

New Hello! Year three.

قواعد ومهارات

كيفية تكوين السؤال

أولاً : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ :-

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

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

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

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

الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

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

what are you doing? what were you doing ?

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

how long have you been watching the film?

when will he arrive?

لا حظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة :-

am/is/are/was/were + فاعل + v+ing ?

do/does/did + فاعل + do/does/did + أداة استفهام

has/have/had+ فاعل + has/have/had+ أداة استفهام

can/could/will/must الفاعل الناقص + can/could/will/must + أداة استفهام

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

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

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

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

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

4- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ **No** وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شى آخر غير الموجود فى الجملة.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And you?

Where to?

Where from?

What about you?

What else?

Why not?

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

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



استخدام أدوات الاستفهام

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

What is he doing? / what gives us milk ?

أين تسال عن المكان ? Where ?

متى , للزمان ? When = how long ago ?

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

It' s five o' clock

ما الوقت ? What time do you get up ?

I get up at six o clock .

اي / أيهما للتفضيل بين اثنين Which

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

Which vehicle is faster , plane or train ?

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

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

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

Whose pen is this ? whose books are these ?

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

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

لماذا تسال عن السبب ولها إجابتين ? Why

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

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

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

How much water is there ?

كم العدد ? اسم شئ جمع + How many

How many books are there ?

من للشخص للعاقل ? Who painted this picture ?

My sister painted this picture

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

I went with my family

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

I have stayed in France for three weeks

كم عدد المرات ? How often = How many times

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

How often do you go to the library ?

I go to library twice a week .

ما اللون → What color do you want ? blue

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



الإجابة



You can (buy a guidebook) at the tourist information centre..

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Heba is going to meet her friends today.

Mother : What are you going to do with your friends today?

Heba : We want to have a picnic but we don't know where to go, (1)

Mother : Garden Park is a nice place for a picnic.

Heba : Yes, it is. What can I take for the picnic?

Mother : (2)

Heba : That's a good idea. Do I need my hat today, Mum?

Mother : (3) The sun is very strong today.

2) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- A tourist asks you where he can buy a map. You know that the tourist information centre gives out maps for free.
.....

2-Your friend is going outside. It is raining give him/her advice.
.....

3-A friend of yours is feeling unwell. Give him advice.
.....

4-your friend is not studying for the exam.
.....

5-you advise your younger brother not to watch too much TV
.....

6-Your recommend visiting the museum.
.....

7-You suggest your friend to go to the club.
.....

Unit 2

Comparatives and superlatives (المقارنة والتفضيل)

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
Many كثير للعدد Few قليل للعدد	more اسم جمع than fewer اسم جمع than	the most... + اسم جمع the fewest ... + اسم جمع
Much كثير للكمية Little قليل للكمية	more اسم لايعد than less اسم لايعد than	the most... + اسم لايعد the least ... + اسم لايعد

ملحوظة: هام

little = not much للكمية / few = not many للعدد

Ex- few students read magazines

There are lots of historical stories in this library, but there are few detective stories

There is little water in the lake because it was very dry this year

I've got fewer books than you . you have got less meat than I have

I want a book with fewer pages than a detective story
Class 4 has the fewest students . That bottle has the least water

Ex rewrite 1- **Sally has got more books than salma. (fewer)**

→ Salma has got fewer books than sally.

2- The blue bottle has more water than the green bottle. (less)

The green bottle has less water than the blue bottle

1 There are lots of historical stories in this library, but there aredetective stories

a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

2 People haveinterest in historical stories

a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

3 I havetime to read this year because I have more schoolwork.

a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

4 I want a book withpages than a detective story

a-little b- fewest c- few d-fewer

5 This book has the.....number of pages

a-least b- less c- fewest d-fewer

6- There are than 20 people on the bus today

a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

7- Thenumber of tourists visits the museum early in the morning

a-least b- less c- fewest d-fewer

8- Students often havesleep during school time than during the holidays

a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

9- The Antarctic is the place in the world that has therain

a-fewest b- less c- least d-fewer

10-.....people think that English is not a useful language.

a-little b- less c- few d-fewer

11-the bottle has the orange juice in it

a-fewest b- less c- least d-fewer

12-Do you know the animal with the teeth?

a-fewest b- less c- least d-fewer

13- This book has pages than that book

a) little b) less c) fewer d) least

14- People often drink water in hot weather than when it is cold.

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

15- students in our school have visited England.

a) Few b) Little c) Less d) The least

1- Not many people like historical novels, (few)

2- I would like to read this detective story, but I don't have much time, (little).

3- Rodayna has more books in her bag than Malak. (fewer)

4-I don't have as much interest in adventure stories as I do in mysteries, (less)

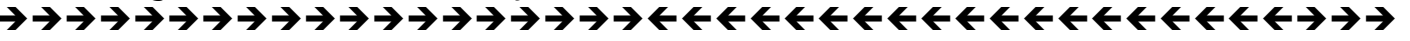
5- March has more days than February. (fewer)

6- No other girl in our class has fewer books than Elham .(the fewest)

7 - Rodayna has fewer book than Malak. (more)

8-He has little money (much)

9-I have got a few friends (many)



التعبير عن المشاعر Express feelings

➤ I feel/felt(frightened/quite happy)	انا اشعر/شعرت ب.....
➔ Did this novel/the story make you feel (frightened /happy)?	هل القصة جعلتك تشعر ب.....
➤ How did you feel when(Hassan finally saw the trees)?	كيف شعرت عندما
➔ It made me feel(excited/ sad)	انه جعلنى اشعر ب.....
➤ How do you feel about (the story) now?	كيف تشعر ب.....الان
➔ I don't feel(sad)	لا اشعر ب.....

Seif has just watched a film at Yassin's house.

Self : That was a very good film.

Yassin : Yes, it was. (1)

Seif : I was frightened when Detective Zaki was in the desert. Why did he go there?

Yassin : (2)

Seif : Now I understand. Do you recommend watching his other detective films?

Yassin : (3)

2 – Write what you would say:

1- You drop a glass on the kitchen floor. Your younger sister walks into the room.

2- A friend asks you what you thought of a scary film that has just finished.

3- You tell a friend what you did last Saturday at midday.

4 – How did you feel when you read the story?.....

5- Your friend has finished a book. The end of the book made you feel sad. You want know if your friend thinks the same.

6- A friend asks you what you do before and after dinner.



المبنى للمجهول فى زمن المضارع البسيط passive

هو الجملة التى نبدا فيها بالمفعول فربما لا نعرف من الفاعل او لا نريد ذكره او معروف جدا:

* in Bosnia, the people cook eggs in a big pan. (مبني للمعلوم)

* in Bosnia, eggs are cooked in a big pan.(مبني للمجهول)

١. التكوين Form:

مفعول + am / is / are (not) + P.P + by + noun

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

⇨ oranges are grown in hot countries. The match isn't played

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الآتى :

Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p ?

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

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

Am/is /are + مفعول + اداة استفهام ?

Ex- why is fish sometimes kept in special freezer?

* Where is sham el nessim celebrated today?

ملاحظات عند التحويل من المعلوم الى المجهول

مفعول به + s + مصدر/مصدر + فاعل → مفعول به + is /are + pp

مفعول به + مصدر + don't/doesn't + فاعل → مفعول به + isn't /aren't + pp

مفعول + مصدر + فاعل + Do /Does + (اداة استفهام) → مفعول + Am/is /are + (اداة استفهام) ?

المبنى للمجهول فى زمن الماضى البسيط *passive*

هو الجملة التى نبدا فيها بالمفعول فريما لا نعرف من الفاعل او لا نريد ذكره او معروف جدا

* I didn't send the email. (مبني للمعلوم)

* the email wasn't sent . (مبني للمجهول)

* She cooked lunch. (مبني للمعلوم)

* Lunch was cooked. (مبني للمجهول)

1. التكوين Form:

مفعول + was / were (not)+ P.P +by + noun

Ex- Coffee was used as medicine. / The letter was written last week.

These cakes were made this morning. / Toothpaste wasn't invented in Europe.

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الآتى :

was /were + مفعول + p.p ?

Ex-were stamps invented by Egyptians ?

Was that toy made in Egypt? Yes, it was

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

was /were + مفعول + اداة استفهام ?

Ex-how was fish cooked in the past?

Who was the first pizza invented by ?

ملاحظات عند التحويل من المعلوم الى المجهول

مفعول به + ed + مصدر / فعل شاذ + فاعل → مفعول به + was /were + pp

مفعول به + مصدر + didn't + فاعل → مفعول به + wasn't /weren't + pp

مفعول + مصدر + فاعل + did + (اداة استفهام) → مفعول + was/were + (اداة استفهام) ?

- 1- When is Sham el-Nessirn in Egypt?
 a) celebrated b) celebrate c) celebrates d) celebrating
- 2- The museum by thousands of tourists every day.
 a) visited b) visiting c) is visited d) was visited
- 3-Who was the first pizza by ?
 a) invent b) invents c) invented d) inventing
- 4-in Bosnia, eggs in a big pan
 a) cook b) are cooked c) is cooked d) cooking
- 5-The school in 1969.
 a opened b is opened c opens d- was opened
- 6- How are cakes?
 a made b make c makes d making
- 7-Arabicin Egypt.
 a- is speaking b- speaks c- is spoken d- speak
- 8-The papyrusfor writing by the ancient Egyptians.
 a- is used b- used c- was used d- using

- 1 - Farmers grow crops well. (grown)
 2 - We make books of paper. (are made)
 3 - How do people celebrate Sham el-Nessim?. (celebrated)
 4 - An Italian invented the first pizza. (was)
 5-She didn't send the letters. (sent)
 6- People preserve food in the fridge (Food)
 7- He doesn't drink milk. (Milk...)

Using sequencing words استخدام الكلمات التسلسلية

- First of all, (we clean our houses). Next, (we decorate our homes).
 →Afterwards, (many people go shopping).
 →After / Before / At (dinner, children are given envelopes).
 →At midnight / midday (there are fireworks).
 →The next day / morning / afternoon (we wear our new clothes)

Unit 4

Expressing certainty and uncertainty

التعبير عن التاكيد وعدم التاكيد

must + inf

❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع

- لا بُد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا.. مع (I'm sure/certain)

- ❖ You must be Salma's sister You look very similar!
- ❖ STEM school students must be hardworking
- ❖ Manal must be at home. I can see lights on in her house.

→He is rich. I'm sure he is happy.(must)
He is rich. He must be happy

can't + inf

❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى المضارع

- لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا. مع (I'm sure/certain)

- ▶ it can't be easy if you don't know how to use a computer or send an email
- That can't be a real dinosaur There aren't any dinosaurs on earth!
- I'm sure it is a British coin; it can't be Egyptian.
- He can't buy this car. I am sure he isn't rich.(can't)
- He can't buy this car. He can't be rich

might + inf

❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.

❖ مع كلمات (I'm not sure/ I'm not certain/ I don't know/perhaps)

- ❖ The phone is ringing It might be Aunt Mona, but I'm not sure
- ❖ If there's a lot of traffic. i might be late. /It might be using data to make a graph
- ❖ I'm not sure he plays well today.(might)
- ❖ He might play well today

- 1 Manal be at home. I can see lights on in her house.
a) must b) can't c) might d) won't
- 2 That..... Hassan's brother. He is working in London this week!
a) must be b) can't be c) might be d) should
- 3 The museum.....closed. There are no lights on.
a) must be b) can't be c) might be d) should
- 4 You won first prize! You very happy
a) mustn't be b) can't be c) might be d) must be
- 5 We're not sure how old this coin is. It.....hundreds of years old
a) will b) can't be c) might be d) must be
- 6- There is a lot of traffic today. We be late.
a) must b) should c) might d) won't
- 7- Wear a coat. It rain today.
a) might b) must c) can't d) mustn't
- 8- You've been working very hard today, Mum. Youtired.
a- be b-can't be c- must be d- might be

- 1- Adel might visit us tomorrow. (I'm not sure)
- 2- Perhaps I'll wear a jacket today, I'm not sure. (might)
- 3- I know that it is my pen. It is the only one that is red. (must)
- 4-she might pass the exam. (perhaps)
- 5--I'm sure , he isn't poor (can't)
- 6-I'm sure he is a doctor.(must)
- 7- I Manal is at home. I can see lights on in her house. (must be)
- 8- I'm sure it isn't a British coin. (can't)

3- Write what would you say in each of the following situations:

- 1- Your mother asks you how you did on your English exam . Express certainty.
- 2- You are sure that your father is at home.
- 3- you are not sure that Ali will win the race.

- 4- Ahmed will come by train. Express uncertainty.
- 5-The sky has a lot of dark clouds. You are sure it is going to rain.
- 6- You are sure your father is late because of the traffic jam

Unit 5

ability and inability

♣ could/couldn't + inf مصدر ① للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شئ او عدم القدرة في الماضي نستخدم:

Ex-i could swim when I was six, but my brother couldn't swim until he was about ten after only three months, he could read, write and speak English quite well

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

عند السؤال بـ Yes / No تتبع الاتى :

Could you read when you were six? Yes, / could. I No, / couldn't

② للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شئ في مواقف محددة في الماضي نستخدم:

♣ was/ were(not) able to + inf مصدر Or couldn't

I was able to find your street, but I couldn't find your house.

I wasn't able to come to your house last weekend because i was ill

He was able to teach university graduates about computer programming

عند السؤال بـ Wh question كالآتى:

What were you able to see at the concert?

Were you able to do the homework? Yes, I was. / No, / wasn't.

1- you speak English when you were six?

- a) Were b) Do c) Able d) Could

2- The maths homework was very difficult. Were you do it?

- a) could b) able to c) able d) can

3- after only three months, he read, write and speak English quite well

- a) could b) able to c) able d) can

4-my brother swim until he was about ten

- a) can't b) wasn't able to c) weren't able d) couldn't

5-Ito come to your house last weekend because i was ill

- a) can't b) wasn't able c) weren't able d) couldn't

6-When I was young , Iswim very well.

- a-can b- am able to c- could d - can't

1- I couldn't find the pen that you lost. (able)

2- Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday. (could)

3-She didn't have the ability to run when she was 2. (couldn't)

4-I wasn't able to find the pen that you lost. (couldn't)

① بالإضافة الى ← جملة كاملة , in addition, الجملة الاولى

❖ تستخدم لربط جملتين ويأتي بعدها جملة

My father always goes to work on time. In addition, he does his work well.

② in addition to + (v ing / noun), الجملة الثانية ← بالإضافة الى

❖ تستخدم لربط جملتين ويأتي بعدها (v.+ ing / n.)

In addition to doing his homework, Youssef helps his mother in the kitchen every night.

③ علاوة على ذلك ← جملة كاملة , furthermore, الجملة الاولى

heba revises her lessons well. Furthermore, she does all her homework on time

④ أيضاً - كذلك also

تأتي في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد (v. be / have)

- 1) Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile.
- 2) Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English.

⑤ أيضاً - كذلك too / as well

❖ تأتي في نهاية الجملة المثبتة

- 1) Tarek is very good at tennis. He's good at basketball, too
- 2) Sally visited Rome. She went to Athens as well.

1-In addition toevery day, he never smokes.

a-exercise b- exercising c-exercised d- exercises

2- My sister is very polite.,she is very active.

a-Not more b- in addition to c-however d-Furthermore

3- My cousin is very good at speaking English,, he speaks French.

a- Furthermore b- in addition to c-However d-as well

4-reading after dinner, I write emails to friends.

a- Furthermore b- in addition to c-however d- in addition

5- We're going to paint the room.....,we're going to get new furniture.

a- although b- in addition to c-However d- in addition

6-being a great player, Ramadan Sobhi scores amazing goals.

a- Furthermore b- in addition to c-although d- in addition

7- Mr Amin is a great teacher....., he never gives private lessons.

a- Furthermore b- in addition to c-however d- in addition

8-Ali is very good at tennis., he is a very fast runner.

a- Furthermore b- in addition to c-however d- as well

1- Hassan is interested in reading. He also writes short stories. (in addition)

2- Tarek is very good at tennis. He's good at basketball, too. (furthermore)

3- he played well and scored five goals (in addition to)



Transitive and intransitive verbs الافعال المتعدية واللازمة

Intransitive verb ١- الفعل المتعدى هي التي يأخذ مفعولاً به مباشر وبعض الافعال المتعدية ايضاً تأخذ مفعول غير مباشر

- Tarek asked a question. (What did he ask? a question = direct object) مفعول مباشر
- Tarek asked me a question. (Who did he ask? me = indirect object) مفعول غير مباشر
- Samir bought me a present. = Samir bought a present for me.

عند استخدام مفعولين بالجمله تكون كالاتي:

- Transitive verbs + indirect object + direct object: Ali sent me an email-.
- Transitive verbs + direct object + to/for + indirect object: Ali sent an email to me.
- * Grandmother baked him a cake. Grandmother baked a cake for him

- نستخدم (to) مع افعال (write - sell - lend - bring - give - offer - bake - tell - show - send)
- نستخدم (for) مع افعال (make - find - buy - book - leave - get - call - keep - build - save)

Intransitive verb ٢- الفعل اللازم هو الفعل الذي لا يأخذ مفعول به ويكتفي بالفاعل مثلاً

- ▶ the baby is sleeping.
- Ahmed runs fast.
- We left early in the morning.

- 1- Maya gave her sister a pen. (to her)
- 2- The class brought their teacher some flowers, (for their teacher)
- 3- Did you buy me that Smartphone? (for me)
- 4- The owner sold the house to Ahmed, (sold Ahmed)
- 5- Grandmother baked him a cake, (for him)
- 6- Mona offered Hala a cup of tea (to)

Emphasising a point تأكيد نقطة

- ▶ You must remember to (infinitive):
You must remember to describe characters! well.
- ▶ You must remember that (sentence):
You must remember that grammar rules are important.
- ▶ Don't forget to (infinitive).
Don't forget that (sentence).
It's necessary / important to (infinitive).

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Adam and Faris are talking about Dr Mostafa Musharafa.

Adam : Hi, Faris. What are you doing?

Faris : I'm reading about Dr Mostafa Musharafa.

Adam : □

Faris : Dr Mostafa Musharafa was able to work out some really difficult problems in maths and science.

Adam : □ What else does the article say?

Faris : It says here that he was the first Egyptian to become a Doctor of Science.

Adam : That's a great achievement! Do you think that he was a genius?

Faris : □



Unit 7



Necessity and obligation

Present المضارع

Present Necessity

الضرورة فى المضارع

تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون او اشياء الناس الاخرون يقولون انه مهم

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.

have to / has to + inf. = It is necessary to + inf.
It is necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.

❖ It is necessary for us to go to school on time

lack of Present Necessity

نقص الضرورة فى المضارع

❖ تعبر 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 has to + inf.

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

❖ I don't have to do my homework today.

don't have to + inf. = It isn't necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.
doesn't have to + inf. = It is unnecessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.

❖ It is unnecessary for her to hurry. She isn't late for school

Past الماضى

Past Necessity

الضرورة فى الماضى

❖ تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شىء فى الماضى، وبالتالي تم التنفيذ.

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → had to + inf.

I couldn't go to the park yesterday because I had to finish my homework.

In those days, players had to hit the ball with their hands

had to + inf. = It was necessary to + inf.
It was necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.

❖ It was necessary to study hard.

❖ It was necessary for her to take a taxi.

lack of Past Necessity

نقص الضرورة فى الماضى

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شىء فى الماضى، (شئ لم يكن مهم ولذلك لم أفعله).

- 4- You take things which don't belong to you .This is theft
a) must b) have to c) mustn't d) don't have to
- 5-Long ago, tennis players wear special shoes on tennis court
a) mustn't b) doesn't have to c) didn't have to d) don't have to

- 1-it is not allowed to park here(mustn't)
2 – It is necessary for him to study hard. (must)
3 – It is not necessary to go out. (have to)
4 – He had to buy the books. (necessary)
5-It isn't necessary for her to buy vegetables (She)
6- It is not necessary to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. (have to)

Contrast التناقض

1-(but/however,) → ولكن/ على الرغم تربط بين جملتين متناقضتين في وسط الجملة

→ Basketball is a popular sport. However , I prefer tennis
Basketball is a popular sport, but/ however I prefer tennis

2-(although) → تستخدم لربط بين جملتين متناقضتين في اول الكلام او وسط الجملة → بالرغم من

→ Although I was ill, I went to school .
I went to school although I was ill

- 1-It's sunny today, but it's not very hot. (However)
2-Although he isn't rich, he's happy. (however)
3- Nadal played well but he didn't win the tennis match (although)

- 1-It is an achievement to be an Olympic athlete.,it is really hard work.
a-Furthermore b-However c- although c- in addition to
- 2-Basketball players need to be tall, some good players are short.
a-Furthermore b-but c- although c- in addition
- 3.....I really enjoy playing speed-ball, I don't have any time to practise it.
a-Furthermore b-However c- Although c- In addition
- 4-I enjoy watching tennis on TV., I never play it.
a-Furthermore b-However c- because c- In addition
- 5-Ali is very good at tennis., he is a very fast runner.
a-in addition to b-However c- because c- In addition
- 6-Basketball is a popular sport., I prefer tennis.
a-Furthermore b-However c- because c- In addition

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Salem and Omar are talking outside a classroom in their school.

Salem : Who is our science teacher talking to in the classroom?

Omar : She is talking to the scientist who is giving us a talk next week.

Salem : Oh, yes, I forgot.

Omar : □..... It's essential.

Salem : Yes, you're right, it is very important. □.....?

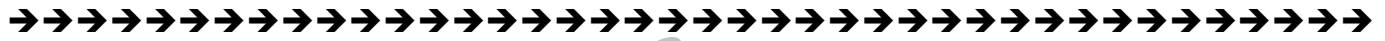
Omar : □..... I think he's going to talk about useful robots.

2) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- A friend says that Athens is bigger than London. You don't think this is correct.

2- Your friend thinks he saw a cat in the hotel. You are certain that cats aren't allowed in the hotel.

3- A friend asks you for the best way to revise before the test.



١- يمكن ان تستخدم كاسماء

→ Reading is enjoyable. (reading = noun)

Moving or physical exercise helps other people

٢- يمكن ان تكون الفاعل او المفعول فى الجملة

→ I love learning. (learning = object)

Washing up isn't my favourite thing to do. (washing up = subject)

Being very intelligent can help people to do amazing things

٣- ليس كل المنتهى ب ing يكون اسماء

Swimming is fun. (swimming = noun)

We are swimming. (are swimming = verb)

٤- حروف الجر تأتي قبل (-ing form):

♦ Thank you **for baking** the cake.

♦ We congratulated her **on passing** the exam.

* I look forward **to seeing** you.

تعلم تغييرات الهماء عندما تضيف ing

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-
move → moving come → coming live → living

dye → dyeing
see → seeing

sing → singing
be → being

ما عدا .

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

swim → swimming / put → putting / get → getting / travel → travelling

- ما عدا :

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

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

eat → eating read → reading need → needing

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

lie → lying die → dying

Lying in bed for a long time isn't healthy

1- blind means that you cannot see.

Unit 9



Relative Clauses ضمائر الوصل

Who – Which – That – Where

(who – that)

الذى – التى : تستخدم مع العاقل



→ Miss Amal is the teacher who teaches us science.

→ Louis Braille, who was born in 1809, became blind after an accident when he was three.

→ 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



✂ This is the house where Grandfather lived.

▶ This is the village where my father was born.

▶ We went to visit my cousins in Luxor, where they have lived since the 1970s.

(when)

عندما : تستخدم للزمان



The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, when my parents lived there

(whose)

تستخدم للملكية



Mr Adel, whose factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich

⚠ **لا حظ** : نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان).

☑ This is the school which was built last year.

* The post office, which is opposite the bank, is crowded today

ملاحظات هامة

١.	للعاقل	نختار who أو that
٢.	لغير العاقل	نختار which أو that
٣.	للملكية	نختار whose ويتبعها اسم الشيء أو اسم الشخص الذى يملكه.
٤.	لمكان	يحدث شيء بداخله نختار where ويتبعها فاعل وفعل مع وجود حرف الجر قبله أو فى نهاية الجملة ، وفى حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which
٥.	لمكان	لم يذكر حدث يتم داخله نختار which ويتبعها فاعل وفعل.
٦.	لمكان	جاء بعده فعل مباشرة بدون فاعل نختار which
٧.	لزمان	يحدث فيه شيء نختار when ويتبعها فاعل وفعل.

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

1-I always visit my grandparents when school finishes. They live next door (who)

2-Our school is more than 100 years old. It has about 1,000 students (which)2-

3-The tour guide gave us a tour of the city. He knew everything about Egypt. (who)

4-The story is very good. It was written by a famous Egyptian(which)

5-I went to visit my cousin last week. She lives in Luxor. (who)

6-The bank is near the school. My brother works there (where)

7-Squash keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (which)

8-Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Assyut. (who)

9-Many tourists in London visit Wembley Stadium. You can see many sports there. (where)

10-Mr Adel is very rich. his factory produces cotton clothes. (whose)

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

12-My. brother carried the heavy bags. his muscles are very strong. (whose)

Invitation → الدعوة

<p>Do you want to come to (my party) ? I'd like to invite you to Would you like to come to ?</p>	<p>هل تود أن تأتي الى حفلتى؟ أود أن أدعوك الى..... هل تود أن تأتي الى؟</p>
<p>* Accepting invitations قبول الدعوات</p> <p>-I'd be pleased to come. يسرنى ذلك. -I'd love to . اود ذلك -that /it sounds great. فكرة عظيمة</p>	<p>* Refusing invitations رفض الدعوات</p> <p>-I'm afraid I can't..... -I'm Sorry , I can't استطيع -I'd love to , but..... كنت اود ولكن</p>

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Fatma is at school with her friend Lamia.

Fatma : You look worried.

Lamia : Yes, I am very worried.

Fatma :?

Lamia : I'm afraid that I can't find my book.

Fatma : Is this it?

Lamia : Yes, it is. Thank you! We're discussing the book in my book club. Would you like to go with me?

Fatma : I like that book.

2) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Although you lost the game, you congratulate your opponent.

2- You want to invite your friend to your house this Saturday.

3- You see a person looking under their car. You want to know if they need help.

4-Your friend invites you to lunch. Refuse politely

5-You want to invite your mother to a concert for Mother's Day

6-Your cousin invites you to his wedding. You accept his invitation