**The**

**Pearl**

**Series**

**For Preparatory Schools**

**Year Three**

**الصف الثالث الإعدادي**

**الفصل الدراسي الأول**

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**Unit 1 Visitors to Egypt**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositionsتعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **in the spring** | **do activities** |
| **in the morning** | **take a boat trip to** |
| **in the middle of** | **take photos** |
| **in the old part of** | **Have a great time!** |
| **in ten minutes** | **go scuba diving** |
| **stay in a hotel** | **go snorkelling** |
| **stay in the youth hostel** | **go fishing** |
| **stay in the sun** | **go windsurfing** |
| **stay under the water** | **be followed by** |
| **breathe with your head in the water** | **fall over** |
| **swim with equipment** | **play sport** |
| **a place for a holiday** | **find out about** |
| **for too long** | **too far from** |
| **give advice for** | **wear sun cream** |
| **look out for** | **want ( toالمصدر ) ( اسم )** |
| **There’s a lot to do.** | **be used (toالمصدر ) (for Ving / اسم)** |

1. **فاعل+ be + صفة + to المصدر**

* **I’m so happy to hear that you are visiting Hurghada.**
* **It is best to visit places early in the morning.**

1. **فاعل+ be + اسم + صفة + to المصدر**

* **The bazaar is a good place to buy souvenirs.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **adjectives** | |  | | |
| **المساواة** | | | **المقارنة بين اثنين** | | | **المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة** | |
| **جمله مثبتهas**  **جملة منفيهas/so** | **صفة طويلة أو** | **as** | **صفة قصيرة er than** | | | **the صفة قصيرة est** | |
| **صفة قصيرة** | **more** | **صفة طويلة than** | | **the most** | **صفة طويلة** |
| **…… the same اســم as ……** | | | **less** | **the least** |

* **The youth hostel is much cheaper than the hotels.**

***= The youth hostel is less expensive than a hotel.***

1. **تستخدم صيغة الأمر عند ( ﺇعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات – تقديم ﺇقتراحات )**

* **تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الأمر بـــ ( مصدر الفعل ) في حالة اﻹثبات**
* **Take a boat trip to the islands around Hurghada.**
* **تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الأمر بـــ ( مصدر الفعل + Don’t ) في حالة النفي**
* **Don’t forget to go to the bazaar in the old part of the city.**

1. **تأتي too في نهاية الجملة المثبتة.**

* **He plays in a football team, too.**

1. **تأتي either في نهاية الجملة المنفية.**

* **Ali doesn’t like music. I don’t like it, either.**

1. **تأتي also فى بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد ( v. be / have )**
2. **They like football. Also, they like playing tennis.**
3. **You can go scuba diving. You can also go fishing from a boat.**
4. **Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile.**
5. **Ahmed was a doctor. Ahmed’s father had also been a doctor.**
6. **Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English.**
7. **+ فاعل advise + مفعول + to المصدر**

* **Salma advises Tom to go to the old part of the city.**

1. **try + (to + inf.) OR (v. + ing)**

* **تأتي try + (to + inf.) بمعنى يُحاول (يبذل مجهود لكى يفعل شىء ما)**
* **Try to open the door. (= *See if you can open the door.*)**
* **Some tourists are trying to buy a train ticket.**
* **تأتي try + (v. + ing / n.) بمعنى يُجرب شىء ما , وسيرى ما سوف يحدث**
* **Try opening the door. (*= What happens if you open the door?*)**
* **You should try some Egyptian food.**

1. **arrive at - arrive in - get to - reach**

**لاحــظ**

1. **arrive at +مكان صغير**
2. **arrive in + مكان كبير**
3. **يأتي بعد arrive مفعول , ويمكن أن تأتي بدون مفعول**
4. **يأتي بعد reach مفعول**
5. **عدم استخدام أي حرف جر مع**

**(home / here / there(**

1. **arrive in the class**

**arrive in the office**

* **He arrived in Cairo last Monday.**
* **He arrived at school early.**
* **Finally, help has arrived. He is safe.**
* **He got to school by bus.**
* **After three hours, we reached Alexandria.**
* **We won’t arrive home until noon on Saturday.**
* **He was the first man to arrive there.**

**Asking for advice طلب النصيحة**

* **What should I do to + مصدر ?**
* **How can I + مصدر ?**

**Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة**

* **تُستخدم should بمعنى ينبغي أن للنصيحة أو الإقتراح بفعل شئ جيد أو مفيد**

1. **You should go the tourist information centre when you arrive.**
2. **You should definitely try windsurfing, too.**
3. **You should go now. The bus goes in ten minutes.**
4. **Tourists should wear sun cream when it’s very hot.**

* **تُستخدم should never / shouldn’t بمعنى لا ينبغي أن للنصيحة أو الإقتراح بعدم فعل شئ غير جيد أو غير مفيد**

1. **You shouldn’t walk too much in the sun.**
2. **You shouldn’t pour water on electrical items.**
3. **You shouldn’t go diving if the weather is bad.**
4. **You should never watch too much television.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **should + المصدر** |  |  | **shouldn’t + المصدر** |  | |
| ***It’s better to***  ***It’s good for you to***  ***It’s a good idea to***  ***It’s desirable to***  ***It’s advisable (for + object) to***  ***I advise you to***  ***You ought to***  ***The best thing to do…is to***  ***My advice to you is to***  ***Take my advice and***  ***You had better***  ***If I were you, I'd*** | | **المصدر** | ***It’s better not to***  ***It’s not good for you to***  ***It’s not a good idea to***  ***It’s undesirable to***  ***It’s inadvisable to***  ***I advise you not to***  ***You ought not to***  ***The best thing not to do…is to***  ***My advice to you is not to***  ***Take my advice and don’t***  ***You had better not***  ***If I were you, I wouldn’t*** | | | **المصدر** |
| ***It would be better if* +ماضى بسيط + فاعل**  ***I suggest + V.ing*** | | | ***It wouldn’t be better if* + ماضى بسيط + فاعل**  ***I suggest not*  + *V.ing*** | | | |

* **My advice to you is not to smoke. (should)**

***You should stop smoking.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Accepting advice قبول النصيحة** | **Refusing advice رفض النصيحة** |
| **- Yes, you are right.**  **- Yes, I will do it now / soon.**  **- OK, I’ll do that.**  **- Yes, I know I should / shouldn’t.** | **- I’ll see.**  **- I’ll think about it.**  **- Sorry, I don’t think so.**  **- I’ll make my mind about it.** |

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositionsتعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **make suggestions** | **There’s so much to see and do.** |
| **go for a walk** | **There are lots of crafts to buy.** |
| **go on a tour** | **We don’t know what to do first!** |
| **go shopping** | **That sounds good.** |
| **go to a concert** | **take turns** |
| **go into the country** | **ask for recommendations** |
| **talk to / talk about** | **give recommendations** |
| **do the same thing** | **give advice** |
| **do a quiz** | **give directions** |
| **do a sport** | **design a brochure** |
| **be lost** | **a city’s history and places** |
| **look for** | **another country / other countries** |
| **look after** | **reach / get to / (arrive in – at )** |
| **far from** | **stay at South Beach** |
| **It’s our first trip to Egypt.** | **for the first time** |
| **be interested in + Ving / اسم** | **stay in the city** |
| **learn about** | **popular with** |
| **a tour with a guide** | **pay for something** |
| **tell … about** | **walk away** |
| **in the old part of the city** | **tell the assistant in Arabic** |
| **Have a good day.** | **lose a bag with a camera in it** |
| **What kind of** | **From which countries** |
| **in the south of Egypt** | **on the first / ground floor** |

1. **Offering help عرض المساعدة**

* **Excuse me! Do you need any help?**
* **Can we help you?**

1. **يُستخدم المضارع البسيط مع جدول مواعيد أوبرنامج أوتقويم (مستقبل)**

* **The tourist information centre opens tomorrow.**

1. **help + مفعول + (to (المصدر بـ أو بدون // help + (to(المصدر بـ أو بدون**

**help + مفعول + with اسم**

* **You should help the tourists to count the right money.**
* **She loved the horses that helped her travel around.**
* **The project helps to solve pollution.**
* **The scientists have developed a new medicine to help fight heart disease.**
* **My mother helped me with my homework.**

1. **make + صفة أو مصدر + مفعول**

* **You will make the tourists feel happy if you help.**
* **You will make the tourists happy if you help.**

1. **هناك بعض الكلمات لها أكثر من إستخدام كجزء من أجزاء الكلام**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **word**  **parts of speech** | | **break** | **help** | **guide** | **light** | **question** | **tour** | **well** |
| ***noun*** | **(n)** | **راحة قصيرة** | **مساعدة** | **مرشد** | **ضوء / مصباح** | **سؤال** | **جولة** | **بئر** |
| ***verb*** | **(v)** | **يكسر** | **يساعد** | **يرشد** | **يضيء/ يوضح** | **يسأل** | **يتجول** | ــــــ |
| ***adjective*** | **(adj)** | ــــــ | ــــــ | ــــــ | **خفيف/ مُضيء** | ــــــ | ــــــ | **بصحة جيدة** |
| ***adverb*** | **(adv)** | ــــــ | ــــــ | ــــــ | ــــــ | ــــــ | ــــــ | **جيداً** |

1. **نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث فى المستقبل.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **If** | **فاعل** | **present simple** | **,** | **فاعل** | **+ will/ can / may+ inf.** | | **الأولى** | **مضارع بسيط** | **(inf.) أو don’t + (inf.)** | | |

* **If you don’t know how to find a building, you can ask for directions.**

1. **نستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن حدث غير محتمل وقوعه في المستقبل أو عندما نتحدث عن شيء غير حقيقي أو موقف مستحيل حدوثه الأن.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **If** | **فاعل** | **past simple** | **,** | **فاعل** | **would / could / might + inf.** | | **الثانية** | **ماضى بسيط** | |

* **If they needed help, they would ask.**

Asking for and giving recommendations

1. **Where do you suggest we start? (Wh + do you suggest + مصدر+ فاعل)**

* **I suggest that you visit the museum. (I suggest that مصدر+ فاعل +)**
* **I suggest that you should visit the museum.**

**(I suggest that فاعل +shouldمصدر + )**

* **I suggest visiting the museum. ( I suggest + V.ing )**
* **It’s a good place to learn all about the things you’ll see at the ancient sites. (It’s a good اسم + + to مصدر)**

1. **Do you recommend a tour with a guide?**

* **I recommend you buy a guidebook. ( I recommend مصدر+ فاعل +)**
* **I recommend buying a guidebook. ( I recommend + V.ing )**
* **I recommend a guidebook. ( I recommend + اسم )**
* **You can buy a guidebook at the tourist information centre.**

**( You can المصدر+ )**

1. **What’s the best place to buy souvenirs?**

**(What’s the best اسم + + to + مصدر)**

* **You should go to the bazaar in the old part of the city.**

**(You should مصدر+)**

1. **Is there a good place to eat near the museum?**

**(Is there a good اسم + + to مصدر )**

* **The best place to try traditional Egyptian food is the café opposite the museum. (The best اسم + + to** .....**المصدر+ is + اسم)**

1. **Do you advise us to go windsurfing in the morning or the afternoon? ( Do you advise + مفعول + to + مصدر)**

* **I recommend that you go in the afternoon.**

**الرد على التوصية**

* **That’s a good idea.**
* **That sounds good.**
* **It’s a very good idea.**

**Unit 2 Books and reading**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositionsتعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s choose + اسم + to مصدر** | **a review of** |
| **What kind of** | **on the road** |
| **want ( toالمصدر ) ( اسم )** | **on Mondays** |
| **have schoolwork** | **on the bus** |
| **have interest in + Ving / اسم** | **take on a boat trip** |
| **be interested in + Ving / اسم** | **wait for** |
| **a book with fewer pages** | **in the west of Egypt** |
| **historicذو أهمية تاريخية (قديم أو حديث)** | **recommend … to …** |
| **historicalمرتبط بدراسة التاريخ** | **during (school time / the holiday)** |

1. **فاعل + spend + فترة زمنية ) ) + V.ing**

**فاعل + spend + كمية من المال + on ( V.ing ( اسم أو**

* **What is the least time you have spent waiting for a bus?**
* **I spent 30 seconds waiting for the bus last week.**
* **He spent 2 thousand pounds on (buying) clothes.**

1. **فاعل + take + مفعول + فترة زمنية + to المصدر**

* **This book will take you the least amount of time to read.**

1. **like / enjoy + V.ing اسم أو - try to المصدر**

* **People like trying to solve the problems before the detective.**
* **What kind of things do you enjoy reading?**

1. **too + صفة - very + صفة**

* **Detective stories are too long. (*I can’t read them.*)**
* **The bag is very heavy. (*I can carry it.*)**

1. **Question tag**

* **Detective stories are more popular, aren’t they?**
* **That book is about traveling, isn’t it?**

**Countable and uncountable nouns**

**الأسماء التى تُعد والتى لا تُعد**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **an** | | **a** | |
| **تُوضع أمام الاسم المفرد الذى يبدأ بصوت متحرك** | | **تُوضع أمام الاسم المفرد الذى يبدأ بصوت ساكن** | |
| **apple**  **elephant**  **ice cream**  **orange**  **umbrella**  **hour** | ***an*** | **car**  **picture**  **room**  **loaf**  **uniform**  **horse** | ***a*** |

1. **الاسـم الذى يعـد له مفـرد وله جمـع ويأخـذ ( *a* - *an* ) فـى المفـرد وتحـذفان فى الجمـع .**

**a book**  **books** **an island**  **islands**

1. **الاسـم الذى لا يعـد لا يمكـن عـده ولا يأخـذ ( a - an ) ويُعامل مُعاملة الاسم المفرد .**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **water – oxygen – wood – air …** | **أسماء السوائل والغازات والمواد الخام** | | |
| **football – tennis – maths …** | **أسماء الألعاب الرياضية والمواد الدراسية** | | |
| **English – Arabic – sailing …** | **أسماء اللغات والأنشطة** | | |
| **tea – bread – sugar – flour – salt – food – macaroni** | | **المأكولات والمشروبات** | |
| **traffic – information – work – equipment – furniture – money** | | | **أسماء أُخرى** |

1. **الأسماء الآتية تُستخدم كأسماء معدودة وغير معدودة ولكن بمعان مختلفة :-**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a glass** | **كوب** | **glass** | **الزجاج** |
| **a paper** | **ورقة – جريدة** | **paper** | **الورق** |
| **an iron** | **مكواه** | **iron** | **الحديد** |
| **a wood = a small forest** | **غابة صغيرة** | **wood** | **الخشب** |
| **times** | **مرات** | **time** | **وقت** |

1. **الأسماء الآتية لا تعد ودائماً جمع وليس لها مفرد:**

**the police, youth** شباب**, clothes, people, trousers, scissors, glasses**

1. **بعض الأسماء التى لا تعد المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد:**

**athletics / politics / mathematics / maths / news / physics / electronics**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | * **تأتـى قبـل اسـم يعـد أو اسـم لا يعـد فى جملـة خبـريـة مثبتـة و فى سؤالي العـرض والطـلـب.**   **- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)**  **- I drank some water.(اسم لا يعد)**  **- Would you like some tea?(عرض)**  **- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)** | |
| **some** |
|  |
|  | * **تأتـى قبـل اسـم يعـد أو اسم لا يعـد فى جملـة استفهـاميـة أو منفـيـة.**   **- I don’t want any stamps. (اسم يعد - نفى)**  **- I didn’t drink any soda.** (اسم لا يعد - نفى)  **- Have you got any money?** (اسم لا يعد - ا**س**تفهام)  **- Does she need any oranges? (اسم يعد - استفهام)**   * **تأتـى مـع الكـلمـات الدالـة علـى النفـى مثـل :**   **hardly – never – without – refuse**  **- He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money.**   * **تُستخدم any في الإثبات عندما لا تُعنى شخص أو شيء أو مكان مُعين**   **- It is important to repair any taps that drip.**  **- You should do your homework first, before you play any**  **computer games.**   * **تستخـدم مـع If الدالـة والمعبـرة عـن الشـك .**   **- If anyone has any questions, I’ll be pleased to answer them.** | |
| **any** |
|  |
|  | * تأتـى فـى الجمـل المنفيـة عنـدمـا يكـون الفعـل مثبت.   **- There were no shops open. - I have no money.**   * تستخــدم لنفـى ***some*** مـع فعـل مثبـت وتسـاوى***not* …… *any***   **- She has some money. - She has no money.** | |
| **no** |
|  |
|  | | * **تُستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية و يأتى بعدها اسم كمية ثم فعل مساعد.**   **- How much milk is there in the fridge?**   * **تُستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن و يأتى بعدها فعل مساعد ثم الفاعل.**   **- How much is this dress?**  **- How much does this dress cost?** |
| **How much** | |
|  | |
|  | | * **تُستخدم للسؤال عن العدد ويأتى بعدها اسم جمع يُعد ثم فعل مساعد.**   **- How many books did you buy?** |
| **How many** | |
|  | |

**Using comparatives and superlatives for comparison**

**استخدام المقارانات من الدرجة الثانية والثالثة ( اسلوب التفضيل)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **جمع (يُعد)** | **الخلاصة** | **كمية (مُفرد لا يُعُد)** |
| **a lot of / lots of** …… | **كثير من** | **a lot of / lots of** …… |
| **many** …… | **كثير** | **much** …… |
| **few** …… | **قليل ولايكفى** | **little** …… |
| **a few** …… | **قليل ويكفى** | **a little** …… |
| **too many** …… | **أكثر من اللازم** | **too much** …… |
| **too few** …… | **أقل من اللازم** | **too little** …… |
| **more** …… **than** …… | **أكثر من** | **more** …… **than** …… |
| **fewer** …… **than** …… | **أقل من** | **less** …… **than** …… |
| **the most** …… | **الأكثر** | **the most** …… |
| **the fewest** …… | **الأقل** | **the least** ……. |
| **the fewest number of** … | **the least amount of** … |

1. **There are lots of historical stories here.**
2. **There are fewer than 20 people on the bus today.**
3. **I have more schoolwork.**
4. **There are few detective stories.**
5. **There is little water in the lake.**
6. **I’ve got fewer books than you.**
7. **There are fewer English cars than Korean cars in Egypt.**
8. **I want a book with fewer pages than a detective story.**
9. **People have less interest in historical stories.**
10. **We all do less work when we feel tired.**
11. **You’ve got less meat than I have.**
12. **Class 4 has the fewest students.**
13. **This book has the fewest number of pages.**
14. **That bottle has the least water.**
15. **This book will take you the least amount of time to read.**
16. **لا تُستخدم (few / too few / too many / little / too little / too much) فى النفي لدلالتهم على النفى**

* **He has little money. (= *He doesn’t have much money.*)**
* **He answered few questions. (= *He didn’t answer many questions.*)**

1. **تُستخدم few / little بعد كلمة too / very / so , وتُستخدم a few / a little بعد كلمة only**

* **Very few people have travelled to the deepest parts of the sea.**
* **Only a few students are present today.**

1. **Not many people like historical novels. (*few*)**

***Few people like historical novels.***

1. **I would like to read this detective story, but I don’t have much time. (*little*)**

***I would like to read this detective story, but I have little time.***

1. **Rodayna has more books in her bag than Malak. (*fewer*)**

***Malak has fewer books in her bag than Rodayna.***

1. **I don’t have as much interest in adventure stories as I do in mysteries. (*less*)**

***I have less interest in adventure stories than in mysteries.***

1. **I don’t have to do much homework today. (*little*)**

***I have to do little homework today.***

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositionsتعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **in five days** | **grow up** |
| **in the nineteenth century** | **write down** |
| **in the same way** | **go down** |
| **leaves on the trees** | **look after** |
| **make friends with** | **do an exam** |
| **for example** | **move abroad** |
| **have an accident** | **careful with** |
| **the man with the light** | **pass = succeed in** |
| **feel about the story** | **hear of the writer** |
| **talk about** | **on an island** |
| **a short summary of** | **at the end of** |
| **give an opinion** | **important for** |
| **give a name to** | **stay warm for another night** |
| **need ( to أو مصدر (اسم** | **the most popular books for children** |
| **return to / return from** | **He doesn’t know where he is.** |
| **learn to + المصدر** | **How far is it to the nearest road?** |

1. **like مثل (للتشبيه) - such as مثل (على سبيل المثال) - as كـ / كما**

* **The leaves on the trees are trembling like Hassan.**
* **I like all subjects such as English, Arabic and science.**
* **My uncle works as a doctor.**

1. **last**

* **We weren’t at the cinema last night. السابق**
* **Ali was the last student to arrive. آخـــــر**
* **The little water he had would not last another day. يستمر**
* **He last saw him ten years ago! آخر مرة**

1. **like to المصدر – would like to المصدر**

* **What kind of novels do you like to read?**
* **I would like to read this detective story, but I have little time.**

1. **teach مفعول to المصدر – want مفعول to مصدر**

* **Black Beauty’s mother teaches him to be a good horse.**
* **She wanted people to look after horses.**

1. **make + صفة أو مصدر + مفعول – It made me (feel) excited.**
2. **one of اسم جمع + فعل مفرد – One of his homes is very bad.**
3. **الصفة المنتهية بـ ed تعني الشعور بهذه الصفة excited – bored**

**الصفة المنتهية بـ ing تُسبب الشعور بهذا الشئ exciting – boring**

* **The film made him feel frightened.**
* **The film was frightening.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **care** | **عناية/يعتني** | **carer** | **موظف رعاية** | **careful** | **حريص** | **carefully** | **بحرص** | **مشتقات** |  |
| **help** | **مساعدة/يساعد** | **helper** | **مساعد** | **helpful** | **مساعد** | **helpfully** | **بشكل مساعد** | **الكلمة** |  |

* **Manal always helps people. *= Manal is always helpful.***

Asking about feelings

1. **Did ( *the story* ) make you feel صفة ( *frightened / happy* )?**
2. **Did you like the end of اســــــــــم ( *the story* )?**
3. **How did you feel about اســــــــــم ( *the film* )?**
4. **How do you feel about اســــــــــم ( *the story* ) now?**
5. **How did you feel when جملة ماضي بسيط ( *Hassan saw the trees* )?**
6. **How do you feel whenجملة مضارع بسيط ( *you do an exam* )?**

Expressing feelings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **I feel ( *quite happy.*)** 2. **I felt ( *frightened.*)** 3. **I don’t feel ( *sad.*)** | 1. **It made me feel ( *excited.*)** 2. **It made me ( *confused.*)** |

**Unit 3 Festivals and special days**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositionsتعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **the start of spring** | **have a picnic / go on a picnic** |
| **a day with lots of activities** | **start ( to مصدر ) أو ( V.ing )** |
| **have a festival of eggs** | **go into = enter** |
| **a special time of the year** | **put into** |
| **a special day for all of us** | **on an important day** |
| **a sign for something** | **on the day the fish is caught** |
| **for breakfast** | **on the night before New Year’s Day** |
| **for free** | **in different ways** |
| **at the flower festival** | **in the town of** |
| **at New Year** | **Summer is the driest time.** |
| **a month-long flower festival** | **across the country** |
| **flowers appear on trees** | **all over the world *= around the world*** |
| **more important than usual** | **all over the country *= around the country*** |

1. **have to مصدر – without + ( V.ing / اسـم )**

* **Do people have to buy breakfast at Bosnia’s festival of eggs?**
* **You do not have to pay to go into the museum. It is free.**
* **You can eat breakfast without having to pay any money.**
* **I wasn’t able to recognise anyone without my glasses.**

1. **special خاص (مختلف وأفضل من المعتاد) – private خاص (ملكية خاصة لفرد أو مجموعة)**

* **There is a special meal.**
* **Mr Amin never gives private lessons.**

1. **hundred / thousand / million**

**لا تُجمع إذا جاء قبلها عدد , وتُجمع إذا جاء بعدها of**

* **You can see about a million beautiful flowers in the city’s park.**
* **Hundreds of eggs are cooked in a big pan for breakfast.**

1. **be used to مصدر – be used for (V.ing / اسـم ) يُستخدم لـ**

**used to إعتاد أن مصدر**

**be used to (V.ing / اسـم ) مُعتاد أن**

* **Salt is used to preserve fish and other food.**
* **Papyrus was used for paper / making paper.**
* **He used to smoke.**
* **He is used to walking to school.**
* **They are used to the cold.**

1. **(in شهر /سنة /فصول/ مكان/ فترات اليوم / قرن) (on أيام / تواريخ) (at night /(ساعات**

Present simple **المضارع البسيط**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **تكوين** | | **نفي** | | | **سؤال** | | | **كلمات دالة** | | | | | | **استخدام** |
| **I** | ***like***  ***go***  ***fly*** | **I** | ***do not***  ***don’t*** | ***like***  ***go***  ***fly*** | **Do** | **I** | ***like***  ***go***  ***fly*** | **always** | **دائماً** | | | | | **1- حقيقة عامة**  **2- روتين يومي**  **3- موقف دائم فى المضارع**  **4- جدول مواعيد أوبرنامج أوتقويم (مستقبل)** |
| **You** | **You** | **you** | **usually** | **عادةً** | | | | |
| **We** | **We** | **we** | **often** | **غالباً** | | | | |
| **They** | **They** | **they** | **sometimes** | | | **أحياناً** | | |
| **He** | ***likes***  ***goes***  ***flies*** | **He** | ***does not***  ***doesn’t*** | **Does** | **he** | **occasionally** | | **من حين لآخر** | | | |
| **She** | **She** | **she** | **never** | | | | **أبداً** | |
| **It** | **It** | **it** | **every day/week** | | | | | **كُل** |

* **تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي وبعد الفعل المساعد**
* **He always comes early. *= He is always early.***
* **We are always helpful. *= We always help each other.***
* **من الممكن أن تأتي usually – sometimes – every… فى أول الجملة أو آخرها**
* **Usually she studies at the university.**

Past simple **الماضي البسيط**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **تكوين** | **نفي** | | **سؤال** | | | **كلمات دالة** | **استخدام** |
| **يتكون الماضى البسيط بإضافة**  **d - ed - ied**  **لمصدر الفعل المنتظم**  **والأفعال الشاذة تُحفظ** | **I** | ***didn’t***  ***+***  **المصدر** |  | **I** |  | **in (2005)في** | **1- حدث وقع في وقت محدد في الماضي وانتهى**  **2- مواقف دائمة في الماضي**  **3- سرد أحداث في قصة**  **4- عادة في الماضي** |
| **He** |  | **he** |  | **yesterday بالأمس** |
| **She** |  | **she** |  | **(two days) agoمنذ** |
| **It** | **Did** | **it** | **المصدر** | **last (week)الماضي** |
| **You** | **فعل** | **you** |  | **once ذات مرة** |
| **We** | **مساعد** | **we** |  | **one day ذات يوم** |
| **They** |  | **they** |  | **in the pastفي الماضي** |
|  | | **Wh.+ did + مصدر + فاعل** | | | **How long agoمنذ متى** |

* **لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :-**
* **The last time I travelled abroad was in 2000.**
* **The last time I visited Aswan was two years ago.**
* **Sami last went to the cinema in 2008.**
* **I last saw him two weeks ago.**
* **I last played football when I was at the club.**
* **في جملة المبني للمعلوم نَذْكُر ما يقوم به الفاعل وتتكون من:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **subject فاعل** | **verb فعل** | **object مفعول** | **(تكملة الجملة)** |
| ➊ | ➋ | ➌ | ➍ |

* **في جملة المبني للمجهول نَذْكُر ما يحدُث للفاعل وتتكون من:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **object (مفعول)** | **V. to be فى زمن الجملة** | **P.P** | **by + subject(فاعل)** |
| ➊ | ➋ | ➌ | ➍ |

* **وعند تحويل الجملة الى المبنى للمجهول اتبع الآتى:**
  1. **ابدأ الجملة بالمفعول : حول المفعول (اسم أو ضمير) الى فاعل.**
  2. **استخدم فعل to be فى نفس زمن فعل الجملة.**
  3. **استخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسى فى الجملة.**
  4. **استخدم الفاعل (اسم أو ضمير) محل المفعول مسبوقاً بـ by (اذا أردنا ذكر الفاعل فى الجملة)**
* **ويستخدم فعل to be فى الأزمنة المختلفة كالآتى:-**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb forms** | **Activeمعلوم** | | **Passiveمجهول** | | | |
| **المضارع البسيط** | **v.+ s, es, ies / inf.** | | **am - is - are** | |  | |
| **الماضى البسيط** | **v.+ d, ed, ied - فعل شاذ** | | **was - were** | | **P.P** | | |
| **المضارع المستمر** | **am, is, are + v.ing** | | **am - is - are + being** | |
| **الماضى المستمر** | **was, were + v.ing** | | **was - were + being** | |
| **المضارع التام** | **have, has + P.P** | | **have - has + been** | |
| **الماضى التام** | **had + P.P** | | **had been** | |
| **المستقبل البسيط** | **will + inf.** | | **will be** | |
| **Modal and**  **semi-verbs**  **الأفعال الناقصة**  **وشبه الناقصة** | **can, could, must, have to, has to, had to, will have to, may, should, had better, be going to, need to, needn’t, …** | **inf.** | **can, could, must, have to, has to, had to, will have to, may, should, had better, be going to, need to, needn’t , …** |  | |  | |
|  | |
|  | |  | |
| **be** | | | |
|  | |  | | |

Present simple passive **المضارع البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول**

1. **People celebrate spring all over the world.**

* **Spring is celebrated all over the world. (*am, is, are +* *PP*اثبات )**

1. **I don’t know the answers.**

* **The answers aren’t known. (*am, is, are +* *not* + *PP*نفي)**

1. **Do people eat special foods at the festival?**

* **Are special foods eaten at the festival? (*Am, Is, Are +* مفعول+ *PP*سؤال)**

1. **Why do people preserve fish in freezers?**

* **Why is fish preserved in freezers? (*Wh. + am, is, are +* مفعول+ *PP*سؤال)**

Past simple passive  **الماضي البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول**

1. **An Italian invented the first pizza.**

* **The first pizza was invented by an Italian. (*was, were +* *PP*اثبات )**

1. **I didn’t send the email.**

* **The email wasn’t sent. (*was, were +* *not* + *PP*نفي)**

1. **Did the ancient Egyptians use papyrus for paper?**

* **Was papyrus used for paper? (*Was, Were +* مفعول + *PP*سؤال)**

1. **Who invented fireworks?**

* **Who were fireworks invented by? (*Wh. + was, were +* مفعول + *PP*سؤال)**

1. **اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على مفعولين , يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثاني ، واذا بدأنا بالمفعول الثاني نستخدم حرف الجر (to – for) قبل المفعول الأول**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **bring** | * **pay** | * **tell** | * **hand يعطي – يناول** |  | |
| * **give** | * **sell** | * **write** | * **pass يمرر – يناول** | * **نستخدمto مع الأفعال الآتية** | |
| * **lend** | * **show** | * **oweيدين** | * **offer يعرض** |  |

* **My parents gave me new clothes for Eid al-Fitr.**
* ***I was given new clothes for Eid al-Fitr.***
* **My parents gave new clothes to me for Eid al-Fitr.**
* ***New clothes were given to me for Eid al-Fitr.***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **build** | * **find** | * **get** | * **keepيحافظ على** |  |
| * **buy** | * **leave** | * **call** | * **fetchيذهب ليحضر** | * **نستخدمfor مع الأفعال الآتية** |
| * **cut** | * **make** | * **book** | * **saveيوفر** |  |

* **I bought my teacher some flowers.**
* ***My teacher was bought some flowers.***
* **I bought some flowers for my teacher.**
* ***Some flowers were bought for my teacher.***

1. **يوضع الظرف قبل P.P في المبني للمجهول**

* **He didn’t explain the lesson well.**
* ***The lesson wasn’t well explained.***

1. **عند عطف فعلين في صيغة المبني للمجهول لا نُكرر الفعل المساعد**

* **Eggs are cooked and given to all the people in the town for free.**

1. **الأفعال الآتية تُحول الى المجهول كالتالي:- ( جملة that + صيغة المجهول للفعل ( It**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **agreeيوافق** | **decide يقرر** | **explain يُفسر** | **hope يأمل** | **intend ينوي** |
| **promise يَعِد** | **recommend** | **request يطلب** | **suggest يقترح** | **regret يأسف** |

* **People hope that UNESCO will preserve the Taj Mahal.**

***It is hoped that UNESCO will preserve the Taj Mahal.***

* **We have decided that we will meet on Monday.**

***It has been decided that we will meet on Monday.***

1. **الأفعال الآتية تُحول بطريقتين الى المجهول كالتالي:-**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **predict يتنبأ** | **believeيعتقد** | **expect يتوقع** | **think يعتقد** | **say يقول** | **know يعرف** |
| **discoverيكتشف** | **find يجد** | **intend ينوي** | **reportيقدم تقرير** | **show يوضح** | **understand** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **It صيغة المجهول للفعل + that …… جملة ……** | | | | **1- الطريقة الأولى** | |
| **صيغة المجهول للفعل + الفاعل الثاني + to** | **inf.** | **مضارع أو مستقبل** | | | **2-**  **اذا كان**  **فعل**  **الجملة**  **الرئيسية** |
| **have + pp** | **ماضي بسيط أو مضارع تام** | | |
| **be + v.ing** | | **مضارع مستمر** | |
| **have been + v.ing** | | **ماضي مستمر** | |

* **People think that Egyptian bazaars are the best in Africa.**
* ***It’s thought that Egyptian bazaars are the best in Africa.***
* ***Egyptian bazaars are thought to be the best in Africa.***

1. **نستخدم by قبل نائب الفاعل , و with قبل المكونات و الأدوات , و of أو from قبل المواد الخام**

* **Eggs are decorated in bright colours by children.**
* **This photo was taken with an expensive camera.**
* **The cakes were made with eggs, flour and milk.**
* **This jacket is made of wool. – Yoghurt is made from milk.**

1. **فى حالة وجود any فى الجملة المنفية**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **not … any** | **No** |
| * ***It won’t make any difference.*** | * ***No difference will be made.*** |
| **not … any of** | **None of** |
| * ***We didn’t open any of the shops.*** | * ***None of the shops were/was opened.*** |
| **not … anyone / anybody** | **No one – Nobody** |
| * ***He won’t punish anyone.*** * ***I didn’t see anybody at school.*** | * ***No one will be punished.*** * ***Nobody was seen at school.*** |
| **not … anything** | **Nothing** |
| * ***They didn’t change anything.*** | * ***Nothing was changed.*** |

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **be filled with = be full of** | **prepare (for اسم / V.ing ) ( to مصدر)** |
| **decorate our homes with** | **thank you for ( اسم / V.ing )** |
| **envelopes with money inside** | **come from far away** |
| **be dried with salt** | **last for** |
| **be good for** | **think of** |
| **end with** | **keep warm** |
| **on New Year’s Day** | **say congratulations to مفعول +** |
| **on the first day of the new year** | **the two-day festival** |
| **on the night before New Year’s Day** | **along the Nile** |
| **go shopping / do the shopping** | **buy feseekh from a clean shop** |
| **go out** | **buy food at the shops** |
| **go on a parade** | **on the farm** |
| **at ( night – midday – midnight )** | **stand on the beach** |
| **dress up in colourful costumes** | **a children’s sports competition** |
| **decorate … in bright colours** | **date back to ancient times** |

1. **congratulate … on ( V.ing / اسم )**

* **We congratulated Sama on getting high marks.**
* **We congratulated Sama on her success.**

1. **make مفعول غير عاقل + مفعول عاقل to مصدر**

**make مفعول غير عاقل for مفعول عاقل to مصدر**

* **We make mum a card to thank her.**
* **We make a card for mum to thank her.**

1. **preserve يُحفظ بإستخدام مادة حافظة – keep يُحفظ في مكان بعيد عن الأيدي**

* **Fish is preserved with salt.**
* **Jam is kept in that cupboard.**

1. **at night = in the night في الليل (ليلاً) – on the night في ليلة مُعينة**

* **I like looking at the stars at night.**
* **The robber went to Ali’s house in the night and stole many things.**
* **There is always a special meal on the night before New Year’s Day.**

1. **لكتابة فقرة بشكل جيد يجب أن تكون هناك جملة ختامية بإستخدام :**

**To conclude, نستنتج – To summarise, نستخلص – In conclusion, في الختام**

* **To conclude, this is one of the most important festivals.**
* **To summarise, festivals are very important for everyone.**
* **In conclusion, there are many festivals that we can enjoy.**

Using sequencing words **استخدام كلمات التسلسل**

1. **First of all, (*we clean our houses*.)**
2. **Next, (*we decorate our homes.*)**
3. **Afterwards, (*many people go shopping*.)**
4. **After / Before / At (*dinner*, *children are given envelopes*.)**
5. **At ( midnight / midday ) (*there are fireworks*.)**
6. **The next ( day / morning / afternoon ), (*we wear our new clothes*.)**

**Unit 4 Science and technology**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions**

**تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **need ( to مصدر ) ( اسم )** | **make / draw a graph** |
| **be good at** | **need skills in STEM subjects** |
| **be interested in ( V.ing / اسم )** | **work in exciting jobs** |
| **be sure about** | **The lessons are in English.** |
| **feel sure about** | **study science in English** |
| **focus on** | **on earth** |
| **from around the world** | **on the train** |
| **around the country** | **go away on holiday for + المدة** |
| **different to / from** | **give attention to +مفعول** |
| **do ( a project / work )** | **will be able to + مصدر** |
| **do something** | **fall through the air** |

1. **know / understand + how to مصدر - need to مصدر**

* **Knowing how to use modern technology is essential.**
* **People need to understand how to use the latest technology.**

1. **every day كل يوم ( ظرف ) - everyday يومي ( صفة )**

* **People use technology every day.**
* **We use technology in our everyday life.**

1. **أو اسم مفرد (s) جمع بدون +’s الملكية - (s)اسم جمع منتهي بـ + ’ الملكية**

* **We enjoyed Ali’s sister’s party.**
* **We bought the children’s toys.**
* **STEM schools focus on developing students’ ability.**

1. **encourage مفعول to مصدر**

* **Teachers encourage students to do projects.**

1. **will be + PP مستقبل بسيط مبني للمجهول**

* **More STEM schools will be built in the future.**

1. **جملة مضارع بسيط , so that فاعل ) can ( مصدر (جملة مضارع بسيط) أو**

* **All their lessons are in English, so that they can understand and use scientific texts from around the world.**

1. **finish + ( V.ing / اسم ) – will be able to مصدر**

* **When they finish studying, they will be able to work in exciting jobs.**

1. **فـاعـل be صفة to مصدر**

* **I was very pleased to win an award.**
* **It is important to use modern technology.**
* **A laptop is easier to carry around than a computer.**

1. **hard (adj.) صعب - صلب – خشن - مجتهد**

* **No one passed the exam. It was hard.**
* **Rana is a hard student.**

**hard (adv.) بجد – بشدة – بغزارة – بعنف**

* **Rana studies hard to get high marks.**
* **Take your umbrella. It is raining hard.**
* **He hit me hard on my head.**

**hardly (adv.) *almost nothing / only a little or a few* بالكاد - بصعوبة – تقريباً لا**

* **I’m too tired. I can hardly walk.**
* **He hardly slept last night because he was ill.**
* **There is hardly any water in the glass.**
* **She has hardly had any money with her.**

**Deduction; expressing certainty (must - can’t + inf.)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **must + inf.** | **can't + inf.** |
| * **تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى المضارع بمعنى ( لابُد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا )**   **It's nearly certainمضارع**  **= I'm nearly certain / sureبسيط**  **I thinkمُثبت** | * **تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى المضارع بمعنى (لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا, / يفعل كذا )**   **It's nearly certainمضارع**  **I'm nearly certain / sureبسيط**  **= I thinkمنفى**  **I don’t think مضارع بسيط**  **It’s impossibleمُثبت** |

1. **STEM school students must be hardworking. (*certain*)**

***= It’s nearly certain that STEM school students are hardworking.***

1. **You must be Salma’s sister. You look very similar! (*certain*)**

***= I’m nearly certain that you are Salma’s sister. You look very similar!***

1. **The museum must be closed. There are no lights on. (*sure*)**

***= I’m nearly sure that the museum is closed. There are no lights on.***

1. **You’ve been working hard today, Mum. You must be tired. (*think*)**

***= You’ve been working hard today, Mum. I think you are tired.***

1. **I know that it is my pen. It is the only one that is red. (*must*)**

***= That must be my pen because it is the only one that is red.***

1. **I think that Ahmed is thirty. (*must*) *= Ahmed must be thirty.***
2. **Hatim is definitely busy. (*must*) *= Hatim must be busy.***
3. **This can’t be Hassan’s bicycle. He doesn’t have one. (*certain*)**

***= It’s nearly certain that it isn’t Hassan’s bicycle. He doesn’t have one.***

1. **I’m sure it is a British coin; it can’t be Egyptian. (*certain*)**

***= I’m sure it is a British coin; I think it isn’t Egyptian.***

1. **That can’t be Ali in the street. He’s gone away on holiday. (*don’t think*)**

***= I don’t think that he is Ali in the street. He’s gone away on holiday.***

1. **That can’t be a real dinosaur. There aren’t any dinosaurs on earth! (*impossible*)**

***= It’s impossible that it is a real dinosaur. There aren’t any dinosaurs on earth!***

1. **I’m sure he isn’t Egyptian. (*can’t*) *= He can’t be Egyptian.***

**Possibility; expressing uncertainty (may – might + inf.)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **may + inf.** | **might + inf.** |
| * **تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شىء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد.**   **I’m not certain / sure**  **I’m uncertain**  **It is probable مضـارع**  **= It is quite possible بسيط مُثبت أو**  **It’s likely مستقبل بسيط**  **Perhaps**  **Maybe** | * **تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شىء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.**   **I’m not very sure**  **I’m not very certain**  **I’m very uncertain مضـارع**  **= It is possible بسيط مُثبت أو**  **It’s likely مستقبل بسيط**  **I don't think / know**  **Perhaps**  **I have no idea** |

* **تُعبر may عن امكانية أو احتمال أقوى من might**

1. **The phone is ringing. It might be Aunt Mona, but I’m not sure. (*certain*)**

***= The phone is ringing.* *I’m not certain that it is Aunt Mona.***

1. **A lesson might be about how fast a ball falls through the air. (*probable*)**

***= It is probable that a lesson is about how fast a ball falls through the air.***

1. **If there’s a lot of traffic, I might be late. (*perhaps*)**

***= If there’s a lot of traffic, perhaps I will be late.***

1. **Wear a coat. It might rain today. (*possible*)**

***= Wear a coat. It is quite possible that it will rain today.***

1. **It is probable that she is a doctor. (*may*)**

***= She may be a doctor.***

1. **I’m not sure if Nada will visit us next week. (*might*)**

***= Nada might visit us next week.***

1. **Perhaps I’ll visit my aunt today, I’m not sure. (*might*)**

***= I might visit my aunt today.***

1. **Mona might be an archaeologist. (*I’m not sure*)**

***= I’m not sure that Mona is an archaeologist.***

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions**

**تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **study at a STEM school** | | **produce energy from** |
| **tell مفعول about** | | **produce water at a low price** |
| **talk about** | | **type it on the computer** |
| **win an award for a project** | | **talk on a smartphone** |
| **be a way to مصدر** | | **read on a computer or tablet** |
| **be made ofلا تتغير المادة / from تتغير المادة** | | **see lights on** |
| **the same نفس الشئ** | **similar to مشابه لـ** | **in the same way** |
| **connect to the internet** | | **cause a problem** |
| **refer to** | | **remove salt from water** |
| **give an answer to** | | **sports(shop - shoes - equipment)** |
| **do a quiz** | | **buy a ticket from the ticket office** |
| **do well on the exam** | | **find out how it works from the internet** |

1. **allow مفعول to مصدر - ask مفعول to مصدر**

* **Wi-Fi allows phones to connect to the internet.**
* **My teacher asks me to write an essay.**

1. **find it صفة to مصدر**

* **Old people sometimes find it difficult to use new technology.**

1. **فـاعـل would prefer to مصدر**

* **I would prefer to buy the story as an ebook.**

1. **like / enjoy + V.ing اسم أو - like to المصدر**

* **I don’t like ebooks.**
* **I don’t enjoy reading novels online.**
* **He likes to buy new books from the bookshop.**

1. **a way to مصدر - a way of ( V.ing / اسم)**

* **This is a way to solve the problem.**
* **I know a way of improving your English.**

1. **win يفوز – يكسب (كأس – مباراة – لعبة – سباق – ميدالية – مسابقة – جائزة - انتخابات)**

* **Omar won an award for his amazing invention.**
* **Ali has just won a gold medal! He must be happy.**

**gain يكتسب ( خبرة – معرفة – شهرة – معلومات – احترام – محبة / وزن - سرعة )**

* **He gained a lot of information from the conference.**
* **He has gained 4 kilos in weight.**

**earn يكسب ( مالاً – رزقاً )**

* **He worked hard to earn his living.**

**beat يهزم / يفوز على ( شخص – عدو – فريق )**

* **He has never beaten me at chess.**

1. **award جائزة ( تُعطى بعد قرار رسمي ) - منحة**

* **The Nobel Prizes are awards for people’s achievements.**

**reward مكافئة ( تُعطى نتيجة لسلوك أو عمل جيد ) - يُكافئ**

* **Mr Sayed will give Ali a reward if he gets high marks.**
* **He was rewarded for his hard work.**

**rewarding ( مُجزِ ( الشعور بالرضا والسعادة**

* **Spending time at a STEM school must be very rewarding.**

**prize جائزة ( تُعطى نتيجة للنجاح في منافسة أو لعبة أو للقيام بعمل جيد )**

* **Dr Zewail got the Noble Prize for Chemistry.**

**present هدية ( تُعطى في مناسبة خاصة – دون طلب - لإظهار الصداقة أو المودة )**

* **My uncle gave me a present on my birthday party.**

1. **caused = which were caused - living = who liveحزف ضمير الوصل**

* **Our class studied the problems caused by polluted water.**
* **I’m sure that this invention can help people living in places that do not have fresh water.**

Expressing certainty and uncertainty

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **To express certainty, we can use:-** | **To express uncertainty, we can use:-** |
| 1. **I’m sureفاعل is / are**… **أو أي فعل مضارع** 2. **فاعل must be** … **أو أي مصدر** 3. **فاعل can't be** … **أو أي مصدر** | 1. **I’m not sure فاعل is / are**…**أو أي فعل مضارع** 2. **فاعل might be** … **أو أي مصدر** 3. **Perhaps فاعل will + مصدر** … |

**Unit 5 Achievements**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **do homework** | | **want to مصدر** | |
| **do something** | | **need to مصدر** | **decide to مصدر** |
| **do a sum in maths = work out** | | **used to fall over** | |
| **be good at** | | **walk past** | |
| **be a genius at maths** | | **come into** | |
| **be on their shows** | | **stand on one leg** | |
| **become interested in** | | **study maths at a high level** | |
| **at the age of** | **in the age of** | **highly developed brain** | |
| **put out** | | **give the answers to the sums** | |
| **fall over** | | **heard about his maths skills** | |

1. **Six-year-old مفرد لأنها صفة والصفة لا تُجمع year كلمة**

* **Six-year-old Abla Wael couldn’t do her homework one evening.**

1. **ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط**

* **Her father was helping her when her brother came into the room.**

1. **invite مفعول to مصدر**

* **TV channels invited him to be on their shows.**
* **Universities around the world invited Mahmoud to start a degree.**

1. **help + مفعول + (to (المصدر بـ أو بدون // help + (to(المصدر بـ أو بدون**

* **The American University helped him to improve his English.**
* **It would help him to study maths at a high level.**

1. **فـاعـل would prefer / like to مصدر**

* **He would like to go to university in Egypt.**
* **I would like to give my mother an award.**

1. **as well as ( V.ing ( اسم أو**

* **Mahmoud is good at English as well as maths.**
* **As well as breaking his leg, he hurt his arm.**

1. **business عمل / شغل / تجارة (لاتُعد) – شركة / مشروع (تُعد)**

* **Some businesses use the internet to sell things.**
* **My father travelled to London on business.**

Ability or inability **القدرة وعدم القدرة**

1. **تُستخدم could للتعبير عن القدرة و couldn’t للتعبير عن عدم القدرة في الماضي**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **اثبات** |  | **فاعل** | **could** | **مصدر** |
| **نفي** |  | **فاعـل** | **couldn’t** |
| **سؤال بهل** |  | **Could** | **فاعل** |
| **سؤال بأداة استفهام** | **Wh.** | **could** | **فاعل** |

1. **He could walk and talk before the age of one.**
2. **After three months, he could read, write and speak English.**
3. **I could swim when I was six.**
4. **I could not walk until I was 18 months old.**
5. **Ali couldn’t speak very well yet because he was only three.**
6. **Could you read when you were six?**

**Yes, I could. / No, I couldn’t.**

1. **What could you do when you were five?**

**I could play tennis.**

* **تُستخدم الصيغة التالية للطلب المهذب في الحاضر**
* **Could you open the window, please?**

1. **عند التعبير عن القدرة في موقف مُعين في الماضي لا نستخدم could بل نستخدم was / were able to في الإثبات , وفي النفي نستخدم wasn’t / weren’t able to أو couldn’t**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **اثبات** | **I, He, She, It** | **was** |  |
| **You, We, They** | **were** |  |
| **نفي** | **فــــــــــــاعل** | **wasn’t / weren’t** | **able to مصدر** |
| **سؤال بهل** | **Was / Were** | **فاعل** |  |
| **سؤال بأداة استفهام** | **Wh. + was/were** | **فاعل** |  |

1. **Mahmoud was able to give all the answers to the sums.**

**= *He had the ability to give all the answers to the sums.***

1. **He was able to teach university graduates about computer programming.**
2. **There was a fire at the hotel, but firefighters were able to put it out very quickly.**
3. **I was able to find your street, but I couldn't find your house.**
4. **I wasn’t able to come to your house last weekend because I was ill.**
5. **Some drops of water fell onto my letter, so I was not able to read it!**
6. **Were you able to do the homework?**

**Yes, I was. / No, I wasn’t.**

1. **What were you able to see at the concert?**
2. **Which of the sums in the maths test weren’t you able to do?**

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **tell about** | **start ( to مصدر ) أو ( V.ing )** |
| **talk about** | **What kind of** |
| **know a lot about** | **get a degree in medicine** |
| **do a job** | **discover a new medicine** |
| **do homework** | **win an award for** |
| **do well in the exam** | **on the internet** |
| **at the weekend** | **look after** |
| **at the end of a competition** | **count to** |
| **in the holiday** | **fall onto** |
| **in the blue shirt = who is wearing** | **be known as** |
| **in his 20s (twenties)** | **have an interview with** |
| **before the age of** | **live far from a city** |

1. **فاعل + be OR become ( the first / last اسم + (صيغة تفضيل أو to مصدر**

* **The manager is the first to arrive in the office.**
* **He became the youngest boy to study medicine at university.**
* **He was the youngest person to pass exams at his school.**

1. **on time ⮽ late في الوقت المحدد**

**in time ⮽ too late في الوقت المناسب**

* **She does all her homework on time. (*= neither late nor early*)**
* **We arrived at the hotel in time for dinner. (*= early enough* )**

1. **either … or … إما ... أو ... تُستخدم في الإثبات**

* **She’s either a genius, or she worked very hard at school.**
* **We are planning to either go by train or drive.**

1. **not only … but … also … ليس فقط ... ولكن أيضاً**

* **إذا ربطت فعلين :-**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **الفاعل** | **not only** | **...فعل الجملة الأولى** | **, but** | **الفاعل** | **also** | **...فعل الجملة الثانية** |

* **She won the competition. She achieved an amazing result.**

***She not only won the competition, but she also achieved an amazing result.***

* **فى حالة الربط بين جملتين و بدأت الجملة بـ Not only نجعل الجملة صيغة استفهامية :-**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Not only** | **فعل مساعد** | **فاعل** | **... فعل الجملة الأولى** | **, but** | **فاعل** | **also** | **... فعل الجملة الثانية** |

* ***Not only did she win, but she achieved an amazing result.***

1. **since منذ – since = because لأن**

* **He’s lived in London since 2005. (*since + a point in time*)**
* **He hasn’t called since he left school. (*since* + جملة ماضي بسيط مثبت)**
* **You could be a tour guide since you like tourism so much.**

1. **تُحذف the من المقارنة بين مجموعة والأعداد الترتيبية إذا جاء قبلها صفة ملكية أو ’s الملكية ( the greatest / the busiest / the first )**

* **What is your greatest achievement?**
* **It is one of Cairo’s busiest railway stations.**
* **Imhotep is known as the world’s first genius.**

Adding information**إضافة المعلومات**

1. **تأتي In addition, أو Furthermore, في بداية الجزء الثاني من الجملة ويأتى بعدها جملة.**

* **My sister is very polite. She is very active. (Furthermore)**

***My sister is very polite. Furthermore, she is very active.***

* **Ali is interested in reading. He also writes short stories. (In addition)**

***Ali is interested in reading. In addition, he writes short stories.***

1. **تأتي in addition to في بداية الجزء الثاني من الجملة أو في أول الجملة ويأتى بعدها (v.+ ing / n.)**

* **He exercises every day. He never smokes. (In addition to)**

***In addition to exercising every day, he never smokes.***

* **I read after dinner. I write emails to friends. (in addition to)**

***I read after dinner, in addition to writing emails to friends.***

1. **تُستخدم and لربط جملتين لهما نفس الفاعل أو الفعل أو المفعول.**

* **We went to the market. We went to the zoo. (and)**

***We went to the market and the zoo.***

* **He went to the hospital. He visited his sick friend. (and)**

***He went to the hospital and visited his sick friend.***

1. **تأتي also فى بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد المساعد**

* **Her father was out of work. Also, her mother was in poor health.**
* **Ali speaks English. He also speaks Turkish.**
* **Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile.**
* **Ahmed was a doctor. Ahmed’s father had also been a doctor.**
* **Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English.**

1. **تأتي as well / too في نهاية الجملة المثبتة.**

* **My father goes to work on time. He does his work well, too.**
* **I’m good at English and history. I like meeting people as well.**

Singular and Plural **المفرد والجمع**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** | | | **Singular** | | | **Plural** | | **حـالات جمع الاســم المفرد** | | |
| **a book** | **books** | | | **a doctor** | | | **doctors** | | **1. يُجمع الاسم عادةً بإضافة s** | | |
| **an apple** | **apples** | | | **an egg** | | | **eggs** | |
| **a bus** | **buses** | | | **a glass** | | | **glasses** | | **2. إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بــــ**  **s - ss - sh - ch - o - x**  **نضـــع es** | | |
| **a brush** | **brushes** | | | **a torch** | | | **torches** | |
| **a potato** | **potatoes** | | | **a box** | | | **boxes** | |
| **a photo** | **photos** | | | **a video** | | | **videos** | | |  | | --- | | **ماعدا🡄 🡄 🡄** | | | |
| **a kilo** | **kilos** | | | **a zoo** | | | **zoos** | |
| **a family** | **families** | | | **a baby** | | | **babies** | | **3. إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف الـ y مسبوق بحرف ساكن ، بدل الـ y بـ i وضع es** | | |
| **a story** | **stories** | | | **a party** | | | **parties** | |
| **a city** | **cities** | | | **a lady** | | | **ladies** | |
| **a day** | **days** | | | **a trayصينية** | | | **trays** | | **4. إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف الـ y مسبوق بحرف متحرك ، ضع s** | | |
| **a boy** | **boys** | | | **a toy** | | | **toys** | |
| **a key** | **keys** | | | **a valley** | | | **valleys** | |
| **a leaf** | **leavesورق الشجر** | | | **a loafرغيف** | | | **loaves** | | **5. إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بــ f**  **أو بـ fe بدل الـ f أو الـ fe بـ v**  **وضــع es** | | |
| **a shelf** | **shelves** | | | **a wife** | | | **wives** | |
| **a thief** | **thieves** | | | **a life** | | | **lives** | |
| **a wolf** | **wolves** | | | **a knife** | | | **knives** | |
| **a roof** | **roofs** | | | **a chefرئيس الطهاة** | | | **chefs** | | |  | | --- | | **ماعدا🡄 🡄 🡄** | | | |
| **a giraffe** | **giraffes** | | | **a cliffمنحدر صخرى** | | | **cliffs** | |
|  | | | | | | | | **6. هناك أسماء شاذة فى حالة الجمع :** | | | |
| **a man** | | **men** | | **a woman** | | **women** | | | **a child** | | **children** |
| **a person** | | **people** | | **a mouse** | | **mice** | | | **a sheep** | | **sheep** |
| **a tooth** | | **teeth** | | **a foot** | | **feet** | | | **an aircraft** | | **aircraft** |
| **a fish** | | **fish(es)** | | **an ox** | | **oxen** | | | **a gooseوزه** | | **geese** |
| **fish لحم السمك (كمية)** | | | | **fish أنواع مختلفة من الأسماك (جمع)** | | | | | | | **لاحــظ** |
|  | | | | | | | | **7. هناك أسماء دائماً جمع :-** | | | |
| **trousers** | | | **jeans** | | **shorts** | | | **pants** | | **glasses** | |
| **sunglasses** | | | **scissors** | | **pliers** | | | **socks** | | **shoes** | |

**Unit 6 Inventors**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **for a long time** | | **make models** | |
| **for free** | | **a conversation with** | |
| **similar to** | | **a type of** | |
| **in order to مصدر** | | **move around** | |
| **send … into …** | | **wear sun cream on hot days** | |
| **belong to** | | **help people with jobs at home** | |
| **tell us for sure** | | **on December 10th** | |
| **land اليابسة** | **groundأرضية الشارع** | **soilتربة زراعية** | **floor طابق / أرضية حجرة** |

1. **to / in order to / so as to مصدر – for ( اسم / V.ing )**

* **I went to the shops to buy some eggs.**
* **I went to the shops for buying some eggs.**
* **I went to the shops for some eggs.**

1. **جملة مضارع بسيط so that فاعل ( can / will + ( جملة مضارع بسيط /أو/ مصدر**

* **Some robots have friendly faces so that children will think they are toys.**
* **Swim near me so that I can show you what to see.**

1. **جملة ماضي بسيطso that فاعل (could / would + (جملة ماضي بسيط /أو/ مصدر**

* **He used lanterns so that he could read.**
* **The Egyptians invented the calendar so that they could plant their crops at the right time.**

1. **جملة السبب ,so جملة النتيجة – جملة النتيجة becauseجملة السبب**

* **The flight was at five o’clock, so we left early in the morning.**
* **He is happy because he has passed his exams.**

1. **remind مفعول to مصدر**

* **It can remind you to send your emails.**

1. **another – other – others – the other**
2. **يأتي بعد another اسم مفرد:**

* **In 2012, a robot went to another planet.**
* **This dress is too long. Show me another one, please.**

**و أحيانا نقول: another two… – another three… – another four …))**

* **I want another five pounds.**

1. **يأتي بعد other اسم جمع**

* **Other robots move skillfully inside volcanoes.**
* **What other inventions are Egyptians famous for?**

1. **لا يأتي اسم بعد others وهي تُشير الى اسم جمع**

* **Some robots dive under water. Others are sent inside volcanoes.**

1. **يأتي بعد the other اسم مفرد أو جمع**

* **He had an accident during his way to the other town.**
* **I don’t want these shoes. I want the other shoes.**

1. **تذكر الضمائر**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject**  **ضمائر الفاعل** | | **Object**  **ضمائر المفعول** | | **Possessive ملكية** | | | | | **Reflexive**  **ضمائر منعكسة** |
| **صفة ملكية** | | | **ضمير ملكية** | |
| **I** | **أنا** | | **me** | **my** | **اســـــــــــــــــم** | **ملكى** | | **mine** | **myself بنفسى** |
| **he** | **هو** | | **him** | **his** | **ملكه** | | **his** | **himself بنفسه** |
| **she** | **هى** | | **her** | **her** | **ملكها** | | **hers** | **herself بنفسها** |
| **it** | **هو/هى لغير العاقل** | | **it** | **its** | **ملكه/ملكها** | | **.........** | **itself بنفسه/بنفسها** |
| **you** | **أنتَ / أنتِ**  **أنتم / أنتن** | | **you** | **your** | **ملكك**  **ملككم** | | **yours** | **yourself بنفسك**  **yourselves بأنفسكم** |
| **we** | **نحن** | | **us** | **our** | **ملكنا** | | **ours** | **ourselves بأنفسنا** |
| **they** | **هم** | | **them** | **their** | **ملكهم** | | **theirs** | **themselves بأنفسهم** |

Transitive and intransitive verbs

1. **Transitive verbs الأفعال المتعدية**

* **الأفعال المتعدية لها مفعول مباشر , والبعض له أيضاً مفعول غير مباشر (مفعول ثان)**
* **Tarek asked a question.**

**( *What did he ask? a question = direct object* )**

* **Tarek asked me a question.**

**( *Who did he ask? me = indirect object* )**

**مفعول مباشر + مفعول غير مباشر + فعل مُتعد**

**مفعول غير مباشر + to / for مفعول مباشر + فعل مُتعد**

* **Tarek asked me a question.**

**Tarek asked a question to me.**

* **Samir bought me a present.**

**Samir bought a present for me.**

* **Ali sent me an email. - I offered the guest a drink.**

**Ali sent an email to me. I offered a drink to the guest.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مفعول عاقل +to مفعول غير عاقل + فعل مُتعد** | | | | | **مفعول عاقل +for مفعول غير عاقل + فعل مُتعد** | | | |
| **pay** | **يدفع** | **sell** | | **يبيع** | **buy** | **يشتري** | **make** | **يصنع** |
| **show** | **يوضح** | **bring** | | **يُحضر** | **bring** | **يُحضر** | **book** | **يحجز** |
| **send** | **يُرسل** | **give** | | **يُعطي** | **keep** | **يحتفظ بـ** | **order** | **يطلب** |
| **write** | **يكتب** | **tell** | | **يُخبر** | **find** | **يجد** | **bake** | **يخبز** |
| **pass** | **يمرر** | **deliver** | | **يوصل** | **get** | **يحصل** | **save** | **يوفر** |
| **lend** | **يُسلف** | **offer** | | **يُقدم** | **leave** | **يُغادر** | **build** | **يبني** |
| **read** | **يقرأ** | **promise** | | **يعد** | **call** | **يدعو** | **cook** | **يطبخ** |
| **hand** | **يُسلم** | **post** | **يُرسل بالبريد** | | **cut** | **يقطع** | **pour** | **يصب** |

1. **Intransitive verbs الأفعال اللازمة**

* **الأفعال اللازمة لا تُتبع بمفعول وتكتمل الجملة بفعل أو ظرف**
* **The baby is sleeping.**
* **Ahmed runs fast.**
* **We left early in the morning.**
* **بعض الأفعال قد تكون متعدية ولازمة في نفس الوقت ( leave – arrive – open )**

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **have a problem with** | **do experiments** |
| **help with these problems** | **do some research** |
| **use wood tied with ropes** | **travel across the sea** |
| **look for** | **sail across the lake** |
| **important for** | **get into the boat** |
| **famous for** | **take turns** |
| **for this reason** | **give advice** |
| **a prize for the competition** | **along the Nile** |
| **in around 4000 BCE** | **move … forwards** |
| **in the twentieth century** | **at the right time** |
| **in some way** | **become expert at building boats** |
| **be interested in** | **find out** |
| **was born in + مكان / سنة / شهر** | **refer to** |
| **talk about** | **pick up** |
| **learn about** | **work on something** |
| **think about / of** | **around the world** |

1. **تُستخدم already قبل p.p في الإثبات والإستفهام ، ويمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة للتأكيد**

* **I’ve got a lot of ideas for some inventions already.**

1. **have to مصدر – need ( to ( اسم ) أو ( مصدر**

* **You have to think about the design.**
* **Farmers needed to know when to plant crops.**
* **My car is broken. It needs repairing.**

1. **تأتي where بمعنى حيث وتحل محل المكان , و تأتي who بمعنى الذي / التي وتحل محل الفاعل والمفعول العاقل**

* **The winners will visit the science museum, where they will present their design to people who work there.**

Emphasising a point **التأكيد على فكرة**

1. **You must remember ( to مصدر) أو ( that جملة )**

* **You must remember to eat vegetables every day.**
* **You must remember not to walk too close to the road.**
* **You must remember that the work will be fun.**

1. **Don’t forget ( to مصدر) أو ( that جملة )**

* **Don’t forget to start revising a few months before the exam.**
* **Don’t forget that you should correct any mistakes.**
* **Don’t forget that many people would starve if the crops didn’t grow. ( فاعل would مصدرif ( ماضي بسيط فاعل**

1. **It’s necessary / important / essential to مصدر**

**It’s necessary / important / essential for مفعولto مصدر**

* **It’s important to remember to work on something that you are really interested in.**
* **It’s essential to remember that calendars were very important in ancient Egypt.**
* **It is essential to take your passport when you travel abroad.**
* **It is important for you to do the work.**
* **It is necessary for an experiment to test that an idea is completely new.**

**Unit 7 All about sports**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **similar to** | **be good at** |
| **in order to** | **be made ofلا تتغير المادة / from تتغير المادة** |
| **in those days** | **be cut off** |
| **in the eleventh century** | **wait for** |
| **by the thirteenth century** | **late for** |
| **hit the ball to each other** | **on time** |
| **hit the ball with** | **look after** |
| **fill with** | **win a sports game** |
| **do computer studies** | **win in some sports games** |
| **do P.E** | **throw the ball into the basket** |
| **do revision** | **take the ball out of the basket** |
| **do sports** | **bits of metal or wood** |
| **at the weekend** | **tie two baskets to poles** |
| **at each end of the court** | **change over the years** |
| **across the middle** | **hold up a tent** |

1. **too صفة أو ظرف to جداً لدرجة ألا مصدر**

* **It’s too cold to play outside.**
* **He wrote too badly to get a good result.**

1. **could be + P.P – في الإثبات عندما لا تُعنى شخص أو شيء أو مكان مُعين anyتُستخدم**

* **The new game could be played inside in any weather.**

1. **indoor داخلي (يتبعها اسم) – outdoor خارجي (يتبعها اسم)**

**indoors بالداخل – outdoors بالخارج**

* **He needed an indoor sport for winter.**
* **He stayed indoors all the morning.**
* **There is an outdoor swimming pool.**
* **Football is played outdoors.**

1. **sports ألعاب رياضية ( اسم )**

**sports رياضي ( صفة ) ( hall / centre / club / shop / equipment / shoes / car / stories / books / history / event / match / team / games / star / competition )**

* **I like sports.**
* **Mariam got a trophy for winning the sports competition.**
* **If you want to be a spectator at a sports event,** **you have to buy tickets for a seat in the stadium.**

Obligation and necessity**الإلزام والضرورة**

**have to / has to / must + inf. الضرورة في المضارع**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **اثبات** | | | **نفي** | | | **سؤال** | | |
| **I**  **You**  **We**  **They** | ***have to*** | **مصدر** | **I**  **You**  **We**  **They** | ***don’t*** | ***have to*مصدر** | ***Do*** | **I**  **You**  **We**  **They** | ***have to*مصدر** |
| **He**  **she**  **It** | ***has to*** | **He**  **she**  **It** | ***doesn’t*** | ***Does*** | **He**  **she**  **It** |
| **It’s necessary forمفعول toمصدر** | | | **It’s not necessary forمفعول to مصدر**  **It’s unnecessary forمفعول to مصدر** | | | **Is it necessary forمفعول to مصدر** | | |

* **تُستخدم have to / has toللحديث عن القوانين أو الأشياء التي يعتبرها الناس ضرورية ( إلزام خارجي مفروض علينا من القواعد أو القوانين ; حقائق )**
* **You have to buy a ticket before you can go into the stadium.**

1. **We have to go to school on time. (It’s necessary)**

***It’s necessary for us to go to school on time.***

1. **She has to get a passport to travel to London. (It’s necessary)**

***It’s necessary for her to get a passport to travel to London.***

1. **It is necessary for them to work hard. (have to)**

***They have to work hard.***

1. **It’s a must to follow rules. (have to)**

***You have to follow rules.***

* **تُستخدم don’t have to / doesn’t have toللحديث عن أشياء غير ضرورية ( لا داعى لفعل الشىء ويمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت )**

1. **She doesn’t have to hurry. She isn’t late for school. (necessary)**

***It’s not necessary for her to hurry. She isn’t late for school.***

1. **You don’t have to buy a pen. I’ll give you one. (It’s not necessary)**

***It’s not necessary to buy a pen. I’ll give you one.***

1. **It is not necessary for him to buy a laptop. (have to)**

***He doesn’t have to buy a laptop.***

1. **Does he have to attend the party? (necessary)**

***Is it necessary for him to attend the party?***

1. **Is it necessary for you to get up early tomorrow? (have to)**

***Do you have to get up early tomorrow?***

* **must إلزام داخلي (غير مفروض علينا) في المضارع أو المستقبل وتعبر عن :-**

1. **مشاعر داخلية قوية ضرورية ( رأي أو شعور شخصي ; عندما يقرر المتحدث بأن شىء ما ضرورى )**

* **I must finish this report by tomorrow. (*The speakers decides*)**
* **I must buy my mother a present for her birthday.**
* **I must remember to turn off the lights before I go to bed.**

1. **الإلتزام بقاعدة أو قانون**

* **I must follow these instructions carefully.**
* **Drivers and passengers of motorcycles must wear helmets.**

1. **إعطاء نصيحة قوية**

* **You must see a doctor. You’ve been ill for a week.**
* **You must study for many years to become a doctor.**
* **He must wash his hands before he eats.**
* **You must clean your teeth before you go to bed.**

1. **إظهار مشاعر ودعوات صادقة**

* **You must visit me at the weekend.**
* **You must try a piece of my cake.**

1. **We must do our best to pass the exams. (It’s necessary)**

***It is necessary for us to do our best to pass the exams.***

**had to + inf. الضرورة في الماضي**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **اثبات** | **فاعل had to مصدر** | **= It was necessary** |  |
| **نفي** | **فاعل didn’t have to مصدر** | **= It wasn’t necessary** | **for مفعول to مصدر** |
| **سؤال** | **Did فاعل have to مصدر** | **= Was it necessary** |  |

* **تُستخدم had to للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شىء فى الماضى, وبالتالى تم التنفيذ.**
* **I couldn’t go to the park because I had to finish my homework.**
* **We didn’t have to do computer studies when we were at primary school.(لم يكن ضرورياً فعل شىء فلم نفعله)**
* **How long did you have to wait until the bus arrived?**
* **What did you have to do before you came to school yesterday?**

1. **You had to see the dentist. (It was necessary)**

***It was necessary for you to see the dentist.***

1. **It wasn’t necessary for me to get up early yesterday. (have to)**

***I didn’t have to get up early yesterday.***

1. **Did he have to do P.E. when it was very hot? (necessary)**

***Was it necessary for him to do P.E. when it was very hot?***

**mustn’t + inf. المنع أو التحريم**

* **تُستخدم mustn’t / must never للتعبير عن :-**

1. **مشاعر داخلية قوية ضرورية بعدم فعل شيء ما**

* **You mustn’t be late or dad will be angry.**
* **You must never eat food that smells bad.**
* **You mustn’t touch that knife. It’s sharp.**
* **You mustn’t eat before you wash your hands.**

1. **المنع أو التحريم**

* **You mustn’t smoke in hospitals. ( *forbidden*)**

***It’s forbidden to smoke in hospitals.***

* **He mustn’t park here. It’s against the law. (*allowed*)**

***It’s not allowed for him to park here.***

**خلاصة الدرس**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **اثبات** | | **نفي** | | | **سؤال** | | |
| **must** | **مصدر** | **mustn’t** | | **مصدر** | **Must** | **فاعل** | **مصدر** |
| **have to** | **don’t** | **have to مصدر** | | **Do** | **فاعل** | **have to مصدر** |
| **has to** | **doesn’t** | **Does** |
| **had to** | **didn’t** | **Did** |
| **will have to** | **won’t** | **Will** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **must** | **have / has to** | **had to** |
| **It’s necessary to**  **It’s important to**  **It’s my duty to**  **I am obliged to**  **I am required to** | **I am obliged to**  **I am required to**  **It’s necessary to**  **have / has got to**  **need to / needs to**  **Need(إستفهام) مصدر+ فاعل** | **It was necessary to**  **needed to** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **don’t have to**  **doesn’t have to** | **didn’t have to** | **mustn’t** | |
| ***don’t need to***  ***doesn’t need to***  ***haven’t got to***  ***hasn’t got to***  ***It’s not necessary to***  ***needn’t*** | ***didn’t need to***  ***It wasn’t necessary to*** | ***It’s necessary not to***  ***It’s against the law to***  ***It’s against the rules to***  ***It’s illegal to***  ***It’s prohibited to***  ***It’s forbidden to***  ***It’s banned to***  ***It’s not allowed to*** | **من الضرورى ألاَّ**  **ضد القانون**  **ضد القواعد**  **غير قانونى**  **مُحرم**  **ممنوع**  **ممنوع/محظور**  **غير مسموح** |

* **mustn’t = can’t للتعبير عن المنع أو التحريم :-**
* **You can’t park here.**

***= You aren’t allowed to park here.***

***= Parking isn’t allowed here.***

* **needn’t have + p.p لم يكن ضرورياً فعل شىء ولكن تم فعله**
* **I needn’t have bought more bread. We already have a lot.**

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **be expert on** | **apologise to + الشخص/ for + الشئ** |
| **be part of** | **do something wrong** |
| **in the final of the Championship** | **do the right thing** |
| **in the ancient Greek Olympics** | **different from** |
| **in the same place** | **stay away from** |
| **compete in the Olympic Games** | **since then** |
| **stay in a nice hotel** | **look up** |
| **stay at the North Hotel** | **yell unkind words about** |
| **compete for their country** | **say unkind things to** |
| **buy tickets for a seat** | **wear shoes on tennis courts** |
| **ask مفعول forاسـم** | **between … and …** |
| **for other reasons** | **agree / disagree with** |
| **win a medal for first place** | **turn on / off the lights** |
| **win his self-respect** | **on their own team** |

1. **congratulate مفعول on ( V.ing / اسم )**

* **I congratulated Ali on his success.**
* **Congratulate your opponents on winning the match.**

1. **encourageمفعول to مصدر**

* **Encourage this player to try harder.**

1. **I’d like / I’d prefer + ( أو اسم to ( مصدر**

* **I’d like to be a tennis player.**
* **I’d prefer a different job.**

1. **It’s fun + ( V.ing أو to ( مصدر**

* **It’s fun to play tennis.**
* **It’s fun playing tennis.**
* **It’s fun going to sleep and knowing that we’re going to wake up in a different place the next day!**

1. **keep + V.ing يستمر**

* **The list keeps changing.**

1. **can be + P.P**

* **Achievements can be measured more accurately.**

1. **sport رياضة – a sport / a good sport روح رياضية**

* **Football is the most popular sport.**
* **Apologising to the referee means that you are a good sport.**

1. **السؤال المزيل**

* **The prizes haven’t changed, have they?**

1. **light**

* **Can we turn on a light? I can’t see. مصباح**
* **The sun gives us light and heat. الضـوء**
* **Please, light a fire so we can cook our dinner. يُشـــعل**
* **It was light at about six o’clock in the morning. مُضيء**
* **She bought a light blue dress. فـاتـــح**
* **That bag is quite light. خفيف**

1. **break**

* **I should take a break between lessons. راحــة**
* **The child might break my sunglasses. يكسـر**

1. **can**

* **I bought a can of lemonade. علبة صفيح**
* **Soha can swim well. يستطيع**

Contrasting information **تناقض المعلومات**

* **يوجد مجموعة كلمات تربط جملتين لها أفكار مختلفة فتكون الجملة الثانية بمعنى مضاد للجملة الأولى**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Although** | **جُملة الوضع الحالي** | **جُملة التناقض,** |
| **Despite** | **(v.+ ing / n.)** |
| **In spite of** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **جملة الوضع الحالي** | **,but / ,however** | **جملة التناقض** |
| **,on the other hand** |

* **In the past, the Olympic Games were held in Greece only. However, today the Olympics are held in different countries.**
* **Basketball players need to be tall, although some good players are short.**

1. **It’s sunny today. It’s not very hot.**

* **It’s sunny today, but it’s not very hot.**
* **It’s sunny today, however it’s not very hot.**
* **It’s sunny today. However, it’s not very hot.**
* **Although it’s sunny today, it’s not very hot.**
* **It’s not very hot although it’s sunny today.**
* **Despite being sunny today, it’s not very hot.**

1. **Our team played well, but our opponents played better. (however)**

***Our team played well, however our opponents played better.***

1. **I enjoy watching tennis on TV. However, I never play it. (Although)**

***Although I enjoy watching tennis on TV, I never play it.***

1. **He is old. He is strong. (but)**

***He is old, but he is strong.***

***He is old, but strong.* (عند تكرار الفاعل والفعل في الجملتين يمكن حزفهم)**

1. **It rained heavily. We played the match. (although - despite)**

***We played the match although it rained heavily.***

***We played the match despite the heavy rain.***

* **لاحظ عند استخدام despite يتحول الفعل الى اسم والظرف الى صفة.**

**Unit 8 How we learn**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **be good at ⮽ bad at** | **in fact** |
| **be good for ⮽ bad for** | **in different ways** |
| **be ready ( for V.ing / اسم) ( to مصدر)** | **washing up** |
| **be intelligent in** | **lying in bed** |
| **be important for** | **fall down on a ship** |
| **do amazing things** | **sail on boats or ships** |
| **do experiments** | **work with** |
| **do a test** | **without falling** |
| **do physical exercise** | **have problems with اسم** |
| **thank … for …** | **help مصدر + مفعول // to مصدر** |

1. **It’s صفة ( for مفعول ) to مصدر – find it صفة to مصدر**

* **It is good for you to do physical exercise when you are trying to learn something.**
* **In England, it is more expensive to travel by train than by bus.**
* **My sister finds it easy to learn new languages.**

1. **be the best way ( for مفعول ) to مصدر**

* **Travelling by bus is the best way for tourists to see parts of the country.**

1. **make مصدر أو صفة + مفعول**

* **What makes people intelligent?**
* **Does listening to music make you feel happy?**

1. **prefer to مصدر – by (V.ing)**

* **Other people prefer to learn by drawing pictures or diagrams.**

1. **نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث فى المستقبل.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **If** | **فاعل** | **present simple** | **,** | **فاعل** | **+ will/ can / may+ inf.** | | **الأولى** | **مضارع بسيط** | **(inf.) أو don’t + (inf.)** | | |

* **If people are intelligent in different ways, they will probably learn things in different ways.**
* **I can get better at a computer game if I spend more time playing it.**

1. **breath النفس - breathe يتنفس - breathing التنفس**

* **Sailors need to have very good breath.**
* **It’s so hot! I find it difficult to breathe.**
* **Athletes can control their muscles, breathing and balance.**

-ing forms

* **يُستخدم ( V + ing ) كـ اسم ويكون ( فاعل – فاعل شبه جملة اسمية – مفعول )**

1. **Swimming makes you fit.**
2. **Reading is enjoyable.**
3. **Singing is Huda’s favourite activity.**
4. **Washing up isn’t my favourite thing to do.**
5. **Is travelling by train comfortable?**
6. **Eating too quickly isn’t good for you.**
7. **Lying in bed for a long time isn’t healthy.**
8. **Speaking other languages is very useful.**
9. **Watching too much television is not good for your eyes.**
10. **Being very intelligent can help people to do amazing things.**
11. **Travelling by bus is the best way to see parts of the country.**
12. **Recycling bottles and paper is very important.**
13. **I love learning.**
14. **My favourite hobby is painting pictures.**

* **يُستخدم ( V + ing ) بعد حروف الجر و الأفعال التالية :-**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***(be) interested in*** | **مهتم بـ** | ***(be) bad at*** | **سىء فى** |
| ***(be) used to*** | **مُعتاد على** | ***(be) frightened of*** | **خائف من** |
| ***(be) fond of*** | **مُغرم بـ** | ***(be) worried about*** | **قلق على** |
| ***(be) busy*** | **مشغول** | ***(be) tired of*** | **مُتعب من** |
| ***(be) good at*** | **جيد فى** | ***(be) keen on*** | **مُتحمس لـ** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***have control over*** | **لديه تحكم في** | | | ***go on - keep*** | | **يستمر** | ***finish*** | **ينهى** |
| ***have problems with*** | | | **لديه مشاكل مع** | ***go*** | **يذهب** | | ***begin*** | **يبدأ** |
| ***apologize for*** | | **يعتذر على** | | ***mind*** | **يمانع** | | ***start*** | **يبدأ** |
| ***thank … for*** | | **يشكر على** | | ***enjoy*** | **يستمتع** | | ***love*** | **يحب** |
| ***ask for*** | | **يطلب** | | ***avoid*** | **يتجنب** | | ***like*** | **يحب** |
| ***congratulate … on*** | | **يُهنىء على** | | ***suggest*** | **يقترح** | | ***hate*** | **يكره** |
| ***look forward to*** | | **يتطلع الى** | | ***practise*** | **يمارس** | | ***dislike*** | **يكره** |
| ***think of*** | | **يفكر فى** | | ***feel like*** | **يرغب فى** | | ***prefer*** | **يفضل** |
| ***succeed in*** | | **ينجح فى** | | ***give up*** | **يتوقف عن** | | ***stop*** | **يتوقف** |

1. **Albert Einstein had problems with reading.**
2. **I have a problem using the internet for my homework.**
3. **Athletes have fantastic control over their breathing.**
4. **Hassan and Hamdi enjoy playing tennis.**
5. **I love learning about different countries.**
6. **He is good at learning and understanding things.**
7. **I congratulated Ali on passing his final exams.**
8. **Thank you for baking my cake, Mum.**
9. **He suggested not going out in that bad weather.**
10. **I look forward to seeing you.**
11. **Hassan is interested in reading.**

* **ليست كل الكلمات المنتهية بـ ing أسماء :-**
* **Swimming is fun. ( *swimming = noun*)**
* **We are swimming. ( *are swimming = verb* )**
* **يُستخدم ( V + ing ) كصفة ( قبل الاسم )**

**interesting – boring – amazing – relaxing – exciting**

* **I often see interesting games that I want to play online.**
* **I was woken by a crying baby.**

1. **It’s very useful to speak other languages. ( *Speaking* )**

***Speaking other languages is very useful.***

1. **It’s dangerous to swim in deep water. ( *Swimming* )**

***Swimming in deep water is dangerous.***

1. **It is not healthy to lie in bed for a long time. ( *Lying* )**

***Lying in bed for a long time is not healthy.***

1. **It isn’t good to watch television for a long time. ( *Watching* )**

***Watching television for a long time is not good.***

1. **Is it comfortable to travel by train? ( *travelling* )**

***Is travelling by train comfortable?***

1. **Sailors find their way well across seas. ( *good at* )**

***Sailors are good at finding their way across seas.***

1. **The best way to travel is by train. ( *Travelling* )**

***Travelling by train is the best way.***

1. **I congratulated Noha because she bought a new car. ( *buying* )**

***I congratulated Noha on buying a new car.***

1. **Do you feel happy when you listen to music? ( *listening* )**

***Does listening to music make you feel happy?***

1. **Magda likes to play tennis. It’s her favourite sport. ( *Playing* )**

***Playing tennis is Magda’s favourite sport.***

1. **My sister finds it easy to learn new languages. ( *learning* )**

***For my sister, learning new languages is easy.***

1. **In England, it is more expensive to travel by train than by bus.**

**( *Travelling* )**

***Travelling by train is more expensive than by bus in England.***

1. **People do amazing things because they are intelligent. (*Being*)**

***Being intelligent, people do amazing things.***

1. **I enjoy watching films. ( *enjoyable* )**

***Watching films is enjoyable for me.***

**كيفية إضافة (ing) للفعل**

1. **إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) ، نحذف ( e )**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **bake** | **baking** | **ride** | **riding** | **live** | **living** |
| **have** | **having** | **drive** | **driving** | **come** | **coming** |
|  | | | | | |
| **be** | **being** | **see** | **seeing** | **ماعـدا be والأفعال المنتهية بـــ -ee أو -ye** | |
| **dye** | **dyeing** | **agree** | **agreeing** |

1. **الفعل المكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك , يُكرر الحرف الساكن**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **cut** | **cutting** | **get** | **getting** | **shop** | **shopping** |

1. **الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك , يُكرر الحرف الساكن إذا كان المقطع الأخير قوياً في النطق (stressed)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **forget** | **forgetting** | **submit** | **submitting** | **begin** | **beginning** |
| **prefer** | **preferring** | **regret** | **regretting** | **permit** | **permitting** |

1. **لا يُعتبر y / w ساكن في نهاية الكلمة**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **enjoy** | **enjoying** | **snow** | **snowing** | **stay** | **staying** |

1. **الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك , لا يُكرر الحرف الأخير إذا كان المقطع الأخير غير قوياً في النطق (unstressed)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **visit** | **visiting** | **open** | **opening** | **develop** | **developing** |
| **happen** | **happening** | **offer** | **offering** | **remember** | **remembering** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **travel** | **travelling**  **traveling** | **cancel** | **cancelling**  **canceling** | **الأفعال المنتهية بـ L يُضاعف في الإنجليزية البريطانية ولا يُضاعف في الأمريكية** |

1. **إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع( ing )**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **eat** | **eating** | **read** | **reading** | **need** | **needing** |

1. **إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بــ ( ie ) استبدلهم بــ ( y )**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **die** | **dying** | **lie** | **lying** | **tie** | **tying** |

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **do research into** | **go on the internet** |
| **do something physical** | **work on a project** |
| **do** **homework** | **on a plane** |
| **do** **puzzles** | **look for** |
| **do activities** | **wait for** |
| **do well** | **ask … for advice / help** |
| **do more work** | **work out** |
| **be frightened of** | **make a card** |
| **be in trouble** | **give answers to** |
| **learn about** | **want / need ( to مصدر ) ( اسم ) أو** |
| **think about / of** | **That sounds like a good idea.** |

1. **spend المدة ( V.ing )**

* **She spent much time playing computer games.**

1. **thank مفعول for ( V.ing اسم أو )**

* **Thank you for coming to see me.**
* **Thank you for your invitation.**

1. **ask to مصدر – ask مفعول to مصدر**

* **You asked to see me.**
* **Ask Salma to use the internet in a room where you can see her.**

1. **let مصدر مفعول**

* **Let me see if I can help.**
* **Let me see if I can play tennis at the sports club next week!**

1. **stop to مصدر – stop V.ing مفعول أو V.ing**

* **Should I stop her playing all computer games? يتوقف عن**
* **I stopped to buy some fruit. يتوقف لكي**

1. **as well as ( V.ing ( اسم أو**

* **Sports are good for the brain as well as the body.**
* **As well as making new paper, we can recycle old paper.**

1. **research يبحث / بحث**

* **Scientifi­c research is very important.**
* **I need to research information about climate change.**

1. **sleep ينام / النوم – asleep نائم – sleepy يشعر بالنوم**

* **You should have about eight hours of sleep every night.**
* **You should sleep early before an exam.**
* **The baby is asleep.**
* **I felt sleepy after lunch.**

1. **affect يؤثر – effect تأثير**

* **Using computers late at night can affect your sleep.**
* **The effect of sport is clear on one’s life.**

Asking about problems

* **Have you got any problems?**
* **Do you have a problem?**
* **What’s the matter?**
* **What’s wrong?**

Talking about problems

* **I’m afraid thatجملة (*I have a problem using the internet.*)**
* **The trouble is that جملة (*I spend too much time playing computer games.*)**
* **The problem is that جملة (*I’m not good at any sports.*)**
* **I find it difficult toمصدر (*say the –ed ending of verbs correctly.*)**
* **It’s hard for me toمصدر (*understand the rules of chess.*)**

Offering help

* **Can I help you?**
* **Would you like me to help?**
* **Let me see if I can help.**
* **You should مصدر( *listen to lots of recordings of people speaking.*)**
* **Why don’t you مصدر ( *read a book about the rules of chess.*)**

**Unit 9 The senses**

**Lesson 1 & 2**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **make equipment for** | **work out** |
| **make up signs for maths** | **find out** |
| **a school for blind children** | **look up** |
| **add to** | **instead of** |
| **decide to مصدر** | **change … into … = turn … into …** |
| **on a page** | **( read / write / speak ) in اللغة** |
| **on paper** | **in different languages** |
| **go on a school trip** | **use dots as a text** |
| **stay on the beach** | **give us a tour of the city** |

1. **use مفعول to مصدر – use مفعول for ( V.ing ( اسم أو**

* **They used the system to read and write messages at night.**
* **They use their fingers for touching the different signs.**

1. **a way to مصدر – a way of ( V.ing ( اسم أو**

* **He wanted to find a way to improve the system.**
* **System means a way of doing something.**

1. **continue ( to أو مصدر V.ing )**

* **He continued adding more signs to his system.**
* **The government continues to invest in technology.**

1. **instead of (V.ingبدلاً من ( اسم أو – instead بدلاً من ذلك**

* **The books had a system of dots instead of letters.**
* **She played games instead of doing her homework.**
* **She didn't go to Greece. Instead, she went to America.**
* **Don’t use a pencil. Use a pen instead.**

1. **take ( someone’s ) name = be named after يُسمى على اسم**

* **The signs took Braille’s name.**
* **The signs were named after Braille.**

Relative clauses

**العبارة الموصولة هى مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوى على فعل وهى تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما, كما أنها تأتى بعد الاسم الذى يُوصَف , وهناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل**

1. **عبارة الوصل غير المُحدِدة أو غير المُعرفة Non-defining relative clauses**

* **تُعطي معلومة إضافية للإسم**
* **تأتي في منتصف الجملة ويكون قبلها وبعدها ( , )**
* **تأتي في نهاية الجملة ويكون قبلها ( , )**
* **يُمكن حذفها**
* **لايُمكن أن تحل ( that ) محل ( who / which )**

|  |
| --- |
| **Who (that) for people فاعل أو مفعول عاقل** |
| **Whom for people مفعول عاقل** |
| **Which (that) for things or animals فاعل أو مفعول غير عاقل** |
| **Where for places للمكان** |
| **When a period of time فترة أو مدة زمنية** |
| **Whose possessiveملكية عاقل وغير عاقل** |

|  |
| --- |
| **ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال Rewrite لربط جُملتين** |
| 1. **نحدد الاسم أو الضمير المكرر بين الجملتين.** |
| 1. **نحزف الاسم أو الضمير المكرر (الثاني) ونضع ضمير الوصل المناسب بعد الاسم الأول** |
| 1. **نضع الجملة الثانية بعد ضمير الوصل (ثم باقى الجملة الأولى إن وُجِد)** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختيارات** | | |
| **نختار who ويأتي بعدها فعل** | **للفاعل العاقل** | **1** |
| **نختار who أو whom ويأتي بعدها جملة** | **للمفعول العاقل** | **2** |
| **نختار which ويأتي بعدها فعل** | **لفاعل غير عاقل** | **3** |
| **نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة** | **لمفعول غير عاقل** | **4** |
| **نختار whose ويأتي بعدها الاسم المُمْتَلَك (عاقل أو غير عاقل)** | **للملكية** | **5** |
| **يحدث شىء بداخله نختار where ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبلهُ أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفى حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which** | **لمكان** | **6** |
| **لم يُذكر حدث يتم داخلهُ نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة** | **لمكان** | **7** |
| **جاء بعده فعل نختار which** | **لمكان** | **8** |
| **يحدث فيه شىء نختار when ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبلهُ أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفى حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which** | **لزمان** | **9** |

**whoالذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي**

* **تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل**
* **تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها جملة**

1. **I went to visit my friend. He lives in Port Said. (who)**

***I went to visit my friend, who lives in Port Said.***

1. **Mr Zaki is a scientist. He lives next door. (who)**

***Mr Zaki, who lives next door, is a scientist.***

1. **My best friend lives near me. He sits next to me in class. (who)**

***My best friend, who sits next to me in class, lives near me.***

1. **Ahmed’s cousin is a doctor. He lives in Assyut. (who)**

***Ahmed’s cousin, who lives in Assyut, is a doctor.***

1. **My neighbour helps me with my English. He is a teacher. (who)**

***My neighbour, who is a teacher, helps me with my English.***

1. **I went to visit my cousin last week. She lives in Luxor. (who)**

***I went to visit my cousin, who lives in Luxor, last week.***

1. **My uncle lives on a farm. He has three horses. (who)**

***My uncle, who has three horses, lives on a farm.***

1. **My neighbour is very friendly. He is a primary school teacher. (who)**

***My neighbour, who is a primary school teacher, is very friendly.***

1. **My uncle is an engineer. He lives in Tanta. (who)**

***My uncle, who lives in Tanta, is an engineer.***

1. **Mona received a medal for winning the race. She is an excellent runner.(who)**

***Mona, who is an excellent runner, received a medal for winning the race.***

1. **Maya is slightly deaf. She is learning Egyptian Sign Language. (who)**

***Maya, who is learning Egyptian Sign Language, is slightly deaf.***

1. **A brave man saved the boy. (who)**

***A man, who is brave, saved the boy.***

**whichالذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي**

* **تحل محل الفاعل الغير عاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل**
* **تحل محل المفعول الغير عاقل ويأتي بعدها جملة**

1. **My parents gave me a book. I’ve been reading it every night. (which)**

***My parents gave me a book, which I’ve been reading every night.***

1. **Elephants are found in Africa. They live for around 45 years. (which)**

***Elephants, which live for around 45 years, are found in Africa.***

1. **The post office is crowded today. It is opposite the bank. (which)**

***The post office, which is opposite the bank, is crowded today.***

1. **Our school is ten years old. I like it very much. (which)**

***Our school, which I like very much, is ten years old.***

1. **English is an important subject. All students study it. (which)**

***English, which all students study, is an important subject.***

1. **The story is very good. It was written by a famous Egyptian. (which)**

***The story, which was written by a famous Egyptian, is very good.***

1. **May is the driest month in Cairo. It has the least rain of all the months. (which)**

***May, which has the least rain of all the months, is the driest month in Cairo.***

1. **The museum is busy in the afternoon. It is near our school. (which)**

***The museum, which is near our school, is busy in the afternoon.***

1. **The Pyramids are interesting. Many tourists visit them. (which)**

***The Pyramids, which many tourists visit, are interesting.***

1. **Squash keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (which)**

***Squash, which is my favourite sport, keeps me fit.***

1. **Our school is more than 100 years old. It has 1,000 students. (which)**

***Our school, which has 1,000 students, is more than 100 years old.***

1. **The Deaf School was set up in Cairo. It is for all children from all over Egypt. (which)**

***The Deaf School, which is for children from all over Egypt, was set up in Cairo.***

**whereحيث / حيثما ( مع المكان )**

1. **We went to the supermarket. We bought some food for a picnic from it.(where)**

***We went to the supermarket, where we bought some food for a picnic.***

1. **We went to visit my cousins in Luxor. They have lived there since the 1970s. (where)**

***We went to visit my cousins in Luxor, where they have lived since the 1970s.***

1. **My village is very beautiful. I was born in it. (where)**

***My village, where I was born, is very beautiful.***

1. **The bank is near the school. My brother works there. (where)**

***The bank, where my brother works, is near the school.***

***My brother works in the bank, which is near my school.***

1. **Luxor is near the Nile. Thousands of tourists stay in Luxor every year. (where)**

***Luxor, where thousands of tourists stay every year, is near the Nile.***

**whose للملكية ( عاقل وغير عاقل )**

1. **Mr Adel is very rich. His factory produces cotton clothes. (whose)**

***Mr Adel, whose factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich.***

1. **My brother carried the heavy bags. His muscles are very strong. (whose)**

***My brother, whose muscles are very strong, carried the heavy bags.***

1. **The boy is crying. His father has an accident. (whose)**

***The boy, whose father has an accident, is crying.***

1. **Omar does well in the science tests. His mother is a scientist. (whose)**

***Omar, whose mother is a scientist, does well in the science tests.***

1. **Rami went to the police station. His car was stolen. (whose)**

***Rami, whose car was stolen, went to the police station.***

1. **The cat is nice. Its eyes are blue. (whose)**

***The cat, whose eyes are blue, is nice.***

**when عندما / حينما ( مع الوقت )**

1. **The photo shows Alexandria in 1990. My parents lived there in 1990. (when)**

***The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, when my parents lived there.***

1. **Saturday is a busy day for me. We play football on Saturday. (when)**

***Saturday, when we play football, is a busy day for me.***

1. **عبارة الوصل المُحدِدة أو المُعرفة Defining relative clauses**

* **تُعطي معلومة أساسية للإسم**
* **تأتي في منتصف الجملة ولا يكون قبلها أوبعدها ( , )**
* **تأتي في نهاية الجملة ولا يكون قبلها ( , )**
* **لا يُمكن حذفها**
* **يُمكن أن تحل ( that ) محل ( who / which )**

1. **I met a man. He is from Japan. (who)**

***I met a man who / that is from Japan.***

1. **I saw a friend. I hadn’t seen him for years. (who)**

***I saw a friend who / whom / that I hadn’t seen for years.***

***I saw a friend I hadn’t seen for years.***

1. **He has written a book. It is about education. (which)**

***He has written a book which / that is about education.***

1. **We enjoyed the match. We watched it yesterday. (which)**

***We enjoyed the match which / that we watched yesterday.***

***We enjoyed the match we watched yesterday.***

1. **Did you receive the fax? I sent it yesterday. (that)**

***Did you receive the fax which I sent yesterday?***

1. **This is the village. My grandfather was born there. (where)**

***This is the village where my grandfather was born.***

1. **Those are the people. Their car was stolen. (whose)**

***Those are the people whose car was stolen.***

1. **I have a car. Its engine is noisy. (whose)**

***I have a car whose engine is noisy.***

* **عند وجود حرف جر مع فعل الجملة نستخدمه مع وجود whom / which بأكثر من طريقة , ولانستخدم حرف الجر مع who / that / where / when**

1. **He helps the people. He works with them.**

***He helps the people who / whom / that he works with.***

***He helps the people with whom he works.***

***He helps the people he works with.***

1. **This is the room. I sleep in it.**

***This is the room where I sleep.***

***This is the room in which I sleep.***

***This is the room which / that I sleep in.***

***This is the room I sleep in.***

1. **Friday is the day on which I visit my relatives.**

***Friday is the day when I visit my relatives.***

1. **June is the month in which I go on holiday.**

***June is the month when I go on holiday.***

**حالات حزف ضمير الوصل**

* **إذا حل محل المفعول**

1. **That is the camera. I bought it yesterday.**

***That is the camera which / that I bought yesterday.***

***That is the camera I bought yesterday.***

* **إذا كان بعده مبني للمجهول نحزفه و v-to be ونضع التصريف الثالث**

1. **He sat at a table. It was covered with papers.**

***He sat at a table which was covered with papers.***

***He sat at a table covered with papers.***

* **إذا كان بعده مبني للمعلوم نحزفه ونضع v.ing**

1. **Who’s the boy playing with your brother? (*…the boy who is playing…*)**
2. **Anyone touching that wire will get a shock. (*Anyone who touches…*)**

**Lesson 3 & 4**

1. **Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **set off يبدأ رحلة / يجهز** | **do activities** |
| **set down يدون / يسجل / يهبط** | **do the shopping** |
| **set up = start** | **go shopping** |
| **take up = study = learn** | **go back = return** |
| **hand out = give** | **go on** |
| **look up = find out** | **take turns** |
| **work out** | **learn about each other’s lives** |
| **in two weeks’ time** | **at weekends** |
| **in a few weeks** | **at special weekly classes** |
| **in the 1950s** | **on Saturday morning** |
| **play in an orchestra** | **live on a farm** |
| **read music in Braille** | **put … on the first line** |
| **receive a medal for** | **give a reason** |
| **be important for** | **during the ( week / holidays )** |

1. **communicate with – communicate in**

**communicate by – connect to**

* **They communicated with each other in sign language.**
* **Sign Language is communicated by the hands.**
* **Wi-Fi allows mobile computers and phones to connect to the internet.**

1. **There is / was اسم مفرد V.ing – There are / were اسم جمع V.ing**

* **There is a famous orchestra playing in a few weeks.**
* **There were planes flying in the sky.**

1. **accept V.ing اسم أو – agree / refuse + to مصدر**

* **I accepted his invitation for his brother’s wedding.**
* **He accepted going to the park on Saturday morning.**
* **I agreed to have lunch with him.**
* **He refused to go to school.**

Inviting people

1. **Would you like to مصدر**

* ***Would you like to go to the sports club to play football?***

1. **I’d like to invite you to اسم أو مصدر**

* ***I’d like to invite you to a concert. Can you come?***
* ***I’d like to invite you to have lunch with me.***

Accepting invitations

1. **I’d love to!**
2. **That sounds great.**
3. **It sounds great.**
4. **I’d be pleased to come.**

Refusing invitations

1. **I’m afraid I can’t.**

**I’m afraid I can’t مصدر**

* ***I’m afraid I can’t play football today.***

1. **I’m afraid. It won’t be possible. I have to مصدر**

* ***I’m afraid. It won’t be possible. I have to do my homework.***

1. **I’m sorry.**
2. **I’d love to, but I can’t.**

**I’d love to, but I can’t because جملة**

* ***I’d love to, but I can’t because I’m going shopping.***

1. **Thanks for inviting me, but جملة**

* ***Thanks for inviting me, but I am busy.***

1. **I wish I could (come), but I have to مصدر**

* **I wish I could (come), but I have to revise for the exam.**

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