

Unit 1

the past simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط بأحد التراكيب التالية:

- ١- بإضافة **ed** للفعل في الحالة العادية .
- ٢- بإضافة **d** فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ **e** .
- ٣- بإضافة **ied** وحذف الـ **y** لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ **y** وقبله حرف ساكن.
- ٤- مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع **ed** لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.
- ٥- هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تحفظ.

E.g. Play → played / talk → talked

E.g. live → lived / close → closed

E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

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

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

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

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

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

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

لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never.....)

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

e.g. I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

Yesterday - ago - last - once = once upon a time - one day- in the past- in ancient times - in old days- in 1995 - from.2003...to 2008 - منذ ايام قديمة - The other day - how long ago = when

٤. النفي Negation:

في حالة النفي نستخدم (didn't + المصدر)

→ We didn't watch the match.

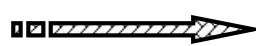
You didn't buy a new notebook

٥. السؤال:

هل? Did + فاعل + inf + did + فاعل + inf + كلمة استفهام

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.

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



تركيبات هامة :- (اعتاد ان) للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم :

used to + inf + فاعل - I / didn't use to + inf + فاعل - I

e.g.# I used to play football when I was young.

→ We didn't use to have mobile phones in the past →

the past continuous

١. التكوين Form:

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

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

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

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

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

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

✎ - I **was reading** a book when my friend arrived.

✎ - What **were** they **doing** yesterday? They **were playing** football

→ **Was** he/she (**having** lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

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

Tarek **was eating** dinner at noon yesterday.

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

⊗ ⊗ I **was having** lunch **when** the phone rang

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى مستمر



ملاحظات

1- **While** (بدون فاعل) + v. + ing = **While** + فاعل + ماضى مستمر = **During** + noun اسم

- While **having** (I was having) lunch, the phone rang. = During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

2- **When** + فاعل + ماضى بسيط = **On** + v. + ing / noun اسم

▶ When the thief saw the police, he ran away. = **On** seeing the police, the thief ran away.

٣ - لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل :

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

e.g. She **seemed** ill when I visited her.

While I **was** at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

٢. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

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

Past Perfect الماضي التام

١. التكوين Form

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

→ After I had done my homework, I went to bed.

→ Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

⇒ After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

٢. حالة if الثالثة.

⇒ If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

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

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

He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

← We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.

→ Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامهما Key words

١-After /as soon as/when → ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط

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

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,

٢-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.

٣- ماضى بسيط غالبا منفى → till - until → ماضى تام

→ I didn't watch tv (till / until) I had done my homework.

لم يكد..... حتى
ماضى بسيط + past simple + p.p. when + than
4- فاعل + had + hardly + when
scarcely + when

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استتمام.

No sooner than
Hardly + had + subject + p.p.+ when + past simple ماضى بسيط
Scarcely when

E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

ملاحظات

ملحوظة ١ : ياتي بعد after/before فعل v.ing إذا لم ياتي بعدها فاعل



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

Ex- **After** doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping **before** returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلا من after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

Ex → **after** she had done the shopping , she returned home .(having)

→ **Having** done the shopping , she returned home .

ملحوظة ٣ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (yesterday/2013) By +

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

ملحوظة ٤ : ياتى الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew.....S. + had + P.P

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train **had left** the station.

→ as soon as I saw ahmed, I realized that I **had forgotten** his book at home.

ملحوظة ٥ : ياتى بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط :

Ex: I watched the film but **before that** I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , **after that** I went out.

ملحوظة ٦ : 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.

ملحوظة ٧ : لايجب حفظ قاعدة واحدة ل Until فهمى تاتى حسب المعنى كما فى الامثلة:

→ He refused to leave the place **until** he had taken the money.

→ He lived in Cairo **until** he died.

→ He couldn't travel **until** he had got a passport

→ I won't help him **until** I finish my work

Workbook and student book exercise

1. We arrived half an hour late. The film half an hour earlier.

a- began b- was beginning c- had begun d- has begun

2. When I was younger, I go swimming every day.

a- usually b- used c- use d- used to

3- While Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.

a) visiting b) was visiting c) visited d) was visited

4- Alitravelling by sea.

a- used to b- using to b- is used to d- uses to

5- Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she.....reading the day before.

a- finished b- has finished c- had finished d- finishes

6-I.....the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.

a- used to read b- was reading c- had read d- have read

7-As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson.....

a- had begun b- began c- begins d- has begun

8-I.....the film before I read the book.

a- already saw b- have already seen c- had already seen d- has already seen

9- What.....when I called you? You seemed very busy.

a- did you do b- were you doing c- are you doing d- have you done

10- While she.....her homework, she was listening to music.

a-were doing b-was doing c-did d-doing

11-mona didn't send the message to her father until she.....it.

a-has been writing b-has written c-had written d-writing

12-ahmed'scar was hit by a driver who.....at mad speed.

- a- was driving b-drive c-was driven d-was crossing
 13my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
 a- have had b-was having c-had d-had had
 14-I didn't answer the phone because I
 a-was praying b- had prayed c-have prayed d-prayed.
 15-I just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
 a-was b-have c-had d-am
 15-By the time Nada arrived, we..... lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
 a-were having b-had c- had had d-have

practice test

- 16- Nesma first met her best friend when she At primary school.
 a- Has been b- was being c- was d-is
 17- What at midday yesterday?
 a- Are you doing b- were you doing c- you were doing d- have you done
 18- Kamal..... an English person before he met my friend Jack.
 a- Did not meet b- has not met c- won't meet d- had not met
 19- Before there was a bus in the village ,Mona and her brother to school.
 a- Had always walked b- were walking c- have always walked d- walk
 20- When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.
 a- Were knowing b- had known c- have known d- knew
 21- Karimat the school two years ago.
 a. start b. starting c. started d. is starting
 22-When was the last time that you..... your cousins?
 a have seen b seeing c saw d see
 23-ali always.....to work when he was young.
 a-walked b-walks c-is walking d-was walking
 24- My companyan important meeting last month.
 a. have b. has c. had d. is having
 25-when I woke up, my father.....so I didn't see him.
 a-left b-had left c-had been leaving d-has left
 26-.....leaving the shop I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet there
 a-before b-after c-as d-when
 27- The studentsthe book before the lesson started.
 a are reading b had read c have read d reads
 28- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because he his father's car.....
 a washed b was washing c had washed d has washed
 29-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I my train
 a) had missed b) missed c) have missed d) miss
 30-she.....answer the question , until she had looked at it twice.
 a-doesn't b-couldn't c-won't d-don't
 31-While she was studying, Itelevision.
 a-watched b-watching c-will watch d-was watching
 32-Heba was sitting in a traffic jam when her train..... the station.
 a leave b has left c left d has been leaving

Unit 2

Present Perfect المضارع التام

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

١- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

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

٢- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً
Mai **has just washed** the dishes

٣ - حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع .
We **have lived** in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

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

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

→ Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so he can't play football today.

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

الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

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

Have you **ever** been to America ?

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

تأتي في الجملة المنفية للخبرات الماضية → ابدأ never

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

I **have never eaten** Chinese food

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

♣ Have you finished your homework **yet**

♣ I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

Just → ا few minutes ago/ short time ago → توا / منذ لحظات

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

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

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

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

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

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

I **have played** football for 6 years



تركيبات هامة (تحفظ) :

١ - عند استخدام since بدلا من for او the last time او العكس

مدة زمنية + For + مضارع تام منفي + فاعل

= ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Since + مدة زمنية + it's

= ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Was + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + the last time + مدة زمنية + ago

= ماضي بسيط + فاعل + last + ماضي بسيط + مدة زمنية + ago + تاريخ + in

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks

= It's two weeks since I met him .

= I last met him two weeks ago.= The last time I met him was two weeks ago.

sub+ have/has + p.p/(been+ ving) + Since + فاعل + ماضي بسيط ٢

✘ Adel hasn't contacted me since he left Cairo

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

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

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London (he is here now)

ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

He has gone to London (he is still there)

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

Exercises

1- It's more than 20 years I travelled abroad.

a) while b) before c) when d) since

2. Salmatennis since she was five years old.

a) has played b) was playing c) played d) is playing

3. My sister at university for three years. She comes home every weekend.

a- is b- has been c- is being d- had been

4-I can't phone my parents because I my phone

a-lose b- lost c-had lost d-have lost

5-The plane hasleft. I can see it in the sky!

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

6-It's two weeks since we last

a- meeting b-had met c-have met d-met

7-Tamera lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.

a-has b-had c-has had d-was having

8-I have been to the zoo before.

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

9-Belal is not here. He has to the dentist's

a-went b-gone c-been d-goes

10-Adel hasn't contacted me since heCairo.

a-left b-leaving c-has left d-leaves

11-This is the best book that I

a-have never read b-was reading c-am reading d-have ever read

12-Ahmedhis leg, so he can't play football today.

a- has hurt b-hurt c-was hurting d-had hurt

13- nabila can't see very well because sheglasses.

a- had lost b- lost c- loses d- has lost

14- this is the tallest girl I'veseen.

a- for b- never c- ever d- since

15.....he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.

a- when b- since c- for d- while

16-I to be a doctor since I was ten.

a-wanted b-have wanted c-was wanting d-wanting

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

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

18. Have you ever English food?

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

19- I haven't seen him..... the last week.

a) ago b) already c) for d) since

20- Ali has had his phone the beginning of this year.

- a- for b- since c- already d- just

21. Hamdi has to England. He'll be home next week.

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

Practice

22- Ola is nervous because she is A talk to the class before.

- a- Never gives b- had never given c- never used to give d- has never given

23-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....

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

24- Ahmed..... London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.

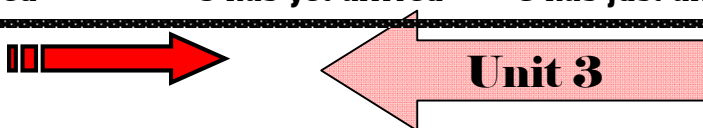
- a- Has gone b- has been c- has gone to d- has been to

25- Karim has been really good at English he went to England on holiday last summer.

- a- When b- for c- although d- since

26-You can see Ali now because hehome.

- a just arrived b has yet arrived c has just arrived d already arrived



forms of future أنواع المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. الشكل 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.
his school will be 50 years old next year

٢. حالة if الأولى:

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

٣. الوعد Promise:

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

٤. التهديد Threat:

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

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

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

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

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

٧. التنبؤ بدون دليل Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

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

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

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

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I ll see who is there.

I'm tired. I think I ll go to bed now.

The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.

-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. التحذير Warning:

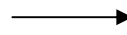
E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

١٠ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

after /as soon as

Before
When

(مضارع بسيط/تام)



(مستقبل)

won't + inf → till / until → مضارع بسيط/تام

Ex- when he comes (has come), I will help you. He won't leave until his sister arrives/has arrived
١١ استخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :

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

١٢ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

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

٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم يحدد)

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

2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will :

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

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

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

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

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

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

5- Watch out! You are going to fall .

6- The other team's players are very big. It's going to be a difficult match.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للإنسان 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 think she 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)

Ex- 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 ، و يدل 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 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.

٣. يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه 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/having** 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.
- our next exams **start** in may. -What time **does your bus arrive** on Saturday?



٥-المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل التام من will + have + p.p

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

- ex- - By the end of next year, the government **will have built** a new school in the village..
- By this time next week, I **will have heard** my test results

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- In (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /.....) time
- By + (2200) / By 7 o'clock /by next Monday/ by then حينئذ etc.)
- By next Wednesday, I **will have done** a science test.
- By the time I am twenty-two, I **will have finished** my university degree.

(will have been + pp)

٤- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من

- This school **will have been built** by 2030.
- The new underground railway line **will have been built** by 2012.

٦-المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

١. التكوين Form:

will (won't) be + v.ing

- At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll **be eating** lunch with my friends
- This time next week, I **will be travelling** to Cairo

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

- I'll **be playing** tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
- ▶ At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father **will be flying** to London
- I think that I'll **be working** on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.
- Between 2020 and 2030, we **will be helping** people with diabetes.

may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل

- Many more people **may be moving** to Cairo in the next 50 years.
- In 100 years, people **may be living** in space.

Exercises practice

1-Don't be late , the bus At exactly ten o'clock.

- a- Leaves
- b- going to leave
- c- has left
- d- left

2-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open.itbusy there today.

- a- Is being
- b- was
- c- is going to be
- d- has been

3-It is very hot in the house. I on the air conditioner.

a- Am turning b- turn c- will turn d- am going to turn

4-We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because they.....the walls.

a- Paint b- will have painted c- are painting d- will paint

5-The mechanic repairing your car by the end of the week.

a- Will finish b- will have finished c- will be finishing d- is finishing

6-By this time tomorrow, my fatherto England.

a will fly b would fly c will have flown d flies

7-a Experts think that Cairo..... by more than half a million people next year.

a-will grow b-is going to grow c-grows d-is growing

8-Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish

9- There are a lot of people in the room. It..... difficult to find a chair.

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

10-Look, there's a sandstorm. I the windows.

a-will close b-close c-am going to close d-closed

11-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it..... very hot.

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

12-Next year, my grandfather 75 years old!

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

13-Those bags look heavy, so I them for you

a-carry b-am going to carry c-am carrying d-will carry

14-I predict that in the future mobile phones much smaller

a- are going to be b- will be c- have been d- are

15-By ten o'clock tonight, I all my homework.

a- Will finish b- will have finished c- will be finishing d- am finishing

16-At one o'clock tomorrow, I..... lunch with my friends

a- Will eat b- will have eaten c- will be eating d- am eating

17- I think it be hot tomorrow.

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

18-By the end of next year, the governmenta new school in the village.

a- Will built b- will have built c- will be building d- is building

19-This time next year, Salmafor her final exam.

a-will revise b-revises c-may revise d-will be revising

20- Alia good job when he finishes his education

a-will probably get b-may be getting c-will probably be getting d-gets

21-I'm sure they.....the price when more people buy them

a-will be reduced b-will reduce c-would reduce d-are going to reduce

22-By this time next week, Imy test results.

a-will have heard b-will hear c-will have been heard d-will be heard

23- The new underground railway line by 2021.

a-will build b-will be built c-will have been built d-will have built

24. The film at 7.30 this evening.

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

25- She.....an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,

a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes

26- Someone's at the door. I.....who it is

a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see