



قواعد Grammar

Unit 1

الالتزام / الضرورة Obligation/ Necessity

| present | | past | | future | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Have to Has to Must Have got to Has got to Need/needs to تستخدم للاحداث التي يمكن ان تكون ضرورية او غير ضرورية | + مفعول It is necessary for To + inf | Had to كان مضطر ان Needed to | + مفعول It was necessary for To + inf | Will have to Will need to | + مفعول It will be necessary for To + inf |

١- تستخدم **have/has to** للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية ليس لدي اختيار في فعلها (مدرسة، مكتبة، قوانين مرور)

- - He **has to** be at work at 8 o'clock.
- You **have to** drive on the right.
- You **have to** wear your uniform. We **have to** go to school on time.
- ▶ You **have to** show your passport when you leave the country.
- He **had to** take a taxi because he was late
- Hassan **needs to** go to the bank after he finishes work.

٢- استخدام **must**

١. للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة / الالتزام

E.g. Drivers **must wear** seat belts. People **must remain** seated until the show is over.
Athletes **must get** a special heart examination

٢. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية (لشخص مقرب او من طبيب لمريض مثلا)

E.g. You **must stop** smoking. You **must wash** your hands before you eat.
→ You **must remember** to drive on the left.

٣. كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

→ You **must come** to my party tonight. → You **must try** a piece of my cake

٤ - تستخدم (للالتزام الشخصي من قبل المتحدث) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير

عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر **I / We**

E.g. → We **must tell** the truth. → I **must visit** my grandparents more often.
▶ We **must buy** a present for Ali's birthday.. → I **must work** hard for the exams next week.
We **must phone** Heba to ask about her mother as she is ill.

٥. تستخدم مع صيغة الاستفهام للاتقاد أو اللوم

Ex. Must you keep doing noise? I can't work!
e.g why must you shout at me all the time?
Must he make so much noise? It's really annoying.

٦. تستخدم لشيء موصى به للغاية أكثر من استخدام (should)

We really must get together for dinner sometime.
You must see the new Peter Jackson movie, it's fantastic.
You must see 'Nim's Island' – it's brilliant.

لاحظ يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الآتية بدل must

| | | |
|--------------|--|--------|
| Must+ مصدر = | It is necessary/important (for+...) to | مصدر + |
| | It is obligatory (for+...) to | |
| | It is a must/necessity (for+...) to | |

Is it a must / a necessity for us to send the research as an e-mail attachment, sir?
=Is it necessary / obligatory for us to send the research as an e-mail attachment, sir?

عدم الضرورة Lack of Necessity

| present | | past | | future | |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------|---|
| غير مضطر - لا داعي أن Don't Have to Doesn't have to Don't/doesn't need to Needn't | مفعول It isn't necessary for +To + inf | لم نضطر أن Didn't have to Didn't need to لم يكن ضروريا فعل شيء ولم نفعله Needn't have + p.p لم يكن ضروريا فعل شيء ولكن تم فعله | مفعول It wasn't necessary for +To + inf | Won't have to | مفعول It won't be necessary for +To + inf |

→ -she doesn't have to/needn't /doesn't need to buy more dresses.

► My father doesn't have to work today. because it is a holiday.

→ She isn't late for school so she doesn't have to / needn't hurry.

- in some countries, children don't need to wear school uniform.

- I didn't have to do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

- I didn't need to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

- You needn't have brought your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

I didn't have to buy more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread because we have some.)

I needn't have bought more bread. We already have a lot. (I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

استخدام mustn't

١. للتعبير عن المنع أو التحريم أو عدم السماح (طبقا للقوانين والقواعد والاعراف) يجب إتباعها والمخالفة تعرضك للعقاب

E.g. you mustn't park here. It's forbidden. You mustn't smoke in hospitals .

-You mustn't take photos here; it's a military area.

In football you mustn't touch the ball with your hands

٢. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية (لشخص مقرب او من طبيب لريض مثلا)

E.g. You mustn't waste your time, son.e.g. you mustn't eat sweets. It is dangerous because you are diabetic.You mustn't miss the opportunity to take this job.You mustn't put salt in her food; the doctor said she can't eat salt

٣. التحذير من القيام بشيء قد يترتب عليه من ضرر او خطوة

→ You mustn't tell this to anyone. It's secret.You mustn't tell the boss what happened, or he'll fire you.

لاحظ يمكن استخدام الاتي مكان mustn't

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| Mustn't = | } | Be not allowed to | غير مسموح | } + مصدر |
| | | Be forbidden to | ممنوع | |
| | | Be prohibited / banned to | ممنوع | |
| | | It's against the law to | ضد القانون | |
| | | No + v.ing | | |

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.
It's against the law to park here.

What is the difference between MUST and HAVE TO?

| must | Have to |
|--|--|
| ١. تنفيذ الضرورة الشخصية او الزام داخلي (شخصي) (ظروف شخصية تضطره لذلك) والشخص يكون موافقا لهذه الضرورة وراضيا عنها | ١. نستخدم have to عندما يتخذ شخص آخر غير المتحدث القرار (ضرورة مفروضة من الخارج ليس لدي الشخص اختيار في فعلها) |
| The Teacher says: You must complete the essay by Friday. استخدم المعلم MUST لأنه يعطي الطلاب الزاما او تعليمات مباشرة. | The Student says: We have to complete the essay by Friday. نستخدم هنا have to. هذا لأن شخصا آخر، في هذه الحالة وهو المعلم، أخبرنا بما يجب القيام به |
| "I must start a diet, I do not like my appearance." يختار الشخص بدء نظام غذائي لأسباب شخصية. | "I have to start a diet, the competition is soon." الشخص ملزم ببدء نظام غذائي لأسباب خارجية. |

القانون

| must | Have to |
|---|--|
| نستخدم must عندما نتكلم عن القانون الذي يلتزم به جميع الناس | تستخدم have to ضرورة او قانون مفروض من الخارج في موقف معين ليس فيها خيار |
| Drivers must stop when the light is red | The light is red .you have to stop |

Exercises

1- Poor Hany..... go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand. **PT**

a must b has to c had to d needn't

2-When you go to Alexandria, you..... visit the library. It's amazing! **PT**

a have to b must c will d need

3- You..... wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow. **PT**

a mustn't b can't c might not d needn't

- 4- Ali..... brought food. We already have a lot. **P T**
 a needn't have b must not have c must have d should have
- 5-I..... remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday. **P T**
 a mustn't b needn't c must d ought to
- 6- We hurry. It only takes ten minutes to the station and we have an hour before the train goes. **P T**
 a mustn't b needn't c ought not to d shouldn't
- 7-The sign in the park says that people..... walk on the grass. **P T**
 a needn't b might not c should d mustn't
- 8 I my room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it. **LM**
 a don't have to tidy b didn't have to tidy c had to tidy d must have tidied
- 9 I'm sorry for not visiting you last night; I see my doctor. **LM**
 a needn't b didn't have to c had to d must
- 10 You are wasteful; you more sugar. We already have a lot at home. **LM**
 a can't have bought b had to buy c didn't have to buy d needn't have bought
- 11 Ali isn't late for school; hehurry. **LM**
 a mustn't b don't have to c needn't d has to
- 12 Children wear a uniform in primary schools. **LM**
 a must b have to c mustn't d shouldn't
- 13 You worry, still you have a lot time of to catch the train. **LM**
 a don't have to b must c should d have to
- 14 You take photos here; it's a military area. **LM**
 a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
- 15 You try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious! **LM**
 a needn't b had to c must d mustn't
- 16 I really buy my mother a present on her birthday; One should be grateful! **LM**
 a needn't b have to c mustn't d must
- 17 At an airport, Ishow my passport. **LM**
 a can't b don't have to c have to d shouldn't
- 18 In England, most people.....work until they are 67; it's a work law there. **LM**
 a mustn't b have to c needn't d shouldn't
- 19 Unfortunately, my friend broke his leg and go to hospital where he received proper treatment. **LM**
 a had to b should have gone c has to d didn't have to
- 20 Mona is really economical; she more bread; she actually has much in the fridge. **LM**
 a needn't have bought b didn't have to buy
 c should have bought d had to buy
- 21 You pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt. **LM**
 a mustn't b needn't c have to d must
- 22- Is it a/an to take this medicine? **LM**
 a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must
- 23-We didn't have a test today so I..... for it last night! **P T**
 a needn't revise b didn't have to revise c mustn't revise d needn't have revised
- 24-My sister made a cake. You try it. It's lovely! **SB**
 a-had to b-should c-have to d-must
- 25-We can walk to the bookshop if you want, but we..... The bus goes there. **SB**
 a-shouldn't b-mustn't c-don't have to d-didn't have to
- 26-You run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over. **SB**
 a-mustn't b-needn't c-don't have to d-didn't have to
- 27-In England, most people work until they are 67. **SB**
 a-need b-have to c-must d-should
- 28-I buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget! **SB**
 a-need b-have to c-must d-can
- 29- Werun to the museum because it was already closed when we got there. **SB**
 a-don't have b-needn't have c-didn't have to d-might not
- 30- Poor Walid broke his leg yesterday andto hospital. **SB**
 a-had to go b-needn't have gone c-didn't have to go d-must go

- 31-You come round to my house when you've finished it. **SB**
 a-have to b-should c-must d-need
- 32-We buy a present for Ali's birthday.
 a-have to b-should c-must d-need
- 33-You park here. It is not allowed. **SB**
 a-needn't b-don't have to c-mustn't d-didn't have to
- 34-You show your passport when you leave the country. **WB**
 a-have to b-should c-has to d-need
- 35-She isn't late for school so shehurry. **SB**
 a-didn't have b-don't need to c-doesn't need to d-can't
- 36-We..... pass our exams to get into university. **SB**
 a-have to b-should c-has to d-need
- 37-I more bread. We already have a lot. So I didn't buy any. **SB**
 a-can't have bought b-needn't have bought c-didn't have to buy d- don't have to
- 38-I more bread. We already have a lot. But I bought some. **SB**
 a-can't have bought b-needn't have bought c-didn't have to buy d- don't have to
- 39-You.....buy a ticket before you travel on the train. **WB**
 a-should b-need c-will have to d-has to
- 40-Mona her sunglasses because it was cloudy. **WB**
 a- had to take b-should have taken c-didn't have to take d-needn't take
- 41-Youthe windows because a man comes to wash them every week. **WB**
 a-needn't have cleaned b-must have cleaned c-didn't have cleaned d- had to
- 42-Yunisdo the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong. **WB**
 a-didn't need to b-had to c-needn't d-needed
- 43-We pass our exams to get into university. **WB**
 a-ought b-need c-may d-have to
- 44-Theyleave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell. **WB**
 a-had to b-need to c-must d-have to
- 45-I..... stop eating sweets! They are bad for me. **WB**
 a-can b-need c-must d-have to
- 46-You..... put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn. **WB**
 a-may not b- ought not c- mustn't d-don't need to
- 47- Tarek..... get the bus to the park. My father can take him in our car. **WB**
 a-mustn't b-needn't have c-don't need to d-doesn't have to
- 48-The studentswritten all those notes. All the information is typed for them. **WB**
 a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-mustn't d-didn't need
- 49-Karim was already at the sports centre when I arrived, so I..... send him a text telling him to meet us there. **WB**
 a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-mustn't d-didn't need
50. Mona her umbrella because she knew the weather wouldn't be rainy.
 a. needn't have taken b. had to take c. didn't have to take d. needed to take
- 51-we read a summary of a book in English next week. **SB**
 a-had to b-need c-has to d-have to
- 52-Youpark there. There's a better place here. **SB**
 a mustn't b can't c don't need d needn't
- 53-Youcome and see me tomorrow! **SB**
 a-should b-need c-have d-must
- 54-The bus arrived 2 minutes after you left, so you.....a taxi
a needn't take b didn't have to take c mustn't take d needn't have taken
- 55-In football youtouch the ball with your hands.
a don't have to b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
- 56-We complete this essay by Friday.
a need b have to c should to d must
57. Yusuf and Hani be home by eight. That's a family rule.
 a) has to b) could c) can d) have to
58. You.....do over 90 kilometers an hour. It is the maximum speed limit.
 a) mustn't b) needn't c) shouldn't d) may not
59. Before our next English lesson, I do my homework
a) should b) must c) mustn't d) have to

Unit 2

Adjectives الصفات



الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتي غالبا قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل be

He bought a **smart** phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١- تأتي بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

٢- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

That sounds **great**

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

Degree of adjectives

والآن نأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

| Adjective | Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than | Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| tall طويل | taller than | the tallest |
| rare نادر | rarer than | the rarest |
| fine جميل | finer than | The finest |
| sweet حلو | sweeter than | the sweetest |
| big كبير | bigger than | the biggest |
| spicy متبل / حار | spicier than | the spiciest |

١- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest

٢- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب ال y إلى i ثم نضيف er أو est heavy – heavier- heaviest

٣- بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير + er hot - hotter –hottest

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

| Adjective | Comparative مقارنة | Superlative تفضيل |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | more صفة than less صفة than | the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة |
| popular / محبوب / شعبي | more popular than | the most/least popular |
| expensive باهظ الثمن | more expensive than | the most expensive |
| modern حديث | More/less modern than | the most modern |
| traditional تقليدي | more traditional than | the most traditional |

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

| Adjective | Comparative degree | Superlative degree |
|--|--|--|
| <i>good / well</i> جيد | <i>better than</i> | <i>the best</i> |
| <i>bad / ill</i> سيء | <i>worse than</i> | <i>the worst</i> |
| <i>Little</i> قليل | <i>less than</i> | <i>the least</i> |
| <i>many / much/a lot of</i> كثير | <i>more than</i> | <i>the most</i> |
| <i>Late</i> متأخر | <i>later than</i> <i>latter than</i> | <i>the latest</i> <i>the last</i> |
| <i>Far</i> بعيد (مسافة) <i>Far</i> بعيد/كثير (كمية) | <i>farther than</i> <i>further than</i> | <i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i> |

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

Comparative

صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

١- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئيين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a **bigger** one.

He wants a **more expensive** car

٢- للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat **is colder than** the old one.

The museum is usually **more crowded** on a Saturday **than** a Sunday

٣- لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling **happier**. My brother is getting **better**.

٤ يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس **more**

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is **less tall** than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة علي التغير المستمر في شيء.

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد **and** تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.

- ◆ These days more and more people are learning English.
- ◆ The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفة + as slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين ☒

- ☒ I'm almost as old as my brother.
- ☒ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.
- traveling by train is **a little/ a bit** cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين ☒

- Her illness was **far more serious than** we expected.
- English is much easier to study than Chinese
- Gold is **a lot/ much** more expensive than salt.

Superlative

صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

١- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر (شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شئ وباقي الأشياء)
Oysters are one of **the rarest** meals you can eat in France.

He bought **the most expensive** suit in the shop.

٢- عند وصف **extremes** (الأشياء المتطرفة) (الأعلى / الأصب / الأعلى ثمناً) أشخاص

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain on earth.



١- نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في نفس الصفة

وجه المقارنة الثاني + **the same (noun) as** + وجه المقارنة الأول = **as + صفة + as**

◆ **Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.**

وتأتي بعد (as)

- ١- مفعول عبارة عن (noun). أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)
- ٢- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالاتي:
-She is as young as him/Ali.
-She is as young as he is.

٢- عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

not as / so + صفة + as = less + صفة + اولى + than

.Dina is **not as /so tall as** Heba = Dina is **less tall than** Heba

٣- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was **the best** film I have ever seen.

٤- عند وجود **the** في المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم **comparative**

Leila is **the younger** of the two girls. Who is **the taller** of the **two** brothers?

٥- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة في التركيب الآتي- : (كلما.....كلما)



- **The harder** you study, **the higher** marks you get.

- **The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).**

٧- لا تستخدم **the** قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's **best** novelist.

٨- يمكن إستخدام **most** بدون **the** وتعطي معنى **very** قبل صفة او حال

Hala is **most** pretty = Hala is **very** pretty.

٩- أحياناً نستخدم **best /most** بدون **the** في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها **very much** مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis **best** (most) .

١٠- لاحظ استخدام **in** مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river in the world (Not: of the world)

The **best** student in the class / The **best** player in the team

e.g. Cairo is **farther** than benha

١١- نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :

he gave me **further** details

١٢- نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

١٢- الفرق بين older/elder

- نستخدم **elder** و **eldest** عند مقارنة اقدمية شخصين او تفضيل فيما يتعلق بالعمر مع افراد

الاسرة ولا نستخدم **than** بعد **elder**

Ali is my **elder** brother .

He is the **eldest** in our family.

My **elder** brother is two years younger than my **eldest** brother.

تستخدم **older** لتشير الى الاكبر سناً او الاقدم ويمكن ان يتبعها **than** او تفهم المقارنة ضمناً بدون **than**

We start understanding many things as we grow/get **older**.

My **parents** are **older** than your **parents**.

The **older** version of the software had many useful features **than** this one.

- I am the **eldest** child in my family. ✓

I am the **oldest** child in my family. ✗

أنا أكبر طفل في عائلتي"

- I am 2 years **older** than my younger brother. ✓

I am 2 years **elder** than my younger brother. ✗

"أنا أكبر من أخي الصغير بعامين"

١٣- لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It (be) + adj. + of + someone + to do something

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

♣ It was **careless** of Jack to leave the door unlocked.

♣ It was **very generous** of Ann to lend us the money.

١٤. الفرق بين latter/ later/ last

تشير كلمة later الى وقت في المستقبل

Sorry, I'm busy right now - I'll speak to you later.

نستخدم كلمة latter عندما نشير الى الثاني من شخصين او شيئين يتم ذكرهما

She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.

تستخدم last بمعنى اخر شخص او شيء / اقرب شيء للوقت الحاضر

I didn't read the last chapter of the book.

The next meeting will be held in the last week in June.

١٥. هناك بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة او طويلة في نفس الوقت

(Common – narrow -simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite – friendly – gentle – cruel)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| quiet → quieter/more quiet→ | the quietest/most quiet |
| clever → cleverer/more clever→ | the cleverest/most clever |
| narrow → narrower/more narrow→ | the narrowest/most narrow |
| simple → simpler/more simple→ | the simplest/most simple |

١٦-الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

Exercises

- 1-Mount Everest isthan Mount Kilimanjaro
a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
- 2-Mount Everest is not as high that.
a-so b-than c-very d-as
- 3-For me, his climb was theimportant sporting event of 2007
a-more b-less c-most d-as
- 4-The Qasr al-Nil Bridge is notthe 6th October Bridge.
a as long as b the long as c long as d as long
- 5-The history test was the..... test that we've had this year.
a difficult b most c more d most difficult
- 6- Your younger brother is..... you now.
a as tall as b taller c tallest d as tall
7. The writer's new book is his.....book.
a) popular b) most popular c) most d) more
- 8-Lake Baikal in Russia is..... lake in the world.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
9. The more you read, the.....knowledge and experience you get.
a) much b) most c) more d) less
- 10-That was one of books I've ever read.
a) best b) the best c) better d) good
- 11-Azza is the student in our class.
a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) less intelligent d) most intelligent
- 12-Europe is not as large Asia.
a) as b) than c) to d) so
- 13-who isin the class, my son or yours?
a- younger b-youngest c-young d-the youngest

- 14- Abeer and Omar are the same height. They are each other.
 a) as tall as b) taller than c) as tall than d) more tall than
- 15-You should buy the green trousers. They are thein the shop.
 a) more expensive b) less expensive c) few expensive d) least expensive
- 16-water is theexpensive of all liquids.
 a-most b-least c-less d-more
- 17-the pacific ocean is the world'socean.
 a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
- 18-she is notas her mother.
 a-more beautiful b-most beautiful c-as beautiful d-beautifully
- 19-traveling by train is.....cheaper than traveling by plane.
 a-more b-much c-many d-most
- 20-the more you study, the.....marks you get.
 a-high b-higher c-highest d-height
- 21-The fat you eat, the healthier you become.
 a-less b-much c-least d-most
- 22-I don't read as books as you do
 a-more b-much c-many d-most
- 23-It wasof her to waste all her money.
 a-more foolish b- less foolish c- foolish d- least foolish
- 24- He was notas his colleagues.
 a-helpful b- as helpful c- more helpful d- less helpful
- 25.Of the two girls, Nada is the.....
 a) older b) oldest c) much older d) old
26. can't hear you. Could you speak a little....., please?
 a) loudest b) loudly c) loud d) louder
27. The more you concentrate, the.....you will be.
 d) cleverest b) clever c) cleverer d) most clever
- 28.Tennis is.....harder game than football.
 a) fewer b) far c) most d) more
29. Going by plane is more expensive than going by bus.
 a) much b) lot c) most d) many
30. I like all my school subjects but I like English
 a) most b) the more c) the better d) the worst
- 31.English isto study than Chinese
 a) easy b) more easier c) much easier d) less easier
- 32.Huda is.....fatter than her sister.
 a) little b) less c) a bit d) more
- 33.For.....information , contact the receptionist.
 a) farther b) further c) furthest d) far
- 34-It is becoming harder and to find a job.
 a) hard b) hardest c) harder d) the hardest
- 35-Heba's wearing her dress today.
 a) more new b) newer than c) the newest d) newest
- 36- His behaviour is.....than his brother's.
 a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
- 37-Which month is....., January or July?
 a) cold b) colder than c) the coldest d) colder
- 38- Who is.....singer in your country?
 a) famous b) most famous c) more famous than d) the most famous

39- The museum is usually.....on a Saturday than a Sunday.

a- crowded b- most crowded c- more crowded d- as crowd

40- I'm very clever at cooking, but my mother is cook I've ever known.

a) cleverer b) clever c) less clever d) the cleverest

41- I love all my family, but I love my father of all.

a) more b) much c) the most d) most

42- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked

a) worse b) the worst c) more badly d) badly

Unit 3

Forms of future صيغ المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. الشكل Form:

يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + inf

➤ I will help you do your homework . ➤ He will travel to London tomorrow

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

| | |
|--|--|
| E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old. ➤ His school will be 50 years old next year | ١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts |
| E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it. | ٢. عرض مساعدة Offering help |
| E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please? | ٣. طلب مساعدة Asking for help |
| E.g. One day, I think people will live on the moon ➤ Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future? I expect that Egypt will achieve progress in all fields. | ٤. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction |
| E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there. ➤ That's the phone. I will answer it. ➤ I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich. ➤ What would you like to drink? 'I'll have orange juice, please.' | ٥. القرار السريع Quick decision قرارا يكون الان |
| I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam. Thanks for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday | ٦. الوعد Promise |
| E.g. I will call the police if you do that again. | ٧. التهديد Threat |
| E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet | ٨. التحذير Warning |
| * You sweep the floor and I will cook the dinner. * You do the typing and I will check it later. | ٩. توزيع الوظائف والمهام والادوار (بين المتحدث و افراد اخرين) |
| Look at these clouds. it will probably rain | ١٠. مع دليل حاضر مع وجود ظروف مثل Definitely/certainly/probably |

١١ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية:

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time | (مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام) | مستقبل Will+ inf |
| مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل | Till/until | (مضارع بسيط) |

مصدر / don't مصدر

او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.مصدر الفعل + **will not(won't) + V.(inf)** + فاعل

٣. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + won't)

٤. السؤال Question

Will + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تبع الآتي :

➔ **Will you send us some photos?** Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

مصدر الفعل..... + will + subject + inf..... + أداة الاستفهام

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

⚡ **Where will Dina go at the weekend?** - I think she will go to the park.

٥. الكلمات الدالة Keywords

نستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :

| | |
|--|---------|
| predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose | أفعال |
| Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -definitely | ظروف |
| Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think | تعبيرات |
| tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 - | كلمات |

٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to :

١. التكوين Form

١- في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من

I → } am (not)
 He, She, It → } is (not) + (going to) + مصدر الفعل
 We, You, They → } are (not)

EX→ They **are going to visit** an ancient site.→ I'm **not going to** visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له)

E.g.1- I'm **going to** buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)2- We're **going to** stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))3- She **is going to** buy a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفة أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ او شى على وشك

: **be careful /take care /look!/ watch out ! /lookout!/ التحذير او التنبيه**

- E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
 2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
 3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
 4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
 5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.
 6- Look at this advert. The phone company is going to introduce a new flexible smartphone.
 7-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint
 8- Be careful! the car is going to hit you; it is very near.
 9-The football players look very big. It's going to be a difficult game.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فتأخذ **Will** مثل :

- E.g. 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
 2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
 3- Sara is a good student. I think she will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

٣- **يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)**

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

٣. السؤال Question:

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

→ **Are they going to** do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل.....going + subject + is/are + اداة الاستفهام

➤ What **are you going to** do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

am/is/are + v. ing

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢-يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الافعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly/arrive/leave/(have/give) اقيم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow
-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

لا يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

- Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.
- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.
- I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport



٤- المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحاناتالخ

- e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow. The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.
- our next exams start in may. -What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?
- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

٥- المستقبل التام

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل التام من will + have + p.p

Ex-in a week's time ,I'll have written the report.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

- ex- - By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village..
- By this time next week, I will have heard my test results

٢. يعبر عن حدث سوف (سوف لا) يكون قد اكتمل قبل حدث اخر في المستقبل

- ▶ I will have read the book before I return it to the library.
- ▶ By the time my father arrives, I'll have finished my homework.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- 1- In+ فترة زمنية (in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....) time
- 2- By + فترة محددة (By (next Monday / 2020 / then / the end of next week / month / year / the end of this lesson...etc)
- 3- In + (2025) وقت محددfor + فترة زمنية
- 4.before, till/until , by the time

Ex - By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.

Ex - By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.

Ex:By the time I'm 45, I'll have written four books.

Ex: In 2022,I'll have worked at this school for twenty years.

(will have been + pp)

٤- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من

- This school will have been built by 2030.
- The new underground railway line will have been built by 2012.

لاحظ استخدام الروابط الاتية

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| مستقبل تام Will have + p.p | Till/until By the time/before | مضارع بسيط او مضارع تام |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|

- ▶ Before he arrives, I'll have completed the report.
- ▶ By the time he has finished doing the homework, his father will have

لاحظ هناك افعال تعبر عن المستقبل تلقائيا عند استخدامها في صيغة المضارع مثل

want, expect, hope, predict, wish, need, etc.

و عند استخدام المستقبل التام نلغي will ونضع To + have + p.p

وفي المجهول To + have been+ p.p

- ▶ By 2030, we expect to have built flats for all people in Egypt.

▶ The food is expected to have been prepared by 6 pm today.

Future continuous المستقبل المستمر

1. التكوين Form:

will (won't) be + v.ing

→ At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll be eating lunch with my friends

→ This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo

2. الاستخدام Usage:

- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

→ I'll be playing tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.

▶ At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father will be flying to London

→ I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.

→ Between 2020 and 2030, we will be helping people with diabetes.

may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل

- Many more people may be moving to Cairo in the next 50 years.

- In 100 years, people may be living in space.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

-(at)This time (tomorrow, next (week, month, year)...etc.)

-At (7) o'clock ⇒ this evening / tonight / tomorrow.

- Between (8 and 10) o'clock.

Exercises

1-Don't be late , the bus At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves

b- going to leave

c- has left

d- left

2-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. itbusy there today.

a- Is being

b- was

c- is going to be

d- has been

3-It is very hot in the house. I on the air conditioner.

a- Am turning

b- turn

c- will turn

d- am going to turn

4-We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because they.....the walls.

a- Paint

b- will have painted

c- are painting

d- will paint

5-The mechanic repairing your car by the end of the week.

a- Will finish

b- will have finished

c- will be finishing

d- is finishing

6-By this time tomorrow, my fatherto England.

a will fly

b would fly

c will have flown

d flies

7 Your bags look heavy. I you to carry them.

a will be helped

b am helping

c help

d will help

8- The teacher says that we relative clauses next week.

a going to study

b study

c are studying

d studying

9- My grandfather..... 70 on his next birthday!

a is being

b will be

c is going to be

d will have been

10- At ten o'clock tomorrow, I on a train to Aswan!

- a travel b will have travelled c going to travel d will be travelling
- 11-When Ziad goes to America next month, he..... to four of the world's continents.
a has been b will go c will be going d will have been
- 12- I can't meet you tonight as I for the exam.
a going to revise b will have been revised c will revise d am revising
- 13- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I..... be sick.
a should b am going to c am to d. will
- 14- This time next week, I will be on holiday. I on the beach.
a am lying b am going to lie c will be lying d will lie
- 15- By the end of next year, the ministry of education..... new curricula based on life skills
a am going to introduce b will introduce
c introduces d will have introduced
- 16- By next month, my elder brother for 10 years.
a will be marrying b is going to marry c will marry d will have been married
- 17- I don't think the examdifficult.
a will be b is going to be c will have been d is being
- 18-They've got the tickets. They..... to England!
a-fly b-will fly c-are flying d-are going to fly
- 19- I think it hot tomorrow.
a is b is going to c will be d going to
- 20- Experts think that Cairo..... by more than half a million people next year.
a-will grow b-is going to grow c-grows d-will have grown
- 21-Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.
a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish
- 22- There are a lot of people in the room. It..... difficult to find a chair.
a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been
- 23-Look, there's a sandstorm. I the windows.
a-will close b-close c-am gong to close d-am closing
- 24-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it..... very hot.
a- is going to be b- will be c- is being d- is
- 25-Next year, my grandfather 75 years old!
a- is going to be b- will be c- going to be d- is
- 26-I predict that in the future mobile phones much smaller
a- are going to be b- will be c- will have been d- are
- 27-By ten o'clock tonight, I all my homework.
a- Will finish b- will have finished c- will be finishing d- am finishing
- 28-At one o'clock tomorrow, I..... lunch with my friends
a- Will eat b- will have eaten c- will be eating d- am eating
- 29-By the end of next year, the governmenta new school in the village.
a- Will built b- will have built c- will be building d- is building
30. This school50 years old next year.
a) is going to be b) will be c) is d) will be being
- 31-I can't visit you because Imy homework this evening.
a-will do b-will have done c-will be doing d-do
- 32-the other team's players are very big. Ita difficult match.
a-is b-is going to be c-will be d-is being
- 33-I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure she..... a lot!
a- is going to grow b-will grow c-grows d-will have grown
- 32- Someone's at the door. I.....who it is
a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see
33. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone.....there.
a) is going to go b) will be going c) are going to go d) goes
34. The train to Cairo is on platform four and itin thirty minutes.
a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave
35. We.....a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) will have b) going to have c) are having d) have
- 36- My father me one for my next birthday.
a-will buy b-buys c-is buying d-going to buy
- 37-I'm sure they.....the price when more people buy them.

- a-will be reduced b-will reduce c-would reduce d-are going to reduce
- 38-By this time next week, Imy test results.
a-will have heard b-will hear c-will have been heard d-will be heard
39. The programme at seven o'clock this evening.
a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting
- 40-There's a good film on TV tonight. It at ten o'clock.
a) is going to finish b) will finish c) finishes d) is finishing
- 41-There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that it at ten o'clock.
a) will finish b) is finishing c) is going to finish d) finishes
- 42-The basketball teamtwo games next week.
a-will play b- are playing c-play d-would play
- 43- She.....an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,
a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes
44. I can't see you later this evening because I..... my homework with Mrs Eman.
a) will do b) 'm doing c) will have done d) going to do
- 45- I want to buy a new villa, so I save a lot of money.
a) am going to b) will c) going to d) will be
- 46-We studying this book by the end of this year.
a finish b will be finishing c will have finished d are finishing
- 47-By next Saturday, my car
a. will be repairing b. will have been repaired c. will have repaired d. will repair
- 48- We married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?
a-will have got b-are getting c-will get d-got
- 49-This time next year, Salmafor her final exam.
a-will revise b-revises c-may revise d-will be revising
- 50- Your bags look heavy. I you to carry them.
A will be helped b am helping c help d will help
- 55- Hework in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves
- 51-Take your umbrella with you or you Wet.
a) get b) will get c) are getting d) would get
52. Watch out! The baby
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen
53. The earth is very crowded. People.....on the moon.
a. are living b. will live c. are going to live d. live
- 54-Don't come late again or I.....punish you.
a. am going to b. will c. shall d. going to
- 55- Do you think that Soha.....the full mark in the exam?
a.will get b.is going to get c.would get d.is getting
- 56-There is no doubt that we.....out of petrol one day.
a) will run b) are going to run c)are running d)run
57. As soon as you.....the truth, you'll change your mind.
a) have known b) knew c) are known d) had known
- 58-Mother..... the house work between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. tomorrow.2018
a. is doing b. will have done c. will be doing d. will be
- 59-Look at these dark clouds; it.....
a) is probably raining b) will probably rain c) probably going to rain d) rains
60. It is predicted that peopleon space holidays in the next ten years.
a- are going b- are going to go c- will go d- will be going
61. Our team is attacking hard. Theya goal.
a- are going to score b- will score c- are scoring d- scores

Unit 4

-Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة



لتحويل اي جملة امرية وطلبية او نصيحة واقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتي

١- تحول said / said to الى :

مفعول به + told/ advised/ordered/warn/encourage (مع الطلب فقط) Asked

٢ - نغذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told/asked/ advised/ordered/warned/encouraged فاعل القول

أمثلة: Examples:

1-"Open your books." the teacher said

→The teacher told / asked/ ordered us to open our books.

2-"Don't waste time." My father said

→my father advised me not to waste time.

5-"Study science at university." Ali said

Ali encouraged his friend to study science at university.

4-"If I were you, I'd take your coat." My mother said

My mother advised me to take my coat.

5-Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.

The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

⊗ that+ subject + infinitive: او (verb + ing) (suggest / recommend) لاحظ اننا نستخدم بعد

→ "Do Exercise 2 again."

⊗ Leila suggested (doing / that I do) Exercise 2 again.

→ "You should revise quietly."

⊗ My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

- لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) ولكن يأتي بعده (جملة كاملة + that)

"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

- يتم اختيار فعل قول مناسب للجملة من حيث المعنى: لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية

1- The doctor said to me, "Stop smoking!". The doctor told me to stop smoking.2- "Get out of the car!" said the policeman. The policeman ordered him to get out of the car.3 - "Could you please be quiet," she said. She asked me to be quiet.

4- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.

Nawal warned Ola not to touch the snake

5-"Go on"!You can swim across the pool! Mazin's father said to him

Mazin's father encouraged him to swim across the pool.

1 The teacher suggested thatthe exercise again. (PT)

a we do b we are doing c doing d did we

2 Sayed recommended the ice cream. (PT)

a to try b tried c trying d that try

3 Mr Zaki ordered us running round the park. (PT)

a start b starting c started d to start

4 My father advised me to bed early because I had a test the next day. (PT)

a go b going c to go d went

5 The ship's captain ordered the sailors harder. (PT)

a work b working c to work d must work

6 My friends suggested to the sports club after school. (PT)

a to go b go c going d went

7 The teacher warned the students..... time. (PT)

a not to waste b not wasting c don't waste d no waste

8- My mother warned me the plate because it was very hot. PT

- a don't touch b not touch c not touching d not to touch
9. I suggested that Ali to the club with us. **LM**
a went b to go c go d going
10. My teacher recommended..... the lesson again. **LM**
a to revise b revising c revise d that revise
11. Ali advised me to stop smoking. He said I smoking. **LM**
a should stop b should have stopped c oughtn't to have stopped d must stop
12. My friend wanted me for the same job as it's not rewarding. **LM**
a to apply b not to apply c don't apply d apply
13. The policemanthe people not to drive so fast. **LM**
a made b wondered c instructed d said
14. My friend suggested for the next bus. **LM**
a to waiting b not waiting c we waited d don't waiting
- 15-The policeman said thatpark there. **SB**
a-don't b-not to c-shouldn't d-we must not
- 16-Leila suggested Exercise 2 again. **SB**
a- to do b-I doing c-that do d-doing
- 17- The teacher saidwe must open our books at page 20. **WB**
a-if b-to c-that d-should
- 18-It was cold outside so my mother recommended that we coats. **WB**
a-wears b-wearing c-wear d-are wearing
- 19-The referee the player to stop the game. **WB**
a-suggested b-said c-ordered d-wondered
- 20-The teacher warned the children and listen before they crossed the road. **WB**
a looking b to look c should look d look
- 21-We were hungry, so my father suggested to the café for lunch. **WB**
a to go b that go c going d go
- 22- Ahmed is good at football, so Mr Othman..... him to join the school team. **WB**
a-recommended b-encouraged c-warned d-said
- 23- The tour guide..... the tourists not to go into the desert on their own. **WB**
a-recommended b-encouraged c-warned d-ordered
- 24- Maya..... Ola to start revising for the test. **WB**
a-suggested b-encouraged c-ordered d-advised
- 25.She asked me her a cup of coffee. **WB**
a) bring b) to bringing c) to bring d) bringing
- 26.Our friends invited us.....tea with them .
a) having b) to have c) to having d) to be
- 27.I my sister not to sit on the broken chair.
a) denied b) admitted c) warned d) explained
- 28.They warned us..... too near the edge of the cliffs as it was too dangerous.
a) not going b) to not go c) don't go d) not to go
29. Dina.....Mona to see a doctor.
a. suggested b. advised c. warned d. inquired
- 30-A friend warned mefor the same kind of job.
a- not apply b- not to applying c-not to apply d-don't apply
- 31-My husband suggested thatlanguages
a-should study b-studying c-to study d- I study
- 32-My partner warned me careful of fast cars.
a-not to be b-not being c-to be d-being
- 33.Tarek them to see the film.
a) said b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested

تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية أو الندم أو اللوم في المستقبل

should (ought to) have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

⊗ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.

-I **should have booked** a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.

-You **should have asked** me before you used my computer!

shouldn't (ought not to) have + pp.:



تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم أو الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين.

-The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!

-You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

-You **shouldn't have gone** to bed late last night. Now you are very tired

could have + past participle



تستخدم للتعبير عن (احتمالية) حدوث شيء في الماضي.

I **could have seen** the documentary, but I'm not sure.

He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2- يمكن أن تعبر أيضا عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

➤ He went to school on foot but he **could have gone** by bus.

couldn't have + past participle

للتعبير عن (التأكيد) بأن شيئاً ما لم يحدث في الماضي.

You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

1. I traveled by train, but I.....by car.

a) might have travelled b) could travel c) could have travelled d) can travel

2. Where's Daniel? He have been here half an hour ago.

a) can b) must c) could d) should

3. We didn't play very well We should better. I got lost

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

4. You your project earlier. You're so far behind now.

a) ought have started b) should start c) could have started d) should have started

5. Did you deliver the parcel for me? No, I.....find the house, so I've come back to get a map.

a) can b) could c) couldn't d) mustn't

6. He has left his car over there. He.....that. There is a "No waiting" sign.

a) mustn't do b) shouldn't have done c) shouldn't do d) should have done

7. They went to Aswan by plane but they.....have gone by train.

a) shall b) needn't c) must d) could

8. Helal didn't go to the doctor's yesterday although he.....have gone.

a) must b) ought to c) needn't d) shouldn't

9. I didn't know there was a meeting today. You.....me.

a) should have told b) should tell c) had to tell d) needn't have told

10. Ashraf been unkind to his sister, Damen. He knew she would be upset.

a) mustn't be b) shouldn't have been c) shouldn't be d) should have been

11. Hamid was working with me all day, so you him at the park.

a) couldn't have seen b) could see c) could have seen d) can see

12. Kamal Fawzi, but he didn't because they aren't friends anymore.

a) should have helped b) could have helped c) could help d) can see

13. Why hasn't he called? Tarek said he would call when he got to the hotel and he arrived by now.

a) mustn't be b) shouldn't have been c) shouldn't be d) should have been

14. Thank you. it's a fantastic gift, but you so much money on me

a) should have spent b) shouldn't have spent c) shouldn't spend d) should spend

15. I to bed earlier last night. I'm really tired today.

a) mustn't go b) shouldn't have gone c) shouldn't go d) should have gone

16. I downloaded that program. Now I have a virus on my laptop.

a) can't have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) will have

unit 5

seem to, (be) meant to, (be) supposed to

seem to + infinitive

تستخدم للحديث عن كيف يبدو شيئا ما او شخصا ما عندما لا يمكننا ان نكون على يقين تماما منه :

She hasn't said anything but Grandma seems to be having fun.
Heba seems to like her new phone.
He seems to train hard for the final exam.

Seem to = it seems that + جملة

you seem to have lost weight = it seems that you have lose weight.

عند صيغة النفي نستخدم

don't/doesn't/didn't seem to + inf

He doesn't seem to work hard

لاحظ : اذا وجدت كلمة there ياتي بعدها seem to be

there seems to be some water on the carpet

(be) meant to + infinitive

1. to talk about something that is expected:

They were meant to arrive by now

١- تستخدم للحديث عن شيء من المتوقع :

2. to talk about something that is intended:

It was meant to be a chocolate cake, but I dropped it.

the car was meant to be private, but the older son used it a taxi

٢- للحديث عن شيء مقصود

٣- للحديث عن الحقيقة او الفرض او الهدف من شيء ما

School is meant to be educational

The police are meant to protect people

The red button is meant to turn the machine on or off

(be) supposed to + infinitive

١- للحديث عن الالتزامات او المسؤولية او الواجب

I'm supposed to look after my brother on Friday night

you are supposed to be quiet in a library

٢- للحديث عن الترتيبات

I'm supposed to cook dinner on Monday evenings.

٣- للحديث عن التوقعات

It was supposed to rain this morning.

٤- للحديث عن معتقد شائع بخصوص شخص أو شيء معين

It is supposed to be the best phone that you can buy.

the hospital is supposed to have the best staff

٥. للحديث عن نية أو قصد ولكنه لم يحدث

Hala was supposed to phone me last night, but she didn't

1. The film.....to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin on time.

a. seemed b. meant c. was supposed d. waned

2 There were some problems at first , but theyto have been solved.

a) seem b) meant c) supposed d) will be supposed

3. He..... t be a doctor- but he preferred to be a squash player.

a) seeme b) supposed c) is meant d) was meant

4. I shouldn't eat too much. I....to be on a diet.

a)'m supposed b) 'm not supposed c) seem d) was meant

5. Their food comes from the best restaurants in town. They -... to have plenty of money.

a) seem b) mean c) supposed d) are supposing

6 The wedding.....to be a secret, so how did you find out about it? Did Leila tell you?

a) meant b) is seemed c) was supposed d) was supposing

7 Ali always reaches his office before the appointed time. He.....to be enjoying his job.

a) is meant b) seems c) supposed d) is seemed

8. It.....to be an apology but it only made her angry.

a) is seemed b) is meant c) supposed d) was meant

9 Hoda.....to phone me last night, but she didn't.

a) was supposed b) is supposed c) supposed d) is supposing

10 The boss is asking for a technician. The photocopier doesn't.....to be working.

a) mean b) suppose c) seem d) need

11. The food.....to feed the poor, but everyone had a share of it.

a) was meant b) was seemed c) was supposing d) is supposed

12. that piece of cloth.....to be a shirt , but the tailor it a pair of trousers.

a) seemed b) was meant c) supposed d) was supposing

13 Hala.....to phone me last night, but she didn't.

a) is supposed b) seems c) is meant d) was supposed

14 My teacher is pleased with me nowadays. My English.....to be getting better.

a) was supposed b) is seemed c) seems d) means

15 The open space.....to be a playground for youth, but it has turned into a market

a) seems b) meant c) supposed d) was meant

16. I'd better hurry. I...to be meeting Ahmed in ten minutes.

a) seem b) 'm supposed c) was meant d) was supposed

17. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock....to be forced.

a) seems b) is meant c) is supposed d) needs

18 Mohamed is much better after his illness, but he's still.to do any heavy work.

a) meant b) not supposed to c) seemed d) supposed

19 This is the second car she has bought this year. She.to be rich .

a) supposes b) means c) seems d) supposed

20. M Collecting money.....to make us happy, but to some people it has become a disease.

a) means b) is meant c) is seeming d) supposed

21 His music seems to.....by the rock culture of the seventies.

a) influence b) be influencing c) be influenced d) being influenced

22. All my friends.....to congratulate me when I got married, but only a few of them phoned me.

a) were supposed b) seemed c) meant d) are supposed

23. Her husband hasn't returned back home for a week. He....to have left them on their own again.

a) is supposed b) meant c) was supposed d) seems

24. If your car breaks down on the road, pull it aside. It.....to block the road.

a) is supposed b) is not supposed c) is meant d) seems

25 The Eiffel Tower....to attract people to one of the exhibitions, but it has become one of the monuments.

a) was meaning

b) seems

c) was meant

d) is supposed

Unit 6

Conditional forms

حالة if الصفرية : (zero conditional)

If/when +

مضارع بسيط

→ مضارع بسيط

**١ تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → Snakes **bite** if they **are scared**, → If we **mix** red and green, we **get** blue.
 → If you **touch** a fire, you **get burned**.. → Streets **become** wet if it **rains** heavily
 ⊃ If people **don't eat or drink**, they **die**.

**٢ تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals **are heated** , they **expand**. - If water **reaches** 100 degrees, it **boils**.
 -If you **boil** water , it **evaporates**. -if you **freeze** water, it **becomes** a solid.

-Plants **die** if they **don't get** enough water. When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

**٣ تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوي الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادات شخصية:

(always/usually/often/never/ever/every/normally)

⊃ If I read for a long time, I **usually get** a headache.
 → If we **go** out with friends, we **normally go** to a restaurant.
 → If / When I **read** in bed, I **fall** asleep. It's a habit.

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) (if /when+ do/does+ sub + inf → اداة استفهام

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتي:

→What do you do if /when you feel hot? = If you feel hot what do you do?

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) (Do /Does+ sub + inf → if/when +

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

ملاحظات هامة : لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى

١- استخدام صفة الاشارة **this / that / these / those** قبل الفاعل او المفعول:

-If you **heat** the ice in **this** pan, it **will melt**
 - if you **don't water** these plants soon , they **will die**.

٢- استخدام صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/our)

→If the plants on our farm **get** very thirsty , we **will irrigate** them.

٣- عند استخدام موقف محدد بوقت معين

→If it rains heavily tonight , streets **will become** wet. (موقف محدد حالة اولي)→If it rains heavily , streets **become** wet. (حالة صفرية) حقيقة عامةحالة if الاولى : (1st conditional)

تكون حالة "if" الاولى من التالي:

| | | | |
|------|--|----------|----------------------|
| | زمن المضارع البسيط | | |
| If + | (s/es/ies) + المصدر / المصدر (am/ is are) | + فاعل , | Will/ can /may+ مصدر |

Ex - If the bus **arrives** late again, I'll **phone** my mother.

Ex -Tarek is ill. **If he's** better tomorrow, he'll **come** to school.

If **you're** free later, we **can go** for a walk.

انستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١- شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you **study** hard, you **will succeed**.

٢- التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there **are** clouds, it **will rain**.

If you eat too much chocolate cake, you'll get fat!

٣- الوعد promise. مثل:

If you **get** high marks, I **will buy** you a new mobile phone.

٤- التهديد أو التحذير warning or threat. مثل:

If you **annoy** your brother, I **will punish** you.

If you don't come to my birthday party, I'll never speak to you again.

ملاحظات ::

١- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزام او ضرورة :

مصدر + (should/ought to/ have to /has to /must /necessary to) + فاعل , مضارع بسيط + If

→ If you **want** to succeed , you **should study** hard.

→ If there **is** a law , you **must obey** it.

If you **are** a footballer, it **is necessary** to be fit.

٢- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية او طلب او نهى: (حيث يتم حذف الفاعل ويكون في المصدر او المصدر + don't)

1- If you meet ali , **invite** him to the party. **2.Take** a break if you're tired.

3- If you see my father, **don't** tell him what happened.

4. If you **want** to lose weight, **don't** eat too much fat.

٣. نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد if اذا كانت جملة جواب الشرط تتكون من احدى الصيغ :

Let's + inf / had better ('d better) +inf / would rather ('d rather)

e.g **let's** take a rest and have a drink if you **are** tired.

e.g you **had better work** hard if you **want** to succeed.

e.g I **would rather stay** at home if the **weather is** windy.

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالآتي :

→What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

will+ sub + inf → if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Will you come if he invites you?

حالة "if" الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + would/might/ could+ الفاعل , جملة في الماضي البسيط + If

نستخدم حالة "if" الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:
١- تعبير عن موقف غير ممكن أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع والمستقبل

- If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house
 → If Ali were/was taller, he would be a good basketball player.
 → If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!
 → If he trained every day, he could represent his country
 → There would be fewer accidents if everyone drove more carefully.

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثانية أيضا للتعبير عن النصيحة:

| | | |
|------|--------------|------------|
| If → | I were you , | I'd + مصدر |
|------|--------------|------------|

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - .If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

لاحظ ان were تأتي مع جميع الضمائر في الحالة الثانية

→ If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.

ملاحظات هامة :

| |
|---|
| ١. الافعال (cut – put – read – shut – hit – beat) لا تتغير عند تصريفها وتعتبر في الماضي البسيط اذا لم يضاف لها (s) مع (He – she -it) . E.g. if he <u>shut</u> the door to the farm, the animals <u>wouldn't go</u> out. if Fatma <u>read</u> the story carefully, she <u>would understand</u> it. |
| ٢. اذا كان فعل الشرط (had + noun) او (had to + inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار (would + inf). E.g. If Ali <u>had</u> a camera, he <u>would take</u> a lot of photos. If we <u>had to</u> work at the weekend, we <u>would get</u> a reward. |
| ٣. اذا كان جواب الشرط (would have + noun) او (would have to + inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار ماضى بسيط. E.g. if sama <u>won</u> the competition, she <u>would have a prize</u> . If Omar <u>spent</u> all his money, he <u>would have to borrow</u> |

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي :

؟ (جملة ماضى بسيط) + if → would/could/might+ sub + inf + اداة استفهام

→ What would you do if you were a president?
What would you do if you were offered a job in Canada?

؟ (جملة ماضى بسيط) + if → would/could/might + sub + inf

→ would you be very happy if you achieved your goals?
if you won a million dollars, would you travel the world?

حالة "if" الثالثة: (3rd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي التام , would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل

١- تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبير مواقف مستحيلة التغيير في الماضي أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها في الماضي كما تعبر عن الندم.

- 1- If I had (I'd) left home on time, I would (I'd) have caught the school bus. -
- 2- If you had gone to the sports club, you would / could / might have seen Ali.
- 3- If I had had enough money yesterday, I would / could / might have bought that mobile phone.
If you had been more careful, you wouldn't have had an accident.

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي :

؟ (جملة ماضى تام) + if → would/could/might+ sub + have + p.p + اداة استفهام

► What would you have done if you had lost your phone yesterday?

would/could/might+ sub + have + p.p → if + (جملة ماضى تام) ?

→ would he have got the prize if he had won the competition?

بدائل أداة الشرط (if)

يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) في الاثبات ويليها جملة مع مراعاة معني كل أداة:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| بشرط أن (providing that) | فقط لو (only if) | جملة كاملة + |
| بشرط أن (provided that) | تحتسبا ل (In case) | |
| بشرط أن (on condition that) | حتى لو (even if) | |
| طالما (as (so) long as) | اما ... او (Whether...or) | |

→ I'll attend the party provided that he invites me.

→ I'll lend you the money as long as you promise to pay it back soon.

→ Even if you apologise, he'll never forgive you

→ I'll help him whether or not he needs me

In case of + noun/ v. ing + في حالة أو يمكن استخدام

e.g.- In case of getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

لاحظ الفرق بين كل من (if - in case)

تضع (if) شرطا لوقوع حدث ما ، بمعنى ان جواب الشرط سيقع في حال تحقق الشرط :

I'll take a pill if I get sick → ساتناول قرص دواء عندما امرض

تعطى (in case) سببا للقيام بشيء ، بمعنى ان الفاعل سيقوم بفعل الشيء من قبيل الاحتياط :

I'll take a pill in case I get sick. ساتناول قرص دواء من قبيل الاحتياط لانى قد امرض لاحقا .

(Suppose) / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that) + جملة كاملة → على فرض ان

- يمكن أن نستخدم (Suppose) / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that) بدلا من (If) في الحالة الاولى و الثانية والثالثة للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية .

⊗ **Suppose / Supposing / Imagine** (that) you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?

Supposing they had closed the road. Would that have been a good idea?

Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then?

بدائل أداة الشرط if المنفية

ايستخدم هذه الروابط في النفي

(But for) + noun / Without + (noun/ v. ing) = Unless + اثبات = If + not

e.g.- if you don't hurry, You will be late = unless you hurry, You will be late

= Without hurrying, you would be late. حالة اولى

e.g. **Unless** you lent me the money, I'd go to prison. = حالة ثانية

without / but for the money you lent me, I'd go to prison

→ If he hadn't come early, he wouldn't have entered .

حالة ثالثة

= unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.
= Without coming early, he wouldn't have entered.

٣- تحذف (If it were not for (V. ing /n.+) محمل (But for - without - unless) في الحالة الثانية

If it were not for+ (v.ing/ noun).....,

مصدر + would/could/might + فاعل

▶ **But for (Without)** her cleverness, she would get low marks.

= **If it weren't for** her cleverness, she would get low marks.

= **Unless** she was clever, she would get low marks.

٣- تحذف (If it hadn't been for (V. ing /n.+) محمل (But for - without - unless) في الحالة الثالثة

If it hadn't been for+ (v.ing/ noun).....,

مصدر + would/could/might+ have + p.p

▶ **But for (Without)** her cleverness, she would have got low marks.

= **If it hadn't been for** her cleverness, she would have got low marks.

٤- تستخدم هذه التركيبة للنفي في الحالة الثالثة

Had + الفاعل + not p.p. , would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل

Had you not refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives. (NOT Hadn't you refused)



- تحذف (If) في الحالة الاولى ونبدأ بالفعل (Should) وفاعل ونستخدم الفعل الاساسي في المصدر.

مصدر الفعل + will/can/may + الفاعل , المصدر + الفاعل + Should

- If he has enough time, he will watch the football match.

= - Should he have enough time, he will watch the football match.

حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الثانية

١- يمكن ان تحذف (if) وتبدأ الجملة بـ (were) و يأتي بعدها (to + inf).

مصدر الفعل + would/could/might + الفاعل , المصدر + to + الفاعل + Were

⊗ If he worked hard, he would succeed. = Were he to work hard, he would succeed.

٢- وإذا كانت (were) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if) كالآتي

مصدر الفعل + would /could/might + الفاعل , اسم/صفة + الفاعل + Were

→ If I were tall, I would play basketball. = Were I tall, I would play basketball.

٣- تحذف (If) في الحالة الثانية ونبدأ بالفعل (Should) مثل الحالة الأولى ونستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

⊗ If he played well, he would win

- Should he play well, he would win

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

Had + الفاعل + p.p. , would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل

E.g. If they had played well, they would have won the match.

= had they played well, they would have won the match

- 1- If you watch too much television, you..... your eyes. **pt**
 a will damage b would damage c won't damage d would have damaged
- 2- If you..... red and green paint, you get brown paint. **pt**
 a mixed b will mix c had mixed d mix
- 3- If Ahmed had read that book, he..... what happened at the end. **pt**
 a knew b will know c would know d would have known
- 4- If I went to London, I..... my English every day!
 a practise b will practice c would practise d would have practised
- 5- I won't go to the park if you..... with me. **pt**
 a not come b don't come c didn't come d hadn't come
- 6- Hassan has worked hard for the test. I'll be surprised if he..... **pt**
 a doesn't pass b isn't passing c hadn't passed d won't pass
- 7- If I went to Australia, I..... my cousins. **pt**
 a will see b saw c would see d had seen
- 8- Adel..... bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive. **pt**
 a might b might have c will have d had
- 9- I would have that mobile if I enough money. **LM**
 a had had b had c have had d would have
- 10- What..... If you got lost in a big city? **LM**
 a you would do b did you do c would you do d you did
- 11- What if your passport ? – Surely, I'd inform the police. **LM**
 a had stolen b had been stolen c stole d was stolen
- 12- Iron if you leave it in the open air. **LM**
 a rust b will rust c rusts d would rust
- 13 Contact the ambulance if there.....an accident. **LM**
 a was b is c were d will be
- 14- My friend helped me well. If hesupportive, I wouldn't have been able to solve the problem. **LM**
 a hadn't done b had done c had been d hadn't been
- 15- What happened if Rassendyll had refused to replace the real king? **LM**
 a have b might have c had d might have been
- 16- I will go to Alex if so, Iyou. **LM**
 a contact b will be contacted c will contact d would contact
- 17- help me if I were in trouble? **LM**
 a Will you b Would you c Did you d Can you
- 18- If youmore careful, you would have minimized your mistakes. **LM**
 a had been b were c had d had had
- 19- I go to the club, if I have time. I haven't decided yet. **LM**
 a would b may c should d have to
- 20- If she read the news, she shocked to read about the terrible accident. **LM**
 a is b will be c would be d were
- 21- If the problem well, we would have reached a reasonable solution. **LM**
 a discussed b was discussed c had discussed d had been discussed
- 22- If the bark is badly damaged, the tree **SB**
 a-died b-dies c-would die d-die
- 23-You the rings if you cut the tree down. **SB**
 a-seen b-saw c-will see d-would see
- 24-If it is cold this month , our plants **SB**
 a-die b-will die c-would die d-had died
- 25-If it cold, our plants would die. **SB**
 a-is b-had been c-was d-had
- 26-- If those goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees **SB**
 a-die b- would die c- have died d- will die
- 27- If water freezes, it.....into ice. **SB**
 a-will turn b-would turn c- turns [krty.com](http://www.krty.com) d-turned

- 28-If people hadn't grown enough food, they.....ill. **SB**
 a-will become b- would become c- become d-would have become
- 29-If it went on raining for much longer, the river **SB**
 a-will flood b-would flood c-would have flooded d-floods
- 30- If the farmer's fields get very dry this summer, he.....them. **SB**
 a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- would have irrigate
- 31-if you heat ice, it..... **SB**
 a-would melt b-melted c-melts d-will melt
- 32-If there is a sandstorm tonight, the town full of sand tomorrow. **SB**
 a-is b-would be c-will be d-would have been
- 33-If you mix yellow and blue, you.....green. **SB**
 a-would get b-got c-will get d-get
- 34-If you heat water, it **SB**
 a-will boil b-would boil c- boils d-boiled
- 35-If I read in bed, I asleep. It's a habit. **SB**
 a-could fall b-fall c-falling d-would fail
- 36-Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he.....to school. **SB**
 a-will come b-would come c-comes d-come
- 37-If I were rich, I a palace! **SB**
 a- built b-would build c-will built d- would have built
- 38-If Egypt had a lot of rain, it a lot more trees. **SB**
 a-might have b-will have c-had had d-may have
- 39-If you had gone to the sports club, you Ali. **SB**
 a-could see b-will see c-saw d-would have seen
- 40-If scientists study the rings of trees, they information about our climate in the past.
 a-would find b-would have found c-can find d-found **WB**
- 41-If there was not much rain in a year, the rings in a tree close together. **WB**
 a-will be b-would be c-can be d-would have been
- 42-if a tree has deep roots, it over in strong winds. **WB**
 a-won't fall b-couldn't fall c-didn't fall d-wouldn't have fallen
- 43-If the bark of a tree was destroyed, the tree **WB**
 a-will die b-dies c-would die d-would have died
- 44-If you pick those apples now, they very sweet. **WB**
 a-won't taste b-doesn't taste c-wouldn't taste d-didn't taste
- 45-Water if the temperature is zero or below. **WB**
 a-would freeze b-freezes c-can freeze d-will freeze
- 46-Ia headache if I spend too long on the computer. **WB**
 a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get
- 47-If she trains hard, she next week's race. **WB**
 a-wins b-would win c-will win d-win
- 48-if you practise a sport, you.....better at it. **WB**
 a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get
- 49-if you practise a sport, you.....in the sports team. **WB**
 a- get b-will get c-would have got d-would get
- 50-If you read quickly, you quickly too. **WB**
 a-learn b-learned c-would learn d-might learn
- 51-If you read quickly, youthe book by tomorrow. **WB**
 a-would finish b-will finish c-finish d-would have finished
- 52- If you can't dictate your conditions, you..... negotiate.
 a- will b- should c- need d- ought
- 53- If there's a lot of rain during the year, the rings.....quite wide.
 a- are b- would be c- will be d- shall be
- 54-if we plant trees, then we.....cleaner air.
 a-will be having b-have c-will have d-will have had
- 55- If our heart stops working, death soon
 a. follow b. will follow c. follows d. followed
- 56-if I had written work, Iit
 a-would do b-will do c-would have done d-did
- 57-If the money he hadenough , he would have bought the car.
 a-had b-been c-had been d-were

58-Nabila always..... her mother if she has too much to do.

a-will help b- won't help c- would help d-helps

59- if omar.....all his money, he would have to borrow.

a-spends b- spent c- had spent d-was spending

بدائل قاعد if

1- You can borrow this book..... as you look after it. **Pt**

a provided b if c as long d on condition

2- You can't go into the museum without..... a ticket first. **Pt**

a buying b to buy c brought d buy

3- Mother says we can watch TV on..... that we do our homework first. **Pt**

a condition b provided c long as d if

4-that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day? **Pt**

a Condition b As long c Imagine d Supposed

5- Don't go to that restaurant..... you like Chinese food. **Pt**

a if b if not c unless d in case

6- Only open this door..... an emergency. **Pt**

a in case b in case of c if d as long as

7- You can go to the park..... you're home at eight o'clock. **Pt**

a provided that b as long c supposing d in case

8 -You can't drive a car..... you are 18 or older. **Pt**

a as long as b unless c on condition that d without

9- You will make mistakes you are careful. **LM**

a If b without c unless d in case

10- your carefulness, you would have hit the little boy. **LM**

a In case of b If it weren't for c Unless d But for

11 he put down his roots in the country, he wouldn't have had a peaceful life. **LM**

a Weren't b Hadn't c Had d shouldn't

12 he had enough cash, he wouldn't be able to pay for the books. **LM**

a Unless b If c Without d In case

13- Take your umbrella it rains heavily. **LM**

a In case of b in case c unless d but for

14-passing the driving test is a must, you have to train well for the test. **LM**

a In case b Unless c As long as d Should

15- You won't be allowed to enter the party..... you have an invitation. **LM**

a if b unless c but for d provided

16- you were accused of robbery, what would you do? **LM**

a Supposing b Imagined c Unless d in case of

17- He wouldn't agree to do extra tasks without **LM**

a paying b being paid c be paid d been paid

18-..... heat and light from the sun, there would be no life on earth. **SB**

a-without b-provided that c-in case of d-unless

19-..... that you took the temperature at its centre, it would be that hot. **SB**

a-as long b-unless c-in case d-on condition

20-you won't damage your eyes you don't look at the sun. **SB**

a-provided b-without c-as long as d-unless

21-You shouldn't watch an eclipse you have a special viewer. **SB**

a-unless b-if c-on condition d-without

22-She would have been fine that she'd worn sun cream. **SB**

a-in case of b-unless c-provided d-as long

23-..... that there wasn't a sun, what would life be like then? **SB**

a-without b-if c-provide d-supposing

24-we play tennis early, it won't be too hot. **SB**

a-provided that b-supposing c-unless d-as long

25-I never have fizzy drinks I'm very thirsty. **SB**

a-if not b- unless c-without d-provided

26-Tarek will have a place at the university that he passes his exams. **SB**

