Unit 1 Future forms

1- will+ infinitive

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

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

الحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع:

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

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

الشعبير عن نية أو عمل مخطط له أو قرار قبل لحظة الحديث:

• plans, intentions and decisions.

التنبؤ يحدث 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 مسبقة:

• arrangements.

4- Present simple

• We usually use the present Simple for:

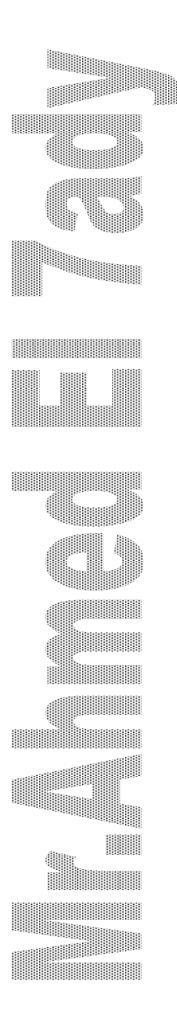
ا استخداد المضارع البسيط للتغبير عن المستقبل (و يرتبط ذلك بجداول المواعيد الخاصة مثلا يوسائل المؤاصلات و غير ذلك:

events on a timetable.

- **1.** I..... be away for a week.
 - ll probably am probably going to am probably
- **2.** That's the phone Iit.
 - 'll answer am answering am going to answer
- **3.** I shopping with you if you like
 - 'll go am going to go
- **4.** My sisterfor 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, Ia football match with my friend Will be watching 'm watching watch
- 7. I'm flying to Paris later this morning. My planeat ten o'clock. will leave- leaves- is going to leave

Unit 2 Subject-verb agreement: special cases

م الكلمات a / an / the / one الكلمات التي تعد: مُتَعَدُّو الْكَلِّمَاتُ النَّهِ أَعِد أَبضا مع الكلمات الآتية: Any / some / many / few , a few/ a lot of لْكُلْمَاتُ الَّتِي لا تُعد يمكن استخدامها مع الكلمات و العبارات الآتية: any / some / much /little , a little /a lot of / this / that عض 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 / هِ الأسماء الآتية قالما جمع و يأتي معها الفعل جمع : (group nouns) troops / بقایا / remains / فوات arms / أسلحة troops / بقایا / goods cattle لعبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن ودرجات الحرارة • Ten million pounds is a lot of money. Fiftylitres of petrol fills my car. Fivekilometres is a long way to walk. Two hours is a long time to wait. Fifty degrees is a very high temperature. عَضْ الْأَسْمِاء المنتهية بحرف 2 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 informationfrom an internet website. Come- comes- are 5. The main evening newson Channel 1 at nine o'clock. is - are -were 6. Forty minutesa long time to wait for the bus. Was-were - are 7. Could I haveglass of water, please? some -a few - a 8. It isn't a good idea to borrow..... money.



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:

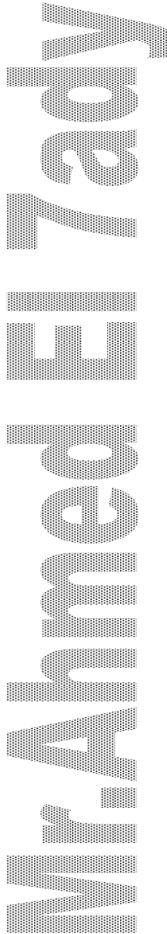
love	يحب	like	يحب	hate	یکرہ	يفضي prefer
want	یرید	need	يحتاج	deserve	يستحق	يفترض suppose
mean	يعنى	understand	يفهم	believe	يصدق	remember ينتكر

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

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

- 1. Trees are sometimesdown in the night. blow blown- blows
- **2. His houseby the sun.** is heated heats heat
- **3. A strange thingyesterday.** is happened- happened- happens
- **4. Waterto people's houses in large plastic bottles.**Brings is brought- has brought
- 5. Our postevery morning at about nine o'clock.

has delivered- is delivered- delivers- is being delivered



UNIT 4 Past tenses: active and passive

:	المبنى للمجهول	والماضي البسيط في

Was	/ were	+	PP
-----	--------	---	----

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

Used to + inf.

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

ستخدم 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

ا ينكون الماضي التلومن ويستخدم ليدل على حدث وقع قبل آخر في الماضي ويستخدم عادة

مع الروابط الآتية:

- ماضی تامعاضی بسیط <u>+ / After / When / As soon as +</u>
- ماضی تام + ___ till / until ___ ماضی بسیط (غالبا منفی) ب
- ماضی بسیط ماضی تام + <u>Before / By the time</u>
- الماضي التأد في المبني للمجهول:

had been + PP

- 1. At the age of seven, Ito Jordan by my parents. was taken was taking took –was being taken
- 2. Somebody phoned me while the dinnercooked. was was being- is being
- 3. While the dinner was being made, my baby sisterafter. 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, heit to his friend had shown showed -had been shown
- 6. Something is wrong with his car, so itto the garage.

 had been taken has been taken had taken
- 7. Ito drive vel}' slowly. I drive faster now. am used to use used
- 8. Heuse 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 المبنى 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 المبنى للمجهول بطريقتين :

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

(2فاعل الجملة الثانية . to Be + PP (من الفعل الأول) . to be + PP 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. Wethat.there are no survivors of the crash.
 - fear are feared had feared
- 2. Itthat the accident happened at three o'clock in the morning.

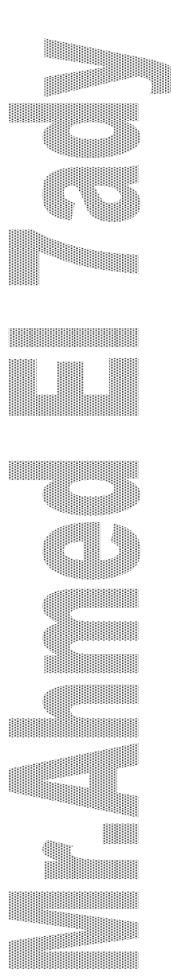
 Knows is known has known
- 3. A famous tennis player is believedafter a city centre road accident. **to be hurt was hurt that was hurt**
- 4. Journaliststhat food prices increased by ten percent last year.

 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 Gamesby millions of people all over the world. have been watched - were watched - was watched
- 7. This year's prize for crime fictionby a 78-year-old man. were won has been won had been won

8. English and Arabicin most tourist offices. are spoken – were spoken - speak



UNIT 6 Zero and first conditionals

Zero Conditional

♦ 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 youa book interesting.

find - will find - found

2. We'll see the whole match if wenow.

left - leave -are left

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

is -would be - will be

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

get - am getting - have got

5. Waterif 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 - 'Il 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 mustto work this morning. His car is still in the garage.

have walked - walk - have been walking

3. Ali was not at the meeting. Hemy e-mail. The e-mail asked him to come tothe meeting.

can't read - can't have read- must have raed

4. Youthat book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.

can't have finished - must have finish - can't finish

5. Going by cartaken longer than going by train. But it might not.

can't have - must have - might have

6. Hehave rung yesterday evening. It is possible, but I am not sure.

might - can't - must- should

Unit 8 Reported Speech

- Reported Statements

ولل الجملة الخبرية من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير مباشر يتم استخدام تلك

فعل + مفعول/فاعل + said / answered / replied / reported....+ that + لمتحدث

فعل + مفعول/فاعل + that + مخاطب + told + مخاطب

هناك كلمات معينة تتغير في غير المباشر كما يلم

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'

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

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

3- لا تتغير الأرمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة ويدل 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 حللة وجُول 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.

only / I wishif عالم حالة وجود - الازمنة في حالة - He said he wished he got the prize.

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

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (_said to)عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (

أصرعلي insisted on/اعترضعلي apologised for/objected to/أنكر denied/أقر /قبل Suggested/admitted

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من(said to)عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتى بعدها (to)

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 الاسئله 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 الاسئله من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير مباشر يتم استخدام تلك الصيغه:
- فعل + مفعول/فاعل + wondered / inquired /wanted to know + if / whether+ فعل + مفعول/فاعل
- فعل + مفعول/فاعل + asked +مخاطب+ if / whether + المتحدث Speaker

4 - Reported (Wh-) Question

ونجد هذا النوع من الاسئله باداة استفهام مثل:

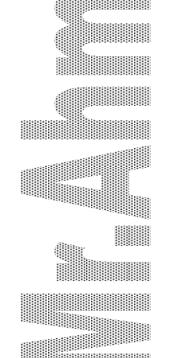
What / Who / How / Why / When / Where / When / How long / How often / Whose ...

- عند هذا النوع من الاسئله من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير مباشر يتم استخدام تلك الصيغه:
- فعل + مفعول/فاعل + wondered / inquired /wanted to know + Q.W.+ لمتحدث
- فعل + مفعول/فاعل + Q.W. +مخاطب+ asked + المتحدث Speaker خ

- **1. She said sheanyone until she'd finished.** wouldn't see won't see- would see
- 2. I asked himhe .was doing.

 Whether- that what
- 3. Sheme if I had watched the DVD.

 Said asked wondered
- 4. She asked him whether hegoing out. was -be- would be
- **5. She said thatsee them this afternoon.** *Will she she would would she*
- **6.** He asked methe 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 على موقف غير محتمل حدوثه أو شيء مناقض للواقع و تستخدم في حالة وجود مضارع بسيط:

3) Third Conditional

+ 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 youall the way, it would take about three hours.

Walked - had walked - walks- was walking

2. I would go to the beach if itsummer.

Is - were- had

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

Will watch - would watch-would have watched

4. If you hadn't phoned, Iyou 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

إلى المضارع | wish / If only | التعبير عن موقف غير حقيقى في المضارع | Wish + simple past:

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

Use wish + past perfect:

Choose the correct answers:

1. He is short. He wishes hetaller.

Had been – is - were

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

Knew - had known - know

3. wish Iunderwater. 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



• يتكون من :had + PP:

يتكون من:

إلى الماضى التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضى:

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Had been + v+ing

• ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث المتحدم عادة مع when/since / for/ all day / all weekend :

- wait / do / study / live / work / stay / ويأتى عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel _etc
 - ♦ لاحظ أنَّ هَنَاكُ أَفْعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر
 - إذ أكل المرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضى التام:
 - كما لا يستخدم الماضى 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. Imuch 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. Itfor three days.

 had been raining had rained was raining rained
- 4. Last year, I spent a month in France. Iof going there since I was a child.

dream - has been dreaming - had dreamt

UNIT 12 Verb + -ing form or the infinitive



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

700000000000000000000000000000000000000		like	يكره	hate
يفضل prefer يحب	يفظل	nrotor	يحب	love

الله الله الله الله إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال السابقة فانه يأتي بعدها .to + inf

- ♣l'd like to finish my work early today.
- ♣l'dprefer to drink coffee.

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

had better	ينبغي	would rather	دون پهضل
let	يسمح	make	ب لا

- ♣ She would rather stay at home.
- Let me have a look at that letter.

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

stop	يتوقف	forget	يثمني

remember يتذكر regret	يأسف
-----------------------	------

Choose the correct answers:

1. He suggestedto Turkey for our holiday.

To go – going – to going

2. He suggested thatto 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 forgotthere.

to go – going- I go

4. He wishes he had not said that he was not interested. He regretsthat he wasn't interested.

saying – to say –he said

5. Leila stoppedto 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.
- سلما who فقط و غالبا تستخدم مكانها who فقط و غالبا تستخدم مكانها who
- العاقل: which /that لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل:
 - لاحظ استخدام which التشير 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 يعطى معلومة أساسية عن الشيء في الشيء في الشيخص أق الممكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع _ who / which / whom ولا نستخدم في المنخدم في المنكورة .
- •The company which / that he works for sells computer.
 - والنوع الثانى لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي في في المعلق عنه ولا بد من استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل و لا تستخدم في في النوع:
- Mr. Ahmed, who is 45 years old, is a famous politician.
 - والنوع الثانى لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي لتحدث 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.
 - ا ♦ لاحظ أن that / who لا يسبقهما حرف جر:
 - المنا الله المنتخدمنا 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,livesin 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 brotherlives 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.

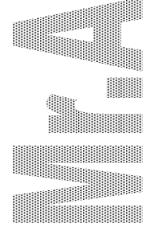
at which- on which - in that

7. She's written an articleshe 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

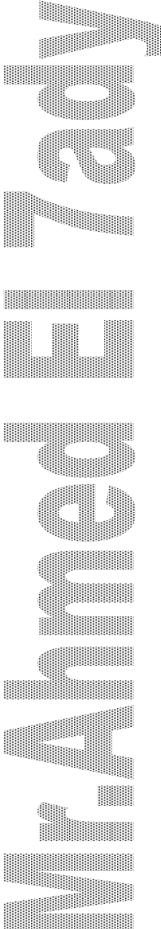


UNIT 14 Linking words

UNIT 14 I	inking words	
	ifferent or opposite idea:	
but	I've read the book, but I haven't seen the	e film vet
although·	Although I had not seen him before, I know	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
•	Despite being nearly 60 years old, Karim	
football every we		
Introducing an	explanation:	
_	Ali was very happy because he got 96% ir	n the maths test.
Introducing a re	eason:	
soShe didn't und	erstand the homework, so she asked her	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
teacher to explai	n it again.	
<u>Unking activitie</u>	es in time:	
while* (+ clause	or -ing) While he was on holiday, my brother n	net an old friend.
	While visiting Egypt, most tourist	
after* (+ clause o	or -ing) After he graduated, he worked abo	
	After graduating, she got a job in	
when*	When we left school, we went to t	aniversity.
on* (+ -ing)	On leaving university, he got a job	as a sci entist.
before* (+ clause	or -ing) Before I went to sleep last night,	
	Before going to sleep last night, I	l read my book.
Choose the corr		11 44 9
	eing known as a difficult man, I got on very	well w ith him .
-	lthough - Because of	vy vyog vy swithvy and
	father was a school teacher, his wider family ne world of banking.	y was wearing and
	Despite –Because of	4
	the good news, everyone smiled and clapp	red
heard- hear		,cu.
	ring to the healthy air of Switzerland was red	commended by his
doctor, he died	•	
	lthough – Because of	
-	ng tired all week I'm going to be	ed early tonight.
, because - s		
•	was on holiday, I took some great photos.	
While-So		
7. g	oing to bed last night, I read a chapter of a b	book.
Despite – B	ecause of - Before	

8. She phoned meshe wanted to know what time I was leaving home.

because – but - so



UNIT15 Future passive

ure Sicoole Passine

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

﴾ يتكون المستقبل التام من _ will have / shall have + PP. ويدل على أن شيء سيكون قد تم قبل وقت 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

will have been / shall have been + PP. : 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.

- 1. Petrol and oil won'tas 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 carthis 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 buildingsby modern offices.
 - will be replaced will replace will have been replaced
- 6. In the future, more electricityfrom wind power.

 Will have been generated will be generated will generate

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

Will have been cut - will cut - will be cut

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