

## Grammar Functions

## (1) للسؤال عن الأشياء المفضلة لديك:

What's your favourite + noun (اسم) ?

A: What's your favourite food ? B: 1\_ It's chocolate. 2\_ My favourite food is chocolate.

A: What's your favourite drink ? B: 1\_ It's mango. 2\_ My favourite drink is mango.

## (2) للتعبير عن الأشياء المفضلة لديك:

I (like / love) + noun (اسم).

1\_ I like pineapple.

2\_ I love coconuts.

## (3) للتعبير عن الرأي:

I think + sentence (Subject فاعل + verb فعل + object مفعول)

1\_ I think It is okay to eat a little of chocolate.

## (4) للسؤال عن السعر:

How much + are+ noun ( اسم جمع ) ?

A: How much are the potatoes ?

B: They're only 6 pounds for 1 kilogram.

## (5) لتقديم الإقتراحات:

How about + (V+ing) ?

A: How about buying some more mangoes?

B: No, thank you.

## (6) لتقديم العروض:

Would you like to+ (inf) ?

A: Would you like to have a mango now ?

B: Yes, please.

B<sup>2</sup>: No, thanks

What would you like to + ( inf ) ?

A: What would you like to have now ?

B: I would like to have mango.

## 7) A \ An

A	An
تأتي قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة	تأتي قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحروف متحركة (a, e, i, o, u)
1_ I would like a mango.	1_ He has an orange.
2_ She is making a meal.	2_ An eagle is a tertiary consumer.

## 8) Some \ Any

Some (بعض)	Any (أي)	
تأتي مع الاسماء التي لا تعد في جملة الاثبات والسؤال	تأتي مع الاسماء التي لا تعد في جملة النفي	1
I have some milk.	I don't have any sugar.	
Would you like to have some milk ?	She doesn't have any money.	
تأتي مع الاسماء التي تعد في جملة الاثبات والسؤال	تأتي مع الاسماء التي تعد في جملة النفي	2
→ I have some sweets.	→ I don't have any apples.	
→ Can I have some apples ?	→ She doesn't have any books.	

## 9) There is \ There are

اسم جمع (يوجد للجمع) + There are	( يوجد للمفرد ) اسم مفرد + There is	الاستخدام
→ There are 3 books.	→ There is a book.	الاثبات
→ There aren't any books	→ There is some milk.	النفي
→ Are there any books ? Yes, there are	→ Is there any milk ? No, there isn't	السؤال

## 10) Countable \ Un countable

Countable nouns الأسماء المعدودة	Uncountable nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة	
هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها	هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها	1
Dog, cat, man , apple, banana, pound, chair, book, pen ,	Milk, juice, rice, water, money, furniture, sugar, butter, salt, cheese, fruit, cinnamon	
من الممكن أن تأتي الأسماء التي تعد مفرد أو جمع	الأسماء التي لا تعد تعامل معاملة المفرد دائما	2
→ My dog is hungry. → Bananas are my favorite fruit.	→ The juice is delicious. → Meat is my favorite food.	
تستخدم أدوات النكرة (a\an) قبل الأسماء المفرد التي تعد	لا تستخدم أدوات النكرة (a\an) قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد	3
A cat is an animal	I want (a) water.	
تستخدم صفات الملكية قبل الاسم المفرد والجمع	قبل الكميات والأجزاء التي لا تعد نستخدم ألفاظ التجزئة	4
→ It's my book. → These are our books.	→ I need a bottle of water. → I need a slice of meat.	
عندما يكون الاسم جمع لا نستخدم قبله أدوات نكرة	جميع الأسماء التي لا تعد لا يمكن أن تجمع	5
→ I like eating oranges.	→ I need waters.	

## 11) How many \ How much

اسم جمع (كم العدد) + How many	اسم مفرد (كم الكمية) + How much	
تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد	تستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية	1
→ A: How many pens do you have ? B: I have two pens.	→ A: How much water do you need ? B: I want a cup of water.	

## Exercises

- 1) There are (some - any - an) apples in the bag.
- 2) There aren't (some - a - any) people in the street.
- 3) I ( love - play - see ) boiled eggs. It's my favorite.
- 4) There are some (hats milk - soup) in the shop.
- 5) There (are-s- isn't) some cars in the street.
- 6) What's is your favorite (drink - food - juice ) B: It's fulmedames.
- 7) There aren't (any-some- a) mangoes in the fridge.
- 8) Would you like (any-some- a) biscuits?
- 9) There (are - is - aren't) some money in the bag.
- 10) Some pens (is - am -are) in the drawer. You may take one.
- 11) (Is - Are - Would - What ) you like to have koshari ? B: Yes, please.
- 12) Do you want ( some - any - a) tea with milk ?
- 13) She doesn't have (some - any - a) money.
- 14) There isn't (some - any - a) salt in the food.
- 15) Would you like (some - any - a) pickled pepper ?
- 16) Can I get you (some - any - a) chocolate cake?
- 17) I have (some - any - much) eggs for breakfast.
- 18) (Is - Are - Would - What ) you like any fruit ? B: No, thanks.
- 19) Mother is going to buy (some - any - a) butter.
- 20) She won't buy (some - any - a) rice.
- 21) I have (some - any - a) books at home.
- 22) Would you like some juice ? No, I don't want (some - any - a)
- 23) There is (some - any - a lot) bread on the table.
- 24) I have (some - many - a) meat. It's tasty.
- 25) I think it's okay to eat ( much - many - a little ) chocolate.
- 26) My grandma hasn't got (some - any - a) cats.
- 27) How ( many - much - about ) the pizza ? B: It's 50 pounds.
- 28) There is a bottle of ( chocolate - water - potato).
- 29) There isn't (some - any - a) salt.
- 30) There is (some - any - a) salt.
- 31) There is (some - any - a) oil in the pot.
- 32) There isn't (some - any - a) cheese in the sandwich.
- 33) Is there (some - any - a) water in the glass ?
- 34) (Is- Are - Were) there any baskets ?
- 35) I don't want (some - any - a) apples.
- 36) Are there (some - any - a) left ?
- 37) How (many - much - any) flowers are there in the vase?

## Unit 1

- 38) How (many - much - about ) eating some chickpeas, Ali ?
- 39) How (much - many - any) sugar do you need? Just two spoon.
- 40) How (many - much - a lot) is your car? It's 50000 L.E.
- 41) How (much - many- any) books do you have?
- 42) How (many - any - much) coffee would you like?
- 43) How (some - many - much) apples are there?
- 44) How (much - many - some) milk is in the glass?
- 45) (How many - What - How much) sugar would you like?
- 46) (How much - How many - How) butter is in the kitchen?
- 47) How many (stories - water - boys) have you read?
- 48) How (many - any – much )fruit do you need ?
- 49) How (many - any – much) noodles do you want ?
- 50) There is (a – an – any) Mango.
- 51) She doesn't have (a – an – some – any) grapes.
- 52) We have (a – an – some – any) lemons.
- 53) Are there (a – an – some – any) cakes?
- 54) Is there (a – an – some – any) egg?
- 55) Ahmed drank (a – an – some – any) milk.
- 56) I ate (a – an – some – any) coconuts.
- 57) Sara doesn't have (a – an – some – any) pineapples.
- 58) There (am, is ,are ) figs.
- 59) (Am, Is , Are ) there any rice? Yes, there is.
- 60) Is there any (milk, apples, oranges) ?
- 61) Is there any rice? - No, there (is, aren't , isn't )
- 62) Are there (some - any - a) coconuts?
- 63) There are (a - an - some - any) chickpeas on the table.
- 64) My dad grew (a - an - some - any) apple tree in the garden.
- 65) I don't have (a - an - some - any) grapes.
- 66) I eat(a - an - some - any) pineapple.
- 67) I have (a - an - some - any) onion.
- 68) She would like to have (a - an - some - any) basbousa.
- 69) (Are- Is - Am) there any dessert ?
- 70) There are (a - an - some - any)legumes.
- 71) (Are- Is - Am)there any coconut01090s ?
- 72) Are there any potatoes ? Yes, there (am- is - are)
- 73) Is there any tea ? No, there (aren't- is – isn't)
- 74) She is making ( a - an - the ) meal.
- 75) ( a - an - the ) eagle is a tertiary consumer.
- 76) I would like (some - any - an )pineapples, please.

- 77) Ahmed doesn't want (some - any - an ) juice.
- 78) Is there any bread ? B: No, there isn't (some - any - an - a)
- 79) How about (have - has - having )some juice ?
- 80) There( am - is - are ) an orange juice.
- 81) There ( am - is - are ) three lemons.
- 82) (Are - Am - Is )there any onions in the fridge ?
- 83) There (isn't - is - aren't )any honey in the jar.
- 84) Can I have (some - any - an )sugar, please ?
- 85) We use (a - an - the )oven to cook the food.
- 86) I need ( rices - rice ). I'm hungry

Mr. Moataz Mohamed

(1) للتعبير عن الموافقة في الرأي :

( Me too / So do I )

1\_A: I like football.

B: Me too !

2\_A: I love handball.

B: So do I !

(2) صفات المقارنة الغير منتظمة :

Adjective ( الصفة )	Comparative adjective ( صيغة المقارنة )	Example ( مثال )
Good at (جيد في)	Better than (أفضل من)	I'm <b>better</b> at tennis <b>than</b> I'm in karate.
Bad at (سيئ في)	Worse than (أسوء من)	I'm <b>worse</b> at playing handball <b>than</b> I'm in tennis.

(3) للتعبير عن الأشياء التي تستطيع فعلها بشكل (جيد / سيئ) :

1) ( be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup> ) + ( good / bad ) at + V+ing

1\_He is good at playing football.

2\_ She is bad at making cakes.

2) ( be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup> ) + ( good / bad ) at + noun ( اسم )

1\_He is good at football.

2\_ She is bad at handball.

(4) نستخدم (Why) للسؤال عن السبب :

1) Why + ( be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup> ) + subject (فاعل) + ( good/ bad ) at + (V+ing) ?

A:Why are you good at playing table tennis? B:I'm good at table tennis because I move fast.

2) Why + ( be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup> ) + subject (فاعل) + ( good/ bad ) at + noun ( اسم )?

A:Why are you good at table tennis?

B:I'm good at table tennis because I move fast.

(5) عند المبالغة في استخدام شئ نستخدم (Very) بمعنى جداً :

Very + adjective (صفة)

1\_ She is very good at drawing.

2\_ She is very happy.

3\_ They're very bad at handball.

(6) يستخدم حرف الجر (about) بمعنى "حوالي" مع الساعات :

A: What time do you want to play tennis ?

B: About five.

(7) يستخدم الصفة (other) بمعنى "أخرى" قبل الأسماء الجمع:

A: What other sports do you watch on TV?

B: I like watching karate and kung fu.

(8) نستخدم (Who) للسؤال عن الفاعل العاقل :

1) Who + ( be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup> ) + (V+ing) ?

A: Who's winning?

B: Raneem El Weleily.

(9) نستخدم (What) كأداة ربط بعدها "جملة (فاعل + فعل) بمعنى " ما ":

It's football boots. This is **what** I use to play football.

(10) نستخدم حرف الجر (to + inf) بمعنى " ل ":

Swimming goggles. This is what I wear **to go** swimming.Squash rackets. This is what is use **to play** squash.

(11) نستخدم (Where) كأداة ربط بعدها "جملة (فاعل + فعل) بمعنى " حيث ":

It's a football pitch. This is **where** I play football.

(12) نستخدم ( Use for + V+ing / Use to + inf ) بمعنى " يستخدم ل ":

We **use** squash rackets **to play** squash.Air fresheners is **used for making** the air smell cleaner.

(13) نستخدم (Can + inf) بمعنى " يمكن / يستطيع ":

Cars and factories emissions **can cause** air pollution.

(14) نستخدم صيغة التفضيل (The most + صفة طويلة) بمعنى " الأكثر ":

A: What is the most popular sport in Egypt?

B: Football.

## Exercises

- 1) She..... squash but she doesn't like tennis. (love - likes - like)
- 2) A: I love playing football. B: Me,..... (two - toe - too- to)
- 3) We..... drawing pictures. (love - likes - likes)
- 4) I'm good at .....handball. (play - playing - plays)
- 5) She is bad ..... playing karate. (at - in - on)
- 6) They like ..... at the club. (watch - watching -watches)
- 7) A: Ahmed likes watching TV. B: So do,..... (he - she - it- I)
- 8) Ali is ..... than Anas at playing tennis. (good - better - bad)
- 9) He is better at sailing ..... he's at swimming. (than - then - the)
- 10) A: .....is winning? B: Mohamed Salah. (Where- Who -When)
- 11) Mai is playing squash ..... than playing tennis. She likes tennis. (bad - better - worse)
- 12) Amr is playing tennis.....than playing squash. He doesn't like squash.(bad - better - good)
- 13) My brother is good at..... He always goes to the beach. (swim - swimming - swims)
- 14) A: Leen doesn't like tennis. B: so ..... I. (does - do - did)
- 15) My friend is..... good at playing handball. (too - much - very)
- 16) A: .....are you good at playing football? B: Because I score goals. (Where - What - Why)
- 17) ..... sports do you watch on TV ? b: I watch karate. (Where - What - Why)
- 18) I'm not good at tennis, but I'm.....at football. (good - bad - better)
- 19) She's good at.....poems. (write - wrote - writing)
- 20) They're..... at tennis. They can't play it at all. (good - bad - better)
- 21) She is good at .....math. (doing - do - does)
- 22) A:Why are you good at playing karate ? B: ..... I practise it. (Because- Too- An)
- 23) I'm bad at climbing trees, but I'm good ..... doing Jigsaws. (at - in - on)
- 24) Dirty water..... make children and old people ill. (can't - can - do )
- 25) What sport..... you good at ? (am - is - are)
- 26) They..... good at playing Kung Fu. (am - is - are)
- 27) My father loves ..... poems to my mother. (write - wrote - writing)
- 28) What other sports ..... you watch on TV. (do - does - did )
- 29) A: What time do you want to play football ? B:.....seven (in - on - about)
- 30) What ..... sports do you watch on TV? (another - other -others)
- 31) Tennis court. This is..... I play tennis. (what - where- when)
- 32) Football boots. This is ..... I use to play football. (what - where- when)
- 33) Squash rackets. This is what is use ..... play squash. (too - to - two )
- 34) A green house is used..... growing plants. (four - for - fore)
- 35) Water pollution ..... kill organisms that live in the water. (can't - can - do )
- 36) Mazen is very good at .....karate. (play- playing -plays)
- 37) What is the..... popular sport in Egypt? (more - most - much)

**1) للتعبير عن الضرورة نستخدم (need to + inf):**

( الفعل في المصدر + need to + (I, we, you, they) فاعل جمع

We need to pack our suitcase.

( الفعل في المصدر + needs to + (He, she, it) فاعل مفرد

He needs to pack his suitcase.

**2) للتحدث عن الأحداث المستقبلية نستخدم (Will + inf):**

( الفعل في المصدر + will ('ll) + فاعل

1\_ He will pack his blue sweater football.

2\_ They will pack their green T-shirts.

**3) لإعطاء النصيحة نستخدم (Should + inf):**

( الفعل في المصدر + should + فاعل

1\_ You should pack a sweater.

2\_ We should take our coats. It's cold outside.

**4) نستخدم (made of) بمعنى "مصنوع من" عندما لا تتغير المادة الخام:**المادة الخام + (made of) + (be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup>) + نائب فاعل

1\_ The chair is made of wood.

2\_ The bottle is made of glass.

**5) نستخدم (made from) بمعنى "مصنوع من" عندما تتغير المادة الخام:**المادة الخام + (made from) + (be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup>) + نائب فاعل

1\_ The galabeya is made from cotton.

2\_ The cheese is made from milk.

**6) Infinitive of purpose**

تستخدم صيغة المصدر للتعبير عن الغرض وإيضاح سبب قيام شخص ما بشئ ما.

Subject (فاعل)	Verb (فعل)	Object (مفعول)	To + inf (الفعل في المصدر)
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1\_ He went to the supermarket to buy milk.

2\_ They packed their suitcases to travel.

**7) Past simple**

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الأفعال التي بدأت وأنتهت في الماضي.

Subject (فاعل)	Verb (Regular/ Irregular) (فعل تصريف ثاني)	Object (مفعول)
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1\_ Sally played football yesterday.

2\_ They bought a new car last year.

2\_ يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع كل من:

أمس Yesterday	Last (week, month, year) الأسبوع الماضي	Two(days, weeks) ago من يومين فاتوا
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**7) Adjectives**1\_ تستخدم الصفات قبل الاسم لتصفه أو بعد (be<sup>(am,is,are)</sup>) سواء كان شخصاً أو شيئاً.

1	Adjective (صفة)	Noun (اسم)
2	V.to.be <sup>(am,is,are)</sup>	Adjective (صفة)

1\_ The shoemaker and his wife made a delicious meal.

2\_ The shoemaker is very poor.

2\_ عند استخدام أكثر من صفة نضعهم في الترتيب الآتي:

	Order	Adjective	Example
1	Size	Big, small, tall, short, fat, thin	He wears a small <sup>(1)</sup> new T-shirt.
2	Age	Old, new, modern, young, baby	He wears a small new <sup>(2)</sup> T-shirt.
3	Color	Black, white, green	He wears a small new black <sup>(3)</sup> T-shirt.
4	material	Cotton, linen, leather, silk	He wears a small new black cotton <sup>(4)</sup> T-shirt.

## Exercises

- 1) Will he ..... need a coat and scarf ? (need - needs - needing)
- 2) I need..... pack my green T-shirt. (two - toe - too- to)
- 3) He ..... to pack his suitcase. (need - needs - needing)
- 4) I .....pack my blue sweater. (will - well - wall)
- 5) You should ..... your pajamas. (packs - picks - pucks)
- 6) We ..... to pack our suitcases for our holiday. (need - needs - needing)
- 7) They .....take their coats. It's cold outside. (should - shouldn't - can't)
- 8) Ali will ..... my blue sweater. It can be cool at night. (packs - pack - packed)
- 9) You ..... take your sunglasses. It will be sunny. (should - shouldn't - can't)
- 10) Will she ..... her golden necklace ? (take - takes -taking)
- 11) It will ..... cool at night. You'll need a sweater. (is - be - do)
- 12) My brother can't .....to go to Cairo tomorrow. (waits - waiting - wait)
- 13) The table is made .....wood. (of - from - off )
- 14) A: Will Mai need to pack her suitcase? B: No, she ..... (will - won't - wall)
- 15) The T-shirt is made ..... cotton. (of - from - form)
- 16) A: Will you need to pack your suitcase? B: Yes, I ..... (will - well - wall)
- 17) He went to the supermarket to ..... milk. (buy - bought - buys)
- 18) They packed their suitcases .....travel. (two - toe - too- to)
- 19) Sally .....to school yesterday. (walk - walked - walking)
- 20) My father bought a new house ..... week. (last - lest - list)
- 21) Said cleaned the house to .....his mom. (help - helps - helping)
- 22) A:.....do you like to wear in the summer? B:I like to wear T-shirts. (What- Where- When)
- 23) He went to the library ..... a book. (to borrow - borrows - borrow)
- 24) He wore a swimming shorts ..... go swimming. (two - toe - too- to)
- 25) My parents used bright color to..... the house ? (paints - paint - painted)
- 26) Yesterday, Mona .....to the kitchen to make a sandwich. (go - goes - went)
- 27) Nora bought a new dress to ..... in sisters' wedding. (wear - wore - worn)
- 28) The shoemaker and his wife were ..... (car - eat - poor )
- 29) She wore a..... cotton T-shirt. (leather - green - greet)
- 30) The shoemaker made.....shoes. (leather small - small leather)
- 31) Dad bought me a ..... galabeya. (new white - white new)
- 32) My scarf are made ..... cotton. (of - from - off )
- 33) My..... trousers are very beautiful. (old linen white - old white linen )
- 34) ..... mom pack the suitcase, yesterday ? (Do - Did - Does)
- 35) I also like the new..... shirt. (cotton pink - pink cotton )
- 36) Egypt is a ..... (country beautiful - beautiful country)
- 37) We're going to spend ..... (nice time - time nice)

## (1) الماضي المستمر

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء حدث واستمر لفترة من الوقت في الماضي

التكوين:

Subject (فاعل) + (was/ were) + V+ing

1\_They **were playing** football at 2 o'clock yesterday. 2\_She **was cooking** at 6 o'clock yesterday.

النفي:

Subject (فاعل) + (wasn't / weren't) + V+ing

1\_I **wasn't reading** books. 2\_She **wasn't reading** books. 3\_They **weren't reading** books.

الاستفهام:

1)Was + فاعل مفرد + V-ing + ? Was she **reading** books? B: Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.2)Were + فاعل جمع + V-ing + ? Were you **eating** lunch? B: Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.3)Q.W + was + فاعل مفرد + V-ing + ? What **was** he **doing** at home? B: He **was playing** tennis.4)Q.W + were + فاعل جمع + V-ing + ? What **were** you **doing** on Sunday? B: I was **reading** books.

ملاحظة:

عند إضافة ing للفعل يراعى أن:

1\_الأفعال المنتهية بال (e) نحذف ال (e): Take – Taking , come – coming , write – writing

2\_الأفعال المنتهية بحرف ساكن قبله متحرك نضع الحرف الأخير: Shop – shopping, swim – swimming

3\_الأفعال المنتهية بال (ie) نحذف ال (ie) ثم نضع (ying): Lie – lying , Die – dying

(2) للسؤال عن مشكلة مستخدماً (What) :

What's the matter / What's the problem ?

A:What's the matter ?

B: 1\_I feel sad. I didn't win the game.

A:What's the problem ?

B: 1\_I'm feeling worried. I can't do my homework.

(3) للسؤال عن السبب مستخدماً (Why) :

A: Why + are + فاعل + adj (صفة) ?

B: Because + السبب

A: Why are you sad ?

B: Because I lost my toys.

(4) للسؤال عن الكيفية أو الحال مستخدماً (How) :

A: How + does + فاعل + inf (المصدر) ?

A: How does Eco- tourists help the environment ?

B: They don't like to travel by plane because of the air pollution.

(5) نستخدم (too) بمعنى " جداً / للغاية ":

Too + adj (صفة)

The climate becomes too hot.

(6) نستخدم صيغة المقارنة (adj + er) "البيان الزيادة المطردة ":

(Adj + er) and (adj + er)

Over the past 20 years, changes are happening **faster and faster**.

## Exercises

- 1) They ..... learning maths yesterday at 10.p.m. (were - was - is)
- 2) A:..... he playing football yesterday at 6 pm? B:Yes, he was. (Were - Was - Are)
- 3) What ..... the children doing at 8 am yesterday? (were - was - is)
- 4) I .....making a cake yesterday at 2am. (Were - Was - Are)
- 5) A: Were they reading books ? B: Yes, they..... (were - weren't - wasn't)
- 6) A: Was she listening to music? B: No, she..... (were - was - wasn't)
- 7) I.....travelling by boat to the island. (were - was - are)
- 8) We were ..... to understand the "Elephantine". (tring - trying - tries)
- 9) They were ..... at the old things from the island. (looks - looking - looked)
- 10) Where ..... you going yesterday 7p.m ? (were - am - was)
- 11) ..... he singing a song ? B:Yes,he was. (Were - Was - Are)
- 12) ..... they studying science ? (Were - Was - Are)
- 13) My brother was .....yesterday at 9pm. (swiming - swimming - swims)
- 14) A: ..... is the problem? (Where - Who - What)  
B: I have to explain the greenhouses effect and it's difficult.
- 15) A: ..... is the problem? B: I can't do my homework. (Where - Who - What)
- 16) A: .....is it like a greenhouse ? (Why - Who - What)  
B: Because the greenhouse gases work like a blanket around the earth.
- 17) A: .....does eco-tourism help the environment? (Why - Who - How)  
B: It helps local people.
- 18) A: .....does eco-tourism help many countries ? (How - Who - What)  
B: It looks after the environment.
- 19) A: ..... are you feeling sad? B: I can't find my book. (Where - Who - Why)
- 20) Was he riding a bike ? B: Yes,he ..... (were - was - are)
- 21) She .....sleeping in her bedroom. (were - am - was)
- 22) A:..... is the matter ? B:I can't play well. (What- Where- When)
- 23) They .....playing tennis yesterday. They were reading books. (were - weren't - wasn't)
- 24) He was sleeping yesterday. He ..... doing homework. (were - weren't - wasn't)
- 25) ..... they going to walk to the Tombs ? (Were - Was - Are)
- 26) Yesterday at 2pm , Manal .....in the kitchen. (cooks - was cooking - cooked)
- 27) The earth is getting warmer and..... (warm - warmer - warms)
- 28) The climate is getting hotter.....hotter. (but - and - so )
- 29) What ..... the matter. (am - is - are)
- 30) Was he having lunch.....at 3pm? (now - yesterday - then)

## 1) المضارع البسيط

يستخدم للتحدث عن العادات والروتين والأشياء التي نقوم بها كل يوم.

## التكوين:

الفعل في المصدر مضاف في نهايته ( s , es , ies ) + فاعل مفرد ( he , she , it ) ( 1 )

She plays football everyday.

He always watches TV.

الفعل في المصدر ( inf ) + فاعل جمع ( I , we , you , they ) ( 2 )

I play football everyday.

We usually watch TV.

## 2) Must/ Mustn't

Must + ( inf )	Mustn't + ( inf )	
شئ يجب علينا القيام به	شئ لا يجب علينا القيام به أو لا يسمح لنا بفعله	الاستخدام
I <u>must</u> buy some bananas	We <u>mustn't</u> eat in the classroom.	مثال

## Exercises

- 1) She ..... to work at 10.p.m. (drive - driving - drives)
- 2) He..... the vegetables with a sharp knife. (cut - cuts - cutting)
- 3) My mother ..... dinner every day. (cook - cooks - cooking)
- 4) I .....do my English homework. (must - mustn't - much)
- 5) We mustn't ..... the flowers. (pick - picks - picking)
- 6) They mustn't..... on the grass. (walk - walks - walking)
- 7) Mariam .....wake up her sick brother. (must - mustn't - much)
- 8) The ant ..... working hard. (likes - don't like - doesn't like)
- 9) My sister ..... at the Faculty of Arts. (study - studies - studied)
- 10) You ..... forget your umbrella. It's raining. (must - mustn't - musts)
- 11) Animals ..... insects and plants.. (eating - eats - Are)
- 12) Foxes .....in the desert. (lives - live - living)
- 13) We don't have food. We .....buy any. (must - mustn't - much)
- 14) About 90% percent of Egypt's land ..... desert areas. (am - is - was)
- 15) I'm a vet and I ..... with animals. (worked - works - work)
- 16) The ant always .....
- 17) In spring, the fields and gardens..... full of flowers. (rest - rested - rests)
- 18) We..... think about the future. It's very important. (are - is - were)
- 19) The ant..... stop until she has harvested all the food. (must - mustn't - a must)
- 20) We ..... give fresh water to hippo to drink. (didn't - don't - doesn't)
- 21) You mustn't ..... rubbish at the street. (must - mustn't - a must)
- 22) More than 3 million people in Egypt..... in tourism. (throw - threw - thrown)
- 23) My family always..... to the beach every summer. (worked - work - works)
- 24) The banks of the Nile river..... many different species. (gone - goes - go)
- 25) Egypt's coast.....the Mediterranean sea and the red sea. (has - have - had )
- 26) Tress ..... us oxygen. (include - includes - included)
- 27) The non-living things.....rocks, water, and sand. (give- gave - gives)



## Exercises

- 1) It ..... be rainy today. (will go -is going to - goes)
- 2) It's ..... in Cairo today. It's 30 degrees. (cold - windy - sunny)
- 3) Luxor ..... to have a storm. It's windy. (will go -is going to - goes)
- 4) It ..... going to be windy in Alex. (am - is - are)
- 5) It's very ..... in the desert. (hotter - hot - hots)
- 6) She..... drinks coffee. She doesn't like it. (never - often - always)
- 7) Mariam usually..... her father on Fridays. (visits - visiting - visit)
- 8) A: How ..... do you play tennis ? B: I never play tennis. (much - many - often)
- 9) A: How often does he read books ? B: He usually ..... books. (read - reads - reading)
- 10) The weather isn't good today, so ..... at your home. (staying - stay -sties)
- 11) In the summer, it's ..... hot and dry. (never - usually - always)
- 12) Ali likes fish. He .....eats a lot of fish. (usually - often -always)
- 13) A: How often ..... Adel go by car ? B: He never go by car. (do - does - did)
- 14) Ali ..... speaks English in Arabic lessons. (never - usually - always)
- 15) My friends ..... get up at 7 o'clock every day. (never - often - always)
- 16) I don't like football. I ..... play it. (never - usually - always)
- 17) My sister usually ..... her grandfather on Fridays. (visit - visits - visiting)
- 18) Today is a holiday. We ..... go to school. (never - usually - always)
- 19) Maged ..... eat cheese. He doesn't like any cheese. (never - usually - always)
- 20) We ..... go to the park. We go there twice a week. (never - always - sometimes)
- 21) ..... much water when it's hot. (Drink - Drinks - Drinking)
- 22) The weather is cold, so..... a coat with you. (takes- taking - take)
- 23) My mom ..... me a cup of coffee. (makes always - always makes)
- 24) ..... does your sister watch TV ? (How - How often - Who)
- 25) It's 5 degrees. It ..... to be cold. (will go -is going to - goes)
- 26) He helps his parents. He..... kind. (always is - is always)
- 27) How often ..... you go to the zoo ? (do - does -did)
- 28) ..... cloudy in Cairo. (is it - it is - they're )
- 29) You look hungry, so ..... to the kitchen. (goes - go - going )
- 30) My little brother .....sad. He smiles a lot. (never is - is never)