

جميع تعريفات المنهج

- Representative:** someone who is chosen to do things, speak, vote مندوب / ممثل
- Launch (n):** when a spacecraft is sent into space انطلاق للفضاء
- Leak (n):** a small hole that liquid or gas gets out through تسرب غاز او سائل
- Mission:** an important job that someone has been given to do مهمة
- Secret (adj):** known about by only a few people سري
- System:** an organized way of doing something. نظام
- Astronomer:** is the person who predicts the weather
- Astronaut:** Is the person who travels into space. رائد فضاء
- Currently:** happening at the present time حالياً
- Gravity:** the force that makes objects fall to the ground جاذبية الارض
- Gymnastics:** a sport in which skilful physical exercises and movements are performed تمارين
- Side effect:** an unexpected result of an activity, situation or event اثر جانبي
- Spin (v):** to turn around and around very quickly يلف / يدور بسرعة
- Spoke (n):** one of the thin metal bars connect the ring outside of a wheel to the centre سلك
- Attach:** to fasten or join one thing to another
- Weightless:** having no weight (especially when you are floating in space) انعدام الوزن
- Debate (n):** an organized discussion on an important subject
- Escapism:** entertainment or activity that helps you to forget about your work or worries and think of something more enjoyable
- Coronation:** a ceremony in which somebody officially becomes a king or queen
- Classics:** the study of the language, literature and history of ancient Greece and Rome
- Castle:** large strong building built in the past to protect the people inside from attack
- Fictional:** not real, invented by a writer
- Publication:** when a book is printed and available to buy
- Occasion:** an important event or ceremony
- Couple:** two people who are married or have a romantic relationship
- Wealthy:** rich; having a lot of money, land or valuable possessions
- Energy:** Power used from different sources to produce heat
- Geothermal energy:** Heat coming out from inside the Earth
- Nuclear energy:** Power produced by splitting or joining atoms
- Solar power:** Power produced by the heat of the sun.
- Renewable energy:** Energy that will never run out. (last forever)
- Non-renewable energy:** Energy that will run out. (fossil fuel)
- Hydro-electric power:** Using water to generate electricity .
- Waste:** Materials left after using some thing which isn't needed.
- Fossil fuel:** Fuel from under the ground such as; oil – coal – natural gas.
- Oasis:** A beautiful place in the desert where plants and water are found.
- Land fill:** A large deep hole where rubbish is disposed or buried.
- Recycling:** The process of re-using materials (paper-glass) several times.
- Competition:** An organized event in which people or teams compete against each other.

- Routine:** The usual way in which some one does something.
- Red tape:** Official and unnecessary rules and prevent things from being done quickly.
- Fashion:** The style of clothes, hair—etc that is popular at a particular time.
- Literature:** Books, poems, plays etc that are considered to be very good and important.
- District:** An area of a city or country.
- Diplomat:** Someone is employed by the government to live in another country.
- Politician:** Someone who works in politics.
- Earthquake:** A sudden shaking of the Earth's surface that often causes much damage.

Society: A large group of people who live in the same country or area and share the same laws, ways of doing something, religions ---etc.

Fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people or events..

Soldier: A member of the army, especially someone who isn't an officer.

Poison: A substance that can kill or harm you if you eat or drink it.

Amnesia: The medical condition of not being able to remember anything.

Excavation: Digging up the ground in order to find things from the past..

Theater: A building with a stage where plays are performed.

Invasion: Using military forces to enter a country to take control.

Headquarter: The place from which a company, organization, or military action is controlled.

Spy: Someone whose job is to find out secret information about a country—etc.

Transmitter: a piece of equipment that sends out radio or television signals

Natural: Not made, caused, or controlled by humans.

Cell: The smallest part of an animal or plant that can exist on its own..

Sap: The liquid that carries food through a plant.

Ring: an object in the shape of a circle.

Cardboard: very stiff thick paper, used especially for making boxes

Rubber: A substance used for making tyres, boots, etc...

Climate: The typical weather conditions in an area.

Weather: The temperature and other conditions in a place at a particular time.

Global warming: An increase in world temperature, caused by an increase of carbon dioxide around the Earth.

Turpentine: A strong-smelling liquid used for removing paint

Drought: A long period of dry weather when there is not enough water.

Borer: A tool used to drill into trees to calculate their age without cutting them down.

Tubes: Pipes that liquid goes through.

Bark: The tough outer layer of a tree that protects its living parts on the trunk.

Trunk: The strongest part of a tree that grows wider and supports branches .

Root: The underground part of a tree that holds down the tree securely.

Leaves: The food factory of a tree.

Branches: Grow out from the trunk and support the leaves.

Fruit: Produced by some trees every year...

Underground: A railway system under a city. (Br E) = subway (Am E)

Commuter: Someone who regularly travels to work, especially a long distance..

Diameter: A line that goes from one side of a circle to the other and through the centre.

Monuments: Old buildings or places that are very important and ancient.

Enemy: Someone who hates you and wants to harm you.

Tunnel: A long hole that has been dug under the ground or through a mountain.

Cliff: High steep rock or piece of land.

Base: The lowest part or surface of something.

Biography: A book about a person's life or all books like this considered as a group.

Autobiography: A book that someone writes about their own life.

Best seller: A book that a lot of people have bought.

Author: Someone who writes a book, article -----etc.

Composer: Someone who writes music.

Will: - Legal document in which you say who you want to give your money to after you die-
- The determination to do something.

Research: Serious and detailed study of a subject to find out new information.

Respectful: Showing respect for someone or something محترم للآخرين

Respected: Admired by many people for your achievements, skills etc محترم من الآخرين

Nature: Everything that exists in the world that is not made or controlled by man .

The sun: A giant ball of hot gases, which is 150 million kilometres from the Earth

Eclipse: When the sun or the moon seems to disappear as one of them is passing between the other one and the Earth.

X – Rays: A photograph of the inside of someone's body using Radiation.

Atmosphere: The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth.

Storm: Very bad weather in which there is a lot of wind, rain, snow etc.

Phenomenon: Something unusual or difficult to understand that happens or exists .

Lightening : a bright flash of electrical light in the sky during a storm.

Science: 1-knowledge that is based on testing and proving facts.

2- an area of science such as biology or chemistry.

Theory: An explanation for something that has not yet been proved to be true.

Specialist: Someone who knows a lot about a particular subject or has a lot of skill in it.

Diabetes: A disease in which there is too much sugar in your blood.

Soil: The top layer of the earth in which plants grow.

Process: A series of things you do to achieve a particular result.

Cure: medicine or treatment that can make an injury or illness better

Achieve: to succeed in doing something good or getting the result you want

Count: A man who has a high social rank in Europe for the family he comes from.

Adventure: An exciting experience in which dangerous or unusual things happen.

Playwright: Someone who writes plays.

Accurate: Exactly correct.

Assistant: someone who helps someone by doing the less important jobs.

Finances: The money that a person, a company etc has.

Envy: to wish you had something that someone else had.

Revenge: Something you do to punish someone who has harmed you.

Treason: The crime of doing something that could cause great harm to your country.

Victim: Someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something.

Celebrate: to do something special as it is a special occasion, or because something good has happened

Drum (n): a round musical instrument you play by hitting it with hand or a stick

Fireworks: small objects that explode or bum with a coloured light, used for celebrating special events

Landmark: something that helps you recognize where you are, as a famous building

Mark (v): show that something is happening, especially an important event or change

Position (n): the place where someone or something is in relation to other things

Procession: a line of people or vehicles moving slowly as part of a ceremony

Distinctive: showing a person or thing to be different from others

Event: something that happens, especially important, interesting or unusual•

Evolve: to develop or make something develop gradually

Folk: traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area

Vary: if things of the same type vary, they are all different from each other

Narrator: Someone who tells a story in a film, book etc.

Society: A large group of people who live in the same country and share the same laws, ways of doing things, religions etc.

Encourage: to try to persuade someone to do something by making them more confident.

Staff: The group of people who work for an organization.

Stuff: to fill the body of a dead animal with a special substance to preserve it and make it look alive.

Inspector: Someone whose job is to check that something is of a good enough standard and that rules are being obeyed.

Argue: To explain clearly why you think something is true or should be done.

Appreciate: To understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of something.

Nightingale: A small wild bird that sings beautifully especially at night.

Licence: An official document that gives you permission to do something.

With My Best Wishes
MR. Ayman M. Ebrahim
Emy Series

كل كلمات المنهج الهامة

Unit 1

examine	يفحص	Gravity	جاذبية / خطورة
launch	يطلق / اطلاق	gymnastics	ألعاب الجمباز
leak	رشح / تسرب	side effects	آثار جانبية
mission	مهمة / بعثة / مأمورية	spin (v)	يدور بسرعة (حول نفسه)
secret	سر / سري	spoke (n)	سلك العجلة
system	نظام	Distance	مسافة / بعد
currently	حاليا	weightless	عديم الوزن
location	موقع	weightlessness	انعدام الوزن
space shuttle	مكوك فضاء	orbit	يدور حول (شيء)

Unit 2

classics	دراسة الادب اليونانى و الرومانى القديم	coronation	تتويج
couple	زوجان	alike	متشابه
debate	مناظرة / يناقش	attend	يحضر
escapism	الهروب من الواقع	castle	قلعة
fictional story	قصة خيالية	the right to	الحق فى
publication	مطبوعة / نشر	occasion	مناسبة
Well-educated	على قدر جيد من التعليم	wealthy	غنى / ثرى

Unit3

liquid	سائل	coal	الفحم
molten	منصهر	atom	الذرة
nuclear	نووى	atomic	ذرى
pipe	أنبوبة / ينقل بالأنابيب	fossil fuels	وقود الحفريات
power station	محطة طاقة	generate	يولد
pressure	ضغط	generation	توليد / جيل
geothermal	حرارى أرضى	hydroelectric power	طاقة كهرومائية

renewable	متجدد	waste	نفايات / فضلات
non-renewable	غير متجدد	wind turbines	محرك يعمل بقوة الرياح

Review A

launch	يطلق / اطلاق	renewable	متجدد
side effects	آثار جانبية	source	منبع النهر
alike	متشابه	mouth	مصب النهر
fossil fuel	وقود الحفريات	predict	يتنبأ بـ
power station	محطة طاقة	recommend	يوصي بـ / يرشح
have the right to	لديه الحق في	distance	مسافة
generate	يولد	capture	يستولى على / يأسر/ يحصل على
electricity generation	توليد الكهرباء	store	يخزن

Unit4

competition	مسابقة / منافسة	develop	يطور / ينمي
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	district	حي سكني / منطقة
routine	الروتين	establish	يؤسس / يثبت
attachments	مرفقات	law	قانون
midday	منتصف اليوم	pioneer	رائد
custom	عادة	style	أسلوب
publisher	ناشر	prize	جائزة

Unit5

amnesia	فقدان الذاكرة	identity	الهوية
excavation	التنقيب عن الآثار	innocent	برئ
mousetrap	مصيدة فئران	invasion	غزو
murder	جريمة قتل	secret agent	عميل سري
poison	سم	spy	جاسوس
leader	قائد	espionage	الجاسوسية
shy	خجول	suspect	شخص مشتببه فيه / يشتبه في
headquarters	مركز القيادة / المقر الرئيسي	transmitter	جهاز ارسال

Unit6

bark	اللحاء	products	منتجات
harden	يجعله صلبا	rubber	مطاط
ring	حلقة	sap	عصارة
tube	أنبوب	toothpaste	معجون أسنان
cardboard	ورق مقوى / كرتون	turpentine	زيت يستخرج من شجر الصنوبر
instrument	أداة	calculate	يحسب
extract	يستخرج / يستخلص	width	عرض / اتساع

Review B

suspect	مشتبه فيه	criminal	مجرم
support	يدعم / يسند	absorb	يمتص
murder	جريمة قتل	detective	مخبر سري
spy	جاسوس	innocent	برئ
cardboard	ورق مقوى / كرتون	capture	يستولى على / يأسر
attachment	مرفق / ملحق	competition	مسابقة
secret identity	هوية سرية	weapons	أسلحة

Unit7

commuter	شخص يسافر الى و من العمل	carve	ينحت
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Final Revision	3 rd year secondary	MR. Ayman M. Ebrahim
diameter	قطر	منحدر صخري شاهق
engineering	الهندسة	ينير / يضيئ
investment	استثمار	أثر
invest	يستثمر	يوضع في مكان معين
investor	مستثمر	يرفع / يربي
massive	ضخم / هائل	أشعة
base	قاعدة	غير وارد التفكير فيه
		unthinkable

Unit8

admit	يعترف / يقر	blackmail	يبتز / ابتزاز
biography	سيرة حياة شخص	colleague	زميل عمل
knock	يطرق / طرق	commit	يرتكب
permanently	بصفة دائمة	crime	جريمة
profession	مهنة	human nature	الطبيعة البشرية
recuperate	يتعافى / يستجم	in conflict	في حالة صراع
respectable	محترم	personality	شخصية
appearance	مظهر	will	وصية / ارادة

Unit9

geyser	نبع ماء حار / سخان مياه	cause	سبب
volcano	بركان	drought	الجفاف
electric storm	عاصفة كهربية	lightning	البرق
absorb	يمتص	northern	شمالي
eclipse	كسوف / خسوف	occur	يحدث / يقع
harmful	ضار	phenomenon	ظاهرة
sight	منظر / البصر	rainfall	سقوط الامطار
ultraviolet rays	أشعة فوق بنفسجية	southern	جنوبي

Unit10

achieve	يحق / ينجز	theory	نظرية
cancer	السرطان	amount	كمية / مقدار
cure	علاج	invisible	غير مرئي
diabetes	مرض السكر	release	يطلق / اطلاق
gradually	بالتدريج	gain	يزداد / يكتسب
result	نتيجة	regularly	بانتظام
specialise	يتخصص	process	عملية

Unit11

finance (n / v)	تمويل / يمول	accuse of	يتهم بـ
finance	موارد مالية	envious	حسود
historical	تاريخي	fiancé	خطيب
lecturer	محاضر	fiancée	خطيبة
object to (v)	يعترض علي	recognize	يتعرف علي
assistant	مساعد	revenge	الثأر / الانتقام / ينتقم
imprisonment	الحبس / السجن	treason	الخيانة
playwright	كاتب مسرحي	victim	ضحية

Unit 12

celebrate	يحتفل	distinctive	مميز وواضح
drum	طبل	event	حدث (هام)

fireworks	ألعاب نارية	evolve	يتطور
landmark	مَعْلَم هام	folk	شعبي
mark (v/n)	يُمثل / يكون إيذاناً ببدء / يصحح	responsibility	مسئولية
position	وضع / مكان / مكانة / وظيفة / مركز	vary	يتنوع / يختلف
procession	موكب	harvest	الحصاد / يحصد

Unit13

argue for	يجادل لصالح / يدافع عن	effective	فعال / مؤثر
degree	درجة / شهادة علمية	flight	رحلة طيران
encourage	يشجع	impressive	مؤثر / مبهر
inspector	مفتش	licence	رخصة
personal	شخصي	nursing	التمريض
positive	إيجابي	solo	منفرد / عمل منفرد
role	دور	suitable	مناسب
be in charge of	مسئول عن	employ	يوظف / يشغل

Unit 14

banking	الصرافة / أعمال البنوك	conventional	تقليدي
bully	بلطجي / يمارس البلطجة	find out	يكشف
excitement	إثارة	funeral	جنازة
influential	مؤثر / ذو نفوذ	lead to	يؤدي إلى
regard ... as	يعتبر	lifestyle	أسلوب حياة
storyteller	راوي القصة	spontaneous	تلقائي
adventurous	مغامر	spontaneously	بشكل تلقائي

Unit 15

available	متاح / متوافر	encyclopedia	موسوعة / دائرة معارف
download	يقوم بتحميل (برامج أو ملفات) من الانترنت	mixture	خليط / مزيج
enthusiastic about	متحمس بشأن	press (v)	يضغط / يكوي (الملابس)
gadget	جهاز صغير	recycle (v)	يعيد استخدام
paperback (book)	(كتاب) ذو غلاف ورقي	roller	بكرة / اسطوانة (تستخدم في ضغط الأشياء)
screen	شاشة	soak (v)	ينقع أو يغمر في سائل
bleach (v)	يبيض / يجعل لونه أبيض	roll	يدور / يلف / يسوي

Unit 16

ambitious	طَمَّوح	module	وحدة دراسية / جزء من مقرر دراسي
applicant	مُتقدم (لوظيفة مثلاً)	achievement	إنجاز
conscientious	مجد ومجتهد / حي الضمير	fluent	طَلِق / فصيح (في لغة)
CV = curriculum vitae	السيرة الذاتية	neighbourhood	منطقة سكنية / سكان المنطقة
(well) established	ذات مكانة مرموقة / معروفة	skill	مهارة
pharmacy	صيدلية	trainee	متدرب
sociable	اجتماعي	conscience	الضمير
well-organised	منظم جداً	day-care centre	مركز لرعاية الأطفال أو الكبار

Unit 17

celebrity	شخص مشهور	cave	كهف
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civil servant	موظف حكومي	greed	الجشع
correspondent	مراسل	scorpion	عقرب
depression	كساد	throw away (out)	يتخلص من شيء برميه
diver	غواص	stung / stung / stung	يُلدغ
force (v)	يُجبر / يُرغم	treat	يُعالج / يُعامل
pearl	لؤلؤ	merchant	تاجر
publicity	دعاية / شهرة / شعبية / ذبوع	stinging (adj.)	لاذع

Unit 18

enroll on	يسجل / يدرج اسمه	department	قسم
ideal	مثالي / أفضل	promotion	ترقية / ترويج
mature	ناضج (يزيد سنه عن ٢٥ سنة)	provide	يوفر / يتيح
retrain	يعيد تدريب	qualified	مؤهل
rewarding	مجزى / عائد بالنفع	employer	صاحب العمل أو الشركة
similar	مشابه / مماثل	employee	عامل / موظف
worthwhile	جدير بالاهتمام / مفيد	employable	صالح للعمل

و الآن مراجعة على أهم القواعد

روابط الإضافة

@ and:

(تربط اسمين أو فعلين)

- They captured Gulliver and tied him to the ground.

@ Besides / In addition to / As well as + v. + ing: بالاضافة الى

- Besides cooking for twenty people, she did the washing up.
- In addition to / As well as going to the market, we went to the zoo.

حملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول. as well as اذا ربطت

I as well as he have a car. الفاعل الأول ، as well as الفاعل الثاني

@ not only but also ليس فقط ... و لكن أيضا

@ not only but as well: ليس فقط و لكن أيضا

? قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد الفعل المساعد فى الجملة الأولى. not only تأتي ؟

- We not only went to the market but also we went to the zoo.
- We not only went to the garden, but we went to the zoo as well.

تكون الجملة الأولى على شكل سؤال. Not only إذا بدأنا بـ

Not only did we go to the market, but also we went to the zoo.

الروابط الدالة على السبب

@ Because / As / Since + جملة (يأتى قبلها جملة النتيجة و بعدها جملة السبب)

- He was late for school because he missed the bus.
- Since/As he had no money, he couldn't buy a bicycle.

@ Due to / Owing to

@ Because of / Through + v. + ing : اسم + صفة / اسم / اسم + صفة : بسبب

@ On account of

- We lost the match due to / through bad play.
- We didn't play the match owing to bad weather.
- He went to the doctor because of being ill.

@ Being + adj. صفة:

- Being ill, he went to the doctor.

و يأتى قبلها جملة السبب و بعدها جملة النتيجة : لذلك - so و لهذا السبب @ Therefore

- I got a good degree, therefore / so I didn't have difficulty getting a job.

الروابط الدالة على التناقض

- @ Although / Though / Even though / Even if + جملة : بالرغم من
 @ However + صفة / ظرف + فاعل + فعل : بالرغم من
 @ as + ظرف / صفة + فاعل + فعل : بالرغم من
- Although he is young, he is strong.
 - However young he is, he is strong - Young as he is, he is strong.
- @ Whatever + اسم / فعل + فاعل + مفعول : بالرغم من
- Whatever mistakes he makes, I respect him.
 - Whatever his mistakes (are), I respect him.

- @ but / و مع ذلك yet / و مع ذلك however / ولكن : بالرغم من
- He is young, but / however / yet he is strong.
 - He is young. However he is strong.
- @ In spite of / Despite + اسم + صفة / اسم + v. + ing : بالرغم من
- Despite (In spite of) being ill, he passed the exam.
 - Despite (In spite of) his illness, he passed the exam.

الروابط الدالة على الشرط

- @ Unless + جملة (فاعل + فعل مثبت) : ما لم
- @ If + جملة (فاعل + فعل منفي) : إذا
- He won't go to sleep unless you tell him a story.
 - He won't go to sleep if you don't tell him a story.

الروابط الدالة على الزمن

- While بينما : - While reading the newspaper, I fell asleep.
- when عندما : - When I got home, I did my homework.
- as soon as بمجرد أن : - As soon as I saw it, I wanted to buy it.
- before: قبل : - Before I went to bed, I phoned my friend.

الماضى التام

? يتكون الماضى التام من had + p.p.

- ماضى بسيط + ماضى تام + فاعل + After
 ماضى بسيط + After + v. + ing
 ماضى بسيط + Having + pp

- After he had read the novel, he watched TV.
- After reading the novel, he watched TV.
- Having read the novel, he watched TV.

ماضى بسيط + ماضى تام + فاعل + As soon as

- He parked his car as soon as he had found a place.
- يستخدم الماضى التام قبل أو بعد when وذلك حسب ترتيب الأحداث.
- When he arrived, we had finished our dinner.
- When we had finished our dinner, he arrived.

ماضى تام + past perfect / until / till + ماضى بسيط منفي

- He didn't park his car until he had found a place.
- It wasn't until he had found a place that he parked his car.

Before	+ فاعل	+ ماضى بسيط	+ ماضى تام
Before	+ v. + ing	+ ماضى تام	
By the time	+ فاعل	+ ماضى بسيط	+ ماضى تام

- Before he watched TV, he had read the novel.
- Before watching TV, he had read the novel.
- By the time the police arrived, the thief had escaped.
- ? يستخدم الماضى التام مع by اذا تلاها ما يدل على الماضى.
- By last Friday, he had finished the report.
- ? يستخدم الماضى التام مع already/ just / never / yet اذا كانت الجملة فى الماضى.
- When we **arrived** at the cinema, the film **had already started**.
- He told me he **had already done** his homework.
- She **had just got** home when I phoned her.

ماضى بسيط	+ had + p.p.	+ no sooner	+ than	+ فاعل
ماضى بسيط	+ had + hardly / scarcely	+ p.p.	+ when	+ فاعل

- We **had no sooner finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.
- We **had hardly finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.
- ? لاحظ استخدام no sooner/ hardly / scarcely بين had و التصريف الثالث (pp)
- ? إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

ماضى بسيط	+ had + p.p.	+ than	+ فاعل
ماضى بسيط	+ had + Hardly / scarcely	+ p.p.	+ when

- No sooner had we finished painting our new house than we moved into it.
- Hardly had we finished painting our new house when we moved into it.
- ? لابد من استخدام الماضى التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.
- He **thanked** me for **what I had done**. - He **found** the bag, which he **had lost**.
- He was tired because he had worked for 14 hours.

Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

? يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will / shall + inf.
 ? يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

Next (year/..) / in the future / soon / in a year, month, week tomorrow / this time tomorrow

- I'll see him **tomorrow**. - We **will not (won't)** meet again until **next** week.

? لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع:

I expect / I'm sure / I think / probably / I hope / I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps

- I **expect** he **will win** the first prize. - I **don't think** she **will get** the job.

Will + infinitive

? نستخدم will + infinitive :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| For predictions: للتنبؤ | - I think you'll enjoy your holiday. |
| For future facts: للحقائق المستقبلية | - I'll be 16 next week. |
| For quick decisions: للقرارات السريعة | - That's the phone – I'll answer it. |
| For offers: للعرض | - I'll go shopping with you if you like. |
| For requests: للطلب | - Will you give me your new address? |
| For arrangements: للترتيب لعمل شيء | - I'll see you this evening. |
| For threats: للتهديد | - I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise. |

Shall + infinitive

? نستخدم shall + infinitive :

Y for suggestions: للاقتراح

- Shall we go out for dinner tonight?

Y for offers: للعرض

- Shall I help you with your homework?

Going to + infinitive

? نستخدم going to + infinitive للتعبير عن النوايا و القرارات قبل لحظة الحديث

- I'm going to make some coffee. Do you want some?

? نستخدم going to + infinitive للتنبؤ بحدث فى المستقبل مع وجود دليل

- There are no clouds in the sky. It's going to be another sunny day.

Present Continuous الزمن المضارع المستمر

? يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل بالنسبة للترتيبات و الخطط المسبقة

- He's travelling to Cairo tomorrow. He's got his tickets.

Present Simple الزمن المضارع البسيط

? يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل و يرتبط ذلك بجداول المواعيد الخاصة بوسائل

المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة و غير ذلك: - The plane takes off at 10 p.m.

أدوات النكرة

? تستخدم a / an مع التعبيرات الدالة على العدد و الثمن و السرعة:

a couple of زوج من / an hour فى الساعة / a kilo كيلو /

? لا تستخدم a / an قبل أسماء الوجبات أما إذا سبقها صفة تأتي الأداة قبل الصفة:

- I usually have lunch at 2 p.m. - He gave us a good breakfast.

? نستخدم a / an للإشارة إلى:A bird can work in a team
He's a player in that football team.
She is a civil engineer.Y شئ لأول مرة
Y واحد من مجموعة
Y وظيفة شخص

? نستخدم an قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذى يبدأ بحرف متحرك:

an apple – an egg – an icecream – an orange – an umbrella

? نستخدم a مع الكلمات التى تبدأ بحرف u / h و لكن لها صوت ساكن:

A hospital – a uniform – a useful book – a university – a European country

? نستخدم an مع الكلمات التى تبدأ ب u / h و لكن لها صوت متحرك:

An honest man – an underground station

The definite article أداة المعرفة

? نستخدم the :

Y للإشارة إلى شئ سبق الإشارة إليه:

- A bird was put in a cage with some food. **The** bird couldn't reach the food.

Y للإشارة إلى شئ هو الوحيد من نوعه أو إذا كنا نقصد الشئ كفكرة عامة

the sun / the moon / the Earth / The country / the countryside / the town / the sea / the sky /
the Pyramids / the capital / the Cairo Tower / the state / the war.

Y للإشارة إلى اختراع أو اكتشاف أو نوع من حيوان ما the computer / the lion

Y مع أسماء البحار و المحيطات و الأنهار و السلاسل الجبلية و البحيرات و الصحارى و القنات

- the Pacific Ocean - the Mediterranean Sea - the Nile - the Alps - the Sahara

Y مع أسماء بعض الدول (عادة الدول المركبة)

- The United kingdom - The European Union - The United States of America - the Sudan

لا مع السينما و المسرح و الراديو و الانترنت

the cinema / the theatre / the radio / the internet

لا قبل صفات التفضيل و العبارات الدالة على المقارنة:

Ali is **the tallest** boy in class. - Dalia is **the most intelligent** girl in class.

لا قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية اذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل **play / practise**

البيانو the piano – الجيتار the guitar

لا نستخدم أداة:

لا مع الأسماء الجمع عندما نعبر عن أفكار عامة مثل الناس و الطعام و الوظائف والنباتات.

women / men / beans / scientists / trees / children

: 'the' ولكن عندما نحدد أى ناس أو أشياء فإننا نستخدم

- The people in my street are friendly.

لا مع الاسماء التى لا تعد عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام مثل الطعام و الشراب و المواد الخام

الذهب gold - الزيت / البترول oil - الماء water - اللحم meat

لا مع أسماء القارات و المدن الكبيرة و الصغيرة و معظم الدول و أسماء الأعلام و أسماء البحيرات المفردة

و الجبال المفردة مثل Africa – India – London – Assiut – Yousef- Lake Naser – Everest

running / football

لا مع الأنشطة و الألعاب الرياضية

لا مع الأسماء المجردة أى المعنوية (عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام)

العمل work / السعادة happiness / المتعة fun / الحب love / الديمقراطية democracy

لا مع المواد الدراسية و اللغات

- I love **history**. – My father can speak **French** as well as **Arabic**.

breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper

*قبل أسماء الوجبات

- I usually have **breakfast** at 7 o'clock?

لا قبل كلمة **home-work-bed** خاصة مع الأفعال **go-return-come-arrive**.

-return home / arrive at work / go to bed

لا قبل **school-prison-hospital-church-mosque** عندما تستخدم فى الغرض الذى بنيت من أجله ،

و نستخدم **the** إذا تم الذهاب إلى هذه الأماكن للزيارة.

He went to prison. = He is a prisoner, a soldier or an officer.

He went to the prison. = He went there to visit someone.

- Professor Magdy Yacoub

لا قبل اللقب المتبوع باسم علم

Adjectives الصفات

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

- He is frightened of his father. - He saw a frightening animal.

Comparative Adjective صفات المقارنة (بين اثنين)

؟ نضيف er للصفات القصيرة و نضع بعدها than.

cheap رخيص → cheaper كبير السن old → older

- I'm going to Alexandria by bus. It's cheaper than going by train.

؟ نستخدم more than / less than مع الصفات الطويلة.

expensive غالى → more / less expensive than

- I'll go to Alexandria by plane. It's more expensive than going by bus.

Superlative adjectives

؟ نضيف est للصفات القصيرة و يسبقها the و نضع the most/the least قبل الصفات الطويلة

high → highest غالى expensive → the most / least expensive

- Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- This is the most / least expensive shirt in this shop.

ملاحظات:

? هناك صفات شاذة

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther(further) than	the farthest(furthest)
much / many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least

- That was a really **good** film. In fact it's **the best** I've ever seen.
- That was a very **bad** experience. In fact it was **the worst** experience of my life.
- ? نستخدم as.....as عندما يتساوى الطرفان في الصفة.
- Ane is as tall as Peter. = They are the same height.
- ? نستخدم not as (so)as عندما لا يتساوى الطرفان في الصفة.
- Hussein isn't as old as Peter. = Peter is the older of the two.
- لاحظ أن (as) + اسم = the same + noun + صفة + as + adjective
- Rania is the same age as Rasha. = Rania is as old as Rasha.
- يمكن أن نحدد مقدار الصفة باستخدام (a lot / a bit / much / a little (= a lot))
- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.

عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

- @ Who / that: يحل محل فاعل عاقل
The woman who / that was injured in the accident is in hospital.
- @ Whom / who / that: تحل محل مفعول عاقل
The boy whom / who / that I wanted to talk to was not at home.
- @ Which/ that: تحل محل فاعل غير عاقل أو مفعول غير عاقل
Hala works for a company which / that manufactures computers.
The shoes which / that Nadia bought don't fit very well.
- @ Whose: تستخدم للملكية وتحل اسم متبوع بـ 's و صفات الملكية وهي
my/his/her/its/our/you/their
We met a lady whose daughter has just got married.
- @ Where: which حرف جر / which + حرف جر
تحل محل ظرف مكان (جار و مجرور / there)
- This is the school which I learned in. = This is the school where I learned.
- @ When: which حرف جر / which + حرف جر
تحل محل ظرف زمان (جار و مجرور / there)
- June is the month when I go on holiday.

@ ملاحظات:

1- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآتية (مع ضرورة حذف verb to be أيضا):
إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول :

- The man **who was injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.
The man **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.
إذا كان بعده جار و مجرور (حرف جر واسم):
- The boy **who is in the library** wants to borrow some books.
The boy **in the library** wants to borrow some books.

٢ إذا كان بعده اسم أو صفة بعدها اسم:

- Dr Magdy Yacoub **who is a famous heart surgeon** was interviewed on TV.
- Dr Magdy Yacoub, **a famous heart surgeon**, was interviewed on TV.

٣ إذا كان بعده مبنى للمعلوم و نضيف للفعل **v.+ ing**:

- Students **who arrived** late missed the start of the experiment.
- Students **arriving** late missed the start of the experiment.

٢- لاحظ أن **that / who** لا يسبقهما حرف جر بينما يمكن استخدام حرف جر قبل **whose whom which**

- This is Ali **that / who / whom** I told you about.
- The train **by which** I came arrived late.
- The train **that** I came **by** arrived late.

٣- لاحظ استخدام **that** بعد صفات التفضيل للإشارة إلى غير العاقل و استخدام **that** أو **who** إلى العاقل:

- This is **the most interesting story that** I have ever read.
- He was **the best player that / who** ever played football.

٤- عادة تستخدم **that** بعد **all / much / little**

- That was all that he had said.

٥- لاحظ أن **what = the thing(s) that / everything that**

Did you hear what they said?

اعتاد على Used to + inf.

كان معتاد و لم يعد الآن مصدر + used to + فاعل عاقل

النفى مصدر + didn't + use to + فاعل عاقل

السؤال مصدر + use to + فاعل + Did

يعتاد على مصدر + am / is / are + used to + v. + ing: فاعل عاقل

يستخدم لـ مصدر + am / is / are + used to + فاعل غير عاقل

- He is used to getting up early.
- Wood is used to make furniture.
- He used to get up early when he was young.

المضارع التام المستمر The present perfect continuous

١ يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من **has / have + bee + v+ ing** و يستخدم عادة مع:

since / ever since / for / all day

- They **have been working all day**.
- It **has been raining for three hours now**.

٢ يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن:

١- حدث مستمر حتي الوقت الحاضر : **I've been studying all day**

٢- حدث تم بانتظام بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتي الآن :

- **I've been running** a lot recently.
- **I've been learning** Greek **for** the last few months.
- It **has been raining** heavily **for** the past three days.

٣- تفسير لموقف في الحاضر :

- **I've been running** – that's why I'm so tired.
- I'm sorry about this mess. **I've been painting** my room.

٤- وغالبا ما تكون في الجملة كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار مثل **still / yet / now / all day**

? يتكون الماضي التام المستمر من had been + v. + ing

- They **had been waiting** for an hour **when** the train **arrived**.

? يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر و يستخدم عادة مع since / for / when / all day / all weekend

- We'd **been waiting** for three hours **before** our plane **took off**.

? يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضي.

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining** for three days.

? يأتي الماضي التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel

- I was very tired when I arrived home. I **had been working** hard **all day**.

- He **had been smoking** for 30 years **when** he finally **gave** it up.

- They **had been waiting** for an hour **before** the train **arrived**.

- What **had he been doing** **when** the accident **happened**?

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining** for three days.

? إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضي التام وليس الماضي التام المستمر:

- **When** I met Ahmed, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.

Subject Pronouns الضمائر الفاعل

? و تأتي أول الجملة و هي I – you – he – she – it – we – they

- **I** play tennis every day. - **He** works in an oil company. - **She** lives with her aunt.

Object Pronouns الضمائر المفعول

? و تستخدم بعد الفعل و بعد حروف الجر و هي me – you – him – her – it – us – them

- The teacher gave **me** a present. - Do you know Ali. I met **him** yesterday.

- This is Rania. I met **her** yesterday.

Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية

? يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم و هي: my – his – her – its – our – your – thei

- This is **my** new camera. - This is **his** mobile. - I didn't see **her** cat.

Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية

? لا يأتي بعد ضمائر الملكية اسم و هي mine – yours – his – hers – ours – theirs

- This car belongs to me. It's **mine**. - This car belongs to Nagi. It's **his**.

- This car belongs to Magda. It's **hers**.

Reflexive pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة

? الضمائر المنعكسة هي:

Singular مفرد	myself	yourself	himself / herself / itself
Plural جمع	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

? لاحظ أن الضمير المنعكس للضمير one هو oneself

- **One** hopes that **one's** children will be more successful than **oneself**.

? تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة عندما يكون الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول.

- Ali and Ahmed **injured themselves** when they fell off their bicycles.

- I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for **myself**.

- Sarah fell over, but she didn't **hurt** herself.

? تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة للتأكيد و تأتي بعد الفاعل أو بعد المفعول.

-Who mended your bike for you?' 'Nobody. **I** repaired it **myself**.

-I'm not going to do your homework. **You**'ll have to do it **yourself**.

-**The president himself** gave her the award.

- We didn't ask for help. **We** did all the work **ourselves**.

? يستخدم الضمير المنعكس بمعنى (بدون مساعدة من أحد) عندما يسبق بـ by

و يساوى (on + صفة ملكية + own)

I went to the cinema **on my own**. Do you go to school **by yourself**?

? لاحظ أن of my (his/her/its/our/your/their) own تدل على الملكية.

He has a car **of his own**

? لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة عادة بعد بعض الأفعال مثل:

shower / shave / dress / relax / wash

- I got up, showered, shaved and dressed.

- I showered and dressed in ten minutes.

? لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر الخاصة بالموقع أو المكان أو الاتجاه

كما لا يستخدم مع حرف الجر with إذا جاء بمعنى (مع) بل نستخدم ضمائر المفعول

و هي (me / him / her / it / us / you / them).

-I went out and took an umbrella **with me**. - She put the bag **next to her**.

-The car was coming fast **towards him**. - She looked **about her**.

? يمكن أن تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر after / for / on

-The children are old enough to look **after themselves**.

-Try to depend **on yourself**.

? لاحظ التعبيرات الآتية مع الضمائر التوكيدية.

- Enjoy yourself. استمتع بوقتك - Help yourself to..... اخدم نفسك بنفسك

- Behave yourself. تأدب / كن مهذبا - Make yourself at home. تصرف و كأنك في بيتك

- Take care of yourself. اعتنى بنفسك - He made a name for himself. أصبح مشهورا

He isn't feeling himself today. يشعر بالمرض اليوم

The Zero Conditional الحالة الصفيرية

? نستخدم الحالة الصفيرية لوصف أحداث تكون عادة حقيقية.

If + present simple مضارع بسيط → present simple مضارع بسيط

- If water is heated to 100° c, it boils. - If water freezes, it turns into ice.

- If I feel thirsty, I drink water. - If I feel tired, I go to bed.

The first conditional الحالة الأولى

If + present simple مضارع بسيط → will / shall / can / may + inf.

لا تعبر الحالة الأولى عن أحداث محتملة في المستقبل.

- **If I earn** some money, **I'll go** abroad.

If we have enough time, **we'll visit** Ahmed.

لا كما تعبر الحالة الأولى عن احتمال حقيقي في المضارع.

- **If you're** hot, **I'll buy** you a cool drink.

لا يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب.

- If you see Asmaa, give her a message for me, please.

The second conditional الحالة الثانية

f + past simple ماضى بسيط → would/could/might/should + inf.

تعبّر الحالة الثانية عن حدث من غير المحتمل أن يحدث في الحاضر أو المستقبل

- If I **had** a lot of money, I'd **travel** round the world.
- If I **didn't** feel so tired, I'd **come** out with you.

كما تعبر عن افتراض مخالف للواقع

- If I **was/were** rich, I'd **buy** my parents a house with a garden.

لاحظ استخدام were مع المفرد للدلالة على الاستحالة

تستخدم الحالة الثانية If I were you للنصيحة

- If I **were** you, I'd **look** for another job.

يمكن استخدام were بدلا من if مع ملاحظة أن were هي فعل الجملة الاساسي

- Were I younger, I'd play football with you.

إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل آخر غير were نستخدم were ثم الفاعل ثم to + inf

- Were it to rain, the match would be postponed.

- **Had** he enough time, he **would go** to the club.

يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if

The third conditional الحالة الثالثة

If + past perfect ماضى تام → would/could/might/should + have + p.p.

تعبّر الحالة الثالثة عن مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير في الماضي.

- If the sky **had been** clear yesterday, I **would have seen** the eclipse.
- If you **hadn't missed** the bus, you **wouldn't have been** late for the match.

يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث

Had he played well, he would have won.

؟ ملاحظات:

تنطبق حالات if الثلاثة على unless و يأتي بعدها جملة متبينة

- Unless Peter **improves**, he will fail the exam.
- Unless he **were** lazy, he **wouldn't fail** the exam.
- Unless he **had worked** hard, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.

لاحظ الفرق بين in case / in case of في الاستخدام:

In case جملة + لربما

In case of اسم + v. + ing / noun في حالة

- In case of **having** enough money, he will buy a car. - Take this money **in case** you need it.

لاحظ التعبيرات التالية.

But for/ Without+ v. + ing/ noun → would + inf. / would have + pp

If it weren't for + v. + ing / noun → would + inf.

If it hadn't been for + v. + ing / noun → would have + pp

- But for the Nile, Egypt **would be** a desert.
- If it weren't for the Nile, Egypt **would be** a desert.
- Without his hard work, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.
- If it hadn't been for his hard work, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.

المبنى للمجهول

? يتم تحويل أى جملة من مبنى للمعلوم الى مبنى للمجهول كما يلى:

فاعل + by + pp + حسب الزمن + v. to be + مفعول

? فيما يلى تصرف v. to be فى الأزمنة المختلفة:

Present simple	: مضارع بسيط	am / is / are
Past simple	: ماضى بسيط	was / were
Present continuous	: مضارع مستمر	am / is / are + being
Past continuous	: ماضى مستمر	was / were + being
Present perfect	: مضارع تام	has / have + been
Past perfect	: ماضى تام	had been
Modal	: مصدر + فعل ناقص	+ be فعل ناقص

- Wood **is used** to make furniture.
- Hamlet **was written** by Shakespeare.
- Many people **are being helped** by information on the internet.
- The house **was being painted** when I arrived.
- The gifts **have been mailed**.
- I wondered why I **had been followed**.
- You will be taken to the hotel.
- Nobody **has ever beaten** me at chess. (I....) - I **have never been beaten** at chess.

ملاحظات:

? عندما تستخدم هذه الأفعال make/see/hear/watch فى المبنى للمجهول نضع to قبل المصدر.
They were seen to go out.

? فى حالة الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم (to be + p.p.) فى مبنى للمجهول.

-I want you to tell me the truth. (be) - I want to be told the truth.

? فى حالة الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (v.+ ing) نستخدم (being + p.p.) فى المبنى للمجهول.

-I hate people telling me lies. (being) -I hate being told lies

هناك تعبيرات فى المبنى للمجهول تبدأ بـ it أو فاعل الجملة الثانية

باقى الجملة + that + (من فعل ١) + p.p. (فى زمن فعل ١) + (١) It + be

٢- to + + (من فعل ١) + p.p. (فى زمن فعل ١) + be + فاعل ٢

١- نستخدم المصدر بعد to إذا كان الفعل الثانى مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل

٢- نستخدم have + p.p بعد to إذا كان الفعل الثانى ماضى

People **say** that he **is** a spy. (It / He)

It **is said** that he is a spy.

He **is said to be** a spy.

πThe police **think** that he **killed** the woman. (It / He)

It **is thought** that he killed the woman.

He **is thought to have killed** the woman.

الضرورة تعنى أن الإنسان مجبر و ليس لديه اختيار.

Present	must	- I must see my doctor tomorrow.
مضارع	has to / have to	- My son has to go to school next year.
&	needs to / need to	- I need to get some from my bank.

Future مستقبل	has got to / have got to It's necessary for to	- I've got to go to school tomorrow.
Past ماضى	had to It was necessary for .. to	- He had to go to hospital yesterday. - My grandfather had to work six days a week.

? ملاحظات:

- يمكن أن نستخدم will have to للتعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل.
- The flight is at six in the morning, so we'll **have to get up** very early.
- نستخدم must + inf. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية لشخص strong advice
- You **must wash** your hands before you eat.
- دعوة حارة a warm invitation
- You **must come** and see us at the weekend.
- نذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء a strong reminder to ourselves
- We **must buy** souvenirs for our friends here.
- نستخدم have to / have got to للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا:
- I **have to take** the medicine regularly. - We've **got to give** in our homework tomorrow.

عدم وجود ضرورة Lack of Necessity

? وتعنى أن الانسان غير مجبر ولديه اختيار.

Present مضارع	needn't don't / doesn't need to don't / doesn't have to haven't / hasn't got to It's not necessary for... to	- When you are on holiday, you don't need to go to bed early. - When you are on holiday, you needn't go to bed early. - I don't have to do any homework tonight. - She doesn't have to work on Saturday.
Past ماضى	didn't have to didn't need to It wasn't necessary for.. to	- I didn't have to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday. - I didn't have to do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.
Future مستقبل	Won't have to Won't need to It won't be necessary for..to	- I won't have to clean the room tomorrow. Mother will do it.

المنع و التحريم Prohibition

? وتعنى أن هناك قواعد و قوانين يجب اتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

- Mustn't = not allowed to + مصدر غير مسموح أن
not permitted to + مصدر غير مسموح أن
forbidden to + مصدر ممنوع أن
banned from + v. + ing ممنوع من
prohibited from + v. + ing ممنوع من
- You mustn't smoke in hospitals. = You aren't allowed to smoke in hospitals.
you are forbidden to smoke in hospitals.

1) Possibility الاحتمال

? للتعبير عن الاحتمال نستخدم can / could + inf.

ÿ Some cars **can use** electricity.ÿ We **could ban** cars from cities.ÿ He **can't be** Egyptian – he doesn't speak Arabic.

2) Ability القدرة

? للتعبير عن القدرة في الحاضر نستخدم

can + مصدر = am / is / are + able to + مصدر

يكون قادر على

= am / is / are + capable of + v. + ing = have / has the ability to + مصدر

I **can see** very well without glasses. = We **have the ability to solve** this problem.

? للتعبير عن قدرة عامة على عمل شيء في الماضي نستخدم could / couldn't + inf.

ÿ I **could swim** at the age of six.

? للتعبير عن قدرة محددة في الماضي على الرغم من وجود صعوبة نستخدم

was / were + able to + inf. = managed to + inf. = succeeded in + v. + ing.

3) Permission الاذن

? للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في المضارع نستخدم

can / can't + inf.

ÿ In some countries, you **can drive** at the age of 17.ÿ In some cities, people **can't use** their cars every day.

? للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في الماضي نستخدم

could / couldn't + inf.

ÿ In the past people **could drive** a car without passing a driving test.

? للتعبير عن أي شيء مسموح به في المضارع و المستقبل نستخدم can / could + inf.

ÿ You **can / could borrow** my camera tomorrow.

? يمكن أن نستخدم may للتعبير عن أي شيء مسموح به في الحاضر أو المستقبل

ÿ You **may borrow** my car tomorrow if you like.ÿ **May I use** your telephone, please?

? هناك طرق أخرى للتعبير عن الاذن و السماح مثل

-am / is / are / allowed to + inf.

-am / is / are / permitted to + inf.

-You're allowed to walk on that street.

-You're permitted to go in that part of the building.

Work Book Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This medicine is safe. There are no.....

a) top effects b) side effects c) leaks d) waste

2. I'm going to have lunch with friends tomorrow. We areat the restaurant at 12.30.

a) going to meet b) would meet c) will meet d) meet

3. The between Cairo and my town is 650 kilometres.

a) district b) area c) distance d) space

4. It is hard to walk in space because there is no.....
 a) gravity b) waiting c) spin d) air
5. In Britain childrensecondary school from the age of 11 .
 a) go b) Intend c) share ' d) attend
6. Most furniture..... from wood.
 a) made b) is made c) make d) makes
7. Many people vegetables in their gardens.
 a) growing b) are grown c) grow d) is grown
8. In very hot weather, ice cream turns to.....
 a) water b) soft c) liquid d) solid
9. We call oil and coal..... fuels.
 a) fossil b)old c) renewable d)waste
- 10.She an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.
 a) will become b) am becoming C) is going to become . d)become
- 11.He is flying to London at the weekend. His flight... ..at 5.30 in the morning.
 a) leaving b) leaves c)left d) leave
- 12.We don't have..... time. We'll have to hurry.
 a) many b) Some c) lot d) much
- 13.My friend and I look very different, but our personalities are
 a) alike b) same c) common d) like
- 14.Six months half a year.
 a) are b) is c) be d) am
- 15.The walls of the..... were built to protect the town.
 a) pyramid b) mission c) castle d) house
- 16.I am writing that my teacher asked for.
 a) essay b) a essay c) the essay d)that essay
- 17.I expect I..... you at the weekend.
 a- am going to see b- am seeing c- I'll see d- see
- 18.After the accident, the doctor her to check she was not injured.
 a- examined b- looked at c- tested d- studied
- 19.Do you have free time this afternoon?
 a- a b- the c- many d- any
- 20.We went to the opening of a new school last week. It was a very interesting.....
 a- occasion b- time c- view d- situation
- 21.Petrol..... from oil.
 a- made b- is made c- makes d- are made'
- 22.Wind and wave power are typos of..... energy.
 a- new b- waste c- renewable d- cheap
- 23.When I was younger, I go swimming every day.
 a- usually b-used c- use d- used to
- 24.My sister at university for three years. She comes home every weekend .
 a- is b- has been c- is being d- had been
- 25.The police think he did it. He is the main
 a- suspect b- pioneer c- publisher d- agent
- 26.I really enjoy reading Agatha Christie novels. I particularly like her
 a- way b- style c- system d- design
- 27.It that air travel will become more popular in the future.
 a- is thought b- was thought c- thought d- thinks
- 28.He did nothing wrong. He's.....
 a- suspect b- guilty c- innocent d- sensible
- 29.If he doesn't get eight hours sleep every night, he really tired the next day.
 a- will feel b- feels c- would feel d- is feeling

- 30.If I have any free time tomorrow for a walk in the park.**
 a- I went b- I go c- I'd go d- I'll go
- 31.The piano is our favourite musical..... .**
 a- tool b- instrument c- equipment d- device
- 32.Her uncle can't remember his accident. The doctor thinks he may have.....**
 a- a headache b- phobia c- amnesia d- injury
- 33.Don't worry. I'm sure them again soon.**
 a) you see b) you're seeing c) you'll see d) you're going to see
- 34.Wanting friends is part of human.....**
 a) nature b) conflict c) will d) life
- 35.They have just received this photo as an e-mail.....**
 a) post b) attachment c) letter d) part
- 36.lightning is a dangerous but natural**
 a) Sight b) response c) eclipse d) phenomenon
- 37.She didn't see her brother this morning. He the flat very early.**
 a) must have left b) must leave c) can't have left d) can't leave
- 38.He left his glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone found them.**
 a) must have b) might have c) can't have d) can have
- 39.The quickest way for Sawsan to get to school is to a train.**
 a) go b) bring c) come d) take
- 40.That plant has been so that it gets lots of light.**
 a) explored b) raised c) positioned d) put
- 41.Taha's mother asked him where.....**
 a) he had been b) had he been c) has he been d) he has been
- 42.She promised she me as soon as the plane landed.**
 a) will phone b) phoned c) would phone d) phones
- 43.Is that someone on our door? I'll see who it is.**
 a) hitting b) knocking c) smashing d) beating
- 44.Their uncle is a scientist. He's research into new forms of energy.**
 a) making b) taking c) getting d) doing
- 45.If you earlier, you wouldn't have missed your train.**
 a) had left b) leave c) would have left d) left
- 46..... you work harder, you'll fail your exam.**
 a) If b) Unless c) When d) As
- 47.I'm hot today. How about to the beach?**
 a) gone b) going c) went d) go
- 48.Accidents more frequently when the roads are busy.**
 a) take part b) come in c) cause d) occur
- 49.You'll have to hurry. Your lesson..... in half an hour,**
 a) is going to start b) starts c) will start d) start
- 50.That tower is one of the towns most famous.....**
 a) landmarks b) marks c) events d) products
- 51.I'd like to get a job in the medical.....**
 a) work b) career c) occupation d) profession
- 52.I wish I where I left my jacket.**
 a) know b) had known c) knew d) could know
- 53.Heba wishes she. all her money at the weekend.**
 a) didn't spend b) doesn't spend c) hasn't spent d) hadn't spent
- 54.My brother his ambition when he became a doctor.**
 a) achieved b) won c) got d) made
- 55.After the storm, there was a huge... of water on the roads.**
 a) floods b) number c) amount d) lot

56. Sara felt ill all night because she..... too much the day before.
a) had eaten b) was eating c) eats d) has eaten
57. Hamdi was very tired yesterday evening because he..... for a school Test all day.
a) has revised b) had been revising c) revised d) revising
58. I really to very loud music in public places.
a) disagree b) argue c) can't stand d) object
59. His friends didn'thim when he returned from a year abroad. He looked different.
a) recognize b) remember c) see d) look
60. My friend suggested for a picnic in the park.
a) go b) to go c) going d) goes
61. We're planning..... to Europe for our holiday next year.
a) flying b) to fly c) fly d) to flying
62. In some countries, people the end of the year on December 31st.
a) enjoy b) celebrate c) have fun d) party
63. In our town, there are musicians who play.... music.
a) tradition b) national c) folk d) historical
64. Whose is it to make sure children arrive safely at school?
a) responsible b) responsibility c) response d) respond
65. Five pounds..... a lot for a cup of coffee.
a) are b) cost c) pay d) is
66. In some countries, people use a passport instead of card.
a) an identity b) a personal c) a national d) an individual
67. Sayed the train. He was at the station half an hour before the train left.
a) can't miss b) can't have missed c) must have missed d) didn't miss
68. My friend advised me to see a doctor. I wish Iher advice now.
a) took b) take c) had taken d) have taken
69. Did they ever discover theof the fire?
a) reason b) purpose c) explanation d) cause
70. My sister promised me after school this afternoon.
a) meeting b) to meet c) met d) meet
71. I've just finished a novel....the main character is an 80-year-old man.
a) which b) in which c) who d) whose
72. Have you heard? They've discovered a/an..... new treatment for flu.
a) effective b) useless c) real d) cruel
73. She.....sport as a very important part of her life.
a) thinks b) believes c) regards d) looks
74. On that he had passed his driving test, Taha was very happy.
a) heard b) he heard c) to hear d) hearing
75. There was greatwhen our team won the football match.
a) procession b) imprisonment c) excitement d) attachment
76. He wasn't getting enough exercise..... he joined a sports club.
a) because b) although c) and d) so
77. I've seen an interesting article on the internet which I have onto my computer.
a) received b) done c) downloaded d) written
78. By this time next week, the exam results will..... .
a) have been published b) have published c) publish d) be publishing
79. I like that photograph on your computer.....
a) glass b) screen c) film d) front
80. Nader is really about all kinds of sport. He loves playing and watching it.
a) interested b) active c) enthusiastic d) keen
81. In some modern homes, water by energy from the sun.
a) are heated b) heat c) is heated d) is heating

82. My daily starts when my alarm clock goes off at 6.30.

- a) routine b) habit c) custom d) way

83. There's water all over the floor. Someone.....to turn off the shower.

- a) must forget b) must have forgotten c) can't have forgotten d) can have forgotten

84. Her parents have meetings with the teachers at her school.

- a) totally b) gradually c) slowly d) regularly

85. My brother and I have just had a phone conversation....we discussed our holiday plans

- a) which b) in which c) what d) to which

86. At the weekend, my aunt asked me what I since we last met.

- a) did b) was doing c) have done d) had been doing

87. Teachers are always encouraging their students to beand hard-working.

- a) conventional b) common c) confusing d) conscientious

88. He wanted to know whether anyone the book he was reading.

- a) had I seen b) has seen c) sees d) saw

89. My sister hasn't finished her course yet. She's still.....

- a) a trainer b) an employee c) an employer d) a trainee

90. The best writers force their readers about serious questions.

- a) to think b) thinking c) thought d) think

91. A new supermarket in our town was opened by a well-known yesterday.

- a) celebrity b) famous c) character d) somebody

92. I think someone may have..... today's newspaper by mistake.

- a) wasted b) thrown c) refused d) thrown away

93. I really phone my parents to tell them I'm going to be late home today.

- a) need b) must c) can d) could

94. At her first school, she to wear a blue uniform.

- a) had b) must c) could d) has

95. He is thinking of.....on a Business Studies course at the local college.

- a) entering b) applying c) enrolling d) beginning

96. Pupils don't have to pay for their books. The school.....them.

- a) pays b) provides c) takes d) affords

Find the mistake in each of the following sentences:

1. I want to make some sandwiches. Have we got a bread?
2. Soha shouldn't eat too many sweets because she is chronic.
3. I asked my mother whether had she seen my English book.
4. Sylvia is on a low-fat diet because recently she's lost a lot of weight.
5. She has always enjoyed to go to the theatre.
6. Alfred Farag is a famous Egyptian playwright.
7. When I have nothing to do, I feel really boring.
8. The person who's job is to clean the school is not here today. He's ill.
9. When Umm Kalthoum died, thousands of people attended her wedding.
10. You should reinvent paper, rather than throw it away.
11. Some people believe that in the future, water will use as a fuel for cars ..
12. Despite he is 68, my grandfather is still working.
13. I wish I can read more quickly.
14. She asked her friend weather she had finished her homework.
15. My parents have invited one of my friends stay for the weekend.
16. When Wagdy was five years old, he was sting by a scorpion.
17. I need to go to the university to buy some medicine.
18. A civil servant is someone who works for the army.
19. Let's try to find them. They can't have went very far.
20. Teachers and supervisors belong to the teaching confession .

21. He asked me if I saw his newspaper.
22. The statue of Ramses II is a very important Ancient Egyptian magnet.
23. People can waste lots of money by using the underground.
24. The accident wouldn't happen if he hadn't been using his mobile phone.
25. She's going to meet her sister in town.
26. I fixed the leak in the petrol tank.
27. How many times do I need to drive to the city centre?
28. Oil and gas are found under the ground.
29. Water is the solid form of ice.
30. The married team went to Italy on their honeymoon.
31. I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. I do more exercise.
32. *The Prisoner of Zenda* was written by Anthony Hope.
33. We moved to this house two years ago today, so we lived here for exactly two years.
34. Before I entered the university, I had to show my credit card.
35. If you heat water, it melts.
36. Ra'fat El-Haggan and Goma'a El-Shawwan were very famous Egyptian kings.

The Gold Mask

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1 What did Leila see in Quenco that worried her?
- 2 How did Dr Hafez know how long the skeleton had been in the tomb?

b) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- When Leila told Dr Hafez what she had seen in Quenco, Dr Hafez found it hard to believe that Amalia
- 2- The archaeologists thought the man whose skeleton they found in the tomb might

c) Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"I thought I recognised the man you were talking to. I think I met him on the plane."

- 1 Who said this to whom?
- 2 Who is the man they are talking about?

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did Dr Hafez call the police?
- 2- What did the police find among Leila's work clothes?

b) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1 They knew the tomb was a king's tomb because they.....
- 2 Amalia put the little gold rabbit among Leila's clothes because.....

c) Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"I was in complete darkness. It was not a nice feeling. There was no light and no sound. And it was cold. Time passed. I was very tired"

- 1- Where was Leila and why was she in complete darkness?
- 2- How did she get out of this uncomfortable situation?

a) Answer; the following questions:

- 1- How had Amalia's father lost all his money?
- 2- How did Leila stop Martin Lander's plane from taking off?

b) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- A helicopter came to..... "
- 2- Leila and Dr Hafez discovered that the village in the mountains was.....

c) Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"He told me how hard his life was, how little money he was paid. He told me he had a sick child and he needed to pay for medical expenses".

- 1- Who is Dr Hafez talking about?
- 2- What did this person do to get money?

a Answer the following questions:

- 1 Why did Dr Hafez keep looking round as he was talking to Leila on the plane?
- 2 What did the Peruvian archaeologist Ramon find?

b Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1) Dr Hafez told Leila that thieves sometimes
- 2) One of the most exciting days of Leila's life was when the archaeologists broke through....

c Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"It's really quite deep. I can see some bones and some bits of pottery".

- 1 Where is the person who says this?;
- 2 What does he go on to say about the bones?..

a Answer the following questions:

- 1 Where had the girl been before she woke up in Cairo?
- 2 What did she take with her on her trip?

b Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1 The girl was away from her home in Egypt for
- 2 The Incas did not have

c Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"You're going so far away," she sobbed.

- 1 Who said this, and who did they, say it to?
- 2 When and where did she say this?

a) Answer the following questions:

- 1) What job did the man sitting next to Leila on the plane say he did?
- 2) What did Dr Hafez think when Leila introduced him to Martin Lander?

b Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1) Although Martin Lander has an American passport, he.....
- 2) When Dr Hafez met Leila at the airport, he asked her if

c Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"I decided I didn't want to tell this man. He spoke easily and confidently".

- 1) Why do you think Leila did not want to answer any more questions?
- 2) Later on the journey, Leila fell asleep. What did the man do while she was sleeping?

Respond to each of the following situations:

1. A friend wants to know how to make tea the Egyptian way. Tell him/her what to do first.
2. Someone asks what you were doing at eight o'clock this morning .
3. A friend asks you what you think about 1V news programmes.
4. A friend wants a job to help poor people. Advise him or her.
5. Someone says they think magazines are a waste of money. Disagree, giving a reason.
6. A friend from England calls and asks about the weather. You see dark clouds in the sky.
7. One of your friends watched a football match on TV and found it boring. You have a different opinion.

8. You hear someone use a word you do not understand. The word is *energy*.
9. You do not understand why it goes dark at night. Ask someone to explain it.
10. A friend suggests that swimming is a good way to keep fit. State another way.
11. A friend suggests that you join a squash club together. Suggest something else.
12. Someone asks where your friend Ali is. You have not seen him for a long time. You are almost certain he is on holiday.
13. You are interviewing someone for a job. Find out about their qualifications and experience.
14. Your friend looks like he/she hasn't been sleeping for days. Advise him/her.
15. An interviewer has asked you why you have applied for a job in a particular company.
16. You do not understand what *distance learning* is. Ask a friend.
17. Your friend starts to cross a road when you see a car coming. Warn your friend.
18. Someone asks if you think people will ~till have cars in 50 years.
19. You hear the word *magnet* on the radio. Ask a friend what it means.
20. A friend asks you why you have such an expensive mobile phone. You have two reasons.
21. Your brother looks worried. You want to know whether he has a problem.
22. Your mother was very busy yesterday. You regret not helping her.
23. An English friend asks you how you celebrate *Sham E/-Nessim*.
24. You forgot to thank a friend for a present he/she gave you.

Mention the place, the speakers and the language function:

- 1) A) Is there anything I can do to help, Miss Salma?
B) Could you give these books back to the class after break?
A) Yes, of course. Is that the homework we did last week?
B) Yes, that's right. Your homework was very good.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 2) A) Excuse me. I need to find out about modern farming in Egypt for a university project.
B) All the information on agriculture is on the second floor. Place:
A) Thank you. Can I take any of the books out?
B) Yes. Just bring them to the desk near the entrance.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 3- A) Do you remember what happened?
B) No, I just remember waking up in the road.
A) How do you feel now?
B) Not too bad. Will I have to stay here tonight?

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 4- A) Could you tell us why you would like to study here?
B) Your Biology Department has a very good reputation.
A) And if we accept you, what do you hope to do when you graduate? '
B) Well, I'd like to work for a food company.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 5- A) Are you in your first year?
B) Yes. I'm studying English. but it's only my third week.
A) My parents would like me to apply here. Would you recommend it?
B) Yes, definitely.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 6- A) Well, your application has been successful.
B) That's great when do I start? ,
A) At the beginning of next month. You'll be working at our Cairo branch.
B) I'm looking forward to starting.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 7- A: Excuse me, sir. The captain has asked everyone to return to their seats.
B: Does that mean we are going to land soon?
A: Yes, in about 15 minutes.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 8- A: Have you seen Tarek?
B: No, sir. He was at his desk on the phone a few minutes ago.
A: Isn't he there now?
B: No, maybe he's gone home already...
A: He can't have gone home. He's preparing a report me.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 9- A- So, John, could you tell our listeners how you started?
B- Certainly. It was when I was seven. I won first prize in a poetry competition.
When I was a student, some of my stories were published in a university magazine.
A- And now it's your full-time job?
B- That's right. My second novel was published last year.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 10- A- Could you help me carry the shopping into the house, please, Aisha?
B- OK, Mum. Where shall I put it?
A- Just put the bags on the kitchen floor for the moment

Place: Speaker A: Speaker B: Function.....

- 11- A) At last we're here. What *time* does our flight leave, Dad?
B) At midday. We've still got lots of time.
A) Are you sure we have everything we need?
B) Yes, I'm sure. Please stop worrying, Ali!

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

- 12- A) For your homework, I want you all to make a list of all the plants in your neighbourhood.
B) Shall we just write the names of the plants?
A) No, write the names and a short description.
B) When is the homework for?
A) Next Thursday, please.

Place: Speaker A : Speaker B : Function.....

Translation

a) Translate into Arabic:

1- Yahia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyida Zeinab district of Cairo. He graduated in law and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his career as a diplomat.

2- Everyone who has travelled in space has described the magical feeling of looking down on the Earth as it spins. It is impossible to go for a walk. However, you can do exercises.

3- Egypt has many amazing works of ancient and modern engineering. At the south of Aswan, for example, Abu Simbel is the site of two temples. These were carved into a cliff in about 1250 BE.

4- Thirty years ago, most university students believed that when they graduated, their education had finished. They expected to get a job and work for one employer. They would work in one place until they retired.

5- Every year, millions of trees are cut down to make new paper. Fortunately, the trees that give us the best wood for paper grow very quickly. Old paper can also be recycled.

6- By the time Alexandre Dumas was 20, his mother had spent all her money. He then went to live in Paris. There he found work as a secretary to an old friend of his father.

b Translate into English:

١ - ليتنى استذكرت باجتهاد عندما كان الوقت متاحا

٢ - ما نوعية الموسيقى التى تحب سماعها

٣ - اذا لم تجتهد اكثر فى دروسك سوف تفشل فى الاختبار

٤ - اعتقد ان الناس سوف تستملر فى قراءة الكتب من اجل المتعة

٥ - هل فكرت فى الالتحاق بجامعة فى الخارج بعد التخرج

٦ - كثرة المال لاتوفر باضرورة حولا للمشاكل

٧ - هل تطفئ الأنوار عندما تكون خارج الغرفة

٨ - بعدما أنهت دراستها المدرسية التحقت بجامعة القاهرة

٩ - لو كنت قلقا عليك أن تسال والديك النصيحة

١٠ - ما نوعية الأنشطة التى تحب أن تمارسها خلال نهاية الأسبوع

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Scientists are very important to our future. What kinds of problems can they help us to solve. Here are just a few of these. Scientists can help farmers to produce good quality food for the world growing population. They can also develop new crops which do not suffer from diseases. Scientists and engineers can work with car companies to produce cars and other vehicles which use fuel more efficiently. At the same time, research scientists are looking for new types of energy to replace oil and petrol. Other scientists, too, are doing research into new treatments for serious illnesses. But perhaps the most important work scientists are doing is to find ways of reducing global warming.

a) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- What is the main subject of this text?
- 2- In what two ways are scientists helping farmers?
- 3- How are scientists helping the medical profession?

b) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4- Scientists are helping car companies by producing ...

- a) cheaper cars. B) faster cars c) more efficient cars d) safer cars.

5- What does these refer to in Here are just a few of these?

- a) the scientists b) kinds of food c) the farmers d) the problems

2- I have never been a fast reader. As a child, it took me two weeks to read a book that my friends could read in a few days. This worried my parents, so they took me for an eye test. The doctor said there was nothing wrong with my eyes' and, said he thought I was probably, lazy. This was very annoying, but I was pleased to know that I did not need to wear glasses. Now I am older, I understand my problem better. The truth is that I cannot concentrate on what I am reading if there is any noise around me, so, for example, I cannot read in dl room where people are talking or watching television. I sometimes read in bed where it is quiet, but If I am tired, I fall a sleep after a few minutes and forget what I have read the next day.

a) Give short answers to the following questions:

With My Best Wishes
MR. Ayman M. Ebrahim