

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

1- Situations&conversation

Function	What is said	Reply
1 – <u>Greeting</u> التحية	صباح الخير Good morning الظهر Good afternoon مساء الخير Good evening	Good morning Good afternoon Good evening
2 – <u>Meeting someone for the first time</u> مقابلة شخص لأول مرة	كيف حالك؟ How do you do? Pleased to meet you. Very nice to meet you.	How do you do? Pleased to meet you, too. Very nice to meet you, too.
3 – <u>Asking about someone's health</u> السؤال عن صحة شخص ما	How are you? How are things? How are you feeling? Are you well?	I'm fine, thanks. I'm very well. I'm not well. A lot better, thanks.
4 - <u>Introducing someone</u> تقديم شخص لآخر	This is my friend, ... I'd like you to meet... Come and meet	How do you do? Pleased to meet you. Nice to meet you.
5 – <u>Ending a conversation</u> انهاء محادثة	طاب مساؤك Goodnight إلى اللقاء Goodbye إلى اللقاء Bye-bye	Goodnight Goodbye Bye-bye Bye
6 – <u>Taking leave</u> المغادرة	إلى اللقاء Bye for now أراك فيما بعد See you later Very nice to meet you.	See you Very nice to meet you, too.

Making polite requests

تكوين الطلب المهذب

Function		الرد play	
		Accepting الموافقة	Refusing الرفض
May I Can I Could I Could I ask you to Is it Ok if I	مصدر الفاعل	Yes, of course. Certainly. Here you are. No problem.	Sorry, I need it Sorry, I'd rather you didn't Sorry, no. I'm afraid you can't.
Do you mind if I + المصدر Do you mind + (v+ing)		No, I don't mind at all. No, not at all.	Yes, I do. I'd rather you didn't

Making suggestions

تكوين الاقتراحات

Function		الرد Reply	
		Accepting القبول	Refusing الرفض
Let's Why don't we Shall we I suggest How about What about	مصدر v+ ing	Yes, let's do so. Ok, why not? Great idea. That's a good idea.	No, thanks. I'm very busy. No, I don't think so. I'm not very keen. I don't really feel like it.

Congratulations and Sympathy

التهنئة والتعاطف

Congratulations	التهنئة	Reply	الرد
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Congratulations. Congratulations on Well done. Great news. Happy birthday to you. Happy new year.	Thank you. Thanks! I'm very pleased. Yes, I can't believe it myself. I hope the same to you. Happy new year. Happy feast.
Sympathy التعاطف	Replay الرد
Oh, dear. I'm very sorry about that. Oh no! I'm so sorry. What bad news! I'm sorry to hear about the bad news.	Yes, it's really terrible. Well, never mind. Thanks for your true feelings.

Apologising

الإعتذار

Apologies	Reply الرد	
	Accepting القبول	Refusing الرفض
I'm very sorry, but I ... Excuse me. I'm afraid I... I must apologize + فاعل + فعل I apologize for + v+ing	That's Ok. Never mind. Don't worry about it. Oh, it doesn't matter.	Oh, no! It was new. Well, I hope you will mend it. You'd better get / buy me another one.

Giving advice

إعطاء نصيحة

Giving advice إعطاء نصيحة	Accepting advice قبول النصيحة	Refusing advice رفض النصيحة
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> الفاعل { should shouldn't 'd better 'd better not </div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> مصدر الفعل </div> </div> I advise you to I advice you not to If I were you, I would If I were you, I wouldn't Always Never	Yes, you are right. Yes, I will do it now / soon. OK, I'll do that. Yes, I know I should. I know I shouldn't.	I'll see. I'll think about it. Sorry, I don't think so. I'll make my mind about it.

Expressing opinion

التعبير عن الرأي

Asking for opinion السؤال عن الرأي	Expressing opinion التعبير عن الرأي
What do you think of / about	I think
What is your opinion about / on...?	In my opinion, I'd rather المصدر than المصدر
What do they think of / about	They think المصدر than المصدر In their opinion,
What is their opinion about / on...?	They'd rather
What does he / she think of / about ...?	He / she thinks ... In his / her opinion,
What is his / her opinion about / on...?	He / she'd rather .. المصدر Than..

Agreeing الموافقة	Disagreeing عدم الموافقة
I agree with you. I think so. That's what I think. I couldn't agree more.	I don't agree (with you). No, I disagree with you. No, I don't think so. Of course not.

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لا أوافق بأكثر من ذلك.

Invitation

الدعوة

Formal Invitation

دعوة رسمية

I'd like to invite you to اسم المناسبة
Would you like to مصدر الفعل

Informal Invitation

دعوة غير رسمية

How about }
What about } (v + ing)

Accepting Invitation

قبول الدعوة

Formal

I'd love to.
I'd be pleased to come.

Informal

Great idea.

Refusing Invitation

رفض الدعوة

Thanks for inviting me, but ...
I'd love to come, but ...
I'm afraid I can't. I have to ...
I'm sorry, I'm busy.
Sorry, I can't.

Expressing Feeling

التعبير عن المشاعر

Surprise الدهشة

What a surprise!
What a lovely surprise!
Good heavens!

Hope الأمل/التمنى

I feel hopeful when I give
correct answer.
I'm hopeful about our
chance of wining.
I hope you get well soon.
I hope you will be better
soon.
I hope you find...

Worry القلق

I feel worried
before school
tests.
I'm worried
about my little
sister.
I'm a bit
concerned about
...إننى قلق على

Fear الخوف

I feel afraid when
it's getting dark.
I'm afraid of dogs.
I'm frightened of
...
I'm terrified of ...

Infinitive and gerund

المصدر و الفعل المضارع ING

Gerund (ing) + المصدر

enjoy
start
like
hate
dislike
practise
finish
go
need
mind
suggest
be used to
feel like
look forward to
keen on
succeed in
prefer

v + ing

Infinitive المصدر

want
ask
invite help
would like
would prefer
decide
used
promise
need
able
Intend
begin
try
manage
agree

to + INF

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السؤال الاول (المحادثة)
عند تناول هذا السؤال يجب مراعاة الاتي : - حفظ ادوات الاستفهام الآتية جيدا : -

Dialogues

الاداة	المعنى	الاستخدام	الاداة	المعنى	الاستخدام
What	ما / ماذا	الاشياء	How many	كم العدد	العدد
Where	اين	المكان	How much	كم الكمية / السعر	الكمية / السعر
Why	لماذا	السبب	How fast	كم السرعة	السرعة
When	متى	الزمن	How long	كم الطول / المدة	الطول / المدة
Whose	لمن	الملكية	How far	كم المسافة	المسافة
Which	اي	الاختيار	How heavy	كم الوزن	الوزن
Who	من	الفاعل / المفعول العاقل	How wide	كم الاتساع	الاتساع
How	كيف	الطريقة	How high	كم الارتفاع	الارتفاع

1- Ayman and Ahmed are on the phone are talking about the football match they are going to see at the club next Friday.

Ayman : Hello, Ahmed.
 Ahmed : Hi, Ayman!
 Ayman :?
 Ahmed : Yes, of course. I'll see it at the club.
 Ayman : What time does the match start?
 Ahmed :?
 Ayman :?
 Ahmed : Let's meet in front of the club.



2- Mona and Sahar meet in the afternoon. Mona asks Sahar about what she is going to do in the evening.

Mona : Good afternoon, Sahar
 Sahar : Good afternoon, Mona.
 Mona :?
 Sahar : I'm going to the airport this evening.
 Mona :?
 Sahar : To meet my father. He's coming from Kuwait.
 Mona :?
 Sahar : His plane will arrive at 10 pm.
 Mona : I hope he arrives safely.
 Sahar : Thanks, Mona. See you.

3- Samy meets his friend Kamal in the street. Kamal tells Samy that he is going to travel to France this summer.

Kamal : Hello, Samy?
 Samy : Hi, Kamal! How are things with you?
 Kamal : I'm going to travel to France this summer.
 Samy :?
 Kamal : By plane.
 Samy :?
 Kamal : No, I'm not afraid because I traveled by plane before.
 Samy :?

Kamal : I will spend a week with my uncle. He works in Paris.

4- Hany is meeting his English pen-friend, Fred.

Hany : Great to see you, Fred!

Fred : It's great to be here.

Hany :?

Fred : About two weeks. We're going to be in Cairo for six days, then we're going to spend eight days visiting Luxor and Aswan.

Hany :?

Fred : Of course, we'll. Abu Simbel is an important thing in our plan.

5- Samir invites his friend Ashraf to come to his birthday party.

Samir : Would you like to come to my birthday party tomorrow ?

Ashraf :

Samir : Why not?

Ashraf :

Samir : How long is your pen friend going to stay in Egypt ?

Ashraf : For a week.

Samir :?

Ashraf : No, he's going to stay at Hilton Hotel. I've booked a room for him.

6- Maha is talking to her father.

Maha : Can I ask you some questions, Dad?

Father : Of course, Maha.

Maha :?

Father : Export means that we sell goods to other countries.

Maha : So, what does import mean?

Father :

Maha :?

Father : Every time we buy or sell something, we are trading.

7- Mona is talking to a shop assistant as she wants to buy a watch.

Assistant : How can I help you ?

Mona : Can you show me some watches, please?

Assistant : Certainly. What do you think of this one?

Mona : It looks nice.....?

Assistant : It's 500 pounds.

Mona : Oh,.....

Assistant : That one isn't so expensive. It's only 300 pounds.

Mona :?

Assistant : Yes, it is made in Japan.

Mona : OK. I'll take it.

8- Emad is back from school and his mother is opening the door.

Mother : Hi, Emad. How was your day at school ?

Emad :

Mother : Why not ?

Emad : My best friend Hatem felt ill suddenly.

Mother :?

Emad : During the history lesson.

Mother : What made him feel ill?

Emad : Nobody knows. He may.....from the restaurant near our school.

9- Ramy comes while his sister Rasha is changing the light bulb.

Ramy : What are you doing up the ladder?
Rasha : I'm going to
Ramy : You don't have to do that. But who bought that strange bulb?
Rasha :
Ramy : But it looks expensive. Why did you choose this kind?
Rasha : These bulbs last a long time and they.....
Ramy : Yes, we should save it.

10- Hala meets a tourist in Luxor.

Hala : Do you speak English?
Tourist : Yes, I do.
Hala : Where are you from?
Tourist :
Hala : And where is Bangkok?
Tourist : It is the capital of Thailand.
Hala :?
Tourist : Yes, we are used to the hot weather.
Hala :
Tourist : I'll be here for two days.

11- Salim and Ali are talking about the summer holiday.

Salim : The summer holiday starts next month.....?
Ali : I'm going to spend it on my uncle's farm.
Salim :
Ali : I'm going to stay there for a month.
Salim : You're lucky. The farm is a nice place to go to.
Ali : Thank you. you?
Salim : I'm going to spend it with my family.

12- Hany and Samy are talking about spending their weekend.

Hany : How do you spend your weekend ?
Samy : I often stay at home.
Hany :?
Samy : I read books.
Hany :?
Samy : Short stories. What about you?
Hany :
Samy : Wonderful! Computer games are very exciting.

13- Finish the following dialogue:

Between Asmaa and Samah who has just come from Aswan.

Asmaa : Hello Samah! How are you?
Samah : Fine. Thanks.
Asmaa : I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?
Samah : --(1)-----.
Asmaa : --(2)-----there?
Samah : I visited the High dam and the temples.
Asmaa : Have you ever been there before?
Samah : No, ---(3)----- there before.

14- Finish the following dialogue:Between Baher and Shady .

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Baher : Hello Shady! Where are you going?

Shady : To the club.

Baher : --(1)-----?

Shady : I play basketball.

Baher : Can I go with you?

Shady : --(2)----- .

Baher : When can we go together?

Shady : --(3)-----.

15-Finish the following dialogue:

Between Yasmine and Heba who has got a new pen friend.

Yasmine : I heard you 've got a new pen friend.—(1)-----?

Heba : She comes from India.

Yasmine : --(2)-----?

Heba : Her English is quite perfect. Her mother is British.

Yasmine : I see. And what does she do in her free time?

Heba : --(3)-----.

16-Finish the following dialogue:

Between Nabil and Samy About the mid- year holiday.

Nabil : The mid-year holiday will start next Saturday.

Samy : --(1)-----?

Nabil : In Luxor and Aswan. The weather is nice there.

Samy : --(2)-----.

Nabil : By train. What are you going to do during this holiday?

Samy : --(3)-----.

17-Finish the following dialogue:

Between Samy and Walid about football.

Samy : Do you like football , Walid?

Walid : Yes, I like it very much.

Samy : Do you know --(1)-----?

Walid : Yes they win by scoring the most goals.

Samy : --(2)-----?

Walid : Abu Terika is my favourite player.

Samy : Why do you like him?

Walid : because ---(3)-----.

18-Finish the following dialogue: Between Maha and a tourist.

Maha : Welcome to Egypt. I'm Maha.

Tourist : Thank you. I'm Diana.

Maha : Is it your first visit to Egypt?

Tourist : --(1)-----.

Maha : --(2)-----?

Tourist : I come from New Zealand.

Maha : --(3)-----?

Tourist : For two weeks.

19-Finish the following dialogue: Ann and Dina about Egypt.

Ann : I'd like to ask you some questions about Egypt.

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Dina : OK.

Ann : --(1)-----?

Dina : It's mild all the year around.

Ann : --(2)-----?

Dina : It's famous for its ancient civilization and modern industries.

Ann : --(3)-----?

Dina : Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

20-Ahmed and Ali are talking about sports. ٢٠١١ هـ

Ahmed : What's your favourite sport, ٥Ali?

Ali : (1).....

Ahmed : (2).....?

Ali : I play it in the club.(3).....?

Ahmed : I prefer football. It's a very exciting sport.

21Samy needs to do some work on the internet, so he asks his father to buy him a computer.

Samy : Would you buy me a computer, please, Dad?

Father :(1).....?

Samy : I need to do some work on the internet.

Father : Do you know how to use the internet?

Samy :(2)..... We use computers at school.

Father : OK. Tomorrow..... (3).....

. Samy : Thank you.

22- Marwa and Soha meet in the morning. Marwa asks Soha about what she is going to do in the morning. ٢٠١٢ المنوفية - ٢٠١١ بني سويف (WB39)

Marwa : Good afternoon, Soha

Soha : Good afternoon, Marwa.

Marwa : (1).....?

Soha : I'm going to the airport this evening.

Marwa : (2).....?

Soha : To meet my father. He's coming from Kuwait.

Marwa : (3).....?

23- Ayman and Ahmed are on the phone are talking about the football match they are going to see at the club next Friday. ٢٠١٢ الاسماعيلية (WB34) ٢٠١٢ بني سويف

Ayman : Hello, Ahmed.

Ahmed : Hi, Ayman!

Ayman :(1...).....?

Ahmed : Yes, of course. I'll see it at the club.

Ayman : What time does the match start?

Ahmed :(2).....()

Ayman :(3).....?

Ahmed : Let's meet in front of the club.

SITUATIONS

- 1- Your friend is not studying for the exam.

- 2- You are in your brother's car. He is driving very fast.

- 3- You apologise for losing the cassette that you borrowed from your sister.

- 4- You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time.

- 5- You ask your older brother to help you carry your too heavy bag.

- 6- You visit your friend Kamal, who is ill in hospital.

- 7- You accept your friend's invitation for dinner.

- 8- Your friend tells you he is sorry because he broke your camera.

- 9- You've spilled juice on your friends' bag.

- 10- Your friend thinks that English is difficult but you disagree.

- 11- You advise your younger brother not to watch too much TV.

- 12- You want your cousin to lend you some money.

- 13- You invite your friend to have lunch with you.

- 14- Your friend invites you to his birthday party, but you are busy.

- 15- A friend invites you to watch the final match with him. You accept

- 16- You tell your brother not to take your camera.

- 17- You refused your friend's invitation to supper.

18. You are in your brother's car. He's driving too fast.

19. Your uncle parked his car in a "No Parking" area.

20. You think your sister doesn't study hard.

21. You have lost your friend's dictionary.

22. Your brother thinks that the football match was exciting. You agree.

23. You don't think that history is very interesting.

24. Your friend thinks the test is easy. You disagree.

25. Your friend is very ill. Advise him.

26. Your brother looks very tired.

27. You see a wild dog while you are walking in the street.

28. You want to help somebody carrying a heavy bag.

29. You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time.

30. You visit a friend who is very ill.

31. You are carrying a heavy box and you want someone to help you.

32. You are at sea in a small boat during a storm.

33. It's late at night and your brother hasn't returned back yet.

34. A friend asks you if you would rather live in the city or in the country.

35. You see a snake in the garden.

36. A friend advises you to see a dentist for your bad tooth. You accept.

37. A man getting out of a petrol station with a cigarette in his hand.

38. Your sister has given birth to a baby boy.

39. You have forgotten to do your homework. Your teacher is angry.

40. Your pen friend is visiting Egypt. You meet him at the airport.

41-It is possible for you to pass the next test.

43- It was necessary for you to get up early yesterday.

44- Report what Amr said, " I must revise hard for the exam."

45- You have an exam tomorrow and you are hopeful for its result.

46- You ask your friend his opinion about your new mobile.

47- Instruct your little brother about what to do before going to bed.

48- You aren't sure your teacher will come tomorrow.

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49- The exam was very difficult. Express that a few students passed it.

50- You asked your mother politely to make you a cup of tea.

51- You saw an old man crossing the street and carrying a heavy bag.

52- You added too much salt and pepper to the food. That was not necessary.

53- You apologize for breaking your friend's pen.

54- You ask about the price of a camera.

55- Your friend is not studying for the exam.

56- You visit your friend, Hany, who is ill in hospital.

57- You want your cousin to lend you some money.

58- You accept your friend's invitation for dinner.

59- Your friend tells you he is sorry because he broke your camera.

60- You want your cousin to lend you some money.

61- You are in your brother's car. He's driving very fast.

62- You are in a petrol station. You see someone smoke there.

63- Your friend invites you to dinner. You agree.

64- Someone apologizes for losing your pen.

65- You ask your elder brother to help you with your homework.

66- You want to know if the plane will arrive soon.

67- Your friend didn't do well in his exam. Advise him.

68- You apologize for losing your sister's cassette.

69- You visit your friend Kamal, who is ill in hospital.

70- You want your cousin to lend you some money.

71- You are a doctor and you ask the patient about his illness.

72- You can't accept the invitation of your friend to attend his party.

73- You don't like your friend's opinion.

74- You visit your friend who is ill in hospital.

75- You accept your friend's invitation for dinner.

76- Your friend thinks that English is difficult but you disagree.

77- You advise your younger brother not to watch too much TV.

78- You visit your friend Ahmed, who is ill in hospital.

79- You accept your friend's invitation for dinner.

80- Your friend thinks that English is difficult but you disagree.

81- You advise your younger brother not to watch too much TV.

82- You visit your friend Ahmed, who is ill in hospital.

83- You accept your friend's invitation for dinner.

84- You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time.

85- You visit a friend, who is ill in hospital.

86- You apologize to your friend for losing his pen.

87- You're in a petrol station . You see someone smoking there .

88- Your sister thinks that the film is boring but you disagree .

89- You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time .

90- You're late for school .

91- You visit a friend who is ill in hospital.

92- You want your brother to lend you ten pounds.

93- You see someone parking his car near a "No parking" sign .

94- You invite your friend to come to your birthday party .

95- Your friend didn't do well in his exams as he hadn't studied hard

شرح عام على معظم قواعد المرحلة الاعدادية

يكون Verb -to- be

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Infinitive المصدر be

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

١- نستخدم am مع الصمير I فقط في المضارع

I am a teacher

I am Egyptian

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

He is clever

She is nice It is hot today

Hani is a doctor.

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

They are doctors

we are ill today You are kind

the boys are at school now.

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

Yesterday it was hot

last week, I was ill

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

They were rich when they were young

we were at Alexanderia last summer.

The uses of V- to be

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

Mona is kind

He is ten years old He is Samy.

Tom is British

٢- يستخدم V- to be كفعل مساعد (helping verb) عند تكوين الأزمنة المستمرة و يتبعه (V- ing)

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

Sub + am\ is are + v ing

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

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

Sub + was- were + v ing

I was watching TV yesterday evening.

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

Mona was shopping yesterday at 5o'clock.

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

Sub + have\ has been + v ing

They have been cleaning the flat for two hours. They are still cleaning it.

**يستخدم v-to- be كفعل مساعد عند تكوين صيغة الميني للمجهول Passive form و يتبعه التصريف الثالث للفعل pp

Tense	Passive
مضارع بسيط Present simple	Am- is- are + pp
ماضي بسيط Past simple	Was- were + pp
مضارع مستمر Present continuous	Am-is-are being + pp
ماضي مستمر Past continuous	Was-were being + pp
مضارع تام Present perfect	Have- has been + pp
ماضي تام Past perfect	Had been + pp
مستقبل Future	Will be + pp

Mona cleans the flat every day

the flat is cleaned everyday by Mona

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Samy mended the car yesterday
Mum is cooking lunch now

The car was mended yesterday by Samy
Lunch is being cooked now.

ملاحظة هامة

إذا وجد v-to-be في الجملة

عند النفي نضع بعدها كلمة ('mnot- isn't- aren't- wasn't- wrern't) not

عند تكوين السؤال تقدم على الفاعل

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

يفعل\ يعمل do- to Verb

Infinitive : (المصدر) do

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

١- يستخدم do مع (الاسم الجمع) I, they, we . you , plural noun (present)

I do my homework in the evening. Mum does shopping on Friday.

٢- تستخدم did مع جميع الضمانات في الماضي (past)

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

الاستخدام Use

١ - يستخدم v- to- do كفعل أساسي بمعنى يعمل \ يفعل

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

***معاني أخرى للفعل do

Do= answer do an exam

do a test

Do = arrange يرتب

do flowers

Do= perform يؤدي do a survey احصاء \ بحث do an experiment يعمل تجربة do an operation عملية

Do= comb يمشط

do your hair يمشط الشعر

تستخدم Do مع هذه الأسماء

Do the homework

do the shopping

do mining do an operation

Do an experiment

do research

do the housework

Do work

do a job

do some activities Do repairs

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

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

تستخدم

Present simple

Sub + inf (s- es)

He lives in Cairo. They get up early.

Negative

He doesn't live in Cairo

They don't get up early.

Sub + don't- doesn't + inf

Question

Do \ Does + sub + inf?

I like English. Do you like English?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

Maha walks to school.

Does Maha walk to school?

Yes, she does

No, she doesn't.

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

Past simple

He went to Cairo last month.

Shereen watched the film last night.

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Negative

Sub + didn't + inf

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

Question

Did + sub + inf?

Yes, they visited Luxor last winter?

Did they visit Luxor last winter?

Yes, they did

No, they didn't.

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

Sub + do-does + inf المصدر

I do love my country Egypt. =

She does enjoy reading.

I really love my country Egypt.

She really enjoys reading.

يملك \ لديه Verb to have

Infinitive : have

Pronouns	Present	Past	Past participle
I أنا	have	had	had
They هم			
We نحن			
You أنت \ انتم			
He	has		
She			
It			

الاستخدام Use

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

He has a car.

She has a bike.

They have a big house

I have a computer.

ملحوظة 1 Note 1

***عندما تكون Have فعل أساسي فإنها لا توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة (المضارع المستمر - الماضي المستمر)

He is having two brothers now. (wrong) x

He has two brothers now.

ملحوظة 2 Note 2

***عندما تكون Have فعل أساسي

Have = have got

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

أفعال أخرى تعبر عن الملكية

Have\ have got\ own يملك \ possess يملك \ belong to , يخص . ينتمى

ملحوظة 3 Note 3

إذا كانت Have فعل أساسي فإن have تنفي ب Don't have

I have a new shirt.

I don't have a new shirt.

Doesn't have تنفي ب has

She has a lot of money.

She doesn't have much money.

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معاني أخرى للفعل Have

Have = eat (مع المأكولات و الوجبات) يتناول
 Have= drink (مع المشروبات) يشرب
 Have = suffer from (مع الأمراض) يعاني من
 Have= take يحصل على
 Have= enjoy\ spend يقضي

I have breakfast at 7o'clock.
 she is having a glass of milk.
 I have a cold

Soha has some rest after work.
 We had a good time at the party.

2-يستخدم v-to- have كفعل مساعد عند تكوين الأزمنة التامة و يتبعه التصريف الثالث للفعل (past participle)
 ***نستخدم Have\ has كفعل مساعد عند تكوين زمن المضارع التام (Present perfect)

Form

Sub + have\ has + pp التصريف الثالث

The farmer has planted some trees.

Mum has cooked dinner.

*** يستخدم Had كفعل مساعد ند تكوين زمن الماضي التام (Past perfect)

Form

Sub + had + pp

After Hani had watched the match, he went to bed.

***تستخدم Have\ has كفعل مساعد عند تكوين زمن المضارع التام المستمر (Present perfect continuous)

form

Sub + have\ has + been + v ing

Amira has been doing the homework. She hasn't finished yet.

Have- have got

	Have \ has	Have got\ has got
Negative النفي	Havedon't have I have a villa. I don't have a villa Hasdoesn't have He has a car He doesn't have a car.	Have got.....haven't got I have got a villa. I haven't got a villa. Has got.....hasn't got He has got a car he hasn't got a car
Question	Havedo sub + have? Yes,they have a Arabic at 10. Do they have Arabic at 10? Has.....does + sub+ have? Yes she has breakfast at home. Does, he have breakfast at home?	Have got have + sub + got? Yes, we have got English tomorrow. Have you\ we got English tomorrow? Has got has + sub + got? He has got two brothers. How many brother has he got

Pronouns الضمائر

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjective	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I أنا	Me	My + اسم	Mine ملكي	Myself نفسي
He هو	Him	His + اسم	His ملكه	Himself نفسه
She هي	Her	Her+ اسم	Hers ملكها	Herself نفسها
It هو\هي (لغير العاقل)	It	Its + اسم	-----	Itself نفسها
They هم\هن	Them	Their+ اسم	Theirs ملكهم	Themselves أنفسهم
We نحن	Us	Our + اسم	Ours ملكنا	Ourselves أنفسنا
You انت\انتم	You	Your + اسم	Yours ملكك\ ملككم	Yourself\yourselves

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One	One	اسم + One's	One's	نفسه Oneself
ضامانر الفاعل تأتي في مكان الفاعل في الجملة قبل الفعل	ضمانر المفعول تأتي في مكان المفعول في الجملة بعد الفعل و بعد حروف الجر	صفات الملكية تعبر عن الملكية لا بد أن يتبعها الشيء المملوك	ضمانر الملكية تعبر عن الملكية و لا تتبعها اسم	

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

تأتي ضمانر الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

He will go to Cairo tomorrow.

She is reading a book now.

It is + ضمير فاعل + rel. pronoun

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

It's very hot today.

They can speak English.

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

I visited him last week.

Heba helped me

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

This is my car

I borrowed her camera.

Can you play football with me?

Mum bought a present for us.

His father is a business man.

Our school is clean and tidy.

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

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

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

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

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

He has a car of his won.

They don't have an opinion of their own.

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

تستخدم ضمانر الملكية للتعبير عن الملكية بمفردها و لا يتبعها اسم

ضمير الملكية = اسم + صفة الملكية

This is my car. It's mine.

I borrowed his book. He lend me his.

***ضمير ملكية + of + اسم

He is a friend of mine.

This a car of hers

He is a friend of my friends

this is a car of her cars.

reflexive pronouns الضمانر المنعكسة

Imy self

She.....herself

They.....themselves

Youyourself\ yourselves

Everyone\everybody.....themselves

I + اسم ضميرourselves

الضمانر المنعكسة هي الضمانر التي تنهى بالمقطع Self\ selves

he.....himself

ititself

we.....ourselves

oneoneself

اسم مفرد مؤنثherself

اسم مفرد مذكرhimself

Question words كلمات الاستفهام

Question word	المعنى Meaning	الاستخدام Use
Who	من	تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشخاص
What	ما- ماذا	تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء\ الوظائف\
When	متي	تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن
Why	لماذا	تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب
Where	أين	تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان
Whose	ملك من	تستخدم للسؤال عن الملكية
How	كيف	تستخدم للسؤال عن الحال\ وسيلة المواصلات
Which	أي	تستخدم للسؤال عن الاختيار

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What colour	مالون	تستخدم للسؤال عن الألوان
What time	ما الوقت	تستخدم للسؤال عن الوقت
What size	ما المقاس	تستخدم للسؤال عن المقاسات
What class	ما الفصل	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسم الفصل الدراسي
What season	ما الفصل	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسم فصول السنة
What price	ما السعر	تستخدم للسؤال عن السعر
What grade	ما الصف الدراسي	تستخدم للسؤال عن الصف الدراسي
What age	ما العمر	تستخدم للسؤال عن العمر
What height	ما الارتفاع	تستخدم للسؤال عن الارتفاع
What weight	ما الوزن	تستخدم للسؤال عن الوزن
What depth	ما العمق	تستخدم للسؤال عن العمق
How old =What age	كم عمر	تستخدم للسؤال عن العمر
How many	كم عدد	تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد
How much What price	كم سعرا كم كمية	تستخدم للسؤال عن السعرا الكمية
How fast= What speed	كم سرعة	تستخدم للسؤال عن السرعة
How big = what size	ما الحجم	تستخدم للسؤال عن الحجم
How high	كم ارتفاع	تستخدم للسؤال عن الحجم
How tall	كم طول	تستخدم للسؤال عن الطول الأشخاص
How deep	كم عمق	تستخدم للسؤال عن العمق
How wide	كم عرض	تستخدم للسؤال عن العرض
How heavy	كم وزن	تستخدم للسؤال عن الوزن
How far	كم بعد	تستخدم للسؤال عن بعد المسافة
How good	ما درجة اجادة	تستخدم للسؤال عن درجة الاجادة
How well	ما درجة اجادة	تستخدم للسؤال عن درجة الاجادة
How often	كم مرة	تستخدم للسؤال عن عدد المرات
How many rimes	كم عدد المرات	تستخدم للسؤال عن عدد المرات
How long	ما المدة	تستخدم للسؤال عن المدة طول الاشياء (أفقيا)
What.....for	ما الغرض لماذا	تستخدم للسؤال عن الغرض
What..... like	ما شكل	تستخدم للسؤال عن الشكل الصفة
In which month =when	في أي شهر	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسم الشهر
In which season =when	في أي فصل	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسماء فصول السنة
In which year =when	في أي سنة	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسم السنة
On which day= when	في أي يوم	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسم اليوم
Which fruit	أي فاكهة	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسم الفاكهة
Which sport	اي رياضة	تستخدم للسؤال عن اسماء الرياضات

الأفعال الناقصة Modal

خصائص الأفعال الناقصة

- ١- ليس لها تصريح ثالث ٢- يتبعها الفعل في المصدر
- ٣- لا تقبل أي اضافات (ed-ing-s(es)
- ٤- عند النفي نضع بعدها كلمة not
- ٥- عند تكوين السؤال تقدم على الفاعل
- ٦- تستخدم مع جميع الضمانر دون اختلاف ٧- الأفعال الناقصة لها استخدامات مختلفة

Shall سوف

should

Will سوف

would

Can يستطيع

could

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May ربما	might
Must لابد أن
Ought to يجب أن
Have to } Has to }	Had to
Am } Is } Are }	going to أنوي أن was\ were going to
Used to اعتاد أن Dare يجرؤ Needn't ليس من الضرو	

المضارع البسيط Present simple

الاستخدام Uses

It's used to express تستخدم للتعبير عن

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

2- facts الحقائق The earth goes round the sun.

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

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

My plane leaves at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

The exam starts at nine o'clock tomorrow.

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

After

As soon as

When

If

Before

مضارع بسيط

Sub + inf (s-es)

مستقبل

Sub + will + inf

After he finishes his school, he will travel abroad.

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

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

After my sister graduates, she will get married.

الكلمات الدالة عليه Tense indicators

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

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

Occasionally من حين لآخر

ملحوظة

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

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

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

He is never lat. Is never تأتي بعد

Amany is always clever is تأتي بعد always

كلمات أخرى ممكن أن تأتي في بداية الجملة \ نهايتها

Every day\every week, sometimes\ usually

He usually visits his uncle on Fridays.

She sometimes plays music on Monday.

We go to school everyday.

Usually he visits his uncle on Fridays

Sometimes she plays music on Monday

Everyday we go to school

الكلمات الدالة على المضارع البسيط نسأل عنها ب How often

Form التكوين

Sub + inf المصدر (s-es)

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

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

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

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

Passive form

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Obj + am-is-are + pp + by + فاعل

She cleans the flat everyday.(is) The flat is cleaned evry day by her.
The farmer waters the plants one a week. (are) (watered)
The plants are watered once a week by the farmer.

Notes

عند اضافة (s) للفعل

١- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف Y يسبقها حرف ساكن ، نحول Y إلى i و نضيف s للفعل

Study يدرس\ يذاكر	studies	Carry يحمل	carries	Try يحاول	tries
Marry يتزوج	marries	Cry يبكي	cries		
				ch , sh, ss, o ,x	es
catch يمسك	catches	finish ينهي	finishes		
cross يعبر	crosses	Go	goes	fix يصلح	fixes

negative النفي

الطريقة الأولى

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

Sub + don't\ doesn't + inf

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

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

Mona plays tennis once a week. (not) Mona doesn't play tennis once a week.
They help their mother with the house work. (not)
They don't help their mother with the house work.

عند النفي نحول الآتي

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

الطريقة الثانية للنفي

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

She always tells lies. She never tells lies.

ملحوظة

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

Never + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد
Rarely\scarcely + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد
He never eats breakfast at work. Never does he eat work at school.
Hani rarely walks to school. Rarely does Hani walk to school.
Passive

Sub+ doen't\ doesn't + inf + obj
Obj + isn't \ aren't + pp + by + فاعل

Saimra doesn't watch Tv in the morning. (isn't)
TV isn't watched by Samira in the morning.

تكوين السؤال Forming question

١- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

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

باستخدام الفعل المساعد Do\ does

بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Do \ does + sub + inf...?

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

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

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I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself

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

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

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

No, hani lives in Mansurs.

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

No, the sun rises in the east.

Does the sun rise in the west? In the west ب In the east المفعول تم تغيير معناه هل و

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

المبنى للمجهول Paasive

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

Is\ are + obj + pp + by + فاعل?

Does Hala iron her clothes daily? (are)

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

Is a computer used in his work?

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

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

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

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صاشف

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

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

The doctor examines the patients. Who examine the patients?

The sun gives us light. What gives us light?

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

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

Passive

Who + inf ...+ obj?

By whom + is\are + obj + pp?

Who is\ are + obj + pp +by?

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

Who is the office tidied everyday?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

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

What - do\ does +sub + فاعل + do?

My sister watches TV in the evening. What does your sister do in the evening?

The nurse helps the doctor. (what) What does the nurse do?

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

*** نحدد الفعل المساعد Do\ does *** نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

نتبع الجدول الآتي

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

الكلمة التي نسأل عنها لا تتكرر في السؤال

I get up at six o'clock.

(what time) What time do you get up?

We go to school to learn.

(why) Why do you go to school?

The armer works on the farm.

(where) Where does the farmer work?

Passive

Question word	do\ does	Subject فاعل	Inf المصدر	Obj
Question word	is\ are	Obj مفعول	Pp تصريف الثالث	by + فاعل?

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

- Choose:

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

Past simple الماضي البسيط

الاستخدام Use

**it's used to express تستخدم للتعبير عن

1- an action that began and finished in the past. حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي

2- I bought a new car last week.

2- a past habit عادة في الماضي

When I was young, I played football everyday.

Hani always walked to school when he was young.

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

If + past simple

sub + would + inf

If they played well, they would win the match.

(they really don't play well)

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

After\ as soon as when + past simplepast simple

After I did my homework, I watched TV

When he arrived at the station, the train had left

Tense indicators :

Yesterday أمس last الماضي في الماضي One day ذات يوم منذ ago ذات once

منذ يومين the other day كان ياما كان once upon a time مرة

من إلى .. From....to... آخر مرة last أول مرة first آخر مرة the last time

earlier this morning

Form التكوين

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

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

The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.

Passive المبني للمجهول

Obj + was\ were + pp by + فاعل

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

The farmer watered the plants last Sunday. (were)

The plants were watered by the farmer.

كيف يتم وضع الفعل في الماضي

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

Play	played	Cook	cooked	Clean	cleaned
Watch	watched				

عند اضافة ed للفعل اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف له فقط d فقط

Like يحب	liked	Live يعيش	lived	Bake يخبز	baked
----------	-------	-----------	-------	-----------	-------

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

Shop	shopped	Travel	traveled	Stop	stopped
------	---------	--------	----------	------	---------

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

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

يحمل carry

يتزوج Married carried Marry

يحاول Try married

tried

ملحوظ الأفعال الشاذة ليس لها قاعدة محدودة لذلك يجب أن تحفظ

اعتاد أن Used to

Used to- habit

Sub + always \ usually + v in the past

Sub + was in the habit of + v ing

Sub 's habit was to + inf

It was صفة ملكية + habit + to inf

Sub + used to + inf

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

When he was young he used to walk to school.

Ola always helped her mum when she was young.

Ola used to help her mum when she was young.

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

Samy used to take exercise in the morning.

Two days ago= the other day

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

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

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

Negative النفي

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

Sub+ didn't + inf

مع تحويل

Some

any

A lot of

much\ many

Too\also\as well أيضا

either

So+فعال + فعل مساعد

فاعل + فعل مساعد + neither

Somebody

anybody

Someone

anyone

Something

anything

الطريقة الثانية للنفي

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

Sub + never + verb in the past

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

Forming question تكوين السؤال

Yes, No question هل سؤال معناه هل

١- إذا كانت الإجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No تكون سؤال معناه هل

باستخدام الفعل المساعد Do\ does

بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

Did + sub + inf...?

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any

a lot ofmuch\ many

never.....ever\ always

I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself

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

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

ملحوظة

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

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

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

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

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

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

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صاشف

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

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

The boy broke the window. Who broke the window

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

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

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

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

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

في زمن الماضي البسيط Past simple

What - did +sub +do?

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

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

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

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

نتبع الجدول الآتي

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

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

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

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

الاستخدام Use

It's used to express عن يستخدم للتعبير عن

1- an action that is happening now حدث يحدث الآن

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

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

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

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

Changing the habit عند تغير العادة مؤقتاً

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

Tense indicators

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

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

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

يمكن استخدام كلمة Always في المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن عادة سنية

He is always making noise.

You are always asking for money.

Form التكوين

Sub + am\ is\ are + v ing

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

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

عند اضافة ing للفعل

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

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

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

Shop يتسوق shopping Cut يقطع cutting Swim يسبح swimming

Travel يسافر travelling

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ie عند اضافة ing نحول ie إلى y و نضيف ing

Die يموت dying Tie يرب tying Lie يكذب lying

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ic (ونتطق K) نضيف K قبل اضافة Ing

Picnic يتنزه picnicking Traffic يتاجر في trafficking

ملحوظة هامة

أفعال الحواس الإدراك والملكية والعاطفة لا توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة

أفعال الحواس	<p>See- hear- taste له مذاق smell رائحة-يعطي رائحة feel يبدو sound يعطي ملمس</p> <p>NB the food tastes nice the flower smells wonderful</p> <p>The knife feels sharp.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>He is tasting the food هو يتذوق الطعام she is smelling the flower هي تشم الزهور</p> <p>See يفهم /يزور يري see I can't see without my glasses. I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow.</p> <p>Look يبدو ينظر look This picture looks nice. Mona looks tired today.</p> <p>He is looking at the picture.</p>
أفعال الإدراك	<p>Know – realize يدرك recognise على يفهم understand يعتقد think</p> <p>Think (توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة) يعتقد (لا توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة)</p> <p>I think he is clever. What do you think of him?</p> <p>She is thinking about her future.</p> <p>What are thinking about?</p>
أفعال الملكية	<p>Have- own- possess لديه يمتلك belong to يخص ينتمي</p> <p>***He <u>has</u> a car <u>now</u> (لا توضع في المضارع المستمر)</p> <p>***I <u>have</u> two brothers now</p> <p>***He <u>is having</u> tea\ coffee. (هو يتناول الشاي\ القهوة)</p>
أفعال العاطفة	<p>Like – hate- love- detest يحب want يريد would like - prefer</p>

النفى Negative

تنفي الجملة بكلمة not توضع بعد am\is\are

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

مع تحويل

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

Examples :

Mona is buying some fruit.(not) Mona is not buying any fruit.

Amira is carrying a lot of books (not) Amira isn't carrying many books.

Forming question تكوين السؤال

١- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

١- إذا كانت الإجابة تبدأ ب yes أو No تكون سؤال معناه هل

باستخدام الفعل المساعد (Am-is-are)

بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

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

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

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

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

Yes, I'm playing football. Are you playing football.

No, he isn't watching TV. Is he watching TV?

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

No, he is playing football.

Is he watching TV?

Is he playing tennis?

No, they are going to Luxor. Are they going to Aswan?

Is the mechanic mending the car? (being) Is the car being mended by the mechanic?

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

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

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

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صاشف

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

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

The nurse is giving the patient an injection. حقنة Who is giving the patient an injection?

Three boys are playing in the street. How many boys are playing in the street?

The strong man is moving the rock. Which man is moving the rock?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

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

في زمن المضارع المستمر Present continuous.

What	am\is\are	فاعل sub	doing	بقية الجملة
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الفعل (و المفعول) الذي نسأل عنه لا يتكرر في السؤال

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

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

*** نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

*** نحدد الفعل المساعد Am\is\are

نتبع الجدول الآتي

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

They are traveling to Paris .

(where) Where are they traveling?

I'm playing with my friend Ali.

(who) Who are you playing with?

1-Choose the correct answer:

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

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

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

الماضي المستمر Past continuous

الاستخدام Use

يستخدم للتعبير عن

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

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

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

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

Mona brunt her self while she was cooking lunch.

Tense indicators

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

As بينما while بينما just as بينما when عندما
 Yesterday morning صباح أمس yesterday afternoon بعد ظهر أمس
 Yesterday evening مساء أمس all day yesterday طوال اليوم أمس
 This time yesterday\ last week في مثل هذا الوقت أمس \ الأسبوع الماضي

Form
 Sub + { was + V ing
 were

Hala was using the flat yesterday afternoon Ali was listening to music at 5 yesterday.
Passive

Obj مفعول + { was being pp +by + فاعل
 were
 Samira was washing the dishes yesterday morning . (being)
The dishes were being washed yesterday morning by Samira.

عند اضافة ing للفع

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

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

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

Shop يتسوق shopping Cut يقطع cutting Swim يسبح swimming
 Travel يسافر travelling

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ie عند اضافة ing نحول ie إلى y و نضيف ing

Die يموت dying Tie يرب tying Lie يكذب lying

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ic (وننطق K) نضيف K قبل اضافة ing

Picnic يتنزه picnicking Traffic يتاجر في trafficking

ملحوظة هامة

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

أفعال الحواس	يبدو sound يعطي ملمس feel له رائحة- يعطي رائحة smell - له مذاق taste - hear - See NB the food tastes nice the flower smells wonderful The knife feels sharp. ***** He is tasting the food هو يتذوق الطعام she is smelling the flower هي تشم الزهور See يري see يفهم يزور I can't see without my glasses. I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow. Look يبدو look ينظر This picture looks nice. Mona looks tired today. He is looking at the picture.
أفعال الادراك	Know – realize يدرك recognise على understand يفهم think يعتقد <u>يفكر (توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة think يعتقد (لا توضع في الأزمنة المستمرة) Think</u> I think he is clever. What do you think of him? She is thinking about her future. What are thinking about?
أفعال الملكية	Have- own- possess يملك لديه belong to ينتمي يخص ***He <u>has</u> a car <u>now</u> (لا توضع في المضارع المستمر) ***I <u>have</u> two brothers now ***He <u>is having</u> tea\ coffee. (هو يتناول الشاي\ القهوة)
أفعال العاطفة	Like – hate- love- detest يمتد want يريد would like - prefer

Negative النفي

تنفي الجملة بكلمة not توضع بعد Was\ were

Sub + was\ were + not + v ing

مع تحويل

Some

any

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

A lot of

Too\also\as well أيضا

So+ فعل مساعد + فاعل

Somebody

Someone

Something

much+ اسم غير معدود+ many اسم جمع

either أيضا (في النفي)

neither فاعل + فعل مساعد + فاعل

anybody

anyone

anything

Examples :

Mona is buy some fruit.(not) Mona is not buying any fruit.

Amira is carrying a lot of books (not) Amira isn't carrying many books.

Forming question تكوين السؤال

١- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

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

باستخدام الفعل المساعد (Am-is-are)

بتقديمه على الفاعل مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر

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

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some..... any

a lot ofmuch\ many

never.....ever\ always

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

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

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

ملحوظة

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

No, she was playing tennis Was she playing football?

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

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

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

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

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

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو What

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

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

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

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

في زمن المضارع المستمر Present continuous.

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

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

السؤال عن المفعول (object)

*** نحدد نوع المفعول لتحديد كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة

***نحدد الفعل المساعد Was\ were

نتبع الجدول الآتي

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

Ahmed was going to the market yesterday morning

(when)

When was Ahmed going to the market?

While قاعدة - As= just as

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

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

While	ماضي مستمر Past continuous Sub + was\ were + v ing	ماضي مستمر Past continuous Sub + was\ were + v ing
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Father was reading the newspaper. At the same time, Ali was watching TV (while)

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

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

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

While I was studying my lessons , the light went out. (في منتصف المذاكرة) النور انقطع بينما أنا كنت أذاكر

The telephone rang while he was sleeping

V ing يتبعها While إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد

While	V + ing	Past simple\ past continuous
-------	---------	------------------------------

While running to school, he fell down

The thief broke into her flat while sleeping.

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

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

She couldn't concentrate because she was listening to music

قاعدة When

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

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

When Mona phoned yesterday, I was washing the dishes.

إذا استخدمت When بين الجملتين يتبعها الماضي البسيط أولا

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

Hani was driving to Cairo when he had an accident.

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

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

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

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

2- Read and correct the underlined word:

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

The Present Perfect Tense

التصريف الثالث subject + has / have + p.p

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

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

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

- القاعدة :

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

Ex: - We have just seen the film. حالياً - توأ

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

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

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

Ex:- Someone has taken my bag

- أفعال في الماضي و لها تأثير في الحاضر:

المضارع التام

haven't / hasn't + التصريف الثالث

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

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

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

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

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

4- Read and correct the underlined word:

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

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- التكوين :

فاعل + have / has + been + v. + ing.

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

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

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

- لاحظ هذا الفرق :

- How long ago did he start roller-blading? ماضى بسيط
- How long has he been roller-blading? مضارع تام مستمر
- I have been living in Mansoura since I was born. - I have been living in Mansoura all my life.
- Ali has been preparing for the exam for the last week
- .- Ali has been preparing for the exam since last week.
- just = a short time ago منذ فترة قصيرة
- She has just done her homework. - مضارع تام ماضى بسيط She did her homework a short time ago.

- without + اسم / v.+ ing -

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

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

- My uncle in Rome since last year. a) is staying b) stayed c) stays d) has been staying
- We haven't met Ahmed the last two weeks. a) to b) from c) since d) for
- They have e-mails all morning. a) sending b) sends c) send d) been sending
- My brother in Cairo since 2005. a) lives b) is lived c) lived d) has been living
- Mustafa two prizes for his good English since 2006. a) will win b) has won c) wins d) won

المضارع التام المستمر

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- My father is ... me a new computer next week. a) buy b) bought c) buying d) going to buy
- The policeman has been ... hard to catch the thieves. a) works b) worked c) working d) work
- I've been French recently. a) studies b) studying c) to study d) study

The Past Perfect Tense

- التكوين :

had + p.p التصريف الثالث للفعل

- الاستخدام :

- إذا وقع حدثان متتاليان في الماضي فإننا نضع الأول في الماضي التام والثاني في الماضي البسيط.
- He found the pen which he had lost. - We enjoyed the meal which she had cooked.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- After reading the lesson, he answered the questions.

- I hadn't eaten before I came out.

- في النفي نستخدم : hadn't

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

- 1- After she the washing up, she had some rest. a) did b) had done c) was doing d) does
- 2- he visited them before he flew to Rome? a) Had b) Has c) Did d) Will
- 3- My aunt before I came home. a) will arrive b) arrives c) arrived d) had arrived
- 4- He paid me the money which I him the week before. a) lent b) lend c) had lent d) lending
- 5- As soon as he had planted the flowers, he the grass. a) had cut b) cut c) cuts d) was cutting
- 6- My uncle a reporter before he became a businessman. a) had been b) was c) will be d) has been
- 7- The film had started we arrived at the cinema. a) before b) after c) because d) as soon as
- 8- After my friend, I knew all the news. a) meeting b) had met c) met d) meet

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

- 1- We put on our clothes, then we went to the party. (After)
- 2- He had a shower, then he watched TV. (Before)
- 3- After seeing the new film, she went for a walk. (After she)
- 4- We played football, then we had some cola. (Before)

Future with will

Form التكوين

Sub+ will + inf

I will buy a villa next year.

يمكن أن تختصر Will إلى 'll

Passive

Obj + will be + pp + by + فاعل

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

Use الاستخدام

يستخدم للتعبير عن

1- التنبؤ في المستقبل Prediction

خصوصاً إذا وجد في الجملة

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

It's probable.....

it's possible.....

I'm sure.....

perhaps.....

I predict..... probably

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

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She will probably win a gold medal.

٢- عند التعبير عن الوعد Promise

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

في حالة If الأولى عندما تعبر عن الوعد

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

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

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

٣- للتعبير عن التهديد بعمل شيء

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

She threatened she will punish him severely.

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

She threatened she will punish him severely.

في حالة If الأولى عندما تعبر عن التهديد

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

If you make a foul again I will send you offطرد

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

٤- عند التعبير عن قرار سريع Quick decision

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

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

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

I will have coffee

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

I'm late. I will take a taxi.

I'm hungry. I will eat a sandwich.

٥- عند التعبير عن العرض Offer

Will عند العرض لعمل شيء لشخص ما نستخدم

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

A: I have lost my money.

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

A: I can't use my computer,

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

A: I'm thirsty

B: I will get you a glass of water.

A: this bag is heavy.

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

A: the telephone is ringing.

B: I'll answer it

٦- عند عمل ترتيبات في المستقبل Making arrangements

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

٧- عند التعبير عن الحقائق المستقبل المرتبطة بالعمر Future facts

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

٨- تستخدم Will عند عمل طلب Request

Will you.....?

I want you to close the window.

Will you close the window?

I want you to send this letter.

Will you send this letter?

تستخدم Will عند التعبير عن شيء مؤكد في المستقبل Certainly

He will certainly win the match

تستخدم Will عند تحذير شخص

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

النفي Negation

تنفي الجملة في زمن المستقبل بكلمة not توضع بعد Will

Will not → won't

Sub + won't + inf

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

Some

any

A lot of

اسم جمع+ many \ اسم غير معدود+ much

Too\also\as well أيضا

أيضا (في النفي) either

So+ فاعل + فعل مساعد

فاعل + فعل مساعد + neither

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Somebody
Someone
Something

anybody
anyone
anything

١- سؤال معناه هل Yes, No question

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

Will + sub +inf ...?

مع اجراء التحويلات الآتية

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

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

ملحوظة

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

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

السؤال عن الفاعل Subject

السؤال عن الفاعل (subject)

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

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

و ذلك بحذف الفاعل و نضع مكانه who أو صائفة

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

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

المبنى للمجهول Passive

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

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

Who have the plants been watered by?

السؤال عن الفعل (verb)

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

في زمن المضارع التام Present perfect

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

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

نتبع الجدول الآتي

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

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

- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- When I was nine I played football everyday. (used to)
- 2- What's your expectation about his success? (Will)
- 3- I intend to change jobs. (going)
- 4- Have you decided to go abroad? (Are you)
- 5- She sang beautifully but she doesn't now. (used to)
- 6- We predict his arrival next week. (will)
- 7- Mum intends to buy a new cooker. (going to)
- Hisham is too short. He can't touch the ceiling. (too ... to)

المقارنة Comparison

الصفة An adject

كلمة تصف الاسم is a word that describes a noun

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تتميز الصفة بعدة خصائص

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

a rich man رجل غني a beautiful woman امرأة جميلة

A clever boy

Tall tress أشجار طويلة

الصفة لا تجمع (لا يضاف لها s\es)

A strong man

strong men

An old car

old cars

A nice girl

nice girls.

الصفة يمكن أن تستخدم كاسم (جمع) عندما تسبق ب the وتعامل معاملة الاسم الجمع (الصفة تشير إلى مجموعة الأشخاص المشتركين في الصفة

The rich الأغنياء

the poor الفقراء

The weakالضعفاء

the strong الأقوياء

The blindالمفوفين

the sighted المبصرين

The deafالصم

the dumb البكم

The young صغار السن

the old كبار السن

الصفة تأتي بعد أفعال الربط (Linking verbs)

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

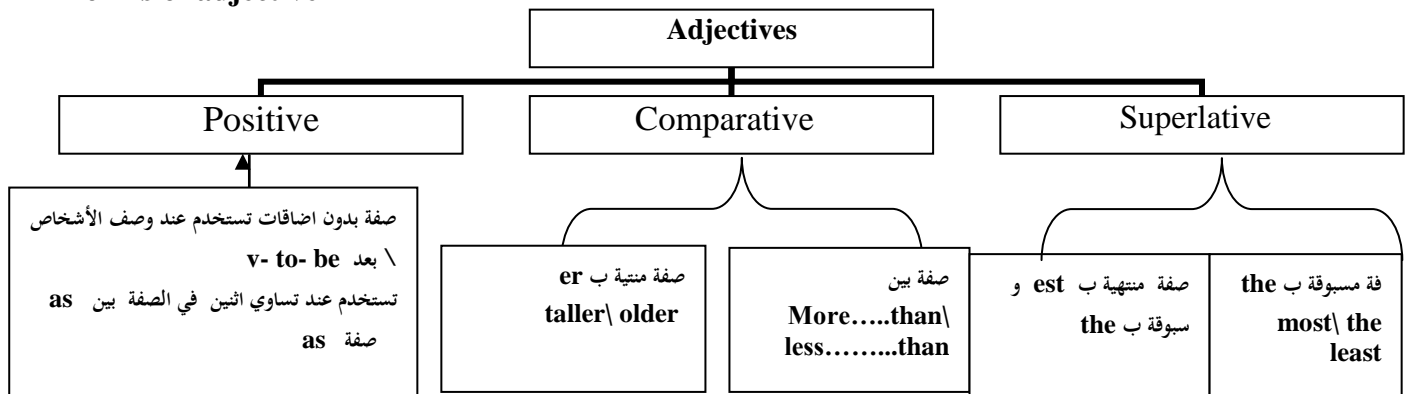
The poor are always suffering.

Rich people should help poor people.

(the)

The rich should help the poor.

Forms of adjective



He is strong

Mona is intelligent.

The boys were happy.

He is a clever boy.

Amira is as old as alyaa.

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين اثنين

Hala is taller than Ola

تستخدم الصفة Comparative عند

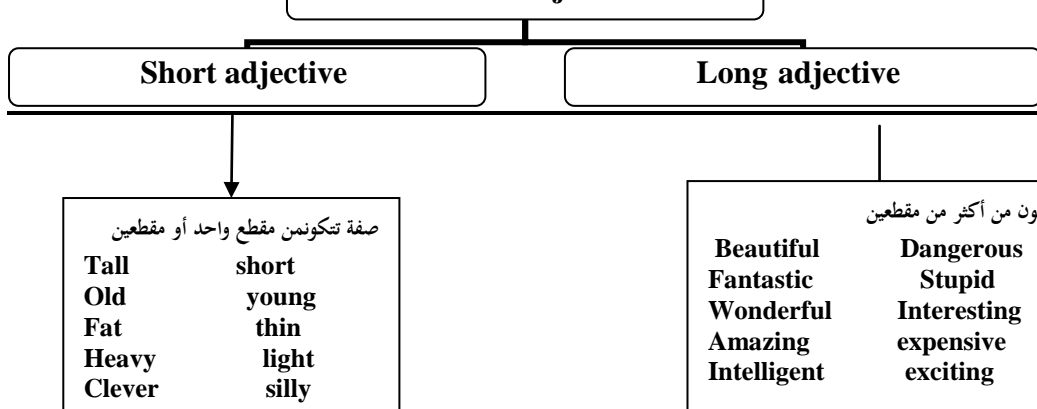
التعبير عن التناسب proportion

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

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين فرد و مجموعة

Hala is the tallest girl in the class

Kinds of adjectives



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Comparison مقارنة الصفات

*** عند المقارنة بين اثنين و تساوى اثنين في الصفة (صفة طويلة\ قصيرة)

نضع الصفة بين as..... as\ so..... as

Sub (الطرف الأول) is as + صفة as + obj (الطرف الثاني)

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

تستخدم So..... as في حالة النفي فقط

Sub (الطرف الأول) is no so + صفة as + obj (الطرف الثاني)

Ahmed is not as fast as Ali. The car isn't so expensive as the plane.

طرق أخرى للتعبير عن تساوي طرفين في الصفة

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

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

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

Sub and sub are equal in + الاسم من الصفة

Sub + and + sub are equally + صفة

Sub is + صفة and so is + sub (٢) فاعل

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amira is as clever as Ola. (the same)

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

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

Hagar and Abeer aren't equal in age.

Comparative

Short adjective صفة قصيرة

Long adjective صفة طويلة

Short adjective

عند المقارنة بين اثنين (الصفة قصيرة) و زاد أحدهما عن الآخر في الصفة

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نضيف للصفة er ونضع بعدها , than

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

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

عند اضافة er للصفة

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

Fat سمين fatter Thinner نحيف Slim مشقوق القوام slimmer

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

happy سعيد happier angry غضبان angrier

hungry جوعان hungrier crazy مجنون crazier

ملاحظات على الصفة Comparative

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

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

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

Hala is thirty years old. Heba is twenty years old,

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

Tarek is forty kilograms. Samir is forty two kilograms

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

الصفة comparative يمكن أن تتكرر لتعبر عن الزيادة المستمرة\ التأكيد

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

Climb higher and higher

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

The noise became louder and louder.

الصفة Comparative يمكن أن تسبق ب The في الحالات الآتية

***عند التعبير عن التناسب Proportion

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

The more exercise you take, the fitter you become.

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

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

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

The earlier you get up,.....

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

The more electricity we use,

ايضا تسبق الصفة Comparative ب the اذا تبعها Of the two

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

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

لاحظ هذه الجملة

He is older than me

He is older than I am.

Heba is faster than him

Heba is faster than he is.

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

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

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

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Yesterday was hot but today is hotter.

The superlative

Short adjective صفة قصيرة

Long adjective صفة طويلة

Short adjective

عند المقارنة بين فرد و مجموعة (الصفة قصيرة)
نضيف للصفة est ونضع قبلها the

Sub + is\are + the صفة est + اسم

of + مجموعة ينتمي لها الفاعل (all boys\girls\ animals

in\on+ مكان

My father is oldest man in my family..

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

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

عند إضافة est للصفة

**إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضع الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة er\est

Fat سمين fatter the fattest Thin نحيف thinner the thinnest

Slim ممشوق القوام slimmer

the slimmest

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

happy سعيد happier than the happiest

angry غضبان angrier than the angriest

hungry جوعان hungrier the hungriest

crazy مجنون crazier the craziest

Superlative ملاحظات على الصفة

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

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

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

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

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

Everet is the highest mountain I have ever known

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

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

This is his most famous book.

The pyramids are Egypt's greatest buildings\ monuments

***كلمة best و most تستخدم بدون the بعد

(Like\ love\enjoy\admire)

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

Look صفة ملكية best

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

Do ببذل قصارى جهده best صفة ملكية

Does his best ببذل قصارى جهده does her best ببذل قصارى جهدها

Do your best ببذل قصارى جهدهك do their best ببذلوا قصارى جهدهم

Conditional If الاشتراطية If قاعدة

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

****** unless + sub + verb مثبت**

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

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

*****in case of\ by\ with+ v ing\ noun\ اسم+صفة**

قاعدة If

الحالة الصفيرية Zero conditional

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

Form

If Presnt simple مضارع بسيط

Presnt simple مضارع بسيط

If we h Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

IS Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

It he has a headache, he always takes an aspirin.

يمكن أن يكون بعد If مضارع بسيط في passive

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

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

If = when

Heating metals make them expand.

(If) If we heat metal, they expand.

Astronauts are weightless in space.

(if)

If astronauts are in space, they are weightless.

Freezing water makes it turn into ice.

(if)

Cooling metals makes them contract.

(If)

الحالة الأولى Ist conditional

Use It's used to express Predication تنبؤ promise وعد

threat تهديد

Form التكوين

If Presnt simple مضارع بسيط

Future مستقبل

Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

Sub + will + inf

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

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

can —————> ability\ something possible شيء ممكن الحدوث

may —————> something probable شيء محتمل

should —————> advice نصيحة **must** necessity ضرورة

If Presnt simple مضارع بسيط

Sub + inf \ inf(s-es)

can
Sub + may + inf
Should
must

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

1- Sherin would come to the party if she a) can b) could c) will d) may

2- If you pass the test, I bring you a present. a) might b) could c) will d) would

3- If you don't listen to my advice, I punish you. a) might b) will c) could d) would

4- If I see Rami, Itell him your good news.a) might b) could c) will d) would

التعبير عن النتيجة Expressing result

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

Too+ صفة\ حال to + inf جدا لدرجة أنه لا يمكن أن تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي بصفة \ حال

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الجملة الثانية نتيجة للجملة الأولى و تكون منفية

Sub + verb + too+ حال to+ inf

He is too old to work.

هو كبير جدا جدا لدرجة أنه لا يمكن أن يعمل

طريقة الربط

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

***نضع to بعد الصفة الحال في الجملة الأولى

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

The question was very difficult. We couldn't answer it.

(too ,,,,to)

The question was too difficult to answer.

The boy walked slowly. He couldn't arrive on time.

(too.....to)

The boy walked too slowly to arrive on time

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

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

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

***نضع for بعد الصفة الحال في الجملة الأولى

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

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

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

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

The dress was too expensive for her to buy

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

Sub + can't/couldn't + اسم + صفة

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

He couldn't carry the heavy bag.

The bag was too heavy for him to carry.

Enough to + inf

و الجملة الثانية نتيجة للأولى و تكون مثبتة

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على صفة \ حال

Sub + adj enough to + inf

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

He is clever enough to solve the problem.

They trained hard. They could win the race.

(enough)

They trained hard enough to win the race.

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

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

الجملة الثانية نتيجة للأولى و تكون مثبتة

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

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

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

Sub + adj enough for مفعول to + inf

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

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

Too much – too many

اسم غير معدود + Too much

اسم غير معدود + too little

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

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

Too many + اسم جمع

اسم جمع + too few

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

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

Relative pronouns

Who- which-that – whose where- when

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Who (الذي \ التي)

who + اسم عاقل

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذي التي

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

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

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم عاقل

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

طريقة الربط

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

جملة الثانية Who+ تأتي بعد الاسم العاقل في الجملة الأولى

The woman was happy.

She won a prize

who won a prize

The woman ,who won a prize, was happy

The doctor saved the patient.

He was clever.

Who was clever

The doctor who was clever saved the patient.

الذي \ التي Whom

فاعل + whom + اسم عاقل

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذي التي

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

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم عاقل

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

طريقة الربط

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

جملة الثانية Whom+ تأتي بعد الاسم العاقل في الجملة الأولى

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

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

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

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

Which\ that الذي \ التي

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذي \ التي

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

which + اسم غير عاقل

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

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

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

NB ملحوظة

That لا تسبق بحرف جر

The knife with which we cut meat is very sharp.

Whose ذو صاحب

اسم + whose اسم

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

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

تستخدم لربط جملتين

الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم (عاقل\ غير عاقل)

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

طريقة الربط

نحذف صفة الملكية من الجملة الثانية

نضع whose في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

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

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

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

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

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

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Where

ضمير ربط بمعنى (حيث) تأتي بعد اسم يدل على مكان (Place) Place\ house\ factory\ school\ room\ site
تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم يدل على مكان
الجملة الثانية تحتوي على ضمير يعود على هذا المكان مسبقاً بحرف جر (In\ on\ at) أو كلمة there
طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و حرف الجر كلمة there
نضع Where في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause
جملة الثانية + Where تأتي بعد المكان في الجملة الثانية أينما وجد

The factory makes electric light. My uncle works there.

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

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

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

The room in which I live is very comfortable.

When

ضمير ربط بمعنى عندما تأتي بعد اسم يدل على زمن (Time\ day\ week\ month\ year\ season \) Time\ day\ week\ month\ year\ season \
تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوي على اسم تدل على زمن
الجملة الثانية تحتوي على ضمير يعود على هذا الاسم مسبقاً بحرف جر (in\on\ at)
طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير و حرف الجر من الجملة الثانية
نضع when في بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause
جملة الثانية + When تأتي بعد الزمن في الجملة الأولى أينما وجد

Friday is very busy. I visit all my friends on it Friday when I visit all friends is very busy

When = حرف الجر + which

July is the month when we go to Alexandria. July is the month in which we go to Alexandria

Countable and uncountable nouns

***countable nouns التي تعد الأسماء التي تعد

Singular noun الاسم المفرد

و هو الاسم الذي يشير إلى شيء واحد فقط
يتميز الاسم المفرد بأنه يسبق بأداة An\ an
(a) تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن

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

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

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

يمكن أن تسبق ب One

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

إذا كان فعال الجملة اسم مفرد يتبعه فعل مفرد

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

Plural noun الاسم الجمع

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

A boy	boys	a girl	girls
A lorry	lorries	a brush	brushes
		بعض الأسماء الشاذة	
A child	children	a man	men
		A woman	women
a foot	feet	A tooth	teeth
		a mouse	mice

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الاسم الجمع لا يسبق ب (a\an) لأنه جمع

They are a good girls (good girls)

		<u>الاسم الجمع يسبق ب</u> (في الجملة المثبتة)
Some	_____→	في النفي و السؤال
Any	_____→	(في الاثبات)
A lot of	_____→	(في النفي و السؤال)
Many	_____→	(في الاثبات)
Too many	_____→ اسم جمع +	(في الاثبات)
A few	_____→	(في الاثبات)
Few	_____→	
Too few	_____→	

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

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

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

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

Uncountable nouns الاسم غير المعدود

الاسم الذي يشير إل كمية غير معدودة

و الاسم غير المعدود لا يسبق ب a\an

الاسم غير المعدود لا يضاف له S

(Is\was\ has.....) (يأخذ فعل مفرد) الاسم غير المعدود يعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد

There is a lot water in the bottle

		<u>الاسم غير المعدود يسبق ب</u> (في الجملة المثبتة)
Some	_____→	في النفي و السؤال
Any	_____→	(في الاثبات)
A lot of	_____→	(في النفي و السؤال)
much	_____→ اسم غير معدود	(في الاثبات)
Too much	_____→	
A little	_____→	
little	_____→	
Too little	_____→	

Read and Match

1) -Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- Try to get ready	a- that he got the full mark
2- Radwa neither reads	b- for exams.
3- A pilot is someone	c- My cousin.
4- He was so clever	d- who flies a plane.
5- Who is your uncle's son ?	e- nor writes.
	f- or write.

2) Read and match;

(A)	(B)
1- He is used to	a- that I can't buy it.
2- The verb "season" means	b- To be fit.
3- The opposite of" to take off"	c- getting up early .
4- This dress is so expensive	d- Is to put off.
5- Why should we take exercises ?	e- is to land.
	f- to add salt, pepper to food to give it a good taste .

3) Read and match;

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(A)	(B)
1- If you are not a careful person . 2- Suzan got a prize for 3- I feel sick , 4- The road was narrow , 5- The match was so exciting	a- so I'm going to see the doctor tonight b- so the lorry couldn't pass . c- that we kept looking at the TV . d- you will make a lot of mistakes e- to see her uncle off, f- writing the best poem .

4) Read and match

(A)	(B)
1- Goods are things 2- The road was narrow , 3- There is too much pollution here 4- I can't buy the car 5- "Strong" is the opposite of	a- because I've got too little money b- as I've got a lot of money . c- "weak" . d- in our city . e- so the lorry couldn't pass . f- which people sell and buy .

5) Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- "Strong" is the opposite of 2- Ali asked the mechanic 3- Mother advised me 4- I feel sick 5- If I were you ,	a- to study hard for the exam . b- So , I am going to see the doctor tonight. c- I'd wear a jacket. d- "weak" . e- So she drank bottle of water . f- to check the oil in the engine .

6) Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- My sister got a prize for 2- My father asked the mechanic 3- I'm going to see the doctor this evening 4- Nabil was unhappy 5- The teacher advised me	a- because he got low marks in the exam. b- not to waste my time . c- the drawing of an animal. d- not to study hard . e- as I feel sick . f- to examine the car engine .

7) Read and match

(A)	(B)
1- It is not noisy , 2- "Search for" means 3- Ahmed advised Ali 4- Building new factories 5- Could you help me with my bag ?	a- "look for" . b- to work hard . c- so , it is quiet. d- Sure ! I'll help you . e- I'm going to the market f- helps us to find more jobs

8) Read and match

(A)	(B)
1- The mechanic asked me 2- Mona got a prize for 3- Planes disappear near Bermuda 4- The sailor made a boat 5- I live in a house	a- playing tennis well . b- which is small and modern . c- to sail to Italy . d- to check the petrol in the car e- breaking my glass . f- which is an island .

9) Read and match

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(A)	(B)
1- Mona was so tired 2- Reham isn't only polite to her friends 3- Our exports to other countries 4- She shouldn't have 5- Rami can't have drunk	a- but she is also polite to strangers b- should be more than our imports c- that she decided to go to bed . d- all the juice in the fridge . e- come on time this evening . f- made that mistake .

10) Read and match

(A)	(B)
1- The car was very nice ; 2- Hamdi is my uncle's son . 3- My neighbours enjoy 4- I have a friend 5- Nadia got a prize for	a- He is my cousin . b- whose mother is a dentist. c- it must have been expensive . d- to check the oil in the engine . e- travelling to foreign countries. f- writing the best poem .

11) -Read and match

(A)	(B)
1- Aya advises me to 2- "Weak" is the opposite of 3- Clean your room 4- "Take off means 5- Do you go to school seven days a week ?	a- so that it looks nice . b- No , Fridays are free . c- "to sink" . d- "to go up in the air". e- study hard to succeed in the exam f- "strong" .

12) Read and match

(A)	(B)
1- "untrue" means 2- Fatma stopped at the supermarket. 3- Samy was so tired 4- "Useful" is the opposite of 5- How many terms are there in Egyptian school?	a- "useless" b- that he fell asleep. c- to check her homework. d- "false" e- there are two. f- in order to buy some cheese.

13) Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- Khan El-Khalili is 2- Magda is so clever that 3- Many new schools 4- "Siring" is the opposite of 5- Goods are things	a- "weak". b- which people sell and buy. c- a historic place. d- build everywhere. e- are built everywhere . f- she always gets high marks.

14) Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- This is the room where 2- He got a prize 3- I can't buy the book 4- The film at the cinema was so boring 5- Why did he drink much water ?	a- I've got too little money . b- that we fell asleep in our chairs c- our guests sleep . d- for winning the race . e- that I switched off the TV . f- Because the weather was hot.

15) Read and match:

1- "Weak" is the opposite of	a. she can lose weight.
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- 2- Mona does exercise so that
- 3- I feel sick
- 4- Aya wanted her father
- 5- Samir accepted my

- b. invitation to dinner.
- c. strong.
- d. famous.
- e. so, I'm going to see the doctor tonight.
- f. to buy her a dress.

16) Read and match:

- 1- "Disagree" is the opposite of
- 2- Goods are things
- 3- I can't buy the car
- 4- He got a prize for
- 5- Ali asked the mechanic

- a. which people sell and buy.
- b. Because I've got too little money.
- c. "agree".
- d. to check the oil in the engine.
- e. I'd wear a jacket.
- f. Writing the best poem.

17) Read and match:

- 1- The dress was so expensive
- 2- My brother was very thirsty,
- 3- If I were in your place,
- 4- Although Hoda was tired,
- 5- Ali got a prize for

- a. writing the best poem.
- b. she helped her mum.
- c. that Mona didn't buy it.
- d. so he drank a bottle of water
- e. I would wear the new suit.
- f. that she studied hard.

18-Read and match:

- 1- Goods are things
- 2- Pollution is
- 3- My brother has got a prize for
- 4- The mechanic was asked
- 5- The ear was so expensive

- a. writing the best poem.
- b. that I didn't buy it.
- c. a man-made problem.
- d. that a poor man bought it.
- e. to check the oil in the engine.
- f. which we sell and buy.

19-Read and match

(A)	(B)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- It is not noisy , 2- "Search for" means 3- Ahmed advised Ali 4- Building new factories 5- Could you help me with my bag ? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a- "look for" . b- to work hard . c- so , it is quiet. d- Sure ! I'll help you . e- I'm going to the market f- helps us to find more jobs

20-Read and match:

- 1- All's well
- 2- Is there any lemonade in the fridge?
- 3- "Narrow" is the opposite of
- 4- Goods are things
- 5- The car was so expensive

- a. wide.
- b. that I didn't buy it.
- c. which people sell and buy.
- d. Yes, there's some.
- e. that ends well.
- f. strong.

21-Read and match:

- 1- Samia was very thirsty,
- 2- Goods are things
- 3- "Early" is the opposite of
- 4- Can you drive a car?
- 5- This is the bedroom where

- a. which traders sell and buy.
- b. No, I can't.
- c. so she drank a bottle of water.
- d. I'd wear a jacket.
- e. "late".

22-Read and match:

- 1- Reda told the mechanic
- 2- "Set off" means

- a. to go up into the air.
- b. in order to listen to music.

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3- I bought a CD player	c. for winning the match.
4- The mobile was expensive	d. not to change the oil.
5- Our school team got a prize	e. so I refused to buy it.
	f. to begin a journey.

23-Read and match:

1- Tourists can buy souvenirs	a. I answered them all.
2- Egypt exports a lot of goods	b. can make you feel nervous.
3- The questions were so easy that	c. at Khan El-Khalili.
4- Next year, new towns	d. to other countries in the world. .
5- Taking breaks of five minutes every hours	e. will be built in Toshka Valley.
	f. will relax you.

24-Read and match:

1- I'd rather live in a city	a. enjoyed themselves at the party.
2- My uncle went to some interesting places	b. one of Renad's friends.
3- I always go to a sports club	c. than the plane.
4- Hana and Rana	d. during his visit to London.
5- Is the train faster	e. than in the country.
	f. but my sister prefers staying at home.

25-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- This is the swimmer	a- to stop making noise
2- "Weak" is the opposite of	b- than in die country .
3- Soha thinks this juice is nice ,	c- "long".
4- I'd rather live in a city	d- but Sally disagrees,
5- The teacher asked the pupils	e- "strong" .
	f- who won the medal.

26-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- The plane took off	a- It says , "No parking ."
2- Ahmed was disappointed	b- and went up into the air.
3- There is too much pollution in the city	c- It's Ahmed's shirt.
4- You mustn't park here .	d- They begin at the age of six
5 How old are pupils when they start primary school ?	e- but too little in the country .
	f- because he hadn't booked a ticket.

27-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- "Take off" means	a- It is sharp .
2- You mustn't touch that knife .	b- something we put on the floor .
3- Ahmed is so cold that	c- to check the oil in the engine .
4- Ali asked the mechanic	d- to go up into the air .
5- A carpet is	e- something we put on our food .
	f- he is wearing two junipers .

28-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- Although Ali was clever ,	a- Egypt next year .
2- My pen friend might visit	b- he is often ill .

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3- Don't leave the light 4- Tom is not fit , so 5- The story was untrue .	c- he didn't get high marks . d- It didn't really happen . e- It really happened . f- on if you leave the office .
---	---

29-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- Try to get ready 2- Radwa neither reads 3- A pilot is someone 4- He was so clever 5- Who is your uncle's son ?	a- that he got the full mark b- for exams. c- My cousin. d- who flies a plane. e- nor writes. f- or write.

30-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- He is used to 2- The verb "season" means 3- The opposite of " to take off" 4- This dress is so expensive 5- Why should we take exercises ?	a- that I can't buy it. b- To be fit. c- getting up early . d- Is to put off. e- is to land. f- to add salt, pepper to food to give it a good taste .

31-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- If you are not a careful person . 2- Suzan got a prize for 3- I feel sick , 4- The road was narrow , 5- The match was so exciting	a- so I'm going to see the doctor tonight b- so the lorry couldn't pass . c- that we kept looking at the TV . d- you will make a lot of mistakes e- to see her uncle off, f- writing the best poem .

32-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- Goods are things 2- The road was narrow , 3- There is too much pollution here 4- I can't buy the car 5- "Strong" is the opposite of	a- because I've got too little money b- as I've got a lot of money . c- "weak". d- in our city . e- so the lorry couldn't pass . f- which people sell and buy .

33-Read and match:

(A)	(B)
1- It is not noisy , 2- "Search for" means 3- Ahmed advised Ali 4- Building new factories 5- Could you help me with my bag ?	a- "look for". b- to work hard . c- so , it is quiet. d- Sure ! I'll help you . e- I'm going to the market f- helps us to find more jobs

(قطعة الفهم)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We learn a lot of subjects at school. Everything we study has some uses in our life. We learn our language, Arabic, to be able to tell others what we want and understand what

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others tell us. We learn biology so as to tell us about living things. Foreign languages enable us to communicate with other people and to know how other people think and talk. Mathematics helps us to think. Computers are also very important because they can do sums quickly and can store information. They can also work with words and numbers. History tells us about our own country and the people of the world around us. Geography tells us about plants, animals and people, where and how they live and what they do. Exercises and games help us grow strong and keep us fit.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1-Why are exercises and games important? 2-Why do we learn foreign languages?
3-What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

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

- 4-Arabic enables us to (tell others what we want – know how other people think – grow up – tell us about plants)
5-Maths helps us to (play – eat – drink – think)
6-(History – Computers – Biology – Maths) can do quickly and store information.

Read the following, then answer the questions:

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

a- answer the following questions :

- 1- What main crops did the ancient Egyptians grow?
2- What did the ancient Egyptians like to eat for dessert?.....
3- Why couldn't the ancient Egyptians grow many kinds of crops?

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

- 1- Scientists have found Seeds in ancient Egyptian graves.
a- mango b- melon c- banana d- orange
2-The underlined word "they" refers toa-scientists b- crops c-ancient Egyptians d- date
3- barley is kind ofa- plant b- date c- meat d- soup

Read the following, then answer the questions :

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

A- Answer the following questions :

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

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

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

Read the following then answer the questions:

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

A- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

Read the following, then answer the questions :

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

A- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

Read the following then answer the questions:)

One day, Goha was up on the roof of the fifth floor of his house mending a hole. He had 3arly finished his work when suddenly he heard a voice calling him. Goha looked down id saw a man. "What do you want?", asked Goha . The man told Goha to come down and he would tell him what he wanted. Goha was annoyed, but he put down his tools carefully id went all the way down to the ground. "Could you lend me ten pounds?", asked the man. Goha thought for a minute, then he said," come with me ". He went up the stairs and e man followed him all the way to the top. When they were both on the roof, Goha turned the man and said," No. "

a) Answer the following questions:-

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

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

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

Read the following, then answer the questions:

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

engineers came with a number of machines and dug a canal from the river. Some machines were also used to pump the water out of the fields.

a- Answer the following questions:

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

b- Choose the correct answer:

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

Read and answer:

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

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

Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

Read the following then answer the questions:

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

A- Answer the following questions:

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

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

4. How will the new plane be better than the Concorde?
a) It will be cheaper. b) It will be noisier.
c) It will be quieter and larger. d) It will be ready soon.
5. What is "It" in "It could carry....."? a) sound b) Concorde c) French d) fuel
6. What is "it" in "it will be able to....."?
a) the new plane b) Concorde c) engineers d) passengers

Read the following, then answer the questions:

A famous doctor was always ready to help his poor neighbours. One day, an old woman came to his house and asked if he would come to see her husband who was sick and unable to work. The doctor followed the poor woman to her house. When he entered, he noticed that there was no food in the house. He examined the man, then asked the woman to come to his hospital to give her some medicine. The woman went there and he gave her a small box. He told her that she would find the instructions inside the box. When the woman reached her home, she

opened the box. It contained the money the doctor had. On a piece of paper, he wrote these words; "To be taken when it is needed."

a- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

- Read the following, then answer the questions:

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

a- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

-Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

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

A) Answer the following questions :-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

A) Answer the following questions:-

- 1-How long did the three cousins stay in Libya and Kuwait?
- 2-The village of the three men was far from Cairo. How do you know?
- 3-" *The engine was in need of cooling*". Was it true?

B) Choose the correct answer:-

- 4-The plane was coming from ...a- Libya b- Egypt c- Kuwait d- Sudan
- 5- The underlined pronoun " them " refers toa-the people on the road b- the three cousins c- the driver and the three cousins c- their suitcases

-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

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

A) Answer the following questions:

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

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

- 4-The man thought that the reading-glasses would.
a) have his eyes examined b) help him read .c)be useless. d) be more suitable for him.
- 5- The underlined word " they" refers toa) books b) glasses c) friends d) readers

Read} the following passage, and answer the Questions:

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

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

A) Answer the following questions:

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

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

- 4.The bull is...a) a bird b)a wild animal c)a kind of spiders d)a kind of insects
- 5.When the two friends began their walk, they were

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

Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

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

A) Answer the following Questions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There was once a very rich old lady whose husband had died and whose children had married and gone to live in foreign countries. When she reached the age of eighty, she went to live in an expensive hotel. This rich old lady had a pair of ugly dogs which she loved very much. They lived in the hotel with her and went wherever she did. The waiter began to do everything that he was able to do to help the old lady and to be nice to her. He helped her to get into and out of the car which she hired when she wanted to go for a drive, and even pretended to like her unpleasant dogs and offered to look after them. He fed them, cleaned them and took them for daily walks.

The young waiter did not doubt that, when the rich old lady died, she would leave him a lot of money to pay him for everything that he had done for her and her dogs. But when she died a few years later, he discovered that she had left him only the two things which she loved most in the world, and which she thought that he loved, too - her dogs. All her money and jewellery went to her children, who had never done anything for her.

A- Answer the following Questions:

1- How was the waiter helpful to the lady? 2- When did the old lady go to live in a hotel?

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) felt lonely.

Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

This story was in the papers. The police got a message that a van carrying large sums of money on its way to the bank had been robbed. Immediately some police officers and soldiers hurried to the scene of the crime. After searching for about two hours, they found the van. The driver and the guard were found in the van. Their hands were tied behind their backs. After being freed, the driver said, "I was stopped in the street by three people wearing police uniforms". One of them said, "if you shout, we'll shoot you". They tied both of us and threw us into the back of the van. They took all the money and left in a blue car". The police searched the place and the van very well. They also asked some people who were around at that time.

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They asked all the workers of the bank and got the numbers of the stolen banknotes. A few days later, the police arrested a man who was trying to buy a new car. He paid the price of the car from the stolen money. I was astonished to know that the driver was one of the robbers.

A) Answer the following questions:

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

B) Choose the correct answer :

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

Read the following passage

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

A - Answer the following questions :

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

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

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

-Read the following passage

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

[A]- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Once, I invited some of my friends to have a light meal and some drinks. They agreed to my idea as all of us were hungry. We went into the first cafeteria on the way. Each of us had some sandwiches and a cool drink. Then the time of payment came. To my surprise, I found no

money in my pockets. I had changed my trousers and forgot to take the money. My face turned red. I didn't know what to do. I asked my friends if they had money, but the money they had wasn't enough to pay the bill. The waiter became angry and wanted to take us to the police. To our good luck, my cousin came in to have coffee. I told him about our bad situation. He smiled and paid the waiter who thought that we were thieves.

A- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

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

A- Answer the following questions:

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

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

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

Read the following, then answer the questions:

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

A) Answer the following questions :

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

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

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

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- Why was the evening spoiled?

2- What did Mr Ahmed ask the man to do? 3- Who solved the problem?

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

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

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- which school did Tamer use to go with his brother?

2- what are Tamer’s favourite subjects in secondary school?

3- How would English help tamer in the future?

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

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

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

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

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

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- What do you think of that boy? 2- Who did the boy give the pile of old clothes?

3- How did the woman feel when the boy told her not to come again?

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

4- came before the beggar. a-The butcher b)The boy’s mother c)The mother’s friend

d) both the butcher and the mother's friend

5- the boy said to his mother 's friend "".

a) These clothes are for you b) I'll make you a cup of tea

c) You are too fat

d) Mother will be back soon.

6- The boy's mother didn't like the butcher's meat because it was ...

a- expensive b) too bad c) too fat d) good enough

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- Where did the old man hide the bag of gold? 2- How often did he visit his hiding place?

3- Why did he feel very angry and sad?

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

4- When the old man touched his gold he felta) sad b) angry c) happy d) unhappy

5- The underlined word "there" refers toa) hole b) gold c) stone d) bag

6- This old man isa) Good b) foolish c) clever d) lucky

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- what made the policeman awoke Basil? 2-- Where was Basil sleeping?

3- How many times was Basil awakened?

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

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

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

1- How did Ahmed , Devis and Philip know each other?

2-- Who arrived at Cairo first, Devis or Philip? 3- How many days did they spend in Alex?

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

4- Three friends went to Luxor bya) train b) air c) land d) sea

5- Devis's nationality isa) English b) Egyptian c) Indian d) French

6- Three friends met together for the first time ina) Alex b) Luxor c) India d) Cairo

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

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

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

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

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

your classmates outside classes. You will all make mistakes but gradually you will communicate well.

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- Why is making mistakes sometimes useful? 2- how can you practise speaking English?
3- What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

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

- 4- There are ways to make learning English easier.
a) few b) little c) many d) none
5- Learning a foreign language will be when you follow these steps.
a) easy b) difficult c) natural d) hard
6- You can “ exchange” letters and e-mails, the word “ exchange” here means
send b) receive c) send not receive d) send and receive

Read the following passage , then answer the questions:

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

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

A)- Answer the following questions: 3 x 1½

- 1- What nationality was Anne? 2- How did Anne travel to Luxor?
How long did Anne spend on the Red Sea?

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

- 4- Anne’s holiday in Egypt lasted for days. a) seven b) eight c) ten d) eleven
5- Anne arranged her holiday in Egypt through a
a) friend who had been there before. b) travel agent in Egypt.
c) travel agent in England d) tour guide
6- Anne enjoyed her holiday in Egypt because
a) the weather was warmer than England b) the weather was colder than England
c) it was hot in January in Egypt d) it was hot in January in England

(فقرة أو خطاب أو بريد إلكتروني)

Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on: “A visit to the Pyramids”

You may use the following guide words:

Last Friday – bus – friends – camels – photos – tourists – guide

A visit to the pyramids

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Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on: "Sports"

sport	how often you practise it	why it is important	where you practise it	when you practise it
football	three times a week	make body strong	at school or in club	after school – on holidays

Use the following questions for guidance:

- Where will you spend the Summer holiday?
- Where is the place located? ➤ Who will you go with? How will you go there?
- Why will you go there? ➤ How long will you stay there?

- "Reading"

Use the questions below for guidance:

- Is reading important for students only or for all?
- Who advise students to read? ➤ Where do they go to borrow books?
- What do many people read every morning?
- What do young people like to read? Why?

- "Our school library"

Make use of the following questions:

- Who do you go with? When do you usually go to the library?
- What kind of books do you prefer to read? Why do you go there?
- Who helps you there? Do you enjoy reading competitions there?

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-Write a paragraph of 5 sentences on : “ My elder brother “

Name	Age	school	Favourite foods	Favourite sport	Hobbies
Omar lokma	12 years	Nasser Prep	Meat , fish , rice and macaroni	Football , karate	Using computer playing the guitar

-Write a paragraph of 5 sentences on: “Your favourite subject”

1. Why do you go to school ? 2. What is your favourite subject ?
3. How long have you been studying it ? 4. How many books have you read about it ?
5. Why do you think it is important ?

Write a paragraph of five sentences on : “A school day”

1. At what time do you usually go to school in the morning ?--
2. How many lessons do you usually have ? 3. Which lessons do you like most?
4. Do you go to the school library or not ? 5. Do you have any training in using computer or not ?

Write a paragraph of five lines about Ahmed Hamdy ,

Name	Ahmed Hamdy
Date of birth	22 - 8- 97
Place of birth	Fayed
Height	1.50 m
Weight	50 Kg

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-Write a paragraph of five lines about “A school journey to Aswan”

When	How	With whom	Places visited	How long in Aswan	The weather
Last December	train	classmates and some teachers	The High Dam and Temples	a week	warm

-Write an e-mail to your English pen-friend John :

- Start the e-mail and ask about his health.
- Tell him that your father promised to take you to London if you get high marks in your final exams.
- Ask him about the weather and clothes you should take with you.

(your e-mail address is : student@ metwallymail. com)

*** Write an e-mail and English pen-friend Davis :**

- Start the e-mail and ask about his family.
- Tell him about your family and your hobbies.
- Tell him about your best friends.
- Invite him to come and spend a week with you in Alexandria .

- finish the e-mail.

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Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on : " my school "

Use the following guiding words :

Like – school / nice – garden – playgrounds / modern equipment – computers/ teachers – work – help / practice –games – activities

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Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on : "My uncle"

Use the information in the table below :

Name	Job	Place of work	How long	Hobbies
Ali Reda	Project engineer	The new project in Aswan	2 years	- Reading - watching TV

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-* Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on : The most important language “

Use the information in the table below :

Which language?	Who uses it ?	Why important?	Computer	Good learners
English	most people all over world	helps us communicate with	most information in English	shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes

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Write a letter to your friend Tamer, in Alexandria with his family.

Ask him to tell you about his school and his family.

Invite him to visit you in Cairo during the summer holidays.

Tell him how he will enjoy this visit.

Your name is Sherif. You live at 30, Makram Ebaid Street, Nasr City, Cairo.

[illegible]

كلمات هامة

move to	ينتقل الى	visitor	زائر
hotel manager	مدير فندق	ask for	يطلب
scientist	عالم	too	ايضا
meet	يقابل	flat	شقة
university	جامعة	nationality	جنسية
address	عنوان	hope	يامل
Information	معلومات	hobby	هواية
Store	يخزن	do sums	يحل مسائل
I'm sure	أننى متأكد	mean	يعنى
farming	الزراعة	dry × wet	جاف
health	صحي	What else	ماذا ايضا
science lab	معمل علوم	get worse	يسوء
injured	مصاب	get better	يتحسن
speak well	يتحدث جيداً	through	خلال
new ideas	أفكار جديدة	train ticket	يحجز تذكرة
manage	يدير	do experiment	يقوم بتجربة
TV reporter	مراسل صحفي	steam	بخار
clothes designer	مصمم أزياء	water vapour	بخار
customer	زبون	evaporate	يتبخر
comfortable	مريح	boil the water	يغلي ماء
Fix	يصلح	hold	يمسك
favourite	مفضل	drop	يسقط / قطرة
rise high	يرتفع عالياً	hit	يضرب
freezer	فريزر	condense	يتكثف

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thirsty	عطشان	turn into	يتحول الى
wait for	ينتظر	float× sink	يطفو / يغوص
wind blow	تهب الرياح	rise× fall	يعلو / يسقط
Soap	صابون	boil× freeze	يغلي يجمد
do homework	يعمل الواجب	air	هواء
do housework	بأعمال المنزل	the sun	الشمس
turn off	يقفل	shines	تشرق
while	بينما	surface	سطح
shout at	يصيح في	rain	تمطر
neighbours	جيران	join together	تتحد معا
ask for help	يطلب مساعدة	shapes	اشكال
on the way	في الطريق	harvest	يحصد
stairs	سلالم	keep animals	يربى حيوانات
Great pyramid	الهرم الاكبر	grow plants	يذرع نباتات
The Sphinx	ابو الهول	crops	محاصيل
have a rest	يستريح	sugar cane	قصب سكر
as soon as	بمجرد ان	wool	صوف
reserve	يحجز	get	يحصل على
ancient	قديم	wheat	قمح
treasures	كنوز	flour	دقيق
collect	يجمع	excited	مثار
soldier	جندى	decide to	يقرر ان
Safe	امن	poor× rich	فقير / غنى
entrance	مدخل	keep chicken	يربى دجاج
Tomb	مقبرة	lay eggs	تبيض
sailor	بحار	return to	يعود الى
Land	ارض	greedy	طماع
ceremony	احتفال	compare	يقارن
stones	احجار	feed	يطعم
slaves	عبيد	tractor	جرار
transport	ينقل	plough	يحرث
lift – lifted	يرفع	useful	مفيد
pull – pulled	يجر	own	يملك
look like	يشبه	deaf	اصم
death	وفاة	senses	حواس
cover with	يغطي بـ	sign language	لغة الاشارة
common	شائع	tongue	لسان
parts	اجزاء	touch – (ed)	يلمس
would prefer to	يفضل	taste – (d)	يتذوق
abbreviations	اختصارات	smooth× rough	املس
a model	نموذج	photographer	مصور
handle	مقبض	arrive in	يصل الى
metal end	طرف معدنى	frightened	خائف
hammer	شاكوش	escape	يهرب
A saw	منشار	terrified	مرعوب
knife/ knives	سكينة	worried	قلق
Drill	مثقاب	noise	ضوضاء
Nails	مسامير	wedding	حفل زفاف
A needle	ابر	plane trip	رحلة طائرة

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pliers	كماشة	important	هام
scissors	مقص	flight attendant	مضيفة جوية
A hole	فتحة	on the plane	على الطائرة
Sew	يخيط	feel – felt	يشعر
Thin	رفيع	smoke	يدخن
A piece	قطعة	get dark	تنظم
metal blade	شفرة معدنية	on fire	يحترق
hard metal	معدن صلب	smell	يشم
sharp end	طرف حاد	put out	يطفىء
wood	خشب	ambulance	اسعاف
Rules	قواعد	sitting room	حجرة جلوس
draw lines	يرسم خطوط	illness	مرض
Ruler	مسطرة	travel overseas	سفر للخارج
borrow	يقترض	electric cars	سيارات كهربائية
unkind× kind	طيب	invention	دعوة
Tools	ادوات	modern	حديث
Roof	سقف	follow	يتبع
Add	يضيف	instructions	تعليمات
reply -replied	يرد	control	يتحكم
mend	يصلح	reasons	اسباب
Push	يدفع	flexible	مرن
friendly	ودود	accurately	بدقة
Sad	حزين	quantity	كمية
overseas	الخارج	enormous	ضخم
contact	يتصل	electronic	اليكترونى
join a club	يلتحق بوظيفة	examine	يفحص
prefer	يفضل	patients	مرضى
complete	يكمل	pilot	طيار
receive letters	يستقبل خطاب	photographer	مصور
Free	مجاني / حر	describing	يصف
application	طلب	polite	مؤدب
Form	استمارة	angry	غاضب
pen friend	صديق مراسلة	quiet	هادىء
website	موقع	boring	ممل
study	يدرس	noisy	مزعج
soft × hard	لين / صلب	pump up	يضخ
nice × horrible	لطيف / فظيع	tyre	اطار دراجة
Loud	عالي الصوت	TV Studio	استوديو
delicious	لذيذ	hang – hung	يعلق
Communicate With	يتصل بـ	collect stamps	يجمع طوابع
Voice	صوت انسان	do a hobby	يمارس هواية
thumb	اصبع الابهام	free time	وقت فراغ
Palm	كف يد	practise	يتمرن
vowels	حروف متحركة	thanks for	يشكر
consonants	حروف ساكنة	wallet	محفظة
system	نظام	pass the test	ينجح
wave	موجة	calories	سعرات
ocean	محيط	diet	نظام غذائي

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Egyptian	مصري	fact	حقيقة	find out	يكتشف	world	العالم
lighthouse	منارة	figure	شكل / رقم	earth	الأرض	safely	بأمان
papyrus	ورق بردي	ancient	قديم	How tall	كم طول	rules	قواعد
toothpaste	معجون أسنان	tall	طويل	swim	يسبح	fly	يطير
invent	يخترع	structure	بناء	tennis	تنس	wife	زوجة
invention	اختراع	BC	قبل الميلاد	another	آخر	a plane	طائرة
probably	من المحتمل	follow	يتبع	language	لغة	a present	هدية
immediately	فوراً	dress	يرتدي	seconds	ثواني	a camel	جمل
beautifully	بجمال	stars	نجوم	count	يعد	point	نقطة
beads	خرز / عقد	carefully	بحرص	difficult	صعب	an hour	ساعة
accurately	بدقة	salt	ملح	quiet	هادي	check	يفحص
stopwatch	ساعة إيقاف	plants	نباتات	end	ينتهي	else	أيضاً
measure	يقيس	calendar	تقويم	ruler	مسطرة	idea	فكرة
measurement	قياس	useful	مفيد	scales	ميزان	irregular	شاذ
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	history	تاريخ	clock	ساعة	regular	منتظم
centimetre	سنتيمتر	internet	انترنت	hard	بجد	website	موقع
kilogram	كيلو جرام	ink	حبر	early	مبكراً	tape	شريط
Float	يطفو	lie on	يقع علي	become	يصبح	يملاً	
Sink	يغرق	else	آخر	fill			

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

Ill	مريض	music	موسيقى
Medicine	دواء	through	خلال

health	الصحة	nuts	اللوز
healthy	صحي	explain	يشرح
group	مجموعة	olives	زيتون
diet	نظام غذائي	calcium	كالسيوم
contain	يحتوي علي	natural	طبيعي
fats	الدهون	sugar	سكر
proteins	البروتين	fine	رائع
vitamins	فيتامين	meals	وجبات
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات	do better	يتحسن
energy	طاقة	at least	علي الأقل
ability	قدرة	bones	عظام
dairy	منتجات اللبن	basketball	كرة سلة
lentil	عدس	team	فريق
friendly	ودود	chemical	كيماوي
favourite	مفضل	lungs	الرئتين
sport	رياضة	tobacco	التبغ
tennis	تنس	cigarette	سيجارة
table	طاولة	chemistry	كيمياء
bad	سيء	smoke	دخان
good for	جيد في	damage	يتلف
advice	نصيحة	smoking	تدخين
tired	مرهق	smell	بشم
Fit	لائق	exercise	تمرين
instead of	بدلا من	sweets	حلوي
relax	يسترخي	adults	الكبار
breathe	يتنفس	young	صغير

look after	يعتني بـ	ears	أذن
Brush	فرشاة	heart	قلب
Teeth	أسنان	beat	يدق
Wear	يرتدي	brain	مخ
Glasses	نظارة	prepare	يعد
Test	اختبار	back	يظهر
an eye	عين	lift	يرفع
Loud	مرتفع	heavy	ثقيل
Earphone	سماعة اذن	foot	قدم
Stomachache	الم في المعدة	feet	أقدام
Toothache	الم اسنان	Hurt	يؤذي
Weight	وزن	ache	الم
Bend	ينثني	instructions	تعليمات
Unless	إذا لم	dress	يرتدي

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Cover	يغطي	ankle	الكاحل
Skin	بشرة	headache	صاع
Burn	يحترق	pain	الم
Paint	طلاء	cold	برد
Bath	حمام	hold	يمسك
Stomach	معدة	touch	يلمس
stretch	يمتد	air	هواء
Leg	رجل	dear	عزيزي
Neck	رقبة	lung	رئة
Knee	ركبة	damage	يتلف
Stay	يمكث / يقيم	oil	زيت
Safety	امان	catch fire	يحترق
Fires	حرائق / نار	dangerous	خطير
Kitchen	مطبخ	a lid	غطاء
Pan	حلة	pour	يصب
Oven	فرن	burn	يحترق
Gloves	قفاز	electricity	كهرباء
Towel	فوطه	dry	جاف
turn off	يطفىء	electric	كهربائي
turn on	يشغل	sleeve	كم
Cooker	بوتجاز	German	الماني
Immediately	حالا	grass	عشب
get on	يركب	chemical	كيميائي
get off	ينزل	kill	يقتل
Office	مكتب	sure	متأكد
Ticket	تذكرة	boil	يغلي
Offer	يقدم	cover	يغطي
End	نهاية	fridge	ثلاجة
Heavy	ثقليل	flies	ذباب
Direction	اتجاه	pool	حمام
Station	محطة	relaxed	هادي
Insect	حشرة	seconds	ثواني
Bilharzia	بلهارسيا	orange	برتقالي
Disease	مرض	damage	يتلف
Technology	تكنولوجيا	chocolate	شيكولاته
Mobile	موبايل	popular	محبوب
Call	مكالمة	films	أفلام
Surprised	مدهش	show	يعرض
Gram	جرام	least	الأقل
Weigh	يزن	compare	يقارن
Light	خفيف	heavy	ثقليل
Battery	بطارية	less	اقل

هدية العام الدراسي الجديد

Last	تستمر	useful	مفيد
Comfortable	مريح	message	رسالة
Keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح	text	نص
Voicemail	بريد صوتي	opinion	رأي
colour	لون	screen	شاشة
rucksack	حقيبة	seat	مقعد
sweet	حلوي	briefcase	حقيبة
mouse	فأرة	thief	لص
printer	طابعة	point	يشير
mat	رقعة	addition	إضافة
keyboard	لوحة	modern	مودم
unlike	بخلاف	past	ماضي
similar	متشابه	describe	يصف
price	ثمن	safety	الآمان
main	أساسي	think	يفكر
difference	اختلاف	similarity	تشابه
recycle	يعيد تصنيع	metal	معدن
material	مادة	jumper	بلوفر
tyre	اطار	wool	صوف
rubber	مطاط	blanket	بطانية
sandals	شبشب	warm	دافي
all over	في كل انحاء	Africa	أفريقيا
plastic	بلاستيك	Cairo	القاهرة
shopping	التسوق	Asia	آسيا
rubbish	زباله	tennis ball	كرة تنس
South Africa	جنوب افريقيا	as well as	أيضاً
old cans	علب قديمة	nationality	جنسية
Germany	المانيا	American	أمريكي
UK	المملكة المتحدة	America	أمريكا
coffee	بن	capital	عاصمة
Brazilian	برازيلي	cotton	قطن
China	الصين	leather	جلد
Chinese	صيني	decide	يقرر
Egypt	مصر	design	يصمم
Egyptian	مصري	plant	نبات
Korea	كوريا	fill	يملا
Korean	كوري	swimming	سباحة
Japanese	ياباني	pool	حمام
paper	ورق	state	دولة
wood	خشب	whether	إذا
UAE	الإمارات	think of	يفكر في
a toy	لعبة	case	حقيبة

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pollute	يلوث	a mine	منجم
petrol	بنزين	oil	بترول
newspaper	جريدة	decide	يقرر
reporter	صحفي	page	صفحة
news	أخبار	design	يصمم
stories	قصص	print	يطبع
interview	يقابل	online	متصل
add	يضيف	as	لأن
correct	يصحح	sell	يبيع
article	مقال	invention	اختراع
check	يفحص	fridge	ثلاجة
accurate	دقيق	shower	دش
headline	عنوان	hole	فتحة
so that	لكي	container	وعاء
passive	المبني للمجهول	order	يرتب
soil	تربة	outside	خارج
crop	محصول	lemon	ليمون
donkey	حمار	grapes	عنب
wheat	قمح	hard	بجد
irrigate	يروي	shaduf	شادوف
maize	ذرة	economy	اقتصاد
mango	مانجو	Oh dear	ياالهي
mistake	خطأ	a pity	اسف
plough	محراث	really	حقاً
seeds	بذور	believe	يصدق
spinach	سبانخ	interesting	شيق
sugar cane	قصب سكر	garden	حديقة
inside	داخل	area	منطقة