



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 :

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

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

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?

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الإجابة :-

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 :-

- ١- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به ( s ) نستخدم ( does ) ويعود الفعل لمصدره
- ٢- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون ( s ) نستخدم ( do ) .
- ٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم ( did ) ويعود الفعل لمصدره .
- ٤- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ **No** وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شئ آخر غير الموجود في الجملة.

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

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

Can I help you? ↔ ( yes, I want / would like .....can / may I have...?

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

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

٧- 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?

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

How long	have	you	Studied	English?
أداة استفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكملة الجملة



## استخدام أدوات الاستفهام

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

What is he doing?/ what gives us milk ?

Where ? أين تسال عن المكان

When = how long ago ? متى / للزمان

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

It's five o'clock

What time do you get up ? ما الوقت

I get up at six o'clock .

Which ..... أي / أيهما للتفضيل بين اثنين

Which + اسم + is/are + صفة مقارنة , اسم ١ or اسم ٢ ?

Which vehicle is faster , plane or train ?

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

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

Whose + اسم الشيء + is this / are these ? من الملكية

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) +

Why .....? لماذا تسال عن السبب ولها إجابتين

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

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

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

How much water is there ?

How many + كم العدد .....? اسم شئ جمع

How many books are there ?

Who painted this picture ? من للشخص للعاقل

My sister painted this picture

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

I went with my family

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

I have stayed in France for three weeks

How often = How many times.....? كم عدد المرات

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

How often do you go to the library ?

I go to library twice a week .

What color do you want ? blue → ما اللون

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



الإجابة



## Unit ( 1 )

### Present simple المضارع البسيط

#### Form الشكل

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

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



#### Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:  
1. عادات و أفعال متكررة : habits

E.g. I go to school every day.

2. حقائق الثابتة : facts

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

3. 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

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

- I play football on Friday.

I don't play football on Friday.

2- 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

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Do/ Does

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الآتي :

→ 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

? تكملة 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.

ترجييه 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 <sup>th</sup> Jan. -It's 14 <sup>th</sup> January 1984.
4. What's your 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



present continuous المضارع المستمر

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 )

We, You, They → **aren't**

## The legend





<b>Chef</b>	<b>He cooks food</b>	<b>In the restaurant</b>
<b>A tour guide</b>	<b>He show people famous places</b>	<b>In a tourist company</b>

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) Shima: Where does a scientist work?

Ayman:.....

5- A.....?

B: my mother is a teacher.



### Unit 3



## 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 :



- ✂ - time   ✂ - water   ✂ - furniture   ✂ - money   ✂ - salt  
 ✂ - sugar   ✂ - advice   ✂ - news   ✂ - rubbish   ✂ - information  
 ✂ - bread   ✂ - work   ✂ - soup   ✂ - kofta   ✂ - dukkah  
 ✂ - lamb   ✂ - koshari   ✂ - molokhia   ✂ - pasta   ✂ - meat

## 2- Some & Any: بعض-أي



١- نستخدم ( some ) في الجملة الخبرية والجملة الطلبية:

الجملة الطلبية ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: و هي ( can, could, shall, should, will, would, may )

الجملة الطلبية ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص و ليس للاستفسار.

- ✂ - I have got **some** books in my bag.   ✂ - I want **some** sugar in it.  
 ✂ - **Would** you like **some** coffee?   ✂ - **Can** I ask **some** questions?

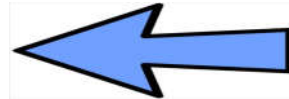
٢- نستخدم ( any ) في الجملة المنفية و جملة السؤال بفعل مساعد:

الأفعال المساعدة: و هي ( am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had )

الجملة السؤال بالفعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار و ليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص.

- ✂ - I haven't got **any** books in my bag.   ✂ - I don't want **any** sugar.  
 ✂ - **Do** you have **any** money ?   ✂ - **has** Mona got **any** sisters ?  
 ✂ - There aren't any tomatoes in it.   Has it got any meat in it?

## 3- There is \ are: يوجد للمفرد و الجمع



يوجد للمفرد و يوجد للجمع : There are ... \ There is ... some...

- ✂ - There **are** some **lentils**.   ✂ - There **is** some **water**.

→ There is a restaurant in this street. → There are some shops in this street.

هل يوجد للمفرد و يوجد للجمع : Are there ... \ Is there ... any...?

1- **Are** there any **lentils** in the kitchen?

- ✂ - **Yes**, there are.   ✂ - **No**, there aren't.

2- **Is** there any **water** in the bottle?

- ✂ - **Yes**, there is.   ✂ - **No**, there isn't

1- There aren't..... tomatoes in falafel.

a some                      b much                      c many                      d any

2- Can you buy more orange juice, please? There..... in the fridge.

a isn't some                      b aren't any                      c isn't any                      d aren't some

3- There .....any bread in the kitchen

a is                      b aren't                      c isn't                      d was

4.....there any rice in this dish?



**Mr Anas : Thank you.**



- a) Putting                      b) To put                      c) Put                      d) Puts
5. The sign says, ".....here".
- a) Stops                      b) Stopped                      c) Stop                      d) Stopping
7. ....take out your book.
- a) Isn't                      b) Doesn't                      c) Don't                      d) Didn't

- 1- doesn't stand next to the train (.....)
- 2- It is hot. Opening the window, please. (.....)
3. Please, sat down. (.....)
- 4- don't using a mobile phone in the class. (.....)



### ١- السؤال عن المواقع والاماكن:

► Excuse me. How do I get to the bus station?

✍ - Where is the bus station?



### وصف الطريق / الاتجاهات

→ Go straight on then take the first turning on your right. امشى فى خط مستقيم.

► Walk down this road and turn left. امشى بطول هذا الطريق ثم اتجه يسارا

→ Go along this (street- road). امشى بطول هذا (الشارع/ الطريق)

► Cross the road and turn..... اعبّر الطريق واتجه

### ٢- استخدام مترو الانفاق:

⊗ ⊗ Excuse me. How do I get to Ataba on the metro?

✍ - First, take line one. Then, change at Al Shohadaa. Ataba is on line two.

### ٣- السؤال عن سعر التذكرة ومكان بيعها:

⊗ How much are the tickets?

✍ - They're one pound each.

⊗ Where can I buy tickets?

✍ - At the tickets office.

1- Tourist : Excuse me. How do we (1) .....to Ataba on the metro?

Hatem : First, take line one. Then change at Al Shohadaa. Ataba is on line two.

Tourist : (2) ..... much are these tickets?

Hatem : They're one pound (3) ..... Buy them from the tickets office over there.

Tourist : Thank you for your (4) .....

Hatem : You're welcome.

2-Samy : Hello. How can I help you ?

Tourist : Excuse me, how do I ..... to the museum, please?

Samy : (2) ..... this road and turn left.

Tourist : Is it (3) ..... from here ?

Samy : Yes, it's near.

Tourist : (4) ..... you very much.

3- Tourist: .....?

You: First, take line two. Then change at Al Shohadaa. Ghamra is on line one.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

4-Tourist: Excuse me. Where's the metro station, please?

Imad: .....

## Unit 5

### Past continuous Perfect الماضي المستمر



#### ١. التكوين Form

١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were + verb + ing)

i He, She, It	→	was	} + ( v ) + ing
We, You, They	→	were	

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were not + verb + ing)

i He, She, It	→	was not	} + ( v ) + ing
We, You, They	→	were not	

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was, were + sub... + verb + ing ....?)

What ( كلمة الاستفهام )	{	was	I	} + ( v + ing )...?
		was	he, she, it	
		were	we, you, they	

✗ - Was it raining when the game started?? ✗ - No, it wasn't.

✗ - What were they doing yesterday? They were/weren't playing football

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

→ Who was (playing football)? The (boys) were (playing football).

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي.

E.g. We were watching TV all the evening yesterday

٢. يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطع حدث آخر في الماضي.

e.g. When/While Mum was cooking, Grandfather arrived.

→ Mum was cooking when Grandfather arrived

→ While they were eating, they talked about the problem

While/ as / when + ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر + while/as/when + ماضي بسيط

When + ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي مستمر



٣. يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

→ While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

#### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

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 , at .....o'clock yesterday , at.....o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday ( طول اليوم امس )



## 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 .  
/ 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 + .....? // // // ? + 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.









## Unit 6



a lot of – many – much – some – a little - any	
<b>a lot of</b>	<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>
<b>Many</b>	<p>: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام</p> <p>- how <u>many</u> CDs have you got? I don't have <u>many</u> 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>
<b>Much</b>	<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>
<b>a few</b>	<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>
<b>a little</b>	<p>: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة دون تحديدها في الجملة المثبتة</p> <p>There is <u>a little</u> water in that bottle.</p> <p>Do you use <u>a little</u> water or a lot of water every day?</p>
<b>some</b>	<p>: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب.</p> <p>- My mother knows <u>some</u> good stories. (اسم يعد)</p> <p>- There is some cheese in the cupboard. (اسم لا يعد)</p> <p>- Would you like <u>some</u> tea? (عرض)</p> <p>- Can I have <u>some</u> of these apples? (طلب)</p>
<b>any</b>	<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>

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

- 

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 uncle .....his car last summer.  
 a- sells                      b- sold                      c- selling                      d- sell
- 2- Did ali .....a 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- Nadia .....a 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.(.....)

Shopping for clothes السؤال عن الملابس	الرد
→ Can I help you? هل تستطيع اساعذك	* 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. - انه 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 : I'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 (أكثر من اللازم) وتأتي قبل الصفة:

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

لاحظ:

too + صفة = not + عكس الصفة + enough

⊗ 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 شئين

الصفة Adjective	المقارنة Comparative	الصفة Adjective	المقارنة Comparative
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.

1- 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

2-He isn't strong..... to lift the bag.

a. enough                      b. too                      c. so                      d. While

3- the tea is .....hot drink.

a. enough                      b. too                      c. so                      d. beacuse

4- Ali does not like living near the airport. It is .....noisy.

a. enough                      b. to                      c. so                      d. to

5-You can all sit down because there are..... chairs for all of you

a. enough                      b. too                      c. so                      d. alot

6-Leila's brother is not old .....to remember the year 1999.

a. so                      b. too                      c. enough                      d. many

7-Life in a village is usually ..... than life in the city.

a. slow                      b. slowest                      c. slower                      d. The slower

8-Most people think that the countryside is ..... beautiful than the city.

a. more                      b. too                      c. very                      d. many

9-There aren't ..... green areas in the city.

a. enough                      b. too                      c. so                      d. Alot

10- Cairo is ..... than the countryside .

a) noisy                      b)noisiest                      c) noisier                      d) noise

1-Cairo is noisier that the countryside. (.....)

2-Please open the curtains. The room is enough dark. (.....)

3-ahmed's room is big than yours. (.....)



## طلب وإبداء الرأي 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 ,..... في رأيي I think ..... اعتقد I don't think.....

ويكون الرد عليه بالموافقة والرفض كالاتي :

agreeing	disagreeing
You're right أنت على حق I agree with you/that أتفق معك That's true هذا صحيح	I don't agree with you/that هذا لا اوافقك 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 عن الملكية

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 (اسم + صفة ملكية) او (ضمير 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/ 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 (') 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 (') 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 الغير منتهية 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 . الخبز / the chemist's . الصيدليّة / the tailor's

٥ - اذا 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- Her .....house 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 الترومبون

← I don't like (the drum). انا لا احب (الطبل)

☑ I really don't like (the clarinet). انا حقا لا احب (الكلارينيت)



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.