

Unit 7 How was your weekend ?

Grammar



The past simple tense الزمن الماضي البسيط

1-Form الشكل

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 see - saw / go - went / have – had.

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

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

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

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

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

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

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

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

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

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

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. E.g. I played football yesterday. I visited my aunt a week ago

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

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

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

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

in the past في الماضي / When I was young / once / عندما كنت صغير

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

٤. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

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

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

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

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

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

٥. السؤال Question

Did +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نضع الاتي :

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



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

- What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?
- where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

تدريبات علي القواعد **Exercises on grammar**

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

1. When did Ali that book?
a. buy b. bought c. buys d. buying
2. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 3- I -----my aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits
- 4- We -----an interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c -watched d- watches
- 5- When I was on holiday, I ----- tennis everyday.
a- play b-playing c - played d- plays
- 6- My family..... delicious food last week.
a.ate b.eat c.eats d.eating
- 7- When I went to Alexandria. I in a holiday flat.
a.sleeps b. sleep c.sleeping d.slept
- 8- Last summer, my family a fantastic holiday in Morocco.
a. have b. had c. has d. are having
- 9- We..... a test last month..
a- does b- do c - done d- did
- 10- theyat the party last night.
a-didn't b-aren't c-weren't d-wasn't
- 11- who did you meet an hour.....?"
a- yet b- for c- ago d- since
- 12-.....you go to the museum last week?
a-Are b-were c-Did d-do
- 13- I last played tennis two years
a- yet b- for c- ago d- since
- 14-when did you lastyour cousins?
a-saw b-see c-seen d-seeing
- 15- I visited London.....2010.
a-since b-ago c-in d-when
- 16- Hishamat school yesterday.
a-hasn't b-didn't c-wasn't d-isn't
- 17-Where.....you yesterday?
a-did b-do c-are d-were
- 18- we.....a big party for our brother last week.
a-have b- has c-were having d-had

- 19-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?
 a-was b-did c-were d-do
- 20-whothis glass? Tamer dropped it.
 a-broke b-breaks c-breaking d-break
- 21-Where did you live when you a child?
 a-were b-are c-was d-is
- 22-She didn'tto the beach yesterday.
 a-go b-went c-gone d.goes
23. Were you all ready for the exam? –Yes,
 a. we did b. I did c. I was d. we were
24. How.....your weekend?
 a. did b. does c. was d. do

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- I eat fish last week. (.....)
- 2- who did you saw last Monday? (.....)
- 3- she didn't rode a camel before. (.....)
- 4-We write in English yesterday. (.....)
- 5-My uncle buy his house last summer. (.....)
- 6-he doesn't play tennis yesterday. (.....)
- 7-Did you had a good weekend? (.....)
- 8-How did your day yesterday ? (.....)
- 8-Do they see the train yesterday? (.....)
- 10-Hala is ill last week. (.....)
11. I sleep in a tent last night (.....)
12. She buys fruit and went home (.....)
- 13-He stopped exercising a year before (.....)
- 14-Naglaa took an English test next week (.....)
- 15- Where did you went on holiday last summer (.....)
16. There are many people at the station yesterday. (.....)
- 17-He swam in the sea, but he didn't saw any dolphins. (.....)

Although – because - so

Although تستخدم بمعنى (بالرغم من) وتربط بين جملتين متناقضتين ويمكن ان تاتي في اول الجملة او في المنتصف

Although he is strong, he can't carry the box.
 Although I am very hungry , I don't want to eat another dead fish.

Because تستخدم بمعنى (لان) ويأتي بعدها جملة السبب وقبلها جملة النتيجة

جملة سبب + Because + جملة نتيجة

He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.
 His ship sank because there was alterable storm.

so تستخدم بمعنى (لذلك) ويأتي بعدها جملة النتيجة وقبلها جملة السبب

جملة نتيجة + so + جملة سبب

It's raining, so we won't play outside.

- 1- It's a holiday today,..... my father isn't going to work.
 a although b because c that d so
- 2-Lamia watched the tennis match she loves sport.
 a although b because c that d so
- 3- It was cold yesterday,Lamia did not want to go to the beach.
 a why b because c that d so
- 4 My father is very busy,..... he plays sports every day.
 a. so b. because c. and d. although
- 5 We went to the beach on Saturday it was cold and cloudy.
 a. so b. because c. and d. although
- 6 Dina went to bed very early last night..... she was very tired.
 a athough b because c that d so
- 7 Miss Heba was ill today,..... Miss Nadia took our English lesson.
 a athough b because c and d so
- 8 Ola loves playing tennis..... she is not very good at it.
 a athough b because c and d so
- 9 Grandfather is ill,..... I'll call the doctor.
 a. so b. because c. and d. although
- 10 There are not many cars in the streets today..... it is a holiday.
 a. so b. because c. and d. although

- 1-It's a holiday today, but my father isn't going to work. (.....)
- 2-The pizza was really good because it was expensive. (.....)
- 3-It was terrible although my team lost 5-2. (.....)

Unit 8 The Amazing world around us

Comaparative and superlative adjectives

-الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم او تأتي بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :
 ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

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

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
 The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٢-وتأتي بعد هذه الافعال بمعنى يبدو (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتي بعدها ظرف

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

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

وتنقسم الصفة الى

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	الصفة	Comparative	المقارنة	Superlative	التفضيل
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صفة	صفة + er than	The + صفة + est
Tall	Taller than	The tallest
fast	Faster than	The fastest
old	older than	the oldest
high	higher than	The highest
safe	safer than	the safest
cheap	cheaper than	The cheapest
quiet	quieter than	the quietest

Ex- early mobiles are heavier than today's phones.

→ the plane is faster than the train.

↔ today's phones are the easiest to carry around

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
صفة	More + صفة + <i>than</i> less + صفة + <i>than</i>	The + <i>most</i> + صفة The + <i>least</i> + صفة
popular	More popular than	The most popular
expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive
dangerous	More dangerous than	The most dangerous
difficult	More difficult than	The most difficult
beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many / much	more than	the most
Far بعيد (مسافة)	further than	the furthest

Ex- This computer is less/more expensive than that one.

→→ A train is more comfortable than a bus..

→→ For some people, speaking on a mobile phone is the least important of its uses!

→ The radio is the most useful thing in the house.

→ Tablets are the most important invention

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

1 Old cars are usually than modern cars.

- a- noisier b- noisily c- nosiest d- noise

2 A train is..... than a bus.

- a- fast b- faster c- fastest d- fasten

3 The museum is usually.....on a Saturday than a Sunday.

- a- crowded b- most crowded c- more crowded d- as crowed

4- I think the blue dress is.....than the red dress.

- a- nicer b- nicest c- nicely d- nice

- 5 Adel is tall, but Rami is.....
 a- more taller b- tallest c- tall d- taller
- 6-- which bridge is....., the 6th October bridge or the Qasr El Nil bridge?
 a- long b- longer c- longest d- longer than
- 7-my mobile is.....expensive than yours
 a- most b- more c- as d- least
- 8-tablets are the.....modern invention
 a- most b- more c- as d- less
- 9- my phone is as expensive.....yours
 a- than b- so c- as d- more
- 10-Mount Everest isthan Mount Kilimanjaro
 a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
- 11-For me, his climb was theimportant sporting event of 2007
 a-more b-less c-most d-as
- 12-Lake Baikal in Russia is..... lake in the world.
 a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
- 13-Some people think maths is the.....subject of all
 a less difficult b more difficult c difficult d most difficult
- 14 On Saturdays, the market is.....than on Fridays.
 a quiet b quieter c the quietest d most quieter
- 15- Hassan is afootball player than anyone else in the team.
 a) good b) best c) better d) the best
- 16-This is.....expensive car I've ever seen.
 a) more b) much c) most d) the most
- 17- English is.....than many other languages.
 a) easier b) more easy c) easiest d) the easiest
- 18- His behaviour is.....than his brother's.
 a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
- 19- Aswan is.....from Cairo than Banha is.
 a) far b) furthest c) further d) the furthest
- 20- Football is.....popular game in Egypt.
 a) most b) the most c) less d)more

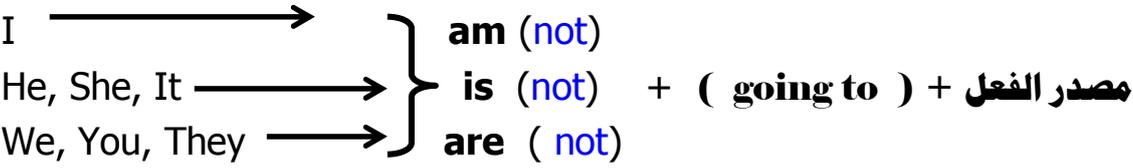
2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is taller.
- 2-Cairo is most crowded than Giza.
- 3- An elephant is big than a camel.
- 4- My cousins felt happyer after they moved to a new flat.
- 5- That mountain was more high than we thought.
- 6- Cheese is badder for you than fruit.
- 7- Let's buy green apples because the red apples are expensiver.
- 8--Cairo is the big city in Africa.
- 9-Tennis is least dangerous than football.
- 10-He was the better player in the team.
- 11-The hotel by the park is the modernest hotel in the city
- 12-The market is more far from my house than the school

٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf

١. التكوين Form

١- في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من



EX→ Tomorrow, we're going to try windsurfing in the morning.
 → I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage

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

- E.g.1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
- 2- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already)
- 3- I'm not going to do any scary thing.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفة أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ أو شيء على وشك

الحدث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه /Be careul /take care /look!/ watch out ! /lookout!/

- E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
- 2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
- 3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
- 4- Watch out! You are going to fall .
- 5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.

٣. السؤال Question

مصدر الفعل.....(Is/Are + subject + going +to inf)

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الاتي :

- Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't
- Are you going to try rock climbing? Yes, I'm / No , I'mnot

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

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

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

الضمائر المنعكسة

ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر منعكسة
أول الجملة	يحدده ضمير الفاعل
I	Myself بنفسي
He /ahmed	Himself بنفسه
She/ Heba	Herself بنفسها
It	Itself بنفسه غير عاقل
They /اي اسم جمع	Themselves بانفسهم
We/ I and اسم	Ourselves بانفسنا
You	Yourselves بانفسكم yourself بنفسك

١- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون المفعول والفاعل واحد

Amir will hurt himself. Did you look at yourself in the mirror?
Spend a few minutes preparing yourself for exercise.
A cat doesn't need a bath. It can clean itself

٢ يستخدم الضمير المنعكس للتأكيد

Ex-Nobody helped me do the work. I did it myself.
→ Sara and Mona cooked lunch themselves.

لاحظ : إذا كانت جملة امر أو نهى يستخدم الضمير المنعكس [yourself / yourselves]

Chop the vegetables by yourself

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

- 1-My father is painting our house.....
a) herself b) myself c) itself d) himself
- 2-Did a famous person draw that, or did you draw it.....?
a) herself b) yourself c) myself d) himself
- 3-My sister and I like taking photos of when we go out.
a-myself b-themselves c-ourselves d-himself
- 4- If you are hungry, make.....a sandwich.
a-himself b-itself c-yourself d-myself
- 5-I didn't buy this cake.! I made it
a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
- 6-The birds sleep in caves to protect from eagles.
a-itself b-themselves c-ourselves d-yourselves
- 7-Sara has a jacket to keep warm.
a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
- 8-You don't drive this car. It drives!
a-himself b-itself c-yourself d-myself
- 9-Be careful ! the car is coming so fast. Ithit you.
a-is going to b-will c-can't d-might
- 10- Next weekend, we..... stay with our relatives in Giza
a. are going to b. will c. won't d. is going to
- 11- Hassanspend the summer in Alexandria as he planned.
a. going to b. will c. can't d. is going to
- 12-Reem going to go trekking his afternoon?
a. Will b. Does c. Has d. Is

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1-Will you going to visit your relatives?
- 2-Great! We are going to having a picnic this weekend.
- 3-I'm going try rock climbing next weekend!
- 4- I can't walk very well because I hurt himself while playing football.
- 5- The children put on hats to protect ourselves from the sun.
- 6-A My sister is only two. She can't put his clothes on myself , so I often help her.
- 7- We all looked at themselves in the school photo.
- 8-My little brother enjoyed yourself at the family party

Unit 10 Welcome to my home !



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

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

➤ He will travel to London tomorrow

٢. 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	١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.	٢. عرض مساعدة Offering help
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?	٣. طلب مساعدة Asking for help
E.g. There will be electric cars in the fuure. ➤ Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future? I think we will live on the moon. It is my dream.	٤. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I' ll see who is there. ➤ I'm tired. I think I' ll go to bed now. ➤ I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.	٥. القرار السريع Quick decision قرارا يكون الان

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

٣. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (won't + المصدر)

Will + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

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

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

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام

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

٥. 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

using made of/from/in/by

⊙is/are Made of (مصنوع من مادة (لم تتغير في الشكل)

Ex-Car tyres are made of rubber. →→This chair is made of wood.

✂This pencil case is made of plastic.

→The best shoes are usually made of leather.

⊙is/are Made from (تغيرت في الشكل او اعيد تصنيعها)

This toy car is made from a metal can! →Cheese is made from milk.

My sister has a toy house. It is made from old boxes.

The bird's home is made from leaves. →→ Plastic is made from oil.

→This desk is made from an old door.

⊙is/are Made in (مصنوع في (مكان او سنة)

✂Many beautiful shoes and bags are made in Egypt.

→Are computers made in China?

☺These rubber sandals are made in Africa

→This car was made in 2005.

⊙was/were Made by (مصنوع بواسطة (شخص/شركة)

The first car was made by Benz.

عند السؤال عن المادة المصنوع منها الشيء

What is /are	+	الشيء	+	Made of/ from...?
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- What is a ruler made of ? - it's made of plastic
- what are tyres made from ? they are made from rubber trees.

عند السؤال عن المكان المصنوع فيه الشيء

Where is /are	+	الشيء	+	Made in...?
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- Where is your mobile made in ? my mobile is made in china.
- where are these rubber sandals made in ? these rubber sandals are made in Africa.

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

- 1- Hamdi is very fast. I think he.....in the Olympic Games one day.
a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be
- 2-Don't worry. I.....help you with your homework.
a-am going to b-will c-going to d-won't
- 3- Do you think there.....flying cars in the future?
a- is b- am going to be c- will be d- was
- 4-.....there be ordinary mobiles in the future ?
a- Is b- Will c- Does d- was
- 5-Therebe an ordinary cars in the future.
a- is b- going to c- will d- won't
- 6-I think we will.....more robots in our schools.
a- has b- having c- had d- have

7-I'm very tired. I think I.....to bed.

a- going to go b-will go c-going to d-won't go

8-My grandfather.....65 next month.

a-is b- would be c-will be d- is going to be

9- The television is madeEgypt.

a- of b- in c- from d- by

10- What is the lampof?

a-are made b-is made c-making d-made

11- Are many computers madeChina?

a- of b- in c- from d- by

12-The Sofa is made leather.

a- in b- by c- from d- of

13-The cushionsof cotton.

a-are made b-is made c-making d-made

14-Is this chair made..... wood?

a- in b- by c- from d- of

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-My bag is making of cotton.

2-These rubber sandals are made from Africa.

3-Would we all use computers at school in the future?

4-modern technology will helping us a lot in the future.

5-I think liverpool is going to win the match.

6-I expect tamer will visiting us tomorrow.

Unit 11 On land and sea

حالة if الصفرية: (zero conditional)

→ **مضارع بسيط** → **مضارع بسيط** + If/when

→ **مضارع بسيط** + If/when + **مضارع بسيط**

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة

EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . → If we **mix** red and green, we **get** blue.

→ I **get** a headache if I **read** for too long. → Streets **become** wet if it **rains** heavily

→ If I **am** tired , I go to bed. → If / When I **read** in bed, I **fall** asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when we **freeze** water , it **turns** into ice. If you **heat** ice, it **melts** -

*تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط:

(always/usually/often/never/ever/every)

If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if /when → dodoes+ sub + inf + اداة استفهام

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتى :

→What do you do if /when you feel hot??

Do /Does+ sub + inf → if/when + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

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

- 1-When Iill, I got bed.
a am feeling b feels c feel d felt
- 2- If my sister a lot of TV, she feels tired.
a will watch b watches c watch d watching
- 3 -When it is very cold, water..... to ice.
a turns b turn c turning d turned
- 4-When we..... something funny, we all laugh
a hearing b heard c hears d hear
- 5- If I don't know a word, I..... my dictionary.
a using b use c used d uses
- 6- Do you feel ill if you..... too many sweets?
a eat b eaten c ate d eating
- 7-.....ice become water if it gets warm?
a-Will b-Would c-Can d-Does
- 8- if Iunderstand an English word, I ask my teacher.
a-doesn't b-am not c-don't d-didn't
- 9-When I am hungry, Isomething to eat.
a-have b-has c-having d-had
- 10-When a turtle is in danger, itinto its shell.
a-going b-went c-go d-goes
- 11-the octopus swims very fast when it..... in danger.
a-is b-are c-be d-was
- 12-If you..... water plants, they don't grow
a-doesn't b-aren't c-don't d-didn't
- 13-When you leave ice in the sun, Itwater.
a-is becoming b-became c-become d-becomes

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1-I always feel very tired if I will eat a big lunch.
- 2-Most animals run away quickly that they are in danger
- 3-I always laughed when I watch that film
- 4-Leila feels ill if she travel on a boat
- 5-If water is 100 °C, it boiling
- 6-When I'm tired, I am going to bed.
- 7-If I see rubbish on the ground, I throwing it in the bin
- 8-I walk to school if the bus isn't arrive.
- 9- if I feel ill, I usually stays at home.

"Should & shouldn't " for advice

should + inf

←← نستخدم should بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You should have about eight hours of sleep every night.

- Students should always be polite
- You should always eat healthy food

Shouldn't + inf

←← نستخدم shouldn't بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You shouldn't watch television all day because it's not health

- He shouldn't speak Arabic in an English class.
- You shouldn't stay up too late at night

السؤال Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Should + ؟

Should I write my name on my paper? Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + should + كلمة استفهام ؟

√-when should we go to the beach?

→what should I do to get the best results?

must + inf

يجب : استخدم للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة **must**

⊗ You must follow traffic rules

٢- اعطاء نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking. You must wash your hands before you eat.

٣ - تستخدم (المشاعر او الامنيات) للتعبير عن احساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال

→We must tell the truth. →I must visit my grandparents more often.

▶ We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. →I must work hard for the exams next week.

must = it is necessary/important to + inf

من الضروري/المهم ان

لا يجب : تستخدم مع المنع أو التحريم أو التحذير من شيء قد يترتب عليه ضرر أو خطورة **mustn't**

mustn't + inf

⊗ You mustn't drink water from the river. It's not clean.

⊗ We mustn't talk to each other in the lesson

You mustn't smoke in hospitals.

هام

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

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

- 1-You play games in the road.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- should
- 2-When you cross a road, first you find a safe place to cross.
a- must b- mustn't c- can't d- shouldn't
- 3- You follow traffic rules.
a- must b- mustn't c- can d- shouldn't
- 4- you forget why you are doing the activity.
a shouldn't b must c should d don't
- 5- you listen to other students' ideas.
a. should to b. must c. mustn't d. can't
- 6- you share your ideas with others.
a can't b mustn't c should d shouldn't
- 7- you make all the decisions or rules yourself.
a shouldn't b must c should d can
- 8-Pupils shouldn't.....noisy in the classroom.
a- be b-are c-were d-been
9. Youlook right and left before you cross the road
a. should to b. must c. mustn't d. can't
- 10-you.....take water when you go to the desert.
a. have to b. must c. mustn't d. shouldn't
- 11- you be angry with people you don't agree with.
a shouldn't b must c should d can
- 12-You..... swim here! It's dangerous.
a must b mustn't c should d shouldn't
13. We eat lots of fish. It is good for you.
a. shouldn't b. don't c. haven't d. should
- 14.Youeat too much cake. It has too much sugar in it.
a. shouldn't b. should c. have d. must
- 15-It's dangerous to take this medicine. you.....take it.
a- shouldn't to b- must c-can't d-mustn't
- 16-Youtalk loudly in the library.
a- must b- mustn't c- should d- have to

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1-You should to clean your teeth in the morning.
- 2.Laila feels ill. She should sees a doctor.
- 3.You should eat too much chocolate.
- 4.Ali should not to talk in the Maths lesson.
- 5- Water is very important. We should waste it.
- 6- You shouldn't to eat too many sweets.
- 7- You must eat not in the changing room.
- 8 You mustn't look after your health.
- 9- you shouldn't drank lots of water after you do sports.
- 10-you should study while you are in bed.
- 11- He should feel nervous before an exam.?
12. People must throw rubbish in the street.
- 13 People can smoke in hospitals.
- 14-You should studying for the test.
- 15-You must park here. it's not allowed

Unit 12 My future

السؤال المذيل Question Tag

❖ يتكون السؤال المذيل من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص وضمير الفاعل

الأفعال المساعدة أو الناقصة

am / is / are / was / were / do / does / did / have / has / had / can / shall / will / could / may/ must / might / should / would

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص منفي + جملة مثبتة

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص مثبت + جملة منفية

❖ السؤال المذيل يضاف لنهاية الجملة بهدف التأكيد علي الكلام السابق .

❖ الجملة المثبتة يضاف لها سؤال مذيل منفي والإجابة المتوقعة هي **yes**

❖ الجملة المنفية يضاف لها سؤال مذيل مثبت والإجابة المتوقعة هي **No**

❖ الأفعال المنفية في السؤال المذيل لا بد أن تكون دائماً مختصرة .

❖ الفاعل في السؤال المذيل لا بد أن يكون ضمير .

It's hot today, isn't it ?

Yes, it is.

The manager arrived late, didn't he ?

Yes, he did.

Ahmed won't come to the party, will he ?

No, he won't.

أمثلة أخرى

Ex- You like nuts, don't you?

→ He speaks English, doesn't he?

→ Your brother can't play the guitar, can he?

, → We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?

→ there were a lot of people at the meeting , weren't they?

ملاحظات عامة

❖ الجملة التي تحتوي علي - **never - rarely - hardly - seldom** تعتبر جمل منفية ولا بد

أن يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

He never smokes, does he ?

Maha hardly studies, does she?

❖ إذا جاءت **'s** وبعدها أي جزء من أجزاء الكلام غير التصريف الثالث نستخدم **is** .

It's fine today, isn't it ?

He's a doctor, isn't he ? - She's reading, isn't she?

❖ إذا جاءت **I'm** يكون السؤال المذيل **aren't I** .

I'm a teacher, aren't I ?

❖ إذا جاءت **I'm not** يكون السؤال **am I** .

I'm not a doctor, am I ?

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **This or That** يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل **it** .

This is my car, isn't it ?

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **These or Those** يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل **they** .

These are mine, aren't they ? / Those are my socks, aren't they?

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **There** نضعها نفسها بدلاً من الضمير في السؤال المذيل .

There is a car over there, isn't there ?

There are flowers in the garden, aren't there?

❖ إذا جاء **v. to Have** فعلاً أساسياً نستخدم **do or does** في المضارع و **did** في الماضي .

I have a new car, don't I ? - **He has a lot of money, doesn't he ?**

❖ اذل لم يوجد في الجملة فعل مساعد او ناقص نستخدم do مع مصدر الفعل ونستخدم does مع فعل منتهى ب s/es ونستخدم did للماضي

you want to be a doctor , don't you? She like fish , doesn't she?
They played football yesterday, didn't they?

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

- 1 Sara wants to be a marine biologist, she?
a is b isn't c doesn't d does
- 2 Your grandmother doesn't like fish, she?
a is b isn't c doesn't d does
- 3 It is cold in England in winter,it?
a- hasn't b isn't c doesn't s-aren't
- 4 You did your homework last night,you?
a did b didn't c doesn't d does
- 5 Nasser will write to me when he gets there, he?
a won't b didn't c doesn't d can't
- 6 There weren't many people at the match, were?
a they b it c there d them
- 7 A lot of people prefer living in Cairo,.....?
a- aren't they b- they don't c-didn't they d- don't they
- 8 Girls are quieter than boys,.....?
a-aren't they b- isn't she c-didn't they d- don't they
- 9 Your grandfather in a big city, did he?
a lived b doesn't live c lives d didn't live
- 10 She never speaks French, she?
a is b isn't c doesn't d does
- 11-my brother can't play the guitar,.....he?
a-can't b-isn't c-does d-can
- 12- we have much sleep,.....we?
a-shall b-haven't c-don't d-aren't
- 13-heba never reads the lesson carefully before the exam,.....?
a-doesn't she b-didn't she c-does she d-did she
- 14-I'm so proud to be egyptian,.....?
a- I am b-I'm not c- am I not d- aren't I
- 15- Too many sweets, cakes and biscuits aren't healthy,?
a- do they b- are they c- does they d- they are
- 16-She's very friendly,she?
a- is b- doesn't c- isn't d- does
- 17-Nabil has a car ,he?
a- hasn't b- doesn't c- isn't d- don't
- 18- Ahmed read the story carefully , -----?
a) didn't he b) isn't he c) hasn't he d) doesn't she

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1-we never sleep late during school, are we?
- 2- he is a fast runner, wasn't he?
- 3-He speaks English, isn't he?
- 4-you can't forget to phone me, will you ?

- 5-It's really important to look after our planet, doesn't it?
- 6-You're Ali's cousin, don't you?
- 7-They should eat health food , won't they ?
- 8-An octopus can swim fast , can it ?
- 9-This is an easy exam , is it?

حالة "if" الأولى: (1st conditional)

١- تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط + **If** + الفاعل
 جملة في المضارع البسيط + **If** + المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل

- Ex → If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car.=I will buy a car if I have a lot of money
 → If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus.
 → If these places become deserts, crops will not be able to grow.

٢- نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل او الحاضر.

- Ex → If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.
 → If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.
 ► if we go to the sports club tomorrow, we'll phone you.
 → If it is windy tomorrow, they won't go to the beach
 I won't pass my exam if I don't work hard

٣. السؤال Question

will+ sub + inf if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ؟

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي :



- Will you come to the party if he invites you?
 Yes . I will / No, I won't

(جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will+ sub + inf + اداة استفهام

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :



- What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?
 I will go to the beach.
 Who will you see if you go out tonight?

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

- 1- If we.....to England, we will speak English every day.
 a went b will go c go d going
- 2- If you..... your hands before you eat, you will get ill.
 a don't wash b wash c not wash d didn't wash
- 3-If you eat too many sweets, you.....bad teeth.
 a-have b-won't have c-will have d-would have
- 4-If your sister.....hard, she will get low marks.
 a-studies b-studied c-don't study d-doesn't study
- 5-where will you go if you.....holiday?
 a-have b-had c-will have d-having

6-.....you come if he invites you?

- a-would b-are c-will d-have

7-heba won't go on a trip if she.....study hard.

- a-don't b-doesn't c-isn't d-hasn't

8-If I finish my homework before seven o'clock, I and visit you.

- a-come b-comes c-will come d-came

9-If I have free time, I.....this story.

- a-reads b-will read c-read d-reading

10-If I.....see walaa today, I will phone her this evening.

- a-doesn't b-won't c-don't d-wouldn't

11- If you play tennis heavily tomorrow, I.....go out.

- a-are b-was c-were d-be

12- What.....if you get up late?

- a-will do b-would do c-will you do d-you will do

13 Your Mum..... very angry if you break your phone

- a-are b-is c-will be d-be

14 If you don't run, you.....the bus.

- a-don't catch b-won't catch c-doesn't catch d-didn't catch

15 If I..... Tarek, I'll tell him to call you.

- a saw b will see c see d seeing

16 You..... better English if you practise every day.

- a-speaks b-will speak c-speaking d-speak

17-we won't go to university if we.....pass our exams

- a-doesn't b-won't c-don't d-shouldn't

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

2 Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- If you go to Paris, you see the Eiffel Tower. (.....)
- 2- Hala not go to work if she feels ill tomorrow. (.....)
- 3- Tarek will be cold if he will go out without his jacket. (.....)
- 4-If I visit my grandparents, I take them a present.. (.....)
- 5-If dad get a new job , we'll move to Cairo (.....)
- 6- The team will win the match if they having their best players (.....)
- 7-The teacher will not be happy if you not do your homework.(.....)
- 8- If it rained , I'll stay at home. (.....)
- 9- The family buy a new apartment if they move to the city.
- 10-If I am not work hard, I won't pass my exams.