

Grammar

Unit 1 Coming home

The present simple المضارع البسيط

Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن مدى تكرار فعل ما

Always دائما	%100	Usually عادة	70- 80%	often غالبا	60- 70%
sometimes احيانا	%50	occasionally	%10	never ابدا	%0

١. تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي :

. تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (I / We / you / They) فاعل الجملة
. تكلمة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (He / She) فاعل الجملة مفرد

e.g - We **usually** watch TV in the evening. - They **sometimes** talk on the phone
- He **never** plays football- Heba **always** reads English books..

٢. تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد v to be :

. تكلمة الجملة + صفة + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (am/is/are) فاعل الجملة

e.g They are **usually** late. Noha is **always** clever.

٣. يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية : every day/ every week / every year/ في نهاية الجملة او اولها

5. السؤال :

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام
تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

✓-When do you usually Watch TV? -- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m
✓- How does your father always go to work? -- he always goes by car.

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (you/they) + Do
تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does

→Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات تستخدم

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (فاعل) + Does/do + How often

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

Ex.How often do you go to the library ? I go to library twice a week

→ How often do you fly abroad ? - I fly abroad once a month

How often does Ali have history ? He has history three times a week.

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

1- I.....get up late at the weekends. I never get up early.

- a never b always c usually d sometimes

2-What time.....your first lesson this morning?

- a. is b. are c. does d.do

3.She.....the bus to get to school.

- a.taking b.take c.takes d.talk

4.We.....to play tennis every week in the club.

- a.prefers b. preferred c. preferring d.prefer

5-Dina goes swimming on Thursday and Saturday. She.....goes swimming. **WB**

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

6-Amir.....walks to school on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. **WB**

- a. often b.never c. always d.usually

7-I have breakfast at 7 o'clock every morning. I....have breakfast at that time. **WB**

- a. often b. never c. usually d.always

8-We.....go to school on Fridays. **WB** الدقهلية ٢٠٢٠

- a never b always c usually d sometimes

9-My brothera clever tennis player. المنوفية ٢٠٢٠

- a always b is always c always is d never

10-Does Alicoffee with his family ? الجيزة ٢٠٢٠

- a drink always b drinks always c always drink d always drink s

11-Amr.....late. القاهرة ٢٠٢٠

- a often is b is always c always is d is every

12-Birds alwaysin the early morning. كفر الشيخ ٢٠٢٠

- a singing b to sing c sings d sing

13- He never his homework in the evening.

- a-do b-does c-did d-doing

14. What time does he usually work?

- a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left

15.She a sports car .

- a) never drive b) drives never c) never drives d) never

16-Sama and Henda always.....in the home.

- a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help

17. A:How..... do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.

- a. many b. long c. much d. often

18- our teacher of English.....speaks Arabic in class.

- a- don't b- doesn't c- never d- won't

19. Do you on Fridays?

- a.often travel b.travel often c.often travels d.travels often.

20-My father.....reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.

- a. often b. never c. always d.sometimes

21-Students in classes during the break.

- a. stay always b. never stay c. always stay d.stay never

22_monaeat peppers. She doesn't like them at all.

- a. often b. never c. always d.every

23-.....children like playing computer games ?

- a. Does b. Do c. Are d.Were

24-Does Alilunch with his family ?

- a has always b have always c always have d always has

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

- 1-Does he often goes out this evening ? (.....)
- 2-yunis goes often to school by bus. (.....)
- 3-M teacher always work very hard. (.....)
- 4-How often do sami go swimming a week ? (.....)
- 7-I always listens to the teacher carefully. (.....)
- 6-my brothers usually watching TV before they go to bed (.....)
7. My father plays never chess at home. (.....)
- 8- Ali sometimes have lunch at school (.....)
- 10-Nada don't usually get up before seven. (.....)
- 11-Tamer usually is very friendly (.....)
- 12- They don't always plays tennis on Sundays. (.....)
- 13-Do your father a good teacher ? (.....)
- 14-Ali is a kind man. He is never good to poor people (.....)
- 15- he never is late for school. (.....)
- 16-The school bus never stop near my house (.....)
- 17- why do you always late? (.....)
- 18-nabil and tamer isn't watch TV everyday. (.....)
- 19 - Do you goes to the club every day ? (.....)
- 20- Parents not like fish. (.....)
- 21-What do sherifa and her brothers get to school ? (.....)
- 22- My daily routine has the same every school day ? (.....)

Unit 2 How are you feeling?



The present simple المضارع البسيط



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it فعل منتهى بـ s

He, She, It + inf مصدر (s/es /ies)
I ,We, You, They + inf (مصدر)

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 نحذف 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. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة ():

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

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

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 احيانا	%50	hardly ever	%10	never ابدا	%0

e.g - they are **usually** late . - They **sometimes** talk on the phone

- he **never** plays football- she **usually** puts on make up..

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

4. النفي Negation:

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

- they **don't** like pizza. I **don't** play football on Friday.

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

He **doesn't** want a parrot. - she **doesn't** want a kitten.

3- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't وياتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

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

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

Form التكوين

1- 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

2- 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).

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

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

e.g - **Are** They playing tennis now? - No, they aren't.

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

ملاحظات:

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

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

ما عدا .

dye يصبغ → dyeing singe يحرق → singeing be → being

2- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping run → running

- ماعدا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

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

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

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

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

E.g. they are playing football now.

→ My brother is reading a book at the moment

→ She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢. مع الاحداث او الافعال المؤقتة

They are painting the school this week.

٣- الاحداث غير المكتملة ومستمرة حتى الان

My sister is learning to dance.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

at present - انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة at the moment - الآن (now)

today (اليوم) - احذر! Watch out! - انصت! Listen! - احترس!

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

1-Samisign language at school at the moment.

a-learns b-learning c-learn d-is learning

2-Mr Usmanin a lovely flat. **SB**

a-lives b-living c-live d-is living

3-Eman and her neighbours..... Mr Usman's flat. **SB**

a-are repairing b-repair c-repairs d-is repairing

4-WhatManal making for her uncle ? **SB**

a-do b-does c-is d-are

5-I always.....milk for breakfast. **SB**

a-am drinking b-drink c-drinks d- drinking

6-Ali.....a jacket today because it is very hot. **WB**

a-not wear b-isn't wearing c-don't wear d- doesn't wear

7- My fatherin a bank in the city centre.

a. works b. worked c. am working d. work

8- Amrto work by train every day.

a. traveling b. travels c. is traveling d. travel

9- I can't come to the phone now. Ia shower.

a. am having b. have c. will have d. am doing

10- We can't play tennis today because it

a. rains b. rained c. is raining d. rain

11- What do you do after school? - Ia nap.

a. usually took b. took usually c. take usually d. usually take

12-My fatherme to school.

a taking b sometimes takes c sometimes take d is sometimes taking

13) On Sundays, they.....volleyball in physical education class.

- a. plays b. play c. will be played d. are playing
14. Hany often go to school on foot, but today his father..... him to school.
a) drives b) was driving c) is driving d) driving
- 15.....sitting next to your best friend ? **SB**
- a. You do b. do You c. Are you d. You are
- 16.....the students in your class working ? **WB**
- a. Are b. Have c. Can d. Do
17. She isn't at the hospital today.
a. work b. working c. works d. worked
18. What..... doing at the moment ?
a. they are b. are they c. they were d. were they
- 19-Birds alwaysin the early morning.
a singing b to sing c sings d sing
- 20-Sama and Henda always.....in the home.
a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help
- 21-Basel is a computer engineer. He usually computers. **WB**
a. repair b. is repairing c. repairing d. repairs
- 22-The police officer..... a school today. **WB**
a. visiting b. visits c. is visiting d. visit
- 23-Nader..... in the shop, but his brother is ill so he is helping there today. **WB**
a. isn't usually working b. not usually work c. don't usually work d. doesn't usually work

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1. You <u>write</u> an email now.	(.....)
2. I <u>drink</u> tea at the moment	(.....)
3- nabil and tamer <u>isn't</u> watch TV everyday.	(.....)
4. <u>Do</u> you wearing a school uniform?	(.....)
5- My uncle <u>living</u> in cairo.	(.....)
6- At the moment, Hany <u>playing</u> football in the club.	(.....)
7- farmers <u>work</u> usually in fields.	(.....)
8- <u>Does</u> Ali playing football now ?	(.....)
9- Does he often <u>goes</u> out this evening ?	(.....)
10- yunis <u>goes</u> often to school by bus.	(.....)

Grammar

Adverbs of manner

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :

ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot

← الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً وتأتي بعده.

Ahmed walks slowly

Hany speaks very angrily.

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

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

happy
easy

happily
easily

busily
lazily

busily
lazily

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

nice	nicely	sure	surely
comfortable	comfortably	possible	possibly
useful	usefully	historical	historically
beautiful	beautifully	careful	carefully
late	early	hard	fast
high	low	free	daily

ex → *amir is a fast runner. He runs fast*
 → *Enas is a hard worker. . She works hard.*

لاحظ ان good تتحول الى well عندما تستخدم ظرف

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

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

friendly	lovely	lonely	silly
fatherly	lively	elderly	ugly

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

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

- 1-My friend sews..... **SB**
 a-bad b-worst c-worse d- badly
- 2-Mr Ahmed speaks English..... **SB**
 a-well b-good c-best d- better
- 3-The cat is sitting in the sun..... **SB**
 a-laziest b-lazier c-lazy d- lazily
- 4-The teacher treats all her children..... **SB**
 a-kinder b-kindest c-kindly d- kind
- 5-She is laughingin this picture because she can see my aunt's cat. **SB**
 a-carefully b-slowly c-loudly d- hungrily
- 6-We're sittingon the rocks because they are sharps ! **SB**
 a-carefully b-loudly c-excitedly d- hungrily
- 7-It's at the end of the day and the guests are leaving.. **SB**
 a-slowly b-loudly c-excitedly d- hungrily
- 8-I'm sitting under the tree andeating my lunch. **SB**
 a. badly b-loudly c-excitedly d- hungrily
- 9- Hamid did very.....in his exams last week.
 a- well b- fast c- bad d- good
- 10- Huda's uncle always singswhen he's working.
 a- slow b- happy c- happily d- quiet
- 11 Amal always paints.....
 a- beautiful b- happy c- beautifully d- good
- 12- The class listened..... to their teacher.
 a- beautifully b- quickly c- easily d- carefully
- 13- He climbed the hill..... . He wasn't tired at all.
 a badly b friendly c hardly d easily
14. At the end of the school year, some students tryto make up for the lost time.
 a) hardship b) hardly c) hard d) hardest
15. The driver of the school bus drives

- a) carefully b) careful c) careless d) slow
16. He is eating
a) hungry b) angry c) hungrily d) angrily
17. He arrived an hour but he caught the bus .
a) late b) lately c) fast d) hard
18. That bird is flying very..... **WB**
a-careful b-quick c-loud d- fast
19-the guests found their hotel.....after they bought a map of the city.
a) easy b) easier c) ease d) easily
20 It is important to drive when it is raining. **WB**
a-carefully b-quickly c-loudly d- carelessly
21 Our football team will win because they are playing very..... **WB**
a- well b- quick c- bad d- good
22-Please, speak, people at the back can't hear you.
a-politely b-wisely c-loudly d- carelessly

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

1-Mona passed the exam <u>hardly</u> yesterday. She got a hundred percent!	(.....)
2- As there was much time, we walked to school <u>slow</u>	(.....)
3-Every one admires her because she plays the violin very <u>good</u> .	(.....)
4-The lesson is easy. I can study it <u>easiest</u> .	(.....)
5-She looked <u>happiness</u> at the children.	(.....)
6-I'm waiting <u>excited</u> to get on a plane or the first time.	(.....)
7-He is shouting and speaking <u>angry</u> .	(.....)
8-They are singing <u>happy</u> .	(.....)
9- She usually arrives <u>lately</u>	(.....)

Unit 3 Great jobs

Grammar

الزمن الماضي البسيط The past simple tense



1-Form التكوين

- يُتكوّن الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي)
منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped
أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل have – had. see - saw / go - went /

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:
١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. E.g. I played football yesterday. I visited my aunt a week ago.
I was very tired this morning.

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

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

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

(in 2009) سنة ماضية + in / الماضي / مدة زمنية + last / منذ (مدة زمنية) / امس Yesterday
ذات مرة once / عندما كنت صغير When I was young / في الماضي in the past

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

4. **النفى Negative**

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

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

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

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

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

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

5. **السؤال Question**

Did + فاعل + inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No تتبع الاتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

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

Were /Was + فاعل + (صفة او اسم او حرف جر + مكان) ؟

→ Were you at the cinema last week? Yes, I was / No wasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل.....inf + فاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

(صفة او اسم او حرف جر + مكان) + فاعل + Were /Was + أداة استفهام.

→ How was your birthday? Where was Samy's old house?

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

7. How.....your weekend?

- a. did b. does c. was d. do
a. eat b. ate c. eats d. eating

2-.....you go to the museum last week?

- a-Are b-were c-Did d-do

3-Where.....you yesterday?

- a-did b-do c-are d-were

4.He started playing chess when he was very little and healways very good at it.

- a-was b-did c-were d-has

5-Where did you live when you a child?

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

6-Last summer, my family a fantastic holiday in Morocco.

- a. have b. had c. has d. are having

- a. eat b. ate c. eats d. eating

7-Salah al-Din al-Ayouby-----the citadel to protect Cairo.

- a- built b- build c - builds d- building

8-Where.....you yesterday?

- a-did b-do c-are d-were

- 9-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
- 10-Where did you live when you a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
11. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 12-Hanyat school last Monday.
a-didn't b-doesn't c-wasn't d.hasn't
- 13 My family..... delicious food last week.
a.ate b.eat c.eats d.eating
- 14-I with a dolphin in Hurghada last summer.
a-swim b-swam c-swim d-swimming
- 15- He..... a junior chess competition when he was only 12!
a.wins b.win c.won d.to win
- 16- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he..... a leg.
a.is lost b.to lose c.loses d.lost
- 17- My brother bought his house two years.....
a.ago b.last c.once d.since
- 18-.....you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?
a.Did b.Do c.Will d.Were

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

- 1- I eat fish last week. (.....)
- 2- who did you saw last Monday? (.....)
- 3- she didn't rode a camel before. (.....)
- 4-We write in English yesterday. (.....)
- 5-My uncle buy his house last summer. (.....)
- 6-he doesn't play tennis yesterday. (.....)
- 7-Hala is ill last week. (.....)
8. I sleep in a tent last night (.....)
9. We go into the cave last holiday. (.....)
- 10-He stopped exercising a year before (.....)
- 11- Where did you went on holiday last summer (.....)
- 12- What do you visit last week ? (.....)
- 13-How did your day yesterday ? (.....)
- 14-He swam in the sea, but he didn't saw any dolphins. (.....)

Used to + inf اعتاد ان

١-في الاثبات تستخدم used to (لتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)

فاعل + used to + inf

- I used to play football when I was young. - He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.
- I used to smoke a packet a day
- He used to live in the countryside.

Didn't use to + inf + فاعل

٢-في النفي نستخدم

- He didn't use to play football when he was young. .
- I didn't use to know much about my family history.

Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?

٣- في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل نستخدم

- Did she use to live in Cairo? yes, she did. / No, she didn't

Did you use to get up early? yes, I did / No, I didn't

٣- في حالة السؤال باداة استفهام

Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?

What sport did you use to play?

I used to play football.

ملاحظات

لاحظ الاتي

1. He used to be thin. (but now he isn't thin / but now he is fat)

2. He used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke).

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

صفة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

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

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول و معناه يُستخدم لكي

- Wood is used to make furniture.

=

- Wood is used for making furniture.

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. Yasser's grandmother..... work in a hospital.

a. used to b. is used c. uses to d. using to

2. He didn't.....to arrive late.

a. used b. use c. uses d. using

3. When you were ten, you use to live in a different house?

a. did b. does c. doing d. do

4. What did he use to.....?

a. did b. does c. doing d. do

5. Dina money to a charity, but now she does.

a.didn't use to give b.gave c.doesn't give d.used to give

6.he use to watch TV? - Yes, he did.

a. Was b. Is c. Does d. Did

7. He used to.....clever when he was young.

a. be b. being c. do d. doing

8. He used to..... clever things when he was young.

a. be b. being c. do d. doing

9. I didn't to want to have a nice house.

a. used b. uses c. using d. use

10.....Mr Mohsen use to teach science before he came to this school?

a-Was b-Is c-Does d-Did

11. He used to smoke ,but now he smoke.

a. doesn't b. don't c. isn't d. wasn't

12. He used to be lazy , but now he.....

a. is b. isn't c. don't d. doesn't

13. Did your children use to a lot?

a. walk b. walks c. walked d. walking

14. I used to..... basketball, but I don't now
a. played b. play c. playing d. plays
15. Did Hossam Hassan captain of the Egyptian Football team?
a. uses to be b. was c. be d. use to be
16. Sama's mother.....be a teacher, but now she works in a bank.
a. is used to b. use to c. use d. used to
17. I to live in a city, but now I live in a village.
a. uses b. used c. didn't use d. using
- 18- My uncle..... a fire fighter, but now he is a police officer.
a. used to be b. is c. uses to be d. were
- 19- Where..... live before you moved to Alexandria?
a. are you b. do you c. you used to d. did you use to

2. Read and correct the underlined words

- 1- How did you used to go to school? (.....)
- 2- Do you use to have a lot of homework? (.....)
- 3- Tamer didn't used to study hard at school. (.....)
- 4- What games did you used to play with your friends? (.....)
- 5- Nader used to be fat but now he hasn't. (.....)
- 6- I didn't used to like salad when I was younger. (.....)
- 7- We used to playing football. (.....)
- 8- They used get up early during school. (.....)
- 9- I not use to like fish when I was young. (.....)
- 10- Before he had children, Yasser's grandfather doesn't use to know how to drive a car. (.....)

Unit 4 Into the past

Must / mustn't

must يجب : تدل على وجوب فعل شئ في الوقت الحاضر – اجباري أو ضروري

must + inf

- ⊗ you **must look** right and left before you cross the road.
- ⊗ They **must arrive** on time. .
- ⊗ We **must be** careful in the laboratory!

must = it is necessary/important to + inf

من الضروري/المهم ان

هام

mustn't لا يجب : تدل على المنع أو التحريم أو عدم وجوب فعل شئ في الحاضر

mustn't + inf

- ⊗ You **mustn't talk** in the library.
- ⊗ in a museum , you **mustn't touch** he objects .
- ⊗ We **mustn't talk** to each other in the lesson

السؤال Question

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + must

→ Must we put the rubbish in the bin ? ✓- Yes, you must ✓- No, you mustn't

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

1. Youlook right and left before you cross the road
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) don't have to
- 2- You drink water from the river. It's not clean.
a) doesn't have to b) have to c) has to d) mustn't
- 3 You.....turn the music up too loud; you will harm our ears.
a) doesn't have to b) have to c) has to d) mustn't
- 4) You.....do the housework. Our mother is ill.
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d)have
- 5)This was a nice evening. We must.....again.
a) meet b) meeting c)met d) to meet
- 6 You.....brush your teeth three times a day. It's good for your teeth
a) have to b) don't have to c) mustn't d)must
- 7 You.....forget to do your homework regularly.
a) must to b) must c) mustn't to d) mustn't
- 8 You.....be kind to your friends.
a) mustn't b)must c) must never d) shouldn't
- 9 It's late. You.....never make so much noise.
a) mustn't b)must c) shouldn't d) don't
- 10 At school, you.....listen to your teacher.
a) have b)must c) mustn't d) has to
11. You.....be home on time. Don't be late.
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) don't have to

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1 You mustn't study hard if you want to pass your exams. (.....)
- 2 You mustn't using a mobile phone in class. (.....)
- 3 You mustn't to forget your bag and books. (.....)
- 4 Students and teachers must are polite to each other. (.....)
- 5.We must to go to the laboratory for our science lessons (.....)
6. People must throw rubbish in the street. (.....)
- 8 .During an exam, you must copy from the other students. (.....)
9. I must forget my wife's birthday, so I have to buy a card today. (.....)

Grammar



زمن الماضي البسيط The past simple tense

1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي ()

مثال Play – played / help – helped (منتظم)

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل have – had. see - saw / go - went

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

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)		
like → liked	live → lived	arrive → arrived
(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)		
study → studied	cry → cried	carry → carried
(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed)		
play → played	enjoy → enjoyed	stay → stayed
(٤) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)		
travel → travelled	stop → stopped	clap → clapped
لكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow → followed		

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:
١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

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

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

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

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

(in 2009) سنة ماضية + in / الماضي مدة زمنية + last / منذ ago (مدة زمنية) / امس Yesterday
ذات مرة once / عندما كنت صغير When I was young / في الماضي in the past

٤. النفي Negative

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

في حالة النفي نستخدم (didn't + المصدر)

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

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

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

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

→ When i was young , I couldn't ride a bkie.

٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الآتي :

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

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل..... did + subject + inf..... أداة الاستفهام?

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

١. التكوين Form

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

→ They were watching TV yesterday evening.

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون من

I , He , She , It → **was not**

We, You, They → **weren't**

➤ Jana **wasn't making** dinner.

+ (v + ing).

They weren't swimming

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

تتبع الآتي :

عند تكوين السؤال يهل

Was + (I/he / she / It)+ v + ing ?

Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?

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

→ Were you watching TV ? yes, I was / No, I wasn't.

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

عند تكوين السؤال ب كلمة استفهام

كلمة استفهام

Was + (I/he / she / It)+ v + ing ?

Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?

٤- What were they doing at 5 yesterday?

They were playing football

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

١- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

➤ Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

They were studying English at 8 p.m last night

٢- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

➤ While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang

➤ While (As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.

➤ When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

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

لاحظ استخدام الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط مع (when/while/As)

While /As/ When

→ ماضى مستمر

→ ماضى بسيط

e.g -While I was reading my book, the phone rang.

As/When we were walking into the museum , we saw some old statues

→ ماضى بسيط

While /As/ When

→ ماضى مستمر

my father arrived while my mother was cooking

→ ماضى مستمر

When

→ ماضى بسيط

my mother was cooking when my father arrived

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

- 1- The telephone rang while Tamer.....doing his homework.
a) was b) is c) were d) are
- 2 Sanaa heard the noise.....she was watching a film.
a) if b) as c) so d) because
- 3 We were playing tennis when Tamer.....his ankle.
a) hurting b) hurt c) was hurting d) is hurting
- 4 Someone opened the door while I.....
a) was sleeping b) was slept c) sleeping d) slept
- 5 While I was looking out of the window, it.....to rain.
a) started b) was started c) was starting d) starting
- 6 As I.....for tomorrow's game, I fell down and hurt my leg.
a) practise b) practising c) practised d) was practising
- 7 When I was younger, I.....pizza almost every day.
a) eaten b) eat c) ate d) was eating
- 8 The boys didn't play because it.....
a) rained b) was raining c) rains d) raining
- 9 What.....at 10 pm last night?
a) were they doing b) did they do c) did they use to do d) are they doing
10. Yesterday, I a play at 10 o'clock.
a. have watched b. was watching c. was watched d. watched
11. I was studying my lessons when the lights out.
a. goes b. went c. were going d. gone
12. I my lunch when the phone rang.
a. have eaten b. was eating c. has eaten d. ate
- 13) Last year, we.....to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.
a. were travelling b. travel c. travelled d.travels
- 14 What.....the boys doing at 4 p.m yesterday?
a) did b) are c) have d) were
- 15 As I was running, I.....a nice bird.
a) am seeing b) see c) saw d)sees
- 16you hear the bell while you were cooking?
a) Did b) Were c) Do d) have
- 17- What when I took photos of the crocodiles?
a. did you do b. were you doing c. you were doing d. have you done
18. Yesterday, I a play at 10 o'clock.
a. have watched b. was watching c. was watched d. watched

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1 They have tea when the doorbell rang. (.....)
- 2 When he arrives, we were having dinner. (.....)
- 3 I was sweeping the floor while I heard a noise. (.....)
- 4.They forget their books yesterday. (.....)
5. He was painting while the phone rang. (.....)
6. What were you doing when I phone? (.....)

Unit 5 Helping you, helping me

Grammar

Necessity and obligation

الضرورة والالزام

Present Necessity

الضرورة فى المضارع

تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون او اشياء مفروضة علينا ولا خيار لنا فيها

I , you , we , they → have to + inf.

he , she , it → has to

→ We have to go to school on time

❖ She has to get a passport to travel to London. We have to go to school five days a week.

❖ All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six to fifteen.

lack of Present Necessity

نقص الضرورة فى المضارع

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شىء فى المضارع (لا داعى لفعل الشىء ويمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت)

I , you , we , they → don't have to + inf.

he , she , it → doesn't have to + inf.

❖ She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school.

I don't have to do my homework today. We don't have to go to school on Saturdays

Do /Does + فاعل + have to مصدر ؟

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الآتى :

⊗ Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

→ Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر + have to فاعل + Do /Does + كلمة استفهام

⊙ When do we have to finish our homework?

⊙ Why does she have to go now?

٢- نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf. للنصيحة (advice)

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

Ex-You should go now The bus goes in ten minutes.

→ Tourists should wear sun cream when it s very hot .

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

*you shouldn't watch too much television.

→ You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.

السؤال Question

؟ تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Should

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الآتى :

→ should I go now?

√- Yes, you should

√- No, you shouldn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + should + كلمة استفهام

√-when should we go to the beach?

-- what should I do?

تدريبات علي القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

- 1- We.....cook more; there's enough food.
a) have to b) don't have to c) has to d) should
- 2- I don t like that uniform, but I.....wear it at work.
a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) have to d) don't have to
- 3 It's cold. You.....wear your jacket.
a) shouldn't b) should c) don't have to d) mustn't
- 4- She's always tired. She.....go to bed late every night.
a) shouldn't b) should c) have to d) don't have to
- 5 You.....remember to close the windows when you leave the house.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) should d) has to
- 6 You.....eat fast food every day. It's very bad for you.
a) must b) have to c) don't have to d) shouldn't
- 7 I.....wear glasses because I can't see very well.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) have to d) shouldn't
- 8-Hany go to school on time.
a don't have to b have to c has to d doesn't have
- 9- It is cloudy today, so we.....take our sunglasses.
a don't have to b not have to c don't have d have not to
- 10-good students.....to take private lessons.
a-won't b-haven't c-shouldn't d-don't have
- 11-Sara have to get up early?
a-Are b-Is c- Do d-Does
- 12- What game do you have.....?
a-practise b-practising c- to practise d-practise
- 13-At the weekends , Iget up early , I can stay in bed until 9 o'clock.
a) mustn't b) must c) have to d) don't have to

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

- 1 At our school we haven t to wear a uniform. (.....)
- 2- Does the boys have to get up early? (.....)
- 3- You doesn't have to shout. I can hear you. (.....)
- 4- We has to leave now or we ll miss the plane. (.....)
- 5- You have to go to school today. It s Friday. (.....)
- 6- We not have to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday. (.....)
7. I has to do my homework tonight. (.....)
8. My cousin is rich, he don't have to work. (.....)

Defining relative Clauses

المحددة ضمائر الوصل

Who – Which – That – Where

(who – that)

الذى – التى : تستخدم مع العاقل

→ Miss Amal is the teacher who/that teaches us science.

→ The stadium has 75,000 seats for people who/that want to watch sports.

لاحظ - عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that فى هذا النوع.

→ My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

→ Mr Zaki, who lives next door, is a scientist.

(which – that)

الذى – التى : تستخدم مع غير العاقل (أشياء وحيوانات)

→ That's the horse which/that won the competition.

☎ What's the name of the book which you are reading?

✂ Elephants, which live for around 45 years, are found in Africa.

(where)

حيث : تستخدم مع المكان (وهى تعبر عن مكان أو ما بداخله)

✂ This is the house where Grandfather lived.

▶ This is the village where my father was born.

▶ There is also a stadium Where you can watch horse riding .

1- لاحظ إذا وجد حرف مع المكان فأننا نستخدم which وليس where

→ → That is the flat which we live in

→ the house which they live in is very old.

2- لاحظ : نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان) أو إعطاء معلومة عنه.

📖 This is the school which was built last year.

* Cairo International Stadium is in Nasr City, which is in the northeast of Cairo

→ this is the house which my father bought last year

ملاحظات هامة للتشور أو صرح الخطأ

١.	للعاقل	نختار <u>who</u> أو <u>that</u>
٢.	لغير العاقل	نختار <u>which</u> أو <u>that</u>
٣.	لمكان	يحدث شىء بداخله نختار <u>where</u> ويتبعها فاعل وفعل مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو فى نهاية الجملة ، وفى حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار <u>which</u>
٤.	لمكان	لم يذكر حدث يتم داخله نختار <u>which</u> ويتبعها فاعل وفعل.
٥.	لمكان	جاء بعده فعل مباشرة بدون فاعل نختار <u>which</u>

تدريبات على القواعد

Exercises on grammar

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

1- Mr. Hamed has a sonis a doctor.

a- who b- which c- where d- whose

2- We bought a flat..... is near the school.

a- who b- which c- where d- what

3- What's the name of the book.....you are reading?

a- who b- which c- where d- what

4- The people..... live next door are very friendly.

- a- who b- which c- where d- whom
 5- This is the village.....my father was born.
 a- who b- which c- where d- what
 6- Please show me the photos.....you took on Sports Day.
 a- who b- which c- where d- what
 7-Tennis is a game..... many people enjoy.
 a- who b- which c- where d- what
 8- That's the sports clubmy brother plays basketball.
 a- who b- which c- where d- that
 9- That is the shopMagda bought her jumper.
 a- who b- which c- that d- where
 10-Alexandria is the city.....we like most.
 a- who b- which c- when d- where
 11-Mr Ali,.....is a teacher, is very kind and helpful.
 a- who b- which c- where d- that
 12- Arabic is a language..... is spoken in many countries.
 a- who b- which c- where d- what
 13- this is the house.....my father bought last year.
 a- who b- which c- where d- what
 14. This is the place..... my professor had the accident.
 a. where b. when c. who d. which
 15- My neighbour..... is a teacher, sometimes helps me with my English.
 a) whose b) who c) which d) where
 16- The museum, is near our school, is always busy in the afternoon.
 a) whose b) who c) which d) where
 17-Luxor, thousands of tourists stay every year, is near the Nile
 a) whose b) who c) which d) where
 18.Teachers like the pupils are clever .
 a) where b) who c) when d) which

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- This is the place who I visited last week. (.....)
 2- Football is a sport where I like. (.....)
 3- A good friend is someone which helps others. (.....)
 4- Cairo is the city who is crowded. (.....)
 5- English is a subject where I like. (.....)
 6-That's the man which bought our old car. (.....)
 7-Cairo is the city where I was born in. (.....)
 8-I saw the villa who my father bought. (.....)
 9-I can't find the pen who I bought. (.....)

Unit 6

Comaparative and superlative adjectives

١- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم او تأتي بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :

- The new dress. → The dress is new .
 → Strong boys. → They are strong.
 → Ahmed is a careful driver. → The weather is hot

٢- لا تتغير الصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفردا او جمعا/ مذكرا/ مؤنثا

- Huda is tall. → Amira and Doha are tall.
→ Samy is short → Nady and Hany are short

٣- تأتي الصفة بعد هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be - get - become - go - grow - turn)

The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٤- إذا جاءت هذه الأفعال بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look - seem - appear - sound)

He looks happy Your job sounds really interesting. You seem very quiet today

وتنقسم الصفة الى

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

صفة + er + than

١- عند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات القصيرة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد نستخدم :

the + صفة + est

٢- عند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات القصيرة نستخدم :

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

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

→ the plane is faster than the train.

↔ today's phones are the easiest to carry around

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

١- عند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات الطويلة التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطع نستخدم :

more/less + صفة + than

the most/least + صفة

٢- عند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات الطويلة نستخدم :

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
صفة	More + صفة + than less + صفة + than	The + most + صفة The + least + صفة

popular	More popular than	The most popular
expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive
dangerous	More dangerous than	The most dangerous
difficult	More difficult than	The most difficult
beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful

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

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

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

The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest .

→This is the most expensive dress in the shop .

لاحظ

لا تستخدم the قبل صيغة التفضيل بعد s الملكية او صفات الملكية

Ahmed shawky was one of Egypt's most famous poets

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة تحفظ

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

♦ في حالة التساوي في الصفة نستخدم:

as + صفة + as

♦ Samy is as tall as Ali

♦ في حالة النفي نستخدم:

not as / so + صفة + as

◀ Heba isn't as/so old as Aya.

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

1 Old cars are usually than modern cars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Adel is tall, but Rami is.....

a- more taller b- tallest c- tall d- taller

6-- which bridge is....., the 6th October bridge or the Qasr El Nil bridge?

- a- long b- longer c- longest d- longer than
- 7-my mobile is.....expensive than yours
- a- most b- more c- as d- least
- 8-tablets are the.....modern invention
- a- most b- more c- as d- less
- 9- my phone is as expensive.....yours
- a- than b- so c- as d- more
- 10-Mount Everest isthan Mount Kilimanjaro
- a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
- 11-For me, his climb was theimportant sporting event of 2007
- a-more b-less c-most d-as
- 12-Lake Baikal in Russia is..... lake in the world.
- a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
- 13-Some people think maths is the.....subject of all
- a less difficult b more difficult c difficult d most difficult
- 14 On Saturdays, the market is.....than on Fridays.
- a quiet b quieter c the quietest d most quieter
- 15-Europe is not as large Asia.
- a) as b) than c) to d) so
- 16-This is.....expensive car I've ever seen.
- a) more b) much c) most d) the most
- 17- English is.....than many other languages.
- a) easier b) more easy c) easiest d) the easiest
- 18- His behaviour is.....than his brother's.
- a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
- 19- Aswan is.....from Cairo than Banha is.
- a) far b) furthest c) further d) the furthest
- 20- Football is.....popular game in Egypt.
- a) most b) the most c) less d)more
- 21-The Red Sea is notbig as the Mediterranean.
- a-so b- much c- less d- more
- 22- Hassan is afootball player than anyone else in the team.
- a) good b) best c) better d) the best
- 23- We can run as..... as they can.
- a) faster b) fast c) fastest d) the fastest
- 24- I do not earn as.....money as you do.
- a) much b) more c) less d)many
- 25- Egypt is.....than Germany. **SB**
- a) sunny b) sunniest c) sunnier d) more sunnier
- 26- the blue dress is.....than the red dress. **WB**
- a) more nicer b) nice c) nicest d) nicer
- 27- Which sport is....., football or tennis? **WB**
- a) good b) better c) better than d) the best
- 28- Who is.....singer in your country?
- a) famous b) most famous c) more famous than d) the most famous
- 29-Heba's wearing her dress today.
- a) more new b) newer than c) the newest d) newest

- 1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is taller.
- 2-Cairo is most crowded than Giza.
- 3- An elephant is big than a camel.
- 4- Today it's not windy as yesterday
- 5- That mountain was more high than we thought.
- 6- Cheese is badder for you than fruit.
- 7- This tablet is expensive than that one.
- 8--Cairo is the big city in Africa.
- 9-Tennis is least dangerous than football.
- 10-He was the better player in the team.
- 11-The hotel by the park is the modernest hotel in the city
- 12-The market is more far from my house than the school
- 13- Who has the faster car in the city?
- 14- My grandfather is the older in our family
- 15-Ali is as short than basketball.
- 16-What's longest river in the world?
- 17-Habiba is good than Sandy.

(.....)
(.....)
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(.....)

Present simple passive المضارع البسيط في المجهول

المبنى للمجهول هو الجملة التي تبدأ فيها بالمفعول فربما لا نعرف من الفاعل أو لا نريد ذكره أو معروف جدا

*The farmer grows vegetables and fruits. (مبني للمعلوم)

*vegetables and fruits are grown by the farmer. (مبني للمجهول)

١- التكوين Form:

am / is / are + P.P +by + noun + مفعول

Ex- spring is celebrated in different ways all over the world.

⇒ oranges are grown in hot countries.

في حالة النفي

isn't / aren't + pp + مفعول به

Comic film isn't watched by Amira

٢. السؤال Question

Yes / No نتبع الاتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p ?

Ex- Is snow formed in the sky ?

→ Is evaporation caused by the sun? Yes, it is

Ex- Are special foods eaten at the festival ? yes, they are

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p ? أداة استفهام

Ex- How is rain made?

★ What are doors made of ?

⇒ Doors are made of wood

* Where is rice grown? It's grown in India.

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

- 1- The flowers are wateredmy brother every morning.
a of b by c with d at
- 2- How are cakes?
a made b make c makes d making
- 3-The planes after every journey.
a cleaned b was cleaned c were cleaning d are cleaned
- 4-The museum by thousands of tourists every day.
a. visited b. visiting c. is visited d. was visited
- 5-Rice.....in Egypt.
a-grows b-grew c-is grown d-are grown
- 6-How is the salt.....out of the sea water?
a-takes b-taken c-took d-taking
- 7-.....the books put on the shelf?
a-Are b-Does c-Is d-Did
- 8-coffee.....in many countries nowadays.
a-is drunk b-drinks c-drunk d-drinking
- 9-howtables made?
a-is b-are c-were d-have been
- 10- in Bosnia, eggs in a big pan.
a. cook b. are cooked c. is cooked d. are cooking
- 11-two language.....in our class.
a-spoken b-spoke c-speak d-are spoken
- 12-About how many cars.....in china every year?
a-bought b-is bought c-are bought d-buy
- 13- My lunchby my mother every day.
a.cooks b- is cooking c- is cooked d – cooked
- 14-What are special foods.....at the festival?
a. eating b. ate c. eat d. eaten
- 15.....this email sent by Mona?-Yes, Mona always does.
a. Were b. Are c. Does d. Is
- 16-the environmentby many scientists.
a. studies b. is studying c. is studied d. studied

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- What are insects ate by? (.....)
- 2 My favourite TV programme is show on Channel 1. (.....)
- 3-the car doesn't wash every day. (.....)
- 4-Chairs are making of wood. (.....)
- 5-Where are rice grown? (.....)
- 6-How much paper recycled each year ? (.....)
- 7-Does snow formed in the sky? (.....)
- 8- How many languages spoken in china? (.....)