



digital	رقمي	summarise	يلخص	upset	مزعج
version	نسخه	guess	يخمن	emotional	عاطفي
print	يطبع	warning	تحذير	effect	تأثير
role	دور	lawyer	محامي	match	يطابق - مباراه
society	مجتمع	claim	يدعي	extreme	شدید
compare	يقارن	type	نوع سيكتب علي اله	objectives	اهداف
style	اسلوب	Passengers	مسافرين	excitement	دهشه
persuasive	مقنع	copy	نسخه	prove	يثبت
affairs	شئون	occur	يحدث	exist	يوجد
key	مفتاح - رئيسي	rescue	ينقذ	phrase	عباره
points	نقاط	security	امن	verb	فعل
lecture	محاضره	booksellers	بائع الكتب	mean	يعني - يقصد - بخيل
report	تقرير - يبلغ	highlights	اهم الاحداث - يهتم ب	particular	خاص
event	حدث	piracy	قرصنه	remove	يزيل
Review	مقاله نقديه - مراجعه	pirate	قرصان	Imagine	يتخيل
identify	يتعرف علي	common	عام - شامل	pages	صفحات
bias	التحيز	cheat	يغش - يخدع	interview	مقابله شخصيه
skills	مهارات	ruin	يؤذي - يدمر	reporter	مراسل
exaggeration	مبالغه - اسراف	source	مصدر	eyewitness	شاهد عيان
description	وصف	report	يبلغ - تقرير	wait for	ينتظر
type	نوع	scene	مشهد	summary	ملخص
tabloid	صحيفه شعبيه	surprise	مفاجاه	member	عضو
come out	يُصَدَّر (كتاب)	share	يشارك	afford	يتحمل تكاليف
publish	ينشر	free	حر - فاضي	crime	جريمه
publisher	ناشر - دار نشر	character	شخصيه	criminal	مجرم
publication	نشر	ending	نهايه	similarity	تشابه
headlines	عنوان رشي	demand	يطلب	difference	اختلاف
include	يتضمن	damage	تلف - خساره	breath	نفس
rhymes	قوافي	occasion	مناسبه	clear	واضح - ييريء
appear	يظهر	illegal	غير قانوني	firefighter	رجل المطافيء
broadsheet	صحفه علي ورق كبير	investigator	محقق	fire	نار - يفصل
formal	رسمي	fans	معجبين - مشجعين	thankful	شاكر
due	كاف - مناسب - حق	shock	صدمه	pay	يدفع
article	مقاله	news	الاخبار	download	ينزل من علي النت
contents	محتوئه بالكامل	terrible	فظيع	court	محكمه - ملعب تنس
secret	متجمد	prison	السجن	accident	حادثة
commuity	مجتمع	behave	يتصرف	incident	حدث مفاجيء
Fortunately	لحسن الحظ	strict	حازم	sum	مبلغ - مساله
websites	مواقع علي البت	serious	جاد	require	يتطلب
up-to-date	حديث	current	حالي	punish	يعاقب
remove	يزيل	mislead	يضل	omission	حذف

Point of view	وجهه نظر	spin	غزل - يدور حول نفسه	Media Course	دوره اعلاميه
placement	توظيف - وضع - تحديد	spoil	يتلف	editor	محرر
facts	حقائق	certain	مؤكد	data	بيانات
support	يؤيد - يساند	nervousness	عصبية	persuade	يقنع
citizen	مواطن	journalism	الصحافه	positives	ايجابيات
negatives	سلبيات	trap	فخ - مصيده	snowstorm	عاصفه ثلجيه
permission	اذن	dig out	يحفر - ينقب	spade	جاروف
Social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	conclude	يختم - يستنتج	consequently	وبالتالي
Refer to	يشير الي	personally	شخصيا	whilst	بينما
conclusion	خاتمه	state	يحدد - حاله	due to	بسبب
impact on	تأثير علي	compensate	يعوض	Sum up	يلخص
recent	حديث	law	قانون	constant	مستمر
regular	يتطلب	In my view	من وجهه نظري	cycle	يركب عجله
former	السابق	factual	واقعي	anxious	قلق
Danish	دنمراكي	quality	صفه - جوده	In turn	و بالتالي
copyright	حقوق الطبع	interview	مقابله شخصيه	public	العامه
convict	مدان - متهم	rights	حقوق	available	متاح
violate	ينتهك حق	obtain	يحصل علي	effort	مجهود
Exclusive	حصري	priceless	لا يقدر بثمن	stunning	مدهش
display	يعرض	mention	يذكر	exhibitions	معارض
recommend	يوصي - يرشح	discuss	يناقش	exhibits	معروضات
opinion	رأي	journalist	صحفي	experience	خبره - تجربه
progress	تقدم	grumpy	غاضب	actor	ممثل
sequence	تسلسل - سياق	action	فعل - حدث	trainee	متدرب
local	محلي	apprenticeship	تدريب مهني	repeat	يكرر - يعيد
habits	عادات	feelings	مشاعر	volunteer	متطوع
break	فسحه	celebrity	شخص مشهور	rescuers	منقذين
block	يسد - حظر	traffic	المرور	weigh	يزن
captain	قائد السفينه	spin	يلف - يدور	result	نتيجه
route	خط سير	add	بضيف - يجمع	announce	يعلن
square	مربع	products	منتجات	cost	تكلفه
authorities	سلطات	bitter	لاذع - مر	wind	الرياح
accurate	متقن	trustful	موثوق به	business	شركه
quality	جوده - صفه	volunteer	متطوع		

Definitions

piracy	The crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs	قرصنة
scene	A single piece of action that happens in one place in a film, book etc	مشهد
broadsheet	A newspaper printed in large sheets of paper (a series newspaper)	جريدة مطبوعه عل ورق كبير

tabloid	A newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs or stories, mainly about famous people, funny things	جريدة مطبوعه علي ورق صغبر
investigator	Someone who investigate thinds, especially crimes	محقق
stunning	Attractive , fantastic	مدهش
bias	Discrimination Unfairly influence attitudes, choises or decisions	انحياز
inaccurate	Not completely correct	غير متقن
omission	When you don't include or do something .	حذف
spin	To turn aound and around very quickly.	يلف حول نفسه
spin	To describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it.	
Point of view	A particular way of thinking about or judging a situation.	وجه نظر
highlights	The most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something such as a holiday, performance, or sportscompetition.	اهم الاحداث
grumpy	Bad-tempered / easily annoyed	حاد الطبع سيء المزاج
court	A place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge who examines the evidence and decide if someone is guilty or not.	محكمة
Cheat	To behave in a dishonest way to win or to get an advantage in a competition, game, or examination. Something that is dishonest or unfair Someone who is dishonest and cheats.	بغش - غش
casualty	Someone or something that suffers as a result of a particular event or situation	مصاب - ضحية
balaned	To give equal attention to all sides or opinions (fair)	
prison	A place where people are kept as a punishment for a crime	سجن
law	A system of rules that people must obey	قانون
criminal	Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty	

Expressions

At a lower price	بثمن منخفض	a Great Bitter Lake	بحيره من البحيرات المره
Report an event	يبلغ عن حدث	Terrible for business	بمناسبه
It is known that	من المعروف ان	On business	في مهمه عمل
On Saturdays	في ايام السبت	Balanced point of view	وجه نظر متوازنه
Double edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	In the middle	في وسط
Do\ cause damage	يسبب تلف	Havelbear responsibility	يتحمل المسئوليه
expert on / in / at	خبير في	On display	معروض
a ten-minute break	استراحة لمدة 10 دقائق	Complain to	يشتكى ل
On social media	في وسائل التواصل	Complain about	يشتكى بخصوص
Much more common	اكثر شيوعا جدا من	Complain of	يشتكى من مرض
An internet cheat	غشاش الانترنت	A large sum of money	مبلغ كبير من المال
Wait with bated breath	ينتظر بانفاس مكبوتة	Get into journalism	يدخل مجال الصحافه
Long-awaited	الذي طال انتظاره	Pros and cons	مميزات و عيوب
Plan to + المصدر	يخطط	Pesuasive essay	مقال مقنع
either or	اما و اما	Keep a secret	يحفظ السر
Make a plan	يعمل خطه	It is claimed	يدعي ان
Play a role in	يلعب دور في	In a dishonest way	بطريقه غير امينه
in a new way	بطريقه جديده	Be introduced into	يقدم ل

Put in prison	يضع في السجن	illegally copy	نسخه غير شرعيه
a 20-year-old-student	طالب ذو عشرين عاما	for this reason	لهذا السبب
On this occasion	في هذه المناسبه	Encourage +SB + to	يشجع ان
Make a lot of money	يكسب مالا		
Breaking news	اخبار عاجله		
A news story – item- report	تقرير اخباري	Share with	يشارك مع
News agency	وكاله انباء	Emotional effect	تأثير وجداني
think of - about	يفكر في	Nature reserve	محميه طبيعيه
Date back	يرجع تاريخه – يعود الي	To the full advantage	بالشكل الامثل
Central Cairo	وسط القاهره	Pirated digital copies	نسخ رقميه مقرصنه
floor plan= ground plan	مخطط توضيحي للمبني	Bus lane	خط اتوبيس
Angry about	غاضب بخصوص	Break the news	اذاع الخبر
Digital version	نسخه رقميه	Print version	نسخه مطبوعه
A broadsheet	صحيفه مطبوعه علي ورق كبير	Wait for	ينتظر ل
at high speed	بسرعه عاليه	reports on their matches	تقارير
rely on	يعتمد عل	at the top of the page	في قمة الصفحه

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
include	يتضمن	inclusion	تضمنين- اشتمال	included	متضمن
pirate	يقرصن	Pirate- piracy	قرصان - قرصنه	piratical	قابل للقرصنه
explain	يشرح	explanation	تفسير	explanatory	مشروح
investigate	يحقق	investigation	تحقيق	Investigatory	محقق
imprison	يسجن	Prison- prisoner	سجن - سجين		
complain	يشكو	complaint	شكوي		
Claim	يدعي	Claim	ادعاء		مكتوب
report	يبلغ	Reporter& report	مذيع - تقرير	reported	متفاعل
cheat	يخدع - يغش	cheat	غش - خداع		مناقش
copy	ينسخ	copy	اصدار - نسخه		مطبوع
dust	ينظف	dust	تراب	dusty	قذر
celebrate		celebrity	شخص مشهور	celebrated	مشهور
		Law-lawyer	قانون- محامي	lawful	قانوني
trap	يعمل فخ	trap	فخ	trapped	محبوس
rescue	يُنقذ	Rescue- rescuer	انقاذ - منقذ	rescued	منقذ
interview	يقابل	Interviewer- interviewee	المذيع- طالب الوظيفه	interviewable	قابل لمقابله
produce	ينتج	Production- producer	انتاج - منتج	productive	انتاجي
secure	يؤمن	security	الامن	secure	امن - مؤمن
personate	يجسد	personality	شخصيه	personal	شخصي
view	يشاهد - يدرس	view	رأي	viewable	قابل للعرض
shock	يصدف	shock	صدمة	shocked	مصدوم
contain	يحتوي علي	contents	محتويات	containable	قابل للاحتواء

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
include	exclude
ينضم	يستبعد

inclusion	انضمام	exclusion	استبعاد
block	يمنع	Free- unblock	يطلق سراح
digital	رقمي	analogue	غير رقمي
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
legal	قانوني	illegal	غير قانوني
download	يحمل علي النت	upload	ينزل من النت
highlight	اهم حدث	Background-play down	الاقفل اهميه
common	شائع - محبوب	Uncommon- individual	غير شائع – مغمور
Formal	رسمي	informal	غير رسمي
trap	فخ	release	اطلاق سراح
usual	معتاد	unusual	غير معتاد
experienced	ذو خبرة	inexperienced	بلا خبرة
support	يؤيد	oppose	يعارض
belief	اعتقاد - تصديق	disbelief	عدم تصديق - انكار
respect	احترام	disrespect	لا احترام - ازدراء
secure	يؤمن	Insecure - unprotected	
security	الامن	insecurity	عدم الامن
volunteer	متطوع	Draftee -paid	مجند
convict	المتهم - المدان	innocent -acquit	بريء
mention	يذكر - يقول	conceal	يتجاهل - يخفي

Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	
type	Sort - kind - species	نوع
security	Protection – preservation- guaranty- safety	امن
stunning	attractive	يصر علي
rescue	Save – clear – release – set free	ينقذ
book	reserve	يحجز
bias	discimination	انحياز
view	Opinion – sight- scenery- scene	مشهد- رأي
priceless	precious	لا يقدر بثمن
style	locution اسلوب – mode اسلوب	طراز - موضه
cheat	Deceit – fraud -deception	يغش – خداع- غش
prison	Jail- imprisonment-	سجن
block	prevent	سحدث
occur	Happen – take place	يحدث
compensate	Make up for	يعوض
common	Mutual - popular	عام - شامل
piracy	Privateering – fraud -looting	قرصنه
mention	Remind –remmeber -indicate	يذكر
quality	Goodness - fineness	جوده -صفه
obtain	get	يحصل علي

[illegible]

1- MAKE / DO

- نستخدم (make) عندما نتحدث عن تقديم أو بناء أو عمل شيء جديد.

make a noise
make a hole
make a speech
make a discovery

يُخَدِّثُ ضَوْضَاءَ make arrangements
يَصْنَعُ ثَقْبَ make a mistake
يُتَلَقِّي خُطْبَةً make a phone call
يَكْشِفُ make trouble

يعمل ترتيبات
يرتكب خطأ
يعمل مكالمات
بسبب متاعب

make a decision
make a journey
make a suggestion
make a note
make a difference
make a profit
make a choice
make fun of
make a good novelist

يقرر
يقوم برحلة
يقترح
يسجل ملاحظه
يحدث تغيير - فرق
يحقق ربح
يختار
يستهنأ ب

make a promise
make achievements
make money -a fortune
makeavailable for
make a fire
make an effort
make friends
make the beds

يوعد
يحقق انجازات
يكسب مالا
يجعله متاح ل
يشعل نار
يقوم بمجهود
يصادق
يرتب السرير

- He's going to **make a speech**.

~~~~~

- نستخدم (do) عندما نتحدث القيام بتنفيذ عمل أو مهمة أو نشاط ما.

do homework  
do well  
do a survey  
do an operation  
do a favour  
do a hobby  
do a report  
do research  
do something  
do an experiment  
do shopping  
do washing  
do a crossword  
do an exam - a test

يعمل الواجب المنزلي  
يؤدي أداء جيدا  
يجري استطلاع  
يجري عملية جراحية  
يقدم خدمة أو معروف  
يمارس هواية  
يعد تقرير  
يجري بحثا  
يقوم بعمل شيء  
يقوم بتجربه  
يقوم بالتسوق  
يقوم بالغسيل  
يقوم بحل الكلمات المتقاطعه  
يحل امتحان

do washing up  
do a job  
do housework  
do business  
do exercise  
do repairs  
do a quiz  
do his best  
do a project on  
do the ironing  
do cooking  
do the laundry  
do an activity  
do judo

يفعل الأطباق  
يقوم بوظيفة  
يؤدي الأعمال المنزلية  
يقوم بعمل تجارى  
يقوم بتدريب  
يجري إصلاحات  
يقوم بعمل مسابقة  
يبذل قصارى جهده  
يعمل مشروع  
يقوم بالكوي  
يقوم بالطهي  
يقوم بغسل الملابس  
يقوم بنشاط  
يلعب جودو

- I always **do my homework**.

- We **did a class** survey today.

2. **and=In addition** بالإضافة إلى ذلك + جملة

- We went shopping **and visited** some friends.
- We went shopping. **In addition, we visited** some friends.
- **In addition to + v- ing** إلى بالإضافة = **Besides = As well as + v-ing**
- **Besides going shopping, we visited** some friends.
- **In addition to going shopping, we visited** some friends.
- **As well as going shopping, we visited** some friends.

لاحظ أن الفاعل واحد في الجملتين في المثال السابق •

• إذا استخدمت **as well as** في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:

- I am very keen on politics. My brother is very keen on politics.
- **I as well as my brother am** very keen on politics.

3) **Although - though - even though - even if- but**

1- تستخدم الروابط الآتية للتعبير عن التناقض:

- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها جملة ( فاعل ثم فعل ) وتعني بالرغم من
- تأتي هذه الروابط في أول أو وسط الجملة
- تأتي **but** في وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

He was poor **but** (however+ yet ) he was happy.

**Although** he was poor, he was happy.

He was happy **although/ even if /even though/though** he was poor.

2- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها شبه جملة و تعني بالرغم من

**Despite,**



**In spite of,**  
**Regardless of,** الجملة الثانية + (V. Ing) اسم +  
**With all,**  
**For all**

**In spite of being poor, he was happy** ⇨  
**Despite his poverty, he was happy** ⇨

⇨ **Despite being clever, he got low marks in exams.**

**4- ماضى تام + ماضى بسيط + After**

**After** مضارع بسيط هو مضارع تام + مستقبل او امر +

**After** اسم او الفعل به + ماضى بسيط **ing** + بدون فاعل

□ **After he had graduated, he worked abroad.**

□ **After he graduates, he will work abroad.**

□ **After graduating, he worked abroad.**

**5- Stop to + infinitive** يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئا

• He **stopped to read** his newspaper.

♦ **Stop + gerund (v+ing)** يتوقف عن عمل شيء

• He **stopped reading** his newspaper.

**6- accident** حادثه **-incident** حدث في قصه - جريده **-event** حدث مميز

He was **killed** in a car **accident**.

Today's news is full of **incidents**.

January Revolution is **a great event**.

**7- experience** تجربة حياتية - I had some **interesting experiences** while my travels.

- **experience** v. يمر بشيء - She **experienced** the worst time of her life in the hospital.

- **experiment** تجربة علمية - Teachers **carry out simple experiments** in the laboratory.

**8. damage** تلف - يتلف **- damages=compensations** تعويضات

**9 - affect** يؤثر على **- have an effect on** له تأثير على **- effective** مؤثر

**Influence** **- have an influence on** له تأثير على **- influential** مؤثر

**Impact** **- have an impact on** له تأثير على

**10 - He took a ten ( minutes - minute's - minutes' - minute ) break for coffee.**

- He is a **20-year-old student**.

The astronauts usually do **two-hour space walks**.

- I spent **a (one) year's time** in bed after that accident.

- She spent **four months' time** in bed after that accident.

- I usually have **a ten-minute break** between my study sessions.

- **a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.**

يمكن التعامل مع الاسم على انه معدود مثل المثال الاول التالي ويمكن يكون غير معدود مثل المثال الثاني

\* We went on **a three-year mission** in space.

\* We went on **three years' mission** in space.

**11. queue** طابور رأسى اوقف فى طابور **-row** صف أفقى / يجدف **-line** خطايصطف

-There was a long queue outside the cinema. -I always sit in the first row in class.

-Can you draw a straight line without a ruler?

**12. Frequent** متردد **-frequently** مرارا وتكرارا **-frequency** تردد

-John is a frequent tourist to Egypt.

They frequently visit their grandparents.

Do you know the frequency of the Sports channel?

13. - **Mention** يذكر **-remind** يذكّر شخص يتذكر **-remember** يتذكر بنفسه - يرسل  
تحيات

-**Mention** the causes of the population growth? Please **remind me of the time** of the meeting.

-She **reminded me that** we had to pay the telephone bill.

-Please **remember to pay** the telephone bill.

-I **remember visiting** Port Said when I was young. -**Remember me** to your kind father.

14. **Stun** يدهش **Sting (stung)** يلدغ **-Stunt** دويلير

-His performance has **stunned** everyone. -He died when a scorpion **stung** him.

-He works as a **stunt** for many famous actors

**Come** ينشر/يصدّر مبنى للمعلوم 15. **Publish** ينشر طباعة مبنى للمجهول **Spread** ينشر/يجمعه يعم أو يسود **out**

-Egypt always tries to **spread peace** in the Middle East.

-His last story **was published** in 2019. - His last story **came out** in 2019.

16. **Spin** يدور حول نفسه **-orbit** يدور حول شيء

-The earth **spins** around its axis. -The earth **orbits** the sun.

18. **Omit** يحذف **-emit** ينبعث - ينطلق

-The book **omitted** any mention of the king's illness. -Cars **emit** harmful gases

19. **Location** موقع محدد **-destination** مقصد - جهة وصول

-Do you know the **location** of the new branch of the bank?

Do you know the **destination** of these tourists?

20- **Contain** ( يحتوي علي شيء بداخله )

**Include** ( متضمنا - شاملا ) & **including** ( يشتمل علي يتضمن - من الصعب فصله )

- **Consist of** ( يتكون من ) & **enclose** ( يحيط ب - يرفق شيء بشيء )

The museum **contains a number of original artworks**.

The price for the hotel **includes breakfast**.

**His job includes looking after the animals in the garden.**

The football team should **consist of eleven people**.

They stole everything in my purse, **including my credit cards**.

The swimming pool was **enclosed by a high fence**.

21- **cause** ( يسبب ) & **cause** ( يجعل to مفعول ) المصدر

**cause of** + ( يؤدي الي نتيجته ) سبب ) & **reason for + v ing** / سبب - مبرر

**reason why** + جملة كاملة

Scientists are trying to find out **what causes the disease**.

The cold weather **caused me to sleep** early

What was **the cause of the fire**?

Can you give the **reason for leaving** ?

I don't know the **reason why he came late**.

22- **Do wrong** ( يعمل خطأ ) **go wrong** ( يتعطل ) **make a mistake**

23- **Breathe** (النسيم) **breeze** (عملية التنفس) **breathing** (التنفس الي الرئتين) **breath** ( يتنفس )

24- **require** يتطلب - يستلزم **acquire** يكتسب **Inquire** يسأل

-The college **acquired a reputation** for very high standards.

The project **requires considerable investment**.



We rang the hospital again **to inquire** how the old man was.

**25-Permission** ( رخصه لاستخدام شيء ) **licence** ( تصريح شفهي ) **permit** ( تصريح - موافقه )

All drove his father's car **without his permission**

People from other countries **require work permits**.

One can't drive **a car without a driving licence**

~~~~~

Reading

New Harry Potter Book shown on line

Photographs of all 784 **pages** of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have **appeared on the internet** four days before J. K. Rowling's final book is due **to be published**. **It is not known** who took the photographs of **the book, whose contents** have been **kept a secret** before the book **is published** at 12.01 am Saturday. Some **websites** have **removed** the photos **after receiving warnings** from **the publisher's lawyers**, but photos of the book can still be read **on other sites**. **It is also claimed** that some people were **typng up** the photos to share **on social media**. This all **occured** **despite the careful security** which has been put in a place before the book is published. This **included asking** the **booksellers** not to tell in the media when or if they had copies of the book. **The incident highlights** the problems of online book **piracy**, which is becoming much more **common**.

~~~~~

#### Internet cheat ruins Potter surprise

Just four days before J.K.Rowling's final book about Harry Potter is published, **an internet cheat** has **shared** every page of the book online. This has **ruined** the surprise for millions of readers, who have been **waiting with bated breath** to **find out** what happens to the famous **character**. Several websites show photographs of every page of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows , which means that you can read the whole book online, **including the long-awaited ending**. Lawyers have **demande**d that the websites **stop showing** the illgal photos and, **fortunetaly**, some websites have agreed. **However**, other peole have typed up the text from the photos and likely to share the story on other websites. Fans of Harry Potter were shocked by the news. " It's **terrible** says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who plans to buy the new book for her children. " The person who has done this **should be put in prison** ."

~~~~~

Grand Museum for Cairo

When the Egyptian Museum was built in 1901 it was one of **the largest museums in the Middle East**. It had over 120,000 **exhibits** but only some could be **displayed** and the rest were **unseen** in **storerooms**. Some people **complained** that the 19th century museum was **a little dark and dusty** too, so **priceless exhibits** couldn't be displayed to their full **advantage**. Others **claimed** that the small rooms meant that there was always a **queue** to see the famous **Tutankhamun**. A **frequent visitor** to the Museum, Salma Ahmed **mentioned** that the **very busy traffic** in **central Cairo** also made the building difficult to get to. Salma told us that the old museum was beautiful but more **space** and a better **location** was needed in the 21st century. The **solution to** these problems is the new Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza, **a stunning location** next to the pyramids, looking towards the Western Desert. **This exciting project** is a state of the art space with **interactive exhibits** and a floor plan that takes you on a journey through **the treasures of Egyptian antiquity**. Salma **denied that the new museum was too expensive** and **argued** that Egypt's **historic past should be displayed** in a wonderful setting for all to see. No one can complain about that!

~~~~~

1- **Bias** انحياز **by placement**

Position of the article on the page – the stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important

2- **Bias** انحياز **by omission**

• Leaving out certain stories • Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view

3- **Bias** انحياز **by 'spin'**

• Choosing examples or data which support one side • Presenting an opinion as a fact. • Using emotional language to persuade the reader

4- **Spin** is a type of media bias. Some journalists use words and phrases to support or oppose a service, product or even an idea

12 hours **trapped** in my car in Germany. Thousands of us are trapped in our cars after **a record snowstorm**, about 20 cms of snow an hour. A few people with **spades** are trying to **dig out** their cars. Snow's now stopped, and some people are leaving their cars to try and walk home.

WB

**Piracy is a crime**

In **recent**, **a new former Danish student** in her late 20s was **punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks**. The **criminal lawyer** **stated** that the **convict** has now received a punishment for violating copyright law when asked to give a reason why she sold books that she does not **own the rights** to, the student said she was helping students **obtain** books **at a lower price**. It **was made clear** to her that copying books that one does not own the rights to is **illegal**. **In addition to being** punished by law, she is also **required** by law. She is also **required to pay a large sum of money for the crime of piracy**.

**Ever Given blocks Suez Canal**

**Rescuers** have finally moved **a huge ship which blocked traffic going through the Suez Canal**. The ship, called the Ever Given, is 400 meters long and **weighs** 200,000 tonnes. It is one of the largest of this **type** of ship in the world.

The ship was travelling through the Suez Canal **on 23 March** when there was a **sand storm**. The ship's **captain** said that **a strong wind spun** the ship so that both its front and back hit the sides of the canal. The **result** was that no ships could travel past the ship for nearly a week. Yesterday, more than 380 ships were **waiting** to pass through the canal. Many ship companies wanted to know if there was **another route**. A few of the ships' captains **decided to go** around the south of Africa instead, but this **added** about eight days to their journeys. At the same time, some countries **announced** that they would **send products by air**, but this is about three times more expensive as sending it by ship. The **accident** was **terrible** for **businesses** around the world. That is because around 12% of the world's business products pass through the canal each day so the accident cost both Egypt and the other countries millions of dollars.

Luckily, smaller Egyptian boats finally were able to move the Ever Given yesterday. They **did an amazing job**. They moved around 30,000 **square** meters of sand under the ship before they took the ship to **the Great Bitter Lake**, in the middle of the canal. The canal authorities told us that they won't know the true cause of the accident until they **investigate**. Although the canal is open for ships again today,

traffic through the canal won't return to normal for many days. **Experts** are **investigating** the possible **casualties** for all sides. They are also studying the accident carefully to see how Egypt can be **compensated financially**.

**Millions to be spent on project that will make our traffic worse!**

Car drivers are angry about plans to open a new bus lane from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an enormous LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. "Traffic in the city is already terrible," says businesswoman Mrs El Baz. "If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse." Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr Fawzy says, "Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow."

**New route to serve university**

There are plans for a new bus lane from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The organisers believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the electric buses will also reduce pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a long-term plan to persuade people to use public transport rather than driving, to help reduce traffic and air pollution.

**Exciting plan for hotel**

A new, modern hotel is planned for White Beach. There will be rooms for 200 people and most will look out over the beautiful beach. The project should give work to many local people and bring more tourists to a beach that few people know about. They will also open a new road to the hotel, to replace the old one which is difficult to drive down.

## Writing

### A persuasive essay

#### **Social Media has a negative impact on news and society**

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who have internet access get their news from social media. **Although** this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, **in my view** I think that social media has **a negative impact on** news and society.

**To begin** with, this constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly **because of the** news.

**Next**, not everything we read or see **on social media is true and factual**. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might **spread false information**. **In turn**, this means that the public **stop trusting journalists and news in general**.

**Lastly**, social media starts to control what news we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends' become the '**managing editors**'. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

**In summary**, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep **up-to-date** with **current affairs**, we need to avoid the **negative effects**. It's important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it.

We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread inaccurate or misleading news.

## Persuasive Essays

### (A) Definition التعريف

A persuasive essay is one in which you attempt (try) to get (persuade) the reader to agree with your point of view.

### B) The main parts الأجزاء الرئيسية

#### 1-Introductory paragraph الفقرة التكميلية

- Grab (capture) the reader's attention using a "Hook" اجذب انتباه القارئ بجملة جاذبة
- Give an overview of the argument "Topic sentence" اعطى نظرة عامة للنقاش جملة الموضوع
- Close with a "Thesis" statement that reveals the position to be argued. اختتم الفقرة بأطروحة وهي عبارة تكشف عن الموقف موضوع النقاش

#### 2-Body (Bulk) paragraphs فقرات جسم المقال

- Each body paragraph should focus on one piece of evidence. كل فقرة يجب أن تركز على دليل واحد فقط
- Within each paragraph, provide sufficient (enough) supporting detail. "Supporting sentence" داخل كل فقرة وفر تفاصيل داعمة كافية

#### 3-Opposing view paragraph فقرة وجهة النظر المعارضة

- Describe and then refute (disprove) the key points of the opposing view.

صف ثم اثبت عدم صحة النقاط الرئيسية لوجهة النظر المعارضة

#### 4-Concluding paragraph الفقرة الختامية

- Restate and reinforce the thesis and supporting evidence.

### (C) Exercises

1-In a persuasive essay, restating the thesis is included in the.....paragraph.

- (A)introductory (B)body (C)opposing view (D)concluding

2-"To refute" means to .....

- (A)prove (B)improve (C)approve (D)disprove

3-In a persuasive essay, a supporting sentence is included in the.....paragraph.

- (A)introductory (B)body (C)opposing view (D)concluding

4-In a persuasive essay, each body paragraph sheds light on..... evidence

- (A)only a pieceof (B)a little (C)much (D)no

5-The..... reveals the position to be argued.

- (A)body (B)thesis (C)background (D)bulk

6- What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?

- a. The introduction sentence b. The topic sentence  
c. The closing sentence d. The supporting sentence

7- An essay is.....

- a. a series of sentences about one main topic.  
b. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.  
c. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.  
d. an excellent way to get a lot of information down on paper.

8- What is the first paragraph in the essay called?

- a. Conclusion b. Body paragraph c. Introduction d. Exposition

9- Which of these should be avoided in a good essay?

- a. Slang b. Dignified words c. Brevity d. Unity

10- What is a hook?

- a. An opening a sentence that captures the reader's attention.  
b. The last sentence of a paragraph.

c. A tool used to catch a thought. d. A boring sentence.

11- When do you use supporting details or supporting sentences?

a. Never use these in paragraphs because they are for essays only.

b. Before the first sentence at the introduction.

c. After the topic sentence and before the closing sentence.

d. After the last sentence because it helps you summarize the paragraph.

12- The introductory paragraph has three parts. Which of the following is NOT part of the introductory paragraph?

a. thesis

b. direct quote

c. background

d. hook

13. The conclusion of an essay should

a. include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future.

b. have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future.

c. be a recap of the whole essay.

d. be only two sentences.



### Exercises

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 The ..... of some planets in our solar system is rocky.

A impact

B face

C scar

D surface

2 What is the best ..... for a headache?

A treat

B treatment

C illness

s D surgeon

3- The police have suspected that the man was the criminal so he was sent to the.....to be judged.

A court

B police station

C prison

D place

4 The students will be playing tennis on ..... number four this afternoon.

A court

B caught

C field

D place

5 Adam's football team is not very good. They usually lose in the first ..... of the competition.

A number

B final

C round

D cup

6 Doctors keep the ..... of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.

A paper

B records

C placements

D figures

7. The man who.....suddenly through the dark made us all so terrified that we ran away when we saw him.

A disappear

B appear

C places

D meet

8. The police have closed the train station because there has been an.....

A occasion

B incident

C event

D encourage

9. Scientists hope to develop an ..... that uses solar energy to fly.

A ship

B fly

C aircraft

D bicycle

10- I told my friend that this problem is .....and he shouldn't tell any one about it

A public

B general

C secret

D warnings

11.A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not .....

A an event

B a crime

C-an incident

D-a game.

12. There are some wonderful.....in Al Ahram Weekly this week.

A articles

B tale

C poets

D papers

13. If you want to see.....things, you can visit the Grand Museum in Cairo

A available

B valuable

C petrify

D modern

14. Sharm el sheikh is considred as a nature .....on the coast of the Red Sea.

A book

B preserve

C reserve

D protected



- 15.....examined the statue deciding that it was false.  
**A Geologists                      B Teachers                      C Experts                      D Engineers**
16. Did I ..... that I'm going to the park after school?  
**A tell                      B comment                      C whisper                      D mention**
17. This chicken is not cooked very well. I'm going to ..... to the waiter.  
**A tell                      B complain                      C call                      D scream**
18. The police accused my neighbor.....stealing my car.  
**A on                      B in                      C of                      D off**
19. The patient should have his medicines.....or his state will be worse.  
**A gradually                      B regularly                      C day                      D orally**
- 20-..... The crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs  
**A Theft                      B robbery                      C Murder                      D Piracy**
21. He couldn't attend his daughter's marriage.....his illness.  
**A because                      B due to                      C despite                      D as**
- 22.A.....is someone who decides what will be published on the newspapers or magazines and where will be published.  
**a) publisher                      b) beggar                      c) writer                      d) editor**
23. The teacher..... to know why the students were all late.  
**a) demanded                      b) forced                      c) told                      d) wandered**
- 24-Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a.....  
**a) library                      b) publisher                      c) bookshop                      d) bookseller**
- 25.Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty is.....  
**a) cheat                      b) criminal                      c) officer                      d) bookseller**
- 26.I have a very..... teacher who tolerates no jokes at all.  
**a) funny                      b) strict                      c) optimistic                      d) thoughtful**
- 27.The teacher became very..... after the kids started causing problems.  
**a) serious                      b) seriousness                      c) seriously                      d) joking**
28. "News play an important role in society nowadays." A synonym for "role" is .....  
**a. part                      b. chart                      c. crisp                      d. curse**
29. He wouldn't try to ( **mislead -cheated-thief-make up** )you. It's not his style.
30. Of course robbery is against the ( **court - judge - lawyer - law** ).
- 31.There's no fixed ( **prize - price - breeze - pounds** ) in this market . You should debate well to get what you want..
32. Yehia Haqqi was an ( **expert - experience - experiment - exporter** ) on Arab culture.
33. In addition to ( **write - writing - wrote - to write** ) novels, he also translated a lot of books..
- 34.Students in all kinds of schools should practise the four( **skulls-things-skills- languages** ) reading,writing,listening and speaking to be fluent in languages.
- 35.We all were surprised when the coach announced the ( **exclusion-inclusion-treatment-denial** ) of Shikabala to our national team as he does not like him.
- 36.My hobbies ..... reading and painting.  
**a. consist                      b. contain                      c. include                      d attitude**
- 37.The police reached the ( **location- destination- scene-placement** ) of the crime.They prevented anyone from touching anything.
- 38.My job ( **contains- cosists-includes- have** ) making copies, answering phones, and other duties.
- 39.- The incident ..... the problems of online book piracy.  
**a) highways                      b) highlights                      c) heights                      d) high quality**



40. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple.....  
 a) stand                      b) steel                      c) stool                      d) style
41. We start the ( formal- informal-friendly-officially ) email with "Dear Sir".
42. My father bought the latest (middle- mark- model- style ) of Toyota.  
 It is a full option car.
43. We are proud of Mohammed Salah for ..... achievements in the Champions League.  
 a) carrying                      b) scoring                      c) doing                      d) making
44. My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, he's studying..... at university.  
 a) law                      b) low                      c) lawful                      d) lower
46. The bank ..... the company from bankruptcy.  
 a. served                      b. rescued                      c. motioned                      d. mentioned
47. As well as ..... an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.  
 a) being                      b) to be                      c) be                      d) having been
48. The government ..... a lot of charitable organisations financially.  
 a- supports                      b) opposes                      c) allows                      d)
49. The ( a ddresses- headlines-ranks-awards) of the newspaper main articles printed in red.
- 50- Adel Emam is an excellent actor. He (performs-operates-pretends-makes) on the stage perfectly.
51. Police are looking for the .....who stole a car yesterday. The main suspect is a man in his forties.  
 A innocent                      B criminal                      C lawyer                      D officer
52. The teacher asked the students to give him (paraphrase- summary- total - total) of the story they have read at home
53. The criminal should be pnished and spent some years of their lives in .....  
 A streets                      B prisons                      Cschoools                      D factortes
54. The famous journalist writes film (revisions-reviews- criticism- clerks) for the newspapers
55. Modern poems don't always follow the rules. They have either no words that (go-match- rhyme- similar)
56. All on the plane were killed, ..... the pilot.  
 a. included                      b. includes                      c. include                      d. including
57. There are a lot of (resources-sources-friends- helpers) on the internet that we can use to get a lot of information.
58. A (diplomat - publisher – partner – performer) is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
59. Students should include some extracts from famous poems in their essays .The antonym of include is( remove- exclude- get away- escape)
60. In many countries, the police ask the suspected men to give him their cards to.....them  
 A release                      B identify                      C identity                      D quality
61. With the expansion of the Internet, ..... has grown more widespread.  
 a. piracy b. pirated c. pirate d. private
62. There are ( terrifying- freezing-plunging-wonderful ) temperatures in the North Pole.
63. In this recession , the company's profits ( increased-plunged-pertrified- improved)50%.
64. My brother has joined the faculty of flying. He is going to fly a-an ( plain-car- vehicle- aircraft)
65. The manager is busy ( operating-competing- interviewing-speaking) some job applicants.
66. The product ( announce- claims-accuses- advises)that it can make you thin without dieting.
67. (Habits – Cultures – Civilizations - Customs) are things that people do every day, month year,etc regularly.

!Ali ..... that Tarek broke the window, but Tarek is innocent -68

a-claimed                      b-clapped                      c-calmed                      d-mention

.All people must obey the (law- roles- professionals-officials ) to be equal .69

?Our head teacher is ..... He is always quiet and does not often laugh.70

a) furious                      b) serious                      c)genius                      d) curious

71.Hany's parents give him everything he wants; they ..... him.

a) spill                      b) split                      c) spell                      d) spoil

!My father said that his teacher was very..... . My father couldn't talk in his lessons.72

a serious                      b strict                      c fatherly                      d kind

!Nabila .....her grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents.73

a annoys                      b hates                      c spills                      d spoils

!This film is very..... . I'd prefer to watch something that will make us laugh.74

a sensible                      b funny                      c serious                      d fun

.The minister was dishonest, so the president ..... him.75

a) donated                      b) imprisoned                      c) honored                      d) persuaded

76-Earthquakes.....is not predictable.

A-happen                      B-expectence                      C-occurrence                      D-watching

77- A youth was seriously injured in an .....last night.

A event                      B incident                      C criminal                      D walking

78. "She was shocked by the bad news" A synonym for "shocked" is .....

a. suspected                      b. stunned                      c. relaxed                      d. relieved

79. "A strong wind spun the sip." A synonym for "spun" here is .....

a. straightened                      b. whirled                      c. assisted                      d. helped

80. "We are happy to announce the engagement of our daughter." A synonym for "announce" here is .....

a. conceal                      b. hide                      c. decline                      d. declare

81. "The victim demanded that he get a compensation." A synonym for "demanded" here is .....

a. obliged                      b. requested                      c. inquired                      d. enquired

82. "The crime is presently being investigated by the police." "Investigated" means .....

a. overlooked                      b. ignored                      c. examined                      d. neglected

83. "Nothing will ever compensate for his lost childhood." "Compensate" means .....

a. own up to                      b. make up for                      c. fine                      d. penalize

84. "They announced their engagement." The opposite of "announced" is .....

a. concealed                      b. stated                      c. declared                      d. pronounced

85.The incident ..... when it was dark and raining heavily.

a. played                      b. placed                      c. occurred                      d. positioned

86. There was nobody in the house (rather than - other than - otherwise - other) Ali.

87. Winning the gold medal at the Olympics was the (highlight - important -nervousness - achieved )of his career .

88. The ( trainee- trainer- interviewer- interviewer) is the person who wants to gain skills.

89. The ( trainee- trainer- interviewer- interviewer) is the person who is asked in an interview.

90. The ( trainee- trainer- interviewer- interviewer) is the person who wants to others to gain skills.

91. If you want to make a ( excuse- complaint-require-demand) due to the bad product, you should meet the manager

92. Despite their different ( characters- personally- personification-personalities), they get on with each other.

93. The police stopped the woman in front of the hotel and searched the (inclusinn-contents-encloses-surfac) of her bag.

94. There are some dangerous ..... in the Red Sea who attack ships

A-gang B-violent C-killers D-pirates

95. There was a long..... in front of the cinema to buy ticets of the ftlm.

A - queue B - row C - lane D- raw

96. Nothing can ..... for the loss of the parents.

a. consist b. compensate c. revolve d. indicate

97. The trainees work at their machines under (threats- instructions- structrues-threatens) of the supervisor.

98. The book is scheduled for ..... in the autumn.

a. donation b. community c. publication d. instruction

99 - My friend is ( joking - fun - serious - seriously ) quiet and does not often laugh.

100- He was ..... when he heard about his brother's accident.

A - shock B - shocking C - shocked D- shocks

101- The news of his brother's accident gave him a .....

A - shock B - shocking C - shocked D- shocks

102. The policeman ordered the ..... to drop his weapon.

a. visual b. visible c. local d. criminal

103. The divorce ..... awarded custody to the child's mother.

a. chart b. court c. smart d. cart

104. Nowadays almost everyone ..... a computer; they are available everywhere.

a. owes b. moans c. means d. owns

105. The convict had to pay a large ..... of money to the family of the victim.

a. some b. summit c. consume d. sum

106. The divers could pinpoint the ( destination- location- ordes- placement ) of the sunken ship.

107. I don't know French, so I bought the English ( copies- version-division-vision ) of the book.

108. There are a lot of passeners standing in a ( row- raw- queue-line ) waiting the bus.

109. The husband that helps his wife is a real (treasure- pressure-measure-wealth).

110. The lift broke down on the 10<sup>th</sup> floor and a lot of people were ( stick- stuck-stung-taught) inside it.

111. The treasures of the ancient Egyptians are ( worthless- priceless- helpless-emotional)

112- In many countries, people have to carry (an individual-an identity-a personal-a national) card to prove who they are.

113- The play has been performed without a (brick-break-brake-broke) for three years

114. Bombing civilians is a cruel (dime-crime-criminal-chrome) against humanity.

115- A convicted مدان (criminal-murder-crime-crime) was executed أعدم yesterday for killing some children.

116- The company ( mention-demanded- investigated-wandered ) a lot of damages for its losses.

117. I haven't seen the film, so don't ..... it for me by telling me what happens.

a) speck b) snail c) spoil d) spill

118- Adel's job is very stressful He is a ..... and his work is often very dangerous

a) pressure b) editor c) firefighter d) driver

119- Recording companies continue efforts to fight internet.....

- A- piracy      B-conspiracy      C- fancy      D- pirate  
120-The earthquake of Egypt.....in 1991.
- A-take place      B-occurred      C-came      D-died  
121-The prices of goods vary according to supply and.....
1. a-defend      b-mend      c-mind      d-demand  
122.A.....is someone who produces books , newspapers or magazines.
- a) publisher      b) beggar      c) writer      d) editor  
123.His..... seems to be worse when visitors come.
- a) behave      b) favour      c) behaviour      d) behold  
124.Some websites have removed the photos after receiving .....from the publisher's lawyers.
- a-warnings      b-warming      c-watching      d-belonging  
125.He ..... an urgent telephone call asking for help.
- a) did      b) revised      c) made      d) delivered  
126.This survey was ..... by phone and asked people's political opinions.
- a) made      b) done      c) acted      d) represented  
127.Will you ..... me a favour and post this letter for me?
- a) make      b) do      c) present      d) offer  
128.We rewarded her as she didn't ..... in the exam. She depended on herself
- a) make      b) cheat      c) do      d) play  
129.Al -Ahram Weekly..... a lot of articles about science every week.
- a-writes      b- translates      c - publishes      d - does  
130-The sports team has a good ..... between people who are fast and people who are strong.
- a) distinctive      b) balance      c) balanced      d) lanes  
131- The students waited with .....breath to know the result of the exam.
- a-bated      b-pitied      c-baited      d-patted  
132.A system of rules that people must obey is a.....
- a- style      b- task      c-way      d-law  
133.-Someone who is dishonest and deceives people is a.....
- a- deceit      b- cheat      c-thieves      d-lawyer  
134.-I'm sorry for being ( quite- quiet-nervous-helpful ). I've been under a lot of stress at work lately.
- 135.He is dishonest. He has ..... my personal secrets online.
- a. cared      b. shared      c. cheered      d. chanted  
136.. The two countries agreed to work together to strengthen border .....
- a. safely      b. occurrence      c. currency      d. security  
137.. Social ..... are changing the way people communicate, work, and shop.
- a. media      b. mania      c. trail      d. trial  
138- Book piracy.....the publisher's surprise.
- a-rains      b-reins      c-runs      d-ruins  
139. Everyone can ..... knowledge through practice.
- a. detain      b. obtain      c. aspect      d. detail  
140. .... protects your work from being commercially exploited by someone else.
- a. Photocopying      b. Copyright      c. Enterprise      d. repu



### The Past simple Tense الماضي البسيط

- 1- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد  
 - She **visited** London in 2010. - I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.  
 - At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordan.
- 2- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدثين متتابعين في الماضي.  
 - When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.  
 - I **went** to the park and **met** my friends.
- 3- يعبر عن عادة في الماضي و غير مستمرة الآن.  
 - I **played** tennis every day **when I was** younger.  
 - I **always ate** breakfast before I **went** to school.  
 - She **cooked** lunch **every day last week**.
- 4 - يعبر عن الحقائق الماضية وعن الأفعال المنتهية (الموتى) وعن الحدث الثاني :  
 - Shakspeare **wrote** Hamlet - Colombus **discovered** America.
- ملحوظة هامة : نستخدم الماضي البسيط و ليس الماضي المستمر إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حالة ( be )  
 - I **saw** Ali **while** he **was** at the sports club. (NOT: was being)
- 5 - يعبر عن سرد الأحداث في الماضي مع first, then, next , at last, finally :  
 - Ali **found** a bag ,then he **went** to the police station.
- 6- يستخدم لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي ولكنه غير موجود الآن  
 - She **lived in Tokyo for seven years**.  
 - They **were** in London from Monday to Thursday of last week.
- 7- في الحالة الثانية من (If) الشرطية.  
 - **If** he **helped** us, we **would win**.
- 8- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ليعبر عن أحداث مستبعدة أو مستحيلة الحدوث في المضارع أو المستقبل.  
 1- I wish + ماضي بسيط + فاعل  
 - I wish mum **wasn't** ill. - I wish the Egyptian team **played** well.  
 2- It's time + ماضي بسيط + فاعل  
 - It's time he **paid** the bill. - It is time father **arrived**.  
 2- I 'd rather + ماضي بسيط + فاعل  
 - I would rather she **helped** him. - I'd rather Ali **didn't** come.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time - one day - in  
 2007 - from + سنة + to + سنة - When I was.....

- How long ago = When - for

- I last ate fish when I was in Alex.



### اعتاد أن used to + inf.

يستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف في الماضي والحاضر:

- I **used to eat** breakfast before I **went** to school.
- He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** ( swim ).
- He **used to be** late all the time. Now, he **isn't** ( late ).
- + **didn't use to** مصدر + وفي حالة النفي نستخدم:
- I **didn't use to** play computer games, but now I do.
- + **did** فاعل + + **use to** مصدر + وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم:
- Did you **use to** walk to school? - Where did you **use to** live?
- He **used to** smoke. = He **no longer** smokes.
- + **used to** بدلا من any more / any longer تستخدم مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتي في نهاية الجملة:

- He used to smoke. = He doesn't smoke any more.

**used to = It was my habit to ..... / I was in / got the habit of .....**

- كما يمكن التعبير عن عادة في الماضي باستخدام **(was / were used to v.ing)**

- I **was used to eating** breakfast before I **went** to school.

~~~~~

The Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

Form was / were + V. ing.....

- Ali (he) **was reading** a story.

- Aya and Heba (They) **were cooking** lunch.

1- يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا لفترة أو في وقت محدد في الماضي

- **Between six and half past six this morning**, I **was having** breakfast.

- Tarek **was eating** dinner **at noon yesterday**.

- I **was travelling** to Cairo **at eight o'clock (yesterday) this morning**.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية :

While بينما - **as** بينما - **just as** في اللحظة التي - **when** عندما - **all day yesterday = the whole** **yesterday morning / at noon** طوال اليوم - **all the time** طوال الوقت

2- يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع كلمات مثل **(While / when / As / Just as)** للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط

1-While / As / When / Just as (الحدثان تقاطعا) , ماضي بسيط (فاعل) ماضي مستمر

□ **While I was sleeping**, a thief **entered** the house.

□ = **As I was sleeping**, a thief **entered** the house.

- يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع **While / when / As / Just as** للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي

2-(While / As / When / Just as) ... ماضي مستمر , ... ماضي مستمر (الحدثان لم يتقاطعا) ...

-(While / As / Just as) my mother **was making** the dinner, I **was looking after** my sister.

- **While I was studying**, my father **was reading**.

- **While she was walking** in the street, she **met** one of her old friends.

- إذا لم يأتي بعد **while** فاعل يأتي بعدها **(v.ing)**

- **While playing**, I fell down.

Choose

- While (playing – he was playing) football, he scored a goal.

- While (playing – he was playing) football, Ali was studying English.

- يمكن استخدام **during** بدلا من **while** و يأتي بعدها **noun**

- **While** he **was playing** the game, he got hurt.

- **During the game**, he got hurt. = - He got hurt during the game.

- **During the party**, I met an old friend.

- **During my lunchtime**, the phone rang.

~~~~~

**When** ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر (فاعل)



ماضي بسيط ( فاعل ) , ماضي مستمر When

يمكن أن يأتي بعد when ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى :

- I was studying English when the lights went out.
- The lights went out when I was studying English.
- When I was having a shower , the phone rang

يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط :

- يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط إذا كانا متتابعين و لم يقطع احدهما الآخر

- When he arrived , he found the door locked.

- يمكن استخدام On بدلا من when و يأتي بعدها V. ing أو اسم

- On arriving / his arrival, he found the door locked.

- الفعل بعد and يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:

- He was writing a letter and listening to some music.

لاحظ عدم استخدام to Be في الماضي المستمر:

- While / When I was at school, I worked to a plan.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضي مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط :

- Magdy couldn't hear the phone because he was having a shower.

عادة لا نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال التي تصف حالة، شعور، حاسة، رأي، فهم، ادراك ، ملكية ولكن نستخدم معها ماضي بسيط لأنها تعبر عن حالة ثابتة ودائمة :

- لاحظ عدم استخدام الأفعال الدالة على الحالة في الماضي المستمر.

- She (seemed – was-seeming ) ill when I visited her.
- While I was at home, someone knocked on the door. (NOT: was-being)

لاحظ : لا يستخدم V.To.Be في الاستمرار ولكن نكتفى بـ was / were فقط .

أفعال الحواس قد تأتي في الاستمرار إذا جاءت بمعنى مؤقت و متغير مثل:

- Where are you? - I'm tasting the food. – Why are you smelling the food?

- هي مجموعة من الكلمات تبدأ بـ (V.ing) و تستخدم بدلا من جملة كاملة مبنية للمعلوم.

- As Sara was walking to town yesterday, she saw two of her friends.
- Walking to town yesterday, Sara saw two of her school friends.
- As Rami was running down the road, he fell over and hurt his back.
- Running down the road , Rami fell over and hurt his back

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Mr El Sebaei Grammar Exercises تمارين الوحدة الأولى

- 1- I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
- 2- (Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?
- 3- I once used to the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
a) reading b) read c) was reading d) had read
- 4- My last e-mail (send - was sending -has sent -was sent) to six of my friends
- 5- I (had gone-have gone-went-go) to the museum in 2015.
- 6- She (writes – has written – wrote – will write) poetry for 7 years, but now she writes novels.
- 7- When she (is – was – was being – has been) seven, she wrote a poem which won a prize.
- 8- This film (directed – had directed – was directed – was directing) by Thomas Wilson.

- 9- My mother made me a cake. It (was tasting -tasted - would taste - had tasted) of lemons.
- 10- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking- took- take-were taking) me to Jordan.
- 11 -He (gave-was given- has given- had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
- 12 -What games did you (using - used-are used- use) to play with your friends?
- 13 -He (didn't use to -isn't used to -used to -uses to) need much sleep, but he does now
- 14-Our block of flats (was built - build - has been built - was building) five years ago.
- 15-I (was starting - have started - am starting - started) this school in 2016.
- 16-When I was younger, I used (to play - play - playing - played) tennis with my friend
- 17-He used to be a driver but nowadays he (doesn't - wasn't - isn't - didn't).
- 18- At six o'clock yesterday evening, I (was watching - am watching - have been watching - watch) TV.
- 19- What when I called you? You sounded very busy.
a) did you do b) do you do c) had you done d) were you doing
- 20- While she her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a) did b) was doing c) is doing d) would do
- 21- Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out.
a) had revised b) were revising c) revised d) revising
- 22- What at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a) were you doing b) did you do c) you were doing d) do you do
- 23-Someone phoned me while I (cook-was cooked-was cooking-am cooking) the dinner .
- 24-While my car....., I went shopping. (was mending -was being mended -had mended)
- 25-While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister after.
a) was looking b) has been looked c) was being looked d) had looked
- 26- While (played -playing -was playing -had played) football , he fell down.
- 27-While finishing one story, he (thinks-was thinking- thought) of another one
a) thinks b) is thinking c) was thinking d) has thought
- 28- The washing machine (delivered - delivers - was delivered - had delivered) while I was reading the newspaper.
- 29- While I (have come - were coming - was coming - had come) to school today, I saw an old friend.
- 30- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking- took- take-were taking) me to Jordan.
- 31-Nesma first (met - was meeting-had met-meets)her friend when she was at primary school.
- 32.The writer wrote his first story when he (was being-was-has been-had been) at university.
33. Crossing the street , heon the ice and broke his arm.
a) was slipping b) slipped c) had slipped d) was slipped
34. (On- Without- Despite-While) seeing the accident, the motorists drove more carefully.
- 35- The room (was cleaning - was being cleaned - would clean) when the earthquake happened.
- 36-While my car..... I went shopping. (was mending -was being mended -had mended)
- 37-While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister after.
a) was looking b) has been looked c) was being looked d) had looked
- 38- While for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
a) being waited b) am waiting c) was waiting d) waiting
- 39- While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
a) had listened b) was listening c) is listening d) listened
- 40- I no longer play tennis as I
a) am used b) am used to c) used to d) used
- 41- What..... at 7 pm yesterday?
a) you were doing b) have you done c) were you doing d) did you do

42. I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain.
 a. buy b. to buy c. bought d. will buy
43. I entered the office and looked around. Most people at their office.
 a) were working b) worked c) had worked d) used to work
44. When I lived in London, I through the park every day.
 a) walk b) had walked c) walked d) was walking
45. I was out shopping, I saw three of my friends
 a) While b) Although c) Because d) On
46. This car to me three years ago.
 a) was belonging b) belongs c) has belonged d) belonged
47. Amany phoned me while the dinner
 a) was cooking b) cooked c) cooks d) was being cooked
48. While I at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
 a) was being b) had been c) was d) am being
49. I a noise while I was studying last night.
 a) hearing b) heard c) was hearing d) heard
50. When she saw the fire coming out of the factory, she
 a) was screaming b) had screamed c) screamed d) will scream
51. I couldn't open the door as I a shower.
 a) had had b) was having c) had d) has had

امتحانات ثانوية عامة

- 1- he was a student, he was writing short stories.
 a. After b. As soon as c. While d. On
2. Someone next door... heavy metal music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep.
 a. was playing b. has played c. had been played b. has been playing
3. Although the police suspected him, he was able to prove that he..... when the crime was committed.
 a. was working b. worked c. had worked d. had been working
4. When I was in Sharm El-Sheikh, I a lot.
 a. have sunbathed b. was sunbathing c. would sunbathe d. sunbathed
5. reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left one of his suitcases at home.
 a. On b. While c. When d. Despite
- 6- While the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long.
 a. revise b. revising c. revises d. revised
7. While I home, I saw some of my friends.
 a. walking b. was walking c. had walked d. walk
8. feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry.
 a. After b. In c. Before d. On
- 9- They to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.
 a. use b. are used c. have used d. used
10. I'd rather you that car last year. It was a bargain.
 a. buy b. had bought c. bought d. to buy

Advanced Exercises

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

- 1- My dad (was going - had gone - went - used to) on business trips to Japan four times last year.
- 2- During to school, I saw some students quarrelling fiercely.
 a) my walk b) was walking c) walks d) walking
- 3- Yesterday, we were discussing the new project and (have - had - having - being having) a good time.
- 4- I (used to - didn't use to - was used to - was using) the cold weather of Russia.
- 5- Our school have more equipment than they (used to - used to be - was used to - uses)
6. What time. yesterday morning?

a. you got up b. were you getting up c. did you get d. had you got

7. No one even noticed when I arrived home. They..... the final match on TV.

a. have been watching b. had been watching c. were watching d. had watched

8. Writing a lot of novels, Naguib Mahfouz..... famous as a novelist.

a. is becoming b. had become c. became d. become

.Although the police suspected him, he was able to prove that hewhen the crime was committed -9

a) was working b) worked c) had worked d) had been working

.Someone next door heavy metal music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep -10

a) was playing b) has played c) had been playing d) has been playing

.After- On While- As soon as) he was a student, he was writing short stories] -11

~~~~~

1-I've read the book, (but – so – if –though) I haven't seen the film yet.

2.(As – Although – So – However) I have not seen him before, I knew who he was.

3. (But – Although – Despite – As) being 60 years old, Ali still plays football.

4. (Though – Yet – so – Despite) being very tired, I continued working.

5. (But – In spite of – Although – So) we ran fast, we missed the bus.

6.We enjoyed our holiday (yet – although - in spite – despite) the rain.

7.(Despite – in spite – Though – However) the pain in his leg was great, he completed the marathon.

8. (However – As - Though – Despite) hard he worked, he failed to pass the exam.

9.The holiday was great (although – despite – as) the hotel wasn't very nice.

10. (In spite of – Although – As – But) the difficulty, he could solve the problem.

11. Well(though - in spite of- because - as) he studied , he got low marks.

12. (Despite – Whatever – However – As) the company he has , he was poor

13. (Because – Therefore - In spite of – However) his illness, he went to school

14.I went to the bank this morning (so – although – because – and) I wanted to take out some money.

15.I've felt really tired today, (because – so – despite – although) I went to bed early last night.

16.The play was a great success (thanks to – because – due – although) the effort and commitment of everyone involved.

17. (Although – Despite – So – Because) you've done such a good job, I'm giving everyone a 10% bonus.

18.We asked Philip to come with us, (as – so – although – due to) he knew the road.

19.He had to retire (as – while – when - because of) ill health.

20. Flight BA213 has been delayed (during - owing – because – as) to fog.

21. We succeeded (owing - through – although – because) hard work.

22. (Although – Because – Owing – On account) I can't help admiring the man's courage, I do not approve of his methods.

23. (Although – Because – As – Despite) repeated assurances that the product is safe, many people have stopped buying it.

24. (Though – Despite – In spite – Because) she's almost 40, she still plans to compete.

25. She went to Spain (although - despite – because – due) the fact that her doctor had told her to rest.

26.Although (written – write – wrote – had written) in simple English, he couldn't understand the letter.

27. (Because of – So – As – In spite) not having any money, he couldn't buy a bike.

28. (In spite – Although – As – Despite) the noise outside, I went to sleep immediately.

29. Ali as well as the girls ( am- were- was –had ) a difficult problem.

30. Neither of the girls ( had- have- were-was ) at school yesterday.

31.Not only ( did- had- was- does ) Ali come to school but also he met his friends.

32.He played very well (so –because-although-so that) he could win the cup.

33.As well as ( choosing- chosen- being chosen- chooses) the best player, he was given a valuable prize.

34..(Although – As– So – Despite) his father was a teacher, his family was wealthy

- 35..He was unhappy at school (though- because- so- but) he was regularly bullied.  
36..(Although – Owing to – So – Despite) being known as a difficult man, I got on very well with him.  
37..The machine is old( as- therefore-but-despite) I don't expect it to work well.  
38. (Because-Through- Due to- As) your carelessness, the documents were lost  
39. ( In spite of – Due to- Because-So)being old, the car still runs well.  
40. Strange (as- so-although-being) it may seem, I like housework  
42. However (hard – hardly-harden-hardships)he studied, he got low marks..  
43. He left secretly (to be seen- not to be seen-so that he could see) by anyone..  
44.. The project won't continue (so-though-due to-since) there is a lack of money  
45.- We didn't enjoy the day (because of- as-however-but) the awful weather  
46-He travelled abroad( to- so-so that-but) he could find a good job..  
47.(As – Despite – Due to – So) the Internet, you can shop from home  
48-He admitted that he ( arrived-has arrived- had arrived will arrive) late the night before.  
49-She (exclaimed -refused -asked –explained) that she was hoping to come and see me the following week.  
50-He asked me if I knew that his sister ( is- has been- had been- will be) ill.  
52-We wanted to know what .....of his idea.  
a-they thought b – did they think c – had they thought d – will they think  
53-She wondered if ..... anything interesting at the weekend.  
a-was I doing b – I was doing c – had I been doing d – I am doing  
55-I admitted that I ..... any plans.  
a- don't have b – am not having c – didn't have d– doesn't have  
56-He denied ..... at the scene of the crime  
a- to be b– had been c – was d – being

## PRESENT PERFECT

## المضارع التام

## Form:

have / has + P.P. ....

- I **have tidied** my bedroom. - Ali **has played** tennis **for an hour**.  
 1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وأثره مازال موجود في الحاضر.
- Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so **he can't play football today**  
 - She **has cleaned** the kitchen. (The kitchen is clean now)  
 - He **has broken** his leg. (He can't walk easily)  
 - Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so **he can't play football today**.
- 2- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها عادة مع (ever) و (never)  
 - I **have never eaten** Chinese food. - **Have you ever ridden** a camel?  
 - **Have you ever met** anyone famous?  
 - I **have never flown** on a plane. **Have you ever tried** snorkelling?  
 3- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه وعند التحديد نستخدم ماضي بسيط
- She **has polished** her shoes. - He **has fed** the sheep.  
 - Ahmed **has been** to many countries, but he **hasn't visited** England yet.  
 لاحظ الاختلاف الثانيه تم تحديد الزمن لذلك استخدمنا ماضي بسيط
- She **has polished** her shoes. - She **polished** her shoes **yesterday**.  
 4- (يدل المضارع التام على حدث متكرر (عدد ما تم انجازه) (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدث مرة أخرى
- Ronaldo has scored **a hundred goals**. (He can score more.)  
 - She has been to the cinema **twice this week**. (and the week isn't over yet.)  
 - I have been to France **three times**.  
 5- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضي البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعني ذلك أن الحدث توقف -
- He wrote 46 novels. (He stopped writing. / he died)  
 5- يستخدم إذا انتهت الجملة بكلمة before : I'm sure I **haven't seen** this man **before**  
 يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:
- Just / already / yet / so far / ever / never / lately / recently**  
**since / for / so far / up till now**  
 ملاحظات
- لاحظ أن ever / never / just / already تأتي بين have / has والتصريف الثالث PP.  
 - I **have just written** the letter. - He **has already eaten** his lunch.  
 يمكن أن تأتي **already** في نهاية الجملة:  
 - **Twenty million people have seen** the film **already**.  
 - **Have you already written** to John?  
 - **He has already eaten** his lunch.  
 - **Twenty million people have seen** the film **already**.  
 - **Have you already written** to John?  
 الاختلاف بين (already - just) في الجملة:  
 - I **have just finished** the homework. = I finished the homework a moment ago  
 - I've **already done** the job. = I did the job two hours ago  
 Choose: The plane has ( already - just ) flown . I can see it in the sky  
 يمكن استخدام (ever) في السؤال وفي الإثبات في الجمل التي تتضمن صفة درجة ثالثة أو رقم ترتيبي  
 ? Have you ( ever - never ) seen a real lion -  
 - This is **the strangest match** I **have ever watched**.  
 - This is **the most interesting film** I've **ever watched**.  
 لاحظ استخدام **ever** في السؤال و **never** في الإجابة :  
 - **Have you ever travelled** by plane? - No, I have **never travelled** by plane.  
 تستخدم بترشق أيضا قبل صفة المقارنه وقبل **such**  
 - I have **never watched** a **more interesting film than** this one -  
 - I have **never met** a **taller boy than** Ali -  
 - I have **never watched** **such an interesting film like** this one -  
 - تستخدم **yet** في نهاية الأسئلة لأن الحدث لم يتم و الجمل المنفية  
 - **Has he arrived yet?** - They **haven't eaten lunch yet** -  
 وإذا تم الحدث نستخدم **already** وليس **yet** في نهاية السؤال



.Have you finished the test ( yet – already )? – You are quick -

.Have you finished the test ( yet – already )? – You should hurry -

.He came late, **yet** he attended the meeting **ملحوظه** **yet** بمعنى لكن او مع ذلك-

- تستخدم كل من ( **recently / lately** ) بنفس الطريقة في السؤال - **Has Salah scored goals lately / recently** ؟

في النفي ( **lately** ) في الإثبات و ( **recently** ) - يفضل استخدام

- She **has moved** to a new house **recently**. - He **hasn't phoned** me **lately**.

- نستخدم ( **has / have been to** ) بمعنى ذهب لمكان وعاد أما ( **has / have gone to** ) ذهب لمكان وما زال هناك (لم يعد)

- My sister **has gone** to school. (She is still at school now.)

- My sister **has been to** the cinema. (She isn't there now).

- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا حتى الآن مع ( **since** ) و ( **for** )

- Mona **has studied** English **for** ten years. - We **have been** at this school **since** 2012.

- I **have lived** in Tanta **since** 1984 (= and I still do.)

- Susan **hasn't finished** her homework **yet**. (= and she is still doing it.)

- يأتي بعد **since** نقطة زمنية تحدد بداية الحدث أما **for** يأتي بعدها مدة هذا الحدث.

| مدة كاملة + <b>For</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ( بداية المدة + ) <b>Since</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a while –a moment-a second-a minute- an hour -a day- a night- a week – a month – a season- a year ( five days /ten years )<br>a long time / ages ) / a decade / / ever<br>–more than-some time<br>last/past the For + مده زمنيه<br>week/month. last the وتاتي<br>مع كل ما انتهى ب s و a/an | Last (week- month – year – Monday - night 1995 / 5 o'clock /Sunday<br>The /this morning<br>–yesterday Lunch time –<br>spring – then His arrival/<br>childhood/death- Marriage/<br>birthday<br>I /He/she was /the age of.....<br>Since the last + اسم<br>since the last visit-the last holiday |

- We **have owned** this house **since** 1988 - He **has known** the same friends **for** 3 years.

- كما يأتي بعد **since** أيضا اسم يدل علي وقت معلوم مثل

- **lunch / lunchtime / his childhood / her wedding / their arrival.....**

- She **has stayed** her since **her marriage**. - He **has known** the same friends **since his childhood**.

- الجملة التي تأتي بعد **since** تكون زمن الماضي بسيط-

I **haven't seen** him **since** he **left** for

-Cairo

- إذا كان التحويل من (for) إلى (since) صعب (أي المدة لا يمكن تحويلها إلى نقطة زمنية) نستخدم التركيبة التالية

**ماضي بسيط since مدة (It is - has been)**

- He **hasn't travelled for ages.** (since)      - **It is ages since he travelled.**
- He hasn't studied for a long time. (since)      - **It is a long time since he studied.**
- كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة ما يلي
- **It's/This is the first (second...) time...**      - **It's the first time I have been to this place.**
- **It's (This) is the only...**      - **This is the only play I have seen.**
- **In the last few years / months.....**      - **Egypt has changed a lot in the last few years.**
- **In recent years**      - **It has not rained in the Western Desert in recent years.**
- **Over the ages / over the years....**      - **The earth has become more crowded over the ages.**

~~~~~

Have/has been +V- ing

المضارع التام المستمر من

ويعبر عن حدث بدأ واستمر حتى الآن

- **I've been studying all day.**
- **I've been running. That's why I'm so tired.**
- **It's been raining a lot recently** لتوضيح نتيجة موقف في الحاضر
- **I've been learning Greek for the last few months.**
- **ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر غالباً مع:**

All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for...now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over the last few months

My uncle **has joined** .

لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام فقط

1- عندما لا يستغرق الفعل وقتاً طويلاً

the army

Mona **has sent** me **three** :

2- عندما نذكر عدد المرات التي قمنا فيها بالحدث

e-mails

3- في حالة وجود أفعال الحواس و الشعور والادراك لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة:

I've known Yara since kindergarten.

Mr El Sebaei Grammar exercises **تمارين الوحدة الثانية** **Mr El Sebaei**

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Have you met the manager (just - yet - ever - since) ?
- 2- Dalia has practised her hobby (since - for - yet - recently) a long time.
- 3- Reham (visits - has visited - is visiting - visit) London recently
- 4- They (have been - have gone - had gone - gone) to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
- 5- She (has left - leaves - left - would leave) for work already
- 6- Have you eaten all these bananas (ever - never - already - since) ? .
- 7- Samir and Nagy (were - have gone - have been - had been) friends all their lives.
- 8- I have known him (since - when - for - ago) we joined the university.
- 9- Noha has (already - yet - never - ever) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
- 10- Adel has graduated from university (for - since - in - until) 2003.
- 11- We have lived in Cairo since we (have married - married - get married - marry)
- 12- The manager has met many people (when - on - after - since) he arrived at his office.
- 13- It's five hours since she (has come - come - coming - came) back home.
- 14- He (eats - has eaten - had eaten - is eating) three sandwiches up till now
- 15- This tree (grew - grows - will grow - has grown) phenomenally tall over the years.
- 16- They (lived - have lived - were living - live) in Luxor since 2015.
- 17- I can't phone my parents because I (lost - was losing - have lost - lose) my phone.
- 18- Nawal hasn't studied the present (already - yet - ago - recent)
- 19- The plane (left - already left - just left - has just left). I can see it in the sky!
- 20- My uncle has lived abroad (for - already - yet - since) five years ago .
- 21- Hala cannot play tennis because she (hurt - had hurt - hurts - has hurt) her hand
- 22- Basel is not hungry because he (has eaten - eats - is eaten - ate) a big lunch.
- 23- We can't go home by bus because the last bus (left - has left - leaves - had left)
- 24- Hamid's hair is wet because he (has - had had - has had - had) a shower.
- 25- Radwa doesn't know what flying is like as she (flies - never flew - has never flown - not flies).

- 26-What have you (ever - yet - since - never) done that you would like to do?
- 27-How long have you studied English (ago - just - since - for)?
- 28-(For - Until - About - Since) when have you lived in your home?
- 29- I have never eaten shrimps (ever - by - before - after)
- 30 -Where is your father? My father (has been - has gone - had gone - had been) to Cairo.
- 31-Help! I (lose- lost - have lost -am losing) my wallet. How can I get home?
- 32-Last night I (lose- lost- have lost -am losing) my keys - I had to call my neighbour to let me in.
- 37- You look pale. (Has anything happened - Will anything happen - had anything happened - Was anything happening) to you ?
- 34-They(learned- learn- have learned- had learned) all the new words. They needn't worry about the test.
- 35- Many people (grew - have grown - had grown - has grown) up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef.
- 36- I (have just finished - just finish - had just finished - were just finishing) one of his books, called My Father, An Egyptian Teacher.
- 37- She (had written - have written - wrote - has written) a book about why the writer became so successful.
- 38- Since he (has become - have become - became - become) famous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages.
- 39- His books (influence - influenced - has influenced - have influenced) children for many years.
- 40- It's two weeks since we last (met - have met - had met - has met).
- 41- This is the most interesting book I have (never - ever - yet - just) read .
- 42- Oh! I (lost - lose - am losing - have lost) my passport. What should I do?
- 43- Tamer (had - has had - has - is having) a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
- 44- Adel (hasn't contacted - didn't contact - doesn't contact - hadn't contacted) me since he left Cairo.
- 45- I have never (gone - been - seen - visited) to the zoo before.
- 46- My cousin has lived abroad (when - for - ago - since) his childhood.
- 47- Belal is not here. He has (gone - been - seen - visited) to the dentist's.
- 48- Omar, (has - have - did - had) you read that book I recommended?
- 49- I (hasn't - haven't - didn't - hadn't) finished the book yet.
- 50- I started reading the story on Saturday but I have been busy (since - for- ago yet) then.
- 51- Shady has been very busy since he (has begun - begin - began - begins) working for that charity.
- 52- Nothing like this has (never - lately - ever - just) happened to me.
- 53- Have you (ever tried - tried ever - never tried - tried never) English food?
- 54- Many of today's great writers (have also worked - also work - has also worked - also worked) as teachers.
- 55- Michael Morpurgo is a famous English writer. He (write - wrote - has written - is writing) many books for children.
- 56- He started writing stories for children when he (has been - have been - had been - was) a primary school teacher.
- 57- Many of his most famous stories, (have been made - be made - was made - made) into successful films.
- 58- Ali (isn't - didn't - wasn't - hasn't been) hungry because he has eaten a big lunch.
- 59- My brother (is going - will go - has gone - has been) to Paris, he came back last week.
- 60- Since the computer was used in schools, remarkable progress in education (has made - has been made - had made - had been made).
- 61- My uncle (is - will be - has been - is being) to Germany lately.
- 62- We haven't seen him (since - for - from - in) over a year.
- 63- A long time has passed (when - because - since - until) I last saw him.

- 64- She has been to America. This means that she (is still – is no longer – will be – won't be) there.
- 65- Something is wrong with his car, so he (has taken – took – was taken – is being taken) it to the garage.
- 66- We (haven't decided – didn't decide – hadn't decided – don't decide) what to do for the holidays yet.
- 67- I (have had – had – had had – was having) my own computer for three years now.
- 68- Agatha Christie's books (have been translated – were being translated – translated – have translated) into more than 40 languages.
- 69- Ali (is – has been – is being – had been) at university for three years. He comes home every weekend.
- 70- Shakespeare (has written – wrote – had written – was written) 37 plays.
- 71- We moved to this house two years ago today. So we (lived – live – has lived – have lived) here for two years.
- 72- It is ages since we (have read – had heard – heard – was hearing) some good news.
- 73- You can't talk to Tarek because he (used to go – had gone – has just gone – goes) out.
- 74- (For – In – At – Since) he became famous, his books have been translated into many languages,
- 75- I haven't heard from my brother (since – ago – just – for) his travel.
- 76- We started to live here more than 20 years (for – ago – since – so far).
- 77- We have lived here (for – ago – since – so far) more than 20 years.
- 78- (Do schools – Were schools – Had schools been – Have schools been) wrong to teach everyone in the same way?
- 79- Have you (never been – yet been – even been – ever been) in a plane?
- 80- This is the first time we (had been – have been – went – was going) to a theatre.
- 81- He will welcome us as soon as we (arrived – will arrive – arriving – have arrived).
- @@

Advanced Exercises

- 1- She is really a good friend and she to send me a letter each month.
a) never failed b) never fails c) is never failing d) had never failed
- 2- Generally speaking, I ... film reviews because I like to be open-minded when I go to the cinema.
a) am not reading b) don't read c) haven't read d) haven't been reading
- 3- I (had left-have left- was leaving-am leaving) my books in the class. Could you go and fetch them for me?
- 4- It is more than 20 years (for – since- while-on) the writer wrote a short story.
- 5- I have (yet-ever-all ready- recently) sent him an e-mail; I expect him to send me a cheque soon.
- 6- I ('ve been making-'ve made-'ve been made-will make) a cake. Would you like some?
.Since his mother (was-has been-is-had been) ill, he will clean the flat for her -7
.For – Since- While-On) I started my job, I've met a lot of important people -8
.Nageib Mahfouz's books.....into many languages -9
a) translatedb) were translated c) have been translated d) had been translated
It takes time to build (assistance -residence -confidence -doubt) when you learn a new skill -10
11. One Thousand and One Nights many times and on man continents.
a. has told b. has been told c. told d. was telling
12. What have you..... that you would like to do?
a. done ever b. ever done c. never done d. done never
13. How long have you studied English?
a. since b. for c. ago d. yet
- 14.....have you lived in your home ?
a. When b. Since how long c. For when d. Since when
15. Do you know what time Nada the office ?
a. have left b. had left c. left d. was left
16. Have you finished all the reports? You never let me down , Sama!
a. already b. recently c. so far d. yet
- 17.I 'm starving..... I've eaten nothing for two days.
a. before b. since c. so d. when
18.When have you lived here ?

a. . For b. With c. From d. Since

19..... how long have you lived here ?

a. For b. With c. From d. Since

20. fve known tens of people since Ihere..

a. have been lived b. was lived c. have lived d. had lived

21-There has been a decrease in the nuber of applications since the report on environmental pollution.....in the newspaper.

a. has appeared b. was appeared c. appeared d. has been appeared

22- I have.....sent hi an eail I expect hi to send me a cheque.

a. yet b. all ready c. recently d. ever

23- It's aonth.....Ali last visited her uncle.

a. before b. since c. for d. when