

adapt (ed)	يتأقلم	leader (n)	قائد	retired	متقاعد
efficient	كفاءة	leadership	قيادة	trade delegation	وفد تجارى
efficiency	كفاءة	operation	عملية جراحية	surgeon	جراح
foundation	مؤسسة	operate on	يجري عملية	surgey	جراحة
free of charge	بالمجان	retire(d)	يتقاعد	transplant	يزرع /زرع (أعضاء)
grandchildren	أحفاد	retirement	تقاعد	treatments	علاج/ أدوية
amusing	مسلّي	Poet Laureate	شاعر بلاط الملكة	publisher	ناشر
amusement	تسلية	marsh(n)	مستنقع	remain	يظل/ يبقى
childhood	طفولة	poem	قصيدة	toxic	سام
death	وفاة	poetry	شعر	turn into	يتحول/ يحول الي
enormous	ضخم	publish	ينشر/كتاب/جريدة	waste	نفاية/ يسرف
forever	لأابد	publication	نشر	wasteful	مسرف/ مبذر
aim	هدف/ يهدف	expiry	صلاحية	manage	يلدير
artificial	صناعي	expire	يفقد صلاحيته	management	إدارة
carelessness	إهمال	fertile	خصب	manufacture	يصنع
careless	مهمل	fine	يفرم / غرامة	properly	بشكل صحيح
count on	يعتمد علي	industry	صناعة	raw	نئ/ غير مطهي
deliberately	عمدا	industrial	صناعي	raw material	مادة خام
exist	يوجد	ingredients	مكونات	reliable	موثوق فيه
existence	وجود	label	بطاقة منتج	rely on	يعتمد علي
ability	قدرته	dyslexia	صعوبة القراءة	sound	صوت/ يبدو
color-blind	مصاب بعمي الألوان	overcome	يتغلب علي	support	دعم/ تأييد/ يساند/ يدعم
develop	يطور/يتطور	pass	يجتاز/ ينجح	triumph	الانتصار/ ينتصر
development	تتمية/ تطور	potential	مقدرته	visual	بصري
cage	قفص	navy	البحرية/ الأسطول	psychologist	عالم نفس
comic	مجلة هزلية/ كوميدي	normal	طبيعي	psychological	نفسى
comedy	كوميديا	promote	يرقي	spare time	وقت الفراغ
fool	شخص أحمق	promotion	ترقية	spare	احتياطي/ قطع غيار
maze	متاهة	psychology	علم النفس	tease	يفيظ/ يسخر من
above	فوق/ أعلي	common	شائع/معروف	professional	محترف
ambition	طموح	conquer	يقهر/ يغزو	slightly	بدرجة طفيفة/ قليلا
ambitious	طموح	lifelong	مدى الحياة	summit	قمة
challenge	تحدى / يتحدى	mountaineer	متسلق الجبال	toddler	طفل يجبو
combination	مجموعة	decide	يقرر	proof	إثبات/ دليل
combine	يجمع بين	distract	يشوش ذهن/ يلهي	teenage	مرحلة المراهقة
cooperate	يتعاون	effective	مؤثر/فعال	succeed	ينجح
cooperation	التعاون	goal	هدف	successful	ناجح
cooperative	متعاون/ تعاوني	individual	فرد/ فردي	teen / teenager	مراهق
decision	قرار	prove	يثبت	steal	يسرق
crash	يصطدم/اصطدام	optimism	التفاؤل	pessimist	شخص متشائم
hunter	صياد	optimist	شخص متفائل	shelter	ماوى
literature	الأدب	organise	ينظم	shocked	مصدوم
literate	مثقف / متعلم	pessimistic	متشائم	split	يقسم / ينقسم / ينشطر
optimistic	متفائل	pessimism	التشاؤم	athletics	العب قوى
boxing	ملاكمة	competitor	منافس	fair	عادل
particularly	خصوصا	Take place	يحدث	highlight	حدث بارز
archaeologist	عالم اثار	amateur	هاو	competition	منافسة/مسابقة
The Olympic Games	الالعاب الاولمبية	champion	بطل رياضى	discovery	اكتشاف

Expressions & prepositions جـر وعبارات

different from	مختلف عن	keep his head	يحافظ علي هدونه	make it easier	يجعله اسهل
proud of	فخور بـ	cooperate with	يتعاون مع	Health problems	مشاكل صحية
complain (about)	يشكو من	related to	مرتبط بـ	earn money	يكسب مالا
for free	مجاني	keep / get fit	يخافظ على ليافته	on a large scale	علي نطاق واسع
interested in	مهتم بـ	make sure	يتأكد	tell the truth	يقول الصدق
keen on	متحمس لـ	popular with	محبوب لدي	have a choice	لديه خيار
excited about	مهتم بـ	protect from / against	يحمى من	feel pain	يشعر بالآلم
make....into a film	يحول الي فيلم	take control	يسيطر	adapt to	يتكيف مع
come out	يصدر	surprised at	مندعش من	Obey rules	يطيع القوانين
throw into	يرمي في	come third	يحصل على المركز الثالث	complete a form	يكمل استمارة
by the way	علي فكرة	cover with	يغطي بـ	lead a....life	يحي حياة.....
harmful to	ضار بـ	die of	يموت من	solve a problem	يحل مشكلة
knock on / at	يطرق علي	be exposed to	يكون معرضا لـ	Follow rules	يتبع القواعد
cruel to	قاسي علي	careful about	حريص بخصوص	as soon as possible	بأسرع ما يمكن
kind to	عطوف علي	tend to	يميل الي	get better	يتحسن
responsible for	مسئول عن	live on	يعيش على	Replacement for	بديل لـ
responsible to	مسئول من	live in	يعيش في	Provide for	يوفر لـ
delighted with	مسرور بـ	prepare for	يجهز - يعد لـ	Catch a disease	يصاب بمرض
angry with... sb	غضبان من شخص	break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	Go wrong	يسير بشكل خاطئ
angry at / about...	غضبان من شيء	congratulate....on	يهنيء علي	under control	تحت السيطرة
laugh at	يسخر من	reason for	سبب لـ	Take power	ياخذ السلطة
give a talk	يلقي حديثا	communicate with	يتواصل مع	Obvious to	واضح لـ
conquer his fear	يقهر خوفه	carry out	ينفذ	Make sure	يتأكد
reach his goals	يحقق أهدافه	discourage...from	يعوق - يمنع	Put on weight	يزداد وزنا
lose his life	يفقد حياته	profit from	يستفيد من	Food shortage	نقص الطعام
put in danger	يعرض للخطر	lead to/ result in	يؤدي الي / يتسبب في	In conflict	في حالة صراع
fall to his death	يلقى حتفه	Part of the team	جزء من الفريق	Make use of	يستغل
meet his end	يلقى حتفه	result from	ينتج من	For and against	مع او ضد
raise money for	يجمع المال من أجل	plan for	خطه لـ	Home to	موطن لـ / ماوي لـ

متلازمات لفظية

Collocations make

make a discovery	يكتشف	make a decision	يقرر	make a call	يجري اتصالا
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	make a prediction	يتنبأ	make a trip	يقوم برحلة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make a plan	يخطط	make offers	يقدم عروض
make a suggestion	يقترح	make friends	يعمل صداقات	Make a noise	يسبب ضوضاء
make a promise	يوعد	make a mistake	يخطئ	Make a comment	يعلق
Make a difference	يحدث اختلافا	make use of	يستغل	make a journey	يقوم برحلة
Make progress	يحقق تقدما	Make changes	يحدث تغيرات	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
Make a trap	ينصب كمين او فخ	Make allowance for	يلتمس العذر	make money	يربح / يجني مال
Make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	make pollution	يسبب تلوث	make sense	يعطى معنى

Do

do re search	يقوم ببحث علمي	do a favour	يصنع معروفًا	do census	يقوم بعمل احصاء
do homework	يعمل الواجب	do shopping	يتسوق	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
do exercise	يقوم بتدريب	do his best	يبدل قصارى جهده	do damage	يتلف / يسبب دمار
do work	يقوم بعمل	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة	do exam	يؤدى امتحان
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	do a course	يدرس مقرر	do something	يفعل شى ما
do repairs	يقوم باصلاحات	do better	يتحسن	do wrong	يخطأ
do an operation	يجرى عملية	do a report on	يعطى تقرير عن	do without	يستغنى

Take

take off	يخلع / يتقلع / ياخذ اجازة	take care of	يعتني بـ	take in	يتمص / يخدع
take after	يشبه	take part	يشارك	take over	يتولي المسؤولية / مهمة
take away	ياخذ بعيداً	take place	يحدث	Take on	يتولي مسؤولية / يوظف
take up	يشغل حيز / منصب	take to	يعتاد عي	take the place of	يحل محل

Look

Look for	يبحث عن	look at	ينظر الى	Look forward to	يتطلع الى
Look after	يعتنى بـ	Look into	يمعنى النظر فى	Look up	يبحث عن كلمة فى قاموس
Look like	يشبه	Look out	يحترس	Look up to	يحترم

Work

work as	يعمل كـ	Work for	يعمل ل شركة او شخص	Work with	يعمل مع
Work in/at	يعمل فى	Work out	يحل (مسألة) / يستنبط	Work on	يحسن / يطور

go

go back	يعود / يرجع	go off	ينطلق / ينفجر	go down	ينزل / تغرب / يخفض
go on	يستمر	go out	يخرج / ينطفئ	go with	ينجسم مع
go up	يرتفع / يزاد	go away	يبتعد / يغادر	go over	يراجع / يتفحص شى ما

Catch

catch a ball	يمسك الكرة	catch a criminal	يقبض على المجرم	catch flu	يصاب بالأنفلونزا
catch a bus	يلحق الأتوبيس	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض	catch a flight	يلحق الطائرة
catch a train	يلحق القطار	catch cold	يصاب بالبرد		

get

get away	يهرب / يبتعد	get out	يخرج / ينزل	get to = arrive at	يصل الى
get off	ينزل من (مواصلات)	get over	يتغلب على / يشفى من	get on well with	ينسجم مع
get on	يركب	get up	يستيقظ	get rid of	يتخلص من

Lose

lose a match	يضيع مباراة	lose a race	يضيع السباق	lose a ball	يضيع الكرة
lose his life	يفقد حياته	lose weight	يفقد وزن - يخس	lose a criminal	يفلت المجرم

miss

miss a ball	يضيع الكرة	miss a match	يضيع مباراة	miss a person	يفتقد شخص
miss a bus	يفوته الأتوبيس	miss a train	يفوته القطار	miss a flight	لا يلحق بالطائرة

keep

keep on	يستمر في	keep off	يمنع / يبعد عن	keep up with	يساير / يجارى
keep out of	يبتعد عن	keep animals	يربى حيوانات	keep in	يجتجز

give

give up	يقطع / يتوقف عن فعل شئ	give out	يوزع شئ ما	give away	يتخلى عن / يتبرع / يعطى شئ مجاناً
	give off	ينتج / يطلق / ينشر	give back	يعيد / يرجع	

break

Break into	يقتحم	break out	يندلع / ينشب
Break down	يتعطل / ينهار	break up	ينفصل / ينهى علاقة

put

Put on	يرتدى / يلبس	Put away	يضع الشئ في مكانه / يرتب	Put out	يطفىء / يخمد
Put off	يؤجل / يؤخر	Put up with	يتحمل	Put by	يدخر / يوفر

come

come on	تقدم / استمر	Come round	يستعيد الوعي / يفيق	come up	يجادش / يناقش
come out	تصدر / ينشر	come up with	يبتكر / يفكر في	come by	يزور

run

run on	تدارب / تسير ب	run out	ينفذ / يستهلك	run after	يطارد
run out of + مفعول	ينفذ مالهديه	run into	يقابل بالصدفة	run over	يدهس

make

make up	يؤلف / يخترع / يكون	make of	يصنع من مادة (لا تتغير)
make up for	يعوض	make from	يصنع من مادة (تتغير)
make off	يهرب	make after	يطارد

set

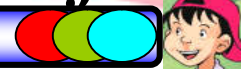
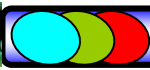
Set up	يؤسس	Set off	يبدأ رحلة	Set aside	يرفض / يميز / يدخر
	Set back	يؤخر / يعيق	Set down	يسجل / يدون	

fall

Fall off	يقع من على / يقل	Fall behind	يتأخر	Fall in with	يوافق / ينضم ل
	Fall apart	يتحطم / يتفتت	Fall in	ينهار	

pass

Pass away	يموت	Pass up	يرفض / يتنازل	Pass on	ينقل / يبلغ
	Pass off	يحدث	Pass out	يوزع / يغمى عليه	



1- work

(عمل - مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد

- I have got a lot of work to do.

- Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering . ملحوظة ممكن ان تعد عند الحديث عن عمل ادبي او فنى او هندسى .

job وظيفة اسم يعد

- He has got a job as a teacher.

career الحياة المهنية للفرد

- He started his career five years ago.

profession

مهنة :تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب (التدريس / الطب)

- Teaching is a great profession

2- publish

ينشر (مجلة - كتاب)

- The writer has published three books recently.

come out = be published يصدر - يُنشر

- My new book came out / was published only last week.

spread ينشر / ينشر (مرض/حرق)

- fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind

prevail يسود/يعم

in the end, justice prevailed and the men set free

3- experience

(خبرة ليس لها جمع)

- He got the job thanks to his experience.

- experience

(تجربة حياتية لها جمع)

- he had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa..

- experimen

(تجربة علمية لها جمع)

- In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.

4- other + اسم جمع

بدون اسم (اخرى) - others

// - another + اسم مفرد (اضافى - زيادة)

Some people like English. Other people don't like it.

I like this cake, give me another one.

Some people like English. Others don't like it.

5- free of charge = for free = at no charge

مجاني

- Many patients are treated free of charge / for free / at no charge in public hospitals

6- perform / carry out / do (an operation) : operate on

يجرى عملية لشخص

- The doctor who did an operation (operated) on me was clever.

have an operation: تجرى له عملية جراحية - She is having an operation on her heart.

7- salary

مرتب شهري

- His salary is 300 pounds a month.

wages

اجرة بالساعة او اليوم او الاسبوع - The carpenter's wages are high.

fees

اتعاب/اجر (محامي/دكتور) - Doctor's fees are very high nowadays.

fare

اجرة التاكسي - After I had arrived, I gave the driver the fare.

8- (recommend ---- suggest ---- advise)

➔ recommend + v.ing / noun يذكي/يرشح/يوصى ب

- I recommend (reading) this book.

➔ recommend (that) + فعل + فاعل - I recommend (that)you buy a guidebook.

☒ suggest + v.ing يقترح

-she suggested going shopping on Friday

☒ suggest (that) + فعل + فاعل

- I suggest (that)you visit the museum first

➤advise + (مفعول) to / not to + مصدر

ينصح - he advised me to visit hurghada

9 - realize يدرك او يفهم

recognize يتعرف على شكل او هيئة مكان او شخص

➔He realized that his wallet was stolen.

➔When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him.

10-On board = aboard عريض/ واسع board يركب abroad خارج البلاد abroad على متن (سفن/طائرة) ///

-There are twenty passengers on board /// - I stayed abroad for seven years.

11- Be born in + (مكان/ سنة) // Be born on + (التاريخ) // Be born into + (عائلة) / be born with خوف/مرض

➔My father was born in Cairo in 1949/ She was born into a good family

My brother was born with a fear of cat.

12- as : (للاوضاع يصف وظيفة شخص : كـ)

like مثل (للتشبيه)

alike على السواء/ متشابه

- He works as an engineer. / - He wears glasses like his father. / the two children are very alike

13 - prove يثبت او يبرهن

improve يحسن او يطور

/ approve يستحسن

☞He tried to prove his point of view.

☞The government does its best to improve schools.

- spend + v. ing + مدة زمنية + ينفق مال # - spend + مبلغ مالى + on + v. ing/noun

- He spent two hours playing the piano.

// - He spent a lot of money on clothing

14 - live in/at يعيش في

live with يعيش مع

live on يعيش على او يتغذى على

He lived with his family in Cairo.

He lives at his uncle's house in Luxor

Babies live on milk

15- affect يؤثر على

= have / has a/an+ صفة + effect on----

☞Smoking affects our health badly. ☞Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

ينقرض **die out** # يموت ب(تعبيرات وجه) **die with** يموت بسبب مرض أو جوع أو عطش **die of/from**

→ She died of/from cancer last. → Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.

→ situation موقف position موقع مكان تصوير location موقع مكان تصوير site موقع بناء- الكتروني

16- lose يخسر مباراة/ مال يفقد شي - The team played well, but lost the game. - He lost a lot of money at races.

miss (يفتقد (شخص / مكان) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات / مباراة) يضيع هدف/ ضربة جزاء)

- I miss my old friends very much. - He missed the 9:30 train. The player missed the goal

17-Invent : يخترع شي ليس موجود - Graham Bell invented the telephone.

Explore : يستكشف مكان ويعرف شيء عنه - they went on an expedition to explore the river Nile

Discover (يكتشف شيء كان موجودا من قبل ولكن غير معروف) - Columbus discovered the New World.

find out (about) يكتشف - (معلومة حقيقة) - I found out I had made a mistake.

18- cause يسبب

- What caused the fire?

cause مصدر to مفعول يجعل

-The cold weather caused me to sleep early

cause of + اسم سبب/مسبب (يؤدي الى نتيجة)

- What was the cause of the fire?

reason for + اسم / ص ing سبب - مبرر - داع

- Can you give the reason for leaving ?

reason why + جملة كاملة

- Is there a reason why you can't come?

-Result of the result of the experiment surprised everyone. نتيجة ل المعلومات التي تحصل عليها من شي (تجربة علمية أو اختبار طبي)

19-feel (felt) + adj يشعر ب → my parents felt happy because I passed the exam

fall(fell-fallen) يسقط/ يقع → I fell off the ladder yesterday.

Fill (filled)...with يملأ → he filled the glass with water

Fail (failed) يفشل في → he didn't study hard , so he failed the exam

20-connect يوصل contact يتصل ب : بدون حرف جر communicate with

She connected her computer to the printer. I contacted my brother to tell him the news

contact with= communication with (n.) اتصال ب - I needed contact with the outside world.

Keep/be in contact with يكون/يبقى على اتصال ب **lose contact with** يفقد التواصل مع

21- visual بصري

- visible يمكن رؤيته

- advertise (يعلن عن) سلعة

- announce (يعلن) يصرح

- connected to متصل ب

- connected with مرتبط ب / علي علاقة ب

- industrial (صناعي) خاص بالصناعة

- artificial : man-made (من صنع الإنسان)

22-make ... sb..... + (adj.) / يجعل - Her father's death made her miserable

-deserve يستحق reserve : book يحجز observe : notice يلاحظ

23-lonely وحيد

- After his wife's death, he felt lonely..

alone بمفرده

- No one lives with him. He lives alone.

only فقط

- He has only a little money.

24-hard (adj.) مجتهد/صعب/صلب

No one passed the exam. It was hard.

hard (adv.) بجدة/بشدّة/بغزارة/بعنف

Rana studies hard to get high marks

hardly (adv.) بالكاد/بالصعوبة

There is hardly any water in the glass.

It's very dark in this room. I can hardly see.

25-based in مقره في/مستقر في based on مبني /مؤسسى على

- alive حي /على قيد الحياة

- Live يعيش الحياة

- Lively نشيط

- dead ميت

- death الموت

- die يموت

- deadly مميت

- **play a role in : play a part in** - Tourism plays an important part / role in our life.

30-apply for يتقدم لوظيفة/عضوية apply to يتقدم بطلب لشخص او جهة apply in writing يتقدم بطلب كتابي

-provide (يوفر ل) شخص شي

provide/supply شخص شي (يمد ب)

-Charge يطلب/يدفع ثمن /تكلفة شي recharge يعيد شحن change يغير

-Criminal مجرم/ لجرامي

crime جريمة

do/commit a crime يرتكب جريمة

- operation عملية جراحية/عملية تشغيل

process (سلسلة تغييرات/احداث) (صناعية.طبيعية.كيميائية/تعليمية)

-Physical بدني

physician طبيب/فيزيائي

physics مادة الفيزياء

-Iniurv اصابة او جرح بسبب حادثة

wound جرح في الجلد او اللحم بسلاح

27 - own يملك

He owns a red car.

owe ...to (شيء لشخص) يدين بـ

We owe much money to the bank.

good at جيد في **good for** مناسب **good to** عطف على

→ He is good at remembering names.

→ This place is good for your health.

biography سيرة يكتبها شخص عن شخص آخر

autobiography سيرة ذاتية يكتبها نفسه

He hired a writer to write his biography as he was illiterate.

She wrote her autobiography herself.

28- graduate from يتخرج من a graduate of خريج graduate with a degree in يتخرج بشهادة في

- He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine.

- He is a graduate of cairo university.

- He graduated with a degree in history.

29-reward يكافئ مكافئة (غير رسمية) (مقابل عمل جيد) award يمنح - منحة جائزة أو شهادة جامعية (رسمية) لانجاز

He won many awards for his writing. He was awarded his PHD last week.

They rewarded him for his good behavior.

30-Affecting مؤثر يوحى بالاشجن impressive مؤثر يوحى بالاعجاب effective مؤثر (فعال ومفيد)

Oliver twist is a deeply affecting story. the visit to the pyramids was really impressive

Doctors are always trying to find effective new treatment for diseases.

31- life الحياة بوجه عام (أداة لا يعد ولا يسبقه اسم) - There is no life on the moon. - Life is fun.
a life - (lives) (نوع معين من حياة) اسم يعد غالبا يسبقها صفه - He leads a happy life .
the life of + عاقل اسم (نوع معين من حياة) - What do you know about the life of William Shakespeare

32- find (found -found) يجد / found (founded - founded) يؤسس foundation مؤسسة خيرية

- On my way home, I found some a bag on the ground

- The president founded a lot of projects near Suez. Tim started a foundation for poor families in his city

33- mostly بشكل اساسا/غالبا - The victims were mostly women and children

- most (of) معظم - Most flowers are pretty.

- the most الأكثر - Father is the most intelligent of all of us

- most جدا -Of all sports, I like tennis most .

34-play: (tennis / basketball / football / hockey / table tennis / soccer /chess/ cards) كرة قدم

يستخدم الفعل play مع الألعاب التي تستخدم فيها كرة او الألعاب المنزلية

• go: (swimming / water-skiing / riding / running/ snorkelling / climbing الجبال (تسلق الجبال

يستخدم الفعل go / have gone (been) مع الألعاب التي تنتهي بـ ing

do: (karate / judo/ kung fu /wrestling / athletics / boxing/ gymnastics)

يستخدم الفعل do مع الألعاب الأخرى او العنيفة

A lot of/some والتي تكون مسبقة بـ ing مع الألعاب التي تنتهي بـ Do مع الألعاب الأخرى كما يستخدم مع الألعاب التي تنتهي بـ ing

do some scuba diving do some water-skiing

يمكن ان نستخدم الفعل do بمعنى يجرب وغالبا ياتي في الجمل المنفية

- Sailing is fun, but I have never done it before.

35- raise (d) + مفعول يربي حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع

Raise your hand if you want to answer.

He raised a lot of money a broad.

His uncle raises cattle and sheep.

rise - rose - risen

يرتفع / تشرق / ينهض / يزداد (بدون مفعول)

The sun rises in the east.

I rise at 6.00 in the morning.

When the visitor entered, all students rose.

Taxis fare have risen.

36-Launch يطلق (صاروخ / مركبة فضائية/قمر صناعي /منتج في السوق/اي شيء في الهواء) everyone watched the launch of the rocket on TV.

Release = set free يطلق سراح شخص او حيوان من محبسه ايحرر

He was released from prison yesterday

37- everyday (adj) يومي (صفة) + اسم every day (adv) كل يوم (ظرف)

The internet has become part of everyday life./ every day I walk to school

كيف تكتب مقال باللغة الإنجليزية؟

عليك اتباع التعليمات التالية:

- الخطوة الأولى تتمثل في تحديد موضوع المقال هل هو موضوع ايجابي او سلبي او مميزات و عيوب او موضوع عام.
- لا بد من عمل مسودة في اخر صفحة من ورقة الاجابة وبدء كتابة كل الجمل التي تستطيع كتابة دون ترتيب او تنسيق مع العلم اننا يمكننا الاستفادة من القطع او الترجمة او باقي الاسئلة في الامتحان في كتابة الموضوع.
- اكتب عنوان المقال في منتصف السطر وضع خطأ بالقلم الرصاص تحته.
- اترك مسافة بادئة indentation في أول سطر من موضوعك ما يعادل خمسة احرف بداية كل فقرة.
- ابدأ جملتك دائماً بـ capital letter وقم بإنهاء الجملة بـ full stop . والافضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.
- ابدأ موضوعك بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي تلخيص الفكرة العامة للموضوع.
- اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى. ويفضل ترك سطر في الكتابة
- حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة.
- عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب الجملة التالية في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع full stop وابدأ جملتك الجديدة في نفس السطر.
- حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ. يمكنك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة حفظتها أنت جيداً.
- الشكل العام للكتابة هي الطريقة للوصول الي اعلي الدرجات في البراجراف .
- تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (Spelling mistakes) .
- حاول تجميع افكار رئيسية للموضوع و عمل Main points .
- الامام بقدر كبير من الكلمات والمصطلحات و التعبيرات الشائعة مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
- مراعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل و أفكار الموضوع .
- تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام . وأن تختار الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة .

الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال The main parts of the essay

المقدمة 1) Introduction

◀ هي الفقرة الأولى في المقال وتطرح الفكرة أو الهدف من كتابة الموضوع، وكيف يتم عرض الأفكار.

بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات الإيجابية

بالنسبة للطالب الذي لا يجيد الكتابة، هناك مقدمات يمكن أن تساعدك مثل:

- We all agree that ... is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.
- نتفق جميعاً أن ... واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.
- We all agree that ... is (are) very necessary and plays (play) an important part in our life.
- No one can deny that ... plays a very important role in our life.
- لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن ... يلعب دوراً هاماً في حياتنا.
- There is no doubt that this subject has affected our thought and caused a great impact on us.
- لا شك أن هذا الموضوع قد أثر على فكرنا وأحدث تأثيراً علينا.

بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات السلبية

- There is no doubt that ... is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

مما لا شك فيه أن ... هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتنا وكذلك له أثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

2) Body: (الجزء الرئيسي) الموضوع

لابد من تقسيم الموضوع لعدد من الأفكار. وتحدث عن كل فكرة في فقرة مستقلة. استخدم جمل بسيطة وواضحة.

(3) Conclusion: (الخلاصة) الخاتمة

غالبًا ما تتضمن فقرة الخاتمة ملخصًا للأفكار التي تم التعبير عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها. هذه النتيجة قد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو إعطاء رأي أو غيره.

بعض الجمل الختامية التي يمكن استخدامها في الفقرات الختامية للمقال

Finally, it is quite clear that is really

To sum up, one can say that ... is really ...

For positive themes لموضوعات ايجابية

We all agree that is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن.....واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.

We should put into consideration that has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.

يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار أن..... قد أصبح واحداً من أهم الأشياء في حياة كل شخص.

No one can deny that we owe much to which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير ل.....الذي يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعلاً في حياتنا.

For negative themes لموضوعات سلبية

We all see that...stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

نرى جميعاً أن.....يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.

There is no doubt that is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.

مما لا شك فيه أن.....واحدة من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأنها لها آثار سيئة علينا.

We all believe that is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.

نعتقد جميعاً أن..... خطيراً وضاراً هذه الأيام وله آثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

For advantages and disadvantages themes لموضوعات مزدوجة

There is no doubt that is a double edge weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.

مما لا شك فيه أن.....يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.

In fact that is considered a mixed blessing in our life.

حقيقة أن.....يعتبر سلاح نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.

What about the body? ماذا عن صلب الموضوع؟

?

??

??

??

?

on one hand	من ناحية	one the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
in addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	moreover	علاوة على ذلك
hence	ومن ثم	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	more than that	أكثر من ذلك
over and above	مضافاً إلى ذلك	consequently	نتيجة لذلك
there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فيه	last but not least	وأخيراً وليس آخراً
as far as i am concerned	كما أراي	another thing is that	شيء آخر هو أن

الجملة التالية يمكن ان توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.



- In addition to what I have written aboutbefore, I can add that.....

?? ?

? ? ?

Everyone knows that + جملة	الجميع يعرفون أن
I reveal no secret when I say that + جملة	لا افشى سرا عندما أقول أن
It can't be denied that + جملة	لا احد يمكنه ان ينكر ان
It is crystal clear that + جملة	من الواضح تماما أن
It is known that + جملة	من المعروف أن

ماذا عن الخاتمة؟ What about the conclusion?

? ??? ? ? ?

From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very **important (serious)**.

← مما ذاكرناه اعلي يمكننا القول ان يجب ان نولي اهتمامنا ونوجه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة).

← ربما تساعدك الجمل الآتية في كتابة الموضوعات المختلفة:

- 1) No one can deny that.... لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن
- 2) plays a great role in تلعب دورا كبيرا في
- 3) The progress of any nation depends on إن تقدم أي أمة يعتمد علي
- 4) We should do our best in order to يجب أن نفعل ما بوسعنا لكي
- 5) In my opinion, ..has a great effect on our society. من رأي أنله تأثير كبير علي المجتمع
- 6) We can't ignore the great value of لا نستطيع أن نتجاهل القيمة العظيمة لـ
- 7) The government does its best to encourage تبذل الحكومة ما بوسعها لتشجيع
- 8) The government is trying to solve this problem by... تحاول الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة عن طريق
- 9) One advantage ofis that it (they) أحد مزايا .. هي أنها..
- 10) One disadvantage ofis that it (they) أحد عيوب .. هي أنها..
- 11)is considered a very serious problem. ..تعتبر مشكلة خطيرة
- 12) To solve this problem, we should all لحل هذه المشكلة يجب علينا جميعا أن
- 13) We all agree thatis one of the most important things in our life نتفق جميعنا علي أن .. هو أهم شيء في حياتنا
- 14)is very useful as it helps us to... ..مفيد للغاية حيث أنه يساعدنا في ..
- 15) With the help ofwe can lead a better life بمساعدة .. يمكننا أن نحيا حياة أفضل
- 16)is a serious obstacle in the way of our progress تمثل عقبة خطيرة في طريق تقدمنا
- 17) All members of the society should cooperate to ... كل افراد المجتمع يجب أن يتعاونوا لكي
- 18) We should exert more efforts to solve this problem يجب أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحل هذه المشكلة
- 19) We have to stand firmly against يجب أن نقف بحزم ضد
- 20) We should make the best use of يجب أن نحقق أقصى استفادة من
- 21) will help us to achieve self sufficiency سوف يساعدنا علي تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي
- 22) We should develop public awareness of..... يجب أن ننمي الوعي العام بـ
- 23) All citizens should participate in solving this problem يجب أن يشارك كل المواطنين في حل هذه المشكلة
- 24) It increases our national income. يزيد من الدخل القومي
- 25) It achieves progress, welfare and prosperity. يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء

اجمل أكثر تحديدا لفائدة الموضوع وهي للطالب المتميز:

١- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه المحاسن القومية مثل السياحة واستصلاح الصحراء والمشروعات الجديدة

☑-It increases our national income. يزيد من الدخل القومي

✓-It solves many problems such as unemployment. يحل مشكلات كثيرة مثل البطالة.

✓-It Achieves progress, welfare and prosperity. يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء.

٢- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه الفوائد الفكرية مثل القراءة والإعلام والصحافة والكمبيوتر

► It increases our information, knowledge and experience. يزود معلوماتنا ومعرفتنا وخبرتنا.

► It broaden our horizons توسع افاقنا

► It forms our public opinion. تشكل الرأي العام

► It has a deep effect on our characters لها تأثير عميق على شخصياتنا

٣- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه الفوائد الصحية مثل الرياضة

✎ It builds our bodies and forms our characters , refreshes our minds , تبني أجسامنا

✎ It teaches us the good moralities الأخلاق, and how to depend on ourselves.

✎ it teaches us the co-operation and the discipline تعلمنا التعاون والانضباط

٤- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه السلبيات والاسباب

⊠ It is clear that المشكلة has several causes for example (burning oil –loud noise –throwing Rubbish-free time without useful hobbies – plenty of money-lack of food money health.)

٥- إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في النتائج المترتبة على الموضوع السلبي

→ It can lead to serious health problems . It can cause crimes and deviation . It can lead to poverty and social problems . It can hinder progress , welfare and prosperity . It can lead to waste of time , effort and health uselessly . It can spread diseases and dirt in our environment. It can lead to violence and hatred الكراهية. It can lead to depression and economic problems.

(The dangers of pollution)

In fact, pollution is one of the worst problems that may damage our life and our environment. It's a very serious problem. There are different kinds of pollution such as air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. The causes of pollution are countless. It is mainly caused by exhaust fumes of means of transport and the smoke from factories. Careless people dump rubbish and waste in streets or seas.

Pollution has disastrous effects on people's health and lives. It damages people's lungs and causes dangerous heart illnesses. People can't enjoy their lives as long as the environment around them is polluted.

An urgent solution should be found for this bad problem. People have to stop dumping their waste in streets. Factories should be moved to unpopulated areas. Mass media should spread awareness among citizens about the dangers of polluting the environment. The government should issue strict laws that prevent people from causing pollution and punish those who do so.

Finally, all efforts should be combined to combat and get rid of pollution.

5- Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (150 words) on ONE (1) of the following:

1. Types of communication in the future.
2. Reforming education is our way to keep up with the developed countries..
- 3-The pros and cons of social media.
- 4- How to make the best use of leisure time?
- 5-Reading has many benefits.
- 6-The job you dream of doing in the future.

- 7-Team work.
- 8-How to choose a true friend.
- 9-How to encourage tourism in your country
- 10-pollution in your city or village
- 11-Education helps to make your life better.
- 12-A phobia you had in the past
13. The importance of sports in our life"
14. The value of co-operation

هام

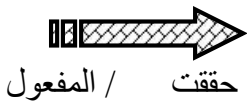
Translations

كيف اترجم؟

١- التمكن من قواعد اللغة التي درستها وتدرسها والتي تمكنتك من البناء السليم للجمله واليك هذا المثال:

"لقد حققت مصر انجازات عظيمة خلال العشريون سنة الاخيرة"

فابدا كالاتي:



4	3	2	1
باقي الجملة	مفعول	فعل	فاعل

حدد هذه العناصر
اذن فاعل الجملة ← مصر / الفعل ←
← انجازات

ملحوظة: كلمة "لقد" تعطي الافضلية لزمان المضارع التام مع العلم انها سوف تحذف عند الترجمة وماذا عن مكان الصفة ؟ دائما قبل الاسم (ولاتجمع أبدا).
إذا الإجابة المقترحة هي :

Egypt has made great achievements during the last twenty years.

٢- حدد زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضي أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة :

"لقد نجحت مصر في جمع شمل القادة العرب وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا علي عملية السلام"
لاحظ : الجملة هنا تحتوي علي أكثر من زمن. الجزء الأول من الجملة يحتوي علي زمن مضارع والآخر مستقبل. لنري كيف تكون الترجمة ؟

Egypt has succeeded in closing the ranks of the Arab leaders and this will have a great effect on the peace process.

٣- يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (Verb to be):

١- لا يترجم (v) to be اذا كانت الجملة اسمية الطالب ماهر ← "The student is clever"

الفاكهة والخضروات مفيدة للصحة ← Fruit and vegetables are useful for health .

٢- يترجم (v) to be الى عدة معاني مثل (تعد / تعتبر / تمثل / يوجد)

تعد الديمقراطية حجر الاساس في عصرنا ← Democracy is the cornerstone of our era.

٣- قد يترجم v.to be إلي ضمير شخصي في اللغة العربية (هي / هو / هما..)

إن هوايتي المفضلة هي الاستماع إلي الموسيقى
My favourite hobby is listening to music

٤- ايضا يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (verb to have):

يترجم (v) to have الى عدة معاني مثل (ل / عند / يملك / لدى / يفتنى او يتناول ...)
لقد اصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب الى.

It has become available for each student to have a computer set.

- للمدينة شوارع واسعة .
The town has wide streets

٥- المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكن يستخدم ظرف أو جملة ظرفية تدل علي معناه:

- تهتم الدولة بالتعليم اهتماما كبيرا .

The state is (greatly) seriously interested in Education.

- تطورت الظروف الاجتماعية في مصر تطورا كبيرا

Social conditions in Egypt have significantly changed.

- يؤثر التدخين علي الصحة تأثيرا خطيرا .
Smoking affects health badly.

٦- دائما الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم او بعد v to be / افعال الجواس والظرف بعد الفعل وعلامته "ly" ماعدا الشواذ:

E.g. I met a tall boy in the club.

The sandwich tastes good

He runs quickly.

ملحوظة :- الصفة المسبوقه ب (the) ولا يتبعها أسم تترجم إلى اسم جمع فى اللغة العربية

الاقوياء The strong الأغنياء the rich – الفقراء the poor – البكم the dumb

The rich should help the poor. الاغنياء يجب ان يساعدوا الفقراء

٧- لام التعليل تترجم إلى : المصدر + ... In order to / so as to / to

e.g. students go to school to/in order to learn. He trained well so as to win the match.

كلمات التوكيد فى اللغة العربية مثل (أن / ان / فى / فان) ليست لها ترجمة:

إن السلام حلم كل الأمم

إن الصناعة هى أساس التنمية

أن زيادة الانتاج هى السبيل الوحيد لبناء المجتمع المثالي الذي نسعى إليه.

Increasing production is the only way to build up the ideal society for which we aspire.

٩- لقد + فعل ماضى بدون أى إشارة تدل على الماضى تترجم لمضارع تام:

لقد اهتمت الدولة بالتعليم

*The state has taken great interest in education.

لقد ساعد العلم الإنسان على أن يحيا حياة مريحة

*Science has helped man to lead a comfortable life.

لقد أصبح من الواضح إن الإدمان هو وباء العصر

*It has become clear that addiction is the plague of the age.

لقد شهدت مصر قفزة حضارية كبيرة فى جميع المجالات

*Egypt has witnessed a great cultural leap in all fields.

١٠- لقد + فعل ماضى وفى الجملة إشارة تدل على الماضى البسيط تترجم إلى ماضى بسيط:

لقد اتصل بى أمس هاتفياً

*He telephoned me yesterday.

١١- قد + فعل مضارع فإن ذلك يدل على الاحتمال ونستخدم may:

قد يشهد هذا العام تطورات هائلة نحو السلام

*This year may witness immense development towards peace.

قد يفوز الاهلى بالكاس. Al Ahly may win the cup.

١٢- حرف الـ (س) وكلمة (سوف) المرادف لهما فى اللغة الإنجليزية هو زمن المستقبل البسيط:

*The government will build a lot of schools. ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة

١٣- لن + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزية مستقبل بسيط منفي: future simple

*I won't do that again. لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى

١٤- لم + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزية ماضى بسيط: Past simple

*Ahmed did not attend my birthday party. لم يحضر أحمد حفل عيد ميلادى

١٥- كان + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزية ماضى مستمر:

كان والدى يقرأ الصحيفة عندما دق جرس الباب

*Dad was reading the paper when the doorbell rang

١٦- كان + قد + فعل ماضى يقابله فى الإنجليزية الماضى التام:

عندما وصلت إلى السينما كان الفيلم قد بدأ.

*When I arrived at the cinema the film had started.

١٨- إذا كان النص المراد ترجمته مكتوب بلغة المبنى للمجهول يفضل استخدام لغة المبنى للمعلوم:

The operation was performed by a well-known surgeon.

قام جراح مشهور بإجراء العملية الجراحية. (لقد أجري العملية جراح مشهور).

١٩- من + صفة + لـ أو على + مفعول + ان:

It is + adj. + for + n + to + inf.

من الأفضل لنا أن نتعلم اللغات الاجنبية لانها وسيلة للاتصال بين الناس

It is better for us to learn foreign languages because they are means of communication among people.

من الافضل ان تخطط لمستقبك من الان . It is better to plan for your future from now.

٢٠- الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يترجم إلى (ضمير مفعول us- them – him – me – her):
إن تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يمكننا من قراءة الصحف العالمية.

Learning foreign languages enable us to read the international newspapers.

٢١- الضمير المضاف إلى اسم يترجم إلى (صفة ملكية (your- its-our-his -her-their-my):
يزور مصر كثير من السياح كل عام لمشاهدة أثارها القديمة

Every year, a lot of tourists visit Egypt to watch its ancient monument

٢٢- كلمة (علينا / يجب) تترجم إلى should/must + inf :
يجب ان نحافظ على نظافة البيئة

We must keep the environment clean.

we should save energy

علينا ان نوفر الطاقة

٢٢- تترجم (من اشهر / من اخطر / من اهم) الى صيغة التفضيل :
The unemployment is one of the most important causes of spreading the crimes.

Naguib Mahfouz is one of the most famous writers in the world .

٢٢- فى حالة المضاف والمضاف إليه تستخدم of أو يأتى المضاف إليه ثم المضاف :
*The school gate = the gate of the school بوابة المدرسة

*Book fair معرض الكتاب

*Birth rate = the rate of birth معدل المواليد

*Pollution of environment = environment pollution تلوث البيئة

*Standard of living = living standard مستوى المعيشة

٢٣- حفظ الأفعال التى لا تحتاج إلى حروف جر:

we celebrate the child day "نحن نحتفل بعيد الطفولة"
We enjoyed the party استمتعنا بالحفل.

٢٤- الأسماء المعنوية لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية:
يرجع التقدم فى الزراعة والصناعة والطب إلى العلم الحديث.

Affect	تؤثر على	Admire	يعجب ب	Recognize	يتعرف على
Sacrifice	يضحى ب	Enjoy	يستمتع ب	Beat	يهزم/ يغلب على
Obtain	يحصل على	Arrest	يقبض على	Fear	يخشى أن
Keep	يحافظ على	join	ينضم الى / يلتحق ب	Include	يشتمل على
owe	يدين ب	Overcome	يتغلب على	Eliminate	يقضى على

Progress in agriculture, industry and medicine is due to modern science.

The progress فهنا نتكلم عن التقدم والصناعة والزراعة بصفة عامة فلا يصح أن نقول

The progress in Egypt ولكن إذا خصصنا وقتنا التقدم فى مصر

Honour	الشرف	Virtue	الفضيلة	Peace	السلام
Beauty	الجمال	Love	الحب	Friendship	الصدقة
truth	الصدق	progress	التقدم	Honesty	الأمانة

٢٥- الأسماء التى لا تجمع Uncountable Nouns لا تأخذ أداة المعرفة the:

paper	الورق	luggage	الأمتعة	baggage	الحقائب
Grass	العشب	money	المال	oil	الزيت
electricity	الكهرباء	information	معلومات	news	أخبار

E.g. money is the root of all evil.

The book is made of paper.

٢٦: كل + اسم مفرد (each/every) // كل + اسم جمع اولاً يعد (all)

achieve	يحقّق / ينجز	natural resources	موارد طبيعية	disputes	نزاعات / خلافات
achievement	تحقيق / انجاز	make best use of	يحسن استغلال	consumption	الاستهلاك
culture	الثقافة	shortage	نقص	poverty	الفقر
agriculture	الزراعة	in all fields	في كل مجالات	security	الأمن
industry	الصناعة	hard currency	العملة الصعبة	conflict	الصراع
trade	التجارة	devote	يكرس	dispute	النزاع
economy	اقتصاد	efforts	جهود	construction	بناء / تشييد
tourism	سياحة	prevent	يقي- يحمي	housing	الإسكان
progress	التقدم	youth	الشباب	pros and cons	مميزات وعيوب
invest	يستثمر	overcome	يتغلب علي	advantages	مزايا
investor	مستثمر	hinder	يعوق - عائق	disadvantages	عيوب
investment	استثمار	issue	قضية	conference	مؤتمر
prosperity	الرخاء	increase	يزود زيادة	traditions	تقاليد
welfare	الرفاهية	decrease-reduce	يقلل	religion	دين
flourishing	الازدهار	backbone	عمود فقري	morals	أخلاق
national income	الدخل القومي	citizens	مواطنين	nations	أمم
peace	السلام	unite	يتحد	outstanding	بارز
rationalize	يرشيد / يقتصد	terrorism	الإرهاب	resources	موارد
a source of	مصدر لـ	safety	الأمن	local / inland	داخلي / محلي
reform	إصلاح	loyalty	الولاء	traffic jam	ازدحام المرور
improve-develop	يحسن / يطور	tolerance	التسامح	useful	مفيد
solve	يحل	rights	حقوق	efforts	جهود
suitable for	مناسب لـ	society	مجتمع	the state	الدولة
attract	يجذب	education	التعليم	contribute to	يساهم في
environment	البيئة	ignorance	الجهل	means	وسائل
planet	كوكب	civilization	حضارة	wars	حروب
pollution	التلوث	charming	خلاب / جذاب	self sufficiency	اكتفاء ذاتي
birth control	تنظيم النسل	involve	يشمل / يتضمن	self- reliance	الاعتماد على النفس
crisis	أزمة	project	مشروع	illiteracy	الأمية
stimulate	ينشط / يحفز	media	وسائل الإعلام	monuments	أثار
awareness	الوعي	the Suez Canal	قناة السويس	treaty	معاهدة
unemployment	البطالة	transfer	ينقل	characteristics	خصائص / سمات
protected from	يحمي من	global	عالمي	people	الشعب
seek to	يسعى الي	services	خدمات	president	رئيس
vital role	دور حيوي	set up	ينشأ- يعد	minister	وزير
over population	الزيادة السكانية	lifelong learning	التعلم مدى الحياة	current events	الأحداث الجارية
encourage	يشجع	patience	الصبر	face	يواجه
co- operate	يتعاون	solidarity	التضامن	solution	حل
co- operation	التعاون	production	الإنتاج	faithful	مخلص
corruption	الفساد	independence	الاستقلال	devote	يكرس
eliminate	يقضي علي	justice	العدل	sacrifice	يضحى
get rid of	يتخلص من	injustice	الظلم	needs	احتياجات
stability	الاستقرار	skill	المهارة	budget	الميزانية
social	اجتماعي	good	الخير	freedom	الحرية
globalization	العولمة	adore	يعشق	import	استيراد

manufacture	تصنيع - يصنع	famine	مجاعة	dignity	الكرامة
mass media	وسائل الإعلام	become	يصبح	discipline	النظام
support	يسانـد - يؤيد	valuable	قيم	hope	الأمل
generation	جيل	distance learning	التعلم عن بعد	hatred	الكراهية
will	الإرادة والعزيمة	prevail	يسود / ينتشر	stability	الاستقرار
zeal	الهمة والحماسة	realize	يدرك	stock	البورصة
youth	الشباب	standard of living	مستوى المعيشة	renaissance	النهضة
do his best for	يبذل قصاري جهده	rationalizing	ترشيد	harassment	التحرش
awareness	وعى	great loss	خسائر فادحة	equality	المساواة
citizens	المواطنون	strengthen	يقوى	terrorism	الإرهاب
self- dependence	الاعتماد على النفس	spread	ينتشر	optimism	التفاؤل
object to	يعترض علي	properly	بشكل سليم	pessimism	التشاؤم
behaviour	سلوك	qualities	صفات	nearly	تقريبا
bring up	يربي	enable	يمكن	reinforce	يعزز
book fair	معرض الكتاب	adventure	مغامرة	run	يدير
co operate	يتعاون	childhood	طفولة	slums	عشوائيات
enemy	عدو	eradicate	القضاء على	pros and cons	مميزات وعيوب
the middle east	الشرق الأوسط	ministry	وزارة	make fun of	يسخر من
the corner stone	حجر الزاوية	wiped out	يمحو / يزيل	addiction	إدمان
suffer from	يعاني من	responsibility	المسئولية	backbone	العمود الفقري
dignity	كرامة	overcome	يتغلب على	tax	ضريبة
exploit	استغلال	enrich	يشري / يعزز	manufacture	يصنع
fund	يمول	immigrate	يهاجر	good use of	الاستخدام الأمثل
grant	يمنح	alternatives	بدائل	awareness	وعي
blessings	نعم	expansion	توسع	glory	مجد
starvations	المجاعات	result in	يؤدي الي	reform	إصلاح
elections	الانتخابات	faithful	مخلص	fatal	فتاك - قاتل
destruction	الدمار	in dire need	في حاجة ماسة	procedures	إجراءات
democracy	الديمقراطية	right	حق	civilian	مدني
conditions	الظروف	disasters	كوارث	prevail	يسود - ينتشر
press	الصحافة	gravity	جاذبية	rights	حقوق
civilizations	حضارات	fertile	خصب	alternatives	بدائل
globalization	عولمة	conflict	صراع	moral	أخلاقي
citizenship	المواطنة	face	يواجه / يتصد إلى	press	صحافة
effective	فعال / مؤثر	methods	طرق / أساليب	civilizations	حضارات
facilities	تسهيلات	give due care to	يعطى اهتمام لـ	citizenship	المواطنة
threat	يهدد	reject	نبد	advanced	متقدمة
unity	وحدة	join hands	تتكاتف	gap	فجوة
hardships	الصعاب	recycle	إعادة تصنيع	effective	فعال
require	يتطلب	remarkable	متميز	eliminate	يقضى على
poverty	الفقر	burden	أعباء	factors	عوامل
society	المجتمع	slogan	شعار	shortage	نقص
rate	معدل	climatic change	التغير المناخي	nations	الشعوب
advanced	متقدم	means	وسائل	vast	شاسع
urgent	عاجله	shortage / lack	نقص	undoubtedly	مما لا شك فيه

treat	يعالج / يعامل	belonging	الانتماء	deepen	يعمق
relationship	علاقة	deterioration	تدهور	understanding	تفاهم
production	الإنتاج	harmful	ضار	trust	ثقة
expenses	نفقات - مصاريف	growth	نمو	contribute	يساهم
transport	ينقل - نقل	cope with	نساير	heritage	تراث
wise	حكيم	devote	يكرس	sacrifice	بضحي -
co - operations	التعاون	hard currency	العملة الصعبة	brings	تجلب
housing	السكن	by all means	بكل السبل	set up	تشئ
eliminate	يزيل	glories	أمجاد	diagnose	يشخص
monuments	أثار	press	صحافة	ignore	يتجاهل
suffer from	يعانى من	producer	منتج	investment	استثمار
conference	مؤتمر	economic crisis	الازمة الاقتصادية	discipline	النظام
support	يساند / تأييد	economic progress	التقدم الاقتصادي	disputes	نزاعات / خلافات
factors	عوامل	illegal migration	هجرة غير شرعية	modify	يعد
citizenship	المواطنة	illiteracy	الأمية	reclamation	استصلاح
civilization	حضارة	disaster = crisis	مازق - ورطة	recycle	إعادة استخدام الشيء
combat = fight	يكافح	catastrophe	كارثة - مصيبة	reduce	يخفض / يقلل
obstacles	عوائق	deal with = treat	يتعامل مع	increase	يزيد - زيادة
enrich	يشري / يخصب	moral values	القيم الأخلاقية	guide	يرشد / يوجه
self - reliance	الاعتماد على الذات	narcotics = drugs	مواد مخدرة	stability	استقرار
self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	national awareness	الوعي القومي	do without	يستغنى عن
relations	علاقات	national unity	الوحدة الوطنية	policy	السياسة
self-control	ضبط النفس	aspects = fields	مجالات - نواحي	benefits	فوائد
self-sacrifice	التضحية بالذات	generation	جيل	be + aware of	على علم بـ
service	خدمة	giant projects	مشروعات عملاقة	attitude	سلوك - اتجاه - موقف
revolution	ثورة	globalization	العولمة	aim at / aim to	يهدف إلى
destruction	تخريب	unemployment	البطالة	reform	اصلاح
principles	مبادئ	welfare	الرفاهية	minister	وزير
development	التنمية	side with = stand by	ينحاز لـ - يقف بجانب	ministry	وزارة
organize = host	ينظم / تستضيف	developing countries	الدول النامية	mass media	وسائل الإعلام

Test yourself

1. Youth are the backbone of any nation and the base of its progress. So governments should pay attention to provide them with the necessities of life and help them be better citizens.

2-Our country is in need of every one's efforts. We must work hard to produce an export. We will save hard currency and achieve welfare.

3-Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.

4- The good citizen is the one who devotes his time and effort to his country, sacrificing himself for its dignity and welfare.

5-The ministry of education is interested in developing curriculums and the educational process so that we will have a great generation of scientists in the future.

6-spending too much time on social networking sites may be harmful. this will make you waste a lot of time and cause harms to your back and eyes

7-All parents should know that they are responsible for bringing up a conscious and enlightened generation

8- Money is the source of all evil. It encourages some young men to do bad habits. More some people to commit crimes such as theft, violence, forgery and murder.

9-throughout the ages, man has brought about a lot of important inventions which have contributed to making life easier and more comfortable.

10-Our life has greatly changed and improved thanks to the great contributions that scientists and thinkers introduce in different aspects.

11- A lot of people dream of a tolerant and quiet world which is blessed with love, peace, cooperation, justice and affability between all people.

12- There is a breakthrough in the field of information technology, which made the world become a global village.

1۳- The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

14-Every individual in our society should take part in bearing responsibility to overcome our economic, social and environmental problems.

15-Greed is one of the ugliest human qualitiesbecause it increases the sharpness of conflict and dispute between individuals inside one society

16-Every human (man) has the right to express their opinion in a frame of respect, constructive criticism and useful discussion

17-We have to rationalize consumption of water, electricity and food to face the increasing rise in prices.

18-Tourism is an important source of bringing hard currency to Egypt so we have to

offer all possible facilities to attract tourists to Egypt.

19-Increasing production and reducing consumption are the only way to overcome our current economic problems.

20-Doctors have proved that those who don't smoke at all live a longer and healthier life. Therefore, the number of those who smoke has greatly decreased

21-The energy crisis has become a problem that affects the economies of many countries in the world negatively.

22-You should eat balanced meals which contain the nutritional elements essential for good health.

23-Every culture has its distinctive customs, traditions, values and principles that should be preserved by all generations.

B Translate into English:

١- تحتاج المؤسسات الخيرية للتمويل لكي تقوم بدورها في حل الكثير من المشاكل الاجتماعية.

٢- لن تصبح مصر دولة متقدمة بدون التعاون المثمر بين الحكومة والشعب لتنفيذ خطط التنمية

٣- شهد العصر الحالي ثورة هائلة في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والانترنت

٤- يجب ان نغرس في ابنائنا حب العمل والانتماء ونشجعهم على الابداع

٥- يستخدم الطلاب المصريون أجهزته الكمبيوتر في مدارسهم وسيكون لذلك أثره العظيم في تقدم مصر

٦- تقوى الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا التعاون والصبر وحب الوطن

٧- التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين لذا يجب ان تستخدم بحرص

٨- ان مشكلة تلوث الهواء واحدة من اخطر المشكلات على الاطلاق. لانها لا تهدد حياة الانسان فقط ولكن حياة جميع الكائنات التي تعيش على كوكب الارض

٩- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيراً من الموارد الطبيعية لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول

١٠- تنفذ الحكومة كثيراً من المشروعات العظيمة التي تهدف إلي زيادة الإنتاج ورفع مستوى المعيشة

١١- تقوم المرأة المصرية بدور فعال فى كل نواحي الحياة وتسهم بقدر كبير فى تقدم بلادها

١٢- العلم سلاح ذو حدين ففى السلم اداة للتطور وفى الحرب اداة للخراب والدمار

١٣- علينا بتزويد استخدام المياه العذبة و إلا سنواجه شدة الظمأ مستقبلا

١٤- يجب الصغار والكبار قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها شيقة ومسلية

١٥- إن الخيال العلمى عادة ما يكون محاولة جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة فى المستقبل أو فى عالم آخر

١٦- التعاون والإتحاد والتسلح بالعلم خير السبل لنجاح وتقدم الأفراد والأمم

١٧- من الضروري أن نربي جيلا قويا على دراية بمشكلات بلاده و كيفية حلها

١٨- كل المصريون فخورون بعلمائهم العظام الذين حققوا إنجازات هائلة فى شتى المجالات.

١٩- لقد جعلت التكنولوجيا الحديثة حياتنا سهلة ومريحة ، كما اسهمت فى حل الكثير من المشاكل الاجتماعية

٢٠- تقوم الجمعيات الخيرية بدور فعال من اجل الفقراء والمحتاجين

٢١ - ليست العطلة الصيفية وقتاً ضائعاً بل يجب الانتفاع بها فى عمل مفيد أو قراءة مثمرة

٢٢- الاستقرار و التقدم لتحقيق و الأمية على للقضاء مضية جهودا الحكومة تبذل

٢٣- هناك صراع مستمر بين الخير والشر منذ بداية الحياة على كوكب الارض

٢٤- ينبغي علينا بذل المزيد من الجهد لحماية البيئة من التلوث السمعى والبصرى

٢٥- استصلاح الصحراء هي الامل الوحيد لتحقيق التوازن داخل مصر ومواجهة البطالة

٢٦- تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة هذه الايام فى مجالات متنوعة كالطب و الفلك و الهندسة الوراثية

Comprehension قطعة الفهم

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

- تحتوي كل قطعة علي عدد من الكلمات يتراوح بين ١٠٠ إلى ١٢٠ كلمة *
غالباً ما تتناول قطعة الفهم في السؤال الثاني موضوعاً يرتبط بحقائق معينة او برواية أو نص وصفي أو جدلي *
يطلب من الطالب الإجابة علي *
١ -- ٤ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد.
٢ -- ٣ أسئلة، بإجابات قصيرة.

:إليك مجموعة من الأسئلة الهامة التي ترد كثيراً في قطع الفهم *

1- Put a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنواناً مناسباً للقطعة.
2- What is the main idea of the passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة؟
3- Find in the passage words which mean a)b).....	استخرج كلمات من القطعة تعني..
4- What does the pronoun.....refer to?	ما الذي يشير إليه الضمير.....؟
5-What does the underlined word mean / refer to?	ماذا تعني الكلمة التي أسفلها خط ؟ إلى ماذا تشير الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟
6-Summarize the main idea in the passage.	لخص الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة
7-Show -Explain - Discuss the reasons.....	وضح- اشرح - ناقش الأسباب.....
8-Write down - Summarize with words on your own.	لخص بكلمات من عندك
9- What do you think (is your opinion)of..?	ما رأيك في.....؟
10- Do you agree \ oppose \ think?	هل (توافق) - (تعارض) - (تعتقد)....؟
11- Mention in detail/ in brief....	اذكر بالتفصيل/ باختصار.....
12- From your point of view..../ In your opinion.....	من وجهة نظرك / (في رأيك).....
13- From the point of view of the writer (author).....	من وجهة نظر الكاتب (المؤلف) ..

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

1- Have you ever suspected your friend of having two personalities; one that is caring and considerate and one that seems impossible to get along with? I'm sure you've not only noticed, but you've probably been horrified by the impossible one. I call these two personalities the Giver and the Taker. The Giver is the part of you that follows the rule: do whatever you can to make the other person happy and avoid anything that makes him unhappy, even if it makes you unhappy. It's the part of you that wants to make a difference in the lives of others.
But the Giver is only half of the story. In life, our Givers and Takers usually solve problems together. They recognize our need to give and take. When the Giver is in charge, we are loving and considerate. But when the Taker is in charge, we are rude, demanding and inconsiderate.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- The taker is rude, that means he seems to think about
a. himself b. others c. the giver d. things
- tries to stand beside others.
a. The selfish b. The giver c. The taker d. The inconsiderate
- What does "they" in the second paragraph refer to?
a. givers b. problems c. givers and takers d. stories
- The writer thinks that every person

a. has two personalities.

c. has only advantages

b. has only one character

d. has three personalities.

b. Answer the following questions:

5. According to the writer, is it normal to adopt the two personalities together? Why?
.....
6. Who takes responsibility for running happiness in life? Why?
.....
7. Which do you prefer, the Giver or the Taker? Why?
.....

2- Most of the passengers were fast asleep in the eight o'clock train. It was already half past nine. I was smoking while my wife was reading a letter. My little daughter was eating her ice-cream. Suddenly we were all shocked to hear very loud cry from a young lady. She screamed "Help! He's going to kill me". Many people ran towards her. We asked her where the murderer was. She looked around her for a few moments, then at us, and finally said in a whisper. "What a terrible dream! He killed my mother and sister. That thief! He had a gun, and a big knife!" We comforted her saying that she felt better, we returned each to his seat. I observed an old man sitting beside her. He brought her a cold drink and kept talking with her all through the last fifty five minutes of the journey. I wondered what they were discussing. When we got off at the station I approached the man and said to him "It was kind of you to keep talking with her to help her to be quiet" He said "Oh, no! I only wanted to prevent her from sleeping again and having another dream!"

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Why did the young lady cry?

a. A thief attacked her.

c. She was dreaming.

b. The passengers mocked her.

d. She was over the moon.

2. The train journey took when the young lady cried

a. two hours

c. fifty five minutes

b. one hour and a half

d. a hundred and forty five minutes

3. Why did the old man keep talking with the lady?

a. To pacify her.

c. To stop her from sleeping again

b. To show her he was kind.

d. To help her dream more.

4. One of the passengers gave the young lady

a. an ice-cream

b. a cold drink

c. a gun

d. a letter

b. Answer the following questions:

5. How many dreams did the lady have?
.....
6. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
.....
7. What do you think of the old man mentioned in the passage? Why?
.....

3-In the last century, people began to use the great power of the wind and the sun to produce electricity. Giant fans can be attached to electrical generators. An electrical generator is a machine which is used to create electricity when it is turned. When the wind blows, the fan turns the generator. This is, of course, a good way of creating electricity. Unlike burning coal or oil, wind energy does not cause pollution.

The warmth of the sun can be used to heat water which makes steam. This steam can be used to turn a generator to make electricity. Electricity can also be created by using some special materials that turn sunlight directly into electricity. Maybe it's time to rewrite the old story. Maybe the wind and the sun should argue about which of them can produce the better and the more electricity. Regardless of what has been mentioned about the different types of electricity generators, renewable sources will always be the best sources used to generate power or electricity.

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

1. How can the heat of the sun be used to make electricity?
a. It produces hot water. b. It produces steam which turns generators.
c. It produces wind power. d. It produces water which turns generators.
2. What is an electrical generator?
a. A machine that is turned to make electricity.
b. A machine that is turned to cut off electricity.
c. A machine that is used to store electricity.
d. A machine that is used to save electricity.
3. The underlined word "giant" means
a. quite modern b. extremely large
c. very accurate d. somewhat tall
4. This passage is talking about
a. the warmth of the sun b. wind and sun power
c. giant fans d. electrical generators

B. Answer the following questions:

5. What is the advantage of wind and sun power over burning coal and oil to make electricity?
6. In the passage, there are three verbs which have the same meaning as **make** in "make electricity". What are they?
7. What are renewable sources of energy?

4-Can you imagine anything worse than returning home to find that burglars have broken into your house? Unfortunately, this happens to about one million people in Britain annually. However, if you want better protection against burglars, there are several things you can do. To improve security, check all the locks on your doors and windows. The installation of lighting all around the house will make sure a burglar is unable to hide in the shadows. An alarm system is another good preventive measure you can take. Starting a neighbourhood watch group is also a very effective way to prevent crime in your area. Since most burglaries take place when people are away on holiday, this is when your neighbours' help is most valuable. Ask them to collect your mail, open and close your curtains every day, switch your lights on and off and even mow your lawn to make your house look occupied.

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

1. A neighbourhood watch group can help to crime in your area.
a) avoid b) add c) develop d) repeat
2. The pronoun "them" in the second paragraph refers to
a) homes b) house owners c) policemen d) neighbours
3. Taking the right preventive measure can
a) protect you from burglaries b) encourage you to start a watch group
c) help you collect your mail d) make you close your curtains
4. The word "annually" means every.....
a) night b) year c) day d) minute

b. Answer the following questions:

- 5- According to the text, when are burglars able to hide in homes?
.....
- 6- When do most burglaries usually occur?
- 7- Find in the passage words which mean:
a) protection against threats b) very useful or important
.....

5-Many people believe that the legend that there is a curse on the tomb of Tutankhamon. The tomb of Tutankhamen was discovered by Lord Carnarvon in 1920. He died from blood poisoning three months after opening the tomb. No one would have thought his death had anything to do with the tomb if it had not been for a letter from the writer Marie Corelli to the New York Word newspaper. In this letter she said that she owned a book which told the story

of the curse. Not long after the death of Lord Carnarvon, an American who had caught a cold while visiting the tomb, also died.

As time passed, the list of people who had been punished. By the curse grew, and for many people there is too much evidence for the story to be ignored. However, a number of facts have been forgotten. In 1982, an American policeman who had a heart attack claimed it was because he had spent time looking after the Tutankhamon Exhibition in San Francisco. He was not believed when it was discovered that another man who had actually slept in the tomb while guarding it for seven years was not only alive but in good health. Thus the idea of the curse was proved to be a fallacy.

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

A) Choose the correct answer:

1-Lord Carnarvon died of,.....

- a. the curse of the tomb b. blood pressure c. an accident d. blood poisoning

2-The New York World is a

- a. city b. skyscraper c. newspaper d. network

3-Lord Carnarvon died from blood poisoning opening the tomb.

- a. three months before b. three months after
c. five months after d. five months before

4-There is a curse on the tomb of Tutankhamen due to

- a. some rumors b. some evidences
c. some people died because of it d. it cursed many people.

B) Answer the following questions:

5-What made the people think that Lord Carnarvon's death was caused by the curse of Tutankhamon?

6-Why did the man sleep in the tomb of Tutankhamon for seven years?

7-Do you really think there was a curse on the tomb of Tutankhamon?

6-More and more people are discovering that sharing and talking about their favorite books with others can be as rewarding as the act of reading itself. For people who feel that they are too busy to sit down with a book, a book club helps them schedule time to read. Others have gained self-confidence by practicing in or leading a discussion. And they enjoy the chance to make new friends.

A successful book club should have a group that is small enough so even the quiet people can be heard but also big enough for many different opinions. The best arrangement is a mixture of ages, sexes and backgrounds for more reading discussion.

To make the meeting so **smooth**, a leader should be appointed. The leader will usually start the discussion by asking what the author's main idea was. Book club members should never be afraid to offer their opinions even if they don't like a book. They just need to be prepared to explain why they didn't like something

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

1. What must people do before they meet?

- a. **They must phone each other.** b. **They must call people of their own age.**
c. **They must prepare their ideas.** d. **They must buy some flowers and presents.**

2. What does a leader discuss at first?

- a. **The main idea of a book.** b. **The conflicts between the members.**
c. **The opinions of the readers.** d. **The fear and phobia of the members.**

3. "smooth" means

- a. **easy** b. **sad** c. **dead** d. **gloomy**

4. Leadership and self confidence are

- a. **skills** b. **quantities** c. **societies** d. **bullets**

B. Answer the following questions:

5. Where, do you think, can people meet for book club?

6. What kind of books could those people read or discuss?

7. Describe the variety in these meetings.



Unit (1)

The present simple

١. الشكوى Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. حالة if الأولى:

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

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you boil water, it evaporates. = When you boil water, it evaporates.

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٧ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

after / as soon as
Before
When

(مضارع بسيط/ تام)

(مستقبل)

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

e.g. After my father finishes his work, he will take us to the club.

→ I won't watch TV until I finish my homework

→ As soon as / After / When I arrive, I'll go to the shops.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

(Always دائماً , usually عادةً , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally عموماً , every كل , occasionally من وقت لآخر , from time to time بين الحين والآخر)

✗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

✗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

always - دائماً usually عادةً

often - غالباً sometimes - أحياناً

never - أبداً rarely - نادراً occasionally - بصورة متكررة

- I sometimes walk to school.

- My brother often watches TV.

- I am never late for school.

- She is always tired in the evenings.

٣. النفي Negation:

١ - نستخدم (don't) مع (I / they / we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they don't like pizza.

I don't play football on Friday.

٢ - نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he / she / it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He doesn't want a parrot.

- she doesn't want a kitten.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهى (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

5. السؤال :

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام
? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

- ✓-When do you go to school? -- I go to school at 7 o'clock
- ✓- Where does she live, Sara? -- She lives in America.
- ✓- How does your father go to work? -- he goes by car.

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do +
? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does +

السؤال بهل

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't
→Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (فاعل) + Does/do + How often +

اجابة ب (always-usually- never- every week-once – twice – three times)
How often do you go to the library ?
I go to library twice a week .



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

- 1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)
- 2- It is SB's habit + to + inf
- 3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
- 4- مضارع بسيط + usually + فاعل
- 5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # Amr is used to studying hard.
Amr is in the habit of studying
Amr usually studies hard.

It is Amr's habit to study hard.
Studying hard is Amr's habit.

The past simple tense

1. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط بأحد التراكيب التالية:

- ١ - بإضافة ed للفعل في الحالة العادية .
- ٢ - بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e .
- ٣ - بإضافة ied وحذف الـ y لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن.
- ٤ - مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.
- ٥ - ولكن اذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .
- هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.

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

2. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:
١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

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

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

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

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

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

٣. حكاية قصة.

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

٤. حالة if الثانية:

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

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

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

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

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

٦. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد would rather في حالة وجود فاعل

• I'd rather he **left** now. I'd rather you **didn't hunt** elephants

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

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

٤. النفي Negation:

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn')

→ I **didn't play** football yesterday / he **didn't go** to school last week.

٥. السؤال:

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر الفعل + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

//// Did + فاعل + inf? هل

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

تركيبات هامة :- (اعتاد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات

1- used to + inf + فاعل

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

3- (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

4- got into the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

5- any longer / more فعل + don't / doesn't + فاعل = مضارع بسيط + no longer + فاعل

6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

e.g. → Amr used to study hard.

→ Amr was in the habit of studying hard.

→ Studying hard was Amr's habit.

→ It was Amr's habit to study hard # Amr got into the habit of studying hard

→ Amr no longer studies hard = He doesn't study hard any longer

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I → am
He, She, It → is
We, You, They → are

+ (v + ing).

Listen! She **is playing** the piano.



- a going to earn b earns c earn d earning
3- Neil Armstrongon the moon 1n 1969.
- a walk b walks c walked d walking
4- he oftenin science magazines.
- a write b writes c wrote d writing
5- when I went on holiday, I alwaysa lot of photographs.
- a take b takes c took d taking
6- our teacher of English.....speaks Arabic in class.
- a- don't b- doesn't c- never d- won't
7-he rarely comes to school late. hecomes early.
- a- never b- hardly c- often d- sometimes
8- scientistsuseful things for their countries.
- a-do always b-always do c-are always d-always are
9- when I was young, Ilong hours.
- a-sleep b-have slept c-used to sleep d-was slept
10- he.....for five hours every day last week.
- a-has worked b-had worked c-worked d-works
11-it rarely.....in the western desert.
- a-rain b-rains c-rained d-is raining
12- Nesma first met her best friend when she At primary school.
- a- Has been b- was being c- was d-is
13-before she.....the house, she will do the shopping.
- a-will clean b-cleaned c-cleans d-cleaning
14-according to the time table, the train.....at 9 a.m
- a-arrived b-arrives c-will arrive d-is arriving
15- Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.
- a. don't smokes b. smoke c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
16-ali always.....to work when he was young.
- a-walked b-walks c-is walking d-was walking
17- My companyan important meeting last month.
- a. have b. has c. had d. is having
18 There are always economic crises wars.
- a while b as c when d during
19 I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
- a left b didn't leave c won't leave d am leaving
20-Mr Hassan feels better now. Hesmokes.
- a. any more b. used to c. no longer d. still
21-Itennis for two years when I was young.
- a. was played b. played c. have played d. had played
22-she is used toat night.
- a- study b-studying c-studied d-studies
23- I'd rather you.....english hard.
- a- study b- are studying c-studied d-studies
24- hethe letter and sent it by post.
- a-writes b-write c-wriote d-is writing
25- We..... to some children on the radio at the moment.
- a are listening b listening c listen d listened
26- We can't play tennis today because it
- a. rains b. rained c. is raining d. rain
27- Now Ifor a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs.
- a. works b. worked c. am working d. work
28-they..... for Paris tomorrow. they have arranged everything
- a-leave b-left c-are leaving d-will leave

Unit 2

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالآتي :

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

١. **تحل (Who / that)** محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل: كالآتي.

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

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

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

٢. **تحل (whom/Who /that)** محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالآتي .

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

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

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

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

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

٣. **تحل (which/that)** الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل أو فاعل

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

← **صفة الفاعل**

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

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

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

← **صفة المفعول**

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

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

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

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

٤. **تستخدم where مع المكان.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

our وتكون التركيبية كالآتي :

اسم المالك	Whose	الشيء المملوك للمالك
------------	-------	----------------------

→ That's the man **whose** son succeeded.

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

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

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

⊗ م تستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

It's the month July when we go on holiday.

2- Friday is the day when I visit my relatives in our village.

لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which/that) ولا نستخدم (when)

It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

2- Friday is the day on which I visit my relatives in our village.

ملاحظات : ١- يمكن حذف who , which عندما تمل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف v. to be

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف who , which إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف v. to be إن وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسي مضافا إليه. ing

▶▶ The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

→ Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

٣- يحذف ضمير الوصل باستخدام الصفة.

→ Students who are brilliant, must be rewarded.

Brilliant students must be rewarded

٤- عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

٥- نستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الاتية:

All-anything-everything-few-little-many-much-nothing-none-something

→ There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

→ This is the best book that I have ever read.

٦- نستخدم what كرابط ولا يأتي قبلها اسم وهي تساوي the thing that/which

فاعل / فعل	what	فعل اوضمير (ليس اسم)
------------	------	------------------------

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy.

Have you seen what I bought from London?

I can't give what you need.

Exercise

1-Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, made me very tired.

- a) who b) when c) where d) which

2- The nurse,responsibility it is to look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.

- a) who b) what c) whose d) which

3- The persondoes most of the cooking in our family is my mother.

- a) who b) when c) where d) which

4- 1837 was the yearVictoria became queen of Britain.

- a) who b) when c) where d) which

5- I've just read a newspaper articlethe life of a famous woman is described in detail.

- a) for which b) of which c) which d) in which

6- My sister went to London University,she studied history.

- a) whose b) when c) where d) which

7- Lord of the Flies is a storya group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.

- a- at which b- which c-in which d-to which

8- She asked me where I had been,I replied, "It's a secret".

- a- at which b- by which c-in which d-to which

9- Tomorrow, I'm going to a meeting..... we're going to discuss women's role in society.

- a- at which b- by which c-from which d-to which
10- He says he's busy,..... he really means he doesn't want to go out this evening.
- a- at which b- by which c-in which d-to which
11- They said something very cruel,I think they should apologise.
- a- at which b- by which c-to which d-for which
12-he lost the book..... him last week
- a-which lent b-when I lent c-who lent d- I lent
13-- Dr. Aisha ,father was an important man , was born in Damietta in 1913
- a) whose b) what c) when d) which
14- Queen Victoria was born in Londonshe was educated alone
- a) when b) what c) when d) where
15- Queen Victoriadied in January 1901, was queen of Britain for most of the 19 century
- a) who b) when c) which d) whose
16-it is said he was a man.....to have the sight of an eagle and courage of a lion.
- a-who appeared b-he appeared c- that appears d- and appears
17-I met the doctor.....car was stolen last week.
- a-whom b-who c-whose c-which
18-dr Aisha used to go to with her father to meetings.....she learned to read and write
- a-which b-at where c-at which d-at that
19-the teacher.....students passed the exam, was so proud of himself.
- a-where b-who c-whose c-which
20-I know.....he married her! For her money.
- a-why b-who c-what c-which
21. I've just finished a novel the main character is an 80-year-old man.
- a) which b) in which c) who d) whose
22. My brother and I have just had a phone conversation we discussed our holiday plans
- a) which b) in which c) what d) to which
23- Florence Nightingale,..... was born in Italy, went to school in England.
- a which b where c that d who
24- My uncle went to a school in London,..... he learned to speak English well.
- a which b where c who d that
25- The manager, secretary is seriously ill, has to type the letters by himself.
- a. who b. whose c. where d. that
26-the man to.....you were talking is the manager of the company.
- a-that b-whose c-whom d-when
27-Ramadan,.....we fast in , is a holy month.
- a which b why c where d when
28-oliver twist ,.....by dickens is fantastic.
- a-was written b-which wrote c-was writing d-written
29-my friend.....beside me is honest.
- a-sits b-who sitting c-sitting d-sat
30-Omar,..... mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.
- a whose b who c who's d for whom
31- Tanta is the city..... my grandparents were born.
- a which b where c who d when
32-This is the book..... my favourite character goes to the Arctic.
- a-which b-that c-in which d-to which
33-I could not decide..... to wear to the wedding party.
- a which b what c that d who
34-The shop,..... I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.
- a when b where c who d which
35-Jomana,..... is good friends with my sister, is really good at tennis.
- a who b whose c what d which
36-This is the hotel..... I stayed when I was young.
- a which b what c where d when
37-This is a book..... the hero travels to space.
- a which b where c in which d at which
38-Saturday,we always play football, is always a busy day for me.
- , a that b what c on which d where
39- The bridge..... is near my house is more than two hundred years old.■
- a that b to which c where d what

- 40-people.....work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
a which b who c where d whose
- 41- Winter is the season I enjoy visiting Alexandria!
a. where b. on when c. in which d. which
42. The books by Naguib Mahfouz are internationally famous.
a. which written b. were writing c. were written d. written
43. The company exports are good will receive a prize.
a. what b. that c. which d. whose
- 44-The manin the accident was taken to hospital.
a-was injured b-who injured b-injured c-was injuring
45. I can't remember the name of the person I borrowed this pen.
a) from where b) from which c) to whom d) from whom

Unit 3

المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعتبر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبنى للمعلوم) الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالي :

فاعل الجملة + by + P.P + فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة الـ passive وهما (by والفاعل)
إذا كان الفاعل ضمير واردنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول إذا كان ضمير وسنبداً به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل
الازمنة في الـ passive

Tense	الزمن	المجهول	Passive
Present simple	المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P	
Past simple	الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P	
Present continuous	المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P	
Past continuous	الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P	
Present perfect	المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P	
Past perfect	الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P	
Will / would / can / could		Will / would / can / could	
May / might / shall / should + مطدر		May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P	
Must / ought to		Must / ought to	
Have / has / had / will have to		Have / has / had / will have to	
Needn't - seem to - appear to + مطدر		Needn't - seem to - appear to (be) + P.P	
(be) going / supposed to / about to		(be) going / supposed to/ about to	

Examples

- Present simple المضارع البسيط

She writes the homework every day

The homework is written every day

- Past simple الماضي البسيط

They watched TV last night

TV was watched last night

- Present continuous المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch

Lunch is being cooked .

- Past continuous الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday .

A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .

- Present perfect المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently

The rooms have been cleaned recently .

- Past perfect الماضي التام

Someone had stolen my wallet

My wallet had been stolen .

- future simple المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes

The dishes will be washed

Osama is going to prepare the luggage

The luggage is going to be prepared

لاحظ

١- الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون (see- hear – make – help) to عند التحويل للـ passive نستخدم to

The teacher made us write the homework . → We were made to write the homework .

I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis

٢- الافعال المتبوعة بفعل (v.ing) نستخدم (being + p.p) في المبني للمجهول

I dislike people laughing at me → I dislike being laughed at .

I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived .

٣- اذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (be+ p.p)

1- He let people deceive him

الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

2- He let his sister watch TV

الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister was allowed to watch TV

لاحظ اننا في الجملة الثانية استخدمنا was allowed to لان let مكتوبة في الماضي

٤- الافعال في التركيبات الآتية

People	{ say - think know - consider announce – report expect - believe agree – predict understand- deny	It is + pp من هذه الأفعال	
		Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)	المضارع
		Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp	الماضي

الافعال السابقة يكتب بعدها that او يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخري فيكون النحول للـ passive بطريقتين

الطريقة الاولى ← طريقة (it)

People say that

It is said that

We think that

It is thought that

People believe that

It is believed that

People thought that

It was thought that

Scientists have shown.....

It has been shown that.....

Ex : People know that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.

It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes

Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house

It was believed that he has a big house .

Ex3 : scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني

٢- نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ passive

١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكنوب بعد that

٣- اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم to + inf اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم to have + p.p

Ex : We say that she is hard-working .

She is said to be hard-working

Ex2 : People know that he killed his wife .

He is known to have killed his wife

لاحظ (علي الطريق الثانية في النحول)

-The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed

The bank was reported to have been robbed

- People believed that she was writing a story .

She was believed to have been writing a story .

Exercises

- 1 That old hotel..... as a museum in the future.
a could use b could be using c could be used d could have used
- 2- The new building will be usedyoung children who do not go to school yet.
a to b with c at d by
- 3- Around six hours a day..... checking emails in many offices.
a spent b are to spend c are spending d are spent
- 4- Drive carefully here because the road.....
a was repaired b is repairing c is being repaired d is repaired
- 5-Hala's cousinto the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.
a is going to be taken b will take c is going to take d will be taking
- 6- I can't wait for the holidays. My parents..... my sisters and me to our favourite beach!
a are taken b are taking c will have been taken d take
- 7- A new school near my home..... and it will be open next year.
a will build b was building c is building d is being built
- 8- Hundreds of sailing boats..... from the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.
a can be seen b are seen c could be seen d were being seen
- 9- The teacher says that a new subject..... next week.
a is taught b will be taught c will teach d is going to teach
- 10 Our rubbish..... every week.
a are collected b is collected c was collecting d is collecting
- 11- We can't get on the plane yet because it.....
a is cleaning b is cleaned c has been cleaned d is being cleaned
- 12-Look! Some flowersby those children for today's spring festival.
a been drawn b were drawn c are being drawn d were drawing
- 13-The interneteverywhere.
a are used b is used c used d is using
- 14-My car needs
a to repairing b to repair c to be repaired d to have repaired
- 15- Let's hurry; the plane is going tooff
a-take b-took c be taken d taking
- 16-Many touristsin the pool.
a could see b could be seeing c could be seen d could have seen
- 17-Lunchnow
a-prepares b-is preparing c is being prepared d-will prepare
- 18-Your homeworktomorrow.
a-will mark b-is marked c- will be marked d-will be marking
- 19-Many new ways of saving energy by scientists at the moment.
a- are developing b-will be developed c-are being developed d-were developed
- 20-Don't put those old batteries in the bin. They should to a special place.
a-take b-took c-be taken d-be taking
- 21-we should allabout the dangers that exist today
a-are teaching b- teaches c- be taught d- taught
- 22-today, almost any information you need.....on the internet.
a-can find b-can be found c-can found d-can be finding
- 23- The Pyramidsby millions of tourists every year
a visited b is visited c are visited d- are visiting
- 24-the amount of energythat we use every year.
a-must reduce b-must be reducing c-must reduced d-must be reduced
- 25-When you arrive at the hotel, you to your room.
a-will show b-are showing c-will be shown d-are shown
- 26-I've seen the plans. Two new hotels near the beach next year.
a-are going to be built b-are built c-are building d-will build
- 27-A lot of breadat the baker's today.
a-is baking b-will bake c-is being baked d-baked
- 28-Could your maths problem?
a-be solving b-be solved c-solve d-being solved
- 29-he went to university to.....as a doctor.
a-train b-be trained c-be training d-trained
- 30- I don't wantany more.
a-deceive b-to be deceived c-being deceived d-to have deceived
31. It.....that the population of the world is more than seven billion.

- a) believes b) believed c) is believed d) is believing
- 32-Is the exercise now?
a-doing b-being done b-do c-be done
- 33-I think fewer letters will in the future.
a-write b-be wrote b-be written c-have written
- 34-There is a hole in the roof, which needs at.
a-to be looked b-to be looking b-to look c-be looked
- 35- The TV programme about space at the moment.
a-is showing b-is being shown b-has shown c-are showing
- 36-meatwell before you eat it.
a- should cook b-should be cooking c-should be cooked d-should cooked
37. I'm in trouble. I really want
a. to help b. to helping c. being helped d. to be helped
38. It that air travel will become more popular in the future.
a- is thought b- was thought c- thought d- thinks
- 39- I don't like..... at.
a. people laughing b. having laughed c. being laughed d. people laughed
- 40-After the death of her husband, the poor woman was thought..... from amnesia.
a. is suffered b. to have suffered c. suffer d. to be suffered
41. I was advised by a doctor, but it was not possible.
a. seeing b. to be seen c. to see d. being seen
- 42- The play is suggested to because the leading actor is ill.
a) being cancelled b) cancel c) have cancelled d) be cancelled
- 43- itthat an accident took place on the ring road.
a- reported b- reports c- had reported d- has been reported
- 44-I wouldn't like.....given instructions.
a) to be b) being c) has been d) had been
- 45-The hotel roomsnext month.
a are decorated b will be decorated c will decorate d need to decorate
- 46- Our housedecorated yet .
a hasn't been b hasn't c hadn't been d won't have
- 47- The police said that the windows..... before the thieves went into the building.
a broke b had broken c have being broken d had been broken
- 48- Those menour house yesterday morning.
a are decorating b were being decorated c have been decorating d were decorating
- 49- All the cakes in that shopby my aunt. She works there.
a made b were making c have been made d have
- 50- A lot more birdson the shore this year.
a have been seen b have seen c had been seen d saw
- 51 When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money.....
a had taken b has been taken c had been taken d has taken
- 52-By last summer, the new factory.....
a-was built b-built c had been built d has been built
- 53- This picturein the nineteenth century.
a-painted b-was painting c-is painted d-was painted
- 54- When we went into the hotel room, the beds
a-weren't making b-haven't been made c-weren't made d-aren't made.
- 55-This library book is very old . I think it by a lot of people!
a-was being read b-has been read c-has read d-was reading
- 56-The filmby many millions of people since it was made in 1968
a-was watched b-has been watched c-has watched d-had watched
- 57-Many science articles by Clarkein magazines before the war ended
a-is published b-was published c-had been published d-has been published
- 58-The computerby the teacher yesterday.
a-is checked b-has been checked c- was checked d-was checking
59. The secretary was made twenty letters in only three hours.
a. type b. typed c. to type d. typing
- 60- I borrowed my brother's mobile while mine
a. had been repaired b. was repairing c. was being repaired d. was been repaired

The past continuous

١. التكوين Form:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ Who was (playing football)? The (boys) were (playing football).

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى مستمر



ملاحظات

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

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

2- When + فاعل + ماضى بسيط = On + v. + ing

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

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

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

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

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

٤- ماضى مستمر + because/as/since + ماضى بسيط منفى-

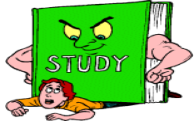
e.g. I didn't answer the phone because I was praying.

→ She didn't see the thief since she was watching TV.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

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



Present Perfect المضارع التام



يتكون المضارع التام من have/has + p.p

١- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house .

٢- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes

٣- حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع .

We have lived in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

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

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

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

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

الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

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

Have you **ever** been to America ?

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

تأتي في الجملة المنفية للخبرات الماضية → أبدا never

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

I **have never eaten** Chinese food

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

♣ Have you finished your homework **yet**

♣ I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

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

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

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

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

Lately مؤخراً / حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال)

E.g. I haven't met Soha **lately**.

Recently مؤخراً / حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال)

E.g. Samy has married **recently**.

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

Last (week- month – year – Monday - night)

1995 / 5 o'clock /Sunday

The /this morning –yesterday

Lunch time – spring – then

His arrival/ childhood/death

Marriage/ birthday

I /He/she **was**/the age of.....

Since the last + اسم

since the last visit.

For + مدة كاملة

(a week – a month – a year)

(three hours / minutes)

(five days /ten years)

(a long time / ages)

– a night- more than-some time

a while / a decade /a season/ ever

For the last/past + مدة زمنية

for the last week/month.

تأتي مع كل ما يبدأ ب a/an/the وانتهى ب s

e.g. She has been in hospital since Sunday

I have played football for 6 years



تركيبات هامة (تحفظ) :

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

مدة زمنية + For + مضارع تام منفى + فاعل
 = ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Since + مدة زمنية + it's
 = Was + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + the last time
 = ago + مدة زمنية + تاريخ in +
 = ago + مدة زمنية + ماضي بسيط + last + فاعل

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks

= It's two weeks since I met him .

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

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

✱ Adel hasn't contacted me since he left Cairo

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

٢ - عند استخدام since بدلا من when او العكس

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام منفى
 = ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي بسيط + last + فاعل

E.g → I last caught fish when I was in Hurghada.

I haven't caught any fish since I was in Hurghada.

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

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London (he is here now)

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

→ He has gone to London (he is still there)

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

→ Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's

Exercises

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

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

2. Salmatennis since she was five years old.

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

3. Oh! I my passport. What should I do?

a) lost b) have lost c) had lost d) were losing

4-It's two weeks since we last

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

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

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

6-I have been to the zoo before.

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

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

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

8-This is the best book that I

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

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

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

10- this is the tallest girl I'veseen.

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

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

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

- 12- Have you done your English home work.....?
a- just b- yet c- never d- ever
- 13- I haven't seen him..... the last week.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since
- 14- Ali has had his phone the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- already d- just
15. Hamdi has to England. He'll be home next week.
a. gone b. been c. go d. went
- 16- Ola is nervous because she is A talk to the class before.
a- Never gives b- had never given c- never used to give d- has never given
- 17-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....
a- Just b- yet c- already d- never
- 18-You can see Ali now because hehome.
a just arrived b has yet arrived c has just arrived d already arrived
- 19- My little brother is sad because he his favourite toy.
a is breaking b was breaking c had broken d has broken
- 20- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother..... to the shops.
a has never been b has just gone c has just been d has yet been
21. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She.....
a) has ever flew b) has never flown c) has ever flown d) 'd never flown
- 22- I haven't met the minister..... .It's the first time to meet him.
a yet b before c already d never
- 23- My uncleas a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.
a works b was working c has worked d worked
- 24- I haven't seen Mazen..... the last time we met in Alexandria.
a while b when c for d since
- 25-Ahmed, where have you?
a-went b-gone c-been d-were
- 26-I'm thirsty, Isince yesterday.
a. didn't drink b. haven't drunk c. hadn't drunk d. don't drink
- 27-My neighboursto Aswan since two years ago.
a. moved b. had moved c. have moved d. will move
- 28-Have you eaten all the food? You must have been very hungry.
a. yet b. since c. recently d. already
- 29- Ahmed's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.
a was seeming b had seemed c seemed d has seemed
- 30- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because hehis father's car
a washed b was washing c had washed d has washed
- 31-While My sister was studying, Itelevision.
a-watched b-watching c-will watch d-was watching
- 32) reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home.
a. On b. While c. When d. Despite
33. Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out.
a) revising b) were revising c) revised d) had revised
- 34- She didn't see the thief since she.....TV.
a) had watched b) has watched c) watched d) was watching
35. While.....in his field, the farmer found an old statue made of gold.
a) dig b) dug c) was digging d) digging
- 36-Heba was sitting in a traffic jam when her train..... the station.
a leave b has left c left d has been leaving
- 37-While I at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
a-was b-was being c-had been d-have been
- 38-What when I called you? You sounded very busy
a) were you doing b) you did c) you were doing a) did you do

By Mr / Mohamed Fawzy

Unit 5

اعتاد ان Used to + inf

فعل ناقص بمعنى اعتاد أن (يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن) وليس الامس او الاسبوع الماضي

- I **used to play** football when I was young. - He **used to be** a driver, but now he isn't.
- I **used to smoke** a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- I **used to drive** to work but now I take the bus.

لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط او used to عند التعبير عن عادة في الماضي

In the past , people **used to travel/traveled** on camels.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط فقط عند الإشارة الى حدث تم في وقت محدد الماضي ولم يكن عادة

We **went** to the museum twice last week.

Didn't use to + inf / never used to + inf

في النفي نستخدم

- I **didn't use to** play football when I was young. - He **didn't use to** be fat but now he is.
- He **never used to** come early

Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

- **Did she use to** cry a lot when she was a baby? **Did you use to** get up early?

يمتد على (am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing)

صفة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

I'm used to playing football . = I **usually play** football.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

am - is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?

- Is he used to playing football

ملاحظات

لاحظ أن

1- ماضي بسيط + ظرف تكراري = اسم / was / were / got used to + v.ing / مصدر

- I **used to go** to school in Paris - I **was used to going** to school in Paris
- I **got used to going** to school in Paris - I **always went** to school in Paris

2- تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط

- He **used to live** here = He **no longer lives** here.

3- تستخدم any longer - anymore بدلا من used to مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتي في نهاية الجملة

- He **used to live** here. = - He **doesn't live** here **anymore**.
- They **don't live** here **any longer**

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول ومعناه يُستخدم لكي

- Wood **is used to make** furniture. = - Wood **is used for making** furniture.

Exercises

1-My uncle used to be a taxi driver. but Now he

- a-doesn't b-wasn't c-isn't d-hasn't

2-Shelike tennis. Now she loves it.

- a-used to b-isn't used to c- didn't use to d-was used to

3-Did your grandfatherwork in a bank?

- a-used to b-uses to c-use to d-using to

4-I eating vegetables every day.

- a-used to b-use to c-am used to d-using to

5-They used to sleep early, but now they.....

- a-didn't b-aren't c-don't d-weren't

6-.....he used to walking up so early?

- a-does b-did c-is d-were

7. Where did Hassan.....before he moved to Cairo?

- a) used to live b) live c) use to live d) use live
8. This city..... a fishing village 100 years ago.
a) use to be b) used to c) used to be d) use be
9-There didn't a hotel on the beach before 2012.
a use to be b used to be c used to have d have
10- Fareeda..... like tennis, but now she prefers volleyball.
a use to b used c used to d uses
11-when I was a child, I.....eat meat. but I eat now.
a-Didn't used to b-am not used to c-use to d-used to
12-.....the mobile phone used for chatting?
a- Is b- Did c-Does d-Has
13-In the past, peoplework much longer hours.
a-were used to b- are used to c- used to d- didn't used to
14-Now Hany is a good sportsman but he..... like sports.
a didn't used to b didn't use to c did used not to d use to not
15. What a miracle! Maher smoke a lot but now he's given up completely!
a) used b) used to c) got used to d) was used to
16. Before I became a vegetarian, I was used to a lot of meat.
a) eat b) eating c) ate d) eats
17-Heused to having any guests, but now he has.
a- doesn't b- didn't c- wasn't d- isn't
18-This bucket is used towater by them.
a-carrying b- carry c- being carried d- carries

Unit 6

Adjectives

الصفات

الصفة

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم وتأتي بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :
ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١- تأتي هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

٢- ولكن إذا جاءت (get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعناها الحقيقي يأتي بعدها ظرف

He went there quickly.

٣ - إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتي بعدها ظرف

٤ - إذا جاءت بمعنى يعطي (لمس – مذاق – رائحة) يأتي بعدها صفة (feel – taste – smell)

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

٥- ولكن إذا جاءت بمعنى (يلمس – يتذوق – يشم) ، يأتي بعدها ظرف

- لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

Bored	متضجر – شاعر بالملل	boring	ممل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مرعب
tired	متعب	tiring	متعب
surprised	مدهش	surprising	مدهش
amused	مسل	amusing	شيء مسل

match, I was excited.

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the

لاحظ: تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي **-ing** لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور
وصفت الفتاة بصفة **-ing** مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور ← e.g. This is a **confusing girl**

مهام

أنواع الصفات:

****Short adjectives (one syllable)**

[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

١ - صفات قصيرة

**** Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)**

[expensive , generous , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

٢ - صفات طويلة

بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت

Common – narrow – simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite

الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

- عند مقارنة التساوي نستخدم (as as) وتعني تماما مثل ولا بد أن تكون الصفة درجة اولي (طويلة أم قصيرة (وتأتي بعد as

١ - مفعول عبارة عن (n) أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

- She is as young as him/ali.

٢ - ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

- She is as young as he is.

- Sami is as tall as Ali.

= Sami is the same height as Ali.

- My car is as expensive as yours.

= They are (of) the same price.

• عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم (not as /so as) أو (less صفة than) وتكون الصفة درجة اولي

- Dina is not as /so old as Heba.

= They are not (of) the same age.

- Heba is older than Dina. Heba is the older of the two.

- Cairo is hotter than London. = - London isn't as hot as Cairo. = - London is less hot than Cairo.

صفات قصيرة (Short adjectives (one syllable))

positive degree صفة	comparative degree صفة + er + than	superlative degree the + صفة + est
tall	taller than	the tallest
large	larger than	the largest
hot	hotter than	the biggest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest

صفات طويلة (Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables))

positive degree صفة	comparative degree more صفة than less صفة than	superlative degree the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
Honest	more honest than	the most honest
Intelligent	more intelligent than	the most intelligent

صفات شاذة (Irregular adjectives)

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many / much	more than	the most
late	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far (بعيد) (مسافة) Far (كثير) (كمية)	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ملاحظات

١ - كلمة (most) تعني (very) على ألا يوضع قبلها (the) كما في المقارنة كالات

The book you lent me was most (very) interesting.

أحياناً نستخدم *best / most* بدون *the* في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها *very much* مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

٣ - لاحظ صيغة المقارنة لكلمة *old*
Old elder older than the oldest

٤ - نستخدم *elder* و *eldest* مع أفراد الأسرة ولا نستخدم *than* بعد *elder*

Ali is my elder brother .

He is the eldest in our family.

My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

Ali is older than his sister. (Not: elder)

e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

٥ - نستخدم (*farther*) عند مقارنة المسافات :

he gave me further details

- نستخدم (*further*) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

٦ - لاحظ التركيب الآتي - : (كلما.....كلما)

The + (فاعل + فعل + er + صفة) , The + (فاعل + فعل + er + صفة)

The more

The less

- The warmer the weather, the better I feel.

- The more you study, the more marks you get.

- The more you talk, the less you work.

- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

(If the weather is warmer, I'll feel better.)



٧ - يمكن وضع (*much = a lot = far*) والتي تعني (جداً) أو (*a bit = a little = slightly*) والتي تعني (إلى حد

ما - قليلاً) قبل صفات الدرجة الثانية (*comparative*) كالآتي :

Her illness was far more serious than we expected.

Going by bus is cheaper than going by plane. (a lot)

- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.

Going by plane is more expensive. (much)

Going by plane is much more expensive.

لاحظ التركيب الآتي :

Samy is the tallest boy in the class.

= No boy is taller than Samy in the class

= No boy is as tall as Samy in the class

Who is the taller of the two sisters?

Who is the tallest of the three sisters?

in the..... اسم + صفة تفضيل + is + فاعل

in the..... اسم + is + صفة مقارنة + اسم

in the..... اسم + as + صفة + is + اسم

- يمكن استخدام *The* مع صيغة المقارنة بين اثنين من نوع واحد ←
ولكن إذا كانت بين ثلاث اشخاص يستخدم صيغة التفضيل ←

Exercises

1-Mount Everest isthan Mount Kilimanjaro

a-higher

b-high

c- highest

d-highly

2-Mount Everest is not as high that.

a-so

b-than

c-very

d-as

3-For me, his climb was theimportant sporting event of 2007

a-more

b-less

c-most

d-as

4-The Qasr al-Nil Bridge is notthe 6th October Bridge.

a as long as

b the long as

c long as

d as long

5-The history test was the..... test that we've had this year.

a difficult

b most

c more

d most difficult

6- Your younger brother is..... you now.

a as tall as

b taller

c tallest

d as tall

7. The writer's new book is his.....book.

a) popular

b) most popular

c) most

d) more

8-Lake Baikal in Russia is..... lake in the world.

a deeper

b deepest

c as deep

d the deepest

9. The more you read, the.....knowledge and experience you get.

a) much

b) most

c) more

d) less

10-That was one of books I've ever read.

a) best

b) the best

c) better

d) good

11-Azza is the student in our class.

- a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) less intelligent d) most intelligent
- 12-Europe is not as large Asia.
a) as b) than c) to d) so
- 13-who isin the class, my son or yours?
a- younger b-youngest c-young d-the youngest
- 14- Abeer and Omar are the same height. They are each other.
a) as tall as b) taller than c) as tall than d) more tall than
- 15-You should buy the green trousers. They are thein the shop.
a) more expensive b) less expensive c) few expensive d) least expensive
- 16-water is theexpensive of all liquids.
a-most b-least c-less d-more
- 17-the pacific ocean is the world'socean.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
- 18-she is notas her mother.
a-more beautiful b-most beautiful c-as beautiful d-beautifully
- 19-traveling by train is.....cheaper than traveling by plane.
a-more b-much c-many d-most
- 20-the more you study, the.....marks you get.
a-high b-higher c-highest d-height
- 21-The fat you eat, the healthier you become.
a-less b-much c-least d-most
- 22-I don't read as books as you do
a-more b-much c-many d-most
- 23-It wasof her to waste all her money.
a-more foolish b- less foolish c- foolish d- least foolish
- 24- He was notas his colleagues.
a-helpful b- as helpful c- more helpful d- less helpful



Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

← ← الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

Ahmed walks slowly) .(v. + adv) She is incredibly clever) .(adv. + adj.)

Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	kind	quietly	quiet
loudly	loud	quickly	quick
difficultly	difficult	slowly	slow
seriously	serious	badly	bad

- Adjectives ending in (y) remove the (y) and : add (ily):

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف (ily)

happy	happily	busy	busily
easy	easily	greedy	greedily

- Adjectives ending (e) : add (ly), but (true – truly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة (true – truly)

nice	nicely	sure	surely
extreme	extremely	sincere	sincerely

- Adjectives ending (le) remove the (e) : and add (y)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف (y)

horrible
incredible

horribly
incredibly

possible
comfortable

possibly
comfortably

- Adjectives ending in (l) : add (ly)

useful
beautiful

usefully
beautifully

historical
local

historically
locally

- some adverbs have the same form as adjectives and they are similar in meaning

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (l) تُضاف (ly)

بعض الظروف (شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

late
high
right
straight

early
low
wrong
near

hard
free
daily
monthly

fast
enough
weekly
yearly

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.

There is enough food in the fridge. Adj. He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.

Adverbs of degree

extremely (100%) للغاية
quite (50%) الى حد ما

very (90%) جداً
fairly (30%) بنسبة قليلة

rather (70%) الى حد كبير
slightly (10%) بنسبة ضئيلة جداً

Adverbs of degree are used to modify adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

تستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

الى حد ما	rather	مطلقاً / كلياً / من غير ريب	absolutely
الى حد ما	pretty	تماماً / كلياً	completely
على نحو تام / تماماً	quite	تماماً / كلياً	totally
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد	fairly	جداً / الى أبعد الحدود	extremely
قليلاً / نوعاً ما	slightly	جداً / الى حد بعيد	very

تأتي ظروف الدرجة قبل (الصفة - الظرف - فعل أساسي) ولكن تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد.

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.

I don't quite understand what you mean.

Adjectives and adverbs of degree

Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية	Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية
tired	متعب	exhausted	مرهق	Angry	غاضب	furious	غضباً جداً
frightening	مخيف	terrifying	مرعب	hot	ساخن	boiling	غليان
cold	بارد	freezing	متجمد	bad	سئ	terrible	فظيع
unusual	غير عادي	incredible	خيالي	big	كبير	enormous/huge	
interesting	شيق	amazing	مذهل	good	جيد	fantastic / wonderful	

exhausted = very tired freezing = very cold ...etc أن لاحظ
نستخدم extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was really terrifying. I was absolutely exhausted

لا حظ هذه الجمل:

After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold. (freezing)

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were freezing.

Tarek told us a very unusual story. (incredible) - Tarek told us an incredible story.

لاحظ أن (good) تتحول الى (well) عندما تُستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher. (well) - He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

friendly
fatherly
brotherly

lovely
lively
likely

lonely
elderly
cowardly

silly
ugly
deadly

ولإستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (spoke) - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

Exercises

- 1-I've got a awful headache
a-very b-quite c-absolutely d-a little
- 2-You need to be tall to be a good basketball player.
a-extreme b-terrible c-extremely d-fantastic
- 3-When the boys broke the window with their football, the man was absolutely.....
a-excellent b-angry c-delighted d-furious
- 4-Nahla is a nurse and has worked all night. Now she feels.....exhausted.
a a very b quite c a completely d little
- 5-My little brother was quite..... by the film but he didn't cry
a-terrified b kidnapped c frightened d organised
- 6-They're all exciting sports
a-awfully b-exciting c-really d-awful
- 7- Mona did not come to school today because she had..... bad headache.
a a very b an absolutely c a completely d Terrible
- 8- When I nearly fell down the mountain, I felt absolutely.....
a terrified b frightened c afraid d happy
- 9--Hamid did very.....in his exams last week.
a- well b- fast c- bad d- good
- 10-The lesson is easy. I can study it
a-easier b-easiest c-more easier d-easily
- 11-- The students are always clever because they work.....
a-hard b-hardly c-harder the hardest
- 12-My teacher waskind to me
a- absolutely b- very c- incredibly d- completely
- 13-that is a.....good tennis player.
a- absolutely b- totally c- very d- completely
- 14-The ancient Egyptians wereclever
a-incredible b- fantastic c- incredibly d- amazing
- 15- It rainedso I wouldn't go out.
a-heavier b- heaviest c- heavy d- heavily
- 16-Cairo tower has a / an.....height.
a-fantastic b- fantastically c-incredibly d- probably

Unit 8

Past Perfect الماضي التام

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

- ➔ After I had done my homework, I went to bed.
➔ Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

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

٢. حالة if الثالثة.

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

٣ : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because) لتوضيح سبب / مبرر لحدث شئ في الماضي (حدث تم أولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

ex➔ I was very tired because I had studied too much
He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

- ← We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.
→ Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها Key words

1-After /as soon as/when → ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط .

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

Ex-After/as soon as I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

2-Before/ by the time/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام .

ماضى بسيط → Before/ by the time/when → ماضى تام

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time I watched TV .

→ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

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

ماضى تام → till - until → ماضى تام

ماضى تام → till - until → ماضى تام

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

→ She couldn't answer the question until she had looked at it twice.

→ I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked

→ my car wasn't repaired until I had taken it to the mechanic.

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

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

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

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **no sooner/hardly/scarcely** نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

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

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

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



ملحوظة ١ : ياتى بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل

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

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

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

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

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

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

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

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

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

{ After
As soon as
When }

ماضى تام {that} ماضى بسيط , ماضى بسيط

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

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

→ After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

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

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

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

ملحوظة ٦ : ياتى الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

▶ I had never tried Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

▶ The lesson had already started when he arrived in the classroom.

ملحوظة ٧ : لا يجب حفظ قاعدة واحدة ل Until فهى تاتى حسب المعنى كما فى الامثلة:

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

→ He lived in Cairo until he died.

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

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

→ I had waited at the garage until my car was repaired.

→ We waited for the bus until it arrived.

ملحوظة ٨ : نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما لا يوجد فارق زمنى بين الحدثين :

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

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.

Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.

Exercises

- 1 I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
a have b had c have had d had had
- 2 Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
a received b had received c to receive d receiving
- 3 As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
a phone b will phone c had phoned d phoned
- 4 I returned the book to the library when I it.
a will read b had read c was reading d have read
- 5 I realized that I ...a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer
.a have made b had made c am making d made
- 6) Kamal an English person before he met my friend Jack.
a. did not meet b. has not met c. won't meet d. had not met
- 7) Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother.....to school.
a. had always walked b. were walking c. have always walked d. walk
- 8) When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.
a. were knowing b. had known c. have known d. knew
- 9) The tourists walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.
a. didn't stop b. stopped c. haven't stopped d. won't stop
- 10) I the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
a. won't leave b. wouldn't leave c. hadn't left d. wasn't left
- 11- Mayathe fruit carefully before she bought it.
a had checked b checks c has checked d checking
- 12-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I my train.
a) had missed b) missed c) have missed d) miss
- 13-While My sister was studying, Itelevision.
a-watched b-watching c-will watch d-was watching
- 14) By the time Mohammed was 22, he the military service.
a. is joining b. was joining c. had joined d. joined
- 15) I turned off the light before to bed. 2018
a. go b. going c. went d. to go
- 16) President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army.....the Suez Canal.

- a. crossed b. had crossed c. have crossed d. was crossing
17) No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot. 2014
a. had we heard b. did we hear c. we had heard d. we did hear
18-They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuits.
a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget
19-my car.....until I had taken it to the mechanic.
a-repaired b-wasn't repaired c-didn't repair d-doesn't repair
20-Having graduated, heabroad.
a. travelled b. had travelled c. has travelled d. travels
21-They wrote the report afterthe experiment.
a. do b. did c. doing d. had done
22-.....playing tennis at the club, the boy had a shower.
a. While b. As soon as c. During d. After
23- Hardly had he reached the island.....he found himself alone
a) than b) then c) when d) while
24-when we got to the show, unfortunately all seats.....
a-were taking b-took c-had taken d-had been taken
25-As soon as hethe photograph, he showed it to us
a-took b- has taken c- will take d- had taken

Unit 9

Present Perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

(she /he /it) has
(I /we /they/ you) have } + been + "v +ing"

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

- I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
- She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
- It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

٢. حدث بدأ في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:

- I'm so tired because I've been running all day
- It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet
- Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good

٣. الكلمات الدالة: Key words

Since + بداية الحدث / for.....now / فترة زمنية + all / مدة زمنية + for

- He has been working there since he passed his exams.
- It has been raining for three days now.
- For the past hour, I've been talking to patients
- My father's been working in the garden all morning.

أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

- How long have you been smoking?

يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الافعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا الى حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

ملاحظ ان هناك افعال لا تستخدم في الازمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate / like/ think/see/smell

- I have known him for ten years now.
- He has been in the army for 5 years now

←←← لاحظ اذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام وليس المستمر

- He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.
- Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

٤. النفي Negation

(she /he /it) → has not
(I /we /they/ you) → have not } + been + "v +ing"

-I haven't been watching TV this week.

٤. السؤال question

أداة استفهام + has/have + subject + been + v. ing +?

ex-What has he been reading?

ex- How long have you been doing this job?

Exercises

1. Randa.....squash for ten years. That's why she's very good at it.
a) plays b) was playing c) has played d) did play
2. Hoda.....revising all day today because she has an exam tomorrow.
a) has b) has been c) did d) was being
- 3- My laptop hasn't worked very well since I it last month.
a have dropped b was dropping c dropped d have been dropping
- 4- I've..... tennis all morning. That's why I'm very tired!
a play b been played c playing d been playing
- 5- Alivery busy recently. That is why he didn't come to the sports club yesterday.
a is b has been c was d was being
- 6- Iahmed for five years now. He is my best friend.
a) have known b) have been knowing c) knew d) know
- 7- I don't know where Osama is. Ihim all day.
a-haven't been seeing b-am seeing c-see d-haven't seen
- 8-you look very tired.....too hard?
a-did you work b-are you working c-have you worked d-have you been working
- 9-I'm tired because I.....all day
a- have worked b-worked c-have been working c-had worked
- 10-I.....the Olympic Games all day.
a- have watched b-have been watching c-am watching d-watch
- 11-He7 e-mails since 6.00 .
a-has sent b- sent c- has been sending d - sends
- 12-how many books have you.....this week?
a- reads b-read c-been reading d-reading
- 13-my brother.....his university exams, so he looks so happy.
a-had passed b-passed c-has passed d-will pass
- 14- Imy uncle's car all afternoon and he says it's still dirty
a-have cleaned b-clean c-am cleaning d- have been cleaning
- 15- he has been learning French.....the age of six.
a-for b-since c-while d-at
- 16-Ithree cups of coffee this morning.
a-have been drinking b-drinking c-have drunk d-drink
- 17-For the last few months, I..... squash regularly
a- played b-have been playing c-am playing d-play