

# Unit 1 Future forms

## 1- will+ infinitive

We usually use *will* + infinitive without *to* for:

- predictions. • future facts.
- quick decisions. • offers.

■ لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع:

I expect / probably / possibly / I hope / Perhaps..

## 2- Am/ is / are +going to + infinitive

■ للتعبير عن نية أو عمل مخطط له أو قرار قبل لحظة الحديث:

- plans, intentions and decisions.

■ للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل يوجد ما يدل عليه في الحاضر:

- predictions with present reality or evidence.

## 3- Present continuous

■ استخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل حيث يشير إلى وجود ترتيبات مسبقا:

- arrangements.

## 4- Present simple

- We usually use the present Simple for:

■ استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (و يرتبط ذلك بجداول المواعيد الخاصة مثلا بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة وجداول الامتحانات و غير ذلك):

- events on a timetable.

## Choose the correct answers:

1. I..... be away for a week.  
**ll probably – am probably going to – am probably**
2. That's the phone – I .....it.  
**'ll answer – am answering – am going to answer**
3. I ..... shopping with you if you like  
**'ll go – am going to – go**
4. My sister .....for a place at medical school. This is her plan.  
**applies - is going to apply – is applying**
5. I just read the weather report. It ..... sunny.  
**Is being – is - is going to be**
6. Tomorrow, I .....a football match with my friend.  
**Will be watching - 'm watching - watch**
7. I'm flying to Paris later this morning. My plane .....at ten o'clock.  
**will leave- leaves- is going to leave**

## Unit 2 Subject-verb agreement: special cases

◆ تستخدم الكلمات / an / the / one مع الكلمات التي تعد:

◆ وتستخدم الكلمات التي تُعد أيضا مع الكلمات الآتية:

- Any / some / many / few , a few/ a lot of

• الكلمات التي لا تُعد يمكن استخدامها مع الكلمات و العبارات الآتية:

- any / some / much / little , a little / a lot of / this / that

• بعض الكلمات التي تُشير إلى مجموعات يمكن أن يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد أو جمع:

- Team / committee / family / class / army / company / couple / crew / crowd / gang / group / navy / population / staff / university /

• الأسماء الآتية دائما جمع و يأتي معها الفعل جمع (group nouns):

/ police / people / بقايا / remains / أسلحة / arms / قوات / troops / ملابس / goods / cattle

• العبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية و الزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن و درجات الحرارة تعامل معاملة المفرد مع الفعل:

- • Ten million pounds is a lot of money.
- • Fifty litres of petrol fills my car.
- • Five kilometres is a long way to walk.
- • Two hours is a long time to wait.
- • Fifty degrees is a very high temperature.

• بعض الأسماء المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد:

- Athletics / politics / gymnastics / mathematics / maths / news / economics / statistics / physics / genetics / classics / electronics

**Choose the correct answers :**

1. We have .....,breadbut we don't have any butter.  
many – some – a lot
2. Four kilometres.....a long way to walk if you're carrying a heavy bag.  
Are- has – have - is
3. When my father was in university, politics.....his main interest.  
Are- has – have - is
4. This information .....from an internet website.  
Come- comes- are
5. The main evening news .....on Channel 1 at nine o'clock.  
is – are – were
6. Forty minutes .....a long time to wait for the bus.  
Was- were – are
7. Could I have .....glass of water, please?  
some – a few - a
8. It isn't a good idea to borrow..... money.

many - a - no word

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## UNIT 3 Present simple: active and passive

### Present Simple Passive

- Somebody **cleans** this room every day.
- This room **is cleaned** every day.

الأفعال التي لا يأتي معها مفعول لا تُستخدم في المبني للمجهول مثل:

*Camp, roar, appear, arrive, begin, break, come, cough, decrease, die, disappear, drown, fall, go, happen, increase, laugh, lie, matter, rain, rise, sneeze, snow, stop, swim, wait, work."*

- Heat and light **come** from the sun.
- A strange thing **happened** yesterday.

◆ لاحظ عدم استخدام هذه الأفعال في الأزمنة المستمرة:

love	يحب	like	يحب	hate	يكره	prefer	يفضل
want	يريد	need	يحتاج	deserve	يستحق	suppose	يفترض
mean	يعنى	understand	يفهم	believe	يصدق	remember	يتذكر

يستخدم المضارع البسيط (أو المضارع التام) بعد الروابط الآتية والفعل الثاني يكون مستقبل أو أمر :

مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام + After / Before / When / As soon as / the moment /till / until

### Choose the correct answers:

1. Trees are sometimes .....down in the night.  
blow – blown- blows
2. His house .....by the sun.  
is heated – heats – heat
3. A strange thing .....yesterday.  
is happened- happened- happens
4. Water .....to people's houses in large plastic bottles.  
Brings - is brought- has brought
5. Our post .....every morning at about nine o'clock.

has delivered- is delivered- delivers- is being delivered

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## UNIT 4 Past tenses: active and passive

◆ الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول :

Was / were + PP

He **wrote** the letter a few days **ago**. The letter **was written** a few days **ago**.

Used to + inf.

◆ تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن الماضي:

♣ I **used to play** tennis, but now I play football.

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن المضارع:

am / is / are used to + -ing/noun

• Between seven and half past seven this morning, I was reading the newspaper.

• يستخدم المضارع التام مع كلمات مثل :

already / just / ever / never / yet / since / for / lately / recently / so far / up till now

• يتكون الماضي التام من had + PP. ويستخدم ليُدل على حدث وقع قبل آخر في الماضي ويستخدم عادة مع الروابط الآتية:

• ◆ After / When / As soon as / + ماضي تامعاضي بسيط

• ◆ ماضي تام → till / until → ماضي بسيط (غالباً منفي)

• ◆ Before / By the time + ماضي بسيط ماضي تام

• الماضي التام في المبني للمجهول :

• had been + PP

Choose the correct answers:

1. At the age of seven, I .....to Jordan by my parents.

was taken – was taking - took –was being taken

2. Somebody phoned me while the dinner .....cooked.

was - was being- is being

3. While the dinner was being made, my baby sister .....after.

was looking – looked - was being looked

4. As soon as the photograph....., it was shown to his friend.

had been taken – had taken – took

5. As soon as he took the photograph, he .....it to his friend.

had shown - showed –had been shown

6. Something is wrong with his car, so it .....to the garage.

had been taken - has been taken –had taken

7. I .....to drive vel}' slowly. I drive faster now.

am used to – use - used

8. He .....use to need much sleep. He does now.

didn't – wasn't – doesn't

9. Did she.....to play with dolls when she was young?

*used - use - uses*

## Unit 5 Passive verbs : Past and Present

♦ لاحظ التحويل إلى المبني للمجهول في حالة وجود أحد الأفعال التالية :

**think / say / believe / know / consider / understand / claim / expect /  
allege / report / suppose / fear**

• People **think** that this building **withstands** earthquakes.

♦ يمكن تحويل هذه الجملة إلى المبني للمجهول بطريقتين :

1) It + be + P.P. (التصريف الثالث من الفعل الأول) + that + بقية الجملة

2) فاعل الجملة الثانية + to Be + PP. (من الفعل الأول) + to-inf. (من الفعل الثاني للجملة  
(في المضارع أو المستقبل البسيط)  
فاعل الجملة الثانية + to be + PP. (من الفعل الأول) + to have + PP. (في الماضي و المضارع التام و الماضي التام)

1- **It is thought** that this building withstands earthquakes.

2- This building **is thought to** withstand earthquakes.

### Choose the correct answers:

1. We .....that.there are no survivors of the crash.

***fear - are feared - had feared***

2. It .....that the accident happened at three o'clock in the morning.

***Knows - is known - has known***

3. A famous tennis player is believed .....after a city centre road accident.

***to be hurt - was hurt - that was hurt***

4. Journalists .....that food prices increased by ten percent last year.

***are reported - reporting - report***

5. ....now known that Egypt was visited by an increasing number of tourists last year.

***It is - We are - We***

6. The 2008 Olympic Games .....by millions of people all over the world.

***have been watched - were watched - was watched***

7. This year's prize for crime fiction .....by a 78-year-old man.

***were won - has been won - had been won***

8. English and Arabic .....in most tourist offices.  
***are spoken - were spoken - speak***

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## UNIT 6 Zero and first conditionals

### Zero Conditional

◆ If + present simple → present simple

◆ تعبر هذه الحالة عن حقيقة أو عادة ولاحظ أننا في هذه الحالة يمكن أن نستخدم when بدلا من if:

• If you heat ice, it melts. = When you heat ice, it melts.

### First Conditional:

If + Present simple → will / may / can / should / had better / must + inf.

وتدل على احتمال وقوع الحدث في المستقبل:

#### Choose the correct answers:

1. You read more quickly if you .....a book interesting.

*find - will find - found*

2. We'll see the whole match if we .....now.

*left - leave - are left*

3. If there is a sandstorm tonight, the town .....full of sand tomorrow.

*is - would be - will be*

4. I .....a headache if I spend too long on the computer.

*get - am getting - have got*

5. Water .....if the temperature is zero or below.

*freezes - is freezing - will freeze*

6. If you plant a tree, it..... lovely in a few years.

*look - would look - 'll look*

## Unit 7 Modal verbs must have, can't have, might have

في حالة التعبير عن الاستنتاج في المضارع نستخدم:

Must / can't / might + inf.

في حالة الاستنتاج في الماضي:

Must / can't / might + have + p.p

### Choose the correct answers:

1. Passing his driving test.....have made Ahmed very happy.  
*can't - must - would*
2. My father must .....to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.  
*have walked - walk - have been walking*
3. Ali was not at the meeting. He .....my e-mail. The e-mail asked him to come to the meeting.  
*can't read - can't have read - must have read*
4. You .....that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.  
*can't have finished - must have finished - can't finish*
5. Going by car .....taken longer than going by train. But it might not.  
*can't have - must have - might have*
6. He .....have rung yesterday evening. It is possible, but I am not sure.  
*might - can't - must - should*

## Unit 8 Reported Speech

### - Reported Statements

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير مباشر يتم استخدام تلك الصيغة:

- **Speaker** المتحدث + **said / answered / replied / reported....** + **that** + مفعول/فاعل  
 ► **Speaker** المتحدث + **told** + مخاطب + **that** + مفعول/فاعل

هناك كلمات معينة تتغير في غير المباشر كما يلي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
now	then	tonight	that night
this	that	today	that day
these	those	yet	by then
here	there	tomorrow	the day after
(two days) ago	(two days)before	next week	the following week
last week	the week before / the previous week	the day before yesterday	two days before
yesterday	the day before	the day after tomorrow	in two days' time

1 - لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول في المضارع أو المستقبل:

-She says, "I don't believe this story." - She says she doesn't believe that story.

2- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة:

-She said, "If water freezes, it changes into ice."  
 - She said that if water freezes, it changes into ice.

3- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة ويبدل على ذلك كلمات مثل:

( now / just now / a moment ago / a minute ago / a short time ago / recently ... )

-He said just now, "I have already done my work." - He said just now he has already done his work.

4 - في حالة وجود **if** يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط:

-He said, "If it is fine, I'll go for a swim." - He said if it were fine, he would go for a swim.

5- لا تتغير الأزمنة في حالة وجود **only / I wish if**:

- He said, "I wish I got the prize." - He said he wished he got the prize.

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing):

أصر على /insisted on /اعترض على /apologised for/objected to /أنكر /denied /أقر /قبل /admitted/Suggested

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (to) :+ inf.

Promised / offered / advised / agreed / threatened / reminded / decided / Refused

- Heba said, "What a nice weather!" = Heba said that it was a nice weather.

## 2 – Reported Yes / No Questions

- ونجد هذا النوع من الاسئلة اما ان يبدأ بفعل مساعد او فعل ناقص مثل:

Do / Does / Did / Am / Is / Are / Was / Were / Has / Have / had / Will / Would / shall / Should / Can / could ....

- عند تحويل هذا النوع من الاسئلة من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير مباشر يتم استخدام تلك الصيغه:

- ▶ **Speaker** + **wondered / inquired / wanted to know + if / whether** + مفعول/فاعل + المتحدث
- ▶ **Speaker** + **asked + if / whether** + مخاطب + مفعول/فاعل + المتحدث

## 4 – Reported ( Wh- ) Question

- ونجد هذا النوع من الاسئلة باداة استفهام مثل:

What / Who / How / Why / When / Where / When / How long / How often / Whose ...

- عند هذا النوع من الاسئلة من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير مباشر يتم استخدام تلك الصيغه:

- ▶ **Speaker** + **wondered / inquired / wanted to know + Q.W.** + مفعول/فاعل + المتحدث
- ▶ **Speaker** + **asked + Q.W.** + مخاطب + مفعول/فاعل + المتحدث

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. She said she .....anyone until she'd finished.  
*wouldn't see – won't see- would see*
2. I asked him .....he .was doing.  
*Whether- that – what*
3. She .....me if I had watched the DVD.  
*Said – asked – wondered*
4. She asked him whether he .....going out.  
*was -be- would be*
5. She said that .....see them this afternoon.  
*Will she - she would – would she*
6. He asked me .....the DVD.  
*I watched – if I watched –I had watched*

## UNIT 9 Conditionals

### 2) Second Conditional

If + Past simple → would/could/might + inf.

◆ تعبر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل حدوثه أو شيء مناقض للواقع و تستخدم في حالة وجود مضارع بسيط:

### 3) Third Conditional

If + Past perfect (had + PP.) — (would/could/might) have + PP.

◆ تستخدم الحالة الثالثة في حالة وجود جملتين في الماضي البسيط ، مع عكس الجملة في الإثبات والنفي

Choose the correct answers :

1. If you .....all the way, it would take about three hours.

*Walked – had walked – walks- was walking*

2. I would go to the beach if it .....summer.

*Is – were- had*

3. I do not think they will show it. I .....the football match if they showed it on television.

*Will watch - would watch- would have watched*

4. If you hadn't phoned, I .....you were back from your holiday.

*wouldn't have known- would have known- would know*

Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and write them correctly:

5. If it continued raining, the town would have flooded. But it did not continue raining and the town did not flood.

6. If he had been taller, he would be a basketball player. But he was not taller and he did not become a basketball player.

7. If it continued raining, the town would have flooded. Thank God it didn't

## UNIT 10 Sentences with wish

I wish / If only

◆ يستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد I wish / If only للتعبير عن موقف غير حقيقي في المضارع

Use wish + simple past:

◆ يستخدم الماضي التام بعد I wish / If only في حالة التعبير عن موقف في الماضي :

Use wish + past perfect:

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. He is short. *He wishes he .....taller.*

*Had been – is - were*

2. I do not know where my keys are. I wish I .....where my keys were.

*Knew – had known - know*

3. wish I .....underwater. But I cannot.

*Could have swum - could swim – can swim*

**Find the mistake in each of the following sentences:**

4. I did not read the question carefully. I wish I read the exam question more carefully.

5. You wasted a lot of time. I wish you didn't wasted so much time.

# UNIT 11 Past perfect and past simple

## The Past Perfect Tense

◆ يتكون من: **had + PP**:

1- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي:

## The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

### Had been + v+ing

◆ ويتكون من:

◆ يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع **when/since / for/ all day / all weekend** :

◆ ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل **wait / do / study / live / work / stay /**

**play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel, etc**

◆ لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً ومنها الماضي التام المستمر

◆ إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام:

◆ كما لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في

حدوثها مثل **break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish** وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم

الماضي التام:

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. When I got home; I Was very tired. I .....much the night before.  
*hadn't slept – haven't slept –wasn't slept*
2. When I got home, I was very tired. I..... all day  
*was working – worked – had worked - 'd been working.*
3. The town was flooded. It .....for three days.  
*had been raining – had rained – was raining – rained*
4. Last year, I spent a month in France. I .....of going there since I was a child.  
*dream – has been dreaming - had dreamt*
5. When I got home I realized that all my money .....  
*had been stolen – were stolen – was stolen*

## UNIT 12 Verb + -ing form or the infinitive

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها <b>to + inf.</b>		الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له <b>ing</b>	
agree	يوافق	admit	يعترف
arrange	يرتب	avoid	يتجنب
decide	يقرر	dislike	يكره
expect	يتوقع	enjoy	يستمتع
hope	يأمل	finish	ينهي
learn	يتعلم	practise	يمارس
offer	يعرض	suggest	يقترح
plan	يخطط		
promise	يعد		
seek	يسعى إلي		
want	يريد		

؟ الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها **to + inf.** أو فعل مضاف له **ing** بدون اختلاف في المعنى:

hate	يكره	like	يحب
love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

؟ ولكن لاحظ أنه إذا استخدمنا **would** قبل الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها **to + inf.**

♣ I'd like to finish my work early today.

♣ I'd prefer to drink coffee.

؟ الأفعال و الظروف الآتية يأتي بعدها **inf.** فقط بدون **to**:

had better	ينبغي	would rather	يفضل
let	يسمح	make	يرغم

♣ She would rather stay at home.

♣ Let me have a look at that letter.

؟ الأفعال الآتية يمكن أن يأتي بعدها **to + inf.** أو فعل مضاف له **ing** مع وجود اختلاف في

المعنى:

stop	يتوقف	forget	ينسى
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**Choose the correct answers:**

1. He suggested .....to Turkey for our holiday.  
*To go – going – to going*
2. He suggested that .....to Turkey for our holiday.  
*we go – going – to go*
3. I should have gone to my aunt's house, but I did not remember to.  
I forgot .....there.  
*to go – going- I go*
4. He wishes he had not said that he was not interested. He regrets  
.....that he wasn't interested.  
*saying – to say –he said*
5. Leila stopped .....to the radio. She was listening to the radio, but  
then she did not listen any more.  
*to listen - listening – to listening*

**Find the mistake in each of the following senten**

6. When the band stopped to sing, everyone clapped.
7. They expect thousands of people visiting Sapporo for the Snow  
Festival.
8. When I was a kid, I remember to go into the classroom and seeing  
my teacher on my first day at school

## UNIT 13 Relative clauses

■ تستخدم who / that لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول.

■ أما whom فتحل محل المفعول فقط و غالبا تستخدم مكانها who:

■ تستخدم which / that لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل:

■ لاحظ استخدام which لتشير إلى جملة كاملة قبلها:

● He got very bad marks in the test, which made his parents very sad.

■ لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل ، النوع الأول يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء

■ أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع who / which / whom ولا

■ نستخدم comma قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام that بدلا من ضمائر الوصل

■ المذكورة .

● The company which / that he works for sells computer.

■ والنوع الثاني لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي

■ نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل و لا تستخدم that في

■ هذا النوع:

● Mr. Ahmed, who is 45 years old, is a famous politician.

■ والنوع الثاني لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي

■ نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل و لا تستخدم that في

■ هذا النوع:

● Mr. Ahmed, who is 45 years old, is a famous politician.

● The company, which is in Cairo, employed 200 people.

■ لاحظ أن that / who لا يسبقهما حرف جر:

■ لاحظ أننا إذا استخدمنا حرف جر في عبارة الوصل ، يأتي حرف الجر قبل ضمير الوصل:

◆ The death of his son was an experience from which he never fully recovered

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. My penfriend, .....lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.  
*that – who- whom*
2. Aisha, .....father is a well-known doctor, is my best friend at school.  
*that – who - whose*
3. c My brother .....lives in New York is going to visit us soon.  
*that - who – which*
4. Our flat, .....is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile.  
*which – that – where*
5. My brother went to Alexandria University, .....he studied architecture.  
*which – where –in where*
6. Last week, we had a meeting, .....we found out about next year's school trip.  
*at which- on which – in that*
7. She's written an article .....she describes the problems facing our country.  
*in which – by which –for which*
8. My father died when I was only 12.....my mother always wore black.  
*by which – after which – at which*

# UNIT 14 Linking words

## Introducing a different or opposite idea:

but I've read the book, but I haven't seen the film yet.  
although Although I had not seen him before, I knew who he was.  
despite (+ -ing) Despite being nearly 60 years old, Karim still plays football every week.

## Introducing an explanation:

because Ali was very happy because he got 96% in the maths test.

## Introducing a reason:

so She didn't understand the homework, so she asked her teacher to explain it again.

## Linking activities in time:

while\* (+ clause or -ing) While he was on holiday, my brother met an old friend.

While visiting Egypt, most tourists take photos.

after\* (+ clause or -ing) After he graduated, he worked abroad.

After graduating, she got a job in Cairo.

when\* When we left school, we went to university.

on\* (+ -ing) On leaving university, he got a job as a scientist.

before\* (+ clause or -ing) Before I went to sleep last night, I read my book.

Before going to sleep last night, I read my book.

## Choose the correct answers:

1. ....his being known as a difficult man, I got on very well with him.

*Despite – Although – Because of*

2. ....his father was a school teacher, his wider family was wealthy and influential in the world of banking.

*Although – Despite – Because of*

3. On .....the good news, everyone smiled and clapped.

*heard- hearing – hear*

4. ....moving to the healthy air of Switzerland was recommended by his doctor, he died in 1991.

*Despite – Although – Because of*

5. I've been feeling tired all week..... I'm going to bed early tonight.

*, because - so – so that*

6. ....I was on holiday, I took some great photos.

*While – So – Although*

7. ....going to bed last night, I read a chapter of a book.

*Despite – Because of - Before*

8. She phoned me .....she wanted to know what time I was leaving home.  
*because – but - so*

Mr. Ahmed El 7ady

# UNIT 15 Future passive

## Future Passive

**Will + inf. ----- will be + PP.**

- In the future, we **will produce** more of our energy from wind power.  
= In the future, more of our energy **will be produced** from wind power.

## Future Perfect Passive

will have / shall have + PP. **يتكون المستقبل التام من معين في الماضي:**

ويستخدم هذا الزمن عادة مع الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل مسبوقة بكلمة by

**By (the year) 2100 / By tomorrow morning / by next October / by next Monday / by tomorrow evening / by next year / By this time next week / by 6 o'clock tomorrow / by next Christmas**

في المبنى للمجهول يتكون هذا الزمن من : will have been / shall have been + PP.

- By the year 2100, we **will have saved** millions of trees and hundreds of forests.  
= By the year 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests **will have been saved**.

### Choose the correct answers:

1. Petrol and oil won't .....as much as they are today.  
*be used – use – have been used*
2. By 2001, hundreds more towns and cities..... in Egypt.  
*Will be built – had been built - will have been built- were built*
3. I'm sorry, but your car .....this week.  
*won't repair- be repaired- won't have been repaired*
4. I don't think newspapers .....  
*will ever replace – will ever be replaced–ever replace*
5. In the next forty years, most of the old buildings .....by modern offices.  
*will be replaced – will replace – will have been replaced*
6. In the future, more electricity .....from wind power.  
*Will have been generated - will be generated – will generate*

7. Over the next 20 years, The number of road accidents .....by 20 percent.

*Will have been cut – will cut - will be cut*

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Mr. Ahmed El 7ady