowling alleys	صالة البولينج
Bored	مل-يشعر بالملل
Boring	مضجر
Interesting	مشوق- ممتع
Protect	يحمي
Opinion	رأي
Sensitive	حساس
Skin	بشرة- جلد
Award	جائزة- مكافأة
Illegal	غير شرعي- غير قانوني
Legal	شرعي- قانوني
Skin-whitening cream	كريم تفتيح البشرة
Fair skin	أبيض البشرة
Harmful	ضار- مؤذ
Chemicals	مادة كيميائية
Bleach	تبييض-مادة التبييض
Burn	إحراق-حرق
Blister	بثرة
Spots	بقعة- رقطه
Concentrate	يكثف- يركز
Stressed	إجهاد- ضغط عصبي
Pains=aches	آلام - يؤلم
Painkillers	مسكنات الألم
Pharmacy=drug store	صيدلية
Drugs=medicine	دواء
Blood pressure	ضغط دم

Addictive	متسم بالإدمان-يؤدي للإدمان
Addicted	مدمن
Nominations	ترشيح
Appreciate	يقدر
Assistance	المساعدة
Reason	سبب- مبرر
Sensible	واقعي- محسوس
Stupid	غبى
Ownership	ملكية
Relationship	علاقة- صلة
Possessive adjectives	صفات الملكية
Possessive pronouns	ضمائر الملكية
Restaurants	مطعم
In my opinion	حسب رأيي
In my view	من وجهة نظري
As	بحيث
Skim	يستخلص- يتصفح كتابا سريع
Scan	فحص دقيق-يقراً بدقة

Unit 2

Writers and writings

Types of stories	أنواع القصص
Fable	خرافة ذات مغزى وبخاصة على السنة الحيوان
Legend	أسطورة
Fiction	خيال-قصة خيالية
Non-fiction	قصة واقعية
Autobiography	قصة حياة الكاتب بقلمه
Biography	السيرة الذاتية
Myth	خرافة- شيء خرافي
Famous writers	كتاب مشهورين
Author	المؤلف
Century	قرن من الزمان- مئة عام
Description	وصف
Society	مجتمع
Not allowed	غير مسموح به
Play	يعزف-يمثل " على المسرح"
Play	مسرحية
Was published	نشرت
Anonymously	غير مسمى-مجهول المصدر
Approach	يقترّب- يدنو من
Blind	أعمى-ضريير
Create	يخلق
Discussions	مناقشة
Memorized	يحفظ عن ظهر قلب
Scholarship	منحة تعليمية-منحة دراسية
University	جامعة
Translate	يترجم
Overcome	يتغلب على

Poverty	فقر
Feelings	مشاعر-إحساس
Thoughts	أفكار
Attitude	موقف
Was shocked	صدم
Depressed	مكتئب
Grief	حزن-أسى
Poem	قصيدة
Poetry	الشعر
Prose	النثر
Express	يعبر عن
Hound	كلب صيد
Knee	الركبة
Step	أثر القدم-خطوة
Silence	صمت-سكون
Louder	بصوت عال-مرتفع
Fog	ضباب
Wait for	انتظار
Swiftly	بسرعة خاطفة
Glanced	لمحة-يلقي نظرة سريعة على
Whisper	يهمس
Glare	ينظر شطرا
Dreadful	بغضب جداً-كراهه جداً
Shadow	خيال-ظل
Enormous	ضخم-هائل
Muzzle	كمامة-خطم-أنف الحيوان وفكاه
Flickering flames	بريق-يومض ثم يخبو
Hear	يسمع-يصغى
Scream	صراخ
Horror	رعب
Frightful	مرعب
Hunt	يصاد
Fish	" يصاد " السمك
Roar	زئير
Ground	الأرض
Fired his gun	أطلق النار من بندقيته
Creature	مخلوق-كائن حي
Howl	عواء-نباح
Death	الموت
Jaw	فك
Cruel	قاس-وحشي
Apologize	يعتذر
Eagle	نسر
Imagine	يتخيل-يتصور
Bear	دب
Competition	مسابقة-منافسة
Was launched	ينطلق
Upcoming	القادم
Officials	موظف

Audience	جمهور المستمعين-المستمعون
Distinguished	شخص بارز-مشهور
Event manager	مدير الحدث
Generation	جيل
Talented	موهوب
Divided into	مقسم إلى
Category	فئة
Participants	المشارك في
Prize	جائزة
Additionally	إضافي
Submitted	يقدم-يسلم إلى
Directly	في الحال-مباشرة
Azure	أزرق سماوي
Crag	صخرة شديد الانحدار-جرف شديد الانحدار
Crawl	يزحف
Crooked	ملتو-غير مستقيم
Growl	يدمدم-تذمر
Lark	نوع من الطيور الصغيرة
Snail	قوقع
Thunder	رعد
Toad	ضفدع الطين
Wrinkled	يتجعد-تجعد
Fictional	قصصي-خيالي
Factual	واقعي-حقيقي
Located	يحدد موقع شيء
Contribute	يساهم-يتبرع بـ
Contribution	تبرع
Funding	موارد مالية
Generous	كريم-سخي
Arrested	مقبوض عليه
Shocking news	أخبار صادمة
Bribery	إعطاء الرشوة
Corruption	فساد
Scary	مخيف-مروع
Suspicion	شك-اشتباه
Investigation	تحقيق
Complaint	شكوى-اتهام رسمي
Engine	أداة ميكانيكية-محرك
Block out	انسداد-يعترض سبيل كذا
Grab	ينترع-انتزاع
Dark	مظلم
Bright	مشرق-لون ساطع
Festival	عيد
Fast	سريع
Fast	يصوم
Pray	يصلي
Prepare	يجهز-يحضر
Receive	يستقبل-يتسلم
Idea	فكرة

Can be solved	يمكن حله
Improve	يتحسن
Conjunction	حرف عطف
Plan	يرسم خطة-خطة
Brainstorm	عصف ذهني
Draft	يضع مسودة-مسودة-مخطط تمهيدي
Edit	يحلل
Publish	"ينشر" كتاباً؟ الخ
Process	عملية
Exclaim	يعلن بقوة
Murmur	ينتمم
Shout	يصيح
Wait	انتظار
Order of adjectives	ترتيب الصفات
Furniture	أثاث
Incense burner	مبخرة-محرق بخور
Cylindrical	أسطواني

Unit 3

Money

Museum	متحف
Collect	يجمع
Collection	مجموعة
Fund raising	جمع أموال
Coin	عملة نقد معدني
Banknote	عملة نقد ورقية
Gold-coloured	ذهبي اللون
Heritage	تراث- ميراث
Poverty	فقر
The Red Crescent	جمعية الهلال الأحمر
The Red Cross	جمعية الصليب الأحمر
Bank account	حساب بنكي
Replace	يستبدل
Valuable	شيء ذو قيمة
Rare	نادر
Copper	نحاسي
Axe	فأس
Pearl	لؤلؤة
Bead	خرزة
Cattle	قطيع الماشية والأنعام
Credit card	بطاقة ائتمان
Pocket money	مصروف نثرى
Shopaholic	مدمن على التسوق والشراء
Wrapped	مغلف
Unworn	لم يسبق ارتدائه
Treat	يعامل
Research	البحث العلمي
Average	متوسط-عادل

Complaint	شكوى-اتهام رسمي
Complain	يشتكى-يشكو رسمياً
Stick	عصى-عصا القيادة
Stick	يلصق
Bend/bent	يلتوي-ملتف-منحن
Waste	نفايات
Knock	يطرق
Shelter	مأوى
Wish	يأمل-أمنية
Instantly	في الحال-في التو
Dining room	غرفة الطعام
Grateful-thankful	ممتن-شاكر-مقر بالجميل
Beg	يرجو-يتوسل إلى-يستجدي
Community	مجتمع
Respect	إحترام-يحترم
Achievement	منجزات-إنجاز عظيم
Bartering	المقايضة-يقايض
Attempt	محاولة-يحاول
Stack	كومة
Tone	نعمة-نبرة الصوت
Hesitation	تردد
Repetition	تكرار
Victim	ضحية
Profit	ربح-فائدة
Repairs	يصلح-إصلاح
Improvement	تحسن
Designer	مصمم
Donate	يتبرع-يهب
Loan	قرض بفائدة
Bank clerk	موظف المصرف
Glitter	تألّق-يتألّق-على نحو باهر

Unit 4

Space

Galaxy	مجرة
The Milky Way	مجرة درب التبانة
Space	الفضاء
Planet	الكوكب السيار
The Solar System	النظام الشمسي
Furthest-farthest	الأبعد-الأقصى
Nearest	أقل بعدا
Mercury	عطارد-أقرب الكواكب إلى الشمس
Venus	الزهرة-فينوس
Earth	الكرة الأرضية-كوكب الأرض
Mars	كوكب المريخ
Jupiter	أكبر الكواكب السيارة-المشتري

Saturn	زحل
Uranus	أورانوس-سابع الكواكب السيارة
Neptune	كوكب نبتون
Pluto	كوكب بلوتو
Rocket	صاروخ
Astronomy	علم الفلك
Astronomer	العالم بعلم الفلك-الفلكي
Astronaut	رائد الفضاء-ملاح يقوم برحلة في الفضاء
Expedition	بعثة-حملة
Spin-off	فائدة جانبية غير متوقعة
Hero	بطل-بطل أسطوري
Villain	الذئب
Bomb	قنبلة
Freeze ray	إشعاع تجميد
Laser pistol	مسدس الليزر
Temperature	درجة الحرارة
Surface	المظهر الخارجي-السطح
Liquid	السائل-مادة سائلة
Discover	يكشف-اكتشاف
Gravity	جاذبية الأرض
Height	ارتفاع-طول القامة-علو
Tide	المد والجزر
Explosions	انفجار
Diameter	قطر أي جسم-قطر الدائرة
Release	إطلاق-تحرير
Sun flare	أشعة الشمس-يطلق ضوءاً يبهل الأبصار
Meteors	شهاب-نيزك
Orbit	يدور في فلك
Orbit	فلك-مدار
One-sixth	السدس
Telescope	التلسكوب
Surround	يطوق
Atmosphere	الهواء-الغلاف الجوي
Comet	المذنب-نجم ذو ذنب
Regularly	على نحو قياسي-بانتظام
Distance	بعد
Constellation	مجموعة نجوم ثابتة
Crater	حفرة في الأرض يحدثها انفجار القنبلة
Impact	تأثير-اصطدام
Launch	ينطلق-يقذف بقوة
Asteroid	الكويكب-كوكب صغير
Observatory	مرصد
Satellite	قمر صناعي
Definitely	بلا ريب-على نحو واضح
Movement	حركة
Accurate	دقيق-صحيح
Planetary	كوكبي-خاص بالكواكب
Footsteps	أثر القدم-خطوة-طبعة القدم
Fascinated	يفتن-منجذب

Appear	يظهر
Disappear	يتلاشى-يختفي
Fiery	عنيف-متقد-ناري
Stretch	يتمدد-يشد
Initial	أولي-استهلاكي
Pulse rate	معدل النبض
Beat	نبضة القلب
Under pressure	تحت ضغط
Mental fitness	لائق-ملائمة ذهنية
Applicant	طالب الوظيفة
Selection	اختيار-مجموعة مختارة
Cancel	إلغاء-حذف
Countdown	العد التنازلي-العد العكسي
Herd	قطيع-سرب
Fence	سور-سياج
Train	يدرّب
Trainee	المتدرب
Trainer	المدرّب
Clarification	توضيح
Before	قبل
After	بعد-عقب
While	بينما
Whenever	كلما
Ago	منذ
Until=till	إلى أن-حتى
Humankind	الجنس البشري
Active	مبنى للمعلوم
Passive	مبنى للمجهول
Cordless=wireless	اللاسلكي-
Barcode	خطوط الترميز
Joystick	عصا الألعاب-مقبض قيادة الطائرة
Fire-fighter	إطفائي
Invention	اختراع
In stock	متوافر
Locate	يحدد موقع شيء
Spacecraft	سفينة الفضاء
Fire resistant	مقاوم للنيران
Keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح
Cable	أسلاك معدنية
Particular part	جزء-هام/ خاص
Communicate	يتواصل-يتصل بـ
In conclusion	خاتمة
Dust bin	صندوق نفايات
Rubbish	نفاية-قمامة
Junk	خرّدة
As well as	مثل
Debris	أطلال-أنقاض-حطام
Estimated	تقدير-يستنتج
Float	شيء عائم-يطفو

Frightening	مرعب-مخيف
Evidence	دليل
Damage	ضرر-أذى
Stuff	شئ-مادة
Lift-off	ينطلق للصواريخ
Space suit	بدلة فضاء
Wonder	يتساءل-يتعجب
Private	خاص
Public	عام
Vehicle	مركبة-عربة
Confident	واثق
Mystery	لغز/غموض
Shuttle	مركبة نقل مسافرين بين مدينتين
Well-equipped	معد جيداً
Weightless	عديم الوزن
Book (v.)	يحجز
Book (n.)	كتاب
Additional	إضافي
Arrival	وصول
Departure	مغادرة-سفر
Buckle up	يربط الحزام
On board	على السطح
Cruise	رحلة بحرية
Emptiness	فراغ
Interview	مقابلة صحفية
Monitor	يراقب
Rain forest	غابة مطيرة
Square	مربع
The Ozone layer	طبقة الأوزون
Classifieds	إعلانات
Pigeons	حمام
Skelton	هيكل عظمي
Second hand=used	مستعمل
Various	عديد
Protect	يحمي
Condition	شرط
Bargain	صفقة
Comparatives	صفة التفضيل
Superlatives	صفة الأفضلية
Conjunctions	حرف عطف

QUESTION WORDS

أدوات الإستفهام

What	ما-ماذا
Where	أين
When	متى
Why	لماذا(السبب)
Who	من للشخص
Which	أى للإختيار أو تحديد خيار
Whose	ملك من
How	كيف
How many	كم عدد(للمعدود)
How much	كم كمية(لغير المعدود)
How much	ما ثمن
How old	كم عمر
How tall	ما طول
How high	مارتفاع رأسياً
How long	ما طول أفقياً
How long	كم المدة
How far	ما بعد
How often	كم مرة

THE PRONOUNS

	<i>Singular</i>					<i>Plural</i>		
<i>ضمائر الفاعل</i> Subject Pronouns	I	He	She	It	You	We	They	You
<i>ضمائر المفعول</i> Object Pronouns	Me	Him	Her	It	You	Us	Them	You
<i>صفات الملكية</i> Possessives Adjectives	My	His	Her	Its	Your	Our	Their	Your
<i>ضمائر الملكية</i> Possessives Pronouns	Mine	His	Hers	Its	Yours	Ours	Theirs	Yours
<i>الضمائر المنعكسة</i> Reflexive Pronouns	Myself	Himself	Herself	Itself	Yourself	Ourselves	Themselves	Yourselves

Comparatives and superlatives

A) Sentences patterns for comparisons

There are three main ways of making comparisons:

1- The sentence pattern is:

As + ordinary form of the adjective or adverb + as

Her essay is as long as mine.

This book is as interesting as the book I read last week.

2- The sentence pattern is:

Comparative form of the adjective or the adverb + than

Her essay is longer than mine.

This book is more interesting than the book I read last week.

3- The sentence pattern is:

Less + ordinary form of the adjective or adverb + than

Her essay is less long than mine.

This book is less interesting than the one I read last week.

This pattern is rare and we normally express the idea of (less) by using the negative form of the first pattern.

Her essay is not as long as mine.

This book is not as interesting as the one I read last week.

B) sentences patterns with the superlative

1- sentence pattern :

defined article + superlative form of the adjective or the adverb

her essay is the longest of all.

This book is the most interesting one I have ever read.

2- sentence pattern :

(one of) + defined article + superlative form of the adjective or the adverb

her essay is one of the longest submitted in the competition.

This book is one of the most interesting I have ever read.

3- sentence pattern :

defined article + least + ordinary form of the adjective or the adverb

Of all the essays submitted hers is the least long.

Of all the books I have read this one is the least interesting.

C) formation of the comparative and superlative

The adjective	comparative	Superlative
1-Adjectives and adverbs of one syllable		
tall	taller	tallest
big	bigger	biggest
fast	faster	fastest
2-Adjectives of two syllables ending in -y, -er and -ow and -le normally form the comparative and superlative with -er and -est.		
pretty	prettier	prettiest
early	earlier	earliest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
3- Adjectives of two syllable other than those ending above, form the comparative and superlatives with more and most.		
hopeful	more hopeful	most hopeful
honest	more honest	most honest
selfish	more selfish	most selfish
4- Adjectives of three or more syllables form the comparative and superlative with more and most.		
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
efficient	more efficient	most efficient
attractive	more attractive	most attractive
5- Adverbs ending with -ly form the comparative and superlative with more and most		
loudly	more loudly	most loudly
rudely	more rudely	most rudely
neatly	more neatly	most neatly
6- Certain adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms.		
good	better	Best
bad	worse	Worst
much	more	Most
many	more	Most
little	Less	Least

Simple Present Tense

Usage

We use the simple present tense to describe:

1. Facts:

-The Earth **goes** round the sun.

2. Repeated actions, customs and habits:

-He **visits** his family every weekend.

-Muslims **celebrate** Fitr Feast on the 1st of Shawl.

-I **go to** bed at 11 o'clock.

3. Abilities:

-She **plays** the piano very well.

4. The future:

- (In this case we use the present simple after *if*)

-If she **comes** tomorrow, she **will meet** all her friends.

- (After words like: when, until, before, after, as soon as)

-*When* the rain **stops**, we **will go** out.

-We can't begin *until* he **arrives**.

-They will stop playing *as soon as* the time **is** out.

Form

We add (-s) to the verb with " he, she, it "

-He **gets up** at 7:30 everyday.

-She **gets up** at 7:30 everyday.

-My cat **gets up** at 7:30 everyday with me.

We use the verb in the base with " I, they, you, we "

- I **get up** at 7:30 everyday.
- They **get up** at 7:30 everyday.
- You **get up** at 7:30 everyday.
- We **get up** at 7:30 everyday.

**There are some exceptions in adding the (-s) to the verb:

Verbs ending with s /ss /sh /ch /x /o we add (-es)

go	Goes
teach	Teaches
mix	Mixes
fish	Fishes
guess	Guesses

**Verbs that ending with (-y) preceded by consonant it turns into (-ies)

study	Studies
-------	---------

**There are some words that express the present simple tense as:

Always, usually, sometimes, often, rarely, never

- I always get up late on weekends.
- She usually plays tennis in the evening.
- Sometimes we go shopping on Wednesdays.
- They often read the newspaper in the evening.
- He rarely speaks French.
- We never go to the beach in winter.

Negative

(Do not= don't / Does not= doesn't)

- I **don't get up** at 8:30 everyday.
- They **don't get up** at 8:30 everyday.
- You **don't get up** at 8:30 everyday.
- We **don't get up** at 8:30 everyday.
- He **doesn't get up** at 8:30 everyday.
- She **doesn't get up** at 8:30 everyday.
- My cat **doesn't get up** at 8:30 everyday with me.

Questions

Yes /no question

-Do you get up early on Friday?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't. I get up late.

-Does she like coffee?

Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't. she likes tea.

(Wh) questions

-When do you get up?

I get up at 7:30.

-How does she go to work?

She goes to work by car.

TAREK ABDALLA

The present continuous tense

Usage

1- The present continuous indicates an activity which is temporary. It describes something happening now.

-The teacher **is explaining** the lesson now.

2- It also indicates something happening in a period around now.

-The teacher **is writing** a book.

We know that the teacher is doing something else now, explaining the lesson, but during that recent time she is writing the book.

Form

It consists of:

Verb (Be) in the present + the present participle

-I **am studying** English now.

-She **is studying** English now.

-He **is studying** English now.

-My cat **is sleeping** at the moment.

-They **are studying** English now.

-We **are studying** English now.

-You **are studying** English now.

**If the verb ends with a consonant and was preceded by a vowel we double the last letter.

-She **is swimming** in the pool now.

-They **are shopping** at Panda at this moment.

**There are some words we use to express the present continuous as:
(Now, at the moment, look!, listen!, see!)

- The children are playing in the garden now.
- She is studying at the moment.
- Look! The plane is flying high in the sky.
- Listen! There are some people shouting outside.
- See! My baby is drawing well

Negative

Am not / is not = isn't / are not = aren't

- I am not watching T.V.
- She isn't watching T.V.
- He isn't watching T.V.
- My dog isn't sleeping.
- They aren't watching T.V.
- We aren't watching T.V.
- You aren't watching T.V.

Question

Yes /no questions

- Are you doing your homework?
Yes, I'm.
- No, I'm. I'm writing a poem.
- Is Mona having dinner now?
Yes, she is.
- No, she isn't. She is making some sandwiches.

(Wh) questions

- What are you listening to?
I'm listening to Holly Quran.
- Who is going with you to the party?
My mother is going with me to the party.

The past simple tense**Usage**

1- We use the past simple tense to express an action that started and finished in the past. There is no need to mention the exact time.

- We **went** to the zoo yesterday.

2- To express a habit in the past.

- When I **was** young, I **was** so thin.

Form***The verb in the second form***

** There are two kinds of verbs:

1- The regular verbs: we add (ed) at the end of the verb.

Ex: play----- **played**

study----**studied**

stop-----**stopped**

2- The irregular verbs: they have no rule.

Ex: come ----**came**

Buy-----**bought**

Cut-----**cut**

3- Verb to be: (**was**---**were**).

4- Verb to have: (**had**).

5- Verb to do: (**did**).

** There are some words that express the past simple tense.

Yesterday:

- Yesterday I **went** to the supermarket.

- Soha **visited** the zoo yesterday.

Last (week – month – year – Friday):

-Last month my friends **went** to Abha.

- Ahmed **played** a good match last Saturday.

Ago:

- Two years ago, I **went** to Luxor.
- My family **moved** to a new apartment a month ago.

Once:

- Once I **saw** a snake in the street.

Negative

Did not = didn't + base form of the verb

- I **didn't buy** any new clothes for the feast.
- We **didn't go** to the match yesterday.
- Ali **didn't write** his homework.

Question

Yes / no questions

- **Did you cook lunch?**
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't
- **Did Mona go to the park?**
Yes, she did.
No, she didn't. she went to the zoo.

(wh) question

- **Where did you go last weekend?**
I went to the fun town.
- **When did your children sleep yesterday?**
They slept at about 10:30.

The past continuous tense**Usage**

1- The past continuous tense usually used to describe event that was ongoing in the past during a period of time.

- Magda **was sleeping** yesterday at 9:00 a.m.

2- It describes an event which was ongoing in the past and another event took place or interrupted.

- While I **was studying**, my father arrived home.

- They **were playing** when their mother asked them to help her.

** We usually use the past continuous with a specific time or while.

Form

Was / were + the present participle of the verb

-I **was watching** T.V when my Mother arrived home.

-She **was studying** yesterday night.

-He **was playing** when he hurt himself.

-It **was raining** this morning.

-They heard the explosion while they **were having** the party.

Negative

Was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

-She **wasn't sleeping**. She was listening to the news.

-We **weren't going** to the supermarket when we saw the accident.

-I **wasn't writing** a letter, when he came in.

Question

Yes /no questions

-Were you **cleaning** the house when the accident happened?

Yes, I was.

No, I **wasn't**. I was washing the dishes.

(wh) questions

-What was your son doing when the accident happened?

He was having his breakfast.

-When were they acting the wedding scene?

They were acting it early yesterday in the morning.

The relative clause**(Who / that)**

****We use (who / that) to join two sentences where the subjects or the objects are repeated and to tell which person we are talking about. We use it instead of (she /he/they) or any other names refer to them:**

I like my sister. She is always smart and hard working.

I like my sister who is always smart and hard working.

I like my sister that is always smart and hard working.

****In case the repeated noun is subject in the first sentences and object in the second sentence, we use the relative pronoun at the beginning of the second sentence:**

I'd prefer to marry someone. I can talk to him easily.

I'd prefer to marry someone who I can talk to easily.

I'd prefer to marry someone that I can talk to easily.

She had an accident. My friend was absent yesterday.

My friend who had an accident was absent yesterday.

My friend that had an accident was absent yesterday.

****In case the repeated noun use subject in both sentences, we use the relative pronoun after the subject in the first sentence:**

The nurse is very kind. She is trying to calm me down.

The nurse who is kind is trying to calm me down.

The nurse that is kind is trying to calm me down.

The relative clause

(Which / that)

****We use (which / that) to join two sentences where the subjects or the objects are repeated and to tell which thing we are talking about. We use it instead of (it /they) or any other names refer to them:**

My friend bought a new car. The car is very expensive.

My friend bought a new car which is very expensive.

My friend bought a new car that is very expensive.

****In case the repeated noun is subject in the first sentences and object in the second sentence, we use the relative pronoun at the beginning of the second sentence:**

We saw a tiny crocodile in the zoo. It was green.

We saw a tiny crocodile in the zoo which was green.

We saw a tiny crocodile in the zoo that was green.

****In case the repeated noun use subject in both sentences, we use the relative pronoun after the subject in the first sentence:**

The black dog is dangerous. The black dog attacked the man.

The black dog which is dangerous attacked the man.

The black dog that is dangerous attacked the man.

The relative clause

Whose /whom /where /when

** (Whose) is used instead of his /her /its /their/ noun +'s:

We saw some people. Their car had broken down.

We saw some people whose car had broken down.

A widow is a woman. Her husband is dead.

A widow is a woman whose husband is dead.

I met a girl in the park yesterday. The girl's mother knows you.

I met a girl in the park yesterday whose mother knows you.

** (Whom) is possible instead of (who) when it is the object of the verb in the relative clause:

I wanted to see a woman. The woman was on holiday.

The woman whom I wanted to see was on holiday.

** (Where) is used in a relative clause to talk about places:

The hotel we stayed there wasn't clean.

The hotel where we stayed wasn't clean.

I recently went back to the town. I was born in the town.

I recently went back to the town where I was born.

** (When) is used in a relative clause to talk about time:

I like the winter. The rain falls in winter.

I like the winter when the rain fall.

September is my favorite month. My children were born in that month.

I like September when my children were born.

Noun phrases

**** A noun phrase is made up of a noun and a relative clause. It is not a complete sentence. The pronoun (that) can be included or omitted in these types of sentences with noun phrases:**

The brush is something (that) the painter uses to paint.

The uniform is a thing (that) is worn in certain jobs.

My mom's hug is the most important thing (that) I miss.

**** The noun phrase can come either before or after the verb (be):**

One thing (that) I'd do in the exam is to revise every word before I leave.

Something (that) we use here in the academy is the smart board.

Her hair (that) she colors now and then is so dry.

With my best wishes

MR. TAREK ABDALLA