

A stylized, grey-toned illustration of the Statue of Liberty serves as the background for the text. The statue is shown from the waist up, holding a torch in its right hand and a tablet in its left. Several white, five-pointed stars are scattered around the statue's head and the text.

All in one

English Grammar

*** Prepared by :-**

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verb to be يكون

am – is – are – was – were

I	_____	<u>am</u>	_____	→ present
He/she/ it	_____	<u>is</u>	_____	
We / you / they	_____	<u>are</u>	_____	
I / he / she / it	_____	<u>was</u>	_____	→ past
We / you / they	_____	<u>were</u>	_____	

Ex.

I'm a teacher.

They are students.

Hany was a student last year.

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verb to do يفعل

Do / does / did

I / they / we / you	_____	<u>do</u>	_____	→ present
He / she / it	_____	<u>does</u>	_____	
I / he / she / it / they / you / we	_____	<u>did</u>	_____	→ past

Did you do your homework yesterday?

verb to have يملك او يمتلك

Have / has / had

I / they / we / you	_____	<u>have</u>	_____	→ present
He / she / it	_____	<u>has</u>	_____	
I / he / she / it / they / you / we	_____	<u>had</u>	_____	→ past

Ex

I have a car.

Ahmed has three sisters.

Mona and Mohammed have a computer.

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Tenses in English

الآزمنة

The present simple tense المضارع البسيط

Form:-

الفعل فى التصريف الأول V1 بإضافة S أو es عند استخدامه مع ضمائر المفرد
He, she, it, Ahmed, Mona, cat.....

✗ يضاف es إلى الأفعال المنتهية بـ x - ss - sh - ch - o
go.....he goes cross.....Salwa crosses
✗ يضاف S إلى الأفعال المنتهية بأي نهاية عدا النهايات السابقة
Playhe plays write.....Mariam writes

Key words:-

every... (day - week - month - hour....)*usually*always*sometimes*often

Uses:-

habits عادات

Ahmed walks to school every day.

Facts حقائق

The earth goes round the sun.

Q. and negative :-

يبدأ السؤال فى زمن المضارع البسيط بـ Does إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد

The earth goes round the sun.

Does the earth go round the sun?

Yes, it does. No, it does not.

The sun rises in the east.

Where does the sun rise?

In the east .

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يتم حذف s و es من نهاية الفعل الاساسى

يبدأ السؤال بـ Do إذا كان الفاعل

I - They - We - You

Hisham and Ihab play football every day.

Do Hisham and Ihab play football every day?

Yes, they do. No, they do not .

Notice

I promise.....I apologize.....I advice.....I insist.....I agree

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

Form:-

gowent
eatate

V 2 الفعل في التصريف الثاني
play.....played
walk.....walked

****انظر تصريفات الأفعال (regular and irregular)

Key words:-

Last..... (week - month - year -) * Yesterday * ago

Uses:-

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع وانتهى في زمن الماضي .

Hany played football yesterday.

I traveled to France last month.

The police stopped me on my way home last night.

I was angry because they were late.

Q. and negative :-

يبدأ السؤال في زمن الماضي البسيط بـ Did ونأتي بالتصريف الأول من فعل الجملة الاساسي .

Hany played football yesterday.

What did Hany play yesterday?

He played football.

Football.

Did Hany play football yesterday?

Yes, he did.

Yes, he played football yesterday.

No, he did not.

No, he did not. He played basketball.

Be careful

..... When do is the main verb in the sentence.

What did you do at the weekend? (not what did you at the weekend)

I did not do anything. (not I did not anything)

Best regards***** Tamer Saad

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The present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

Form:-

(am - is - are + V-ing)

Key words:-

(look - now - listen - at this moment)

Uses:-

يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع أثناء وقت الكلام

Mohamed is reading now.

when we talk about things happening in a period around now

ويمكن استخدامه

For ex.

Today / this week / this evening

Is Ahmed working this week?

No, he is on holiday.

Be careful

.....These verbs are not used in continuous tenses

Like-love-hate-want-need-prefer-know-mean-understand-believe-remember-contain-seem-See-hear-smell-taste

Q. and negative :-

Ahmed is reading now.

What is Ahmed doing now?

Is Ahmed reading now?

Yes, he is.

No, he is not.

Be careful

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يتم تكوين السؤال بتقديم الفعل على الفاعل

في زمن المضارع المستمر يتم إضافة ing للفعل تضاف هذه النهاية لجميع الأفعال فيما عدا الأفعال المنتهية بـ e يتم حذفها وإضافة ing

Hope...hoping * smile....smiling * dance....dancing

be.....being فيما عدا

الأفعال المنتهية بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف متحرك يتم مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة ing

Stop...stopping * plan....planning * begin...beginning * prefer...preferring

Notice.....begin—beginning**happen—happening**visit—visiting

l..ll

Travel.....travelling ** cancel.....cancelling

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

The past continuous tense الماضي المستمر

Form:-

(was - were + V-ing)

Key words:-

(whilewhen)

Uses:-

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في زمن الماضي

I was watching television when the telephone rang.

ماضي بسيط

while

ماضي مستمر

** The past simple tensewhile..... The past continuous tense **

The accident happened while I was playing tennis.

ماضي مستمر

when

ماضي بسيط

** The past continuous tense.....when..... The past simple tense **

I was playing tennis when the accident happened.

Q. and negative :-

- They were eating when the telephone rang.

What were they doing when the telephone rang?

They were eating.

Were they eating when the telephone rang?

Yes, they were.

No, they were not. They were sleeping.

-I was watching TV when the telephone rang.

What were you doing when the telephone rang?

I.....you

يتم تحويل

Was.....were

Best regards***** Tamer Saad

The present perfect tense المضارع التام

Form:-

(have - has + V 3)

Key words:-

Just - already - yet - since - for - ever - never

Uses:-

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وله اثر في الوقت الحالي

He told me his name but I have forgotten it.

I can not find my bag. Have you seen it?

just منذ وقت بسيط

Would you like something to eat? No, thanks .I have just had lunch.

Already something happened sooner than expected.

When is Hala going on holiday? She has already gone.

yet حتى الان until now

I have written the letter but I have not posted it yet.

For two hours/five days/along time/50 years/ages

They have been married for ten years.

Since 8 o'clock/1977/Monday/12 May/April/lunchtime

I have not seen Ahmed since Monday.



Hany is on away on holiday. He has **gone to** Spain.

gone to تعنى انه موجود هناك الان او انه في طريقة الى اسبانيا

Hany is back home from holiday now. He has **been to** Spain.

been to تعنى انه كان مسافر وانه عاد من سفره

**** We use the present perfect tense when we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now..... **(ever/never)**

تستخدم **ever** في السؤال

-Have you ever eaten caviar?

وتستخدم **never** في النفي

-We have never had a car.

Ahmed and Hala have known each other for along time.

.....since they were at school.

How long have Ahmed and Hala known each other?

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The past perfect tense الماضي التام

Form:-

(Had + V3)

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Key words:-

after as soon as
before by the time when
till until

Uses:-

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

past simple tense **After** past perfect tense
As soon as

-I watched TV **after** I had finished my homework.

-He had breakfast **as soon as** he had washed his face.

past perfect tense **when** past simple tense
before
by the time

-I had finished my homework **before** I watched TV.

-**When** we arrived at the station, the train had left.

didn't + inf. **till** past perfect tense
wasn't/weren't + P.P. **until**

-He didn't watch TV **until** he had done his homework.

-The car wasn't sold **till** he had repaired it.

Q. and negative :-

- * Ahmed had finished his homework before he watched TV.
Had Ahmed finished his homework before he watched TV?
Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.
- * I watched TV after I had finished my homework.
What did you do after you had finished your homework?
I watched TV.

Best regards***** Tamer Saad

The Future Simple tense المستقبل البسيط

Form:- (1)- will + inf.

Key words:-

Tomorrow, next(week, month, year...), in the future

Uses:-

1-Quick decisions:

- I'll turn on the TV.
- I'll close the window.

2-Prediction:

- I think next summer will be very hot.

3-Requests:

- Will you shut the door, please?

4-Offer:

- I will help you with the shopping bag.

5-Making arrangements:

- I will meet you tomorrow at 5 pm.

6-Threat:

- Give me the pen, or I will tell the teacher.

7-Promise:

- If you get the full mark, I will buy you a mobile phone.

8-Facts in the future:

- Next year, I will be 17 years old.

Q. and negative :-

- I will meet you tomorrow at 5 pm.
- Will you meet me tomorrow at 5 pm?
- Yes, I will. (I'll) - No, I will not. (won't)

.....
(2)- [am/is/are + going to + inf.]

* يستخدم في الحالات الآتية

١- عند التخطيط المسبق أو النية لعمل شيء

-He is going to spend a week in Alexandria.

-I'm going to visit Ali tomorrow.

٢- أشياء أوشكت على الحدوث ويوجد دليل على ذلك

-Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

-I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick.

*Best regards***** Tamer Saad*

Conditional "If "

1- If

Present Simple Tense

Future Simple tense

V1 (s, es) He, She, It

will + V1

• تستخدم قاعدة If الأولى للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل في المستقبل

Ex.

If he works hard at school , he will find a good job. (he'll)

Ahmed will score a goal **if** he runs faster.

notice

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If

Present Simple Tense

Present Simple Tense

يكون جواب شرط if في المضارع البسيط عندما نتحدث عن حقائق علمية

Ex.

If you boil water, it turns into steam.

2- If

Past Simple Tense (V2)

Would + inf.

• تستخدم قاعدة If الثانية مع الأشياء غير محتملة الحدوث.

Ex.

If Sally finished her homework on time, she would watch the film.

The goalkeeper would stop the ball **if** he jumped high enough.

notice

If

I were you

would + inf.

- تستخدم هذه الحالة لتقديم النصيحة للآخرين

Ex.

If I were you, I wouldn't shout.

If I were you, I would study my lessons.

*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

3- If

Past Perfect Tense

would have + p.p.

had + p.p.

would have + p.p.

• تستخدم قاعدة if الثالثة مع الأشياء مستحيلة الحدوث.

Ex.

If you hadn't been quiet, the enemy would have heard you.

Salah would have been in trouble **if** he hadn't got help.

إذا كانت إحدى الجملتين في المستقبل يتم استخدام حالة if الأولى مع جعل الجمل المنفي مثبتة والمثبتة منفي

1-He goes to bed early, so he will get up early. (use if)

If he doesn't go to bed early, he won't get up early

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط يتم استخدام حالة if الثانية مع جعل الجمل المنفي مثبتة والمثبتة منفي

2-He is lazy, so he fails the exams. (use if)

If he weren't lazy, he wouldn't fail the exams.

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط يتم استخدام حالة if الثالثة مع جعل الجمل المنفي مثبتة والمثبتة منفي

3-He didn't have a car as he didn't have much money. (use if)

If he had had much money, he would have had a car.

4-He studied hard . He got high marks. (use if)

If he hadn't studied hard, he wouldn't have got high marks.

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1-If I were you , I will do exercises every day.

.....

2-If Hala hadn't been nervous, she would pass all her exams.

.....

3-If I hadn't turned on the taps, the bathroom would have flooded.

.....

4-If you have a computer, you'd get better marks.

.....

5-If he were clever, he would have solved the problem.

.....

6-She would have caught the bus if she got up early.

.....

7-If he studies hard, he would be clever at school.

*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

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Conjunctions

{ But - Although - However - despite - on the other hand
- also - in addition - as well - too }

but

لكن (للتعبير عن التناقض)

تستخدم بين الجملتين المتناقضتين

- * I was ill. I went to school.
- I was ill, **but** I went to school.
-

Although(=though)

بالرغم من (تستخدم ايضا للتعبير عن التناقض)

تستخدم في بداية الكلام او بين الجملتين المتناقضتين

Although (s + v+.....)

- **Although** I was ill, I went to school.
- I went to school **although** I was ill.
-

However

مع ذلك - ولكن (تعبر ايضا عن التناقض)

تستخدم دائما بين الجملتين المتناقضتين الا انها يمكن ان تبدأ بها الجملة الثانية كجملة منفصلة

However(s + v +.....)

- I was ill, **however**, I went to school.
- I was ill. **However**, I went to school.
-

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despite

على الرغم من

despite + (noun / v+ ing)

- He missed the bus **despite** getting up early.
- **Despite** studying hard, he got low marks.

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

On the other hand

على الجانب الاخر/ من ناحية اخرى

تستخدم للفت الانتظار نحو جانب اخر من الحديث

- Egyptians have been building new roads. **On the other hand**, traffic in cities is still slow because the number of cars has been growing.

.....

also

ايضا

١- تأتي قبل الفعل

- He also speaks a little French.

٢- بعد " have/ be " verb to

- He is also good at English.

٣- في اول الجملة

-Also, it was much too expensive.

.....

In addition

بالاضافة الى ذلك

In addition (s + v +.....)

In addition to (noun/ v+ ing)

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-He works many hours. In addition, he works on Fridays.

-He studied three subjects. In addition, he did all the homework.

-He studied three subjects in addition to doing all his homework.

.....

as well=too

ايضا

يستخدمان في نهاية الجملة

- I met Hany yesterday. I met Soha as well.(= too)

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Rewrite the following sentences(using the word (s) in brackets)
to give the same meaning :

- 1- Although he is thin, he always wins the competitions. (however)
.....
- 2-The bag was on the desk. The cat reached it. (Although)
.....
- 3-Although Helen is deaf, she gave lectures. (but)
.....
- 4-She speaks Japanese, too. (also)
.....
- 5- He fell off his bike. He wasn't injured. (Despite)
.....
- 6-Although the match was interesting, I didn't watch it. (However)
.....
- 7-He is polite, kind and cheerful. (In addition)
.....
- 8-I'm not famous. People won't see my picture in the news paper. (If)
.....
- 9-Although Hatem was tired, he didn't go to bed. (Despite)
.....
- 10-They waited for an hour, but he didn't come. (although)
.....
- 11- He got up late because he went to bed late. (If)
.....
- 12-Although he tried hard, he failed. (Despite)
.....
- 13-She learned Italian three years ago. (for)
.....
- 14-Although he isn't rich, he is happy. (but)
.....
- 15-You should do exercises every day. (If I were you.....)
.....
- 16-He didn't buy the car because he didn't have enough money. (If.....)
.....
- 17-First, I studied the lesson. Then, I did the homework. (after)
.....
- 18-When the light went off, I was studying. (while)
.....

*Best regards***** Tamer Saad*

Question in English

Yes, or No, Q.
Wh. Question

١- اسئله تبدأ بفعل مساعد
٢- أسئلة تبدأ بأداة استفهام

وتعتمد كيفية تكوين السؤال على بداية الاجابه وفيما يلي شرح النوعين من الاسئلة

1- Yes, or No, Question

إذا كانت الاجابه بانه بـ **Yes, or No فلا بد ان يبدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد ويتم تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل كم يلي

-Yes, Ahmed is a doctor.

Is Ahmed a doctor?

- yes, they are playing football now.

Are they playing football now?

-No, he is not. Aly is my father.

Is Aly your brother?

ويتم تحويل **my** في الاجابه إلى **your** عند تكوين السؤال .

إذا كانت الاجابه لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد فيجب إتباع الخطوات الاتيه

أولاً- يتم تحديد زمن الجملة (**present or past**)

(انظر شرح تصريفات (V to do))

ثانياً – الإتيان بـ **V to Do** في نفس زمن الجملة

زمن المضارع البسيط

١- إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد او اذا كان الفعل الاساسي مضاف اليه **s or es** فإن السؤال يبدأ بـ **Does** ويتم حذف **s or es** من الفعل الاساسي عند تكوين السؤال كما يلي

Yes, the sun rises in the east.

Does the sun rise in the east?

٢- إذا كان فاعل الجملة **I, We, You, They** فإن السؤال يبدأ بـ **Do**

No. I do not. I write my homework.

Do you play games?

زمن الماضي البسيط

٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة في الماضي البسيط ولا يوجد افعال مساعده بالجملة فإن السؤال سوف يبدأ بـ **Did** مع جميع الضمائر ويتم ارجاع فعل الجملة الاساسي الى مصدره او التصريف الاول سواء كان فعل شاذ او منتظم

Yes, he travelled to Alexandria last week.

Did he travel to Alexandria last week ?

are.....am و you..... I تحول

Best regards** Tamer Saad**

2- Wh. Question

Wh. Words:-

What, Where, Why, When, Which, Who, When, Whose,
How, How long...? How much...? How many...? How far...?....etc

يتم تكوين السؤال في هذه الطريقة كالتالي:-

١- تحديد الجزء المراد الاستفهام عنه.

٢- تحديد أداة الاستفهام المناسبة.

٣- تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل بعد أداة الاستفهام إذا كان موجود في الجملة.

٤- في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد بالجملة يتم تحديد زمن الجملة والإتيان بـ V to do في نفس الزمن وعلى حسب فعل الجملة

أو الفاعل

يتم تطبيق هذه القاعده

(انظر الطريقة الاولى لتكوين السؤال Yes, or No, question)

(Wh) + aux. v + S + V +.....?

My name is Hany.

What is your name?

I am fine.

How are you?

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The sun rises in the east.

Where does the sun rise?

I visited Luxor last year.

When did you visit Luxor?

I have sent two letters to Salma.

How many letters have you sent to Salma?

*اداة الاستفهام How many يأتى بعدها مباشرة الاسم المراد السؤال عنه

1 2

Brazil won the World Cup in 1998.

1-What did Brazil win in 1998?

2-When did Brazil win the World Cup?

ملاحظة

Be careful

* عند استخدام اداة الاستفهام Who للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل يتم حذف الفاعل ووضع who بدلا منه:-

-Sara traveled to Spain last week.

-Who traveled to Spain last week?

* اما اذا استخدمت للسؤال عن مفعول عاقل فيتم تطبيق قاعدة ادوات الاستفهام:-

- I met Dalia yesterday.

-Who did you meet yesterday?

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Exercise:-

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

- 1-King Ramses built lots of temples.
What.....?
- 2-He took the box to the other side of the river.
Where.....?
- 3-Ayman has washed the glasses.
Who.....?
- 4-I have sent two letters to Salma.
How many.....?
- 5-Sedney is in Astralia.
Where.....?
- 6-She didn't do her homework because she was tired.
Why.....?
- 7-Ali looked after the sheep for three months.
How long.....?
- 8-Yesterday, I visited my uncle.
Who.....?
- 9-I go to school by bus.
How.....?
- 10-Yes, I'm ready to help you.
Are.....?
- 11-Yes, I have been to Paris.
Have.....?
- 12-No, I don't. I like fish.
Do.....?
- 13-No, I don't like meat.
Do.....?
- 14-No, she doesn't like fish.
Does.....?
- 15-A baker makes bread.
Who.....?
- 16-He is eleven years old.
How old.....?
- 17-Ali goes to school to learn.
Why.....?
- 18-She was born in 1980.
When.....?
- 19-My favourite sport is football.
What.....?
- 20-It's ten o'clock.
What.....?

*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

Active and Passive voice

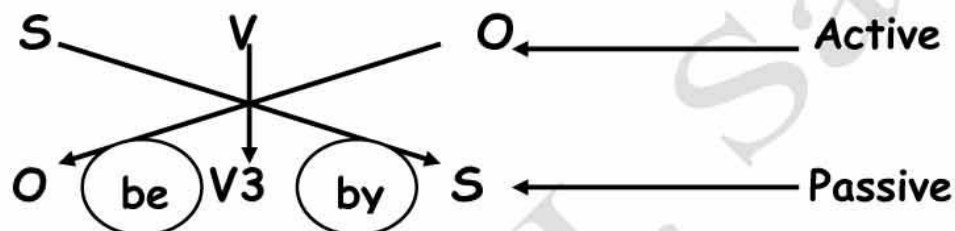
جملة المبني للمعلوم جملة عادية تتكون من

→ مفعول + فعل + فاعل .

→ Subject + Verb + Object.

يتم تحويل هذه الجملة إلى مبني للمجهول بإتباع الخطوات الآتية :-

- ١ - مفعول الجملة الأولى يصبح فاعل الجملة الثانية.
- ٢ - يتم وضع V to be في نفس زمن الجملة الأولى (سوف يتم توضيح كيفية استخدامه في جميع الأزمنة)
- ٣ - نأتي بالتصريف الثالث من فعل الجملة الاساسي . pp (سبق شرحه)
- ٤ - يتم وضع كلمة by ثم يتم وضع فاعل الجملة الأولى خلفه أو ضمير المفعول (انظر شرح الضمائر) وفيما يلي شرح مفصل لكيفية تحويل الجملة :-



The Present Simple Tense

be

is , are

Ahmed studies English.....

English is studied by Ahmed.

Or by him

Farmers sells crops to other people.

Crops are sold to other people (by farmers).

The Past Simple Tense

be

was , were

Ahmed studied English.....

English was studied by Ahmed.

Or by him

They built a new canal .

A new canal was built. (by them)

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Best regards**** Tamer Saad

The Present and the Past Continuous Tense

be

Being



Ahmed is studying English.....

English is being studied by Ahmed.

present continuous

Or by him



Farmers are planting wheat.

Wheat is being planted. (by farmers)



Ahmed was studying English.....

English was being studied by Ahmed.

past continuous

Or by him

The Present and The Past Perfect Tense

be

been



Ahmed has studied English.....

English has been studied by Ahmed.

present perfect.

Or by him



The government **has spent** about 5 billion pounds on desert land.
About 5 billion pounds **have been spent** on desert land.



Ahmed had studied English.....

English had been studied by Ahmed.

past perfect

Or by him

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

be

→ been



The government **has been developing** the Toshka Valley.

The Toshka Valley **has been developed** by the government.

The Future simple Tense

be

→ be



Ahmed will study English.....

English will **be studied by** Ahmed.

Or by him



By 2020, the government **will build** houses there.

By 2020, houses **will be built** there.



She **can sell** the old books.

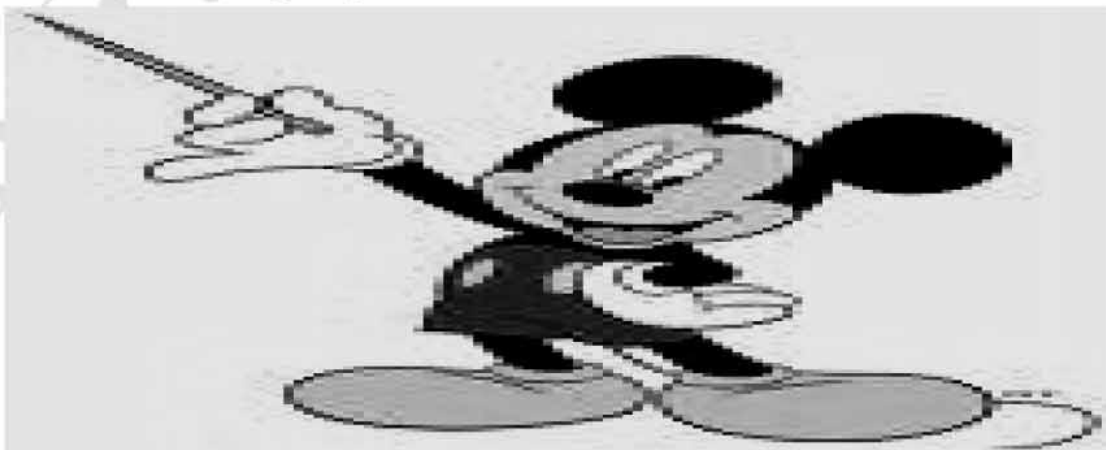
The old books **can be sold**.

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She **is going to see** the film.

The film **is going to be seen**.



*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

Notice

I was born.....(not ' I am born.....)

* I was born In Egypt.

** *Some verbs can have two objects. For example, give*

We gave the police the information.=(We gave the information to the police.)

So it is possible to make two passive sentences:-

1- The police were given the information.

2- The information was given the police.

Other verbs which can have two objects are

ask	offer	pay	show	teach	tell
-----	-------	-----	------	-------	------

be careful

يوجد جمل لا يمكن تحويلها إلى من active إلى passive

١ - الجمل التي لا يوجد بها مفعول مباشر

- Birds fly high.

٢ - الجمل التي يكون المفعول بها غير مباشر (مسبق بحرف جر)

- I go to school every day.

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Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Question Tag

هو سؤال قصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى أليس كذلك
يتكون من استفهام + ضمير فاعل
(يتكون من الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة الأساسية متبوعا بضمير الفاعل
مع ملاحظة انه إذا كان الفعل المساعد مثبت يكون السؤال المزيل منفي والعكس)

Ex:-

Tom is American, isn't he?

Mona will travel to Luxor tomorrow, won't she?

He hasn't finished his work, has he?

Youssef and Mina haven't finished, have they?

We are happy, aren't we?

Samia wasn't at home, was she?

They'll visit us, won't they?

He can run fast, can't he?



** الجملة التي لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نستخدم معها

1-do, don't?

I, They, We, You إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع البسيط وكان الفاعل

I sleep well, don't I?

I don't speak French, do I?

2-does, doesn't?

He, She, It إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع البسيط وكان الفاعل

Ali helps his mother, doesn't he?

She doesn't watch TV, does she?

3-did, didn't?

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط

He drew a picture, didn't he?

He didn't come, did he?

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Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Open the door , won't you ?
Don't waste your time , will you ?

Have/ has / had + اسم ممتلك

هنا بمعنى يملك او لديه (الفعل الاساسى وليس مساعد)....

I have a car , don't I ?
She has a villa , doesn't she ?
We had a house , didn't we ?

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I'mAren't I ?
I'm notAm I ?
I'm sleepy , Aren't I ?
I'm not hungry , Am I ?

There isisn't there ?
There arearen't there ?
There waswasn't there ?

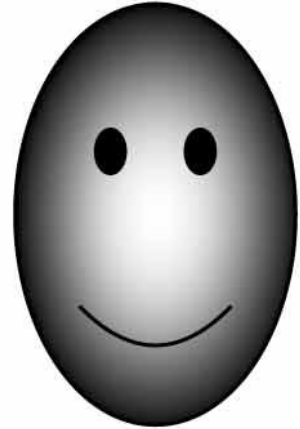
There isn't any tea left , is there ?

This نستخدم ضمير فاعل it
That نستخدم ضمير فاعل it
This isn't my pen, is it ?

These نستخدم ضمير فاعل they
Those نستخدم ضمير فاعل they

These are our books, aren't they ?
Someone / somebody / anyone / anybodythey ?
Someone came , didn't they ?

Something / anything / nothingit ?
Something has happened , hasn't it ?



*Best regards***** Tamer Saad*

الجملة منفية يكون السؤال المذيل مثبتا :

He walks to school , doesn't he ?

ولكن لاحظ ان هناك اشكال اخرى للنفي

He never visits us , does he ?

work hard , do they ? نادرا They hardly

There is no water at all , is there ?

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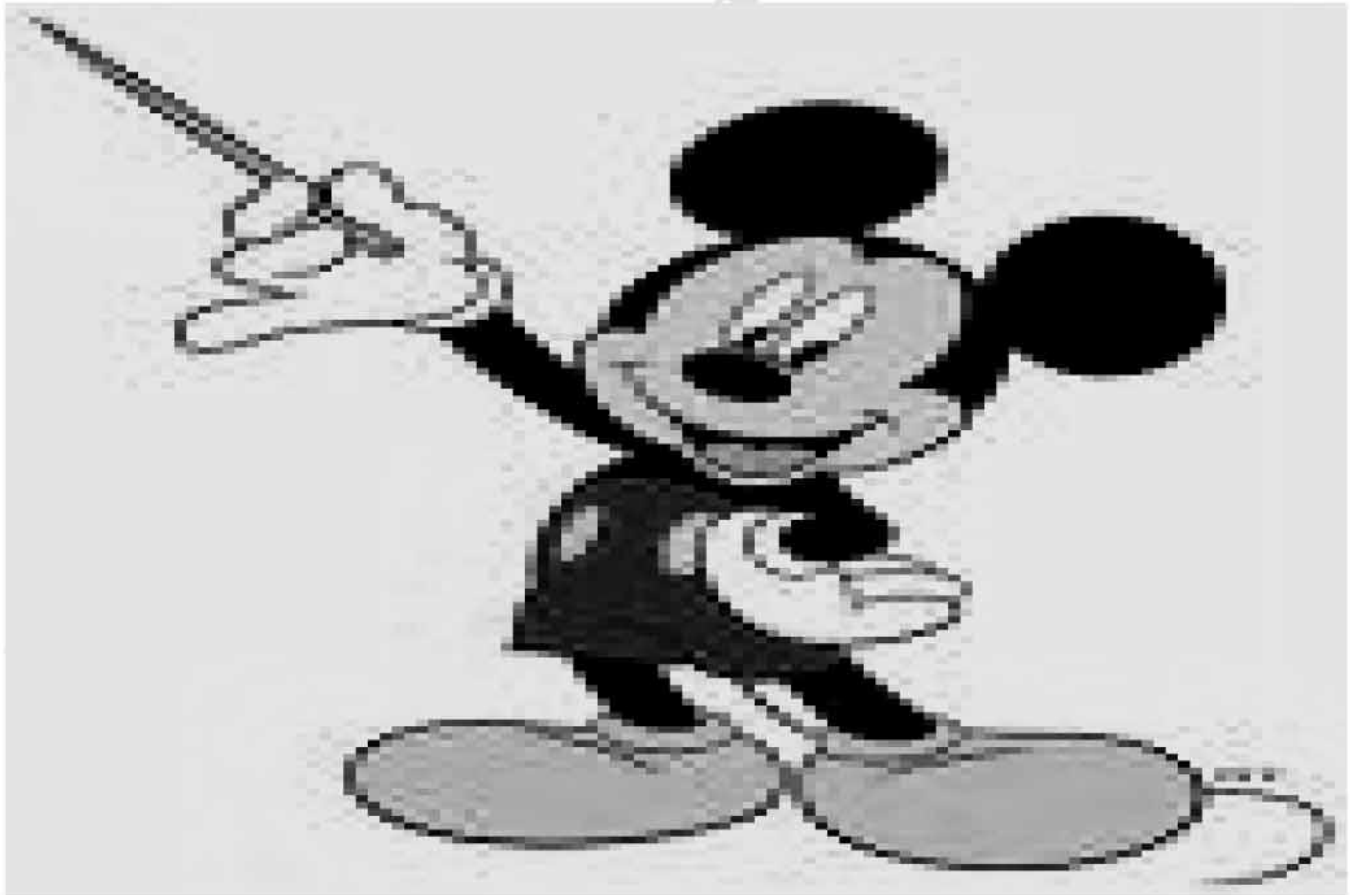
للرد على السؤال المذيل يكون الاثبات والنفي حسب الجملة الاولى :

Ali : He hasn't finished his work , has he ?

Samy : No, he hasn't .

Ali : he drew a picture , didn't he ?

Mona : Yes, he did



*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

Reported Speech

سوف نتناول شرح Reported Speech في :-

Statement

Instructions and requests

(Wh-question * Yes-No question)

١- الجمل الخبرية

٢- الجمل الامرية والطلبات

٣- السؤال

وتطبق قاعده عامة على الثلاث أنواع السابقة إثناء التحويل من كلام مباشر إلى كلام غير مباشر وهي

أولا *** يتم تحويل الأزمنة من الصيغ الموجودة فيها إلى صيغ الماضي منها ويستثنى من هذه التحويلات الجمل الامرية والطلبات (الفعل في المصدر وبعد التحويل يبقى في المصدر) على النحو التالي

Direct	المباشر	Indirect	غير مباشر
play- plays	زمن المضارع البسيط	played	زمن الماضي البسيط
am, is, are + v-ing	زمن المضارع المستمر	was. were + v-ing	زمن الماضي المستمر
has, have + played	زمن المضارع التام	had played	زمن الماضي التام
played	زمن الماضي البسيط	had played	زمن الماضي التام
Will, can, shall, may, must + inf		Would, could, should, might, had to + inf	

ثانيا *** يتم تغيير بعض ظروف الزمان والمكان لتتناسب مع الماضي كما يلي

Direct	المباشر	Indirect	غير مباشر
now		then	
today		that day	
tonight		that night	
tomorrow		the next day/the following day	
yesterday		the day before	
next week		the following week	
last year		the year before	
ago		before	
this		that	
these		those	
here		there	
thus		so	

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Statements اولا الجمل الخبرية

يتم تحويل الجمل الخبرية من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام غير المباشر كالآتي :-

- ١- تحويل الى
Said $\xrightarrow{\text{تبقى كما هي}}$ said said to $\xrightarrow{\text{تحويل الى}}$ told
- ٢- تحذف الاقواس وتوضع "that" ويمكن حذفها
- ٣- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب
- ٤- يتم تغيير الازمنة حسب الجدول السابق
- ٥- يتم تغيير الظروف حسب الجدول السابق
- ٦- ***ملحوظة هاهنا***

اذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع say او tell عند التحويل يبقى كما هو ولا يتم تغيير الازمنة داخل الاقواس بعد حذفها

He **says**, " **I feel hungry**."

He **says** that **he feels** hungry.

Hesham **said**, " **I'm coming** home at six."

Hesham **said** that **he was coming** home at six.

Salma **said to** soha, "**I'm** very tired."

Salma **told** Soha that **she was** very tired.

لاحظ ان الحقائق لا يتم تحويل الازمنة معها

He **said to** me , "**The sn rises in the east**."

He **told** me that **the sun rises in the eat**.

الحمل الامرية والطلبات Instruction and requests

في الحمل الامرية يتم تحويل فعل القول كما يلي

تحويل الى

said, said to $\xrightarrow{\text{تحويل الى}}$ told, advised, ordered + object
تحذف الاقواس ونربط بـ
اذا كان الامر مثبت to + inf
اذا كان الامر منفي not to + inf

اما في حمل الطلب يتم تحويل كما يلي

Said, said to $\xrightarrow{\text{تحويل الى}}$ asked
تحذف الاقواس ونربط بـ
اذا كان الامر مثبت to + inf
اذا كان الامر منفي not to + inf

لا يتم تحويل الزمن في هذا النوع من الحمل (لا يتم التحويل الى الماضي من الازمنة)
ملحوظة:- يتم حذف كلمة please اذا كانت موجودة

Ahmed **said to** the mechanic, " **Pump** up the tyres."

Ahmed **told** the mechanic **to pump** up the tyres.

Adel **said to** his son, " **Don't** play with matches."

Adel **told his son not to** play with matches.

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"Pass me the sugar ,please, Omar." **said** Hany.

Hany **asked** Omar **to** pass him the sugar.

*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

1- Wh – question

يتم تحويل هذا النوع كالاتى :-

- تحويل الى
Said, said to → asked, wanted to know -1
-2 تحذف الاقواس ونربط بنفس كلمة الاستفهام الموجوده فى الجمله
-3 يتم ترتيب الجمله بعد كلمة الاستفهام (فاعل + فعل.....)
Wh + subject + verb.....
-4 يتم تحويل الضمائر داخل الاقواس على حسب ضمير المتكلم والمتكلم اليه
-5 يتم تحويل الازمنة كما سبق شرحها

"Where did you **spend** your summer holiday ,Ali?" **said** Soha.
Soha **asked** Ali where he **had spent** his summer holiday.

Noha **said to** Reem," How much **are you going** to pay for anew car?"
Noha **asked** Reem how much **she was going** to pay for anew car.

2 - Yes- No question

يتم تحويل هذا النوع كالاتى :-

- تحويل الى
Said, said to → asked, wanted to know -1
-2 تحذف الاقواس ونربط if / whether بمعنى اذا / لو
-3 يتم ترتيب الجمله بعد كلمة if / whether (فاعل + فعل.....)
if / whether + sub + verb.....
-4 يتم تحويل الضمائر داخل الاقواس على حسب ضمير المتكلم والمتكلم اليه
-5 يتم تحويل الازمنة كما سبق شرحها

"**Have you ever been** to Paris , Maha?", **said** Nora.
Nora **asked** Maha **if she had ever been** to Paris.

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" **Are you going** to visit your uncle tomorrow, Adel?", **said** Tamer.
Tamer **asked** Adel **if he was going** to visit his uncle the following day.

" **Can you speak** French, Manal?", **asked** Mona.
Mona **asked** Manal **if she could speak** French.

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Exercise:-

1-choose the correct answer:-

1- The teacherme if I had done my homework.

(said - told - asked - advised)

2-My father told me.....play in the street.

(don't - can't - didn't - not to)

3- I asked him where

(did he go - he had gone - had he gone - he has gone)

4-Ashraf asked Ali if hehis notebook at school the day before.

(leaves - has left - had left - leaving)

5-My teacher asked metalk in class.

(don't - can't - won't - not to)

6-The policeman asked the boy if he.....anything.

(have lost - had lost - losing - lose)

7-The doctorthe patient, "Come back to see me next week."

(said to - told - asked - bsgged)

8-He asked where.....yesterday.

(I went - did I go - had I gone - was I)

9-I said to my brother,".....make noise."

(Not - Don't - Not to - To)

10-Tom asked Ahmed,".....?"

(who is Snefru - Who Snefru was-Who Snefru is-Which is Snefru)

11-She told me.....swim in the canal again.

(not to - don't - to - if)

12-He asked me,"speak English?"

(You could – Would you - Can you - You can)

13-I asked Alihe would leave for school early.

(to - if - that - not to)

*Best regards***** Tamer Saad*

2- Rewrite the following (using the word(s) in brackets)to give the same meaning:-

1-"Draw pictures of some animals."

The teacher asked us.....

2-"Have you ever been to Paris/"

Ali asked Maged.....

3-"What does your father do, Tom?"

Hesham asked.....

4- "Don't be noisy," Hesham said to Dina.

Hisham told Dina.....

5-"What did your father bring you on your birthday, Sally?"

Noura asked

6-"Where is Ahmed sitting?"

Hany asked.....

7-Salma said to her father , "Take me to the zoo."

Salma asked.....

8-"Don't make much noise ,Salma", Nadia said.

Nadia told

9-Tom asked Ahmed if he could tell him the best place to shop in Cairo. (said to)

.....

10-Usaaaama told Zaki to help his poor relatives.

Usama said.....

11-Tom asked Ahmed if there was somewhere to relax. (said to)

.....

12-"What did you do last week, Mona?"

Hala asked.....

13-"Are you going to visit Alexandria during this trip,Tom?"

Ahmed asked Tom.....

14-"Which film did you watch yesterday?"

My father asked me

*Best regards**** Tamer Saad*

The Pronouns الضمائر

يوجد ضمائر تحل محل الفاعل subject واخرى تحل محل المفعول object واخرى منعكسة reflexive ويوجد ايضا ضمائر ملكية possessive

Subjective Pro.	Objective Pro.	Possessive adj.	Possessive Pro.	Reflexive Pro.
انا I	me	my	mine	myself
هو He	him	his	his	himself
هي She	her	her	hers	herself
هو او هي لغير العاقل It	it	its	its	itself
هم They	them	their	theirs	themselves
نحن We	us	our	ours	ourselves
انت You	you	your	yours	yourself
انتم You	you	your	yours	yourselves

- * I haven't hurt myself.
- * Soha couldn't see herself in the mirror.
- * We couldn't see ourselves
- * Ali is a taxi driver. I met him last Sunday
- * This pen is mine.
- * This is my new hat
- * They are good at English.
- * This house is theirs.
- * Your uniform is dirty.
- * Our garden is beautiful.

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Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- I have got two uncles. I visited.....on Friday.
(him - they - them - their)
- 2- This isbook. Give it to her.
(herself-her-his-she)
- 3- They visitaunt every Friday.
(them- their-they- themselves)
- 4- He will hurt.....if he is not careful.
(he - himself- him - his)

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

"Used to" اعتاد ان

تفيد التعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولا تحدث الان ويأتى بعدها الفعل في المصدر

"used to + v₁"

* When I was young , I used to play in the street.
Now I play in the club.

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Negative

Used to → didn't use to

- * He didn't use to smoke much .
- * She didn't use to go to the cinema.

Question

Used to → diduse to

- * What did he use to do when he was young?
He used to play in the street.

Used to → Diduse to

Did he use to play in the street when he was young ?
Yes, he did.
No he didn't.

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Relative Clauses



Who

تستخدم لتعريف او وصف عاقل (الذى / التى)

Ex.

A pilot is a person who flies a plane.

A diver is a person who who goes down under water.

Which

تستخدم لتعريف او وصف غير عاقل (اشياء - طيور - حيوانات)

Ex.

A nightingale is a bird which sings beautifully.

A cow is an animal which gives us milk.

يمكن استخدام that كضمير وصل لتحل محل who or which

That

الذى او التى للعاقل وغير العاقل

Ex.

A scientist is a person that does experiments.

This is the book that I bought yesterday.

Where

تستخدم لوصف او تعريف مكان

Ex.

A hospital is a place where sick people go.

A kitchen is a place where we cook our food.

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Read and correct the underlined words:

1-This is the footballer which scored a wonderful goal.

2-He saw the cat where was giant.

3-Hesham is pumping up the tyre who was flat.

4-This is the girl where I met yesterday.

5-Amal visited Aswan when she saw the High Dam.

6-Laila saw the woman where lives near her school.

7-This is the house that I was born.

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

١- تبدأ الجملة او السؤال بحرف capital

٢- الضمير I وجوده فى اى مكان فى الجملة لابد وان يكون capital

٣- الأسماء الاتيه تبدأ بحرف capital

أسماء الإعلام

(Ahmed, Mona, Mohammed, Reda, Osama.....الأشخاص)

أيام الأسبوع

(Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday)

شهور السنة

(January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December)

اللغات

(Arabic, English, French, Turkish, Japanese.....)

أسماء القارات و البلاد والمدن والعواصم والجنسيات والشوارع والانهار

(Egypt, England, Cairo, Egyptian, Turkey,.....)

full stop

٤- الجملة تنتهي بـ .

question mark

٥- السؤال ينتهي بـ ?

٦- توضع ' apostrophe فى الاختصارات الاتيه

(I'm/ He's/ They're/ we're/ I've/ We've/ I'll/ They'll.....)

(Ahmed's car.....O'clock....the butcher's.....the baker's)

٧- توضع , comma بعد كلمات وعبارات كما يلى

- Last year, we plant some trees, built a road, harvest our wheat and mended the water pump.

Yes, No,

- I met Mona, Ahmed, Nader and Helal in Cairo last Friday.

-What's his father's name?

-Is Egypt in the north east of Africa?

٨- علامات التنصيص (الكلام المباشر) Speech marks "....."

- ahmed said, i have finished my homework

- Ahmed said, "I have finished my homework."

-soha asked her father , can i go to the shops

-Soha asked her father , "Can I go to the shops?"

Best regards**** Tamer Saad

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Irregular verbs

V1 الفعل	V2	V3 / pp
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had

V1 الفعل	V2	V3 / pp
lay	laid	laid
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	ment	ment
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read(red)	read(red)
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought

hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hide	hid	hidden
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	knew

tell	told	told
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
win	won	won
write	wrote	written