

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 Prepositions تعبيرات 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 (to المصدر) (اسم)
There's a lot to do.	be used (to المصدر) (for Ving / اسم)

2) المصدر + to + صفة + be + فاعل

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

3) المصدر + to + اسم + صفة + be + فاعل

- The bazaar is a good place to buy souvenirs.

4)

adjectives

المساواة	المقارنة بين اثنين	المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة
جملة مثبتة as صفة طويلة أو as صفة قصيرة	er than صفة قصيرة	est صفة قصيرة
جملة منفيه as/so	more صفة طويلة	the most صفة طويلة
..... the same اسم as	less	the least

- The youth hostel is much cheaper than the hotels.
= *The youth hostel is less expensive than a hotel.*

(5) تستخدم صيغة الأمر عند (إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات – تقديم إقتراحات)

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

(6) تأتي too في نهاية الجملة المثبتة.

- He plays in a football team, too.
- (7) تأتي either في نهاية الجملة المنفية.**
- Ali doesn't like music. I don't like it, either.

(8) تأتي also في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد (v. be / have)

1. They like football. Also, they like playing tennis.
2. You can go scuba diving. You can also go fishing from a boat.
3. Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile.
4. Ahmed was a doctor. Ahmed's father had also been a doctor.
5. Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English.

9) المصدر + to + مفعول + advise + فاعل

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

10) try + (to + inf.) OR (v. + ing)

- تأتي try + (to + inf.) بمعنى يُحاول (بيذل مجهود لكي يفعل شيء 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 شيء ما ، وسيرى ما سوف يحدث
- Try opening the door. (= What happens if you open the door?)
- You should try some Egyptian food.

11) arrive at - arrive in - get to - reach

- 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.

لاحظ

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)
6. arrive in the class
- arrive in the office

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 الاقتراح بفعل شكّي 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

الاقتراح بعدم فعل شكّي 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

It would be better if + ماضى بسيط + فاعل +

I suggest + V.ing

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

It wouldn't be better if + ماضى بسيط + فاعل +

I suggest not + V.ing

المصدر

- My advice to you is not to smoke.
You should stop smoking.

(should)

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

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات 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

2) Offering help عرض المساعدة

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

(3) يُستخدم المضارع البسيط مع جدول مواعيد أو برنامج أو تقويم (مستقبل)

- The tourist information centre opens tomorrow.

4) help + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to) // help + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to) + مفعول

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.

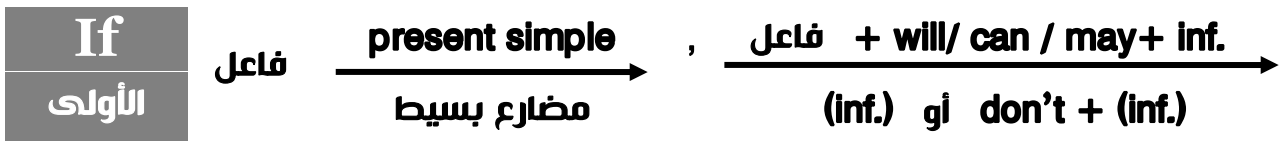
5) make + مفعول + مصدر + صفة أو مصدر

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

(6) هناك بعض الكلمات لها أكثر من استخدام كجزء من أجزاء الكلام

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

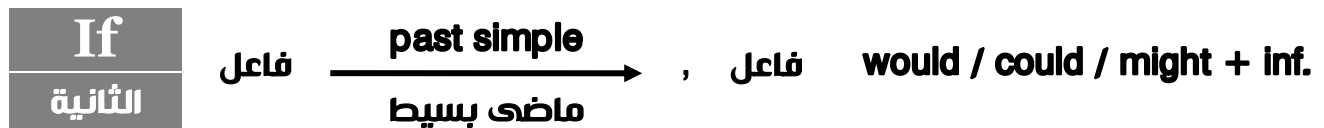
(7) نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث في المستقبل.



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

(8) نستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن حدث غير محتمل وقوعه في المستقبل أو

عندما نتحدث عن شيء غير حقيقي أو موقف مستحيل حدوثه الآن.



- If they needed help, they would ask.

Asking for and giving recommendations

- 1) Where do you suggest we start?** (Wh + do you suggest + فاعل + مصدر)
- **I suggest that you visit the museum.** (I suggest that + فاعل + مصدر)
 - **I suggest that you should visit the museum.**
(I suggest that + فاعل should + مصدر)
 - **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)

2) Do you recommend a tour with a guide?

- **I recommend you buy a guidebook.** (I recommend + فاعل + مصدر)
- **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)

3) 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)

4) 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)

5) 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 Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

Let's choose + اسم + to مصدر	a review of
What kind of	on the road
want (to المصدر) (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
historic ذو أهمية تاريخية (قديم أو حديث)	recommend ... to ...
historical مرتبط بدراسة التاريخ	during (school time / the holiday)

2) فاعل + spend + (فترة زمنية) + V.ing

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

- 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.

3) المصدر + take + مفعول + فترة زمنية + فاعل

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

4) like / enjoy + V.ing أو اسم

- المصدر try to

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

5) too + صفة

- very + صفة

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

6) Question tag

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

Countable and uncountable nouns

الأسماء التي تُعد والتي لا تُعد

a	an
تُوضع أمام الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت ساكن	تُوضع أمام الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت متحرك
a { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> car picture room loaf uniform horse 	an { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple elephant ice cream orange umbrella hour

1) الاسم الذي يعد له مفرد وله جمع ويأخذ (a - an) في المفرد وتحذفان في الجمع .
 a book → books an island → islands

2) الاسم الذي لا يعد لا يمكن عده ولا يأخذ (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 أخرى

3) 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

4) الأسماء الآتية لا تعد ودائماً جمع وليس لها مفرد:

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

5) بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها دائماً فعل مفرد:

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

some	<p>■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب. - 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)</p>
any	<p>■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية. - 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 - استفهام) - Does she need any oranges? (اسم يعد - استفهام) ■ تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل : hardly – never – without – refuse - He <u>never</u> had <u>any</u> luck. - We <u>hardly</u> had <u>any</u> money. ■ تُستخدم any في الإثبات عندما لا تعنى 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. ■ تستخدم مع If الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك . - If anyone has <u>any</u> questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.</p>
no	<p>■ تأتي في الجمل المنفية عندما يكون الفعل مثبت. - There were no shops open. - I have no money. ■ تستخدم لنفي <u>some</u> مع فعل مثبت وتساوى <u>not</u> <u>any</u> - She has <u>some</u> money. - She has <u>no</u> money.</p>
How much	<p>■ تُستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية و يأتي بعدها اسم كمية ثم فعل مساعد. - How much milk is there in the fridge? ■ تُستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن و يأتي بعدها فعل مساعد ثم الفاعل. - How much is this dress? - How much does this dress cost?</p>
How many	<p>■ تُستخدم للسؤال عن العدد ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع يُعد ثم فعل مساعد. - How many books did you buy?</p>

Using comparatives and superlatives for comparison

استخدام المقارنات من الدرجة الثانية والثالثة (اسلوب التفضيل)

جمع (يُعد)	الخلاصة	كمية (مُفرد لا يُعد)
a lot of / lots of	كثير من	a lot of / lots of
many	كثير	much
few	قليل ولا يكفي	little
a few	قليل ويكفي	a little
too many	أكثر من اللازم	too much
too few	أقل من اللازم	too little
more	أكثر من	more
fewer	أقل من	less
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.

1) لا تُستخدم (few / too few / too many / little / too little / too much) في النفي لدلالاتهم على النفي

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

2) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Rodayna has more books in her bag than Malak. (fewer)
Malak has fewer books in her bag than Rodayna.
- 4) 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.
- 5) I don't have to do much homework today. (little)
I have to do little homework today.

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبیرات و حروف 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 (اسم أو مصدر to)	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?

2) like (مثل) (للتشبيه) - such as (على سبيل المثال) - as (كما) - ك /

- 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.

3) last

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

4) 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.

5) teach مصدر to مفعول

– want مصدر to مفعول

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

6) make + مفعول + مصدر + صفة أو مصدر

– It made me (feel) excited.

7) one of جمع + اسم مفرد + فعل

– One of his homes is very bad.

excited – bored

8) الصفة المنتهية بـ ed تعني الشعور بهذه الصفة

exciting – boring

الصفة المنتهية بـ ing تُسبب الشعور بهذا الشيء

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

care بحرص carefully حريص careful موظف رعاية carer عناية/يعتني

help بشكل مساعد helpfully مساعد helpful مساعد helper مساعدة/يساعد

- 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 اسم (*the story*)?
3. How did you feel about اسم (*the film*)?
4. How do you feel about اسم (*the story*) now?
5. How did you feel when جملة ماضي بسيط (*Hassan saw the trees*)?
6. How do you feel when جملة مضارع بسيط (*you do an exam*)?

Expressing feelings

1. I feel (*quite happy.*)
2. I felt (*frightened.*)
3. I don't feel (*sad.*)
4. It made me feel (*excited.*)
5. It made me (*confused.*)

Unit 3 Festivals and special days

Lesson 1 & 2

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات 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 = <i>around the world</i>
more important than usual	all over the country = <i>around the country</i>

2) have to مصدر – without + (V.ing / اسم)

- 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.

3) special (خاص (مختلف وأفضل من المعتاد) خاص – private (ملكية خاصة لفرد أو مجموعة) خاص

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

4) 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.

5) be used to مصدر - be used for (V.ing / اسم) يُستخدم لـ
 used to مصدر إعتاد أن
 be used to (V.ing / اسم) 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.

6) (at night / ساعات) (تواريخ / أيام on) (تسهر / سلة / فصول / مكان / فترات اليوم / قرن in)

Present simple

المضارع البسيط

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

❖ 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... في أول الجملة أو آخرها

- Usually she studies at the university.

Past simple

الماضي البسيط

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

❖ 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 نذكر ما يقوم به الفاعل وتتكون من:

subject فاعل (1) → verb فعل (2) → object مفعول (3) → (تكملة الجملة) (4)

❖ في جملة المبني للمجهول نذكر ما يحدث للفاعل وتتكون من:

object (مفعول) (1) → V. to be في زمن الجملة (2) → P.P → by + subject (فاعل) (3) (4)

❖ وعند تحويل الجملة الى المبني للمجهول اتبع الآتي:

- 1 ابدأ الجملة بالمفعول : حول المفعول (اسم أو ضمير) الى فاعل.
- 2 استخدم فعل to be في نفس زمن فعل الجملة.
- 3 استخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسي في الجملة.
- 4 استخدم الفاعل (اسم أو ضمير) محل المفعول مسبقاً بـ by (إذا أردنا ذكر الفاعل في الجملة)

❖ ويستخدم فعل to be في الأزمنة المختلفة كالآتي:-

Verb forms	Active معلوم	Passive مجهول
المضارع البسيط	v.+ s, es, ies / inf.	am - is - are
الماضي البسيط	v.+ d, ed, ied - فعل شاذ	was - were
المضارع المستمر	am, is, are + v.ing	am - is - are + being
الماضي المستمر	was, were + v.ing	was - were + being
المضارع التام	have, has + P.P	have - has + been
الماضي 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 المزارع البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول

- 1) People celebrate spring all over the world.
- Spring is celebrated all over the world. (اثباتات *am, is, are + PP*)
- 2) I don't know the answers.
- The answers aren't known. (نفي *am, is, are + not + PP*)
- 3) Do people eat special foods at the festival?
- Are special foods eaten at the festival? (سؤال *Am, Is, Are + مفعول + PP*)
- 4) Why do people preserve fish in freezers?
- Why is fish preserved in freezers? (سؤال *Wh. + am, is, are + مفعول + PP*)

Past simple passive الماضي البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول

- 1) An Italian invented the first pizza.
- The first pizza was invented by an Italian. (اثباتات *was, were + PP*)
- 2) I didn't send the email.
- The email wasn't sent. (نفي *was, were + not + PP*)
- 3) Did the ancient Egyptians use papyrus for paper?
- Was papyrus used for paper? (سؤال *Was, Were + مفعول + PP*)
- 4) Who invented fireworks?
- Who were fireworks invented by? (سؤال *Wh. + was, were + مفعول + PP*)

1) إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على مفعولين ، يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثاني ، وإذا بدأنا بالمفعول الثاني نستخدم حرف الجر (to – for) قبل المفعول الأول

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| *bring | *pay | *tell | *hand يعطي – يناول |
| *give | *sell | *write | *pass يمرر – يناول |
| *lend | *show | *owe يدين | *offer يعرض |
- ❖ نستخدم **to** مع الأفعال الآتية

- ❖ 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 *keep يحافظ على
 *buy *leave *call *fetch يذهب ليحضر ❖ نستخدم for مع الأفعال الآتية
 *cut *make *book *save يوفر

❖ 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.*

(2) يوضع الظرف قبل P.P في المبني للمجهول

❖ He didn't explain the lesson well.

- *The lesson wasn't well explained.*

(3) عند عطف فعلين في صيغة المبني للمجهول لا تُكرر الفعل المساعد

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

(4) الأفعال الآتية تُحول الى المجهول كالتالي:- (جملة that + صيغة المجهول للفعل It)

agree	يوافق	decide	يقرر	explain	يُفسر	hope	يأمل	intend	ينوي
promise	يعد	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.

(5) الأفعال الآتية تُحول بطريقتين الى المجهول كالتالي:-

predict	يتنبأ	believe	يعتقد	expect	يتوقع	think	يعتقد	say	يقول	know	يعرف
discover	يكشف	find	يجد	intend	ينوي	report	يقدم تقرير	show	يوضح	understand	

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

❖ 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.*

(6) نستخدم by قبل نائب الفاعل ، و with قبل المكونات و الأدوات ، و from أو of 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.

(7) في حالة وجود any في الجملة المنفية

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

Lesson 3 & 4

1) Important Expressions and Prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

be filled with = be full of	prepare (for اسم / V.ing) (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

2) congratulate ... on (V.ing / اسم)

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

3) make مفعول غير عاقل + مفعول عاقل مصدر to

make مفعول غير عاقل for مفعول عاقل مصدر to

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

4) preserve يُحفظ شيء مكان بعيد عن الأيدي keep – يُحفظ باستخدام مادة حافظة

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

5) at night = in the night (اليل) في الليل – on the night في ليلة معينة

- 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.

6) لكتابة فقرة بشكل جيد يجب أن تكون هناك جملة ختامية باستخدام :

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

2) 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.

3) every day (ظرف) كل يوم - everyday (صفة) يومي

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

4) الملكية ' + اسم جمع منتهي بـ (s) - الملكية 's + جمع بدون (s) أو اسم مفرد

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

5) encourage مصدر to مفعول

- Teachers encourage students to do projects.

6) will be + PP**مستقبل بسيط مبني للمجهول**

- More STEM schools will be built in the future.

7) (جملة مضارع بسيط) أو (مصدر can فاعل) , so that , جملة مضارع بسيط

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

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

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

9) مصدر to صفة be فاعل

- 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.

10) hard (adj.)**مجتهد - صعب - صلب - خشن**

- 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.
<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مُثبت) في المضارع بمعنى (لأبَد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا)</p> <p>It's nearly certain } مضارع = I'm nearly certain / sure } بسيط I think } مُثبت</p>	<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في المضارع بمعنى (لايُمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا)</p> <p>It's nearly certain } مضارع I'm nearly certain / sure } بسيط = I think } منفي I don't think } مضارع بسيط It's impossible } مُثبت</p>

1. STEM school students must be hardworking. (certain)
 = *It's nearly certain that STEM school students are hardworking.*
2. 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!*
3. 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.*
4. You've been working hard today, Mum. You must be tired. (think)
 = *You've been working hard today, Mum. I think you are tired.*
5. 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.*
6. I think that Ahmed is thirty. (must) = *Ahmed must be thirty.*
7. Hatim is definitely busy. (must) = *Hatim must be busy.*
8. 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.*
9. 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.*
10. 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.*
11. 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!*
12. I'm sure he isn't Egyptian. (can't) = *He can't be Egyptian.*

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

may + inf.	might + inf.
<p>❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد.</p> <p>I'm not certain / sure I'm uncertain It is probable = It is quite possible It's likely Perhaps Maybe</p>	<p>❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>I'm not very sure I'm not very certain I'm very uncertain = It is possible It's likely I don't think / know Perhaps I have no idea</p>
<p>مضارع بسيط مُثبت أو مستقبل بسيط</p>	<p>مضارع بسيط مُثبت أو مستقبل بسيط</p>

❖ تُعبر 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.*
2. 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.*
3. If there's a lot of traffic, I might be late. (perhaps)
= *If there's a lot of traffic, perhaps I will be late.*
4. Wear a coat. It might rain today. (possible)
= *Wear a coat. It is quite possible that it will rain today.*
5. It is probable that she is a doctor. (may)
= *She may be a doctor.*
6. I'm not sure if Nada will visit us next week. (might)
= *Nada might visit us next week.*
7. Perhaps I'll visit my aunt today, I'm not sure. (might)
= *I might visit my aunt today.*
8. 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 of لا تتغير المادة / from تتغير المادة	see lights on
the same نفس الشيء 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

2) 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.

3) find it صفة to مصدر

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

4) would prefer to فاعل مصدر

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

5) like / enjoy + V.ing اسم او المصدر like to المصدر

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

6) 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.

7) win (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 (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 (مالا - رزقاً)

- He worked hard to earn his living.

beat (يفوز على / يهزم) (شخص - عدو - فريق)

- He has never beaten me at chess.

8) award (منحة - جائزة) (تُعطى بعد قرار رسمي)

- 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 (مُجزٍ) (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.

9) caused = which were caused - living = who live (حرف 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 sure أو أي فعل مضارع is / are... فاعل	1. I'm not sure أو أي فعل مضارع is / are... فاعل
2. must be ... فاعل أو أي مصدر	2. might be ... فاعل أو أي مصدر
3. can't be ... فاعل 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

2) Six-year-old كلمة year مفرد لأنها صفة والصفة لا تُجمع

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

3) ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر

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

4) invite مصدر to مفعول

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

5) help + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to) مفعول + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to) // help + (المصدر بـ أو بدون to)

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

6) مصدر would prefer / like to فاعل

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

7) as well as (اسم أو V.ing)

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

- 8) business عمل / تتغل / تجارة (لا تُعد) – شركة / مشروع (تُعد)
- Some businesses use the internet to sell things.
 - My father travelled to London on business.

القدرة وعدم القدرة Ability or inability

1) تُستخدم could للتعبير عن القدرة و couldn't للتعبير عن عدم القدرة في الماضي

اثبات	فاعل	could	} مصدر
نفي	فاعل	couldn't	
سؤال بهل	فاعل	Could	
سؤال بأداة استفهام	فاعل	Wh. could	

- 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.
- 7) 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?

2) عند التعبير عن القدرة في موقف مُعين في الماضي لا نستخدم could بل نستخدم was / were able to وفي النفي نستخدم couldn't أو wasn't / weren't able to

اثبات	I, He, She, It	was	} مصدر able to
	You, We, They	were	
نفي	فاعل	wasn't / weren't	
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.*
- 2) He was able to teach university graduates about computer programming.
- 3) There was a fire at the hotel, but firefighters were able to put it out very quickly.
- 4) I was able to find your street, but I couldn't find your house.
- 5) I wasn't able to come to your house last weekend because I was ill.
- 6) Some drops of water fell onto my letter, so I was not able to read it!
- 7) Were you able to do the homework?
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
- 8) What were you able to see at the concert?
- 9) 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

2) مصدر to اسم + (صيغة تفضيل أو the first / last) + be OR + فاعل

- 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.

3) 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)

4) 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.

5) not only ... but ... also ... ليس فقط ... ولكن أيضاً

- إذا ربطت فعلين :-

... فعل الجملة الأولى not only الفاعل , 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.
- في حالة الربط بين جملتين و بدأت الجملة بـ Not only نجعل الجملة صيغة استفهامية :-

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

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

6) 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.

7) 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 **Furthermore, In addition,** في بداية الجزء الثاني من الجملة ويأتي 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.

(2) تأتي **in addition to** في بداية الجزء الثاني من الجملة أو في أول الجملة ويأتي 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.

(3) 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.

(4) تأتي **also** في 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.

(5) 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	حالات جمع الاسم 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 بـ s - ss - sh - ch - o - x نضع 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 مسبق 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 tray صينية	trays	4. إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف الـ y مسبق بحرف متحرك ، ضع s
a boy	boys	a toy	toys	
a key	keys	a valley	valleys	
a leaf	leaves ورق الشجر	a loaf رغيف	loaves	5. إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بـ f أو بـ fe بدل الـ f أو الـ fe بـ v وضع es
a shelf	shelves	a wife	wives	
a thief	thieves	a life	lives	
a wolf	wolves	a knife	knives	
a roof	roofs	a chef رئيس الطهاة	chefs	← ← ← ماعدا
a giraffe	giraffes	a cliff منحدر صخري	cliffs	

6. هناك أسماء شاذة في 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 goose وزه	geese
fish	لحم السمك (كمية)	fish	أنواع مختلفة من الأسماك (جمع)		لاحظ

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 ground أرضية الشارع	soil تربة زراعية floor أرضية حجرة / طابق

2) 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.

3) جملة مزارع بسيط (can / will + مصدر / أو / جملة مزارع بسيط) so that فاعل

- 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.

4) جملة ماضي بسيط (could / would + مصدر / أو / جملة ماضي بسيط) so that فاعل

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

5) جملة السبب because جملة النتيجة – جملة النتيجة so, جملة السبب

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

6) remind مصدر to مفعول

- It can remind you to send your emails.

7) another – other – others – the other

1. يأتي بعد another اسم مفرد:

- In 2012, a robot went to another planet.
- This dress is too long. Show me another one, please.
(another two... – another three... – another four ...) و أحيانا نقول:
- I want another five pounds.

2. يأتي بعد other اسم جمع

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

3. لا يأتي اسم بعد others وهي تشير الى اسم جمع

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

4. 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.

8) تذكر الضمائر

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

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

2) تُستخدم already قبل p.p في الإثبات والإسـتفهام ، ويمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة للتأكيد

- I've got a lot of ideas for some inventions already.

3) مصدر have to (اسم) او (مصدر to) - need

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

4) 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.

2) 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. (ماضي بسيط فاعل if مصدر would فاعل)

3) It's necessary / important / essential to مصدر

It's necessary / important / essential for مصدر to مفعول

- 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 of / لا 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

2) too مصدر to صفة أو ظرف too**جدا لدرجة**

- It's too cold to play outside.
- He wrote too badly to get a good result.

3) could be + P.P – تُستخدم any في الإثبات عندما لا يُعنى الشخص أو الشيء أو مكان مُعين

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

4) 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.

5) sports (ألعاب رياضية) (اسم)

sports (صفة) رياضي (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 have to They مصدر	I You We don't They have to مصدر	I Do You We They have to مصدر
He she has to It	He she doesn't It	Does He she It
It's necessary for مفعول مصدر	It's not necessary for مفعول مصدر It's unnecessary for مفعول مصدر	Is it necessary for مفعول مصدر

- تُستخدم have to / has to للحديث 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) It is necessary for them to work hard. (have to)
They have to work hard.
- 4) It's a must to follow rules. (have to)
You have to follow rules.

- تُستخدم **don't have to / doesn't have to** للحديث عن الأشياء غير ضرورية (لا داعي لفعل الشيء 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) It is not necessary for him to buy a laptop. (have to)
He doesn't have to buy a laptop.
- 4) Does he have to attend the party? (necessary)
Is it necessary for him to attend the party?
- 5) 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 شيء ما ضروري)
 - I must finish this report by tomorrow. (The speaker decides)
 - I must buy my mother a present for her birthday.
 - I must remember to turn off the lights before I go to bed.
 - 2) الإلتزام بقاعدة أو قانون
 - I must follow these instructions carefully.
 - Drivers and passengers of motorcycles must wear helmets.
 - 3) 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.
 - 4) 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.

الضرورة في الماضي. had to + inf.

اثبات	فاعل	had to	مصدر	= It was necessary	} مصدر to مفعول for
نفي	فاعل	didn't have to	مصدر	= It wasn't necessary	
سؤال	فاعل	Did have to	مصدر	= Was it necessary	

- تُستخدم had to للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل تليق في الماضي، وبالتالي 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 شيء 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.

2) It wasn't necessary for me to get up early yesterday. (have to)

I didn't have to get up early yesterday.

3) 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?

المنع أو التحريم. mustn't + inf.

- 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.

(2) 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	mustn't	Must
have to	don't	Do
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

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 شيء 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 اسم for مفعول	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

2) congratulate مفعول on (V.ing / اسم)

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

3) encourage مصدر to مفعول

- Encourage this player to try harder.

4) I'd like / I'd prefer + (مصدر to او اسم)

- I'd like to be a tennis player.
- I'd prefer a different job.

5) It's fun + (مصدر to او V.ing)

- 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!

6) keep + V.ing يستمر

- The list keeps changing.

7) can be + P.P

- Achievements can be measured more accurately.

8) 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.

9) السؤال المزيل

- The prizes haven't changed, have they?

10) light

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

مصباح

الضوء

يُشعل

مُضيء

فاتح

خفيف

11) break

- I should take a break between lessons.
- The child might break my sunglasses.

راحة

يكسر

12) can

- I bought a can of lemonade.
- Soha can swim well.

علبة صفيح

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			

جُملة الوضع الحالي	,but / ,however ,on the other hand	جُملة التناقض
--------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------

- 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.

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

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

4) 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 حذفهم)

5) 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) (مصدر to)	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 // مصدر + مفعول

2) 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.

3) be the best way (for مفعول) to مصدر

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

4) make مصدر او صفة + مفعول

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

5) prefer to مصدر – by (V.ing)

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

6) نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث في 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.

7) **التنفس breathing** - **يتنفس breathe** - **النفس breath**

- 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) ك اسم ويكون (فاعل - فاعل تشبه 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?

1. Eating too quickly isn't good for you.
2. Lying in bed for a long time isn't healthy.
3. Speaking other languages is very useful.
4. Watching too much television is not good for your eyes.
5. Being very intelligent can help people to do amazing things.
6. Travelling by bus is the best way to see parts of the country.
7. Recycling bottles and paper is very important.

1. I love learning.
2. My favourite hobby is painting pictures.

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

(be) interested in	مهتم بـ	(be) bad at	سوء في
(be) used to	معتاد 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 في	(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	يُهنئ على	suggest	يقترح	hate	يكره
look forward to	يتطلع الى	practise	يمارس	dislike	يكره
think of	يفكر في	feel like	يرغب في	prefer	يفضل
succeed in	ينجح في	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.
 - 2) It's dangerous to swim in deep water.** (*Swimming*)
Swimming in deep water is dangerous.
 - 3) It is not healthy to lie in bed for a long time.** (*Lying*)
Lying in bed for a long time is not healthy.
 - 4) It isn't good to watch television for a long time.** (*Watching*)
Watching television for a long time is not good.
 - 5) Is it comfortable to travel by train?** (*travelling*)
Is travelling by train comfortable?
 - 6) Sailors find their way well across seas.** (*good at*)
Sailors are good at finding their way across seas.
 - 7) The best way to travel is by train.** (*Travelling*)
Travelling by train is the best way.
 - 8) I congratulated Noha because she bought a new car.** (*buying*)
I congratulated Noha on buying a new car.
 - 9) Do you feel happy when you listen to music?** (*listening*)
Does listening to music make you feel happy?
 - 10) Magda likes to play tennis. It's her favourite sport.** (*Playing*)
Playing tennis is Magda's favourite sport.
 - 11) My sister finds it easy to learn new languages.** (*learning*)
For my sister, learning new languages is easy.
 - 12) 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.
 - 13) People do amazing things because they are intelligent.** (*Being*)
Being intelligent, people do amazing things.
 - 14) 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	ماعداء be والأفعال المنتهية بـ -ee أو -ye	
dye	dyeing	agree	agreeing		

(2) الفعل المكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقة بحرف متحرك ، يُكرر الحرف الساكن

cut	cutting	get	getting	shop	shopping
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(3) الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقة 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

(4) لا يُعتبر w / y ساكن في نهاية الكلمة

enjoy	enjoying	snow	snowing	stay	staying
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(5) الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقة 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	

(6) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقة بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing)

eat	eating	read	reading	need	needing
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(7) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (ie) استبدلهم بـ (y)

die	dying	lie	lying	tie	tying
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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) أو (اسم)
think about / of	That sounds like a good idea.

2) spend المدة (V.ing)

- She spent much time playing computer games.

3) thank اسم أو مفعول (V.ing)

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

4) 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.

5) let مصدر مفعول

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

6) 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

7) as well as (V.ing او اسم)

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

8) research يبحث / بحث

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

9) sleep النوم / ينام نائم asleep – sleepy بالنوم يتشعر

- 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.

10) 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 that جملة (*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 to مصدر (*say the –ed ending of verbs correctly.*)
- It's hard for me to مصدر (*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

2) use مصدر to مفعول – use مفعول for (V.ing أو اسم)

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

3) a way to مصدر – a way of (V.ing أو اسم)

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

4) continue (to مصدر أو V.ing)

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

5) instead of (V.ing أو اسم) بدلاً من – 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.

6) take (someone's) name = be named after يُسمى على اسم

- The signs took Braille's name.
- The signs were named after Braille.

Relative clauses

العبرة الموصولة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوي على فعل وهي تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما، كما أنها تأتي بعد الاسم الذي يُوصف ، وهناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل

(1) عبارة الوصل غير المُحددة أو غير المُعرّفة Non-defining relative clauses

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

Who	→ for people	فاعل أو مفعول عاقل
Whom	→ for people	مفعول عاقل
Which	→ for things or animals	فاعل أو مفعول غير عاقل
Where	→ for places	للمكان
When	→ a period of time	فترة أو مدة زمنية
Whose	→ possessive	ملكية عاقل وغير عاقل

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال Rewrite لربط جملتين

1. نحدد الاسم أو الضمير المكرر بين الجملتين.
2. نحذف الاسم أو الضمير المكرر (الثاني) ونضع ضمير الوصل المناسب بعد الاسم الأول
3. نضع الجملة الثانية بعد ضمير الوصل (ثم باقى الجملة الأولى إن وُجد)

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات

1	للفاعل العاقل	نختار who ويأتي بعدها فعل
2	للمفعول العاقل	نختار who أو whom ويأتي بعدها جملة
3	لفاعل غير عاقل	نختار which ويأتي بعدها فعل
4	لمفعول غير عاقل	نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة
5	للملكية	نختار whose ويأتي بعدها الاسم المُمْتَلِك (عاقل أو غير عاقل)
6	لمكان	يحدث شيء بداخله نختار where ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which
7	لمكان	لم يُذكر حدث يتم داخله نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة
8	لمكان	جاء بعده فعل نختار which
9	لزمان	يحدث فيه شيء نختار when ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which

الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي who

- محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل

- 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.
- 2)** Mr Zaki is a scientist. He lives next door. (who)
Mr Zaki, who lives next door, is a scientist.
- 3)** 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.
- 4)** Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Assyut. (who)
Ahmed's cousin, who lives in Assyut, is a doctor.
- 5)** My neighbour helps me with my English. He is a teacher. (who)
My neighbour, who is a teacher, helps me with my English.
- 6)** 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.
- 7)** My uncle lives on a farm. He has three horses. (who)
My uncle, who has three horses, lives on a farm.
- 8)** My neighbour is very friendly. He is a primary school teacher. (who)
My neighbour, who is a primary school teacher, is very friendly.
- 9)** My uncle is an engineer. He lives in Tanta. (who)
My uncle, who lives in Tanta, is an engineer.
- 10)** 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.
- 11)** Maya is slightly deaf. She is learning Egyptian Sign Language. (who)
Maya, who is learning Egyptian Sign Language, is slightly deaf.
- 12)** A brave man saved the boy. (who)
A man, who is brave, saved the boy.

الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي which

- 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.
- 2) Elephants are found in Africa. They live for around 45 years. (which)
Elephants, which live for around 45 years, are found in Africa.
- 3) The post office is crowded today. It is opposite the bank. (which)
The post office, which is opposite the bank, is crowded today.
- 4) Our school is ten years old. I like it very much. (which)
Our school, which I like very much, is ten years old.
- 5) English is an important subject. All students study it. (which)
English, which all students study, is an important subject.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) 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.
- 9) The Pyramids are interesting. Many tourists visit them. (which)
The Pyramids, which many tourists visit, are interesting.
- 10) Squash keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (which)
Squash, which is my favourite sport, keeps me fit.
- 11) 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.
- 12) 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.

حيث / حيثما (مع المكان) where

- 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) My village is very beautiful. I was born in it. (where)
My village, where I was born, is very beautiful.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

للملكية (عاقل وغير عاقل) whose

- 1) Mr Adel is very rich. His factory produces cotton clothes. (whose)
Mr Adel, whose factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich.
- 2) My brother carried the heavy bags. His muscles are very strong. (whose)
My brother, whose muscles are very strong, carried the heavy bags.
- 3) The boy is crying. His father has an accident. (whose)
The boy, whose father has an accident, is crying.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Rami went to the police station. His car was stolen. (whose)
Rami, whose car was stolen, went to the police station.
- 6) The cat is nice. Its eyes are blue. (whose)
The cat, whose eyes are blue, is nice.

when (مع الوقت) حينما / عندما

- 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.
- 2) Saturday is a busy day for me. We play football on Saturday. (when)
Saturday, when we play football, is a busy day for me.

Defining relative clauses**(2) عبارة الوصل المُحدِدة أو المُعرِّفة**

- تُعطي معلومة أساسية للإسم
- تأتي في منتصف الجملة ولا يكون قبلها أو بعدها (,)
- 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) He has written a book. It is about education. (which)
He has written a book which / that is about education.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Did you receive the fax? I sent it yesterday. (that)
Did you receive the fax which I sent yesterday?
- 6) This is the village. My grandfather was born there. (where)
This is the village where my grandfather was born.
- 7) Those are the people. Their car was stolen. (whose)
Those are the people whose car was stolen.
- 8) 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.

2) 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.

3) Friday is the day on which I visit my relatives.

Friday is the day when I visit my relatives.

4) June is the month in which I go on holiday.

June is the month when I go on holiday.

حالات حذف 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 نحذفه و v-to be ونضع التصريف الثالث

2) 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 نحذفه ونضع v.ing

3) Who's the boy playing with your brother? (...the boy who is playing...)

4) 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)

**2) communicate with
communicate by**

– communicate in
– 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.

3) 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.

4) accept V.ing اسم او

– 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?*
- 2) **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.*
- 2) **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.*
- 3) **I'm sorry.**
- 4) **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.*
- 5) **Thanks for inviting me, but** جملة
- *Thanks for inviting me, but I am busy.*
- 6) **I wish I could (come), but I have to** مصدر
- *I wish I could (come), but I have to revise for the exam.*

