

Unit (1)

the present simple

١. التكوين Form:

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف 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 مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
 ٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. He often writes in science magazines

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

٣. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you boil water, it evaporates. = When you boil water, it evaporates.

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

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

٧ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

after /as soon as
Before
When

(مضارع بسيط/تام)

(مستقبل)

won't + inf → till / until → مضارع بسيط/تام

e.g. After my father finishes his work, he will take us to the club.

./ I won't watch TV until I finish my homework

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

(Always دائماً , usually عادةً , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً/للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , seldom نادراً , scarcely نادراً , frequently بصورة متكررة , hardly بالكاد , generally عموماً , every كل , occasionally بصورة متكررة , from time to time بين الحين والآخر)

⊗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

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

always - دائماً usually عادةً often - غالباً sometimes - أحياناً

- rarely - نادراً never - أبداً ever - frequently بصورة متكررة occasionally - بصورة متكررة

- I sometimes walk to school.

- My brother often watches TV.

- I am never late for school.

- She is always tired in the evenings.

٤. النفي Negation:

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

I don't play football on Friday.

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

He doesn't read many novels every night.

٣. يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

- I play football on Friday.

- He reads many novels every night.

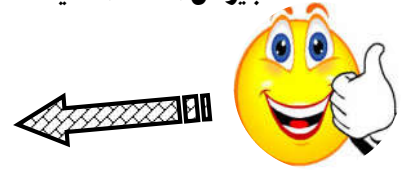
Ex : Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

- 1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)
- 2- (Be / get) + accustomed to + ("v + ing" / noun)
- 3- It is SB's habit + to + inf
- 4- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
- 5- مضارع بسيط + usually + فاعل
- 6- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.



e.g. # Amr is accustomed to studying
Amr is in the habit of studying
Amr usually studies hard.

Amr is used to studying hard.
It is Amr's habit to study hard.
Studying hard is Amr's habit.

The present continuous

١. التكوين Form:

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 is Are } I he, she, it we, you, they } + (v + ing)...?

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) يكرر 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 Watch out! – Look out! - أنصت Listen!)



the past simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط بأحد التراكيب التالية:

- ١- بإضافة ed للفعل في الحالة العادية .
 - ٢- بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e.
 - ٣- بإضافة ied وحذف الـ y لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن.
 - ٤- مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.
- E.g. Play → played / talk → talked
E.g. live → lived / close → closed
E.g. study → studied / carry → carried
E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped
ولكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .
fix → fixed / follow → followed
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.

My uncle was in hospital last month.

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.

لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he always walked to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

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

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

yesterday أمس، منذ ago، last السابق، /previous/ the day before في اليوم 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 When =how long ago متى / 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 + did + فاعل + inf ؟ 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.



تركيبات هامة :- (اعتاد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات

1- used to + inf + فاعل

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

3- (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

4- got into the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

5- no longer + فعل + don't/doesn't + فاعل = مضارع بسيط + فاعل

6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

e.g.# Amr used to study hard.

Amr was in the habit of studying hard.

Studying hard was Amr's habit.

It was Amr's habit to study hard # Amr got into the habit of studying

Amr no longer studies hard=He doesn't study hard any longer



Unit 2



Relative Clauses ضمائر الوصل

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالآتي :

Relative Pronouns

Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when

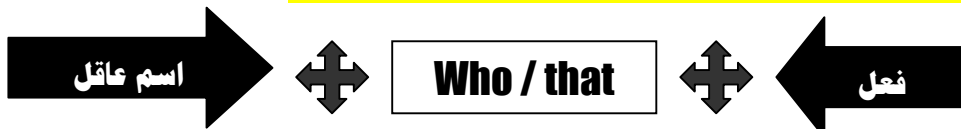
✗ تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها وتحل محل الاسم أو الضمير المكرر في الجملة الثانية .

Who = that



✗ تحل محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام that بدلا منها .

لاحظ كالآتي :-



1- ted Hughes is the man who was poet laureate from 1984 to 1998

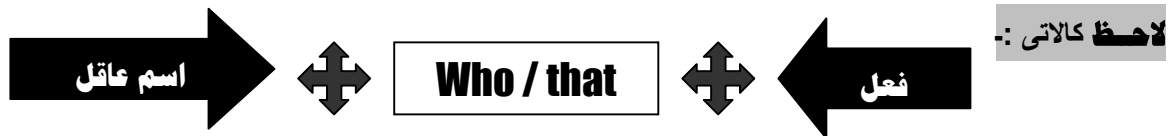
2- I saw the policeman. He arrested the thief. (who/ that)

→ I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.

Who = whom = that



تحل محل مفعول عاقل و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منهما .



Ex-Ahmed is my brother. You met him yesterday. (whom)

→ Ahmed whom (who - that) you met yesterday is my brother.

❖ **لا حظ :-** يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان يحل محل مفعول .

-Ahmed, you met yesterday is my brother.

Ex-That's the man. You are talking about.

→ That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.

→ That's the man you are talking about.

❖ **لا حظ :-** يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

That's the man about whom you are talking.

which = that

❖ تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل وتوضع قبل أو بعد الاسم الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها



1-The books are all mine. They are on the shelf.

→ The books which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.

2-I like the book. It gives us information about modern Egypt.. (which)

→ I like the book. which gives us information about modern Egypt..

❖ **صغية المفعول كالاتى**



Ex-The film was boring. I watched it last week..

→ The film which (that) I watched last week was boring.

→ The film, I watched last week was boring.

❖ **لا حظ :-** حلت **which** محل المفعول لذلك يمكن حذفها .

Ex-He bought a new car. He made an accident with it.

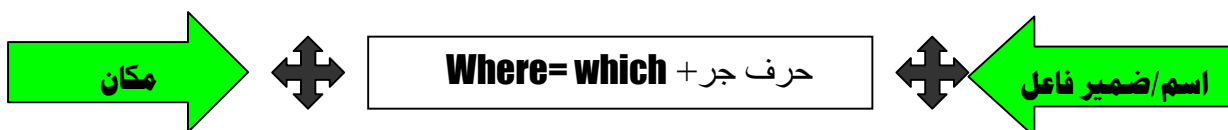
→ He bought a new car which (that) he made an accident with.

He bought a new car with which he made an accident.

❖ يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (**which**) وليس **that** .

where

❖ تستخدم مع المكان .



1-This is the house. We live in it now. (Where)

→ This is the house where we live.

2-Alex is a nice city. I like to live there

→ Alex is a nice city where I like to live .

⊗⊗ **لاحظ :-** عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها أو بعدها

This is the house. We live in it. (which)

This is the house which we live in . This is the house in which we live .

⬅⬅ **لاحظ :-** نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان.

وتكون كالتى :



1-This is the school . it was built last year.

→ **This is the school which was built last year.**

2-Cairo is the capital of Egypt. It is very crowded.

→ **Cairo, which is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.**

whose

⬅ نستخدم للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل ('s) أو صفة الملكية (my , his , her , its , your , their , our).

وتكون التركيبية كالتى :



1-That's the man. His son succeeded.

→ **That's the man whose son succeeded.**

2-The girl was crying because her bag was stolen (whose)

→ **The girl whose bag was stolen was crying**

3-My uncle travelled abroad. We live in his house. (whose)

→ **My uncle in whose house we live travelled abroad.**

⊗ **لاحظ :-** يمكن إستخدام حرف الجر قبلها ولا نستخدم **that** بدلا منها .

⊗ **لاحظ:** يمكن ان تحل (whose) محل حرف الجر (with – in) والعكس صحيح

4-The girl with green eyes is beautiful. (whose)

The girl whose eyes are green is beautiful

When/that



⊗ نستخدم مع الزمن (الوقت) .

It is the month July. We go on holiday in it. (when)

It's the month July when/that we go on holiday.

⊗ **لاحظ :-** عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when)

It is the month July. We go on holiday in it

It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

ملاحظات :- ١- يمكن حذف **who , which** عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما **v. to be** أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف

v. to be

They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The food which was left in the dirty container, has turned bad.

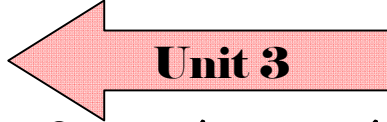
The food left in the dirty container, has turned bad.

٢- يحذف ضمير الوصل باستخدام الصفة.

Students who are brilliant, must be rewarded.

Brilliant students must be rewarded

٣- عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.
My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.



المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ **passive** هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبّر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ **active** (المبنى للمعلوم)
الشكل العام لأي جملة **passive** يكون كالتالي :

فاعل الجملة + **by** + **P.P** + **(be)** فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن آخر عنصرين في جملة الـ **passive** وهما **(by** والفاعل)

إذا كان الفاعل ضمير واردنا كتابته في جملة الـ **passive** يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول إذا كان ضمير وسنبداً به الجملة
يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل
الزمنة في الـ **passive**

Tense الزمن	Passive المجهول
Present simple المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P
Past simple الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P
Present perfect المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P
Past perfect الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P
Will / would / can / could	Will / would / can / could
May / might / shall / should + مصدر	May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P
Must / ought to	Must / ought to
Have / has / had / will have to	Have / has / had / will have to
Needn't – seem to – appear to + مصدر	Needn't – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P
(be) going / supposed to / about to	(be) going / supposed to/ about to

Examples

→ **Present simple** المضارع البسيط

She writes the homework every day

The homework is written every day

→ **Past simple** الماضي البسيط

They watched TV last night

TV was watched last night

→ **Present continuous** المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch

Lunch is being cooked .

→ **Past continuous** الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday .

A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .

→ **Present perfect** المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently

The rooms have been cleaned recently .

→ **Past perfect** الماضي التام

Someone had stolen my wallet

My wallet had been stolen .

-→ **future simple** المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes

The dishes will be washed

Osama is going to prepare the luggage

The luggage is going to be prepared

١- الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون (see- hear – make – help) to عند التحويل للـ **passive** نستخدم **to**

► The teacher made us write the homework .→ We **were made to write** the homework .

► I saw him play tennis → he **was seen to play** tennis

٢- الافعال المتبوعة بفعل (**v.ing**) نستخدم (**being + p.p**) في المبني للمجهول

→ I dislike people laughing at me → I dislike **being laughed at** .

► I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like **being deceived** .

٣- اذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل **let** نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (**be + p.p**)

1- **He let people deceive him**

الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

2- **He let his sister watch TV**

الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister **was allowed to watch TV**

لاحظ اننا في الجملة الثانية استخدمنا **was allowed to** لان **let** مكتوبة في الماضي

٤- الافعال في التركيبات الآتية

People	{ say - think - know consider -fear hope – report expect - believe agree – predict understand- deny	It is + pp من هذه الأفعال
		Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf) المضارع
		Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp الماضي

الافعال السابقة يكتب بعدها **that** او يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخري فيكون التحويل للـ **passive** بطريقتين

الطريقة الاولى ← طريقة (**it**)

People say that

It is said that

We think that

It is thought that

People believe that

It is believed that

People thought that

It was thought that

Scientists have shown.....

It has been shown that.....

Ex : People know that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.

It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes

Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house

It was believed that he has a big house .

Ex3 : scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني

١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد **that** ٢- نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ **passive**

٣- اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم **to + inf** اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **to have + p.p**

Ex : We say that she is hard-working .

She is said **to be** hard-working

Ex2 : People think that she suffered from amnesia .

she is thought **to have suffered** from amnesia

لاحظ (علي الطريق الثانية في التحويل)

-The newspaper reported that the bank **was robbed**

The bank was reported **to have been robbed**

- People believed that she **was writing** a story .

She was believed **to have been writing** a story .

٥- بعض الافعال ياتي بعدها مفعولين استخدم أي منهما فاعلا واذا بدأت بالمفعول غير العاقل نستخدم **for – to** قبل المفعول العاقل .

- نستخدم (**to**) مع افعال (**write – sell – lend –bring – give –offer – pay – tell – show- send**)

نستخدم (**for**) مع افعال (**make – find – buy –book – leave –get – call – keep – build - save**)

e.g. The head teacher gave him a prize .

He was given a prize → بدأنا بالمفعول العاقل

A prize was given to him → بدأنا بالمفعول غير العاقل

e.g. my father bought me a computer .

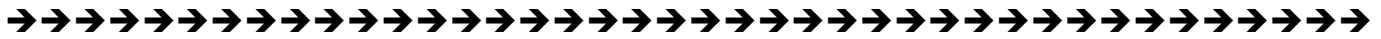
i was bought a computer → بدأنا بالمفعول العاقل

a computer was bought for me → بدأنا بالمفعول غير العاقل

٦- إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب (no one/no body) تنفى الجملة ب not :

→ Nobody read this book.

★ this book wasn't read



Unit 4

الماضي المستمر Past continuous



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 قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

⊗ ⊗ I was having lunch when the phone rang

→ → While/as I was having lunch , the phone rang

ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر + while/ as / just as/when

ماضي مستمر + while/as/just as/when + ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط + When

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.

ملاحظات:

ماضي مستمر + فاعل + While =

1- While + v. + ing =

اسم + noun + During =

- While I was having lunch, the phone rang. (During) . During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

2- When + فاعل + ماضي بسيط = On + v. + ing / noun اسم

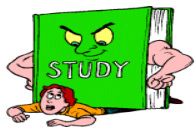
► When the thief saw the police, he ran away. (On)

On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

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



المضارع التام Present Perfect



يتكون المضارع التام من ← have/has + p.p

١- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house .

٢- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes

٣ - حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع .

We have lived in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

٤- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر

→ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.

→ manal is crying because she has watched a sad film

→ ali is happy because he has passed his exam.

الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

في السؤال وفي التفضيل و بمعنى حتى الان → سبق → Ever

Have you ever been to America ?

This is the best book I have ever read .

تأتي في الجملة المنفية → ابدًا never

I've been to London but I haven't never been to Paris.

تأتي في نهاية السؤال والجملة المنفية. → بعد / حتى الان → Yet

♣ Have you finished your homework yet

♣ I haven't had breakfast yet.

Just → ا / منذ لحظات → a few minutes ago/ short time ago

They have just left for Luxor .

تأتي بين (have) و (has) والتصريف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة / بالفعل → Already

♣ I have already had lunch . ♣ Leila has finished her homework already.

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	For + مدة كاملة
Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) 1995 / 5 o'clock /Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death Marriage/ birthday I /He/she <u>was</u> Since the last + اسم since the last visit.	(a week – a month – a year) (three hours / minutes) (five days /ten years) (a long time / ages) – a night- more than-some time a while / a decade /a season/ ever For the last/past + مدة زمنية for the last week/month. a/an تاتي مع كل ماانتهى ب s وبدا

e.g. She has been in hospital since Sunday

We have known each other for ages



تركيبات هامة (تحفظ) :

١ – عند استخدام since بدلا من for او the last time او العكس

مدة زمنية + For + مضارع تام منفى + فاعل
 = ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Since + مدة زمنية + it's
 = ago + مدة زمنية + Was + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + the last time
 = تاريخ + in + ago + مدة زمنية + ماضي بسيط + last + فاعل

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks

= It's two weeks since I met him .

= I last met him two weeks ago.= The last time I met him was two weeks ago.

٢ – عند استخدام since بدلا من when او العكس

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام منفى
 = ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي بسيط + last + فاعل

E.g → I last played tennis when I was on holiday .

I haven't played tennis since I was on holiday.

٣ – عند استخدام yet بدلا من still او العكس

فاعل + am / is /are + still + v-ing+.....
 = فاعل + haven't / hasn't + finished /stopped + v-ing ++ yet

Eg → he is still studying English .

He hasn't finished studying English yet .

٤ – عند استخدام just بدلا من a moment ago& a short time ago& just now او العكس

فاعل + have/has + just + p.p +.....
 = ماضي بسيط + فاعل + a moment ago& a short time ago& just now

Eg → he has just played football .

He played football a short time ago

٥ – عند استخدام ever بدلا من never او العكس

it's the first time + فاعل + have/has + ever + p.p+.....
= فاعل + have/ has + never + p.pbefore

وووووو

This is the + فاعل + have/has + ever + p.p
= فاعل + have/ has + never + p.p +such a/an + اسم الشخص/الشئ + صفة تفضيل

= فاعل + have/ has + never + p.p + اسم + As صفة As this

E.g. → it is the first time he has been to Italy.
He has never been to Italy before.

E.g. → this is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

I have never seen such an interesting film= I have never seen a film as interesting as this.

ago - عند استخدام since / for نحول المضارع التام الى began / started + to + inf.

- It has rained for two hours. (ago)

- It began to rain two hours ago.

٧- ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه has/have been to

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London (he is here now)

ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

He has gone to London (he is still there)

Ali has gone to school./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

-كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة بما يلي

-It's/This is the first (second...) time - ...It's the first time I have been to this place.

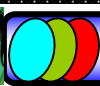
- It's (This) is the only...

- This is the only play I have seen.

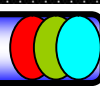
- In the last few years/months..... - Egypt has changed a lot in the last few years.

- In recent years- It has not rained in the Western Desert in recent years.

- Over the ages / over the years- على مر العصور The earth has become more crowded over the ages



Unit 5



Used to + inf اعتاد أن

فعل (يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)

I used to play football when I was young.

He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.

Didn't use to + inf

في النفي نستخدم :-

I didn't use to play football when I was young.

He didn't use to like tennis. now she loves it

Did + فاعل + use to + inf. ..

وفي الإستفهام نستخدم :-

Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby?

am / is / are used to (v + ing) معتاد على

صفة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

I'm used to playing football . = I usually play football.

am - is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?

وفي الإستفهام نستخدم :-

Is he used to playing football ?

تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط المثبت:

He used to live here. (no longer)
He no longer lives here.

تستخدم **any more** - **any longer** بدلا من **used to** مع نفى الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتي في نهاية الجملة:

He used to live here. (any more)
He doesn't live here any more.

Used to + inf

Used for + (v +ing)

يستخدم (يأتي بعدها الفعل فى المصدر)

Used to + inf

Wood is used to make furniture.

Used for +(v + ing)

يستخدم (يأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا إليه ing)

Wood is used for making furniture.

Unit 6

أولاً : الصفة

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم وتأتى بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :
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- ولكن إذا جاءت (get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعناها الحقيقى يأتي بعدها ظرف

He went there quickly.

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتي بعدها ظرف

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

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

٥- ولكن إذا جاءت بمعنى (يلمس – يتذوق – يشم) ، يأتي بعدها ظرف

لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

Bored	متضجر – شاعر بالملل	boring	مُمل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مُثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مُرعب
tired	مُتعب	tiring	مُتعب
surprised	مندهِش	surprising	مدهش
amused	مُسل	amusing	شئ مُسل

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

لاحظ : تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing - لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور

وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هى التي تثير هذا الشعور ← e.g. This is a confusing girl

2- ali is asking silly questions, he is very boring

أنواع الصفات:

**Short adjectives (one syllable)

[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

١ - صفات قصيرة

** Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)

[expensive , generous , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

٢ - صفات طويلة

-بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة فى نفس الوقت

Common – narrow – simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite

الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

- عند مقارنة التساوى نستخدم (as as) وتعني تماما مثل ولا بد أن تكون الصفة درجة اولي (طويلة أم قصيرة) وتأتي بعد (as)

١ - مفعول عبارة عن (n) أو ضمير مفعول: (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

- She is as young as him/ali.

٢ - ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

- She is as young as he is.

- Sami is as tall as Ali.

= Sami is the same height as Ali.

- My car is as expensive as yours.

= They are (of) the same price.

• عند نفي صفة التساوى نستخدم (not as /so as) أو (less صفة than) وتكون الصفة درجة اولي

- Dina is not as /so old as Heba.

= They are not (of) the same age.

- Heba is older than Dina. Heba is the older of the two.

- Cairo is hotter than London. = - London isn't as hot as Cairo. = - London is less hot than Cairo.

صفات قصيرة (Short adjectives (one syllable))

positive degree صفة	comparative degree صفة + er + than	superlative degree the + صفة + est
tall	taller than	the tallest
deep	deeper than	the deepest
hot	hotter than	the biggest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest

صفات طويلة (Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables))

positive degree صفة	comparative degree more صفة than less صفة than	superlative degree the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
Honest	more honest than	the most honest
Intelligent	more intelligent than	the most intelligent



صفات شاذة (Irregular adjectives)

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many / much	more than	the most
late	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far (بعيد) (مسافة) Far (بعيد) (المسافة) (كثير) (كمية) (زمن)	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ملاحظة

١ - كلمة (most) تعني (very) قبل صفة او حال على ألا يوضع قبلها (the) كالآتي:

The book you lent me was most (very) interesting. The question that is asked most often

٢ - أحيانا نستخدم best /most بدون the في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most).

٣ - لاحظ صيغة المقارنة لكلمة old

Old
elder

older than
eldest

the oldest

٤ - نستخدم elder و eldest مع أفراد الأسرة ولا نستخدم than بعد elder

Ali is my elder brother.

He is the eldest in our family.

My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

Ali is older than his sister. (Not: elder)

e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

٥- نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات فقط :

نستخدم (further) للمسافات والكميات بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

he gave me further details

Tell me if you hear any further news.

٦- لاحظ التركيب الآتي- : (كلما.....كلما)



The more you work, The better salary you get.

- The warmer the weather, the better I feel. (If the weather is warmer, I'll feel better.)
- The more you study, the more marks you get.
- The more you talk, the less you work.
- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

تحديد مدى الفارق والتفاوت في الصفة بين طرفي المقارنة نستخدم الكلمات الآتية قبل صفات الشكل المقارن

٧- يمكن وضع (***much = a lot = far***) والتي تعني (جدا أو كثير) أو (***a bit = a little = slightly***) والتي تعني (إلى حد ما - قليلاً) قبل صفات الدرجة الثانية (***comparative***) كالآتي :

Her illness was far more serious than we expected.

- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.
- Gold is much /a lot more expensive than wood
- **Amir is a little/a bit richer than Ahmed.**

لاحظ التركيب الآتي :

Samy is the tallest boy in the class. in the..... + اسم + صفة تفضيل + is + the + فاعل
=No boy is taller than Samy in the class in the..... + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + is + اسم + No
=No boy is as tall as Samy in the class in the..... + فاعل + as + صفة + is + اسم + No

Who is the taller of the two sisters?

Of the two cars this is the faster

Who is the tallest of the three sisters?

- يمكن استخدام The مع صيغة المقارنة بين اثنين من نوع واحد ←

ولكن إذا كانت بين ثلاث اشخاص يستخدم صيغة التفضيل ←

Mona is the most helpful of all my friends

unit 7

الظروف : الظروف

الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

Ahmed walks slowly. (v. + adv.) She is incredibly clever. (adv. + adj.)

Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	kind	quietly	quiet
loudly	loud	quickly	quick
difficultly	difficult	slowly	slow
seriously	serious	badly	bad

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف (ily)

happy
easy

happily
easily

busy
greedy

busily
greedily

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة (true – truly)

nice
extreme

nicely
extremely

sure
sincere

surely
sincerely

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف (v)

terrible
incredible

terribly
incredibly

possible
comfortable

possibly
comfortably

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (l) تُضاف (ly)

useful
beautiful

usefully
beautifully

historical
local

historically
locally

بعض الظروف (شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

late
high
right
straight

early
low
wrong
near

hard
free
daily
monthly

fast
enough
weekly
yearly

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.

There is enough food in the fridge. Adj. He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.

Adverbs of degree

للتغاية (100%)
extremely
الى حد ما (50%)
quite

جداً (80%)
very
بنسبة قليلة (30%)
fairly

الى حد كبير (70%)
rather
بنسبة ضئيلة جداً (10%)
slightly

نستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

الى حد ما	rather	مطلقاً / كلياً / من غير ريب	absolutely
الى حد ما	pretty	تماماً / كلياً	completely
على نحو تام / تماماً	quite	تماماً / كلياً	totally
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد	fairly	جداً / الى أبعد الحدود	extremely
قليلاً / نوعاً ما	slightly	جداً / الى حد بعيد	very

تأتي ظروف الدرجة قبل (الصفة - الظرف - فعل أساسي) ولكن تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.

I don't quite understand what you mean.

Adjectives and adverbs of degree

عادية	قوية	عادية	قوية
Ordinary	Strong	Ordinary	Strong
tired متعب	exhausted مرهق	Angry غاضب	furious غضبان جداً
frightened مخيف	terrified مرعب	happy سعيد	delighted مسرور
cold بارد	freezing متجمد	bad سئ	awful فظيع
unusual غير عادي	incredible خيالي	big كبير	enormous/huge
surprised مذهش	amazed مذهل	good جيد	fantastic / wonderful

exhausted = very tired

enormous = very big ...etc

نستخدم quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

→ I'm very tired. Mr ahmed is a very good teacher.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely/extremely مع الصفات القوية

→ Mr Ahmed is an absolutely amazing teacher.

I was extremely exhausted

لاحظ هذه الجمل:

لاحظ أن (good) تتحول الى (well) عندما تُستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher . (well) -He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

friendly
fatherly
brotherly

lovely
lively
likely

lonely
elderly
cowardly

silly
ugly
deadly

ولإستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (spoke) - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way



Unit 8

The indefinite articles a / an :



« نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن

a pen – a car – a book- a woman – a farmetc.

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (e) او (u) ولكنه ينطق (y) .

a university – a European country – a uniform – a useful thing- a unit –a unicorn

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (o) ولكنه ينطق (w) اي (وا) .

a one-way road

« نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف متحرك (a, e, I, o, u)

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item- an uncle

نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن ولا ينطق ويليه حرف متحرك مثل:

an hour – an honest man – an x-ray



The use of indefinite articles

تستخدم a / an

١- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة

→ We have a house with a garden.

→ I've got a new camera. Have you ever had an operation?

٢- لنشير إلى واحد من عدد /مجموعة

→ We have got a car . / he's a player in our football team

٣- لنشير إلى وظائف الأشخاص

→ He is a teacher / My uncle is an engineer.

٤- تستخدم an/a في الجمل الدالة على التعجب قبل الاسم المفرد:

★ What a clever student! / what an exciting film !.

٥- تستخدم an/a مع التعابير الدالة على العدد والتمن والسرعة وأدوات التجزئة والكميات :

A dozen /a couple/ a pair /a thousand/ a hundred/a cup/ an hour /a lot

(A pair of shoes/ a couple of minutes/80 kilometers an hour)

٦- قبل أسماء بعض الأمراض الشائعة: (a cold /a headache / a toothache/ a stomachache)

٧- قبل الجنسيات والصفات المتبوعة باسم مفرد :

→ He is an English boy.

⊗ I read an exciting story

وبالطبع لا نستخدم a / an قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء التي لا تعد ولا الأسماء المعنوية.

The definite article " the " :

نستخدم أداة التعريف " the " في الحالات الآتية :

١- قبل الاسم الذي تكرر في الجملة الثانية وتم ذكره في الجملة الأولى (نكرة أصبح معرفة)

► I have got a house with a garden. The house is small, but the garden is huge.

٢- مع الأسماء الفريدة في الكون ..

The sun – the moon – the universe – the world – the horizon -the earth- the country-the town – the sea- the sky- the pyramids -the high dam – the state

► Cairo is the capital of Egypt . - The sun rises in the east.

ولكن مع كلمة space لا نستخدم the عندما نقصد الفضاء الخارجي لاحظ الآتي:

→ There are millions of stars in space. - I tried to park my car, but the space was too small.

٣- قبل الاختراعات والاكتشافات

(the telephone – the computer – the television – the plane- the radio.....)

► The plane has made travel very fast. ⇔ The computer is a wonderful invention

٤. قبل اسم الحيوان المفرد لنشير إلى النوع كله (ويأتي بعده الفعل في صيغة المفرد)

★ *The camel bears thirst . (All camels bear thirst)*

➤ *The giraffe has a long neck . (All giraffes have long necks)*

٥. قبل صفات المقارنة القصوى (التفضيل)

- The computer is the most important modern invention .

- Ali is the tallest boy in the class .

٦. قبل جزئى المقارنة ← كلما كلما

- *The more you work, the more you earn .*

٧. قبل الصفة لنشير إلى الكل أو الجمع (ويأتي بعدها فعل في صيغة الجمع)

➔ *The poor = poor people the rich = rich people*

➤ *(The blind, the young, the old, the dead, the living, the innocent, the brave)*

➔ *The rich should help the poor = Rich people should help poor people.*

٨. قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد (play – listen to – learn – teach) ونضع a لو كانت الآلة غير محددة

★ *Play (the piano, the violin, the drum, the guitar, the lute, the harp.....)*

⚡ *He likes to play the guitar every day. → Heba wants to buy a piano*

٩. قبل أجزاء اليوم العبارات التي تشير للزمن والاتجاه وأجزاء الجسم

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, the present – the past – the back – the

front – the body – the brain- the head.....

١٠. قبل أسماء الفنادق والمسارح والنوادي والمطاعم ودور السينما أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات والألقاب والمناخ:

the cinema - the internet - the office , the radio , the theatre , the army , the post office

the government – the police – the army – the United Nations – the climate – the weather –

the press ...

١١. تستخدم the قبل أسماء الأماكن التالية إذا استخدمت لغير غرضها الأساسي (للزيارة مثلا)

(School – university – hospital – prison – mosque – church – market)

- *My father went to the school to meet the headmaster yesterday. (As a visitor)*

- *My father went to school yesterday. (As a teacher)*

١٢. قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات.

The Mediterranean sea - The Red sea – the pacific ocean – the River Nile – the Suez Canal

The Atlantic ocean – the Amazon - The Panama Canal -The Indian ocean –the river Ganges

١٣. قبل أسماء سلاسل الجبال ومجموعات البحيرات ومجموعات الجزر والصحاري والواحات

The Alps - The Great lakes - The Andes - جبال الهمالايا - جبال الاندز - جبال الالب

The Caribbean islands - جزر الهند الغربية - the Bahamas - جزر البهاما - جزر الكاريبي

the Sahara desert - الصحراء الكبرى - The western/eastern desert – the siwa oasis

١٤. قبل أسماء البلاد التي بها الممالك والجمهوريات والإمارات والولايات المركبة والتي تحتوي هذه الكلمات:

(متحدة / united / إمارة / emirate / اتحاد / Union / جمهورية / republic / ولاية / States / مملكة / Kingdom)

- *The United States of America \The USA. الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية*

- *The united kingdom / the UK المملكة المتحدة*

- *The Arab Republic of Egypt. \ The A.R.E*

- *The United Arab Emirates \ The U. A. E الإمارات المتحدة*

- *the European union/ the E U الاتحاد الأوروبي*

- *The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. /the K.S.A المملكة العربية السعودية*

١٥. نستخدم the قبل الجهات الأصلية

The north of – The south of – The east of – The west of

١٦. وتستخدم the مع أرقام الترتيب الآتية:

The only.....the last, the first, the second, the third, the fourth.....etc.

Ex: Asmaa was the only girl who attended the lesson.

١٧. قبل أسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة:

The times / صحيفة التايمز / The holy Quran / the bible / الكتاب المقدس

١٨- مع الالقاب التي لم يذكر معها اسم:

The queen / the prince / the king / the president / the professor

١٩- مع الكلمات التي تدل على العائلة والجنسية:

The French / the English / the British / the smiths

٢٠- مع الأسماء المعرفة بالإضافة (تخصيص الاسم أو اسم مسبق بجملة وصل):

(The child that I met - the girl in white dress - the dinner which I made)

-The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.

-I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.

٢١. قبل الكلمة التي يأتي بعدها of: → I like the weather of Alexandria.

ولا تستخدم the في الحالات الآتية :-

١- مع الأسماء التي تعد في حاله الجمع بوجه عام

Ex: Flowers have nice smell . (All kinds of flowers)

ولكن عند التخصيص the flowers in my garden are beautiful.

٢- لا نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا برامج التلفزيون

Ex: I watched a movie on television . - I usually watch TV in the evening.

ولكن نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا جهاز التلفزيون

Ex: He put the glass on the television . - Can you turn off the television, please?

٣- قبل الأسماء التالية إذا استخدمت في غرضها الأساسي (الذي أنشئت لأجله)

School - university - hospital - bed - prison - mosque - church - market

Ex: He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food .

٤- قبل اسم البحيرة المفردة أو الجبل المفرد أو الجزر المفردة.

جبل سيناء. Mount Sinai. Lake Nasser Mount Everest Malta island

western - eastern - southern - northern

٥- قبل الصفات المشتقة من الجهات

Ex: I visited southern America .

٦- قبل الوجبات والمواد الدراسية واللغات

dinner - lunch - breakfast - Supper - English - chemistry - French

ولكن نقول The English class lasts an hour.

٧- قبل الشهور وفصول السنة وأيام الأسبوع

winter - spring - autumn - summer - January-Saturday- Monday

٨- قبل الأسماء المعنوية والرياضيات والأنشطة

Democracy - beauty - happiness - love- peace - swimming - reading-football - tennis - running - camping - work

٩- قبل الأسماء المتبوعة بعلم:

(Queen Elizabeth- professor magdy yacoub - king Lear)

١٠- قبل أسماء المدن والدول والقارات والعواصم:

Cairo - Africa- Tokyo - America - Europe -France

ولكن نقول (the Sudan - the Netherlands - the Congo- the Yemen)

١١ الأسماء التي لا تعد (الأطعمة والسوائل والمواد الخام والظواهر الطبيعية وأسماء أخرى.....الخ

- sugar - meat - bread Flour- Water - oil - tea - Iron - wood - plastic-copper - silver

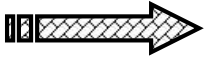
Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage - baggage الأمتعة - jewellery - money - electricity - work

- news - information - laughter - rubbish - hair- traffic - clothing - sand - rain - ice - money

١٢- قبل كلمة (bed- work - home) خاصة مع افعال (return -go- come -arrive):

He returned home late last night. / when did you arrive at work?

Unit 9



Present Perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

(she /he /it) → has
(I /we /they/ you) → have } + been + "v+ing"

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

- ١- حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر
 - I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
 - She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
 It has been raining heavily for the past three days.
- ٢- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:
 - I'm so tired because I've been running all day
 - It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet
 Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

- Since + بداية الحدث / for.....now / فترة زمنية + all / مدة زمنية + for
- He has been working there since he passed his exams.
 - It has been raining for three days now.
 - For the past hour, I've been talking to patients
 - My father's been working in the garden all morning.

أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

- How long have you been smoking?

يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلى حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

يلاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:
 know / own / be / love / hate / like

- I have known him for ten years now.
- He has been in the army for 5 years now

إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام present perfect:

- He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.

Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

الفرق بين المضارع التام والمستمر

The present perfect	The present perfect continuous
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وله علاقة / أثر بالحاضر (تم في الماضي وظهرت نتائج في الحاضر وتم في وقت غير محدد)	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولازال مستمر حتى الوقت الحاضر / فهو حدث لم ينتهي
Someone has stolen my wallet. It has rained for two hours.	I have been studying English since I was a child. It has been raining for two hours.
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم انجازه وتركيز	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مهتما بنشاط هذا الحدث

الأهمية على نتيجة الحدث.	وليس نتائجه.
✎ I have run five kilometers.	✎ I have been running.
✎ Emad has repaired the car	✎ Emad has been repairing the car
يستخدم للتعبير عن كم الكمية/العدد	يستخدم للتعبير عن طول المدة
✎ I've ironed eight shirts	✎ Rasha has been playing music all day
✎ How many driving lessons have you had?	✎ How long have you been learning to drive

Exercises

- 1- Ali always to school by bus.
a- comes b- will come c- coming d- to come
- 2-We (had – has –having – are having) a meeting at work this morning.
- 3-Weto London tomorrow.
a- travel b-travelled c-travelling d-are traveling
- 4-the eartharound the sun
a- go b-goes c-went d-is going
- 5-Ali alwaysto work when he was young
a- walk b- walks c- walked d- is walking
- 6-After he.....doing the job, he will see a movie.
a-finish b- finished c- finishes d- to finish
- 7-When was the last timeyour cousins?
a have seen b-seeing c-saw d-see
- 8 We.....to some children on the radio at the moment
a are listening b listening c listen d listened
- 9- he oftenin science magazines.
a write b writes c wrote d writing
- 10- when I went on holiday, I alwaysa lot of photographs.
a take b takes c took d taking
- 11- our teacher of English.....speaks Arabic in class.
a- don't b- doesn't c- never d- won't
- 12-he rarely comes to school late. hecomes early.
a- never b- hardly c- often d- sometimes
- 13.My father always drives to work, but today he.....the bus.
a) take b) takes c) is taking d) took
- 14-Miss Zakius today
a) teaching b) is teaching c) teach d) teaches
- 15-At the moment, students.....to a story.
a) listened b) are listening c) listens d) listen

- 1- I spent a week in London in 2014 (ago)
- 2-It's my habit to play tennis.(used)
- 3- When did you travel to Alexandria? (ago)
- 4-Leen is always early. (comes)
- 5- My father always walked to work when he was young. (used)
- 6-He never speaks on the radio or television. (doesn't)
- 7-Ahmed never tells lies. (always)
- 8-it's his habit to play football every week . (usually)
- 9-he used to smoke heavily . (any more)
- 10- she used to play tennis in the club. (plays)

- 11- he won a prize at the age of ten .(when)
12- I have arranged everything to give a party tomorrow .(giving)
13- He has arranged to build a new house. (is)
14- have you arranged to travel to England? (traveling)

- 1- My neighbour..... is a teacher, sometimes helps me with my English.
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
2- The museum, is near our school, is always busy in the afternoon.
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
3-Luxor, thousands of tourists stay every year, is near the Nile
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
4-My. brother, muscles are very strong, carried the heavy bags.
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
5-The professor, works at the university, knows everything about maths.
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
6-July is the month,.....I was born
a) when b) who c) which d) where
7-The boy, father was an architect, helped us
a) whose b) whom c) who d) that
8- The actress , played the main role in the film ,wasn't right for the part.
a. that b. which c. whose d. who
9- the room,.....is very large , overlook the Nile.
a. that b. which c. whose d. where
10-his wife , name was Sylvia Plash , was a famous American poet.
a. that b. which c. whose d. who
11-This was the time he wrote special poems for the queen.
a) when b) who c) which d) where
12-Dina is the girl..... sister is an architect
which d that cwhose b a who
13-I have never read a poem.....didn't make me think
whose d that c who b a what

- 1-The tour guide gave us a tour of the city. He knew everything about Egypt. (who)
2-The story is very good. It was written by a famous Egyptian(which)
3- Brilliant students must be rewarded (who)
4-The bank is near the school. My brother works there (where)
5-Squash keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (which)
6-Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Assyut. (who)
7-Many tourists in London visit Wembley Stadium. You can see many sports there. (where)
8-Mr Adel is very rich. his factory produces cotton clothes. (whose)
9-It is the month July. We go on holiday in it. (when)
10- Marwa has bought a silk blouse. (which)
11-Alaa bought an expensive radio last week. (which)
12-Salma's father is a doctor. (whose)
13-That girl won the prize. (who)
14-The film was boring. I watched it last week.(which)
15-The girl was crying because her bag was stolen (whose)
16-The girl with green eyes is beautiful. (whose)

- 1- this medicine should _____ four times a day
a- was taken b- is taken c- be taken d- take
- 2- This book..... 100 years ago.
a wrote b is written c did write d- was written
3. It that air travel will become more popular in the future.
a- is thought b- was thought c- thought d- thinks
- 4- English and Arabic.....in most tourist offices.
a- speak b- spoken c- is spoken d- are spoken
- 5- itthat an accident took place on the ring road.
a- reported b- reports c- had reported d- has been reported
- 6- Who was this book by?
a) written b) wrote c) writing d) is written
- 7-The school in 1969.
a opened b is opened c opens d- was opened
- 8- The Pyramidsby millions of tourists every year
a visited b is visited c are visited d- are visiting
- 9-Itthat that she became ill after she washed some vegetables
a- believed b- believes c- has believed d- is believed
- 10-itthat in Egypt about 38 million people drink polluted water
a- is said b- says c- has said d- said
- 11-we should allabout the dangers that exist today
a-are teaching b- teaches c- be taught d- taught
- 12-food mustin the fridge
a-keep b- kept c-keeping d-be kept

- 1- We believe that two cars were hit in the accident (It)
2- We know that one of the passengers was injured (known)
3- We think that he was taken to the nearest hospital (It is)
4- We don't know how serious his injury is. (it)
5- We hope that he will get better soon. (hoped)
6- You should take off your shoes before entering the building.(taken)
7- You must not take photographs inside this building. (be)
8-Farmers plough the fields every year. (The fields)
9. The postman gave her a letter this morning. (A letter)
10- Do you know when they built the Great Wall of China? (was)
11-The storm nearly destroyed our village.(was)
12-They could punish you if you break these rules.(punished)
13-Would you like us to show' you around the building? (shown)
14-Nobody read this book. (This book)

- 1- What.....at eight o'clock last night?
a) was Soha doing b) has Soha done c) is Soha doing d) does Soha do
- 2- I saw the accident while.....home.
a- was driving b- drove c- driving d- drives
- 3-i..... finished my homework, so we can go to the park.
a- just have b- just has c- has just d -have just
- 3- you enjoyed your time in the museum!

- a Do b Have c Did d Has
- 4- I'm tired because I..... playing tennis!
a had just stopped b have just c stopped just d have just stopped
- 5- it's two years since we.....
a- have met b- met c- meet d- had met
- 6- nabila can't see very well because sheglasses.
a- had lost b- lost c- loses d- has lost
- 7-manal is crying because she.....a sad film.
a- has watched b- was watching c- had watched d-watched
- 8-Have you ever a famous person?
a) meet b) met c) meeting d) meets
9. Hamdi has to England. He'll be home next week.
a. gone b. been c. go d. went
- 10-Fareeda is not hungry because she hashad lunch.
a- yet b- already c- never d- usually
- 11-This cup is clean. I havewashed it.
a- just b- yet c- ever d- never
- 12-Has your uncle worked at the hospital he moved to Cairo?
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
- 14- kamal can't play football because he.....his leg
a- broke b- has broken c- breaking d-had broken
- 15- this is the tallest girl I'veseen.
a- for b- never c- ever d- since
- 16- While she.....her homework, she was listening to music.
a-were doing b-was doing c-did d-doing
- 17.....he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.
a- when b- since c- for d- while
- 18-I.....a book when the teacher came into the room
a-reads b-was reading c-am reading d-read
- 19-Magdy.....in Luxor since 2015
a- lived b- has lived c-was living d-live
- 20-The bus arrived while theyfruit in the shop
a- were buying b- buy c-have bought d-bought
- 21-IChinese food, but I would like to try it.
a-was never eating b-never eats c-have never eaten d-never ate

- 1-He met many people during his visit to Aswan. (While)
2- during the match, the light went out . (While)
3- when I met him, he was buying a mobile . (On)
4- Nady made some mistakes while he was doing his homework . (When)
5- Amira went to the supermarket and came back. (been)
6- The last time I caught a fish was when I was in the village. (since)
7- I have lived in Alexandria for three years. (started)
8- This is the first time Salma has ever traveled to Sharm El Sheikh. (never)
9--I am still doing my homework. (yet)
10- I haven't seen him for two weeks. (it's)
11- I have never seen such a beautiful girl. (ever)
12-it's a long time since aya wrote to me. (hasn't)
13-He has just arrived at the party . (ago)
14-it's ages since I last went to a football match . (I haven't)

1- we didn'thave computers. now we can't do without it.

a- used to b-use to c-using to d- be used to

2-when I was a child, i.....eat meat. but I eat now.

a-Didn't used to b-am not used to c-use to d-used to

3-.....the mobile phone used for chatting?

a- is b- did c-does has

4-I used to travel around the country, but now i.....

a- don't b- didn't c-am not d haven't

5-They didn't use tocamping for a holiday

a-go b – going c- went d- gone

6-In the past, people (were used to / are used to / used to / didn't used to) work much longer hours.

7-What (did you use to / do you use to / were you use to / you use to) do when you were young?

8-Fareedalike tennis, but now she prefers volleyball

a- used to b-use to c-using to d- used

9-Where did Hassanbefore he moved to Cairo

a-use to live b-used to live c-lived d-use live

10-This citya fishing village 100 years ago

a use to beb used to c used to be d use be

1- I didn't like tea when I was a child, but I love it now. (used to)

2-She used to get up early (habit)

3- When I was young , I played football every day. (used to)

4-hany used to smoke. (any longer)

5-It's my habit to play tennis.(used)

6-He doesn't live here any more.(used)

7-Sara was a very good swimmer when she was younger, but she doesn't like it now. (used to)

1-Azza is the student in our class.

a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) less intelligent d) most intelligent

2-Europe is not as large Asia.

a) as b) than c) to d) so

3-That was one of books I've ever read

a) best b) the best c) better d) good

4-a Challenger Deep ispart of all the oceans

a- deep b-deeper c-the deepest d-deepest

5- Everest isthan Kilimanjaro

a- high b-higher c-highest d-highly

6- Everest is not as high that

a- so b-than c-more d-as

7- Part two isdifficult than part one

a- as b- more c-most d-least

8- For me, his climb was theimportant sporting event of 2007

a- as b- more c-most d-less

9-he isof the two champions.

a- the best b-good c-better d-the better

10-the more money you have, the.....happy you become.

a- little b-less c-least d-last

11-who isin the class, my son or yours?

- a- younger b-youngest c-young d-the youngest

12- The animal which I have seen in Egypt is a camel.

- a) most big b) biggest c) more big d) bigger

13-You should buy the green trousers. They are thein the shop.

- a) more expensive b) less expensive c) few expensive d) least expensive

14- Abeer and Omar are the same height. They are each other.

- a) as tall as b) taller than c) as tall than d) more tall than

15-The new bridge is notthe old bridge

- a-as high as b- the high as c-as high d-high as

1- This car is not as old as my car. (than)

2- Ahmad is the best student in the class. (better)

3- Arabic is the easiest subject. (as)

4- Challenger deep is the deepest part of all the oceans. (any)

5- Everest is higher than Kilimanjaro . (so)

7- This film is the most interesting film I have ever seen. (never)

5. No player in the team is better than Ali . (best)

6. If you work more , you'll get more money .

7-Mona isn't so old as hala. (than)

8-Ali is as tall as samy . (the same)

1-Mona did not come to school today because she has a _____ bad headache

- a- not b-very c-extremely d-absolutely

2-When I nearly fell down the mountain, I felt absolutely.....

- a-happy b- afraid c-frightened d-terrified

3-Nahla is a nurse and has worked all night. Now she feels _____ exhausted

- a- completely b-very c-quiet d-little

4-When the boys broke the window with their football, the man was absolutely.....

- a-angry b-delighted c-furious d-excellent

5-My brother is 200 cm tall.he is.....tall

- a- fairly b-slightly c-very d-extremely

6-- The exam is (absolutely – extremely – quiet – quite) easy .I think I will pass it

7- When I play football indoors, I feel exhausted

- a- quite b-really c-very d-absolutely

8-They're all.....exciting sports

- a- quiet b-really c-extremely d-absolutely

9-The lesson is easy. I can study it

- a-easier b-easiest c-more easier d-easily

10-Hamid did very.....in his exams last week.

- a- well b- fast c- bad d- good

11- The students are always clever because they work.....

- a-hard b-hardly c-harder the hardest

12- Mr Sabri always drives when it is dark.

- a-slower b- slowest c-slowly d-slow

13-I've got an absolutely awful headache.

- a-bad b-badly c-awful d-awfully

14-My teacher was (absolutely – very – incredibly – completely) kind to me

1- Smoking has affected his health badly. (effect)

2- he is agood English speaker. (speaks)

3-the host gave us awarm welcome. (warmly)

4-His speech to me was fatherly. (spoke)

5-Do you speak English well . (good)

-1.....author of Lord of the Flies is William Golding

a-A b- The c -An d -(no article)

2- This is first time that the tourists have seen the Pyramids.

a-A b- The c -An d -(no article)

3- You must never look at..... sun.

a a b the c an d (no article)

4- Ahmed's father isteacher.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

5- In today's programme, we hear aboutbrave man.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

6-Today, he is one of best wheelchair tennis players in Egypt

a- a b (no article) c an d the

7-He decided that he wanted to be P.E. teacher.

a- a b (no article) c an d the

8-She wants to have a holiday next to..... sea.

a- a b (no article) c an d the

9- Do you like playing computer games?

a- a b (no article) c an d the

10- My uncle has a house that is near..... Nile.

a- a b (no article) c an d the

11- Mona's favourite place is..... Egyptian Museum.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

12- Scientists have found a new animal that lives in Brazil.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

13-they all went to.....lunch organized by their uncle

a- a b the c an d (no article)

14-He goes to-----bed to sleep.

a- the b - a c- an d- no article

15-We went to -----hospital to visit my ill sister.

a- a b-an c-the d-no article

16-i met ahmed whose.....car is very expensive.

a- a b-an c-the d-no article

17-France is.....European country on the Mediterranean sea.

a- a b-an c-the d-no article

18-.....parking is a problem in all major cities

a- a b the c an d (no article)

19-.....Professor magdy is a famous heart surgeon.

a- a b the c an d (no article)

20-DuringSecond World War, Golding was a sailor in the British navy

21-There is amazing painting in the museum

a- a b the c an d (no article)

- 22-The island is in Atlantic Ocean
a- a b the c an d (no article)
- 23-.....Water is the best thing to drink if you are thirsty
a- a b the c an d (no article)
- 24-This is _____ house where we used to live
a- a b the c an d (no article)
- 25-Her father is _____ accountant.
a- a b the c an d (no article)
- 26-The north of Egypt is on Mediterranean Sea
a- a b the c an d (no article)

- 1-Omar read an interesting story. (the)
2-I want some tea. (a)
3 – No river is longer than the Nile. (The)
4 – Doctors examine sick people. (the)
5 – My father's job is to teach students. (a)
6 – Egypt is in Africa. (an)
7-This book is interesting.(an)
8-I bought a car which is old. (an)

- 1- Iahmed for five years now. He is my best friend.
a) have known b) have been knowing c) knew d) know
- 2-Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo
a- sent b-has been sending c-sends d-has sent
- 3-I'm tired because I.....all day
a- have worked b-worked c-have been working d-had worked
- 4-Manal's brother..... in England for a year, so his English is very good.
a-has live b- has been living c- living d- lives
- 5-the garden is very wet .because it.....all day
a-has rained b- has been raining c- raining d- rains
- 6-I.....the Olympic Games all day.
a- have watched b-have been watching c-am watching d-watch
- 7-For the last few months, I..... squash regularly
a- played b-have been playing c-am playing d-play
- 8-how many books have you.....this week?
a- reads b-read c-been reading d-reading
- 9- He Tennis since he was young .
a- is played b- had played c- has been playing d- is playing
- 10-my neighbour.....music for 2hours. I can't do my homework.
a- has played b- is playing c-has been playing d-plays
- 11-I've _____ tennis all morning That's why I'm very tired
a- play b- been playing c- playing d-been played
- 12-Ahmed _____ very busy recently That is why he didn't come to the sports club yesterday
a-is b-has been being c-was d-has been
- 13-hoda.....revising all day today because she has an exam tomorrow
a-did b-was being c-has d-has been