

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 تُحفظ.

E.g. Play → played / talk → talked

E.g. live → lived / close → closed

E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

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

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

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 تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر 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 . The other day - how long ago = when

٤. النفي Negation:

في حالة النفي نستخدم ( المصدر + didn't )

→ We didn't watch the match. You didn't buy a new notebook

٥. السؤال:

هل .....? Did + فاعل + inf + did + 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 / didn't use to + inf + فاعل - 1

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		

٢- 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

١- **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.

٢- **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.

### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

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

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/مبرر 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 واستخدامها Key words

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

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.

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

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

4- فاعل + had + no sooner / hardly / scarcely + p.p. + when + past simple ماضى بسيط  
 لم يكده..... حتى

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 استفهام.

No sooner than  
 Hardly + had + subject فاعل + 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 اذا 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 ( **By + (yesterday/2013** )

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, 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 : لا يجب حفظ قاعدة واحدة ل **Until** فهى 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- Ali .....travelling 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's car was hit by a driver who.....at mad speed.

a- was driving                      b-drive                      c- was driven                      d-was crossing

13 .....my 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- Karim .....at 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 company .....an 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 students .....the 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, I .....television.

- 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





= 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 فى الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to**

He has gone to London ( he is still there )

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

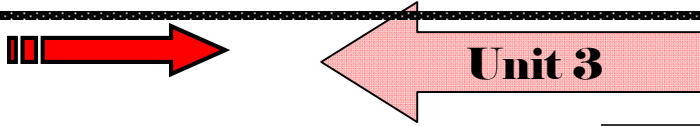
### Exercises

- 1- It's more than 20 years ..... I travelled abroad.  
a) while      b) before      c) when      d) since
2. Salma .....tennis 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 has .....left. 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-Tamer .....a 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 he .....Cairo.  
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-Ahmed .....his 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 she .....glasses.  
a- had lost      b- lost      c- loses      d- has lost
- 14- this is the tallest girl I've .....seen.  
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 he .....home.  
 a just arrived                      b has yet arrived                      c has just arrived                      d already arrived



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 (العمم) Future facts

٢. حالة if الأولى:

٣. الوعد Promise:

٤. التهديد Threat:

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

٧. التنبؤ بدون دليل Prediction:

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

٩. التحذير Warning:

١٠ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

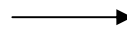
E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

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  
١- 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	التالي / القادم	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 بعد)

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 شيء على وشك الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيهه /lookout!/ /watch out ! / look! :

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 دليلًا على حدوث الفعل فنحن **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 )

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 ، 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 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 الجبى 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.it .....busy 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 father .....to 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 government .....a new school in the village.**

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

**19-This time next year, Salma .....for her final exam.**

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

**20- Ali .....a 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, I .....my 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

Unit 4

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتى :

**Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when**

١. نحل (Who /that) محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذى تصفه ويأتى بعدهما فعل; كالاتى.

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل
----------	------------	-----

1- She is the woman **who / that** wrote two books

→ I saw the policeman **who(that)** arrested the thief.

٢. نحل (whom/Who /that) محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذى تصفه ويأتى بعدهما فاعل كالاتى .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل
----------	-----------------	------

→ Ahmed **whom ( who - that )** you met yesterday is my brother.

→ That's the man **whom / who / that** you are talking about.

← **لا حظ :-** يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

That's the man **about whom** you are talking.

٣. نحل محل ( which/that ) الفاعل أو للفعل غير العاقل ويأتى بعدهما فعل أو فاعل

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل
--------------	--------------	-----

← **صيغة الفاعل**

1- The stories **which ( that )** are on the shelf are all mine.

2- That's the book **which / that** is a best seller.

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فاعل
--------------	--------------	------

← **صيغة المفعول**

→ The film **which ( that )** I watched last week was boring.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل ( **which** ) وليس **that** .

He made a bad mistake **for which** he had to apologise..

This is the article **in which** she writes about science.

٤. تستخدم **where** مع المكان.

مكان	Where= which + حرف جر	اسم/ضمير فاعل
------	-----------------------	---------------

→ This is the house **where** we live.

→ Alex is a nice city **where** I like to live .

← **لا حظ :-** عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم ( which ) ولا نستخدم ( where ) ويأتى حرف الجر قبلها أو بعد الفعل

e.g. This is the house **which** we live **in** . This is the house **in which** we live .

⊙ The garden **in which** I used to play is now a parking lot.

⊙ That is the stadium **at which** we saw the cup final.

⊙ Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, **at which** she learned to read and write.

← **لا حظ :-** نستخدم ( which ) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل ( أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان.

→ This is the school **which** was built last year.

→ Cairo, **which** is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.

٥. تستخدم **whose** للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل ( **is** ) أو صفة الملكية ( **my , his , her , its , your , their ,** )

**our** وتكون التركيبية كالاتى :

اسم المالك	Whose	الشيء المملوك للمالك
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→ That's the man **whose** son succeeded.

→ The girl **whose** bag was stolen was crying

→ Ahmed is the boy **whose** father is a teacher.

→ the car **whose** colour is red won the race









## Unit 5



### The Distributive pronouns الضمائر التوزيعية

all, both, half, each, every, either, neither

1. نستخدم All مع فعل مفرد مع الأسماء غير المحدودة، ولكن مع فعل جمع مع الأسماء المحدودة:

Ex → All Mona's money is at home, so all her friends are helping her.

→ All the students in our class are from Cairo.

→ She spent nearly all her life at home

2. نستخدم half(of) قبل الأسماء، ونستخدم فعل جمع مع الأسماء المحدودة:

→ He ate half (of) the cake this morning.

Half (of) my friends like tennis. She spent about half of her time writing poems.

ملحوظة: لا نستخدم Of في تعبيرات الكمية

My house is half a kilometre from here.

I bought half a kilo of flour.

3. نستخدم each/every/neither/either عادة قبل الأسماء المفردة:

Each student wears a uniform.

Every person has a role in society.

Neither answer is correct.

4. نستخدم ايضا each/ neither/either+(of) قبل الأسماء الجمع او ضمائر المفعول:

I don't like either of the photos.

I like neither of the photos.

Each of the girls spoke well.

He told each of us our jobs.

5. نستخدم each لتشير الى اعضاء المجموعة كافراد ولكن نستخدم every لتشير الى اعضاء المجموعة ككل :

I gave each of my three brothers a card

Every student was given a book.

6. نستخدم both/both .. and.. عندما فقط يوجد اثنان/عضوين في مجموعة .

Ex- I gave both my parents a present.

When she was a child, she was good at both writing and playing the piano.

I was very hungry, so I had both the cheese and the chicken sandwich!

She is both beautiful and clever

7. نستخدم either...or../neither...(nor) عندما نشير الى واحد من اثنين:

→ Sara and I can go on either Friday or Saturday, but neither of us can go on Sunday

You can have either ice cream or chocolate cake

You can have neither cookies nor candy

I was offered tea or coffee, but I had neither of them because I don't like hot drinks

ملحوظة: Neither is the same as not ... either:

I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.

### Exercises practice tests

1- There are two restaurants by the park and they are .....very good.

a all

b either

c

each

d both

2-Grandmother says that my brothers and I can take a cake from the kitchen.

a-every                      b either                      c each                      d both

3-..... the rice that you need is in the cupboard.

a All                      b Both                      c Either                      d Each

4- Nagwa is enjoying her new job because .....day of the week is different.

a all                      b either                      c every                      d both

5-Our school is..... kilometre from my house.

a half of                      b half                      a c half of                      a d half

6-My mother gave..... child at the party a small present.

a all                      b either                      c each                      d both

7-Hamdi wants to study..... English or history at university. He's not sure.

a either                      b both                      c neither                      d half

8-There was a fire in the toyshop and..... toy was damaged.

a both                      b all                      c every                      d half

9-Lina has two brothers, but they are not good at basketball because..... tall.

a either is                      b each are                      c neither is                      d neither are

10-Poems usually have three or more verses and in .....verse, there are words that rhyme

a all                      b either                      c every                      d both

11-They may have ..... no words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme.

a neither                      b either                      c every                      d both

12- When she was a child, she was good at ..... writing and playing the piano.

a all                      b either                      c every                      d both

13-Two men wanted to marry her, but she .....of their offers.

a either                      b every                      c neither                      d half

14- She spent nearly ..... her life at home.

a- both                      b either                      c every                      d all

15- She spent about ..... of her time writing poems.

a every                      b-both                      c neither                      d half

16-.....the students in our class are from Cairo.

a All                      b Both                      c Either                      d Each

17- The cake was cut into six pieces, so three of us ate ..... of it and we kept the other three pieces until later.

a either                      b every                      c neither                      d half

18- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had..... of them because I don't like hot drinks.

a either                      b every                      c neither                      d both

19- My mother said I could have ..... a cheese or a chicken sandwich.

a either                      b every                      c neither                      d both

20- I was very hungry, so I had ..... the cheese and the chicken sandwich!

a All                      b Both                      c Either                      d Each

## Unit 6

so / such ... that; enough / too ... to

١- تستخدم so/such....that بمعنى جدا لدرجة أن للتعبير عن النتيجة:

فعل + فاعل + that + صفة أو ظرف + so + فعل + فاعل

That cake was **so nice** that I'll have another one!

They walked **so slowly** that they missed the train.

The exercise was **so easy** that I finished it in two minutes.

جملة كاملة + that + ( اسم + صفة ) + such a ( an )

It was **such a useful book** that I read it twice.



- a such                      b enough                      c so                      d too  
 15- This soup is ..... hot to eat.  
 a such                      b enough                      c so                      d too  
 16- The question is ..... for the little boy to answer.  
 a such difficult                      b difficult enough                      c so difficult                      d too difficult  
 17- It's ..... an amazing play that you can't miss it.  
 a such                      b enough                      c so                      d too  
 18- They are ..... long questions that we don't have time to answer them all.  
 a such a                      b so                      c enough                      d such  
 19-This is ..... old tree that it is amazing it is still alive  
 a such a                      b so                      c enough                      d such an  
 20-The stadium is big..... to hold 50,000 spectators  
 a such                      b enough                      c so                      d too  
 21-Today is much ..... hot to play tennis outside.  
 a such                      b enough                      c so                      d too  
 22-Nobody has been to the top of this mountain because it is .....to climb.  
 a-dangerous enough                      b-so dangerous                      c-too dangerous                      d-not dangerous  
 23-Elephants are .....that they can push over trees.  
 a-so powerful                      b-too powerful                      c-powerful enough                      d-not powerful



## المبنى للمجهول passive forms present, future and infinitive

المبنى للمجهول هو الجملة التي نبدا فيها بالمفعول فريما لا نعرف من الفاعل او لا نريد ذكره او معروف جدا:

The International Space Station **is seen** in the sky every night . (It is not important who sees it.)  
 I think the new park **will be used by** all the children in the area. (we know who did the action)

الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالي:

مفعول	<b>Verb to be</b> Am/is/are/was/were/be/being/been على حسب زمن الجملة	<b>+ P.P</b>
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الازمنة في الـ passive

Tense الزمن	passive
<b>Present simple</b> المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P
Ex-1-We always <b>take</b> the bottles for recycling. (active) The bottles <b>are</b> always <b>taken</b> for recycling. (passive) 2-People <b>speak</b> English everywhere. (active) English <b>is spoken</b> everywhere. (active)	
<b>Present continuous</b> المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P
Ex-1-The chef <b>is preparing</b> lunch now. (active) Lunch <b>is being prepared</b> now. (passive) 2-We <b>are taking</b> a lot of photos of the astronauts. (active) a lot of photos of the astronauts <b>are being taken</b> . (passive)	
<b>-&gt;future simple</b>	المستقبل البسيط                      مفعول + will be + P.P



**Ex-1-The teachers will mark the exams tomorrow. (active)**  
 The exams **will be marked** tomorrow. (passive)  
**2-We will interview the astronauts in the International Space Station. (active)**  
 the astronauts in the International Space Station **will be interviewed.** (passive)

**infinitive**  
**Have / has / had / will have to**  
**Need to – seem to – appear to + مصدر**  
**(be) going / supposed to / about to**

**Have / has / had / will have to**  
**Needn't – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P**  
**(be) going / supposed to/ about to**

**Ex- 1-The government is going to build a new road. (active)**  
 A new road **is going to be built.** (passive)  
**2-We have to follow school rules. (active)**  
 School rules **have to be followed.** (passive)  
**3-I need to repair my car. (active)**  
 My car **needs to be repaired.** (passive)

**Modal verbs**      **الافعال الناقصة**  
**would / can / could**  
**May / might / shall / should + مصدر**  
**Must / ought to**

**would / can / could**  
**May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P**  
**Must / ought to**

**Ex-1-We could see many tourists in the pool. (active)**  
 many tourists **could be seen** in the pool.(passive)  
**2-we must reduce the amount of energy that we use every year.**  
 the amount of energy **must be reduced** that we use every year.  
**3-You should cook meat well before you eat it.**  
 Meat **should be cooked** well before you eat it.

**Exercises ( Practice tests**

- 1 *That old hotel..... as a museum in the future.*  
 a could use      b could be using      c could be used      d could have used
- 2- *The new building will be used .....young children who do not go to school yet.*  
 a to      b with      c at      d by
- 3- *Around six hours a day..... checking emails in many offices.*  
 a spent      b are to spend      c are spending      d are spent
- 4- *Drive carefully here because the road.....*  
 a was repaired      b is repairing      c is being repaired      d is repaired
- 5-*Hala's cousin .....to the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.*  
 a is going to be taken      b will take      c is going to take      d will be taking
- 6- *I can't wait for the holidays. My parents..... my sisters and me to our favourite beach!*  
 a are taken      b are taking      c will have been taken      d take
- 7- *A new school near my home..... and it will be open next year.*  
 a will build      b was building      c is building      d is being built
- 8- *Hundreds of sailing boats..... from the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.*  
 a can be seen      b are seen      c could be seen      d were being seen
- 9- *The teacher says that a new subject..... next week.*  
 a is taught      b will be taught      c will teach      d is going to teach
- 10 *Our rubbish..... every week.*  
 a are collected      b is collected      c was collecting      d is collecting
- 11- *We can't get on the plane yet because it.....*  
 a is cleaning      b is cleaned      c has been cleaned      d is being cleaned
- 12-The hotel rooms .....next month.  
 a are decorated      b will be decorated      c will decorate      d are going to decorate
- 13-The internet .....everywhere.  
 a are used      b is used      c used      d is using
- 14-My car needs .....  
 a to repairing      b to repair      c to be repaired      d to have repaired
- 15- Let's hurry; the plane is going to .....off  
 a-take      b-took      c be taken      d taking
- 16-*Many tourists .....in the pool.*  
 could be seen      d could have seen      a could see      b could be seeing      c

17-Lunch .....now

a-prepares                      b-is preparing                      c is being prepared                      d-will prepare

18-Your homework .....tomorrow.

a-will mark                      b-is marked                      c- will be marked                      d-will be marking

19-Many new ways of saving energy ..... by scientists at the moment.

a- are developing                      b-developed                      c-are being developed                      d-were developed

20-Don't put those old batteries in the bin. They should ..... to a special place.

a-take                      b-took                      c-be taken                      d-be taking

21-we should all .....about the dangers that exist today

a-are teaching                      b- teaches                      c- be taught                      d- taught

22-today, almost any information you need.....on the internet.

a-can find                      b-can be found                      c-can found                      d-can be finding

23- The Pyramids .....by millions of tourists every year

a visited                      b is visited                      c are visited                      d- are visiting

24-the amount of energy .....that we use every year.

a-must reduce                      b-must be reducing                      c-must reduced                      d-must be reduced



## Unit 8

# المبنى للمجهول passive forms Past and present perfect

Tense الزمن	passive
<b>Past simple</b> الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P
<p>Ex-1The government <b>built</b> a new school in the village last year. (active)                      A new school <b>was built</b> in the village last year. (passive)                      →They <b>watched</b> TV last night                      TV <b>was watched</b> last night.</p>	
<b>Past continuous</b> الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P
<p>Ex-1-They <b>were decorating</b> my house yesterday. (active)                      The house <b>was being decorated</b> when my father came home. (passive)                      →He <b>was reading</b> a newspaper at 7 yesterday                      A newspaper <b>was being read</b> at 7 yesterday .</p>	
<b>Present perfect</b> المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P
<p>Ex-1-Actors <b>have used</b> the hotel in many famous films. (active)                      The hotel <b>has been used</b> in many famous films. (passive)                      2- I <b>haven't washed</b> the dishes yet.(active)                      -The dishes <b>haven't been washed</b> yet.(passive)</p>	
<b>Past perfect</b> الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P
<p>Ex- 1-Mother <b>had not made</b> the bread before we went to bed. (active)                      The bread <b>had not been made</b> before we went to bed. (passive)</p>	

1- Our house .....decorated yet.

a hasn't been                      b hasn't                      c hadn't been                      d won't have

2- The police said that the windows..... before the thieves went into the building.

a broke                      b had broken                      c have being broken                      d had been broken

3- Those men .....our house yesterday morning.

a are decorating b were being decorated                      c have been decorating                      d were decorating

- 4- All the cakes in that shop .....by my aunt. She works there.  
a made                      b were making                      c have been made                      d have
- 5- A lot more birds .....on the shore this year.  
a have been seen                      b have seen                      c had been seen                      d saw
- 6 When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money.....  
a had taken                      b has been taken                      c had been taken                      d has taken
- 7-By last summer, the new factory.....  
a-was built                      b-built                      c had been built                      d had built
- 8-When Father returned home, his dinner .....  
a) was making                      b) made                      c) is made                      d) was being made
- 9-I had waited at the garage until my car.....  
a-is repaired                      b- repaired                      c-was repairing                      d-was repaired
- 10-My mobile .....in the sports club yesterday.  
a-had lost                      b-lost                      c-was lost                      d-has lost
- 11-The house .....before the party.  
a-decorated                      b had decorated                      c-had been decorated                      d-was decorating
- 12-New bridges .....built in Cairo recently  
a-have                      b-had                      c-have been                      d-were
13. After the house ..... painted, we furnished it.  
a. had                      b. had been                      c. has been                      d. is
- 14-the food .....two hours ago.  
a-was prepared                      b- prepared                      c-was preparing                      d-is preparing
- 15-why are you angry? My car.....  
a- has been stolen                      b-is stolen                      c-had stolen                      d-has stolen
- 16- Who was this book ..... by?  
a) written                      b) wrote                      c) writing                      d) is written
- 17-The hotel ..... in many famous films.  
a-used                      b-has used                      c-have been used                      d-has been used

## Unit 9

### 1-The active causative have and get

الافعال السببية (have and get) فى المبني للمعلوم

١- تستخدم الصيغة السببية فى المبني للمعلوم بمعنى ان تجعل او تقنع او تجبر شخص ما ان يفعل شئ ما. وتستخدم have رسميا اكثر عن get

**Subject + have + object + infinitive /// subject + get + object + to infinitive**

- The teacher **had** us **do** some extra work today.  
Please **get** Yasser **to help** you  
Mother **had** Shaimaa **tidy** her room before she went out  
Parents should **get** their children **to limit** the amount of time they spend using mobile phones

### 2-The passive causative have and get

الافعال السببية (have and get) فى المبني للمجهول

٢-تستخدم الصيغة السببية فى المبني للمجهول عندما لا نفعّل شيئاً بأنفسنا، لنقول ان الفعل تم بواسطة شخص آخر.

**subject + have/get + object + past participle**

- ⇒ I don't cut my hair. I **have** my hair **cut**.  
Do you usually **get** your room **cleaned**?  
No, I clean it myself  
Dina **has** the flat **cleaned** every week.  
You can **get** your name **printed** on a T-shirt in that shop

← هذا مشابه فى المعنى للمبني للمجهول (لسنا فى حاجة ان نقول من ادى الفعل) يمكن ان يستخدم مع جميع الازمنة:

- 1-We always get our clothes washed.(Our clothes are washed for us.)  
2-I had my teeth checked yesterday.(My teeth were checked yesterday.)  
3-Ali is getting his car repaired.(Ali's car is being repaired.)

← مثل المبني للمجهول إذا أردنا الإشارة إلى من أدى الحدث، فإن بإمكاننا أن نضيف by + الفاعل في نهاية الجملة.

- I'm having my homework checked by the teacher  
→ He always has his roof repaired by a handyman.

← لاحظ أننا نستخدم هذا الشكل للأفعال السببية في الأسئلة الاجابات:

Did you have your meal prepared?

No, I didn't (have it prepared). I prepared it myself.

### Exercises (Practice tests)

1- Leila usually..... twice a year.

a has her teeth checked b checks her teeth c- has checked her teeth d get her teeth checked

2- Wait there and I'll .....Yasser to help you with those bags.

a have b get c let d make

3- My father .....me tidy my room this morning.

a got b had c has d caused

4- I usually..... once a month.

a make my hair b have cut my hair c get my hair d have my hair cut

5- You can..... on a T-shirt in that shop.

a printing your name b have put your name

c get your name printed d get printed your name

6- My mother .....me to help her do the shopping this morning.

a got b made c had d let

7- Yesterday, we .....our roof repaired after the storm.

a have had b have c have to have d had to have

8- I didn't understand the homework so .....I my friend to help me.

a had b got c was having d was had

9- The teacher .....us copy the notes from the blackboard.

a got b caused c had d allowed

10- I .....Ali to go to the sports club with m although he didn't want to go.

a got b caused c had d made

11-Mother had Shaimaa ..... her room before she went out.

a tidying b to tidy c tidy d tidied

12-Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports .....

a typing b to type c type d typed

13-Dina .....the flat cleaned every week.

a-have b-does c-get d-has

14-I didn't .....yesterday.

a make my hair b have cut my hair c get my hair d have my hair cut

15-My brother always has his clothes.....

a-clean b-to clean c-cleaned d-cleaning

16-Ali will ..... tomorrow

a get his car repaired b repairs his car c- has repaired his car d-got his car repaired