



الأستاذ



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أستاذ اللغة الانجليزية

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Unit 1 Coming home



The present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

• **Formation** التكوين

I , we , you , they , الجمع

inf مصدر

Mr.Mahmoud Seliem

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He , she , it ,

المفرد

verb + s / es/ies

Ex: I play foot ball.

Ex: The boys go to school.

Ex: We get up early.

Ex: Hala eats fish.

● **Notice** لاحظ

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (s - ss - sh - ch - o - x - z) فإننا نضيف له **es** مع المفرد

wash ----- washes

go ----- goes Cross.....crosses buzz.... buzzes

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ Y يسبقها حرف ساكن تحول إلى **i** قبل إضافة **es** مع المفرد

Carry ----- carries

study ----- studies

أما إذا انتهى الفعل بـ Y يسبقها حرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) فإننا نضيف **s** فقط مع المفرد

Stay ----- stays

buy ----- buys

play-----plays

● **Usage** الاستخدام

1- **Habit** يعبر المضارع البسيط عن عادة أو حدث متكرر

* I usually have my coffee at 4 pm. My little brother has his coffee at 4, too.

* Dad always goes to the gym on Fridays.

2- **Stated fact** حقيقة ثابتة

* The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

* Water boils at 100 c°

3- **A fact that lasts for a long time** حقيقة ثابتة لفترة طويلة

* Mr. Mahmoud lives in Luxor .

* I hate dogs .

4. **Daily Routine:** الروتين اليومي المتكرر

* Sam gets up at seven. He has breakfast at seven thirty. He goes to school by bus.

5. **Personal information:** المعلومات الشخصية

* Adel is an engineer. He designs roads and bridges. He is married.

6. **Timetables & Schedules:** الجداول والمواعيد والبرامج الثابتة

* The Rome plane leaves at 11 p.m. every Sunday and Thursday.

* The "Hello America" program starts at ten in the evening.

* The Rome plane leaves at 11 p.m. tomorrow.

7. **'If' (zero conditional):** الحالة الصفرية

* If you boil water, it evaporates.

8. **'If' (1st conditional):** الحالة الاولى

* If Mum cooks chicken, I won't eat.

لاحظ:

1- يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والحواس والادراك والعاطفة والتفكير بدلا من المضارع المستمر:

Like	dislike	Love	hate	understand	want	need	believe
agree	disagree	mind	seem	recognize	mean	forget	realize

⇒ I remember his name ⇒ I hate his bad behavior. ⇒ If you play well, you will win.

2- يستخدم المضارع البسيط او المضارع التام مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after/before) بشرط أن يكون الزمن الآخر مستقبلي

⇒ After he arrives, we will eat. ⇒ They will not go until he gives them money.

Questions الأسئلة

WH + do / does + subject + Inf ?

وفي الإجابة لا تستخدم **does / do**

Ex: Where does Ali go in the morning ?

- He goes to school .

Ex: What do you play ?

- I play football .

وبالطبع الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ **Does / Do** وهي بمعنى " هل " تجاب بـ **Yes** أو **No**

Ex: Does Hassan like football?

- Yes, he does.

- No, he does not.

Negative form

صيغة النفي

Subject + don't / doesn't + inf

Ex: She plays tennis

She doesn't play tennis

Ex: I go to the theatre

I don't go to the theatre

نحن يمكن أن نستخدم **never** للنفي

لاحظ

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

Key words المفاتيح

* تنقسم الكلمات المعبرة عن المضارع البسيط الى قسمين اساسيين:

A	B
Adverbs of frequency	How often
always = دائما	once a/an = مرة كل
frequently = بشكل متكرر	twice a/an = مرتين كل
usually = عادة	three times a/an = مرات كل 3
often = غالبا	four times a/an = مرات كل 4
sometimes = أحيانا	every = كل
occasionally = في المناسبات	
hardly ever = scarcely بالكاد	
rarely = seldom = نادرا	
never = ابدا - نهائيا	

وتأتي هذه الكلمات قبل الفعل الأساسي للجملة

Ex: He usually visits his uncle.

Ex: She always smiles.

أما إذا كان الفعل الأساسي " verb To Be " فتأتي الكلمات السابقة بعده

Ex: He is always happy.

Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

ملحوظة: تستخدم ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن مدى تكرار فعل ما. وتستخدم قبل الفعل الأساسي أو

بعد فعل يكون Verb to be

Fadia **always** gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

100%
Always دائما

and Seliem

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Sara and Merna **always** go to school at 8 a.m.

80%
Usually

عادة

Mamdouh **usually** reads a book at night.
You **usually** have lunch at 2 p.m.

70%
Often

غالباً

Yahya **often** works hard.
They **often** visit their grandparents **أجدادهم** on Sundays.

50%
Sometimes

أحياناً

Heba **sometimes** listens to music.
They **sometimes** play football in the street.

10%
Occasionally

من حين لآخر

Malak **occasionally** drives a sports car.
We **occasionally** swim in the sea.

0%
never

أبداً

Yomna **never** sleeps late.
Asmaa and Shimaa **never** go to school on Fridays.

ملحوظة: عند السؤال عن ظروف التكرار نستخدم **How often**

مصدر فاعل + do / does + sub + How often + مصدر فاعل + do / does + sub +

وللاجابة نستخدم ظروف التكرار أو الظروف الزمنية مثل

Once / twice / three times / مرتين / ثلاث مرات

How often does Zainab read on the sofa? – She **often** reads on the sofa.

How often do you walk to school? – I **always** walk to school.

How often does Maysaa text friends? – She **usually** texts friends.

How to form a question

أولاً: إذا بدأت الجملة بـ

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / I'm afraid / Ok

يكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى (هل ؟) ونتبع الآتي :-

1- تحذف No , Yes أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.

2- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي :-

? تكلمة + فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد/ناقص

الاسعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

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

? صفة/اسم/adj/N +v.ing + فاعل + am/is/are + أداة استفهام

? مصدر + inf + فاعل + do/does/did + أداة استفهام

? مصدر + inf + الفعل الناقص + فاعل + can/will/must + أداة استفهام

? تصريف ثالث + p.p. + فاعل + has/have/had + أداة استفهام

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة :-

Question	you	your	are you	were you ...?
Answer	I - we	my - our	I'm/we are	I was/ we were

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

1- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) .

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

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

ثانياً: إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ (Yes , No , Of course) أو ما سبق نستخدم أداة الاستفهام كالتالي :-

How long	have	you	been studying	English ?
أداة استفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكلمة الجملة

وعند الاجابة عن هذا النوع من الاسئلة تتبع الآتي:

1- نبدأ بالفاعل (الاسم/الضمير) (لعبة المقص) 2- نضع الفعل في الزمن المناسب . 3- ثم نكمل باقي اجابة السؤال.

what are you doing? = I am watching TV

? Who is he He is Mr.Mahmoud Seliem =

.How does she go to school? = She goes to school on foot

What	ما/ماذا لغير العاقل	How much	كم كميته	How many	كم عدد
What colour	ما لون	How often = How many times	كم عدد المرات		
What time	ما الوقت	How much	كم ثمن	What price	
What kind of	ما نوع	How old	كم عمر	What age	
Where	اين (المكان)	How fast	كم سرعة	What speed	
When	متي (الزمن)	How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size	
Why	لماذا (السبب)	How high	كم ارتفاع	What height	
Which	أى (للإختيار)	How heavy	كم وزن	What weight	
Who	من (للعاقل)	How wide	كم اتساع	What width	
Whose	ملك من	How deep	كم عمق	What depth	
How	كيف(الحال-الوسيلة)	How tall	كم طول	What height	
How far	كم بعد المسافة	How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length	

4 Finish the following dialogue with these words:

like - pounds - sell - help - buy

Assistant : Can I(1)..... you, sir?

Sami : Yes, please. I want to(2)..... a T-shirt.

Assistant : What colour do you(3).....?

Sami : Blue, please. Size 36.

Assistant : Here you are. It's thirty(4)..... .

Sami : Here's the money. Thank you.

Finish the following dialogue with these words:

see - should - Why - When - too

Soha :(1).... didn't you go to school last week, Mona?

Mona : I was(2)..... ill to go to school.

Soha : Did you(3)..... a doctor?

Mona : Yes, of course. He said I had a very bad cold.

Soha : It think you(4)..... have more rest. Mona : You're right.

Finish the following dialouge with these words:

a - old - the - thirty - what

Samira : How(1)..... is your big sister, Amira?

Amira : She's(2)..... .

Samira :(3)..... does she do?

Amira : She's(4).... secretary in an office in Cairo.

Where are you from?.....

Where were you born?.....

What is your uncle called?.....

Where does your mother work?.....

.....? Fine, thanks

..... ? Yoko is from Japan.

..... ? It's nine o'clock.

..... ? The two girls are eating ice cream.

.....? Manal works in a tourist company.

..... ? My last name is Heba.

..... ? In 2001 I lived in Sohag.

..... ? Ahmed lives in Luxor.

1) arrive at / arrive in / get to / reach

arrive at «مستشفى, مدرسة, صغير» يصل مكان صغير «.....»

ex. Ahmed arrives at school early in the morning.

arrive in «دولة, مدينة» يصل مكان كبير «.....»

ex. When does Amira arrive in London?

get to «مكان كبير أو صغير» يصل إلى «.....»

ex. Tarek got to Cairo / the hospital early.

reach

تصل إلى مكان «بدون حرف جر

ex. Ashimaa reached home / school late.

2) help + مصدر = + مفعول (to + (مصدر / (with+ (اسم

ex. I help my sister do(to do) her homework.

ex. I help my sister with her homework.

3) make + مفعول + مصدر / adjيصنع/يجعل / صفة

ex. Rpqaya usually makes breakfast. تصنع/تعد

ex. Nour always makes me laugh/happy.

4) on / in / at / by

On + تواريخ / أيام

On + (a/an/my/the) وسيلة مواصلات في وجود فاصل ماعدا (سيارة وتاكسي) مثل

ex. Hossam never goes to school on fridays.

ex. Mosab often goes to work on a bus/ a train/ a plane.

in + شهور/سنين/فصول/فترات اليوم

in + (a/an/my/the) وسيلة مواصلات في وجود فاصل (سيارة وتاكسي)

ex. Ali has hunch in the afternoon/. (at night)

ex. Mohamed sometimes travels in a car/ a taxi. يسافر

at + ساعات/بعض الأماكن

ex. Saed always gets up at 6:30 am.

ex. Islam watched a film at the cinema.

by + قبل / وسيلة مواصلات بدون فاصل

ex. Rahma and Arwa usually go to school by bus/car/taxi/train.

ex. Be back by ten. عد قبل الساعة العاشرة

5) home/there لا نستخدم حروف جر بمعنى (إلى) قبل هذه الكلمات

Come home/get home/ arrive home/ go home/ leave home/ walk home.

6) for + V.ing / noun بسبب/من أجل

ex. He went to prison for doing something bad/ for a crime. جريمة

7) with ذو / لديه

ex. This is my sister with a green hat.

8) country قطر — بلد — دولة / the country = the countryside الريف

ex. Egypt is a country. دولة

ex. Malak and Habiba live in the country/the countryside. الريف

9) little (صغير / قليل للكمية) يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد

ex. Roaa has a little brother. أخ صغير

ex. Shroq has got little milk. كمية لبن قليلة.

10) the relative pronouns (who / where)

ضمير وصل بمعنى «الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي» يحل محل الفاعل (ويأتي بعده فعل) (أو المفعول العاقل) (ويأتي بعده اسم أو ضمير)

ex. A brave boy, who saved the girl, is my brother.

ex. Abo bakr, who I like, is my friend.

ضمير وصل بمعنى «حيث» يشير إلى المكان (ويأتي بعده جملة) where

ex. Esna is a city where I live.

ex. This is the school where I learn.

11) forget to + inf / forget + V.ing

forget to + inf ينسى أن يفعل الشيء

ex. Marriam forgot to bring her camera.

forget + V.ing (يفعل الشيء) ثم ينسى أنه فعله

ex. Reemas forgot bringing her camera.

12) love to / like to + inf / V.ing يحب

ex. Mona likes/loves to swim/swimming.

would('d) love to / would('d) like to + inf يود أن

ex. We'd love to swim.

ex. I'd love to visit the pyramids.

13) information معلومات / news أخبار / advice نصيحة / equipment معدات / money مال

هذه الكلمات هي أسماء غير معدودة وتعامل معاملة المفرد ولا تسبق ب a/an ولا نضيف لها الجمع وتأخذ فعل مفرد.

ex. That information was very useful.

ex. Money is important.

Unit 2

How are you feeling?



The present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
He (الف) She It + You We The	He (الف) She It + You We aren't They	Am (الف) Is you Are we They	يستخدم للتعبير عن - 1- حدث يقع الآن - He's eating. 2- حدث تم التخطيط للقيام به في المستقبل - I'm going to Luxor next week.	- Look! - Listen! - now -at present - at the moment - at the present time

ملاحظات

<p>(1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :- bake → baking come → coming live → living make → making ride → riding take → taking drive → driving give → giving</p> <p>اما إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) منطوق لا نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-</p>			
<p>be → being see → seeing</p> <p>(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-</p>			
<p>cut → cutting put → putting get → getting shop → shopping run → running swim → swimming</p> <p>remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening: <u>مأعدا</u> - happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing</p>			
<p>(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :- eat → eating read → reading need → needing</p>			
<p>(4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرفي (ie) تحول إلي (y) عند إضافة (ing) مثل :- die → dying lie → lying tie → tying</p>			

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

1- I..... at the moment.

- a) 'm studying b) study c) studying d) studied

2) Be quiet! The baby

- a) is sleeping b) sleeps c) sleep d) sleeping

3) Don't forget to take your umbrella. It

- a) rains b) raining c) rains d) is raining

4) I'm sorry, I can't hear what You

- a) saying b) says c) are saying d) said

5) rice every day?

a) Has he eaten b) Does he c) Is he eating d) Does he eat

6) Every Monday, Sally her kids to their football practice.

a) drive b) drives c) driving d) is driving

7) cesses, at the Moment?

a) Does she work b) Is she working c) Will she work d) Did she work

8) Listen! Sandy..... in the bathroom.

a) is singing b) singing c) sings d) sang

9) He... to travel to the USA.

a) want b) is wanting c) wants d) wanting

10) My mother at the moment.

a. shop b. shops c. shopping d. is shopping

11. Why..... Amal feeling tired ?

a.am b. are c. were d. is

12. What you think they are doing at the moment ?

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

13. Fady Wearing a jacket today because it is very hot.

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

14. What gamenow ?

a. did you play b. are you playing c. are playing d. do you play

Read and correct the underlined words:

1) She's run because she's late for her class.

2) Our teacher always give us lots of homework.

3) People are speaking English in Jamaica.

4) Every Sunday, we visiting my grandparents.

5) I am working today. I'm on holiday.

6) Who are drive around the city ?

7) The police officer visit a school today.

8) On Saturday, I usually spending time with my cousins.

9) I can't come to the park because I'm cleaning vesterday.

ظروف الحال / الكيفية بالطريقة Adverbs of manners

• أولاً:- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع , والصفة تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعد فعل يكون.(am/is/are/was/were)

• I bought a new car. * She is beautiful.

• ثانياً:- ظرف الحال أو الطريقة أو الكيفية عبارة عن كلمة تصف (الفعل) كيفية حدوث الفعل. و يجيب عن السؤال ب (How) ويأتي بعد الفعل أو المفعول:

Ex: How does Ahmed walk to school? – He walks quickly. بعد الفعل

Ex: How does Mona sing? - She sings sadly.

Ex: How do they play? - They play well.

Ex: M.Salah kicks the ball quickly. بعد المفعول

Ex: Mr.Mahmoud called my name loudly. بعد المفعول

• يتكون ظرف الطريقة/الحال/الكيفية بصفة عامة بإضافة (ly) الى الصفة:

بأمان safely آمن safe / بعلى loudly عالي loud / بحزن sadly حزين sad
(أ) إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب (l) يضاف (ly):

بحرص carefully حريص careful / بجمال beautifully جميل beautiful
(ب) إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب (e) تحذف (e) وتضاف (y):

بشكل محتمل probably محتمل probable / بشكل ممكن possibly ممكن possible
(ج) إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن تقلب ال (y) إلى (ily):

سهل easily سهل easy / بسعادة happily سعيد happy / بكسل lazily كسل lazy
(د) هناك ظروف شاذة لا يضاف لها (ly) وتحفظ كما هي:

بشكل جيد well جيد good / متأخرا late متأخر late / بسرعة fast سريع fast
بطريقة صحيحة right صحيح right / مبكرا early مبكر early / بشدة hard شديد hard

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

1. The story was very funny. The children laughed

a) happily b) happy c) sad d) sadly

2. It was a terrible accident. She hurt her leg

a) worst b) worse c) bad d) badly

3. Merna always studies for her exams.

a) bad b) hardly c) hard d) good

4. Sometimes I need my teacher to talk.....so I can understand her better.

a) slowly b) slow c) slower d) slowest

5. Salma is a..... driver. He drives very carefully.

a) carefully b) careful c) careless d) carelessly

6. If you play music, you will hurt your ears,

a) quiet b) quietly c) slowly d) loudly

7. Walk or you may miss the bus.

a) quick b) fast c) slow d) slowly

8. We slept well in our bed,

a) comfortable b) comfortably c) bad d) badly

9. It is at the end of the day and the guests are..... leaving!

a) slow b) good c) slowly d) careless

10. The cat is sitting in the sun.....

a) lazily b. lazily c. laziest d. lazier

11. The children are singing..... in the playground.

- a. loudly b. loud c. more loud d. most loud
12. It is important to drive..... when it is raining.
- a. most careful b.morecareful c. careful d. carefully
13. My cousin is very..... at playing tennis.
- a. best b. better c. good d. well
14. Mamdouh did very..... in his exams last week.
- a. good b. well c. best d. the best
15. It was raining yesterday.
- a. heavy b. heavier c. heaviest d. heavily

● **Read and correct the underlined words:**

- You drive quite dangerous.
- This is a very important question, please think careful before you answer.
- Fadia is very well at English.
- Sara usually arrives lately.
- Al zamalek lost the football match 4-2 yesterday. I don't think they played badly.
- My friend sews bad.
- Yahya went to the new school sad.
- My friends are smiling happy.
- Heba is a fast runner. He runs faster.
- Malak climbed the hill easy.
- Asmaa is a good singer. She sings good.

الأستاذ محمود سليم



أستاذ اللغة الانجليزية



Unit 3

Great jobs



The past simple tense **الزمان الماضي البسيط**

Form التكوين	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الاستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة ied, ed, d في حالة الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال الشاذة تُحفظ	I He She It مصدر+didn't You We	I Wh he + she Did it مصدر+ you we	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ - في الماضي وانتهى. - عادة في الماضي وانتهت. - سرد قصة في الماضي. -Yesterday, I went to Cairo. -She visited Luxor last month.	in تاريخ ماضي + yesterday ago last once one day

	They	they	Did you visit the citadel two ?days ago	in the past How long ago
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- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)

study → studied cry → cried marry → married

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) نضع (ed)

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

Ex: I played chess yesterday.

Ex: The pharaohs built the pyramids thousands years ago.

Ex: The boys broke the window.

Ex: The thief opened the door, went inside and took the money.

Ex: In the past, people travelled on camels.

Ex: He went abroad. X

- He didn't go abroad.الخارج

Ex: Where did Ali go yesterday?

Ex: He went to the cinema.

Did you visit London?

- Yes , I did

No , I didn't

ملحوظة:



انتبه جيداً لتصريفات هذه الأفعال الهامة جداً!!!

الفعل Verb	المضارع Present	الماضي past
v .to . be فعل يكون	am/ is/ are	was/ were
v .to . do فعل يفعل	do/ does	Did
v .to . have فعل يفعل	have/ has	Had

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

.Last April, we (visit – visits – visited – visiting) my uncle and cousins in Luxor -1

.The beach (was – were – were – weren't) far from Sally's home -2

.When I (am – were – is – was) eight, we went to Siwa -3

4- Islam and Reemas (going – went – goes – go) into the caveكهف last week.

?Does – Do – Did – Done) you have a good weekend last week) -5

.Mazin (swam – swim – swims – swimming) in the lake at Siwa yesterday -6

?What did you (eat – ate – eats – eating) for dinner last night -7

?Did you (went – goes – go – going) on holiday last summer -8

.My aunt (buy – bought – buys – buying) her car last week -9

10- Did you travel to Hurghadaالغردقة? No, I (did – don't – didn't – do).

?Who did you (meet – met – meets – meeting) after school last Monday -11

.I (rode – ride – rides – riding) my bike to the library last week -12

2. Read and correct the underlined words :

- (.....) ?Did you bought a new jacket -1
(.....) .Yesterday I gives Ibrahim a present -2
(.....) ?What do you visit last week -3
(.....) .My sister has a baby girl called Sara yesterday -4
(.....) .Sama does a lot of things on holiday yesterday -5
(.....) .Makkah buys fruit and went home -6
(.....) .I have lunch with my friends an hour ago -7

3. Circle the correct word :

- .There wasn't / weren't any men there -1
.Last summer, my family have / had a holiday in Morocco -2
.I didn't sleep / slept late yesterday -3
.There wasn't / weren't any cars on the beach -4



الأستاذ



محمود سليم

U.S



استاذ اللغة الانجليزية
اعتاد أن **Used to**

U.K



01156991957

● يستخدم الفعل (used to) للتعبير عن عادات أو أفعال كانت تحدث بانتظام في زمن الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن.

ex: When I was young, I used to play in the street.

Affirmative	الإثبات	المصدر + used to + فاعل Sub
Negative	النفي	المصدر + didn't use to + فاعل Sub
Interrogative	السؤال	المصدر + use to + فاعل + Wh/Did

ex: I used to live in cairo, but now I live in Esna.

ex: **Yomna** used to work in a hospital.

ex: **Sondos** didn't use to swim in the canal when I was young.

ex: **Nour** didn't use to drive a car when she was young.

ex: Did you use to read books when you were young?- Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.

ex: Did **Amira** use to ride a bike when she was 7?- Yes, she did./ No, she didn't.

ex: What did **Zainab** use to do when she was little?

She used to play computer games.

ex: Where did Maysaa use to work before she worked as a teacher?

She used to work in a big company.

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

1. I used to tennis when I was at school.

a) play b) playing c) played d) plays

2. We go to the cinema at the weekends.

a) didn't use to b) used c) use to d) didn't use

3. They in the countryside, but now they live in the city.

a) used to living b) use to live c) used to live d) using to live

4. play computer games when you were younger?

a) Did you used b) Does he use to c) Did you use to d) Did you use

5. What music..... to like when you were a child?

a) used you b) did you use c) use you d) did you used

6. They both..... have short hair. They have long hair now.

a) used to b) didn't use to c) used d) didn't use

7. I used to hard when I was a student.

a) working b) work c) worked d) works

2) Read and correct the underlined words:

1. We used to playing basketball after school.

2. Japan didn't use to is a rich country.

3. Does your uncle use to live in Esna?

Unit 4

Into the past

Obligation

التعبير عن الإلزام

1) must

I, he, she, it, you, we, they + must

يجب أن

يستخدم الفعل (must) للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام بمعنى (يجب أن) في المضارع ويستخدم الفعل (had to) في الماضي.

Ex: We **have to** wear a uniform.

Ex: She **has to** finish all her homework today.

Ex: You **had to** study hard.

وعند السؤال عن الضرورة نستخدم :

Must + فاعل + مصدر ----- هل يجب أن.....؟

وتكون الإجابة عن السؤال بهل ب (Yes, / No,) :

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

bake → baking
ride → riding

come → coming
take → taking

live → living
drive → driving

make → making
give → giving

أما إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) منطوق لا نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

be → being

see → seeing

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

cut → cutting
shop → shopping

put → putting
run → running

get → getting
swim → swimming

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

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

eat → eating

read → reading

need → needing

4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرفي (ie) تحول إلي (y) عند إضافة (ing) مثل :-

die → dying

lie → lying

tie → tying

لاحظ:

While \ AS \ Just as + Sub + was / were + v-ing + Sub + past verb
(الحدث الطويل) (الحدث القصير)
Sub + past verb + while \ as \ just as + Sub + was / were + v-ing
(الحدث القصير) (الحدث الطويل)

- * My father came while I was sleeping.
- * Ali broke the vase just as he was cleaning it.

When + past simple + past continuous
(الحدث القصير) (الحدث الطويل)
Past simple + when + past continuous
(الحدث الطويل) (الحدث القصير)

- * When the phone rang, I was having my breakfast.
- * I was having my breakfast when the phone rang.
- * Aya was sleeping while her brother was playing football.

لاحظ:

* إذا لم يأتى فاعل بعد **while** يأتى بعدها فعل به **ing**

- * While walking in the street, I met my teacher.

* إذا استخدمنا **During** نضع بعدها اسم **noun**

During + noun \ noun phrase, Sub + past verb
(الحدث الطويل) (الحدث القصير)

- * During my sleep, I heard a loud noise .
- * Ali was injured during the football match.

Passive Voice صيغة المبني للمجهول

Object + was / were + being + p.p

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

- I used to tennis when I was at school.
a) play b) playing c) played d) plays
- We go to the cinema at the weekends.
a) didn't use to b) used c) use to d) didn't use
- They in the countryside, but now they live in the city.

تماما اارين

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Conjugations of regular verbs:

تصريف الافعال المنتظمة

في نهايتها (d) أفعال يضاف لها			أفعال يضاف لها (ed) في نهايتها		
present	Past simple	Past participle	Present	Past simple	Past participle
breathe/s ينفس	breathed	breathed	allow/s يسمح	allowed	Allowed
change/s يتغير	changed	changed	borrow/s يستعير	borrowed	Borrowed
cycle/s يركب دراجة	cycled	cycled	contain/s يحتوى على	contained	contained
include/s يشمل/يتضمن	included	included	cross/es يعبر	crossed	crossed
lie/s يكذب	lied	lied	design/s يصمم	designed	designed
organize/s ينظم	organized	organized	discover/s يكتشف	discovered	Discovered
pollute/s يلوث	polluted	polluted	invent/s يخترع	invented	Invented
practice/s يمارس/يتدرب	practised	practised	repair/s يصلح	repaired	Repaired
recycle/s يعيد تدوير	recycled	recycled	warm/s يحذر	warned	warned

waste/s يهدر/ يسرف في	wasted	wasted	wash/es يغسل/يغتسل	washed	washed
wave/s يشير بيده	waved	waved	weigh/s يزن	weighed	Weighed
أفعال يضاف لها (ied) في نهايتها					
cry يبكي	cried	cried	study يدرس	studied	Studied
try يحاول	tried	tried	carry يحمل	carried	Carried

Conjugations of irregular verbs:

تصريف الأفعال الغير منتظمة

present	Past simple	Past participle	Present	Past simple	Past participle
be يكون	was / were	Been	lend يقرض/يسلف	lent	Lent
become يصبح	Became	Become	let يسمح	let	Let
begin يبدأ	Began	Begun	lose يخسر	lost	Lost
bring يحضر	Brought	Brought	make يجعل/يصنع	made	Made
Break يكسر	Broke	Broken	mean يعني / يقصد	meant	Meant
Build يبني	Built	Built	Meet يقابل	met	Met
buy يشتري	Bought	Bought	Pay يدفع	paid	Paid
choose يختار	Chose	Chosen	Put يضع	put	Put
come يأتي	Came	Come	Read يقرأ	read (مثل/red/)	read (مثل/red/)
cost يكلف/يتكلف	cost	cost	run يركض/يجري	ran	Run
cut يقطع / يقص	Cut	Cut	Say يقول	said	Said
do يفعل	Did	Done	See يرى	saw	Seen
draw يرسم	Drew	Drawn	Sell يبيع	sold	Sold
drink يشرب	Drank	Drunk	Send يرسل	sent	Sent
drive يقود	Drove	Driven	set يجهز / يضبط/تقرب الشمس	set	Set
eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten	Sing يغني	sang	Sung
fall يسقط	Fell	Fallen	Sit يجلس	sat	Sat
feel يشعر	felt	Felt	Sleep ينام	slept	Slept
find يجد	Found	Found	Speak يتحدث	spoke	Spoken
fly يطير	Flew	Flown	spend ينفق / يقضي	spent	Spent
forget ينسى	Forgot	forgotten	Stand يفهم	stood	Stood
get يحصل على	got	got	Swim يسبح	swam	Swum
give يعطي	Gave	Given	Take يأخذ	took	Taken
go يذهب	Went	Gone	Teach يعلم	taught	Taught
have يملك	Had	Had	Tell يخبر	told	Told
hear يسمع	Heard	Heard	think يفكر	thought	Thought
hold يمسك	Held	Held	understand يفهم	understood	Understood