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كورس جرامر المرحلة الثانوية

أقسام الكلام في اللغة الإنجليزية Parts of speech

1. (Noun) الاسم

الاسم هو الكلمة التي تسمى الأشخاص، الأماكن، الأشياء أو الأفكار

أمثلة:

a. Ahmed passed the test.

. اجتاز أحمد الاختبار

b. I visited France last month.

. لقد زرت فرنسا الشهر الماضي

c. My family is traveling to Jordan next week.

. ستسافر عائلتي إلى الأردن الأسبوع القادم.

2. (Pronoun) الضمير

الضمير هو كلمة تستخدم بدلاً من الاسم، فمثلاً يمكن القول

-Ali is a handsome man. (noun)

-He is a handsome man. (pronoun)

كما ترى فإن الضمير *He* أخذ مكان الاسم *Ali*

أمثلة:

a. She won't come this morning.

. إنها لن تأتي هذا الصباح

b. Who are they? من هؤلاء؟

c. Don't tell him the truth.

. لا تقل له الحقيقة

d. His car is broken.

. سيارته معطلة

3. (Verb) الفعل

الفعل هو كلمة أو مجموعة من الكلمات التي تستخدم من أجل وصف حدث، تجربة أو حالة وجود

أمثلة:

-I play football every Sunday. . ألعب كرة القدم كل يوم أحد

-She wrote a book. . كتبت كتاباً

-We drove for hours. . قدنا لساعات

4. (Adjective) الصفة

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم أو الضمير

أمثلة:

A black dog.

. كلب أسود

He is a tall boy.

. هو فتى طويل القامة

The new car broke down.

. تعطلت السيارة الجديدة .

5. (Adverb) الظرف

الظرف هو كلمة تصف أو تعطي المزيد من المعلومات حول الفعل، الصفة أو ظرف آخر

:أمثلة

He runs quickly. هو يركض بسرعة .

She is so beautiful. إنها جميلة جداً .

I usually don't eat breakfast. عادة لا أتناول الفطور .

6. (Preposition) حرف الجر

حرف الجر هو كلمة توضع قبل الاسم أو الضمير من أجل ربطها بكلمة أخرى في الجملة، وعادة ما تستخدم حروف الجر من أجل إظهار المكان، الاتجاه، الوقت وما إلى ذلك

:أمثلة

-I sat on the floor. . جلست على الأرض

-Let's go into the house. . دعنا نذهب إلى المنزل

-My birthday is in January. . عيد ميلادي في شهر يناير

7. (Conjunction) حرف العطف

عبارة عن كلمة تستخدم من أجل الربط بين الكلمات، العبارات والجمل، ويمكن كذلك لحرف الجر أن يوضح العلاقة بين الجمل

:أمثلة

I want to go, but I am busy. . أريد أن أذهب، لكنني مشغول

We were late because it rained. . لقد تأخرنا بسبب هطول الأمطار

Ahmed and I went to the cinema yesterday. . ذهبت أنا وأحمد إلى السينما البارحة

8. (Interjection) التعجب

هي كلمة تستخدم من أجل التعبير عن مشاعر المتكلم

:أمثلة

Wow, that's incredible. . واو، هذا لا يصدق

Hey! Don't be so lazy! . مهلاً! لا تكن كسولاً

Ah, that was a good idea. . آه ، تلك كانت فكرة جيدة

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

1. I bought a beautiful dress at the mall.

a. preposition

b. adjective

c. noun

d. conjunction

2. What did she ask you to do?

- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. conjunction
3. I left my shoes under the kitchen table.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. conjunction
4. If we finish our work quickly we can go to the movies.
- a. adverb b. adjective c. verb d. conjunction
5. On Saturdays I work from nine to five.
- a. adverb b. adjective c. verb d. noun
6. I want to go to a university in the United States.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. verb d. noun
7. I'm sure I've met your girlfriend before.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. verb d. interjection
8. Well, I don't think I'll be home before 6.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. interjection
9. Andy knocked on the door but nobody answered.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. conjunction
10. After lunch let's go out for a coffee.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. verb
11. My friend said, "Oh! What a cold weather!
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. interjection
12. We had a breakfast at a café near the rail station.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. verb d. noun
13. We didn't spend the night there
- a. adverb b. adjective c. noun d. conjunction
14. You have to believe in yourself if you ever expect to be successful at something.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. interjection
15. We had a breakfast at a café near the rail station.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. noun
16. The weather was quite cold yesterday.
- a. adverb b. adjective c. verb d. conjunction
17. Wow, you have got a great score.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. interjection
18. There is a party next week though I don't think I can go.
- a. preposition b. adverb c. pronoun d. interjection
19. He goes to Spain often not only for the sun but also for the food.
- a. preposition b. adjective c. pronoun d. conjunction
20. The sun gives us heat and light.
- a. verb b. adjective c. pronoun d. noun
21. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: Go down the stairs and through the hallway.
- a. adjectives b. adverbs c. conjunctions d. prepositions
22. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words in the sentence: Oh dear! I don't know what to do about this mess.
- a. interjection b. adverb c. conjunction d. preposition

الضمائر Pronouns

Subjective Pronouns ضمائر فاعل	Object pronouns ضمائر مفعول	Possessive Adjectives صفات ملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	reflexive pronouns ضمائر منعكسة
اول الجملة	بعد الفعل مباشرة	تتبع باسم	لا تتبع باسم	يحدده ضمير الفاعل
I	Me	my	mine	Myself
He	Him	his	his	Himself
she	Her	her	hers	Herself
it	It	its	_____	Itself
they	Them	their	theirs	Themselves
we	Us	our	ours	Ourselves
you	You	your	yours	Yourself/selves

اولا نتعرف على انواع الضمائر وهى

1- ضمائر الفاعل: هي الضمائر التي تحل محل الفاعل أو من فعل فعلا وهذا النوع من الضمائر يستخدم للتعبير عن المتكلم، المخاطب، أو الغائب ويستعمل كفاعل في بدايه الجملة

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ■ EX: I play football. | • I (انا) للمتكلم المفرد |
| ■ Ex: We play football. | • We (نحن) للجمع |
| ■ Ex: You play football. | • You (انت، اتم) |
| ■ Ex: He plays football. | • He (هو) للغائب المفرد المذكر |
| ■ Ex: She plays football. | • She (هى) للغائب المفرد المؤنث |
| ■ Ex: It is a dog. | • It (هو/هى) للغائب المفرد الغير عاقل |
| ■ Ex: They play football | • They (هم/هن) للجمع |

: ملاحظات حول استعمال الضميره It

1- يستعمل الضمير It اذا كانت هناك صعوبة في معرفة هوية شخص ما بسبب الظلام أو لكونه خلف الباب أو لا نعرف جنس الطفل (لا نعرف ما إذا كان صبيا أم فتاة) مثل

We heard some noises in the dark; **it** was someone walking
Who is it that invented the telephone? **It** was Edison

Their baby is very small. It only weighs 2 kilos. (It = the baby.)

2. عند الكلام عن الطقس أو الزمن أو المسافة .. الخ .. وتسمى impersonal it : ويقتصر استعمالها على بعض الافعال في الغائب المفرد. مثال ذلك

It is warm today. It was cold yesterday

It will rain tomorrow. It is five o'clock

In half an hour it will be noon

It's 5 kilometres from here to our school.

3. غالبا ما نستخدم it لتقديم ملاحظة:

It is nice to have a holiday sometimes.

It is important to dress well.

Is it normal to see them together?

It's difficult to find a job.

4. في الاجابات القصيرة

Did you get what the teacher was saying? Yes, I got **it**

Did you hear that Salwa was married last week? Yes, I heard **it**

ملاحظة لا تستعمل **it** في الجواب القصير مع الافعال الاتية: remember, forget, know, try, tell
إليك مثال:

You will remember that I always loved you. Yes I'll remember

Yes I'll remember it من الخطأ ان تقول

6. عند التخاطب في بعض التعابير المصطلحة idioms

Does it matter whether she comes or not? هل الأمر مهم

Take it easy لا تسرع. كن هادئاً. لا داع للغضب

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun

- 1 - kicked the ball so hard that his shoe came off
- 2 - Correct me if I'm wrong, but I think enjoy studying
- 3 - The dog stole Tara's ice cream before ran away
- 4 - enjoys going to the gym with her friends early each morning
- 5 - prefer hiking to movies in our holiday
- 6 - is raining again
- 7 - Hana puts ketchup on everything eats
- 8 - You can have ice cream after finish your dinner

2. ضمائر المفعول به وهي الضمائر التي تستخدم في اللغة الإنجليزية لتتوب أو تحل محل الأسماء التي تعمل كمفعول مباشر أو غير مباشر في الجملة.

1. تأتي بعد الفعل مباشرة

She tells me everything	هي تخبرني بكل شيء
She prefers to go with you	(هي تفضل الذهاب معك/ معكم للجمع)
I know him well	أنا اعرفه جيداً
I saw her last night	رأيتها الليلة الماضية
He feeds it	هو يطعمه/ها
He knows us well	هو يعرفنا جيداً
I saw them yesterday	رأيتهم بالأمس

2. بعد حرف الجر

Mazen spoke to **me/ you/ him/ her/ it/ us/ you/ them** in the classroom
The chocolate is for him. David is looking forward to it.

3. نستخدمها بعد "than" و "as" للمقارنة.

She is as tall as me. He is taller than her.

3. نستخدمها بعد "except" و "but"

Everybody went home early but me. Everybody went home early except him

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun

1. Is he marrying Leila? "Yes, he is in love with.....!"

2. "Your son is making a lot of noise!" "I'll ask..... to be quiet."
3. "Please will you ask Robert to come in." "Sorry, I don't know....."
4. "Where are my glasses?" "You are wearing.....!"
5. "Why is he always talking about Liza?" "He obviously likes.....!"
6. "Where is my book? Oh, dear! I've lost.....!"
7. "Is that Nancy's new boyfriend?" "Don't ask me, ask.....!"
8. "What is the title of that article?" "I'm afraid I can't remember....."
9. "What are you going to do with those old papers?" "I'm going to recycle....."
10. "This fruit is poisoned! Don't eat....."

3- ضمائر الملكية : وهي التي تفيد الملكية أو ملكية شيء معين لشخص وتنقسم إلى اثنين :

صفات الملكية تستخدم صفات الملكية لتبين ان شئ ما يخص شخص ما ويأتي بعدها اسم

This is **my** house./ they are **their** books .→ It's **his** birthday today

My car is bigger than **her** car.

تذكر:

- لا توجد فواصل عليا في الضمائر والصفات الملكية.

The dog wagged **its** tail.

"It's" ليست ضميراً أو صفة ملكية - إنها تعني "It is"

It's not my dog.

ضمائر الملكية تأتي بعد الاسم أو الفعل في نهاية الجملة وتأتي بعد حرف الجر of ضمير ملكية

This house is **mine**. / they are **ours**
I went to the cinema with a friend of **mine**.

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun

1. I have a bike. It's.....bike.
2. Mum and I have a boat. It's.....boat.
3. The horse has an apple. It's.....apple.
4. John and Max have a skateboard. It's.....skateboard.
5. You have a dog. It's.....dog
6. You can't have any chocolate! It's all.....
7. Jane has already eaten her lunch , but I'm saving..... until later
8. My pencil is broken. Can I borrow?

4- الضمائر الانعكاسية : وهي تعود على الفاعل ضمير أو أسم وتعبر عن التوكيد وتأتي في نهاية الجملة

You chopped vegetables **by yourself**. They cooked the food **by them selves**.

2- عندما يكون المفعول هو نفسه الفاعل في الجملة نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة

Amir will hurt **himself**. **She** saw **herself** in the mirror

My phone isn't working properly. **It** turns **itself** off for no reason.

لا حظ : إذا كانت جملة امر أو نهى يستخدم الضمير المنعكس [yourself / yourselves] حسب المفرد أو الجمع

Spend a few minutes preparing **yourself / yourselves** for exercise

✳✳ يستخدم الضمير المنعكس بعد (by) بمعنى بمفرده أو دون مساعدة

by myself = on my own = alone = without any help

- I went shopping on my own (alone).
 - He lives on his own (alone / by himself).
 - Did Ali paint that picture on his own (without any help) ?

✳️✳️ يمكن ان يستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر مثل **On/after/for**

- The girls looked after themselves.
 Always depend on yourself.

Fill in the blanks with the correct prounoun

1. I woke..... up last night because I kept coughing.
2. Just download it and the software will install.....
3. We mustn't blame..... . It was an accident.
4. Nobody wanted to help, so he cleaned the bathroom.....
5. We said goodbye and never saw.....again.
6. They're going to receive their medal from the Queen..... .
7. Many young people look for shared accommodation, as they can't afford to live by.....
- 8.Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help.....

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

- 1- Your house is small, is big.
 a) Our b) We c) ours d) Her
- 2-That is my uncle's car. It's
 a) hers b) yours c) his d) your
- 3 Clap for the football players..played very well.
 a) They b) Theirs c) Their d) Them
- 4 Throw the ball to..... please. I am waiting.
 a. I b My c. Me d. Mine
5. This pen belongs to Adel. It's pen.
 a. he's b. he c. his d. him
- 6- This house belongs to us. It's.....
 a) ours b) his c) mine d) hers
- 7- The football is....., but the tennis racket is my sister's.
 a) my b) her c) mine d) their
8. My name is Mustafa. father is called Ahmed.
 a. I b. My c. Me d. Mine
9. The pen doesn't belong to you. It isn't pen
 a. you b. your c. yours d. their
10. I've got one sister, name's Salma.
 a. his b. their c. my d. her
- 11-Please, give your phone number.
 a) he b) his c) him d) they
- 12-This is her drum. It's
 a) her b) hers c) ours d) theirs
- 13-My father is painting our house.....
 a) herself b) myself c) itself d) himself
- 14-Did a famous person draw that, or did you draw it.....?

- a) herself b) yourself c) myself d) himself
- 15-My sister and I like taking photos of when we go out.
- a-myself b-themselves c-ourselves d-himself
- 16- If you are hungry, make.....a sandwich.
- a-himself b-itself c-yourself d-myself
- 17-I didn't buy this cake.! I made it
- a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
- 18-The birds sleep in caves to protect from eagles.
- a-itself b-themselves c-ourselves d-yourselves
- 19-Sara has a jacket to keep warm.
- a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
- 20-You don't drive this car. It drives!
- a-himself b-itself c-yourself d-myself
- 21- Grandfather arrives at 5 o'clock. Let's go to meet.....
- a. his b. him c. me d. her**
22. Our house is as big as.....They are the same area.
- a) your b) you c) yourself d) yours
23. Trees protect.....from many problems such as global warming.
- a) us b) we c) our d) ours
24. Ali is going to travel tomorrow.....has booked the tickets.
- a) His b) Him c) He d) Himself
25. Make.....at home and enjoy your time.
- a) yourself b) yours c) you d) ourselves
26. I couldn't clean the house by..... so I asked my sister's help.
- a) my b) myself c) mine d) me
- 27 Amal is sitting next to.....in the exam room.
- a) me b) mine c) my d) myself
28. I love English very much.....my favourite subject.
- a) Its b) It's c) There's d) He's

Countable And Uncountable Nouns

1. أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها S في آخرها في حالة الجمع. قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

1- جمع عادي

- a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives →

2- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

(Child أطفال children - man رجل men - woman امرأة women - loaf رغيف loaves - arغفة)

جمع الاسماء The plural of nouns

Singular	plural	Singular	plural	حالات جمع الاسم المفرد
book	books	doctor	doctors	1- يجمع الاسم عادة باضافة s
apple	apples	egg	eggs	

bus	buses	glass	glasses	2- إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد ب (s/ss/o/x/ch/sh/z) نصيف له es
dish	dishes	watch	watches	
Potato	Potatoes	box	boxes	
quiz	quizzes	hero	heroes	
photo	photos	video	videos	لما عدا ←←←←
kilo	kilos	zoo	zoos	
piano	pianos	radio	radios	
family	families	baby	babies	3- إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف ال y مسبوق بحرف ساكن بدل ال y الى i وضع es
story	stories	party	parties	
city	cities	lady	ladies	
day	days	tray	trays	4- إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف ال y مسبوق بحرف متحرك ضع s
boy	boys	toy	toys	
key	keys	valley	valleys	
leaf	leaves	loaf	loaves	5- إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد ب f او fe تبدل الى V ونضع بعدها es
shelf	shelves	wife	wives	
thief	thieves	life	lives	
wolf	wolves	knife	knives	
roof	roofs	chef	chefs	لما عدا ←←←←
giraffe	giraffes	cliff	cliffs	
belief	beliefs	chief	chief	
Oasis	oases	basis	bases	6- إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد ب is تبدل الى es
analysis	analyses	crisis	crises	

7- هناك أسماء شاذة في حالة الجمع :

man	men	woman	women	child	children
person	people	mouse	mice	sheep	sheep
tooth	teeth	foot	feet	goose اوزة	geese
fish	Fish(es)	ox	oxen	Deer	Deer

8- بعض الكلمات منتهية ب S ولها معنى المفرد والجمع

مسلسل - مسلسلات Series مفترق طرق - طرق فرعية crossroads - نصيلة - فصائل species - وسيلة - وسائل Means

9- بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرد وتعامل معاملة الجمع ومنها:

1- الأشياء التي تتكون من نصفين مثل:

trousers	jeans	shorts	pyjamas	glasses	scissors
pants					
gloves	shoes	socks	sunglasses	pliers	slippers

2- بعض الأسماء المنتهية بـ (ings) مثل :

الأشياء المحيطة surroundings / حجرة للإيجار lodgings / مدخرات savings
3- أسماء أخرى

Police/ people / youth/clothes/ wages / goods/ troops/cattle /arms /cards/remains

e.g- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

10- تعامل الأسماء الكلية كمفرد (وتأخذ فعل مفرد) إذا تصرف كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع (وتأخذ فعل جمع) إذا تصرف كل فرد بطريقة مستقلة

طاقم السفينة أو الطائرة crew – مجموعة group - عصابة gang – البحرية navy – أسرة أو عائلة family – جيش army
– شركة/صحبة company - زوج couple – حشد من الناس crowd – السكان population – هيئة العاملين staff
board of directors مجلس الإدارة – university - government - the public)

Complete the sentences with the nouns in brackets. Use the plural.

1. Which Mediterranean are the cleanest? (beach)
2. Do you like..... ? (tomato)
3. How much do children's..... cost? (shoe)
4. How many does a cat have.....? (life)
5. Which threeare the largest in the world? (city)
6. What percentage of..... has three kids? (family)
7. What are the best..... you have ever been to? (party)
8. How many.....work in the restaurant? (woman)
9. What is the best way to keep..... out of the house? (fly)
10. How much would it cost to buy fourof bread? (loaf)
11. How many..... are there in your town? (church)
12. She bought two in our online shop. (scarf)
- 13..... broke into their house and stole some paintings (thief)
14. How manydo you eat? (mango)

2. أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد.
ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الاتي :

Liquids السوائل	water – coffee – oil - milk – soup – blood- petrol
Materials المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – sliver - paper
Phenomena الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse- heat- rain – snow- ice
Subjects المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra- chemistry – history - geography
Activities الأنشطة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping-painting – fishing- swimming
Abstract nouns الأسماء المجردة	Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience شجاعة courage - كراهية hatred - peace - honesty – tolerance
Sports الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball - basketball – ping pong - baseball
Languages اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish - German

food الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبده - yogurt زبادي - flour دقيق - sugar – meat – bread
Other nouns أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage – baggage الأمتعة - jewellery – money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك – rubbish – hair- traffic – clothing الملابس - advice – money -experience- equipment

* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex : We had a nice breakfast. – I spent a nice time on the beach.

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable معدود	uncountable غير معدود
a glass كوب زجاج Please, give me a glass of water .	glass زجاج This window is made of glass .
a paper جريدة I'm going to buy a paper.(= a newspaper)	paper ورق Paper is made of wood
a time مرة واحدة He went to London three times	time وقت Don't hurry. There's plenty of time
a cold نزلة برد I've got a bad cold.	cold البرد The cold is unbearable this winter.
a chicken دجاجة I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm	chicken لحم دجاج Do you like chicken?
a light لمبة There are four lights in our classroom.	light الضوء The sun gives us light and heat.
a hair شعرة There are four hairs on your jacket.	hair شعر Her hair is long.
an iron مكواة I bought an iron yesterday.	iron حديد - Hospital beds are made of iron.
a coffee فنجان قهوة Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)	coffee قهوة Much coffee is harmful to your health
an orange برتقالة There are two oranges on the table.	orange برتقالي (لون) I don't like orange. I prefer red
A School المدرسة (مبنى) They're building a new school in the village.	School الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي She drives the kids to school every morning
A university الجامعة (مبنى) The government will build a new	university التعليم الجامعي after finishing university, she traveled

university next year

abroad

1. One of the team members.....usually very aggressive
a) are b) be c) were d) is
2. Six people.....injured in a bus accident yesterday.
a) are b) was c) were d) has
3. We have two litres of milk.....that enough for today?
a) Are b) Was c) Is d) were
4. Maths.....my favourite subject when I was in school.
a) was b) were c) is d) are
5. The police.....arrested three suspects.
a) is b) have c) are d) has
6. Ten minutesenough to reach Cairo.
a- are being b- is being c- are d- is
7. Athletics..... your body fit.
a- are keeping b- keep c- keeps d- kept
8. The bag of money..... last night.
a- were stolen b- is stolen c- were stolen d- are stolen
9. Therea lot of rubbish in the kitchen.
a. is b. are c. has d. were
10. My reading glasses..... missing.
a. had b. was c. is d. are
11. This basketball teamto win the match.
a. are going b- is going c- am going d- going
12. The trousers you bought for me..... fit me.
a- don't b- doesn't c- isn't d- aren't
14. One of the players in the blue team....very tall.
a- are b- is c- be d- is being
15. Four days..... long enough for a good holiday.
a - weren't b - aren't c - haven't been d - isn't
16. The news..... as bad as we expected.
a - wasn't b - weren't c - haven't been d - don't
17. Knowledge of foreign languages.....necessary.
a. is b. are c. have d. were
18. The pair of trousers you bought for me..... fit me.
a- doesn't b- don't c- isn't d- aren't
19. My..... are in my bag.
a glass b. pair of glasses c. glass d. glasses



1. التكمين Form:

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

1. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)

2. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)

3. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)

4. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)

2. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

1. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

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

2. حقائق الثابتة facts:

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

3. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

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

4. 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 .

5. حالة if الأولى:

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

6. حالة if الصفرية:

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

7 - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't + مصدر	Till/until	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali gets home, he will have dinner

➤ He won't leave until his sister arrives/has arrived

➤ Don't press this button until the light turns green.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

أولا ظروف التكرار

(Always دائما , usually عادة , often غالبا , sometimes أحيانا , ever للأبد , never أبدا , rarely نادرا , scarcely نادرا , seldom نادرا , hardly بالكاد , frequently متكررة بصورة , generally بصورة متكررة , from time to time من وقت لآخر , occasionally بين الحين والآخر , كل , every عموما)

ثانيا الظروف الزمنية

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

1- تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي 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..

2- تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد v. to be :

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

e.g They are usually late.

- I am never late for school.

Noha is always clever.

- She is always tired in the evenings.

3 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.

4. النفي Negation

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. السؤال Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

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

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

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

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

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

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

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.**

6. المبني 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.



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

- 1..Don't forget to come on time when you.....to come for the interview.
a) ask b) are asked c) asked d) are asking
- 2.The car.....to be as modern as my manager's car.
a) expects b) expected c) has expected d) is expected
3. A very nice meal.....for us every Friday at my grandfather's house.
a) was prepared b) was preparing c) is prepared d) is preparing
- 4 Health.....by smoking that causes many fatal diseases.
a) has affected b) is affected c) had affected d) was affected
- 5.In the solar system, all planets...around the sun in regular orbits.
a) move b) moved c) moving d) moves
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- My brother.....a lot of money from his job as a tourist guide.
a) **had earned** b) **earns** c) **earn** d) **earning**
- 10- Amal.....to her school on foot.
a) **goes usually** b) **usually goes** c) **go usually** d) **usually go**
- 11- The Earth.....around the sun.
a) **move** b) **moved** c) **moving** d) **moves**
- 12- 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-As soon as he comes home, I..... him the truth.
a) **told** b) **have told** c) **will tell** d) **had told**
- 14- Doctors.....patients when they are in need.
a) **help** b) **helped** c) **have helped** d) **helps**
- 15- They succeed in their exams because they.....hard.
a) **studied** b) **study** c) **studies** d) **will study**
- 16-They.....English novels and books very often.
a) **don't read** b) **aren't reading** c) **didn't reading** d) **weren't read**
- 17-No doubt, we all remember what our teacher.....about organizing our work.
a) **said** b) **is saying** c) **says** d) **would say**
- 18- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.
a) **do always** b) **always do** c) **are always** d) **always are**
- 19-Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.
a) **tell** b) **telling** c) **tells** d) **has told**
- 20-It.....her habit to sleep late. She used to do this.
a) **is** b) **has been** c) **was** d) **will be**

- 21-Turn off the lights when you.....the room.
a) leave b) leaves c) were leaving d) had left
- 22-The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.
a) will start b) is going to start c) started d) starts
- 23- Students.....by their teachers to do well in their exams.
a) encourage b) encouraged c) are encouraging d) are encouraged
- 24- Noha no longer.....horror films as she used to.
a) watches b) watched c) is watching d) watch
- 25-Our great scientist Ahmed Zewail is.....all over the world.
a) known b) know c) knows d) knew
- 26-Plants.....better in soil than in sand.
a) grow b) are grown c) grew d) growing
- 27-Rubbish.....from our streets at seven every morning.
a) collects b) collected c) is collecting d) is collecting
- 28) Omar..... That's why he is always fit.
a.smoke b. don't smokes c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
29. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.
a) always b) hardly c) never d) rarely
- 30.When I am on holiday, I.....tennis every day.
a. had played b have played c play d played
31. Huda.....late for work.
a. never is b. is never c. never has d has never
- 32.Everyone me lucky as I always win things.
a. calling b. was calling c. calls d. called
33. My son.....ambitious and he wants to study medicine.
a) is always b) always is c) doesn't always d)isn't always.
- 34.That old car.....used any more.
a) doesn't b) didn't c) is d)isn't
- 35.Every day , my roomwhile I am at school.
a) was tidied b) was being tidied c) is tidied d)tidied
- 36.Does Alicoffee with his family ?
a drink always b drinks always c always drink d always drinks
- 37) After my fatherhis work, he will take us to the club.
a. finishing b. finish c. finishes d. had finished
- 38) He is often late for school but heabsent from it.
a. sometimes is b. is never c. is always d. usually is
- 39) On Sundays, they.....volleyball in physical education class.
a. plays b.play c. will be played d. are playing

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

1. التكوين Form:

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

I → am
He, She, It → is
We, You, They → are } + (v + ing).



- ✗ - Listen! She is playing the piano.
✗ - They are cleaning the garden now

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
He, She, It → isn't } + (v + ing).

We, You, They → aren't
She is not sleeping at the moment.

2. السؤال Question

Am/ is/are + فاعل + V ing ?

Yes / No عند تكوين السؤال بـ

→ **Are you cooking food? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.**

عند تكوين السؤال بـ أداة استفهام

am /is/are + فاعل + v ing + كلمة الاستفهام

. What is she doing? She is watching the film.

What are you doing? - My watch is broken and I'm trying to fix it

ملاحظات

1- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

dye يصبغ → dyeing singe يحرق → singeing be → being

2- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping run → running

- ماعدا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening cover → covering
 happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

3- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

4- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مثل :-

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

2. الاستخدام Usage

1. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they are playing football now.

→ **My brother is reading a book at the moment**

→ **She isn't working at the hospital today.**

→ **She's pressing the button but nothing is happening.**

2. يمكننا استخدام المضارع المستمر مع الاحداث او المواقف او العادات المؤقتة أو الجديدة (بالنسبة للعادات العادية التي تستمر لفترة طويلة ، نستخدم المضارع البسيط). غالباً ما نستخدم هذا مع تعبيرات مثل "these days" أو "at the moment".

I'm not drinking much coffee these days. I'm trying to cut down.

She's working a lot in London at the moment. (She doesn't usually work in London.)

☞ **He usually plays the drums, but he's playing bass guitar tonight.**

→ **They are painting the school this week.**

☞ **She's staying with her friend for a week.**

☞ **The weather forecast was good, but it's raining at the moment.**

3 - يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الترتيبات النهائية (arrangements)

I am travelling to Aswan next week. It is arranged.

She is meeting her friends in two hours.

My mother's going to the dentist tomorrow.

4- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع كلمات مثل **always** و **constantly** للتعبير عن الانزعاج أو شيء يحدث كثيرا وأحيانا يضايق

E.g He **is always behaving** carelessly. She's **constantly missing** the train.

You **are always interrupting** me when I'm talking and I don't like it!

5- التحدث عن أحداث التي تحدث حولنا مؤخرا خاصة مع بعض الافعال مثل :

Get fall	change grow	become improve	increase begin	rise start
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- My English **is getting** better. - **Demand** for new cars is **growing** rapidly.

- At first I didn't like my job, but I **am beginning** to enjoy it now.

The weather **is getting** warmer. House prices **are going up**

-Recent evidence suggests that the economic situation **is improving**.

Television **is becoming** less popular among young people.

6 - لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية وغيرها ولذلك نستخدم المضارع البسيط مثل :

أفعال الشعور والتفكير والرأي والحالت العقلية والارادة :

<i>believe</i> <i>dislike</i> <i>know</i> <i>like</i> <i>mind</i>	<i>love</i> <i>hate</i> <i>prefer</i> <i>realize</i> <i>doubt</i>	<i>recognise</i> <i>remember</i> <i>suppose</i> <i>think (= believe)</i> <i>mean</i>	<i>understand</i> <i>want</i> <i>wish</i> <i>hope</i>
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أفعال الاحساس

<i>appear</i> <i>feel</i>	<i>look</i> <i>seem</i>	<i>smell</i> <i>sound</i>	<i>taste</i>
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أفعال أخرى

<i>agree</i> <i>be</i>	<i>belong</i> <i>disagree</i>	<i>need</i> <i>owe</i>	<i>own</i> <i>have=possess</i>
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Ex. I understand you. (NOT I ~~am understanding~~ you.)

This cake tastes wonderful. (NOT This cake ~~is tasting~~ wonderful.)

-I want some juice. -My friend belongs to the choir.

ولكن ممكن ان تستخدم بعض هذه الافعال في الاستمرار بمعنى اخر مثل:

E.g I have a car (امتلك) →→→ But → I'm having breakfast. (أتناول)

E.g. I think Ali is clever. (أعتقد) →→→ I'm thinking of buying a car (أفكر)

E.g I am seeing my lawyer tonight. (أزور)

7- عندما نتحدث عن كيف يبدو شخص ما أو يشعر به ، يمكن استخدام المضارع المستمر أو المضارع البسيط

⇒ How **are** you **feeling**? / How do you feel?

→ Huda **is looking** really good today? / Huda looks really good today.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

مازال - still - الآن - at this time - الآن - at present - انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة - at the moment - الآن (now)

الليلة tonight (هذه الايام these days اليوم today - احترس/احذر - Watch out! - Look out! - أنصت - Listen!

لاحظ ان هناك الكثير من الكلمات المشتركة بين الازمنة والفيصل هو معرفة الزمن المناسب مثل still/now

Ex- He **is still** working as an engineer.

- He **is still** alive.

Ex - Hany **is playing** football in the street now.

- Now, he **plays** as a defender in his team

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

1. Ahmed.....squash at the moment. He is practising for a competition.

- a) plays b) is playing c) will play d) has played
2. I.....my uncle next week. I've arranged it.
- a) visiting b) will visit c) am visiting d) visit
3. We.....dinner at seven o'clock today.
- a) are having b) have c) have had d) had had
4. Look! those boys.....flowers from our garden.
- a) pick b) are picking c) were picking d) picked
5. Most people.....in the existence of magic.
- a) aren't believing b) don't believe c) are believing d) believes
6. People all over the world.....Mohammed Salah well.
- a) knew b) were knowing c) are knowing d) know
7. Does this computer.....to Ahmed?
- a) belong b) belongs c) belonging d) belonged
8. A: Where's Nada? B: She.....a tennis match.
- a) played b) is playing c) has played d) plays
9. My father.....as an engineer. It is his permanent job.
- a) works b) work c) is working d) had worked
10. Mariam is busy at the moment. She.....her hair.
- a) wash b) washes c) is washing d) has washed
11. I like reading science fiction stories, but my brothers.....sport.
- a) like b) are liking c) likes d) has liked
12. Look! How fast that lorry.....
- a) go b) went c) goes d) is going
13. They're hungry. They.....something to eat.
- a) want b) wants c) are wanting d) were wanting
14. The girls.....tennis at the moment.
- a) are play b) playing c) are played d) are playing
15. Stresshigh blood pressure.
- a) cause b) causes c) is causing d) has caused
16. Everything is arranged for my travel next Saturday. It means I.....next Saturday.
- a) travel b) will travel c) am travelling d) was travelling
17. Yasser.....very naughty these days. I need to ask a doctor about this behaviour.
- a) is being b) is c) will be d) was
18. I never buy expensive mobile phones because I'm always.....them.
- a) lose b) used to lose c) losing d) lost
19. The sky.....grey and the wind is blowing. I think it is going to rain.
- a) is looking b) looks c) has looked d) will look
20. You haven't said a word all morning. What.....about?
- a) you think b) do you think c) are you thinking d) you do think
21. You.....computer games. You should do something more active.
- a) always played b) are always play c) 're always playing d) always playing
22. If you.....at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
- a) don't look b) aren't looking c) looks d) doesn't look
- 23 Turn left at the lights and.....to signal.
- a) aren't forgetting b) don't forget c) you don't forget d) can't forget
- 24 Most scientists.....that the world is getting hotter.
- a) believe b) are believed c) are believing d) will believe
- 25 I enjoy Greek music, and most of the food.....really good!
- a) tasting b) is tasting c) taste d) tastes

- 26 What's that terrible noise? "The neighbours.....a party."
a) have b) are having c) having d) had
- 27 Hany always wears jeans, but today he.....a suit.
a) is wearing b) wears c) had worn d) wear
- 28 We are discussing the new project and.....a good time as well.
a) having b) had c) have d) being having
30. I am having a great time in Japan these days, but I....my friends, especially you.
a) missing b) misses c) am missing d) miss
31. I'm angry because you.....the door open.
a) always left b) are always leaving
c) leaving d) are left
- 32.Leila.....that she was better at maths.
a) is being wished b) is wishing c) wishes d) is wished
- 33 'Hurry up! It's time to leave."OK, I.....
a) am come b)come c) coming d) am coming
- 34.My daughter.....fond of eating fast foods.
a) always is being b) is always being c) always is d) is always
35. My father.....hard these days as he needs money for our school fares.
a) worked b) had worked c) is working d) works
36. The water.....; can you turn the gas off?
a) boils b) is always boiling c) boil d) is boiling
- 37.She can't do her shopping at the moment because it.....heavily.
a) is raining b) rains c) will rain d) raining
38. Don't phone him now as he.....lunch.
a) is having b) has had c) has d) was having
39. Asmaa.....very happy at the moment.
a) isn't seeming b) is seeming c) seemed d) doesn't seem
40. He.....his glasses so he can't watch the match on TV now.
a) can't wear b) isn't wearing c) doesn't wear d) is wearing
41. I.....of going to London and visiting my old friends there.
a) am thinking b) think c) am thought d) thinks
42. Mona is really enjoying her holiday on the island. She.....a really good time.
a) will have b) had c) is having d) has
43. I know that our team are practising hard these days. They.....to win the cup.
a) want b) are wanting c) wanting d) wanted
44. Look! That man.....to open the door of your car.
a) tries b) is trying c) was trying d) trying
45. A: Why are you looking at the sky?
B: It.....as if it's going to rain.
a) looks b) looking c) looked d) is looking
46. Can you hear those people? What.....about?
a) do they talk b) did they talk c) are they talking d) they are talking
- 47.I.....the meaning of that word.
a) not understand b) don't understand
c) am not understanding d) understanding



The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

Form 1-Form

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

منتظم (مثل Play – played / help – helped

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

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

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

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

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

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

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

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(4) 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

Usage 2-Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

1. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

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

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

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

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

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

3. حكاية قصة.

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

4. حالة if الثانية:

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

5. الأحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحد تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

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

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

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

6. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية او أحداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

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

My grandfather lived in England for 6 years.

6- ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I'd rather he left now.

➤ I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

Key words 3-Key words

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

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

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

4. النفي Negative

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

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

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

لاحظ: هناك أشكال أخرى للأفعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول إلى 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.

5. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

Yes / No تتبع الآتي:

عند تكوين السؤال بـ



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

عند تكوين السؤال بـ أداة استفهام:



مصدر الفعل + did + subject + inf.....أداة الاستفهام.

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

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

6. المبني للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

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

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم إحدى هذه التركيبات

1- used to + inf + فاعل

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

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

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

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

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

Amr **used to** study hard.

It **was** Amr's habit to study hard

Amr **was in the habit of** studying hard.

Amr **got into the habit of** studying hard

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

Studying hard **was** Amr's habit.

الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

1. التكوين Form

(was/were + verb + ing + فاعل)

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من

→ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.

(was/were not + verb + ing + فاعل)

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

→ I **wasn't** working when you phoned me

(Was, Were + sub... + verb + ing?)

3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(was, were + sub... + verb + ing? + أداة استفهام)

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

What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They were playing football

(was, were + being + p.p...)

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

➤ TV **was being watched** yesterday evening

2. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

- Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.
- yesterday evening, they were discussing some important matters.

2- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

- While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang
- While (As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.
- When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

3- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While/As/When)

- While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.
- While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.
- We were tidying our room while our little brother was watching TV.

4- حدث كان مستمرا في وقت ما بين بدايته ونهايته

From ten to twelve yesterday , Hany was studying his lessons.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

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

Important notes

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

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

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

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

➤ My car was stolen while I was on holiday.

2- إذا لم ياتي بعد while فاعل ياتي بعدها (v + ing) بشرط ان يكون فاعل الجملة واحد

➤ While playing football, I fell and broke my leg (while I was playing football)

3- يمكن استخدام on بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها (v + ing)

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

4- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتي بعدها (noun phrase)

➤ During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

➤ During the party, we saw most of our old friends

5- يستخدم الماضي المستمر في هذه التركيبية : ماضى مستمر + because/as/since + ماضى بسيط منفى بمعنى الحدث لم يتم

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

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



الخلاصة

While /As/ When

➔ ماضى مستمر

➔ ماضى بسيط

→ ماضى بسيط	While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر
When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى مستمر
→ ماضى مستمر	When	→ ماضى بسيط
While/when/As	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى مستمر
While(بدون فاعل) + v ing	→ ماضى بسيط	
During + noun	→ ماضى بسيط	
on + v + ing	→ ماضى بسيط	

Exercises on Past simple and past continuous

- 1) Jake had arranged to visit Madagascar before he.....university.
a. was starting b. started c. starts d. had started
- 2) Mona was leaning out of the boat when she.....her phone.
a. drops b. is dropping c. dropped d. was dropping
- 3) Last year, we.....to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.
a. were travelling b. travel c. travelled d. travels
- 4) Did you.....your arm yesterday?
a. broke b. break c. breaking d. broken
- 5) Last year, we.....about pollution at school, so in the summer I decided to go on a volunteering holiday
a. was learning b. were learning c. learn d. learnt
- 6) We.....on a boat trip. I was leaning out of the boat to touch the fish!
a. go b. goes c. gone d. went
- 7) Once, Kamal's family.....lunch in this restaurant.
a. having b. have c. has d. had
- 8) Luca.....into the forest last week.
a. trekking b. trekked c. trek d. was trekking
- 9) I was leaning out of the boat when I.....my camera.
a. was dropping b. drops c. drop d. dropped
- 10) As I was photographing the castle, my little brother.....crying.
a. starts b. started c. was starting d. had started
- 11) The tourists.....swimming in the sea. It was too dirty!
a. don't enjoy b. weren't enjoying c. didn't enjoy d. doesn't enjoy
- 12) My cousin.....in Costa Rica as a child because my uncle was a biologist.
a. lived b. were living c. lives d. live
- 13) Salma was travelling around Indonesia when she.....her leg
a. broke b. was breaking c. broken d. breaks
- 14) Omar.....across the Sahara last year.
a. cycles b. was cycling c. cycled d. cycle
- 15) I.....the book yesterday.
a. don't finish b. never finishes c. didn't finish d. never finish
- 16- What when I took photos of the crocodiles?
a. did you do b. were you doing c. you were doing d. have you done
- 17- Ahmed's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.
a. was seeming b. had seemed c. seemed d. has seemed
- 18- ali always.....to work when he was young.

- a-walked b-walks c-is walking d-was walking
- 19- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because hehis father's car
- a washed b was washing c had washed d has washed
- 20-While she was studying, Itelevision.
- a-watched b-watching c-will watch d-was watching
21. Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out.
- a) revising b) were revising c) revised d) had revised
- 22 .While he a student, he was writing short stories. .
- a. has been b. was being c. was d. is
- 23) my sleep, I had a bad dream.
- a. While b. When c. During d. As
24. I got to the stadium, the football game was over.
- a. During b. While c. On d. When
25. Yesterday, I a play at 10 o'clock.
- a. have watched b. was watching c. was watched d. watched
- 26-While I.....ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.
- a) was b) was being c) am d) had been
- 27- While I.....for the train on the station, I met one of my old friends.
- a) was waiting b) being waited c) waiting d) waited
28. In the past, people travel on camels.
- a. are used to b. used c. used to d. didn't us
29. He got into the car and down the road.
- a. drive b. drove c. drives d. driving
30. I for five hours every day last week.
- a. work b. have worked c. working d. worked
31. A terrible accident in our street yesterday.
- a. happen b. happens c. happened d. happening
- 32 - Mona.....at school yesterday as she was absent.
- a. didn't see b. doesn't see c. wasn't seen d. isn't seen
33. I was studying my lessons when the lights out.
- a. had gone b. went c. were going d. gone
- 34- He.....the letter and sent it by post.
- a-writes b-write c-wrote d-is writing
- 35- when I went on holiday, I alwaysa lot of photographs.
- a take b takes c took d taking
- 36-He doesn't play tennis but he.....to do that in the past.
- a. didn't use b. uses c. use d.used
37. As the thief to escape, he was arrested.
- a. was trying b. tried c. had tried d. trying
38. I my lunch when the phone rang.
- a. have eaten b. was eating c. has eaten d. ate
39. The thief ran away on the police.
- a. saw b. had seen c. seeing d. he saw
- 40- I'd rather you.....English hard.
- a- study b- are studying c-studied d-studies
- 41-There was a knock on the door.....the lunch time.
- a- when b- as c-during d-because
- 42- While I.....the food, my mouth got burnt as it was so hot.
- a- was tasting b- tasted c-am tasting d-taste
- 43- Hend used to live in Alexandria , but now she.....

- a- isn't b- doesn't c-don't d-didn't
- 44- Did you go out last night or.....you busy?
- a- did b- were c-are d-have
45. When I met Sami yesterday, he to the hospital. I offered to go with him.
- a. went b. was going c. had gone d. going
- 46.....entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
- a) At b) While c) On d) During
- 47.When the builders were here, I.....them cups of tea all the time.
- a) have made b) am making c) make d) was making
- 48.I.....no idea you were such a good chess player.
- a) has had b) was having c) had d) have
- 50.Therea number of different reasons for our divorce.
- a) had been b) was being c) have been d) were
- 51.From the sound it was clear that Mary.....the piano.
- a) had practised b) was practising c) has practised d) is practicing
52. Every day, I.....my uncle when he was ill.
- a. am visited b. visit c. was visited d. visited
- 53.....touching the hot pan, Sama cried in pain.
- a. While b. On c. When d. During
- 54.I last met Ahmed while he.....off some British friends at the airport
- a. saw b. was seeing c. had seen d. was seen

الماضي التام The Past Perfect

1. التكوين Form:

(had + p.p + فاعل)

- I **had finished** my work before I took a break.

(hadn't + p.p + فاعل)

- They **hadn't watched** TV.

(Had + sub... + p.p?)

or

(had + sub... + p.p?) (اداة استفهام)

- **Had** Huda played tennis? Yes, she had. No, she hadn't
- What had he done before returning home?

(had + been + p.p... + مفعول)

- A film had been watched (by me)

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1- يستخدم الماضي التام لوصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

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

2 : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because/as) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث ثم اولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

- He went to hospital **because** he had eaten bad food.
- We weren't hungry **as** we had already eaten.
- ➔ Hassan didn't play football **because** he had forgotten his football trainers

3 مع حالة if الثالثة.

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

4. يستخدم الماضي التام بعد **wish / if only** للتعبير عن الندم أو اللوم في الماضي

I wish I had studied harder last year.

5. يستخدم الماضي التام بعد **I'd rather** في وجود فاعل للتعبير عن الندم أو اللوم في الماضي

I'd rather you hadn't lied to me about your school marks yesterday

الكلمات الدالة Key words:

After/As soon as/ When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى تام
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→ ماضى بسيط	After/As soon as/ When	→ ماضى تام
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Ex- After/As soon as/When I had done my homework, I watched TV .

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

By the time/Before/When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى تام
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→ ماضى بسيط	By the time/Before/When	→ ماضى تام
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Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time/when I watched TV .

→ Before/ By the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

الفاعل + didn't + inf.	until - till	فاعل had + P.P
صفة/اسم + wasn't / weren't	until - till	
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + p.p	until - till	
الفاعل + couldn't/wouldn't + inf.	until - till	
No one + التصريف الثانى للفعل	until - till	
كلمة تعطى النفي Refused/denied	until - till	

- I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.
- He wasn't sad until he had met his wife.
- I wasn't give my inheritance until I had signed some papers
- I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
- He couldn't travel until he had got a passport.
- No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.
- She refused to marry him until he had bought a new flat.

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

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

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

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

No sooner	Had+ فاعل + p.p	than	
-----------	-----------------	------	--

Scarcely	Did + فاعل + inf	when	ماضي بسيط
Hardly		when	

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

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

No sooner had Ali found the money than he reported the police.

No sooner did Ali find the money than he reported the police.

It was only when → ماضي تام that → ماضي بسيط

It was not until → ماضي تام that → ماضي بسيط

◎ It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed

It wasn't until he had finished his work that he helped me.

Important notes

1- اذا لم ياتي بعد After/ before فاعل ياتي بعدهم (v.ing)

After (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضي بسيط

before (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضي تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

After the accident, he wasn't able to move.

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

She had already visited the city before the school trip.

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

After/as soon as + فاعل + had + P.P = Having + p.p = V.ing → ماضي بسيط

Ex → After she had done the shopping , she returned home . =

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home =

→ Doing the shopping , she returned home

في المجهول

- When/ After/As soon as + had been +p.p = (Having + +been + p.p) = p.p

→ As soon as my flat had been decorated , it looked fantastic.

Having been decorated , my flat looked fantastic.

Decorated , my flat looked fantastic.

3: ياتي الماضي التام بعد هذه الافعال في الماضي وهي :

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

After				
As soon as	ماضي بسيط +	ماضي بسيط	That	ماضي تام →
When				

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

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

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

→ As soon as he reached the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home.

4: يأتي بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

after = before that →	→ ماضى تام	ماضى بسيط
before = after that →	→ ماضى بسيط	ماضى تام

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

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

5 : يأتي الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

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

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

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

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

7: نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما (لا يوجد فارق زمنى بين الحدثين)

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

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

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

Ex. After he paid the driver, he got out of the taxi.

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

1) Nesma first met her best friend when she at primary school.

a. has been b. was being c. was d. is

2) While to school, it rained.

a. I was going b. going c. I had gone d. was going

3) Kamal an English person before he met my friend Jack.

a. did not meet b. has not met c. won't meet d. had not met

4) Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother.....to school.

a. had always walked b. were walking c. have always walked d. walk

5) When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.

a. were knowing b. had known c. have known d. knew

6..... had she finished cooking than she sat down to have some rest.

a. Having b. Immediately on c. No sooner d. By the time

7) Dina..... the test when the teacher told them to stop.

a. hasn't finished b. hadn't finished c. not finishing d. haven't finished

8) The car..... fast when it hit the tree.

a. was moving b. moves c. has moved d. is moving

9) The police know what the thief at eight o'clock last night.

a. has done b. does c. was doing d. is doing

10) The tourists walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.

a. didn't stop b. stopped c. haven't stopped d. won't stop

11) I the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.

a. won't leave b. wouldn't leave c. hadn't left d. wasn't left

12- Mayathe fruit carefully before she bought it.

a. had checked b. checks c. has checked d. checking

13- Ahmed's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.

a. was seeming b. had seemed c. seemed d. has seemed

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

a. had been b. was being c. was d. am being

17- By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.

a. were having b. had c. had had d. have had

18-The train left when I the station. I caught it.

a. had reached b. reached c. have reached d. reach

19-Wenear a supermarket before we moved to this house.

- a have lived b were living c lived d will live
- 20-When I was doing my homework, my sistermy mother.
a helped b had helped c has helped d was helping
- 21- **During.....to school, I saw some students quarreling fiercely.**
a)walks b) walking c) my walk d) was walking
22. We weren't hungry because we
a. have already eaten b. has already eaten c. had already eaten d. already eaten
- 23- **Huda applied to get a licence , before that she.....to drive .**
a) learned b) has learned c) had learned d) learning
- 24-I didn't answer the phone because I
a-was praying b- had prayed c-have prayed d-prayed.
- 25-I always breakfast before I went to school.
a-was eating b- had eaten c-eat d-ate
- 26-As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson.....
a- had begun b- began c- begins d- has begun
27. Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out.
a) revising b) were revising c) revised d) had revised
28. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
a) went b) had gone c) was going d) gone
29. After Mona had played the piano, she..... her sister with her homework.
a) was helping b) had helped c) helped d) will help
30. I telephoned the police after I.....the accident.
a) had seen b) was seeing c) seeing d) having seen
31. Dalia had an accident and was taken to hospital.....
a) this day b) another day c) the other day d) other days
- 32-While sheher homework, my sister was listening to music.
a) doing b) had done c) was doing d) did
33. We arrived half an hour late. The film half an hour earlier.
a- began b- was beginning c- had begun d- has begun
34. My mother made me a cake. It of lemon.
a. had been tasting b. tasted c. was tasting d. were tasting
- 35- I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
a have b had c have had d had had
- 36 Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
a received b had received c to receive d receiving
- 37- As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
a phone b will phone c had phoned d phoned
- 38- in the garage, my car stopped using too much petrol.
a.Repairing b.After repairing c.Having repaired d.Repaired
- 39- I lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
a had b am having c was having d had had
- 40- While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
a had listened b was listening c is listening d listened
- 41- I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.
a have made b had made c am making d made
- 42-when I woke up, my father.....so I didn't see him.
a-left b-had left c-had been leaving d-has left
- 43-.....leaving the shop I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet there
a-before b-after c-as d-when
- 44- The studentsthe book before the lesson started.
a are reading b had read c have read d reads
- 45- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because hehis father's car
a washed b was washing c had washed d has washed

- 46-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I my train.
a) had missed b) missed c) have missed d) miss
- 47-.. I did not feel that a thief entered the flat since I.....the match on TV.
a) watched b) had watched c) was watching d) have watched
- 48) When I was in Sharm El-Sheik, I..... a lot.
a. have sunbathed b. was sunbathing c. would sunbathe d. sunbathed
- 49) reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home.
a. On b. While c. When d. Despite
- 50) I turned off the light before to bed.
a. go b. going c. went d. to go
- 51) By 2012, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me.
a. had written b. will have c. had been writing d. was writing
- 52) Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who at mad speed.
a. was driving b. drive c. was driven d. drives
- 53) "Did you go to the party?" - No, I.....
a. didn't invite b. hadn't invited c. wasn't invited d. invited
- 54) President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army.....the Suez Canal.
a. crossed b. had crossed c. have crossed d. was crossing
- 55) Having the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch.
a. do b. she did c. she does d. done
- 56) She arrived to the cinema late. The movietwenty minutes earlier.
a. has begun b. had begun c. was beginning d. began
- 57) No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.
a. had we heard b. did we hear c. we had heard d. we did hear
- 58- I didn't watch the match my little son had broken the television.
a) as b) until c) before d) having
- 59- I.....living away from my family before travelling abroad.
a) wasn't used to b) used to c) didn't use to d) is used to
- 60-On seeing the fire, the man the fire brigade.
a. had called b. was called c. was calling d. called
- 61-Ali always.....to work when he was young.
a-walked b-walks c-is walking d-was walking
- 62- While Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.
a) visiting b) was visiting c) visited d) was visited
- 63-During his sleep last night, someone.....into his house.
a) broke b) was breaking c) had broken d) breaking
- 64..... in the garage, my car stopped using too much petrol.
a.Repairing b.After repairing c.Having repaired d.Repaired
- 65- she spoke I hadn't realized she wasn't English.
a) Until b) After c) As d) As soon as
- 66- I was sorry when the factory closed. I there for ten years.
a) worked b) have worked c) was working d) had worked

زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

1. التكوين Form:

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

(has/have + P.P + فاعل)

➤ Ex.He has watched the match.

(has/have(not) + p.p..... + فاعل)

➤ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

(Have/has + sub...+ p.p?)

3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(? + have/has + sub... + p.p....?) اداة استفهام

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

🕒 - When **have** you **finished** your homework?

(have/has + been + p.p...) (مفعول)

➤ TV **has been watched** by them.

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1. يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

I've just finished reading David Copperfield

2 - حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

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

3. 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

4. يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

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

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words

So far = up till now = until now حتى الان

E.g. Mona has studied for lessons so far/up till now

ever

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

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

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

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

1. تستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

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

2. الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

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

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

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

Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

3. الجمل التي تبدأ ب: **No**

never

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفي للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

➔ 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

(never) + (before)

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

اسم موصوف + such + (never)

➔ فاعل + have/has + never + p.p + اسم + صفة مقارنة + than + الشيء/الشخص

I **have never seen** a more exciting film than Brave heart.

just

يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (حالا) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة:

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

The bus **has just left**! I can see it over there

already

يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة:

Hany **has already** made his bed

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث

← Leila **has finished** her homework **already**.

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

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

yet

تستخدم (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الآن) لنسأل عن أو نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

← Have you finished your homework **yet**?

تأتي **yet** في نهاية السؤال

← I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

تأتي **yet** في نهاية الجملة المنفية

Hany has not **yet** woken up

والتصريف الثالث

تأتي **yet** بين has/have not

Lately

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

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you heard from tom lately?

recently

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

Samy has married recently. Have you heard from tom recently?

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

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

1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday

The /this morning –yesterday

Lunch time – spring – then-that time

His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation

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

Since the last + اسم (since the last visit/match/meeting.

I've studied English since I was eight years old

For + مدة كاملة

(a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15 minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season)

(a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever)

For the last/past + مدة (for the last week/month)

الخلاصة (تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا ب a /an)

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.

كلمات اخرى تستخدم مع المضارع التام

Over / throughout the (years /ages) على مر السنين/العصور

in the last (weeks / months /years) في الاسابيع/الشهور/السنوات الماضية

in the past few years في السنوات القليلة الماضية

يستخدم مع الكلمات والتعبيرات اذا كان هذه الفترات الزمنية مستمرة الى لحظة الكلام

Today/this (morning /evening/ week/month) e.g He has written three reports this morning.

This is the first time/It's the second time.

يمكن استخدام **since** كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	ماضى بسيط →
It's a period of time		ماضى بسيط →
Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .		
➤ he has studied English since she started her school.		
ماضى بسيط	Since then	مضارع تام →
Hany went to live in Paris. since then I haven't contacted him		
ماضى بسيط →	Since	Had + p.p

It was a year since I had seen her.

How long is it	Since	ماضى بسيط →
----------------	-------	-------------

How long is it since you got married?

(have/has) been to & (have/has) gone to لاحظ الفرق بين

1- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل has/have been to

E.g. Hassan has been to London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)

→ My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.

→ Ahmed, where have you been?

→ Have you been to America before?

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

→ He has gone to London = (He is still there/ He is in London now)

→ Ali has gone to school.

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

→ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

3- ذهب الى مكان وما زال هناك مع تحديد مدة have/has been in/at

→ Ali has been in London for two months.

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-There.....a lot of changes in the world lately.

- a) are b) were c) had been d) have been

3- What have youthat you would you like to do?

- a. ever done b. done ever c. never done d. done never

4-He last went on holiday.....he was still a boy.

- a) after b) for c) when d) since

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

- a) see b) have seen c) would see d) saw

6- She has been looking for work since

- a. she graduates b. her being graduate c. her graduation d. she will graduate

7-I have.....tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.

- a) just b) ever c) lately d) never

8-I think that Kamal is the most inspiring teacher I have.....known.

- a) ever b) never c) recently d) just

9-.....the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.

- a) For b) During c) While d) Since

10-I haven't heard from my friend since he.....abroad a year ago.

- a) went b) had gone c) has gone d) goes

11- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!

- a) yet b) already c) ever d) just

12-Sarah has lost her passport again. It's the second time this....

- a) has happened b) happens c) happened d) is happening

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

- a-has worked b-had worked c-worked d-works

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

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

15. Salmatennis since she was five years old.

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

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

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

17-It's two weeks since we last

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

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

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

19-I have been to the zoo before.

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

- 20-Belal is not here. He has to the dentist's
a-went b-gone c-been d-goes
- 21-Adel hasn't contacted me since heCairo.
a-left b-leaving c-has left d-leaves
- 22-This is the best book that I
a-have never read b-was reading c-am reading d-have ever read
- 23-Ahmedhis leg, so he can't play football today.
a- has hurt b-hurt c-was hurting d-had hurt
- 24- nabila can't see very well because sheglasses.
a- had lost b- lost c- loses d- has lost
- 25 Heba is the most intelligent girl I'veseen.
a- yet b- never c- ever d- since
- 26.....he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.
a- when b- since c- for d- while
- 27- Have you done your English home work.....?
a- just b- yet c- never d- ever
- 28- Ali has had his phone the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- already d- just
29. Hamdi has to England. He'll be home next week.
a. gone b. been c. go d. went
30. My cousin.....abroad since his childhood.
a) had lived b) lived c) was living d) has lived **Practice**
- 31-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....
a- Just b- yet c- already d- never
- 32- Ahmed..... London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.
a- Has gone b- has been c- has gone to d- has been to
- 33-You can see Ali now because hehome.
a just arrived b has yet arrived c has just arrived d already arrived
- 34- My little brother is sad because he his favourite toy.
a is breaking b was breaking c had broken d has broken
- 35- I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food
a already b never c yet d just
- 36- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother..... to the shops.
a has never been b has just gone c has just been d has yet been
37. We can't go home by bus. The last bus.....!
a) has just left b) has left just c) has left ago d) 'd just left
38. Basel is not hungry because hea big lunch.
a) ate b) had eaten c) was eating d) has eaten
39. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She.....
a) has ever flew b) has never flown c) has ever flown d) 'd never flown
- 40-have you ever been to Aswan ? b: oh ! yes, I.....there in 2010
a-go b-was c-have been d- have gone
41. Since he became famous in Egypt, peoplehis books into many languages.
a) will translate b) were translating c) translated d) have translated
- 42-Nothing like thisto me
a- has never happened b- has ever happened c-has not happened d- have ever happened
- 43-Imy pen friend yet.
a- didn't meet b-wasn't meeting c-haven't met d-not met
- 44-Hamid's hair is wet. He a shower
a-has just had b-has just c-had just d-just has had
- 45- I haven't seen Mazen..... the last time we met in Alexandria.
a while b when c for d since
- 46- A bad accident place on Cairo- Alex desert road.
a took b has taken c has been taken d had taken
- 47- My pen friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means that he
a has just arrived b just has arrived c hasn't arrived d will arrive
- 48- My uncleas a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.
a works b was working c has worked d worked

- 49- You needn't make food. Ia good meal already.
a was cooking b have cooked c cooked d had cooked
- 50-I haven't met the minister..... .It's the first time to meet him.
a yet b before c already d never
- 51-The government a lot of fly-over bridges recently.
a has built b had built c was building d build
- 52- It's two months since weour uncle in the village.
a had visited b visited c have visited d visit
53. Mustafa has.....the club for three hours. I wonder when he will return home.
a. been to b. been in c. gone to d. gone in
- 54.I..... Brazil in 2014.
a. had been to b. have been in c. have been to d. went to
- 55.Have you finished your homework.....? You are very- quick!
a-yet b. ever c. already d.just
56. I some problems with my breathing lately.
a. have been b. have had c. am being d. am having
- 57.She hasn't met us the last time we were in Port Said together.
a while b when c for d since
- 58.She is probably the most fascinating woman I have met
a) ever b) never c) recently d) just
59. Haven't you got ready? Look at the time!
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just
- 60.Everything is going well. Weany problems so far.
a. didn't have b. don't have c.haven't had d.hadn't had
- 61- Nobody my paintings before.
a- has never bought b- have ever bought c-have bought d- has ever bought
- 62.The last time we attended a film in the cinema waswe were 20 years old.
a) while b) for c) when d) since
- 63.She's wanted to be a writer..... since she was a teenager.
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just
- 64.my uncle has....San Francisco for six years and never thought of going back to my homeland.
a. been to b. been in c. gone to d. gone in
- 65.In the last ten years, Egypt.....large areas of desert into farm land.
a.had turned b.will turn c.has turned d.turns
- 66.The bus hasleft. I can see it over there.
a.has ever left b.has never left c.has left yet d.has just left
- 67.Haven't you got ready? Look at the time!
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just
- 68-My unclefor London to do some business just now
a)has left b) was leaving c) left d) had left
- 69.I haven't been to Aswan since 2010.Th s means that.....
a) I have been in Aswan since 2010 b I have never been to Aswan
c) I was in Aswan in 2010 d) I wasn't in Aswan in 2010

Forms of future صيغ المستقبل



1 - زمن المستقبل البسيط

1. التكوين Form:

. يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + inf

➤He will travel to London tomorrow.

2. الاستخدام : Usage

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old. ➤ His school will be 50 years old next year	1. حقائق مستقبلية (الهمم) : Future facts
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.	2. عرض مساعدة : Offering help
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?	3. طلب مساعدة : Asking for help
E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow. ☞ Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future? I expect that Egypt will achieve progress in all fields.	4. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) : Prediction
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there. ➤ That's the phone. I will answer it. ➤ I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.	5. القرار السريع : Quick decision قرارا يكون الآن
I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.	6. الوعد : Promise
E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.	7. التهديد : Threat
E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet	8. التحذير : Warning
* You sweep the floor and I will cook the dinner. * You do the typing and I will check it later.	9. توزيع الوظائف والمهام والادوار (بين المتحدثين وأفراد آخرين)
Look at these clouds. it will probably rain	10. مع دليل حاضر مع وجود ظروف مثل Definitely/certainly/probably

10 - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't مصدر	Till/until	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner

➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**

➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

3. النفي : Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (won't + المصدر)

مصدر الفعل + will not(won't) + V.(inf) + فاعل

4. السؤال : Question

Will + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الآتي :



➔ **Will you send us some photos?** Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

مصدر الفعل + will + subject + inf.....اداة الاستفهام.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :



⌘ **Where will Dina go at the weekend?** - I think she will go to the park.

5. الكلمات الدالة : Keywords

نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

2. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf :

1. التكوين Form:

1. في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من (

I → } am (not)
He, She, It → } is (not) + (going to) + مصدر الفعل
We, You, They → } are (not)

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

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1. 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.

2. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة أو نعرفه أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think/ believe/ أو شي على وشك

الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه /lookout!/ /lookout!/ /watch out !/ take care :

- 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 فناخذ 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 أدلة واضحة

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

3- 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.

3. السؤال Question

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

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتيج الآتي :

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

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل..... + is/are + subject + going + to inf..... أداة الاستفهام

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

3. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

1. التكوين Form

am/is/are + v. ing

2. الاستخدام Usage

1- 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

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

2- 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.

3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الأفعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

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

- 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

4- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة لترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-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

4. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← 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.

-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

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

- 1-Hanyin the hospital where I applied for the training post.
a) am probably working b) will probably work
c) am probably going to work d) am probably work
- 2-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. Itbusy there today.
a- Is being b- was c- is going to be d- has been
- 3-It is very hot in the house. I on the air conditioner.
a- Am turning b- turn c- will turn d- am going to turn
- 4-We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because they.....the walls.
a- Paint b- will have painted c- are painting d- will paint
- 5- Your bags look heavy. I you to carry them.
A will be helped b am helping c help d will help
- 6- The teacher says that we relative clauses next week.
A going to study b study c are studying d studying
- 7- My grandfather..... 70 on his next birthday!
A is being b will be c is going to be d will have been
- 8- 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
- 9- Theya party next week. Everything is arranged.
a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had
- 10-| The twins.....seventeen next week. What presents shall we buy for them?
a) turning b) turns c) is going to turn d) will turn
- 11- There are a lot of people in the room. It..... difficult to find a chair.
a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been
- 12-Look, there's a sandstorm. I the windows.
a-will close b-close c-am gong to close d-am closing
- 13-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it..... Very hot.
a- is going to be b- will be c- is being d- is
- 14- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I..... be sick.
A should b am going to c am to d. will
- 15- We married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?
a-will have got b-are getting c-will get d-got
- 16- I think it be hot tomorrow.
A is b is going to c will be d going to
- 17- Hework in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves
18. 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
- 19- She.....an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,
a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes
- 20- Someone's at the door. I.....who it is
a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see
21. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone.....there.
a) is going to go b) will go c) are going to go d) goes
22. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he.....his homework.
a) is writing b) will write
c) will probably write d) is going to write
23. We.....a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) will have b) going to have c) are having d) have
- 24-Take your umbrella with you or you Wet.
a) get b) will get c) are getting d) would get
25. He hasn't studied hard. I think he.....this exam.
a- will fail b- fails c- is going to fail d- failed

26. I expect Ahmedthrough his exams.
a- is getting b- is going to get c- will get d- would get
27. Go and see that film. I'm sure that you.....it.
a- will enjoy b- are enjoying c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
28. Look out! The rock is loose. It.....on your head.
a- is going to fall b- will fall c- is falling d- falls
29. I think it Rain because the sky is really dark.
a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain
30. The earth is very crowded. People.....on the moon.
a. are living b. will live c. are going to live d. live
31. Watch out! The baby
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen
- 32- I'm sure the match.....really exciting.
a. will be b. is being c. is going to be d. would be
- 33- I've have decided that Ipart in the next competition.
a. going to take b. will take c. am taking d. take
- 34-Don't come late again or I.....punish you.
a. am going to b. will c. shall d. going to
- 35- Do you think that Cairo..... bigger in the future?
a is b is going to be c will be d going to be
- 36-I am tired . I to bed at once
a- go b- will go c- am going d- am going to go
37. I'll call you when I at my hotel.
a) arrives b) will arrive c) arrive d) am arriving
38. I can't see you later this evening. I..... my homework.
a) did b) will do c) 'm doing d) was doing
39. There's a good film on TV tonight. It..... at ten o'clock.
a) will finish b) finishes c) has finished d) is finishing
- 40-Don't be late , the bus At exactly ten o'clock.
a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left
- 41-Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.
a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish
42. I will inform you as soon as I home tomorrow.
a. arrived b. had arrived c. will arrive d. arrive
- 43- Do you think that Soha.....the full mark in the exam?
a.will get b.is going to get c.would get d.is getting
- 44- He is filling his bucket with water. He.....the car.
a) will wash b) washes c) has washed d) is going to wash
- 45- There is too little petrol left. The car.....
a)is going to stop b) stop c) is stopping d) will stop
- 46- The weather report says it.....hot all day.
a)will be b) going to be c is being d is
- 47-The match..... at 4.30 this afternoon.
a)is ending b) ending c) will be ending d) ends
- 48-There is no doubt that we.....out of petrol one day.
a) will run b) are going to run c)are running d)run
49. Farmers the rainforest because they are cutting down more trees.
a. will damage b. will be damaged c. going to damage d. are going to damage
50. My brother will go to the park when he his homework
a. will finish b. finish c. had finished d. finishes

51. We made all the arrangements; we.....a wedding party.
a. are going to give b. give c. will give d. are giving
52. The sky is clear. I think it.....
a. is going to rain b. will rain c. isn't going to rain d. won't rain
- 53.....to Canada tomorrow? -Yes, I have got the ticket and the visa.
a. Do you travel b. Are you travelling c. You will travel d. Are you going to travel
- 54.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
- 55.Look at the schedule! The first train to Aswan.....at 5.00 a.m.
a) leaves b) is leaving c) is going to leave d) will leave
56. 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
- 57.I think my cousin.....law. He is keen on defending people.
a. would study b. is going to study c. studying d. will study
- 58.Being intelligent, she.....first next year.
a. comes b. is coming c. is going to come d. will come
- 59.I.....here until he returns to tell him the instructions.
a. will wait b. won't wait c. waited d.didn't wait
- 60.. I'll try to advise her but I know she.....
a. doesn't listen b. isn't listening c. won't listen d. isn't going to listen

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالآتي :

1. **Who / that** محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل: كالآتي.

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

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

2. **whom/Who /that** محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالآتي .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(هام) - يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلى جملة كاملة سابقة لها .

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father

4- تستخدم where مع المكان (وهي تعبر عن مكان أو ما بداخله أو نشاط)

مكان	Where	فاعل
------	-------	------

- This is the house **where** we live.
- Alex is a nice city **where** I like to live .
- There is also a stadium **Where** you can watch horse riding

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

مكان	Which = where + حرف جر	فاعل
	Which	حرف جر.....فاعل

- e.g. This is the house **which** we live **in** . This is the house **in which/ Where** we live .
- That is the stadium **at which** we saw the cup final.
- Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, **at which** she learned to read and write.

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

مكان	Which	فعل جملة (تشير الى المكان كشيء)
------	-------	------------------------------------

- This is the school **which** was built last year.
- Cairo, **which** is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.
- This is the house **which** I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء

5- تستخدم whose للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل ('s) أو صفة الملكية (my , his , her , its , your , their ,) .
our وتكون التركيبية كالآتي :

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

- That's the man **whose** son succeeded.
- The girl **whose** bag was stolen was crying

لاحظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فإذا استخدمت كاسم فأنها تسبق ب **whose**

Sub + Whose +	play, use, water, plant, love, help , wish , visit work, stay, dreams, likes صادرات Exports الأشياء المفضلة	+ verb
---------------	--	--------

- Ex: people **whose work** requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
- Ex: People **whose stay** ended should renew it.
- Ex- I'm thankful to my friend **whose help** was very necessary.

⊗⊗ 5- تستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

زمن	When	فاعل
-----	------	------

- It's the month July **when** we go on holiday.
- The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, **when** my parents lived there

لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها أو بعدها

مكان	which = when + حرف جر	فاعل
------	-----------------------	------

- 1- It's the month July **which** we go on holiday **in** .
- 2- Friday is the day **on which/When** I visit my relatives in our village.

⊗⊗ لاحظ :- نستخدم (which) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time **which** is very hot.

Important notes

1. يمكن حذف **who , which** عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما **v. to be** أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف **v.to be**.

Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

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

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

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

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

2. يمكن حذف **who , which** إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف **v.to be** ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسى مضافا إليه. ing

Who/which + جملة في المعلوم = v. ing

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

The man living next door is my friend.

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

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

3. يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا حل محل مفعول به

The fish was delicious. we ate it yesterday.

The fish (which/that) we ate it yesterday. was delicious.

The fish we ate it yesterday. was delicious.

The man is my neighbour . I meet him every day .

The man (who/whom/that) I meet every day is my neighbour .

The man I meet every day is my neighbour .

4. عند استخدام **comma** قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم **that** في هذا النوع.

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

➤ This photo, which I took, shows our house

5. تستخدم **that** فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الآتية:

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

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

→ This is the best book that I have ever read. ➤ I gave him all news that I had.

– تستخدم أيضا إذا بدأت الجملة ب (**it is / it was**)

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

6. تستخدم **what** كضمير وصل ولا تعود على اسم محدد وتكون الجملة الموصولة كلها اما (فاعل أو مفعول أو مجرور) وهي تساوي **the thing that/which**

فعل اوضمير او حرف جر (ليس اسم)

what

فاعل

Ex. We'd better decide **what** we need to buy. (مفعول)

Have you seen **what** I bought from London? I can't give **what** you need.

You had better make up your mind **on what** you need to buy

What you achieve will help my project فاعل

7- تستخدم هذه التعبيرات الآتية فقط مع **whom/which** فقط :

all of/ some of/ none of/ each of/ much of/ one of/three of/ half of/both of

Here were several girls, **none of whom** seemed good enough for him.

She asked me many questions, **none of which** I answered.

Adam has two brothers, **both of whom** work as an engineer.

I read three books last week, **one of which** I really enjoyed

Samy has very nice neighbors, **all of whom** I like very much..

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

1. My school was very far fromwe lived . It took me an hour to get there
a.when b. where c. what d. which
- 2.It was Graham Bellinvented the telephone.
a what b who c that d which
- 3- The controls.....needed to start this machine are not working.
a) which b) that c) no word d) are
4. He didn't leave Cairo until 2010, he graduated from Cairo University.
a) which is when b) which is why c) which is how d) which is what
- 5.Friday is the day we have a holiday.
a. which b. in which c. on when d. on which
- 6.I have no ideawas at the door..
a.who b.that c.where d.whom
- 7.. No one had expected he declared in the meeting; he seemed to be furious!
a what b who's c that d which
- 8.She said she was ill, she meant she didn't want to attend the party.
a. at which b. in which c. to which d. by which
- 9- The desserts on the menu, none of I liked, were all too expensive
a whom b that c whose d which
- 10.I won't eat in a restaurant cooks smoke
a whom b that c whose d which
- 11.The flat is comfortable.
a. that we live in it b. where we live in c. which we live d. we live in
- 12.The one dreams come true will be the real winner.
a. whom b. who c. which d. whose
- 13-The player skills the match most depended, was the goalkeeper
a who b which c on whose d whose
- 14-You'll have to manage with you can find.
a when b whom c that d what
- 15.I was in a very complex situation,I could see no way out.
a- in which b- by which c-from which d-to which
- 16-Dr Yacoup is part of the team.....has done heat operations recently
a who b what c which d whom
- 17-I have a lot of friends, some ofare famous footballers.
a who b that c whose d whom
- 18-I took three pictures, all of.....are not clear.
a whom b that c whose d which
- 19-I like the company of those friends.....likes are similar to mine.
a whom b that c whose d which
- 20-The manthis luxurious house is very modest.
a-who is owned b- owing c-owns d-that owning
- 21.We bought a chainsaw,we cut up all the wood
a. with which b.from which c. in which d. by which
- 22.-Hany was the only friend.....helped me.
a who b that c whose d which
- 23- you had better make you mind on.....you need to buy
a what b that c whom d which
24. This is the man last week.
a. whose car hit b. whom the car hit c. that the car hit him d. who the car hits
- 25-Omar,..... mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.
a whose b who c who's d for whom
- 26- Tanta is the city..... my grandparents were born.
a which b where c who d when

- 27-This is the book..... my favourite character goes to the Arctic.
a-which b-that c-in which d-to which
- 28-I could not decide..... to wear to the wedding party.
a which b what c that d who
- 29-The shop,..... I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.
a when b where c who d which
- 30-Jomana,..... is good friends with my sister, is really good at tennis.
a who b whose c what d which
- 31.This is the hotel..... I stayed when I was young.
a which b what c where d when
- 32-This is a book..... the hero travels to space.
a which b where c in which d at which
- 33-Saturday,we always play football, is always a busy day for me.
a that b what c on which d where
- 34- The bridge..... is near my house is more than two hundred years old.
a that b to which c where d what
- 35 My uncle lives in Al-Mahala.....is a big industrial city.
a whose b where c what d which
- 36 Mrs. Eman has got her Ph. Dwe all congratulated her.
a to which b about which c on which d which
- 37 Shakespeare was a great playwrightplays are famous everywhere.
a who's b whose c who d which
- 38- I don't believehe says; he usually tells lies.
a what b that c which d who
- 39-- The 6th of October, 1973 was the day..... the Egyptian armed forces beat Israel and regained Sinai.
a which b in which c at which d on which
- 40- Mr. Adel, our new manager, is very friendly.
a that b who's c who d whose
- 41-- We should all honour thosedo their best to serve humanity.
a what b which c who d whom
- 42- I don't really know.....my neighbour will come back From Italy.
a what b when c where d which
- 43-The electric machinesin Japan are used everywhere.
a are made b which made c made d are making
- 44- . I'm sorry;.....happened was my mistake.
a when b where c that d what
- 45- Mr. Akram is the generous manhouse we had lunch yesterday.
a who's b which c in whose d whose
- 46- He spoke badly about my teachermade me angry; I like and respect my teacher so much.
a what b which c who d whom
- 47- Fortunately, I found the mobile..... .
a I had lost it b which I had lost it c I had lost d that I had lost it

Obligation/ Necessity الالتزام / الضرورة

present		past		future	
Have to Has to Must Have got to Has got to Need/needs to تستخدم للأحداث التي يمكن أن تكون ضرورية أو غير ضرورية	+ مفعول To + inf It is necessary for	Had to كان مضطر أن Needed to	+ مفعول To + inf It was necessary for	Will have to Will need to	+ مفعول To + inf It will be necessary for

1- تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية ليس لدي اختيار في فعلها (مدرسة، مكتبة، قوانين مرور)

- - He has to be at work at 8 o'clock.
- You have to drive on the right.
- You have to wear your uniform. We have to go to school on time.
- ▶ You have to show your passport when you leave the country.
- He had to take a taxi because he was late
- Hassan needs to go the bank after he finishes work.

22 نستخدم: must

<p>1. للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة / الالتزام</p> <p>E.g. Drivers <u>must</u> wear seat belts. People <u>must remain</u> seated until the show is over. Athletes <u>must</u> get a special heart examination</p>
<p>2. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية (لشخص مقرب أو من طبيب لمريض مثلا)</p> <p>E.g. You <u>must</u> stop smoking. You <u>must wash</u> your hands before you eat. → You <u>must remember</u> to drive on the left.</p>
<p>3. كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة</p> <p>→ You <u>must come</u> to my party tonight. → You <u>must try</u> a piece of my cake</p>
<p>4 - تستخدم (للالتزام الشخصي من قبل المتحدث) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمانر I / We</p> <p>E.g. → We <u>must tell</u> the truth. → I <u>must visit</u> my grandparents more often. ▶ We <u>must buy</u> a present for Ali's birthday.. → I <u>must work</u> hard for the exams next week. We <u>must phone</u> Heba to ask about her mother as she is ill.</p>
<p>5. تستخدم مع صيغة الاستفهام للالتقاء أو اللوم</p> <p>Ex. <u>Must you</u> keep doing noise? I can't work! e.g why <u>must</u> you shout at me all the time? <u>Must he</u> make so much noise? It's really annoying.</p>
<p>6. تستخدم لشيء موصى به للغاية أكثر من استخدام (should)</p> <p>We <u>really must</u> get together for dinner sometime. You <u>must see</u> the new Peter Jackson movie, it's fantastic. You <u>must see</u> 'Nim's Island' – it's brilliant.</p>

لاحظ يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الآتية بدل must

Must =	It is necessary/important (for+...) to It is obligatory (for+...) to It is a must/necessity (for+...) to	مصدر +
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Lack of Necessity عدم الضرورة

present		past		future	
غير مضطر - لا داعي أن Don't Have to Doesn't have to Don't/doesn't need to Needn't	مفعول +To + inf It isn't necessary for	لم نضطر أن Didn't have to Didn't need to لم يكن ضروريا فعل شئ ولم نفعله Needn't have +p.p لم يكن ضروريا فعل شئ ولكن تم فعله	مفعول +To + inf It wasn't necessary for	Won't have to	مفعول +To + inf It won't be necessary for

→ -she doesn't have to/needn't /doesn't need to buy more dresses.

► My father doesn't have to work today. because it is a holiday.

→ She isn't late for school so she doesn't have to / needn't hurry.

- in some countries, children don't need to wear school uniform.

- I didn't have to do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

- I didn't need to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

- You needn't have brought your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

I didn't have to buy more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread because we have some.)

I needn't have bought more bread. We already have a lot. (I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

استخدام mustn't

1. للتعبير عن المنع أو التحريم أو عدم السماح (طبقا للقوانين والقواعد والاعراف) يجب إتباعها والمخالفة تعرضك للعقاب

E.g. you mustn't park here. It's forbidden. You mustn't smoke in hospitals .

-You mustn't take photos here; it's a military area.

In football you mustn't touch the ball with your hands

2. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية (لشخص مقرب أو من طبيب لمريض مثلا)

E.g. You mustn't waste your time, son.

e.g. you mustn't eat sweets. It is dangerous because you are diabetic.

You mustn't miss the opportunity to take this job.

You mustn't put salt in her food; the doctor said she can't eat salt

3. التحذير من القيام بشئ قد يترتب عليه من ضرر أو خطوة

→ You mustn't tell this to anyone. It's secret.

You mustn't tell the boss what happened, or he'll fire you.

Mustn't =	Be not allowed to	غير مسموح	} + مصدر
	Be forbidden to	ممنوع	
	Be prohibited / banned to	ممنوع	
	It's against the law to	ضد القانون	
	No + v.ing		

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.

What is the difference between MUST and HAVE TO?

must	Have to
1. تنفيذ الضرورة الشخصية او الزام داخلي (شخصي) ظروف شخصية تضطره لذلك) والشخص يكون موافقا لهذه الضرورة وراضيا عنها	1. نستخدم have to عندما يتخذ شخص آخر غير المتحدث القرار (ضرورة مفروضة من الخارج ليس لدي الشخص اختيار في فعلها)
The Teacher says: You must complete the essay by Friday. استخدم المعلم MUST لأنه يعطي الطلاب الزاماً او تعليمات مباشرة.	The Student says: We have to complete the essay by Friday. نستخدم هنا have to. هذا لأن شخصاً آخر، في هذه الحالة وهو المعلم، أخبرنا بما يجب القيام به
"I must start a diet, I do not like my appearance." يختار الشخص بدء نظام غذائي لأسباب شخصية.	"I have to start a diet, the competition is soon." الشخص ملزم ببدء نظام غذائي لأسباب خارجية.

القانون

must	Have to
نستخدم must عندما نتكلم عن القانون الذي يلتزم به جميع الناس	تستخدم have to ضرورة او قانون مفروض من الخارج في موقف معين ليس فيها خيار
Drivers must stop when the light is red	The light is red. you have to stop

Exercises

- Poor Hany..... go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand.
a must b has to c had to d needn't
- When you go to Alexandria, you..... visit the library. It's amazing!
a have to b must c will d need
- You..... wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow.
a mustn't b can't c might not d needn't
- Ali..... brought food. We already have a lot.
a needn't have b must not have c must have d should have
- I..... remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.
a mustn't b needn't c must d ought to
- We hurry. It only takes ten minutes to the station and we have an hour before the train goes.
a mustn't b needn't c ought not to d shouldn't
- The sign in the park says that people..... walk on the grass.
a needn't b might not c should d mustn't
- I my room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it.
a don't have to tidy b didn't have to tidy c had to tidy d must have tidied
- I'm sorry for not visiting you last night; I see my doctor.
a needn't b didn't have to c had to d must

- 10 You are wasteful; you more sugar. We already have a lot at home.
a can't have bought b had to buy c didn't have to buy d needn't have bought
- 11 Ali isn't late for school; hehurry.
a mustn't b don't have to c needn't d has to
- 12 Children wear a uniform in primary schools.
a must b have to c mustn't d shouldn't
- 13 You worry, still you have a lot time of to catch the train.
a don't have to b must c should d have to
- 14 You take photos here; it's a military area.
a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
- 15 You try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious!
a needn't b had to c must d mustn't
- 16 I really buy my mother a present on her birthday; One should be grateful!
a needn't b have to c mustn't d must
- 17 At an airport, Ishow my passport.
a can't b don't have to c have to d shouldn't
- 18 In England, most people.....work until they are 67; it's a work law there.
a mustn't b have to c needn't d shouldn't
- 19 Unfortunately, my friend broke his leg and go to hospital where he received proper treatment.
a had to b should have gone c has to d didn't have to
- 20 Mona is really economical; she more bread; she actually has much in the fridge.
a needn't have bought b didn't have to buy
c should have bought d had to buy
- 21 You pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt.
a mustn't b needn't c have to d must
- 22- Is it a/an to take this medicine?
a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must
- 23-We didn't have a test today so I..... for it last night!
a needn't revise b didn't have to revise c mustn't revise d needn't have revised
- 24-My sister made a cake. You try it. It's lovely!
a-had to b-should c-have to d-must
- 25-We can walk to the bookshop if you want, but we..... The bus goes there.
a-shouldn't b-mustn't c-don't have to d-didn't have to
- 26-You run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over.
a-mustn't b-needn't c-don't have to d-didn't have to
- 27-In England, most people work until they are 67.
a-need b-have to c-must d-should
- 28-I buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget!
a-need b-have to c-must d-can
- 29- Werun to the museum because it was already closed when we got there.
a-don't have b-needn't have c-didn't have to d-might not
- 30- Poor Walid broke his leg yesterday andto hospital.
a-had to go b-needn't have gone c-didn't have to go d-must go
- 31-You come round to my house when you've finished it.
a-have to b-should c-must d-need
- 32-We buy a present for Ali's birthday.
a-have to b-should c-must d-need
- 33-You park here. It is not allowed.
a-needn't b-don't have to c-mustn't d-didn't have to
- 34-You show your passport when you leave the country.
a-have to b-should c-has to d-need
- 35-She isn't late for school so shehurry.
a-didn't have b-don't need to c-doesn't need to d-can't
- 36-We..... pass our exams to get into university.
a-have to b-should c-has to d-need

- 37-I more bread. We already have a lot. So I didn't buy any.
a-can't have bought b-needn't have bought c-didn't have to buy d- don't have to
- 38-I more bread. We already have a lot. But I bought some.
a-can't have bought b-needn't have bought c-didn't have to buy d- don't have to
- 39-You.....buy a ticket before you travel on the train.
a-should b-need c-will have to d-has to
- 40-Mona her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
a- had to take b-should have taken c-didn't have to take d-needn't take
- 41-Youthe windows because a man comes to wash them every week.
a-needn't have cleaned b-must have cleaned c-didn't have cleaned d- had to
- 42-Yunisdo the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong.
a-didn't need to b-had to c-needn't d-needed
- 43-We pass our exams to get into university.
a-ought b-need c-may d-have to
- 44-Theyleave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell.
a-had to b-need to c-must d-have to
- 45-I..... stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
a-can b-need c-must d-have to
- 46-You..... put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn.
a-may not b- ought not c- mustn't d-don't need to
- 47- Tarek..... get the bus to the park. My father can take him in our car.
a-mustn't b-needn't have c-don't need to d-doesn't have to
- 48-The studentswritten all those notes. All the information is typed for them.
a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-mustn't d-didn't need
- 49-Karim was already at the sports centre when I arrived, so I..... send him a text telling him to meet us there.
a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-mustn't d-didn't need
50. Mona her umbrella because she knew the weather wouldn't be rainy.
a. needn't have taken b. had to take c. didn't have to take d. needed to take
- 51-we read a summary of a book in English next week.
a-had to b-need c-has to d-have to
- 52-Youpark there. There's a better place here.
a mustn't b can't c don't need d needn't
- 53-Youcome and see me tomorrow!
a-should b-need c-have d-must
- 54-The bus arrived 2 minutes after you left, so you.....a taxi
a needn't take b didn't have to take c mustn't take d needn't have taken
- 55-In football you touch the ball with your hands.
a don't have to b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
- 56-We complete this essay by Friday.
a need b have to c should to d must
57. Yusuf and Hani be home by eight. That's a family rule.
a) has to b) could c) can d) have to
58. You.....do over 90 kilometers an hour. It is the maximum speed limit.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) shouldn't d) may not
- 59. Before our next English lesson, I do my homework**
a) should b) must c) mustn't d) have to
60. It's a free - smoking area. you.....smoke.
a) don't need b) have to c) mustn't d) must
61. Policemenwear a uniform. It is a general rule.
a-mustn't b-have to c-don't have to d-must
- 62.If you are busy, you.....play football with them.
a-mustn't b-don't need to c-didn't have to d- don't have
63. Is it.....for us to send the research as an e-mail attachment, sir?
a) necessity b) a must c) have to d) need to
- 64.It'sto wash your hands very carefully with soap and a lot of water.
a) banned b) desirable c) forbidden d) prohibited