



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
وقل ربي زدني علما
ملزمة قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

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للف السادس الاعدادي

ENGLISH FOR IRAQ

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ديالى - المقدادية

اعدادية زهير بن ابي سلمى

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رحلة التفوق في السادس

عطاء بلا حدود

A . M . Z

UNIT ONE LESSON ONE

B:\3 \ Study tip \ نصيحة دراسية

من السهل استخدام الكلمات بصورة صحيحة اذا عرفنا فيما اذا كانت فعل او اسم او صفة لاحظ الكلمات التالية

Hurt is a verb

My back *hurts* today .

ولتمييز الفعل في الجملة فهو يأتي بعد الفاعل اي يكون ثاني عنصر في الجملة

(S+ verb+ complement)

Sore is an adjective

My back is sore.

I have a sore throat.

الصفة تأتي بعد فعل الكينونة او ان تأتي قبل اسم موصوف

(S+ verb to be + adjective)..... (adjective+ noun)

Pain is noun

I have a pain in my stomach.

الاسم في المفرد ياخذ اداة تعريف او تنكير اي يكون مسبق بأحد الادوات التالية :

(a, an, the, some, any)

ويمكن ان يكون مسبق بصفات التملك او يكون اسم جمع ويمكن ان يأتي في اي مكان من الجملة.

Example \ My back is sore . (is 'sore' verb or noun or adjective)

في هذا المثال يطلب تحديد نوع الكلمة فيما اذا كانت فعل او اسم ام صفة والجواب الصحيح هي صفة . -It is adjective.



Past continuous and Past simple

الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط

يمكن ان نستخدم الماضي المستمر و الماضي البسيط في نفس الجملة لبيان ان حدث وقع في منتصف حدث اخر . ونستخدم الماضي المستمر للحدث الاول الاطول بينما نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحدث الثاني الاقصر . ملاحظه مهمه جدا || نستخدم ادوات الربط التالية مع هذا النوع من الجمل وكما يلي :

ماضي مستمر {while\as} ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط {when\and} ماضي مستمر

يا تي بعدها زمن الماضي المستمر سواء اتت في بداية الجملة او في وسطها {While \As}

يا تي بعدها زمن الماضي البسيط {When\and}

صيغة الماضي المستمر هي كما يلي :

تكملة +ing+ فعل +(was \ were)+الفاعل-

ملاحظه || عند التحويل للفعل الماضي المستمر يجب ان لا تنسى وضع افعال الكينونة المناسبة وكما يلي :

-ing+فعل + was + (الاسم المفرد , I , She , He)-

-ing + فعل + were + (الاسم الجمع , They , You , We)-

التمارين المهمة التي تخص هذا الموضوع في كتاب النشاط

ضع احد الافعال في الماضي المستمر والآخر في الماضي البسيط
B:\ كتاب النشاط ص ٥

1-I (*think*) about you and then you (*ring*) me.

-I was thinking about you and then you rang me.

2-while Ali (*have*) a shower , somebody (*knock*) at the front door.

-While Ali was having a shower , somebody knocked at the front door.

3-I (*clean*) my room and I (*find*) \$30 under the bed.

-I was cleaning my room and I found \$30 under the bed.

4-Luckily, Sharifa (*not drive*) very fast when the child (*run*) into the road.

هنا يجب ان يكون الفعل بين الاقواس الاولى منفي

-Luckily, Sharifa wasn't driving very fast when the child ran into the road.

5-A thief (*take*) our clothes while we (*swim*).

-A thief took our clothes while we were swimming.

6-She (*tell*) us to be quiet as we (*make*) too much noise .

-She told us to be quiet as we were making too much noise.

7-My sister (*hide*) my purse under the bed while I (*not look*).

-My sister hid my purse under the bed while I was not looking.

8-As she (*carry*) the shopping from the car , my grandmother (*slip*) and (*break*) her ankle.

-As she was carrying the shopping from the car , my grandmother slipped and broke her ankle.

B:\\ Complete these sentences with your own ideas .Put the verb in past simple .
اكمل الجمل الاتية بأفكار من عندك على ان تكون الافعال في الزمن الماضي .

1- I was running and **I hit the wall**. كنت اركض وصدمت الجدار

2-I wasn't looking where **I was going and I fell over**. لم اكن انظر عندما غادرت ووقعت

3- I was getting ready for school when **I saw my friend Ahmed**. كنت استعد للمدرسة عندما شاهدت صديقي

4- My little brother was playing football when **he broke his leg**. اخي الصغير كان يلعب كرة قدم عندما كسر ساقه

5- I was thinking about **the answer** when the teacher suddenly **shouted at me**. كنت افكر بالجواب عندما المدرس فجأة صرخ علي

6- While I was waiting for the bus **I met my teacher**. بينما كنت انتظر الباص التقيت مدرسي

D:\\ ضع الافعال بين الاقواس في صيغة زمن الماضي المستمر او زمن الماضي البسيط\\ ص ٢٠ كتاب النشاط

1-got

2- happened

4- was driving

6- was going

8- put

10- did not hit

12- did not get

14- was not wearing

16- hit

18- cut

20- were

3- were returning

5- was sitting

7- ran

9- stopped

11- were wearing

13- was sitting

15- fell

17- broke

19- was



ضع Put the correct verb in the correct tense :past continuous and past simple. ص ٧٧ \\
الفعل الصحيح في الزمن الصحيح ماضي مستمر او ماضي بسيط

- 1-I was sitting in the park when somebody kicked ضرب a ball at me. (sit/ kick)
- 2-We were driving to the beach when we heard سمع a loud crash. (hear / drive)
- 3-They were camping يقيم in the desert when they saw a large snake. (camp/ see) .
- 4- When I met her at the airport , Muna was wearing يرتدي a long blue dress. (meet/ wear)
- 5- Khaled was playing football when he broke his ankle . (play / break)

تمرين خارجي

B)Combine (Join) the two sentences using between brackets : اربط الجملتين مستخدما ما بين الاقواس

1. I was ice-skating . I fell over. (and)
- I was ice-skating and I fell over.
2. Ali had a shower . Somebody knocked at the front door. (while)
-While Ali was having a shower , somebody knocked at the front door.
3. My sister hid my purse under the bed .I didn't look. (as)
- My sister hid my purse under the bed as I wasn't looking.
- 4.I was reading. The light went out. (when)
- I was reading when the light went out.
- 5.Luckily , Sharifa didn't drive very fast . The child ran into the road . (when)
- Luckily , Sharifa wasn't driving very fast when the child ran into the road

Adjectives ending with -ing or -ed

صفات تنتهي بـ -ing أو -ed

لاحظ الصفات التالية واعرف الفرق بينها :

interested مستمتع interesting ممتع
excited متشوق exciting مشوق
bored ملل boring ممل
frightened خائف frightening مخيف

صفات تنتهي بـ -ed - تصف شعور الشخص (خائف \ ملل \ متشوق \ مستمتع)
صفات تنتهي -ing - تصف الشيء او الشخص المسبب للشعور (مخيف \ ممل \ مشوق \ ممتع)
ملاحظة مهمة لكيفية الاختيار بين صيغتي الصفات :

(adjective -ed + فعل كينونة + فاعل عاقل)
(adjective -ing + فعل كينونة + فاعل غير عاقل)
(اسم موصوف عاقل او غير عاقل + adjective-ing)

مثال وزاري:

-It was the most (frightened / frightening) day of my life . Choose one of the two words between brackets
الحل- frightening

ضع خط تحت الاجابة الصحيحة: Underlined the correct word: ص ٨ \\

- 1-She is not very (interested \ interesting) in fashion .She prefers books and music. هي ليست مهتمة كثيرا بالأزياء .هي تفضل الكتب والموسيقى
- 2-I saw a very (excited \ exciting) film on TV last night. شاهدت فلم مشوق جد في التلفزيون الليلة الماضية.

- 3-This book is very (bored \ **boring**). I fall asleep whenever I try to read it . اشعر . هذا الكتاب ممل جدا .
بالنعاس عندما احاول ان اقراه
- 4-We were very (**frightened** \ frightening) when our car broke down in the desert. كنا جدا خائفين .
عندما تعطلت سيارتنا في الصحراء
- 5-He's a very (interested \ **interesting**) person. He has lots of great stories to tell . هو شخص ممتع .
جدا . لديه الكثير من القصص الرائعة ليحكيتها

Adjectives ending with -ful page 9

الصفات المنتهية بلاحقة -ful

نضيف الى الاسم لكي يتحول الى صفة اللاحقة -ful

نضيف الى الاسم لكي يتحول الى ظرف اللاحقة -fully

Beauty---جمال--- beautiful---جميل---beautifully بصوره جميله

Peace---سلام---peaceful---مسالم---peacefully بسلام

ملاحظه \ الصفة تصف الاسم او من قام بالفعل
الظرف يصف الفعل او كيفية حدوث الفعل

-The picture was **beautiful**. هنا الصفة (جميل) تصف الاسم (صورة)

-The picture was **beautifully** painted. هنا الظرف (بصوره جميله) يصف الفعل (رسم)

اكتب اربع صفات تنتهي ب -ful (كتاب النشاط صفحة ٩)

1- Careful حذر

2- Successful ناجح

3- wonderful رائع

4- awful مخيف

الآن اكتب جمل مع صفات تنتهي ب ful و ظروف منتهية ب Fully (كتاب النشاط صفحة ٩)

نتبع القاعدة التالية في الحل :

-S + be + adjective.

-S + be + adverb + p.p .

1- He is a careful driver . هو سائق حريص

This car is carefully driven. هذه السيارة تساق بحرص

2- The film was successful. الفلم ناجح

The film was successfully acted. هذا الفلم تم تمثيله بنجاح

3- This picture is wonderful. الصورة رائعة

This picture is wonderfully painted. الصورة رسمت بصورة رائعة

4- He is a merciful judge. هو قاضي رحيم

The prisoner was mercifully treated. السجن عومل برحمة

Example: Write two sentences using 'beautiful' and 'beautifully'.

-The picture was **beautiful**.

-The picture was **beautifully** painted.



Phrasal verbs

الافعال الاصطلاحية (المركبة)

تصاغ الافعال الاصطلاحية عند اضافة حرف جر الى الفعل لتكوين فعل جديد:

حرف جر + فعل Verb

يُجرب try on يبدأ take up يترك give up يشغل turn on يطفى turn off

ملاحظة \ احيانا يكون معنى الفعل الجديد مشابه للفعل الاصلي و احيانا يكون المعنى مختلف:

give up (الفعل مختلف) يترك
try on (الفعل مشابه) يجرب

حروف الجر مثل On , in , at ,into , out , of , off , by , with , under , down , up

Phrasal verbs with object

الافعال الاصطلاحية مع المفعول به

ملاحظه \ اذا كان المفعول به اسم فيمكن ان يأتي قبل او بعد حرف الجر :

. مفعول به اسم + حرف جر + فعل + فاعل

.حرف جر + مفعول به اسم + فعل + فاعل

Example: Can you /turn on / the television?

-Can you turn on the television?.

-Can you turn the television on.?

ملاحظه \ اذا كان المفعول به ضمير فيأتي قبل حرف الجر فقط:

.حرف جر + مفعول به ضمير + فعل + فاعل

ضمائر المفعول به هي :

(me , him , her , it , you , them , us)

Example: Can you /turn on / it?

-Can you turn it on?

ضع الفعل والمفعول به في . Put the verb and the object in the correct order. \ ص ١١ كتاب النشاط \ B\\
الترتيب الصحيح

1-Can you/ turn on / the television?

-Can you turn on the television?

-Can you turn the television on?

2-I've already /turn on /it?

- I've already turn it on?

3-Smoking is terrible . You should / give up / it.

-Smoking is terrible .You should give it up.

4-When did you / take up / stamp-collecting?

- When did you take up stamp – collecting جمع الطوابع

- When did you take stamp – collecting up ?

5-I can't remember when I /took up / it .

-I can't remember when I took it up.

6-I like these shoes. Can I / try on /them ?

- I like these shoes. Can I try them on .

7-Can you / turn down /the music?

-Can you turn down the music?

-Can you turn the music down ?

8-I'll /turn down/ it /in a minute.

- I'll turn down it in a minute.





LESSON FIVE PAGE 10

Take some exercise every day

اعمل بعض التمارين كل يوم

- 1- **Get enough sleep.** An average of eight hours a night is about right. أحصل على قدر كافي من النوم . معدل ثمان ساعات في الليل شيء صحيح.
- 2- **Eat a balanced diet.** Make sure you eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Avoid excessive amount of salt , sugar and animal fat. تناول غذاء متوازن تأكد ان تتناول كميات من الفواكه الطازجة والخضراوات وتجنب المقادير المفرطة من الملح والسمن النباتي
- 3- **Never miss breakfast.** It's the most important meal of the day. لا تضيع وجبة الفطور انها اهم وجبه . في اليوم
- 4- **Take some exercise every day.** Ideally, do sport three times a week for an hour. If hate sport, go for a 20-minute walk every day. مارس بعض التمارين كل يوم . مثاليا مارس الرياضة ثلاث مرات في الاسبوع لمدة ساعة وإذا كرهت الرياضة امشي لمدة عشرين دقيقة كل يوم
- 5- **Drink plenty of water**-at least a litre and a half every day . Tea , coffee , and soft drinks are NOT water. تناول الكثير من الماء على الاقل لتر ونصف كل يوم . الشاي والقهوة والمشروبات الغازية ليست ماء .
- 6- See the dentist for regular check-ups. And brush your teeth three times a day. راجع طبيب الأسنان لإجراء فحوصات منتظمة وفرش أسنانك ثلاث مرات في اليوم .
- 7- **Don't drink too much coffee.** Tea is better for your heart and can even lower your blood pressure . لا تتناول الكثير من القهوة . الشاي افضل لقلبك ويستطيع حتى خفض ضغط الدم .
- 8- **Don't smoke.** If you do , ask a doctor for help with giving it up. لا تدخن وإذا كنت تفعل اسأل الطبيب . المساعدة لتركها
- 9- **Look after your eyes .** Get them tested once a year . أعني بعيونك افحصهما مره بالسنة .
- 10- **Be safe when you travel .** Make sure you are up to date with vaccinations and take malaria medications if necessary. كن آمنا عندما تسافر تأكد انك اجريت التطعيمات وان تأخذ دواء الملاريا.

Imperative

جملة الامر

هي الجملة المبدوءة بفعل امر مجرد وتستخدم لغرض اعطاء الاوامر والنصائح والتعليمات وتستخدم Don't اذا كان غرض الامر النهي عن عمل ما Never تستخدم لغرض التشديد في النهي

مثال من اسئلة الامتحان الوزاري:

QUESTION \an average of eight hours a night is about right. (Use an imperative to give advice نصيحة) استخدم فعل الامر لتقديم نصيحة

ANSWER \ Get enough sleep an average of eight hours night is about right.

Expressions of quantity

عبارات الكمية

الاسماء نوعان :

Countable اسم معدود (يمكن ان نعدده)

Uncountable اسم غير معدود (لا يمكن عدده)

لاحظ تعابير الكميات التالية :

1-(some , any , a lot of , plenty of , enough (يمكن ان تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود والاسم الغير معدود

ملزمة قواعد اللغة الانكليزية ٢٠١٧ \ إعداد الأستاذ محمد ياسين الجبوري \ اعدادية زهير بن ابي سلمى
المقدادية \ موبايل ٠٧٧٠٩٣٦٢٢٨٠

Some sugar some sweets a lot of sugar a lot of sweets
 2- (a few , many تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود فقط)
 A few people a few books too many people not many books
 3- (a little , much تستخدم مع الاسم الغير معدود فقط)
 A little oil a little rice not much oil too much rice



COUNTABLE NOUNS اسماء معدودة	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS اسماء غير معدودة
Times مرات	Time وقت
Spaces فراغات	Space فضاء \ فراق
Exercises تمارين	Exercise تمرين
Works اعمال	Work عمل
Hours' sleep	Sleep نوم
Sports رياضة	Sport رياضة
Churches كنائس Boxes People Oxen ثيران Children Teeth fish litre of water	orange juice oil water coffee tea meat sugar salt ملح food fat دهن help rice medication دواء fruit money

الاسم المنتهي ب (s , es) يكون معدود دائما

تمارين كتاب النشاط ص ١٣

C \ Complete the questions with many , much اكمل الاسئلة

1-much food 2-many apples 3-many meals 4-much sleep 5-much exercise
 6-many hours' sleep 7-much time 8-many times

D \ a few , a little اكمل الجمل مستخدما

1-a few people 2-a little work 3-a few minutes 4-a little orange-juice 5-a little
 6- a few times 7-a little space 8-a few more oranges

تمرين كتاب النشاط ص ٢١

E \ much , many , few , little اكمل الجمل مستخدما

إذا سبق الفراق ب (a) فيجب ان نضع في الفراق
 Few, little

1-much time 2-a little money 3-many times 4-a little more fruit 5-much space
 6-many people

E) Choose one of the two words between the brackets.

1- We need a (little / few) more oranges.
 2- Put your case in the car. There's still a (little / few) space left.

3-Hurry up .There isn't (much /little /many /few) time before the bus leaves.



LESSON SIX PAGE 11

Teachers used to be stricter

اعتاد المعلمون ان يكونوا اكثر صرامه

USED TO اعتاد على



Used to

تستخدم للحديث عن المواقف او الاحداث المتكررة في الزمن الماضي والتي لم تعد تحدث الان في الوقت الحاضر وتكون الصيغة القواعدية كمايلي:

Subject + used to + تكمله +فعل مجرد (affirmative الاثبات) .

Ex: I used to play football when I was child. اعادت ان لعب كرة القدم عندما كنت صغيرا .

didn't use to + تكمله +فعل مجرد (negative النفي) .

Ex: She didn't use to talk so much, but now she never stop talking.

Did + فاعل + **use to +** فعل مجرد (الاستفهام) . تكمله + فعل مجرد

Ex: Did you use to use a bicycle two years ago.

الفعل الماضي البسيط يتحدث عن حدث واحد حصل لمرة واحدة في الماضي وانتهى :

هنا سامي عمل لوقت متأخر الليلة الماضية (حدث حصل لمرة واحدة وانتهى). **Sami worked very late last night.**

تستخدم **Used to** لحدث كان يحصل بتكرار في الماضي ولم يعد يحدث الان :

هنا سامي اعتاد على العمل لوقت متأخر عندما كان شاب (حدث). **Sami used to work late when he was young.** كان يحصل بتكرار في الماضي ولم يعد يحصل الان)

في الاسئلة التي تتطلب تصحيح الفعل باستخدام **Used to** نتبع مايلي حسب ما بين الاقواس: (فعل مجرد) نستخدم صيغة الاثبات

Ex: We ----- (help) mother with the housework and cooking. (use the correct form of – “used to”)

-We used to help mother with the housework and cooking.

(فعل مجرد / not) نستخدم صيغة النفي

Ex: We----- (not \sit) around TV in the past. (use the correct form of – “used to”)

-We didn't use to sit around TV in the past .

(فعل مجرد / فاعل) نستخدم صيغة الاستفهام

Ex: -----(you /go) out with your friends when you were at university?

-Did you use to go out with your friends when you were at university?

Ex: I (have) a bicycle , but someone (steal) it last month. (use the correct form of – “used to” and the present simple or past simple)

-I used to have a bicycle , but someone stole it last month.

تمارين كتاب النشاط المهمة

A: \ \ ١٤ \ \ used to - اكملا المحاوره بين هدى و جدتها باستخدام الصيغة الصحيحة لـ

Huda : Which TV. programmes did you use to watch (you / watch) when you were little , Grandma ?

Grandmother : We didn't have a television when I was a little girl , dear , we used to do (do) things . We didn't use to sit (not sit) around watching a box !

Huda : What did you use to do (you / do) ?

Grandmother : We used to help (help) mother with the house work and cooking.

Huda : But how did you use to have (you / have) fun ?

Grandmother : We used to play (play) the drums and sing and dance . families used to have (have) real conversations in those days .

Huda : Did you use to go out (you / go out) with your friends ?

Grandfather : Yes , dear , we used to go (go) shopping in the souqs with my sister Wafa and my friend Layla . Then we all used to come (come) home for tea . We used to talk (talk) about everything . We didn't use to walk (not walk) around talking on these silly mobile things like young people today .

ملاحظة \ وفي حالة تصحيح الافعال فيما اذا كانت مضارع بسيط او ماضي بسيط نتبع ما يلي:
اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي now فهذا يعني ان الزمن مضارع بسيط:

Ex: She (wear) glasses ,but now she (have) contact lenses. (use the correct form of – “used to” and the present simple or past simple)

-She used to wear glasses , but now she has contact lenses.

اذا احتوت على Last year ,in the past, last month , ago فهذا يعني ان الزمن ماضي بسيط:

Ex: I (have) a bicycle , but someone (steal) it last month. (use the correct form of – “used to” and the present simple or past simple)

-I used to have a bicycle , but someone stole it last month.

صحح الفعل الاول مستخدما used to والفعل الثاني اما فعل مضارع او ماضي \ كتاب النشاط ص ٢٢ \ F

1-He (have) his hair cut at the hairdresser's, but now his wife (cut) it for him.

-He used to have his hair cut at the hairdresser's, but now his wife cuts it for him.

2-I (have) a bicycle, but someone (steal) it last month.

-I used to have a bicycle, but someone stole سرقها it last month.

3-He (like) going out , but now he always (want) to stay at home.

-He used to like going out, but now he always wants to stay at home.

4-She (wear) glasses, but now she (have) contact lenses . عدسات لاصقة .

-She used to wear glasses, but now she has contact lenses.

5-She (not / talk) so much, but now she never (stop) talking.

-She didn't use to talk so much, but now she never stops talking.

6-There (be) a house here, but they (knock) it down two years ago.

-There used to be a house here, but they knocked it down تم تهديمه two years ago.

7-She (not / be) so thin, but she (get) very ill last year and (lose) a lot of weight.

-She didn't use to be so thin , but she got very ill last year and lost فقدت a lot of weight.

استخدام Used to مع صفات المقارنة

تستخدم Used to مع صفات المقارنة وحسب القاعدة التالية :

- now + than + it / they + used to be. + فعل كينونة + فاعل -

- not + as + it/they + used to be. + فعل كينونة + فاعل -

Ex: life (easy, hard, slow, fast).Use “used to” to write two sentences with comparative degree and as-----as.

-Life is faster now than it used to be.

-Life isn't as easy as it used to be.

كيفية تحويل الصفة الى صفة مقارنة

لتحويل الصفة الى صفة مقارنة نتبع ما يلي:

تضاف -er الى نهاية الصفة المحتوية مقطع واحد (أي صوت علة واحد)

Tall----taller

Near----nearer احرف العلة المتتالية تحسب واحد في عد المقاطع

Nice-----nicer e في نهاية الصفة لا تحسب في العد

Funny-----funnier i في نهاية الصفة تقلب الى i

تضاف More- قبل الصفة المحتوية اكثر من مقطع واحد (أي اكثر من صوت عله واحد)

Dangerous----- more dangerous beautiful----- more beautiful

الصفات التالية شاذة:

Good /well----- better افضل many / much ----- more اكثر

Little----- less اقل far----- further ابعد

B\ \ ١٥ قارن بين الحياة اليوم مع الحياة قبل ٥٠ سنة مضت . اكتب جملتين مستخدماً \ كتاب النشاط ص ١٥ \
احد الصفات بين الأقواس كل مرة

1-Life is faster now than it used to be.

-Life isn't as easy as it used to be

2- Films are more violent than they used to be .

- Films aren't as romantic as they used to be .

3- Streets are more dangerous than they used to be.

- Streets aren't as clean as they used to be .

4- Towns are more crowded than they used to be.

- Towns aren't as polluted متلوثة as they used to be .

5- Doctors are better trained than they used to be.

- Doctors aren't as cheap as they used to be.



Q2\Grammar and Functions:

A) Complete the sentences with (much – many – a few – a little – didn't use to – used to)

1. Hurry up. There isn't time before the bus leaves.

2. Put your bag in the car. There's still space left.

3. We need more oranges.

4. The headmaster had reports on the table.

5. She wear glasses, but now she has contact lenses.

6. We have security cameras, but now we have six of them.

B)Join the two sentences using between brackets :

1. I was ice-skating . I fell over. (and)

2. Ali had a shower . Somebody knocked at the front door. (while)

3. My sister hid my purse under the bed .I didn't look. (as)

4.I was reading. The light went out. (when)

5.Luckily , Sharifa didn't drive very fast . The child ran into the road . (when)

C) Complete the sentences using past simple tense:

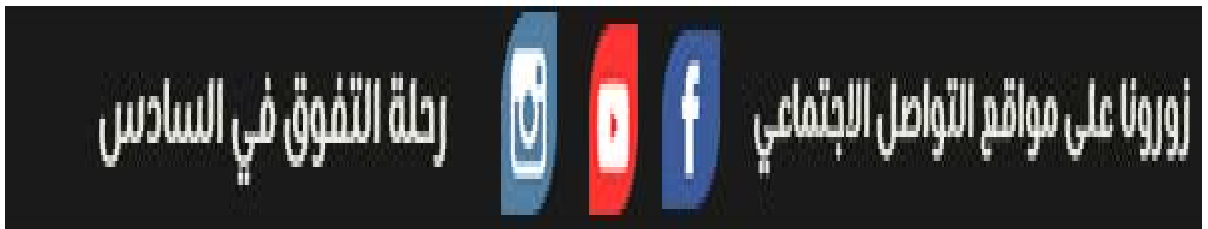
- 1- I was running and
- 2- I wasn't looking where I was going and
- 3- I was getting ready for school when
- 4- My little brother was playing football when
- 5- I was thinking about the answer when
- 6- While I was waiting for the bus,

D) Do as required: (choose Ten only)

- 1- She (wear) glasses, but now she has contact lenses. (use the correct form of – “used to”)
- 2- I (think) about you and then you (ring) (Put one verb in the past simple and one in the past continuous)
- 3- I like those shoes. Can I (try/on /them). (Put the verb and the object in the correct order)
- 4- Can you lend me----- money ? - Sure. How ----- do you need? (Complete the sentence with, many /much /a few / a little)
- 5- She (not /talk) so much, but now she never (stop) . (Use the correct form of (used to) present or past simple)
- 6- I (clean) my room and I (find) £ 30 under my bed. (Put one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple).
- 7- Smoking is terrible .You should (give / up / it). (Put the verb and the object in the correct order).
- 8- How ----- time do you spend exercising? ----- hours every week . (Complete the sentence with (many / much/a few / a little)
- 9- There (be) a house here . But they (knock) it down two years ago . (Correct the form of used to, present or past simple).
- 10- She (tell) us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise . (Put one verb in the past simple and one in the past continuous).
- 11- Stamp collecting is a nice hobby, when did you (it/ up / take) : (Put the verb and the object in the correct order).
- 12- He (have) his hair cut at the hair dresses , but now his wife (cut) it for him. (Use the correct form of used to, present or past simple)

E) Choose one of the two words between the brackets.

- 1- We need a (little / few) more oranges.
- 2- Put your case in the car. There's still a (little / few) space left.
- 3- Hurry up .There isn't (much /little /many /few) time before the bus leaves.
- 4- The picture was (beautiful / beautifully) painted.
- 5- We were very (frightened \ frightening) when our car broke down in the desert.
- 6- My lips are sore. "sore" is (noun , adjective , verb)



**UNIT TWO LESSON ONE****قواعد الضرورة والالزام****1-We use (must , have to , need to) to say it's necessary to do something.**

تستخدم هذه الكلمات للقول انه من الضروري عمل شيء ما.

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + (يجب ان (must , have to , need to) + فاعل -

امثله:

- You have to wake up early. يجب ان تستيقظ مبكرا.
- You need to put on your seat belts. تحتاج ان تضع حزام الامان.
- She has to study hard.
- She needs to slowdown.

2-We use (don't have to , needn't) to say it's not necessary to do something.

نستخدم هذه الكلمات للقول انه ليس من الضروري عمل شيء ما. عملنا او لم نعمل لا يوجد ضرر

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + (يجب ان لا (don't have to , needn't) + فاعل -

امثله:

- You don't have to pick me up in the car- I'll get the bus.
- You needn't wake up early. Tomorrow is Friday.

3-We use (mustn't) to say it's important not to do something.

نستخدم Mustn't للقول انه من المهم ان لا نعمل شيء ما. و تستخدم للأشياء التي عملها يجلب المضرة او ممنوعه

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + (لا ينبغي (mustn't) + فاعل -

امثلة مهمه:

- Please put out اطفئ your cigarette. You mustn't smoke in police station.
- I mustn't be back later than 8 o'clock tonight or my parents والدي will be angry.
- You mustn't say bad words .
- You mustn't drive with your seat belt on.
- I mustn't forget to call sharifa .I told her I'd call her today.
- The teacher said we mustn't copy each other's work.
- Please. Put out your cigarette. You (mustn't / must) smoke in the hospital.
- Ask your teacher about the necessary to write in ink. (use : have to)
- Do I have to write in ink? هنا صيغة السؤال عن الالزام

تمارين كتاب النشاط ص ٢٨

اكمل القواعد التالية \ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٢٨ \ \ C

1-Use mustn't to say it's important not to do something.

2-Use don't have to and needn't to say it's not necessary to do something .

3-Use must ; have to and need to say it is necessary to do something.

اكمل الجملة بالاداة الصحيحة \ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٢٩ \ \ D

1-When you get in a car, you must \ have to \ need to put in your seat belt.

2-There's petrol in the car , so you don't have \ needn't go to the petrol station.

3-You are driving too fast you must \ need to \ have to slow down.

4-Please put out your cigarette. You mustn't smoke in the police station.

5-You needn't \ don't need to pick me up in the car – I 'll get the bus.

6-police officers have to \ need to \ must prevent يمنع crimes.

7-1 mustn't be back later than 8 o'clock tonight or my parents will be angry.

اكمل الجمل بالفعل المناسب \ كتاب النشاط ص ٤٢ \ C

(let , take , have , obey , wear , يتردي , يطيع , اقترفت , commit , تدفع , pay , تدع , let)
(يتوقف , stop , يسوق , drive , تأخذ)

- 1-Driver must obey the speed limit.
- 2-You mustn't drive without your seat belts on.
- 3-Your car mustn't have broken lights.
- 4-You can take the bus , so you don't have to take your car.
- 5-When you ride a motorcycle , you must wear a helmet . خوذة .
- 6-You must pay a fine when you get a ticket.
- 7-You must let people cross the street at a pedestrian crossing خطوط مرور المشاة .
- 8-If you commit a crime , the police will arrest you.

اكتب ست جمل صحيحة باستخدام الكلمات التالية وقواعد الالزام \ كتاب النشاط ص ٤٤ \ ١\

- 1-I have to study for an exam tonight .
- 2- He mustn't smoke because he is ill .
- 3- I don't have to go shopping today .
- 4- You have to write your homework .
- 5-He mustn't forget to call his friend .
- 6-you have to get up early .

Polite request

الطلب المؤدب

نستخدم التعابير التالية للتعبير عن الطلب المؤدب:

- 1-Would you
 - 2-Could you
 - 2-Can you
 - 4-May I
- + تكملة + فعل مجرد + please?

EX: give me your passport. (make polite request).

-Could you give me your passport , please?

EX: put your bag on the conveyor belts . (make polite request).

-Would you put your bag on the conveyor belts , please?

EX: empty your pockets. (make polite request).

-Can you empty your pockets , please?

Ex: see your ticket. (make polite request).

-May I see your ticket , please?



Ex: get me an orange soda. (make polite request).

-Can you get me an orange soda , please?

Ex: drive me to the match this afternoon. (make polite request).

-Would you drive me to the match this afternoon, please?

Ex: Use 'can' to ask to ask someone to tell you how to get the mall.

-Can you tell me how to get the mall, please?

Ex: Ask the taxi driver to show you his driving license. (polite request)

-Could you show me your driving license ,please?

في هكذا نوع من الاسئلة يجب تحويل الضمائر التالية عند الحل:

His , her , their----- (تملك)----- your

You----- (مفعول به)----- me

Him , her ----- (مفعول به)----- you

Suggestion

الاقتراح

نستخدم التعابير التالية للتعبير للاقتراح:

1-Shall we + فعل مجرد + تكملة ؟

2-Let's + فعل مجرد .

3-We could + فعل مجرد + تكملة .

Ex: get some magazines before boarding الطائرة الى الصعود الى الطائرة (make suggestion)

-Shall we get some magazines before boarding?

Ex: get some drinks too. (make suggestion)

-Let's get some drinks too.

Ex: take a taxi to the airport . (make suggestion)

-We could take a taxi to the airport .

Ex: Use "let's" to suggest to your friend to go to the shops before the plane leaves.

نجد الفعل المجرد بعد To

-Let's go to the shops before the plane leaves.

Ex: Suggest to your friend to watch the film.

-Let's watch the film.

Ex: meet at 3.00 in the departure lounge. (make suggestion)

-Shall we meet at 3.00 in the departure lounge غرفة انتظار المغادرة ؟

Ex: stop for lunch. (make suggestion)

-Shall we stop for lunch?

Offer

العرض

1-Would you like + الاسم المعروض ؟

2-Shall I + فعل مجرد + تكملة ؟



تكملة + فعل مجرد + I'll + 3

الاسم المعروض هو الاسم المبدوء ب (a ,an,the , some ,any , your)

Ex: a cup of coffee . (make an offer)

-Would you like a cup of coffee?

Ex: open the window . (make an offer)

-Shall I open the window?

Ex: help you with your suitcase . (make an offer)

-I'll help you with your suitcase.

Ex: Offer to type the letter for your friend.

-Shall I type the letter for you?

نحول الى Your friend, your sister, Ali

Ex: help you with your baggage. (make an offer)

-I'll help you with your baggage.

Ex: show you the mall on the map if you like. (make an offer)

-I'll show you the mall on the map if you like.

Ex: help your friend with his baggage. (offer) .

Ex: some money. (make an offer)

-Would you like some money?

Ex: Offer a piece of chicken for your guest. هنا فقط نستخدم الاسم المعروض

-Would you like a piece of chicken?

Ex: Offer to help your sister with her work. هنا يجب قلب الضمائر

-Shall I help you with your work?

نحول الى Your friend, your sister, Ali

في هكذا نوع من الاسئلة يجب تحويل الضمائر التالية عند الحل:

His , her , their----- (تملك)----- your

You----- (مفعول به)----- me

Him , her ----- (مفعول به)----- you

Giving Advice

اعطاء النصيحة

نستخدم القواعد التالية في اعطاء النصيحة :

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + should + فاعل -

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + shouldn't + فاعل -

- Should + فاعل + فعل مجرد -

ملاحظة \ اذا كان الفعل الفعل احد الافعال التالية , hurt , stay up , hit , miss , fail نستخدم القاعدة الثانية

ملاحظة \ اذا بدا السؤال ب Ask نستخدم القاعدة الثالثة .

Ex:- Keep your passport in a safe place. (Give an advice)

-You should Keep your passport in a safe place.

Ex:- put air in your tyres .They look a bit flat. (Give advice)

-You should put air in your tyres .They look a bit flat.

Ex:- stay up so late. You have to get up early in the morning. (Give advice)

-You shouldn't stay up so late. You have to get up early in the morning.

Ex:-Ask your teacher's advice to buy the red bicycle or the blue one.

-Should I buy the red bicycle or the blue one?

Ex:-get driving license . (Give advice)

-You should get driving license اجازة سوق .

حل تمرين كتاب النشاط ص ٤٣

E\ \ Underlined the best word in the second sentence. ضع خط تحت الكلمة الصحيحة في الجملة.
الثانية

- 1-We left two hours early .We should \ shouldn't miss علينا تفوت the plane.
- 2-The police found fingerprints at scene . The should \ shouldn't arrest the thief soon.
- 3-He studied hard . He should \ shouldn't fail in the exam.
- 4-He learnt about computers in the military. He should \ shouldn't be able to help me fix mine.
- 5-There are security cameras in the building. The security guard should \ shouldn't see if anyone comes in.
- 6-She's in 6th preparatory . She should \ shouldn't graduate يتخرج this summer.

حل السؤال الموجود في كتاب الطالب ص ١٨ والذي يطلب فيه النظر الى الجمل في الحوار الصوتي وتحديد استعمال كل جملة (طلب مؤدب او اقتراح او اعطاء نصيحة او عرض)

- 1-Would you put your bag on the conveyer belt, please? (polite request).
- 2-Could you empty your pocket, please? (polite request).
- 3-Shall we get some magazines before boarding? (suggestion).
- 4-Let's get some drinks too. (suggestion).
- 5-I'll stay here with the bags if you want. (offer).
- 6-Can you get me an orange soda? (polite request).
- 7 -You should always have your baggage with you. (offer).

استخدم العبارات في الصندوق لعمل جمل اعطاء نصيحة وطلب مؤدب واقتراح وعرض \ صفحة ٣٠ B\

- 1-Could you give me your passport, please?
- 2-Shall I help you with your baggage?
- 3-You should keep your passport in a safe place.
- 4-May I see your ticket, please?
- 5-Let's go to the shops before the plane leaves.
- 6-Let's take a taxi to the airport.

حل تمرين (D) حول قراءة الملخصات من المحادثة واختيار الخيار الصحيح (صفحة ٣٢)

- 1-Could I speak to / I want to talk to Mr. Hazem?
- 2-Will/May I ask who is calling?
- 3-This/That is Samir Esam.
- 4-Just a moment /Just wait, please.
- 5-Good morning. Is that/ Are you Mr. Hazem?
- 6-Iam calling about /because your advert اعلان in yesterday's paper.
- 7-All right then, would/ do you like to come in for appointment?
- 8-Yes,I would. What is a good time / When do I come?





Expectations

التوقع

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + should + الفاعل -
- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + shouldn't + الفاعل -

هنا في موضوع التوقع يكون معنى Should/shouldn't كما يلي :

Should----- I think اعتقد

Shouldn't ----- I don't think لا اعتقد

خطوات حل اسئلة التوقع:

١- نضع ضمير الفاعل بعد (I think /I don't think) في بداية الحل

٢- نحذف (I think) ونضع بدلا عنها (Should)

٣- نحذف (I don't think) ونضع بدلا عنها (shouldn't)

٤- نضع الفعل المجرد بعد (should / shouldn't) على ان نحذف من الجملة 'll , Will

٥- نكمل بقية الجملة .

لاحظ حل تمرين (D) في كتاب النشاط ص ٣٤

D\ Rewrite the sentences with (should ; shouldn't) as in the example. اعد كتابة الجمل

باستخدام الصيغة الصحيحة للتوقع

1-You have always wanted to fly. I think you will like the Air force.

-You have always wanted to fly. You should like the Air force.

2-I have studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass

-I have studied hard for the test, so I should pass.

3-You like exercising. So don't think you'll have trouble getting fit.

-You like exercising so; you shouldn't have trouble getting fit.

4-They learnt a lot in the military, so I don't think they will have trouble getting a job.

-They learnt a lot in the military, so they shouldn't have trouble getting a job.

be (is , are , am) تغلب الى

5-This is a new computer , so I think it is faster than the other one.

-This is a new computer , so it should be faster than the other one.

استخدام الافعال (have / get , make)

1-Subject +had/got +object +past participle.

عندما شيء ما يحصل لشخص ما من قبل شخص اخر او شيء اخر

2-Subject +made +object +infinitive .

عندما شخص ما او شيء ما يسبب حدوث شيء ما

ملاحظة //

عند ملء الفراغات اذا جاء بعد الفراغ تصريف ثالث للفعل نختار had/got

اذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل مجرد نختار made

ملاحظة عن كيفية تحويل الجمل حسب القواعد اعلاه :

اذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي :

-Subject + asked somebody + to + فعل مجرد

يكون الحل كما يلي :

-Subject +had/got + مفعول به + التصريف الثالث للفعل المجرد + مفعول به

Ex:- I asked somebody to cut my hair.

انا قصصت شعري (هنا نقصد اني لست انا من قمت بالفعل انما شخص اخر). I had my hair cut.

Ex:-She asked somebody to fix the window.

-She got the window fixed.

Ex:-Yesterday, my father asked somebody to clean the car.

-Yesterday, my father got the car cleaned.

Ex:-He asked somebody to cut his hair.

-He had his hair cut.

Ex:-My father asked somebody to fix the computer.

-My father had the computer fixed.



إذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي :

-Somebody + (مفعول به + ضمير تملك) + فعل ماضي + Somebody .

يكون الحل كما يلي :

- (مفعول به + ضمير تملك) + had/got + فاعل -

حول ضمير التملك الى فاعل عند الحل

Ex:-Somebody stole their television.

-They had their television stolen.

إذا كان الفعل مضارع مستمر نستخدم **Is getting/is having** مع تحويل الفعل المستمر الى تصريف ثالث للفعل :

Ex:-My father is replacing the lock today.

-My father is getting the lock replaced today.

إذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي:

- مفعول به + of + اسم + فعل ماضي + فاعل -

- تصريف ثالث + اسم + had/got + his/her + مفعول به -

يكون الحل كما يلي :

Ex:-A photographer took a picture of the witness.

-The witness had his picture taken.

إذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي:

- (الاسم + ضمير تملك) + فعل ماضي + فاعل -

يكون الحل كما يلي :

- تصريف ثالث+ (الاسم +ضمير التملك) + had + نحول ضمير التملك الى ضمير فاعل -

Ex:-A photograph took her picture.

-She had her picture taken.

إذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي:

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + to + مفعول به + فعل ماضي + فاعل -

يكون الحل كما يلي :

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + مفعول به + made + فاعل -

Ex:- My mother told me to turn down the music.

-My mother made me turn down the music.

إذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي:

- (الاسم) + because of + فعل ماضي + فاعل -

يكون الحل كما يلي :

- فعل مجرد + الفاعل + made + الاسم -

Ex:- The leaves fell because of the wind .

-The wind made the leaves fall.

إذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي:

- مفعول به 2 + فعل 2 + فاعل 2 + because + مفعول به 1 + فعل 1 + فاعل 1 -

يكون الحل كما يلي :

مفعول به ١ + فعل الاول مجرد + ضمير مفعول به للفاعل ١ + made + مفعول به 2-

Ex:-He looked outside because he heard a noise.

الضوضاء جعلتني انظر خارجا (أي ان الضوضاء سببت نظري للخارج) .
A noise made him look outside. ملاحظة احل تمارين هذا الموضوع ضمينا موجود في الامثلة.

امثلة وزارية

ملاحظه مهمه عن الاختيارات \ اذا كانت صيغة السؤال كما يلي نختار Had

تصريف ثالث + اسم + ضمير تملك + had + فاعل

EX- He (a-got b- had c-made) his hair cut.

EX- I (a. had / b. get/ c. make) my television stolen.

EX- The noise (a. made / b. had / c. got) him look outside.

افعال النهي عن عمل شيء ما (صفحة ٤٠)

عند النهي عن القيام بعمل ما نستخدم القاعدة التالية :

ذكر سبب النهي . تكلمة + فعل مجرد + Don't

ذكر سبب النهي . تكلمة + ing + فعل + Avoid

Ex:(Don't , Avoid) speeding. It is dangerous.

Ex:.....(Don't , Avoid) leave your keys in the ignition . Somebody could take them and steal your car.

Advice for drivers نصائح للسواق

Reasons الاسباب

Don't leave your keys in the ignition

somebody could take them

Avoid parking in illegal area.

It is not allowed .

Don't leave valuables in the car.

They can be stolen

Don't leave the light on .

The battery will go down

Don't use the brakes suddenly.

The car turn over ينقلب

Avoid speeding

It is dangerous and not allowed. غير مسموح

Get a driving license.

The police may ask for it.

ستقوم بكتابة منشور عن سلامة الطريق للسواق الجدد . اكتب قائمة بالاشياء التي يتوجب عليك عملها \صفحة ٤٠ B\ والتي لا يتوجب عليك عملها على اليسار وعلى اليمين اكتب الاسباب وامثلة تدعمها

speeding , المكابح brakes , الاضواء lights , اشياء ثمينة valuables , توقف parking , مفاتيح Keys اجازة السوق driving license , سرعه

Advice for drivers نصائح للسواق

Reasons الاسباب

Don't leave your keys in the ignition .
your car.

somebody could take them and steal

Avoid parking in illegal area.

It is not allowed .

Don't leave valuables in the car.

They can be stolen

Don't leave the light on .

The battery will go down

Don't use the brakes suddenly.

The car turn over ينقلب

Avoid speeding

It is dangerous and not allowed. غير مسموح

Get a driving license.

The police may ask for it.

Grammar and Function:**Q2) A / Do as required. Do 10 only.**

1. (help you with your baggage). (Offer. Use shall)
2. My father asked someone to fix the computer. My father (Use get)
3. You mustn't (drives) without your seat belt on. (correct verb)
4. Keep your passport in a safe place. (Give advice)
5. This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one.(Re-write the sentence with should or shouldn't)
6. empty your pockets. (make polite request).
7. get some magazines before boarding. (make suggestion)
8. some money. (make an offer)
9. Ask your teacher's advice to buy the red bicycle or the blue one.
10. wake up early . (show necessary).
11. Offer to type the letter for your friend. (use: will)
12. park in illegal area. It is not allowed .(Give advice use: avoid)

B) Choose the correct alternative: Do 5 only

1. We left two hours early. We (should / shouldn't) miss the plane.
2. You are driving fast. You (have to / needn't) slow down.
3. The noise (made / had / got) him look outside.
4. My father(is getting / got / get) the lock replaced today.
5. (Would you like , Shall I , I'll) a cup of coffee?
6. You(mustn't , must) drive without your seat belts on.

C) Choose the best collection

1. In the military, you can take a test to become an (officer / official)
2. You must be 18 years old to (belong / join) the military.
3. Could I speak to / I want to talk to Mr. Hazem?
4. Will/May I ask who is calling?
5. This/That is Samir Esam.
6. Just a moment /Just wait , please.

D) Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

1. If you a crime , the police will arrest you .
2. You shouldn't keep keys on a by the window.
3. Driver must the speed limit.
4. You mustn'twithout your seat belts on.
5. Your car mustn't have lights.
6. You can..... the bus , so you don't have to take your car.
7. When you ride a motorcycle , you must wear a



UNIT THREE LESSON ONE



Definitions

التعاريف

عند تعريف أي شخص او مهنة تتبع القاعدة التالية :

A\An + المهنة + is someone who + فعل +s الشخص الثالث + تكلمة +

-A hotel manager is someone who runs hotels .

هنا الاسم مبدوء بحرف صحيح لذلك استخدمنا (A)

EX:-An engineer is someone who designs and builds machines , engines or roads .

هنا الاسم مبدوء بحرف علة لذلك استخدمنا (An)

A\An + المهنة + is someone who + is responsible for + (verb + ing) + تكلمة .

EX:-A hotel manager is someone who is responsible for running a hotel .

إذا كان المعرف اسم جمع نستخدم القاعدة التالية :

- تكلمة + فعل مجرد + are persons who + الاسم الجمع-

- تكلمة + (verb + ing) + are persons who + الاسم الجمع-

EX:-Architect are persons who design buildings.

EX:-Hotel managers are persons who are responsible for running hotels.

Write definitions for the following jobs. اكتب تعاريف للوظائف التالية. B \٥٠

1- A nurse is someone who looks after sick people and helps doctors. الممرض هو الشخص الذي يعتني بالناس المرضى

2- A fashion designer is someone who designs clothes. مصمم الازياء هو الشخص الذي يصمم الملابس

3- A hotel manager is someone who is responsible for running a hotel. مدير الفندق هو الشخص الذي مسؤول عن ادارة الفندق

4- A salesperson is someone who sells things in a shop. البائع هو الشخص الذي يبيع الاشياء في المحل

5- ATV presenter is someone who introduces programmes on TV. المقدم التلفزيوني هو الشخص الذي يقدم البرامج في التلفزيون

6- A marketing manager is someone who is responsible for advertising and selling products. مدير التسويق هو الشخص المسؤول عن الاعلانات وبيع المنتجات

7- A cartoonist is someone who draws a musing pictures. رسام الكاريكاتير هو الشخص الذي يرسم الصور الممتعة

نماذج للأسئلة الوزارية

Q:Define the following: عرف مايلي

1-An architect is someone who designs buildings. مهندس معماري

2-A cameraman is someone who operates the camera for films or TV. مصور

3-An engineer is someone who designs and builds machines, engines and roads. مهندس

4-A flight attendant is someone who looks after passengers on a plane. مضيفة

5-A journalist is someone who writes articles for newspapers and magazines. صحفي

6-A lawyer is someone who gives advice to people about the law. محامي

7-A lifeguard is responsible for the safety of swimmers. منقذ

- 8-A pilot **طيار** is someone who flies a plane.
 9-A plumber **سباك** is someone who fixes and installs pipes for water.
 10-A surgeon **جراح** is someone who operates people in hospital.
 11-A secretary **سكرتيرة** is someone who does general office works.
 12-A tour guide **دليل سياحي** is someone who shows tourists around.
 13-A nurse **ممرضة** is someone who looks after sick people and helps doctors.
 14-A fashion designer **مصمم أزياء** is someone who designs clothes.
 15-A hotel manager **مدير فندق** is someone who is responsible for running a hotel.
 16-A sales person **بائع** is someone who sells things in a shop.
 17-A TV presenter **مقدم تلفزيوني** is someone who produces (presents) programmes on TV.
 18-A marketing manager **مدير التسويق** is someone who is responsible for selling and buying in the market (manages the market).
 19-A cartoonist **رسام كاريكاتير** is someone who draws amusing pictures.
 20-An editor **محرر** is someone who works in magazines and newspapers.
 21-A chef **طباخ** is someone who cooks food.



رحلة التفوق في السادس



زوروا على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

IF CONDITIONALS

if الشرطية

شرح كامل مع حل جميع التمارين الواردة في الكتاب حول هذا الموضوع:
 تتكون الجملة الشرطية من جزئين وكما يلي:

-----جواب الشرط----- (العبارة الرئيسية) ----- , -----جملة الشرط----- (عبارة if) -----
 تتكون الجملة الشرطية من جزئين (عبارة If او جملة الشرط \ والعبارة الرئيسية او جواب الشرط)
 يمكن ان تأتي If في بداية الجملة وفي هذه الحالة نضع فارزه (,) بين الجملتين او ان تأتي في الوسط بدون فارزة

حالات IF الشرطية

1- First zero الحالة الشرطية صفر

يكون الفعل في كلا جزئي الجملة الشرطية مضارع بسيط Present simple وهي تعبر عن حدث حقيقي الحدوث (true to happen) وتستخدم للحقائق العلمية

IF -----(present simple)----- , -----(present simple)----- .

يجب ملاحظة ان الفعل المضارع البسيط يأتي في حالتين :

فعل مضارع مجرد خالي من أي اضافة اذا كان الفاعل جمع (اسم جمع I , they , we ,you)
 فعل مضارع منتهي ب(الشخص الثالث S) اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (اسم مفرد he , she , it)

فعل مجرد + (اسم جمع I , they , we ,you)
 الشخص الثالث S+ فعل + (اسم مفرد he ,she , it)

Ex:- plants لا تسقيها if you don't water them.

Ex:-If you click on this icon , the computer saves your document.

Ex:- If I lend my brother CDs , he always loses them.

Ex:- If you work in marketing , your job is to encourage people to buy.

Ex:- My parents get worried if I come home late.

Ex:- You need to improve your English if you want to study in Britain.

2-First conditional الحالة الشرطية الأولى

يكون الفعل في جملة **If** مضارع بسيط ويكون الفعل في الجملة الرئيسية مستقبلي بسيط **Likely to happen** وتعبير عن حدث محتمل الحدوث .

IF------(فعل مجرد + (is going to+فعل كينونة) (will , shall , can , may) --- , ---(مضارع بسيط)-----.

Ex:-If it is sunny tomorrow , I will wear my sunglasses.

Ex:- I can't get to sleep if I drink a lot of coffee.

Ex:-If you are good at languages , you can be an interpreter.

Ex:- You will need to improve your English , if you want to study in Britain.

Ex:-If you do that again , I am going to get really annoyed.

عندما يطلب تصحيح الأفعال في جملة If

1- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس فعل مجرد (فعل مجرد) فيجب أن نحول الفعل كما يلي :

- فعل مضارع مجرد خالي من أي إضافة إذا كان الفاعل جمع (اسم جمع , I , they , we ,you)

- فعل مضارع منتهي ب(الشخص الثالث S) إذا كان الفاعل مفرد (اسم مفرد , he , she , it)

2- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (فعل مجرد /not) فيجب أن نضع قبل الفعل المجرد ما يلي :

(فعل مجرد +don't) إذا كان الفاعل (اسم جمع , I , they , we ,you)

(فعل مجرد +doesn't) إذا كان الفاعل (اسم مفرد , he , she , it)

3- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (be) نتبع ما يلي :-

(are) إذا كان الفاعل (اسم جمع , they , we ,you)

(is) إذا كان الفاعل (اسم مفرد , he , she , it)

(am) إذا كان الفاعل (I)

عندما يطلب تصحيح الأفعال في الجملة الرئيسية نتبع ما يلي :-

1- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (فعل مجرد) فيجب أن نحول الفعل كما يلي(فعل مجرد + Will, shall, can, may)

2- إذا كان (فعل مجرد /not) فيجب أن نضع قبل الفعل ما يلي: (فعل مجرد + not, will, shall, can, may)

3- إذا كان (فعل مجرد/فاعل) فيجب أن نضع قبل الفعل المجرد ما يلي:(فعل مجرد + فاعل + will)

Ex:- If anyone (need) advice about their application forms, I (be) here tomorrow to help.

-If anyone needs advice about their application forms, I'll be here tomorrow to help.

Ex:- If she (not apply) for a scholarship, of course she (not get) one.

-If she does not apply for a scholarship, of course she won't get one.

لاحظ (Will not \implies won't)

Ex:- If you are offered a place at Carnegie University. (you accept) it?

-If you are offered a place at Carnegie University, will you accept it?

Ex:- If he (log on) to the British Council site, he (find) quite a lot of useful information about courses in Britain.

-If he logs on to the British Council site, he will find quite a lot of useful information about courses in Britain.

حل تمارين كتاب النشاط ص ٥١

اكتب هذه Write these sentences using the correct form of the verbs In brackets. \ص ٥١ \B

الجملة مستخدماً الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل بين الأقواس

1-If I (not pass) the high school exam this year , I (take) it again next year .

-If I don't pass the high school exam this year , I will take it again next year.

2-If she (not apply) for a scholarship ,of course she (not get) one.

-If she doesn't apply for a scholarship, of course she won't get one.

3-If anyone (need) advice about their application forms ,I(be) here tomorrow to help.

-If anyone needs advice about their application forms , I'll be here tomorrow to help.

4-If he (log on) to the British council site, he (find) quite a lot of useful information about courses in British .

- If he logs on to the British council site, he will find quite a lot of useful information about courses in British .

5--If you(want) to do a degree in Britain ,you (have to) do a one year foundation course first.



عطاء بلا حدود

-If you wants to do a degree in Britain, you will have to do a one year foundation course اولي first.

6-Unless he (make) a big effort this term , he (not get through) the end- of- year exam .

- Unless he makes a big effort this term , he will not get through the end- of- year exam .

Unless \longrightarrow if not

When \longrightarrow if

يمكن ان تأتي unless مالم / أو when عندما ، بدل If في الحالة الشرطية صفر والاولى

7-If you are offered a place at Carnegie university, (you accept) it ?

-If you are offered عليك عرض a place at Carnegie University, will you accept it?

اكمل هذه الجمل بالحالة الشرطية الاولى. Complete these sentences in the first conditional. ص ٥٣ \ C\

1-If I do really well in the exam , I will pass.

2-If you want to work in the media , you will become famous.

3-If my parents can afford it , I will buy a computer.

4-If I don't get a place at University , I will try next year.

5-If you want to study languages , you will be an interpreter.

Unless مالم \longrightarrow if not

When عندما \longrightarrow if

يمكن ان تأتي unless مالم / أو when عندما ، بدل If في الحالة الشرطية صفر والاولى

Ex:-Unless he (make) a big effort this term , he (not get through) the end- of- year exam .

- Unless he makes a big effort this term , he will not get through the end- of- year exam.

Ex:- If he doesn't study hard , he will not succeed . (use 'unless' " instead of 'if') بدلا عن

-Unless he studies hard , he will not succeed.

Ex:- Unless he makes a big effort this term , he will not get through the end- of- year exam.

(Use "if" instead of "unless")

-If he doesn't make a big effort كبير جهد this term , he will not get through the end- of- year exam.

ملاحظات هامة :

١- يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر في جملة IF للأحداث المستمرة المطولة (prolonged actions)

Ex:-If it is raining tomorrow , we will not go for a picnic.

Ex:-If they are still working , we can wait until they have finished.

٢- يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع المستمر الدال على المستقبل في الجملة الرئيسية

Ex:-If he gets a visa , he is leaving next week.

٣- يمكن ان نستخدم Might/should في الجملة الرئيسية في الحالة الشرطية الاولى

Ex:-If it isn't too much hot tomorrow , I might play tennis.

Ex:-If he asks you for money , you shouldn't give him any.

٤- يمكن ان نستخدم الجملة الأمرية في الجملة الرئيسية

Ex:-If he asks you for money , don't give him any.

3-Second conditional الحالة الشرطية الثانية

يكون الفعل في جملة If ماضي بسيط بينما يكون الفعل في الجملة الرئيسية مستقبلي في الزمن الماضي وتعتبر عن حدث غير محتمل الحدوث او مستحيل او غير حقيقي .

IF------(فعل مجرد + (would , should , could , might) -----, ------(ماضي بسيط)-----)

Ex:-If I had enough money , I would buy a car.

Ex:-If I were you, I would not ask his advice about anything.

Ex:- She would look much nicer if she wore contact lenses instead of glasses.

Ex:-I wouldn't marry him even if he was the last man on earth!



عندما يطلب تصحيح الأفعال في جملة If

- 1- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس فعل مجرد (فعل مجرد) فيجب ان نحول الفعل الى فعل ماضي بسيط
- 2- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (فعل مجرد / not) فيجب ان نضع قبل الفعل المجرد didn't
- 3- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (be) نتبع ما يلي:

(they, I, we, you, اسم جمع) (were) إذا كان الفاعل
 (he, she, it, اسم مفرد) (was) إذا كان الفاعل

عندما يطلب تصحيح الأفعال في الجملة الرئيسية نتبع ما يلي :-

- 1- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس فعل مجرد فيجب تحول الفعل كما يلي (فعل مجرد + would, should, might, could)
- 2- إذا كان (فعل مجرد / not) يحول الى ما يلي: (فعل مجرد + not + would, should, might, could)
- 3- إذا كان (فعل مجرد/فاعل) فيجب ان نضع قبل الفعل المجرد ما يلي: (فعل مجرد + فاعل + would)

زورنا على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي



رحلة التفوق في السادس

Write sentences in the second conditional using the verb in brackets:

اكتب جمل في الحالة الشرطية الثانية مستخدماً الأفعال بين الأقواس :

- 1- If I had (have) lots of money , I would buy (buy) a racehorse.
- 2- I wouldn't have (not have) to spend so long on my homework if I had (have) a computer of my own
- 3- Where would you choose (you choose) to live if you could (can) live anywhere in the world?
- 4- I would learn (learn) to parachute if my friend said (say) she would do it with me.
- 5- If I were (be) you, I wouldn't ask (not ask) his advice about anything.
- 6- She would look (look) much nicer if she wore (wear) contact lenses instead of glasses.
- 7- He would be (be) more attractive if he shaved (shave) his beard off.
- 8- I wouldn't marry (not marry) him even if he was/were (be) the last man on earth.

Work in pairs . Complete the sentences orally with your own ideas.

اكمل الجمل شفويا من افكارك

- 1- If I had my own car , I would take my friends on picnics every weekend.
- 2- If my father won a million pounds , we would buy a big house.
- 3- If I had one wish , I would go around the world.
- 4- If I had three wishes , I would buy a new car , big house , and go around the world.

4-Third conditional

الحالة الشرطية الثالثة

يكون الفعل في جملة IF ماضي تام بينما يكون الفعل في الجملة الرئيسية شرطي تام وتعتبر عن حدث خيالي ونتائجه في الماضي او تعبر عن الاسف على حدث ماضي

-IF----- (had + p. p)----- , -----(would ,could, might ,should + have +p. p)-----.

Ex: -If I had passed the test, I would have become a pilot.

Ex:- If we had trained harder, we might have won the match.

Ex:- I would have been a doctor if I hadn't been scared of blood.

عندما يطلب تصحيح الأفعال في جملة If

- 1- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس فعل مجرد (فعل مجرد) فيجب ان نحول الفعل الى فعل ماضي تام
- 2- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (فعل مجرد / not) يكون الفعل كما يلي (had + not +p. p)
- 3- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس (be) يحول الى (had been)

عندما يطلب تصحيح الأفعال في الجملة الرئيسية نتبع ما يلي :-

- 1- إذا كان ما بين الأقواس فعل مجرد فيجب ان يحول كما يلي (would, should, might, could +have +p. p)

- ٢- إذا كان (فعل مجرد / not) يحول الى مايلي: (would ,should, could ,might + not + have + p. p)
 ٣- إذا كان (فعل مجرد\فاعل) فيجب ان نضع قبل الفعل المجرد مايلي: (would + فاعل + have + p. p)

B\ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٦٢ \ Make sentences in the third conditional by putting the verbs in the correct form : اعمل جمل في الحالة الشرطية الثالثة عن طريق وضع الافعال في الصيغة الصحيحة :

- 1- If I had known (know) about the problems , I would have lent her some money.
- 2- IF we had left (leave) a little earlier , we would not have missed the bus.
- 3- We wouldn't have eaten (not eat) at that restaurant if we had known it was so expensive.
- 4- I would have studied medicine if my parents had had (have) enough money to pay for the course.
- 5- What would you have done if nobody had come (come) to rescue you?
- 6- We could have died (die) of thirst in the desert if Adam and Ali had not come for us their truck.
- 7- If Salwa hadn't told me about the new time for the class, I would have been (be) really late.

C\ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٦٣ \ Complete these sentences in the third conditional .Use an appropriate verb in the correct form. اكمل هذه الجمل في الحالة الشرطية الثالثة استخدم الفعل المناسب في الصيغة الصحيحة :

- 1- I wouldn't have missed the plane if I hadn't got up so late.
- 2- We wouldn't have camped there if we had known about the snakes in the bushes.
- 3- If we had looked at a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
- 4-- If I hadn't had the operation عملية, I would have died.
- 5- You wouldn't have broken your ankle if you hadn't worn those ridiculous shoes.
- 6-- If you had stayed in bed and rested, you would have got better more quickly.
- 7- She wouldn't have got sunburnt if she had worn a hat.
- 8- They would have won يفوز the match if their best player hadn't been sent off.

D\ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٧٠ \ Use the prompts to complete the sentences , using the correct conditionals. استخدم المعلومات لتكمل الجمل مستخدما الحالة الشرطية الصحيحة :

- 1- What would you like to change if you could (can) change one thing about your appearance مظهرك?
- 2- If you go to bed now, you will probably feel (probably feel) better in the morning.
- 3- What would you buy first if you won (win) a million pounds?
- 4- What would we have done if our car had broken down (break down) in the desert صحراء?
- 5- I won't help Sharifa with Maths if she doesn't lend (not lend) me her camera.
- 6- If you found (find) a snake افعى in your bed , what would you do?

B\ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٨٢ \ Complete these sentences. اكمل الجمل

- 1- He gets angry if his sister borrows his CDs.
- 2- He get embarrassed انحرج if I can't do my work at the exact time.
- 3- She gets excited when her mother cooks her favorite meal.
- 4- I'll be happy if I do well in the exam .
- 5- They will be sorry if they are late for the lesson.
- 6- Your brother will be annoyed منزعج if you lose his camera.
- 7- My mother would be pleased فرحان if I got high marks.
- 8- My friend would be surprised امندھش if I visited him at home.



C\ \ كتاب النشاط ص ٨٢ - Use the prompts to complete the sentences using the correct conditionals. استخدم المعلومات لتكمل الجمل مستخدما الحالة الشرطية الصحيحة :

- 1-If I were (be) you , I would apply اقدم for that course this week.
- 2-I will help (help) you with your application form if you bring it round on Saturday.
- 3-What would you do (you do) if you woke up (wake up)and found (find) you had turned into a fly ذبابة?
- 4-Ali would be really happy if he could (can) spend the summer studying in London.
- 5-Which course will Muna apply (Muna apply) for if she passes all her exam this year?
- 6-Will your brother get (your brother get) annoyed if he doesn't win at chess شطرنج?

C\ \ ١٣٠ \ كتاب النشاط \ Choose the sentence with the same meaning and name the type of conditional sentence. اختر الجملة التي تحمل نفس المعنى واذكر نوع الجملة الشرطية. (zero conditional , first conditional, second conditional, third conditional)

1- If Sami hadn't forgotten his keys last night. he wouldn't have had to sleep in the car. Third conditional

a) Sami forgot his keys last night, so he slept in the car.

b) Sami didn't forget his keys last night, so he didn't sleep in the car.

2- If you studied harder, you would pass the exam easily. Second conditional

a) You don't study hard, so you won't pass the exam easily.

b) You study hard, so you will pass the exam easily.

3- If Noor goes to the shop tomorrow, I won't have to go. First conditional

a) Noor will not go to the shop tomorrow, so I will have to go.

b) It's possible Noor will go to the shop tomorrow.

4- If people drive for too long, they get tired. Zero conditional

a) People sometimes drive for too long and get tired.

b) When people are tired, they don't drive for too long.



D\ \ ١٣٢ \ كتاب النشاط \ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: اكمل الجمل بالصيغ الصحيحة للفعل بين الأقواس

1- If my plane doesn't leave (not leave) on time , I'll miss my connection this afternoon.

2- If you hadn't renewed لم تجدد (not renew) your passport last month, you wouldn't have been allowed to travel.

3- If I don't bring (not bring) some books , I usually get very bored on the plane.

4- If I have any currency عملة left over after the trip, I will keep (keep) it for my next visit.

5- If they didn't have duty-free shops سوق حرة at the airport , people wouldn't be (not be) very happy.

W.H.\ \ ١٣٢ \ الواجب البيتي \ Complete the sentences with your own ideas. اكمل الجمل من أفكارك.

1- If you hadn't come with me , I wouldn't have gone alone .

2- If they hadn't run out of petrol , they wouldn't have arrived in time .

3- If I hadn't seen you at school , I wouldn't have told you about the party .

4- If I went to London , I would have visited Shakespearean 's house .

5- If I had a bank account , I would have used my bank card .

6- If I didn't know the word , I would have opened dictionary .

**C\ \ ١٣٣ \ كتاب النشاط **

1- If the car was new, Nour would have to pay big instalments

2- If Nour pays monthly instalments, he will finish paying in five years

3- If the owner hadn't taken good care of the car, Nour wouldn't have bought it

4- If Nour had parked his car carefully, he wouldn't have broken a light

5- If Nour didn't have car insurance, he would have to pay for the broken light.

D\ ١٤١ \\\underline the correct form in each conditional sentence : خط : ضع
لصيغة الفعل المناسبة للجمل الشرطية

- 1- If I open a student account , I would have to / will have to maintain a minimum balance .
- 2- If I had known it was raining when I left , I would have / would had brought an umbrella
- 3- If I have seen / had seen him yesterday , I would have told him your news .
- 4- If we hadn't gone / didn't go swimming , we would have had time to go for a boat ride .
- 5- If I had / have a computer , we could search the Internet .
- 6- If I played / have played tennis , I would join the tennis club .



E\ ١٤١ \\\u اكمل الجمل الشرطية التالية \\\u كتاب النشاط ص ١٤١

- 1-If you go out in this rain, you'll get wet.
- 2-If my father knew that I drive so fast, he would be angry .
- 3-If you cook an egg for half an hour, it goes very hard .
- 4-If he had asked me to help him, I would have said yes.
- 5-If he really wanted to go to university, he would work harder.
- 6-If the car hadn't broken down , we wouldn't have been late.

D\ ١٧٥ \\\u Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form. \\\u اكمل الجمل بوضع الافعال بين الاقواس في الصيغة الصحيحة

- 1-If they built (build) more wind farms on the coast , they would scare away the fish.
- 2-If solar farms were built , they would provide (provide) a cheap form of energy .
- 3-If birds fly (fly) into wind turbines , they will be killed .
- 4-If wind turbines were (be) less noisy , people wouldn't complain about them so much.
- 5-If we find (find) alternative sources of energy , we will be able to meet all our energy needs.

امثلة متنوعة هامة

- 1- If you (not renew) your passport last month, you wouldn't have been allowed to travel. (Put the verb in the correct form)
- 2-If you (a .hadn't renewed / b. didn't renew / c. renewed) your passport last month you wouldn't have been allowed to travel.
- 3- If my father knew I drove so fast----- .(Complete the conditional sentence)
- 4- If Noor goes to the shop tomorrow. I won't have to go. ------(Choose the sentence with the same meaning and name the type of conditional sentence – zero, first, second or third conditional)
- a- Noor will not go to the shop tomorrow, so I will have to go.
- b- It's possible Noor will go to the shop tomorrow.
- 5- If my plane (not leave) on time. I'll miss my connection this afternoon. (Put the verb in the correct form)
- 6-If my plane (not leave) on time. I'll miss my connection this afternoon. (Put the verb in the correct form)
- 7-If they didn't have duty – free shops at the airport ,People ----- (not be) very happy.
- 8-If I have any currency left over after the trip, I (a- will keep b- would keep c- would have kept) it for my second trip.
- 9-If you studied harder; you would pass the exam easily. (Choose the sentence with the same meaning and name the type of conditional sentence – zero, first, second or third conditional)
- a - You don't study hard, so you won't pass the exam easily.
- b-You study hard, so you will pass the exam easily.



Reported questions

الاسئلة غير المباشرة \ الاسئلة المنقولة

خطوات تحويل سؤال مباشر الى سؤال غير مباشر:

١-صيغة السؤال الغير مباشر هي كما يأتي :

”تكملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + اداة الاستفهام “ ضمير مفعول به + asked + فاعل

١-نضع ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس او ما بعدها في بداية الحل بدون تغير

٢-نحذف علامتي الاقتباس

٣-نضع اداة الاستفهام

٤-نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد مع تحويل الفاعل كما يلي :

اذا كان ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس asked me نحول الفاعل كما يلي

You-----I he----- he she-----she it-----it they-----they

اذا كان ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس asked him/Ali نحول الفاعل كما يلي

You----- he

اذا كان ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس Asked her/Layla نحول الفاعل كما يلي

You----- she

اذا كان ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس Asked them نحول الفاعل كما يلي

You-----they

اذا كان ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس Asked us نحول الفاعل كما يلي

You----- we

اذا كان ما قبل علامتي الاقتباس (asked + فاعل) بدون مفعول به نحول الفاعل كما يلي

You---- I

بقية الفواعل تبقى كما هي

الافعال المساعدة التالية (do , does , did) تحذف عند الاجابة مع تحويل الفعل الرئيسي كما يلي

Do/ does----- فعل ماضي

Did----- ماضي تام (had + p. p)

٥-نحول الفعل المضارع بسيط الى فعل ماضي والفعل الماضي والمضارع التام الى فعل ماضي تام وعند وجود الافعال

المساعدة التي لا تحذف نحولها الى زمن الماضي ولا نغير في الفعل الرئيسي

٦-نحذف علامة الاستفهام ونضع بدل عنها نقطة (.)

٧-تكملة + فعل رئيسي + فعل مساعد ماضي + فاعل + اداة استفهام + ضمير مفعول به + asked + فاعل

اذا كانت اداة الاستفهام فعل مساعد فيجب ان نضع بدلا عنها احد الكلمات التالية

فيما اذا whether / if

ويوضع الفعل المساعد بعد الفاعل مع تحويله الى الزمن الماضي ماعدا الافعال المساعدة ادناه والتي تحذف مع

تحويل الفعل الرئيسي الى فعل ماضي

Do, does ,did -----تحذف عند الاجابة

تحويل الفاعل في الاسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد يكون كما يلي :

She asked me I-----she

you-----I الاسم-----الاسم

He asked me I-----he

you-----I الاسم-----الاسم

I asked her/Nada you-----she

الاسم-----الاسم

I asked him/Ali you-----he

الاسم-----الاسم

امثلة متنوعة وهامة

وزاري Ex-I asked Saab “How do you start your business?”

- I asked Saab how he started his business.

Ex:-“What are you doing?” he asked me.

-He asked me what I was doing.

Ex:-I asked her “Where did you lose your purse?”.

-I asked her where she had lost her purse.

Ex:-“Do you know?” I asked him.



عطاة بلا حدود

-I asked him if he knew.

Ex:- When did you lose your bag? (Write the direct question as a reported question begin with: I asked her--)

-I asked her when she had lost her bag.

Ex:- Can I borrow some money? She asked me (A reported question) وزاري

--She asked me if she could borrow some money.

Ex:- How long have you been waiting for Faisal? (Write the direct question as a reported question begin with: He asked me

-He asked me how long I had been waiting for Faisal.

حل تمرين الموجود في كتاب الطالب والذي يطلب فيه تحويل الاسئلة الموجهة الى زها حديد الى اسئلة غير مباشرة

1-When did you decide to be an architect?

-Latifa asked her when she had decided to be an architect. وزاري

2-Can you tell me more about your background?

- Latifa asked her if she could tell her more about her background.

3-What kind of building are you famous for?

- Latifa asked her what kind of building she was famous for.

4-Have your designs won any prizes?

- Latifa asked her if her designs had won any prizes.

5-Can Iraqi women always be as successful as men in their careers?

- Latifa asked her if Iraqi women could always be as successful as men in their careers.

امثلة كتاب النشاط ص ٥٦

'Do you know?' I asked him.

I asked him if he knew.

'Are you OK?' he asked me.

He asked me if I was OK.

'What are you doing?' he asked me.

He asked me what I was doing.

'Did you have fun?' she asked.

She asked if I had had fun.

'Where has she been?' I asked.

I asked where she had been.

'What will they say?' she asked.

She asked what they would say.

'Can you help?' he asked me.

He asked me whether I could help.

كتاب النشاط ص ٥٧ | حول اسئلة المقابلة في التمرين السابق الى اسئلة غير مباشرة D

1- He / she asked me how long I had been flying .I told him / her it had been four years .

2- He asked me if I still liked the job .I told him that I liked it .

3- He asked me what my favourite route was. I told him that it was Baghdad – Amman.

4- He asked me how I had felt on my first solo flight. I told him that I was frightened.

5- He asked me if I had ever had a scary experience when flying. I told him that I had had one.

أكتب من الذي سألك أي سؤال من هذه الأسئلة و أنقل السؤال بكلام غير مباشر | كتاب النشاط ص ٧١ F

1-How often do you clean your teeth?

- The dentist asked me how often I cleaned my teeth .

2-Why haven't you answered all the questions?

- My English teacher asked me why I hadn't answered all the questions.

3-Will you be free to play in the match on Saturday?

- The football coach asked me if I would be free to play in the match on Saturday .

4-When are you going to get out of the bed?

- My mother asked me when I was going to get out of bed .

5-Is the red jacket OK for you?

- The shop assistant asked me if the red jacket was ok for me .

- 1-Can I borrow some money?
- she asked me if she could borrow some money .
- 2-Where did you lose your purse?
- I asked her where she had lost her purse .
- 3-How long have you been waiting for Faisal?
- He asked me How long I had been waiting for Faisal .
- 4-Will you be able to come to my party?
- I asked Layla if she would be able to come to my party .
- 5-What are you doing on Friday afternoon?
- Adam asked me what I was doing on Friday afternoon .

Regret about the past

الندم او التحسر على الماضي

اتمنى لو اني / I wish I had / لو اني If only

للتعبير عن الندم او الاسف على اشياء حدثت في الزمن الماضي نستخدم القواعد التالية:
١- القاعدة التالية تستخدم للتعبير عن الندم على احداث وقعت في الماضي ومع الجمل المنفية:

-I wish + الفاعل + had + p. p + تكملة .

-If only+ الفاعل + had + p. p + تكملة .

٢- القاعدة التالية تستخدم للتعبير عن الندم على احداث وقعت في الماضي ومع الجمل المثبتة:

-I wish + الفاعل + hadn't + p. p + تكملة .

-If only+ الفاعل + hadn't + p. p + تكملة .

حل تمرين ص ٣٠ من كتاب الطالب والذي يطلب فيه ربط الجمل مع الصور:

- 1-(B) I wish I'd remembered to turn the oven off. اتمنى لو اني تذكرت ان اطفى الفرن .
2-(A) I wish I'd brought my sunglasses with me. اتمنى لو اني جلبت نظارتي الشمسية معي .
3-(F) If only I'd checked the oil before we left. لو اني فحصت الزيت قبل خروجنا .
4-(E) If only he hadn't tried to overtake that car. لو اني لم احاول ان اجتاز تلك السيارة .
5-(D) If only I hadn't tripped over that rock. اتمنى لو اني لم اتعثر على تلك الصخرة .
6-(C) I wish I'd listened to the weather forecast. اتمنى لو اني استمعت الى تنبؤات الطقس .

حل تمرين تقرير اختبار السياقة في كتاب الطالب ص ٣٠

DRIVING TEST REPORT

Name : Sajida Shreida

- 1- hadn't learnt the highway code
- I wish I had learnt the high way code .
- 2- drove through a red light .
- I wish I hadn't driven through a red light .
- 3- didn't slow down at a cross roads .
- I wish I had slowed down at a cross roads .
- 4- parked illegally on the pavement .
- I wish I hadn't parked illegally on the pavement .
- 5- exceeded the speed limit .
- I wish I hadn't exceeded the speed limit .
- 6- hit a tree when reversing .
- I wish I hadn't hit a tree when reversing .



- 7- drove into the back of a parked car .
- I wish I hadn't driven into the back of a parked car .

B \\write regrets using(if only) or (I wish) for the situations below. اكتب عبارات ندم مستخدما الادوات لو اني او اتمنى اني للمواقف التالية .

نتبع الخطوات التالية : عند الحل
١. نحذف Unfortunately
٢. نحذف الجملة الثانية
٣. نطبق قواعد الندم على الجملة الاولى

لسوء الحظ Unfortunately

- 1-Unfortunately , I ate three bars of chocolate .That's why I felt sick .
- If only I hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate .
2-Unfortunately ,he fell over during the race. That's why he didn't win .
- I wish he hadn't fallen over during the race .
3- Unfortunately , you were rude to your brother . Now he won't give us a lift to the cinema .
- If only I hadn't been rude to your brother .
4- Unfortunately , I spend all my money at the weekend . That's why I can't buy those shoes .
- I wish I hadn't spent all my money at the weekend .
5- Unfortunately , they didn't train every day . That's why they lost the match .
- If only they had trained every day .
6-Unfortunately ,I left my camera at Faten's house . that's why I couldn't get a picture of the dolphin .
- If only I hadn't left my camera at Faten's house.
7-unfortunately , she lost their address .that's why she couldn't write to them .
-If only she hadn't lost their address.

C \\Write two regrets for each situation using (I wish ...and If only ...) اكتب جملتين ندم لكل موقف

- 1- You were late for school today and got into serious trouble .
- I wish I had got up earlier .
- If only my father had given me a lift .
2- Your team lost the match on Saturday .
- I wish they had had more training .
- If only they had changed the goalkeeper .
3- You got a bad mark in your last science exam .
- I wish I'd had some extra tuition .
- If only I hadn't spent so long studying for English exam .
4- Your brother is very annoyed with you .
- I wish I'd asked him if could borrow his mp3 player .
- If only I hadn't dropped his mp3 player .
5- You didn't lock the car and a thief stole some valuable things of yours from it .
- I wish I hadn't left my things in the car .
- If only I'd locked the car .



E\\Imagine you are in these situations . For each situation , write a sentence with (I wish or If only) : تخيل انك في المواقف التالية لكل موقف اكتب جملة :

- 1- You drank a lot of coffee . Now you are in bed and you can't sleep .
- I wish I hadn't drunk a lot of coffee .
2- You decided not to go to the park with your friend , now you regret it .

- If only I had gone to the park with my friend .
 3- You didn't revise for your Geography exam and you got a bad mark . You feel sorry about this .
 - I wish I had revised for my geography exam .
 4- You bought some shoes last week . You've decided you don't like them .
 - If only I hadn't bought these shoes .
 5- You are at the park with your friends . You would like to take some photos but you have forgotten to bring your camera .
 - I wish I had brought my camera .

Grammar and Function:

Q2) A / Do as required. Do 10 only.

1. Define a lawyer.(use : give advice to people about the law)
2. If my father knew I drove so fast----- .(Complete the conditional sentence)
3. If Noor goes to the shop tomorrow. I won't have to go. -----.(Choose the sentence with the same meaning and name the type of conditional sentence – zero, first, second or third conditional)
- a- Noor will not go to the shop tomorrow, so I will have to go.
 b- It's possible Noor will go to the shop tomorrow.
4. If they didn't have duty – free shops at the airport ,People ----- (not be) very happy.(correct the verb)
- 5- If you ----- (not renew) your passport last month, you wouldn't have been allowed to travel.(correct the verb)
- 6- I asked her “Where did you lose your purse?”. Write the direct question as a reported question)
- 8- Can you tell me more about your background? (Write the direct question as a reported question begin with: Latifa asked her
- 9-Unfortunately , they didn't train every day . That's why they lost the match . (Regret starting with: if only or I wish
- 10- exceeded the speed limit . (Regret starting with: if only or I wish
- 11- You were late for school today and got into serious trouble .(Show regret using if only)
- 12- You are at the park with your friends . You would like to take some photos but you have forgotten to bring your camera . (Express regret)

B) Choose the correct alternative: Do 5 only

1. If I open a student account , I **would have to / will have to** maintain a minimum balance .
2. I wish I **had/ hadn't** driven through a red light .
3. If I **have seen/ had seen** him yesterday , I would have told him your news .
4. If we **hadn't gone / didn't go** swimming , we would have had time to go for a boat ride
5. If I **had / have** a computer , we could search the Internet .
6. I asked Saab how he **starts/ started** his business.

D) Complete the sentences with your own ideas . (five only)

1. If didn't know the word ,
2. If I do really well in the exam ,
3. I'll be happy if
4. If we had looked at a map,
5. I my father won a million pounds ,
6. If I had one wish ,



عطاة بلا حدود

UNIT FOUR LESSON ONE

Grammar and Function:

Q2) Do as required. Do 5 only.

- 1-A thief (take) our clothes while we (swim). (Put one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple)
- 2-This book is very (bored / boring). I fall asleep whenever I try to read it. Choose the correct adjective.
- 3-Smoking is terrible . You should /give up / it. (Put in the correct order)
- 4-Can you lend me a (much/ many /few/ little) money ? I have left my purse at home.
- 5-He (like) going out , but now he always(want) to stay at home. (Use the correct form of "used to" and present simple or past simple)
- 6-get some magazines before boarding. (Make suggestion)
- 7-This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one. (Expectation)
- 8-The wind (made /got) the leaves fall. (Choose the correct choose)
- 9-She would look much nicer if she(wear) contact lenses instead of glasses. (Correct the verb)
- 10-Unfortunately, you were rude to your brother. Now he won't give us a lift to the cinema. (Regret: use "if only ")
- 12-"How long have you been waiting for Faisal?" I asked Layla..... (Reported question as a reported question)

رحلة التفوق في السادس



تابعونا على مواقع التواصل

UNIT FIVE LESSON ONE PAGE 44

Let's do some sightseeing

دعنا نقوم بمشاهدة معالم المدينة



Compound nouns الاسماء المركبة

هي الاسماء التي تتكون من كلمتين او اكثر وهي على ثلاث انواع:

١- اسماء مركبة متكونة من كلمتين منفصلتين

Boarding card travel agency

٣- اسماء متكونة من كلمتين منفصلتين بشارحة (-)

Self-catering apartment full-time

٣- كلمتين مدمجتين لا يفصل بينهما شيء

Sightseeing seafront lifestyle sunset

Present perfect simple

زمن المضارع التام البسيط

يستخدم زمن المضارع التام البسيط ليشير الى ما قد حدث في فترة بدأت في الماضي وانتهت في الزمن الحاضر او استمرت الى المستقبل وغالبا تكون هناك نتيجة في الزمن الحاضر والصيغة العامة للفعل كما يلي:

- تكملة + have \ has + p. p + فاعل - (حالة الثبات)
 تكملة + haven't \ hasn't + p. p + فاعل - (حالة النفي)
 تكملة + Have \ Has + فاعل + p. p - (حالة الاستفهام)

(have) نستخدم اذا كان الفاعل (الاسم الجمع , I , we , you , they)

(has) تستخدم اذا كان الفاعل (الاسم المفرد , he , she , it)

الظروف التالية تأتي مع زمن المضارع التام البسيط

حتى الان so far , لحد الان yet , مسبقا already , توا just , مطلقا never , من قبل Ever

١- ever (من قبل) تستخدم في الجمل الاستفهامية للحديث عن تجارب الحياة السابقة ويجب مراعات موقعها في الجملة الاستفهامية فهي تأتي بين الفاعل والتصرف الثالث للفعل .

تكملة + ever + p. p + فاعل + Have \ Has -

Ex:- Have you (ever , never, yet) stayed in a really unusual hotels ? هل اقامت من قبل في فندق غير اعتيادي حقا

Ex:- Have you ever flown in a helicopter ? هل طرت من قبل في مروحية

EX: (you – ever – sleep) under the stars in the desert ? (Use : present perfect simple)

-Have you ever slept under the stars in the desert?

٢- Never (ابدا \ مطلقا) تستخدم للتعبير عن النفي في حالة الاثبات

ويستخدم للتعبير عن تجارب الحياة السابقة ويكون موقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل ويمكن ان نستخدمها للجواب عن الاسئلة ب ever

- تكلمة + have \ has + never + p. p + فاعل .

Ex:-I have (never , ever , yet) stayed in a really unusual hotels. مطلقا لم اقيم في فندق غير اعتيادي حقا

Ex:-I have never flown in a helicopter. مطلقا لم اطيّر في مروحية .

٣-Just تستخدم للحديث عن حدث حصل قبل فترة قصيرة جدا مع الجمل المثبتة ويكون موقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل

- تكلمة + have \ has + just + p. p + فاعل .

Ex:-I have(yet , just , never) finished my work.

Ex:-She has just read the advertisement.

٤-Already تستخدم للحديث عن شيء حصل قبل ان نتوقعه مع الجمل المثبتة ويكون موقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل:

- تكلمة + have \ has + already + p. p + فاعل .

EX:-I have(ever, yet, already) seen the film.

Ex:-He has already visited London .

٥-Yet مع الجمل المنفية ب Not والجمل الاستفهامية عندما نتحدث عن شيء كنا نتوقع حدوثه ويكون موقعها في الجملة في النهاية:

- yet + تكلمة + have \ has + p. p + فاعل .

- yet? + تكلمة + have \ has + p. p + فاعل

Ex:-I haven't done my work (ever, never, yet).

Ex:-Has she passed the driving test yet?

EX:-..... (you \ book) a hotel yet? (Complete with the correct form of the present perfect)

-Have you booked a hotel yet?

EX:- (you / buy) any maps of London or guidebooks yet? (Complete with the correct form) –Have you bought any maps of London or guidebooks yet?

٦ This year \so far today تأتي في نهاية الجملة للحديث عن احداث وقعت في وقت لم ينتهي .

Ex: I haven't seen Isam this morning.

EX: How many letters (did you write \ have you written) so far today?

استخدام Since \ for مع زمن المضارع التام

تستخدم Since \ for في نهاية الجملة للتعبير عن المواقف التي بدأت في الماضي واستمرت لحد الان لبيان طول المدة الزمنية التي استغرقها الحدث وفي الغالب تستخدم لجواب الاسئلة المبدوءة بأداة الاستفهام How long مع ملاحظة ما يلي :

١- Since (منذ) يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية معلومة (فترة محددة) مثل

(2009, January , yesterday , my birthday , Friday , I was ten \ at nursery , last July , 5 o'clock)

-How long have we known them?

-We have known them since them since July.

For-٢ (لمدة) يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية غير معلومة مثل

(A year , three days . two hours , a long time , ages)

-How long have you been in Iraq ?

-I have been in Iraq for twenty years.

EX: She has been talking on the phone (for\ *since*) the last 20 minutes.

انواع الاسئلة عن هذا الزمن وكيفية حلها

Q)Write true sentences with (never) about you , your family and your friends . Write

about : استخدم never اكتب جمل حقيقية عن نفسك وعن عائلتك وعن اصدقائك استخدم

ملاحظة | يكون حل هذا النوع من الاسئلة حسب القاعدة التالية :

. اسم الحيوان او اللعبة او الطعام + التصريف الثالث للفعل المذكور + never + have or has + فاعل

1- animals (ride يركب / hold يمسك/ see يرى / touch يلمس)

- I have never ridden an elephant .

-My sister has never held a scorpion.

2- a game (play)

- My brother has never played football .

-My friend has never played tennis.

3- food (eat / try / make)

- I have never eaten octopus .

-My family has never eaten Chinese food.

4- a place (to be / visit)

- I have never been to Britain .

-My mother has never visited London.

5- a sport or activity (do / run / swim)

- I have never swum in the sea .

-My friend has never done exercise.



Q) Complete the responses , using : just / already / yet and an appropriate verb :

هذا السؤال يتم حله حسب المعنى وحسب ما قبل الفراغ من تلميح

1- Does Samira know about the meeting ?

- I'm sorry , I haven't told her yet . انا اسف وهذا يعني انه لم يخبرها لحد الان

2- Would you like to come to see the new film with us ?

- Thanks for asking , but I've already seen it . شكرا على السؤال ولكن... هذا يعني انه شاهد الفلم من قبل .

3- Can I borrow that book after you ?

- Here you are . I've just finished it . تفضل خذه وهذا يعني انه تورا اكمل قراءته .

4- Look at the notice board . There's an advert for English courses .

- I know , I've already seen it . اعرف وهذا يعني اني شاهدته من قبل .

5- If you see Khalid , can you ask him about tonight ?

- He can come . I've already asked him . يستطع المجيء وهذا يعني اني طلبت منه من قبل .

Q)Choose *for* or *since* to complete the phrases :

1- Since I was at nursery school . 2- Since last January .

3- Since yesterday . 4- For three weeks .

- 5- For a month and a half . 6- Since I was six .
 7- For ages . 8- Since I was born .
 9- Since the first of March . 10- Since about 1996 .
 11- For two hours . 12- For a very long time .

Q) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence , putting the verb in brackets in the present perfect simple : اكمل الجملة الثانية ليكون لها معنى مشابه : للجملة الثانية واضع الفعل بين الاقواس في زمن المضارع التام البسيط

ملاحظة \ يكون حل هذا السؤال كما يلي :

. المدة الزمنية + since or for + تكملة + فعل بين الاقواس محول الى مضارع تام + فاعل

since / for توضع بدل حروف الجر امام المدة الزمنية

- 1- We first met them in July . (know)
 - We have known them since July .
 2- He bought that motorbike a long time ago . (have)
 - He has had that motorbike for a long time .
 3- She last went to the dentist in September . (not be)
 - She has not been to the dentist since September .
 4- We last ate there in July . (not eat)
 - We have not eaten there since July .
 5- He got angry at lunch time . (be)
 - He has been angry since lunch time .
 6- The last time he wrote or phoned was six months ago . (not be in touch)
 - He has not been in touch for six months .



Q) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect . Choose an appropriate verb in each case : اكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة للمضارع التام اختار فعل مناسب في كل حالة: ملاحظة \ في هذا السؤال يطلب ان نضع فعل مضارع تام من عندنا وحسب فهم معنى الجملة

- 1-Let's not watch this DVD . I have seen it four times already .
 2- I have found my mobile at last . it was under the bed! Now I can phone Beth .
 3- I have bought a fantastic new CD . Do you want to come round and listen to it .
 4- I have been to the cinema . I saw a really good film .
 5- I can't see the screen . I have left my glasses at home .
 6- I'm afraid Souad has gone out with her sister. They left about ten minutes ago.

Q) Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the present perfect or past simple : اكمل الحوار بالصيغة الصحيحة لزمن المضارع التام او الماضي البسيط ملاحظة \ يتم اختيار الزمن حسب الظروف الدالة وكما يلي :

تدل على زمن الماضي البسيط Yesterday , ago, last.....

تدل على زمن المضارع التام Ever , never , just , already , yet , since , for

A: I'm really excited because I'm going to London in the Summer .

B: Have you bought (you/buy) your plane ticket yet ?

A: Yes , I have (have) . I bought (buy) it last week .

B: Have you booked (you / book) a hotel yet ?

A: No , I haven't . But my uncle and aunt in London have just written (just / write) to me inviting me to say with them .

B: Have you bought (you / buy) any maps of London or guide books yet ?

A: Yes , I have . I bought (buy) a map and two guide books last week .

Q) Complete the sentences by putting the verb in brackets in the present perfect simple.

Then underline the correct alternative - for or since . اكمل الجمل بوضع الفعل بين الاقواس في زمن المضارع التام البسيط ثم ضع خط تحت الخيار الصحيح

ملاحظة\ يتم تصحيح الفعل حسب ما موجود بين الاقواس وكما يلي :

(فعل مجرد) فعل مضارع تام مثبت

(not | فعل مجرد) فعل مضارع تام منفي

(فعل مجرد | فاعل) استفهام

1- I have had (have) this car since / for November .

2- I haven't seen (not see) Mahmoud since / for he came back from holiday.

3- My sister hasn't been (not be) to college since / for three days because of a cold.

4- My family has lived (live) in the same house since / for 15 years.

5- The teacher hasn't known (not know) the class since / for a long time .

6- Have you worked here (you work here) since / for you graduated?

Q) Present perfect or past simple? Tick (√) the correct sentences and cross (X) the six

Incorrect sentences. Then rewrite them correctly. مضارع تام بسيط ام ماضي بسيط ؟ ضع صح للجمل

الصحيحة وخطأ للست جمل الخاطئة ثم صحح الخطأ

ملاحظة \ يتم تصحيح الجمل حسب الظروف الدالة وكما يلي :

تدل على زمن الماضي البسيط Yesterday , ago, last.....

تدل على زمن المضارع التام Ever , never , just , already , yet , since , for

مع ملاحظة ان الظرف هو الذي يحدد الزمن وليس العكس وفيما يلي صيغة السؤال وزاريا للفائدة قبل بدء الحل

Fadia didn't speak to me since her sister's wedding. (Re-write the sentence correctly)

1- Fadia didn't speak to me since her sister's wedding. خطأ X

-Fadia hasn't spoken to me since her sister's wedding.

2- Has Salwa's family moved house yet? صح √

3- I bought him a new mobile phone last week and he already lost it. خطأ X

-I bought him a new mobile phone last week and he has already lost it.

4- I'm tired. I've just walked all the way back from the shops. صح √

5- I've woken up really late this morning and I was late for school. خطأ X

-I woke up really late this morning and I was late for school.

6 He's lost his glasses and he can't find them anywhere. صح √

7- Adam has come back from Beirut yesterday. خطأ X

-Adam came back from Beirut yesterday.



- 8- We've all been to the park last weekend. خطأ X
 - We all went to the park last weekend.
 9- What time have they gone to bed last night? خطأ X
 - What time did they go to bed last night?
 10- You look nice. Have you changed your hairstyle? صح ✓

Present perfect continuous

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

زمن المضارع التام المستمر يستخدم عندما نسأل ونجيب عن الاحداث التي بدأت في الماضي وانتهت توا او لازالت مستمرة الى الان
 تستخدم for \ since مع هذا الزمن في نهاية الجملة للحديث عن احداث وقعت في الماضي واستمرت
 لحد الان لبيان طول المدة الزمنية للحدث لجواب الاسئلة المبدوءة How long وصيغته كما يلي :

- (الاثبات) . تكملة + (ing + فعل) + been + have \ has + فاعل
 - (النفي) . تكملة + (ing + فعل) + been + haven't \ hasn't + فاعل
 - (الاستفهام) ؟ تكملة + (ing + فعل) + been + الفاعل + Have \ Has

Ex:-They have been talking for an hour.

Ex:-I've been waiting since six o'clock.

Ex:-How long has he been learning English ?

Ex:-He has been learning English since April.

الافعال التالية تأتي فقط مع زمن المضارع التام البسيط ولا تأتي مع زمن المضارع التام المستمر

(Be , know , like , understand , live , work , have)

Ex:-They have been talking for an hour.

Ex:-How long have you been in Iraq ?

--I have been in Iraq for twenty years.

-How long have we known them?

-We have known them since July.



Q) Write questions using the words in brackets . Use the present perfect continuous .Then write a suitable answer using (since , for)

ملاحظة \ يتم تكوين الاسئلة لزمن المضارع التام المستمر حسب القاعدة التالية :

How long have you been+ فعل + ing + التكملة ؟

يجب الانتباه الى الافعال التي لا تأتي في حالة الاستمرارية والمذكورة اعلاه

1- You have a friend who is learning Japanese . You ask : (How long / learn / Japanese ?) -

How long have you been learning Japanese ? - For 3 years .

2- You meet a pilot . You ask : (How long / be a pilot ?)

- How long have you been a pilot ? - For 20 years .

3- You meet somebody who is a writer . You ask : (How long / write?)

- How long have you been writing ? - Since the first of march .
 4- You are going to meet a friend of your cousin . You ask : (How long / know ?)
 - How long have you known her ? - For 3 months .
 5- Your sister is busy cooking for a party . You ask : (How long / cook ?)
 - How long have you been cooking ? - For 3 hours .

Q)Put the verb into the correct tense, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. ضع الفعل في الصيغة الصحيحة مضارع تام بسيط او مضارع تام مستمر

ملاحظة) يتم حل هذا السؤال حسب ما بين الاقواس والظروف الدالة

Example:

Where have you been? Have you been playing (you/ play) football?

We have played (play) football three times this week.

- 1- look! Somebody has dropped (drop) their wallet on the pavement.
 2- Souad looks tired. I don't think she has been sleeping (sleep) very well recently.
 3- Have you ever slept (you / ever/ sleep) under the stars in the desert?
 4- Tariq is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is he? Where has he gone (he/ go) ?
 5- I have lost (lose) my passport. Have you seen (you/see) it anywhere?
 6- I'm so sorry I'm late. How long have you been waiting (you/ wait) ?
 7- 'Layla is learning Japanese.' 'How long has she been studying (she/ study) it?
 8- I have been painting (paint) a picture of Amina all day but I haven't finished (not / finish) it yet.

has been\ has gone

١- نستخدم **has gone** للقول ان شخص قد رحل بعيدا ولم يرجع لحد الآن.

Adel is on holiday . He **has gone** to Dubai . (هو الآن في دبي ولم يرجع) .

٢- نستخدم **has been** للقول ان شخص رحل ورجع او انه لا يزال في طريق العودة.

Latifa and her family **have been** on holiday in Dubai. لطيفة وعائلتها قد كانوا في عطلة في دبي (هم ذهبوا الى دبي ورجعوا)

EX: Tariq is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is he? Where has he gone (he/ go) ?

EX: I'm afraid Souad has gone out with her sister. They left about ten minutes ago.

EX: I have been to the cinema . I saw a really good film



Past perfect

عطلة بلا حدود
A. M. Z

في السادس

الماضي التام

نستخدم زمن الماضي التام في الجملة المحتوية على حدثين وقعا في الزمن الماضي لبيان الحدث الذي حصل اولا _____ والحدث الاول دائما يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط وايضا يستخدم للأحداث المتغيرة وتكون صيغته كما يلي :

- (الاثبات) . تكلمة + had+ p. p + الفاعل -
 (النفي) . تكلمة + hadn't+ p. p + الفاعل -
 (الاستفهام) ? تكلمة + Had+ الفاعل -

الافعال التالية تستخدم للأحداث المتغيرة في صيغة زمن الماضي التام :

يتحرك move , يصبح become , يكبر grow , يتغير Change

-Last week I met an old friend and he hadn't changed.

يجب ملاحظة ان اختيار الفعل يكون بالاعتماد على ادوات الربط وحسب ما يلي :

1-When/ Before + ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام .

ماضي بسيط + when \ before + ماضي تام

2- ماضي تام + because / so / after + ماضي بسيط

. ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام After+

- When I saw my brother again , his hair had gone grey .

- The light went off because we had not paid the electricity bill.

- After I had done my homework , I went to the cinema .

- The twins had lived in China before they discovered each other .



Q)Put the verbs in brackets Into the correct form- past simple or past perfect- to complete the sentences. ضع الافعال في الاقواس في الصيغة الصحيحة ماضي بسيط او ماضي تام لتكمل الجمل

1-Last week I met (meet) an old friend from primary school and he hadn't changed (not change) .

2- When I arrived (arrive) at Pete's house, there was (be) no one there. He had gone (go) out.

3- After we had spoken (speak) to the teacher, we left (leave) the classroom.

4- When we arrived (arrive) at the airport, we discovered (discover) that the travel agent had changed (change) our hotel.

5- The wedding went (go) well because they had organized (organize) everything very carefully.



Relatives clauses

عبارات الوصل

عطاء بلا حدود
A. M. Z

في السادس

عبارة الوصل \ هي العبارة المبدوءة بضمير وصل (who , which ,that ,where ,whose) في الجمل ويكون معناها الذي او التي

هنالك نوعان من عبارات الوصل:

1- Defining Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل المعرفة وهي تعطي معلومات اساسية لفهم الجملة

تعطي معلومات ضرورية \longrightarrow Give essential information

تستخدم Who مع الاشخاص ويكون الاسم قبلها عاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل

تستخدم Which/ that مع الاشياء الغير عاقلة ويكون الاسم قبلها غير عاقل

تستخدم Where مع اسماء الاماكن ويكون قبلها اسم مكان وبعدها اسم او ضمير فاعل

تستخدم Whose لبيان التملك ويأتي قبلها اسم وبعدها اسم

Ex-The man who owns Safar tours is on TV tonight.

Ex:I like hotels that have swimming pool.

Ex:-The boy whose book I borrowed is in my class.

Ex:-The café where I work sells the best ice-cream.

Non-defining Relatives Clauses-٢ عبارات الوصل الغير معرفة وهي تعطي معلومات اضافية اي

عند حذفها لا يخل معنى الجملة

يأتي معها جميع ضمائر الوصل المذكورة سابقا ماعدا **that**

الجملة الوصلية تبدأ من ضمير الوصل الى قبل الفعل مع ملاحظة ان الجملة الوصلية الغير معرفة يأتي قبلها فارزة (,) وفي نهايتها فارزة او نقطة

(فعل مساعد او رئيسي او ظرف تكرر) , ----- ضمير وصل ,

تعطي معلومة اضافية غير ضرورية \Rightarrow Give an extra piece of information.

Ex:-My father who loves reading , buys two or three new books a week. عبارة الوصل هنا يمكن حذفها دون الاخلال بمعنى الجملة لأنها معلومة اضافية وليست ضرورية

Ex:- Babylon City which is 85 kilometres south of Baghdad , is a popular tourist site.

Ex: Dubai where I spend my last holiday , is famous for its luxury hotels.

Ex:- My brother whose car was in an accident yesterday , is in hospital.

رحلة
التفوق
في السادس
عطاة بلا حدود
A. M. Z

كيفية حل تمارين جمل الوصل

Q) Combine these sentences with **who, that or where** to make defining relative clauses. اربط

هذه الجمل لعمل عبارات وصل معرفة مستخدما ضمائر الوصل

ملاحظة مهمة جدا \ يجب اتباع الملاحظات التالية عند ربط جملتين باستخدام ضمير وصل:

اولا: اذا كان الاسم في وسط الجملة الاولى نتبع مايلي:

١- نضع الاسم في بداية الحل

٢- نضع ضمير الوصل المناسب

٣- نضع تكملة الجملة الاولى بدون الاسم الذي وضعناه في بداية الحل

٤- نضع الجملة الثانية بدون الفاعل

ثانيا: اذا كان الاسم في نهاية الجملة الاولى نتبع مايلي :

١- نضع الجملة الاولى

٢- نضع ضمير وصل مناسب

٣- نضع الجملة الثانية

ثالثا: اذا كان الاسم في بداية الجملة الاولى نتبع مايلي :

١- نضع الاسم الذي في بداية الجملة الاولى

٢- نضع ضمير وصل مناسب

٣- نضع الجملة الثانية بدون الفاعل

٤- نضع تكملة الجملة الاولى



كيف نختار بين

Which / where

تستخدم Where

عندما يأتي بعد ضمير الوصل فاعل عاقل او عند وجود الكلمات التالية الدالة على المكان

There , here , place , go , visit , travel

1- I spoke to a lady on the phone. She told me to call back later. هي .انا اتصلت بالفتاة على التلفون .
اخبرتني ان اتصل لاحقا

-The lady who I spoke to on the phone told me to call back later. الفتاة التي اتصلت بها على التلفون .
اخبرتني ان اتصل لاحقا

2 -They've knocked down the restaurant. We had a meal there last year.

- They've knocked down the restaurant where we had a meal last year.

3- I always go to the garage for repairs . It was closed today.

- The garage where I always go to for repairs was closed today.

4-His car has broken down. He bought it last month.

- The car that he bought last month has broken down.

5- The book was missing. It has the information I wanted.

-The book that has the information I wanted was missing.



Q) Complete the sentences with who, which, where or whose and add commas. اكمل الجمل

مستخدما ضمائر الوصل واطف الفوارز

1-Riverside Cinema , where the tickets only cost for students , usually has good foreign £6 films

2-Beirut, which is full of good cafes and restaurants , is a really interesting city

3-My cousin Mike, who loves skiing , is going to buy a holiday home in the Swiss Alps

4-My sister, whose favourite food is pizza , is having her birthday party at an Italian restaurant

5-Fatima , whose photo was in the newspaper yesterday , is a very talented girl

Q) Use the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence. The sentence in brackets ()

becomes the relative clause. Add commas where necessary. استخدم ضمير الوصل الصحيح لعمل جملة

واحدة بحيث تكون الجملة بين الاقواس عبارة وصل واطف الفوارز عند الضرورة

Ex:- My Uncle Albert still rides a bike.(He is 86.)

- My Uncle Albert, who is 86, still rides a bike.

Ex:-The hotel has a swimming pool. (It is very big.)

- The hotel has a swimming pool that is very big.

1-Salwa wants to be interpreter .(She speaks three languages)

-Salwa , who speaks three languages, wants to be an interpreter.

2- The Tigris Hotel has a fabulous pool. (opened two months ago)

-The Tigris Hotel has a fabulous pool that/which opened two months ago .

3-Bashir is going to buy a car very soon.(He passed his driving test last week)

-Bashir, who passed his driving test last week , is going to buy a car very soon .

4- The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden. (you can have a meal on summer evenings)

-The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden where you can have a meal on summer evenings.

Q) Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun and add commas (,) اكمل الجمل

بضمير الوصل الصحيح واطف الفارزة

Ex:-Khalil Cibran , who wrote a book called The Prophet, was a famous Lebanese poet.



- 1- 1 Morocco, which is one of the most beautiful countries in the world ,attracts lots of tourists every year.
- 2- The person who stole the money must be punished.
- 3- My friend Adam, who loves fishing , caught three huge fish yesterday.
- 4- Maria, whose camera cost more than £300 , is still not very good at taking photos
- 5- Horse riding , which is my brother Andy's favourite sport , is expensive and dangerous in my opinion .
- 6- The restaurant that serves the best food is in .
- 7-Edinburgh , where there's a huge cultural the High Street festival every summer , is an exciting place to spend a holiday .

تمرين عام عن قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

I\ Choose the correct words for each sentence. اختر الكلمة الصحيحة لكل جملة.

She's been talking on the phone for the last twenty minutes.

- a) since b) for c) with

1- I haven't seen a good film since last January.

- a) since b) for c) from

2- When we got to the cinema, the film had started.

- a) already b) had c) has

3- How many letters have you written so far today.

- a) did you write b) have you been writing c) have you written

4- Babylon City, where people like to go sightseeing, is a beautiful place. عطاء بلا حدود

- a) which b) that c) where

5- I haven't been to China yet, but I would like to one day.

- a) didn't go b) haven't been c) haven't gone

6- A thief got into their house because they hadn't locked the door properly.

- a) haven't locked b) haven't been locking c) hadn't locked

7- Souhaib, whose brother lives in California, is planning a trip to the USA soon.

- a) which b) whose c) who's

8- Have you ever spent the whole night awake looking at the stars?

- a) Have you ever b) Did you ever c) Had you ever

9- I'm in a really good mood because I've just finished my exams.

- a) I've just finished b) I've just been finishing c) I was just finishing

Grammar and Function:

Q2) A / Do as required. Do 10 only.

1. Fadia didn't speak to me since her sister's wedding. (Re-write the sentence correctly)
2. I'm writing a poem. I started on Tuesday. (Present perfect continuous use since /for)
3. The book was missing. It has the information I wanted. (Combine these sentences with a relative clause).

4. Does Samir know about the meeting? - I'm sorry, I ----- . (Complete the response using: just, already or yet and the present perfect form of an appropriate verb)
5. Layla's in the kitchen, she (a. has been cooking / b. cooked / c. cooks) for three hours now .
6. I (a. didn't go / b. haven't been / c. haven't gone) to China yet, but I would like to one day.
7. Last week I (meet) an old friend from primary school and he (not change)
- 8- I spoke to a lady on the phone .She told me to call back later . (Combine these sentences with a relative clause) .
9. Would you like a cup of coffee? No, thanksone . (Complete the response using (just/already/yet and the present perfect form or an appropriate verb).
- 10-They are playing football. They started twenty minutes ago.(Present perfect continuous use since/for).
- 11.How many letters (a- did you write b- have you written c- are you writing) so far today?
- 12.I can't find my glasses, I (a-have been looking b- have looked c- looked) for them all day long but I haven't found them yet.
- 13.His car has broken down. He bought it last month. (Combine these sentences with a relative clause)
14. Look at that notice board. There is an advert for English courses .I know. I ----- (Complete the response using: just, already or yet and the present perfect form of an appropriate verb)
- 15.She's writing letters. She started at two o'clock. (Write the sentence in the present perfect continuous with since /for)
- 16.The Al-Badri family isn't here at the moment. They -----on holiday.(Complete with the present perfect simple using been or gone)

B) Choose the correct alternative:

- 1.She's been talking on the phone the last twenty minutes.
a) since b) for c) with
2. I haven't seen a good film last January.
a) since b) for c) from
- 3.When we got to the cinema, the film started.
a) already b) had c) has
4. How many letters so far today.
a) did you write b) have you been writing c) have you written
5. Babylon City, people like to go sightseeing, is a beautiful place.
a) which b) that c) where
6. I to China yet, but I would like to one day.
a) didn't go b) haven't been c) haven't gone
7. A thief got into their house because they the door properly.
a) haven't locked b) haven't been locking c) hadn't locked
8. Souhaib, brother lives in California, is planning a trip to the USA soon.
a) which b) whose c) who's
9. spent the whole night awake looking at the stars?
a) Have you ever b) Did you ever c) Had you ever
10. I'm in a really good mood because my exams.
a) I've just finished b) I've just been finishing c) I was just finishing



رحلة
التفوق
الله اكبر

عطاء بلا حدود
A. M. Z

في السادس

ملزمة قواعد اللغة الانكليزية ٢٠١٧ \ إعداد الأستاذ محمد ياسين الجبوري \ اعدادية زهير بن ابي سلمى
المقدادية \ موبايل ٠٧٧٠٩٣٦٢٢٨٠



UNIT SIX LESSON ONE

B\ Complete the following sentences with a non-defining relative clause from the box . Put commas where necessary: اكمل الجمل التالية بعبارات وصل غير معرفة من الصندوق وضع الفوارز عند الضرورة :

1. Your bank statement , which you'll get every month , is very important .
2. Aziz , who is Rami's brother , is very helpful .
3. The mall , where I sometimes buy clothes , has fabulous shops .
4. The computer games , which I play yesterday for the first time , are really great .
5. Don't forget to check your bank balance , which is the column on the right .
6. The cheque , which I deposited on the 10th , was for 450 pounds .

Grammar Passive Voice المبني للمجهول



نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نعرف او لا نريد ان نعرف من او ما الذي قام بالفعل (أي يكون الفاعل مجهول)

(جملة مبني للمعلوم Active voice) . تكملة + مفعول به + فعل + الفاعل -

(جملة المبني للمجهول Passive voice) . تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + فعل كينونة مناسب + مفعول به -

Ex:-Ali broke the window. هنا جملة مبني للمعلوم معروف فيها من قام بالفعل (علي كسر النافذة)

Ex:-The window was broken. هنا جملة مبني للمجهول يكون فيها الفاعل مجهول (النافذة كسرت)

خطوات تحويل جملة المبني للمعلوم الى جملة مبني للمجهول

- ١- نضع المفعول به في جملة المبني للمعلوم في بداية جملة المبني للمجهول
- ٢- نضع فعل كينونة مناسب بعد المفعول به وهنا فعل الكينونة يكون حسب الزمن وحسب المفعول به اذا كان مفرد او جمع
- ٣- نحول فعل جملة المعلوم الى تصريف ثالث للفعل ونضعه بعد فعل الكينونة
- ٤- نضع التكملة ثم نختم الجواب مع ملاحظة ان الظروف الزمنية وجمل الوصل توضع في نهاية الحل .
- ٥- اذا كان المفعول به في جملة المعلوم ضميرا عند الحل نحوله الى ضمير فاعل وكما يلي:

Me-----I her-----she him-----he them -----they us-----we you-----you

اذا كان الفعل مضارع بسيط يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

is ,are ,am

EX: People use these coins in Egypt .

- These coins are used in Egypt .

اذا كان الفعل مضارع مستمر يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

is being, are being ,am being

Ex:-Somebody is cleaning the room right now.

-The room is being cleaned right now.

إذا كان الفعل مضارع تام يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

has been , have been

Ex:-I haven't sent the letter yet.

-The letter hasn't been sent yet.

إذا كان الفعل مستقبل بسيط او جاء في الجملة فعل ناقص متبوع بفعل مجرد يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

will , would, shall , should , can , could , may , might + be

Ex:-Somebody will pay the bills tomorrow.

-The bills will be paid tomorrow.

إذا كان الفعل ماضي بسيط يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

was , were

Ex:-Somebody left these books in the classroom.

-These books were left in the classroom.

إذا كان الفعل ماضي مستمر يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

was being , were being

Ex:-Somebody was opening the gates when we arrived.

-The gates were being opened when we arrived.

إذا كان الفعل ماضي تام يكون فعل الكينونة في جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

had been

Ex:-They had stolen the bank before the police came.

-The bank had been stolen before the police came.

Q) Rewrite the sentences in the passive form : اعد كتابة الجمل بصيغة المبني للمجهول:

- 1- Somebody left these books in the classroom .
- These books were left in the classroom .
- 2- Somebody teaches History every day .
- History is taught every day .
- 3- Somebody is cleaning the room right now .
- The room is being cleaned right now .
- 4- Somebody will grade our homework over the weekend .
- Our homework will be graded over the weekend .
- 5- Somebody was opening the gates when we arrived .
- The gates were being opened when we arrived .



عطاء بلا حدود

ملاحظة \ عندما يطلب اعادة ترتيب الكلمات لعمل جملة مبني للمجهول نتبع القاعدة التالية في الترتيب:

. ضرف زمان + ضرف مكان + تصريف ثالث للفعل + فعل كينونة + المفعول به (الاسم)

Q) Put the words in the correct order (Unscramble) to make passive sentences : ضع الكلمات في

النسق الصحيح لعمل جملة مبني للمجهول



- 1- was delivered When mail the ?
- When was the mail delivered ?
- 2- next being are week The replaced windows .
- The windows are being replaced next week .
- 3- be sold The end house will before the year the of .
- The house will be sold before the end of the year .
- 4- by The down the previous owner were trees cut .
- The trees were cut down by the previous owner .
- 5- have avoid stairs been The accidents to repaired .
- The stairs have been repaired to avoid accidents .
- 6- Somebody stole my wallet last week . (wallet week was My last stolen)
- My wallet was stolen last week .
- 7- Somebody robbed the bank yesterday . (was The yesterday bank robbed)
- The bank was robbed yesterday.
- 8- Somebody will pay the bill tomorrow . (tomorrow bill will The be paid)
- The bill will be paid tomorrow .
- 9- People use these coins in Egypt .(Egypt are in used coins These)
- These coins are used in Egypt .

ملاحظة\ صيغة الاستفهام للمبني للمجهول تكون كالآتي :

تصريف ثالث للفعل + مفعول به + فعل كينونة + أداة استفهام

EX: was delivered When mail the ? (Unscramble) اعد ترتيب

- When was the mail delivered ?

ملاحظة \ عند يطلب تصحيح الفعل للمبني للمجهول يجب ملاحظة الظروف الدالة على الازمان وعلى اساس ذلك يتم تصحيح الفعل فمثلا :

يدل على زمن الماضي البسيط Yesterday , last , ago

يدل على زمن المضارع البسيط Every..... , usually , often , always, at the end of the year, these days

يدل على المضارع المستمر Now , at the moment , today, all the time

يدل على زمن المستقبل البسيط Tomorrow , next , soon, in the future

Q)Complete the sentences with the passive or active form of the verb in brackets : اكمل الجمل :

بالصيغة الصحيحة لفعل المبني للمعلوم او المبني للمجهول من الافعال التي بين الاقواس

- 1- The money in a bank account is used (use) in many ways . يستخدم
- 2- The machine is being repaired (repair) at the moment . يصلح
- 3- The loan is paid back (pay back) with interest at the end of the year . يسدد
- 4- The decision will be made (make) tomorrow by the bank manager . يتخذ
- 5- Fatima got (get) a loan last week to buy her flat . يحصل
- 6- The business was started (start) two years ago by two brothers . انشئ
- 7- Bankers usually like (like) helping their customers . يحب
- 8- Was the information sent (send) to you by mail last week ?
- 9- The cheque was signed (sign) last week . يوقع
- 10- A fee will be charged (charge) if you don't have enough money in your account . يفرض

- 11- This letter was written (write) by my father . يكتب
 12- The magazine is published (publish) every month . تنشر
 13- I used my father's car while my car was being repaired (repair) . يصلح
 14- My bedroom is being painted (paint) , so I'm sleeping in the living room . يرسم
 15- My ATM card was stolen (steal) yesterday , so I have to get a new one . يسرق
 16- Bank statements are sent (send) at the end of each month . يرسل

F\\Put the words in the correct order to make passive sentences : ضع الكلمات في النسق الصحيح :
 لعمل جملة مبني للمجهول

- 1- was delivered When mail the ?
 - When was the mail delivered ?
 2- next being are week The replaced windows .
 - The windows are being replaced next week .
 3- be sold The end house will before the year the of .
 - The house will be sold before the end of the year .
 4- by The down the previous owner were trees cut .
 - The trees were cut down by the previous owner .
 5- have avoid stairs been The accidents to repaired .
 - The stairs have been repaired to avoid accidents .



G\\Rewrite the sentences in the passive form : اعد كتابة الجمل بصيغة المبني للمجهول :

- 1- Somebody left these books in the classroom .
 - These books were left in the classroom .
 2- Somebody teaches History every day .
 - History is taught every day .
 3- Somebody is cleaning the room right now .
 - The room is being cleaned right now .
 4- Somebody will grade our homework over the weekend .
 - Our homework will be graded over the weekend .
 5- Somebody was opening the gates when we arrived .
 - The gates were being opened when we arrived .



H\\Complete the sentences with the passive form of the correct verb . Each verb is used only once : اكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة لفعل المجهول وكل فعل يستخدم مرة واحدة :

inform يشتري include
 يعلم يستخدم buy
 يتضمن يعرض display

- 1- Freed is always informed of changes in his account balance by SMS.
- 2- Yesterday a message was displayed on his screen that said he was overdrawn .
- 3- Mobile phones are bought by millions of people these days .
- 4- Are cameras included in all mobile phones ?
- 5- Mobile phones will be used for many other things in the future .
- 6- Mobile phone towers are being built all the time .



I\Complete the conversation with active or passive forms of the verbs in the box : اكمل

المحادثة بصيغ الافعال الصحيحة للمجهول والمعلوم من الافعال في الصندوق

open يفتح have يملك install ينصب mail يرسل want يريد keep
يرسل send يحفظ

Mother : So Noor , have you opened your bank account ?

Noor : Yes , I opened it yesterday

Mother : Do you have an ATM card ?

Noor : Not yet . It is being mailed / sent to me this week .

Mother : How about a cheque book ?

Noor : I should get one in about ten days . It will be kept for me at the bank until I can pick it up .

Mother : Can you bank on line ?

Noor : If I want to . But I'm worried about hackers . I'd rather read my bank statement when it is sent / mailed at the end of the month .

Mother : You needn't worry . I installed a very good firewall when I bought the computer .

Grammar and Function:

Q2) A / Do as required. Do 10 only.

1. People use these coins in Egypt. (Egypt are in used coins These) (Unscramble the words to make a passive sentence)
2. The cheque (a- is signed b- signed c- was signed) two days ago.
3. Somebody took my wallet last week . (wallet/week/was/My/last/taken) (Unscrambled the words to make a passive sentence)
4. Somebody robbed the bank yesterday. (was The yesterday bank robbed). (Unscramble the words to make a passive sentence)
5. My bedroom (a. is painting / b. is being painted / c. was being painted) so, I'm sleeping in the living room.
6. Somebody left these books in the classroom . (make passive sentence)
7. Somebody teaches History every day . (change into passive)
8. Somebody is cleaning the room right now . (change into passive)
9. Somebody will grade our homework over the weekend . (change into passive)
10. Somebody was opening the gates when we arrived . (change into passive)
11. by The down the previous owner were trees cut . (Put the words in the correct order to make passive sentence)

12. The machine ----- (repair) at the moment . (correct the passive verb)



Grammar Future Tenses

ازمان المستقبل

Future Simple (predications)

المستقبل البسيط (التنبؤات)

المستقبل البسيط : يستخدم للتعبير عن الراي وعمل التنبؤات او التعبير عن التأملات حول المستقبل وايضا لتقديم الوعود وصيغته كما يلي :

- فعل مجرد + تكلمة . (الاثبات + will + فاعل-)
- فعل مجرد + تكلمة . (النفي + won't + فاعل-)
- فاعل + فعل مجرد + تكلمة ؟ (الاستفهام + Will -)

Examples:

- I hope I will do better this time.(تأمل حول المستقبل.)
- I think she will get high marks.(ابداء راي)
- It will rain tomorrow.(تنبؤ)
- I promise I will come to your birthday party.(وعد)

وجود هذه الكلمات في جملة دلالة على ان زمنها مستقبل بسيط (يوعد , يعتقد , يأمل hope)

Ex:- I think he (will like / will be liking) the work.

Ex:- She didn't pass the exam last time. I hope.....

(a) she will be doing better this time.

(b) she will do better this time.

Present continuous for future(fixed arrangement)

المضارع المستمر الدال على المستقبل (ترتيبات محددة)

يستخدم المضارع المستمر الدال على المستقبل للحديث عن خطط مستقبلية محددة وغالبا يستخدم مع وقت او تاريخ وصيغته كما يلي :

- تكلمة . (الاثبات + فعل + ing + (am , is . are + الفاعل-)
- تكلمة . (المنفي + فعل + ing + (am , is , are + not + الفاعل -)
- (Am \ Is \ Are + الفاعل + فعل + ing + الاستفهام) ؟

Examples :

- Salwa is taking an exam at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
- I am having a party this evening.
- He is meeting the manager at 9:00.



الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن هي

(meet , have)

Ex:- She (is meeting / meets) the director tomorrow morning .

Ex:- We are having (have) a party on Wednesday . Can you come?(future)

Going to for future Plans and intentions

يستخدم للخطط والنوايا المستقبلية البعيدة الامد

وصيغته كما يلي :

- (فعل مجرد + تكلمة . الاثبات + is, am, are +going to + الفاعل)
 (فعل مجرد + تكلمة . النفي + is, am, are +going to + not + الفاعل)
 (فعل مجرد + تكلمة ؟) (الاستفهام + going to + الفاعل + Am \ Is \ Are)

Examples :

ex-Jafar is going to learn a new language to improve his job prospects.

ex-I'm going to visit my uncle next week.

ex-Your room a mess, when

(a) **are you going to clean it up?** (b) do you clean it up?

ex-I've decided I'm going to be a doctor.

الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن هي

(have /has decided) أيضا كل فترة زمنية بعيدة عن وقت الكلام



Present simple for future

زمن المضارع البسيط الدال على المستقبل

Schedules (جداول زمنية)

يستخدم هذا الزمن في الجداول الزمنية او جداول المواعيد كموايد القطارات والطائرات ووسائل النقل الاخرى او جداول الدروس او التدريبات

Examples :

- The bus arrives at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow.
- If we don't hurry, we'll be late. The train leaves at 11 .00.
- Volunteers training begins at the first of the month.
- My classes start tomorrow at nine o'clock.

ومن الكلمات الدالة عليه :

(start/begin/finish/ arrive /leave/first/ end)

EX:- 1- If we don't hurry, we'll be late. The train

(a) **leaves at 11 .00.** (b) will leave at 11.00.

EX:- Volunteer training (will be beginning / **begins**) on the first of the month.



Future continuous

المستقبل المستمر

Fixed time in the future with focus on the action

وقت محدد في المستقبل مع التركيز على الحدث

يستخدم لتأكيد الطبيعة المستمرة لحدث خلال فترة من الزمن وهذه الفترة يمكن ان تكون من ساعة الى سنة او اكثر وتكون صيغته كما يلي :

- تكملة (الاثبات) +ing) + فعل) + will be + الفاعل -
 تكملة (النفي) +ing) + فعل) + will not be + الفاعل -
 تكملة ؟(الاستفهام) +ing) + فعل) + be + الفاعل -Will



Examples:

- Between 10 to 11 tomorrow I'll be writing a report .
 -Next year I will be studying English and Japanese.
 -They will be watching TV at 9:00 p.m. tomorrow.
 -In the morning I'll be sitting in my computer class!

الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن هي

(watching learning sitting playing)

EX:- **She (learns / will be learning) a lot of skills.**

EX:- **Think of me tomorrow at 9.00. I**

(a) will be taking a really difficult exam. (b) will take a really difficult exam.

Future in the past

المستقبل في الزمن الماضي

عندما نتحدث عن الزمن الماضي في بعض الاحيان نريد ان نقول كيف كان المستقبل يبدو في ذلك الوقت ولصيغة المستقبل في الماضي يجب تحويل الافعال التالية :

فعل مجرد ----- فعل ماضي

will + فعل مجرد ----- would + فعل مجرد

am, is , are + فعل) +ing)----- was, were + فعل) + ing)

am, is , are+ (going to + فعل مجرد)-----was , were + (going to + فعل مجرد)

will be + فعل) + ing)-----would be + فعل) + ing)

this.....that

Examples:

- My employer says the company will give me on-the-job training.
 -My employer said the company would give me on-the-job training.
 I know the classes start in the summer.
 -I knew the classes started in the summer.



حل تمارين كتاب النشاط حول ازمة المستقبل

W.H\Write five different types of future sentence. Use the correct verb form in each case. اكتب خمس انواع مختلفة من جمل المستقبل البسيط واستخدم الصيغة الصحيحة . للفعل في كل مرة

Schedules جداول زمنية: The bus leaves at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow.

Fixed arrangements ترتيبات ثابتة: We are having a party this evening .

Plans and intentions نوايا خطط : I am going to buy a new car.

Predictions التنبؤ : He is clever, he will pass the exam.

Fixed time in the future with focus on the action وقت ثابت في المستقبل: They will be watching TV at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

E\ ١٥٣ \ Put the verb in brackets in the correct future form . Use the present Simple , present continuous or going to + infinitive : ضع الفعل بين الأقواس في صيغة المستقبل الصحيحة :

- 1- Some day , Ahmed **is going to take/ is taking** (take) a computer class so he can get a better job .
- 2- My new class **starts** (start) tomorrow .
- 3- He **is going to tell** (tell) Dana she passed the exam.
- 4- They **are leaving** (leave) at 10.00 .
- 5- We **are having / are going to have** (have) a party on Wednesday . Can you come?
- 6- The term **begins** (begin) on September 3 .

D\ 158 \ Underline the correct form of the verb : تحت الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل ضع خط:

- 1- She decided she is becoming / **was going to become** a volunteer after watching a program on television .
- 2- Layla thought she **would like** / likes nursing , but now she's not nurse .
- 3- Ibrahim can't stay out late because he was starting / **is starting** his new job tomorrow .
- 4- Ibrahim had to leave early because he **was having** / had to meet his friends .
- 5- I know he **will be sleeping** / would be sleeping when I get home , as he always goes to bed early .
- 6- In my old job , my shift **started** / starts at 6.00 every Wednesday , and I worked until 9.00 .
- 7- The volunteer promised the children he was / **would be** back the following week .

D\ ١٥٩ \ Rewrite the sentences using the future in the past :

- 1- I've decided I am going to learn Arabic .
I decided I was going to learn Arabic .
- 2- My employer says the company will give me on-the-job training .
My employer said the company would give on-the-job training .
- 3- He is going to a painting class this evening .
I found out he was going to painting class that evening . (this----that) تتحول الى ---- (this----that)
- 4- I know the classes start in the summer .
I knew the classes started in the summer .
- 5- I am very disappointed to learn the owner will be closing the company in the autumn .
I was very disappointed to learn the owner would be closing the company in the autumn



D\ ١٦٦ \ Choose the best alternative . اختر الخيار المناسب .

- 1- Duna **is going to volunteer** / volunteers at the hospital when she has more time .
- 2- Volunteer training will be beginning / **begins** on the first of the month.
- 3- She **is meeting** / meets the director tomorrow morning .
- 4- I think he will like / **will be liking** the work.
- 5- She learns / **will be learning** a lot of skills.

E\ ١٦٧ \ Circle the correct ending for the sentences. ضع دائرة حول النهاية الصحيحة .
للجمل

- 1- If we don't hurry, we'll be late. The train
(a) leaves at 11 .00. (b) will leave at 11.00.

- 2- I'm sorry I can't go with you. I
 (a) will go to the dentist's then. (b) am going to the dentist's then.
- 3- Your room is a mess. When
 (a) are you going to clean it up? (b) do you clean it up?
- 4- Think of me tomorrow at 9.00. I
 (a) will be taking a really difficult exam. (b) will take a really difficult exam.
- 5- She didn't pass the exam last time. I hope.....
 (a) she will be doing better this time. (b) she will do better this time.

G || ١٦٨ كتاب النشاط || Rewrite the sentences using the future in the past.
 اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما المستقبل في الماضي

Examples:

I'm going to learn Chinese.

I decided I was going to learn Chinese.

I know the course will start in September.

I knew the course would start in September

1- She is going to her computer course tomorrow night.

I found out she was going to her computer course tomorrow night.

2- He is going to be a librarian.

He decided he was going to be a librarian.

3- Hasan thinks he will enjoy a career in graphic design.

Hasan thought he would enjoy a career in graphic design, but now he's not so sure.

4- Ammar will be working late, so I won't call him early in the morning.

I knew Ammar would be working late, so I didn't call him early in the morning.

5- The internet connection will be working again soon.

Our teacher promised that the internet connection would be working again soon.

6- They can't come to the beach because they are taking an exam the next day.

They couldn't come to the beach because they were taking an exam the next day.

7- I'm very disappointed to hear that the health club is closing down.

I was very disappointed to hear that the health club was closing down.



رحلة التفوق في السادس



زورنا على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

Linking ideas

ربط الأفكار

الأفكار في فقرة في الأثناء يمكن ان تربط بطرق مختلفة وفهم كيفية توصيل الافكار يمكن ان يساعدك في فهم ماذا يقول المؤلف وهنا بعض من الانواع الشائعة للروابط :

A--- Going from general to specific information. الانتقال من المعلومة العامة الى المعلومة الخاصة المؤلف يعطي جملة ومن ثم يعطي امثلة او تفاصيل وهنا بعض الكلمات الرابطة الشائعة .
 جميع هذه الكلمات تعني (على سبيل المثال \ مثلا) , for example , for instance , such as

B-- Cause and effect . السبب والنتيجة

المؤلف يشرح ان حدث وقع وماذا كانت نتيجته وهنا بعض الكلمات الرابطة الشائعة.

as a result لذلك , therefore لذلك , so لذلك , نتيجة لذلك

C-- Time order الترتيب الزمني (تسلسل الاحداث)

الكاتب يتحدث عن الحدث الذي حصل اولاً او ثانياً او في النهاية وهنا بعض الكلمات الرابطة الشائعة.

first , next , then , after that , once , as soon as , then , التالي , اولاً

D\ comparison or contrast . المقارنة والتناقض

المؤلف يتحدث عن تشابه واختلاف الاشياء وهنا بعض الكلمات الرابطة الشائعة.

however , while , unlike , like , whereas , في حين ان , ولكن

اكمل النص بكلمات : Complete the text with linking words from the box :
رابطه من الصندوق

however for instance first unlike once so while

1 Once he leaves university , Mike is going to have more time for voluntary work . The work is quite time-consuming . 2 However , Mike thinks it gives him a lot of skills that will be useful later in life . He likes variety of hospital work , 3 for instance working with patients and supervising other staff . 4 Unlike most of his friends , Mike can't use a computer . That will soon change . He is going on a course next week , 5 so in six months he should be good at using spread sheets and even web design .

D\ Look at how the words in brackets are used in the essay . Use them to rewrite these sentences .
انظر الى كيفية استخدام الكلمات بين الاقواس في المقالة . استخدمها في اعادة كتابة هذه الجمل

Combining Sentences

ربط الجمل

1- Books can be used anywhere . Computers can't be used anywhere .

(unlike العكس) – Unlike computers , books can be used anywhere .

2- You can do more than just read information on the Internet . You can listen to the news as well .

(In addition الى اضافة) – In addition to reading information on the internet , you can also listen to the news .

3- Buying books can be expensive. Using the Internet can be cheaper .

(but لكن) - Buying books can be expensive , but using the internet can be cheaper

4- Using the Internet is sometimes dangerous . You can't get a virus from reading a book . (

although بالرغم من) – Although using the Internet is sometimes dangerous , you can't get a virus from reading a book .

Grammar and Function:**Q2) A / Do as required. Do 10 only.**

1. She is going to her computer course tomorrow. I found out she--- (Rewrite using the future in the past)
2. He's going to be a librarian. He decided he ... (Re write using the future in the past)
3. Hassan thinks he will enjoy a career in graphic design . Hassan thought -----, but now he's not sure (Rewrite using the future in the past)
4. If we don't hurry, we'll be late. The train
- (a) leaves at 11 .00. (b) will leave at 11.00.
5. I'm sorry I can't go with you. I
- (a) will go to the dentist's then. (b) am going to the dentist's then.
6. Your room is a mess. When
- (a) are you going to clean it up? (b) do you clean it up?
7. Think of me tomorrow at 9.00. I
- (a) will be taking a really difficult exam. (b) will take a really difficult exam.
8. She didn't pass the exam last time. I hope.....
- (a) she will be doing better this time. (b) she will do better this time.
9. Duna is going to volunteer / volunteers at the hospital when she has more time .
10. Volunteer training will be beginning / begins on the first of the month.
11. She is meeting / meets the director tomorrow morning .
12. Books can be used anywhere . Computers can't be used anywhere .(combine use: unlike)

B) Choose the correct alternative: Do 5 only

- 1- Duna(is going to volunteer / volunteers) at the hospital when she has more time .
- 2- Volunteer training(will be beginning / begins) on the first of the month.
- 3- She(is meeting / meets) the director tomorrow morning .
- 4- I think he (will like / will be liking) the work.
- 5- She(learns / will be learning) a lot of skills.

C) Combine the sentences using words between brackets:

1. Books can be used anywhere . Computers can't be used anywhere.(unlike)
2. You can do more than just read information on the Internet . You can listen to the news as well . (In addition)
3. Buying books can be expensive. Using the Internet can be cheaper .(but)
4. Using the Internet is sometimes dangerous . You can't get a virus from reading a book . (although)



UNIT EIGHT

Grammar

Q2) Do as required:

- 1- As she (carry) the shopping from the car , my grandmother (slip) and (break) her ankle. (Put one verb in the past simple and one in the past continuous)
- 2- I can't remember when I /took up / it . (Put the verb and the object in the correct order)
- 3- He (like) going out , but now he always (want) to stay at home. (Correct the form of used to, present or past simple).
- 4-drive very fast.(show non necessity)
- 5- stay up so late. You have to get up early in the morning. (Give advice)
- 6- The machine ----- (repair) at the moment . (correct the passive verb)
- 7- If I had enough money , I -----(buy) a car. (correct the verb)
- 8- When did you lose your bag? (Write the direct question as a reported question begin with: I asked her--)
- 9- Unfortunately , I spend all my money at the weekend . That's why I can't buy those shoes . (Regret starting with: if only or I wish)
- 10-The Al-Badri family isn't here at the moment. They -----on holiday.(Complete with the present perfect simple using been or gone)
- 11- I'm writing a poem. I started on Tuesday. (Present perfect continuous use since /for)
- 12- He's going to be a librarian. He decided he (Re write using the future in the past)

رحلة
وقف
الله أكبر
في السادس
عطائاً بلا حدود
A. M. Z