

Unit 1

① عند وصف الاماكن والاتجاهات نستخدم (الفعل في المصدر) :

go straight on سر باستقامة على / turn right turn left يسارا / يميننا
take the first / second road خذ الطريق / walk / go past امش بمحاذاة

② يمكن ان نستخدم حروف جر معينه عند وصف الاتجاهات

on the right / left اليسار على اليمين / Next to بجوار / in front of امام / behind خلف /
on the corner of في الزاوية / above فوق / between بين / opposite مقابل

حروف الجر (on - in - at)

on — on Sundays / on Monday mornings ← قبل الايام / (الايام + الفترات)
on July 25th / on Christmas day ← التواريخ / الايام المميزة (الأعياد)
on my first day / on holiday / on duty ← مع عبارات معينة مثل
on time / on a sunny day

in — in January and April in spring or winter ← مع الشهور / فصول السنة
in 2020 / in 2033 ← مع السنوات
in the morning / the afternoon / the evening ← قبل فترات اليوم
in the 20th century ← قبل القرون
in the 1970s ← في فترة السبعينيات
in two minutes / in two days ← في خلال مدة زمنية محددة
in the past / in the future ← في الماضي / المستقبل

at — at at 7o'clock / at 5:30 am / ← قبل الساعات
at Christmas / Thanksgiving / Easter ← قبل الأعياد / المهرجانات
at night / at midnight ← قبل عبارات معينة منها
at noon / at midday / at dawn (الفجر) / at the weekend /
at lunchtime /at breakfast

هناك تعبيرات لا تحتاج الى حروف جر قبلها مثل :

Last → last week / last summer / last year

This → This month / this year / this day

Every → every day / every night / every year

Next / today / tomorrow

2025

Correct the words between brackets:

1. Fady goes shopping (on) the afternoon
2. (at) Saturdays, I get up at 7 am.
3. Write what you do(in) the weekend.
4. The library is (opposite) to the bank
5. I live (on) a small village in the South of Egypt.
6. Judy goes to the sports centre (of) the afternoon.
7. Nagwa usually visits her uncle (in) the weekend.
8. The train leaves (for) 5 minutes.
9. (In) the weekend, I usually do the same things.
10. The sports centre is (next) the aquarium and the hospital
11. I never go to school (at) Fridays.
12. We travel to Luxor (on) March.
13. I always go to school (a) the morning.
14. Go straight (in) and turn left.

The Present Simple Tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

التكوين	اسم جمع I / we / you / they /	→ (مصدر الفعل بدون اي اضافات)
Formation:	اسم مفرد he / she / it /	→ (مصدر الفعل + s/es/ies)
Examples :	I I go to school in the morning.	
	They They like fish.	
	Marwa Marwa speaks English well.	

ملحوظات عند اضافة (s) للأفعال مع الفاعل المفرد فقط:

١- نضيف للفعل (es) اذا انتهى الفعل بأحد النهايات التالية (ss/sh/ch/x/o) ، مثل :

pass → passes

go → goes

wash → washes

catch → catches

mix → mixes

٢- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف ساكن ، تقبل الى (i) ثم نضيف (es)

try → tries

study → studies

cry → cries

٣- أما اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف متحرك نضيف للفعل (s) فقط ، مثل :

play → plays

stay → stays

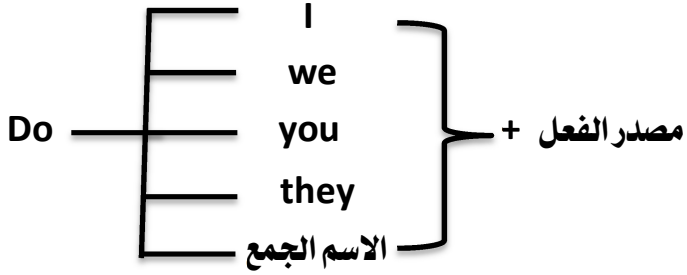
٤- أي فعل اخر ينتهي باي نهاية اخرى نضيف (s) فقط ، مثل :

use → uses

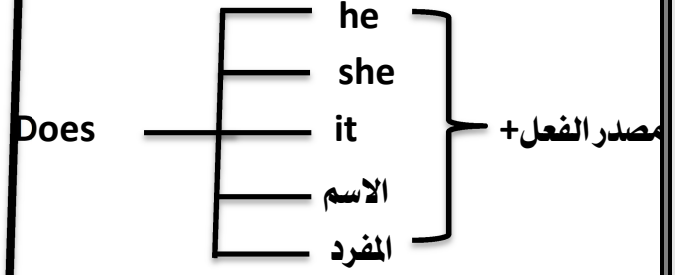
drink → drinks

snow → snows

السؤال في المضارع البسيط: أولا السؤال بفعل مساعد (Yes / No, Question):



Do you get up early?



Does Ali live in Aswan?

ثانيا السؤال المبدوء بأداة استفهام: (Wh question):

Wh + do / does + مصدر الفعل + باقي الجملة ?

- What time does the train arrive in Aswan?
- What type of energy do trams use?
- When does the train leave?
- What time do the shops open?
- Which day does the exhibition open?

النفي في المضارع البسيط

I / we / you / they / الاسم الجمع → don't + مصدر الفعل

He / she / it / الاسم المفرد → doesn't + مصدر الفعل

- She doesn't read newspapers on Friday.
- She never reads.
- I don't go to school on Friday.

استخدام المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات

- He usually gets up early.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق

- The sun rises in the east.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن أحداث مجدولة ومواعيد ثابتة (طائرات - قطارات - مباريات - امتحانات)

- The plane leaves at 6:30 in the evening.
- The course ends in March.
- The train arrives at 7:45 tomorrow morning.

وخصوصا مع بعض الأفعال مثل (open / end / close / finish / arrive / leave / land / take off / start / begin)

تستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات والأحداث المتكررة وتكون دائما قبل الأفعال

العادية وبعد الأفعال المساعدة

always / sometimes / usually / often / never

- ✍ He always gets up early
- ✍ We never go to school on Friday.
- ✍ She is usually late.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن أحداث سوف تحدث في المستقبل او عادات متكررة

- ✍ When / After he finishes his homework, he will call us.

Correct the words between brackets:

1. When (do) the plane to Rome leave.
2. the exhibition (finish) at 3 p.m.
3. (Does) you go to school on foot.
4. the train to Port Saed (leave) at 3:15.
5. the library (open) at 8:30 in the morning.
6. what time (do) the lesson start.
7. (Do) a ferry take people across the desert or across water.
8. the train usually (take) 6 hours to reach Assiut.
9. the film hasn't finished yet. It (finish) at 9.
10. my sister's birthday (be) on Tuesday.
11. it's an hour before the exhibition (start).

Making suggestions لعمل الاقتراحات

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|---|--------------|--------------------------------|
| { | Shall we | هيا بنا | } | + مصدر الفعل | → Shall we go to the park? |
| | Why don't you / we | لما لا | | | → Why don't we go to the park? |
| | Let's | هيا بنا | | | → |
| | Would you like to | هل تود أن | | | |

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---|---------|--|
| { | How about | ما رأيك في | } | + v-ing | |
| | What about | ما رأيك في | | | |

- ✍ Would you like to meet up tomorrow?
- ✍ What about going to the zoo?

Responding to suggestions للرد على الاقتراحات

- I prefer to + مصدر الفعل → I prefer to go somewhere indoors.
- I prefer + (v-ing) → I prefer going somewhere indoors.
- That would be great. سيكون ذلك عظيما
- I prefer playing football to playing tennis.



Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين Superlatives التفضيل

أولا مع الصفات القصيرة (big / tall / short / fast)

- ✗ Omar is tall.
- ✗ Emma is smaller than Yasser. → مقارنة بين اثنين
- ✗ Omar is the tallest student in our class. → تفضيل بين أكثر من اثنين

ثانيا مع الصفات الطويلة (beautiful / expensive / dangerous)

- ✗ Huda is beautiful.
- ✗ Kettles are more expensive than the cups. → مقارنة بين اثنين
- ✗ The fridge is the most useful thing in the kitchen. → تفضيل بين أكثر من اثنين

المقارنة بين اثنين

صفة قصيرة er
صفة طويلة less (أقل)
صفة طويلة more (أكثر)

than

التفضيل بين أكثر من اثنين

صفة قصيرة est
صفة طويلة the least
صفة طويلة the most

ملحوظة : يمكن استخدام (less) قبل الصفات الطويلة والقصيرة في المقارنة

- ✗ The car is less expensive than the bus.
- ✗ Omar is less tall than his brother Ali.

هناك صفات مختلفة عن القاعدة لا يضاف لها (er) أو (est) وتحفظ كما هي مثل

bad	→→	worse than	→→	the worst
good	→→	better than	→→	the best
far	→→	further than	→→	the furthest
	→→	farther than	→→	the furthest
many / much	→→	more than	→→	the most

Correct:

1. The supermarket is the (busy) shop in my town.
2. Red is (most) popular colour for our toaster this year.
3. My new phone is much (easy) to use than my old one.
4. The film was terrible. I think it was the (worse) film I have ever seen.
5. The (more) useful thing in my kitchen is the fridge.
6. It is (good) to buy clothes in shops than online.
7. Which item do you think is the (less) expensive?

8. The second coffee machine is (small) than the first one.
9. Cheese is (bad) for you than fruit.
10. This tablet is (expensive) than that one.
11. (Who) has the fastest car in the city.
12. My grandfather is the (older) in our family.
13. Which is (long) the river Nile or the sensor?
14. I am the (younger) of the family.
15. This is the (good) news I have ever drank .

both And → كلاهما / كلا من

إذا استخدمت مع فاعلين يأتي بعدها دائما فعل جمع ، مثل :

- ✗ Both Ali and Marwa like fish
- ✗ Both the laptop and the microwave are in the sale

either or..... → إما ... أو (للتخيير)

- ✗ You can choose either soup or salad with your meal.
- ✗ I can either play tennis or watch TV.

إذا استخدمت مع فاعلين يأتي الفعل بعدها دائما حسب الفاعل الثاني :

- ✗ Either Ali or his brothers have my book.
- ✗ Either my brothers or my sister is visiting my uncle.

neither nor..... → لا ... ولا

إذا استخدمت مع فاعلين فالفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

- ✗ Neither Ali nor Dalia speaks English.
- ✗ Neither Ali nor his parents are tall.

إذا جاء neither اسم مفرد يكون الفعل بعدهم مفرد :

- ✗ Neither parent knows about the accident.

إذا جاء بعد (neither of) اسم جمع أو ضمير جميع يكون الفعل بعدها مفرد

- ✗ Neither of my friends is free.
- ✗ Neither of those necklaces is cheap.

لاحظ أن : (neither) لا يأتي معها فعل منفي ، وإنما النفي يكون مع (either)

- ✗ She is neither beautiful nor intelligent.
- ✗ She isn't either beautiful or intelligent.

None of → لا أحد / لا شيء

None of + (اسم إشارة / اسم جمع / ضمير مفعول جمع) → فعل مفرد

- ✗ None of them works hard.
- ✗ None of the meals is delicious.
- ✗ None of my friends goes shopping on Fridays.

Both of
Either of
Neither of
None of



* الضمير بعدهم دائماً ضمير مفعول جمع (us / them / you)

* أسماء الإشارة بعدهم دائماً جمع (these / those)

لاحظ ما يلي:

- ✗ All of my friends are busy.
- ✗ None of my friends is busy.

Correct:

1. (Either) the speakers nor the microwave has a special offer.
2. None of us (want) to buy these phones.
3. Both of (we) are friends.
4. Omar (either) played games nor watched TV.
5. (Neither) Mona or Noha helped their mother.
6. Both Ali and his friends (is) happy.
7. The shop is (either) interesting or cheap. let's go to a different one
8. (No) of my friends go shopping every day.
9. (Either) the smart TV nor the large TV suited us.
10. My sister and I (either) like playing tennis.
11. You can choose (neither) soup or salad with your meal.
12. (either) Fares nor Emad can come to the beach.
13. You can (neither) get the bus or the train to the shopping centre.
14. (Either) Alexandria and Port said are on the Mediterranean sea.
15. (Both) of the answers is correct. Try again.
16. You can't wear (neither) of those dresses. They don't fit you.
17. Both of the phones (has) lots of apps.
18. (Neither) of these necklaces are nice. I can't decide which one to buy.
19. We will arrive either on Friday night (nor) Saturday morning.
20. (Neither) stay or go. It's your decision .
21. Neither Ali (or) his sister attended the meeting.

مذكرتي



CS

CamScanner

The past Simple الزمن الماضي البسيط

يعبر عن فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي ، ويتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل :

clean → cleaned فعل منتظم

go → went فعل غير منتظم

- ✗ Ali visited his uncle yesterday.
- ✗ They saw a show last night.

في النفي نستخدم (didn't + المصدر)

- ✗ Ali didn't visit his uncle yesterday.
- ✗ They didn't see a show last night.

السؤال في الماضي ← مع السؤال بالفعل المساعد (? مصدر الفعل + الفاعل + did)

- ✗ Did you tidy your room? - Yes I did.
- ✗ Did Omar send the email? - No, he didn't.
- ✗ Where Did you watch the match yesterday?

السؤال في الماضي ← مع السؤال بأداة استفهام (? مصدر الفعل + الفاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام)

كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

Yesterday / last / ago / once / upon a time / The other day

In the past / in ancient times / in + سنة ماضية

- ✗ I met some old friends in the club the other day.
- ✗ We moved to our new house two weeks ago.

الفعل (be) في الماضي تصريفه كالآتي:

I / he / she / it / اسم مفرد → was / wasn't

We / you / they / اسم جمع → were / weren't

- ✗ The last match was very exciting.
- ✗ There were many girls in the class yesterday.

The past Continuous الزمن الماضي المستمر

I / he / she / it / اسم مفرد → was / wasn't + V-ing

We / you / they / اسم جمع → were / weren't + v-ing

- ✗ I was eating my dinner. (I wasn't)
- ✗ They were playing the football. (They weren't)

- ✍ Was he holding a camera? - Yes, he was.
✍ Were they watching TV? - No, they weren't.

للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي

- ✍ I was visiting my uncle at 5 o'clock yesterday.

للتعبير عن حدثين كان أحدهما مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر

While / as / just as (ماضي مستمر) → (ماضي بسيط)

- ✍ While we were walking along the road, we saw a robber.

للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين معا في الماضي

- ✍ While Salma was eating, Mona was watching TV.

When (ماضي بسيط) , (ماضي مستمر)

- ✍ When I saw Ahmed, he was playing football.

While (بدون فاعل) → v-ing

- ✍ While going home, I met my old friend Omar.

Correct:

- ✍ My friend felt very bad and I (be) said as well.
✍ (Be) the computer plugged in? - Yes, it was.
✍ I (show) my friends my new phone while we were walking down the road.
✍ this morning I (go) to the town centre with my mum.
✍ last Tuesday I (go) shopping with my friends.
✍ When I went home last night, it (rain) heavily.
✍ What were you (do) yesterday morning.
✍ As I (give my friend the phone, he dropped it.
✍ While we were walking along the road, we (see) a robber.
✍ At 2:30, I (drive) to work.
✍ while (be) in Canada, we went shopping every day.



The present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

التكوين Formation:

I	am	}	V-ing
He / she / it / الاسم المفرد	is		
We / you / they / الاسم الجمع	are		

- ✗ Mona is drawing a picture.
- ✗ They are having an exam next Sunday.
- ✗ I am watching a film on TV at home.

النفي Negative Form:

- ✗ I am not travelling abroad next summer holiday.
- ✗ They aren't playing football right now.
- ✗ She isn't drawing a picture.

السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد Yes, OR No, question

- ✗ Are you watching the match at home.
- ✗ Is Mona drawing a picture? - Yes, she is. - No, she isn't.

السؤال المبدوء بأداة استفهام Wh question

- ✗ What are you doing now.
- ✗ Who is drawing a picture?
- ✗ Where is he watching the match?

الكلمات والتعبيرات الدالة Expressions

Now الآن / at the (this) moment في هذه اللحظة / Look! انظر!

Listen! استمع / still ما زال / at present في الوقت الحاضر / next القادم

- ✗ They are driving to Cairo right now.
- ✗ Look, he is riding his new bike.
- ✗ He is watching a film on TV at the moment.
- ✗ She is drawing a picture now.
- ✗ They are playing football in the club at the moment.

(١) يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث تم وقت الكلام .

٢) نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث سوف يتم في المستقبل (أحداث تم الترتيب لها مسبقا)

- ✗ We are travelling next week. We have got to the tickets.
- ✗ They are starting a project next month.

يمكن التعرف على هذا المعنى من خلال وجود تعبيرات مثل :

أعد - جهز prepared / رتب arranged - made arrangements

اشترى التذاكر got the tickets / حجز booked

٣) لاحظ في حالة المناسبات الاجتماعية والحفلات وأعياد الميلاد والسفر نستخدم المضارع المستمر لأنها جميعها تحتاج الى ترتيبات قبل فعلها :

- ✗ Mr Ali is getting married next Thursday
- ✗ We are having a party next Sunday.

Adjectives ending in (ing) or (ed)

نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي ب (ing) لوصف (شخص أو شيء) يكون هو المسبب للصفة او الشعور بهذه الصفة

- ✗ The film is boring. الفيلم هو المسبب للملل
- ✗ Omar is amazing. We are proud of him. عمر شخص مذهل، ونحن فخورين به
- ✗ The book is interesting. الكتاب شيق ورائع

تستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي ب (ed) لوصف المتأثر بالصفة او الي يشعر بها :

- ✗ I am bored. أنا أشعر بالملل
- ✗ She is interested in reading adventure stories. هي مهتمة بقراءة قصص المغامرات
اسم الجماد دائما يأخذ (ing) فقط ، أما الكائن الحي (انسان او حيوان أو طائر) يأخذ اما (ing) أو (ed) :
- ✗ The match was exciting. I was excited to watch the match.
- ✗ The book is interesting. I am interested in reading it.
- ✗ Amr is interesting. I like spending time with him.

be going to (مصدر)

I	_____	am	} going to + مصدر الفعل
He / she / it / الاسم المفرد	_____	is	
We / you / they / الاسم الجمع	_____	are	

- ✗ I am (not) going to buy a car.
- ✗ He is(n't) going to join a private school.
- ✗ They are(n't) going to fly to Paris.

عند تكوين السؤال

- Is Ali going to send an email? - Yes he is. - No, he isn't.
- Are you going to study abroad? - yes, I am. - No, I am not.

What is he going to do?

where are they going to spend the holiday?

نستخدم (be going to) للتعبير عن خطط ونوايا في المستقبل :

We are going to travel by train. We have intended.

I have decided that I am going to buy a new car.

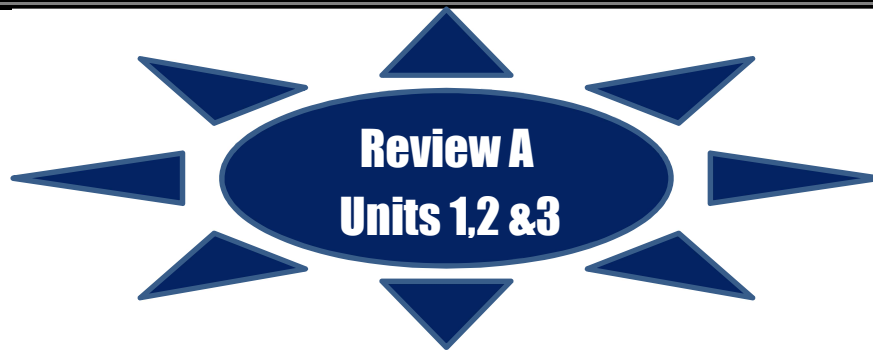
يمكن التعرف على ذلك المعنى بوجود تعبيرات مثل :

intended نوى / decided قرر / planned خطط

decision قرار / intention نية

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words:

1. We (start) a project next week.
2. They (discuss) the problem at the next community meeting.
3. When is Omar (go) to Paris?
4. The town is (build) a new sports centre next year.
5. Volunteers (plant) flowers in the park next month.
6. Today's lesson was very (interested).
7. The plan is (excited).
8. I was (disappoint) to hear that the community centre was closing.
9. Wael has an (interested) building he lives on a boat.
10. "That is a very (interest) building," said the architecture.
11. The children are very (excite) because they have a new toy.
12. The walk over the mountain was beautiful but it was very (tired).
13. it's a very (excited) film. I'll watch it again.
14. The street (going) be closed on Saturday.
15. How are you going to (encouraged) people to help you do this?
16. A famous architect is going to (talked) to at the new museum at 4 p.m.
17. The Shakespeare's play king Lear (going be) at the theatre at 6 p.m.
18. I was (amaze) by the runner by the number of people who came to the festival
19. (going / you) watch is the new play tonight?
20. (Do you) going to have a holiday this year?
21. How are you going (solve) this problem?
22. Aya (gets) married next week.
23. The story is really (bored).
24. Have you seen that film? it's really (frightened).
25. we (fly) to London tomorrow. We have got our tickets.
26. Tana is going to (spent) the holiday in America.



Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. The train reaches the station(in) 9:30.
2. Ahmed Travelled to Matrouh(at) holiday.
3. Lamia doesn't(comes) to school late.
4. Seif refers(read) in the school library.
5. Shall we(visiting) the museum? - Good idea.
6. Ali's car is(most) expensive than his father's.
7. None of us(want) to bring these balls.
8. What(is) she doing yesterday evening.
9. As Walaa was reading, the phone(rings).
10. Omar was very(excite) because he won the game.
11. Salim is really enjoying the film(so) it is very exciting.
12. What time(do) Aswan train leave?
13. Our plane((take) off at 3 o'clock.
14. she(not visit) her uncle last week.
15. The car is(fast) than the motorbike.
16. When does the theatre(opened).
17. Cairo is(hot) than London in summer.
18. Your mobile is(expensive) than mine.
19. My mother(sweep) the floor now.
20. How about(watch) a play?
21. She is going(take) a taxi to the museum.
22. Yusuf(take) a course next summer. it's arranged.
23. Why(didn't) we go to the beach?
24. Ali(spend) a week in Luxor. it's his intention.
25. Let's(helped) our mother with the housework.



The present perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

التكوين Formation:

He / she / it / الاسم المفرد → has ('s)
I / We / you / they / الاسم الجمع → have ('ve)

التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P

- ✗ I have ('ve) eaten Chinese food.
- ✗ He has ('s) written an email.
- ✗ She has ('s) cleaned her room.

النفي في المضارع التام

I / we / you / they / الاسم الجمع → haven't + P.P
He / she / it / الاسم المفرد → hasn't + P.P

- ✗ We have not finished that studying English it .
- ✗ Amira has not won the competition.

have not = haven't

has not = hasn't

He's never seen a snake.

I have never met a famous person.

يمكن استخدام (**never**) في نفي المضارع التام

Has have never past participle

السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد Yes, OR No, question

Have (I/we/you/they/ اسم جمع) + P.P?

Has (he/ she/it / اسم مفرد) + P.P?

- ✗ Have you met a famous person.
- ✗ Yes, I have. / ✗ No, I haven't
- Or ✗ No, I have never met a famous person.
- ✗ Has she cooked Chinese food?
- ✗ Yes, she has. / ✗ No, she hasn't.
- OR ✗ No, she has never cooked Chinese food.



السؤال المبدوء بأداة استفهام Wh question

Wh → have / has → subject (الفاعل) → PP?

- ✗ What have you bought?
 - I have bought a new dress.
- ✗ Where has he gone?
 - He has gone to London.

الاستخدام Usage:

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وله اثر

My hands are dirty. I have mended my bike.

He has lost his keys. He can't open the door.

شيء حدث في الماضي بدون تحديد وقت حدوثه

He has travelled to many countries.

I have read a book about the global warming.

شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى الان

I have lived in the city for 5 years.

Lucy has had her phone for 2 months.

الكلمات الدالة Key Words

Just / حتى الآن (بعد) yet / من قبل ever / أبدا never / بالفعل - تماما already / حالا - توا Just / منذ / مدة for since

من قبل ever

بمعنى هل من قبل في السؤال (ever + P.P? → الفاعل → has / have)

- Have you ever travelled by plane?
- Has your father ever visited Paris?
- Have you ever been to the desert?
- Yes, I have
- No, I haven't
- No, I have never been to the desert.

أبدا never

تأتي للتعبير عن النفي المطلق بمعنى أبدا (never + P.P → has / have الفاعل)

- ✗ She has never eaten Chinese food.
- ✗ I have never seen a lion.
- ✗ She hasn't never. (X)
- ✗ I haven't never. (X)

since منذ

يأتي بعدها تعبير زمني يدل على بدايه الحدث

since { ساعة one o'clock
يوم Monday
شهر April
سنة 2010

the morning / the summer
منذ ذلك الحين since then
last (week / year)
جملة كاملة في الماضي البسيط (I was young.)

☞ He has been at this school since 2012.

for لعدّة

يأتي بعدها المدة التي استغرقتها الفعل في الحدث

for { (s) مدة اخرها حرف (two years / ten days / three weeks /)
مدة مفردة يسبقها a / an (a week / a year / an hour /)
the last + زمن (week / month / year /)
ages / a while / a long time / ever / long / all of my life /
more than / centuries / a decade / a fortnight / a moment

☞ I have lived in Sinai for 15 years.

just كذا / توا

للتعبير عن حدث انتهى للتو منذ فتره قصيره وجيزة

Have / has + just + P.P

☞ My mother has just swept the floor

= ☞ My mother swept the floor just now / a moment ago.

كم المدة الزمنية (How long)

عند السؤال عن المدة في زمن المضارع التام

How long → have / has → subject (الفاعل) → P.P?

- ☞ How long have they known each other.
- ☞ They have known each other for a long time
- ☞ How long has Lucy been married?
- ☞ She has been married since 2013.

Have / has been to كان في مكان وعاد منه

Have / has gone to ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد (ما زال هناك)

My father has been to many countries.

My father has gone to Paris. He will come back next week. He is still there.

My uncle has been in a hospital for a week.

The difference between the past simple and the present perfect الاختلاف بين المضارع التام والماضي البسيط

<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث تم في وقت غير معلوم في الماضي</p> <p>☒ Someone has broken the window.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث تم مع ذكر وقت حدوثه</p> <p>☒ Someone broke the window yesterday.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث تم وما زال مستمرا (حالة موجودة)</p> <p>☒ I have lived here since 2018.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث بدأ وانتهى (حالة انتهت)</p> <p>☒ I lived in Cairo in 2003.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث تم في الماضي وله اثر على الحاضر</p> <p>☒ I have lost my phone. I'm sad.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث بدأ وانتهى وليس له اثر في الحاضر</p> <p>☒ I lost my phone last week. I was sad.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث قابل للتكرار والتعديل</p> <p>☒ I have drunk 3 cups of tea today. (today / this morning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ حدث غير قابل للتكرار او التعديل</p> <p>☒ I drank 3 cups of tea yesterday.</p>

1. Have you ever(make) a cake.
2. Has he finished on time? - Yes, he(hasn't).
3. Shady has walked(since) two hours.
4. Adel has never(eat) Chinese food.
5. I haven't(eat) Chinese food.
6. Have you ever(be) to a football match.
7. Hanya(have) played tennis many times.
8. My family has been in Cairo(for) I was 10.
9. My parents(get) married in 2001.
10. I have never(try) Chinese food.
11. Have you ever(snorkel) in the sea?
12. Has anyone in your family(climb) a mountain?
13. Hatem(works) in this company since 2005.
14. We moved to the city 3 years(yesterday).
15. We haven't visited Sinai since I(be) very young.
16. Have you ever(move) to a new place?
17. My name is Sandra. I(be) born in Syria.
18. Has Dalia(be) deaf all of her life?
19. Two years ago, I(play) at a concert in Cairo.
20. Magda(visits) her uncle last year.
21. Have you ever(drink) green tea?

22. I have never(win) a painting competition.
23. They have been married(since) 15 years.
24. How long(they live) in this house?
25. She(stay) in that flat since 2017.
26. I have never(swim) in a lake.
27. How long(you have be) in Assiut?
28. Last year, we(build) a very long bridge in Assiut.
29. My mum(wants) to be a sports champion when she was young.
30. Last year I(travel) to meetings around the world.
31. Noha(work) as a volunteer since she left the school.



The present Perfect Tense With (yet / already)

Yet حتى الآن	already تماما / بالفعل
<p>haven't hasn't + pp yet.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* في نهاية السؤال</p> <p>✗ Has he learnt musical instrument yet?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* في نهاية الجملة المنفية</p> <p>✗ He hasn't finished his work yet.</p>	<p>has have + PP already</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* بعد الفعل المساعد</p> <p>✗ Eman <u>has already</u> watered the garden.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* في نهاية الجملة</p> <p>✗ They have played in two concerts <u>already</u>.</p>

يمكن ان نستخدم (already) في نهاية السؤال ايضا للتعبير عن التعجب والدهشة

✗ Have you finished your work already? I can't believe it.

يمكن ان يأتي بعد كلمة (since) جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط

ماضي بسيط → since → مضارع تام

- ✗ I have lived in the same house since I was born.
- ✗ I haven't seen my friend Omar since I travelled abroad.

Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. How long has he(work) in the school?
2. I join the club and(win) a gold medal.

3. Samar wanted to be an astronaut when she(be) young.
4. Madona(have) many new friends
5. Since I started my job, I(work) with hundreds of computers.
6. We have already(eat) our lunch
7. I have done my homework(yet).
8. They haven't visited the pyramids(already).
9. He's already(learn) 3 languages.
10. Have you(be) to the new restaurant yet?
11. Haytham has created an app(yet).
12. I have already(came) to school.
13. I haven't finished my homework(already).
14. They have(yet) seen Cairo by night.
15. She(haven't) been to another country yet.
16. You can drive your car. I have(yet) mended it.
17. Omar(already arrive) at the class.
18. I have(yet) eaten breakfast.
19. Samia(not fix) her mobile.
20. she has done her maths homework(yet).
21. I(wash) my shirts yet.
22. He(already/talk) to some companies about his ideas.
23. Have you finished that book(for)?
24. Hassan hasn't given his speech(already).
25. Randa's aunt has(have) a baby.
26. I have(yet) won many tournaments in my country, but I haven't been to the Olympics(already).
27. We have travelled(for) 2012.
28. have you watered the plants(ever)?
29. Maya(decides) to travel abroad since she was a student.
30. They have already(win) the match.
31. The boys haven't(find) their lost bags.
32. I haven't done my project(then).
33.(Have) Amal met her new teacher yet?
34. She hasn't(have) her breakfast yet.
35. I haven't seen my friend Adel since I(live) in Cairo

Best of luck . Mr Hamdy

must + مصدر الفعل = (It is necessary to...)

(يجب أن (للتعبير عن شيء ضروري القيام به، وبعبارة دائمة الفعل في المصدر)

- ✗ Drivers must follow traffic rules.
- ✗ Friends must keep secrets.
- ✗ Children must wash their hands after playing

Must + الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل ؟**السؤال**

- ✗ Must I park here?
 - yes, you must. / No, you mustn't.
- ✗ When must I come to work tomorrow?

have to / has to + مصدر الفعل = (It is necessary to...)

I / we / you / they / اسم جمع → have to → مصدر الفعل

he / she / it / اسم مفرد → has to → مصدر الفعل

- ✗ Students have to wear their uniforms.
- ✗ My father has to go to work at 7 a.m.
- ✗ I have to pass the driving test to get license.

السؤال (بمعنى هل من الضروري فعل الشيء)

Do { I
we
you + have to + المصدر ..?
they
فاعل جمع

Does { he
she
it + have to + المصدر ..?
فاعل مفرد

- ✗ Do you have to get up early? yes, I do.
 - Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- ✗ Does Sara have to travel to England?
 - yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
- ✗ What do you have to do?
- ✗ When does she have to come?

التنفي (بمعنى غير ضروري فعل الشيء)

I/we/you/they → don't + الفعل في المصدر

He / she / it → doesn't + الفعل في المصدر

- ✍ You don't have to take a taxi. You can come with me in my car.
- ✍ It's a holiday tomorrow. He doesn't have to get up early.

Mustn't + مصدر الفعل

بمعنى ممنوع فعل الشيء (للتحريم والمنع)

- ✍ People mustn't smoke in hospitals.
- ✍ You mustn't go when the traffic light is red.
- ✍ I'll tell you a secret, but you mustn't tell anyone.

تعبيرات تدل على المنع والتحريم

it's forbidden / it's banned / it's not allowed / It's against the law

We mustn't smoke in hospitals. It's forbidden.

giving advice إعطاء النصيحة

Should + مصدر الفعل → للنصيحة بمعنى يجب أن
Shouldn't + مصدر الفعل → للنصيحة بمعنى لا يجب أن

- ✍ you should choose your friends carefully
- ✍ You shouldn't say unkind things to people on social media.

السؤال

- ✍ should I go now?
➤ Yes, you should. / No you shouldn't.
- ✍ What should you do when you go to a swimming pool?

للتعبير عن الاحتمال → Might + مصدر الفعل

- ✍ Tarek is worried because he might do badly in his exam.
- ✍ Omar might be at home I'm not sure.

Complete with the correct form

1. They might(being) more understanding than you think.
2. What do you(must) to do?
3. A doctor has to(been) good at science subjects.
4. You(should) say unkind things to people on social media.
5. I(have to) get up early tomorrow because it's a holiday.
6. You(mustn't) know the password before you can use that computer.
7. I will tell you a secret, but you(must) tell anyone.
8. My father(have to) go to work at 6 a.m. tomorrow for a meeting.
9. Salma has to(got) a passport to travel to London.

10. We(doesn't) have to hurry. We aren't late for school.
11. You(mustn't) see a doctor. You have been for a week.
12. Do you have to(finished) your work tonight.
13. you(must) park your car here. It's against the law.
14.(Does) Ali and Sarah have to travel to Luxor.
15. Does Mona(has to) come before 8 o'clock.
16. Ahmed is absent today. He(should) be ill. I am not sure.
17. You(might) study hard to get good marks.
18. I(have) be good at science subjects to join the faculty of medicine.

had to + مصدر الفعل → الضرورة في الماضي

بمعنى (كان ضروري أن) للتعبير عن شيء كان يجب فعله في الماضي

- ✗ I had to take a taxi last night because it was raining heavily.
- ✗ He had to stay up late last night to revise for a maths test.

didn't have to + مصدر الفعل

التنفي

- ✗ I didn't have to buy bread yesterday. We had much bread already.
- ✗ I didn't have to do what's my friends suggested.

السؤال

- ✗ Did you have to go to the dentist yesterday?
 - Yes I did. No. I didn't.
- ✗ What did you have to do at primary school?
 - I had to go to school with my friends.

Could + مصدر الفعل → كان يستطيع (استطاع)

I / he / she / it → was able to → مصدر الفعل

we / you / they → were able to → مصدر الفعل

- ✗ I could swim when I was six
- ✗ I was able to say sorry to Fawzi.
- ✗ Could you swim when you were 6? - Yes, I could.
- ✗ was Sara able to read when she was 5? - No, she wasn't.

التنفي

Couldn't + مصدر الفعل

wasn't able to + مصدر الفعل

weren't able to + مصدر الفعل

- ✗ They couldn't understand what I said.
- ✗ Sorry mum. I wasn't able to do the shopping for you.

Complete with the correct form:

1. Tarek(have to) go to the dentist yesterday because his tooth hurt.
2. It was windy so planes(wasn't) able to leave the airport.
3. I didn't have to tell(done) what my friends suggested.
4. Malik(don't) have to buy more rice because we had lots already.
5. I(could) understand the film. It was in a language I didn't understand.
6. Fatma(couldn't) to walk to school because she hurt her leg.
7. In the mountains, we(were able) see an amazing waterfall
8. Ramez(not able) fix the fan yesterday.
9. Could Lila(cooks) alone when she was 11?
10. Hatem(can) swim when he was 4.
11. Omar(must) make noise at the library.
12. She(has to) go to hospital after she broke her leg.
13.(Is) Hend able to ride a bike when she was six
14. Yesterday, we(have to) walk to school because our car broke down.
15.(can) Sara go to school alone when she was at primary one?
16. Wael(has to) sleep early yesterday.
17. You(shouldn't) study your lessons.
18. You(must) make noise at the hospital.
19. He didn't(had) to see a doctor yesterday.
20. They(has) to go to school early.
21.(Were) Heba able to run fast when she was young.
22. Eight years ago, I(can) play the piano.
23. Yesterday, I didn't have money, so I(was) able to take a taxi.
24. Last Sunday, we(can't) take any photos in the museum.
25. He(can't) read English at the age of 7.
26. In 1950, people(can't) play video games.
27. We(don't) have to walk to the museum because there was a bus.
28. I(didn't) able to ride a bike at the age of 4.
29.(You could) swim when you were five?
30. I was able(get) some really good news.
31. Luji could(to play) the piano when she was 10..
32. The car didn't start at first but I(able/solve) the problem.
33. I could(played) chess at the age of 10.
34. It wasn't necessary to Harry. You(don't) have to hurry.
35. We(have to) get up early on holidays.

Review A

Units 4. 5 &6

Complete with the correct form:

1. Muhammad hasn't(eat) lunch yet
2. Have they(never) visited the park?
3. No, Salma has(ever) watched the film.
4. Sama has been in Cairo(since) 2 years.
5. Sara(do) the shopping yesterday.
6. How did Abdullah(answered) the question.
7. Hala has(finished/already) her homework.
8. What does Luji(has to) do?
9. You must make noise at the library, Lamees.
10. Ali(must) see his mother. I'm not sure.
11. Ahmed(have) to go to the doctor yesterday.
12. Last week marwa had to(travelled) to Cairo.
13. Could Yusuf(swims) when he was 5?
14. Omar(not able) finish exercise yesterday.
15. I(be) able to run fast when I was seven.
16. My sister has(ever) made a nice cake. It's very terrible.
17. This is my first visit to Mansoura. I have(ever) visited it before.
18. Tamer(speak) English since 2011.
19. My father(not have) to go to the office on Fridays.
20. Have you booked tickets to the cinema(just)?
21. Has Ahmed(understand the lecture?
22. He has lived in Cairo(for) 2018
23. Ali(go) to the baker's. He hasn't come back home.
24. Sama(not have to) buy some bread. I have done it
25. She(have to) take this medicine. She is very ill.
26. Salma(be) able to answer the difficult question.