

Verbs

Helping verbs

main verbs

1- Helping verbs :

am - is - are (present)

I → am

He
She
It → is

We
You
They → are

Verb to be

was - were (past)

I
He
She
It
singular → was

We
You
They → were

تعتبر **v. to be** فعل أساسي **main verb** إذا كان هو الفعل الوحيد بالجملة أو إذا سبقه فعل آخر

I **was** in Alexandria last week .

Gold **is** an expensive metal .

The High Dam **is** near Aswan .

The room **is** 7 metres wide .

(main verb)

They **are** playing tennis now .

I **was** sleeping when he phoned .

Televisions **are** made in Egypt nowadays .

The house **was** painted last year .

(helping verb)

عند النفي (negation) :

ينفى بوضع كلمة **not** بعد (am is are was were)

The boy **is not** sleeping now .

My friends **are not** all Egyptians .

That television **is not** made in Japan .

عند السؤال (Question) :

نستخدم (am is are was were) كفعل مساعد بعد كلمة

الاستفهام

Where **were** you last week ?

When **are** they travelling ?

Who **was** sent abroad by the police ?

تستخدم **v. to be** لوصف السمات الشخصية للأشخاص Ali is a clever boy but he is rather

The restaurant is in

fat تستخدم لتحديد الأماكن

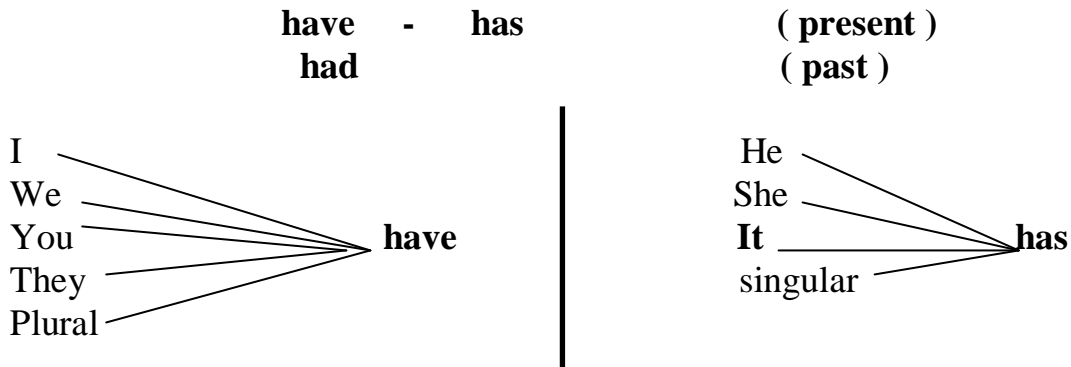
Mehalla

The total area is about 120 metres

تستخدم عند الحديث عن المساحة أو الحجم أو الطول والعرض و الارتفاع (وصف الأبنية)

Each minaret is 89 metres high .
 Our class is 7 metres long .
 The road is 400 kilometres long .

2- Verb to have



تعتبر **v. to have** فعل أساسي **main verb** إذا كان هو الفعل الوحيد بالجملة أو إذا سبقه فعل آخر

I **have** supper at 9 o'clock.
 They **had** a walk near the sea last night .
 Each class **has** 44 students .
 Ola **has** three sisters .
 They are having tea now .
 I will **have** my prize tomorrow .

(main verb)

I **have** written my homework .
 She **has** already packed her suits .
 The bank **has** been stolen by clever thieves .

(helping verb)

عند النفي (negation) :

ينفي بوضع كلمة **not** بعد (**have has had**) إذا كانت فعل مساعد
 I **have not** finished my
 She **has not** been abroad before .
 We **had not** waited for a long time .

أما إذا كانت فعل أساسي وكانت الفعل الوحيد بالجملة تنفي كما يلي :

Have	do not have
Has	does not have
Had	did not have

I have my lunch at home everyday → I **do not** have my lunch at home everyday.

She has the prize every year . → She **does not** have the prize every year.

They had their lunch in a restaurant . → They **did not** have their lunch in a restaurant.

عند السؤال (Question) :

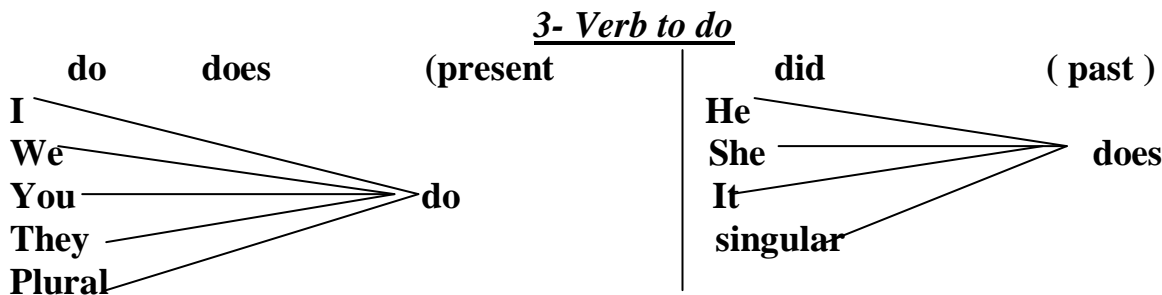
نستخدم (have) – has – had) كفعل مساعد بعد كلمة الاستفهام إذا كانت فعل

مساعد

How long have you slept ?
Where have they seen you ?

أما إذا كانت فعل أساسي وكانت الفعل الوحيد بالجملة نستخدم **do does did** كفعل مساعد

Where did you have lunch yesterday ?
Why does he have a new camera ?



كفعل أساسي تأتي بمعنى : يعمل
لا تأتي كفعل مساعد إلا في حالة السؤال

I **do** my homework everyday .
They **did** their work yesterday .
We **shall do** this exercise tomorrow .
She **has done** her best .

(main verb)

Where **does** he work ?
Why **do** you travel abroad in summer ?
When **did** you finish work yesterday ?

(helping verb)

تستخدم do – does – did مع المصدر في الجملة الخبرية لتأكيد الفعل

I **do trust** your story .
They **did help** him yesterday .
She **does study** her lessons day by day .

إذا كان هو الفعل الأساسي و الوحيد في الجملة ينفى كما يلي :

do do not do
does does not do
did Did not do

I do my homework in the evening. → I do **not do** my homework in the evening.
She does her job very well . → She does not do her job very well .
They did their homework yesterday . → They did not do their homework yesterday.

The Modal Verbs (Defective verbs)

تسمى بالأفعال الناقصة لأنه ليس لها تعريف ثالث و لانها تأتي إلا كفعل مساعد

Can shall will may must
Could should would might had to

I shall phone you but I shall not (shan't) visit you at home .

We will not(**won't**) travel tomorrow .
I can not speak French very well.
They may not come home tomorrow .

can

expresses the ability of someone to do something تعبر عن القدرة على عمل شيئا ما

I can drive a car and I **will be able to** fly a plane in the **future** .

She can cook very well .

Can I help you with your work ? (asking for permission) **طلب إذن**

You can take my camera . (giving a permission) **إعطاء إذن**

Can I get you something to drink? (offer) **عرض**

Could

The lesson was very difficult but I **could** understand it easily (**Past ability**)

Could I borrow your book ? (asking for permission) **طلب إذن**

أكثر أدبا

Could you wait for ten minutes .

Could tell me how to mend that bike ? (request) **سؤال**

shall

تستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل مع الضمائر we-I

I **shall** write a letter to my pen-friend .

We **shall** visit you tomorrow .

Shall we take a taxi ?

Shall we study English ? (suggestion) **اقتراح**

should

تستخدم للتعبير عن النصيحة أو الشيء الواجب عمله

You **should** help your mother at home .

You **should** help the poor .

You **shouldn't** smoke .It is bad for your health .

We **should** be there on time .

We can use :should after the following verbs : تستخدم بعد الأفعال الآتية

Suggest = propose يقترح / **recommend** يوصي / **insist** يصر على / **demand**

يطلب

They insist we **should** go with them .

I recommend you **should** run for a longer time .

Why are you here ? You **should have been** at school now . (something wrong)

will

It expresses future actions .

تعبّر عن الأحداث التي سوف تحدث في المستقبل

I will repair my car next week .

They will fly to the USA in November .

(future actions) أحداث

مستقبلية

Will you help me with my work ?

Will you come with me tomorrow ?

Will you type this, please ?

(request) طلب

Will you give him the letter , please ?

May & Might

To express possibility in the present and the future احتمال حدوث الفعل الآن أو في المستقبل

المستقبل

He maybe at work now .

50 % (uncertain)

He might be at work now .

40 % (very

uncertain)

He may come now .

He might come now .

May I borrow your pen , please ?

(asking for permission) طلب

إذن

You may take it .

(giving a permission) إعطاء

إذن

He studied hard so that he might get high marks .

(purpose) الغرض

Must & had to

to express obligation تعبير عن الإلزام

you **must** do your homework .

You **had to** do your homework

yesterday .

It is late .I **must** go home now .

It was late so I **had to** go home .

The Present Simple Tense

Formation :

I - we - you - they - plural nouns → **infinitive** (base form) المصدر
 He - she - it - singular nouns → **infinitive + s**
 Birds **fly** high . They **play** football at noon .
 A bird **flies** high . He **plays** football at noon .
 The sun **rises** in the east . Stars **radiate** light .

****إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف s-sh-ch-x-o نضيف es**

Passes - crosses - watches - reaches - washes - fixes- mixes – goes – does

****أما إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها ونضيف ies**

Study → studies carry → carries marry → marries
 أما إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف متحرك نضيف فقط s
 Plays stays delays enjoys

Uses : استخدامه

1-To express habits and routine actions . العادات والأحداث الروتينية المتكررة

I go to school everyday .
 He gets up at 7:00 o'clock .
 Mona spends the Summer in Alexandria .

2- to express facts الحقائق

The earth orbits the sun .
 Sugar dissolves in water .
 It gets hot in summer .

يستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الكلمات : **when-until-till-if-unless** ليعبر عن المستقبل

I **shall** stay **until** he **gets** back .
When he **arrives** , I'll tell him about it .

Key words :

Every + time → day - week - month - year – summer –winter

توضع الكلمات الآتية قبل الفعل الأساسي وبعد (am - is - are)

Always دائما - **usually** عادة - **sometimes** أحيانا - **often** غالبا - **rarely** = **scarcely**

أبدا - **never** مطلقا - **never** هل سبق أن? - **ever** مرارا **Frequently** نادرا

Negation : النفي

I -We - You - They - plural → do not + infinitive
 المصدر

He - She - It - singular → does not + infinitive
 I speak English well . → I **do not** speak English well .
 My friend swims very fast . → My friend **does not** swim very fast .

never عند استخدام كلمة **never** في النفي لا نغير الفعل بعدها

I always do my homework at night . I **never do** my homework at night .

She usually comes late .
My friend is always in a hurry .

She **never** comes late .
My friend **is never** in a hurry .

Questions : السؤال

عند السؤال نستخدم **do-does** كفعل مساعد لبدء السؤال أو بعد كلمة الاستفهام

I work in Cairo .

- Do you work in Cairo ?
- Where do you work ?

The doctor examines patients .

- *Does the doctor examines patients ?
- *Who does the doctor examine ?
- *Who examines patients ?

correct the following verbs :

- 1-A horse (**have**) four legs .
 - 2-When the sun (**shine**) , we feel warm .
 - 3-I shall wait until he (**come**) .
 - 4-She (**visit**) her uncle every week .
 - 5- Butchers (**sell**)meat .
 - 6- Cats (**eat**) mice .
 - 7-what she (**do**)in the evening ? She usually (**study**) her lessons or listens to music .
 - 8- You always(**write**) with your left hand .
 - 9- He always (**say**) that he will mend the window but he never (**do**) it .
 - 10- Mary usually (**learn**) languages very quickly but she (**not seem**) able to learn French .
- He always (**borrow**)from me and never(**remember**) to pay back .

B: Put the following verbs in negative and interrogative الاستفهام

- 1- He teaches English .
- 2-They speak a little English .
- 3-He works at a workshop .
- 4-The men drive very fast .
- 5-It costs a lot of money.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- He plays football in the club . (usually).....
- 2-He is clever . (always).....
- 3-He plays football well . (no).....
- 4-He is doing homework now . (usually)
- 5-they go to school everyday . (He)
- 6-He studies everyday . (Does).....
- 7-Hany does not do his homework. (never).....
- 8-He usually plays football . (Every Friday)
- 9- the director never comes late . (is)
- 10- My friends study their lessons . (My friend).....

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

- 1- ITV for two hours everyday .
a- watched b- am watching c- have watched d- watch
- 2-I won't leave until he
a-come b- came comes d- has come
- 3-What timeyou usually have lunch ?
a-did b-do c- are d- will
- 4-My fathergoes to bed early .
a- doesn't b- didn't c- never d- isn't
- 5-.....you ever get up late ?
a- Do b-Are c-Have d- Did
- 6-We alwaysto save energy .
- 7- We will work until youback .
a-come b- came c- comes d- has come
- 8-He generally.....to my office .
a- a-come b- came c-comes d- has come
- 9- They'll return to Cairo after the conference
a- finish b- finishes c- has finished d- will finish
- 10-She Her husband's birthday .
a-is not forgotten b- isn't always forgotten c- never forgets
- 11-When he..... , he will stay with us .
a- will come b- came comes d- has come
- 12- Helate for work .
a- usually is b- does usually c- has usually d- is usually
- 14- Where He live ?
a- does b- did c-has d- is
- 15- I'll go to bed as soon as Imy homework .
a-finish b- finished c- has finished d- will finish
- 16-They (have, had) plenty of time to get the work (do- did- done)
- 17-We (go, gone, went) out in the rain and (get- got) very wet.
- 18- I wish I (am, were) a famous writer.
- 19-When I (be, was, were) young, I (go- went-had gone) to bed early.

The Past Simple Tense

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي .

past-----x-----future

Formation :

1- Verb+ed (regular verbs) الأفعال غير الشاذة

watched visited starteded helped cleaned cooked
lived received smiled believed liked
studied carried married denied tried

2-The second form (regular verbs)_التصريف الثاني_

go----- went see -----saw fly -----flew
buy --- -bought catch ----caught choose -----chose

Key words علامات

Last+ time -----week—month –year ---summer ---winter

Yesterday-- أمس ago- منذ in the past في الماضي -once ذات مرة

Examples

My friend *flew* to London two month *ago* .

They *built* the house four years *ago* .

Ali *sent* me a letter *last week* .

I gave him my book *last night* .

Cavemen felt safer in caves .

Yesterday , T.V. *announced* Diana's engagement .

Shakespeare *lived* in the 16th century .

Did not + infinitive عند النفي: نستخدم

Cavemen **did not have** furniture .

My father **did not mend** the bike yesterday .

I **did not write** a letter last week .

Last month ,he **didn't fly** to Paris .

Questions .

Did Youssef write to his friend last week ?

No ,he **didn't** .

Did she **make** that cake herself ? .

Yes, she **did** .

When **did** Islam **reach** China ?

It **reached** after -----

When **did** the patient **feel** all the pain ?

He **felt** it yesterday

Some one +used to + infinitive

تعبّر عن حدث كان يحدث في الماضي و لكنه توقف عن الحدوث الآن

I used to smoke cigarettes but now I don't .

In the past , People used to travel by camels .

We didn't use to play computer games . → **did not + use to +**

infinitive

Some one +be used to + verb + ing

تعبّر عن حدث معتاد على فعله الآن

I am used to going to bed late .

They are used to playing football on Fridays .

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

1- I (visited- visit - was visiting -would visit)my aunt a week ago .

2- The party (starts- was starting- started- would start)at 8 o'clock last night .

3- When (do- did- will- would finish)you finish writing the report ? Only yesterday .

4- When I was on holiday , I (used to play- am using to play- uses to play)tennis .

5- they (didn't - don't- aren't -haven't)attend the conference last month .

Correct the verbs in brackets :

1-I (go) to the zoo a week ago.

2. Early man (have) advantages over animals.

3. The Ancient Egyptians (marry) their sisters.

4. He (visit) us yesterday and (stay) for lunch.

5. He (write) his composition yesterday and (make) many mistakes.

6. Last summer I (swim) in the sea twice a day when I was at Alexandria.

7- When I (meet) him last night, I (not remember)his name

8-He (be) a good football player once.

9-Suppose you (have) an aero plane, what would you do with it?

10-He wishes that money (grow) on trees.

11-They (get back)very late last night .

12-Yesterday , the police (catch) the thief .

13-He (not fly) to London last month .

14-I (see) a very strange accident yesterday .

15-Once there (be) a volcano here .

16-I (have) a shower two hours ago .

17-He (ring) me up just now .

18-(Be) you with them yesterday ?

19-I (not used to) stay in hotels .

20-We (use to) play hide and seek .

Ask a question:

The book describes accidents for doctors ?

The boy cleaned the board with an eraser ?

Samy used a non – slip mat in the bath ?

Majed asked Jamal about the library ?

The stories were rewritten in easy English ?

The interview took place in Jeddah ?

Shakespeare wrote five plays ?

Yes , they helped the old man ?

No , Ali did not say the truth ?

Yes , they flew to London ?

Yes , we phoned him yesterday ?

C: Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1-I haven't written to him for a week . (ago)
- 2-I have lived in Tanta for twenty years. (ago)
- 3-It I two hours since I watched the film . (ago)
- 4-I haven't seen him for a month . (ago)
- 5-I do not write my homework . (did not).....
- 6-She cleans the house everyday. (yesterday).....
- 7-When I was young , I lived by the sea . (used to).....
- 8-I got lost so I asked the policeman about the way . (When).....
- 9-She was a teacher but now she is a nurse . (used to).....
- 10- when did you get your diploma . (how long)

Make the following negative and interrogative :

- 1-he dried his hands .
- 2-The artist drew a picture .
- 3- they lit fire to feel warm .
- 4- I swam in the canal two hours ago .
- 5- they worked hard .
- 6-she understood the lesson .
- 7- they had a good meal .
- 8- The book was rewritten in easy English .
- 9- We were in Canada last month .
- 10-they studied hard .

The Present continuous

Am

Is

+ verb + ing

Are

now

past

future

I **am reading** English **now** .

They **are playing** football **at the moment** .

At present he **is mending** his bike

Look! She **is swimming** .

Listen ! they **are singing** .

Key words :-

Now = at the moment = at present الآن / في الوقت الحالي

Look ! أنظر / listen ! أنصت

Uses :-

I am doing my homework now .

1- يستخدم للدلالة على فعل يحدث الآن :-

I am flying to London tomorrow morning . : يستعمل للتعبير عن المستقبل المخطط لحدوثه

Ali is giving the teacher a lot of trouble .

3- يستخدم للدلالة على أحداث تتكرر

Negation :-

ينفي المضارع المستمر بوضع كلمة not بعد am/is/are

They are **not** playing football now

She is **not** cleaning the house .She is cooking lunch .

We are **not** watching TV .we are writing homework .

Correct the following verbs

- 1-Now he (build) a villa at Zamalek.
- 2-My friend (tell) me in his letter that he (work) hard for his final examination.
- 3-The sun always (set) in the west. Look ! It (set) now.
- 4-I usually (drink) coffee in the afternoon, but I (drink) tea now.
- 5-This man (speak) French well, but at this moment he (speak) English.
- 6- What you (do) now ?
- 7-He (play) now because he (have) no work to do.
- 8-Look ! Smoke (come) out of that window. There (be) something on fire.
- 9-Listen ! They (cry) for help.
- 10-Look ! A man (run) after the tram. He (want) to catch it.

Choose the correct words from those between brackets :

- 1-I (go, went, am going) to the cinema tonight.
- 2-Look ! The boy (beat, is beating, beats) the donkey.
- 3-Your mother (wait, waits, is waiting, will wait) for you at this moment.
- 4-At the present moment all the pupils (are sitting, sit, will sit) quietly because their teacher (speaks, spoke, is speaking) .
- 5-My brother (speak, speaks, spoke) four foreign languages .Now he (learn, learns, is learning) a fifth.

The Present perfect Tense

Formation :

Have - has + P.P.

I
We
You
They
plural


have

He
She
It
singular

has

Meaning :

To express an action began in the past and finished .

Past  now future

I have packed my suites .

He has written the letter .

My friends have already prepared lunch .

منذ وقت قصير انتهى الماضي بدأ حدث

2-To express an action began in the past and finished a very short time ago .

Past  now future

I have just eaten my lunch .

He has just arrived home .

Key words :

recently حديثاً - lately مؤخراً - حتى الآن yet - توا just - بالطبع already
since منذ - for لمدة - ever - never

1- already

تأتي في الوسط بين have already en أو في نهاية الجملة

They have already painted the room .

They have painted the room already .

2- just

تأتي في الوسط بين have just written

He has just gone out .

We have just written homework.

She has just cooked the food .

3-recently/ lately

تأتي في نهاية الجملة

He has made many kites recently .

We have visited Samy recently .

4-yet

تأتي في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المنفية

I haven't studied the lesson yet .

We haven't seen the new car yet

5-ever & never

Have you ever been to London ?

تستخدم ever في السؤال قبل past participle

No, I have never been to London .

وللاجابة المنفية نحذف ever ونضع never بدلا منها

6- since

إذا جاءت كحرف جر دال على الزمان تأتي في نهاية الجملة و قبلها بداية وقت حدوث الفعل :

السنة الشهر الأسبوع اليوم جزء اليوم

Part of a day - day - week - month - year

I have not seen him **since 2000** .

He has gone out **since the early morning** .

They have started building **since last month** .

أما إذا جاءت كرابط بين جملتين :

Since —→ **past simple** —→ **present perfect**

Since he **travelled** , he **has sent** three letters .

Since he **started** work , he **has drawn** two walls .

present perfect —→ **Since** —→ **past simple**

he **has sent** three letters Since he **traveled** .

he **has drawn** two walls Since he **started** work..

we have studied five lessons since we began studying .

الفرق بين for-since

Since + time (2:00 – yesterday – last week – Rajab – October – منذ 1420)

For + period of time (2 + hours – days - weeks – months – years) لمدة

B- choose : since or for :

- 1- He has been studying Physics Three month .
- 2-She has been a nurse 1980 .
- 3- Mr. Al-Badr has been building roadstwenty years .
- 4- I have been working herelast year .
- 5- Ali has been making model airplanesNovember .
- 6- They have been touring Egypttwo weeks .
- 7- You have not used this passport April 30, 1987 .

ملاحظات على استخدام المضارع التام :

١- إذا طلب استخدام **since** في جملة بها **last + past simple**

S . + Have/has + not + P.P. +since + past simple / time

I last ate fish when I was in Alexandria . (since)

I haven't eaten fish since I was in Alexandria .

I last saw him when I was in Alexandria . (since)

I haven't seen him since I was in Alexandria .

I last studied English 2 hours ago . (since)

It is two hours since I studied English .

I last saw him two month ago . (since)

It is two month since I saw him .

إذا طلب منك استخدام ago بدلا من for نستخدم began to قبل الفعل

He has learned English for six years .

He began to study English six years ago .

إذا طلب منك استخدام for بدلا من since في جملة تحتوي على .. last week/month/year نضيف كلمة the قبل last فتصبح the last...

I haven't met him since last month .

I haven't seen him for the last month .

He has worked here since last week .

He has worked here for the last week .

He has lived here since 1990 .

He has lived here for the last 31 years .

إما إذا طلب منك استخدام since /for في جملة تبدأ ب the last time فإننا نحذف the last time ... ونضع فعل الجملة في المضارع التام

The last time he came to Egypt was in 1990 . (since)

He hasn't come to Egypt since 1990 .

He hasn't come to Egypt for 14 years .

How long have you been learning English ? (how long ago)

How long ago did you start studying English .

The present perfect continuous tense المضارع التام المستمر

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و استمر حتى الآن و سوف يستمر إلى ما بعد الآن



Form:

I – You - We - They —————> **have + been + verb + ing**

He - She - It —————> **has + been + verb + ing**

*I **have been studying** English for three hours مازال سوف يستمر

(**I am still studying and will continue**)

*They **have been playing** since 5 o'clock .

We **have been learning** E. at school for 5 years .

* Ali **has been sleeping** since 2 o'clock .

Key words :

منذ Since + time (2:00 – yesterday – last week – Rajab – October –

1420) لمدة For + period of time (2 + hours – days - weeks – months

– years)

Exercises

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقت طويل :

Work- wait – travel – live – sleep – read – stay – mend

He has been sleeping for three hours .

We have been waiting since the early morning .

They have been working in Saudi Arabia for ten years .

لا يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الأفعال الآتية :

1 - أفعال الشعور و الحواس : see- hear- smell- notice

2 - أفعال التفكير **verbs of thinking** : think , feel, realize , know , understand , mean

, suppose , believe , remember , forget trust , mind

3- أفعال العاطفة **verbs of emotion** : want, desire ,refuse , forgive , wish

, care , love , hate , like , dislike

own , possess, owe ,

-أفعال التملك :

belong

key words :

since - for / all + time (all day – all the time – all this month)

A- Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:

1-He (wasn't – hasn't – isn't – hadn't) done his homework yet .

2-He (has just taken – is just taken had just taken was just taken) the prize .

3- It (rained had rained–has been raining–has been rained) all day .it hasn't stopped .

4- How long (have you worked – have you been working – had you worked – did you work) ? When will you finish ?

5-He has been playing tennis (since ago – for) an hour .

6- I (didn't use – hasn't used – haven't used – don't use) my pen since yesterday

7- Where (were you – have you been –had you been–will you be) since the bell rang

8- I have lived in that house since I (was–had been – am – will be) a child .

9- They have been in London since they (get married–have got married–got married That servant (has worked–has been working–worked–work)for me for two years now

11- We (tried – have tried – have been trying – are trying) to solve the problem for two hours now .

12- I (have learned – had been learning – learned – have been learning) to drive for a month and I'm still learning it .

13- The child (slept – has slept – has been sleeping – is sleeping) for ten years now.

14- What has happened to him (for – ago – since) this morning .

15- It hasn't rained in that country (for – since ago – when) five month .

16- My father has got out (for – ago – since) two o'clock .

17- The school (offer) English courses for ten years and it still offering up till now .

18- Some students (learn) here for five years and they still doing that ..

19-Many schools (teach) English for over 30 years and they have not stopped .

20-I (have been working - am working - worked) here since 1414 H

21-They (built- have been building -are building) that house since last Ramadan .

22-She (made –is making -has been making) cakes since the morning .

23-The clock (just rang, has just rung, just has rung) ten.

24-I (was living, lived, have lived) here since 1950.

25- I (have not seen, did not see, saw) you since three days last week

26-They (lived, are living, have lived) in this house for (ten years, last December, a long time ago) .

27-I (read, have read, am reading) a new story yesterday.

28-I (have eaten, ate, am eating (nothing since I (leave, left 'have left) the hospital.

29-She (did not finish, has not finished, does not finish) her work yet.

Rewrite using the words in brackets :

1-I haven't seen him for two years . (since)

2-I haven't met my cousin for two weeks . (since)

3-He has been waiting for three hours . It is four o'clock now . (since)

4-I last visited him in November . (since)

5-I last went abroad five years ago . (since)

6- I haven't visited him since last week . (for)

7- They have stayed here since last month . (for)

8- I have been working here since 2001 . (for)

9- It is a week since I heard from you . (for)

10-I haven't studied English for two days . (I last)

Correct the verbs in brackets :

1-He just (finish) his work.

2-He (learn) English for six years.

3-He not yet (visit) me.

4-I recently (read) one of Shakespeare's plays.

5-He (be) ill since he (return) from Alexandria.

6-The gardener already (water) the flowers.

- 7-His health (improve) since he (go) to the hospital.
- 8-Egypt (make) great progress in agriculture and industry.
- 9-Though the boy (be) seven years old, he not yet (learn) to read.
- 10-I not) speak) to him since last Tuesday.

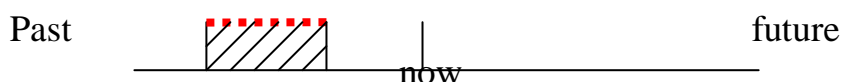
The Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense

Form: was -were + verb + ing

<p>I He She It Singular</p>	was		<p>We You They plural</p>	were
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يعبر ان حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لفترة زمنية معينة وانتهى في الماضي .



Yesterday , I **was playing** football from 3 to 5 .

Last night ,they **were watching** T.V. from 8to 10.

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين أحدهما كان مستمرا في الماضي ولكن قطعه حدث آخر.



While -As → **was- were + v. +ing** , → **past simple**

Past simple → **while -as** → **was- were + v. + ing**

When → **past simple** → **was / were + v. + ing**

Was /were +v. + ing → **when** → **past simple**

1-**While** I **was doing** my homework last night ,I **broke** my pen.

2-He **saw** a strange car accident **while** he **was walking** in the street .

3-They **found** a treasure **while** they **were digging** a well .

4**While** we **were waiting** for the bus , he **came** running .

ملحوظة :- اذا لم يستخدم في الجملة فاعل بعد while /when يكون الفعل بعدهما من verb + ing

While **doing** my homework last night ,I **broke** my pen.

They **found** a treasure **while digging** a well .

***** Correct the verb:**

1-While he (**run**) , he fell down .

2-While I (**watch**) the programme , the T.V. broke down.

3-While I (**read**) a newspaper ,I heard a strange noise .

4-The phone (**ring**) while I (**have**) a shower .

5-He (**lose**) his keys while he (**play**) .

6-While we (**sleep**) , a man knocked the door .

7-My brother (**phone**) while I (**work**) in the garage .

8- As I (**walk**) down the street , I (**meet**) Nadia .

9- While we (**have**) a party , the lights went off .

10-The telephone (**ring**) while I (**go**) out of the house .

- 11- I read a book when he (**come**) in .
- 12- As I (**work**) a man (**knock**) at my door.
- 13-While my servant (**carry**) my bag, he (**drop**) it and (hurt) his foot.
- 14- After stealing the money, the thief (**jump**) into a tram which (**run**) very quickly.
- 15-The drowning boy(**cry**)for help while I (**walk**) by the river.
- 16- Last night somebody (**shout**) while I (**study**) my lessons.
- 17- The aeroplane (**fly**) quickly when it suddenly (catch) fire.
- 18-The pupils (read) when the headmaster (**enter**) the class.
- 19-While the policeman (**sleep**) the prisoner (**escape**)
- 20-I (**see**) him as I (**drive**) to the station.
- 21-What you (**do**) last night when I (**meet**) you ?

Choose the right answer :

- 1-While it (rained - was raining - has rained – rains) , my clothes became wet
- 2-While we (were watching-was watching–watched)television ,our father came home
- 3-While he was eating , an insect(fell - fall – felt was falling) into the plate .
- 4-While he was travelling , he (becomes -became –becoming- was becoming) ill.
- 5- He (was climbing-had climbed- climbed- is climbing) the ladder when he suddenly fell down .
- 6-What were you doing when I(phoned-would phone–had phoned-phoning)last night
- 7- While I (went – am going–was going-had gone) home ,I met a friend.
- 8- While we were sitting in the garden , a storm ((had broken – broken – broke – breaking)out .
- 9-When the news (come – had come – came – coming) , we were playing cards .
- 10- When the teacher entered the class , pupils (made – are making – were making – have made) a lot of noise .
- 11-While I (was sleeping – slept – had slept – sleep) , she opened the window .
- 12- The train left while he (ran–has run – is running-was running)down the platform .
- 13-I (have, was having, had) breakfast when the telephone) ring, rang, was ringing)
- 14-The light (go out, went out, was going out; while I (was -having, had, have) tea.
- 15-What (was the pupil doing, did the pupil do, does the pupil do) when the teacher (enters, entered, had entered) the class ?
- 16-Yesterday you (look, looked, were looking) ill, I (be, am ‘was) glad that you (look, are looking, looked) better today.
- 17-As I (came, was coming, come) to-school this morning I (see, saw, had seen) a car (run, was running, ran) into a bus.
- 18-Nabil (did, does, was doing) his work while the other boys (played, playing, were playing) football.
- 19-He (gets, got, was getting) off the train as it (was going ‘went, goes)
- 20-He (lived, was living, lives) in England when the war(begins, began, was beginning

21-When the phone bell (ring, rang, was ringing) I (work-was working, worked) in the garden.

22-The man (falls down, fell down, was falling down) as he (runs, ran, was running) for the bus.

C: Rewrite the using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

1-We were having supper and suddenly the bell rang . (while)

2-He was walking in the street when he met this old friend . (As)

3-I was doing my homework and the light went out suddenly . (when)

4-Cooking lunch ,she cut her finger . (while)

5-Travelling abroad ,he felt ill . (when)

6-Waiting at the bus stop ,we saw Faisal. (As)

7-Crossing the street without looking ,a car hit him . (while)

8-During his sleep last night , someone broke into his house . (While)

9-The tourist saw many places during his visit to Egypt . (While)

10- During his walk on the sea , Ali saw a very big whale . (when)

The Past perfect Tense

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي البعيد

past _____ X _____ 1 _____ future

Form :

had + P.P.(past participle)

Prophet Ibrahim **had built** the Ka'aba .

The Pharaohs **had invented** astrology .

The Romans **had fought** the Muslims .

ويستخدم أيضا إذا كان هناك حدثين حدثا في الماضي... ووقع أحدهما قبل الآخر

Past _____ x _____ x _____ 1 _____ Future

و هنا يستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية :

Before – after – when - as soon as - by the time - till - until

Before / by the time → past simple → had. +P.P.
had +p.p. → before /by the time → past simple

We **had prepared** the food **before** the guests **arrived** .

Before he **went** out ,she **had turned off** all lights .

Before I **answered** the question ,**I had studied** the lesson .

I **had written** the letter **before** I **posted** it .

By the time , I **went** to the cinema , the film **had started** .

By the time he **went** to bed , he **had done** his homework

When → past simple → had + p.p.
Had + p.p. → when → past simple

When I **arrived** to the work shop , they **had mended** the car .(It was ready)

When the doctor **arrived** , the patient **had died** .

لاحظ الجمل الآتية :

When I **was** young , I **used to** play a lot .

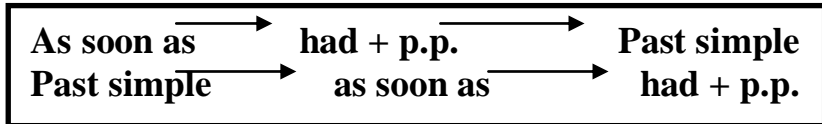
الحدثين حدثا في نفس الوقت

When I came , he left .

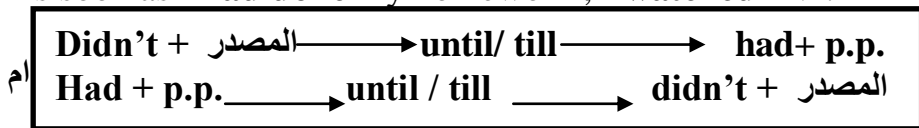
في الماضي



Yesterday ,I **watched** the match after I **had done** my H.W .
She **cooked** lunch after she **had cleaned** the house .
Yesterday, after he **had eaten** breakfast ,he **went** to school .
After they **had eaten** they **thanked** their host .
He **left** the factory after he **had finished** work .



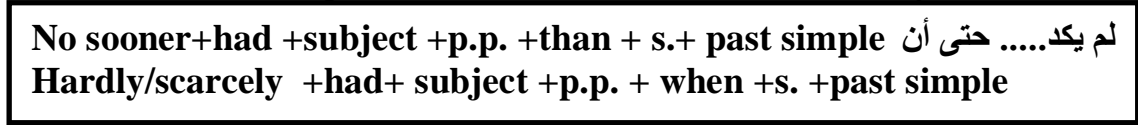
As soon as he **had left** , he was **asked** to come back .
As soon as I **had done** my homework , I **watched** TV .



في حالة till-until

لا بد أن يسبقها نفي

He **didn't go** to bed until , he **had done** homework .
I **didn't answer** the questions until I **had read** them carefully .



No sooner had he returned than he was asked to travel again .
Hardly/scarcely had he returned when he was asked to travel again .
No sooner had he finished studying than he started again .
Hardly had he finished studying , when he started again .

Rewrite the using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1-The president made a speech and then he left the company . (until)
- 2-Walking for an hour, he realized he took the wrong way . (After)
- 3-After he had written homework , he watched TV . (before)
- 4-The train left then he arrived to the station . (by the time)
- 5-I visited my uncle ,before that I went shopping . (When)
- 6-The film started then I went to the cinema . (when)
- 7-First he read the book, then he wrote a report. (After)
- 8-First he read the book, then he wrote a report. (After)
- 9-He ate meat but then he fell ill. (When)
- 10-I went out for a walk, but first I did my homework, (before)
- 11-I met him, then I knew everything . (as soon as)
- 12-First he collected the parcel, and then he realized it was the wrong one (When)
- 13-After he had made a plan, he discussed it with his friends. (until)
- 14-I went for a swim when I had finished my work. (I didn't)
- 15-She didn't type the letter until the manager had signed it. (after)
- 16-I left the house and then the rain started . (before)

- 17-After the tailor had taken my measurements he cut the material (Having)
 18-When the doctor arrived the patient had already died. (before)
 19-Having watched TV, I went to bed. (After)
 20-He enjoyed the food as soon as he tasted it. (until)
 21-He told me his name and then he left. (when)
 22-They didn't return home until they had seen the whole country . (after / before)
 23-It stopped raining and immediately the match started, (as soon as)
 24-was very sorry to know that he was injured in a car accident . (when)

Correct the following verbs:

- 1-Class (**begin**) already by the time I (**get**) there , so I(**take quietly**) a seat to the back
 2-His fingers (**begin**) to bleed as soon as he cut himself .
 3- He (**lose**)his new knife shortly after he (**buy**) it .
 4-He (**begin**) to read as soon as he (**find**) a place .
 5- It (rain)for half an hour when he stepped out
 6-They were not able to make the pudding until they (**buy**) rice .

The Future

يمكن التعبير عن المستقبل بالطرق الآتية

1- will + infinitive المصدر

- we shall go home .
 I shall visit my uncle tomorrow .
 They will visit Ali next week .
 You'll come early tomorrow .

Planned and near future

Am/ is / are + going to + infinitive المصدر

- I am going to build a house next month .
 They are going to buy a new car
 It is going to rain .

Planned and near future

المستقبل المخطط لحدوثه

Am / is are + verb + ing

- I am flying to London next week .
 They are playing football next Friday .
 He is doing homework in two hours .

Key words

Next + time :- next week , month , year , summer ,

Tomorrow

In + time : in 2 weeks , in 20 minutes

Correct the following verbs :-

- 1-Why he (go) to the market tomorrow ?
 2-He (leave) for London tomorrow .

- 3- We (have) a holiday next week .
 4-The grocer البقال (send) us the goods we (want) for the next week.
 6-I (post) these letters tonight.
 7-When he (come) I (be) glad to see him.
 8-I (stay) at home till the rain (stop)
 9-Where you (go) for your holidays this year ?
 10-If the tram (stop) at Giza, I (get) out there.

Choose the correct words from those between brackets :

- 1-He (shall, will) finish his work before he (goes, go)
 2-I (shall, will) not write till I (will buy, shall buy, buy) a pen.
 3-I hope I (pass, shall pass, will pass) the examination next month.
 4-He promised that he (will, would) pay me tomorrow.
 5-Next month I (am, will be, shall be) twenty

Active and Passive

Tense	active	Passive
The present simple tense	I – you – we – they + inf He – She – It + infinitive	am O. + is + p.p. + by +S. are
The past simple tense	Verb + ed (played) The second form(went)	was O. + + p.p. + by +S. were
The present continuous	am as + verb + ing are	am O. + is +being + p.p. are
The present continuous	was + verb + ing were	was O. + +being + p.p. were
The present & The past perfect tense	have has + p.p. had	have has + been + p.p. had
Future simple And Modal Verbs	will can have to + infinitive be going to	will can have to be + p.p. be going to

ملاحظات

إذا كان الفعل الأساسي للجملة Have
 نحوله إلى own / possess اللتان تحملان نفس المعنى

I have a new camera → A new camera is owned by me .
 → A new camera is owned by me .

إما إذا تغير معنى الملكية فإننا نستخدم فعلا يناسب المعنى الجديد

I had a picnic → A picnic was spent by me .

I had a swim → A swim was enjoyed by me .

He doesn't write his homework . → His homework **is not** written (by him)

She didn't cook lunch yesterday . → Lunch **wasn't** cooked by her yesterday .

He has not drawn the picture yet . → The picture **hasn't** been drawn by him

إذا كان فاعل الجملة غير معروف people –somebody – someone لا نستخدمه ثانية

مثل

Some stole my umbrella yesterday . → **My umbrella was stolen yesterday .**

They took him to the hospital . → **He was taken to the hospital .**

4- إذا كان بالجملة مفعولين :-

I offered him some money. → **Some money was offered to him by me .**

He was offered some money by me .

إذا كان فاعل الجملة nobody لا تأتي به مرة أخرى و ننفي الفعل الأساسي بالجملة

Nobody visited me yesterday . → **I wasn't visited yesterday .**

Change into passive :-

1-Azza cleans the room

2-Mayday cleaned the room

3-Bobey has cleaned the rooms

4-Hoda had cleaned the room.

5-Eman is cleaning the room

6-Ola was cleaning the rooms.

7-Maha has been cleaning the room.

8-Aida will clean the room

9-Ghada is going to clean the rooms .

10-They gave my little sister a ticket, too.

11-People will show me the new buildings

12-Someone has already paid the electrician for his work

1. The butcher sells meat.

2. The hungry man ate all the food.

3. I shall tell the truth.

4. We must avoid يتجنب bad habits.

5. She could speak English and French.

6. The soldier is polishing يلمع the guns.

7. The girl was drawing a nice picture.

8. The cats have drunk the milk.

9. They had won the match.

10. The gardener is cutting the grass.

11. The wind shook the branches of the tree.

12. We have not yet finished the exercise.

13. The boys do not understand the lesson.

14. The merchant will sell the goods tomorrow

15. She had sent a letter to her brother last month.

16. He was playing tennis when he fell down.
17. My aunt has given me a gold ring.
18. Everybody desires happiness.
19. The guide will show us the way.
20. I am answering the questions now.
21. The girl could not hear the sound.
22. You may see a nice film on the television.
23. Plants need sunlight and water.
24. Some scientists have examined blood.
25. The servant did not lock the door.
26. Careless pupils do not learn their lessons well.
27. The teacher will give good marks to the good pupils.
28. He has to pay the fine الغرامة
29. I do not treat animals cruelly بقسوة
30. They had to obey the orders.

choose the right answer :-

- 1-Every car engine (is checked – checks – has checked – will check) thoroughly .
- 2-the flat (will decorate – was being decorated – will b decorated – may decorate) next week .
- 3-Cars (mustn't park – mustn't be parked –won't park – shouldn't park) here
- 4-He (is going to collect-will collect-is going to be collected- may collect)from school.
- 5-All the lights (turned - were turning- were turned - had turned)out before my going to bed.
- 6-Two hundred people (invite-have invited-were invited-will invite)to the conference.
- 7-All the questions (will answer-must answer-have to answer-must be answered)on the paper.
- 8-When he returned home, he found that all his money(had been-had-is-will be) stolen
- 19-Hazem (is not seen - hasn't seen - didn't see - wasn't seen)at the party last night.
- 10-A nice story (was told- told- is telling- was telling)to the child.
- 11-The arrangement for the party (will discuss - may discuss- will be discussed - will be discussing)tomorrow.
- 12-The chairs (are being carried - are carrying- were carrying -will be carried) out into the garden at the moment.
- 13-He had an accident and (took - takes - has taken - was taken) to hospital .
- 14-The Egyptian cotton (is exported - exports- exported- is exporting) to different countries.
- 15-This room(hasn't- hasn't been- hadn't – aren't) slept in for years.
- 16-The show(has- was – being – will) repeated again.
- 17-The article (been - is being -going to -has to) read by the boy now .
- 18-More oil wells (been – are – being – should) exploited nowadays .
- 19- This bridge (is being – was – has – been) built in 1998 .
- 20- The road (is mending – is being mended – has mended) now .

Relative pronouns

1-who تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم عاقل
عند الربط :- نحذف الاسم المكرر الثاني و نضع **who** بعد الاسم الأول

- 1- this is my friend . He plays for Mahalla team .
This is my friend **who** plays for Mahalla team .
- 2-the doctor is brilliant . He was able to teat my cousin .
The doctor **who** is brilliant was able to teat my cousin .
- 3- The man is my friend . You meet him yesterday .
The man **who** you met him yesterday is my friend .
- 4- This is the man .You are looking for him .
This is the man **who** You are looking for .

2- which تربط بين جملتين فاعلهم أو مفعولهم غير عاقل
عند الربط :- نحذف الاسم المكرر الثاني و نضع **which** بعد الاسم الأول

- This is the car .Ali bought the car .
This is the car **which** Ali bought .
- 2- The car broke down yesterday .He mended it .
He broke down the car **which** broke down yesterday .
 - 3- That is the office . He works in that office .
That is the office **in which** he works .

3- whose . تحل محل صفات الملكية و يتبعها اسم الشيء المملوك

- 1- A widow is a woman .**Her** husband is dead .
A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead .
This is my friend .
My friend's sister is a teacher .
This is my friend whose sister is a teacher .

4-Where للمكان

- 1-That is the school . We study at that school .
That is the school **where** we study .
- 2-I went to the restaurant . MY friend works there .
I went to the restaurant **where** my friend works .

A- Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:

- 1- He married the girl (who-whom- whose - that) father is the owner of the company
- 2- This is the house (who-whom- whose - where) I lived when I was young .
- 3- The student (who-whom- whose – where) is sitting next to me is not clever .
- 4- The boy (who-where- whose – which) I gave the book , got the best mark .
- 5-This is the time (who-whom- whose - when) he usually arrives .
- 6-This is the player (who-whom- whose - when) scored four goals .
- 7- Kamel works in a building (who-whom- whose - which) has no elevator .
- 8-The man (who-whom- whose - when) you are talking about left last week .

9- Chemistry about (who-whom- whose – which) I know nothing ,seems to be very difficult .

10- They lived in the house (who-whom- where - when) I used to live .

Rewrite using the words in brackets :

- 1-The man was angry because his car was stolen . (whose)
- 2-When the man saw the accident , he called the police . (who)
- 3-The library is a place and we like to read in it . (where)
- 4- He wants to know the time of his arrival . (when)
- 5-When the police dog saw the thief , it attacked him . (which)
- 6- This is the house .We lived in it . (where)
- 7-The clever student can answer the question . (who)
- 8-This is my friend . His father is an engineer . (whose)
- 9- I bought a new car but it was expensive . (which)

The Conditional Clause

الحالة الأولى:

إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط ،فان جواب الشرط يتكون من **will + inf**

IF → **present simple** → **Will + infinitive** الفعل في المصدر

Present simple → **If** → **Will + infinitive**

- * If you **study** hard, you **will succeed** .
- * If I **have** a camera , I **will take** some photos .
- * He **will win** the prize , if he **does** his best .
- *They **will come** if you **phone** them .

Correct the following verbs:

- 1- If it rains tomorrow ,we (stay) at home .
- 2-He will be very pleased if you (met) him .
- 3- If you write to him , he (be)happy .
- 4-If he (come) earlier, he will meet the doctor.
- 5-If she (wear) the new dress, she will go to the doctor .
- 6- If I get better tomorrow , I (leave) the hospital .
- 7- If I hear any news , I (phone) you .
- 8- If I have a lot of homework , I (not watch) TV.
- 9-If the office (be) closed I won't be able to enter .
- 10-They won't won the match if they (not do) their best .

الحالة الثانية:

إذا كان فعل الشرط ماضي بسيط (**past simple**) فان جواب الشرط يتكون من **would + infinitive**
تعبّر هذه الحالة عن مواقف خيالية غير حقيقية

- 1-If I **threw** my glasses against the wall , it **would break** .
- 2-If I **cycled** to the sun , it **would take** a million years .
- 3-If you **studied** hard, you **would succeed** .
- 4-If he **bought** some meat , she **would cook** Kapsah.
- 5-She **would go** to the party if she **had** a new dress

- 6- If you (don't – didn't – aren't – hadn't) believe what I say , ask your mother .
- 7- If we used better fertilizers , our crops (would grow – will grow – would have grown – grow) faster .
- 8- They (would have been–would be–will be–are) happy if they had won the match .
- 9- What will you do if the taxi (will not – does not - did not – would not) come ?
- 10-If I (will not – does not - did not – would not) like your ideas , I'd say so .
- 11- If they (will not – do not - did not – would not)win the game , they will be sad .
- 12- If I (am – was- had been – were) you , I would take the money.
- 13-You won't leave until you (finish – finished – had finished – finishing) .
- 14- Unless you worked hard , you (would not have – would not – will not – are not) be able to pass the exam .
- 15- If I (was – were – am – had been) rich , I would help the poor

How to ask a question

Yes, / No, questions

إذا كان بالجملة فعل مساعد من

1- verb to be: (am – is – are – was – were)

2- verb to have (have – has – had)

3- defective verbs :- can shall will may must
could should would might had to

فإننا نحذف (yes, no (not) ثم نقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل

- 1- Yes, I will visit my uncle tomorrow ?
- 2- No, they can't speak Chinese ?
- 3- Yes , he has finished his work ?
- 4- No, we won't come tomorrow ?
- 5- Yes, she was in India last month ?
- 6- No, we were not at home yesterday ?
- 7- Yes, he will be ready ?
- 8- No, it isn't serious ?
- 9- Yes, I am going home in 20 minutes ?
- 10- Yes, we are ready to lave now ?

أما إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد فإننا نستخدم

Do →

إذا كان الفعل بالجملة مضارع بسيط بدون s

Does →

إذا كان الفعل الأساسي بالجملة مضارع بسيط به s ثم نحذف s

Did →

إذا كان الفعل ماضي بسيط (التصريف الثاني) ثم نرده إلى (التصريف الأول)

- 1-Yes we go to school on Thursday ?
- 2-No, I don't like drinking soft drinks ?
- 3-Yes, they finish on time ?
- 4-No, we don't play football every day ?
- 5-Yes, my friend speaks three foreign languages ?
- 6-No, my father doesn't work in Mahalla ?
- 7-Yes, the teacher speaks English all the time ?
- 8-yes, they finished early yesterday ?
- 9-No, we didn't come home late last night ?
- 10-Yes, he started very early work last night ?
- 11-Yes, the thief escaped from the police ?
- 12-Yes, we arrived at ten o'clock yesterday ?

Wh question

يسمى بهذا الاسم لان كل كلمات الاستفهام تحتوي على w h و يتكون من :-

تكملة الجملة + الفعل الأساسي + الفاعل + فعل مساعد + كلمة استفهام

Question words : كلمات الاستفهام

كلمة الاستفهام	تسأل عن	أمثلة
What ماذا - ما	تسأل عن الأشياء	He killed a wolf . What did he kill ?
Where أين	تسأل عن المكان in/on/at home-school-table	He lives in Mahalla .? where does.. Hew will travel abroad . where will..
When متى	تسأل عن الزمان 6 o'clock- Tomorrow-yesterday	He arrived at 6 o'clock . When did he arrive ?
Who من	تسأل عن الأشخاص father Teacher- friend – family	I have visited my uncle . Who have you visited ?
Which أيهما	... or ... للتخيير coffee or tea ?	I like to have some bananas . Which fruit do you like ?
Whose ملك من	ملك من؟ Ali's book- My pen	This is my book . Whose book is it ?
Why لماذا	المصدر + to تسأل عن السبب فاعل + فعل + because	He was late because he missed the bus. Why was he late ?
How كيف	وسيلة المواصلات + by carefully – silently الحال	He drove very carefully . How did he drive ?
How many كم العدد	تمييز العدد + العدد 5 pens – 3 books	I need 5 pens . How many pens do you need?
How much كم الثمن / الكمية	جنيهه 50 pounds (الثلث) two litres – kilos (الكمية)	The shirt costs 50 pounds . How much does the shirt cost?
How often كم عدد المرات	العدد + Once – twice – times Three times – many times	I performed the Haj seven times. How often did you perform the Haj?
How long كم المدة / الطول	3 hours مدة زمنية + العدد 2 days – 5 weeks –10 years	I have slept for three hours . How long have you slept ?
How far كم المسافة	Three kilometres 100 metres	It is 7 kilometres far . How far is it ?
How deep كم العمق	Three metres 100 metres	The sea is 7000 metres deep . How deep is the sea ?
How wide كم العرض/الاتساع	Three kilometres 100 metres	The street is 20 metres wide . How wide is the street ?
How tall كم الطول (للأشخاص)	170 centimetres tall	He is 170 centimetres tall . How tall is he ?
How high كم الارتفاع(للأشياء)	Five metres high 50 metres high	Our house is 15 metres high . How high is your house ?
How old كم العمر	20 years old – 50 years old years old + العدد	The man is 70 years old . How old is the man ?
How fast	100 kilometres/ hour.	The car runs at 120km pr hour . How fast does the car run ?

Ask questions to which the words in black type may be answers :

1. The soldiers came into **the town**.
2. I saw a **pretty girl** in the garden.
3. The bird is **on the tree**.
4. We must avoid **bad habits**.
5. This is my **sister's book**.
6. **Hoda** is more beautiful than Samira.
7. She was **in the sitting room**.
8. I take my breakfast **at 7 o'clock**.
9. They hated him **because he was proud**.
10. He went **to the zoo to see the lion**.
11. They broke the door **with an axe**.
12. The sun went down **slowly**.
13. He has **two cars**.
14. My new suit cost me **200 pounds**.
15. The moon is **240,000 miles** from the earth.
16. **The astronauts** رواد الفضاء stayed on the moon for thirty three hours.
17. The bridge is **six hundred feet long**.
18. She is **five feet tall**.
19. The building is **fifty metres high**.
20. The river is **thirty feet deep**.
21. The room is **six metres wide**.
22. The spacecraft مركبة الفضاء weighs **fifty tons**.
23. He is **sixty years old**.
24. The train can go at the speed of **eighty miles per hour**.
25. I go to the club **once a week**.

Choose the correct words from those between brackets :

- 1-(What, Why, Whom) do you need the money ?
- 2-(Who, What, When) will they arrive at the airport?
- 3-(Where- Whom - What) do you keep your car ?
- 4-(Which- Whose - Who) English book is this?
- 5-What- When - Which) time is it now ?
- 6-Who- Which - What) girl is your sister?
- 7-(What- Which - Whom) did you talk to ?
- 8-(Who- What - Whom) broke the window ?
- 9-Where, Which - How) did they get there ?
- 10-Whose, What- Whom) colour is your hair ?

Fill in each space with the most suitable adjective after How in these questions:

- 1-How did you pay for your new suit?
- 2-How is your classroom?
- 3-How is Alexandria from Aswan ?
- 4-How is Cairo Tower?
- 5-Howdo you go to the school library?
- 6-How is your English teacher?
- 7-How did he stay in England?

8-How is the river?

drink ?

10-How is the box ?

9-How cups of coffee did you

word order

1- statement :-

فاعل فعل مساعد فعل اساسي مفعول به ظرف مكان ظرف زمان
subject + helping verb + main verb + object + place + time
subject

Negation

إذا كان بالجملة فعل مساعد من

4- verb to be: (am – is – are – was – were)

5- verb to have (have – has – had)

6- defective verbs :- can shall will may must
 could should would might had to

فإننا ننفي الفعل بوضع كلمة not بعد الفعل المساعد

1- Yes, I will visit my uncle tomorrow .

.....?

2- Yes , they can speak Chinese .

.....?

3- Yes , he has finished his work .

.....?

4- Yes, we will come tomorrow .

.....?

5- Yes, she was in India last month .

.....?

6- Yes, we were at home yesterday .

.....?

7- Yes, he will be ready .

.....?

8- Yes, it is serious .

.....?

9- Yes, I am going home in 20 minutes .

.....?

10- Yes, we are ready to lave now .

.....?

11-Yes, I am coming with you tomorrow .

.....?

٢ - إما إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد فإننا نستخدم

Do not →

إذا كان الفعل بالجملة مضارع بسيط بدون s

Does not →

s ثم نحذف s إذا كان الفعل الأساسي بالجملة مضارع بسيط به

Did not →

(التصريف الثاني) ثم نرده إلى (التصريف الأول)

1-Yes we go to school on Thursday .

.....?

2-yes, I like drinking soft drinks .

.....?

3-Yes, they finish on time .

.....?

4-yes, we play football every day .

.....?

5-Yes, my friend speaks three foreign languages

.....?

6-yes, my father works in Mahalla .

.....?

7-Yes, the teacher speaks English all the time .

.....?

8-yes, they finished early yesterday .

.....?

9-yes, we came home late last night .

.....?

10-Yes, he started very early work last night .

.....?

11-Yes, the thief escaped from the police .

.....?

12-Yes, we arrived at ten o'clock yesterday .

.....?

3- إذا كان بالجملة كلمة some نحولها إلى any و ننفي الفعل قبلها بصيغة مناسبة
او نحذفها و نضع كلمة no بعد الفعل دون إحداث أي تغيير عليه

I made some mistakes .

I didn't make any mistakes . or I made no mistakes.

He met somebody in the garden .

He didn't meet anybody in the garden . or He met nobody in the garden .

-- إما إذا كانت some جزءا من الفاعل فإننا نحولها إلى no و نترك الفعل في صيغة الإثبات

Some students can answer that question .

No students can answer that question .

Some boys are playing in the playground

No boys are playing in the playground .

5- إما إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على أي ظرف من ظروف التكرار

Always – usually – often – sometimes – someday

فإننا نحولها إلى never و نترك الفعل كما هو في صيغة الإثبات دون تغيير

She always wears nice clothes .

She never wears nice clothes .

He sometimes plays tennis .

He never plays tennis .

Some day you will no the truth .

You will never know the truth .

6- إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على (both ... and / either... or) فإننا نحولهما إلى neither ...nor و نترك الفعل كما هو في حالة الإثبات مع مراعاة أن يتبع الفعل أقرب فاعل إليه

Both Ali and Hani are clever .

Neither Ali nor Hani are clever .

She is **either** a teacher **or** a nurse .

She is **nether** a doctor **nor** a nurse .

7- إذا كان بالجملة كلمة also / too فإننا نحولهما إلى either و نضع الفعل في صيغة النفي

Ahmad has a car **also** .

Ahmad does not have a car **either** .

She bought a red dress **too** .

She didn't buy a red dress **either** .

8- إذا كان بالجملة كلمة used to فإننا ننفيها بـ didn' use to + infinitive

They **used to** travel by plane .

They **didn't use to** travel by plane .

Change into Negative

1-I shall go to Alexandria.....

2-He can make tea.....

3-They had won the match.....

4-I know this.....

5-She feeds her children.....

6-He sold the gold ring.....

7-I saw some birds on the tree.....

8-Someone has made a noise.....

9-He bought something at the shop.....

10-I think somebody is there.....

11-She found the lost child somewhere.....

12. He always goes to school late.....

13. I sometimes visit him.....

14. Some day you will be wise.....

15. Both Adel and Samy are ill.....

16. The man is either a singer or a musician.....

17. All pupils were at school.....

18. Every soldier was given a reward.....

19. The doctor visited each patient مريض

20. She has got a prize too.....
21. I bought a pair of shoes also.....
22. He read many books, and so did I.....
23. I went to the cinema and saw the film.....
24. She sang and he played the piano.....
25. They used to get up early.....

Choose the correct words from those between brackets :

1. I (do not, does not) like apples.
2. They did not (made, make) any mistakes.
3. He (has not, have not) got any money,
4. She (do not, does not) obey her mother.
5. We have not read (any, some) stories.
6. He wrote (no, any) letters.
7. (Anyone, No one) was saved.
8. They know (nothing, anything)
9. Neither Adel nor Nabil (were, was) present.
10. She does not play tennis (either, too).
11. I did not find the pen (or, and) write the lesson.
15. He (use not, did not use) to visit me on Friday.

Adjectives

الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم و تأتي قبله او بعده .

إذا جاءت الصفة قبل الموصوف نضع قبلها a / an إذا كان الموصوف مفردا .

- A beautiful girl
- An expensive car
- A harmful habit
- A careless driver

Yesterday , I saw a beautiful girl.

He will buy an expensive car .

Smoking is a very **harmful habit** .

My friend is a careless driver .

2- إذا جاءت الصفة بعد الموصوف يفصل بينهما فعل .

The girl is beautiful .

The car looks expensive

That habit is harmful .

That driver seems to be careless .

مقارنة الصفات Comparison of adjectives

One syllable adjectives= short adjectives:

tall	X short	long	X short	big	X small	Old	X new
wide	X narrow	high	X low	good	X bad	far	X near
rich	X poor	fast	X slow	heavy	X light	old	X young
hot	X cold	easy	X hard				

عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين :

نضيف er إلى نهاية الصفة ونتبعها بكلمة **than**

adjective + er + than

Ali is **taller than** Samy .
Samy is **shorter than** Ali .

A plane is **faster than** a train .
A train is **slower than** a plane .

عند المقارنة بين شخص و مجموعة :
نضع **the** قبل الصفة و **est** في نهاية الصفة

The + adjective + est

Ali is **the tallest** boy in class.
July is **the hottest** month .

Samy is **the shortest** boy .
January is **the coldest** month.

عند إضافة **est - er** إلى الصفة :

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف **Y** مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها و نضيف **iest**

easy	eas ier than	the eas iest
heavy	heav ier than	the heav iest
lazy	laz ier than	the laz iest

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبوقة بحرف متحرك نضعهم المرء الساكن

hot	hot ter than	the hot test
big	big ger than	the big gest
thin	thin ner than	the thin nest

Good	better than	the best	<u>لاحظ الصفات الآتية:</u>
Bad	worse than	the worst	
Far	farther than	the farthest	
Little	less ..than	the least ...	
Many ..	more ... than	the most ...	

2-More than one syllable adjectives :

هي الصفات التي يبلغ عدد حروفه اكثر من ست حروف:

dangerous/ careful /beautiful / handsome / careless / useful / fluent / important
correct / difficult / popular / common / well-known / warm-hearted /
generous

عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شينين :

نضع كلمة **more** قبل الصفة و **than** بعدها

Maths is **more difficult than** Geography .
Gold is **more expensive than** silver .
Football is **more popular than** basketball.

More + adj. + than
Less + adj. + than

عند المقارنة بين شخص و مجموعة :

نضع كلمتي **the most** قبل الصفة

Water is **the most** useful thing in life .
Football is **the most** popular game .
Maths is **the most** difficult subject.

The most + adj.
The least + adj

as+ adjective+ as

تعبّر عن تساوي شخصين او شينين في درجة ما يملكانه من صفة ما .

Ahmad is 20years old . Ramy is 20 years old . (Compare using :as
.....as)

Ahmad is as old as Ramy.

Ali is 190cm. tall.

Usama is 190cm. tall.

Ali is as tall as Usama

Not as + adjective + as

تعبّر عن عدم تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في درجة ما يملكانه من صفة ما .

Ahmad is 16 years old . Ramy is 20 years old . (Compare using not: asas)

Ahmad is not as old as Ramy.

Grammatical notes

Put the following adjectives in the right form :

- 1- Khaled is student in class. (**clever**)
- 2-That car is the other one . (**safe**)
- 3-This exercise is the last one . (**easy**)
- 4-Which is.....football team in Egypt ? (**good**)
- 5-Apropeller plane is normally a jet plane . (**slow**)
- 6-This is Winter for ten years . (**bad**)
- 7-Many people say that English is Than Arabic to learn .(**difficult**)
- 8- This Summer isthe last . (**hot**)
- 9-That shop sellssoft drinks in town . (**cold**)
- 10-My father's English isthan mine . (**fluent**)
- 11-My mother isthan my father . (**warm-hearted**)
- 12-Arabic isEnglish to learn. (**difficult**)
- 13-In the world in general ,tea iscoffee. (**popular**)
- 14-Is learning grammarlearning new words . (**important**)
- 15-Which issoft drink in Egypt ? (**popular**)
- 16-Ali is His brother .He gives lots of money .(**generous**)

choose the right answer :

- 1- This is (big – bigger – the biggest – biggest) company in the world .
- 2-This is (nice – nicer – nicest – the nicest) picture I have ever seen .
- 3-He was (good - better - best - the best)player in the team.
- 4- He is (helpful - the most helpful - more helpful - less helpful) of all the workers.
- 5-The food isn't nearly so (better -worst -the worst - good) as it was in the past.
- 6-The road is not so (longer - longest - long - the longest)as I thought.
- 7- My chair is (less - more - most - as)comfortable as yours.
- 8-Book 2 is not (very – to – as – much) difficult as book 1 .
- 9- She is the nicest person (of – in – at with) our family .

Adverb

= الظرف هو كلمة تأتي بعد الفعل و تصف كيفية حدوث الفعل .

= The old man walked slowly along the street .

= the young boy ran quickly .

= the man talked loudly .

= يأتي الحال دائما بعد الفعل او المفعول به

He walked slowly to the shop .

He watched the monkey curiously .

= يستخدم الحال ليصف الفعل او الصفة :

He ran quickly .

He spoke slowly .

It is extremely dangerous .

يتكون الحال بإضافة **ly** إلى الصفة

adjective	adverb	adjective	adverb
Quick	quickly	loud	loudly
Careful	carefully	clear	clearly
Careless	carelessly	obvious	obviously
Silent	silently	slow	slowly

ملاحظات

١ - إذا انتهت الصفة بـ **l** نضيف لها **ly**

usual usually

careful carefully

2- الصفة المنتهية بـ **le** نحذفها و نضيف **y**

horrible horribly

possible possibly

3- الصفة المنتهية بـ **y** مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها و نضيف **ily**

funny funnily

busy busily

4- الحال من الصفة **good** هو كلمة **well**

5- هذه الكلمات هي صفات و ليست حال و لكنها تستخدم كـ (حال) اذا تبعت بـ **manner / way**

Friendly , lovely , lonely , likely , lowly , brotherly

6- هذه الكلمات يمكن أن تستخدم كصفة او ظرف

High , low , deep , near , far , fast , hard , early late , much , little , kindly

As an adjective :

The mountain is high .

The work is hard .

as an adverb

The bird flies high .

They worked hard .

Different kinds of adverbs

1- adverbs of manner :

هي التي تجيب عن السؤال (كيف How) و عادة توضع بعد الفعل او المفعول به .

They talked to him kindly .

He treated her badly .

2- adverbs of degree :

إلى درجة 70% rather - جدا 90% very - جدا جدا 100% ... extremely كبيرة

كبيره

quite50% تماما

fairly30% بعض الشيء

تصف الصفة او الفعل او الحال

= Fire is extremely dangerous .

- = The tea is very hot .
- = He is very good at English .
- = He walked very slowly .

3- Adverbs of place :

here , there , somewhere . upstairs , abroad

هي الظروف التي تجيب عن السؤال بكلمة **Where** و تسمى ظروف المكان

- He lived upstairs .
- They traveled abroad .
- They are here .

4- adverbs of time :

yesterday , tomorrow , now , thenetc.

هي الظروف التي تجيب عن السؤال بكلمة **When** و تسمى ظروف الزمان

- I will travel tomorrow .
- He arrived in London yesterday .

5- adverbs of frequency : ظروف التكرار

every , always , usually , often , sometimes , rarely = scarcely , never

هي الظروف التي تجيب عن السؤال بكلمة **How often** و تسمى ظروف التكرار .

- I always play football on Fridays .
- They sometimes come home late .
- He never drinks alcohol .

Put the words in brackets in the correct form

- 1-He always acts (wise)
- 2-An old man walks (slow) than a young one.
- 3-He plays (bad) of all.
- 4-We should treat animals (kind)
- 5-He speaks (much) than his elder brother.
- 6-She smiled (pleasant)
- 7-The boy acted (foolish) than his friend.
- 8-She lives (happy) with .her father.
- 9-They reached the island (safe)
- 10-He swam (good) than his sister.

Choose the correct words in the following sentences :

- 1-It was raining (heavy, heavily) yesterday.
- 2-He drove his car (fast, faster, fastest) than his brother.
- 3-You mustn't shout so (loud, loudly) as you'll wake up the baby.
- 4-He acts (well, better, best) of all.
- 5-He thinks (high, highly) of himself.
- 6-She speaks English (badly, worse, worst) than her sister.
- 7-If you work (hard, hardly) you'll pass the examination.
- 8-A. good pupil writes (carefully, more carefully, most carefully) than a bad 'owe.
- 9-He always comes to school (late - lately)
- 10-I need (much, more, most) money than you do.

The Reported Speech

الكلام المباشر: هو الكلام من المتكلم إلى المستمع مباشرة ودون واسطة وعادة يوضع بين أقواس
Aly said " I will visit my uncle ."

الكلام غير المباشر : هو الكلام عن المتكلم إلى المستمع ينقله شخص آخر
Aly said he would visit his uncle .

كيف نحول الجملة الخبرية إلى غير مباشر

أولا : نغير فعل القول :

Said → said
Said to → told

ثانيا : نحذف الأقواس ونغير الضمائر إلى ضمائر الغائب :

I	me	my	mine	
↓	↓	↓	↓	
You	you	your	your	<u>ضمائر المفرد</u>
↓	↓	↓	↓	
He	him	his	his	
We	us	our	ours	
You	you	your	yours	<u>ضمائر الجمع</u>
↓	↓	↓	↓	
They	them	their	theirs	

ثالثا : نحول جميع الأفعال إلى ماضيها إذا كان فعل القول :

1-verb to be :

am - is → was
are → were

verb to have :

have - has → had
had → had had

Defective verbs :

Can	shall	will	may	must
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Could	should	would	might	ought to
<u>present simple</u>	→			<u>past simple</u>

play - plays → played
go - goes → went

past simple

played → past perfect (had + p.p.)
went → had played
 → had gone

غير ظروف المكان و الزمان كما يلي :-

This → that
These → those

here → there
there → over there

ظروف الزمان

Now → then

today → that day

Tonight → that night tomorrow → the following ...
Yesterday → the day before last week → the week before

Exercises

- * Ali told Samy “ I can mend your car.”
- * Ramy said to Hany “I am visiting my friends tomorrow.”
- * A said to B “My friends were in Alexandria yesterday .”
- * A said to B “I study my lessons with my friend.”
- * A said to B “My father bought a car for me last week .”
- * A said to B “I helped you with your work yesterday .”

Yes – No Question.

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد من :

verb to Be - verb to have - Defective verbs

asked

1- نحول فعل القول إلى :

if

2- نحذف الأقواس و نربط بكلمة

3- نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد و نطبق ما سبق

- * A said to B “Can you answer the question for me ?”
- * A said to B “ Have you finished your work ?
- * A said to B “Will you visit your uncle tomorrow ?”
- * A said to B “Has your friend gone with you to Alexandria ?”

**** أما إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة .. DOES - Do نحذفها و نضع فعل الجملة الأساسي في**

التصريف الثاني .

- * A said to B “ Do you go to school on Friday ?”
- * A said to B” Does your father work in Cairo ?”
- * A said to B “ Do your friends speak French ?”
- A said to B “ Does your brother phone you ?”

أما إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة **Did** نحذفها و نضع فعل الجملة (had + p .p) أي ماضي تام

- * A said to B “ Did your father arrive yesterday ?”
- =* A said to B “Did they paint the house last week ?”

أما إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام1-... .. نربط بنفس كلمة الاستفهام .

- * A said to B “ When can you see me . نطبق كل ما سبق بخصوص الفعل المساعد . ١ -

?* A said to B “When did you pay back the car ?”

* A said to B “ What are you looking for ?”

- * A said to B “ Where does Ali phone ?”

- A said to B “ When did Dickens write “Great Expectations ?”
- * A said to B “Why did the prisoner escape ?”

The infinitive

يستخدم بعد الأفعال الناقصة

They will visit me on Friday .
She may phone him to apologize .

٢ - بعد أفعال الشعور و الحواس :- see - hear - taste - smell

I heard him speak .

بعد :- had better - had rather - would rather

you had better go now / I'd rather leave tomorrow .

- بعد الأفعال الآتية :-

Afford – appear – arrange – ask – decide – expect – hate – prefer – intend – leave – pretend – prove – want – wish

The Gerund

هو الفعل المنتهي بـ ing و يقوم بعمل الاسم و يستخدم كـ :-

a) subject to a verb :-

Reading is pleasant .

Swimming is my favourite sport .

Reading is my favourite hobby .

B) Object to a verb :- مفعول لفعل

I like reading police stories .

They finish painting at 7:00

c) object to a preposition :- مفعول لحرف جر

He succeeded in getting the prize .

He is interested in painting .

I am fond of Arabic singing .

d) after the following verbs :- بعد الأفعال الآتية

– ينتهي finish – يؤجل – يفكر في – think about = consider – يتجنب avoid –

يتوقف stop – يذكر mention – يستمتع بـ enjoy – يهرب escape – يكره detest = Dislike –

–

يخاطر risk – ينكر deny – يسامح forgive

He considered leaving tomorrow .

He avoided eating junk food .

e) after the expressions :- بعد التعبيرات الآتية

لا فائدة it is no use = it is no good

I can't help لا أتمالك نفسي

Look forward to يتطلع إلى

Take to يتعود على

Keen on = interested in مهتم بـ

هل تمنع في would you mind

انه يستحق it's worth

يقطع عن give up

يعتاد على be used to

Choose the right word :-

- 1-He played instead of (studying / study / studies / being studied.)
- 2- I look forward to (be become / become / becoming / became) a doctor.
- 4- I enjoy (rest / to rest / resting / be resting) in the afternoon.
- 5- We shall go on (ask / to ask / asking / asked) their help.
- 6- Try to avoid (making / to make / make / made) him angry.
- 7- If you (give / will gave / give / giving) the dog a bone he will bury it at once.
- 8- As soon as I (hear / will hear / hearing / heard) I'll let you know.
- 9- I (am used / used / use / using) to standing in queues.
- 10- We had a lot of difficulties in (find / to find / Finding/ found) it

B –Correct the following :- :

- 1- He objects to (play) football.
- 2- Do it without (ask) me.
- 3- Avoid (eat) food that is too rich.
- 4- Don't stop (talk). I like (listen) to you now.
- 5- My brother has given up (smoke) and his wife suggests (eat) sweets.
- 6- I want (catch) the 6 a.m. train / but that means (get) up at five and I'm not good al (get) up early.
- 7- The teacher made me (write) the sentence fifty times and I couldn't object to (carry) out his order.
- 8- I detest (eat) oranges so I asked (have) apples.
- 9-(Do) exercise is advisable; you had better (do) it in the morning.
- 10 - He didn't mean (annoy) you so it is no good (blame) him.

Plural nouns

معظم الأسماء يضاف لها **S** عند الجمع

Book books seat seats desk desks rope ropes

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف **s / sh / ch / x / z / y / o** نضيف **es**

Watch watches / beach beaches / wish wishes / box boxes / hero heroes

و هناك بعض الأسماء تنتهي بـ **o** وهي في الأصل ليست كلمات إنجليزية يضاف لها **S** فقط

Photo photos / memo memos / video videos / radio radios / studio studios

Piano pianos / dynamo dynamos / solo solos

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف **y** مسبوقه بحرف ساكن :- نحذف الـ **y** ونضيف **ies**

Country countries / family families / library libraries / party parties

إما إذا انتهى الاسم بـ **y** مسبوقه بحرف متحرك فإننا نضيف **S** فقط

Boy – boys / day – days / ray - rays / key - keys / guy - guys

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف **f** نحذف ونضيف **ves**

wolf wolves / shelf – shelves / self – selves / half – halves

ما عدا الأسماء الآتية نضيف لها **S** فقط

Belief – beliefs / chief – chiefs / cliff – cliffs / roof – roofs scarf – scarfs (scarves)

الجمع الشاذ

Man - **men** / woman – **women** / child – **children** / foot – **feet** / tooth – **teeth** /
Louse – **lice** / mouse - **mice** / goose - **geese** / fish – **fish** / sheep – **sheep**

Punctuation

Capital letters

- تستخدم في :
١ - بداية الجملة
My friends travelled by plane
٢ - أسماء الأعلام
Ahmad/ Cairo/ The Nile /
A.R.E
٣ - الصفات المكونة من أسماء الأعلام
Egyptian / French / English
٤ - أسماء الأيام و الشهور و الأعياد
Saturday / March / Christmas
٥ - بداية الجملة في الكلام المباشر
” He said I will visit my uncle “
٦ - الألقاب و أسماء الكتب
President Mubarak / King Fahd /Holy Qur'an
٧ - الضمير I

The comma (,)

- ١- بين الجملتين إذا بات الأولى بـ gerund
Feeling tired , I remained in bed
:-
٢- بين الجملتين اذا بات الأولى بأحد الروابط الآتية :-
When / while / after / before / as soon as /
While I was seeping , I heard a loud noise .
٣ - بين مجموعة من الكلمات في قائمة واحدة :-
I need some paper , pencils , pens , notebooks and rulers .
٤ - عند النداء على الشخص او مخاطبته بذكر الاسم :-
Ali , come here .
٥ - قبل السؤال المذيل
You are not Egyptian, are you?
٦- قبل و بعد الجملة الاعتراضية (التي لا تؤثر على المعنى بحذفها)
Ali ,who is my brother , is bigger than me .
٨ - بعد كلمتي Yes, / No,

The apostrophe

- تستخدم للتعبير عن الملكية
Ali's book - my sister's dress
The students' books - engineers' hats
للتعبير عن الاختصار
I have I've
I amI'm
I would / had I'd
We are We're
I will/ shall I'll
is not isn't
He is / has he's
will not ... won't

The question mark

- تستخدم بعد السؤال
Where do you live?
How often did you go there ?
You look tired , aren't you ?

He hasn't finished work yet, has he?

Pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>Myself</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>Himself</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>Herself</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	-----	<i>Itself</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>Ourselves</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>Yourself</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>	<i>themselves</i>

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We are going to visit (we / us / our / ours) uncle who lives not far from (we / us / our / ours).
- 2-I wanted to talk to (he / him / his / himself) but he kept on working and refused to listen to (I / me / mine / my).
- 3-This book is (me I my I mine / I), (your / you / yours / yourself) is brown.
- 4-What' (I / me / mine / my) accept a present from (they / them / their / theirs) . (I / me / mine / my) never speak to (they / them / theirs / their).
- 5-Don't let (you/your/yourself/yours) be heard.
- 6-Between you and (I / me / mine / my) It's (he / him / his himself) I'm afraid of.
- 7-Let { we /us /our /ours) all go for a walk except (she/her /hers / herself) since (she / her / hers / herself) is too tired
- 8-Help (I / me / my / mine) carry (she / her / hers / herself) . (she / her / hers / herself) has fainted.
- 9-They enjoyed (they / themselves / their / theirs)
- 10-She spoke to (himself/ herself/ itself /yourself)
- 11-One should learn to protect (himself / one self / oneself herself (from illness.
- 12-Let us study this book and see (its / it's / his / her)importance.
- 13-These books are (our / we / ours / us)
- 14- He dropped the acid and hurt (himself/oneself/ his self (one self)
- 15- I took my pen and she took (her / hers / hers / she)
- 16- She looked (or her luggage but couldn't find (it, them, they)
- 17- He picked up the books and put (they, them, its) on the shelf.
- 18- The goats hurt (itself, herself, themselves) when they fell into the ditch.
- 19- His chances of success are far greater than (us, ours, our) .
- 20-The house (itself, himself, herself) is very nice but the street is very noisy.
- 21-These books are (their, theirs, them.(
- 22-He told his cousin to (his, her, its) face that she was wrong.
- 23-I am a friend of (him, he, his)
- 24-They gave us (them, their, theirs) books.
- 25-I'll go and see for (himself, herself, myself) what happened.

Conjunctions

1-and - besides - in addition to - as well as - not only ... but also /as well

a) I will go to market and buy some fruit.

علاوة على / بالإضافة إلى

{

Besides
In addition to
As well as
}
 working late, she goes to the office on holidays.

Not only does she works late but she goes to the office on holidays as well.

Yesterday {

besides
in addition to
as well as
}
 studying my lessons , I helped my father

Yesterday , I not only studied my lessons , but I also helped my father .

إذا جاءت **not only** في أول الجملة يوضع الفعل بعدها في صيغة الاستفهام

Yesterday , not only did I study my lessons , but I also helped my father .

و تستخدم الروابط السابقة لربط مفعولين :

Hosam speaks English **and** French .

Hosam speaks English **as well as / in addition to** French .

Hosam speaks **not only** English **but** French as well .

2-because - since - as - so - due to - through - owing to لأن / بسبب

0 I turned the heating on because it was cold.

b) Since (as) it was cold. I turned the healing on.

c) It was cold, so I turned the healing on.

d) I turned the heating on due to the cold weather.

e) I turned the heating on through cold weather.

f) I turned the healing on owing to the cold weather.

Because –since –as

يأتي بعدها فاعل و فعل

التعبيرات الأخرى يأتي

بعدها الاسم أو الفعل +

ing

3-so that/ in order that + subject + can-could +inf. المصدر

B-so as to / in order to +inf.

A)We borrowed money to pay the bill.

b) We borrowed money in order to pay the bill.

c) We borrowed money so as to pay the bill.

d) We borrowed money so that we could pay the bill.

e) We borrowed money in order that we could pay the bill.

0We borrowed money that we could pay the bill.

تستخدم so و عبارات أخرى لتبين أن الحدث أدى إلى حدث آخر (ما بعدها نتيجة لما قبلها)

he got up late {

So
therefore
consequently
that's why
}
 he missed the train .

4-but – although- even though – however – in spite of – despite –regardless of

although /though / even though + subject + verb

in spite of – despite –regardless of + noun

- a) She is beautiful **but** she is not married yet .
b) **Although** she is beautiful , she is not married yet .
c) **Even though** she is beautiful , she is not married yet .
d) She is beautiful **however** she is not married yet .
**However beautiful is she, she is not married yet .
e) **In spite of / Despite** being beautiful , she is not married yet .
In spite of / Despite her beauty, she is not married yet .

both ...and : يكون الفعل بعدها في حالة الجمع :

Both my mother and my sister are coming.

2-not only but / either..... or / neither-..... nor

Not only my mother **but also** my sister **is** coming. الفعل يتبع اقرب فاعل

Not only my sister **but also** my parents **are** coming.

Either my sister **or** my parents **are** coming.

Neither my sister **nor** my parents **are** coming

as well as الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول

He, as well as I, is rich .

4-In addition to & In addition

بعدها يأتي مفعول لأنها تعامل كحرف جر

In addition to the art museum, the city has a fine theatre.

The city has a fine theatre, *in addition* it has an art museum. بعدها يأتي فاعل و فعل

5-due to / through / owing to / because of

يأتي بعدهم اسم و ليس فعل و فاعل

He turned the heating due to (through / owing / to / because of) the cold weather.

b) *because / since / as / so*

يأتي بعدهم فعل و فاعل

He turned the heating on because (as / since) the weather was cold

The weather was cold, so he turned on the heating.

Grammatical notes

1-Adel went to the market or he visited his uncle . (either)

Either Adel went to the market or he visited his uncle

2-All the money was stolen and the people in the house were killed. (not only)

Not only was all the money stolen but the people in the house were killed as well

3-My brother is not in the house and my parents were not there. (neither)

Neither my brother nor my parents were in the house.

4-Ali is a good pupil and his friend is also good. (both)

Both AH and his friend are good pupils.

5-He got a bad mark due to his carelessness . (since) (because) (as)

He got a bad mark since (because) (as) he was careless.

6-He got a prize because he got the best mark . (getting)

He got a prize because of / coming to (due to) getting the best mark.

7-He goes to school to (so as to) (in order to) learn . (may)

He goes to school so that (in order that) (that) he may learn.

8-In spite of (Despite) (Notwithstanding) his bravery . he could not beat the enemy

(although) (though) (however)

Although (though) he was brave, he could not beat the enemy.

However brave he was . he could not beat the enemy.

9-In case of fire, call the fire station. (if)

If there is fire, call the fire station.

10-Without (But for) his selfishness, he would have helped his family. (if/ Unless)

If he had not been selfish , he would have helped his family

Unless he had been selfish , he would have helped his family.

1-Choose the correct answer:

1-She booked a babysitter (so as to/so that/in order to/to) she could go out in the evening.

2-No one was watching television,(because/ so /that/so/ in order that) I switched it off

3-You can't drive a car (when/if/unless/in case) you've got a licence.

4-(However/ Although/ Despite/ But) there were video cameras in the supermarket, many things were stolen.

5-He bought a ticket (because/ owing to/ due to/ though) he decided to travel to Alex.

6-(In spite of/Although/ Even though/ However) his cleverness, he was unable to answer the question.

The team won that match- (Besides/ But/ In addition/ As well as)they got the cup.

8-He will get a prize (unless/ if / in case of/ although) he wins the match.

9-We decided to go out for a meal (however/ even though/ despite /in spite of) we were tired.

10- (As/Although/However/ Despite) he answered all the questions correctly, he got the full mark.

11-He played well so that he (should /had to/could /must) win the match..

12Not only my brothers but also my sister (are / is / were / have been)going to Alex.

13-I as well as my friend, (am / is / are/ were) to leave at once.

14-He got a prize (due to / because / as / since)his hard work.

15-(In addition to / In addition / As well as / Moreover) playing football, we visited our uncle.

16-(Despite - However - Although - In spite)bad the road was , we crossed it easily.

17-(Although - But - However - In spite of)his wealth , he is unhappy.

18-(However - Although - Despite - As)my help, he fell into debt.

19-He came late(although - but - despite- whatever)he got in.

- 20-Ramy didn't earn much last year (although - however - despite - in spite of)he worked hard.
- 21-I couldn't walk(because of - due to - because - owing to) my leg was broken.
- 22-He didn't go to school(because - as - because of - being)his illness.
- 23-We like him (owing to- as - due to - because of)he is kind.
- 24-(Because-Because of-On account of-Being)very tired, I went to bed early last night
- 25-They risked their lives (so that-because - so as to -in order that)save their country.
- 26-He went to the meeting so early(so that - in order to - so as to - because)he could get a good seat.
- 27-She went into the town yesterday (so as to- in order that- so that – because)she wanted to do some shopping.
- 28-I went to the airport(to- in order to- in order that – for)I could see my brother off.
- 29-He got that tape recorder (so that- in order to- because - in order that)record some music.
- 30-He sent his son to England (so as to -to-for-in order that)he could learn English .
- 31-He is working hard (because -so that -so as to -in order to)he can pass the exam.
- 32-Kamel won the competition (so that - although - because- despite)he had had no previous experience.
- 33-He was cautious (because - so that - however -despite) he fell into trouble.
- 34-It was dark (in order that - despite- but - because) I could see.
- 35-He was punished (because - so as to- although- in spite of)coming early.
- 36-(Although-How ever -Despite -Because)courageous he was , he escaped.
- 37-(Because- Because - Although - Despite)I knocked at the door. nobody answered
- 38-He lost his job (in spite of - although - because - so that) his good record.
- 39-Hossam enjoyed the party(because-owing to-however-so that)he had to leave early.
- 40-(because-owing to-however-so that)his bravery . he could storm the enemy's camp
- 41-He is going to buy a camera (although -in order to-in order that-owing to) he can take some photos
- 43-He gets up early(Neither do I - So do I -Neither am I - So am I .) .
- 44-Amgad didn't come to the meeting .(Neither did his boss - Neither his boss did- So did his boss - So his boss did)

B-Rewrite using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning :

- 1-In spite of his old age, he is still single, (although/ however)
- 2--However hard he tries, he never seems to be able (although) to do the work satisfactory .
- 3--Despite the rain. we played the match. (although)

- 4--The lesson was difficult but he learned it. (although / in spite of)
- 5--Although he was seriously ill he went on working, (but)
- 6--With all his poverty, he is not humble, (although/ however)
- 7- -We postponed our trip because the weather was bad. (because of)
- Nadir has to do all of the cooking and cleaning owing to his wife's illness. (because)
- 9-We will never trust him since he deceived us. (because of)
- 10-They are jealous of heron account other beauty. (because)
- 18-She went to the market so that she could buy some vegetable. (because)
- 11-They went with a guide in order not to lose their way . (in order that)
- 12-He told me his secret in order that I could help him. (because)
- Some women tint their hair when it goes grey because they want to look younger.
- He is working late so that he can have time to be away tomorrow (so as to / because)
- 23-It took a taxi in order not to be late for work. (so that)

Letter writing

يتكون الخطاب من أربعة أجزاء أساسية هي :-

1-The address

2-The beginning

3-The body

4-The end

1-The address

يكتب العنوان في الركن الأيمن الأعلى من صفحة الخطاب و يتكون من

رقم المنزل و اسم الشارع

12, Ali Abbass

street ,

اسم الحي
اسم المدينة
اسم القطر إذا كان الخطاب للخارج

Jomhoriya ,

Mahalla,

Egypt ,

10th Oct, 2003

يوم كتابة التاريخ :- The day اليوم

1st / 21st

2nd / 22nd

3rd / 23rd

4th / 24th

The month :- الشهر

March , April , March , may , June , July شهور لا تختصر

Jan. , Feb. , Aug., Sep., Oct ., Nov., Dec., شهور لا تختصر

2-The beginning المقدمة

dear;

It gives me a great pleasure to write to you .

First and foremost , how are you ? I wish you are fine .

4- The end

remember me to your family . ابلغ سلامي لعائلتك

I am looking forward to seeing you soon . أتوق إلى رؤياك في القريب العاجل .

With my best wishes مع أطيب أمنياتي Yours faithfully المخلص للابد

language functions

1-Good morning : صباح الخير

when you meet someone in the morning .

2- Good night :-

when you leave someone in the evening / at night .

3- Good bye :-

when you leave someone in the morning / in the afternoon .

4- How do you do ?

when you meet someone (you don't know) for the first time .

5-How are you :-

when you meet an old friend .someone (you know) .

suggestion تقديم اقتراح

هيا

Let's + المصدر الفعل

Why don't we + المصدر الفعل

What about + verb + ing

How about + verb + ing

Let's watch TV.

Why don't we watch TV.

What about watching TV.

How about watching TV.

Agreeing to a suggestion الموافقة على اقتراح

That's a good idea . هذه فكرة جيدة .

When you agree to a suggestion .

Asking for permission إذن طلب

Can I + في المصدر الفعل

Can I use your camera .

May I + في المصدر الفعل

May I come with you ?

Do you mind if I + في المصدر الفعل

Would you mind + verb + ing

Giving permission

بالطبع تستطيع الإطلاق

نعم بالطبع

لا .. لا مانع على

Of course , you can all .

or

Yes, of course .

or

No, not at all .

الرفض

I'm afraid you can't . لا يمكنك ذلك آسف .

Borrowing something شيء اقتراض

هل أستطيع استعارة

May I borrow your, please ?

May I borrow your book , please ?

Can I borrow your, please ?

Can I borrow your pen , please ?

Could you lend me, please ?

Could you lend me your camera , please ?

Agreeing :- الموافقة :-

Yes of course . Here you are نعم بالطبع ... تفضل

Disagreeing عدم الموافقة

I'm afraid I can't .

لا أستطيع آسف

I'm sorry . I don't have one

آسف ليس عندي

I need it myself

أنا في حاجة إليه

Congratulations تقديم التهاني

Congratulations on your results مبروك على النتيجة

2--what good/ wonderful news ! يا لها من أخبار رائعة !

Sympathy التعازي تقديم

1-I'm sorry to hear that bad news .

2-Oh, No, It's terrible .

3- How dreadful ! يا للفظاعة

4- What a pity يا للاسى

Apology اعتذار تقديم

I'm really sorry , I've + p.p.

I don't know how to say this but I've + p.p.

When you make a mistake (lose / break something)

Accepting apology قبول الاعتذار

Not at all . لا عليك

Never mind لا عليك

Don't worry about it . لا تقلق بهذا الشأن .

Not accepting عدم قبول الاعتذار

Please get another one

من فضلك ! هات لي واحدة أخرى

Invitation الدعوة

Would you like to come to my ... هل تود الحضور إلى ...

I'd like to invite you to my

How about coming to dinner this evening ?

Accepting the invitation قبول الدعوة

I'd be pleased to come . أن احضر يسعدني

I'd love to .

With pleasure .

Asking for help

Would you help me, please ?

Could you give me a hand, please ?

Would you do me a favour , please ?

Agreeing to help الموافقة على المساعدة

Yes, of course .

No, problem .

Suggestion اقتراح عمل شيء

Why don't you + المصدر

How /what about + verb + ing

Agreeing to a suggestion :-

That's a good idea .

That's o.k. .

Fear الخوف

I'm terrified of

I'm frightened of

asking someone to introduce himself من شخص أن يقدم نفسه الطلب

can you introduce your self ? قدم نفسك لو سمحت ؟

could you talk about yourself ?

can you give some information about yourself ?

Asking questions :-

Can I ask you some questions , please ?

Will you answer my questions , please ?

للرد بالإيجاب

Yes, of course .

With pleasure سرور بكل

Willingly . الرحب و السعة على .

Fear الخوف

I'm rather worried about

I'm concerned about

meeting a friend after a long time :- مقابلة صديق بعد فترة من الغياب :-

1- how nice to see you again

2- where have you been ?

3- fancy seeing you again .

asking for information :- معلومات طلب :-

1- can you tell me

2- Do you know anything about

Losing the way :- فقد الطريق :-

1-Excuse me , where is

3- how can I get to

Asking about the food / fruit / drink :-

1- whichdo you like best ?

2- which fruit do you prefer ?

3- which do you prefer coffee or tea ?

Asking for opinion :-

1-what do you think of / about

2- what's your opinion of

Giving opinion :-

1-I think

2- in my opinion . it's(interesting – boring – good – bad -)

agreeing with someone's opinion :-

1- you're absolutely right .

2- I think so , too .

3- I couldn't agree more .

disagreeing with someone's opinion :- عدم الموافقة على رأي شخص :-

1- I don't agree with you .

2- I don't think so .

3- I'm not sure about that .

expressing interest and surprise :-

1- how interesting or

2-That's very interesting

Exclamation:-

For good news	For bad news
Good heavens ! / Wow !	Oh, no !
My goodness !	I' m sorry to hear that .
How wonderful !	How horrible !
How amazing !	How awful !
What a great idea !	What bad news!
	What a shock !

Asking someone to on the phone :-

Just a minute .

or

hang on a second

Not believing someone عدم تصديق شخص :-

1- You must be kidding .

2- You must be joking

3- You can't mean that .

Irregular Verbs

<i>present</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>past participle</i>		<i>present</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>past participle</i>	
arise	arose	arisen	ينهض	give	gave	given	يعطي
bear	bore	born	يلد	go	went	gone	يذهب
beat	beat	beaten	يهزم	grind	ground	ground	يطحن
become	became	become	يصبح	grow	grew	grown	يكبر / ينمو
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	hang	hung	hung	يعلق
bend	bent	bent	يثني	have	had	had	يملك
bet	bet	bet	يراهن	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
bind	bound	bound	يربط	hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
bite	bit	bitten	يعض	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف	hold	held	held	يمسك
blow	blew	blown	يهب	hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي
break	broke	broken	يكسر	keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
breed	bred	bred	يربي	know	knew	known	يعرف
bring	brought	brought	يحضر	lay	laid	laid	يضع
build	built	built	يبني	lead	led	led	يقود
burst	burst	burst	ينفجر	lean	leant	leant	يستند إلى
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	leave	left	left	يغادر
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	lend	lent	lent	يقرض
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	let	let	let	يسمح
come	came	come	يأتي	light	lit	lit	يشعل / يضيء
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	lose	lost	lost	يفقد
creep	crept	crept	يزحف	lie	lay	lain	يرقد / يستلقي
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	make	made	made	يصنع
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل مع	mean	meant	meant	يعني / يقصد
dig	dug	dug	يحفر	meet	met	met	يقابل
do	did	done	يعمل	mow	mowed	mown	يجز / يسحق
				pay	paid	paid	يدفع

draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	put	put	put	يضع
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم	quit	quit	quit	يحرر من / ينزع عن
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	read	read	read	يقرأ
drive	drove	driven	يقود	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل				
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	ring	rang	rung	يدق الجرس
				rise	rose	risen	ينهض / يشرق
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	run	ran	run	يجري
feel	felt	felt	يشعر / يحس	say	said	said	يقول
fight	fought	fought	يحارب	see	saw	seen	يرى
find	found	found	يجد				
fly	flew	flown	يطير	seek	sought	sought	يبحث عن
forbid	forbade	forbidden	يمنع	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	send	sent	sent	يرسل
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح				
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد	set	set	set	يضع
get	got	got	يحصل على	sew	sewed	sewn	يخيط
shut	shut	shut	يغلق	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
present	past	past participle		shine	shone	shone	تشرق
sing	sang	sung	يغني				
sink	sank	sunk	يغرق	present	past	past participle	
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار
slide	slid	slid	ينزلق	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم				
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
speed	sped	sped	يسرع	swing	swung	swung	يؤرجح
spend	spent	spent	يقضي / يصرف	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
spill	spilt	spilt	يسكب	strike	struck	struck	يضرب
spin	spun	spun	يغزل	take	took	taken	يأخذ
spil	spilt	split	يشق / يخلق	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	يفسد	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
spread	spread	spread	ينشر	tell	told	told	يخبر / يحكي
spring	sprang	sprung	يقفز	think	thought	thought	يفكر
stand	stood	stood	يقف				
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق				

swear	swore	sworn	يقسم	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
sweep	swept	swept	يكنس/ يمسح	tread	trod	trod	يدوس/ يدس
wind	wound	wound	يجرح	understand	understood		يفهم
wring	wrung	wrung	يعصر	wake up	woke up	woken up	يوقظ
				wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
				weave	wove	woven	ينسج
				weep	wept	wept	يبكي
				win	won	won	يفوز
				write	wrote	written	يكتب