forms of future

1 - زمن المستقبل البسيط

will + inf

Usage:

1. Future facts

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
My computer will be five years old this year.

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. Will I help you carry it?

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.
Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?
There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.
I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.
The shirt is fashionable. I think I will buy it soon.
-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

Warning 4. النظرة المستقبلة

Quick decision 8. القرار السريع

Warning 9. التحذير

11 نستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>predict-expect-hope-</th>
<th>think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>افعال</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably-possibly-</td>
<td>certainly- perhaps – maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظروف</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be sure –be afraid –</td>
<td>it is probable –it's certain –it's possible-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعبيرات</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tomorrow</th>
<th>في الغد</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>في السنة / في المستقبل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon</td>
<td>قريب (من الزمن)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonight</td>
<td>هذه الليلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next week/month...</td>
<td>الأسبوع / الشهرين القادمين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the future</td>
<td>في المستقبل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2030</td>
<td>في سنة / سنة في المستقبل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>خلال الأسابيع الثلاثة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط:
be going to + inf

1. استخدام عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل. ننهاي من الترتيب له:

E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.
2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that.  (Intention)
3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year.  (I've decided it)

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

Attention: if the decision is made in the present tense, we use will instead of going to.

E.g. 1- There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
     2- Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
     3- Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.
     4- Stop dropping your phone! You’re going to break it.
     5- Hassan’s playing really well. He’s going to win the game!
     6- Watch out! You are going to fall.
     7- Look out! The kid is going to fall off his bike.

Will (أعمال الفعل النهائية)

Miable: will

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

2. عند الحديث عن التخطيط نستخدم going to

E.g. I am going to study medicine. (ambition)
     (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up……mind)

E.g. - Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.

- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?
- B: I'm going to play computer games.

3. استخدام الفعل المستمر (be + -ing)

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

Note: 2. We use the present participle to express the idea that certain things are happening now.

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

My friend and I are watching the match tonight
My friend and I are going to watch the match tonight.
I am going to watch TV tonight ( √ )
I am watching TV tonight (X)

The first class begins at 8 o’clock am.

My plane leaves at 10 am.

**Countable And Uncountable Nouns**

1. **Countable nouns**
   - If the noun is in a sentence, use the definite article or a/an. Example: the car, a dog.
   - Some common countable nouns include: water, coffee, oil, milk, soup, blood, petrol.

2. **Uncountable nouns**
   - These nouns do not take a definite or indefinite article. Example: water, coffee, oil, milk, soup, blood, petrol.
   - Some common uncountable nouns include: water, coffee, oil, milk, soup, blood, petrol.

**Liquids**
- water
- coffee
- oil
- milk
- soup
- blood
- petrol

**Materials**
- Iron
- wood
- plastic
- copper
- gold
- lead
- sand
- sliver
- paper

**Phenomena**
- Tide
- lightning
- thunder
- eclipse
- heat
- rain
- snow
- ice

**Subjects**
- Maths
- science
- physics
- Algebra
- chemistry
- history
- geography

**Activities**
- Reading
- cycling
- writing
- shopping
- painting
- fishing
- swimming

**Abstract nouns**
- Progress
- hope
- behaviour
- beauty
- freedom
- luck
- patience
- honesty
- tolerance
- peace
- hatred
- courage
- shajarah
- كراكية

**Sports**
- Football
- tennis
- volleyball
- basketball
- ping pong
- baseball

**Languages**
- English
- Arabic
- French
- Italian
- Spanish
- German

**food**
- Rice
- macaroni
- jam
- butter
-直流
- yogurt
- sandwich
- bread
- meat
- bread

**Other nouns**
- Furniture
- grass
- luggage
- baggage
- jewellery
- money
- electricity
- work
- news
- information
- laughter
- the pluck
The legend

MOHAMED FAWZY.

rubbish - hair - traffic - clothing - advice - money

* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعدد ويمكن أن تسبق الأداء a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex: We had a nice breakfast. - I spent a nice time on the beach.

- بعض الأسماء التي لا تعدد المنتجية بـ S: يستخدم معها دائما نفر إذا تشير عبر عن علم أو مرض أو العبّ.

Diabetes - statistics - politics - economics - electronics

Physics - mathematics - athletics - gymnastics - genetics

classics - cards - the public

Ex - Politics is my favourite interest.

- بعض الكلمات منتهية بـ S ولهما معنى الفرد والجمع

Means - series - resident - crossroads

- بعض الأشياء الكونية من صنفين مثل:

Trousers / glasses / scales / gloves / pyjamas / pliers

- بعض الأسماء المنتهية بـ (ings)

savings - lodgings - surroundings

- أسماء أخرى

Police / people / youth / clothes / wages / goods / troops / cattle / arms / cards / remains

e.g.- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

- بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرّد وتعمل معاملة الجمع ومنها:

1. الأشياء التي تكون من صنفين مثل:

Trousers / glasses / scales / gloves / pyjamas / pliers

2. بعض الأسماء المنتهية بـ (ings)

savings - lodgings - surroundings

- أسماء أخرى

Police / people / youth / clothes / wages / goods / troops / cattle / arms / cards / remains

e.g.- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

- بعض الأسماء الكلمية كمفرد وتؤخذ فعل جمع (إذا تصرف كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع) وتؤخذ فعل مفرّد (إذا تصرف كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع).

Nouns that are single in form but take collective agreement

(a) army - navy - family - gang - group - crew - staff - population - people - man - man

(b) population - crowd - couple - company - board of directors - university - government - the public

- e.g. The Egyptian Team is playing well.

This window is made of glass.

- The team are leaving the pitch.

Visiting Paris was a wonderful experience.

- e.g.: The government is doing its best to solve the problems.

The government are meeting to discuss the problems.

- بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى منفصل.

A glass / glass

Please, give me a glass of water.

This window is made of glass.

An experience / experience

Visiting Paris was a wonderful experience.

Do you have any experience in marketing?

A paper / paper

I’m going to buy a paper. (= a newspaper)

Paper is made of wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable</th>
<th>Uncountable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a glass</td>
<td>glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please, give me a glass of water.</td>
<td>This window is made of glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an experience</td>
<td>experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visiting Paris was a wonderful experience</td>
<td>do you have any experience in marketing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a paper</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m going to buy a paper. (= a newspaper)</td>
<td>Paper is made of wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Don’t hurry. There’s plenty of time.

The cold is unbearable this winter.

Do you like chicken?

The sun gives us light and heat.

Her hair is long.

I bought an iron yesterday.

Much coffee is harmful to your health.

I don’t like orange. I prefer red.

She drives the kids to school every morning.

The government will build a new university next year.

Fifty litres of petrol fills my tank.
A lot of, plenty of - تستخدم في الأبيات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد 
- تستخدم of
- Ali has got a lot of / lots of / plenty of books.
  - We ate a lot / plenty of cheese.

Many:
- I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends?
  (so – as – too - a good - a great) many
  ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها
  - There are too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.

Much:
- Did you eat much cheese? – We didn’t eat much cheese
  (so - very - as - too) much
  ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (much) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها
  - I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.

A few:
- I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

Few:
- I have few pounds so I can’t buy a shirt

A little:
- I have a little sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.

Little:
- I have little sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

Some:
- My mother knows some good stories.
- I drank some water.
- Would you like some tea?
- Can I have some of these apples?

Any:
- I don't want any stamps.
- I didn't drink any milk.

Ike: hardly – never – without – refuse – too ......... to
- He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money.

Some examples of using the adjectives in Arabic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Description</th>
<th>English Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A piece of jewellery</td>
<td>قطعة مجوهرات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece/bit of advice</td>
<td>نصيحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece of information</td>
<td>معلومة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A loaf of bread</td>
<td>رغيف خبز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A jar of jam</td>
<td>برتマン مربى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sheet of paper</td>
<td>فرخ ورق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bar of chocolate</td>
<td>قالب شوكولاتة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cup of coffee/tea</td>
<td>كافيهه بشاي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bottle of milk</td>
<td>زجاجة لبن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bag of flour</td>
<td>كيس دقيق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tube of toothpaste</td>
<td>أنبوب معجون أسنان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A glass of lemonade</td>
<td>كوب من الليمون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A slice of meat</td>
<td>شريحة لحم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A drop of water</td>
<td>قطرة ماء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bowl of soup</td>
<td>سلطانية سورية</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Unit 3**

**the present simple**

### Form

1. The present simple tense is used to express habits and repeated actions.
2. It is used for true statements and questions.
3. It is used for time phrases.
4. It is used for expressions of frequency.
5. It is used for expressions of duration.
6. It is used for expressions of place.

#### Usage

- **Always**
- **usually**
- **often**
- **sometimes**
- **never**
- **rarely**
- **seldom**
- **hardly**
- **frequently**
- **generally**
- **every**
- **occasionally**
- **from time to time**
- **every day**
- **every week**
- **every year**
- **twice a week**
- **twice a month**
- **always**
- **usually**
- **often**
- **sometimes**
- **never**
- **rarely**
- **seldom**
- **hardly**
- **frequently**
- **every**
- **occasionally**
- **from time to time**
- **every day**
- **every week**
- **every year**
- **twice a week**
- **twice a month**

#### Key words

### Negation

1. **I do not**
2. **We do not**
3. **You do not**
4. **You do not**
5. **He/She/It does not**
6. **They do not**

---

### Examples

- I play football on Friday.
- I don't play football on Friday.

---

By Mr. Mohamed Fawzy
The legend

By Mr. Mohamed Fawzy

- He reads many novels every night.

Ex: Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

Obj + (am/is/are) + p.p
e.g for geothermal, water is pumped to the surface.
→ Trees are sometimes blown down by the wind.
→ Wind turbines are used to change the wind energy to electric energy.

* Heat and light come from the sun.

Unit 4

the past simple

Form

1. يتكون الماضي البسيط بعد التراكيب التالية:
E.g. Play → played / talk → talked
E.g. live → lived / close → closed
E.g. study → studied / carry → carried
E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped
fix → fixed / follow → followed

Usage

1. نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:
   1. حديث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
   2. عادة في الماضي (غالبا مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").
E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.
(Always- often- never.....)
E.g. When he was a child, he always walked to school.
E.g. Once upon a time there was a boy ......
E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

Key words

2. الكلمات الإضافية:
   - 3. حكاية قصة.
E.g. I played football yesterday.
E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.
(Always- often- never.....)

Negation

4. في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

We didn’t go home for lunch. You didn’t buy a new notebook
The past continuous

1. In the present tense, it consists of the past tense form of the verb + -ing.

\[
\text{Form: } (\text{was/were } \text{ verb } + \text{ing})
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{was/were } & \text{ verb } + \text{ing} \\
\text{(was/were not } & \text{ verb } + \text{ing})
\end{align*}
\]

2. In the past tense, it consists of the past tense form of the verb + -ing.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Usage: } & \text{Was it raining when the game started?} \\
& \text{No, it wasn't.} \\
& \text{What were they doing yesterday?} \\
& \text{They were/weren't playing football}
\end{align*}
\]

E.g. We were watching TV all the evening yesterday

- I was having lunch when the phone rang

- While/as I was having lunch, the phone rang

While/ as / just as/when 
ماضي مستمر + 
while/just as/when + ماضي مستمر

When + 
ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط

Examples:

While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

As haqqi was working, he was also writing stories.

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy

1. While + v. + ing = During + noun
- While I was having lunch, the phone rang. During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

2. When PAST SIMPLE = On + v. + ing / noun
   - On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

Key words:
3. The past tense is used to describe an event that happened before another event in the past.
   - After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

Form:
1. Past Perfect
   - had + p.p.
   - After I had done my homework, I went to bed.

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

3. Before/ by the time/when
   - Ex - I had done my homework, Before/ by the time I watched TV.

Key words:
4. The past tense is used to talk about a past event.
   - I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.

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

Suggestions:
- اعمل نفس الـ v. ing فعل after/before اذا لم يأتى بعدها فاعل

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy
After doing the shopping , she returned home .

Ex-

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

Ex → after she had done the shopping , she returned home . (having)

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

By +(yesterday/2013)

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

I had done the shopping after she returned home , doing the shopping

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

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

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

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

الباقات الدالة واستخدامها

E.g. – I have painted the house .

1- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

Mai has just washed the dishes

2- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جدا

We have lived in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

3- حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع.

→ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.
→ manal is crying because she has watched a sad film

الجملة المتميزة

Ever

في السؤال وفي التفاصيل ومعني حتى الآن → سبق →

Have you ever been to America ?
This is the best book I have ever read .

never

I've been to London but I haven never been to Paris.

Yet

نأتي لنهي السؤال والجملة النافية. → بعد/حتى الآن

Have you finished your homework yet

I haven't had breakfast yet.

Just

تواء / منذ لحظات → a few minutes ago/ short time ago

They have just left for Luxor .

Already

و والتصريف الثالث أو نهاية الجملة / بالفعل →

I have already had lunch .

† Leila has finished her homework already.
The legend

Mohamed Fawzy

I haven't revised my lessons until now/ so far

Lately

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you met Soha lately?

Recently

E.g. Samy has married recently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Since (بداية الحدث)</th>
<th>For (مدة حكمة)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last (week- month – year – Monday - night )</td>
<td>( a week – a month – a year )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995 / 5 o'clock /sunday</td>
<td>( three hours / minutes )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The /this morning –yesterday</td>
<td>( five days /ten years )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch time – spring – then</td>
<td>( a long time / ages )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His arrival/ childhood/death</td>
<td>– a night- more than-some time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage/ birthday</td>
<td>a while / a decade /a season / ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I /He/she _was ............</td>
<td>For the last/past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since the last</td>
<td>مدة زمنية +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since the last visit.</td>
<td>for the last week/month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.g. She has been in hospital since Sunday

We have known each other for ages

 تركيبات هامة (تحفيظ):

1. عند استخدام بدلا من since أو العكس the last time أو العكس for the last

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks

= It's two weeks since I met him .
= I last met him two weeks ago. = The last time I met him was two weeks ago.

I haven't seen such a bad storm since I was a little boy

Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London ( he is here now )

He has gone to London ( he is still there )

Ali has gone to school ./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة بما يلي

-It’s/This is the first (second…) time - ...It’s the first time I have been to this place.
- It’s (This) is the only... - This is the only play I have seen.
- In the last few years/months... - Egypt has changed a lot in the last few years.
- In recent years- It has not rained in the Western Desert in recent years.
- Over the ages / over the years- The earth has become more crowded over the ages

---

**Unit 5**

المبني للمجهول

 passive  

 passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبر عن ما عبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل ال- active  

 الشكل العام لأي جملة passive يكون صيغته: passive فعل الجملة + (be) + P.P + by  

 يمكننا الاستغناء عن (be) ونستخدم الفعل active  

 إذا كان الفاعل ضمير جداً، كأنه هو المتكلم passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول، وعندما يكون الفاعل ضمير وسنبدأ به الجملة passive يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل.

 passive الازمنة في ال-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>杰 врач</th>
<th>Passive الجهول</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present simple</td>
<td>المضارع البسيط</td>
<td>مفعول + am / is / are + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past simple</td>
<td>الماضي البسيط</td>
<td>مفعول + was / were + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present continuous</td>
<td>المضارع المستمر</td>
<td>مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past continuous</td>
<td>الماضي المستمر</td>
<td>مفعول + was / were being + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present perfect</td>
<td>الماضي التام</td>
<td>مفعول + have / has been + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past perfect</td>
<td>الماضي التام</td>
<td>مفعول + had been + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will / would / can / could</td>
<td>مصدر</td>
<td>Will / would / can / could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May / might / shall / should + مصدر</td>
<td></td>
<td>May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must / ought to</td>
<td></td>
<td>Must / ought to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have / has / had / will have to</td>
<td>مصدر</td>
<td>Have / has / had / will have to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needn’t – seem to – appear + مصدر</td>
<td></td>
<td>Needn’t – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(be) going / supposed to / about to</td>
<td></td>
<td>(be) going / supposed to / about to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

→ Present simple  المضارع البسيط  
  She writes the homework every day The homework is written every day

→ Past simple المضارع البسيط  
  They watched TV last night TV was watched last night

→ Present continuous المضارع المستمر  
  We are cooking lunch Lunch is being cooked.

→ Past continuous الماضي المستمر  
  He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday. A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday.

→ Present perfect الماضي التام  
  She has cleaned the rooms recently The rooms have been cleaned recently.

→ Past perfect الماضي التام  
  Someone had stolen my wallet My wallet had been stolen.

→ future simple المستقبل البسيط  
  He will write the homework tomorrow The homework will be written tomorrow.
She was believed to have suffered from amnesia.

- The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed.
- The bank was reported to have been robbed.
- People believed that she was writing a story.

People believe that (be) + pp + to have + pp

It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

- It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.
- They believed that he has a big house.
- Scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

Ex: People say that .......... It is said that ..........
We think that ............ It is thought that ............
People believe that .......... It is believed that ..........
People thought that ...... It was thought that ............
Scientists have shown....... It has been shown that ............

المضارع
Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)

الماضي
Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp

لمكن الاستفادة منها ثم جملة كاملة أخرى فيكون التحويل لد
بمثبطين passive

الطريقة الأولى -- طريقة (It)

المضارع

English

1. The teacher made us write the homework. → We were made to write the homework.
2. I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis.
3. I dislike people laughing at me → I dislike being laughed at.
4. I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived.

People say that .......... It is said that ..........
We think that ............ It is thought that ............
People believe that .......... It is believed that ..........
People thought that ...... It was thought that ............
Scientists have shown....... It has been shown that ............

Ex: People say that .......... It is said that ..........
We think that ............ It is thought that ............
People believe that .......... It is believed that ..........
People thought that ...... It was thought that ............
Scientists have shown....... It has been shown that ............

المضارع
Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)

الماضي
Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp

لمكن الاستفادة منها ثم جملة كاملة أخرى فيكون التحويل لد
بمثبطين passive

الطريقة الأولى -- طريقة (It)

المضارع

Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)

المضارع

Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp

لمكن الاستفادة منها ثم جملة كاملة أخرى فيكون التحويل لد
بمثبطين passive

الطريقة الأولى -- طريقة (It)
e.g. The head teacher gave him a prize.
He was given a prize → بدأ بالفعل العاقل
A prize was given to him → بدأ بالفعل غير العاقل

e.g. my father bought me a computer.
i was bought a computer → بدأ بالفعل العاقل
a computer was bought for me → بدأ بالفعل غير العاقل

→ Nobody read this book.
→ this book wasn't read

Unit 6

zero conditional

If/when + ضارع بسيط

EX → if I feel hot, I take a bath. ➔ If we mix red and green, we get orange.
→ if I have a headache, I take aspirin. ➔ Streets become wet if it rains
→ If I am tired, I go to bed. ➔ I wear my jacket if it is cold

- If you heat the ice in this pan, it will melt
- if you don't water these plants soon, they will die
What happens if you freeze water?

If it gets warm, does ice become water?/Does ice become water if it gets warm?

1st conditional (حالّة "if"

If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car.

If you study hard, you will succeed.
If there are clouds, it will rain.
If you get high marks, I will buy you a new mobile phone.
If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.
If you want to succeed, you should study hard. If there is a law, you must obey it.

1- If you meet ali, invite him to the party. 
2- If you see my father, don’t tell him what happened.

- I’ll attend the party provided that he invites me.
- I’ll lend you the money as long as you promise to pay it back soon.

**In case of** getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

- Without (But for) + noun/ v. ing = Unless + اثبات + ويليها حالة + معنى كل أداء.
  e.g.- If you don’t hurry, You will be late = unless you hurry, You will be late = Without (But for) hurrying, you will be late.

**Present** | **Past**
---|---
**must + inf** | **must have + pp**
- It’s nearly certain = I’m nearly certain / sure
- He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich.
- تستعمل لعمل استنتاج (منفی) في الماضي
  - لابد / أكيد أن هكذا / يفعل كذا.
  - It’s nearly certain
  - I think
  - Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams.

**can’t + inf** | **can’t have + pp**
- It’s nearly certain
- I’m nearly certain / sure
- I don’t think
- It’s impossible
- He has three cars and a villa. He can’t be poor.
- تستعمل لعمل استنتاج (منفی) في الماضي
  - لايمكن / مستحيل أنه صادق / يفعل كذا.
  - It’s nearly certain
  - I think
  - I don’t think
  - It’s impossible
  - Here is his mobile. He can’t have left it in his room.

**may + inf** | **may have + pp**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I'm not certain / sure</td>
<td>غير معروف يمكن استخدام may / might بدلاً من could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It is probable</td>
<td>غير معروف يمكن استخدام may / might بدلاً من could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Perhaps</td>
<td>غير معروف يمكن استخدام may / might بدلاً من could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>It is quite possible</td>
<td>غير معروف يمكن استخدام may / might بدلاً من could</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- She could be ill. - He could have been a doctor.

- لحكون يمكن أن تعبر about a thing that can be to the future and may be may/could + p.p

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

- N斯塔م الشكل الآتي للتعبير عن استجابة حدوث شيء في الماضي: couldn't have + p.p.

- He couldn't have killed the man. He was in prison.

### Unit 8

**Direct and Indirect speech**

الكلام المباشر هو:

الكلام الصادر عن المتحكم نفسه. يوضع بين علامة تنصيص "...........".

- She Said, “I need more money”

الكلام غير المباشر هو: هو الكلام المنقول عن المتحكم عليه بواسطة شخص آخر.

- She said that she needed more money.

وينقسم الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر إلى ثلاثة أنواع:

1. **Statement.**
2. **Instructions & request.**
3. **Questions.**
The legend

Mohamed Fawzy.

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy

By Mr./Mohamed Fawzy

told to said to

2. تحول

2. تحرف الأفعال

3. Direkt بـ that

3. يمكن حذفها

4. تغير الضمائر حسب التحكم أو المخاطب

5. تتغير الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالتالي

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go/goes</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went/played</td>
<td>Had gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am/is/are + going</td>
<td>Was/were + going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have/has + p.p</td>
<td>Had + p.p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can/may/will Shall/must</td>
<td>Could/might/would/should/Had to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- كما تكون الأفعال تحوّل في الحال الفعل الماضي

- كما تكون الأفعال تحوّل في الحال الفعل الماضي

- كما تكون الأفعال تحوّل في الحال الفعل الماضي

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>say</th>
<th>say</th>
<th>Say to</th>
<th>Tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>says</td>
<td>says</td>
<td>Says to</td>
<td>Tells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>Said to</td>
<td>Told</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- لا يتم تعدي على الأفعال في هذه الجمل

Ex

1- Ramzy said to Ali, “I phoned you yesterday.”
   - Ramzy told Ali that he had phoned him the day before.

2- Ahmad said to me, “I can swim fast.”
   - Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: “I will see you tomorrow”
   - He told me that he would see me the next day

4- “I’m coming home at six” Nadia said.
   - Nadia said that she was coming home at six.

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy

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The legend
Ali said to Ramy, “The sun rises in the morning.”
Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning.

Rania says, “I will travel to London.”
Rania says that she will travel to London.

He said just now, “I have already passed the exam.”
He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

2- Instructions and Requests

الجملة الأمرية والطلبية

للتحويل أي جملة أمرية وطلبية نفهم الآتى:

1- تحويل say / said to إلى + فاعل + مفعول

Examples:

1- Ali said to the mechanic, “Pump up the tire.”
   - Ali told the mechanic to pump up the tire.

2- Ahmed said to his son, “Don’t play in the street.”
   - Ahmed told his son (not to play) in the street.

3- Naglaa asked Ali, “could you open the door, please?”
   - Naglaa asked Ali to open the door

3- Questions

السؤال الأول

النوع الأول

 для تحويل هذا النوع نتبع الآتى:

( asked – wanted to know – wondered- inquired )

1- تحويل say / said to إلى + فاعل + مفعول

Examples →

1- “Are you going to visit the pyramids, Ali? Said Ahmed
   ➔ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids.

2- “Can you speak French, Ola?” said Mona
   ➔ Mona asked Ola if / whether she could speak French.

3- Amira said to Radwa, ”Have you ever been to Aswan?”
   ➔ Amira asked Radwa if / whether she had ever been to Aswan.

4- “do you like chicken, hany?” said Adel
   ➔ Adel asked Hany if he liked chicken.

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy
The legend

Mohamed Fawzy

Wh questions

The type of this question is reported as:

( asked – wanted to know – wondered )

1. – translated
2. – stating the frequencies
3. – 3rd type of sentence when the present situation is used.
4. – to use a subject as ( subject + verb + object )

Examples →
1. “Where did you spend the summer holiday, Ali?” said Ahmed
   - Ahmed asked Ali where he had spent the summer holiday.
2. Mohamed said to me, “How are you feeling?”
   - Mohamed asked me how I was feeling.
3. “What does your father do, Tom?” said Hesham
   - Hesham asked tom what his father did.
4. Tom said to Noha, “How old are you?”
   - Tom asked Noha how old she was.

Remarks important when answering questions of the following types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>1st type of sentence</th>
<th>2nd type of sentence</th>
<th>3rd type of sentence</th>
<th>4th type of sentence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>said (that)</td>
<td>future + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>future + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>past + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>asked + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>told</td>
<td>future + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>past + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>present + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>asked + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asked</td>
<td>past + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>present + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>past + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 9

The 2nd conditional (if) sentence:

- The if sentence: when we talk about what people do in the past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>1st type of sentence</th>
<th>2nd type of sentence</th>
<th>3rd type of sentence</th>
<th>4th type of sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>would/might/could</td>
<td>future + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>present + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>past + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>future + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house
If I were a bird, I could fly.

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

What would + sub + do if ( future + + + + + + + + + + + + )

In case of + noun/ v. ing

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

Without ( But for ) + noun/ v. ing = Unless + + + + + + + + + + + +

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy

The legend
You would be late if you didn’t hurry. = You would be late unless you hurried.

Without (But for) hurrying, you would be late.

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

- But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.
- If it hadn’t been for her cleverness, she would get low marks.
- Without coming early, he wouldn't have entered.
- Unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.
- If he hadn’t come early, he wouldn't have entered.
- If it hadn’t been for /n. + subj. + Would have + p.p.

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

- But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.
- If it hadn’t been for her cleverness, she would get low marks.
- Without coming early, he wouldn't have entered.
- Unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.
- If he hadn’t come early, he wouldn't have entered.
- If it hadn’t been for /n. + subj. + Would have + p.p.
Exercises

1. I expect ............... you at the weekend.
   a- I'm going to see  b- I'll see  c- I'm seeing  d- is going to start
2. The film ................. at 7.30 this evening.
   a- starts  b- will start  c- started  d- I see
3. I'm going to see
   a) going to meet  b) would meet  c) will meet  d) meet
4. The film ................. at 7.30 this evening.
   a) starts  b) will start  c) started  d) I see
5. I expect ............... you at the weekend.
   a- am going to see  b- am seeing  c- I'll see  d- see
7. Don't worry. I'm sure ............... them again soon.
   a- you see  b- you're seeing  c- you'll see  d- you're going to see
8. You'll have to hurry. Your lesson ............... in half an hour.
   a) is going to start  b) starts  c) will start  d) start
9. The plane to Brazil............. off tomorrow at 6:00 a.m.
   a) is taking  b) takes  c) will take  d. is going to take
10- I want to buy a new villa, so I ............... save a lot of money.
    a) am going to  b) will  c) going to  d) will be
11- We have no tea, so I ............... to the shops and get some.
    a- go  b- going  c- am going  d- will go
12- The teacher says that we....................... a test tomorrow.
    a- are going to have  b- will be  c- would have  d- had
13 “Why are you turning on the television?” I ................. the news.”
    a- am going to watch  b- I'll watch  c-am watching  d- watch
14 “When are you leaving for Rome?” I ................. tomorrow afternoon.”
    a-will leave  b- am leaving  c- leave  d-am going to leave
15- “I .........................16 on Saturday.”
    a-am being  b- be  c-am going to be  d- I'll be
16- my sister ......................a baby.”
    a-have  b- is having  c-will have  d-is going to have
17- You always leave your mobile phone on the chair. You ...............break it.
    a going to  b are going to  c is going to  d will be
18-I am tired . I ............... to bed at once
    a- go  b- will go  c- am going  d- am going to go
19- She ..................... a party next week .Everything is arranged.
    a) is giving  b- gives  c- will give  d- is going to give
20- I haven't tidied my room yet, but I promise I.............it this afternoon.
    a- am going to do  b- do  c- will do  d- have done
21- They.............to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets.
    a- are flying  b- are going to fly  c- fly  d- are flown
22- The branch of this tree is shaking, it.............
    a- falls  b- will fall  c- is falling  d- is going to fall
23-There is a good film tonight. I think you ............... watching it
    a- are enjoying  b- will enjoy  c- are going to enjoy  d- enjoy
24- My plane............at ten o'clock.
   a-will leave    b- leaving    c- leaves    d-is going to leave

1. I've decided that I am doing more exercise in the future.
2. It's a really good film. I'm sure you enjoy it.
3. She's going meet her sister in town.
4. I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. I do more exercise.
5- I will inform you as soon as I will arrive home tomorrow
6-The launch will be at 7.50 the next evening.

1. How ................. times have you seen that film?
a- many       b- much       c- lots       d- different
2. The distance from here to Cairo ................. two kilometres.
a- are       b- has been       c- is       d- is being
3. We don't have ................. time. We'll have to hurry.
a) many       b) some       c) lot       d) much
4. Six months ................. half a year.
a) are       b) is       c) be       d) am
5. Do you have ................. free time this afternoon?
a- a   b- the   c) many       d- any
6- Which model ................. 250 kilometres per hour?
a) does go   b) goes       c) has gone       d) going
7- The kids' bedroom ............. upstairs on the 2nd floor.
a) it is       b) are       c) there are       d) is
8. The police .................trying to solve the mystery of the stolen Van Gogh painting.
a) are       b) is       c) will       d) can
9. The people on the bus .................afraid when the bus suddenly stopped.
a) was       b) are       c) were       d) is
10. Classics .................the study of ancient Greek and Roman languages.
a) are       b) am       c) is       d) has

1. Five litres of petrol are enough for me to get to work.
2. My five-year-old sister will start a school in September.
3. The police is going to get new uniforms.
4. Fifty degrees are a very high temperature.
5. Athletics were my father’s favourite sport.
6. Thirty kilometres are a long way to walk in hot weather
7. How many time do I need to drive to the city centre?
8- Economics were my best subject last year.
9. Nasser Lake, one of the largest man-made lake, is approximately 310 miles in length.
10-Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you everywhere before?
11-the home team are winning the match
12-We have some cake, but we don't have many coffee

1. In some places, wood ................. to heat people's homes.
a- are burnt       b- burns       c- burnt       d- is burnt
2. Many people ................. vegetables in their gardens.
a) growing  b) are grown  c) grow  d) is grown
3. Petrol ............... from oil.
   a- made  b- is made  c- makes  d- are made
4. Wind turbines along the Red Sea ............... large amounts of electricity.
   a) generate  b) is generated  c) are generated  d) generating
5. Scientists ............... to find more sources of renewable energy.
   a- is wanted  b- am wanted  c- has wanted  d- want
6. Huge amounts of energy ............... in nuclear power stations.
   a- produces  b- are produced  c- is produced  d- are producing
8. Holes ............... into the Earth to find hot water.
   a- are drilling  b- is drilled  c- are drilled  d- is drilling
9. Wind turbines ............... to change wind energy to electric energy.
   a- used  b- are used  c- is using  d- is used
10. There are power stations all over Egypt which ............... electricity.
    a- generates  b- generated  c- generating  d- generate
1. Millions of cars produce by Japanese companies every year
2. Oil and gas are find under the ground.
3. Sunlight reaches the solar panels and is produces electricity.
4. Water is pump to the surface from underground lakes.
5. Hydroelectric power use water to generate electricity
6- Water is boiling at 100°C
7. In some cities, rubbish is burn to produce electricity.

1. We arrived half an hour late. The film ............... half an hour earlier.
   a- began  b- was beginning  c- had begun  d- has begun
2. Agatha Christie’s books ............... into more than 40 languages.
   a- have been translated  b- have translated  c- translated  d- were being translated
3. My sister ............... at university for three years. She comes home every weekend.
   a- is  b- has been  c- is being  d- had been
4. When I was younger, I ............... go swimming every day.
   a- usually  b- used  c- use  d- used to
5. Noha phoned me while the dinner ............... .
   a) was cooking  b) cooked  c) cooks  d) was being cooked
6- While ............... Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.
   a) visiting  b) was visiting  c) visited  d) was visited
7- It's more than 20 years ............... I travelled abroad.
   a) while  b) before  c) when  d) since
8. Salma ............... tennis every week since she was five years old.
   a) has been playing  b) was playing  c) plays  d) is playing
9- All ............... travelling by sea.
   a- used to  b- using to  c- is used to  d- uses to
10- The parcel ............... while I was reading the newspaper.
   a- delivered  b- delivers  c- was delivered  d- was being delivered
11- Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she ............... reading the day before.
   a- finished  b- had finished  c- had finished  d- finishes
12- I ............... the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.
   a- used to read  b- was reading  c- had read  d- have read
13- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson ................
a- had begun  b- began  c- begins  d- has begun

14- I- ............ the film before I read the book.
a- already saw  b- have already seen
c- had already seen  d- has already seen

15- What- ............. when I called you? You seemed very busy.
a- did you do  b- were you doing
c- are you doing  d- have you done

16- While she- .................. her homework, she was listening to music.
a- were doing  b- was doing  c- did  d- doing

1. Twenty million people saw the new film already.
2. My parents use to live in a small flat in the city centre.
3. Yesterday evening, we revised for our English test when all the lights went out.
4. Our school was opening exactly 25 years ago today.
5. She played the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day.
6. My father loves his job. He worked for the same company for 20 years.
7. When I was younger, I use to want to be a pilot.
8. We moved to this house two years ago today, so we lived here for exactly two years.
9- on hear the good news, ahmed phoned his parents.
14-The Mousetrap................. as a radio play in 1947.
a- be based b- base c- are based d- have based
15-It is believed that languages....................to younger children al schools.
a- taught b- are teaching c- is taught d- are taught
16-It................ that archaeologists have found a new pyramid at Saqqara.
a- reports b- reported c- was reporting d- has been reported
17-Petra...................by the Romans in 106 AD.
a- has been captured b- was captured
c- captured d- was being captured
18- The Eiffel Tower..................by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
a- have been designed b- was designed
c- had designed d- have designed

1. The Mousetrap written by Agatha Christie.
2. "The Prisoner of Zenda" was wrote by Anthony Hope.
3- Peace knows to be constructive
4- He sends to prison for his crime.
5- Who is going to invite to your birthday party?
6- It is believing that the Great Pyramid of Giza was built as a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu.

1. Your train leaves in ten minutes. If you hurry, you ................. it.
a- catch b- will catch c- would catch d- are catching
2. If I am thirsty, ................. water.
3. If he doesn't get eight hours sleep every night, he ................. really tired the next day.
a- will feel b- feels c- would feel d- is feeling
4. If I have any free time tomorrow, ................. for a walk in the park.
a- I went b- I go c- I'd go d- I'll go
5. ................. you work harder, you'll fail your exam.
a- If b- Unless c- When d- As
6. If a plant does not get any water, it ....................
a) dead b) dies c) would die d) would be dead
7- If it's a dry year, the rings...............narrower.
a- be b- will be c- are d- have been
8- If the bark is badly damaged, the tree.....................
a- die b- will die c- dies d- shall die
9. If metal is heated, it....................
c- would expand d- expands a- will expand b- expand
10- If those goats..................the bark on my trees, the trees will die.
a- had eaten b- are eating c- ate d- eat
11- If water freezes, it...............into ice.
a-will turn b- is turning c- turns d- turned
12-If people don't get enough food, they...............ill.
a-will become b- would become c- become d- would have become
13- If it...............raining for much longer, the river will flood.
a goes on b- went on c- had gone on d- will go on
14- If the farmer's fields get very dry this summer, he...............them.
a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- irritated

Mr. Mohamed Fawzy
1. If you leave now, you catch your train.
2. Water will freeze if the temperature is zero or below.
4. If she trains hard, she wins next week's race.
5. If you'll mix red and white, you get pink.
6. If you kick the ball too hard, you break that window.
7. If you put a long bar of steel in water, will it sink

1. They ................ left two hours ago, so they arrived by now. It is not far.
   a- must       b- must have       c- have       d- can't have
2. No one is sure where Ali is, but we think he ................. gone to see his uncle.
   a- must       b- can't have       c- might have      d- must have
3. She didn't see her brother this morning. He ................. the flat very early.
   a- must have left       b- must leave       c- can't have left       d- can't leave
4. He left his glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone ............... found them.
   a- must have  b- might have       c- can't have       d- can have
5- Winning the first prize last year .............. Ali very happy.
   a) will have made       b) must have made       c) can't make      d) mustn't make
6- I can't remember where I had left my mobile phone. I'm not sure, I ............... it at home.
   a. must have left       b. might have left       c. can leave       d. must leave
7- There's water all over the floor. You ................. turn off the shower.
   a) must forget       b) must have forgotten       c) can't have forgotten      d) can't forget
8- Ramy has a broken arm; he ................. off his bicycle in the race.
   a) can't fall       b) might fall       c) must have fallen       d) can't have fallen
9- I traveled by train, but I ................. by car.
   a) might have travelled       b) could travel       c) could have travelled       d) can travel
10- It......... very windy during the night. There are leaves all over the ground.
   a) must have been       b) must be       c) can't have been       d) can't be
11- Ali's got a very good memory, he.................my address.
   a-must have forgotten   b- can't have forgotten   c-might have forgotten    d- may have forgotten
12- The streets are covered in sand, there ............... a sandstorm last night.
   a-must be   b- can't be   c- might have been   d- must have been
13- Ali's got a very good memory, he.................my address.
   a-must have forgotten   b- can't have forgotten
   c-might have forgotten   d- may have forgotten
14-His watch is made of plastic, it...............cost a lot of money.
   a- must       b- can't have      c- will      d- has to be
15- I was out until midday, she..........me early this morning.
   a- must ring       b- can't have rung
   c- might have rung       d- will have rung

1. I'm not sure how well I did in the test at school today, but I think I might pass.
2. You can't have been very thirsty. There's no orange juice left in the bottle.
3. Let's try to find them. They can't have went very far.
4- Dr. Zewail is a famous scientist. He must be a clever student.
5-Naglaa is late for class. She can't have missed the bus.
6. He might have ring me early this morning.
7- Tunnelling under the Nile must have been easy.
1- Samia asked Hala …………. she was doing anything the next day.
   a) unless  b) whether  c) without  d) except

2- Monira has just told Amira that they …………. to their friend's wedding tonight.
   a) would go  b) have gone  c) were going  d) are going

3- The teacher asked Ahmed ………….all the way on foot
   a) if he came  b) if did he come  c) would he come  d) if does he come

4- Mahmoud promised he would not tell anyone what ………….said.
   a) had I  b) I had  c) have I  d) I have

5- Taha's mother asked him where …………. .
   a) he had been  b) had he been  c) has he been  d) he has been

6- He asked me ………….I had written my report or not.
   a) whether  b) weather  c) if  d) had

7. At the wedding party yesterday, the bride said …………. the happiest day of her life.
   a) today was  b) that day was  c) yesterday had  d) that day had

8. She promised she …………. me as soon as the plane landed.
   a- will phone  b- phoned  c- would phone  d- phones

9-The thief admitted that he ………….the necklace from Mrs Morrison’s bag the night before.
   a) w ould steal  b) steals  c) had stolen  d) was stolen

10-I complained that it………..rather late and that it was time for him to go to sleep.
   a- is  b - was  c- will be  d- is going to be

11-I said that Ali………..be tired the next day.
   a- will  b- can  c- is going to  d- would

12-My son explained that his book ………….really exciting.
    a- would be  b- would be  c- is  d- was

13-He said he wouldn't be able to sleep until he………..it.
    a- has finished  b- can finish  c- had finished  d- finishes

14-I asked him what…………
    a- he was reading  b- he is reading  c- was he reading  d- is he reading

15-He asked me where…………the previous week.
    a- have you been  b- had you been  c- I had been  d- you had been

16-She said they…………them there the following Saturday.
    a- were meeting  b- will meet  c- are going to meet  d- met

17-I asked Leila what she…………to study at university.
    a- is going to hope  b- hopes  c- was hoping  d- will hope

1- He wanted to know how would I feel about working in Luxor
2- She wanted to know why had he been angry the day before.
3. I asked him where had he been all morning.
4-He asked me if saw his newspaper.
5- asked my mother whether had she seen my English book.
6. Maryam asked him the teacher was in school.
7- She said me that dinner wasn't ready

1- Had it rained so heavily, we …………. floods.
    a) wouldn't have had  b) would have  c) would have had  d) may have

2- If Mona had come ten minutes earlier, she …………. her boss.
1. If it had been too hot, we wouldn’t go to the beach.
2. The accident wouldn’t happen if he hadn’t been using his mobile phone.
3. If she had more information about Haney’s situation, she helped him.
4. If you walked all the way; it will take about three hours
5. If we freeze water, it will turn into ice.
6. Were he visited Aswan, he would go to the Valley of the Kings.
7. If I went to England, I would have met my pen friend.
8. What would happen if the storm reaches our area?
9. If I had been more careful, I would have crashed into the wall.
10. Had he been there, he would meet her.
11. If water is heated, it will evaporate