*Getting Ready*

*To*

*Fly High*

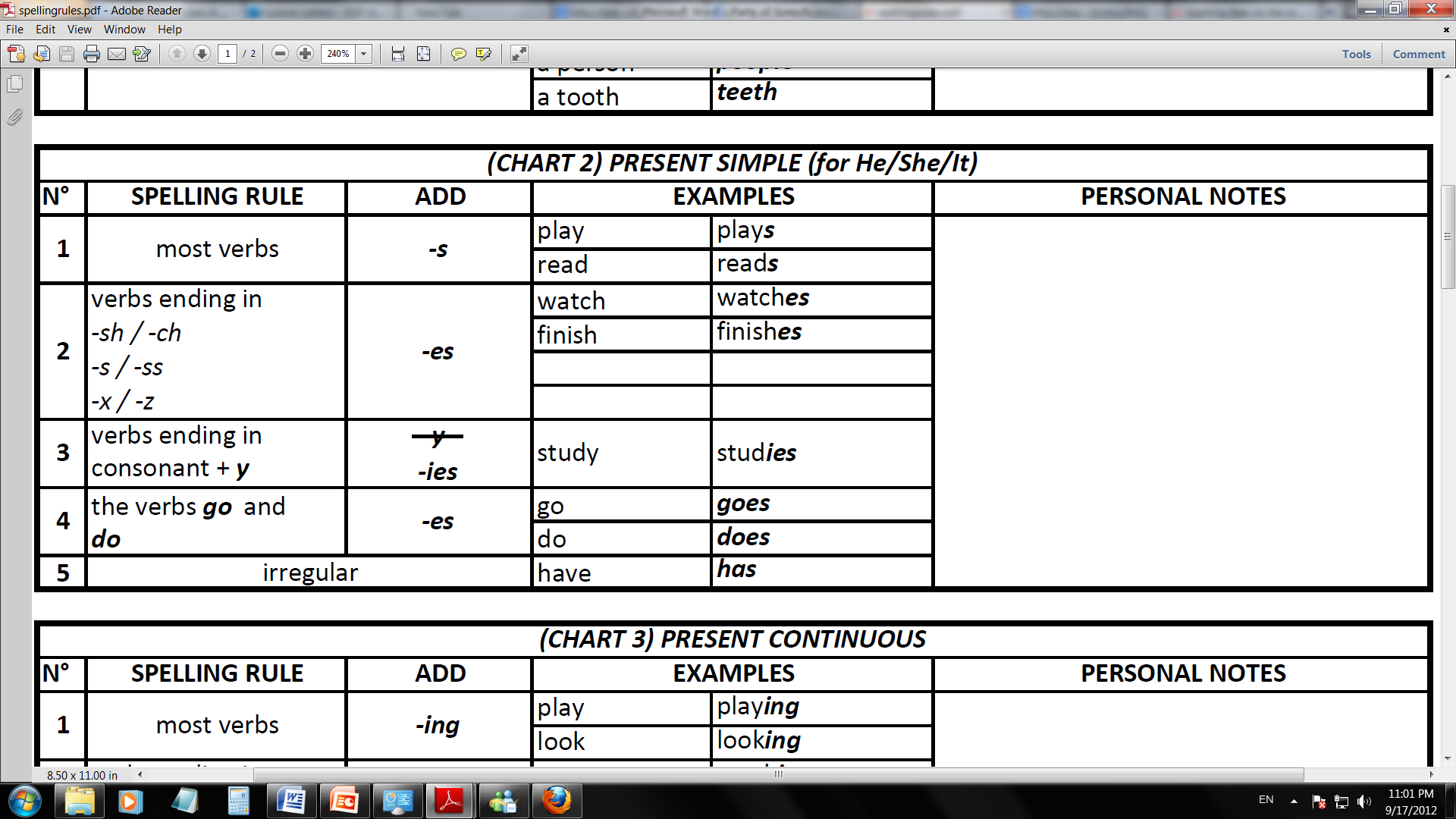
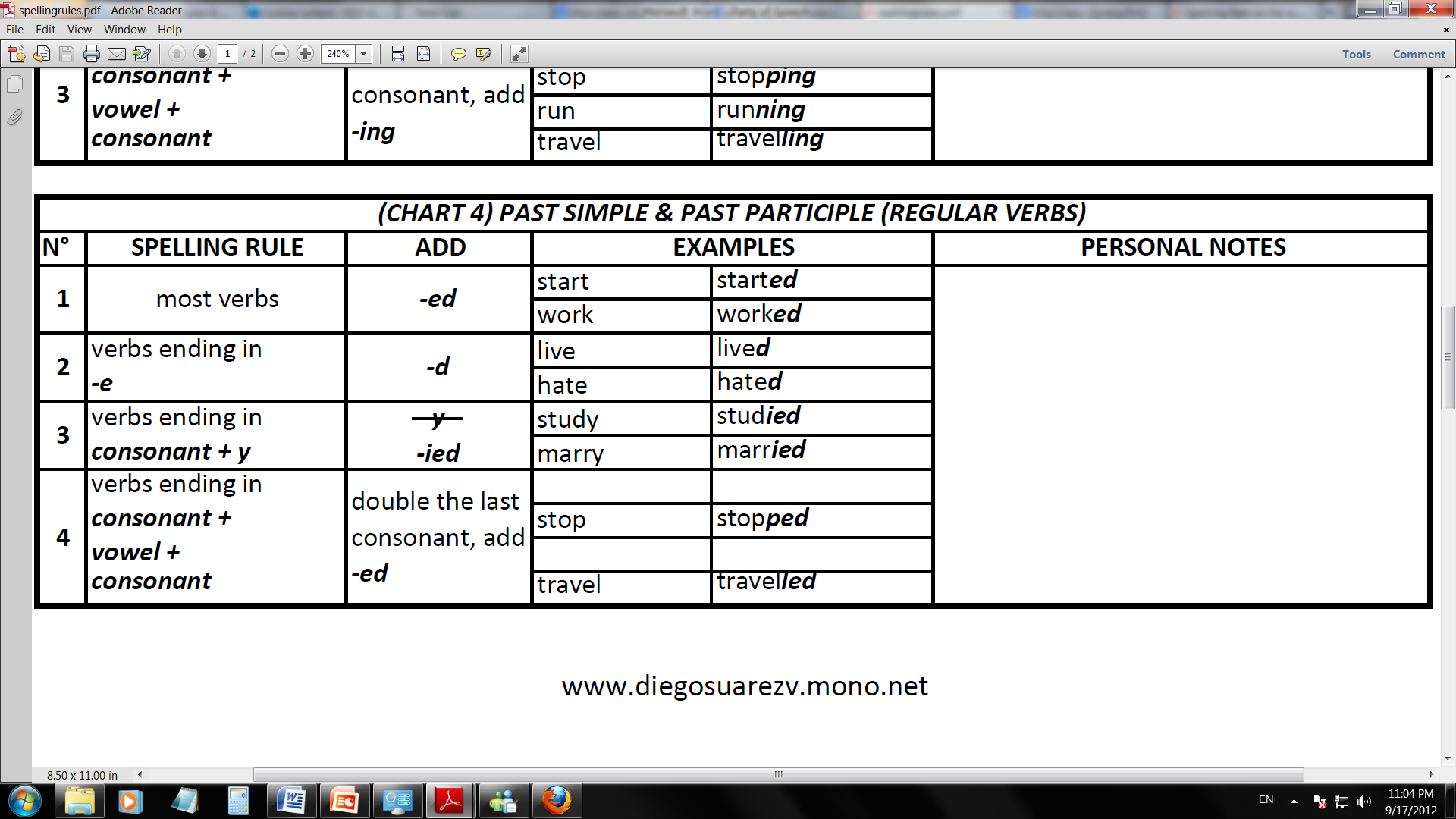
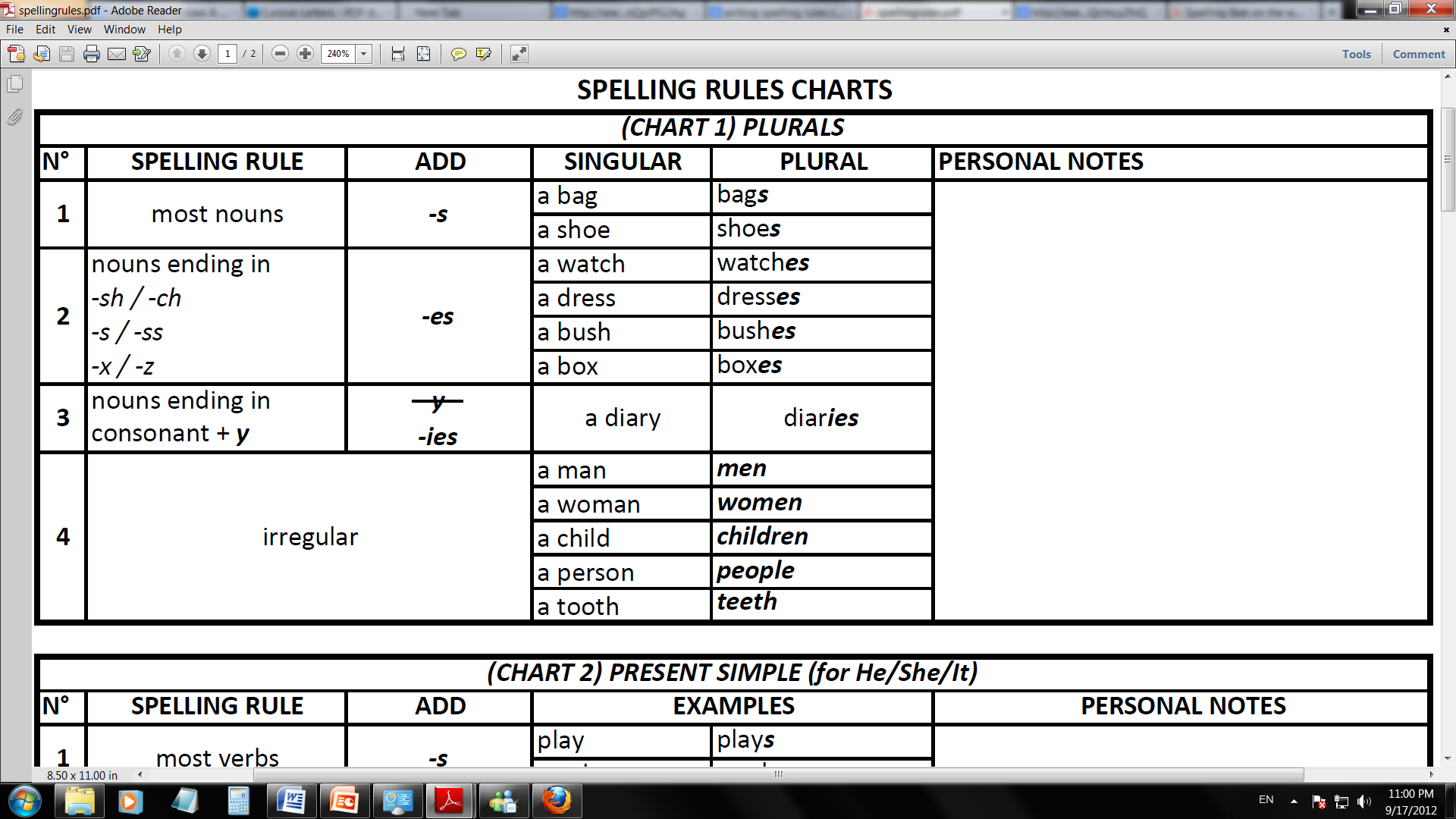
**Name : …………………………………………………………………………..**

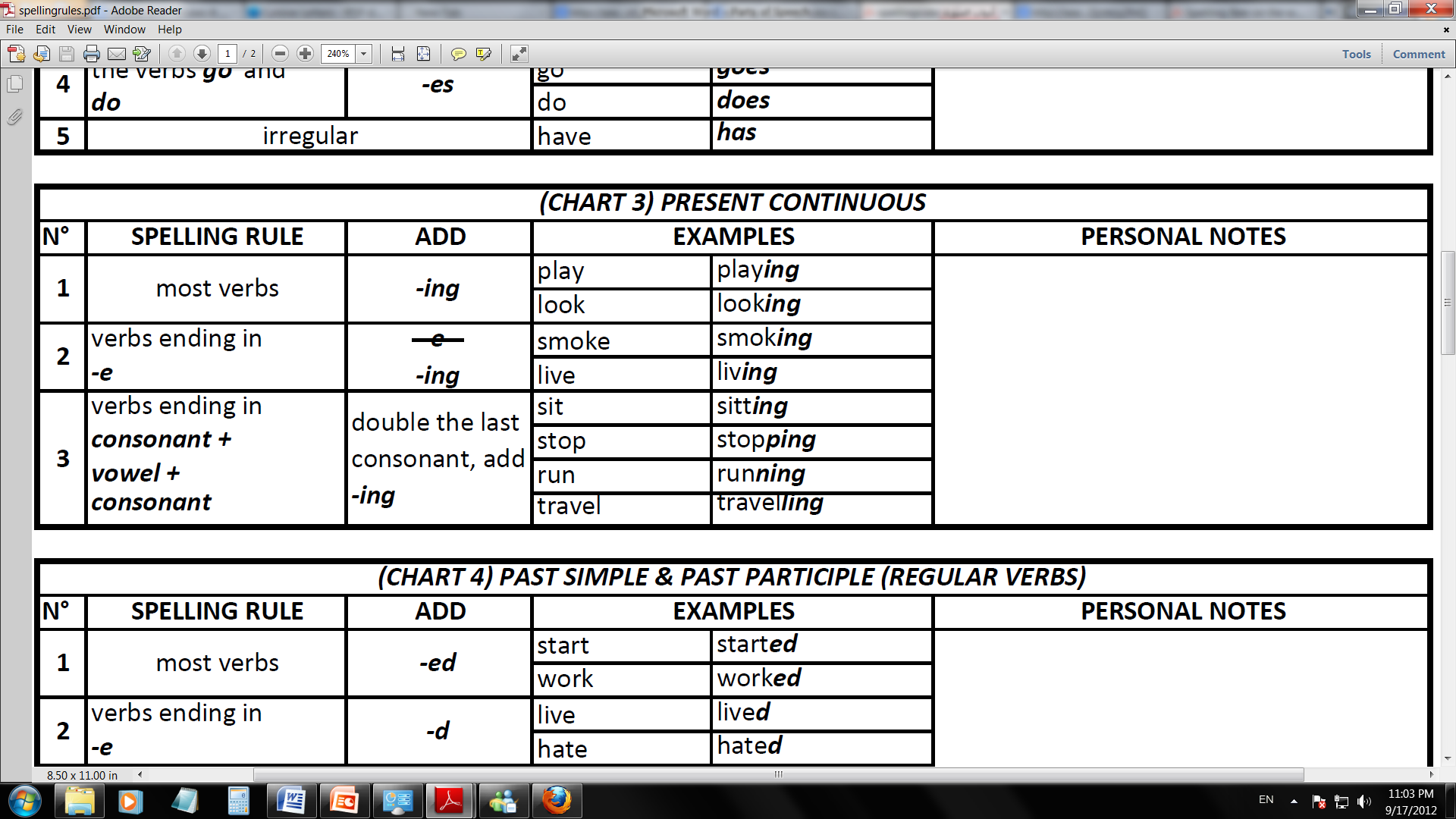
**Class : .............................................**

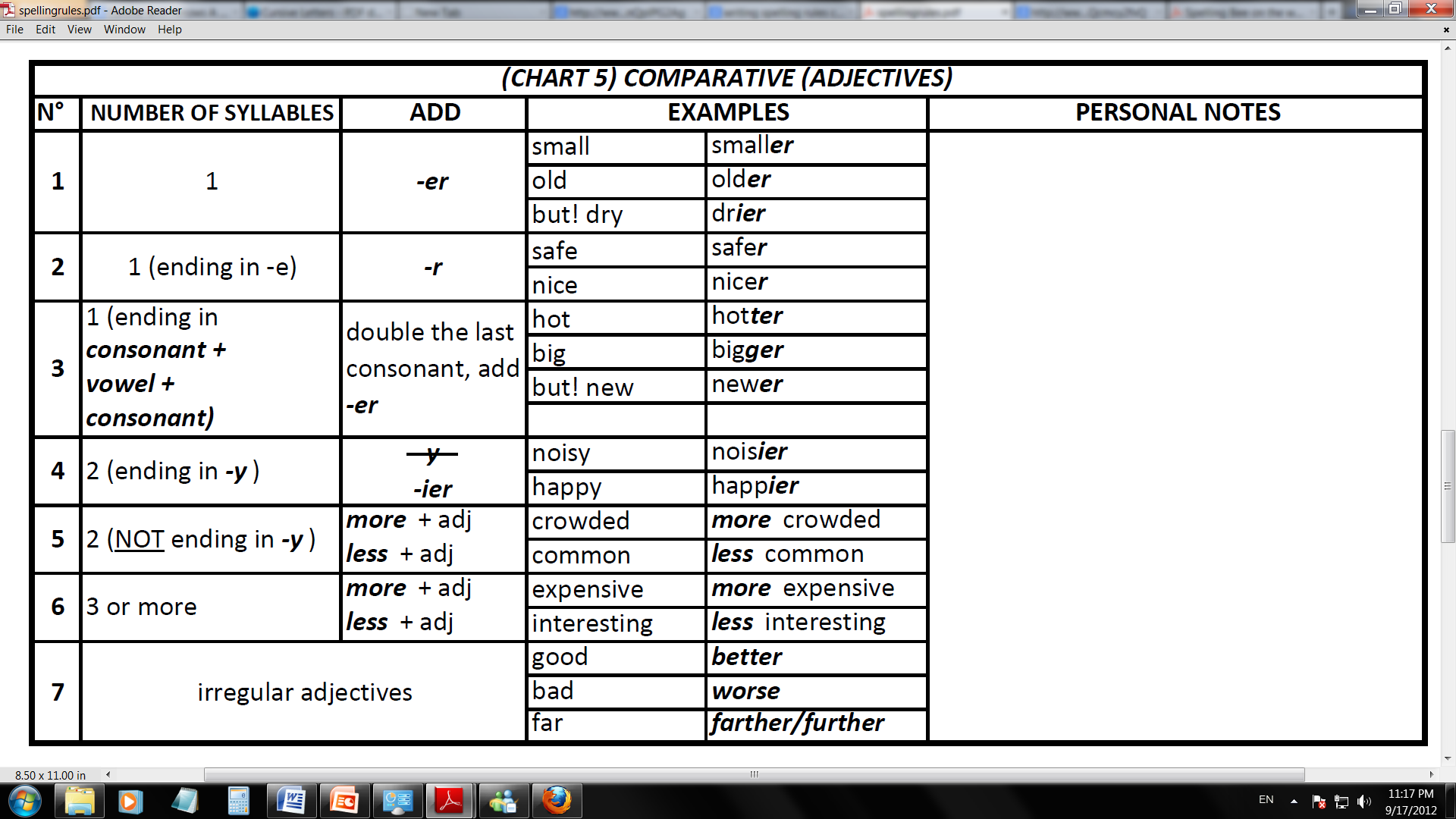
English Alphabet   
 الأبجدية الإنجليزية

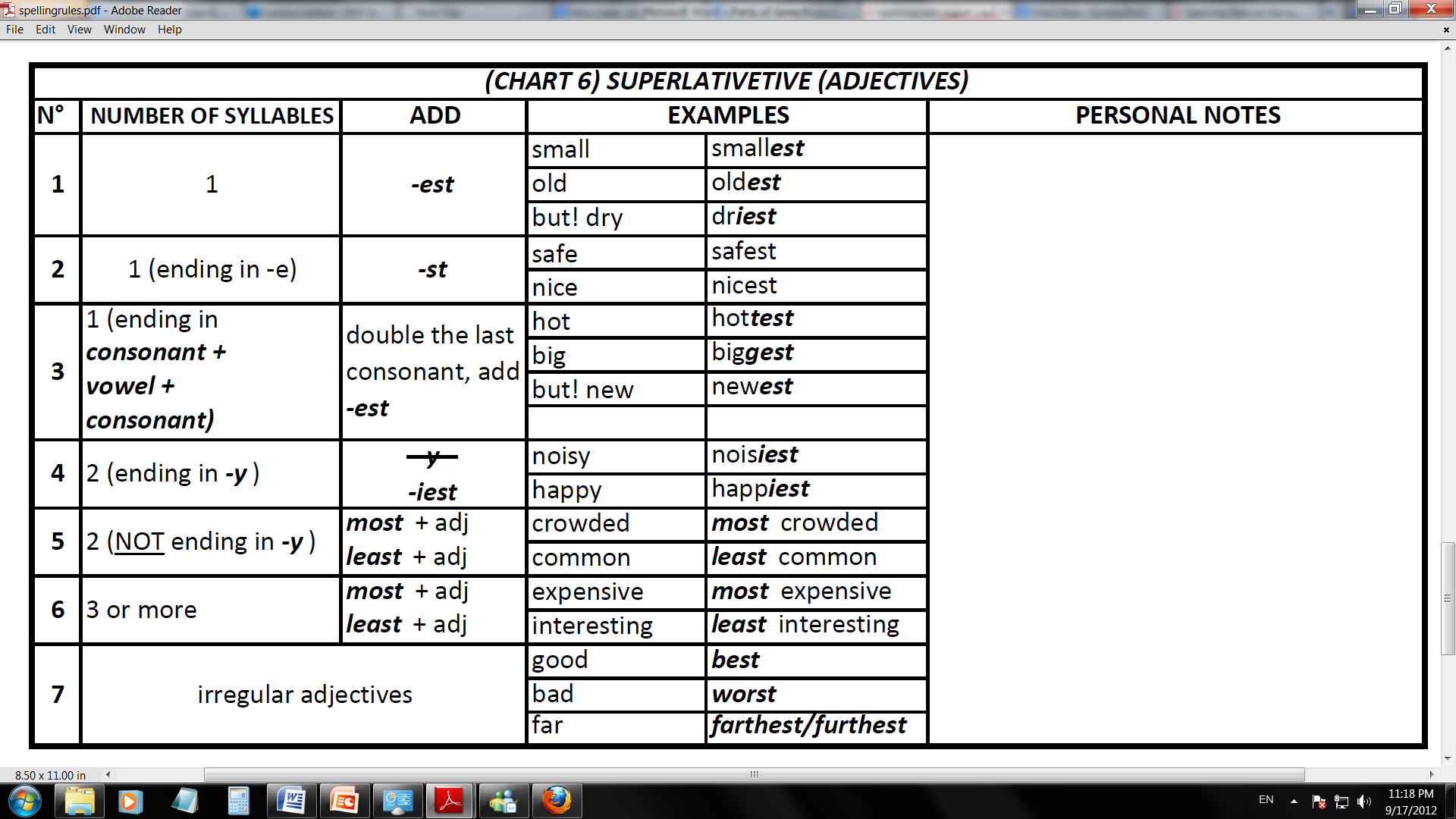
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| English alphabets contain of 26 letters 21 of them are consonant and 5 vowels. | تتكون الابجدية الانجليزية من 26 حرف منها 21 ساكن و 5 متحركة . |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Aa | Bb | Cc | Dd | Ee | Ff | Gg | Hh | Ii | Jj | Kk | Ll | Mm | | Nn | Oo | Pp | Qq | Rr | Ss | Tt | Uu | Vv | Ww | Xx | Yy | Zz | | |
| **الحروف الساكنة Consonant Letters** | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | b | c | d | f | g | h | j | k | l | m | n | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | | |
| **الحروف المتحركة Vowels Letters** | |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | a | e | i | o | u | | |
| |  | | --- | | * الأحرف المتحركة ( حروف العلة) vowel letters   وهي : a, e, u , i, o  وهذه الأحرف تقابل الحركات في اللغة العربية وبدونها لا يمكن ان تلفظ الكلمة الانجليزية. لذلك لا تجد كلمة انجليزية تخلو من هذه الأحرف . | | * الأحرف الساكنة consonant letters   هي ماتبقى من الأحرف الانجليزية b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | الأحرف المتحركة  Vowel letters | | | | | | | ***أولا:* لفظ حرف متحرك واحد** | | | | | | | **حرف الـ ( a) :** | يلفظ ( آآ) | fat | man | hand | hat | |  | يلفظ (ايه) المصرية لكن الهاء صوتها شبه معدوم | baby | nature | patient | danger | | **حرف الـ ( e) :** | يلفظ شبيه بالكسره | bed | red | neck | hell | |  | ملاحظه : | لا يلفظ حرف الـe عندما يأتي آخر الكلمة . وإنما تكون وظيفته أن يبدل لفظ الحرف المتحرك الذي أتى قبله في وسط الكلمة .  مثال : hate – made – name – safe  line – hide - life - wife  rose – home – joke - bone  refuse – stupid – produce – huge  جميع حروف العلة السابقة تنطق كما هي في الهجائية الانجليزية  ايه . آي . أوه . يو | | | | | **حرف إل (i):** | يلفظ مثل الكسرة | sit | fish | rich | win | |  | يلفظ أحيانا ( آي) | find | island | China | climb | | **حرف إل ((o:** | يلفظ شبيه بالضمة | dog | top | stop | lost | | **حرف إل (u):** | يلفظ شبيه بالفتحة | cut | suck | run | dumb | |  | ويلفظ أحيانا (يو) | music | use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ثانيا : لفظ حرفين متحركين معا** | | | | | | | **ai** | تلفظ (ايه) المصرية بدون الهاء | mail | rain | faith | brain | | **au** | تلفظ و | autumn | cause | fault | froud | | **ee** | تلفظ ( إييي ) | week | see | freeze | sheep | | **ea** | تلفظ مثل الـ(ee) | seat | weak | read | meal | | وأحيانا تلفظ كما يلي | head | ready | weather | health | | **oa** | تلفظ اوه | coat | goal | soap | load | | **oi** | تلفظ أُوي | join | oil | point | poison | | **oo** | تلفظ كما يلي (ووو) | room | soon | zoo | loose | | وتلفظ ايضا كما يلي(اوه) | foot | good | look | wool | | **ou** | تلفظ (آو) | house | mouth | out | sound |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ثالثا : لفظ مجموعة من الأحرف** | | | | | | | **ch** | تلفظ ( تش) | much | child | rich | cheap | | وأحينا ( ك) | school | headache | chemistry | stomach | | **ck-** | تلفظ ( ك ) | back | shock | snack | rock | | **ph** | تلفظ ( ف) | phone | pharmacy | geography | philosopher | | **sh** | تلفظ ( ش) | ship | fresh | push | short | | **th** | تلفظ أحينا ( ث) | three | mouth | thief | think | | وأحيانا ( ذ) | this | weather | with | there | | **tion-** | تلفظ ( شن) | mention | addition | solution | motion | | **ssion-** | تلفظ ( شن) | mission | commission | emission | intermission | | **sion-** | تلفظ ( جن ) | television | division | explosion | invasion | | **ture-** | تلفظ ( تشر ) | future | picture | lecture | signature | | **sure-** | تلفظ ( جر) | measure | pleasure | closure | treasure | | **-igh** | تلفظ (آي) | high | right | knight | sigh | | **-ough** | تلفظ (اوه) إذا جاء بعدها t | brought | fought | thought | bought | | تلفظ (أف) إذا لم يأتي بعدها شي | tough | rough | enough |  | | **eigh-** | تلفظ (ايه) | eight | weight | freight |  | | **-tia** | تلفظ (ش) | partial | Egyptian | essential | differential | | **-cia** | تلفظ (ش) | social | special | official |  |  * ملاحظة : إذا وقع حرف h آخر الكلمة فإنه لا ينطق مثل catarrh  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **رابعا : الأحرف المتحركة مع الأحرف الساكنة** | | | | | | | **all** | تلفظ (اوول) | fall | call | small | ball | | **aw** | تلفظ (ضمة)(اوه) | dawn | jaw | lawyer | hawk | | **ew** | تلفظ (يو) | new | nephew | review | knew | | **ow** | تلفظ (آو) | town | now | down | allow | | وتلفظ أيضا (ضمة )(اوه) | slow | low | tomorrow | show | | **qu** | حرف q يكون متبوع بـ u ويلفظان معا (كو) | quick | quilt | queen | question |  |  | | --- | | **خامسا : تأثر الأحرف بعضها ببعض** | | **Kn**  **+vowel letter** | **لا** يلفظ حرف k في بداية الكلمة إذا تبعه حرف n وجاء بعدها حرف عله | know | knight | knee | knife | | **mb** | **لا** يلفظ حرف ال b إذا سبقه حرف m | climb | comb | thumb | tomb | | **alk** | **لا** يلفظ حرف l إذا تبعه حرف k وسبقه حرف a | walk | talk | chalk |  | | **mn** | **لا** يلفظ حرف n إذا وقع نهاية الكلمة مسبوقا بحرف m | autumn | column | condemn |  | | **I+g+n** | لا ينطق حرف g إذا وقع بين I,n | sign | foreign | campaign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **سادسا : الأحرف الساكنة** | | | | | | | | | | **حرف c))** | يلفظ س إذا جاء بعده أحد الحروف التالية : i,e,y | cancer, center,  certificate | | | city, scissors  circle | | | cylinder, bicycle  cycle | | أما فيما عدا ذلك فإنه ينطق ك | cat, scared ,corn, section, cloud… | | | | | | | | **حرف (g)** | يلفظ مثل الجيم المصرية إذا جاء بعده احد الحروف التالية : u,r,o,l,a | gum | game | good | | glad | grocery | | | أو إذا وقع آخر الكلمة أيضا ينطق مثل الجيم المصرية | long | fog | hug | | dig | sing | | |  | اما إذا لم يتبعه احد الأحرف السابقة فإنه ينطق جيم مصريه وأحيانا جيم عاديه | give, girl, gift,  جيم مصريه  giant, genius, regime  جيم عاديه | | get, ghost ,  جيم مصريه  huge ,garage, rouge, gym  جيم عاديه | | | | | | **حرف**  **(s)** | ينطق أحيانا س  وأحيانا ز ولا توجد قاعدة لذلك | south, sad ,sit, loose, this  ينطق هنا س | | has, advise ,rise ,lose  ينطق هنا ز | | | | | | |
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| E:\school\1st new school\1st new school\writeprac.gif | |
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| E:\school\1st new school\1st new school\writeprac.gif | |
| The English sentence structure from words which have many meanings such as verbs, nouns, pronouns and adjectives we call them” Part of Speech “. | تتكون الجملة الإنجليزية من كلمات لها عدة معاني منها الاسماء والصفات والأفعال والضمائر وتسمي أجزاء الجملة وهي تتكون من 8 أجزاء |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Part of speech | تعريف Job |  | مثال | | Noun  اسم | Thing or person  شخص او شيء |  | Ahmed, book | | Pronoun  ضمير | replace a noun  هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله |  | I, he, she, it, etc. …….. | | Verb  فعل | An action or an activity  هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء او نشاط في وقت ما | Is, are, am – do, does – have, like, work, can | He is a boy.  The cats like milk.  They pray Fajer every day. | | Adjective صفة | Describe a noun  هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله | A, an, the, some, good, bad, rich, poor. | rich man  رجل غني  لاحظ أن الصفة هنا سبقت الاسم الموصوف بعكس اللغة العربية التي تكون فيها الصفة بعد الاسم الموصوف | | Adverb  حال | Describe a verb  هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو تزيد الصفة وضوحاً | Quickly, silently, well, very, really. | Ahmed writes quickly.  احمد يكتب بسرعة. | | Preposition حرف الجر | Link a noun to another word.  هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى | And, but, after, on, in, at, behind………. | Ahmed goes to school.  أحمد يذهب إلى المدرسة  They traveled by plane.  هم سافروا بالطائرة | | Conjunction حرف العطف | Joins words or sentences .  And , but when …..  هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة . | And, but, when. | Ali and Ahmad visited us yesterday.  علي و أحمد زارونا أمس | | Interjection حرف تعجب | هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب | Oh!, ouch, hoi, well | Alas! She died.  يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت. | | Article  أداة | هناك ثلاث أدوات في اللغة الإنجليزية:  a, an, the |  |  | | تستخدم a قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن. |  | This is a book.  هذا كتاب. | | تستخدم an قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك. |  | This is an apple.  هذه تفاحة. | | تستخدم the للتعريف. |  | This is the book I bought yesterday.  هذا هو الكتاب الذي اشتريته أمس. | |  |  |  |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tense | Signal words | Use | Form | Examples affirmative | Examples negative | Examples interrogative |
| Simple Present or Present Simple | every day   sometimes   always   often   usually   seldom   never   first ... then | something happens repeatedly   how often something happens   one action follows another   things in general   with the following verbs (to love, to hate, to think, etc.)   future meaning: timetables, programmes | infinitive he/she/it + -s | I work. | I don't work. | Do I work? |
| He works. | He doesn't work. | Does he work? |
| I go. | I don't go. | Do I go? |
| He goes. | He doesn't go. | Does he go? |
| Present Progressive  or  Present Continuous | now   at the moment   Look!   Listen! | something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it   future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date) | to be (am/are/is) + infinitive + -ing | I'm working. | I'm not working. | Am I working? |
| He's working. | He isn't working. | Is he working? |
| I'm going. | I'm not going. | Am I going? |
| He's going. | He isn't going. | Is he going? |
| Simple Past or  Past Simple | last ...   ago…  in 1990  yesterday | action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present) | regular:  infinitive + -ed irregular: 2nd column of table of irregular verbs | I worked. | I didn't work. | Did I work? |
| He worked. | He didn't work. | Did he work? |
| I went. | I didn't go. | Did I go? |
| He went. | He didn't go. | Did he go? |
| Past Progressive  or Past Continuous | while | an action happened in the middle of another action   someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you do not know whether it was finished or not | was/were + infinitive + -ing | I was working. | I wasn't working. | Was I working? |
| He was working. | He wasn't working. | Was he working? |
| I was going. | I wasn't going. | Was I going? |
| He was going. | He wasn't going. | Was he going? |
| Simple Present Perfect or Present Perfect | just  yet  never  ever  already  so far,  up to now,  since  for  recently | you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present   action started in the past and continues up to the present | have/has + past participle\*   \*(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I have worked. | I haven't worked. | Have I worked? |
| He has worked. | He hasn't worked. | Has he worked? |
| I have gone. | I haven't gone. | Have I gone? |
| He has gone. | He hasn't gone. | Has he gone? |
| Present Perfect Progressive  or Present Perfect Continuous | all day   the whole day   how long   since   for | action began in the past and has just stopped  how long the action has been happening  emphasis: length of time of an action | have/has + been + infinitive + -ing | I have been working. | I haven't been working. | Have I been working? |
| He has been working. | He hasn't been working. | Has he been working? |
| I have been going. | I haven't been going. | Have I been going? |
| He has been going. | He hasn't been going. | Has he been going? |
| Simple Past Perfect or Past Perfect (Simple) | already   just   never | **mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Simple Past   the past of the Present Perfect** | had + past participle\*   \*(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I had worked. | I hadn't worked. | Had I worked? |
| He had worked. | He hadn't worked. | Had he worked? |
| I had gone. | I hadn't gone. | Had I gone? |
| He had gone. | He hadn't gone. | Had he gone? |
| Past Perfect Progressive  or Past Perfect Continuous | how long   since   for | how long something had been happening before something else happened | had + been + infinitive + ing | I had been working. | I hadn't been working. | Had I been working? |
| He had been working. | He hadn't been working. | Had he been working? |
| I had been going. | I hadn't been going. | Had I been going? |
| He had been going. | He hadn't been going. | Had he been going? |
| will - future |  | **predictions about the future (you think that sth. will happen)   you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking, you haven't made a decision before   main clause in type I of the if clauses** | will + infinitive | I'll work. | I won't work. | Will I work? |
| He'll work. | He won't work. | Will he work? |
| I'll go. | I won't go. | Will I go? |
| He'll go. | He won't go. | Will he go? |
| going to - future |  | when you have already decided to do sth. in the future .  what you think what will. happen | be (am/are/is) + going to + infinitive | I'm going to work. | I'm not going to work. | Am I going to work? |
| He's going to work. | He's not going to work. | Is he going to work? |
| I'm going to go. | I'm not going to go. | Am I going to go? |
| He's going to go. | He's not going to go. | Is he going to go? |
| Future Progressive  or Future Continuous |  | An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time.   Something happens because it normally happens. | will + be + infinitive + ing | I'll be working. | I won't be working. | Will I be working? |
| He'll be working. | He won't be working. | Will he be working? |
| I'll be going. | I won't be going. | Will I be going? |
| He'll be going. | He won't be going. | Will he be going? |
| Simple Future Perfect or Future Perfect Simple |  | sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future | will + have + past participle\*   \*(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I'll have worked. | I won't have worked. | Will I have worked? |
| He'll have worked. | He won't have worked. | Will he have worked? |
| I'll have gone. | I won't have gone. | Will I have gone? |
| He'll have gone. | He won't have gone. | Will he have gone? |
| Future Perfect Progressive  or Future Perfect Continuous |  | sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future   emphasis: length of time of an action | will + have + been + infinitive + ing | I'll have been working. | I won't have been working. | Will I have been working? |
| He'll have been working. | He won't have been working. | Will he have been working? |
| I'll have been going. | I won't have been going. | Will I have been working? |
| He'll have been going. | He won't have been going. | Will he have been working? |
| Conditional Simple |  | sth. that might happen   main clause in type II of the Conditional sentences | would + infinitive | I would work. | I wouldn't work. | Would I work? |
| He would work. | He wouldn't work. | Would he work? |
| I would go. | I wouldn't go. | Would I go? |
| He would go. | He wouldn't go. | Would he go? |
| Conditional Progressive or Conditional Continuous |  | sth. that might happen   emphasis: length of time of an action | would + be + infinitive + ing | I would be working. | I wouldn't be working. | Would I be working? |
| He would be working. | He wouldn't be working. | Would he be working? |
| I would be going. | I wouldn't be going. | Would I be going? |
| He would be going. | He wouldn't be going. | Would he be going? |
| Conditional Perfect |  | sth. that might have happened in the past (It's too late now.)   main clause in type III of the if clauses | would + have + past participle\*   \*(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I would have worked. | I wouldn't have worked. | Would I have worked? |
| He would have worked. | He wouldn't have worked. | Would he have worked? |
| I would have gone. | I wouldn't have gone. | Would I have gone? |
| He would have gone. | He wouldn't have gone. | Would I have gone? |
| Conditional Perfect  Progressive or Conditional Perfect  Continuous |  | sth. that might have happened in the past (It's too late now.)   emphasis: length of time of an action | would + have + been + infinitive + ing | I would have been working. | I wouldn't have been working. | Would I have been working? |
| He would  have been going. | He wouldn't have been going. | Would he  have been working? |
| I would have been going. | I wouldn't have been going. | Would I have been going? |
| He would have been going. | He wouldn't have been going. | Would he  have been going? |









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| 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.   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** 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.   Uncountable nouns are also called "mass nouns".  Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Countable** | **Uncountable** | | dollar | money | | song | music | | suitcase | luggage | | table | furniture | | battery | electricity | | bottle | wine | | report | information | | tip | advice | | journey | travel | | job | work | | view | scenery |   When you learn a new word, it's a good idea to learn whether it's countable or uncountable. |

# Some, Any

Some = a little, a few or a small number or amount

Any = one, some or all

Usually, we use **some** in positive (+) sentences and **any** in negative (-) and question (?) sentences.

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|  | **some** | **any** | **example situation** |
| + | I have **some** money. |  | I have $10. |
| - |  | I don't have **any** money. | I don't have $1 and I don't have $10 and I don't have $1,000,000. I have $0. |
| ? |  | Do you have **any** money? | Do you have $1 or $10 or $1,000,000? |

In general, we use **something/anything** and **somebody/anybody** in the same way as **some/any**.

Look at these examples:

* He needs **some** stamps.
* I must go. I have **some** homework to do.
* I'm thirsty. I want **something** to drink.
* I can see **somebody** coming.
* He doesn't need **any** stamps.
* I can stay. I don't have **any** homework to do.
* I'm not thirsty. I don't want **anything** to drink.
* I can't see **anybody** coming.
* Does he need **any** stamps?
* Do you have **any** homework to do?
* Do you want **anything** to drink?
* Can you see **anybody** coming?

We use **any** in a positive sentence when the real sense is negative.

* I refused to give them **any** money. (I did **not** give them any money)
* She finished the test without **any** difficulty. (she did **not** have any difficulty)

Sometimes we use **some** in a question, when we expect a positive YES answer. (We could say that it is not a real question, because we think we know the answer already.)

* Would you like **some** more tea?
* Could I have **some** sugar, please?

Unit / : *New words*

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Grammar :





























Writing :

