

السؤال الثاني Dialogues

كيفية تكوين السؤال How to make a question

أولاً : إذا بدأت الجملة بـ :-

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / I'm afraid / Ok

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

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

2- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي :-

? تكلمة + فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

(am / is / are / was / were) (have / has / had) (can / could / shall/ should / will / would / may / might / must / ought to / had to)

أداة استفهام + am/is/are + فاعل + v+ing ? what are you doing? what were you doing ?

أداة استفهام + do/does/did + فاعل + inf ? How do you go to school?

Where did Ahmed go yesterday?

أداة استفهام + has/have/had+ فاعل + p.p. ? how long have you been watching the film?

أداة استفهام + can/could/will/must ++ فاعل + inf? when will he arrive?

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة :-

Question	you	your	are you	were you ...?
Answer	I - we	my - our	I'm/we are	I was/ we were

إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً

مساعد أو

ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-

1- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) .

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

3- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضي نستخدم (did) .

ثانياً: إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ (Yes , No , Of course) أو ما سبق نستخدم أداة الاستفهام كالتالي :-

How long	have	y o u	been studying	English ?
أداة استفهام	فعل مساعد	فا ء ل	فعل أساسي	تكلمة الجملة

ادوات الاستفهام

What	ما / ماذا	Whose	لمن / ملك من (للملكية)
When	متى للوقت	How	كيف
Where	أين للمكان	How many	كم للعدد
Who	من للفاعل العاقل	How much	كم للكمية/للسعر
Whom	من للمفعول العاقل	How often	كم (لعدد المرات)
Which	أي / أيهما	How many times	كم (لعدد المرات)

Why	لماذا (للسبب)	How far	كم (لبعده المسافة)
What time	ما الوقت	How long	كم (للمدة / الطول)
What size	ما المقاس	How fast	كم (للسرعة)
What colour	ما لون	How deep	كم (للعمق)
What kind / sort	ما نوع	How high	كم (للارتفاع)

نماذج لاسئلة هامة في المحادثات

- 1-Ali is taller than Samy.(who)
who is taller, Ali or Samy ?
- 2 -A plane is faster than a train . (which)
which is faster, a plane or a train?
- 3-He is Egyptian .(what)
what nationality is he ?
- 4-Ali is polite and friendly.(what)
What kind of person is Ali ?
- 5-He has a car.(what)/ what does he have ?
I have car.(what)/ what do you have ?
I had car.(what)/ what did you have ?
- 6-I go to the cinema twice a week.
How often do you go to the cinema ?
- 7-she weighs 60 kg.
how heavy does she weigh?
- 8- I was ill so I didn't go to school . (why)
why didn't you go to school ?
- 9-I like English .(what)
what language do you like ?
- 10-I drank two glasses of water.(How many) (How much)
How many glasses of water did you drink?
(How much water did you drink?)
- 11-If you put wood into water, it will float.(what)
what will happen if you put wood into water?
- 12-yes, of course.
Can I use your pen ?
- 13-he is ten years old.
How old/what age is he?
- 14-the ship sailed at 80 kph.
How fast did the ship sail ?
- 15-she weighs 60 kg.
how heavy does she weigh?

1- Finish the following dialogues with these words:

{ 1 }

were – subject – had – day - have

- Amira : How was your first (1) at school, Hala?
Hala : It was nice.
Amira : How (2) your teachers?

Hala : **They were good.**
Amira : **Did you (3) English and science yesterday?**
Hala : **Yes, I did.**
Amira : **Which (4) do you like best?**
Hala : **I like science.**

{ 2 }

next – library – opposite – name - help

Student : **What is your (1) ?**
A
Student : **Saber.**
B
Student : **Can I (2) you?**
A
Student : **Yes, please. I can't find the (3)**
B
Student : **It's on the second floor (4) to the science lab.**
A
Student : **Thank you.**
B

{ 3 }

name – job – single – Where - company

Sherif : **Hello, Nabil.**
Nabil : **Hello, Sherif.**
Sherif : **What's your uncle's (1) ?**
Nabil : **He's a businessman.**
Sherif : **..... (2) does he work?**
Nabil : **In a tourist (3)**
Sherif : **Is he married?**
Nabil : **No, he isn't. He's (4)**

{ 4 }

speak – am – from – When - Where

Ali : **..... (1) are you from?**
Tourist : **I (2) from England.**
Ali : **Do you (3) Arabic?**
Tourist : **No, I don't.**
Ali : **..... (4) is your holiday?**
Tourist : **It's on Saturday and Sunday.**

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second – upstairs - between – Where - next

- Salwa : (1) is classroom 4 A?
Heba : It's on the (2) floor?
Salwa : So, I will go (3)
Heba : That's right.
Salwa : And where is the computer lab?
Heba : It's (4) the library and the sports hall.
-

{ 6 }

've got – at – to – got - past

- Noura : What lessons have you got on Sunday, Soha?
Soha : I start with religion at half (1) eight, then I've
..... (2) Arabic at quarter past nine.
Noura : What time have you got science and maths?
Soha : I (3) science (4) twelve o'clock.
-

{ 7 }

Does – Would – an – and - many

- Hisham : What's your father's job?
Nabil : He is (1) engineer.
Hisham : How (2) sisters and brothers do you have?
Nabil : Two sisters (3) one brother.
Hisham : (4) you like to be an engineer, too?
Nabil : No, I wouldn't. I'd like to be a doctor.
-

{ 8 }

old – than – youngest – called – tall

- Noha : What's your brother (1) ?
Eman : His name is Adel.
Noha : Is he older (2) you?
Eman : No, he isn't. He's the (3) person in the family.
Noha : How (4) is he?
Eman : He's six years old.
-

{ 9 }

at – good – visit – will - were

- Samir : Would you like to (1) the science Museum?
Ahmed : Yes. That's a (2) idea.
Samir : When (3) we be able to go?
Ahmed : Next Friday (4) ten in the morning.
-

{ 10 }

weight – kilometers – fast – long- age

- Rami : How (1) can camels live?
Maher : Most of them can live to the (2) of forty?
Rami : How (3) can they run?
Maher : The fastest camel can run fifty (4) per hour.
-

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Last – about – won't – will – Next

- Magda : When (1) you go to the park?
Heba : (2) Sunday. Can you go with me?
Magda : I'm sorry I (3) be able to go on Sunday.
Heba : What (4) Friday?
Magda : That's OK.
-

{ 12 }

were – can't – will – go - Because

- Soha : Can you (1) shopping?
Hanan : No, I (2)
Soha : Why not?
Hanan : (3) I am revising for the test.
Soha : When (4) you be able to go?
Hanan : Next Friday.
-

{ 13 }

who – doing – was – while - happened

- Amin : Did you see the accident?
Emad : Yes. A boy on a bike hit a small girl (1) she was crossing the road.
Amin : What (2) then?
Emad : The boy fell off his bike and the girl was injured.
Amin : What were you (3) when this happened?
Emad : I (4) walking to school.
-

{ 14 }

float – made – didn't – will - experiment

- Hani : What are you doing, Ali?
Ali : I'm doing an (1) to see if this ball will (

- 2) or sink in water.
- Hani : What's it (3) of?
- Ali : Plastic.
- Hani : If you put it in water, I think it (4) float.

{ 15 }

What – nature – Great – was - environment

- Sami : We had our new science teacher last week.
- Nabil : How (1) he?
- Sami : (2) He was teaching us about the (3)
..... .
- Nabil : Do you mean (4) and the places we live and
work?
- Sami : Yes, that's right.

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pupil – high – doctor – favourite - like

- Magda : Why was your sister Manar happy yesterday?
- Heba : Because she got (1) marks in the English
test.
- Magda : Does she (2) English?
- Heba : Yes. English and science are her (3)
subjects.
- Magda : What does she want to be?
- Heba : She wants to be a (4)

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wasn't – question – was – doing - phone

- Kamal : Hello, Samir. I phoned you three times yesterday
evening but you didn't answer the (1)
- Samir : Sorry, Kamal, I (2) at home.
- Kamal : What were you (3) then?
- Samir : I (4) visiting some friends.

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much – course – Can – many - one

- Assistant : (1) I help you?
- Rami : Yes, please. May I see a computer?
- Assistant : Of (2) This is a modern (3)
You can get the internet on it as well as TV channels.
- Rami : How (4) is it?
- Assistant : Two thousand pounds.

{ 19 }

say – far – turn – speak - get

- Tourist : Can you (1) English?
Hani : Yes. What can I do for you?
Tourist : How do I (2) to Victoria Hotel?
Hani : Go straight along this road and then (3)
left. The hotel is opposite the bus station.
Tourist : Is it (4) from here?
Hani : No, it isn't.

{ 20 }

like - some – any – a - cook

- Magdy : What are you going to (1), Noura?
Noura : I'm going to cook some eggs.
Magdy : You know I don't (2) eggs.
Noura : I know but Mum asked me to cook lunch and we
haven't got
..... (3) meat. We've got some cheese in the
fridge.
Magdy : Ok. I can have (4) cheese sandwiches.

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food – much – many – lunch - tomato

- Soha : What are you going to have for (1) ?
Dina : Courgettes with (2) and rice.
Soha : How (3) courgettes do we need for this
recipe?
Dina : Six.
Soha : And how (4) tomato paste and rice?
Dina : A jar of tomato paste and one kilogram of rice.

حل الان بدون كلمات مساعدة

1. Finish the following dialogue

Mai is asking Sally about her father's job.

Mai : What is your father's ...(1).....?

Sally : He is a farmer.

Mai : (2)..... does he work?

Sally : He works on a farm.

Mai : What does he ..(3).....?

Sally : He grows vegetables and different crops.

Mai : Do you help him?

Sally : Yes, I ..(4).....

2. Finish the following dialogue:

Ali meets a tourist and asks him some questions.

Ali : Hello, I'm pleased to meet you.
 Tourist : I'm pleased to meet you, too.
 Ali : Where do you (1).....from ?
 Tourist : I come from England.
 Ali : It is your first visit to Egypt.
 Tourist :(2)..... I visited Egypt two years ago.
 Ali :(3)..... are you going to stay here ?
 Tourist : Two weeks.
 Ali : Which places are you going to visit ?
 Tourist :(4)..... at Giza and the Valley of the Kings in Luxor.

3. Finish the following dialogue:

Arwa and Aya are talking about the summer holidays.
 Arwa : Where are you doing on holiday this summer?
 Aya : We(1)..... to the Plam Beach.
 Arwa :(2)..... will you go?
 Aya : Next month.
 Arwa : Where will you(3).....?
 Aya : In a hotel near the sea.

4. Finish the following dialogue:

Hani and Amr are talking about pen friends.
 Hani : Have you ever written to a(1).....?
 Amr : Yes, I have.
 Hani : What's his(2).....?
 Amr : His name's Tom.
 Hani : Where's he from?
 Amr : He's from(3).....
 Hani : What is he(4)..... in?
 Amr : Football and computers.

5. Finish the following dialogue:

Two friends are talking about jobs.
 Ahmed : Hello, Omar! Your shirt is nice. Is it new?
 Omar : Yes,(1).....
 Ahmed : When(2).....?
 Omar : I bought it last week.
 Ahmed :(3).....?
 Omar : Seventy pounds.
 Ahmed : It is cheap. I(4)..... one next Friday.

6- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Receptionist: What's your nationality, please sir?
 - Guest: I'm(1).....
 - Receptionist: What's your(2)..... number?
 - Guest: It is 3897352.
 - Receptionist: What's your(3)....., please?
 - Guest: 12th April, 1970.
 - Receptionist: Where were you(4).....?
 - Guest: In London.

7- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Ali: I phoned you last Friday. You(1)..... at home. Where did you go?
- Omar: I(2)..... a clothes shop.
- Ali: What(3).....?
- Omar: I bought a shirt.
- Ali:(4)..... was it?
- Omar: Fifty pounds.

8- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Ahmed: What's your job?
- Ali: I'm(1)..... .
- Ahmed: Where do you work?
- Ali: In a(2)..... .
- Ahmed: Do you(3)..... your work?
- Ali: Yes, I enjoy it very much.
- Ahmed: What tools(4).....?
- Ali: I use saws, hammers and nails.

9- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Hanaa: Where did you go last Friday?
- Soha:(1)..... to the zoo.
- Hanaa: How(2)..... you go there?
- Soha: I went there(3)..... .
- Hanaa :(4)..... you go with?
- Soha: With my family.

10- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Manal: Are you(1)buy anything, Ayman?
- Ayman: Yes, I'm going to buy(2).....
- Manal: A toy camel? Why?
- Ayman: My sister loves playing with toy animals.
- Manal:(3).....?
- Ayman: At the toy shop.
- Manal:(4).....?
- Ayman: It's in front of the Sphinx.

11- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Tarek: What are you doing, Ali?
- Ali:(1).....
- Tarek: Really? How do you start the letter?
- Ali: I start saying "(2)..... " and my friend's name.
- Tarek: And how do you finish it?
- Ali: I finish saying(3).....
- Tarek: That's wonderful!(4).....?
- Ali: I put the letter in an envelope.
- Tarek: I wish I had a pen friend

12- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Ali: What are you doing Samy?
- Samy: I'm(1)..... .
- Ali: What's this book about?

- Samy: It's about helping(2)..... to learn.
- Ali: Wow! Can deaf people learn?
- Samy: Yes, they use a language called(3).....
- Ali: Ok. Do you like reading different kinds of books?
- Samy:(4).....

13- Finish the following dialogue:-

- Dalia: Welcome to Egypt.(1).....?
- Tourist: I'm American.
- Dalia: When(2)..... in Luxor?
- Tourist: Yesterday.
- Dalia: What did you like in Luxor?
- Tourist:(3).....
- Dalia:(4).....?
- Tourist: I will stay in Egypt for two weeks.

14- Finish the following dialogue:-

1-Safeya is talking about spare time.

- Safeya : What do you do in your spare time?
- Sara : I like (1).....TV.
- Safeya : When do you usually watch it?
- Sara : In the evening after I finish my (2).....
- Safeya : (3) programmes do you like most?
- Sara : I enjoy films.
- Safeya : What kind of films do you prefer?
- Sara : I prefer(4)

2-Esraa is asking Samia about her journey to Aswan and Luxor

- Esraa : When did you go to Aswan and Luxor?
- Samia : I (1)there last month.
- Esraa : (2)did you go there?
- Samia : (3)plane.
- Esraa : (4)did you stay?
- Samia : For five days.

3-Amira and Ahmed are talking about jobs.

- Amira : What's your job?
- Ahmed : (1)a doctor.
- Amira : (2)do you work?
- Ahmed : I work in a hospital and a (3)
- Amira : Do you(4) your work?
- Ahmed : Yes, very much.

4-A reporter is talking to a tourist

- Reporter : Welcome ,is this your first visit to Egypt?
- Tourist : (1) It's my second visit.
- Reporter : Why do you (2)this time?
- Tourist : This time, I (3) to spend a week here.

Reporter : What are(4)plans?
Tourist : I'm going to visit Luxor and Aswan.
Reporter : I hope you will enjoy your stay in Egypt
Tourist : Thank you.

1st prep paragraphs

My favourite hobby

My favourite hobby is art. I like painting in my free time. My father helps me a lot. I like painting boys and girls at school. I write everything on my blog.

My favourite subject

My favourite subject is computer studies. I have 3 lessons a week. My teacher teaches us how to use computers and the internet. He also teaches us about websites. He helps me to make my own blog.

Geography lesson

In the geography lesson, we read about cities and countries. We read about rivers, seas and lakes. We know the River Nile is the longest river in the world. We learn about the population of

Egypt. We also learn about the weather

"Sara's aunt

This is Sara's aunt. Her name is Samira. She lives in Suez. She works in a school. She teaches maths.

"Barber's job"

This is my uncle Emad. He is a barber. He cuts people's hair. He uses a comb and scissors.

He makes new cuts every year.

Ful medames

Ful medames is broad beans, lemon, onions and tomatoes. People sometimes eat it for breakfast. Ful medames is cooked in big pots. You can find ful medames in many countries. The pharaohs of ancient Egypt loved it.

Kofta

I like kofta. Kofta is a famous Egyptian dish. Kofta is meat, onions and herbs. We sometimes eat it with bread and yoghurt. This dish is famous in many Arab countries

Lentil soup

Lentil soup is a delicious dish. Lentil soup has yellow lentils, onions, potatoes and carrots. We often eat it with lemon. We usually eat lentil soup in winter to make us warm. It is good for our health.

Tea

Most Egyptians like drinking tea. Some people prefer it with milk Others prefer it with lemon. I prefer drinking tea with mint. We usually drink tea when we have a headache

falafel

Falafel and ful medames are popular Egyptian food. Falafel is delicious, you can eat it with bread and salad. You can find ful medames in many countries. In the morning, people enjoy eating ful medames .

"The Egyptian Museum"

The Egyptian Museum is one of the most important places in Cairo. Visit it to learn about Egypt's past. It is in Tahrir Square. You can go by metro. You can learn a lot about history

"The Cairo Metro"

The Cairo metro is the first metro system in Africa. The metro carries about 3,000,000 passengers every day. The tickets cost one pound each. Don't lose your ticket in the machine. Don't stand near the train when it arrives.

^A place in Egypt

There are a lot of wonderful places in Egypt. The Pyramids and the Sphinx are in Giza. A lot of tourists and tour guides go there. I can see a lot of camels and horses there. I also learn how our Pharaohs were great

A clean park"

Yesterday we were cleaning the park. There was rubbish everywhere. We were carrying the rubbish bags to the car. When we finished cleaning, the park was beautiful and clean. We were very happy.

Canals of the Nile are very important. We use the canals to get clean water for drinking and for farms. But when canals become polluted and ugly, the water becomes dirty and unhealthy. People get sick when they drink this water. So, we should clean canals for our health

"The High Dam"

The High Dam is one of Egypt's great projects. It stores a lot of water behind its walls. The High Dam stops the dangerous floods of the past. We also use it to make electricity. It also helps us to grow more crops.

"Water"

Water is important for our life. We waste water when we don't use it carefully. We can save water by taking a short shower. We should repair old taps. We can save a lot of money when we save water

^Floods"

The floods were good for the land because they carried soil and fresh water. This helped plants to grow. Dams stop the dangerous floods. Most of the water stays behind the walls of the dam to use it when we need. The Aswan Dam opened in 1971 to stop dangerous floods of the past.

"Shopping Centres"

Last weekend we went shopping. We drove to a shopping centre on the other side of Cairo. I like shopping centres because I can do all my shopping in one place. I wore good walking shoes

because the shopping centre is very big. It's my favourite place to go shopping.

"Shopping in a supermarket"

You can buy many things in a supermarket. You can buy different kinds of vegetables and fruit. Yesterday I went to the supermarket with a big shopping bag. I bought two kilos of tomatoes, a kilo of carrots and a watermelon. I also bought some spices.

"City life"

Some people think that cities are too busy. Cities are noisier than the countryside. The roads are too busy because there are too many cars and the air is too polluted. But I prefer city life because it's always exciting. I can do many activities during daytime.

"The countryside"

The countryside is quieter than the city. The air is fresh and clean. There are lots of trees and plants, so the weather is clean. People are friendlier and everything is more beautiful. In fact, you can live a healthy life in the countryside.

"My sister Salma"

Salma is four years old. She isn't tall enough to reach the window. She isn't old enough to remember when she was two years old. She wants to be an architect when she grows up. She likes drawing buildings and houses.

"Tabla baladi"

I like musical instruments. Tabla baladi is my favourite one. It's a kind of drum. It comes from Upper Egypt. Tabla baladi is very popular at weddings and special celebrations.

"Shabbaba"

I like shabbaba. It is a kind of flute. Many people play the shabbaba in the deserts of Sinai. It is used at weddings in Sinai. They use it in other special celebrations.

'Verb -to- be يكون

Infinitive المصدر be

Pronouns	Present	Past	past participle
أنا	am	} was	} been
هو He	} is		
هو- She هي			
هو It هي لغير العاقل			
They هم هن	} are	} were	
We نحن			
You أنت أنتم			

1- نستخدم am مع الصمير I فقط في المضارع

I am a teacher

I am Egyptian

2- تستخدم is مع و الاسم المفرد (Present) He, she, it في الوقت الحاضر

He is clever

She is nice It is hot today

Hani is a doctor.

3- يستخدم are مع و الاسم الجمع (present) They, we , you في الوقت الحاضر

They are doctors

we are ill today You are kind

the boys are at school now.

4- تستخدم Was مع المفرد (و الاسم المفرد I , he she, it, singular noun) في الماضي (past)

Yesterday it was hot

last week, I was ill

5- تستخدم Were مع الجمع (الاسم الجمع (they , we, you plural noun) في الماضي (the past)

They were rich when they were young

we were at Alexandria last summer.

The uses of V- to be

1- يستخدم V- to be كفعل ربط (بمعني يكون) و يتبعه اسم, عمر, جنسية, وظيفة, لون , صفة أو مكان

Mona is kind

He is ten years old He is Samy.

Tom is British

2- يستخدم V- to= be كفعل مساعد (helping verb) عند تكوين الأزمنة المستمرة ويتبعه (V- ing)

**يستخدم (am- is are) كفعل مساعد عند تكوين زمن المضارع المستمر Present continuous و يتبعه (V+ ing)

Sub + am\ is are + v ing

The boy is playing football now. Look! They are reading Listen! She is singing,

** تستخدم Was , were كفعل مساعد عند تكوين زمن الماضي المستمر Past continuous و يتبعه V+ ing

Sub + was- were + v ing

I was watching TV yesterday evening.

While they were playing football yesterday, it started to rain.

Mona was shopping yesterday at 5o'clock.

**تستخدم been عند تكون الأزمنة التامة المستمرة Present perfect continuous و يتبعه V+ing

Sub + have\ has been + v ing

ملحوظة هامة

إذا وجد v-to-be في الجملة

عند النفي نضع بعدها كلمة ('m not- isn't- aren't- wasn't- wrern't) not
عند تكوين السؤال تقدم على الفاعل

Yes, he is sleeping. Is he sleeping? No, she wasn't at school. Was she at school?

يفعل | يعمل do- to Verb

Infinitive : (المصدر) do

Pronouns	Present	Past	1st participle
I أنا	do	did	done
They هن هم			
We نحن			
You أنتم انتم	does		
He			
She			
It			

1- يستخدم do مع (الاسم الجمع) I, they, we . you , plural noun في المضارع (present)
I do my homework in the evening. Mum does shopping on Friday.

2- تستخدم did مع جميع الضمائر في الماضي (past)

I did my homework yesterday. Mona did the washing up last night.

الاستخدام Use

1 - يستخدم v- to- do كفعل أساسي بمعنى يعمل | يفعل

We do a lot activities in school She did some exercise last week.

***معاني أخرى للفعل do

Do= answer do an exam

do a test

Do = arrange يرتب

do flowers

Do= perform يؤدي do a survey احصاء | بحث do an experiment تجربة do an operation عملية يجري

Do= comb يمشط

do your hair يمشط الشعر

تستخدم Do مع هذه الأسماء

Do the homework

do the shopping

do mining

do an operation

Do an experiment

do research

do the housework

Do work

do a job

do some activities

Do repairs

2- تستخدم do كفعل مساعد عند النفي و تكوين السؤال في الأزمنة البسيطة past simple Present simple

Do و Does كفعل مساعد عند النفي و تكوين السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط Present simple ويتبع الفعل في المصدر تستخدم

Present simple

Sub + inf (s- es)

He lives in Cairo. They get up early.

Negative

He doesn't live in Cairo

They don't get up early.

Sub + don't- doesn't + inf

Question

Do \ Does + sub + inf?

I like English. Do you like English?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

Maha walks to school.

Does Maha walk to school?

Yes, she does

No, she doesn't.

***تستخدم Did كفعل مساعد عند النفي و تكوين السؤال في زمن الماضي البسيط (Past simple) و يتبعه الفعل في المصدر

Past simple

He went to Cairo last month.

Shereen watched the film last night.

Negative

Sub + didn't + inf

He didn't go to school last week. Because he was ill. They didn't play football last Friday.

Question

Did + sub + inf?

Yes, they visited Luxor last winter?

Did they visit Luxor last winter?

Yes, they did

No, they didn't.

3- يستخدم v-to-do كفعل مساعد للتعبير عن التأكيد Emphasis ويتبعها الفعل في المصدر
*** في المضارع البسيط Present simple نستخدم Do\ does قبل الفعل للتعبير عن التأكيد

المصدر Sub + do-does + inf

I do love my country Egypt. =

She does enjoy reading.

I really love my country Egypt.

She really enjoys reading.

يمالك \ لديه Verb to have

Infinitive : have

Pronouns	Present	Past	1st participle
I أنا	} have	had	had
They هم هن			
We نحن			
You أنتم \ انتم			
He	} has		
She			
It			

الاستخدام Use

1- يستخدم - to have V- كفعل أساسي بمعنى يملك أو لديه

He has a car.

She has a bike.

They have a big house

I have a computer.

ملحوظة 2 Note

***عندما تكون Have فعل أساسي

Have = have got

Has = has got (يستخدم مع الاسم المفرد (he – she- it – singular noun) يملك لديه)

أفعال أخرى تعبر عن الملكية

Have\ have got\ own يملك \ possess يملك \ belong ل ينتمي يخص

معاني أخرى للفعل Have

Have = eat (مع المأكولات و الوجبات) يتناول

Have= drink (مع المشروبات) يشرب

Have = suffer from (مع الأمراض) يعاني من

Have= take يحصل على

Have= enjoy\ spend يقضي

I have breakfast at 7o'clock.

she is having a glass of milk.

I have a cold

○Soha has some rest after work.

We had a good time at the party.

2- يستخدم v-to- have كفعل مساعد عند تكوين الأزمنة التامة و يتبعه التصريف الثالث للفعل (past participle)

***نستخدم Have\ has كفعل مساعد عند تكوين زمن المضارع التام (Present perfect)

الضمائر Pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjective	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I أنا	Me	My + اسم	Mine ملكي	Myself نفسي

He هو	Him	His + اسم	His ملكه	Himself نفسه
She هي	Her	Her+ اسم	Hers ملكها	Herself نفسها
It هو اهي (لغير العاقل)	It	Its + اسم	-----	Itself نفسها
They هم\ها هن	Them	Their+ اسم	Theirs ملكهم	Themselves
We نحن	Us	Our + اسم	Ours ملكنا	Ourselves
You انت\ا انتم	You	Your + اسم	Yours ملكك ملككم	Yourself\you
One	One	One's + اسم	One's	Oneself نفسه
ضمائر الفاعل تأتي في مكان الفاعل في الجملة قبل الفعل	ضمائر المفعول تأتي في مكان المفعول في الجملة بعد الفعل و بعد حروف الجر	صفات الملكية تعبر عن الملكية لا بد أن يتبعها الشيء المملوك	ضمائر الملكية تعبر عن الملكية و لاتبعها اسم	

*****ضمائر الفاعل (I- he she- it- they –we -you) Subject pronouns**

تأتي ضمائر الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

He will go to Cairo tomorrow.

She is reading a book now.

It is + ضمير فاعل + rel. pronoun

It was she whom everyone wanted to win. It was we who played a trick on him.

***ضمائر المفعول تأتي في مكان المفعول (بعد الفعل و بعد حروف الجر.... With \ to for by.....)

I visited him last week.

Can you play football with me?

Heba helped me

Mum bought a present for us.

(My-his- her- its- their- our –your) ***تستخدم صفات الملكية للتعبير عن الملكية و لابد أن يتبعها

This is my car

His father is a business man.

I borrowed her camera.

Our school is clean and tidy.

***يمكن أن تسبق صفات الملكية بحرف الجر On و يليها كلمة Own بمعنى Alone

On + صفة ملكية + own = alone = by + ضمير منعكس = without help

He painted the flat on his own She will make the dress on her own.

The old man lived in this house on her own = by himself.

***يمكن أن يسبق صفات الملكية بحرف الجر Of و يليها Own بمعنى خاص ب(own صفة ملكية + of + اسم)

He has a car of his won.

They don't have an opinion of their own.

***ضمائر الملكية (Mine-his-hers-theirs- ours- yours)

تستخدم ضمائر الملكية للتعبير عن الملكية بمفردها و لا يتبعها اسم

ضمير الملكية = اسم + صفة الملكية

This is my car. It's mine.

I borrowed his book. He lend me his.

***ضمير ملكية + of + اسم

He is a friend of mine.

This a car of hers

He is a friend of my friends

this is a car of her cars.

الضمائر المنعكسة reflexive pronouns

Imy self	Self\ selves	he.....himself
She.....herself		ititself
They.....themselves		we.....ourselves
Youyourself\ yourselves		oneoneself
Everyone\everybody.....themselves		اسم مفرد مؤنثherself
I + اسم ضميرourselves		اسم مفرد مذكرhimself

الأفعال الناقصة Modal

خصائص الأفعال الناقصة

- 1- ليس لها تصريف ثالث 2- يتبعها الفعل في المصدر
- 3- لا تقبل أي إضافات (ed-ing-s(es)
- 4- عند النفي نضع بعدها كلمة not
- 5- عند تكوين السؤال تقدم على الفاعل
- 6- تستخدم مع جميع الضمانر دون اختلاف 7- الأفعال الناقصة لها استخدامات مختلفة

Shall سوف	should
Will سوف	would
Can يستطيع	could
May ربما	might
Must لابد أن
Ought to يجب أن
Have to } Has to }	Had to
Am } Is } Are }	going to أنوي أن was\ were going to
Used to اعتاد أن Dare يجرؤ	Needn't ليس من الضرو

المضارع البسيط Present simple

الاستخدام Uses

It's used to express تستخدم للتعبير عن

1- habits عادات I walk to the bus stop every day.

2- facts الحقائق The earth goes round the sun.

3- repeated actions الأحداث المتكررة في الوقت الحاضر We often visit grandmother on Friday.

4- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل للتعبير عن مواعيد محددة Fixed dates للطائرات\ القطارات\ لمؤتمرات

My plane leaves at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

The exam starts at nine o'clock tomorrow.

5- يستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد كلمات الربط الدالة على الزمن If \ when \ As soon as \ Before \ After ليشير للمستقبل

After

As soon as

When

If

Before

مضارع بسيط
Sub + inf (s-es)

مستقبل
Sub + will + inf

After he finishes his school, he will travel abroad.

When the taxi arrives, they will go to the station.

My sister will graduate next year. then she will get married. (After)

After my sister graduates, she will get married.

الكلمات الدالة عليه Tense indicators

Usually عادة always دائما often غالبا sometimes أحيانا every كل (day- week-month..)

Ever بوجه عام generally بشكل متكرر frequently نادرا scarcely نادرا rarely أبدا never دوما

Occasionally من حين لآخر

ملحوظة

(Usually- always- often- sometimes- rarely- scarcely- occasionally المضارع على الدالة

البسيط)

تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي و بعد (Am-is-are) v-to- be

He usually walks to school. She never tells lies. My sister often runs in the morning.

He is never lat.

Is never تأتي بعد Is

Amany is always clever

is تأتي بعد always

كلمات أخرى ممكن أن تأتي في بداية الجملة \ نهايتها

Every day\every week, sometimes\ usually

He usually visits his uncle on Fridays.

Usually he visits his uncle on

Fridays

She sometimes plays music on Monday.

Sometimes she plays music on

Monday

We go to school everyday.

Everyday we go to school

الكلمات الدالة على المضارع البسيط نسأل عنها ب How often

Form التكوين

Sub + inf المصدر (s-es)

تتكون الجملة في المضارع البسيط من المصدر الفعل مع (I they-we- you- pl)

وتضاف للمصدر s\ es مع (He- she-it singular noun)

I live in Cairo. She enjoys reading science fiction stories.

My child goes to school on foot everyday. Plants need water to grow.

Passive form

Obj + am-is-are + pp + by + فاعل

She cleans the flat everyday.(is) The flat is cleaned evry day by her.

The farmer waters the plants one a week. (are) (watered)

The plants are watered once a week by the farmer.

Notes

عند اضافة (s) لفعل

1- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف Y يسبقها حرف ساكن , نحول Y إلى i و نضيف للفعل

Study يدرس\ يذاكر

studies

Carry يحمل

carries

Marry يتزوج

marries

Cry يبكي

cries

Try يحاول

tries

2- يضاف للفعل es اذا انتهى الفعل ب ch , sh, ss, o ,x

catch يمسك

catches

finish ينهي

finishes

cross يعبر

crosses

Go

goes

fixes

النفى negative

الطريقة الأولى

1- تنفى الجملة في زمن المضارع ابسيط بكلمة don't أو doesn't توضع قبل الفعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصغر

Sub + don't\ doesn't + inf

تستخدم don't مع (I- they- we – you- plural noun)

(He-she- it- singular noun مع) doesn't تستخدم

Mona plays tennis once a week. (not) Mona doesn't play tennis once a week.

They help their mother with the house work. (not)

They don't help their mother with the house work.

عند النفي نحول الاتي

Some

any

A lot of

much\ many

Too\also\as well أيضا

either

So+ فاعل + فعل مساعد+

neither + فاعل + فعل مساعد+

Somebody

anybody

Someone

anyone

Something

anything

الطريقة الثانية للنفي

تنفي الجملة باستخدام كلمة never توضع قبل الفعل مع عدم تغير الفعل

She always tells lies. She never tells lies.

ملحوظة

إذا بدأنا الجمل ب Never\ rarely\ scarcely نقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل

Never + فاعل + فعل مساعد + فعل

Rarely\scarcely + فاعل + فعل مساعد + فعل

He never eats breakfast at work. Never does he eat work at school.

Hani rarely walks to school. Rarely does Hani walk to school.

Passive

Sub+ doesn't\ doesn't + inf + obj

Obj + isn't \ aren't + pp + by + فاعل

Saimra doesn't watch Tv in the morning. (isn't)

TV isn't watched by Samira in the morning.

Forming question تكوين السؤال

Yes, No question هل سؤال معناه هل

1- إذا كانت الإجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No نكون سؤال معناه هل

باستخدام الفعل المساعد Do\ does

بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Do \ does + sub + inf...?

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any

a lot ofmuch\ many

never.....ever\ always

I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself

Yes, the sun rises in the morning Does the sun rise in the morning?

No, they don't go to work on Friday. Do they go to work on Friday?

ملحوظة عند تكوين سؤال لا بد من تغير أي جزء في الجملة من نفس النوع not إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ و لا تحتوي على كلمة النفي

No, hani lives in Mansurs.

Does Hani live in Tanta? لاحظ أنه تم تكوين سؤال معناه هل و تم تغير المفعول \ (المدينة) بمدينة أخرى

No, the sun rises in the east.

Does the sun rise in the west? In the west ب In the east المفعول و تم تغير المفعول

No, we walk to school. Do you drive to school?

المبنى للمجهول Paasive

Do\ does + sub + inf + obj...?

Is\ are + obj + pp + by + فاعل?

Does Hala iron her clothes daily? (are)

Are Hala's clothes ironed daily by her? Does he use a computer in his work? (Is)

Is a computer used in his work?

***السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

*** إذا كان الفاعل اسم عاقل نسأل عنه ب who

***إذا كان الفاعل اسم غير عاقل نسأل عنه ب What

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صاشف

***إذا كان الفاعل يبدأ برقم نسأل عن الرقم ب How many

***إذا بدأ الفاعل بصفة نسأل عن الصفة بصفة نسأل عن الصفة ب Which

The doctor examines the patients. Who examine the patients?

The sun gives us light. What gives us light?

Eleven players form a football team. How many players form a football team?

Clever boys always get high marks. Which boys get high marks?

Passive

Who + inf ...+ obj?

By whom + is\are + obj + pp?

Who is\ are + obj + pp +by?

Who tidies the office everyday? (is) By whom is the office tidied everyday?
Who is the office tidied everyday?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb) أي فعل نسأل عنه ب What, و الفعل المساعد و الفاعل و do (تحل محل الفعل) بحيث تكون do في نفس زمن الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط

What - do\ does +sub + فاعل + do?

My sister watches TV in the evening. What does your sister do in the evening?
The nurse helps the doctor. (what) What does the nurse do?

السؤال عن المفعول (object) *** نحدد الفعل المساعد Do\ does نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة نتبع الجدول الآتي

Question word	do\ does	Subject فاعل	Inf المصدر	?
---------------	----------	--------------	------------	---

الكلمة التي نسأل عنها لا تتكرر في السؤال

I get up at six o'clock. (what time) What time do you get up?
We go to school to learn. (why) Why do you go to school?
The armer works on the farm. (where) Where does the farmer work?

Passive

Question word	do\ doe s	Subject فاعل	Inf المصدر	Obj
Question word	is\ a r e	Obj مفعول	Pp تصريف الثالث	by + فاعل?

Where do you keep your books? (are) Where are your books kept?
What does she buy at the market? What's bought at the market?

- Choose:

- 1- He (walk-walks-walked) to school every day.
- 2- Salma (visits-visit-is visiting) us every week.
- 3- The moon (go-went-goes) round the earth.
- 4- Ali often (do-does-done) his homework at six.
- 5- I sometimes (sweeps-sweep-swept) the floor.
- 6- She always (make-made-makes) her bed.
- 7- He never (go-went-goes) to school late.
- 8- We always (play-plays-played) football at seven on Friday.
- 9- Every morning, Ahmed (drink-drink-drinks) a cup of tea.
- 10- What time (do-does-doing) you leave for school everyday?
- 11- She (write-wrote-writes) many letters everyday.
- 12- In Egypt, it (rains-rain-rained) in winter.
- 13- Mr. Ahmed (live-lives-lived) in Mansoura
- 14- Mr. Mohamed (teaches-teach-taught) us English.
- 15- They (meet-meets-met) in the club every week.

Past simple الماضي البسيط

Use الاستخدام

**it's used to express تستخدم للتعبير عن

- 1- an action that began and finished in the past. حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي
- 2- I bought a new car last week.

2- a past habit عادة في الماضي

When I was young, I played football everyday.

Hani always walked to school when he was young.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط قاعدة If لإشير إلى أحداث غير محتملة في الوقت الحاضر

If + past simple sub + would + inf

If they played well, they would win the match. (they really don't play well)

يستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد كلمات الربط الدالة على الزمن ليشير للماضي (After- as soon- as-when- the moment)

After\ as soon as when + past simplepast simple

After I did my homework, I watched TV

When he arrived at the station, the train had left

Tense indicators :

Yesterday أمس last في الماضي in the past الماضي في ago منذ One day ذات يوم once ذات مرة

once upon a time كان ياما كان منذ يومين the other day From.....to... .. إلى .. من

the last time آخر مرة first أول مرة last آخر مرة earlier this morning

Form التكوين

Sub + verb in the past (التصريف الثاني) فعل في الماضي

Soha watched TV last night. My grandfather studied many subjects at school.

The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.

Passive المبني للمجهول

Obj + was\ were + pp by + فاعل

Omnia sent the letter yesterday. (was) The letter was sent yesterday by omnia.

The farmer watered the plants last Sunday. (were)

The plants were watered by the farmer.

كيف يتم وضع الفعل في الماضي

Regular verb (المنتظم) ed\ d للفعل العادي يتم وضع الفعل في الماضي بإضافة

Play played Cook cooked Clean cleaned
Watch watched

عند إضافة ed للفعل إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف له d فقط

Like يحب liked Live يعيش lived Bake يخبز baked

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة ed

Shop shopped Travel traveled Stop stopped

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y يسبقه حرف ساكن نحول y إلى i و نضيف ed

carry يحمل carried Marry يتزوج married Try يحاول tried

ملحوظ الأفعال الشاذة ليس لها قاعدة محددة لذلك يجب أن تحفظ

اعتاد أن Used to

Used to- habit

Sub + always \ usually + v in the past

Sub + was in the habit of + v ing

Sub 's habit was to + inf

It was + صفة ملكية + habit + to inf

Sub + used to + inf

When he was young, he walked to school every day.

When he was young he used to walk to school.

Ola always helped her mum when she was young.

Ola used to help her mum when she was young.

Samy's habit was to take exercise in the morning.

Samy used to take exercise in the morning.

Two days ago= the other day

From.....to.....= for Last = haven't \hasn't Since = when

Last = ago Last week= a week ago Last month= a month ago.

When did= how long ago did= how long is it since

Negative النفي

تنفي الجملة في زمن Past simple بكلمة Didn't توضع قبل الفعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Sub+ didn't + inf

مع تحويل

Some

any

A lot of	much\ many
Too\also\as well أيضا	either
So+فاعل + فعل مساعد	neither + فاعل + فعل مساعد
Somebody	anybody
Someone	anyone
Something	anything

الطريقة الثانية للنفي

تنفي الجملة باستخدام كلمة never توضع قبل الفعل مع عدم تغير الفعل

Sub + never + verb in the past

He never came late when he was a student. She never took a taxi to her work.

تكوين السؤال Forming question

1- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

1- اذا كانت الاجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No تكون سؤال معناه هل

باستخدام الفعل المساعد Do\ does

بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Did + sub + inf...?

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any a lot ofmuch\ many never.....ever\ always

I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself

Yes, she won a gold medal. Did she win a gold medal.

No, she didn't go to school yesterday. Did she go to school yesterday?

ملحوظة

اذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب No و لا تحتوي على كلمة النفي not عند تكوين سؤال لا بد من تغيير أي جزء في الجملة من نفس النوع

No he went to Paris by plane. Did he go to Paris by ship?

No, she bought a new blouse. Did she buy a new dress?

***السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

*** اذا كان الفاعل اسم عاقل نسأل عنه ب who

*** اذا كان الفاعل اسم غير عاقل نسأل عنه ب What

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صاشف

*** اذا كان الفاعل يبدأ برقم نسأل عن الرقم ب How many

*** اذا بدأ الفاعل بصفة نسأل عن الصفة بصفة نسأل عن الصفة ب Which

The boy broke the window. Who broke the window

The cat ate the meat on the plate. What ate the meat on the plate?

Five children got full marks How many children got full marks?

The bad man was put in prison. Which man was put in prison?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

أي فعل نسأل عنه ب What, و الفعل المساعد و الفاعل و do (تحل محل الفعل) بحيث تكون do في نفس زمن الجملة

في زمن الماضي البسيط Past simple

What - did +sub + do?

I went to the zoo last Friday. (what) What did you do last Friday?

Amal wrote an e-mail yesterday (what) What did Amal do yesterday?

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

*** نحدد الفعل المساعد did *** نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

نتبع الجدول الآتي

Question word	Did	فاعل Subject	Inf المصدر	?
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الكلمة التي نسأل عنها لا تتكرر في السؤال

I bought a car last week. (when) When did you buy a car?

Mum went to the market by taxi. (How) How did mum go to the market?

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

الاستخدام Use

It's used to express يستخدم للتعبير عن

1- an action that is happening now حدث يحدث الآن

he is working on his farm now. Look ! he is playing football.

2- future plans خطط مستقبلية an action that's arranged for the future.

Mona is traveling to Luxor tomorrow. (Everything is arranged.)

We are buying a car next week. (We have arranged every thing.)

Changing the habit عند تغير العادة مؤقتاً

I have tea every morning but this morning I'm having coffee

Tense indicators

Now الآن look! انظر listen! انصت at the present time في الوقت الحاضر

At the moment في هذه اللحظة still مازال keep quiet! اهدأ Keep silent

(But) today اليوم she is busy. She is cooking

يمكن استخدام كلمة Always في المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن عادة سيئة

He is always making noise.

You are always asking for money.

Form التكوين

Sub + am \ is \ are + v ing

Keep quite! Your dad is sleeping. Huda is reading a story t the moment.

I walk to school very day but today I'm riding a bike.

عند اضافة ing للفعل

*** اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نخذف e قبل اضافة ing

Ride يركب riding Write يكتب writing Live يعيش living. Drive يقود driving

*** اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الأخير قبل اضافة ing

Shop يتسوق shopping Cut يقطع cutting Swim يسبح swimming

Travel يسافر travelling

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ie عند اضافة ing نحول ie إلى yo نضيف ing

Die يموت dying Tie يرب tying Lie يكذب lying

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ic (ونطق K) نضيف K قبل اضافة ing

Picnic يتنزه picnicking Traffic يتاجر في trafficking

ملحوظة هامة

أفعال الحواس\ الادراك و الملكية و العاطفة لا توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة

أفعال الح وا س	<p>See- hear- taste له مذاق - smell رائحة- يعطي رائحة- feel ملمس له رائحة- يعطي ملمس</p> <p>NB the food tastes nice the flower smells wonderful</p> <p>The knife feels sharp.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>He is tasting the food هو يتذوق الطعام she is smelling the flower هي تشم الزهور</p> <p>See يري see يفهم ايزور</p> <p>I can't see without my glasses. I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow.</p> <p>Look يبدو look ينظر</p> <p>This picture looks nice. Mona looks tired today.</p> <p>He is looking at the picture.</p>
أفعال الاد راك	<p>Know – realize يدرك - recognise على يتعرف understand يفهم think يعتقد</p> <p><u>Think</u> (توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة) يعتقد (لا توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة)</p> <p>I think he is clever. What do you think of him?</p> <p>She is thinking about her future.</p> <p>What are thinking about?</p>
أفعال المذ	<p>Have- own- possess لديه - يمتلك belong to يخص اينتمي</p> <p>***He has a car now (لا توضع في المضارع المستمر)</p>

كيفة	***I <u>have</u> two brothers now ***He <u>is having</u> tea \ coffee. (هو يتناول الشاي \ القهوة)
أفعال العا طفة	Like – hate- love- detest يمقت want يريد would like - prefer

النفي Negative

تنفي الجملة بكلمة not توضع بعد am\is\are

Sub + am\is\ are + not + v ing

مع تحويل

Some	any
A lot of	much \ اسم غير معدود + many \ اسم جمع
Too\also\as well أيضا	either (في النفي) أيضا
So+فعال + فعل مساعد	neither + فاعل + فعل مساعد
Somebody	anybody
Someone	anyone
Something	anything

Examples :

Mona is buying some fruit.(not) Mona is not buying any fruit.
Amira is carrying a lot of books (not) Amira isn't carrying many books.
Forming question تكوين السؤال

1- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

1- إذا كانت الإجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No تكون سؤال معناه هل باستخدام الفعل المساعد (Am-is-are) بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Am\is\are + sub + inf...?

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any a lot ofmuch \ many never.....ever \ always

I	Me	My	Mine	Myself	am
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself	are

Yes, I'm playing football. Are you playing football.
No, he isn't watching TV. Is he watching TV?

ملحوظة

إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب No ولا تحتوي على كلمة النفي not عند تكوين سؤال لا بد من تغيير أي جزء في الجملة من نفس النوع

No, he is playing football.
Is he watching TV? Is he playing tennis?
No, they are going to Luxor. Are they going to Aswan?
Is the mechanic mending the car? (being) Is the car being mended by the mechanic?

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

*** إذا كان الفاعل اسم عاقل نسأل عنه ب who
*** إذا كان الفاعل اسم غير عاقل نسأل عنه ب What
و ذلك بحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه who أو صاشف
*** إذا كان الفاعل يبدأ برقم نسأل عن الرقم ب How many
*** إذا بدأ الفاعل بصفة نسأل عن الصفة بصفة نسأل عن الصفة ب Which

The nurse is giving the patient an injection. Who is giving the patient an injection?
Three boys are playing in the street. How many boys are playing in the street?
The strong man is moving the rock. Which man is moving the rock?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

أي فعل نسأل عنه ب What, والفعل المساعد و الفاعل و do (تحل محل الفعل) بحيث تكون do في نفس زمن الجملة في زمن المضارع المستمر Present continuous.

What	am\is\are	sub	doing	بقية
------	-----------	-----	-------	------

		فاعل		الجملة ?
--	--	------	--	-------------

الفعل (و المفعول) الذي نسال عنه لا يتكرر في السؤال

Ola and Abeer are watching a film (what) What are Ola and Abeer doing?

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

*** نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

*** نحدد الفعل المساعد Am\is\are

نتبع الجدول الآتي

Question word	Am\is\are	فاعل Subject	V ing	?
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الكلمة التي نسال عنها لا تتكرر في السؤال

They are traveling to Paris . (where) Where are they traveling?

I'm playing with my friend Ali. (who) Who are you playing with?

1-Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Listen, Ali (plays – is playing – play) the piano. 2- Soha (read–reads–is reading)at the moment.
- 3- They (are traveling–travels–traveled) to Alex tomorrow.
- 4- I (read–am reading – reads) the paper now.
- 5- They (watch – watched – are watching) TV now.

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- I doesn't like this film.2- What do you wants?
- 3- Noha walks sometimes to school.4- When do the lesson begin?
- 5- I don't gets up early on Saturdays.6- Mohamed not like computer games.
- 7- Ahmed watches television every night.8- They reading short stories now.
- 9- Samaa is wanting to buy a new book10- Listen ! Aya sings very well.

الماضى المستمر Past continuous

الاستخدام Use

يستخدم للتعبير عن It's used to express

1*an action that was happening at a certain time in the past. حدث كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي

We were going to school at 8o'clock yesterday.

2***a continuous action that was interrupted by another action in the past.

(حدث تم في منتصف حدث آخر) حدث مستمر و قطعه حدث آخر في لماضي

Mona burnt her self while she was cooking lunch.

Tense indicators

As بينما As بينما while بينما just as بينما when عندما

Yesterday morning صباح أمس yesterday afternoon بعد ظهر أمس

Yesterday evening مساء أمس all day yesterday طوال اليوم أمس

This time yesterday\ last week في مثل هذا الوقت أمس \ الأسبوع الماضي

Form
Sub + { was + V ing
were

Hala was dusing the flat yesterday afternoon Ali was listening to music at 5 yesteday.

Passive

Obj مفعول + { was being -pp +bv + فاعل
were

Samira was washing the dishes yesterday morning . (being)

The dishes were being washed yesterday morning by Samira.

عند اضافة ing للفعل

*** اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نخذف e قبل اضافة ing

Ride يركب riding يكتب Write writing يعيش Live living.

1- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question
 1- إذا كانت الإجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No تكون سؤال معناه هل
 باستخدام الفعل المساعد (Am-is-are)
 بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Was \were+ sub + inf + ing...?

مع إجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any a lot ofmuch\ many never.....ever\ always

I	Me	My	Mine	Myself	was
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself	were

Yes, Samia was cooking lunch. Was soha cooking lunch?

No, I wasn't watching TV. Were you watching TV?

ملحوظة

إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب No و لا تحتوي على كلمة النفي not عند تكوين سؤال لا بد من تغيير أي جزء في الجملة من نفس النوع

No, she was playing tennis Was she playing football?

No, they were traveling by plane Were they travelling by ship?

No, he was wearing a yellow shirt. Was he wearing a green shirt?

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

*** إذا كان الفاعل اسم عاقل نسال عنه ب who

*** إذا كان الفاعل اسم غير عاقل نسال عنه ب What

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو What

*** إذا كان الفاعل يبدأ برقم نسال عن الرقم ب How many

*** إذا بدأ الفاعل بصفة نسال عن الصفة بصفة نسال عن الصفة ب Which

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

أي فعل نسال عنه ب What, و الفعل المساعد و الفاعل و do (تحل محل الفعل) بحيث تكون do في نفس زمن الجملة

في زمن المضارع المستمر Present continuous.

What	Was\ were	فاعل sub	doing	بقية الجملة ?
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الفعل (و المفعول) الذي نسال عنه لا يتكرر في السؤال

Ola and Abeer were watching a film(what) What were Ola and Abeer doing?

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

*** نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

*** نحدد الفعل المساعد Was\ were

نتبع الجدول الآتي

Question word	Was\ were	فاعل Subject	V ing+ بقية الجملة	?
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الكلمة التي نسال عنها لا تتكرر في السؤال

Ahmed was going to the market yesterday morning (when)

When was Ahmed going to the market?

While قاعدة - As= just as

*** إذا كان الحدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت في الماضي

While	ماضي مستمر Past continuous	ماضي مستمر Past continuous
	Sub + was\ were + v ing	Sub + was\ were + v ing

Father was reading the newspaper. At the same time, Ali was watching TV (while)

While father was reading the paper, Ali was watching TV.

إذا كان حدث مستمر في الماضي و قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي (الحدث تم في منتصف الحدث)

While	Past continuous	Past simple
	Sub+ was\ were + ving	Sub + v in the past

الثور انقطع بينما أنا كنت أذاكر (في منتصف المذاكرة) While I was studying my lessons , the light went out.
The telephone rang while he was sleeping

V ing يتبعها While إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد

While	V + ing	Past simple\ past continuous
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While running to school, he fell down

The thief broke into her flat while sleeping.

لاحظ هذه الجملة (الفاعل لم يستطع الم يفعل شيء لأنه كان مشغول بشيء آخر)

I didn't hear the phone because I was sleeping.

She couldn't concentrate because she was listening to music

قاعدة When

when تربط حدثين في الماضي أحدهما ماضي بسيط و يأتي بعد When و الآخر ماضي مستمر Past continuous

When	ماضي بسيط Past simple	Past continuous
	Sub + v in the past	Sub + was\ were + v ing

When Mona phoned yesterday, I was washing the dishes.

إذا استخدمت When بين الجملتين يتبعها الماضي البسيط أولاً

Past continuous	When	ماضي بسيط Past simple
Sub + was\ were + v ing		Sub + v in the past

Hani was driving to Cairo when he had an accident.

ملحوظة : يمكن أن نستخدم في بعض الجمل When ويتبعها ماضي مستمر past continuous مثل While

When he was going home , he found a wallet. When he was driving to Alex, the car broke down.

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

- 1- He met an old friend while he in the park. a) is walking b) walk c) walks d) was walking
- 2- you send the e-mail to your pen friend, Nada? a) Have b) Were c) Did d) Are
- 3- Shean accident when she was crossing the road. a) has b) had c) have d) having
- 4- While he was cleaning the house, he a terrible cry. a) heard b)hear c) hears d) hearing
- 5- We to Aswan a month ago. a) travel b) travels c) travelling d) travelled

2- Read and correct the underlined word:

- 1- Noha doesn't study maths yesterday. ...2- He fell under a bus when he was walking home.
- 3- We'd rather to have fish for lunch. ...4- When she was reading, the light went out.

The Present Perfect Tense

التصريف الثالث subject + has / have + p.p

I / We / You / They have He / She / It has

يستخدم المضارع التام ليعبر عن: - أحداث في الزمن الماضي و حتى الوقت الحاضر.

Ex: - Mona **has been** to Italy and France

- القاعدة :

المضارع التام

- الاستخدام :

1 بدون كلمات الزمن:

2 مع كلمات (ever / never) :

Ex: - Have you **ever been** to Paris? No, I've **never** been to Paris.

Ex: - We **have just seen** the film. Ex: - حالاً - توأ

3 مع كلمات (just / already / yet) :

- I **have already done** my homework. حتى الآن - They **haven't** come home yet. بالفعل

- حدث بدأ في الماضي و يستمر حدوثه في الوقت الحاضر, مع (since / for):

Ex: - I've **worked** in the garden for an hour. - She **has done** her homework since 5 o'clock.

Ex:- Someone **has taken** my bag

- أفعال في الماضي و لها تأثير في الحاضر:

- في حالة النفي نستخدم :

التصريف الثالث + haven't / hasn't

Ex:- He **hasn't** done his homework yet.

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

- 1- What has Mona during the weekend? a) done b) did c) do d) does
- 2- I have this TV programme twice. a) see b) seen c) saw d) sees
- 3- Marwa washed her clothes yet? a) Has b) Did c) Have d) Does
- 4- They have done their homework. a) since b) already c) ago d) yet
- 5- Omar hasn't finished his work a) yet b) already c) ago d) last
- 6- Have you been to Paris? a) never b) ever c) just d) since
- 7- I've been to the Egyptian Museum. a) never b) ever c) just d) since
- 8- you ever visited the Cairo Tower? a) Has b) Have c) Had d) Did
- 9- I've been playing the guitar last year. a) since b) ever c) just d) for
- 10- She's been reading a story two hours. a) never b) for c) just d) since
- 11- Mr. Mohamed in this school since 2003. a) worked b) works c) has worked d) working
- 12- Have you this exercise yet? a) finish b) finishes c) finishing d) finished
- 13- I haven't him since we met last month. a) seen b) sees c) saw d) see
- 14- We in Cairo for 10 years. a) will live b) have lived c) live d) living
- 15- I've already my friend. a) phone b) phones c) phoned d) phoning

2- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- Samira has worked as a teacher for 10 years (since)
- 2- I've been learning Italian since 2007. (for)
- 3- The train reached the station a short time ago. (just)
- 4- Let's go to the park. (Why)

4- Read and correct the underlined word:

- 1- Hala suggested fly to Luxor in February.
- 2- He is in hospital since last Monday.
- 3- Let's go to a walk on the Nile bank tonight.
- 4- Do you like drink tea, Ali?
- 5- What about go to the park?
- 6- Why aren't you buy a new bag?
- 7- Shall we flying kites.
- 8- Let's having a drink.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

المضارع التام المستمر

- التكوين :

فاعل + have / has + been + v. + ing.

- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا لفترة طويلة في الماضي و مازال مستمرا حتى الآن .

- Hesham has been going to car companies to look for a car
- Salma has been going to the park to learn to roller-blade.

since – for – all – for – now – How long - تستخدم الكلمات التالية مع هذا الزمن:

- لاحظ هذا الفرق:

- How long ago did he start roller-blading? ماضى بسيط
- How long has he been roller-blading? مضارع تام مستمر
- I have been living in Mansoura since I was born.- I have been living in Mansoura all my life.

Ali has been preparing for the exam for the last week

.- Ali has been preparing for the exam since last week.

- just = a short time ago منذ فترة قصيرة

- She has just done her homework. مضارع بسيط - مضارع تام - She did her homework a short time ago.

- without + اسم / v.+ ing -

- He has worked for ten hours without stopping.- We can't travel abroad without a passport. بدون.

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

- My uncle in Rome since last year. a) is staying b) stayed c) stays d) has been staying
- We haven't met Ahmed the last two weeks. a) to b) from c) since d) for
- They have e-mails all morning. a) sending b) sends c) send d) been sending
- My brother in Cairo since 2005. a) lives b) is lived c) lived d) has been living
- Mustafatwo prizes for his good English since 2006. a) will win b) has won c) wins d) won
- My father is ... me a new computer next week. a) buy b) bought c) buying d) going to buy
- The policeman has been ...hard to catch the thieves. a) works b) worked c) working d) work
- I've been French recently. a) studies b) studying c) to study d) study

The Past Perfect Tense

- التكوين :

التصريف الثالث للفعل had + p.p

- الاستخدام :

إذا وقع حدثان متتاليان في الماضي فإننا نضع الأول في الماضي التام و الثاني في الماضي البسيط.

- He found the pen which he had lost. - We enjoyed the meal which she had cooked.

روابط نستخدم معها الماضي التام: After – as soon as – when – before – by the time

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام / After / As soon as / When

- First, he did his homework, then he watched TV.

- After he had finished his homework, he watched TV.

- As soon as he had finished his h.w, he watched TV.

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط / Before / By the time / When

- First she cooked, then she went out. - Before she went out, she had cooked.

عندما يأتي بعد when ماضي بسيط فإننا نعبر عن مواقف غير مرتب لها – غير مرغوبة أو غير سارة :

When he arrived at the station, the train had left.

When the patient arrived at the hospital, he had died.

- إذا لم يات فاعل بعد after / before نضع بعدهما v. + ing

- After reading the lesson, he answered the questions.

- I hadn't eaten before I came out.

- في النفي نستخدم hadn't :

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

1- After she the washing up, she had some rest. a) did b) had done c) was doing d) does

2- he visited them before he flew to Rome? a) Had b) Has c) Did d) Will

3- My aunt before I came home. a) will arrive b) arrives c) arrived d) had arrived

4- He paid me the money which Ihim the week before. a) lent b) lend c) had lent d) lending

5- As soon as he had planted the flowers, hethe grass. a) had cut b) cut c) cuts d) was cutting

6-My uncle a reporter before he became a businessman. a)had been b)was c)will be d)has been

7- The film had started we arrived at the cinema. a) before b) after c) because d) as soon as

8- After my friend, I knew all the news. a) meeting b) had met c) met d) meet

2- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- We put on our clothes, then we went to the party. (After)

2- He had a shower, then he watched TV. (Before)

3- After seeing the new film, she went for a walk. (After she)

4- We played football, then we had some cola (Before)

Future with will

التكوين Form

Sub+ will
+ inf

I will buy a villa next year.

يمكن أن تختصر Will إلى 'll

Passive

Obj + will be + pp + by
+ فاعل

Someone broke the window . (be) The window will be broken.

Use الاستخدام

يستخدم للتعبير عن

1- التنبؤ في المستقبل Prediction

خصوصوا اذا وجد في الجملة

I think..... I hope..... I expect.....

It's probable..... it's possible.....

I predict..... probably

I expect he will arrive tomorrow. I'm sure you will enjoy the film.

She will probably win a gold medal.

I'm sure.....

perhaps.....

2- عند التعبير عن الوعد Promise

I promise I will.....I promise I will help you.

في حالة If الأولى عندما تعبر عن الوعد

If + present simple..... Sub will+ inf

I will buy you a bike if you get high marks.

I will take you with me to Luxor if you pass the exam.

3- للتعبير عن التهديد بعمل شيء

He threatens he will tell my dad if I tell lies again.

She threatened she will punish him severely.

He threatens he will tell my dad if I tell lies again.

She threatened she will punish him severely.

في حالة If الأولى عندما تعبر عن التهديد

If + present simple..... Sub will+ inf

If you make a foul again I will send you off يطرد

I will tell the police if you don't pay back the money.

4- عند التعبير عن قرار سريع Quick decision

عند التعبير عن قرار سريع (مواقف البيع \ الشراء \ في المطعم \ الاختيار بين شيئين) نستخدم Will

What would you like to eat, sir? I will have macaroni and meat.

What would you like to drink? I will have tea.

I will have coffee

Which dress would you like ? I will take the red dress

I'm late. I will take a taxi.

I'm hungry. I will eat a sandwich.

5- عند التعبير عن العرض Offer

عند العرض لعمل شيء لشخص ما نستخدم Will

عندما يكون شخص ما في مشكلة ما و تعرض لحل تلك المشكلة نستخدم Will

A: I have lost my money.

B: don't worry, I will lend you some

A: I can't use my computer,

B: don't worry. I will teach you.

A: I'm thirsty

B: I will get you a glass of water.

A: this bag is heavy.

B: don't worry. I'll carry it for you.

A: the telephone is ringing.

B: I'll answer it

6- عند عمل ترتيبات في المستقبل Making arrangements

We'll meet at 7 this evening. We'll visit Al his afternoon.

7- عند التعبير عن الحقائق المستقبل المرتبطة بالعمر Future facts

Monal will be seventeen next month. I will be thirteen next week.

8- تستخدم Will عند عمل طلب Request

Will you.....?

I want you to close the window.

Will you close the window?

I want you to send this letter.

Will you send this letter?

تستخدم Will عند التعبير عن شيء مؤكد في المستقبل Certainly

He will certainly win the match

تستخدم Will عند تحذير شخص

You must be careful or you will have an accident. You must run or you will miss the bus.

النفي Negation

تنفي الجملة في زمن المستقبل بكلمة not توضع بعد Will

Will not → won't

Sub + won't +
inf

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some

any

A lot of

اسم جمع+many \ اسم غير معدود+much

Too\also\as well أيضا

أيضا (في النفي) either

So+فاعل + فعل مساعد

فاعل + فعل مساعد+ neither

Somebody

anybody

Someone

anyone

Something

anything

1- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

1- إذا كانت الإجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No تكون سؤال معناه هل باستخدام الفعل المساعد (will) بتقديمه على الفاعل

Will + sub +inf ...?

مع إجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any

a lot ofmuch\ many

never.....ever

I	Me	My	Mine	Myself	We
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself	You

ملحوظة

إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب No و لا تحتوي على كلمة النفي not عند تكوين سؤال لا بد من تغيير أي جزء في الجملة من نفس النوع

Passive

Will + sub + inf + obj Will + obj + be+ pp + by + sub
فاعل?

السؤال عن الفاعل Subject

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

*** إذا كان الفاعل اسم عاقل نسأل عنه ب who

***إذا كان الفاعل اسم غير عاقل نسأل عنه ب What

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صاشف

***إذا كان الفاعل يبدأ برقم نسأل عن الرقم ب How many

***إذا بدأ الفاعل بصفة نسأل عن الصفة بصفة نسأل عن الصفة ب Which

المبنى للمجهول Passive

Who + will + inf + obj?
By whom + will + obj مفعول be + pp?
Who + will + obj مفعول be + pp + by?

Who has watered the plants? By whom have the plants been watered?

Who have the plants been watered by?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

أي فعل نسأل عنه ب What, و الفعل المساعد و الفاعل و do (تحل محل الفعل) بحيث تكون do في نفس زمن الجملة

في زمن المضارع التام Present perfect

What	will	فاعل sub	do	بقية الجملة ?
------	------	----------	----	---------------

السؤال عن المفعول (object) الفعل (و المفعول) الذي نسأل عنه لا يتكرر في السؤال
***نحدد الفعل المساعد have\ has نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

نتبع الجدول الآتي

Question word	Will	فاعل Subject	بقية + Inf الجملة	?
---------------	------	--------------	-------------------	---

She will do to Cairo tomorrow. When will she go to Cairo?

- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- When I was nine I played football everyday. (used to)

2- What's your expectation about his success? (Will)

3- I intend to change jobs. (going) 4- Have you decided to go abroad? (Are you)

5- She sang beautifully but she doesn't now. (used to)

6-We predict his arrival next week. (will) 7- Mum intends to buy a new cooker. (going to)

- Hisham is too short. He can't touch the ceiling. (too ... to)

المقارنة Comparison

الصفة An adject

is a word that describes a noun كلمة تصف الاسم

تتميز الصفة بعدة خصائص

It precedes the noun it describes الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم الذي تصفه

a rich man رجل غني a beautiful woman امرأة جميلة

A clever boy

Tall tress أشجار طويلة

الصفة لا تجمع (لا يضاف لها s)

A strong man

strong men

An old car

old cars

A nice girl

nice girls.

الصفة يمكن أن تستخدم كاسم (جمع) عندما تسبق ب the وتعامل معاملة الاسم الجمع)

الصفة تشير إلى مجموعة الأشخاص المشتركين في الصفة

The rich الأغنياء

the poor الفقراء

The weak الضعفاء

the strong الأقوياء

The blind المفوفين

the sighted المبصرين

The deaf الصم

the dumb البكم

The young صغار السن

the old كبار السن

الصفة تأتي بعد أفعال الربط Linking verbs)

v-to-be(am\is\are\was\were) \ seem\ become\

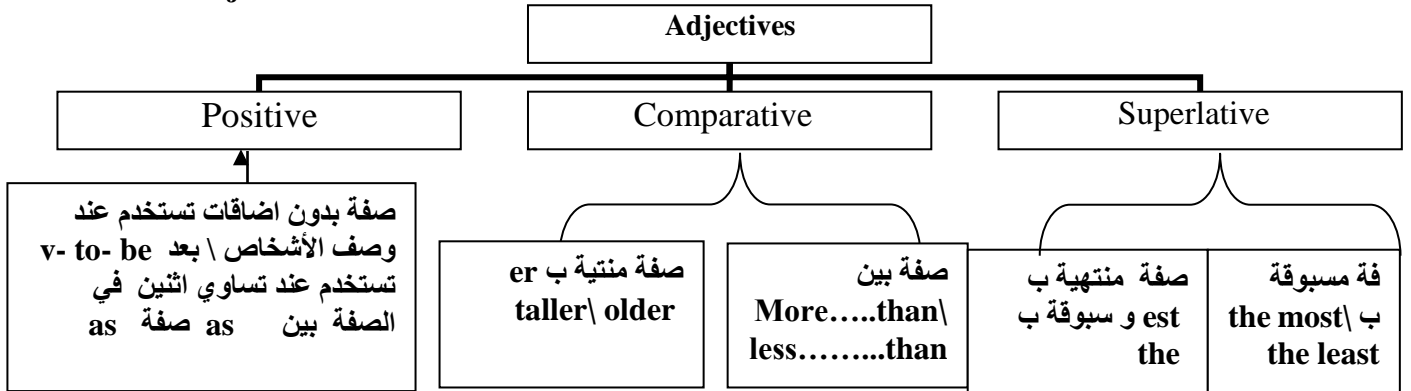
The poor are always suffering.

Rich people should help poor people.

(the)

The rich should help the poor.

Forms of adjective



He is strong

Mona is intelligent.

The boys were happy.

He is a clever boy.

Amira is as old as alyaa.

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين اثنين

Hala is taller than Ola

تستخدم الصفة Comparative عند

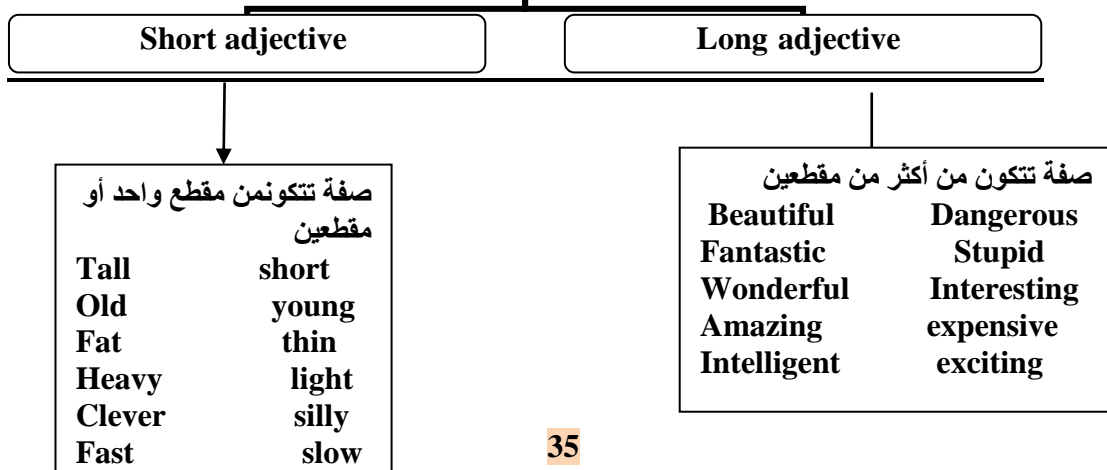
التعبير عن التناسب proportion

The harder you work, the more money you will make.

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين فرد و مجموعة

Hala is the tallest girl in the calss

Kinds of adjectives



مقارنة الصفات Comparison

*** عند المقارنة بين اثنين و تساوي اثنين في الصفة (صفة طويلة\ قصيرة)
نضع الصفة بين as..... as\ so..... as

طرف الثاني as + صفة + as (الطرف الأول) Sub

Mona is as intelligent as Samira. Ola is as old as Omar.

تستخدم So.....as في حالة النفي فقط

طرف الثاني as + صفة + no so (الطرف الأول) Sub

Ahmed is not as fast as Ali. The car isn't so expensive as the plane.
طرق أخرى للتعبير عن تساوي طرفين في الصفة

The same.....as\ equal in\ equally باستخدام

*** sub and sub are the same + الاسم من الصفة

*** sub+ is the same + الاسم من الصفة + as + obj

Sub and sub are equal in+ الاسم من الصفة

Sub + and + sub are equally+ صفة

Sub is + صفة and so is +sub(2) فاعل

Ali is as tall as Samy. Ali and Samy are the same height.

Ali is the same height as Samy Ali and Samy are equal in height

Ali and Samy are equally tall. Ali is tall and so is Samy.

لاحظ أن The same يتبعها الاسم من الصفة \ وكذلك Equal in+ يتبعها الاسم من الصفة

The same + الاسم من الصفة (as) equal in+ الاسم من الصفة

The same age as نفس العمر مثل the same beauty as نفس الجمال مثل

The same speed as نفس السرعة مثل the same price as نفس السعر مثل

Equal in weight متساويين في الوزن equal in age متساوي في العمر

Amira is as clever as Ola. (the same)

Amira is the same cleverness as Ola Amira and Ola are the same cleverness.

Hagar isn't as\so old as Abeer. (equal)

Hagar and Abeer aren't equal in age.

Comparative

Short adjective صفة قصيرة

Long adjective صفة طويلة

Short adjective

عند المقارنة بين اثنين (الصفة قصيرة) و زاد أحدهما عن الآخر في الصفة
نضيف للصفة er ونضع بعدها , than

مفعول (الطرف الثاني) + صفة er than + obj (الطرف الأول) Sub + is\are +

My father is older than my mum. The plane is faster than the train.

The lion is stronger than the wolf.

عند اضافة er للصفة

**إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضع الحرف الأخير قبل اضافة er

Fat سمين fatter Thin نحيف thinner Slim مشوق القوام slimmer

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف y يسبقها حرف ساكن نحول y إلى i ونضيف er

happy سعيد happier angry غضبان angrier

hungry جوعان hungrier crazy مجنون crazier

ملاحظات على الصفة Comparative

*** الصفة Comparative يمكن أن تسبق بمحددات للصفة qualifiers للتعبير عن درجة الزيادة في الصفة

A lot\ much\ a little\ a bit \ درجة الزيادة (رقم\ كم)

Sub + is\are +	A lot	مفعول er + than + obj صفة
	much	
	a bit	
	A little\slightly مقدار الزيادة	

Hala is thirty years old.

Heba is twenty years old,

Hala is much\ a lot older than Heba. Hala is ten years older than Heba.

Tarek is forty kilograms. Samir is forty two kilograms

Samir is a bit heavier than Tarek. Samir is Two kilos heavier than Tarek.

الصفة comparative يمكن أن تتكرر لتعبر عن الزيادة المستمرة\ التأكيد

Run faster and faster Grow older and older Become hotter and hotter.

Climb higher and higher

The prices are getting higher and higher. He ran faster and faster but he could catch the train.

The noise became louder and louder.

الصفة Comparative يمكن أن تسبق ب The في الحالات الآتية

***عند التعبير عن التناسب Proportion

صفة er	صفة er
The + sub + ver .	the + sub + فعل + verb
more\less	more\less

The more exercise you take, the fitter you become.

The harder you study, the higher marks you will get.

The higher you go up, the less oxygen there is.

If you get up early, you will arrive early. (The.....)

The earlier you get up,.....

If we use a lot of electricity, the bill will be high. (The.....)

The more electricity we use,

ايضا تسبق الصفة comparative ب the اذا تبعها Of the two

Sub is\ are the صفة er + of the two(boys\ girls\ men.....)

Amir is the stronger of the two boys. Soha is the cleverer of the two students.

لاحظ هذه الجملة

He is older than me

He is older than I am.

Heba is faster than him

Heba is faster than he is.

يأتي بعد than ضمير مفعول دائما (me\ him\her\them..) و يمكن أن يكون ضمير فاعل (i-he-she-they) اذا تبعه فعل

في بعض الجمل يكون الطرف الثاني من المقارنة يكون هو الفاعل نفسه عندما نقارن حاله الآن بما سبق

He looks better\ worse than yesterday. You look smarter than ever.

Yesterday was hot but today is hotter.

The superlative

Short adjective صفة قصيرة

Long adjective صفة طويلة

Short adjective

عند المقارنة بين فرد و مجموعة (الصفة قصيرة)

نضيف للصفة est ونضع قبلها the ,

Sub + is\are + the صفة est + اسم + of + مجموعة ينتمي لها الفاعل (all boys\girls\ animals)
in\on + مكان

My father is oldest man in my family..

The plane is the fastest vehicles of all means of transport..

The lion is the strongest animal of all animals The elephant is the biggest animal on land..

عند اضافة est للصفة

**إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الأخير قبل اضافة er\est

Fat سمين fatter the fattest Thin نحيف thinner the thinnest
 Slim مشوق القوام slimmer the slimmest

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف y يسبقها حرف ساكن نحول y إلى i ونضيف est\er

happy سعيد happier than the happiest
 angry غضبان angrier than the angriest
 hungry جوعان hungrier the hungriest
 crazy مجنون crazier the caziest

Superlative ملاحظات على الصفة

الصفة superlative يتبعها حرف الجر (مكان + in) أو حرف الجر (مجموعة التي ينتمي لها الفاعل + of)

He is the fastest boy in the class.He is the fastest boy of all boys.

I have ever seen\ met\ known الصفة superlative يتبعها جملة

Sun + is\ are the صفة est + اسم I have ever + pp

He is the strongest man I have ever known Mona is the cleverest girl I have ever met

Everet is the highest mountain I have ever known

***الصفة superlative يمكن أن تستخدم بدون the في الحالات الآتية

إذا سبقت الصفة باسم أو صفة ملكية (His\ her\ our\ Ali's\ Amira's.....)

This is his most famous book.

The pyramids are Egypt's greatest buildings\ monuments

***كلمة best و most تستخدم بدون the بعد

(Like\ love\enjoy\admire)

I like all sports but I like football best\ most Which person do you admire most\ best?

Look صفة ملكية best

Look your best تبدو في أحسن صورة Look his best يبدو في أحسن صورة

Do صفة ملكية best ببذل قصارى جهده

Does his best ببذل قصارى جهده

does her best تبذل قصارى جهدها

Do your best تبذل قصارى جهدهك

do their best ببذلوا قصارى جهدهم

Conditional If قاعدة If الاشتراطية

قبل أن نقوم بشرح يجب أن نتعرف عن بعض الحقائق الثابتة عن If

1-***يوجد بعض كلمات الربط التي تساوي If في المعنى و الاستخدام

If= as along as = provided (that) = providing (that) = on condition that= بشرط أن

2-*** هذه الكلمات تعبر عن الاشتراط و يتبعها جملة كاملة Sub + verb حسب نوع حالة If

If= as along as = provided (that)= providing(that) = on condition that + sub + verb

If\ provided that Hala gets up early, she will catch the bus, (1 st conditional) الحالة الأولى

If it rained tomorrow, we'd stay at home. (2nd conditional) (2nd conditional)

**** unless + sub + verb مثبت

unless يتبعها جملة كاملة Sub + verb و يكون بعدها جملة مثبتة دائما

Unless= if.....not= except if ما لم Unless you study hard, you will pass the exam.

***incase of\ by\ with+ v ing\ noun\ اسم+صفة

If قاعدة If

Zero conditional الحالة الصفرية

تربط جملتين عند التعبير عن الحقائق العلمية الثابتة \ روتين\ عادة

Form

Presnt simple مضارع بسيط

Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

Presnt simple مضارع بسيط

Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

If

If we heat metals , they expand If I'm tired, I usually take some rest
If he has a headache, he always takes an aspirin.

يمكن أن يكون بعد If مضارع بسيط في passive

If... Sub+ is\ are + pp,

If water is boiled, it turns into steam. Metal contact if they are cooled\ if cooled

If = when

Heating metals make them expand. (If) If we heat metal, they expand.

Astronauts are weightless in space. (if)

If astronauts are in space, they are weightless.

Freezing water makes it turn into ice. (if)

Cooling metals makes them contract. (If)

Ist conditional الحالة الأولى

Use It's used to express Predication تنبؤ promise وعد threat تهديد

Form التكوين

Presnt simple مضارع بسيط
Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

Future مستقبل
Sub + will + inf

If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to school. They will win the match if they play well.

يمكن أن نستخدم أفعال ناقصة أخرى بدلا من Will للتعبير عن معاني استخدامات أخرى

can → ability\ something possible شيء ممكن الحدوث

may → something probable شيء محتمل

should → advice نصيحة must necessity ضرورة

Presnt simple مضارع بسيط
Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

can
Sub + may + inf
Should

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

- 1- Sherin would come to the party if she a) can b) could c) will d) may
- 2- If you pass the test, I bring you a present. a) might b) could c) will d) would
- 3- If you don't listen to my advice, I punish you. a) might b) will c) could d) would
- 4- If I see Rami, Itell him your good news.a) might b) could c) will d) would

التعبير عن النتيجة

Too.....to\ enough to\ so..... that\ suchthat

Too+ صفة\ حال جدا جدا لدرجة أنه لا يمكن أن

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي بصفة \ حال

الجملة الثانية نتيجة للجملة الأولى و تكون منفية

Sub + verb + too+ صفة\ حال

He is too old to work.

هو كبير جدا جدا لدرجة أنه لا يمكن أن يعمل

طريقة الربط

***نضع too قبل الصفة \ الحال في الجملة الأولى

***نضع to بعد الصفة الحال في الجملة الأولى

***الجملة الثانية نستخدم منها المصدر (نحذف الفاعل\ الفعل المساعد)

The question was very difficult. We couldn't answer it. (too ,,,,to)

The question was too difficult to answer.

The boy walked slowly. He couldn't arrive on time. (too.....to)

The boy walked too slowly to arrive on time

too+ صفة\ حال + for اسم\ ضمير to + inf

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على صفة\ حال \ الجملة الثانية نتيجة للأولى و تكون منفية

***نضع too قبل الصفة \ الحال في الجملة الأولى

***نضع for بعد الصفة الحال في الجملة الأولى

***نضع فاعل الجمل الثاني بعد for بعد تحويله لضمير المفعول
***نضع to بعد المفعول و نضع المصدر بعد to

Sub + verb + too+ صفة +for + ضمير\ اسم\ to + inf

The dress was expensive. She couldn't buy it.

The dress was too expensive for her to buy

يمكن استخدام too.....to في جملة منفية تحتوي على صفة و اسم

Sub + can't\couldn't + صفة + اسم

اسم is\ was + too صفة for + فاعل\ to + inf

He couldn't carry the heavy bag.

The bag was too heavy for him to carry.

Enough صفة\ حال to + inf

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على صفة\ حال و الجملة الثانية نتيجة للأولى و تكون مثبتة

Sub + adj صفة\ حال enough to + inf

Heba is very clever. She can solve the problem (enough)

He is clever enough to solve the problem.

They trained hard. They could win the race. (enough)

They trained hard enough to win the race.

Enough.....for.....to+ inf

تستخدم مفعول for صفة\ حال enough لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على صفة\ حال

الجملة الثانية نتيجة للأولى و تكون مثبتة

***نضع enough for بعد الصفة\ الحال في الجملة الأولى

***نضع فاعل الجمل الثانية بعد for بعد تحويله لضمير المفعول

***نضع to بعد المفعول و نضع المصدر بعد to

Sub + adj صفة\ حال enough for مفعول to + inf

The blouse was very cheap. I could buy it. The blouse was cheap enough for me to buy.

The exam is easy. They can answer it. The exam is easy enough for them to answer.

Too much – too many

اسم غير معدود + Too much

اسم غير معدود + too little

There's too much sugar in the tea. I can't drink it.

She couldn't cook because there was too little rice.

اسم جمع + Too many

اسم جمع + too few

She is carrying too many books. They are falling to the ground.

He answered too few questions. So he is going to fail.

Relative pronouns ضمائر الربط

Who- which-that – whose where- when

Who (الذي\ التي)

اسم عاقل + who + verb

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذي التي

(Man- woman- boy- doctor- policeman- someone . somebody) يأتي بعد اسم عاقل

The boy who studied hard got high marks I thanked the man who helped me.

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم عاقل

الجملة الثانية تحتوي على ضمير يعود على هذا الاسم (He- she –they -him- her- them

طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و نضع ضمير الربط who في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

جملة الثانية + Who تأتي بعد الاسم العاقل في الجملة الأولى

The woman was happy.

She won a prize

who won a prize

The woman ,who won a prize, was happy

The doctor saved the patient.

He was clever.

Who was clever

The doctor who was clever saved the patient.

الذي \ التي Whom

فاعل + whom + اسم عاقل

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذي التي

(Man- woman- boy- doctor- policeman- someone . somebody) يأتي بعد اسم عاقل

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم عاقل

الجملة الثانية تحتوي على ضمير يعود على هذا الاسم (-him- her- them)

طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و نضع ضمير الربط whom في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

جملة الثانية + Whom تأتي بعد الاسم العاقل في الجملة الأولى

يمكن أن تسبق whom بحرف جر by\ with\ for \ about

تحل whom محل ضمير مفعول في الجملة الثانية و لذلك دائما تتبعها فاعل و لا يتبعها فعل أبد

The man who \ whom we saw yesterday was very kind.

The boy with whom I go to school is my best friend

Which \ that الذي \ التي

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذي \ التي

تأتي بعد اسم غير عاقل (...)\ something\ tree\ cat\ camera\ book\ Animal

which + اسم غير عاقل

The camera which he bought yesterday cost a lot of money.

The book which \that he read last week was about politics.

The man killed the snake that \ which attacked his son.

ملحوظة NB

That لا تسبق بحرف جر

The knife with which we cut meat is very sharp.

Whose ذو صاحب

اسم + whose اسم

تعبر عن الملكية دائما يتبعها اسم و يسبقها اسم و الاسم بعدها مضاف لما قبلها

The boy whose bag was lost was crying The girl whose dress is green is my sister.

تستخدم لربط جملتين

الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم (عاقل\ غير عاقل)

الجملة الثانية تحتوي صفة ملكية يعود على هذا الاسم His\ her\ their\ 's

طريقة الربط

نحذف صفة الملكية من الجملة الثانية

نضع whose في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

جملة الثانية + Whose تأتي بعد الاسم في الجملة الولي أينما وجد

The man was very happy. His son came first in the exam.

The man whose son came first in the exam was very happy.

The man is a minister. His car is black . The man whose car is black is a minister.

The girl was sad. Her sister had an accident. The girl whose sister had an accident was sad.

Where

ضمير ربط بمعنى (حيث) تأتي بعد اسم يدل على مكان (Place)

Place\ house\ factory\ school\ room\ site

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم يدل على مكان

الجملة الثانية تحتوي على ضمير يعود على هذا المكان مسبق بحرف جر (In\ on\ at) أو كلمة there

طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و حرف الجر كلمة there

نضع Where في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

جملة الثانية + Where تأتي بعد المكان في الجملة الثانية أينما وجد

The factory makes electric light. My uncle works there.

The factory where my uncle works makes TVs. The school is very clean. I work in it

The school where I work is very clean. Where = حرف الجر + which

The room where I live is very comfortable. The room which I live in is very comfortable.

The room in which I live is very comfortable.

When عندما

ضمير ربط بمعنى عندما تأتي بعد اسم يدل على زمن (Time\ day\ week\ month\ year\ season \)

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم تدل على زمن
الجملة الثانية تحتوي على ضمير يعود على هذا الاسم مسبقاً بحرف جر (in\on\ at)
طريق الربط

نحذف الضمير و حرف الجر من الجملة الثانية

نضع when في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause
جملة الثانية + When تأتي بعد الزمن في الجملة الأولى أينما وجد

Friday is very busy. I visit all my friends on it Friday when I visit all friends is very busy
When = حرف الجر + which

July is the month when we go to Alexandria. July is the month in which we go to Alexandria
Countable and uncountable nouns

***countable nouns الأسماء التي تعد

Singular noun الاسم المفرد

و هو الاسم الذي يشير إلى شيء واحد فقط

يتميز الاسم المفرد بأنه يسبق بأداة An\ an (a)
تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن

A boy a man a woman
An appl an egg an ice cream
An A tree a school a company
An تأتي قبل الاسم الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك (a-e-i--o-u)

orangee an umbrella.
يشذ عن تلك القاعدة الأسماء التي تبدأ ب (h) Silent تسبق ب An

An hour an honest man an honourable woman
الأسماء التي تبدأ U \ Eu و تنطق U تسبق ب (A)
A university a uniform a European country

يمكن أن تسبق ب One

I have one brother. There is on orange on the table.

إذا كان فعال الجملة اسم مفرد يتبعه فعل مفرد

A boy is playing in the street. There is a unveristy in mansura A man has robbed the flat.

Plural noun الاسم الجمع
الاسم الذي يشير إلى أكثر من واحد
وتكوينه بإضافة s\ es للاسم

A boy boys a girl girls
A lorry lorries a brush brushes
بعض الأسماء الشاذة
A child children a man men A woman women
a foot feet A tooth teeth a mouse mice
الاسم الجمع لا يسبق ب (a\an) لأنه جمع

They are a good girls (good girls)

الاسم الجمع يسبق ب

Some	→	(في الجملة المثبتة)
Any	→	(في النفي و السؤال)
A lot of	→	(في الاثبات)
Many	→	(في النفي و السؤال)
Too many	→	(في الاثبات)
A few	→	(في الاثبات)
Few	→	
Too few	→	

There are some apples on the table. Are there any tomatoes in the fridge?

She hasn't got any sisters. There aren't many books in the bag. There are a few books

There are too many clothes in the bag. She can't shut it.

How many cars are there on the road? How many + اسم جمع

Uncountable nouns الاسم غير المعدود

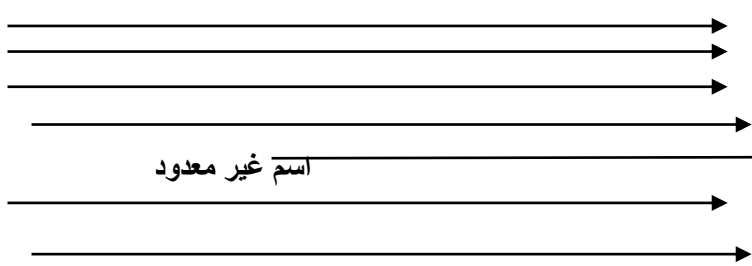
الاسم الذي يشير إلى كمية غير معدودة

و الاسم غير المعدود لا يسبق ب a\an
الاسم غير المعدود لا يضاف له S

(Is\was\ has.....) (ياخذ فعل مفرد) الاسم المفرد (يعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد)

There is a lot water in the bottle

Some
Any
A lot of
much
Too much
A little
little
Too little



الاسم غير المعدود يسبق ب

(في الجملة المثبتة)

(في النفي و السؤال)

(في الاثبات)

(في النفي و السؤال)

(في الاثبات)

(في الاثبات)

اسم غير معدود

We learn a lot of subjects at school. Everything we study has some uses in our life. We learn our language, Arabic, to be able to tell others what we want and understand what others tell us. We learn biology so as to tell us about living things. Foreign languages enable us to communicate with other people and to know how other people think and talk. Mathematics helps us to think. Computers are also very important because they can do sums quickly and can store information. They can also work with words and numbers. History tells us about our own country and the people of the world around us. Geography tells us about plants, animals and people, where and how they live and what they do. Exercises and games help us grow strong and keep us fit.

A) Answer the following questions:

1-Why are exercises and games important? 2-Why do we learn foreign languages?

3-What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

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

4-Arabic enables us to (tell others what we want – know how other people think –

grow up – tell us about plants)

5-Maths helps us to (play – eat – drink – think)

6-(History – Computers – Biology – Maths) can do quickly and store information.

Read the following, then answer the questions:

Ancient Egypt was very dry, and the ancient Egyptians depended mainly on the Nile to water the crops . the ancient Egyptians could only grow certain kinds of food because of the dry climate. They mainly grew wheat and another kinds of plant with along head, called barely. The ancient Egyptians used the wheat to make bread and soup. The ancient Egyptians also ate meat. You could go to a butcher shop and buy meat there, just like people do these days. Scientists have found models of butchers' shops in ancient Egyptian tombs. They enjoyed eating dates. Scientists have also found seeds which show that the Egyptians grew watermelons, and other kinds of melon.

a- answer the following questions :

1- What main crops did the ancient Egyptians grow?

2- What did the ancient Egyptians like to eat for dessert?.....

3- Why couldn't the ancient Egyptians grow many kinds of crops?

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

1- Scientists have found Seeds in ancient Egyptian graves.

a- mango b- melon c- banana d- orange

2-The underlined word "they" refers toa-scientists b- crops c-ancient Egyptians d- date

3- barley is kind ofa- plant b- date c- meat d- soup

Read the following, then answer the questions :

Kenya is a big country in east Africa, with an area of about half a million square kilometers. Kenya has got the sea to the east. The weather is hot and humid near the sea, and dry and hot in the north. From April to June it rains often. The capital of Kenya is called Nairobi. It is a modern city with lots of traffic. In the countryside, there are mountains and wide open spaces. There are also many wild animals including lions, elephants, and giraffes. Farming is important in Kenya. Tea and coffee are the main exports, as well as fruit and vegetables.

A- Answer the following questions :

- 1- What is Kenya's capital city called? Name three wild animals found in Kenya.
- 3- Where is the weather hot and humid in Kenya?.....

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

- 1- Which of the following does Kenya export? a- giraffes b- coffee c- machines d- gold
- 2- Kenya has an area ofkm² a- 500,000 b- 5000 c- 250,000 d- 1,000,000
- 3- When is the rainy season in Kenya? a- March-May b- August-June c- May-july d- April-june

Read the following then answer the questions:

Exercise makes your heart stronger. It also strengthens important parts of the brain. Scientists still don't completely understand what exercises do to brain power. For the moment, people have to be sure that exercise is helping them to learn. If you do exercises three times a week, it will be good for you. Walking actively for 45 minutes, five times a week, helps you live longer. So, don't be lazy. Get out and do something.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. How does exercise help your heart? 2. How can you live longer?
3. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

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

4. This passage is about..... a) walking and shorter life b) exercise for good health
c) lazy people d) brain and scientists
5. The writer wants you to be sure that exercise helps you to.....
a) forget b) learn c) sleep d) get up

Read the following, then answer the questions :

I'm a student and I only work as a tour guide during the summer, taking some groups of foreign tourists around London. I don't find this job boring. First, I meet the group, check the names, and make sure that everyone is on the bus. Then, I tell them what we are going to see. It's all quite simple. I think it's a tiring job. Each tour lasts about three hours, and I do the same tour twice a day, at 9:00 and again at 2:00. Of course, I have to speak very clearly, and I also have to answer a lot of questions. I sometimes have problems or troubles. Somebody gets lost, or leaves a camera behind. It's an enjoyable job and I meet lots of interesting people.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. What's the writer's real job? 2. When does the writer work as a tour guide?
3. How long does each tour last?

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

- 4- The writer does the same tour a day.
a) once b) twice c) three times d) four times
- 5- The writer finds his job..... a) bored b) boring c) not boring d) bad

Read the following then answer the questions:)

One day, Goha was up on the roof of the fifth floor of his house mending a hole. He had nearly finished his work when suddenly he heard a voice calling him. Goha looked down and saw a man. "What do you want?", asked Goha. The man told Goha to come down and he would tell him what he wanted. Goha was annoyed, but he put down his tools carefully and went all the way down to the ground. "Could you lend me ten pounds?", asked the man. Goha thought for a minute, then he said, "come with me". He went up the stairs and the man followed him all the way to the top. When they were both on the roof, Goha turned the man and said, "No."

a) Answer the following questions:-

- 1- Why did the man want to meet Goha? 2- Where was Goha when the man called him?
3- What was Goha doing there?

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

- 4- Goha gave the mand) some food a) some tools b) ten pounds c) nothing
5- When the man asked Goha to come down, Goha became
a) pleased b) happy c) hopeful d) annoyed

Read the following, then answer the questions:

It was a rainy day in January. The farmers were in their fields. A boy ran towards them shouting for help. He told them that the river was coming up and they were in danger. They didn't believe him because he was just a little boy. An hour later, the high water in the river came over the land. The farmers now knew that the boy's words were true. They tried to save their fields and houses, but they couldn't control the water of the river. They had to run away. They were very sad because they lost both their crops and houses. In the afternoon, some engineers came with a number of machines and dug a canal from the river. Some machines were also used to pump the water out of the fields.

a- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why was the boy shouting? 2- Which season was it?
3- Why didn't the farmers believe the boy?

b- Choose the correct answer:

- 4-The engineers came to... the village. a) water b) take c) save d) farm
5-The underlined word "they" refers to the.....
a) fields b) machines c) engineers d) farmers
6- The farmers were sad because they lost.....
a) their pumps b) their crops and houses c) their children d) the machines

Read and answer:

It is late on Monday afternoon. Soha is in the living room. This morning she was watching TV and playing computer games but now she is busy learning Greek. Most people learn a language with a book or a friend or a teacher, but Soha is studying using the internet.

Soha enjoys learning languages but she isn't learning Greek for fun. She is going to Athens with her family in December and she has got another three months of study before her trip.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Where is Soha? What is Soha doing?

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

- 1- Soha is learning with..... (a book - the internet – a teacher – a friend)
2- Soha is learning Greek for.....(fun - money - travel - study)
3- The month in the story is(September - October - November – December)

Read the following then answer the questions:

In the 1960s, French engineers helped to design the world's first passenger plane which could fly faster than the speed of sound. It was called Concorde. It could carry 100 passengers but was noisy and used a lot of fuel. Concorde flew from 1969 until 2003. Now, French and Japanese engineers are designing a new passenger plane that will be able to fly more than double the speed of sound (about 1200 kilometres an hour). Engineers predict the new plane will be ready by 2015. It will be much quieter than Concorde and it will be able to carry 250 passengers.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. What is this article about? 2. Who helped to design the world's first passenger plane?
3. When did the Concorde stop flying?

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

4. How will the new plane be better than the Concorde?
a) It will be cheaper. b) It will be noisier.
c) It will be quieter and larger. d) It will be ready soon.

5. What is "It" in "It could carry....."? a) sound b) Concorde c) French d) fuel
 6. What is "it" in "it will be able to....."?
 a) the new plane b) Concorde c) engineers d) passengers

Read the following, then answer the questions:

A famous doctor was always ready to help his poor neighbours. One day, an old woman came to his house and asked if he would come to see her husband who was sick and unable to work. The doctor followed the poor woman to her house. When he entered, he noticed that there was no food in the house. He examined the man, then asked the woman to come to his hospital to give her some medicine. The woman went there and he gave her a small box. He told her that she would find the instructions inside the box. When the woman reached her home, she opened the box. It contained the money the doctor had. On a piece of paper, he wrote these words; "To be taken when it is needed."

a- Answer the following questions:

- 1-Do you think that the doctor is kind or not? Why?
 2-How did the doctor know that the family was poor?
 3-What did the doctor write on the piece of paper?

b- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

1. There was ----- in the box. a- medicine b- money c- food d- gold
 2. The underlined word "there" refers to the -----.
 a- woman's house b- doctor's house c- box d- hospital
 3. The woman's husband was -----a-ill b- rich c- young d- clever

- Read the following, then answer the questions:

Science has told us so much about the moon that it is easy to know a lot of things about it. The moon is not a friendly place. As there is no air or water, there can be no life of any kind. For mile after mile there are many big mountains. Above, the sun and stars shine in a black sky. If you move away from the mountain shadows, it will mean moving from very low temperatures into great heat. These temperatures break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is also a very silent world because sounds can only travel through air. From this distance, the Earth is shining more than the stars. It looks like a big ball, coloured blue, green and brown.

a- Answer the following questions:

- Why is the moon a silent world? Who tells us about the moon?
 What does the Earth look like from the moon?

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

- There are many big ----- on the moon.
 a- mountains b- countries c- houses d- farms
 The underlined word "it" refers to the -----.
 a- sun b- Earth c- star d- moon
 Above the moon, the sun and stars shine in a ----- sky.
 a- blue b- black c- green d- brown

-Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

Once there was a rich man who lived all by himself . He had a very good servant. The servant always kept his master's house , clothes, and shoes very clean. When this good servant became too old, the rich man brought another one to take his place. Although the new servant was young, he was lazy. One day the rich man returned home to find his house, clothes, and shoes very dirty . He asked the young servant why he had not cleaned his shoes. The lazy servant said they would get dirty again as it was raining and that he had spent the morning preparing his meal. The rich man had his dinner and left nothing for his servant to eat. The hungry servant asked for food. The rich man said that the servant didn't need to eat as he would be hungry again. It would be a waste of time to give him any food and that was a good lesson for the young lazy servant

A) Answer the following questions :-

- 1-Why did the rich man change his servant ? 2-Which servant used to do his work well ?

3-What jobs did the servant have to do ?

B)Choose the best answer a, b, c, or d :-

The new servant didn't clean his master's shoes as he was -----.

a) busy b) lazy c) dizzy d) crazy

After having his dinner, the rich man didn't leave his servant --- to eat .

a) nothing b) something c) anything d) a little

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

It was just before sunrise when the plane landed. The three cousins got off and in an hour they were out of the airport with their many suitcases. Three years before, business had been so bad that they left their village in search for better living. They spent one year in Libya and then left for Kuwait. they had made much money enough to make them decide to go back to their village about 500 miles from Cairo, by taxi not by train though it would cost them much more money. The taxi driver, a bad man, made up his mind to take for himself all their things. At noon and at a lonely place on the road, he stopped his car pretending that the engine was in need of cooling. They got off and all of them sat down under a tree to have a light meal. After a short time , they rose to continue their journey but the taxi driver said the car was in need of a push. The three passengers went behind the taxi to push it forward. Suddenly, the taxi ran off at full speed leaving the three cousins behind. It was such a surprise that no one of them thought of taking the taxi number.

A) Answer the following questions:-

1-How long did the three cousins stay in Libya and Kuwait?

2-The village of the three men was far from Cairo. How do you know?

3-" *The engine was in need of cooling*". Was it true?

B) Choose the correct answer:-

4-The plane was coming from ...a- Libya b- Egypt c- Kuwait d- Sudan

5- The underlined pronoun " them " refers toa-the people on the road b- the three cousins
c- the driver and the three cousins c- their suitcases

-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A man who had seen that some of his friends use reading glasses went to a doctor in order to have his eyes examined for a pair of glasses. The doctor gave him several pairs and a book in order to see which of them was more suitable for his eyes. The man put the glasses on his nose and opened the book. The doctor said, " Are these glasses right for you? " No," said the man, "they are useless." The doctor happened to look at the book, and saw that the man was holding it upside down. So he said to the man, "But could you read before you come here? The man replied angrily. "If I could read, why should I come to you for reading-glasses?

A) Answer the following questions:

1 - Why did the man go to the doctor ? 2- How many pairs of glasses did the doctor give him ?

3- Why did the doctor give him a book ?

B) choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

4-The man thought that the reading-glasses would.

a) have his eyes examined b) help him read .c)be useless. d) be more suitable for him.

5- The underlined word " they" refers toa) books b) glasses c) friends d) readers

Read} the following passage, and answer the Questions:

A friend and I had arranged to spend a whole day taking a long walk in a field. We took our bags of food and started off in high spirits. Before long, we came to a gate near which there was a notice "Beware of the Bull". We were very annoyed. But we soon found out that the bull was tied to a tree with a strong rope. We felt very bold and walked nearer. The bull began to walk towards us and did not stop. The bull too was walking more quickly. Then. at the same moment we both saw that the rope was broken, and without another word we began to run.

We were halfway across the field but it didn't take us long to reach the gate again. We jumped over, very much out of breath, and looked back to see the bull quietly examining a bag of food. My friend was so clever that he dropped the food to draw away the bull's attention.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why were the two friends not afraid when they first saw the bull?
2. Why did the bull stop walking? 3. What do you think of the writer's friend?

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

4. The bull is... a) a bird b) a wild animal c) a kind of spiders d) a kind of insects

5. When the two friends began their walk, they were

a) annoyed. B) unhappy. C) full of joy. D) afraid.

Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

Mr. John worked in an office and usually went to a small restaurant to have his lunch. One Monday, when he was at his usual table, he saw a new waiter who looked rather worried "Mr. John asked for a steak and a salad. The waiter wrote this down and went to order it in the kitchen. There were a lot of people in the restaurant and the waiter was very busy, but at last he came and put a plate of fish and chips down in front of Mr. John. When he reminded him of what he had ordered, he apologized and looked everywhere in his notebook and at last he read "Table No.10, a steak and a salad" then he took out his pen, crossed out the words a steak" and wrote fish and chips" He walked away to take some orders from other tables Mr. John was too surprised to say a word.

A) Answer the following Questions:

1. How did Mr. John know that the waiter was a new one?
2. Why did the waiter make such a mistake? 3. How did the waiter try to correct his mistake?

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

4- Mr. John usually had his lunch at this restaurant a) everyday b) on Mondays

c) mostly when he was at office. d) when he had no time to cook

5. At that time, the restaurant had a) the same number as usual. b) more people than usual.

c) less people than usual. d) Mr. John only

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There was once a very rich old lady whose husband had died and whose children had married and gone to live in foreign countries. When she reached the age of eighty, she went to live in an expensive hotel. This rich old lady had a pair of ugly dogs which she loved very much. They lived in the hotel with her and went wherever she did. The waiter began to do everything that he was able to do to help the old lady and to be nice to her. He helped her to get into and out of the car which she hired when she wanted to go for a drive, and even pretended to like her unpleasant dogs and offered to look after them. He fed them, cleaned them and took them for daily walks. The young waiter did not doubt that, when the rich old lady died, she would leave him a lot of money to pay him for everything that he had done for her and her dogs. But when she died a few years later, he discovered that she had left him only the two things which she loved most in the world, and which she thought that he loved, too - her dogs. All her money and jewellery went to her children, who had never done anything for her.

A- Answer the following Questions:

- 1- How was the waiter helpful to the lady? 2- When did the old lady go to live in a hotel?
- 3- What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

B- Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d:

4- The waiter was helpful to the old lady so that..... a) he might help her. b) she might reward him.

c) he might look after her dogs. d) he could do his work.

5- When the old lady died, the waiter.....

a) left the hotel, b) took her dogs for daily walks. c) felt sad. d) felt lonely.

Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

This story was in the papers. The police got a message that a van carrying large sums of money on its way to the bank had been robbed. Immediately some police officers and soldiers hurried to the scene of the crime. After searching for about two hours, they found the van. The driver and the guard were found in the van. Their hands were tied behind their backs. After being freed, the driver said, " I was stopped in the street by three people wearing police uniforms ". One of

them said, " if you shout, we'll shoot you ". They tied both of us and threw us into the back of the van. They took all the money and left in a blue car ". The police searched the place and the van very well. They also asked some people who were around at that time. They asked all the workers of the bank and got the numbers of the stolen banknotes. A few days later, the police arrested a man who was trying to buy a new car. He paid the price of the car from the stolen money. I was astonished to know that the driver was one of the robbers.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1 - What was the van used for ?
- 2- Why didn't the driver shout for help ?
- 3- How many persons took part in the robbery ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

- 4- The stolen money belonged to.....a) the police b) the bank. c) the robbers d) the soldiers.
- 5- The van wasa) going to the bank. b) leaving the bank.
c) taken to the bank. d) found in the bank.

Read the following passage

Most of the passengers were asleep in the eight o'clock train . It was already half past nine . Suddenly we were all shocked to hear a very loud cry from a young lady . She screamed " Help ! Help ' He is going to kill me". Many people ran towards her. We asked her where the murderer was .Finally she said in a whisper , " What a terrible dream ' He killed my mother and sister , that thief .He had a gun and a big knife ! " . We comforted her and one of us got her a cold drink .I observed an old man sitting beside her . He kept talking with her all through the last fifty five minutes of the journey . When we got off at the station , I approached the man and said to him . " It was kind of you to keep talking with her to help her to be quiet. " He said " Oh , no I only wanted to prevent her from sleeping again and having another dream " .

A - Answer the following questions :

- 1- Why did the young lady cry a loud ?
- 2- What did the people do then?
- 3- How long did the train journey last ?

B - Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d . '

- 4- One of the passengers gave the young lady
a - an ice-cream b - a cold drink c-a cup of tea d -a cup of coffee
- 5- The underlined word " He " refers toa - the writer b - the old man
c - the murderer in the dream d -the man who gave her a cold drink.

-Read the following passage

∞ Sara stopped outside a shoe-shop and looked at the window. For some time, she gazed at a pair of fur-lined high boots on display. "They're exactly what I've been looking for." she thought. The boots were under-priced so Sara decided to inquire how much they cost. " I'd like to buy a pair of boots like the ones you have in the window," she said to the shop assistant." Could .you tell me how much they are, please?" As the price was reasonable, Sara decided to try a pair on. The shop assistant asked her to sit down and brought a pair. While she was helping Sara to put them on, she kept looking at Sara stockings. Sara was wearing a pair of stockings made of fine white lace. Excuse I me. We've been trying to obtain stockings like these for some time. I They're the very latest fashion and they're in great demand. They're; pretty, aren't they?", Sara said" I was given them by my grandmother."

[A]- Answer the following questions:

1. Why was Sara gazing in the window?
2. Prove that the shop assistant admired Sara stockings.
4. How. did Sara get the stockings?

[B]- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4. The shop assistant kept looking at Sara because
a) her boots were fur lined. b) her stockings were on display.
c) her stockings were fashionable. d) she wanted to ask her how much her stockings were.
5. Sara's stockings werea) rare b) under-priced. c) available d) cheap

- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Once, I invited some of my friends to have a light meal and some drinks. They agreed to my idea as all of us were hungry. We went into the first cafeteria on the way. Each of us had some

sandwiches and a cool drink. Then the time of payment came. To my surprise, I found no money in my pockets. I had changed my trousers and forgot to take the money. My face turned red. I didn't know what to do. I asked my friends if they had money, but the money they had wasn't enough to pay the bill. The waiter became angry and wanted to take us to the police. To our good luck, my cousin came in to have coffee. I told him about our bad situation. He smiled and paid the waiter who thought that we were thieves.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did the writer and his friends get into the cafeteria?
- 2- How did the writer find himself without money?
- 3- What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

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

- 4- The waiter wanted to call the police because they the bill
a) didn't pay b) paid c) get d) take
- 5- The writer's cousin came into the cafeteria to havea)tea b)fruit salad c) milk d) coffee
- 6- The writer forgot his money ata) hospital b) home c) school d) cafeteria

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It was summer time and it was very hot in houses. Sami, who was studying for the final exam, wanted to enjoy some fresh air by the Nile. He went out of his house at a late hour at night. He had some walk, not very long because he didn't want to waste time. On his way back home he saw a man getting out of a window. The man had put a ladder just below the window to help him climb up and down. Sami thought the man was a thief, so he acted quickly. He took the ladder away, so the man couldn't climb down the ladder Sami shouted to wake up the people who called the police and the man was arrested.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did Sami go out of his house?
- 2- How did the man climb into the window?
- 3- Why did the police come?

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

- 4- The underlined word " him " refers toa) Sami b) the thief c) people d) the ladder
- 5- I think Sami is a boy.a) rude b) lazy c) brave d) weak
- 6- Sami wanted to enjoy some fresh air by thea) road b) Lake c) canal d) Nile

Read the following, then answer the questions:

Karim moved to a new flat after he had lived for over twenty years in the same place. He surprised the owner by telling him that he was leaving because he could not afford to buy more chocolate. It all began a year ago when Karim returned home one evening and found a large dog in front of his door. He was very fond of animals. So he gave it a piece of chocolate that was in his pocket. The next day, then the dog was there again . Karim brought another piece of chocolate to the dog as a present. It appeared every afternoon and it was very clear that it preferred chocolate to bones. If Karim forgot chocolate, the dog wouldn't let him open the door. So he spent such a large part of his money on the dog. In the end, he had to move to another place.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1- Where did Karim find the dog when he returned home one evening?
- 2- What would the dog do if it didn't take any chocolate?
- 3- What did Karim do to get rid of من يتخلص the dog?

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

- 4- Karim was fond ofa) insects b) birds c) animals d) plants
- 5- It was very clear that the dog preferred chocolate toa) bones b) bread c) beans d) juice
- 6- The underlined word]t refers toa) the chocolate b) the dog c) the door d) the flat

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

Last night , Mr Ahmed and his wife went to the cinema but the evening was spoiled because he got into argument with the man sitting next to him. The man asked for a lighter but Mr Ahmed told him not to smoke . he pointed out that they were in a “No smoking” area but the man ignored him. Mr Ahmed asked him again to put out his cigarette or to move to another part of the cinema. The man got angry and suggested that Mr Ahmed and his wife move instead. Mr Ahmed felt terrible. He knew that the man would not move so he decided to call the police. At this moment the manager of the cinema came and asked the man either to stop smoking or to leave the place.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- Why was the evening spoiled?
- 2- What did Mr Ahmed ask the man to do? 3- Who solved the problem?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

- Mr Ahmed went to the cinema.....a)last week b)the night before c)last month d)two days ago. The underlined word “ignored” meansa)looked after b)took care of c)neglected d) believed

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

I am Tamer Ahmed. I was born in Luxor. I lived there for six years while my father was working in a large sugar company. I used to go to primary school with my brothers, Ali and Tarek had happy days with them playing, swimming and fishing. I was good at maths but not good at sports.

Now , my family moved to Alexandria where my mother woks as a doctor in a big hospital. My father has a large food company. This year, I am in secondary school. I am clever at computer studies and English. I’d like to be a successful businessman like dad. I think English will help me exchange products with different companies all over the world.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- which school did Tamer use to go with his brother?
- 2- what are Tamer’s favourite subjects in secondary school?
- 3- How would English help tamer in the future?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

4-When Tamer grows up,he hopes to bea)an engineer b) a doctor c)a teacher d)a businessman

5- In Alexandria , Tamer’s father has a large company.

a) computer b) oil c) food d) sugar

6- The underlined word “ them” refers to Tamer’sa)cousins b)brothers c)friends d) parents

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

One day , a mother said to her son, “ I’m going out now to do some shopping. I want you to look after the house”. “ Yes, mother”, the boy said but he was not listening. He was busy reading a book. His mother said , “ Three people will come into the house: first the butcher, then my friend and lastly a beggar. Are you listening?” “ Yes, mother” said the boy but his eyes didn’t leave the book. “ Very well, tell the butcher that his meat is too fat and must never come again.” She said , “ Ask my friend to come and give her a cup of tea.” She said “ Give the pile of old clothes by the door to the beggar. Do you understand?””yes, mother” the boy said. His mother went out and soon there was a knock at the door. The boy opened it , and gave the pile of old clothes to the one who knocked. A few minutes later , there was a knock at the door. The boy opened it and said “You are too fat. Never come here again.” A little later , there was third knock. The boy welcomed the person and made him a cup of tea. When the mother came home, she found the beggar in the sitting room drinking tea.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- What do you think of that boy? 2- Who did the boy give the pile of old clothes?
- 3- How did the woman feel when the boy told her not to come again?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

- 4- came before the beggar. a-The butcher b)The boy's mother c)The mother's friend
d)both the butcher and the mother's friend
- 5- the boy said to his mother 's friend "".
a) These clothes are for you b) I'll make you a cup of tea
c) You are too fat d) Mother will be back soon.
- 6-The boy's mother didn't like the butcher's meat because it was ...
a-expensive b) too bad c) too fat d) good enough

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

Once there was an old man who had a bag full of gold. He dug a hole in the ground and put the bag in it. After that he covered the hole with a big stone. He used to visit the hiding place, take the stone and put his fingers into the hole to touch the gold nearly every day. He felt very happy. One day he took the stone and put his fingers into the hole , but he did not find his gold. His treasure was not there.

The old man felt very angry and sad. His wife said to him, " There is no reason for you to be sad because your gold didn't make us rich."

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- Where did the old man hide the bag of gold? 2-How often did he visit his hiding place?
3-Why did he feel very angry and sad?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

- 4- When the old man touched his gold he felta) sad b) angry c) happy d) unhappy
5- The underlined word " there" refers toa) hole b) gold c) stone d) bag
6- This old man isa)Good b) foolish c) clever d) lucky

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

My friend Basil , was at the park last week. He felt tired , so he decided to sleep under a tree. A man and a woman were walking past him and asked , " Excuse me! What's the time?" " I don't know!" Basil said angrily. " I don't have a watch." And he went back to sleep.

Later , another man was passing. He woke Basil up and said , " Could you tell me the time, please?" Again , Basil said that he didn't know. Basil was so angry because he couldn't sleep. He got a pen and a piece of paper and wrote on it, " I don't what know the time is" and went back to sleep. Half an hour later, a policeman was passing. He read the words. He awoke Basil up and said , "It's 2.30, sir"

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- what made the policeman awoke Basil? 2-- Where was Basil sleeping?
3- How many times was Basil awakened?

4-Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

Ahmed , Devis and Philip are three pen friends of different nationalities. Ahmed is from Egypt and Devis is from India. Philip is from England. They knew each other through letters. They agreed to meet in Cairo. This is to be their first face to face. When Devis and Philip came , Ahmed went to wait for them at the airport. Davis's plane arrived at 7 a.m and Philip 's arrived half an hour after that. The three friends could understand each other very well because they speak English. The first two days were spent in Cairo. They were fascinated by ancient buildings , especially the pyramids and the citadel.

The third day was spent in Alex. From there , they flew to Luxor to spend three days. They enjoyed visiting Egypt very much.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- How did Ahmed , Devis and Philip know each other?
2-- Who arrived at Cairo first, Devis or Philip? 3- How many days did they spend in Alex?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

- 4- Three friends went to Luxor bya) train b) air c) land d) sea
5- Devis's nationality isa)English b) Egyptian c) Indian d) French
6- Three friends met together for the first time ina)Alex b) Luxor c) India d) Cairo

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

Hamdy went to Helwan by metro. His father asked him to meet Mr Mahmoud in an office there. He wrote the address for him. When Hamdy left the metro station , he thought, “ The office isn’t far from the station. There’s no need for this address. I can remember it.” He threw the address away. After spending half an hour looking for the office, he asked an old man about it. He said ,” Go along this street, then turn left and it’s the second building.” Hamdy went and found it. A few days later, he went to Helwan to meet Mr Mahmoud but he couldn’t find the office, so he asked someone the way. It was the same old man.! He was surprised and said, “ Are you still looking for that place?!”

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- Why did Hamdy go to Helwan? 2- Who wrote the address for Hamdy?
3- What does the underlined word” it” refers to ?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

- 4- Hamdy went to Helwana) once b) twice c) three times d) four times
5- Hamdy lost his way becausea) he forgot Mr Mahmoud’s name b)the office was too far.
c) he didn’t have the address. d) the old man showed him the wrong way
6- Hamdy went to HelwanBy car b) on foot c) on his bike d) by metro

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

A newly married couple had just moved into a new apartment. One evening, they gave a party on that occasion. Many of their friends and relatives were quite rich , so they had received a large number of valuable presents. The fine collections of these expensive wedding presents was on show in one of the rooms and it was much admired.

The next morning , they received an unexpected late present by post. In an envelope there were two tickets for the best seats at a theatre and a little note saying ,” Heartiest congratulations”. The couple forgot all about who had sent them this invitation , and decided to see the play and spend a most enjoyable evening. After returning late at night , then found that a thief had broken into their apartment. He stole all the valuable presents they had. On the empty table in the room where they had kept the presents, there was another note written on it: “ Now you know who sent the invitation card”.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- Why did the couple give a party? 2- What did they receive the next morning?
3- Who do you think invited the couple to the theatre?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

- 4- The couple had beenmarried for a long time b) married for a short time
c) on their wedding party d) married ten years.
5- The party was givena)to welcome the couple guests b)on the occasion of their wedding
c) on the occasion of their moving into a new flat d) as a birthday party.
6- The evening they went to the theatre wasa-partly pleasant and partly unpleasant
pleasant c) unpleasant d) pleasing

4-Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

Some people learn a second language easily. Others have trouble learning it. How can you learn a new language like English ? There are a lot of ways that make you learning English easier and interesting.

First , you must like learning English. If you feel that you can learn , you will learn. You needn’t understand everything at once. It is natural to make mistakes. We can learn from our mistakes.

Second , you have to practise your English. You can write in the school magazine or exchange letters and e-mails with friends. This way you get used to writing in English and soon you will see that your writing is improving. You should speak English every day. You can practise with your classmates outside classes. You will all make mistakes but gradually you will communicate well.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- Why is making mistakes sometimes useful? 2- how can you practise speaking English?

3- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

4- There are ways to make learning English easier.

a) few b) little c) many d) none

5- Learning a foreign language will be when you follow these steps.

a) easy b) difficult c) natural d) hard

6- You can "exchange" letters and e-mails, the word "exchange" here means
send b) receive c) send not receive d) send and receive

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

This year Anne went on holiday to Egypt. She arranged it through a travel agent in England. He booked all her travel arrangements and her hotels. She spent two days in Cairo and then she took the sleeper train to Luxor. She stayed there for three days and then went to relax on the Red Sea Coast for five days. She arrived in Cairo in January. It is very cold in January in England so Anne was delighted to see the sunshine and enjoy the warm Egyptian weather. Anne visited many famous historical sights during her holiday. She saw the Pyramids of Giza, the Sphinx , the River Nile, The Egyptian Museum and many beautiful mosques.

She also saw the Temple of Karnak , the Temple of Luxor and the Valley of the Kings and the Queens. She also had time to relax on the beach and swim in the Red Sea. She had such a wonderful holiday that she decided to come again next year. Egypt has a lot of treasures and interesting places to visit and she wants to see them all.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- What nationality was Anne? 2- How did Anne travel to Luxor?

How long did Anne spend on the Red Sea?

B)- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: 3 x 1

4- Anne's holiday in Egypt lasted for days. a) seven b) eight c) ten d) eleven

5- Anne arranged her holiday in Egypt through a

a) friend who had been there before. b) travel agent in Egypt.

c) travel agent in England d) tour guide

6- Anne enjoyed her holiday in Egypt because

a) the weather was warmer than England b) the weather was colder than England

c) it was hot in January in Egypt d) it was hot in January in England