

Unit 9

Direct and Indirect speech

الكلام المباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضح بين علامتي تنصيص "....."

-She Said," I like tennis" (مباشر)

- She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص آخر

1- statement الجمل الخبرية

لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الاتى :

1.تبقى said كما هي ويمكن نستخدم (promised/ explained/ complained) بدلا منها

2.نحول said الى told

3.نحذف الاقواس

4.نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها

5.تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

فعل ماضى + فاعل + said/explained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* I .. he / she me .. him / her my .. his / her

* We .. they us ... them our .. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* You I / he / she / we / they فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ملكية

تحويل افعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

تتغير الازمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :

كلام مباشر Direct	كلام غير مباشر Indirect
زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الاول)	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى)
زمن المضارع المستمر (am/is/are + V.ing)	زمن الماضى المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن المضارع التام (have/ has +P.P)	زمن الماضى التام (had+ P.P)
زمن المضارع التام المستمر (have/has + been+ V.ing)	زمن الماضى التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى)	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى) يبقى كما هو او

	زمن الماضي التام (had+ P.P)
زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing) زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
Will + مصدر	Would + مصدر
can + مصدر	could + مصدر
shall + مصدر (في النصيحة)	should + مصدر
shall + مصدر (في المستقبل)	Will + مصدر
must + مصدر (ضرورة/ الزام)	must /had to + مصدر
must + مصدر (استنتاج)	Must + have + P.P
mustn't + مصدر (تحريم)	mustn't/wasn't to/weren't to + مصدر
have to/has to + مصدر	had to + مصدر

كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتي

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day	
tomorrow	→	the next (following) day/ the day after	
Next + اسم	→	the + اسم + after /the next + اسم / the following + اسم	
tomorrow morning	→	the next (following) morning	
now	→	Then/ at that time	Today/this day → that day
tonight	→	that night	ago, last → Before/the previous
			here → there
at the moment	→	at that time	these → those
thus	→	so	this → that

Ex → أمثلة

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he liked tennis and had played a good game that morning.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."

-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4- "I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5- "I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

6- "We're hot because we've been playing tennis," said Tarek.

Tarek explained that they were hot because they had been playing tennis.

لاحظ: لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

1- لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة.

→ Ali said to Ramy, "The sun rises in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

→ The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

→ Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

2. لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, "I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

3. لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment/a moment ago

→ He said just now, "I have already passed the exam."He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

4. مع الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي لا تتغير وغيرها مثل : .

[would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p]

Ex-He said" We could see the mountain after we had reached the top of the tower "He said that they could see the mountain after they had reached the top of the tower.

5. مع الأشياء التي لا تزال حقيقة (مثل الأوصاف /العادات/ الحقائق الجغرافية) ، نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها

أي سنجد زمن واحد فقط صحيح هو غالباً المضارع البسيط وإن لم نجد سنختار الماضي البسيط

→ He said," I'm two metres tall"

He said he is/was two metres tall"

→ He said, "She is a beautiful girl with long hair"

He said (that) she is/was a beautiful girl with long hair.

6. إذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان : لا يتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي نمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (الفعل) أو عدم تغييره

→ Heba said," I will meet them here again tomorrow"Heba said that she will meet them here again tomorrow.Heba said that she would meet them here again tomorrow.

أفعال قول أخرى يمكن استخدامها لتبليغ الجملة الخبرية

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said/said to عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها to+ inf أو بعد that جملة

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + to + inf

Ex: He said, " I'll lend you the money you need."

He promised to lend me the money I needed.He promised that he would lend me the money I needed.

Ex: He said, "Go away or I'll call the police."

He threatened to call the police if I didn't go away.He threatened that he would call the police if I didn't go away.

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing):

suggested/admitted /insisted on /اعترض علي /apologised for/objected to /أنكر /denied /أقر /قبل

- He said, "Let's discuss this question now."

- He suggested discussing that question then.

- وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الأفعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

- He said, "I wasn't there when the crime happened."- He denied being there when the crime happened.- He denied that he had been there when the crime happened.

1 Khaled told me that he..... basketball the day before.

a plays b had played c has played d was played

2- Samira said that they all of Cairo from the top of the tower.

a can see b could be seen c could see d have seen

3- The teacher told us that Russia the biggest country in the world.

a is b were c has been d would be

4 Leila says that she ready now to go to the shops.

a was b had been c is d is being

5 Mother said that we could watch television after..... our homework.

- a finish b have finished c finishing d had finished
- 6 Haytham said that it hot that day.
- a will be b would be c is d is being
- 7 Mohamed me that he had had a busy morning.
- a said b explained c told d admitted
- 8 Eman said that Damascus..... the capital of Syria.
- a is b be c had been d is being
- 9 Karim promised that he us the next morning.
- a will phone b would phone c phoned d had phoned
- 10- Zeinab Mona that London was the biggest city in England.
- a-said b-told c-explained d- promised
- 11- The manager declared that the company brilliant workers the next month.
- a had promoted b is promoting c have promoted d was going to promote
- 12- Hatim tells us that he..... the summer holiday in Alexandria when he finishes exams..
- a has spent b will spend c would spend d had spent
- 13- The criminals admitted that they the villa.
- a had robbed b hadn't robbed c are robbing d have robbed
- 14- The social studies teacher told us that Asia the largest continent in the world.
- a was b is c has been d will be
- 15- I knew that a new secondary school in our village recently.
- a has built b has been built c had been built d had built
- 16- Ali told me that he his homework at that moment.
- a had done b has been doing c will do d was doing
- 17- My friend told me that he the visa to the USA until he had paid for it.
- a doesn't take b won't take c hadn't taken d didn't take
- 18- I was told that my friend a terrible accident while he was driving to Mansoura.
- a had had b had c was having d is having
- 19- Adel said that he..... to the hospital to visit his close friend yesterday.
- a must have gone b might go c had to go d must go
- 21-She complained that she..... for more than an hour for her appointment.
- a-would wait b-had waited c-has waited d-was waiting
- 22- They promised that they us as soon as they arrived.
- a-would phone b-phone c-had phoned d-will phone
- 23- He admitted that he late the night before.
- a-was arrived b-has arrived c-had arrived d-would arrive
- 24- She explained that she to visit me the following week.
- a-had hoped b-has hoped c-was hoping d-hoped
- 25-He agreed that he anyone what I had said.
- a-won't tell b-would not tell c-hadn't tell d-doesn't tell
- 26- Nadia said that shea test the following week.
- a-took b-had taken c-will take d-was taking
- 27-Hoda promised that she..... me to revise if I wanted.
- a-will help b-had helped c-helps d-would help
- 28-Mr Farag said hehis driving test the previous year.
- a-would pass b-passes c-was passing d-had passed
- 29-He explained that his uncle him to find another job.█
- a-will encourage b-would encourage c-was encouraging d-can encourage
- 30-He said that his uncle our products for many years.
- a-had sold b-is selling c-sells d-would sell
- 31-Tarek explained they were hot because they..... Tennis.█
- a-would play b-had been playing c-are playing d-have been playing
- 32-He said that he was a sociable person and so he talking to customers.
- a) would enjoy b) has enjoyed c) will enjoy d) enjoys
- 33-I told him that we interviewing any more people today.█
- a-haven't b-hadn't c-weren't d-aren't
- 34-Mona shouted that the animal dangerous.█
- a- had b- has c- would be d- was
- 35-Ahmed told us that his fathera doctor.
- a were b has c is d does

- 37-she agreed that she.....start revising that evening.
a-has b-had c-will d-would
- 38-She said that she to visit Cairo the following week.
a-will want b-would want c-wanted d-had wanted
- 39-Karim admitted that he lost the pen that I.....him.
a-had lent b-have lent c-would lend d-will lend
- 40-I promised that I him on Saturday morning.
a-had contacted b-have contacted c-would contact d-will contact
- 41-the teacher told us that the Nile the longest river in the world.
a is b was c had d would be
- 42-Ahmad says that he ready for the exam.
a is b was c had d would be
- 43- Monira has just told Amira that they to their friend's wedding tonight.
a) would go b) have gone c) were going d) are going
- 44-My son explained that his bookreally exciting.
a- will be b- would be c- is d- was
- 45-The thief admitted that hethe necklace from Mrs Morrison's bag the night before.
a) would steal b) steals c) had stolen d) was stolen
46. At the wedding party yesterday, the bride said the happiest day of her life.
a. today was b. that day was c. yesterday had d. that day had
- 47-Leila said that she liked tennis and a good game that morning.
a-will play b-has played c-had played d-is playing
48. Salwa told her friends that she tomorrow.
a. was travelling b. will be travelled c. is travelling d. would travel
- 49-Ahmed promised that he me as soon as the plane lands.
a) will phone b) would phone c) phoned d) phones
- 50-Ahmed promised that he me as soon as the plane landed.
a) will phone b) would phone c) phoned d) phones
- 51- Ibrahim said that he was going to see the new film about space the..... week.
a-last b-after c-following d-before
- 52- My uncle said that many people in India English.
a) speak b) spoke c) will speak d) are speaking
- 53-She said, "I anyone until I have finished."
a) didn't see b) won't see c) wasn't seen d) hadn't seen
- 54- She refused me the money I needed.
a) lending b) lend c) to lend d) to lending
- 55- Leila said that she the TV serial by then.
a) isn't watching b) didn't watch c) wasn't watching d) hadn't watched
- 56- Tarek told us that he come to the meeting the previous evening.
a) hasn't b) can't c) hadn't d) wasn't
- 57- Ola told the class that she would give a talk about meat
a) this day b) today c) that day d) the day
- 58-Zeinab said that she wanted to visit a farm
a) last year b) the year after c) next year d) the year before
- 59-He explained that he had lost his way in the desert a few weeks
a) earlier b) ago c) after d) yet

Unit 10

Past continuous Perfect المستمر الماضي التام

1. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي التام من had +been+ v ing

When I met ali, he had been walking for 2 hours.

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي (بدا وانتهى في الماضي) قبل وقوع حدث آخر

Ex-hany had been looking for work for over a year before he got a job.

2-We had been driving for 5 hours when our car ran out of petrol

When we visited my cousins in Canada, they had been living there for six months.

2-يستخدم بعد (because) لتوضيح حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي

-There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

- My father was tired because he had been working in the farm all day.

-he was tired because he had been running for two hours

3- يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

since / for/ all / before/when/how long

ex-He had been driving for only three weeks, so it is not surprising that he his driving test

2-Ali had been trying to call me for 10 minutes before I finally answered the phone

4-يوأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

(wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / write/ talk / run / walk / travel, ..etc)

Ex-They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived

2-What had he been doing when the accident happened?

5- هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر هي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة.

-We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.

لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضي التام مثل:

: (break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish/leave/give)

- She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

6-إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام

- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

الماضي التام The Past Perfect

1. النكبات Form:

1- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

(had + p.p + فاعل)

➤ I had finished my work before I took a break.

2- في حالة النفي: يتكون من

(hadn't + p.p + فاعل)

➤ They hadn't watched TV.

3- في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

(Had + sub... + p.p?)

or

(had + sub... + p.p?) (أداة استفهام)

➤ Had Huda played tennis? Yes, she had. No, she hadn't

➤ What had he done before returning home?

3- في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

(had + been + p.p... + مفعول)

➤ A film had been watched (by me)

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في العاض.

➤ After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

3 : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because/as) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث ثم أولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

- He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.
- We weren't hungry as we had already eaten.
- Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

2 مع حالة if الثالثة.

➔ If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words

After/As soon as/ When	→ ماضى تام	→ ماضى بسيط
------------------------	------------	-------------

→ ماضى بسيط	After/As soon as/ When	→ ماضى تام
-------------	------------------------	------------

Ex-After/As soon as/When I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

By the time/Before/When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى تام
-------------------------	-------------	------------

→ ماضى بسيط	By the time/Before/When	→ ماضى تام
-------------	-------------------------	------------

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time/when I watched TV .

➔ Before/ By the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

الفاعل + didn't + inf.	until - till	فاعل had + P.P
صفة/اسم + wasn't / weren't + الفاعل	until - till	
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + p.p	until - till	
الفاعل + wouldn't + inf.	until - till	
No one + التصريف الثانى للفعل	until - till	

- I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.
- He wasn't sad until he had met his wife.
- I wasn't promoted until I had increased my target.
- I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
- No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.

no sooner	than	لم يكده..... حتى
4- فاعل + had + hardly	+ p.p. when + past simple	ماضى بسيط
scarcely	when	

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **no sooner/hardly/scarcely** نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

No sooner				than	
Scarcely	had	فاعل	P.P	when	ماضى بسيط
Hardly				when	

E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

It was only when → ماضى تام that → ماضى بسيط

It was not until → ماضى تام that → ماضى بسيط

⊙ It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed

Important notes

1- إذا لم ياتي بعد After/ before فاعل ياتي بعدهم (v.ing)

After(بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضى بسيط

before (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

After the accident, he wasn't able to move.

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

She had already visited the city before the school trip.

2 : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلاً من after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

After/as soon as + فاعل + had + P.P = Having + p.p → ماضى بسيط

Ex → After she had done the shopping , she returned home . =

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

3: ياتي الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew\remembered\heard....S.+ had + P.P

After				
As soon as	+	ماضى بسيط	ماضى بسيط	That
When				

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

→ as soon as/after I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

→ After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

4: ياتي بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

after = before that →	→ ماضى تام	ماضى بسيط
before = after that →	→ ماضى بسيط	ماضى تام

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.

5 : ياتي الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

► I had never tried Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

► The lesson had already started when he arrived in the classroom.

6 : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (By +(yesterday/2013

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

7: نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما (لا يوجد فارق زمنى بين الحدثين)

ماضى بسيط → ماضى بسيط → After /as soon as/ when

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.

Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.

1. Hamdi was very tired yesterday evening because he for a school test all day.

a) has revised b) had been revising c) revised d) revising

- 2- By the time he was 12, my brotherthree languages
a) learnt b) had learnt c) learns d) learn
- 3- When I went to my friend's flat , shefor school
a) already had left b) had already left c) already left d) left
- 4- Last year, I spent a month in France. I of going there since I was a child.
a-have dreamed b-had dreamed c-dreamed d-was dreaming
- 5- ali wasn't feeling well yesterday as he.....hard all weekend.
a) had been studying b) studied c) had studying d) was studying
- 6- When he got home , Sami wasn't hungry .He.....Chocolate all day
a) had been eating b) had eaten c) eats d) has eaten
- 7- My father retired last week , hefor the same company all his life
a) has worked b) worked c) had worked d) works
- 8-Paul.....for work for over a year before he got a job.
a)had looked b)was looking c)had been looking d)looked
- 9-By the year 2005,we.....building this flyover bridge.
a)have finished b)finished c)had been finishing d)had finished
- 10- there were floods because it.....for three days.
a.rained b. has been raining c.had been raining d.had rained
- 11-when I woke up, my father.....so I didn't see him.
a-left b-had left c-had been leaving d-has left
- 12-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I my train.
a) had missed b) missed c) have missed d) had been missing
- 13) President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army.....the Suez Canal.
a. crossed b. had crossed c. have crossed d. was crossing
- 14) by time Heba was 20 years, She.....three national championships
a. had won b. won c. would win d. had been winning
- 15-.....leaving the shop I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet there
a-before b-after c-as d-when
- 16) When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.
a. were knowing b. had known c. have known d. knew
- 17) I the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
a. didn't left b. wouldn't leave c. hadn't left d. wasn't left
18. I telephoned the police afterthe accident.
a) had seen b) was seeing c) seeing d) having seen
- 19-By 2012, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me.
a. had written b. will have c. had been writing d. was writing
20. When we got to the show, unfortunately all seats.....
a. took b. had been taking c. had taken d. had been taken
- 21-After I heard that I the exam, I phoned my dad.
a. passed b. was passing c. has passed d. had passed
22. I had finished all my work before.....the company.
a. left b. had left c. Having left d. leaving
- 23- He found work as a secretary to someone whoa friend of his father's in the army
a) has been b) had been being c) were d) had been
- 24-No sooner had he found the money the money.....he called the police
a. when b. that c. then d. than
- 25-Motherback home until she had done the shopping
a. didn't b. wasn't c. hadn't d. doesn't
- 26-Amir school when he was 15, so he was not able to go to university.
a) had been leaving b) leaves c) had left d) has left
- 27-The bus down. That's why Leila was late for school yesterday.
a) broken b) had broken c) had been broken d) was broken
- 28-He on the phone for an hour when the doorbell rang.
a) talked b) had talked c) was talking d) had been talking
- 29-By the time my mother was aged 30, she five children.

- a) was had b) had had c) had been having d) have had
 30-By the time Melville was in his mid twenties, he all over the world.
 a) already travelled b) had already travelled
 c) had already been travelling d) has already travelled
 31-He was so busy. By the time he stopped for lunch, he 17 phone calls.
 a) had made b) made c) had been making d) has made
 32-Hassan money from Ali because he had left his money at home.
 a) borrows b) had borrowed c) borrowed d) was borrowing
 33-When we arrived home, we saw that our lights left on.
 a) have been b) was c) had d) had been
 34-When I was born, my parents in their flat for three years.
 a) have been living b) had lived c) had been living d) lived
 35-She seemed to be very happy. Perhaps she some good news.
 a) is receiving b) had received c) had been receiving d) receives
 36- As soon as I him, I told him the good news.
 a) see b) have seen c) had been seeing d) had seen
 37-Having the e-mail, he made two phone calls.
 a) sending b) been sent c) sent d) been sending
 38-No sooner left the building than it collapsed.
 a) he had b) he had been c) had he d) had he been
 39-He..... for his mistakes until his father had arrived home.
 a. hadn't punished b. Didn't punish c. won't punish d. Wasn't punished
 40. Hardly had the match started.....it began to rain.
 a. when b. that c. then d. than
 41. It was when I had seen him coming that I realised he returned home.
 a. only b. that c. hardly d. sooner
 42-After my work.....done. I had a break.
 a. had b. had had c. had been d. having had
 43- The fire grew quickly because it..... for many months.
 a did not rained b had not rained c was not raining d is not raining
 44-Wherebefore you moved to Sohag?
 a had you been living b lived you c had lived d you been living

Unit 11

المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

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:

- 1- 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.
 2- يستخدم للتنبؤ بشي سيكون سائد في المستقبل
 → In 50 years, people **will be living** longer than the are now.
 3- يستخدم للتنبؤ بحدث سيكون مستمرا عندما سيقع حدث آخر في المستقبل
 When my father arrives home, we **will be setting** the table for lunch.

4. يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شيء في المستقبل نتجية للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

I can't visit you because I will be doing my homework this evening

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.

1 Next year, my older brother..... medicine at university.

a will be studying b be studying c studying d studies

2- At this time next week, we..... on the beach.

a will lying b will lie c be lying d may be lying

3- Next week, the class Unit 13 of the book.

a study b studying c going to study d will be studying

4-The programme predicts what life.....in20,30 or 40 years' time.

a-will be like b-will be liking c-will have liked d-may be liking

5-we think that fewer people.....with diabetes and cancer in the future.

a-will have lived b-will be living c-shall live d-should live

6- In 2030, peoplemedicines which cure diabetes completely

a-will be taken b-take c-will have taken d-may be taking

7- In the future, we..... new cells from patients to repair parts of their body

a-use b-may be used c-will be used d-'ll be using

8- I think that I..... on the project for the next 15 to 20 years

a-will work b-'ll be working c- may work d- will be worked

9-In 2030, wepeople with diabetes.

a-Help b-will help c-helped d-will be helping

10- Alia good job when he finishes his education

a-will probably get b-may be getting c-will probably be getting d-gets

11-Riham is going on holiday soon. This time next week, she..... in the Mediterranean

a-'ll sail b-'ll be sailing c-sails d- is sailing

12-This time next year, Salmafor her final exam

a-will revise b-revises c-may revise d-will be revising

13-In 20 years, Khaled his own business.

a-runs b-ran c-will run d- will be running

14- I'm not sure but the government vast areas of the desert soon.

a) will be reclaiming b) will reclaim c) may be reclaiming d) have reclaimed

15-Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I to the airport.

a) drive b) will be driving c) have driven d) would drive

16-Many more people be moving to Cairo in the next 50 years. It's probable.

a) should b) could c) would d) may

17- In the future, people taking medicines which cure diabetes completely.

a) will be b) may c) are d) is

18-This time next week,I will my flat.

a) decorate b) be decorating c) have decorated d) be decorated

19-It this time tomorrow. It is probable.

a) will raining b) will be rain c) is raining d) may be raining

20-Within three years, my friend Adel will a new car .

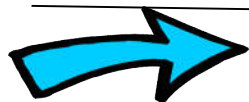
a) own b) be owning c) have own d) owns

21- Don't call me at 10 o'clock. I.....to Spain.

- a) am going to fly b) will be flown c) will be flying d) fly
 22- I wonder what Ithis time next year.
 a) will be did b) well done c) will have been done d) will be doing

Unit 12

-Reported Questions أسئلة في الغير مباشر



Yes/ No questions النوع الاول

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

1- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired)

2 – نحدف الاقواس

3 – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .

4 – نحدف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص.

5 – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الزمنية الى الماضي

6- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الزمنية

لا حظ استخدام whether في التركيبية الاتية

if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not
 جملة خبرية + whether or not

EX -Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out or not.

Ali asked me whether or not I was going out.

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / whether) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1 - "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed

→ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids_.

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona

→ -Mona asked ola if / whether she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"

→ Amira asked Radwa if/whether she had ever been to Aswan

4- "Do you often write poems?" said I.

I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

5- "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6-"Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me if / whether we should go now.

Wh questions النوع الثانى

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

1- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered/inquired)

2 – نحدف الاقواس

3 – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

4 – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 "Where will you go next week?" She said to him

She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5- "What did you do yesterday?" I asked Ali

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.

1- ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات

1- الجملة الخبرية	مباشر وغير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول
2- الجملة الأمرية	غير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) مفعول + told فاعل القول
3- الطلب	غير مباشر	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول
4- الجملة الإستفهامية	غير مباشر	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول
5- جميع الجمل	المباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / أداة استفهام) + بدون او مفعول + asked فاعل القول فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know فاعل فاعل
6- جمل النصيحة والتحذير والتشجيع	المباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know فاعل فاعل
7- جمل الاقتراح	المباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know فاعل فاعل
8- الجمل الخبرية أيضا	المباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know فاعل فاعل

2- لا تتغير الأزمنة فى الحالات الآتية

1- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية أو جملة بها ماضى تام وافعال ناقصة فى الماضى لانغير الزمن ونغير الضمائر فقط.

(would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p)

2- لأن الحدث قيل فى الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع ((just) now – a moment ago/a short time ago)

3- إذا كان فعل القول فى المضارع (tell(s)/ask(s)/wants to know/says/explains)

3- تحولات الاظرف الزمنية

الظرف الذى يظهر فى الجملة	الزمن المناسب له
Today/now/this day/at the moment	مضارع مستمر (am / is / are + V. ing)
Tonight / tomorrow/ tomorrow morning Next + مدة	Will (am/is/are + going to + مصدر) Am/is/are + V. ing

Yesterday/the day before yesterday Last + مدة / مدة + ago	زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل) (was / were + V. ing) زمن الماضي مستمر
That day/then/ at that moment	ماضي مستمر (was / were + V. ing)
That night The following day/ the day after/ the next morning The next + مدة /The following + مدة/ the + مدة + after	مصدر + Would مصدر + was/were + going to Was/were+ V. ing
The day before/ the previous day The previous + مدة / the + مدة + Before مدة + before/earlier Since/for/just/already/recently/yet	الماضي التام (had + P.P) الماضي التام المستمر (had + been + ving)

- 1- I asked Imad he often wrote stories.
a that b whether c weather d does
- 2- My brother asked me if we..... to the station.
a-shall go b go c went d should go
- 3- Nawal asked me where dinner the night before.
a I had had b have had c had I had d have I had
- 4- We about the price of a room at the hotel.)
a inquired b admitted c threatened d promised
- 6- Hala asked Ola the following Monday.
a what will she do b what would she do c what she would do d what she will do
- 7- Hisham asked me..... I walked to school.
a if b weather c that d did
- 8- Mariam asked me whether we to the park.
a should go b shall go c will go d went
- 9- I the name of my friend's cousin.
a inquired b wondered c wanted to know d told
- 10- The teacher wanted to know which exams I.....
a passed b have passed c am passing d had passed
- 11- Hamza asked why late for the meeting.
a I had been b I have been c have I been d had I been
- 12- Please, let me know where
a can we meet b we are going to meet c we would meet d will we meet
- 13- Samir me why I had chosen that T-shirt.
a said b inquired c asked d ordered
- 14- Could you tell me why to the hospital yesterday?
a did you go b had you gone c you went d you had gone
- 15- Ali wanted to know I was ready for the interview or not.
a if b why c that d which
- 16- My friend inquired or not I'd accept that offer.
a if b whether c that d which
- 17- My father asked why that loud noise.
a we were making b were we making c we will make d had we made
- 18- My friend asked me whether ready for the school trip.
a are we b we are c we were d we are being
- 19- Adel wonders when I back home as he needs my help urgently
a had been b am being c would be d will be
- 20- He asked me if I that his sister had been ill.
a-have known b-would know c-know d-knew
- 21- We wanted to know what of his idea.
a-did they think b-had they thought c-they think d-they thought
- 22-Rawia asked Kholoud whatthe evening before.
a-was she doing b-she had done c-had she done d-she would do
- 23- Hany asked Fady whether to the museum the next day.

- a-he could go b-he can go c-he had gone d-would he go
 24- Leila wondered if weto the park.
 a-shall go b go c went d should go
 25-The teacher inquiredwe had found the homework easy or difficult.
 a what b whether c that d weather
 26-Amir wondered what Munir in English at that moment.
 a-is studying b-was studying c-will study d-studied
 27-the interviewer asked what he as ambassador to the United States.
 a-has done b-does c-will do d-had done
 28-She asked me which subjects Ithe following year.
 a-will study b-was studying c-studied d-had studied
 29-He asked me how old Spring-Rice when he had gone to Egypt.
 a-was b-is c-has d-were
 30-She asked me where Iat that moment.
 a-am living b-would live c-was living d-had lived
 31-I asked himhe could tell me about his career.
 a that b if c weather d does
 32-She asked him wherethe following week.
 a-was he going b-he will go c- he would go d-would he go
 33. I asked him if poems.
 a. did he often write b. he wrote often c. he often wrote d. does he often write
 34-I asked Andy where the poetup.
 a grew b has grown c had grown d would grow
 35-I asked Andy if he talk about Spring-Rice's writing.
 a may b will c had d could
 36-My friend asked me if.....a pencil.
 a had I b I had c I was d I have
 37-He asked me if we go now.
 a may b will c should d can
 38- The teacher asked Ahmedall the way on foot
 a) if he came b) if did he come c) would he come d) if does he come
 39-He asked me where.....the previous week.
 have you been b- had you been c-I had been d- you had been
 40- He wanted to know whethermarried
 a) was he b) he was c) he were d) is he
 41. He asked me just now the money.
 a. do I take b. did I take c. if I take d. if I took
 42-Tarek's mother asked him what time he home from school.
 a is b will be c would be d being
 43-The students asked the teacher what they to help stop global warming.
 a do b can do c did d could do
 44-My friend asked methe new film.
 a whether have I seen b if had I seen c whether I had seen d if had seen I
 45- The teacher asked us while she was ill.
 a what we had studied b what had we studied
 c we had studied what d had we studied what

Unit 13

prepositions حروف الجر

1- أفعال تأتي بعدها حرف جر.

find out about	يُحصل على معلومات حول	looking forward to	يتطلع الي
Apply for	يتقدم ل	Belong to	تتخص/تنتهي ل
Look /search for	يبحث عن	Thank ...for	يشكر على
hear from	يتلقى أخبار من	dream about / of	يحلم بـ
hear of/about	يسمع عن	succeed in	ينجح في
died of	يموت بـ	stop from....	يمنع من
believe in	يؤمن بـ	preventfrom ...	يمنع من
depend on	يعتمد علي	accuseof	يتهم بـ
apologise for	يعتذر عن شيء	suffer from	يعانى من
Blame....for	يلوم على	complain about	يشكو من

1-The explorers were looking for diamonds. Which job will you apply for in the future?

I'm looking forward to going on holiday.

In 1918, millions of people all over the world died of Spanish flu.

2- صفات تأتي بعدها حرف جر .

good at	جيد في	afraid of	خائف
keen on	متحمس	frightened of	خائف
interested in	مهتم بـ	angry with	غضبان
Famous for	مشهور بـ	annoyed with	متضايق
Popular with	محبوب لدى	proud of	فخور
Worried about	قلق على	brilliant at	ذكي
Responsible for	مسئول عن	terrible at	سيء /فظيع في
delighted with	مسرور من	excited about	مثار بشأن
Disappointed with	خاب امله في	Happy about	سعيد بـ

-Are you afraid of the dark? / Ali is worried about his exam.

-I'm interested in learning more about him. He was so keen on writing

3-اسماء تأتي بعدها حرف جر .

reform of	إصلاح	damage to	تلف - خسارة في
reason for : cause of	سبب	Result of	نتيجة ل
answer / solution to	حل ل	way of	طريقة
popularity with	شعبية لدى	difficulty (in)	صعوبة في
popularity of	شعبية	advantage of	ميزة
interest in	اهتمام في	chance of	فرصة ل
Answer to	اجابة ل	Solution to	حل ل
Increase in	زيادة في	effect on	تأثير على

-He helped in the reform of agriculture. →What is the answer to the problem?

The popularity of Naguib Mahfouz is worldwide. →What is the cause of the fire?

1 The teacher asked the students to find out..... different kinds of energy for homework.

a about b of c for d to

2- Did Ola apply..... that job in the supermarket?

a on b at c for d in

3- William Golding is most famous Lord of the Flies.

a about b with c at d for

4- Could you help me solving these maths problems?

a to b at c with d for

5- In the past, many people used to die..... common diseases that we can easily treat today.

a in b for c of d to

6 There has been an increase..... the number of tourists visiting Egypt this year.

a of b in c to d with

7- Nobody knows the real reason for the film's popularity children.

a -with b- to c- for d- of

8- Huda loves English, but she's not very good maths.

a -for b- at c- by d- with

9 That little black car belongs..... my uncle.

a- to b -for c- with d- by

10- I play lots of sports, but I'm not very keen watching sport on TV

a- to b- on c- for d- at

11- Azza is very interested..... medicine and wants to be a doctor.

a- In b- to c- of d- for

12- He helped in the reform agriculture

a of b on c to d about

13- I'd never heard him at all until last week.

a of b with c to d on

14- What is the answer the problem of climate change?

a from b about c to d in

15- Holidays in Egypt are popular all kinds of tourists

a for b about c with d of

16- I was annoyed him for being late.

a- in b- of c- for d- with

17- Randa is angry her friend who broke her mobile phone

a- from b- of c- for d- with

18- We must find an answer the problem of climate change.

a- to b- with c- for d- in

19- My father works an international oil company.

a) from b) to c) for d) about

20- What was the reason the accident?

a) from b) to c) for d) about

21- Many people are worried the problem of climate change.

a) from b) to c) for d) about

22- The earthquake caused damage many houses.

a) from b) to c) for d) about

23- He is brilliant writing exciting stories.

a) from b) to c) at d) about

24- The explorers were looking diamonds.

a) about b) with c) at d) for

25- I was disappointed him for being late.

a) from b) with c) at d) about

26- I'm proud my brother – he has done so well at school.

a) from b) with c) at d) of

27- My little brother is terrified birds.

a) from b) with c) of d) about

28- Are you excited going to China?

a) from b) with c) at d) about

29- I must apologize being late.

a) from b) with c) at d) for

30- Our hotel room was too hot, so we complained the hotel manager about it.

a) from b) with c) to d) about

31- He has been suffering heart problems for many years.

a) from b) with c) at d) about

32- He crashed a tree because he was driving too fast.

- a) from b) into c) at d) about
 33-The main cause global warming is the pollution from factories.
 a) from b) of c) at d) about
 34-Are you happy going to China?
 a) from b) with c) at d) about
 35-I was delighted that good news.
 a) by b) from c) of d) with
 36- Do you know what the causes.....pollution are?
 a) to b) on c) of d) for

Unit 14

Conditional forms

حالة if الصفرية: (zero conditional)

→ If/when + مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

- EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . → If we **mix** red and green, we **get** blue.
 → if I **have** a headache, I **take** aspirin. → Streets **become** wet if it **rains** heavily
 → If I **am** tired , I go to bed. → I **get** a headache if I **read** for too long
 → If / When I **read** in bed, I **fall** asleep. It's a habit.

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

- Ex → if/when metals **are heated** , they **expand**. If you **heat** ice, it **melts** -
 If you **boil** water , it **evaporates**. If we **freeze** water , it **turns** into ice.

*تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط:

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

If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.

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

→What do you do if /when you feel hot??

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

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالآتي :

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

1. استخدام صفة الإشارة 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**.

2. استخدام صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/our)

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

3. عند استخدام موقف محدد بوقت معين

- If it rains heavily tonight , streets **will become** wet. (موقف محدد حالة اولى)
 →If it rains heavily , streets **become** wet. (حالة صفرية) حقيقة عامة

حالة "if" الأولى: (1st conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + will/can/may/ + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط + If

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.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

1- شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you study hard, you will succeed.

2- التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there are clouds, it will rain.

3- الوعد promise. مثل:

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

4- التهديد threat. مثل:

If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.

ملاحظات ::

1- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزام:

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

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

2- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية او طلب او نهى:

1- If you meet ali , invite him to the party.

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

بدائل أداة الشرط (if)

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

فقط لو if only = (in case) بشرط أن = provided that = طالما As long as = بشرط أن (provided that)

→ I'll attend the party provided that (in case) he invites me.

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

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

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

2- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) في حالة 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.

→ Without (But for) his hard work, he will fail.

4- تُحذف (If) في الحالة الأولى ونبدأ بالفعل (Should) وفاعل ونستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

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

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



3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الأولى كالآتي : if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) → will/can/may+ sub + inf + أداة استفهام

→ What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

will/can/may+ 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" الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

1- تعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع

- 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 Egypt had a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.

2- تستخدم الحالة الثانية أيضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام **were** مع جميع الضمائر

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

ملاحظات هامة :

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

3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي :

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

→ What would you do if you were a president?

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

→ would you be very happy if you achieved your goals?



بدائل أداة الشرط (If)



- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

1- في حالة الإثبات نستخدم :

In case of + noun/ v. ing في حالة +

- In case of getting his passport, he would travel abroad.

2- في حالة النفي نستخدم **If + not = Unless + اثبات = Without + noun/ v. ing (But for)**

→ You wouldn't catch the bus if you didn't run fast. = You wouldn't catch the bus unless you ran fast.

= Without running fast, you wouldn't catch the bus.

→ I would get low marks but for his help.

3- **تعل** If it were not for (V. ing / n. +) محل (without) في الحالة الثانية

If it were not for + v.ing / n. → subj. + Would + inf ...

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

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

حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الثانية



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

مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل ، المصدر + to + الفاعل + Were

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

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

Were + الفاعل + صفة , مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل

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

3- تحل Had محل If في الحالة الثانية يليها اسم بشرط أن تكون فعلا أساسيا للجملة

Had + الفاعل + , مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل

⊗ If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house = Had I a million dollars, I would buy a big house

4- يمكن أن نستخدم (Suppose / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that)) بدلا من (If) في الحالة الثانية

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

5- تُحذف (If) في الحالة الثانية و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) مثل الحالة الأولى و نستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

⊗ If he played well, he would win

Should he play well, he would win

حالة "if" الثالثة: (3rd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

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

1- نستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبر مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو 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.

بدائل أداة الشرط (If)



- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

1- في حالة الإثبات نستخدم :

In case of + noun/ v. ing في حالة +

→ In case of studying hard (his hard study) , he would have come first

= if he had studied hard, he would have come first

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

Had + الفاعل + p.p. , would + have + p.p.

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

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

2- في حالة If + not = If + أثبات = Unless + noun / Without + noun / v. ing (But for)

النفى نستخدم :

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

= unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.

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

3- تحل If it hadn't been for (V. ing / n.) محل (But for - without) في الحالة الثالثة

If it hadn't been for + v.ing / n. → subj. + Would 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.

3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي :

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

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

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

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

- 1- If you watch too much television, you..... your eyes.
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.
a mixed b will mix c had mixed d mix
- 3- If Ahmed had read that book, he..... what happened at the end.
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.
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.....
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.
a will see b saw c would see d had seen
- 8- Adel..... bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.
a might b might have c will have d had
- 9- I would have that mobile if I enough money.
a had had b had c have had d would have
- 10- What..... If you got lost in a big city?
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.
a had stolen b had been stolen c stole d was stolen
- 12- Iron if you leave it in the open air.
a rust b will rust c rusts d would rust
- 13 Contact the ambulance if there.....an accident.
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.
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?
a have b might have c had d might have been
- 16- I will go to Alex if so, Iyou.
a contact b will be contacted c will contact d would contact
- 17- help me if I were in trouble?
a Will you b Would you c Did you d Can you
- 18- If youmore careful, you would have minimized your mistakes.
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.
a would b may c should d have to
- 20- If she read the news, she shocked to read about the terrible accident.
a is b will be c would be d were
- 21- If the problem well, we would have reached a reasonable solution.
a discussed b was discussed c had discussed d had been discussed
- 22- Amira always stays inside if itvery hot outside.
a is b be c was d would be
- 23- If Basel reallyto become an engineer, he would study harder.
a had wanted b wants c wanted d has wanted
- 24- If it is cold this month , our plants
a-die b-will die c-would die d-had died
- 25- If it cold, our plants would die.
a-is b-had been c-was d-had
- 26- If those goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees
a-die b- would die c- have died d- will die

- 27- If water freezes, it.....into ice.
a-will turn b-would turn c- turns d-turned
- 28-If people hadn't grown enough food, they.....ill.
a-will become b- would become c- become d-would have become
- 29-If it went on raining for much longer, the river
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.
a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- would have irrigate
- 31-if you heat ice, it.....
a-would melt b-melted c-melts d-will melt
- 32-If there is a sandstorm tonight, the town full of sand tomorrow.
a-is b-would be c-will be d-would have been
- 33-If you mix yellow and blue, you.....green.
a-would get b-got c-will get d-get
- 34-If you heat water, it
a-will boil b-would boil c- boils d-boiled
- 35-If I read in bed, I asleep. It's a habit.
a-could fall b-fall c-falling d-would fail
- 36-Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he.....to school.
a-will come b-would come c-comes d-come
- 37-If I were rich, I a palace!
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.
a-might have b-will have c-had had d-may have
- 39-If you had gone to the sports club, you Ali.
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
- 41-If there was not much rain in a year, the rings in a tree close together.
a-will be b-would be c-can be d-would have been
- 42-Hussein..... reading his book if he hadn't fallen asleep.
a-would finish b-would have finished c-will finish d-wouldn't have finished
- 43-If Nihal watches frightening films, shenight.
a- does not sleep b- will not sleep c-wouldn't sleep d-didn't sleep
- 44-If you pick those apples now, they very sweet.
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.
a-would freeze b-freezes c-can freeze d-will freeze
- 46-Ia headache if I spend too long on the computer.
a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get
- 47-If she trains hard, she next week's race.
a-wins b-would win c-will win d-win
- 48-if you practise a sport, you.....better at it.
a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get
- 49-if you practise a sport, you.....in the sports team.
a- get b-will get c-would have got d-would get
- 50-If you read quickly, you quickly too.
a-learn b-learned c-would learn d-might learn
- 51-If you read quickly, youthe book by tomorrow.
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- Take your umbrella it rains heavily.

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

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

a In case b Unless c As long as d Should

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

a if b unless c but for d provided

61- you were accused of robbery, what would you do?.

a Supposing b Imagined c Unless d in case of

62- He wouldn't agree to do extra tasks without

a paying b being paid c be paid d been paid

63- You will make mistakes you are careful.

a If b without c unless d in case

64- your carefulness, you would have hit the little boy.

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

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

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

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

a Unless b If c Without d In case

67-Had it rained so heavily, we floods.

a-would have b-wouldn't have had c-would have had d-will have

68- he arrived early yesterday, he could have attended the conference.

a) Hadn't b) Had c) Unless d) If

69-coming late, you will be punished.

a- unless b- in case of c- if d- without

70.he enough money, he would buy anew car.

a. Had b. Were c. If d. Unless

.71-.....she to work hard, he would succeed.

a. Had b. Were c. If d. Unless

72-Without his help, I that job. I'm really very thankful to him.

A. won't take B. wouldn't take C. wouldn't have taken D. didn't take

73-.....you have any problem, give me a ring immediately.

a- Were b- Should c- Unless d- Had

74-..... his intelligence, he wouldn't pass all these tests.

a. If it isn't for b. If it weren't for c. Unless there is d. In case of

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

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

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

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

77-.....today, he would get there by Monday.

a-Would he leave b- Were he to leave c- if he leaves d-was he leaving

Unit 15

Obligation/ Necessity الالتزام / الضرورة

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

1- نستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية ليس لدى 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.

22 نستخدم: must

1. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking

→ You must remember to drive on the left.

3 - نستخدم (المشاعر أو الأمنيات) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال

→ 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.

3. كما نستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

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

- لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل

- I must see my doctor tomorrow.

- I must go now.

عدم الضرورة Lack of Necessity

present		past		future	
غير مضطر - لا اداعي 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.)

mustn't بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعني أن هناك قواعد وقوانين يجب إتباعها والمخالفة تعرضك للعقاب. **مستخدام**

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.

- Poor Hany..... go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand.
a must b has to c had to d needn't
- When you go to Alexandria, you..... visit the library. It's amazing!
a have to b must c will d need
- You..... wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow.
a mustn't b can't c might not d needn't
- Ali..... brought food. We already have a lot.
a needn't have b must not have c must have d should have
- I..... remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.
a mustn't b needn't c must d ought to
- We hurry. It only takes ten minutes to the station and we have an hour before the train goes.
a mustn't b needn't c ought not to d shouldn't
- The sign in the park says that people..... walk on the grass.
a needn't b might not c should d mustn't
- I my room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it.
a don't have to tidy b didn't have to tidy c had to tidy d must have tidied
- I'm sorry for not visiting you last night; I see my doctor.
a needn't b didn't have to c had to d must
- You are wasteful; you more sugar. We already have a lot at home.
a can't have bought b had to buy c didn't have to buy d needn't have bought
- Ali isn't late for school; hehurry.
a mustn't b don't have to c needn't d has to
- Children wear a uniform in primary schools.
a must b have to c mustn't d shouldn't
- You worry, still you have a lot time of to catch the train.
a don't have to b must c should d have to
- You take photos here; it's a military area.
a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
- You try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious!
a needn't b had to c must d mustn't
- I really buy my mother a present on her birthday; One should be grateful!
a needn't b have to c mustn't d must
- At an airport, Ishow my passport.
a can't b don't have to c have to d shouldn't
- In England, most people.....work until they are 67; it's a work law there.
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.
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.
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.
a mustn't b needn't c have to d must
- 22- Is it a/an to take this medicine?
a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must
- 23-We didn't have a test today so I..... for it last night!
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!
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.
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.
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.
a-need b-have to c-must d-should
- 28-I buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget!
a-need b-have to c-must d-can
- 29- Werun to the museum because it was already closed when we got there.
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.
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.
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.
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.
a-have to b-should c-has to d-need
- 35-She isn't late for school so shehurry.
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.
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.
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.
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.
a-should b-need c-will have to d-has to
- 40-Mona her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
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.
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.
a-didn't need to b-had to c-needn't d-needed
- 43-We pass our exams to get into university.
a-ought b-need c-may d-have to
- 44-Theyleave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell.
a-had to b-need to c-must d-have to
- 45-I..... stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
a-can b-need c-must d-have to
- 46-You..... put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn.
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.
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.
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.
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.
a-had to b-need c-has to d-have to
- 52-Youpark there. There's a better place here.
a mustn't b can't c don't need d needn't
- 53-Youcome and see me tomorrow!
a-should to b-need c-have d-must
- 54-Ali..... brought food. We already have a lot.
a needn't have b must not have c must have d should have
- 55- Youbuy a ticket before you can go into the sports stadium.
a need b must to c have to d have
- 56- Weto buy any tomatoes. There are lots of them in the fridge.
a have b mustn't c need d don't need
- 57 You can order your plane tickets online; you use a travel agent.
a mustn't b don't have to c have to not d don't need
- 58 Youforget to do your homework tonight. The teacher wants it tomorrow.
a don't have to b mustn't c don't need to d must
- 59 Wepaint the house. It hasn't been painted for many years.
a needn't b must to c need to d have
- 60- My children study ancient history at school next year.
a-have to b-must c-need d- have
- 61- At other times it's quieter: we work such long hours.
a-mustn't b-doesn't have to c-didn't have to d-don't have to
- 62- In some countries, childrenwear school uniform.
a-mustn't b- doesn't need to c- don't need to d-didn't have to
- 63-You take this train. There's another one in ten minutes
a-mustn't b- shouldn't c- can't d-don't need to
- 64-Youspeak so loudly on your mobile phone. It's very annoying.
a-mustn't b- needn't c- can't d-don't have to
- 65-We buy some milk from the shops because we don't have any.
a-has to b-should c- have to d-need to

Unit 16

Participle clauses عبارات اسم الفاعل

- هي مجموعة من الكلمات تبدأ بـ (V.ing) وهي تأتي قبل أو بعد الجملة الرئيسية

- 1- Reaching the top of the hill, he was amazed by the wonderful view.
- 2- Taking out his notebook, he began to write a poem.
- 3- Continuing his writing, Mike didn't notice the black clouds.

تنقسم الى ثلاث انواع

1-present participle clauses (inf + ing) عبارات اسم الفاعل

تبدأ هذه العبارات ب (inf + ing) وتستخدم في حالة المبنى للمعلوم ويمكن ان تستخدم بدلا من الروابط الاتية:

1-While/As/ When/ After/As soon as + (inf + ing) = جملة مبنية للمعلوم (فاعل + فعل)

Ex- As Sara was walking to town yesterday, she saw two of her friends.

- Walking to town yesterday, Sara saw two of her school friends.

- When she opened the door, she saw all her friends.

- Opening the door, she saw all her friends.

- While she was talking to her friend and forgot everything around her.

- Talking to her friend she forgot everything around her.

After Heba had arrived home, she turned on the lights.

Arriving home, she turned on the lights

2-(because, as, since) + (inf + ing) = جملة مبنية للمعلوم (فاعل + فعل) (لان) استبدال عبارة سببية

Because I was very ill, I didn't go to school.

Being very ill, I didn't go to school.

As I felt extremely tired, I decided to rest under a tree

Feeling extremely tired, I decided to rest under a tree

3-who/which/that + (inf + ing) = جملة وصل مبنية للمعلوم

- The boy who is wearing a blue jacket is my brother.

The boy wearing a blue jacket is my brother.

→ Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

2-past participle clauses (p.p +) عبارات اسم المفعول

تبدأ هذه العبارات ب (p.p) وتستخدم في حالة المبنى للمجهول ويمكن ان تستخدم بدلا من الروابط الاتية:

1- As/ When/ After/As soon as + (p.p) = جملة مبنية للمجهول

Ex- when my car was mended by the mechanic , it became faster.

- mended by the mechanic , my car became faster

2-who/which/that + (p.p) = جملة وصل مبنية للمجهول

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ Clothes which are made in France and Italy are very elegant.

Clothes made in France and Italy are very elegant.

3-perfect participle clauses (Having + p.p) عبارات اسم الفاعل والمفعول التام

1- When/ After/As soon as + (Having + p.p) = جملة مبنية للمعلوم

Ex → After she had done the shopping , she returned home . =

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

2- When/ After/As soon as + (Having + +been + p.p) = جملة مبنية للمجهول

→ As soon as my flat had been decorated , it looked fantastic.

Having been decorated, my flat looked fantastic.

ملاحظات

1- تستخدم هذه العبارات بدلا من جملة كاملة تبدأ ب (and)

→ The bird flew away and made a very loud noise

The bird flew away , making a very loud noise

2- فاعل عبارة اسم الفاعل يجب ان يكون هو نفس الفاعل للجملة الرئيسية حتى يتم استخدام (inf+ ing)

→ I heard the phone rang and I picked it up.

Hearing the phone rang , I picked it up .

3- في حالة النفي نضع not قبل inf + ing

Not arriving in time, I had to apologise to the manager.

Not wanting to miss the bus, they ran to the bus stop.

- 1- along the street, my sister and I saw a famous athlete!
a To walk b Walk c Walked d Walking
- 2- Tarek fell over, over a table at the same time.
a knocking b knock c knocked d to knock
- 3-at his house, Kareem discovered that he had forgotten his key.
a Arrived b Arrives c Arriving d Arrive
- 4- He works for a local newspaper,often articles about poor people.
a writes b writing c is writing d written
- 5- up next to the sea, Amira learned to swim when she was very young.
a Growing b Grow c Grown d Grew
- 6- The boys escaped from the fire,..... from a window on the first floor.
a jumped b to jump c jumping d jump
7. Checking his diary, Mr Karim.....that he had three meetings the following week.
a. discovered b. discovering c. discover d. discover
8. Rania wrote my address in her notebook.....the pen I had lent her.
a. use b. used c. using d. uses
- 9..... his diary, he discovered that he had three meetings.
a) Check b) Checking c) To check d) Checks
- 10-..... the meaning of the word oar, Hatem asked his teacher.
a) knowing b) known c) know d) Not knowing
- 11-She only eats cakes by her mother.
a) mading b) making c) makes d) made
- 12-..... out his notebook, he began to write a poem.
a) Taken b) Taking c) Took d) Not taking
- 13-He worked for a local newspaper, often of stories in the evening.
a) think b) thinking c) thinked d) thought
- 14-, the criminal was handcuffed and taken to prison quickly.
a) Arrest b) Arresting c) arrested d) Being arrested
- 15- I live in a 30- storey skyscraper the Nile.
a) overlooks b) overlooking c) overlooked d) being overlooked
- 16- Hany, to know what the homework was, phoned a friend to ask him.
a) needing b) needs c) needed d) need
- 17- killed, the man was taken to the morgue.
a) Finding b) Found c) Finded d) findation
- 18- my bedroom door, it was robbed.
a) Closing b) Closed c) Not closing d) Not closed
- 19- my name at the top of my work, I gave it to the teacher.
a) Written b) Write c) Writing d) Wrote
- 20- We met yesterday on the beach, football.
a) playing b) played c) plays d) play
- 21-..... accused of robbing the bank, he was sent to prison.
a) Be b) Been c) Being d) Begin
- 22-..... too many fats, you damage your health.
a) Eat b) To eat c) Eating d) Eats
- 23- the robbers break into the building, she called the police.
a) Had seen b) saw c) Seeing d) Seen
- 24-..... the top of the hill , he was amazed by the wonderful view.
a) Climbing b) Climbed c) Climb d) Climber