

unit 1

1 - Expressing necessity التعبير عن الضرورة أو الإلزام

1 - التعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم الآتي :

must + infinitive

أ- تعبر عن إلزام داخلي يوجد اختيار للفرد

I **must study** hard before my exam.

We **must buy** a present for Ali's birthday.

ب- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

You **must stop** smoking!

You **must wash** your hands before you eat.

ج - الدعوة :

They **must come** and have lunch with us.

You **must come** to my birthday party.

have to / has to + infinitive

أ - نستخدم لنقول ان شيء هام

You **have to** exercise if you want to be healthy.

ب - تعبر عن إلزام خارجي مثل قوانين أو قواعد لا يوجد اختيار للفرد فيها

You **have to** show your passport when you leave the country.

مصدر + to + مفعول = It is necessary for + مصدر - have to - has to - need to + فاعل

He **must arrive** early. → It is necessary for him to arrive early.

We **have to follow** the rules. → It is necessary for us to follow the rules.

She **has to come** to the party. → It is necessary for her to come to the party.

2 - التعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي :

مصدر + to + المفعول = It was necessary for + مصدر Had to

We **had to do** a test at school today.

• He **had to revise** for the test. = It **was necessary for him to revise** for the test.

• We **had to take** the metro. = It **was necessary to take** the metro.

2 - Prohibition التعبير عن الحظر و المنع

mustn't + infinitive

نستخدم **mustn't** بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعني أن هناك قواعد و قوانين يجب إتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

mustn't = **be not allowed to** + مصدر غير مسموح بـ

be forbidden to + مصدر ممنوع من

be prohibited / banned from + v. + ing ممنوع من

- You **mustn't park** here. It is not allowed.

= You **aren't allowed to park** here.

= You **are forbidden to park** here.

= You **are prohibited from parking** here.

= You **are banned from parking** here.

3 - lack of necessity التعبير عن عدم الضرورة

وللتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم الآتي:

don't / doesn't (have/ need) to or needn't + infinitive

- *She isn't late for school so she **doesn't have to / needn't** hurry.*
- *I don't need to come early. = I don't have to come early. = I needn't come early.*

وللتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:

*Didn't have to + مصدر = didn't need to + مصدر = needn't have + p.p
= It was not necessary ...*

- ✗ *He didn't have to meet the manager.*
- ✗ *It was not necessary to meet the manager.*
- ✗ *I didn't need to come early.*

معلومة هامة :

تعبير *didn't have to* عن ان الشيء كان غير ضروري لذلك لم يفعل الشخص
أما *needn't have + p.p* تعبر عن أن الشخص فعل الشيء على الرغم انه كان غير ضروري

- *I **didn't have to buy** more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread because we have some.)*
- *I **needn't have bought** more bread. We already have a lot. (I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)*
- *He **didn't have to arrive early**. (so he didn't arrive early)*
- *He **needn't have arrived early**. (but he arrived early)*

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- You put on gloves before helping someone who's bleeding. if you don't, you might give them an infection.
a) have to b) don't have to c) must d) mustn't
- Then you take a bandage or cloth and press it down on the area which is bleeding.
a) don't have to b) have to c) mustn't d) must
- If anything is in the person's arm, you pull it out because it could hurt them more.
a) must b) mustn't c) have to d) don't have to
- Then wrap the bandage around the person's arm. You make it very tight, but make sure it can't come off.
a) don't have to b) have to c) must d) mustn't
- The heart pump a lot of blood through your body.
a) have to b) has to c) mustn't d) must
- You eat things with a lot of salt or fat in them.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) must d) have to
- You pay to go in the museum. It is free to enter.
a) must b) mustn't c) have to d) don't have to
- Leila work hard if she wants to pass her exams.
a) don't have to b) have to c) mustn't d) must
- You forget to bring a coat to the mountains. It will be cold!
a) don't have to b) have to c) mustn't d) must

Secondary stage

10. You buy a ticket before you get on the train
a) must b) mustn't c) have to d) don't have to
11. Mona take her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
a) had to b) needn't c) didn't have to d) must
12. We've moved to a new house so you come round and see it.
a) must b) have c) don't need d) need
13. You cleaned the windows because a man comes to wash them every week.
a) needn't have b) didn't have c) must d) have to
14. We to pass our exams to get into university.
a) should b) must c) have d) had
15. I stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
a) must b) mustn't c) will have d) had
16. You put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn.
a) needn't b) must c) will have d) mustn't
17. Tarek get the bus to the park. We'll take him in our car.
a) have to b) should c) must d) needn't
18. The students written all those notes. All the information is typed for them.
a) didn't have b) needn't have c) had to d) must
19. At an airport, I show passport before you can leave the country
a) had to b) don't need c) have to d) must
20. Before our next English lesson, I do my homework
a) should b) must c) mustn't d) have to
21. In the park, it is true that you walk on the grass
a) mustn't b) needn't c) don't have to d) must
22. you make that noise? It really is annoying.
a) Can b) Could c) Must d) Might
23. Kareema and Hany go shopping yesterday because the shops were all closed.
a) shouldn't b) can't c) couldn't d) mightn't
24. Do you wear those shoes to work? Are they part of the dress code?
a) have to b) must c) should d) could
25. Yasmin be careful with what she eats because she has diabetes.
a) would b) needs to c) should d) could
26. Yusuf and Hani be home by eight. That's a family rule.
a) has to b) could c) can d) have to
27. You do over 90 kilometers an hour. It is the maximum speed limit.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) shouldn't d) may not
28. I've told you again and again, "You be late for work."
a) oughtn't b) needn't c) couldn't d) mustn't
29. I'll give you a lift, so you walk to the station.
a) must b) had to c) don't have to d) mustn't
30. You stay up late if you don't like to.
a) must b) needn't c) mustn't d) had to
31. You have done this exercise wrong. You do it again,
a) don't have to b) mustn't c) needn't d) have to
32. You smoke here. There is a "No Smoking" sign.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) must d) shouldn't
33. We have plenty of time. We drive fast.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) must d) had to
34. He drink the milk. It's sour.
a) has to b) doesn't have to c) needn't d) mustn't

Secondary stage

35. It is desirable to get up early . You.....get up early.
a) must b) should c) may d) will
36. You look ill today. You see a doctor.
a) may b) might c) should d) ought
37. He.....go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
a) needn't b) won't c) didn't have to d) may not
38. He sounded the horn so many times; he.....have done that.
a) oughtn't b) shouldn't c) mustn't d) couldn't
39. She added some salt to the salad but she.....any as it became too salty.
a) needn't add b) needn't have added c) mustn't add d) has to add
40. I.....accept his offer if I were you.
a) should b) shall c) ought d) must
41. You.....smoke in petrol stations.
a) shouldn't b) needn't c) mustn't d) oughtn't
42. I advise you to come. You come.
a) will b) have to c) should d) can
43. You.....fasten your seat belt or you'll be fined.
a) should b) may c) can d) have to
44. It's a good idea, youstudy English well.
a) shall b) should c) will d) would
45. It's getting dark. I.....go now .
a) must b) had to c) ought d) should have
46. Swimming is not allowed here. You.....swim here.
a) needn't b) shouldn't c) mustn't d) don't

unit 2

Structure



Comparison of adjectives

1. As الصفة as

تستخدم عند المماثلة أو التساوي :

↪ Ahmad is as old as Samy. = Ahmad and Samy have the same age

↪ The book is as expensive as the pen. = The book and the pen have the same price.

وعند النفي نستخدم :

not as / so + صفة + as

↪ Ali is not as good as Ayman.

↪ Mona is not so clever as Eman.

2. comparative adjectives:

Formation

1 - مع الصفات قصيرة المقطع نستخدم :

صفة + er + than

↪ Tamer is taller than Basant.

↪ Abduo is younger than Nora.

↪ French is easier than Chemistry.

2 - مع الصفات طويلة المقطع نستخدم :

more + الصفة + than ----- أكثر من

less + الصفة + than ----- أقل من

↪ Gold is more expensive than silver.

↪ My book is more interesting than yours.

↪ My car is less expensive than yours.

Usage

1. لعمل مقارنة

↪ We need a bigger house.

2. للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين

↪ My brother is older than me.

3. لوصف التغيير الذي يطرأ على شيء

↪ She is getting taller.

Secondary stage

(عند المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين يجب ان يكون لديهم نفس الصفة ولكن بنسب متفاوتة)

ملاحظة

يمكن استخدام (a bit/much/a lot) قبل صيغة المقارنة السابقة لتحديد مقدارها كالآتي :

- ↪ Travelling by bus is **a lot cheaper than** travelling by plane.
- ↪ This lesson is a bit **more difficult than** the previous one.
- ↪ Travelling by plane is **much more expensive**.

3. Superlative *adjectives*

Formation

1 - مع الصفات قصيرة المقطع :

The + صفة + est

- ↪ Tamer is **the tallest** boy in the class.
- ↪ Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.

2 - مع الصفات طويلة المقطع :

The most + الصفة الطويلة الأكثر
The least + الصفة الطويلة الأقل

- ↪ Ali is **the most popular** man in our village.
- ↪ No man is **popular** than Ali in our village.
- ↪ Mount Fuji is **the most interesting** mountain.
- ↪ No mountain is **more interesting** than Mount Fuji
- ↪ Nagy is **the least intelligent** man in the city.
- ↪ No man **less intelligent** than Nagy in the city.

Usage

1. المقارنه بين ثلاث اشياء او اكثر

- ↪ I like all your books, but this one is the best.

2. لنصف الدرجات القصوى من صفات الاشياء

- ↪ Mount Everest is the highest mountain on the earth.

ملحوظات هامة

1. When an adjective ends in -e, we add -r to make comparatives and -st to make superlatives.

عندما تنتهي صفة بحرف e نضيف -r لعمل مقارنه بين اثنين، و -st فى صفة التفضل.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
nice	nicer	nicest

2. When an adjective ends in vowel and a consonant we double the consonant.

عندما تنتهي صفة بحرف متحرك و ساكن نضعف الحرف الساكن.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest

3. When an adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we replace it with -ier in comparatives and -iest in superlatives.

عندما تنتهي الصفة بحرف ساكن و -y ، نستبدل -y ب -ier في المقارنة بين اثنين، و -iest في صفة التفضيل.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	Happier	Happiest



1 - يوجد بعض الصفات الشاذة مثل :

Adjective	Comparative (than)	Superlative(the)
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest

1 - نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :

↪ Cairo is farther than Benha.

2 - نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

↪ I have nothing further to say.

↪ He gave me further details.

3 - نستخدم (older/oldest) مع الأشخاص والأشياء :

↪ Samy is older than Wafaa.

↪ The pyramid is older than the museum.

4 - نستخدم (elder/eldest) عند المقارنة داخل نطاق الأسرة ولاحظ ان (elder) لا يأتي بعدها -- (than)

↪ Waleed is my elder brother.

5 - لاحظ التعبيرات الآتية :

1 - I love all my friends, but I love Ibrahim most .

2 - Which is longer the Nile or the Amazon.

3 - This is the most exciting book I have ever read.

4 - Eman is as tall as Safaa. (the same)

5 -Eman and Safaa have the same height.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Which do you think iscity in the world?
a)exciting b)more exciting c)most exciting d)the most exciting
- 2- Going by plane is more expensive than going by bus.
a)a lot b)a lot of c)lots of d) many
- 3- Ali is as as Sami. They are the same height.
a)tall b)heavy c)high d) long
- 4- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked
a)worse b) the worst c)more badly d)badly
- 5- Cars are as twice as as they were a few years ago.
a)more expensive b)expensive c)most expensive d)less expensive
- 6- The tree in the world is in Sweden.
a)old b)older c)eldest d)oldest
- 7- Climbing is the dangerous sport in the world.
a)more b) most c)less d)as
- 8- Climbing is than cycling.
a)more dangerous b)most dangerous c)so dangerous d)as dangerous
- 9-Everest is the mountain in the world.
a)high b)higher c)highest d)highly
- 10- London isn't hot as Cairo.
a)so b) very c)highly d)a lot
- 11- Everest is than Kilimanjaro.
a)high b)higher c)highest d)highly
- 12- The place in the ocean is called Challenger Deep.
a)deepest b)deep c)deeper d)depth
- 13- The Pacific Ocean is theocean in the world.
a)biggest b)bigger c)big d)tallest
- 14- Drugs were found in the athlete's body after he hadwon the race.
a)fairly b)unfairly c)fair d)unfair
- 15- The warmer the weather, the I feel.
a)good b) better c)best d)more good
- 16- Dalia is the same as Diana.
a)old b)young c)age d)older
- 17- Sarah is the of the two sisters.
a)young b)younger c)youngest d)more young
- 18- Giraffes are of all animals.
a)tall b)taller c)the tallest d)as tall
- 19-Today is hotter than yesterday.
a)a little b)little c)less d)the least
- 20-Ayman is the boy in our class.
a)highest b)longest c)tallest d)deepest
- 21- I'm very clever at cooking, but my mother is cook I've ever known.
a) cleverer b) clever c) less clever d) the cleverest
- 22- I love all my family, but I love my father of all.
a) more b) much c) the most d) most
- 23-Samy speaks French than he writes it.

Secondary stage

- a) fewer b) worse c) fewest d) worst
- 24- Going by plane ismore expensive than going by bus.
a) a lot b) a lot of c) lots of d) many
- 25- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked
a) worse b) the worst c) more badly d) badly
- 26- Ali is as as Samy. They are the same height.
a) tall b) high c) heavy d) long
- 27- The teacher told us an interesting story.
a) so b) thus c) very d) such
- 28- Ali said that he was sorry to be late for the meeting.
a) easily b) awfully c) slightly d) hardly
- 29- Benha is the nearest townCairo.
a)at b) from c) to d) in
- 30-Egypt is nothot as the Sudan.
a) such b) so c)too d)very
- 31-He tookbread as I did.
a) such b) so c)too d)very

unit 3

Future forms and tenses

1. The future simple

(will + infinitive)



➤ • We use the future simple (will + infinitive) to

1. **make predictions (with no evidence)** للتنبؤ بدون دليل *I think everything will be OK.*
2. **for future facts** حقائق مستقبلية *She will go to university next year*
3. **for offers** للعرض *I will help you if you like.*
4. **quick decisions** عمل قرار سريع *Someone's at the door. I'll see who it is.*
5. **promise** للتعبير عن وعد *I will pay you back next week.*
6. **threat** للتعبير عن التهديد *If you don't come early, he will punish you.*

لاحظ ان

1. **will + infinitive** تستخدم مع

(think, suppose, expect, Predict, hope, believe, I'm sure, perhaps, probably)

2. يستخدم مع الروابط الزمنية بشرط أن يكون الزمن الآخر مضارع بسيط (تام)

will + infinitive + مضارع بسيط (تام) (After, as soon as, before, by the time, when, if +

مضارع بسيط (تام) + (will not(won't) + Inf) + till/ until

- After he plays, he will have lunch.
- He won't buy a new car until he saves money.

am/is/are + **going to** + مصدر

➤ • We use(am, is, are +going to + infinitive) for

• نستخدم (am, is, are +going to + Inf) للتعبير عن

1.Plans, intention and decisions:

الخطط و النية لعمل شيء والقرارات

- I've decided that I'm going to buy a new phone not month.*
- We are going to buy a new house next year.*
- I am going to visit Alexandria in summer.*

2.Warning and predictions with evidence:

التحذير والتنبؤ بدليل

It's really dark. it's going to rain.

The other team's players are very big. It's going to be a difficult match.

He is driving in a crazy way, he is going to crash.

2. the future continuous

(will + be + -ing)

1. to talk about actions that will be happening at a specific time in the future:

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر (will + be + -ing) لنتحدث عن الاحداث التي ستكون مستمرة في وقت ما في المستقبل

I'll be free until six o'clock. After that be doing my homework.

2. to talk about actions that will only happen for a short time in the future:

للحديث عن الإجراءات التي تحدث فقط لفترة قصيرة في المستقبل

Fares will be working in Paris next month

3. to talk about an activity that will start before another activity in the future:

للحديث عن نشاط سيبدأ قبل نشاط آخر في المستقبل

We'll be sitting on the beach and your mum will love it

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it very hot.
a- will have been b- will be c- is going to be d- is
- I predict that in the future mobile phones much smaller.
a- is to be b- will be c- is going to be d- is
- There's a book club meeting after school and everyone there.
a- is to go b- will go c- is going d- is going to go
- Next year, my grandfather 75 years old!
a- will be b- will have been c- is going to be d- is
- Those bags look heavy so I them for you.
a- 'll carry b- 'm going to carry c- 'm carrying. d- 'll have carried
- At one o'clock tomorrow, I..... lunch with my friends
a- 'll eat b- 'll be eating c- 'm going to eat d- I'm eatings
- By ten o'clock tonight,I all my homework.
a- 'm finishing b- 'm going to finish c- 'll finish d- 'll have finished
- Experts think that Cairo by more than half a million people next year.

Secondary stage

- a- is to grow b- will grow c- is going to grow d- will grow
9. We a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a- will have b- are having c- are going to have d- have
10. Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon .
a- will finish b- finishes c- is going to finish d- finished
11. Look, there's a sandstorm. I the windows.
a- am going to close b- will close c- will be closing d- close
12. I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure she a lot!
a- is to grow b- will grow c- is going to grow d- grows
1. I'm sure the publishers reduce the price when more people buy them.
a) are b) are going to c) are going d) will
2. My father me a mobile for my next birthday.
a) will have bought b) is buying c) bought d) buys
3. I think I'll that programme. Will you watch it with me?
a) watch b) be watched c) watches d) watched
4. I'll be tomorrow evening.
a) have read b) reads c) reading d) read
5. After I this book, I'll have read all of his novels.
a) am finishing b) finished c) will finish d) finish
6. We to have fish for dinner.
a) 're b) 're going c) 're going to d) 'll
7. I think we have fish for dinner.
a) 're b) 're going c) 're going to d) 'll
8. I can't see you later this evening. I my homework.
a) 'm doing b) will do c) do d) 'll be doing
9. I to Paris later this morning.
a) will fly b) fly c) 'm going to fly d) 'm flying
10. My plane at ten o'clock.
a) leaves b) will leave c) 'm going to leave d) is leaving
11. anything next Saturday?
a) Are you going to do b) Will you do c) Are you doing d) Will you have done
12. My family me out today for passing my exams.
a) am taking. b) will take c) can take d) take
13. when I finish my course, in a hospital.
a) am probably going to work b) I'm probably working
c) I'll probably work d) work
14. I think it hot today.
a) will be b) is to be c) leaves d) is
15. This school 50 years old next year.
a) is going to be b) will have been c) is d) will be

Secondary stage

16. Someone's at the door. I who it is.
a) am seeing b) 'll see c) am going to see d) see
17. By the end of next year, the government a new school in the village.
a) am building b) will build c) will have built d) will be built
18. They've got the tickets. They to England!
a) am flying b) 're going to fly c) will fly d) fly
19. The other team's players are very big. It a difficult match.
a) is going to be b) will be c) is d) is being
20. The basketball team two games next week.
a) play b) are going to play c) are playing d) will play
21. The train at six o'clock tomorrow
a) leaves b) will leave c) 'm going to leave d) is leaving
22. This year, I am going on holiday with my family to Italy .I am sure youit.
a- are enjoying b- will enjoy c- are going to enjoy d- should enjoy
23. Are you leaving this evening? Yes, my trainat 7.15.
a- is going to leave b- leaves c- will leave d- will be leaving
24. Have you made any arrangements for the next week? Yes, Ia friend from Cairo on Monday.
a- will meet b- meet c- am meeting d- have worked
25. I think my brothera doctor. He is very clever.
a- will be b- is going to be c- is being d- would be
26. Are youtennis after school today?
a- going to play b- played c- play d- playing
27. The film.....at 7.30 this evening.
a) starts b) will start c) is starting d) is going to start
28. I expect.....you at the weekend.
a) I'm going to see b) I'll see c) I'm seeing. d) I see
29. Iin the hospital.
**a- am probably working b- will probably work
c- am probably going to work d- am probably being**
30. We need your help. do it for us?
a- Are you going to. b- will you c- Do you d- should you
31. Zamalekmy team.
a- plays b- will play c- play d- is playing
32. Imy next summer holiday in Australia .I have arranged every thing.
a- will spend b- am spending c- spend d- have spent
33. It is predicted that peopleon space holidays in the next ten years.
a- are going b- are going to go c- will go d- will be going
34. Our team is attacking hard. Theya goal.
a- are going to score b- will score c- are scoring d- scores

unit 4

Reporting verbs with infinitive clauses

Some reporting verbs are followed **by** the indirect object and the infinitive + **to**.

1- Verbs used to report orders include: *tell, order, and instruct*. الأمر

Direct order	Reported order
Stop talking	Mrs Badr told the class to stop talking

2- Verbs used to report requests include: *ask, invite, and remind* الطلب

Direct request	Reported request
Please write your name on the list.	Professor El Shazly asked us to write our names on the list .

3-Verbs used to report positive advice include: *advise and encourage*. Verbs used to report negative advice include: *warn*. النصيحة

Direct advice	Reported advice
I think you should study maths.	Dad advised him to study maths.
You should visit your grandmother.	Mum encouraged her to. Visit her grandmother.

Don't go to that restaurant.	Ali warned us not to go to that restaurant.
------------------------------	---

could / should have + past participle

Uses of could have + past participle

- to say that something was possible in the past:
He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.
- to say that someone had the ability to do something that they didn't do:
She could have bought a new phone, but she didn't.

Use of couldn't have + past participle

- to say that something wasn't possible in the past:
You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

Uses of should have + past participle

Should have +PP = ought to have + PP

- to talk about a past action that was a better choice but didn't happen:

You should have asked Magda for help with your homework.

2. to talk about regrets:

should have worked harder at school.

Use of **shouldn't have + past participle**

to say that something in the past wasn't a good idea but the person did it anyway:

Aye shouldn't have gone to sleep so late last night.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The teacher that we must open our books at page 20.
a) tells b) told c) said to d) said
2. My friend told me on the wall.
a) not to sit b) to not sit c) for sit d) not sit
3. The referee the player to stop the game.
a) ordering b) to order c) order d) ordered
4. Ahmed is good at football, so Mr Othman him to join the school team.
a) discourage b) encourage c) encouraged d) discouraged
5. The tour guide the tourists not to go into the desert on their own.
a) warned b) encouraged c) discouraged d) suggested
6. Maya Ola to start revising for the test.
a) ordered b) suggested c) warned d) advised
7. The teacher the students to stop running in the corridor.
a) warned b) suggested c) ordered d) discourage
8. The doctor me to take off my jacket.
a) asked b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested
9. Sawsan her to send the hotel her CV.
a) warned b) advised c) encouraged d) discourage
10. A friend warned me apply for the same kind of job.
a) not to b) to not c) for d) not
11. He me to apply for a different kind of job.
a) said b) told c) tell d) say
12. He also advised me retrain as soon as possible.
13. My husband that I study languages.
a) asked b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested
14. My wife me not to waste time.
a) suggested b) encouraged c) warned d) asked
15. The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they the road
a) crossed b) cross c) are crossing d) have crossed
16. The teacher encouraged the class to their best.
a) trying b) have tried c) tried d) try
17. She advised me early.
a) arrive b) arriving c) to arrive d) have arrived
18. Tarek them to see the film.
a) said b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested
19. She me to pay for the shirt over there.
a) tells b) told c) said to d) said
20. My partner warned me careful of fast cars.
a) for be b) to be c) not to be d) be

Secondary stage

21. My partner advised me to read The prisoner of Zenda.
a) advising b) advises c) advised d) advise
22. My partner encouraged me my best.
a) to don't b) don't c) not to do d) to do
23. My partner suggested that I some fresh air.
a) has b) had c) have d) having
24. I traveled by train, but I by car.
a) might have travelled b) could travel c) could have travelled d) can travel
25. Where's Daniel? He have been here half an hour ago.
a) can b) must c) could d) should
26. We didn't play very well We should better. I got lost
a) have played b) play c) played d) plays
27. You your project earlier. You're so far behind now.
a) ought have started b) should start c) could have started d) should have started
28. Did you deliver the parcel for me? No, I find the house, so I've come back to get a map.
a) can b) could c) couldn't d) mustn't
29. He has left his car over there. He that. There is a "No waiting" sign.
a) mustn't do b) shouldn't have done c) shouldn't do d) should have done
30. They went to Aswan by plane but they have gone by train.
a) shall b) needn't c) must d) could
31. Helal didn't go to the doctor's yesterday although he have gone.
a) must b) ought to c) needn't d) shouldn't
32. I didn't know there was a meeting today. You me.
a) should have told b) should tell c) had to tell d) needn't have told
33. Ashraf been unkind to his sister, Damen. He knew she would be upset.
a) mustn't be b) shouldn't have been c) shouldn't be d) should have been
34. Hamid was working with me all day, so you him at the park.
a) couldn't have seen b) could see c) could have seen d) can see
35. Kamal Fawzi, but he didn't because they aren't friends anymore.
a) should have helped b) could have helped c) could help d) can see
36. Why hasn't he called? Tarek said he would call when he got to the hotel and he arrived by now.
a) mustn't be b) shouldn't have been c) shouldn't be d) should have been
37. Thank you. it's a fantastic gift, but you so much money on me
a) should have spent b) shouldn't have spent c) shouldn't spend d) should spend
38. I to bed earlier last night. I'm really tired today.
a) mustn't go b) shouldn't have gone c) shouldn't go d) should have gone
39. I downloaded that program. Now I have a virus on my laptop.
a) can't have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) will have

unit 5

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

Use of seem to + infinitive

to talk about how something appears to be when we cannot be completely sure:

للحديث عن كيف يبدو شيئا ما عندما لا يمكننا أن نكون على يقين تماما منه:

She hasn't said anything but Grandma seems to be having fun.

Uses of (be) meant to + infinitive

1. to talk about something that is expected:

للحديث عن شيء من المتوقع :

They were meant to arrive by now

2. to talk about something that is intended:

للحديث عن شيء المقصود :

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

Uses of (be) supposed to + infinitive

1. to talk about obligations:

للحديث عن الالتزامات :

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

2. to talk about arrangements:

للحديث عن الترتيبات :

I'm supposed to cook dinner on Monday evenings.

3. to talk about expectations:

للحديث عن التوقعات :

It was supposed to rain this morning.

4. to talk about our beliefs about something:

للحديث عن معتقداتنا عن شيء:

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

Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- It that children do the same with messaging.
a. seems b. supposed c. meant d. pretending
- I should have set the alarm clock because I was to meet my friend this morning.
a. seemed b. meant c. suppose d. pretending
- Cookies areto make it easier for us to find things that interest us
a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. meant
- I can't see this photo clearly. What is it
A meaning to be B seemed to be C supposed to D meant to be
- My brother was to help me yesterday, but he was too busy chatting with his friends online
a. mean b. supposed c. suppose d. seemed

Secondary stage

6. You shouldn't have entered that room as you were not to be there.
a. seems b. supposed c. meant d. suppose
7. I enjoy hanging out with my friends. I was to see my friend Nour yesterday but I didn't have time.
a. supposed b. seems c. meaning d. pretending
8. the weather to be hot tomorrow.
a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. meant
9. I am to take part in a poetry competition.
a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending
10. Nabil is to cook dinner.
a. seems b. mean c. supposed d. pretend
11. I seem the first student to arrive at school today.
a. to be b. being c. been d. have been
12. It to snow last week.
a. supposed b. meant c. didn't suppose d. wasn't supposed
13. Maya meant you.
a. calling b. to call c. call d. calls
14. Amr seems a good day.
a. has b. have c. had d. to be having
15. The train to leave at 9 o'clock.
a. meant b. is meant c. means d. has meant
16. My teacher be happy with my work
a. meant b. supposed c. seemed to d. meant to
17. Maher be a lot happier in his new school.
a. seemed to b. supposed c. meant d. seems
18. I really want to read this because it is to be the most exciting book of the year!
a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending
19. New inventions get their names from old words, or from the innovator who made them.
a. supposed b. seemed c. meant d. seem to

unit 6

Grammar

The Zero Conditional

الحالة الصفرية



If + present simple مضارع بسيط → present simple مضارع بسيط

• We use the zero conditional to

1. To describe facts حقائق

If / When ice gets hot, it melts.

If / When you heat water, it boils.

If / When plants don't get enough water, they die.

If / When you water plants, they grow.

2. To describe actions that are always true: أحداث معتادة

If / When I feel board, I read a book.

If / When I feel unhapp, I don't smile.

If / When I read in bed, I fall asleep. It's a habit.

I go to bed if I feel tired.

You read more quickly if you find a book interesting.

في حالة السؤال:

What do you do when you feel tired?

لاحظ ان If = when في الحالة الصفرية

when water is heated to 100° c, it boils.

The first conditional

الحالة الأولى

If + present simple مضارع بسيط → will / may / can + inf.

• We use the first conditional to talk about things that we think are probable or possible in the future:

تستخدم الحالة الأولى لتحدث عن الأشياء التي نعتقد انها محتملة في المستقبل.

If you go to London, you will see red buses.

If you work hard, you will succeed.

If you don't work hard, you will not (won't) succeed.

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

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

Secondary stage

We'll see the whole match if we leave now.

في حالة السؤال:

What will you do if you don't pass the exams?

The Second Conditional

الحالة الثانية

If + past simple ماضى بسيط → would/could/might/should +inf.

- We use the second conditional to talk about things that are unlikely to happen:

• نستخدم الحالة الثانية لتحدث عن أشياء غير محتملة الحدوث

If I was / were rich, I would buy an aeroplane!

If she was /were taller, she would be in the team.

she would be in the team If she was /were taller.

If you didn't practise, you would not (wouldn't) play the piano so well.

you would not (wouldn't) play the piano so well If you didn't practise.

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

If you studied hard, you would get high marks.

في حالة السؤال:

What would you do if you were rich?

- We can also use the second conditional to give people advice:

• نستخدم الحالة الثانية لتقديم النصيحة

If I were you, I'd read this useful book.

The Third Conditional

الحالة الثالثة

If + past perfect ماضى تام → would/could/might/ +have +p.p.

- We use the third conditional to talk about a different past, in which something did or didn't happen:

• نستخدم الحالة الثالثة عند الحديث عن مواقف واحداث في الماضي ولم تحدث

If I had studied medicine, I would have been a doctor

If Hanan had been at school yesterday, She'd have met the new teacher.

Hanan would have met the new teacher If she had been at school yesterday.

If my brother hadn't walked so quickly, he wouldn't have missed the bus.

If I had had enough money yesterday, I would / could / might have bought that mobile phone.

في حالة السؤال:

What would you have done if you had been late for the exam?

كل الروابط الآتية تأتي مع جميع قواعد If

1. In case of + noun اسم or (v + ing)

If I earn some money, I'll go abroad. (In case of)

In case of earning some money, I'll go abroad.

2. Unless = If not

If you study hard, you will get high marks. (Unless)

Secondary stage

Unless you study hard, you will not get high marks.

3. Without (But for) + noun اسم or (v + ing)
Without (But for) doctors, he would have died.

ملاحظات هامة

1. يمكن استخدام can / may بدلا من will
- If we have enough time, we can visit Ahmed.
2. يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب.
If you see Asmaa, give her a message for me, please.
3. ويمكن استخدام as long as أو on condition that أو only if أو provided that أو providing
محل if في الحالة الأولى ولهم نفس المعني .
You can borrow my pen if / provided that / on condition that / as long as you give it back.
4. تحل Should محل If في الحالتين الأولى والثانية ويلبها مصدر بدون to.
If I earn some money, I'll go abroad. (Should)
Should I earn some money, I'll go abroad.
5. لاحظ تحل Were محل If في الحالة الثانية.
If I were you, I would go to the doctor
Were I you, I would go to the doctor
6. Were + مصدر + to + مصدر would + المصدر
If he didn', he would not catch the train. (Were)
Were he to hurry, he would catch the train.
7. استخدام were مع كل الضمائر في الحالة الثانية.
If I were a doctor, I would be rich
8. لاحظ : تحل Had محل If في الحالة الثالثة ويلبها التصريف الثالث.
If he had studied hard, he would have got high marks. (Had)
Had he studied hard, he would have got high marks
1. لاحظ : تحل Had محل If في الحالة الثانية.
If he had enough money, he would buy a car. (Had)
Had he enough money, he would buy a car.
2. لاحظ : تحل (اسم If it were not for) + محل (But for - without) في الحالة الثانية.
But for doctors, People would die.
If it were not for doctors, People would die.
3. لاحظ : تحل (اسم If it hadn't been for) + محل (But for - without) في الحالة الثالثة
Without the rescuers' efforts, a lot of people wouldn't have survived
If it hadn't been for rescuers' efforts, A lot people wouldn't have survived
Unless you study, you will fail. (Without)
Without (But for) studying, you will fail.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. If scientists study the rings of trees, they information about our climate in the past.
a) found b) would find c) can find d) have found
2. If there much rain in a year, the rings in a tree are close together.
a) wasn't b) weren't c) hadn't been d) isn't
3. If they extract a thin piece of wood from the tree, theyits age without cutting it down.

Secondary stage

- a) can calculate b) would calculate c) have calculated d) might have calculated
4. If a tree deep roots, it won't fall over in strong winds.
a) has b) is having c) has had d) have
5. If the bark of a tree is destroyed, the tree
a) dies b) would c) is dying d) died
6. you pick those apples now, they won't taste very sweet.
a) But for b) If it c) on condition d) unless
7. If you leave now, you the train.
a) must have b) would catch c) will catch d) catch
caught
8. Water freezes if the temperature zero or below.
a) will be b) has been c) was d) is
9. you throw that stone, you'll break a window.
a) without b) unless c) In case of d) provided that
10. I a headache if I spend too long on the computer.
a) would have b) would get c) will get d) get
got
11. If she hard, she wins next week's race.
a) train b) trains c) had trained d) trained
12. If you mix red and white, you pink.
a) get b) will get c) would get d) would have got
13. If you a sport, you get better at it.
a) had b) practised c) practise d) will practise
practised
14. If you had worked hard, you better in the test.
a) would do b) would have done c) will do d) do
15. If you read quickly, you quickly too.
a) learned b) would learn c) will learn d) learn
16. If you a tree, it would help the air to be cleaner.
a) planted b) will plant c) would plant d) plant
17. If I was taller, I basketball.
a) play b) would have c) will play d) would play
played
18. I had not been late to school this morning, I would have known what to do for homework.
a) But for b) Without c) Unless d) If
19. If you listened to last week's Natural World, you that we had a lot of unanswered questions about trees.
a) know b) would have c) would know d) will know
known
20. If you at the time that these trees started growing, you would have seen people build some of Egypt's ancient temples!
a) lived b) had lived c) live d) will lived
21. If the bark is badly damaged, the tree
a) dies b) will die c) die d) would die
22. You will see the rings you cut the tree down.
a) in case of b) if c) unless d) but for
23. If water , it turns to ice.
a) freezes b) freeze c) will freeze d) would freeze

Secondary stage

24. If the people hadn't grown enough food, they ill.
a) will become b) would have become c) become d) became
25. If it went on raining for much longer, the river
a) would flood b) floods c) will flood d) would have flooded
26. If the farmer's fields had got very dry last summer, he them.
a) will irrigate b) irrigates c) would have irrigated d) irrigate
27. If you heat ice, it
a) would melt b) melts c) melted d) is melting
28. If there a sandstorm tonight, the town will be full of sand tomorrow.
a) were b) was c) has been d) is
29. If you mix yellow and blue, You green.
a) may get b) get c) are getting d) would get
30. you had caught that train, you would have been late.
a) in case of b) if c) unless d) but for
31. If the wind was very strong, it away the newspapers in the garden.
a) would blow b) will blow c) blows d) would would blown
32. If it a dry year, the rings of the tree are narrower.
a) has been b) are c) was d) is
33. If it ,our plants will grow well.
a) rains b) had rained c) will rain d) has rained
34. If the goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees
a) will have died b) might have died c) will die d) are dying
35. If people enough food, they become ill.
a) wouldn't get b) haven't got c) won't get d) don't get
36. If it goes on raining for much longer, the river
a) flood b) has flooded c) is flooding d) will flood
37. If the farmer's fields very dry this summer, he will irrigate them.
a) will get b) get c) are getting d) got
38. If you these plants soon, they'll die.
a) wouldn't water b) won't water c) don't water d) aren't watering
39. If the wind is very strong, it trees down.
a) had blown b) would blow c) has blown d) will blow
40. If the bark of a tree was destroyed, the tree
a) would die b) would have died c) die d) will die
41. Had you thrown that stone, youthe window.
a) would have broken b) break c) would break d) will break
42. I had gone to England, I would have met my pen friend.
a) But for b) Without c) If d) Unless
43. the sun disappeared, there would be no life on Earth.
a) Without b) In case of c) Unless d) If
44. If he hadn't looked at the sun, he have damaged his sight.
a) would b) wouldn't c) will d) won't
45. If it hadn't rained so heavily, we floods.
a) wouldn't have had b) have had c) have d) would have
46. I would go to the moon if I
a) had been asked b) have been asked c) were asked d) am asked
47. If I were you, I listen to the weather forecast before going out.
a) may b) can c) would d) shall

48. If the storm reached the city, houses destroyed.
a) will be b) would have been c) would be d) were
49. What if a storm hit the coast of Egypt?
a) will happen b) happened c) would happen d) happens
50. If it had been an eclipse, the sky dark.
a) should go b) might go c) will go d) would have gone
51. If I a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
a) discovery b) discover c) discovered d) had discovered
52. there to be a solar eclipse in Egypt, I would definitely watch it.
a) In case b) If c) Were d) Unless
53. you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
a) Had b) Should c) Unless d) If
54. What would have happened if there a flood here?
a) had been b) have been c) were d) was
55. him today , she would know what happened.
a) If she meets b) – Has she met c) Were she to meet d) Will she meet
56. Should he early , he will catch the bus.
a) comes b) come c) came d) had come
57. I would go to the beach if it summer.
a) is b) were c) has d) will be
58. having enough money, I can buy a car.
a) Without b) for c) In case of d) should
59. I wouldn't have succeeded his help.
a) without b) In case c) in case of d) because
60. Had I had good memory , I his name.
a) would remember b) will remember c) remembered d) would have remembered
61. If the Arctic glaciers , the sea level will rise.
a) freeze b) melt c) smelt d) raise
62. he travel to France , he would improve his language.
a) If b) Were c) Should d) Will
63. for Wafaa , Ayman would have died.
a) If it is b) If it weren't c) If it hadn't been d) If it had
64. In case of fire the fire men.
a) call b) will call c) would call d) called
65. You won't control it without
a) helps b) helped c) had helped d) help
66. Should I find out the reason , I you.
a) had told b) will tell c) would have told d) hadn't told
67. Were he to stop smoking in his health.....
a) improves b) would improve c) will improve d) would have improved