



forms of future أنواع المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will + inf

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمى): Future facts

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.  
My computer will be five years old this year.

٢. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.  
-I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.

٣. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

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

٤. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

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

٥. التنبؤ بدون دليل Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.  
I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.  
Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?  
There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٦. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.  
I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.  
The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.  
-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٧. نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

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

٨ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

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



٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf

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

E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.

- 2- I'm going to buy a car, so I'm going to save money. . (Intention)  
3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. ( I've decided it)

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري او ان نستخدم will :

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

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل ( نראה او نعرفه او نسمعه ) مع كلمات /think /believe/ expect او شئ على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيهه /look! / watch out ! /lookout! :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.

4-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.

5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

6- Watch out! You are going to fall .

7- look out ! the kid is going to fall off his bike.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

E.g. 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student .I thinkshe will pass all her exams.

٣. عند الحديث عن الطموحات نستخدم going to

E.g. I am going to study medicine. ( ambition )

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

e.g.- Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.

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

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

### ٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged / have arranged / made arrangements / prepared / have prepared/ booked /packed / reserved / got /

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

لاحظ ٢.أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

٢- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الافعال (go /come/ visit /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/ leave)

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating in the restaurant carriage this evening

### ٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ..... الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-My plane leaves at 10 am.

-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

ملاحظات على Rewrite

will + inf. =	<i>have decided now / quickly decided to + inf. .... at once offered / promised to + inf.</i>
be going to + inf. =	<i>Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planed to + inf. intend to + inf.</i>
be + ing =	<i>Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.</i>

**Examples : 1- my father promised to buy a tablet for me. ( will)**

my father will buy a tablet for me.

**2-I have arranged to travel to Paris next month. ( traveling)**

I am travelling to Paris next month.

**3-omar decided to learn French. ( going)**

Omar is going to learn French

1-The train to Damietta..... at ten past eleven.

a leave      b leaves      c leaving      d will leave

2-I think it.....cold next month.

a-is      b-will be      c-is being      d-is going to be

3-. I'm hungry. I think .....a sandwich.

a. I have      b. I'm going to have      c. I'll have      d. I had

4- Look, Grandma is carrying a lot of bags. I ..... her.

a. going to help      b. will help      c. help      d. didn't help

5- Hassan .....spend the summer in Alexandria as he planned.

a. going to      b. will      c. can't      d. is going to

6-- Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It..... soon.

a- can't rain      b- is going to rain      c- will rain      d- rain

7-The library..... at four o'clock, so please choose a book quickly.

a-close      b- will close      c-closes      d-is closed

8-We .....on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets.

a-goes      b-are going      c-will go      d-go

9- I promise I ..... work hard this year.

a am      b am going to      c will      d going to

10- She ..... an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.

a) become      b) will become      c) am becoming      d) is going to become

11-Dina can't see her friends this afternoon . She ..... her mother in the kitchen.

a will help      b helped      c is helping      d helps

12-There is a good film tonight. I think you ..... watching it

a- enjoy      b- are going to enjoy      c- are enjoying      d- will enjoy

13-I am tired . I ..... to bed at once

a- am going to go      b- am going      c- will go      d- go

14- She ..... a party next week .Everything is arranged.

a) is giving      b- gives      c- will give      d- is going to give

15. The film ..... at 7.30 this evening.

a- starts      b- will start      c- started      d- is starting

16- The plane to Brazil..... off tomorrow at 6: 00 a.m.

a. is taking      b. takes      c. will take      d. is going to take

17-i .....you when I arrive at the hotel.

a-call      b-am going to call      c-calls      d-will call

18- Somebody is knocking on the door. I.....and open it.

a- am going    b- will go    c- am going to go    d- go

1- They plan to spend the holiday in Hurghada. (going)

2- He has arranged to build a new house. ( is )

3- What do you intend to do during the weekend? (going)

4- my father promised to buy a tablet for me.( will)

5- I have arranged to travel to Paris next month.( traveling)

**Buying/Booking a train ticket** شراء او حجز تذكرة قطار

Can I book a single / return (ticket to Alexandria), please? هل ممكن ان اشترى تذكرة الى.....من فضلك؟

Would you like first or second class? هل تريد تذكرة درجة اولى ام ثانية ؟

How long does (the express/stopping train) take? كم المدة التى يستغرقها القطار السريع او المتوقف بالمحطات ؟

How much is that, please? كم ثمن هذا من فضلك؟

Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from? هل يمكن ان تخبرنى من اى رصيف يغادر القطار؟

**1-A man is buying a ticket at a train station.**

Man: Good morning. I .....

Assistant: To Luxor? Of course. 2-..... ?

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

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

Man: 3..... ?

Assistant: The train leaves from platform 2.

Man: 4-..... .



**2-huda is at the ticket office.**

Assistant: hello. can I help you?

Huda: 1-.....Alex, please.

Assistant: certainly. would you like a single or return?

Huda:2-.....what time is the next train.

Assistant: there's a stopping train at 10.10 and an express one at 12.50pm.

Huda: is the express train much faster?

Assistant:.....

Huda: 4-.....?

Assistant : it takes about two hours and fifty minutes

1-You are taking a bus from Cairo to Alexandria. You want to know how long you will spend on the bus.

2-You want to book a ticket for the train from Cairo to Luxor. You are coming back on Thursday.

3- you want to know the cost of a second class single ticket to Tanta.

4-you want to know which platform the train leaves from.  
.....

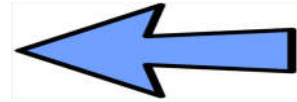
5-the assistant asks you what kind of ticket you want.  
.....

6- you ask the assistant about the time of the next train?  
.....



## Unit 11

### Deduction in past الاستنتاج في الماضي



#### 1- Might have +p.p

❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد.

a-I might have seen this film already. I can't remember

b-Ali's arm hurts. He might have broken it.

c-Hamdi can't find his bag. He might have left it at the bus stop.

وتأتي مع هذه الكلمات:

I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think so

#### 2- must have +p.p

❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مبثت) في الماضي

1-I must have left my notebook at home. (= I'm sure that I left it at home.)

2-There is no train to Omar's village. He must have taken the bus. (= I' sure that he did not take the train.)

3-Nawal must have been very tired. She fell asleep on the bus home.

وتأتي مع كلمات مثل: I'm sure/certain.

#### 3- can't have +p.p

❖ تستخدم للتعبير عن التأكد من عدم حدوث شيء في الماضي

-Omar was asleep. he can't have eaten the cake.

-eman can't have gone to school yesterday. it was Friday.

#### 4-should /shouldn't have + pp

❖ تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية او الندم في المستقبل

1-I should have booked a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.

2-You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night. Now you are very tired!

3-You should have asked me before you used my computer!

#### should have + pp.:

❖ تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين:

You missed the start of the show. You should have arrived earlier

#### shouldn't have + pp.:

❖ تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين:

The tourists shouldn't have brought their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!

You shouldn't have put more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

#### Answered rewrite

**1-Sami was cold last night. He wore a coat. (must)**

Sami must have been cold last night. He wore a coat

**2-Amr's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (might)**

Amr might have broken his arm

**3-It is not possible that you saw Mona yesterday. She is in Paris. (can't)**

You can't have seen Mona yesterday. She is in Paris

**4-I tried the fish at the restaurant, but I regret it. (shouldn't)**

I shouldn't have tried the fish at the restaurant.

1- the tourists.....have brought their coats to Egypt. they won't need them in the summer  
a-might                      b-can't                      c-shouldn't                      d-must

2-archaeologists think it is that the coin.....have belonged to an ancient pharaoh.

a-might                      b-can                      c-should                      d-must

3-it.....have been winter when they took these photos. there are no leaves on the trees

a-might                      b-can't                      c-should                      d-must

4- we .....the earlier train. it's much quicker than this train.

a-shouldn't catch                      b-should have caught                      c-must catch                      d-must have caught

5-mona looks very happy. she.....done well in the exam.

a-mustn't have                      b-must have                      c-can't have                      d-should have

6-you.....seen Omar at school yesterday. he was in the hospital.

a-might have                      b-must have                      c-can't have                      d-couldn't have

7-Nawal .....been very tired. She fell asleep on the bus home

a-can't have                      b-must have                      c-should have                      d-mustn't have

8- I .....seen this film already. I can't remember.

a-could have                      b-must have                      c-should have                      d-might have

9-You .....gone to bed late last night. Now you are very tired!

a- shouldn't have                      b-should have                      c-must have                      d-can't have

10-There is no train to Omar's village. He .....taken the bus

a- shouldn't have                      b-mustn't have                      c-must have                      d-can't have

11- Waleed can't find his book. He .....have lost it on his way home

a- should                      b-mustn't                      c-might                      d-shouldn't

12-You missed the start of the show. You .....have arrived earlier.

a- should                      b-must                      c-might                      d-shouldn't

13-Taha .....have been in Cairo last week. Look, he's in the photo.

a- should                      b-must                      c-might                      d-can't

1-samy didn't come to the party. no one invited him.( can't)

2-Amr's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (might)

3-Sami was cold last night. He wore a coat. (must)

4-I tried the fish at the restaurant, but I regret it. (shouldn't)

5-hany bought the new mobile. I'm not sure.( might)

6-I'm sure Dina didn't go shopping last week. she was ill.( can't)

7-I'm sure he went to the theatre yesterday. ( must )

**expressing past recommendations** التعبير عن التوصيات فى الماضى

I think you should have tried (the pizza) last night. كان من المفروض ان تجرب البيئزا

You shouldn't have drunk (so much coffee) yesterday. لم يكن من المفروض ان تشرب كثير من القهوة.

**explaining a choice in the past** تبرير /شرح اختيار فى الماضى

I really didn't want to (eat pizza). It's not healthy. حقا لم اكن اريد ان (اتناول بيتزا) انها غير صحية

I wasn't interested, thanks. لم اكن مهتما شكرا.

**expressing regret in the past** التعبير عن الندم فى الماضى

I really shouldn't have (smoked that cigarette) because.. حقا لم يكن من المفروض ان (ادخن تلك السيجارة) لان ..

**Nevine and Lamia are at the ticket office of a museum**

Assistant: Unfortunately, the museum is closed today

Nevine: Oh no. 1..... ! I didn't know that

Assistant: Didn't you look at the website? It has all the times there

Lamia: I'll look next time.2.....?

Assistant: You can come any other day, but I don't recommend Saturday

Lamia: 3.....?

Assistant: Because it is difficult to see things since there are so many people

Lamia: 4.....

Assistant: Tomorrow is perfect



1-You wanted to go to the beach today, but your parents say that it is too windy.

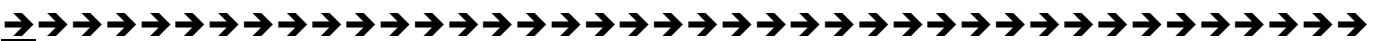
2-you think is very exciting. you persuade your sister to try it.

3-Your friend asks you to try a game, but you are not interested in it.

4-Your brother didn't study for the exam yesterday.

5-You blame your friend for not arriving on time.

6-You see a news report about poor people who live in Asia. You would like to be able to help them



**Direct and Indirect speech**

الكلام المباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضع بين علامتى تنصيص "....."

-She Said," I need more money" ( مباشر )

- She said that she needed more money. ( منقول )

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر



**1- statement الجمل الخبرية**



لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الاتى :



- ١- تبقى said كما هي
- ٢- نحول said to ألى told
- ٣- نحذف الاقواس
- ٤- نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها
- ٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

\* I .. he / she      me .. him / her      my .. his / her

\* We .. they      us ... them      our .. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

\* You ..... I / he / she / we / they      فاعل

\* you ..... me / him / her / us / them      مفعول

\* your ..... my / his / her / our / their      ملكية

## تحويل أفعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

• تتغير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتى :

كلام مباشر Direct		كلام غير مباشر Indirect	
مضارع بسيط	Go / goes	ماضى بسيط	went
ماضى بسيط	Went / played	ماضى تام	Had gone
مضارع مستمر	Am/is/are + going	ماضى مستمر	Was /were + going
مضارع تام	Have /has + p.p	ماضى تام	Had + p.p
أفعال ناقصة	Can/may/will Shall/must	ماضى	Could/might/would/ should/ Had to

كما تصول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالاتى

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day	today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next ( following ) day	ago, last	→	Before/the previous
now	→	then	here	→	there
tonight	→	that night	these	→	those
next	→	the following			
this	→	that			

أمثلة → Ex

1- English is our favourite subject," my friends said to me.( told)

My friends told me that English was their favourite subject

2- "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek. (Tarek said)

Tarek said that he was learning to swim.

3- The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara said to us.( told)



Sara told us that the new shop would open in two weeks' time.

4- "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed. ( Ahmed said)

Ahmed said that his sister wanted to buy a book.

5- "The museum is next to the park," Mr El-Baz said to Omar.(told)

Mr El-Baz told Omar that the museum was next to the park.

### لاحظ : لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

❖ لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة علمية.

Ali said to Ramy, " The sun rises in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

❖ لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط .

Rania says, " I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

❖ لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just now – a moment ago)

He said just now, " I have already passed the exam."

He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

## الجملة الامرية 2-imperatives



لتحويل اى جملة أمرية نتبع الاتى :

١- نحول said / said to الى :

مفعول به + encourage / warned / ordered / advised / told / (مع الطلب فقط ) Asked

وإذا لم يوجد مفعولاً نكتب مفعول مناسب مثل me

٢ - نحذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب ( المصدر + To )

نربط الجملة المنفية ب ( المصدر + not To )

المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told(advised)... فاعل القول

أمثلة: Examples:

1- "Breathe in," the doctor said. ( told)

The doctor told me to breathe in

2-Tidy your room!" said my mother. (ordered)

→ My mother ordered me to tidy my room

3- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola. (warned)

Nawal warned Ola not to touch the snake

4-"Stand up," the teacher said to the class.(ordered)

The teacher ordered the class to stand up.

5 "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him.( encouraged)

Mazin's father encouraged him to swim across the pool.

6- "Would you like to read the book?" Randa said to Reem.( invited)

Randa invited Reem to read the book

1-The teacher asked us.....talk.

a-don't b-not c-not to d-no

2-father.....me not to swim in that canal.

a-said b-warned c-says d-encouraged

3- At the airport, they .....us to show our passports

- a-said      b-warned      c-ordered      d-encouraged  
 4-Taha's uncle..... my friends to have a glass of juice.  
 a-said      b-warned      c-ordered      d-invited  
 5- Leila's mother..... her to learn how to cook.  
 a-said      b-encouraged      c-ordered      d-invited  
 6-Ayten told me she..... early the next day on a trip.  
 a is leaving      b left      c was leaving      d will leave  
 7-I encouraged my younger brother .....hard.  
 a to work      b work      c works      d working  
 8-they .....us they were in need of money.  
 a-said      b-told      c-asked      d-invited

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2 "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him.( encouraged)

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9- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.(warned)

10-"Stand up," the teacher said to the class. (ordered)

11-"Don't sit on that wall!" the tour guide said to Maha.( warned)

12- "You should stop eating so many chocolates," the doctor said to Hala( advised)

**Making opinions stronger تقوية الراى**

**quite الى حد ما / very جدا / really حقا / extremely للغاية**

These people can be quite angry if their train is late.

A railway station manager's job is very important.

Most of them work really hard

Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems.



1-You have just finished the hardest test that you have ever done. Your mother asks you how the test was.

2-you visited England in the winter. It was the coldest place that you have been.

3- friend asks you what the weather was like.

4- you tell your sister that you had the most exciting trip.

5-you saw the scariest film. your friend asks about it.

Unit 13

الأسئلة في الغير مباشر Questions

النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

١- نحول said / said to الى : ( asked – wanted to know –wondered- )

٢ – نحذف الاقواس

٣ – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .

٤ – نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد او الناقص.

٥ – يتم ترتيب الجملة ( فاعل + فعل + مفعول )

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام / if ) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Do all the planets have moons? aya said to me. (asked)

Aya asked me if all the planets had moons.

2- "Are you an astronomer?" the students asked the professor

The student asked the professor if she was an astronomer.

3- "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim asked his sister

Karim asked his sister if she would help him with his homework.

4- "do you like chicken, hany ? said Adel.

→ Adel asked hany if he liked chicken.

5- "Can you play the guitar?" Nabila asked Hana.

Nabila asked Hana if she could play the guitar

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

١- نحول said / said to الى : ( asked – wanted to know -wondered )

٢ – نحذف الاقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

٤ – يتم ترتيب الجملة ( فاعل + فعل + مفعول )

1- "What is your name?" asked Salma.

Salma asked me what my name was.

2 - "Why are telescopes expensive?" asked Lina.

Lina asked why telescopes were expensive

3 – "What are you doing?" I asked Rofaida.

I asked Rofaida what she was doing.

4- "How long does it take you to get to school?" Warda asked me

Warda asked me how long it took me to get to school.

5- "Where are you going on holiday in the summer?" I asked Youssef

I asked Youssef where he was going on holiday in the summer.

- 1- Ola asked me..... all the people in my family were tall.  
a that                      b what                      c if                      d weather
- 2- Ahmed asked me what..... doing yesterday at four o'clock.  
a was I                      b I was                      c am I                      d I am
- 3- hany asked tarek if the museum.....open on Fridays.  
a-is                      b-has been                      c-was                      d-will be
- 4-Monir asked the teacher if they .....astronomy  
a- are studying                      b-study                      c-will study                      d-were studying
- 5-Nawal asked me if .....looking at the stars at night  
a- I liked                      b-did I like                      c-liked                      c- liked I
- 6-Karim asked his sister if she .....him with his homework.  
a-will help                      b-is helping                      c- would help                      d-helps
- 7- Warda ..... me how long it took me to get to school  
a-said                      b-advised                      c-told                      d-asked
- 8- Adel asked him if .....watching football matches.  
a) did he like                      b) does he like                      c) he likes                      d) he liked
- 9- the policeman asked the boy if he ..... anything.  
a) have lost                      b) losing                      c) lost                      d) lose

- 1- "What is the fastest way to Capital Bank?" (I asked)  
.....
- 2-"Do you like reading, Taha?" asked the teacher.  
.....
- 3- Hania asked, "When is the next bus leaving?"( Hania asked me)  
.....
- 4- "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim asked his sister.  
.....
- 5- "How long does it take you to get to school?" Warda asked me.  
.....
- 6- "Where are you going on holiday in the summer?" I asked Youssef.  
.....
- 7- "What book do you want to read?" our teacher asked us.  
.....
- 8- "Can you play the guitar?" Nabila asked Hana.  
.....
- 9- "Do you know the answer to the question?" I asked Sawsan.  
.....
- 10- "What is your geography project about?" my mother asked me.  
.....

السؤال بطريقة مهذبة | Asking polite questions

- ▶ Could you please explain to me why (I can't feel the earth turn)?....هل يمكن ان توضح لي....
- Do you think we could (come and see the observatory one day)?...هل تعتقد اننا يمكن ان....
- ⊗ I'd like to know if (you like your job). اود ان اعرف
- I wonder if you could tell me what (a star is made of). انساءل لو يمكن ان تخبرنى

1-Some students are asking a scientist about space

Noha: 1-.....?  
Scientist Yes, of course. The earth turns at about 1,670 kilometres an hour  
Ola: 2-.....  
Scientist: No, but most of them do have moons  
Noha: What did you ask the scientist, Ola?3-.....  
Maya: There are many things that nobody knows about space. Do you agree?  
Scientist: 4-..... However, we are trying to learn more

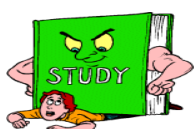
**2-Ramy is at an observatory with his little brother.**

Ramy : do you like the observatory, zyad?  
Zyad: I like it very much.could I-.....?  
Ramy: I'm ready to answer your questions.  
Zyad: 2-.....?  
Ramy: an observatory is a place for watching the stars and planets.  
Zyad: how can they watch the stars and planets.  
Ramy:.....  
Zyad: do you think we could use one telescope to watch the moon?  
Ramy.....

- 1-You would like to ask a teacher when he / she started working at the school.  
.....
- 2-You would like to ask a teacher to explain why it is colder in the winter than in the summer.  
.....
- 3-You want to ask your teacher what a star is made of.  
.....
- 4-You want to ask a science professor about what he doesn't like about his job.  
.....
- 5-You want ask your teacher politely to explain a lesson again.  
.....
- 6-You ask your father to tell you how to use the internet  
.....



# Unit 14



## Present Perfect المضارع التام



يتكون المضارع التام من ← have/has + p.p

### الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

**Ever** → في السؤال وفي التفضيل و بمعنى حتى الان → سبق

Have you **ever** been to America ?

This is the best book I have **ever** read .

**never** تأتي في الجملة المنفية → ابدًا

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

**Yet**→ تأتي في نهاية السؤال والجملة المنفية. → بعد / حتى الآن

♣Have you finished your homework **yet**

♣ I haven't had breakfast yet.

**Just** → منذ لحظات / توا → a few minutes ago/ short time ago

They have just left for Luxor .

**Already** → بالفعل / والتصريّف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة / (has) و (have) تأتي بين

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

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

For + مدة كاملة

h -She has been in hospital since Sunday. / he hasn't played football for 3 years

### المبني للمجهول في المضارع التام present perfect pasive

هو الجملة التي نبدا فيها بالفعل فربما لا نعرف من الفاعل او لا نريد ذكره او معروف جدا:

♣ They have painted the building again. ( مبني للمعلوم )

♣ The building has been painted again. . . ( مبني للمجهول )

→ my sister has prepared food. ( مبني للمعلوم )

→ food has been prepared ( by mother). . ( مبني للمجهول )



### 1. التكوين Form:

**has/have( not) +been+ P.P +by + noun + مفعول**

Ex- A new list of wonders has been written.

-The Taj Mahal has been visited by millions of people.

-Plans have been made for the next class trip.

-The dishes haven't been washed yet

-The next date for our book club hasn't been decided yet.

**Have/has + مفعول +been+ p.p ?**

Ex- has the car been repaired?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الاتي :



عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :



**Have/has + مفعول +been+ p.p + اداة استفهام ?**

Ex- Where has the mobile been lost?

★when have theses cars been bought?

1- I've cleaned the kitchen, but the bedrooms..... cleaned yet.

a haven't been      b has not been      c have been      d wasn't

2- Some beautiful flowers..... planted outside the school.

a has been      b was      c have been      d have

3- We .....the present perfect in English.

a-have taught      b-taught      c-was taught      d-have been taught

4- What's the most expensive thing that ..... at the market this week?

a-bought      b-were bought      c-has been bought      d-have been bought

5- Some buildings have..... in the earthquake.

a-damaged      b-was damaged      c-been damaging      d-been damaged

6- have any trees ..... in the park this year?

- a-been planted                      b-planted                      c-planting                      d-plant  
 7-the final seven wonders have.....written.  
 a-be                      b-being                      c-been                      d-was  
 8-the painting.....for a lot of money.  
 a-have been sold                      b-were sold                      c-has been sold                      d- will sell  
 9-the next date for the book club.....been decided yet.  
 a-has                      b-hasn't                      c-haven't                      d-have

- 1- They have painted the building again. (The building)  
 .....  
 2 -Someone has drawn a picture in my diary.( A picture in my diary)  
 .....  
 3-Our school has won the competition. (The competition)  
 .....  
 4 -Archaeologists have found an ancient building in the desert. (An ancient building)  
 .....  
 5- We have collected a lot of money for the charity. (A lot of money )  
 .....  
 6- They have planted trees along the river. (Trees)  
 .....  
 7-The students have answered all the questions. (All the questions)  
 .....  
 8- They have taken the books back to the library. (The books)  
 .....  
 9- Dina has made a cake for the family party. (A cake)  
 .....  
 10- They have opened a new bazaar near the tourist information centre. (A new bazaar)  
 .....

## asking for and giving opinions طلب وايداء الراى

Asking for opinions	Giving opinions
What's your opinion (of / about )...?	In my opinion ,..... فى راى
What do you think (of / about) + v ing / n?	I think ..... اعتقد
Do you agree (that) ...?	I don't think it is right to.....
How do you feel about...( the Cairo tower)?	لا اعتقد انه من الصواب ان

ويكون الرد عليه بالموافقة والرفض كالاتى :

agreeing	disagreeing
You're right انت على حق	I'm not sure about that. لست متأكدا من ذلك
I agree with you/that اتفق معك	I feel completely the opposite
I couldn't agree with you more	I don't like it at all
That's exactly how I feel هذا بالضبط ما اشعر	I'm afraid I totally disagree
	I disagree with you/that لا اوافقك

I-Said and Khalid are talking about the Alexandria library.

Said: hello! Khalid. have you heard of the Alexandria library.

Khalid : yes, of course.

Said: 1- .....

Khalid : it is very amazing.

Said: does it have modern or old books?

Khalid : 2-.....

Said: but it think modern books are more useful.

Khalid:no,3-.....

Said: do you know when was it built?

Khalid : .....

1-You see a photo of a modern museum. Your friend says that he / she doesn't like it, but you have another opinion

2 There's a new café in your area. You want to know what your friend thinks about it.

3 Your friend says that the test you both did was very easy. You express your opinion.

4 You tell your brother / sister that the hotel you all stayed in was very nice. You want to know if they he / she the same.

5- your friend asks your opinion of Cairo tower. express you opinion

6-A friend says that he / she thinks that the last lesson was the most interesting that you have had.

7-You think that this lesson is very interesting. You want to know what your friend thinks of it.



## Unit 15



### حالة "if" الثانية: (2<sup>nd</sup> conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي البسيط , المصدر + would/might/ could + الفاعل

نستخدم حالة "if" الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

1. تعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي أو مستحيل الحدوث في المضارع

If I were taller, I'd be good at basketball.

If I went to England, I would visit London

If you had a smartphone, it would be easy to transfer money

2. يمكن استخدام (might) بدلا من (would) بمعنى ربما حسب معنى الجملة:

If you learned Japanese, you might get a job in Tokyo. (I'm not sure.)

3. يمكن استخدام (could) بدلا من (would) بمعنى قادر على فعل شيء:

► If we went to the beach, we could go swimming. (We have the ability to do so.)

► If somebody wanted to have the latest technology, they could buy a Smartphone.

► We could go shopping if we had enough time.



٢- تستخدم ( might no ) للتعبير عن شيء محتمل حدوثه // ولكن (could not) تفيد عدم القدرة أو استحالة فعل الشيء :

If you went to the museum now, it might not be very busy.(it's probable)

If you visited the palace, you couldn't go in the gardens because they're closed.

٥- تستخدم الحالة الثانية في حالة وجود جملتين في المضارع أو أحدهما مع تحويل النفي إلى إثبات والعكس

E.g. he doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a car.(if)

If he had enough money .he would buy a car.

2- he isn't a doctor , so he can't help you. (If)

If he were a doctor , he could help you.

- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي : ← ( جملة ماضي بسيط ) What would/could + sub + do if

1-We .....go to England if we had friends or family there

a would          b will                  c won't                  d were

2-If Hassan..... older, he could learn to drive a car

a is                  b was                  c would be                  d had been

3-If I knew the answer to the question, I..... you

a will tell                  b tell                  c won't tell                  d would tell

4-If Hala .....German, she might talk to the German tourists

a spoke                  b speak                  c will speak                  d had spoken

5-If he read really carefully, he..... understand the book

a can't                  b don't                  c would                  d won't

6- If we went to the beach, we..... swimming.

a will go                  b have gone                  c could go                  d won't go

7- If you visited the zoo on Friday, it .....very busy.

a is                  b might have                  c would have                  d might be

8- if we all loved each other, the world.....be a better place.

a would                  b will                  c can                  d may

9- where .....you go if you want to relax?

a will                  b might                  c can                  d may

1-I'm very short. so, I can't play basketball.( if)

2-ali would be able to run quickly if he exercised every day.( could)

3-if you learnt Japanese, you would perhaps get a job in Tokyo.( might)

4- he can't go to the party as he doesn't have free time.(if)

## Encouraging people to continue speaking

تشجيع الأشخاص على استكمال حديثهم

➤ great! what else does it say? عظيم ماذا يقول أيضا .

✂ then what happened? ثم ماذا حدث

➔ really? go on حقا؟ تابع/استمر

➔ what happened after that? ماذا حدث بعد ذلك

☉ fantastic! tell me more. رائع اخبرني المزيد

1-A basketball player is visiting a school.

Teacher: Today, a famous basketball player is visiting our school. This is Captain Tarek.

1..... ?

Captain Tarek: Of course. What questions would the students like to ask?

Ali: My friends say that I will never be good at basketball because I'm not very tall. Is that right?

Captain Tarek: 2-..... . You don't have to be tall. When I started playing, I was one of the smallest boys in the class!

Basel: 3-..... ?

Captain Tarek: I became the best basketball player in the class because I always trained very hard.

Basel: Do you think one day I might be as good as you?

Captain Tarek: 4..... !

1-A friend starts to read you an interesting news story, but then suddenly stops.

2- A friend tells you that he / she had an interesting morning. First, he / she went to the park. You want to know more

3- A friend tells you that his / her brother is studying computer programming. Ask for more information.

4- Your cousin said that she had a busy day yesterday. Ask why.

5- Your friend reads only the first sentence of a long text message, then stops reading.

6- hisham speaks about the new project interestingly. encourage him to continue.



## Unit 16



### Past Perfect الماضي التام



#### ١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

⊙ After I had done my homework, I went to bed. بعد أن قمت بعمل واجبي، نمت  
I found my pen. I had left it in the classroom.

#### ٢. النفي negative:

يتكون من had (not)+ p.p.

We couldn't go to the concert because we hadn't booked tickets  
Mona hadn't read the book before, so she bought it

#### ٣. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي فيتم وضع الحدث الأول في الماضي التام والثاني في الماضي البسيط

⊙ I went to the park after I had finished my homework.

⊙ Before our teacher came to our school, she had taught in another school.

٣ : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث تم اولاً) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماض:

ex→ I was very tired because I had studied too much

→ I went to the park because I had finished my homework.

The river was very dry because it hadn't rained for two months

٤. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها :Key words

1-After /as soon as/when/because → ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط

ماضى بسيط → After /as soon as/when/because → ماضى تام

Ex-After/as soon as I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.

2-Before/ by the time/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى بسيط → Before/ by the time/when → ماضى تام

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time I watched TV .

→ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

٥. السؤال question:

.....? + p.p + فاعل الجملة + had + اداة الاستفهام

-What had you eaten before you ate lunch yesterday?



ملاحظات:

ملحوظة ١ : ياتى بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل

ماضى تام → Before + الفعل + ving → ماضى بسيط → After + الفعل + ing

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (yesterday/2013) + By

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

ملحوظة ٣ : ياتى الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

▶ I had never tried Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

▶ The lesson had already started when he arrived in the classroom.

1-The river was very dry because it..... for two months

a doesn't rain      b rained      c had not rained      d has not rained

2-What .....before you played tennis

a you eat      b you ate      c you had eaten      d had you eaten

3-he was happy because he.....his exams.

a-passed      b-has passed      c-had passed      d-passes

4-Nobody knew about the site because everyone .....about it

a-has forgotten      b-forgot      c-forgets      d-had forgotten

5-fareeda enjoyed visiting sohag because she.....there before.

a-had never been      b-has never been      c-was never      d-is never

6-After we had visited the museum, we..... to have lunch.

a-decided      b-had decided      c-decides      d-decide

7-Waleed had forgotten about the family party until he ..... the invitation.

a-saw      b-had seen      c-has seen      d-see

8- We couldn't go to the concert because we ..... booked ticket.

- a-didn't      b-had      c-hadn't      d-hasn't  
 9- Before our teacher ..... to our school, she had taught in another school.  
 a-come      b-had come      c-came      d-comes  
 10-We .....in the restaurant because we had eaten already.  
 a-hadn't eaten      b- didn't eat      c-don't eat      c-aren't eating  
 11-Before Olivia visited Egypt, she .....Arabic before.  
 a- has never heard      b-didn't hear      c-had never heard      d-have never heard  
 12- I visited Cairo after I..... Alexandria.  
 a visit      b had visited      c have visited      d visiting  
 13- .....he visited them before he flew to London ?  
 a-Did      b- Has      c- Had      d- Would  
 14- the teacher explained the past perfect because we.....it before.  
 a-hadn't studied      b-hasn't studied      c-wasn't studied      d-didn't study

- 1- Adel watched TV after he had studied his lesson. (before)  
 .....  
 2- I went to school, then I played tennis.( after)  
 .....  
 3- he went back to the office. he left his camera there.(because)  
 .....

**Responding to news الرد على الاخبار**

- ⊕ عند الرد على معلومات (سعيدة- شيقية - مدهشة) نقول :  
 ⊕ How (wonderful/amazing) !!      كم هذا شيق/ رائع  
 ⊕ really ? I can't believe it!      حقا لاستطيع اصدق ذلك !  
 ⊕ عند الرد على معلومات (حزينة) نقول :  
 ⊕ Oh dear. What a pity.      ياة ياللاسف  
 ⊕ عند الرد على معلومات (سيئة) نقول :  
 ⊕ Oh no!.      اوه لا!  
 ⊕ how terrible      يا له من شى فظيع!

fawzy and Mazin are speaking about a dangerous hobby

Fawzy: Look at this photograph in the magazine: A man is standing on top of a very tall building

Mazin: Really? I-.....?

Fawzy: The magazine says it's his hobby

Mazin: 2.....

Fawzy: I couldn't agree with you more. The police should stop him

Mazin: 3-.....?

Fawzy: It also says that the police arrested him

Mazin: 4-.....

- 1- You are with your friend on a bus when you find a watch on the floor.  
 .....  
 2- You need to borrow your friend's laptop.  
 .....  
 3- You borrowed your friend's phone and you broke it.  
 .....  
 4-You hear that scientists have found a new medicine which will help many people.

5-You see people leaving rubbish on a beach

6-A friend tells you that you have won a prize.

7-your friend azza tells you that her oldest cousin id going to have a baby.

Unit 17



حالة "if" الثالثة: (3<sup>rd</sup> conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي التام , would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل  
جملة في الماضي التام + would/could/might + have + p.p. If + الفاعل

1- نستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعجب مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير في الماضى أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها فى الماضى كما تعجب عن الندم.

▶ -If I had brought my camera, I would have taken a photo of you. (= but I didn't bring my camera)

▶ If you had come to my house, I would have made you a meal.

▶ We wouldn't have seen that famous singer if we hadn't gone to the concert

2- تستخدم ( might ) للتعبير عن الاحتمال // ولكن (could) للتعبير عن القدرة او الامكانية :

▶ If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me. = He had the ability to help me yesterday.

▶ if he had played well, he might have won the match.( I'm not sure)

3- فى حالة وجود جملتين فى الماضى نستخدم الحالة الثالثة ونحول النفى الى اثبات و العكس وناخذ جملة السبب التى تاتى بعد (because/as) والتى تاتى قبل (so, that's why)

1) He got up late, so he missed the train. (If)

If he hadn't got up late, he wouldn't have missed the train.

2- I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive toy.(if)

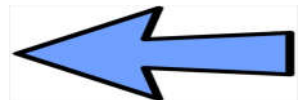
If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy.

3) I didn't go to work because I was ill. (If)

If I hadn't been ill/If I had been well, I would have gone to work

4- I couldn't borrow a book because I forgot my library card.(if)

If I hadn't forgotten my library card, I would have been able to borrow a book.



- صيغة السؤال فى الحالة الثالثة كالتالى : ( جملة ماضى تام ) ? What would + sub + have + p p if

- What would have happened if a lot of volcanoes had erupted at the same time?

▶ what would you have done If it had been a holiday yesterday?

1- If I .....that he was famous, I would have taken a photograph of him.

a knew                      b know                      c had known                      d was knowing

2-If Osama had got the job at the bank, he .....travelled a lot

a will have                      b would                      c had                      d would have

3-sami .....played basketball if he had forgotten to bring the ball.

a-wouldn't have                      b-would have                      c-would                      d-wouldn't

4- if I .....that camera in the shop, we wouldn't have bought it.

a-saw      b-hadn't seen      c-haven't seen      d-see

5-If Amr had visited his cousins in Australia last year, he .....Sydney.

a- will visit      b-would visit      c-would have visited      d-visited

6-If Mr Al-Baz ..... the plane this morning, he would have been in Paris by now.

a- catches      b-caught      c-was catching      d-had caught

7- if Mona..... to the Red Sea last summer, she would have swum in the sea.

a- went      b- had gone      c- has gone      d- will go

8- We wouldn't have gone to the beach if we..... it was so windy!

a knew      b would know      c had known      d know

9- If they ..... more careful, they wouldn't have had that bad accident.

a had been      b has been      c were      d are

10- if she.....me, I'd have helped her.

a- phone      b- phoned      c- had phoned      d-phoning

11-if Ahmed hadn't lived in China, he wouldn't .....to speak Chinese.

a- learn      b- had learned      c have learned      d learned

12- if ali had read the book, he .....have known what happened at the end.

a-will      b-could      c-can      d-may

1-I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive toy. (If )

2 I forgot my library card. I couldn't borrow a book. (If )

3 I was tired. I didn't watch the documentary about dinosaurs. (If )

4 Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time. (If )

5-I was ill, so I didn't go to work. (If)

6-I didn't recognise your cousin so I didn't say hello. (if)

7- I didn't have your mobile number, so I couldn't phone you. (If)

8-You didn't do very well in the test because you didn't do enough revision. (If)

**Giving dates you are not sure of اعطاء تواريخ لست متأكد منها**

▶▶ **جملة + about + عدد + years ago**

(Dinosaurs lived) about 65 million years ago.

▶▶ **جملة + maybe + عدد + years ago**

(We think that people first lived) maybe 250,000 years ago.

▶▶ **جملة + almost + عدد + years ago**

(I'm going to talk to you about some people who lived) almost 8,000 years ago.

▶▶ **in around + عدد + BCE + جملة**

In around 8,000 BCE, (people began farming in North Africa).

1-A friend asks you when the first car was made.

2- Your cousin asks you when your school was built.

3- Your teacher asks you for the age of the oldest part of Cairo. This was built around 1000 CE.

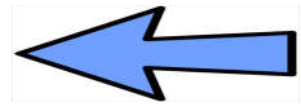
4-Your friend asks you when your father was born. You aren't sure, but you give an answer.

5-your friend asks about the age of the Giza pyramids.

6-you're asked when dinosaurs first lived.



## Unit 18



### حالة "if" الأولى: (1<sup>st</sup> conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط + **If**  
جملة في المضارع البسيط + **If** + المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل

Ex → If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car.=I will buy a car **if** I have a lot of money

→ If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus.

نستخدم حالة "If" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

1- شئ محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل أو الحاضر. مثل:

→ If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.

→ If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.

▶ if we go to the sports club tomorrow, we'll phone you.

نستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة أو الامكانية Can اما لتعبير عن الاحتمال او عدم التاكيد may

◀ If the weather is good today, we may go to the beach.

◀ If I have a car, I can go to work more easily.

( جملة مضارع بسيط ) will + sub + do if + أداة استفهام

صيغة السؤال في الحالة الأولى كالآتي :

→What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

will + sub + do if ( جملة مضارع بسيط ) ?

→Will you come if he invites you?

الحالة الثانية والثالثة تم شرحهم سابقا

1-If we see Ali, we..... ask him to phone you

a would                      b would have                      c will                      d do

2-If Leila had more free time, she .....read more books in English

a would                      b would have                      c will                      d must

3-if we.....to the sea, we might see the dolphins.

a-went                      b-going                      c-goes                      d-had gone

4-if the sea is calm, we.....go diving today.

a-would have                      b-would                      c-had to                      d-can

5-if the museum.....open on Friday, we would see the mummies.

a-is                      b-was                      c-had                      d-are

6-eyad would have opened the door if he.....a key.

- a-had                      b-had had                      c-has                      d-has had
- 7-if I .....that camera in the shop, we wouldn't have bought it.
- a-saw                      b-hadn't seen                      c-haven't seen                      d-see
- 8- What would you do if you.....some money in the street?
- a) will find                      b) would have found                      c) find                      d) found
- 9- If you..... very fast. you'll catch your train.
- a ran                      b running                      c runs                      d run
- 10-if you eat too many sweets, you.....bad teeth.
- a-have                      b-won't have                      c-will have                      d-would have
- 11-if your sister.....hard, she will get low marks.
- a-studies                      b-studied                      c-don't study                      d-doesn't study

1-I was ill, so I didn't go to work. (If)

.....

2-I can't wait to go to the museum tomorrow. (look forward)

.....

3-If I see Sayed, perhaps I'll ask him to help me with my homework. (might)

.....

4-He got up late, so he missed the train. (If)

.....

Showing relief إظهار الراحة	Showing excitement إظهار الإثارة
→ phew! تعبير عن الراحة!	✧ great! عظيم
→ what a relief! يا للراحة	→ I can't wait . لا استطيع الانتظار .
→ thank goodness for that ! الحمد لله على ذلك !	→ I'm looking forward to that انا اتطلع لذلك

**Amal and Lamia are talking about a man's journey along the Nile**

.Amal: In the news, it says that a man has walked all the way along the Nile

Lamia: Yes, I heard about this. It's unusual! 1.....?

.Amal: He did it because he wanted to see if it was possible

Lamia: I heard that at the beginning of the journey, he was very ill, but2-.....

Amal: That's good. 3-.....?

.Lamia: Yes, he said he would. It will probably be a very interesting journal to read

Amal: 4-.....

1-You hear that a tourist was lost in the desert, but that he has just been found.

.....

2-Your parents say that they are taking you to the beach tomorrow.

.....

3-You won the first place in the swimming competition.

.....

4-A friend tells you that you have won a prize. you are surprised.

.....

5-You hear that your friend got better after the accident he had.

.....