



New Hello! Year one.

قواعد ومهارات



كيفية تكوين السؤال

أولاً : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ :-

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / Ok/ perhaps / I think

ويكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى (هل .. ؟) ونتبع الآتي :

- 1- تحذف No , Yes أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.
- 2- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي



| Answer | Question |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes, they like tea • yes. I visited ali • yes, I have | Do they like tea ? Did you visit ali ? Have you played football? |

الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

(am / is / are / was / were) (have / has / had) (can / could / shall should / will / would / may / might / must / ought to / had to)

what are you doing? what were you doing ?

How do you go to school? Where did Ahmed go yesterday?

how long have you been watching the film?

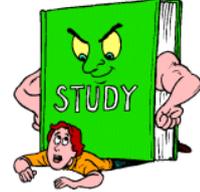
when will he arrive?

what are you doing? what were you doing ?

How do you go to school? Where did Ahmed go yesterday?

how long have you been watching the film?

when will he arrive?



لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة :-

| Question | you | you | your | yours | are you | were you ...? |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Answer | I - we | Me -us | my - our | Mine/ours | I'm/ we are | I was/ we were |

إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-

1- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) ويعود الفعل لمصدره

2- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم (do) .

3- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) ويعود الفعل لمصدره .

4- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ No وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شئ اخر غير الموجود في الجملة.

No. it is my first visit to Egypt → (is it your second visit to Egypt)

5- بعض الاسئلة التي يمكن ان نجيب عنها بمعلومة وليس No او Yes فقط

Can I help you? ↔ (yes, I want / would likecan / may I have...?)

6- السؤال المذيل (اليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

e.g. you know him , don't you ?

7- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال ولها معاني جميلة و عليك حفظها

And you?

Where to?

Where from?

What about you?

What else?

Why not?

ثانیا: إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ (Yes ,No ,Of course) أو ما سبق نستخدم أداة الاستفهام ويكون شكل السؤال كالاتى:

| How long | have | you | Studied | English? |
|--------------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------|
| أداة استفهام | فعل مساعد | فاعل | فعل أساسى | تكملة الجملة |



استخدام أدوات الاستفهام

ما / ماذا لفاعل او مفعول غير عاقل (فعل / حدث / مفعول) ? What ?

What is he doing? / what gives us milk ?

أين تسال عن المكان ? Where ?

متى , للزمان ? When = how long ago ?

كم الساعة ? / what time is it ? What is the time ?

It' s five o' clock

ما الوقت ? What time do you get up ?

I get up at six o clock .

اي / أيهما للتفضيل بين اثنين Which

اسم 1 , صفة مقارنة + is/are + اسم ? Which + اسم

Which vehicle is faster , plane or train ?

اسم شخص بملكية / ضمير ملكية + is/are + اسم ? Which

Which car is yours/ ahmed's ? it is the red one

من للملكية + is this / are these + اسم الشئ ? Whose

Whose pen is this ? whose books are these ?

It/they belong/s to (اسم + صفة ملكية) او ((ضمير مفعول))

It is/they are + 's + اسم شخص او & (ضمير ملكية) او (اسم + صفة ملكية)

لماذا تسال عن السبب ولها إجابتين ? Why

Why couldn't you catch the bus? Because I got up late . سبب

Why did he go to the market ? to buy vegetables . غرض

كم الكمية / كم الثمن ? اسم شئ لا يعد ويعامل مفرد + How much

How much water is there ?

كم العدد ? اسم شئ جمع + How many

How many books are there ?

من للشخص للعاقل ? Who painted this picture ?

My sister painted this picture

من للمفعول العاقل ? Who /whom did you go to Luxor with ?

I went with my family

ما المدة الزمنية تسال عن (for/since) How long have you stayed in France ?

I have stayed in France for three weeks

كم عدد المرات ? How often = How many times

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

How often do you go to the library ?

I go to library twice a week .

ما اللون ? What color do you want ? blue →

ما المقاس → What size do you want / what is your size? medium 35



الإجابة



Unit (1)

Present simple المضارع البسيط

Form الشكل

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe و they. أما بالنسبة لـ **he, she ,it** نضيف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes mixes)
٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (studies- cries - tries)
- ٤- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)



Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

٣. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

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

Key words الكلمات الدالة

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|------|-------------|------|
| always دائما | 100 % | usually عادة | 80 % | often غالبا | 70 % |
| sometimes أحيانا | 50 % | occasionally | 10 % | never | 0 % |

- e.g. - I sometimes walk to school. - My father sometimes takes me to school
 - We never go to school on Fridays - She is always tired in the evenings.
 - The bus never stops near my house. - My brother often watches TV.

4. Negation النفي

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

- I play football on Friday.

I don't play football on Friday.

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

√- He plays tennis on Friday.

- He doesn't play tennis on Friday.

5. السؤال question

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Do/ Does

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No يتبع الاتي :

→ Do you study hard?

√- Yes, I do

√- No, I don't

→ Does Mona help her mother?

√- Yes, she does

√- No, she doesn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Do/ Does + أداة استفهام

√- How do you go to school?

-- I go to school by bus

√- Where does she live, Sara?

-- She lives in America.

1- An engineer usually..... new roads.

a build b is building c builds d to build

2-We never to school on Friday.

a goes b is going c go d to go

3-My father..... sometimes me to school.

a taking b takes c take d is taking

4-I always.....programmes about history and geography.

a) loved b) loves c) love d) to love

5-He always..... eight lessons a day

a) had b) having c) have d) has

6-My grandparents occasionally a computer.

a) uses b) using c) to use d) use

7-we.....go to school on Fridays.

a- usually b- sometimes c- never d- always

1- I always talk to my friends before school start.

2- does ahmed walking to school?

3- we don't often has German.

توجيه أسئلة والرد عليها لإكمال بيانات في الاستمارة:

| السؤال Question | الرد Response |
|---|--|
| 1. What's your first name? ما اسمك الأول؟ | -My first name is (Anas). -It's (Anas). |
| 2. What's your surname? ما لقبك؟ | -My surname is (Al-Namer). -It's (Al-Namer). |
| 3. What's your date of birth? When were you born ? ما تاريخ ميلادك؟ | -My birthday is on 14 th Jan. -It's 14 th January 1984. |
| 4. What's you phone number? ما رقم تليفونك؟ | -My phone number is 055234916 -It's 01205502735. |
| 5. What's your address? ما عنوانك؟ | -It's 32 orabi Street. |
| 6. What subject do you like? المادة المحببة لك؟ | -I like English. |

للتحقق من المعلومات يمكن أن تقول:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 7. How do you spell that? كيف تنهجى ذلك؟ | A-N-A-S |
| 8. Can you repeat that, please? هل يمكنك أن تكرر ذلك من فضلك؟ | A-N-A-S |
| 9. Is that correct? هل ذلك صحيح؟ | Yes, it is. |

1-man: What's your _____ ?

Boy: It's Badrawi.

Man: Can you _____ that, please?

Boy: B-A-D-R-A-W-I

Man: Thank you. What's your date of _____ ?

Boy: It's 7 September 2003.

Man: And what's your _____ number?

Boy: It's 02-20023856.

Man: What _____ do you like?

Boy: I like football.

2-Ammar: Hello, Eyad. What is your favourite (1) _____?

Eyad: Computer studies, but we don't (2) _____ have it.

Ammar: Do you like playing (3) _____?

Eyad: Yes. I love playing tennis. I (4) _____ play tennis on Fridays.

Ammar: That's great! I play tennis every Friday too!

3- Miss Maggie: _____?

Nancy: I was born on August 1st, 2002.

4- A- What is your favourite subject?

B: _____

5- a: _____?

b ; My best friends are Omar and Hamza.

6- a: _____?

b: I have eight lessons a day

7- a: _____?

b: We never go to school on Fridays



Unit 2



المضارع المستمر present continuous



Form النكبات

١- 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

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

I → **am not**
 He, She, It → **isn't**
 We, You, They → **aren't** } + (v + ing).

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf...+ verb + ing)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { **am** } I → } + (v + ing)...?
 { **is** } he, she, it → }
 { **Are** } we, you, they → }

e.g - **Are** They **cleaning** the garden now? - No, they aren't.

- What **are** you **doing** now? - I'm reading a lesson.

ملحوظات:

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

bake → baking come → coming live → living

٢- 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

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

eat → eating read → reading need → needing

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

lie → lying die → dying



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

E.g. Now he is growing potatoes.

→ At the moment he is designing a new library.

→ My brother Magdy is studying for his exams at the moment

→ She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل :

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

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

الآن at this time - الآن at present - انظر Look! - في هذه اللحظة at the moment - الآن now
 (اليوم today - احترس/احذر Listen! - أنصت Listen! - Look out! - Watch out! - Listen!)

1-Miss Zakius today

a) teaching b) is teaching c) teach d) teaches

2-At the moment, students.....to a story.

a) listened b) are listening c) listens d) listen

3.What book.....now?

a) you are reading b) did you read c) are you reading d) do you read

4-my father isin the garden right now.

- a - sit b sat c sitting d was sitting

5-it at the moment.

- a- rains b raining c rain d is raining

6.My father always drives to work, but today he.....the bus.

- a) take b) takes c) is taking d) took

7- rami.....studying now.

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

1 They running fast. (.....)

2 You write an email at the moment. (.....)

3 My mum makes lunch now. (.....)

4 We usually getting up early every day. (.....)

5 He isn't to study today. (.....)

6-I drink tea at the moment. (.....)



توجيه أسئلة والرد عليها عن العائلة:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. What's your father's name? | ☒ - Farouk. |
| 2. What are your brothers' name? | ☒ - Amr and Mohamed. |
| 3. Who is your aunt? | ☒ - Zeinab |
| 4. How old is your grandfather? | ☒ - he is 75 . |
| 5. What's your mother's job? | ☒ - she is a doctor |
| 6. What's your sister called? | ☒ - she is called heba |
| 7. How many cousins have you got? | ☒ - I have got two cousins |

هام



الوظائف



| job | What does he do ? | Where does he work ? |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| farmer | He grows vegetables and fruits He keeps animals | On the farm In the field |
| Mechanic | He fixes/mends/repairs cars | In a garage / in workshop |
| architect | He designs buildings. | In an office |
| doctor | He examines patients | In the hospital / in the clinic |
| an engineer | He builds new bridges, dams and roads. | In the street |
| Accountant | He works with money | In the bank |
| Scientist | He does experiments | In a laboratory |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chef | He cooks food | In the restaurant |
| A tour guide | He show people famous places | In a tourist company |

1- Hussein : Hello. Mohamed. What's your father's.....(1)....?

Mohamed : It's Amr.

Hussein : How.....(2)... brothers do you have?

Mohamed : I have three brothers.

Hussein :(3)... is your aunt?

Mohamed : Amira is my aunt.

Hussein : How.....(4)... is your grandmother?

Mohamed : She's about sixty.

2- Ahmed : What is your brother's?

Amr : He is a mechanic.

Ahmed : does he work?

Amr : He works in

Ahmed :What does he do?

Amr :He cars.



3-noha: what does an engineer do?

Heba:

4) Shimaa: Where does a scientist work?

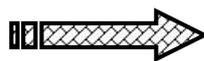
Ayman:.....

5- A.....?

B: my mother is a teacher.



Countable And Uncountable Nouns



Countable nouns أسماء معدودة

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 :

ارغفة loaves رغيف loaf نساء women امرأة woman - رجال men رجل man - أطفال children طفل Child

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 :

- a) Am b) Is c) Are d) Were

5-There iswater in that bottle.

- a some b much c many d any

6-Would you like.....coffee?

- a) many b) any c) no d) some

7-Koshari is delicious with.....tomato sauce on the top.

- a) few b) some c) any d) many

8-Would you like.....drinks?

- a) much b) any c) no d) some

9sweets have got nuts and dates in them.

- a Many b Any c A lot d Much

1.Can I have any juice? (.....)

2.Has it got some soup in it? (.....)

3.There isn't any books in the bag. (.....)

4- I can't find many money in my pocket. Someone stole it(.....)



السؤال عن الأطعمة المتاحة للتناول:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. What have you got? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Chicken and rice. |
| 2. What about salad? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - We have green salad. |
| 3. Have you got any lentils? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Yes, we have got some |
| 4. Can I have some chicken soup? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Yes, of course. |

العرض بالأطعمة والمشروبات المتاحة بالمطعم:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. What would you like to eat? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - I'd like fish and rice. |
| 2. What would you like to drink? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Orange juice, please. |
| 3. Would you like some soup? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - No, thanks \ Yes, please. |

1-Father: Look. There's an English dish on the menu.

Youssef: Is there 1 meat in it?

Mother: Yes, there's lamb in it and there 2 also vegetables. 3 there Are onions, carrots and potatoes.

Youssef: is there any cheese in it?

Mother: No, there any cheese in it, but it is delicious with..... cheese on the top

Youssef: OK, let's try it!

2-Waiter : Good afternoon. What would you like to eat?

Mr Anas : I'd.....(1)...some fish and rice, please.

Waiter : Would you like some salad.....(2)...the fish?

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

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



the past simple

١. التكوين Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني بأحد التراكيب التالية:

١- بإضافة ed للفعل في الحالة العادية . E.g. Play → played / talk → talked / open → opened .

٢. بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e . E.g. live → lived / close → closed

٣. بإضافة ied وحذف الـ y لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن. E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

٤. مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

ولكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . E.g. follow → followed

fix → fixed

٥. هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.

E.g. buy → bought / take → took / build → built

٢. الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday.

1- The weather was very hot that summer

2- People wanted to help them clean the canals..

3- we bought my mother some flowers last week.

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

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

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Once upon a time there was a boy

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

yesterday أمس، ago منذ ، last السابق ، the other day منذ أيام قليلة، once upon a time ذات مرة، in the past في الماضي، this morning هذا الصباح / سنة ماضية + in =how long ago / متى When / in ancient times في العصور القديمة)

٤. النفي Negation

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ We didn't go home for lunch You didn't buy a new notebook

٥. السؤال

هل? Did + فاعل + inf +? // // inf + فاعل + did + أداة استفهام

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.

→ Where did you put it? I put it on the table.

→ Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.



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

1- Hazem : What (1) you doing on Saturday at half past one?

Waleed : I was (2) tennis at the club.

Hazem : Who were you playing with?

Waleed : I was playing with my cousin.

Hazem : Then , what were you doing (3) half past four?

Waleed : I was (4) lunch with my family.

2- Sherif: What were you doing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon?

Taha:

Sherif: That's great! Did you enjoy your meal?

3-Ali :.....?

Heba : yes, I was helping mum with the housework.

4-Hany : Why didn't you go to school yesterday?

Ali :.....

1- Nadiaa beautiful dress yesterday.

a wore b wear c wearing d wears

2-I to my friend when the bus arrived.

a.talks b.talked c.was talking d. Talking

3. What they doing yesterday evening?

a) is b) are c) was d) were

4. My friend came while I football.

a) play b) playing c) was playing d) played

5-. While we were walking to school, we an accident.

a) see b) saw c) seen d) seeing

6.....you having lunch when Sara phoned you yesterday?

a) did b) are c) was d) were

7-Who wasin a queue when the bus arrived?

a -wait b waits c waiting d waited

8-when manal, I was doing my home work.

a- was phoning b- phone c- is phoning d- phoned

9- I -----my aunt a week ago.

a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits

10- while they,they talked about the problem.

a-eat b- ate c-were eating d- eaten

1-I go to school yesterday. (.....)

2-When he arrived, I sleep. (.....)

3- Soha were holding a flower. (.....)

4-While they could studying, the phone rang. (.....)

5- Where did you went on holiday last summer? (.....)



Unit 6



| | |
|---|---|
| a lot of – many – much – some – a little - any | |
| a lot of | <p>- لاحظ إن A lot of, lots of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد</p> <p>- Ali has got a lot of / lots of books.</p> <p>- Remember that a long shower uses a lot of water</p> |
| Many | <p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام</p> <p>- how many CDs have you got? I don't have many friends</p> <p>(so – as – too - a good - a great) many ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها</p> <p>- There are too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.</p> |
| Much | <p>تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام</p> <p>How much water do you waste?– We didn't eat much cheese</p> <p>(so - very - as - too) much ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي (much) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها</p> <p>- I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.</p> |
| a few | <p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل دون تحديده في الجملة المثبتة.</p> <p>- there are a few apples in that dish.</p> |
| a little | <p>تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة دون تحديدها في الجملة المثبتة</p> <p style="text-align: center;">There is a little water in that bottle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Do you use a little water or a lot of water every day?</p> |
| some | <p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب.</p> <p>- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)</p> <p>- There is some cheese in the cupboard. (اسم لا يعد)</p> <p>- Would you like some tea? (عرض)</p> <p>- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)</p> |
| any | <p>تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.</p> <p>- There aren't any pencils in my bag. (اسم يعد)</p> <p>- There isn't any milk in the fridge. (اسم لا يعد)</p> |

- 1- How rain does Egypt get every year ?
a) many b) often c) much d) long
- 2- Howcups of coffee do you drink a day ?
a) many b) often c) much d) long
- 3- there any cheese ?
a) Does b) Has c) Is d) were
- 4- Howpeople are visiting the museum today?
a much b many c a lot of d some
- 5- In the summer, farmers use..... water for their plants and animals.
a many b a lot of c lot of d a few
- 6- the restaurant solddifferent kinds of food.
a much b a little c -a lot of d not any
- 7- A short shower uses only water .
a) many b) a little c) much d) a lot
- 8- How other ways are there to save water ?
a) many b) few c) little d) much

- 9- Do you know how water cost ?
 a) much b) often c) old d) many
- 10- There are people in Cairo .
 a) much b) little c) a lot of d) any

- 1-How much hours did you spend in the airport? (.....)
- 2-I like few sugar in my tea. (.....)
- 3- There is a lot of rooms in that new hotel. (.....)
- 4-There isn't any canals near that town. (.....)
- 5-There is not some milk in the fridge. (.....)
- 6- al's bus leaves in an hour, so he has little time to buy his ticket. (.....)

Making and responding to suggestions عمل اقتراحات والرد عليها

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Let s + مصدر الفعل | هيا بنا |
| ➔ why don't we+ inf.....? | لما لا.....؟ |
| ➤ shall we + ...مصدر الفعل.....? | هالا نفعل |
| ➔ what /how about + v .ing....? | مارايك في.....؟ |
| ➤ I suggest + v ing | اقترح |

| الموافقة | الرفض |
|--|---|
| That s good idea / yes. Ok / great نعم لما لا idea / ok, why not Yes, let's do so نعم هيا نفعلها | That's not impossible هذا غير ممكن I don't like that انا لا احب هذ I'd prefer to.....افضل ان..... |

- 1-Nabila: It's a holiday today. Why don't we go to the park?
 Reem: I'd like that. (1) about having a picnic?
 Nabila: OK. There's only (2) food in the fridge. Let's go to the market first.
 Reem: There's a new shop near the school. (3) don't we go there?
 Nabila: That's a good (4)

2-Aya : what about going to the zoo tomorrow ?
 Dalia :

3-Omar :
 Ziad : that's good idea.



Unit 7



the past simple



Form التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني وتم شرحه مسبقا:
 هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ كالآتي :

| مضارع | ماضى | مضارع | ماضى |
|-------------|-------|------------|--------|
| Go يذهب | went | Write يكتب | Wrote |
| Do يفعل | Did | Sell يبيع | Sold |
| Drive يقود | Drove | Swim يسبح | Swam |
| meet يقابل | Met | Read يقرأ | Read |
| sit يجلس | Sat | Eat ياكل | Ate |
| ride يركب | Rode | Buy يشتري | bought |
| see يرى | Saw | Wear يرتدى | wore |
| have يتناول | had | drink يشرب | drank |



Conjunctions الروابط

لربط بين جملتين قبلها نتيجة وبعدها سبب او العكس نستخدم:

1- جملة نتيجة + (ولذلك So) , جملة سبب

He was ill, so he didn't go to school .
 he bakery has fresh bread every day, so I always buy bread there.
 It's a holiday today, so my father isn't going to work

2- جملة سبب + (لان because) جملة نتيجة

he didn't go to school because He was ill.
 Lamia watched the tennis match because she loves sport.



- 1- my unclehis car last summer.
 a- sells b- sold c- selling d- sell
- 2- Did alia tablet last month?
 a- buys b- bought c- buying d- buy
- 3- We to the shopping centre yesterday .
 a) drive b) driving c) drove d-drives
- 4- Nadiaa beautiful dress yesterday.
 a wore b wear c wearing d wears
5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
 a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 6- It was cold yesterday,Lamia did not want to go to the beach.
 a why b because c that d so
- 7- It's a holiday today,..... my father isn't going to work.
 a why b because c that d so
- 8-Lamia watched the tennis match she loves sport.
 a why b because c that d so
- 9-he bakery has fresh bread every day, I always buy bread there.
 a why b because c that d so
- 10-Magda isn't at school today she is ill.
 a why b because c that d so
- 11- I wore good walking shoes the centre is big .
 a) so b) because c) to d) that

- 1- I eat fish last week. (.....)
- 2- who did you saw last Monday? (.....)
- 3-My mother wanted flowers, because we went to a florist. (.....)
- 4- she didn't rode a camel before.(.....)

| السؤال عن الملابس | الرد |
|---|---|
| → Can I help you? هل تستطيع اساعدك | * Yes. I'd like to buy ... - نعم اود ان اشترى..... |
| ➤ What size would you like? - ماالمقاس ؟ | * I'd like small/medium/large, please. - اريد مقاس صغير او متوسط اة كبير |
| → It's a bit small/big. Have you got a ...? - انه صغير او كبير قليلا . هل لديك ؟ | * Try this one. - جرب هذا. |
| ⇒ What colour would you like? - ما اللون؟ | * I'd like ..., please.. اريد لون.....من فضلك |
| ⇒ Here you are. تفضل | * It's very good. Thank you. انة رائع .شكرا |

1- Shop assistant: Hello, Can I help you?

Customer:

Shop assistant: Certainly. What size skirt would you like?

2-Shop assistant : Hello. Can I (1)..... you ?

Customer : Yes. I'd like to (2)..... a new shirt.

Shop assistant : What size would you like ?

Customer : I'd like small, please.

Shop assistant : And what.....would you like ?

Customer : |'d like blue, please

Shop assistant : Here you are. Is this Ok ?

Customer : it's a bit small. Have you got a medium size ?

Shop assistant : (4)..... this one.

3-Shop assistant: I help you

Customer: Yes, please. I'd to buy a dress.

Shop assistant: what would you like?

Customer: red, Please .

Shop assistant: try this one.

Customer: great, I'll it



Unit 8

اسم + enough / enough + صفة

⊗ نستخدم enough بمعنى بدرجة كافية او بشكل كاف للتعبير عن الحجم او الرقم او الكمية الصحيحة او المناسبة:

←←← نستخدم Enough بعد الصفة :

→ This dress is small enough for the baby. ► He is not strong enough to lift the bag.

→ Their village isn't exciting enough. ⊗ The hotel isn't modern enough.

←←← نستخدم Enough قبل الاسم :

► There are enough books for all the students. → There is not enough water.

too + صفة



⊗ تستخدم too بمعنى جدا جدا (أكثر من اللازم) وتأتي قبل الصفة:

⊗ I think the countryside is too quiet. ⊗ The hotel is too expensive

too + صفة = not + عكس الصفة + enough

لاحظ:

⊗ It's too quiet. = It isn't noisy enough.
→ This tea is too cold. = The tea isn't hot enough.

صفة المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين

| Adjective الصفة | Comparative المقارنة | Adjective الصفة | Comparative المقارنة |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| صفة قصيرة | صفة + er + than | صفة طويلة | more صفة than |
| light | lighter than | difficult | More difficult than |
| easy | Easier than | modern | More modern than |
| noisy | noisier than | expensive | more expensive than |
| friendly | friendlier than | relaxing | more relaxing than |
| big | Bigger than | exciting | More exciting than |

e.g ► Cairo is noisier than the countryside.
→ The countryside is more relaxing than the city.

- The bus leaves in two minutes. There is..... time to go to the shops.
a enough b too much c not enough d too many
- He isn't strong..... to lift the bag.
a. enough b. too c. so d. While
- the tea ishot drink.
a. enough b. too c. so d. beacuse
- Ali does not like living near the airport. It isnoisy.
a. enough b. to c. so d. to
- You can all sit down because there are..... chairs for all of you
a. enough b. too c. so d. alot
- Leila's brother is not oldto remember the year 1999.
a. so b. too c. enough d. many
- Life in a village is usually than life in the city.
a. slow b. slowest c. slower d. The slower
- Most people think that the countryside is beautiful than the city.
a. more b. too c. very d. many
- There aren't green areas in the city.
a. enough b. too c. so d. Alot
- Cairo is than the countryside .
a) noisy b)noisiest c) noisier d) noise

- Cairo is noisier that the countryside. (.....)
- Please open the curtains. The room is enough dark. (.....)
- ahmed's room is big than yours. (.....)

طلب وايداء الراى asking for and giving opinions

| Asking for opinions | Giving opinions |
|---|--|
| What's your opinion (of / about)...? What do you think (of / about) + v ing / n? Do you agree (that) ...? Do you think ...? | In my opinion ,..... فى راى I think اعتقد I don't think..... |

ويكون الرد عليه بالموافقة والرفض كالاتى :

| agreeing | disagreeing |
|---|---|
| You're right انت على حق I agree with you/that أتفق معك That's true هذا صحيح | I don't agree with you/that لا اوافقك هذا That's not true ليس صحيح I disagree with you/that لا اوافقك |

1-Fatma: Some people think that cities are too noisy, but I love the city.

Zeinab: I (1) City life is really exciting!

Fatma: My grandparents live in the (2)..... It's much quieter there.

Zeinab: Yes, life is (3) in the village and there aren't as many cars in the street.

Fatma: When I visit my grandparents in the village, I really enjoy the (4) air.

2-Yomna : Do you agree that exams are (1) easy ?

Rawan : No , I don't agree (2) you .

Yomna : Do you agree that the summer holidays are not long (3)?

Rawan : No , that is not (4)

3-Sarny : What do you think about life in the countryside ?

Ali :

4-reem :

afaf: I think TV programmes are good

5-) Hani : Which is noisier the country or the city ?

Waleed :

6-Ali : do you think that life in the country is quiet ?

Hany:.....



| ضمائر فاعل | ضمائر مفعول | صفات ملكية | ضمائر ملكية |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| أول الجملة | بعد الفعل مباشرة | تتبع باسم ملكية | لا تتبع باسم |
| I | Me | My | Mine |
| He | Him | His | His |
| She | Her | Her | Hers |
| It | It | Its | — |
| They | Them | Their | Theirs |
| We | Us | Our | Ours |
| You | You | Your | Yours |

السؤال مع الجمع

Whose + اسم مفرد + is this/that ? من الملكية

Whose + اسم جمع + are these /those ?

Whose pen is this ?whose books are these ?

It/they belong/s to (اسم+صفة ملكية) او (ضمير مفعول)

It is/they are + اسم شخص أو & (ضمير ملكية) او (اسم+صفة ملكية)

Whose pen is this ?

It is his pen = it is his = it is ali's

whose books are these ?

they are his books = they are his = they are ali's = they belong to ali

Which + اسم + is/are + ضمير ملكية/ اسم شخص بملكية

Which car is yours/ ahmed's ? it is the red one

الاجابة



Possessive ('s) [الملكية]

١ - تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة من (الأشخاص - الحيوانات- الطيور)

Ex → Sara's book . كتاب سارة / a dog's tail . ذيل كلب / the bird's nest عش الطائر

- او مع الاسماء المفردة المنتهية ب (s) نضع الفاصلة العليا فقط (s) بعد (s) او نضيف (s)

Ex → Ramsis 'statue . تمثال رمسيس / enas' house . منزل عائلة ايناس

٢ - تستخدم مع الاسماء الجمع المنتهية ب (s) بوضع الفاصلة العليا فقط (s) بعد (s)

Ex → The boys 'house . منزل الاولاد / horses 'legs . أرجل الخيول

Girls' school . مدرسة بنات / grandparents' house . منزل الاجداد

٣ - تستخدم مع الاسماء الجمع الشاذة الغيرمنتهية ب (s) بوضع (s)

Ex → men's coats . معاطف الرجال / women's bag / children's school / حقائب السيدات

٤ - تستخدم (s) مع الوظائف للإشارة لمكان العمل

Ex → the baker's . الخباز / the chemist's . الصيدليّة / the tailor's

٥- إذا كان المالك اكثر من شخص نضيف (s) لآخر شخص.

Ex → ayman , heba and fatma's father is a teacher.

This is Sami and Ahmed's football.

1-Your house is small.is big

a- our b- we c- ours d- her

2..... drum is that?

a- who b- what c- whose d- when

3-.....pencil is yours ? it's the red one.

a) whose b) what c)who d) which

- 4- This is room.
a) Manal b) Manals' c) Manal is d) Manal's
- 5- That is my uncle's car. It's
a) hers b) yours c) his d) your
- 6- The football is....., but the tennis racket is my sister's.
a) my b) mine c) their d) her
- 7- These are our bags. Those bags are.....
a) them b) they c) their d) theirs
- 8- Herhouse is next to a sports centre, but they do not like sports!
a grandparents b grandparents' c grandparent's d grandparents's
- 9- The radio belongs to my mother. It's.....
a) hers b) yours c) his d) your
- 1- That is my sister's car, it's his. (.....)
- 2- The book belongs to me. It's my. (.....)
- 3- Ahmed room is bigger than yours. (.....)
- 4- The childrens' clothes are in that bag. (.....)

Talking about likes and dislikes التعبير عن الأشياء التي تحبها ولا تحبها

- ★ I love (the oud). انا احب (العود)
- I like (the flute). انا احب (الناي)
- ⊗ I like the (flute), but I prefer (the piano). انا احب (الناي) ولكن افضل (البيانو)
- ⊗ I don't mind the trumpet. لا امانع الترابوق
- ← I don't like (the drum). انا لا احب (الطبله)
- ☑ I really don't like (the clarinet). انا حقا لا احب (الكلازيت)



1- Soha : Look at the salad ! I love salad. It's my (1)..... dish.

Nour : I don't (2)..... salad because it is healthy , but I prefer pasta.

Soha : I (3) don't like pasta. I think it's boring. What do you think about falafel?

Nour : I don't falafel. It's nice.

Soha : OK. Let's have falafel and salad !

Nour : Good idea !

2) Manar : What's your favourite kind of music ?

Nadia :

3) Hani : Whose guitars are those ?

Waleed :

4) Hagar : ?

Walaa : I really don't like the clarinet.

5) Soha : Are those DVDs yours?

Dina :

6- Shady: Is this where you live, Basel?

Basel: Yes, this is my street.

Shady:

Basel: It's the one on the left, opposite the hospital.