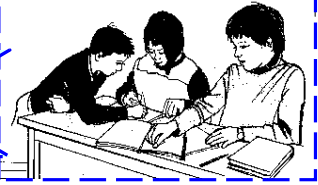




prep

مهارات وقواعد المرحلة الاعدادية



كيفية تكوين السؤال

يوجد نوعان من السؤال:

اولا : سؤال يبدأ بإداة استفهام ويكون شكل السؤال كالاتي:

كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد او ناقص	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكملة الجملة
Where	did	you	go	yesterday
How long	will	He	stay	in Cairo

← كلمات الاستفهام

What	ما / ماذا (فعل/حدث/مفعول)	How tall = what height	كم طول القامة
When	متى للوقت	How wide = what width	كم عرض/اتساع
Where	أين للمكان	How many	كم للعدد
Who	من للفاعل العاقل/ المفعول	How much= what price	كم للكمية/للسعر
Whom	من للمفعول العاقل	How often	كم (لعدد المرات)
Which	أي / أيهما	How many times	كم (لعدد المرات)
Why	لماذا (للسبب)/ الغرض	How far = what distance	كم (لبعد المسافة)
What time	ما الوقت	How long = what length	كم (للمدة / الطول)
What size	ما المقاس	How fast = what speed	كم (للسرعة)
What colour	ما لون	How deep	كم (للعمق)
What kind / sort	ما نوع	How high = what height	كم (للارتفاع)
Whose	لمن / ملك من (للملكية)	How good	ما مدى اجادتك
How	كيف للحال / المواصلات/ الوسيلة	How old = what age	كم العمر
What number	ما الرقم	How big	كم الحجم

← الأنواع المساعدة والناقصة هي :

1. Verb to (be) ----- am - is - are - was - were

2. Verb to (do) ----- do - does - did

3. Verb to (have) ----- have - has - had

4. Modal verbs ----- can - could - will - would- should - must

← الفاعل ممكن ان يكون اسم او ضمير فاعل. وضمائر الفاعل هي:

→ I - we - you - they - He - she - it

← الفعل الاساسي ممكن ان يكون مصدر او تصريف ثالث او v+ing حسب الفعل المساعد

→ v+ing + فاعل + am/is/are/was/were + كلمة استفهام

→ What are you doing? ► I am reading

→ what were you doing ? ► I was playing tennis

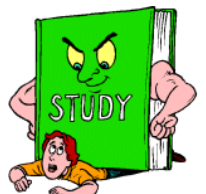
→ inf + فاعل + do/does/did + كلمة استفهام

⇒ How do you go to school? ► I go to school by bus

➤ Where did Ahmed go yesterday? ► he went to the club

→ p.p./got + فاعل + has/have/had + كلمة استفهام

➤ How long have you played football? ► I played football for 3 years.



→→how many brothers have you got ? ▶▶ I have got three brothers.

→→inf + فاعل + الفعل الناقص can/could/will/must + كلمة استفهام

⇒⇒When will he arrive?

▶▶ He will arrive at seven o'clock

➤➤ what could you do when you were young? ▶▶ I could ride a bike



ثانياً : إذا بدأت الجملة بـ :

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / Ok/ perhaps / I think

⊗⊗ ويكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى (هل .. ؟) ونتبع الآتي :

١- تحذف No , Yes أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.

٢- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي

⊗ Have you visited Aswan? - Yes, I have/no, I haven't.

⊗ Did You watch TV? - Yes, I did/No, I didn't.

⊗ Were you teaching English? Yes, I was/ No , I wasn't.

⊗ Can he play football? Yes, he can/No, he can't

٣- يوجد سؤال اسم التخيير ويبدأ بفعل مساعد وبه كلمة (or) لكن لا تكون الإجابة بـ No , Yes ولكن نختار كالاتي:

→ Do you like football or Tennis?

→ I like football

⊗ لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال أو الإجابة :-

Question	you	you	your	yours	are you	were you ...?
Answer	I - we	Me -us	my - our	Mine/ours	I'm/ we are	I was/ we were

ملاحظات عامة

١- إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-

١- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) ويعود الفعل لمصدره

He plays football. What does he play?

٢- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم (do) .

I go to school by bus. How do you go to school ?

٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) ويعود الفعل لمصدره .

They watched the film yesterday. When did they watch the film?

He went to the zoo. Where did he go?

٢- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ No وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شيء آخر غير الموجود في الجملة.

No. it is my first visit to Egypt → (is it your second visit to Egypt)

٣ بعض الأسئلة التي يمكن أن ييب عنها بمعلومة وليس No أو Yes فقط

Can I help you? ↔ (yes, I want / would likecan / may I have...?

٤- السؤال المذيل (اليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

e.g. you know him , don't you ? it is nice, isn't it?

٥- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال ولها معاني جميلة وعليك حفظها

And you?	Where to?	Where from?
What about you?	What else?	Why not?



استخدام كلمات الاستفهام



What ? / ماذا لفاعل او مفعول غير عاقل (فعل / حدث / مفعول)
What is he doing? / what gives us milk ?

Where ? أين تسال عن المكان

When = how long ago ? متى / للزمان

What is the time ? / what time is it ? كم الساعة

It's five o'clock

What time do you get up ? ما الوقت

I get up at six o'clock .

Which اي / أيهما للتفضيل بين اثنين

Which + اسم ١ , صفة مقارنة + is/are + اسم ٢ or اسم ١ ?

Which vehicle is faster, plane or train ?

Which + اسم شخص بملكية / ضمير ملكية + is/are + اسم ?

Which car is yours/ ahmed's ? it is the red one

Whose + اسم الشيء + is this / are these ? من الملكية

Whose pen is this ? whose books are these ?

It/they belong/s to (اسم+صفة ملكية) او (ضمير مفعول)

It is/they are + (اسم+صفة ملكية) او (ضمير ملكية) او (اسم+صفة ملكية)

Why? لماذا تسال عن السبب ولها إجابتين

Why couldn't you catch the bus? Because I got up late . سبب

Why did he go to the market ? to buy vegetables . غرض

How much / كم الثمن? اسم شئ لا يعد ويعامل مفرد + How much

How much water is there ? how much is the book?

How many + كم العدد? اسم شئ جمع + How many

How many books are there ?

Who painted this picture ? من للفاعل للعاقل

My sister painted this picture → إذا بدأت الجملة بفاعل يحذف ويضاف كلمة الاستفهام

Who /whom did you go to Luxor with ? من للمفعول العاقل

I went with my family

How long have you stayed in France ? (for/since) ما المدة الزمنية تسال عن

I have stayed in France for three weeks

How often = How many times? كم عدد المرات

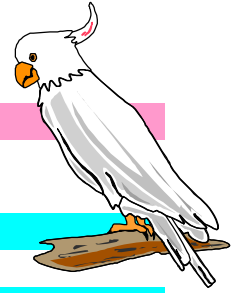
(always – once – twice – three times – never- every week) أجابة ب

How often do you go to the library ?

I go to library twice a week .

What color do you want ? blue → ما اللون

What size do you want / what is your size? medium 35 → ما المقاس



الاجابة



Test yourself

1-Finish the following dialogue with one word each:

1-Emad: What is your father, Adham?

Adham : He is a (1)

Emad : (2) does he work?

Adham : He works in a (3).....

Emad : What 4- he do?

Adham : He teaches Arabic to students.

2-Omnia : What is your favorite subject?

Heba : My favourite subject is (1).....

Omnia : (2) do you like it?

heba : Because it is an interesting subject

Omnia : How often do you (3) it?

Heba : I study it three (4)a week.

3-Salma : How are you, Nada?

Nada : I'm (1)..thank you.

Salma : What's your father's job?

Nada : He is an (2)What about your father?

Salma : He (3)a doctor.

Nada : I'd (4)to be a doctor like your father.

4- Librarian: What's your (1)name?

Student: It's Ali.

Librarian: What (2) do you like?

Student: I (3) English books.

Librarian: OK. They are (4)...the third shelf.

Student: Thank you.

5-Nour : Welcome to Egypt

Tourist : Thank you.

Nour : (1)..... do you come from?

Tourist : France

Nour : How long will you (2) here?

Tourist : Two weeks.

Nour : Is this (3) first visit to Egypt?

Tourist : Yes. it is.

Nour : Have a (4)

Tourist: Thank you

6-Noura: What is (1).....first name ?

Hend: My first name is hend.

Noura: How (2).....are you ?

Hend: I am twelve (3).....old

Noura: Where were you born (4).....?

Hend: I was born in Cairo.

7-man: What's your (1)?

Boy: It's Badrawi.

Man: Can you (2)that, please?

Boy: B-A-D-R-A-W-I

Man: Thank you. What's your date of (3)..... ?

Boy: It's 7 September 2003.

Man: And what's your (4)..... number?

Boy: It's 02-20023856.

8-Hussein: Hello. Mohamed. What's your father's (1)?

Mohamed: It's Amr.

Hussein: How (2) brothers do you have?

Mohamed: I have three brothers.

Hussein: (3) is your aunt?

Mohamed: Amira is my aunt.

Hussein: How (4) is your grandmother?

Mohamed: She's about sixty.

9-Sara : where did you go last summer?

Rana : I went to sharm el sheikh.

Sara : How (1)you go there?

Rana: by (2)

Sara:who did you go (3).....?

Rana : I (4)..... with my family

10-Jana : (1)..... do you live?

Shahd : I live in Cairo. In a big apartment.

Jana : Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Shahd: Yes, I have got one(2).....but no sisters.

Jana : What's (3).....?

Shahd : It (4).....Alsalam street.

11-Amal:(1) you like volleyball

Hend: Yes, it's my (2)..... sport.

Amal: When did you start playing it?

Hend: I started playing it when I ...(3) nine.

Amal: (4)..... do you play it?

Hend :I play it once a week.

12-Sales person : (1)..... I help you?

Customer : Yes, I want to (2)..... a toothbrush.

Sales person : How (3)..... this one?

Customer : It is nice. How much (4)..... it?

Sales person : Three pounds.

Customer: OK. I'll take it.

13-Mark : What's your (1)..... ?

Ali : I'm Egyptian.

Mark : How (2)..... will you stay here ?

Ali : For three weeks.

Mark : What's Egypt famous for?

Ali : It's famous for the Pyramids, the (3)..... and the High Dam.

Mark:you for your useful information.

2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues (one word):

1-samy: What are you in?

Ali ; I'm in prep One

2 -A:do you go to school?

B: I go to school by bus

3-hoda :.....do you get up ?

Heba: I get up at seven o'clock

4-Adel :Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Samy:, I have got one brother

5- Mona:.....your brother like flowers?

Soha Yes, he likes flowers very much.

6- Tourist:..... you speak English?

Ola :Yes, I can speak English.

7-A: How manyhave you got ?

B: I have got three sisters.

8-Why.....you go to the cinema?

I went to the cinema to watch the new film

9-Huda:.....is the dress?

Jana : It is fifty pounds

10- Salma :Where can you buy.....?

Rana : I can buy it at the chemist's.

11-Amany : What do you.....of city streets?

Amah : I think they are too busy

12-Nourn: What are you looking for?

Nehad : I'm.....for some pictures of my party on the internet.

13- A: What were you doing yesterday evening?

B: I.....watching the national team on TV.

14- Noha :is the library, please?

Shadia : It's next to the post office.

15- Mother: What would you like to have for lunch?

Omar: I would.....some fish and rice

16- Teacher :you were late nada?

Nada : I'm late because I missed the bus.

17- Nabil : What.....an engineer do?

Hany : He builds new bridges and dams.

18- Ali : Excuse me, where is the.....?

Sarny : The post office is opposite the library.

19- Waiter: What.....you like to eat?

You: I want some sandwiches.

20-hany : Let's take some pictures

Ali :idea.

21-Sami : What is the.....like today?

Ahmed : It's cold and windy

22- Soha: Can you play.....?

Samira :Yes. I can play tennis.

23-hend : What does an architect.....?

Nawal : He designs buildings.

24-Yasmin : What are you doing?

Walaa :..... doing some puzzles.

25- Sherif : What.....you doing at nine yesterday?

Nabil : I was having dinner.

26-Asmaa:.....were you born?

Shimaa: I was born on march 22nd, 2003.

27-What is yoursport?

My favourite sport is football.

28-Hady:is it now?

Samy : It's half past ten.

29-Nabil:is faster a plane or a train?

Fouad: A plane is faster than a train

30-Nancy: Where were you?

Dooa :I was born in Giza.

31-Seif:.....going to the cinema?

Reda: Great idea.

32- Nabil:is the bookshop?

You: Go along on that street. It is on the right.

3. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1-Miss Heba:?

Nancy: I was born on August 1st, 2002.

2- Mr hany:

Tamer : I was born in Cairo.

3- A: What is your favourite subject?

B:

4-Samira : How many lessons do you have a day?

Amira :

5- Waiter: What would you like to eat?

You :.....

6- A :.....?

B : go straight on that street .the library is on the right

7- Jehad : What were you doing in the club yesterday ?

Ziad :.....

8-Hany : Why didn't you go to school yesterday?

Ali :

9- Nady : which is bigger, the elephant or the monkey?

Samy:

10- Yasser :

Wael : I played football with my friends.

11-Ali: how often do you visit the school library, Ahmed?

Ahmed:

12-A:.....?

T: I'm American.

13-A.....?

B- It is samy's book.

14.A- What's your surname?

B-.....

15-A.....?

B - I like English.

16-A.....?

B-It's 32 orabi Street. Giza

17. A :How many cousins have you got?

B:.....

18-A.....?

B: My mother is a doctor

19- waiter :.....?

Hany: I would like to drink some orange juice, please

20-Sara: where did you go last summer?

Rana:

21-Aya : what about going to the zoo tomorrow ?

Dalia :

22- Shop assistant: Hello, Can I help you?

Customer:

Shop assistant: Certainly. What size skirt would you like?

23-Sarny : What do you think about life in the countryside ?

Ali :

4-Finish the following dialogue

1-Youssef: Have you ever been abroad?

Ramy :

Youssef: Which country did you go to?

Ramy : I went to England.

Youssef: ?

Ramy : I went with my father.

Youssef: ?

Ramy : Two weeks.

Youssef: Did you enjoy your stay there?

Ramy :

2.Heba and salma are talking about their friend hend who is in hospital

Heba: I haven't seen our friend hend for long time.

Salma:

Heba:?

Salma: because she had an accident.

Heba:?

Salma: she had an accident last week.

heba : are you going to visit her?

Salma:.....would you like to come with me?

3-Hassan is taking to Amgad about the mid year holiday.

Hassan: where are you going to spend the mid-year holiday?

Amgad:

Hassan: hurghada! It's a very nice city.....?Amgad:

I'll go with my friends.

Hassan: how will you go there?

Amgad:

Hassan:?

Amgad: we will stay in youth hostel.

Hassan: I hope you will have a nice time there.

Amgad : thank you

4-Samy : Why didn't you come to school?

Ahmed : (1).....

Samy : Did you see a doctor?

Ahmed : (2)..... He told me to stay in bed for a week.

Samy : (3).....?

Ahmed : He gave me some medicine.

Samy : I hope you recover

Ahmed :4-.....

5-A man is buying a ticket at a train station.

Man : Good morning. 1-.....

Assistant: To Luxor? Of course. 2

Man : A return, please. I'm coming back on Tuesday.

Assistant: That's LE100. The next train leaves in 30 minutes.

Man : 3

Assistant: The train leaves from platform 2.

Man : 4

6-Ali and Hany are talking about sports.

Ali : What are you going to do?

Hany : I'm going to exercise.

Ali : (1) ?

Hany : My favourite sport is tennis.

Ali : How often do you play it?

Hany : (2)

Ali : (3) ?

Hany : I play it with my friend.

Ali : Is it an exciting sport?

Hany : (4)

7-Sara tells Mona that she is going to travel to England next month.

Sara : Hello, Mona.

Mona : Hello, Sara! How are things with you?

Sara : I'm going to travel to England next month.

Mona : (1) ?

Sara : To visit my uncle who lived there.

Mona : (2) ?

Sara : By plane.

Mona : Are you afraid of flying?

Sara : (3)

Mona : How long will you stay there?

Sara : (4)

8-A tourist is asking a policeman for directions.

Tourist : Excuse me. Can you help me?

Policeman : Yes, of course.

Tourist : (1) ?

Policeman : The train station is over there opposite the bank.

Tourist : (2) ?

Policeman : No, it's very near. You needn't take a taxi.

Tourist : Ok. I'll (3)

Policeman : Have a nice time.

Tourist : (4)

9-Sally and Mona are talking about their favourite school subject.

Mona : Let's go to the computer room.

Sally : You always go to the computer room, (1) ?

Mona : Because it is my favourite subject. What about you'?

Sally : (2)

Mona : Why do you like English?

Sally : (3)

Mona : (4) ?

Sally : Yes, I can speak it well.

10-Rasha got the best marks in the mid-year exam.

Soha : Congratulations, Rasha.

Rasha : Thank you.

Soha : (1) ?

Rasha : I study 5 hours a day.

Soha : (2) ?

Rasha : I like English best.

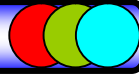
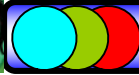
Soha : Do you practise any hobby?

Rasha : (3)

Soha : Do you read these short stories every day'?

Rasha : (4)

Soha : Every Friday. That's good.



1-Introducing people and yourself تقديم الناس وانفس

- This is,.....
- Let me introduce to you.
- I am..... /My name is

الرد Reply

- ★ How do you do?
- ★ Pleased / Nice to see you.
- ★ Welcome sir!

2-Requesting & replying الطلب والرد عليه

- I'd like to please.
- Can / May / Could I + مصدر..., please?
- Can / Would you+ مصدر ,please?
- Would / Do you mind +V+ing ?
- Can you help me with ?

الرد Reply

- ✔ Yes. here you are.
- ✔ yes, of course. With pleasure.
- ✔ No, I don't mind.
- I'm sorry / I'm afraid. I can't..... *Sorry , no.

3-Making Suggestions & replying الاقتراح والرد عليه

- Let's + المصدر..
- Why don't we / you + المصدر?
- Shall we + المصدر ?
- What / How about + v ing?

الرد Reply

- ⇔ Good idea. / Why not / OK.
- ⇔ I'm not very keen.
- ⇔ I don't feel like it
- ⇔ I'd prefer / I'd rather

4-Making offer عرض المساعدة

- ☒ Do you want me ...for you ?
- ☒ Would you like me...for you?
- ☒ Can (shall) I help you with?
- ☒ Let me for you.

الرد Reply

- *Yes, please. / No, thanks.
- * That's very kind of you
- *It's thoughtful of you.
- * How kind / thoughtful!

5-Greetings and saying good bye التحيات والوداع

- Good morning / afternoon
- Good evening / night.
- How are you/how are things?
- How do you do?
- Good bye/bye/see you

→ Good bye / Bye / See you.

6-Invitation & responding الدعوة والرد عليها

- Would you like to + مصدر ?
- How / What about + V+ing..?

الرد Reply

- Thanks. I'd love to / Great idea.
- I wish I could, but +... ... -Sorry , I can't

7-Asking about time السؤال عن الوقت

- What is the time, please ?
- What time is it now, please?
- Can you tell me the time, please?

الرد Reply

- It's half past one.
- Yes, It's a quarter to one.
- It's one thirty.

8-Asking about nationality السؤال عن الجنسية

- What is your nationality?
- Where do you come from? where are you from?

الرد Reply

- I am.....الجنسية
- I come(am) from +البلد

9-Asking about the way السؤال عن المكان

- Where is the please?
- How can I get to..... please?
- Could you tell me the way to ?

الرد Reply

- Go straight along this road.
- the first/second turning on your left/ right.
- The المكان is on your left/ right.

10. permission & responding الاذن والرد عليه

- Can I + مصدر.....?
- Do you mind if I + مصدر + هل تمنع ؟

الرد Reply

- * Sure/ Here you are / No. not at al
- Sorry, I need it myself.

11-Congratulation and sympathy التهنئة والمواساة

- Congratulations! well done. Great news!
- I'm sorry to hear that. What a bad news!

الرد Reply

- Thanks, I'm very pleased,
- Well, never mind. it's ok

12. Apologizing & responding الاعتذار والرد

▶▶ I'm really sorry for+ v ing

▶▶ I apologize for+ v ing

الرد Reply

Never mind. / Don't worry, that's ok

You'd better get me another one. Oh no! it was new

13-Thanking & replying الشكر والرد

☑ Thank you very much.

☑ Thanks a lot.

الرد Reply

You're welcome./ Not at all * It's a pleasure./

Don't mention it

14-Asking for opinion السؤال عن الرأي وإعطاء الرأي

⇔ What do you think of ?

⇔ What's your opinion of ?

⇔ What/How about ?

الرد Reply

I think / In my opinion.....

From my point of view

Agreeing & disagreeing الموافقة أو الرفض

I agree. That's right.

I disagree. I don't think so.

15-Giving advice إعطاء نصيحة

→ You should / shouldn't+ مصدر .

→ If I were you. I'd / wouldn't

→ I advise you(not) to مصدر

الرد Reply

You're right/I know I should(n't).

I'll think about that / I'll see

16-Expressing surprise التعجب عن الدهشة

What a lovely surprise

- How amazing! كم هو مدهش

17-Expressing wishes التعجب عن الامنيات

- I wish you success. - Good luck.

- I wish you a speedy recovery. أتمنى لك الشفاء العاجل

18-Responding to news ما نقوله عند سماع أي خبر

⇒ How wonderful! /what good new!

⇒ Oh dear! /what bad news

19-asking for recommendations طلب التوصيات

(Where) do you suggest (we start)?

What's the best place to (buy souvenirs)?

20-Giving recommendations إعطاء التوصيات

I recommend (a tour / you buy a guidebook.)

I suggest that + فاعل + فعل (we start)

1-what would you say In each of that following situations

1-Your friend is not studying for the exam.

2-You are in your brother's car. He is driving very fast

3-You apologise for losing the cassette that you borrowed from your sister.

4-You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time.

5-You visit your friend Kamal, who is ill in hospital.

6-You accept your friend's invitation for dinner.

7-You've spilled juice on your friends' bag.

8-Your friend thinks that English is difficult but you disagree.

9-You advise your younger brother not to watch too much TV.

10-You want your cousin to lend you some money.

11-You invite your friend to have lunch with you.

12-Your friend invites you to his birthday party, but you are busy.

13-A friend invites you to watch the final match with him. You accept

14-You tell your brother not to take your camera.

15-You refused your friend's invitation to supper.

16-You are in your brother's car. He's driving too fast

17-Your uncle parked his car in a "No Parking" area.

18-You think your sister doesn't study hard.

19-You have lost your friend's dictionary.

20-You ask your older brother to help you carry your too heavy bag.

21-Your brother thinks that the football match was exciting. You agree.

22-You don't think that history is very interesting.

23-Your friend thinks the test is easy. You disagree.

24-You saw an old man crossing the street and carrying a heavy bag.

25-Your friend is very ill. Advise him.

26-Your brother looks very tired.

27-You see a wild dog while you are walking in the street.

28-You want to help somebody carrying a heavy bag.

29-You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time.

30-You visit a friend who is very ill.

31-You ask your friend his opinion about your new mobile.

32-You aren't sure your teacher will come tomorrow.

33-You are carrying a heavy box and you want someone to help you.

34-Your pen friend is visiting Egypt You meet him at the airport.

35-Your sister has given birth to a baby boy.

36-You have forgotten to do your homework. Your teacher is angry.

37-You asked your mother politely to make you a cup of tea.

38-Your friend introduces his cousin to you.

39- You suggest your friend to go to the club.

40-Your friend says, " Let's have a party. " You don't agree

41-Your brother broke his leg in an accident.

42-You broke your friend's glasses.

43-- You meet someone for the first time.

44-Your friend wants to know how to keep fit

45- You tell a friend what you did last Saturday amidday.

46-you ask someone about his favorite hobby.

47-You watched an exciting film express your opinion

48-you ask your friend about his opinion of the pyramids.

49-Your recommend visiting the museum

50-You want to use your friend's camera.

51-You ask a tourist where he comes from.

52-You visit one of your friends in hospital

53-You are sure of winning the first prize.

54-you are asked about the best place to buy souvenirs.

Paragraphs and emails

عند كتابة اي فقرة يجب مراعاة الاتي:

- ١- كتابة عنوان الفقرة في منتصف السطر.
- ٢- ترك مسافة في بداية السطر عند كتابة اول جملة في الفقرة.
- ٣- مراعاة عدد الجمل المكتوبة.
- ٤- مراعاة ان يكون الزمن واحد في كل الجمل
- ٥- مراعاة علامات الترقيم مثل بداية الجملة ونهايتها والفاصلة العليا والسفلى والحروف الكبيرة في بعض الكلمات هذه بعض الجمل ممكن ان تستخدم او الاستعانة بها كمقدمة في الموضوعات

- ☑ There is no doubt that is very.....
- ☑ We all agree thatis very important /dangerous in our life nowadays.
- ☑ No one can deny that..... has an important role/bad effect in our life.

كيف أختتم موضوع التعبير

- ☒ To sum up, one can say that is really
- ☒ ☒ Finally, it is quite clear that (الموضوع) Is really.....(صفة) ..

The e-mail

To	ايميل المرسل له@com
From	ايميل الراسل@com
Subject	الموضوع

Dear اسم المرسل اليه

- I'm happy to write to you .How are you ?
- I am pleased to write this email to you.
- I hope you and your family are fine

بداية الموضوع



جسم الموضوع

- I want to tell you about/ that..... أود اخبارك عن/ ان
- I'd like to invite you to أود دعوتك على
- I thank you for أشكرك على
- I congratulate you on..... اهنئك على

- my best wishes to you تمنياتي الطيبة لك
- write to me soon اكتب لي قريباً
- I'm looking forward to seeing you متشوق لرؤيتك

الخاتمة

Yours/ love + (اسم الراسل)

1-Write a paragraph or an email of six sentences about :

I-your favourite subject

2-"your favourite sport

3-your father's job

4-your favourite food

5- Someone you admire

6- School day

7- Write an email To your friend Hany to tell him that you spent a happy time at the Egyptian Museum last week. Your name is Samy (samy@gmail.com) your friend ((hany@gmail.com))

[illegible][illegible]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible][illegible]

الضمائر



ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر مفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	ضمائر منعكسة
أول الجملة	بعد الفعل مباشرة	تتبع باسم ملكية	لا تتبع باسم	يحدده ضمير الفاعل
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	—	Itself
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves

١- **ضمائر الفاعل:** هي الضمائر التي تحل محل الفاعل أو من فعل فعلا وهذا النوع من الضمائر يستخدم للتعبير عن المتكلم، المخاطب أو الغائب ويستعمل كفاعل في بدايه الجملة

- EX: I play football. • I (انا) للمتكلم المفرد
- Ex: We play football. • We (نحن) للجمع
- Ex: You play football. • You (انت، انتم)
- Ex: He plays football. • He (هو) للغائب المفرد المذكر
- Ex: She plays football. • She (هي) للغائب المفرد المؤنث
- Ex: It is a dog. • It (هو/هي) للغائب المفرد الغير عاقل
- Ex: They play football • They (هم /هن) للجمع

٢- **ضمائر المفعول به:** يستخدم للتعبير عن المفعول به حيث تأتي هذه الضمائر بعد الفعل او بعد حروف الجر

Maha gave **her** a pen. / I know **him**.
He went with **me**.

٣- **ضمائر الملكية:** وهي التي تفيد الملكية أو ملكية شيء معين لشخص وتنقسم الى اثنين:

صفات الملكية هي التي يتبعها اسم الموصوف

This is **my** house./ they are **their** books

ضمائر الملكية تسبق الاسم الموصوف و تأتي بعد حرف الجر of ضمير ملكية

This house is **mine**. / they are **ours**
I went to the cinema with a friend of **mine**.

٤- **الضمائر الانعكاسية:** وهي ضمائر تحل محل المفعول به، تعود على الفاعل ضمير أو أسم وتعبّر عن التوكيد.

She went to the dentist by **herself**. I sliced fruit by **myself**.
You chopped vegetables **by yourself**. They did laundry **by them selves**.

Helping verbs الأفعال المساعدة

تنقسم الأفعال المساعدة الى ثلاث افعال وهم

1 verb to be يكون

يعتبر فعل **to be** من اهم الافعال فى اللغة الانجليزية

له ثلاث اشكال فى المضارع وهى (**am - is - are**)

له شكلان فى الماضى وهم (**was - were**)

الفاعل	المضارع	الماضى	النفي
I	Am	Was	am not isn't wasn't
he / she / it/المفرد	Is		
we / you / they/الجمع	Are	Were	aren't weren't

Today اليوم	yesterday امس
He is at the club. They are at school	I was at the cinema yesterday They were at the bookshop yesterday

١. المضارع يبدأ بكلمة (Is / Are) الاجابة عليه ب(Yes/No)

- » Is he - - - -? (Yes, he is - No, he isn't)
- » Are you ---? (Yes, I am - No, I am not)
- » Are They ---? (Yes, they are - No, they aren't)

٢. الماضى الذى يبدأ بكلمة (Was / Were) الاجابة عليه ب(Yes/No)

- » Was she - - -? (Yes, she was - No, she wasn't)
- » Were you ---? (Yes, I was - No, I wasn't)
- » Were you ---? (Yes, we were - No, we weren't)
- » Were they - -? (Yes, they were - No, they weren't)

2-verb to Do

يعتبر فعل **to do** من اهم الافعال فى اللغة الانجليزية

له شكلين فى المضارع وهما (**Do/Does**)

له شكل فى الماضى وهو (**Did**)

الفاعل	المضارع	الماضى	النفي
he / she / it/المفرد	does	did	doesn't don't ----- didn't
I we / you / they/الجمع	do		

١. المضارع يبدأ بكلمة (Do / Does) الاجابة عليه ب(Yes/No)

- » Does he - - -? (Yes, he does - No, he doesn't)

- » Does she - - -? (Yes, she does - No, she doesn't)
- » Does it - - -? (Yes, it does - No, it doesn't)
- » Do you ---? (Yes, I do - No, I don't)
- » Do you ---? (Yes, we do - No, we don't)
- » Do they ---? (Yes, they do - No, they don't)

٢. الماضي الذي يبدأ بكلمة (Did) الإجابة عليه بـ (Yes/No)

- » Did he - - -? (Yes, he did - No, he didn't)
- » Did she - - -? (Yes, she did - No, she didn't)
- » Did it - - -? (Yes, it did - No, it didn't)
- » Did you ---? (Yes, I did - No, I didn't)
- » Did you --? (Yes, we did - No, we didn't)
- » Did they --? (Yes, they did - No, they didn't)



له شكلين في المضارع وهما (have/has) له شكل في الماضي وهو (had)

صيغة الإثبات

(I / They / We / you) —————> have ('ve) +
 (He / She / It) —————> has ('s) +
 (I / They / We / you / he / she / it) —————> had +

صيغة المضارع

صيغة الماضي

صيغة النفي

(I / They / We / you) —————> don't have +
 (He / She / It) —————> doesn't have +
 (I / They / We / you / he / she / it) —————> didn't have + ماضى

صيغة المضارع

Ex → they have a computer → Hany has a green t-shirt. → they had a car

صيغة السؤال

- ➔ What does/did he /she /it + have ?
- ➔ What do/did you /they + have ?

عند السؤال عن ما عند شخص نستخدم

- ➔ What does Heba have ? → She has a puppet
- ➔ What do they have ? → They've a puzzle

في صيغة السؤال بـ "هل؟" نضع Do - Does- Did قبل الفاعل :

- ➔ Does/Did he /she /it + have ?
- ➔ Do/Did you /they + have ?

- ➔ Do you have a parrot ? - Yes , I Do .
- ➔ Does Mona have a hat ? - No, she doesn't
- ➔ Does they have a pet ? - yes, they did

الازمنة Tenses



The present simple المضارع البسيط



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I و you و we و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it فعل منتهى بـ s

He, She, It
I, We, You, They

→ + inf مصدر + (s/es /ies)
→ + inf (مصدر)

نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

1. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
2. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
3. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبق بحرف ساكن نحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
4. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)



2. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:
1. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

2. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

3. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

⊗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي: قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

Always دائما	%100	Usually عادة	%80	often غالبا	%70
sometimes احيانا	%50	hardly ever	%10	never ابدا	%0

- e.g - they are usually late . - They sometimes talk on the phone
- he never plays football- She is always tired in the evenings.
- The bus never stops near my house. - My brother often watches TV.

2. يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية في جملة (أو لها)

4. النفي Negation:

1- نستخدم (don't) مع (i/ they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they don't like pizza. I don't play football on Friday.

2- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- He doesn't want a parrot. - she doesn't want a kitten.

3- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

5. السؤال:

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام
? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

- ✓-When do you go to school? -- I go to school at 7 o'clock
✓- Where does she live, Sara? -- She lives in America.
✓- How does your father go to work? -- he goes by car.

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do
? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't
→Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

السؤال بهل

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + الجملة ؟



أجابة ب (always-usually- never- every week-once – twice – three times)

How often do you go to the library ?

I go to library twice a week .

Exercise(1)

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b,c or d:

1- An engineer usually..... new roads.

a build b is building c builds d to build

2-We never to school on Friday.

a goes b going c go d to go

3-My father sometimesme to school.

a taking b takes c take d is taking

4-I always.....programmes about history and geography.

a) to love b) love c) loves d) loved

5-He always..... eight lessons a day

a) has b) have c) having d) had

6-My grandparents occasionally a computer.

a) uses b) to use c) using d) use

7-we.....go to school on Fridays.

a- usually b- sometimes c- never d- always

8-.....your father drive to work?

a- Is b- Do c- Are d- Does

9- He doesn't.....football on Monday.

a- plays b-playing c-played d-play

10-Your friends often DVDs.

a-watch b-watches c-watched d-watching

11- He never his homework in the evening.

a-do b-doing c-does d-did

12-Does your brother.....soup?

a-liking b-like c-likes d-liked

13- farmers usually.....in fields.

a-works b-work c-worked d-working

14- he.....goes to school late.

a-don't b-doesn't c-never d-didn't

15-How do you go to the club? - Once a week.

a. many b. often c. much d. old

16-Whereyour uncle live?

a-does b-is c-has d-do

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- I always talk to my friends before school start.

(.....)

2- Does ahmed walking to school?

(.....)

3- we don't often has German.

(.....)

4. Best friends always laugh at each other.

(.....)

5- he never is late for school.

(.....)

6-The school bus never stop near my house

(.....)

7- why do you always late?

(.....)

8-nabil and tamer isn't watch TV everyday.

(.....)

9-Does ali a doctor?

(.....)

10- He usually get up early.

(.....)



الماضى البسيط The past simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثانى للفعل المنتظم بأحد التراكيب التالية:

E.g. Play → played / talk → talked

١. بإضافة **ed** للفعل في الحالة العادية .

E.g. live → lived / close → closed / bake → baked

٢. بإضافة **d** فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ **e**.

E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

٣. بإضافة **ied** وحذف الـ **y** لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ **y** وقبله حرف ساكن.

٤. مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع **ed** لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped / hop → hopped

ولكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .
E.g. fix → fixed / follow → followed

٥. أما الأفعال الشاذة يجب أن تحفظ.

E.g. buy → bought / take → took / build → built see → saw

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I visited my aunt a week ago

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

لاحظ: يمكن أن يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (always- often- never- usually.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he always walked to school.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

Yesterday امس / ago (مدة زمنية) منذ / last مدة زمنية + الماضي / in the past / سنة ماضية + in

٤. النفي Negation:

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + 'didn')

→ I didn't play football yesterday / he didn't go to school last week.

٥. السؤال:

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر الفعل + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

هل? Did + فاعل + inf

→ Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.

أفعال منتظمة regular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة Irregular verbs

Present مضارع	past ماضى	Present مضارع	past ماضى
Cook يطبخ	cooked	See يرى	saw
Listen يستمع	listened	Eat ياكل	ate
Laugh يضحك	laughed	Take يأخذ	took
Climb يتسلق	climbed	Buy يشتري	bought
Watch يشاهد	watched	Go يذهب	went
Play يلعب	Played	Have يمتلك	had
Wash يغسل	washed	Write يكتب	Wrote
clean ينظف	cleaned	sell يبيع	sold
want يريد	wanted	drink يشرب	drank
talk يتحدث	talked	do يفعل	did
bake يخبز	baked	make يصنع / يعد	made
walk يمشى	walked	wear يرتدى	wore

Exercises)

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- my unclehis car last summer.
a- sells b- sold c- selling d- sell
- 2- Did alia tablet last month?
a- buys b- bought c- buying d- buy
- 3- We to the shopping centre yesterday .
a-drives b-drove c-driving d-drive
- 4- Nadiaa beautiful dress yesterday.
a wore b wear c wearing d wears
5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 6-Mum us shopping yesterday.
a- take b- takes c- taking d- took
7. They lamb for dinner last night.
a-eat b- eats c- ate d- eating
8. Yesterday we out homework.
a- do b- does c- did d- doing
- 9- theyat the party last night.
a-didn't b-aren't c-weren't d-wasn't
- 10-.....you read a book yesterday?
a-does b-did c-do d-are
- 11-who did you meet an hour?
a-ago b-last c-yesterday d-when
- 12-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
- 13- Imy aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits
- 14- Wean interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c -watched d- watches
- 15- I last played tennis two years
a- yet b- for c- ago d- since
- 16-Nohawell yesterday.
a-didn't feel b-don't feel c-not feel d-doesn't feel

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- I eat fish last week. (.....)
- 2- who did you saw last Monday? (.....)
- 3- she didn't rode a camel before. (.....)
- 4-We write in English yesterday. (.....)
- 5-My uncle sell his house last summer. (.....)
- 6-he doesn't play tennis yesterday. (.....)
- 7-Did you had a good weekend? (.....)
- 8-Do they see the train yesterday? (.....)
- 9-Hala is ill last week. (.....)

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

Form التكوين

(am, is, are + verb + ing) يتكون المضارع المستمر من

I → am
He, She, It → is
We, You, They → are } + (v + ing).

- ✎ - Listen! She is playing the piano.
- ✎ - They are cleaning the garden now



٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
He, She, It → isn't
We, You, They → aren't

} + (v + ing).

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf... + verb + ing)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { is he, she, it }
Are we, you, they } + (v + ing)...?

e.g - Are They playing tennis now? - No, they aren't.

- What are you doing now? - I'm reading a lesson.

ملاحظات:

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

ما عدا .

dye يصبغ → dyeing sing يغرق → singeing be → being

٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping run → running

- ما عدا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening

happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

٣- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

٤- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مثل :-

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they are playing football now.

→ My brother is reading a book at the moment

→ She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣ - لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل :

want - think - like - love - hate - belong - have - see - hear - taste - smell

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

at the moment الآن - Look! انظر! - at present الآن -

Listen! انصت! - Look out! - Watch out! احذر! today اليوم

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Miss Zakius today

a) teaching b) is teaching c) teach d) teaches

2-At the moment, students.....to a story.

a) listened b) are listening c) listens d) listen

3.What book.....now?

a) you are reading b) did you read c) are you reading d) do you read

4-my father isin the garden right now.

a - sit b sat c sitting d was sitting

- 5-it at the moment.
 a- rains b raining c rain d is raining
- 6.My father always drives to work, but today he.....the bus.
 a) take b) takes c) is taking d) took
- 7- Rami.....studying now.
 a- doesn't b- don't c- isn't d- aren't
8. The girls to music at the moment.
 a-listen b- listens c- listening d- are listening
- 9-Dad in the café now.
 a- sit b – am sitting c – is sitting d– are sitting
- 10-maha and samy.....TV now.
 a-were watching b-are watching c-watched d-watch
- 11-Are They the garden at the moment?
 a- clean b- cleaning c- cleans d- cleaned
- 12-(Does – Is – Are - Do) Mona eating an ice cream?
- 13-look! the boy is.....the ball.
 a-kicking b-kick c-kicks d-kicked
- 14-What.....doing at the moment?
 a-is he b-he is c-he does d-does he

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- They running fast. (.....)
- 2 -You write an email at the moment. (.....)
- 3- My mum makes lunch now. (.....)
- 4 -He isn't to study today. (.....)
- 5-I drink tea at the moment (.....)
- 6-the children is playing at the moment (.....)
- 7-What is your brother write? (.....)

The past continous الماضي المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were + verb + ing)

i He, She, It	→	was	} + (v) + ing
We, You, They	→	were	

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were not + verb + ing)

i He, She, It	→	was not	} + (v) + ing
We, You, They	→	were not	

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was, were + sub... + verb + ing?)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { was he, she, it } + (v + ing)...?
 { were we, you, they }

- ✗ - I **was reading** a book when my friend arrived.
- ✗ - What **were** they **doing** yesterday? They **were playing** football
- **Was** he/she (**having** lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't.
- Who was (playing football)? The (boys) were (playing football).

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي.

E.g. We **were watching** TV all the evening yesterday.

Tarek **was eating** dinner at noon

٢- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعته حدث آخر في الماضي.

⊗⊗ I was having lunch when the phone rang

→→ While/as I was having lunch , the phone rang

→□ While they were eating, they talked about the problem

٣- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

⊗ While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

While he was driving to work, he was talking on his mobile phone.

1-While /As/ just as/when → ماضى مستمر → ماضى بسيط.
2- ماضى مستمر → While /As/ just as/when → ماضى بسيط-
3-when → ماضى مستمر → ماضى بسيط

لاحظ: ← إذا لم يأت بعد (while) فاعل يأتى بعدها فعل مضارع له (ing)

Ex- While having (I was having) lunch, the phone rang

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

عندما when , بينما just as , بينما as , بينما while (all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time) , طول اليوم امس The whole/all day yesterday , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last , between 6 and 8 ,

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- When my mother....., I was playing in the garden.
a calling b called c was calling d calls
- I to my friend when the bus arrived.
a.talks b.talked c.was talking d. Talking
- What they doing yesterday evening?
a) is b) are c) was d) were
- My friend came while I football.
a) play b) playing c) was playing d) played
- While we were walking to school, we an accident.
a) see b) saw c) seen d) seeing
-you having lunch when Sara phoned you yesterday?
a) did b) are c) was d) were
- Who wasin a queue when the bus arrived?
a -wait b waits c waiting d waited
- while they,they talked about the problem.
a-eat b- ate c-were eating d- eaten
- Fady on the bus when he lost his phone.
a sit b- sits c- sitting d- was sitting
- I was watching TV while my brother.....the internet.
a-surfing b-was surfing c-surfed d-is surfing
- Ali fell asleep while.....his homework.
a-did b-doing c-was doing d-is doing
- I didn't hear the telephone as ito the radio.
a-listened b-listening c-was listening d-listens

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- When he arrived, I sleep. (.....)
- Soha were holding a flower. (.....)
- while they could studying, the phone rang. (.....)
- what were you study when tamer visited you. (.....)
- Is Adel watching TV when you entered the room? (.....)
- While I was watching the film, the light goes out. (.....)



Present Perfect المضارع التام



١. التكوين Form:

(she /he /it) → has
(I /we /they/ you) → have + p.p

يتكون المضارع التام من

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I **have painted** the house .

٢- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai **has just washed** the dishes

٣ - حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع .

We **have lived** in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

٤- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر

→ I can't open the door because I **have lost** my keys.

→ Ali is happy because he **has passed** his exam

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

في السؤال وفي التفضيل للخبرات الماضية و بمعنى حتى الان → سيق → Ever

♣ Have you ever been to the desert ?

☞ Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have **never** been there

☞ Has it **ever snowed** in Cairo? Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.

→ This is the most interesting book I've **ever read**

تأتي في الجملة المنفية للخبرات الماضية → أبدا never

I've been to London but I **have never been** to Paris.

I **have never eaten** Chinese food before

تستخدم لنقول ان شئ ما متوقع حدوثه تأتي في نهاية السؤال والجملة المنفية. → بعد / حتى الآن Yet

♣ Have you finished your homework **yet** ?

♣ I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

تستخدم لنقول ان شئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة → توا / منذ لحظات Just

Leila isn't here. She's **just gone**.

The bus **has just left**! I can see it over there

♣ We had a great holiday. We've **just arrived** home.

تستخدم لنقول ان شئ ما حدث قبل توقعه / بالفعل → Already

تأتي بين (have) و (has) والتصريف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة

♣ I have **already** had lunch . ♣ Leila has finished her homework **already**.

بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) + Since	مدة كاملة + For
Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) 1995 / 5 o'clock /Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death Marriage/ birthday I /He/she was/the age of..... Since the last + اسم since the last visit.	(a week – a month – a year) (three hours / minutes) (five days /ten years) (a long time / ages) – a night- more than-some time a while / a decade /a season/ ever مدة زمنية + For the last/past for the last week/month. تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا a/an

e.g. She **has been** in hospital since Sunday

I **have played** football for 6 years

مضارع تام

+ since +

ماضى بسيط

✱ Adel hasn't contacted me since he left Cairo

→ Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

have been to & have gone to لاحظ الفرق بين

١- ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه has/have been to

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London (he is here now)

My father **has been to** Cairo . He returned yesterday.

٢- ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او فى الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

→ He has gone to London (he is still there)

→ Ali has gone to school./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

→ Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's

٥. السؤال:

have/has + فاعل + p.p? كلمة الاستفهام

→ When **have** you **finished** your homework? -I have just finished it

Have/Has + فاعل + p.p?

❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- you met our new English teacher?.

a- Have b- Has c- Having d- Do

2- Imad and his brother have.....a lot of sports competitions

a- win b- won c- wins d- winning

3.you finished your homework, Warda?

a. Has b. Did c. Had d. Have

4. I've been to Cairo but I been to Luxor.

a. not b. haven't c. never d. have

5-Reem has.....anew computer.

a-buy b-buying c-bought d-buys

6-have you ever.....English food?

a-ate b-eat c-eaten d-eating

7-hassan has to England. He is in England now.

a. gone b. been c. go d. went

8-where is ali? He has.....the supermarket.

a-gone b-gone to c-been to d-been

9. Some people have seen snow.

a. ever b. can't c. no d. never

10. Have you ever English food?

a. ate b. eat c. eaten d. eating

11- hossam has.....travelled by plane before.

a-never b- ever c- every d- later

12-he.....never seen a lion.

a-'d b-'ve c-'s d- is

13- have you.....been to Italy? No, I haven't.

a-never b- ever c- yet d- already

14- Have you done your English home work.....?

a- just b- yet c- never d- ever

15-Fareeda is not hungry because she hashad lunch.

a- yet b- already c- never d- usually

16-This cup is clean. I havewashed it.

a- just b- yet c- ever d- never

17-Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor.....

- a- yet b- just c- never d- ever
- 18- Munir has read that book three times
- a- usually b- never c- already d- yet
- 19- Have you lived in this village..... a long time?
- a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 20-Firefighters have been at the building more than four hours.
- a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 21 The building has been emptyMay.
- a- for b- since c- ago d- in
- 22-I've lived here 13 years
- a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 23 I haven't seen Hassanlast Tuesday.
- a- for b- since c- ago d- just

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1-Have you ever go to the desert? (.....)
- 2- Have you never swum in the sea? (.....)
- 3- Has you ever watched a comic film? (.....)
- 4-Which famous places have you visit? (.....)
- 5-Have you did your homework? (.....)
- 6- Ali has ever played football before. (.....)
- 7-I'm hungry. I haven't had lunch already. (.....)
- 8-I've yet seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again. (.....)
- 9-I haven't seen you for 2015 (.....)
- 10-My brother has been a policeman since five years. (.....)

صيغ المستقبل Forms of future



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will (won't)+ inf

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمى) Future facts:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
his school will be 50 years old next year

٢. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٣. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

٤. التهديد Threat:

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٧. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

☞ I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.

☞ Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?

There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I ll see who is there.
I'm tired. I think I ll go to bed now.

The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.
-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. التحذير Warning :

E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

١٠. استخدام will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

١٢ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

tomorrow	غدا	next week / month...	الأسبوع / الشهر القادم
next	القادم / التالي	in the future	في المستقبل
soon	قريبا	in (مدة من الزمن) time	في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل)
tonight	هذه الليلة	in a few days / weeks	خلال الأيام القليلة / خلال الأسابيع القليلة

٢. المستقبل باستخدام + inf be going to :

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

- E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.
2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
3- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))
4-We're going to go on a long journey to the countryside
5-On Saturday, we're going to visit an ancient site

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري او الان نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفة أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ أو شيء على وشك

الحدث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه /!lookout!/ /!watch out!/ /!take care/ :

- E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.
4-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
5- Watch out! You are going to fall .
6-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.
7-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للإنسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فنأخذ Will مثل :

- E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
3- Sara is a good student .I thinkshe will pass all her exams.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1-Next weekend, we..... stay with our relatives in Port Said.
a. are going to b. will c. can't d. is going to
2 I'm sorry you are ill. I'm sure you..... feel better soon.

- a. are going to b. will c. can't d. going to
 3 "We need some more eggs." "Igo to the shops and get some."
 a. going to b. will c. am d. is going to
 4 Hassanspend the summer in Alexandria as he planned.
 a. going to b. will c. can't d. is going to
 5. Look, Grandma is carrying a lot of bags. I her.
 a. going to help b. will help c. help d. didn't help
 6. It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We the game!
 a. are going to win b. win c. will win d. mustn't win
 7. We the museum tomorrow. Do you want to come with us?
 a. can't visit b. are going to visit c. visit d. must visit
 8. I'm hungry. I thinka sandwich.
 a. I have b. I'm going to have c. I'll have d. I had
 9- "Can anyone help me carry this heavy box?" "Yes, of course. I.....you."
 a- can't help b- am going to help c- will help d- helps
 10- Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It..... soon.
 a- can't rain b- is going to rain c- will rain d- rain
 11- Do you think there.....flying cars in the future?
 a- is b- am going to be c- will be d- was
 12- I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I.....crash!
 a-'m going to crash! b- will crash. c- crash. d- crashed
 13- It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It very hot today.
 a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be
 14-It's not very hot today. I think I my sweatshirt.
 a- wear b- will ear c- am going to wear d- wears
 15- Hamdi is very fast. I think he.....in the Olympic Games one day!
 a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be
 16-Don't worry. I.....help you with your homework.
 a-am going to b-will c-going to d-won't
 17-I'm late. perhaps Itake a taxi.
 a-going to b-will c-am going to d-won't
 18- it's hot .ok Iturn on the fan.
 a-am going to b-will c-going to d-won't
 19- I think Salma.....the exam easily. she studied hard.
 a-pas b-passes c-is going to pass d-will pass
 20-My grandfather..... 70 on his next birthday!
 a was b will be c is going to be d is

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- Are you going to help me?. (.....)
 2 -I'm will to go to the country side with my parents.. (.....)
 3 -my mum thinks it rains tomorrow. (.....)
 4-I'm going visit my uncle next weekend (.....)
 5-It's cloudy. I think it should rain. (.....)
 6-i expect tamer is going to visit us tomorrow. (.....)



Relative Clauses ضمائر الوصل

Who – Which – That – Where

(who – that)

الذى – التى : تستخدم مع العاقل



→ Miss Amal is the teacher who/that teaches us science.

→ The stadium has 75,000 seats for people who/that want to watch sports.

لاحظ - عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that فى هذا النوع.

→ My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

→ Mr Zaki, who lives next door, is a scientist.

(which – that)

الذى – التى : تستخدم مع غير العاقل (أشياء وحيوانات)



→ That's the horse which/that won the competition.

☎What's the name of the book which you are reading?

✂Elephants, which live for around 45 years, are found in Africa.

(where)

حيث : تستخدم مع المكان

✂This is the house where Grandfather lived.

► This is the village where my father was born.

► There is also a stadium Where you can watch horse riding .

(when)

عندما : تستخدم للزمان

The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, when my parents lived there
Ramadan, which we fast , is a holy month.

(whose)

تستخدم للملكية

Mr Adel, whose factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich

Mr Ali is the man whose house is next to the school.

1- لاحظ إذا وجد حرف مع المكان فأننا نستخدم **which** وليس **where**

→→That is the flat which we live in

→the house which they live in is very old.

2- لاحظ : نستخدم (**which**) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان أو إعطاء معلومة عنه.

📖This is the school which was built last year.

✳Cairo International Stadium is in Nasr City, which is in the northeast of Cairo

→this is the house which my father bought last year

ملاحظات هامة

١.	للعاقل	نختار who أو that
٢.	لغير العاقل	نختار which أو that
٣.	للملكية	نختار whose ويتبعها اسم الشيء أو اسم الشخص الذي يملكه.
٤.	لمكان	يحدث شيء بداخله نختار where ويتبعها فاعل وفعل مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو في نهاية الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which
٥.	لمكان	لم يذكر حدث يتم داخله نختار which ويتبعها فاعل وفعل.
٦.	لمكان	جاء بعده فعل مباشرة بدون فاعل نختار which
٧.	لزمان	يحدث فيه شيء نختار when ويتبعها فاعل وفعل.

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Mr. Hamed has a sonis a doctor.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

2- We bought a flat..... is near the school.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

3- What's the name of the book.....you are reading?

a- who b- which c- where d- what

4- The people..... live next door are very friendly.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

5- This is the village.....my father was born.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

6- Please show me the photos.....you took on Sports Day.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

9-Tennis is a game..... many people enjoy.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

10- That's the sports clubmy brother plays basketball.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

11- Hamdi is the boycan swim really fast.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

12- This is a birdlives in the desert.

a- who b- what c- where d- that

13- That is the shopMagda bought her jumper.

a- who b- which c- that d- where

14- There are many spaces..... are used for other sports.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

15 There is also a stadiumyou can watch horse riding.

a- who b- which c- where d- that

16- this is the house.....my father bought last year.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

17-July is the month,.....I was born

a) when b) who c) which d) where

18-Adel,.....is a kind manager, is respected by all.

a) whose b) who c) which d) that

19- ahmed,.....father is ill, is really sad.

a) whose b) who c) which d) that

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- This is the place who I visited last week.

(.....)

2- Football is a sport where I like.

(.....)

3- A good friend is someone which helps others.

(.....)

4- Cairo is the city who is crowded.

(.....)

5- English is a subject where I like.

(.....)

6-that's the house where my uncle bought last month.

(.....)

7-that's the man which bought our old car.

(.....)

8-cairo is the city Which I was born.

(.....)

1-Countable And Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns أسماء معدودة

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها S في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ (وتم شرحهم سابقا)

١- جمع عادي

- a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives →

٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

ارغفة loaves رغيف loaf نساء women امرأة woman رجال men رجل man أطفال children طفل Child (

٢- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو

المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two أو غيرهم قبلها ومنها الاتي :

(water – bread – turkey – coffee – soup – chicken – meat – juice – information - rubbish - money- advice - time - news - work -furniture - sugar - past - kofta -lamb - dukkahetc)

2- Some & Any: أي بعض

١ - نستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية و الجملة الطلبية:

الجملة الطلبية ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: وهي (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may)

الجملة الطلبية ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص وليس للاستفسار.

✗ - I have got **some** books in my bag. ✗ - I want **some** sugar in it.

✗ - **Would** you like **some** coffee? ✗ - **Can** I ask **some** questions?

٢- نستخدم (any) في الجملة المنفية و جملة السؤال بفعل مساعد:

الأفعال المساعدة: وهي (am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had)

الجملة السؤال بالفاعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار وليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص.

- ✗ - I haven't got **any** books in my bag.
- ✗ - I don't want **any** sugar.
- ✗ - Do you have **any** money ?
- ✗ - has Mona got **any** sisters ?
- ✗ - There aren't **any** tomatoes in it.
- Has it got **any** meat in it?

3- There is \ are: يوجد للمفرد والجمع

يوجد للمفرد و يوجد للجمع : There are ... \ There is ... some...

- ✗ - There **are** some lentils.
- ✗ - There **is** some water.
- There **is** a restaurant in this street.
- There **are** some shops in this street.

اسم لا يعد + There is some
اسم جمع + There are some
اسم مفرد يعد + There is a/an

يوجد للمفرد و يوجد للجمع : Are there ... \ Is there ... any...?

- 1- **Are** there **any** lentils in the kitchen?
- ✗ - **Yes**, there are.
- ✗ - **No**, there aren't.
- 2- **Is** there **any** water in the bottle?
- ✗ - **Yes**, there is.
- ✗ - **No**, there isn't.

اسم لا يعد + There isn't any
اسم جمع + There aren't any
اسم لا يعد + Is there any
اسم جمع + Are there any

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

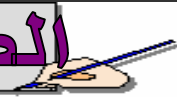
- 1- There aren't..... tomatoes in falafel.
a some b much c many d any
- 2- Can you buy more orange juice, please? There..... in the fridge.
a isn't some b aren't any c isn't any d aren't some
- 3- Thereany bread in the kitchen
a is b aren't c isn't d was
- 4.....there any rice in this dish?
a) Am b) Is c) Are d) Were
- 5- There iswater in that bottle.
a some b much c many d any
- 6- Would you like.....coffee?
a) many b) any c) no d) some
- 7- Koshari is delicious with.....tomato sauce on the top.
a) few b) some c) any d) many
- 8- Would you like.....drinks?
a) much b) any c) no d) some
- 9 Samar hasn't got.....sisters.
a no b Any c some d Much
- 10- Theresome lentils in this dish
a is b aren't c isn't d are
- 11- Has the soup got meat in it?
a) many b) any c) few d) some
- 12- Is there water in the river?
a- any b- some c- a d- an
- 13- There a restaurant in this street.
a- is b- are c- am d- were
- 14- I needbread , please.
a- a b- any c- many d- some

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1.Can I have any juice?
- 2.Has it got some soup in it?
- 3.There isn't any books in the bag.
- 4- I can't find many money in my pocket .someone stole it.
- 5-There aren't any meat in the dish.
- 6- I haven't got some money.
- 7-there isn't any canals near that town.
- 8-no, their isn't cheese in it.
- 9-there is any milk in the fridge.

(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)

الصفات Adjectives



١- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم او تأتي بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :

- The new dress. → The dress is new .
→ Strong boys. → They are strong.
→ Ahmed is a careful driver. → The weather is hot

٢- لا تتغير الصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفردا او جمعا/ مذكرا/ مؤنثا

- Huda is tall. → Amira and Doha are tall.
→ Samy is short → Nady and Hany are short

٣- تأتي الصفة بعد هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be - get - become - go - grow - turn)

- The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٤- إذا جاءت هذه الافعال بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look - seem - appear - sound)

- He looks happy Your job sounds really interesting. You seem very quiet today

المقارنة Comparative

صفة + er + than

١- عند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات القصيرة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد نستخدم :

slow → slower than
cold → colder than
hot → hotter than
fat → fatter than
tall → taller than

Fast → faster than
nice → nicer than
small → smaller than
big → bigger than
short → shorter than

Examples :

- 1-Aswan is hotter than Cairo. 2-Noha is taller than Tamer .
3-The whale is bigger than the dolphin.

٢- عند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات الطويلة التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع نستخدم :

more/less + صفة + than

- The lion is more dangerous than the elephant .
→ The car is more expensive than the tablet.

التفضيل Superlative

١- عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين للصفات القصيرة نستخدم :

the + صفة + est

slow → the slowest
old → the oldest
thin → the thinnest
fat → the fattest
tall → the tallest

Fast → the fastest
nice → the nicest
small → the smallest
big → the biggest
short → the shortest

- 1- Ali is the fastest boy in the class.
- 2- Mona is the shortest girl.
- 3- The elephant is the biggest animal.
- 4- The giraffe is the tallest animal.

١- عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين للصفات الطويلة نستخدم :

the most/least + صفة

- The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest .
- This is the most expensive dress in the shop .

صفات شاذة Irregular adjectives

هذه الصفات تحفظ كما هي

good	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many / much	more than	the most

عند التساوي بين شيئين أو شخصين في صفة سواء طويلة أو قصيرة نستخدم

as + صفة + as

Ex- My phone is as heavy as yours. → The TV is as expensive as the computer.

عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

not as/so + صفة + as

→ Ali is not as tall as samy. → A laptop is not as big as computer.

Early mobiles were not as/so light as phones today.

اسم + enough / enough + صفة

- نستخدم **enough** بمعنى بدرجة كافية أو بشكل كاف للتعبير عن الحجم أو الرقم أو الكمية الصحيحة أو المناسبة .

نستخدم **enough** بعد الصفة

→ This dress is small **enough** for the baby. ► He is not strong **enough** to lift the bag.

→ Their village isn't exciting **enough**. ☒ The hotel isn't modern **enough**.

نستخدم **enough** قبل الاسم

► There are **enough** books for all the students. → There is not **enough** water.

(المصدر) + enough to + inf + ظرف / صفة

Hamdi is **tall and fast enough to be** very good at basketball.
Hamdi is **clever enough to answer** the difficult questions.

صفة + too

تستخدم too قبل الصفة بمعنى جدا جدا اكثر اللازم

-تستخدم too...to لدرجة أن لا (تأتي في النفي وتعنى الإستحالة).

(المصدر) + inf (for مفعول) + (صفة) + too + adj

The sea is **too cold to swim** in.

The coffee was **too hot to drink**.

The question is **too difficult for the little boy to answer**.

enough + عكس الصفة + not = صفة + too

لاحظ:

⊗ It's **too quiet**. = It **isn't noisy enough**.

→ This tea is **too cold**. = The tea **isn't hot enough**.

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-A lap top isthan a computer

a-small b- smaller c- as small d- smallest

2- a train is not as.....as a plane.

a- fast b- faster c- fastest d- fasten

3-my mobile is.....expensive than yours

a- most b- more c- as d- least

7-tablets are the.....modern invention

a- most b- more c- as d- less

4-- which is....., the plane or the train?

a- fast b- faster c- fastest d- fasten

5--summer is.....winter.

a-colder than b-as hot as c-hotter than d-as cold as

6-my car is faster.....yours.

a-then b-that c-than d-those

7-ola isn't as.....as Huda.

a-good b-better c-best d-worst

8-He isn't strong..... to lift the bag.

a. enough b. too c. so d. While

9- the tea ishot drink.

a. enough b. too c. so d. because

10- Ali does not like living near the airport. It isnoisy.

a. enough b. to c. so d. to

11-You can all sit down because there are..... chairs for all of you

a. enough b. too c. so d. a lot

12-Leila's brother is not oldto remember the year 1999.

a. so b. too c. enough d. many

13-Life in a village is usually than life in the city.

a. slow b. slowest c. slower d. The slower

14-Most people think that the countryside is beautiful than the city.

a. more b. too c. very d. many

15-There aren't green areas in the city.

a. enough b. too c. so d. A lot

16- Cairo is than the countryside .

a) noisy b)noisiest c) noisier d) noise

17-he hasn't gotmoney to buy the car.

a. enough b. too c. many d. Few

18-.....desert of all is in Africa.

a-the hottest b-Hot c-Hotter d-Hottest

19-they live in a really.....house.

a-beautiful

b-the most beautiful

c-more beautiful

d-less beautiful

20-This building isin the street.

a-the biggest

b-bigger than

c-as big as

d-big

21- A train iscomfortable than a bus.

a-most

b-more

c-least

d-s

22- Fareeda's sewing machine is always very.....

a- noisily

b- badly

c- slowly

d- noisy

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-Cairo is noisier that the countryside.

(.....)

2- I think English is as easier as maths.

(.....)

3-The laptop is as bigger as the tablet.

(.....)

4-Cairo is most crowded than Giza.

(.....)

5-Cairo is the big city in Africa.

(.....)

6-History is so easy as geography .

(.....)

7-Please open the curtains. The room is enough dark.

(.....)

8-ahmed's room is big than yours.

(.....)

9- Mr Sami likes the hotel, but he thinks it is enough expensive.

(.....)

10-she was the popular girl at her school.

(.....)

1- القدرة Ability

Can

يستطيع : تعبر عن القدرة على فعل شيء أو أن شيء مسموحاً به في الحاضر

▶ I **can** come to the park this afternoon.

→ You **can** go to your friend's house, but come home at six o'clock.

→ After lunch, we **can** go downstairs to the changing room to get ready for P.E.

Can't

لا يستطيع : تعبر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شيء أو أن شيء غير مسموحاً به في الحاضر

⊗ I **can't** stay after four o'clock. → Only engineers **can** use that computer

⊗ You **can't** look at the sun. → The bus **can't** go into the playground.

2- الضرورة والالزام Necessity and obligation

must

يجب : تدل على وجوب فعل شيء في الوقت الحاضر – اجباري أو ضروري

you **must** look right and left before you cross the road.

⊗ You **must** speak English very well to be an English teacher.

⊗ We **must** be careful in the laboratory!

mustn't

لا يجب : تدل على المنع أو التحريم أو عدم وجوب شيء في الحاضر

⊗ You **mustn't** talk in the library.

⊗ You **mustn't** drink water from the river. It's not clean.

⊗ We **mustn't** talk to each other in the lesson

3- نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf. للنصيحة (advice)

← نستخدم should بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You **should** go now The bus goes in ten minutes.

→ Tourists **should** wear sun cream when it s very hot .

→ You **should** always eat healthy food.

← نستخدم shouldn't بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعلها.

*you **shouldn't** watch too much television. -He **shouldn't** speak Arabic in an English class

→ You **shouldn't** walk too much in the sun.

السؤال Question

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Should

→ should I go now?

✓- Yes, you should

✓- No, you shouldn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام



? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + should + كلمة استفهام

✓-when should we go to the beach?

--

what should I do?

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Youlook right and left before you cross the road.
a. has to b. must c. mustn't d. can't
- 2-Children play with matches. It's dangerous.
a- must b- mustn't c- have to d- can't
- 3- at school, you.....talk to your friends at break.
a- can't b- must c- mustn't d- can
- 4- You..... look at the sun..
a -must b -can't c - can d-mustn't
- 5-You put hot food fruit in the fridge.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- could
- 6- Youspeak English very well to be an English teacher.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- can't
- 7- You drink water from the river. It's not clean
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- could
- 8-Youtalk loudly in the library.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- have to
- 9-you.....stay in the library after 6 o'clock because it closes then.
a- must b- can't c- can d- have to
- 10-ali can.....English well.
a-speak b-speaks c-spoken d-spoke
- 11- shedrive at this speed. it's not allowed.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- can't
- 12- I can't go to the club today because I.....study for exams.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- would
- 13-should we.....Mr. Khalid today?
a-meeting b-met c-to meet d-meet
- 14-Youstay in the sun too long
a shouldn't b must c should d can
- 15- You..... go to bed too late.
a can b must c should d shouldn't
- 16- You..... work in a quiet place.
a should b mustn't c shouldn't d can't
- 17- You..... study while you are in bed.
a shouldn't b must c should d can
- 18-we should.....our teachers.
a-to respect b-respects c-respected d-respect

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1 We must to go to the laboratory for our science lessons. (.....)
- 2 Ali can speaks English in Mrs Mona's classroom. (.....)
- 3 You must eat not in the changing room. (.....)
- 4 You mustn't look after your health. (.....)
- 5 People can smoke in hospitals. (.....)
6. People must take long showers. (.....)
- 7-you can watching television in the evening. (.....)
- 8-You shouldn't have about eight hours of sleep every night. (.....)
- 9- You shouldn't pack your school bag before you go to bed at night. (.....)
- 10- Water is very important. We should waste it. (.....)
- 11- You shouldn't to eat too many sweets. (.....)

Comparatives and superlatives

few / fewer / the fewest; little / less / the least

(استخدام صفات المقارنة والتفضيل)



كثير من a lot of كثير من many قليل من few	تأتي بعدها اسم محدود يجمع بإضافة S الجمع : books- stories-students-pages-cats-tourists وهناك أسماء لا تنتهي ب S ولكنها جمع شاذ ، ويأتي بعدها فعل جمع People – men –women – children-police –youth- the poor- teeth
كثير من a lot of كثير من much قليل من little	يأتي بعدها اسم غير محدود لا يجمع لا يعد (كمية) : مثل (oil-water-interest-time- bread-money- sleep -news-information-equipment- maths-tea-sugar-meat - rain- air- juice - jewelry-petrol...etc)

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
كثير للعدد (السؤال/النفى) Many قليل للعدد Few	اسم جمع more than اسم جمع fewer than	اسم جمع the most... + اسم جمع the fewest ... +
كثير للكمية (السؤال/النفى) Much قليل للكمية Little	اسم لا يعد more than اسم لا يعد less than	اسم لا يعد the most... + اسم لا يعد the least ... +

Ex- → **few** students read magazines

→ There are lots of historical stories in this library, but there are **few** detective stories

→ There is **little** water in the lake because it was very dry this year

→ I've got **fewer** books **than** you . → you have got **less** meat **than** I have

→ I want a book with **fewer** pages than a detective story

→ Class 4 has **the fewest** students . That bottle has **the least** water

→ People often drink **more** water in hot weather **than** when it is cold

→ People have **less** interest in historical stories



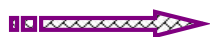
little = not much للكمية / few = not many للعدد

ملاحظات : هام ← ← ١



٢- تستخدم only مع a few / a little

She has received **only a little** news. I have seen **only a few** films.



٣- تأتي كلا من a few/a little بمعنى (قليل يكفي) وتأتي كلا من Few/little بمعنى (قليل لا يكفي)

We have **little** rice. He has **few** T-shirts. لا يكفي

There is **a little** time to catch the bus. He has **a few** jeans. يكفي

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- There are lots of historical stories in this library, but there aredetective stories
 a-little b- less c- few d-fewer
- People haveinterest in historical stories
 a-little b- less c- few d-fewer
- I havetime to read this year because I have more schoolwork.
 a-little b- less c- few d-fewer
- I want a book withpages than a detective story
 a-little b- fewest c- few d-fewer
- This book has the.....number of pages
 a-least b- less c- fewest d-fewer
- There are than 20 people on the bus today
 a-little b- less c- few d-fewer
- Thenumber of tourists visits the museum early in the morning
 a-least b- less c- fewest d-fewer
- Students often havesleep during school time than during the holidays
 a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

- 9- The Antarctic is the place in the world that has therain
a-fewest b- less c- least d-fewer
- 10-.....people think that English is not a useful language.
a-little b- less c- few d-fewer
- 11-the bottle has the orange juice in it
a-fewest b- less c- least d-fewer
- 12-Do you know the animal with the teeth?
a-fewest b- less c- least d-fewer
- 13- This book has pages than that book
a) little b) less c) fewer d) least
- 14- People often drink water in hot weather than when it is cold.
a) less b) least c) more d) most
- 15- students in our school have visited England.
a) Few b) Little c) Less d) The least
- 16-there ismilk in the fridge. I can't make the cake.
a-little b- many c- few d-fewer
- 17-what is the.....time you have spent playing computer games?
a) Fewer b) fewest c) Less d) least
- 18-The hotel was noisy, so they had sleep last night.
a) Few b) Little c) fewest d) least
- 19) Please, I need a book with pages. I have no time.
a. more b. little c. less d. fewer

المبنى للمجهول فى زمن المضارع البسيط passive

هو الجملة التى نبدأ فيها بالمفعول فربما لا نعرف من الفاعل أو لا نريد ذكره أو معروف جدا:

- * in Bosnia, the people cook eggs in a big pan. (مبني للمعلوم)
* in Bosnia, eggs are cooked in a big pan. (مبني للمجهول)

١. التكوين Form

مفعول + am / is / are (not) + P.P + by + noun

Ex- spring is celebrated in different ways all over the world.

⇒ oranges are grown in hot countries. The match isn't played

Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p ?

عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No تنبع الآتى :

Ex- Are special foods eaten at the festival ? yes, they are

عند تكوين السؤال بـ أداة استفهام

Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p + أداة استفهام

Ex- why is fish sometimes kept in special freezer?

* Where is sham el nessim celebrated today?

ملاحظات عند التحويل من المعلوم الى المجهول

- مفعول به + S + مصدر/مصدر + فاعل → مفعول به + is /are + p.p
مفعول به + مصدر + don't/doesn't + فاعل → مفعول به + isn't /aren't + p.p
مفعول + مصدر + فاعل + Do /Does + (أداة استفهام) → مفعول + Am/is /are + (أداة استفهام) + p.p ?

المبنى للمجهول فى زمن الماضى البسيط passive

هو الجملة التى نبدأ فيها بالمفعول فربما لا

نعرف من الفاعل أو لا نريد ذكره أو معروف جدا

- *I didn't send the email. (مبني للمعلوم)
- * the email wasn't sent . (مبني للمجهول)
- *She cooked lunch. (مبني للمعلوم)
- *Lunch was cooked (by her). (مبني للمجهول)

Form التكوين

was / were (not) + P.P +by + noun مفعول

Ex- the car was cleaned yesterday. / The letter was written last week.
These cakes were made this morning. / Toothpaste wasn't invented in Europe.

was /were + مفعول + p.p ?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الـ

Ex-were stamps invented by Egyptians ?
Was that toy made in Egypt? Yes, it was

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

was /were + مفعول + أداة استفهام

Ex-how was fish cooked in the past?
Who was the first pizza invented by ?

ملاحظات عند التحويل من المعلوم الى المجهول

مفعول به + was /were + pp → مفعول به + ed + مصدر / فعل شاذ + فاعل
مفعول به + wasn't /weren't + pp → مفعول به + مصدر + didn't + فاعل
مفعول + was/were + p.p + (أداة استفهام) → مفعول + مصدر + فاعل + did + (أداة استفهام)

Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- When is Sham el-Nessirn in Egypt?
a) celebrated b) celebrate c) celebrates d) celebrating
- 2- The museum by thousands of tourists every day.
a) visited b) visiting c) is visited d) was visited
- 3-Who was the first pizza by ?
a) invent b) invents c) invented d) inventing
- 4-in Bosnia, eggs in a big pan
a) cook b) are cooked c) is cooked d) cooking
- 5-oranges in hot countries.
a is grown b grow c are grown d- are growing
- 6- How are cakes?
a made b make c makes d making
- 7-Arabicin Egypt.
a- is speaking b- speaks c- is spoken d- speak
- 8-The papyrusfor writing by the ancient Egyptians.
a- is used b- used c- was used d- using
- 9- Are special foods at the festival ? yes, they are
a-eaten b-eating c-ate d-eat
- 10-why is fish sometimes.....in special freezers?
a-keeps b-keep c-keeping d-kept
- 11-springin different ways all over the world.
a) is celebrated b) celebrate c) celebrates d)is celebrating
- 12-this hat.....in England.
a-made b-make c-was made d-making
- 13- Ito my friend's party and it was a good chance to meet my old friends.
a-am invited b-was invited c-am inviting d-invited
- 14-In the past, fishevery day
caught d-caught a-was catching b- is caught c-was

- 15-Who the first pizza invented by ?
 a- were b-is c-was d-are
16. About how many cars.....in china every year?
 a. bought b. is bought c. are bought d. buy
17. Hownewspaper pages designed?
 a. do b. have c. was d. are
18. Stampsinvented by Egyptians
 a. Don't b. Haven't c. Weren't d. Didn't
19. The telephone.....by graham bell.
 a. invent b. invented c. Is invented d. was invented
20. Where was the first photograph.....?
 a. taking b. taken c. took d. take

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1. The sun clock invented by the ancient Egyptians. (.....)
2. This book was write by great teachers. (.....)
3. That letter was sent with ahmed. (.....)
4. Did the first plane designed by Leonardo da Vinci? (.....)
5. cakes are making by mother (.....)
- 6-Where are rice grown? (.....)
- 7-My favourite TV programme is show on Channel 1. (.....)
- 8-coffee drink in many countries nowadays (.....)

Conjugation of irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

present	Past simple	Past participle	
Am/is/are	Was/were	been	يكون
bear	bore	born	يولد
become	became	became	يصبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
blow	blew	blown	تهب
break	broke	broken	يكسر
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
build	built	built	يبني
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	يحرق/يحترق
catch	caught	caught	يمسك/يلحق/يصطاد
come	came	come	ياتي
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
do	did	done	يفعل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
drive	drove	driven	يقود
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل
fall	fell	fallen	يقع/يسقط
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	يجد
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى

freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
give	gave	given	يعطى
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ بـ
know	knew	known	يعرف
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يفادر
lose	lost	lost	يفقد/ يخسر
make	made	made	يصنع
mean	meant	meant	يقصد/ يعنى
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
read	read	read	يقرا
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
run	ran	run	يجرى
say	said	said	يقول
see	seen	saw	يرى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
send	sent	sent	يرسل
set	set	set	يجهز/ يعد
sew	sewed	Sewn/sewed	يخيط
shine	shone	shone	تسطع/ تشرق
sing	sang	sung	يغنى
sink	sank	sunk	يغوص
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى
spend	spent	spent	يقضى
stand	stood	stood	يقف
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
sweep	swept	swept	يكنس
swim	swam	swum	يعوم
take	took	taken	ياخذ
teach	taught	taught	يعلم/ يدرس
tell	told	told	يخبر
think	thought	thought	يعتقد/ يفكر
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wear	wore	worn	يرتدى
win	won	won	يفوز
write	wrote	written	يكتب