

Prepositions حروف الجر



in

تأتي مع الأماكن المغلقة والمدن والدول والقارات وأجزاء البيت والعالم والشوارع

In the garden/bedroom/ in London / in Europe /in a building /in a box / in my wallet in the world / town/ in the street

تأتي قبل السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/العقود

In June / in 2015 /in the 1990s / in summer / in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening

تأتي مع القرون/ العصور / الفترات الطويلة/ الأزمنة

in the next century/in the Ice Age/ in the past/future/present

تأتي مع الأزمنة ووسائل المواصلات التي لا يمكن الحركة فيها إذا سبقها أدوات نكرة أو معرفة

In the west/ in the south / in a taxi/ car / in a helicopter

On

تأتي قبل (الأيام / التاريخ/ الأعياد / الأجازة)

on Sunday / on 5th October/ on Tuesday morning/ on Christmas Day /on holiday/ birthday

تأتي عند وصف مكان (شيء على سطح شيء آخر) والاختراعات الحديثة

on the table / on TV // on the floor /on the ceiling/ on the menu/ on the internet

تأتي قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها أداة معرفة ونكرة ويمكن الحركة فيها أو ركوب على ظهر حيوان

on (a bicycle / a motorbike / a plane / a ship / a bus) on foot / on a horse / an elephant

وتأتي أيضا مع

on the left/ on the right/ on the way / on a page/ on sale في المزداد / on fire مشتعل به النار

at

تأتي قبل وقت محدد / الساعات / العطلة الأسبوعية والاستراحة/ أوقات الوجبات/التعبيرات

At (noon/ lunchtime/ midday/ midnight/night/ sunrise/sunset / dinner time) at 3 o'clock /at 10.30 / at the moment /at present/ at the weekend/ at break

تأتي مع الأماكن الصغيرة أو تحديد مكان أو الموقع والعناوين

At work / at school / at university /at home / at college/ at reception/ at the bus stop

At crossroads / at the entrance / at the end of the road /at the corner/ at the front desk

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME		
test-english.com		
AT	IN	ON
TIMES OF DAY	MONTHS	DAYS
at 4 o'clock	in April	on Tuesday
at 10:30	SEASONS	on Saturday
at noon	in the summer	on my birthday
at midnight	in the spring	on Christmas day
MEALTIMES	YEARS	on Halloween
at lunchtime	in 1990	DATES
at dinnertime	DECADES	on 15th June
HOLIDAYS	in the 80s	on 20th May
at Christmas	CENTURIES	on our anniversary
at Eastern	in the 20th century	PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY
at the weekend	LONG PERIODS	on Monday morning
EXPRESSIONS	in the ice age	on Friday evening
at present	in the present	on Saturday night
at the moment	in the past	on Sunday afternoon
at night	PARTS OF THE DAY	
	in the morning	
	in the afternoon	
	in the evening	
	at night	
		LAST/NEXT at/in/on
		Call me at the next weekend.
		Call me next weekend.
		I met her on the last Friday.
		I met her last Friday.
test-english.com		

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

1.I have a meeting 9 am.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

2.The shop closes midnight.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

3.In England, it often snows December.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

4.The author's name is the cover of the book.

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

5.Do you think we will go to Jupiter the future?

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

6.Do you work Mondays?

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

7.There should be a lot of progress the next century.

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

8.Where will you be New Year's Day?

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

9.Luckily the weather was perfect her wedding day

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

10.Holidaying..... France is easy if you speak French

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

11.We live the fourth floor of the building.

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

12.Can you write itthat piece of paper?

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

13.We have to stopthe supermarket on the way home

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

14.I'll meet youthe corner of Beach Street and Park Road.

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

15.Columbus sailed to the Americas..... the 16th century.

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

17.We finished the marathonthe same time.

- a.for b.on c.at d.in

18. I like to watch the parade Independence Day

a. on b. at c. in d. for

19. I get up late Saturday mornings

a. on b. at c. in d. for

20. I live on the 7th floor 21 Oxford Street in London

a. on b. at c. in d. for

21. Her birthday is 20th November.

a. on b. at c. in d. for

22. The shop is the end of the street.

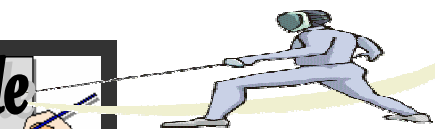
a. on b. at c. in d. for

23. I usually get up half past eight.

a. on b. at c. in d. for



The present simple



١. الشكل Form:

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I و you و we و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:
١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
 ٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
 ٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
 ٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

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

٣. المواقف أو الأفعال التي دائما أو عادة حقيقية:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

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

٤. يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة

والحصص والامتحانات الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may.

-- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

أولا ظروف التكرار

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

every/each (day /week/ month / year) / in the (morning / afternoon / evening) at night /noon on (Saturdays / Fridays) / once /twice /three times a (day / week / month / year) daily / weekly / monthly / yearly = annually)

لاحظ الآتي

١- تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي مع المضارع البسيط :

. تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) adv (I / We / you / They) فاعل الجملة
. تكملة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies (ظرف التكرار) adv (He / She) فاعل الجملة مفرد

e.g - We **usually** watch TV in the evening. - They **sometimes** talk on the phone
- He **never** plays football- Heba **always** reads English books..

٢- تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد **v. to be** :

. تكملة الجملة + صفة + (ظرف التكرار) adv (am/is/are) + فاعل الجملة

e.g They are **usually** late. Noha is **always** clever.
- I **am never** late for school. - She **is always** tired in the evenings.

٣- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every (day /week/ month /year)

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

٤. النفي Negation

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

- They **don't like** pizza. I **don't play** football on Friday.

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

He **doesn't like eating** fish. - she **doesn't want** a new dress.

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

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

٥. السؤال Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

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

√-When do you usually Watch TV? -- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m
√- How does your father always go to work? -- he always goes by car.

نتبع الآتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No

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

→Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

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



(always – usually – never – every week – once – twice – three times) أجابة ب)

Ex. **How often** do you go to the library ? I go to library **twice a week**

→ **How often** do you fly abroad ? I fly abroad **once a month**

How often does Ali have history ? He has history **three times a week.**

المبنى للمجهول Passive

am / is / are (not) + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)

2- It is SB's habit + to + inf

3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"

4- مضارع بسيط + usually + فاعل.

5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. ## Amr **is used to studying** hard.

Amr **is in the habit of studying**

Amr **usually studies** hard.

It is Amr's habit to study hard.

Studying hard is Amr's habit.

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

1-Don't be late , the bus At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left

2-Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and itin thirty minutes.

a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave

4. The programme at seven o'clock this evening.

a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting

5-There's a good film on TV tonight. It at ten o'clock.

a) is going to finish b) will finish c) finishes d) is finishing

6. My brother three languages.

a. **is speaking** b. **spoken** c. **speaks** d. **speak**

7. The sun rises in the west.

a. **never** b. **always** c. **often** d. **ever**

8-Surgeons usually see small things by the naked eye

a. **didn't** b. **aren't** c. **doesn't** d. **don't**

9- Amal.....to her school on foot.

a) **goes usually** b) **usually goes** c) **go usually** d) **usually go**

10- The Earth.....around the sun.

a) **move** b) **moved** c) **moving** d) **moves**

11- He.....gets up early. He is always late.

a) **doesn't** b) **never** c) **ever** d) **hasn't**

12- She is used toat night.

- a) study b) studied c) studying d) studies

13- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.

- a) do always b) always do c) are always d) always are

14-Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.

- a) tell b) telling c) tells d) has told

15-Turn off the lights when you.....the room.

- a) leave b) leaves c) were leaving d) had left

16-The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.

- a) will start b) is going to start c) started d) starts

17) Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.

- a. smoke b. don't smokes c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes

18. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.

- a) always b) hardly c) never d) rarely

19. Huda.....late for work.

- a. never is b. is never c. never has d has never

20. My son.....ambitious and he wants to study medicine.

- a) is always b) always is c) doesn't always d)isn't always.

21. What time does he usually work?

- a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left

22-Does Alicoffee with his family ?

- a drink always b drinks always c always drink d always drinks

23. My sister.....ready for the exam.

- a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't

24-Sama and Hend always.....in the home.

- a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help

25. A:How..... do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.

- a. many b. long c. much d. often

26-My father.....reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.

- a. often b. never c. always d.sometimes

27-.....children like playing computer games ?

- a. Does b. Do c. Are d.Were

28.What time.....your first lesson this morning?

- a. is b. are c. does d.do

29. I always talk to my friends before school.....

- a. started b. starting c. start d.starts

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1.What time is the next train to Aswan? (leave)

.....

2 – He never comes late . [doesn't]

.....

3.The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. (leaves)

.....

4- I always go to bed late. (never)

.....

5- It is his habit to drink a cup of coffee after lunch. (usually)

6- Mother is after me all the time to do my homework. (always)

7-We go to the theatre from time to time. (occasionally)

8-What's your brother's job? (What does)

9 – She doesn't speak French [never]

10. Manal always helps people. (helpful)

11.our train arrives on time regularly . (always)

12.He usually plays football on Friday. (used)

Unit 2 Let's go shopping

Adjectives الصفات



الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتي غالباً قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل (v to be)

He bought a **smart** phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

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

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

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

He looks happy.

That sounds **great**

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

Degree of adjectives

والآن تأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall طويل	taller than	the tallest
rare نادر	rarer than	the rarest
fine جميل	finer than	The finest
sweet حلو	sweeter than	the sweetest
big كبير	bigger than	the biggest
spicy متبل / حار	spicier than	the spiciest

- لاحظ: ١- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest
 ٢- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف er او est heavy – heavier- heaviest :
 ٣- بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er hot - hotter –hottest

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة more صفة than less صفة than	Superlative تفضيل the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
popular محبوب / شعبي	more popular than	the most/least popular
expensive باهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive
modern حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern
traditional تقليدي	more traditional than	the most traditional

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
bad / ill سيء	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of كثير	more than	the most
Late متأخر	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far (مسافة) بعيد Far (كمية) بعيد/كثير	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

Comparative

صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

١- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئيين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a bigger one.

He wants a more expensive car

٢- للمقارنة بيت شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat **is colder than** the old one.

The museum is usually **more crowded** on a Saturday **than** a Sunday

٣- لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling **happier**. My brother is getting **better**.

٤ يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس **more**

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is **less tall** than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد **and** تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- ♦ These days more and more people are learning English.
- ♦ The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفة + as

slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

✗ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق ليس كبيراً بين شخصين أو شيئين

- ✗ I'm almost as old as my brother.
- ✗ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.
- traveling by train is **a little/ a bit** cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

© يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق كبيراً بين شخصين أو شيئين

- Her illness was **far more serious than** we expected.
- English is much easier to study than Chinese
- Gold is **a lot/ much** more expensive than salt.

Superlative

صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

١- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر (شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شيء وباقي الأشياء)
Oysters are one of **the rarest** meals you can eat in France.

He bought **the most expensive** suit in the shop.

٢- عند وصف **extremes** (الأشياء المتطرفة) (الأعلى / الأطعب / الأعلى ثمناً) أشخاص

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain on earth.



١- نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في نفس الصفة

as + صفة + as =

وجه المقارنة الثاني + **the same (noun) as** + وجه المقارنة الأول

♦ **Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.**

وتأتي بعد (as)

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

-She is as young as him/Ali.

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

-She is as young as he is.

٢- عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

not as / so + صفة + as = less + صفة + than

.Dina is not as /so tall as Heba = Dina is less tall than Heba = Heba is taller than Dina

٣- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was **the best** film I have ever seen.

٤- عند وجود **the** في المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم **comparative**

Leila is **the younger** of the two girls.

Who is **the taller** of the **two** brothers?

٥- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة في التركيب الآتي - : (كلمة.....كلمة)

The	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(صفة + er)} \\ \text{(more /less + صفة)} \\ \text{(صفة شاذة)} \end{array} \right\}$	فعل + فاعل , The	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(صفة + er)} \\ \text{(more /less + صفة)} \\ \text{(صفة شاذة)} \end{array} \right\}$	فعل + فاعل	

- **The harder** you study, **the higher** marks you get.

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

٧- لا نستخدم **the** قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's **best** novelist.

٨- يمكن استخدام **most** بدون **the** وتعطى معنى **very** قبل صفة أو حال

Hala is **most** pretty = Hala is **very** pretty.

٩- أحيانا نستخدم **best /most** بدون **the** في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها **very much** مثل

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

١٠- لاحظ استخدام **in** مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river **in** the world (Not: of the world)

The best student **in** the class / **The best** player **in** the team

e.g. Cairo is **farther** than benha

١١- نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :

he gave me **further** details

١٢- نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

١٢- لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It (be) + adj. + of + someone + to do something

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

♣ It was **careless** of Jack **to leave** the door unlocked.

♣ It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

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

- 1- I love all my family, but I love my father of all.
a) more b) much c) the most d) most
- 2- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked
a) worse b) the worst c) more badly d) badly
- 3- Heba's wearing her dress today.
a) more new b) newer than c) the newest d) newest
4. Huda is fatter than her sister.
a) little b) less c) a bit d) more
5. For information , contact the receptionist.
a) farther b) further c) furthest d) far
6. English is to study than Chinese
a) easy b) more easier c) much easier d) less easier
- 7- I don't read as books as you do
a- more b- much c- many d- most
- 8- It was of her to waste all her money.
a- more foolish b- less foolish c- foolish d- least foolish
- 9- He was not as his colleagues.
a- helpful b- as helpful c- more helpful d- less helpful
- 10- The fat you eat, the healthier you become.
a- less b- much c- least d- most
11. Although we aren't rich, my children go to schools in the city.
a) the best b) the most c) as good d) the better
12. A falcon has got a eyesight than a human.
a) good b) better c) best d) bad
13. Unfortunately her illness was we thought at first.
a) serious b) more serious c) more serious than d) the most serious
14. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere
a) more quiet b) much quiet c) quieter d) most quiet
15. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something interesting.
a) much b) most c) less d) more
16. You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look today.
a) happier b) more happy c) much happy d) happiest
- 17 I think air pollution is more dangerous than sound pollution.
a) so b) a lot c) many d) a lot of
18. We aren't the same height. You're than me.
a) taller b) higher c) longer d) bigger
19. Sanaa is the of the two sisters.
a) young b) as young as c) youngest d) younger
20. The I had to queue at the bank, the more impatient I became.
a) longer b) long c) longest d) most long
- 21.. She is not as her mother.
a) more beautiful b) most beautiful c) beautiful than d) so beautiful
22. Mr Hassan doesn't earn money as I do.
a the most b. more c. so much d. as many
23. He has much friends than me.
a more b. the least c. most d. many

24. Of all the players, I like Mohammad Salah.....
 a. better b. worst c. good d. best
25. Jana has a beautiful baby, but Judy has the.....baby on earth.
 a) more beautiful b) most beautiful c) beautiful d) most beautifully
- 26 Maher isn't.....friendly as Hussein.
 a) than b)so c) far d) much
27. The shorter the queue is, the.....the service is.
 a) fast b) fastest c) faster d) less fast
- 28.M Most other metals aren't.....as gold.
 a) precious b)the most Precious c) more precious d) as precious
- 29- Which sport is....., football or tennis?
 a) good b) better c) better than d) the best
30. Recycling isas using less electricity for the environment.
 a) more important b) most important c) so important d) as important
- 31.Mount Kenya is not as nighMount Kilimanjaro.
 a) as b) than c) to d) so
- 32.This book is bad, but the other book is
 a) worse b) worst c) more worse d) badly
- 33.This month wasthan last month because we had some big storms.
 a) wet b) more wetter c) the wettest d) wetter
34. Lying on a beach isthan working in the city.
 a- relaxing b- most relaxing c- more relaxing d- as relaxing
35. Plastic pollution isnow than it was before
 a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
36. There is a lot of traffic in Cairo; it isthan Marsa Alam.
 a- noisier b- more noisier c- nosiest d- noise

2 -Rewrite

1. London is colder than Cairo. (as hot as)

2. Samy and Khalid are of the same age. (as.... as)

3. Reda is really very strong compared to other boys in his class. (strongest)

4. No pupil in our class is cleverer than Ahmed. (the)

5. This radio is as expensive as this. (the same)

- 6 – The first project wasn't as successful as the second one. (more)

- 7 – His car wasn't as good as hers. (better)

- 8 – The firs film wasn't as interesting as second one . (less)

- 9 – No student in the class is as short as Ali. (shortest)

- 10 – Hady is the best player. [asas] [better]

- 11 – She is richer than me . [as.....as] [less]

12 – This car is older than mine. [as.....as] .

13 – I've never met such a beautiful girl. [more]

14 – I doesn't think Nora is so beautiful. [more]

15 – The Nile is the longest river in the world. [longer]

16 – No Class is better than ours. [Our.....]

17-Travelling by ship is cheaper than travelling by plane. (less)

Both/neither /either

Both كلاهما

Both (of) + the /these/those / فعل جمع + اسم جمع يشير لاثنين + صفة ملكية

Ex: **Both** (of) my brothers are older than me. Ex-I gave **both my** parents a present.

Both + اسم مفرد + **and** + اسم مفرد فعل جمع

Ex- **Both** Samy **and** Ali **love** football.

Ex:I was very hungry, so I had **both** the cheese **and** the chicken sandwich! جملة مفعول

نستخدم **both of** قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او نستخدم **both** بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

Both of us = we both (فاعل) or us both(مفعول)

Both of you = you both

Both of them = They both (فاعل) , them both(مفعول)

Ex: **Both of us** went to the zoo = We **both** went to the zoo yesterday

My sister bought two new skirts and **both of them** are long and green

I can't choose between the two suits. I admire **them both**

Either & neither

نستخدم **either** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء او احتمال اسم فيهما (يا منهما):

نستخدم **neither** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء ونفي احتماليتهم (لا هذا ولاذاك)

either + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد

neither + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد

either day **is** fine for me

Neither candidate **is** suitable for the job

either of + the / فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية

neither of + the / فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية

Either of the two boys is clever.

Neither of my sisters **is** married.

either of + فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع

neither of + فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع

I have got two watches , but **neither of them works** properly

the two students are clever .**Either of them is** going to get the full mark.

both of us can go on Friday, but **neither of us** can go on Sunday

تأتى فى جمل التناقض

(أما...أو) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين فى الجمل المثبتة

Either.....or تستخدم

Ex: You can have **either** ice cream **or** chocolate cake

Ex: I can visit you **either** on Sunday **or** on Monday.

(لا...ولا) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين فى الجمل المنفية

neither.....nor تستخدم

Ex-You can have **neither** cookies **nor** candy. Ex: **Neither** Ali **nor** Mona **was** at home

Neither is the same as not ... either: لاحظ

I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.

Ex : I don't speak **either** Italian **or** German. = I speak **neither** Italian **nor** German.

both of us can go on Friday, but neither of us can go on Sunday

لا...أو

إما ... أو ... either ... or ...

❖ إما ... أو ... تُستخدم للاختيار بين شيئين :-

(١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	either	الفعل الأساسى للجمله الأولى	or	الفعل الأساسى للجمله الثانية
--------	--------	-----------------------------	----	------------------------------

1) She can come. She can telephone.

☞ *She can either come or telephone.*

(٢) إذا ربطت مفعولين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	either	المفعول الأول	or	المفعول الثانى
--------	-------	--------	---------------	----	----------------

1) You can take a bus. You can take a taxi.

☞ *You can take either a bus or a taxi.*

2) He may be in Cairo. He may be in Luxor.

☞ *He may be either in Cairo or in Luxor.*

3) He may find a job in a bank. He may find a job in a company.

He may find a job either in a bank or in a company.

4) You can visit me on Monday. You can visit me on Tuesday.

☞ *You can visit me either on Monday or on Tuesday.*

(٣) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Either فى بداية الجملة :-

فاعل الجملة الأولى	Either	or	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
--------------------	--------	----	---------------------	------------------------------

1) Ali may win. Ramy may win.

✍ *Either Ali or Ramy may win.*

لا ... ولا ... neither ... nor ...

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفى إلى فعل مُثبت

(١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

فاعل	neither	فعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فعل الجملة الثانية
------	---------	-------------------	-----	--------------------

1) Lidenbrock didn't eat. He didn't drink.

✍ *Lidenbrock neither ate nor drank.*

2) He doesn't go to work. He doesn't sleep.

✍ *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

(٢) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك وجود (ing / inf. / p.p + فعل مساعد) :-

فاعل	فعل مساعد	neither	ing	inf.	nor	ing	inf.
			p.p			p.p	

3) He can't read. He can't write.

✍ *He can neither read nor write.*

4) Adel isn't reading. He isn't writing.

✍ *Adel is neither reading nor writing.*

5) Omar hasn't helped me. He hasn't studied.

✍ *Omar has neither helped me nor studied.*

(٣) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

المفعول الثانى	nor	المفعول الأول	neither	الفعل	الفاعل
----------------	-----	---------------	---------	-------	--------

1) He was not tired. He was not hungry.

✍ *He was neither tired nor hungry.*

2) He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.

✍ *He speaks neither English nor French.*

3) Samy didn't have his books. He didn't have his pen.

✍ *Samy had neither his books nor his pen.*

4) Ali hasn't visited Banha or Suez.

✍ *Ali has visited neither Banha nor Suez.*

٤) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither في بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني :-

Neither	فاعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
---------	--------------------	-----	---------------------	------------------------------

1) Ali didn't pass the test. His friend didn't pass the test.

✍ *Neither Ali nor his friend passed the test.*

2) Gamal doesn't like fish. His brothers don't like fish.

✍ *Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish.*

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

1. Neither his mother..... his father spoke English.

a) or b) and c) but d) nor

2. This man is a doctor or a teacher.

a) neither b) either c) both d) not only

3. The journey was comfortable nor interesting.

a) either b) both c) not only d) neither

4. During the exam you can.....read aloud nor speak to anyone.

a) not only b) both c) either d) neither

5- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had..... of them because I don't like hot drinks.

a either b every c neither d both

6- My mother said I could have a cheese or a chicken sandwich.

a either b each c neither d both

7-both of us can go on Friday, but of us can go on Sunday.

a-either b-neither c-all d-every

8- Ali couldn't decide which of the two T-shirts to buy; he likes

a either b neither c both d every

9- brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.

a Each b Either c Both d Neither

10-There are two restaurants by the park and they arevery good

a all b either c each d both

11-Hamdi wants to study..... English or history at university. He's not sure.

a either b both c neither d half

- 12- When she was a child, she was good at writing and playing the piano.
a all b either c every d both
- 13- I gave each of my three brothers a card and my parents a present.
a every b each c all d both
- 14- My sister bought two new skirts and of them are long and green.
a both b either c neither d each

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1) I did not see Ali. I did not see his brother . (neither / nor)
.....
- 2) We didn't study and we didn't write the homework.(neither)
.....
- 3) Salem may be in Port Said . He may be in Alexandria . (either... or)
.....
4. I'm not sure. He may be at home. He may be at work. (either... or)
.....
5. Safy didn't have a pen. She didn't have his books (neither)
.....
6. He didn't phone me. He didn't write to me. (neither)
.....

Unit 3 My community

١. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to :

١. التكوين Form:

١- في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من (

I → am (not)
He, She, It → is (not)
We, You, They → are (not)

مصدر الفعل + (going to) +

EX→ They are going to visit an ancient site.
→ I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له)

- E.g.1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
2- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))
3- She is going to buy a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ او شى على وشك الحدث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه) : **take care /look!/ watch out ! /lookout!**

- E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
 2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
 3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
 4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
 5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.
 6-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today
 7-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint
 8-He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فمثلا **Will** مثل :

- E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
 2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
 3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات **(intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)**

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

السؤال Question:

Is/Are +. subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الاتى : عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ **Are they going to** do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

?مصدر الفعل.....+ is/are + subject +going + inf..... اداة الاستفهام

➤ What **are you going to** do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

٢. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

am/is/are + v. ing

* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

٢-يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الافعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

go / come / visit = see / meet / travel / see / stay / fly / arrive / leave / (have / give) بقم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شى فى المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث اخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport

لاحظ الآتى

be going to + inf. =	Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planed to + inf. intend to + inf.
Am/is/are + ing =	Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.

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

1- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It very hot today.

a was b is going to be c is being d will be

2- Theya party next week. Everything is arranged.

a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had

3- Hework in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.

a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves

4. Tomorrow I.....the match with my friend. I have intended to do that.

A) will watch b) am watching c) watching d) am going to watch

5. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he.....his homework.

a) is writing b) will write
c) will probably write d) is going to write

6. I think it Rain because the sky is really dark.

a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain

7. Watch out! The baby

a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen

8- There is too little petrol left. The car.....

a)is going to stop b) stop c) is stopping d) will stop

9. We made all the arrangements; we.....a wedding party.

a. are going to give b. give c. will give d. are giving

10.we.....in the forest next Friday. We bought all the tools we need.

a) will camp b) are going to camp c) are camping d) would camp

11. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures? B: I.....the room.

a. paint b. am going to paint
c.will paint d. am painting

12. Don't forget that our neighbours.....for dinner this evening.

a) come b) will come c) are going to come d) are coming

13. My father has arranged everything. He.....to Saudi Arabia for Omra next week.

- a) will travel b) is travelling c) is going to travel d) travels
14. I.....to France after I finish my education as planned.
a) am flying b) am going to fly c) will fly d) fly
15. We..... my birthday party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) are having b) will have c) be going to have d) are being had
- 16- I.....to the Book Fair to buy the books I need. This is my intention.
a) will have gone b) am going to go c) am going d) will go
- 17- I can't meet you tonight as I for the exam.
a) going to revise b) will have been revised c) will revise d) am revising
18. Osama phoned while you were out." Yes, I know. I.....him back.
a) am calling b) will call c) am going to call d) will be calling
19. The wind is getting stronger. I think there.....a sandstorm.
a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) going
20. A: Why are you switching TV? B : I.....a football match.
a) will watch b) am watching c) am going to watch d) watch

3—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. (visiting)
2. Hend planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
3. The engineer intends to build a new plane (going)
4. What do you intend to study next year? (are)
5. I arranged to visit my uncle in Tanta tomorrow. (visiting)
6. He has prepared her bag to travel to London. (going)
7. We have arranged to take the sleeper train to Aswan. (taking)
8. He planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
9. Do you intend to play basketball next weekend? (Are)
10. It's my plan to spend the summer holiday in hurghada (I'm)
11. They decided to open the new project. (going)

Adjectives ending in – ing or - ed

١- نستطيع اشتقاق صفة من (الفعل + ing). وهذه الصفة تسمى (Present Participle adjective) وهي تصف فاعل الصفة.

Ex- I read an interesting story. (قرأت قصة ممتعة/ تصف الصفة فاعل الصفة وهي ("القصة". القصة هي الممتعة

→ He asked me an embarrassing question.

سألني سؤالاً محرجاً (تصف فاعل الصفة وهو "السؤال"- السؤال هو المحرج)

هام جداً

هناك بعض الأفعال التي تسمى بأفعال "العاطفة" التي يمكن إضافة **ed** و **ing** - لها لكي تصبح صفات.

amuse	يسلى / يمتع	excite	يثير	shock	يصدم
comfort	يريح	bore	يضجر - يضايق	disappoint	يخيب أمل
frighten	يخيف	tire	يتعب	exhaust	يتعب
puzzle	يحير	interest	يشوق - يثير انتباه	irritate	يقلق / يغضب
annoy	يضايق	amaze	يذهل - يدهش	depress	يجبط
surprise	يدهش	confuse	يربك - يثير	bother	يضايق
encourage	يشجع	relax	يسترخى	shock	يصدم
inspire	يلهم / يحث	worry	يقلق	please	يرضى / يسعد

١ - نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + **ed** لنصف فرد أو حيوان يمر بهذه الخبرة أو التجربة (الشعور)

Ex. Heba was annoyed by her neighbor's dog. هبة متضايقه بسبب كلب الجيران.

الشرح : فى المثال السابق هبة هى المتضايقه (الفرد الذى يمر بالتجربة لذا استخدمنا الصفة المضاف لها **ed** - فى **annoyed**

Ex.2-The lion in the cage is puzzled. الأسد الذى فى القفص متحير

الشرح : هنا الأسد - حيوان - استخدمنا معه صفة **ed** لانه الشئ المار بالتجربة أو الشعور

٢ - نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + **ing** لنصف الأشخاص أو الأشياء التى تولد - تتسبب فى هذا الشعور

Ex-The football match was quite exciting. مباراة كرة القدم كانت مثيرة جدا

استخدمنا الصفة التى تنتهى بـ **ing** - لوصف المباراة لانها هى التى تسببت فى هذا الشعور (الاثارة) لدينا

Ex -This is a confusing girl

الشرح : وصفت الفتاة بصفة **ing** - مع أنها إنسان لانها هى التى تثير هذا الشعور

Examples

→ My friend has a very annoying habit . → Some English grammar can be confusing.

→ I was surprised to see Mr. Ramy at the party

→ We were very shocked when we heard the news.

→ The children ran away on seeing the frightening man

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

1.He's such a person. He never wants to go out.

a. boredom

b.bore

c.bored

d.boring

2.He was to see Helen after all those years.

- a. surprise b.surprising c. surprisingly d.surprised

3.Did you hear the news about the accident?

- a. shocking b.shockingly c. shock d.shocked

4.His behaviour has been very in recent weeks.

- a. puzzlement b.puzzle c. puzzled d.puzzling

5.Our new science teacher is very We sit there like mice!

- a. frightening b. frighten c.frightened d. frighteningly

6.my sister was really and went to bed early.

- a. tiredness b. tiring c.tire d. tired

7.I could listen to her for hours. She's so

- a. interest b. interested c.interesting d. interestingly

8.I can't sleep! That noise is really

- a. annoy b. annoying c.annoyed d. annoyance

9.Egypt has some.....places to visit.

- a-amazed b-amaze c-amazing d-amazingly

10-During his visit to France. He met some people

- a-interesting b-interested c-interest d-interestingly

Unit 4 Have you ever travelled by train ?



The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

1-Form التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي)

منظم مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed / d) للفعل المنتظم

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed)

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(٤) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

لكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow → followed

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

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

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

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

(Always- often- never-usually/every.....) الماضي على عادة في الماضي (يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي)

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

➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

➤ Heba always got up early when she was a student

٣. حكاية قصة.

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

٤. حالة if الثانية:

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

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

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

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

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

٦. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

My father went to the faculty of law for four years.

My grandfather lived in England for 6 years.

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / ago (مدة زمنية) / منذ / الماضي / in + سنة ماضية (in 2009)

in the past في الماضي / once / ذات مرة / one day / How long ago = when / just now

from 2001 to 2006 / The other day منذ بضعة ايام / in the ancient times

٤. النفي Negative

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf)

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام didn't مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

➔ Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➔ They weren't at school yesterday.

➔ When I was young, I couldn't ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الاتي:

عند تكوين السؤال ب

➔ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام:

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل + اداة الاستفهام؟

➔ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

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

٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

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

1. He started playing chess when he was very little and healways very good at it.
a-was b-did c-were d-has
- 2-Where did you live when you a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
- 3-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
- 4-Where did you live when you a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 6-Hanyat school last Monday.
a-didn't b-doesn't c-wasn't d.hasn't
- 7- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he..... a leg.
a.is lost b.to lose c.loses d.lost
- 8- My brother bought his house two years.....
a.ago b.last c.once d.since
- 9-.....you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?
a.Did b.Do c.Will d.Were
- 10- Hany..... doing his homework an hour ago.
a starts b started c start d starting
- 11-We visited a big beach and then we in a nice hotel
a. sleep b. are sleeping c. sleep d. slept
- 12.....year, I spent my holiday in Paris.
a) In b) Ago c) Last d)yesterday
- 13..I went to Hurghada with my family a.....
a) tomorrow b) next week c) last week d) week ago
- 14-The weather..... fine this morning. It's hot now.
a. was b. did c. is d.does
- 15- My fatherus to school as the school bus didn't come.
a drives b drove c drive d driving



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع التام من :

He, She, It	→	has (hasn't)	} + P.P
I , We, You, They	→	have(haven't)	

Ex.He has watched the match.
He hasn't watched the match.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١-يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

I've just finished reading David Copperfield

٢- حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع مع **for/since**

We **have lived** in Giza for ten years . We **have been** at this school since 2012.

٣- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع **so** او **because**

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

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

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

٤- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I **have painted** the house . He **has visited** England three times.

لاحظ : اذا اردنا ان نقول متى تم الحدث فتستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس المضارع التام

They wrote an email yesterday.

I watched the football match last week.

٣. السؤال Question

Have/Has + فاعل + p.p?

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

⚡ Has she finished her homework? Yes, she has /No , she hasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام

have/has + فاعل + p.p? اداة الاستفهام

→ When **have** you **finished** your homework? -I have just finished it

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

1-Have you see the match? Yes, Iit yesterday.

a) see b) have seen c) would see

d) saw

2- he.....for five hours every day last week.

a-has worked b-had worked c-worked

d-works

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

a) lost b) have lost c) had lost

d) were losing

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

a- has hurt b-hurt c-was hurting

d-had hurt

5- Nabila can't see very well because sheglasses.

a- had lost b- lost c- loses

d- has lost

6- Have you our new English teacher?.

a-meet b- meeting c-met d- meets

7- Imad and his brother have.....a lot of sports competitions.

a-win b- won c-wins d- winning

8- The children havea beautiful story.

a-write b-wrote c-writing d-written

9-Has the thiefthat man's phone?

a-took b-taking c-taken d-takes

10-My grandmother has..... all the vegetables that we are eating.

a-write b-writing c-wrote d-written

11.Samiran hour ago.

a.has come b.comes c.came d.have come

12- my uncle and my auntme an email.

a] sending b] sends c] have sent d] has sent

13.Miss Sara us many new words in English last week

a. teach b. has taught c. teaching d. taught

The present perfect tense with ever and never

١. الاستخدام Usage:

يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن خبرات سابقة:

Ex-I've eaten fish by the beach. → I haven't been to Dubai.

نستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

Have/Has + فاعل + ever + p.p?

☞ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

☞ Has Ahmed **ever** eaten Chinese food?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / No, he has never eaten Chinese food

لاحظ: يمكن ان نستخدم ever في الجمل الاتية:

It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p

١- الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

☞ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

٢- الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

فاعل + Is/are the	صفة + est	I have ever + p.p + اسم +
	صفة طويلة + Most	

☞ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.

☞ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

نستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

فاعل + have/has + never + p.p

☞ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

لاحظ: يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الانبية:

☞ My brother **has never driven** a car before

☞ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

(never) + (before)
اسم موصوف + (never) + such

لاحظ هذه التركيبات

اسم + صفة + an \ a + **such a P.P + never + has \ have + فاعل**

= **have \ has + ever + P.P + فاعل + (the + adj - est \ the most- adj) noun + be + فاعل**

- I have never seen such a beautiful girl . (ever)

This is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

كما لاحظ أيضاً استخدام never للتعبير عن حدث يتم لأول مرة

has / have + never + p.p before + فاعل

= **It's the first time + فاعل + has / have + ever + p.p**

- Hassan has never driven a car before. (It's)

It's the first time Hassan has ever driven a car

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

- 1- I have.....tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.
a) just b) ever c) lately d) never
- 2-That is the most interesting book I haveread.
a-never b- ever c- yet d- for
- 3- It has never in Cairo.
a- snow b- snowed c- snows d- snowing
4. Some people have seen snow.
a. ever b. can't c. no d. never
5. Have you ever English food?
a. ate b. eat c. eaten d. eating
- 6- Hamdi has.....travelled by plane before.
a-never b- ever c- every d- later
- 7-He.....never seen a lion.
a-'d b-'ve c-'s d- is
- 8- Have you.....been to Italy? No, I haven't.
a-never b- ever c- yet d- already
- 9-.....it snowed in your city before?
a-is b-has c-have d-was
- 10-Has Mona written an email to someone in England?
a-never b- ever c- every d- soon
- 11-It's the first time I'vebeen to a swimming pool.
a-never b- yet c- ever d- for
- 12-I don't like meat. I'veeaten it.
a-never b- yet c- ever d- for
- 13-.....ever been late for school?
a-Did you b-Do you c-Are you d-Have you
- 14-Has your school closed because of bad weather?
a-never b- yet c- ever d- for
- 15-Have you ever a leather bag?
a- buy b-bought c-buying d-buys
- 16-No, Itravelled to china before.
a- have ever b-has never c-has ever d-have never
- 17.I have been to the zoo before.
a- Just b- yet c- ever d- never

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- He has never gone to a circus before . (first)
.....
- 2- She's never cooked fish before. (It's)
.....
- 3- She's never watched such s good film before. (ever)
.....
- 4.She is the most beautiful girl, I've ever seen. (never)
.....

The present perfect tense with for or since

١- يستخدم المضارع التام مع (for) لنقول كم المدة التي استغرقها الحدث (طول المدة) :

For + مدة كاملة	تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا ب a / an (a week – a month – a year - three hours - minutes - ten years a long time - a short time - ages) For the last/past + مدة زمنية (for the last week/month)
-----------------	--

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.

♣ Have you been at this school for a long time?

♣ No, I've only been here for a month.

→ Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours.

١- يستخدم المضارع التام مع (since) لتحديد بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) :

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	2010 / 5 o'clock / Sunday/ yesterday/ March/ summer Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) past simple/the beginning of the year/ then
-----------------------------------	---

♣ The building has been empty since May.

⚡ Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?

⊗ Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008:

مضارع تام	+ since +	ماضي بسيط
-----------	-----------	-----------

مهم

⊗ I've studied English since I was eight years old

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

مقارنة المضارع التام بالماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي:

I lived in London in 2010. (I no longer live there.)

يستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن:

I have lived in London since 2010. (I am still living in London.)

ملاحظات هامة

• since + بداية حدث = for + مدة زمنية

عند وضع for بدلاً من since نستبدل المدة ببداية زمن والعكس صحيح

- I've lived here since 2001 (for)

= I've lived here for 20 years.

وفي حالة النفي يمكن استخدام التركيب التالي (يفضل مع المدد غير المحدودة) (المبجمة)

Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.Pfor + a long time \ ages.

= It's + a long time \ ages + since + subject + last + past simple

- I haven't written a letter for a long time . (since)

it's a long time since I last wrote a letter.

لاحظ التركيبية

Subject + last + past simple مدة زمنية + ago

= The last time + subject + **past simple** was + مدة (مضيّة) + **ago**.

= Subject + **haven't \ hasn't** + P.P **for** + مدة (مضيّة)

- I last took an aspirin 3 weeks ago . (for)

I haven't taken an aspirin for three weeks

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

1. Hany has gone on holidaythe last two weeks.
a) on b) for c) when d) since
- 2- Ali has had his phone the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- at d- just
- 3- Have you lived in this village..... a long time?
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 4 I haven't seen Hassanlast Tuesday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 5- Sara has wanted to be a doctorshe was seven years old.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 6- I haven't seen him..... the last week.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since
- 7-Firefighters have been at the building more than four hours.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 8 There has not been a storm here2012.
a- for b- since c- ago d- in
- 9-I've lived here 13 years
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 10- Khaled has not used a camera he bought a mobile phone last year.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 11- Sara has waited for a bus 20 minutes longer than yesterday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 12-I haven't seen such a bad storm I was a little boy
a- for b- since c- already d- just
- 13-Engineers.....Aswan dam in 1902.
a-build b-built c-has built d-have built
- 14- Ahmed lived in Cairo.....1993.
a- for b- since c- in d- ago
- 15- I'm hungry . I haven't had any food.....7 o'clock.
a- for b- since c- already d- just
- 16-W have seen our uncle since he.....to Italy.
a-was moved b-has moved c-moved d-is moving
- 17- I English for eight years.
a-has studied b- was studying c-was studied d-have studied
- 18-I have done my homework..... an hour.
a. since b. ago c. for d. yet

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1-I haven't swum in the sea since last year. (for)

2-I haven't eaten Mahshi for a short time. (since)

3- It's ages since I met him. (I haven't)

4- The last time she visited us was last month. (since)

5- She last cleaned the room was two days ago. (for)

6- I last played music when I was in Tanta. (I haven't)

7- It's 3 weeks since I last spoke with him. (for)

8- She hasn't heard from her friend for 3 years. (ago)

9- I have known him for 5 years. (since)

10- My brother has been in London since 1998. (for)

Unit 5 Young role models

Grammar

The present perfect tense with yet and already

1- يستخدم المضارع التام (already) مع المضارع بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئاً ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعه في الجملة المثبتة :

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث ←←
subject + have/has + already + p.p

✍ I have **already** had lunch. ✍ Hany has **already** made his bed.

OR

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ←←
subject + have/has + p.p + already

- Leila has finished her homework **already**.
- They've got 20 right answers **already**.
- We've seen schools in Brazil and China **already**.

3- تأتي في السؤال (للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل) how fast ! Have you finished doing the exercise already?

2 - يستخدم المضارع التام (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الآن) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

Have/Has + Sub + P.P+ yet?

تأتي **yet** في نهاية السؤال ←←

- Have you finished your homework **yet**? (= I expect you have finished.)
- Has Dina watched the documentary **yet**?

OR

subject + haven't/hasn't + p.p + yet.

تأتي **yet** في نهاية الجملة المنفية ←←

- I haven't had breakfast **yet**. (= I expect that I will have it soon.)
 ➤ The people haven't got on the bus **yet**.

لاحظ الآتي

فاعل + am, is, are + still + V- ing
 = فاعل + haven't \ hasn't + finished \ stopped + V-ing.....yet.
- Hani is still doing his homework. (yet)
 Hani hasn't finished doing his homework yet.

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

- 1- Have you done your English home work.....?
 a- just b- yet c- never d- ever
- 2- Fareeda is not hungry because she hashad lunch.
 a- yet b- already c- never d- usually
- 3- Lamia is only three, so she can't read or write
 a- never b- ever c- yet d- just
- 4- I'm not going to watch that programme. I've seen it.....
 a- already b- yet c- ever d- never
- 5- Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor.....
 a- yet b- just c- never d- ever
- 6- We haven't studied Unit 23
 a- just b- ever c- already d- yet
- 7- Munir has read that book three times
 a- already b- never c- ever d- yet
- 8- I haven't finished my homework.....
 a- just b- never c- already d- yet
- 9- Dalia.....finished cooking.
 a- doesn't b- hasn't c- isn't d- can't
- 10- Sherif has already.....lunch.
 a- have b- had c- has d- having
- 11- Daliato Tanta yet.
 a- won't travel b- hadn't travelled c- don't travel d- hasn't travelled
- 12- Have you called Amir today? No, not.....
 a- yet b- never c- already d- ever
- 13- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!
 a) yet b) already c) ever d) just
- 14- I haven't seen the new adventure film.....
 a- Just b- yet c- already d- never
- 15- Haven't you got ready? Look at the time!
 a) yet b) already c) ever d) just

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. They are still cleaning the house. (yet)

- 2- It hasn't stopped raining yet. (still)

3. My mother is still cooking. (yet)

4. I haven't finished decorating my room yet. (still)
