

Situations

1- Introducing people and one's self تقديم الناس والنفس	
* This is (مفرد أو جمع)	^ How do you do? Nice to see you!
2- Requesting & replying الطلب و الرد عليه	
* I'd like to....., please.	^ Yes, here you are.
* Would / Do you mind+v+ing.....?	^ No, I don't mind.
* Can you help me ?	^ I'm sorry / afraid. I can't.....
3- Making Suggestions & replying الاقتراح و الرد عليه	
* Let's /+ المصدر	^ Good idea. / Why not / OK.
* Why don't we / you + المصدر ...? * What / How about + المصدر + ing?	^ I'm not very keen.
4- Making offer عرض المساعدة	
* Do you want me ...for you ?	^ Yes, please. / No, thanks.
* Can I help you ?	^ That is kind of you .
5- Greetings and saying good bye التحيات و الوداع	
* Good morning / afternoon.	^ Good morning / afternoon.
* Good evening / night.	^ Good evening / night.
* How are you? / how are things?	^ Fine thanks./ Fine. And you?
* How do you do? مقابلة شخص لأول مرة	^ How do you do?
* Good bye / Bye / See you.	^ Good bye / Bye Bye / See you.
6- Invitation & responding الدعوة و الرد عليها	
* Would you like to + المصدر ..?	^ Thanks, I'd love to / Great idea
* How / What about + V+ing..?	^ Sorry,I am busy.
7- Asking Time السؤال عن الوقت	
* What is the time, please?	^ It's half past one.
8- Asking nationality السؤال عن الجنسية أو الموطن	
* What is your nationality?	^ I am + الجنسية
9- Asking the way السؤال عن الطريق	
* Where is the..., please?	^ Go straight along this road.
* Could you tell me the way to...?	^ The ... is on your ...
10- Asking for permission & responding الاستئذان والرد عليه	
* Can I + المصدر?	^ Sure/ Here you are / Sorry, no.
11- Congratulation and sympathy التهنية و المواساة	
* Congratulations! / well done	^ Thanks, I'm very pleased.
* I'm sorry to hear about that.	^ Well, never mind.
12- Apologizing & responding الاعتذار والرد عليه	
* I'm really sorry	^ Never mind./ Don't worry.
* I don't know how to say this.	^ You'd better get me another one.
13- Thanking & replying الشكر والرد عليه	
* Thank you.	^ You're welcome./ Not at all.
14- Asking for opinion طلب الرأي	
* What do you think of?	^ I think / believe
* What's your opinion of?	^ It is /They are ... good/bad
15- Agreeing & disagreeing الموافقة وعدم الموافقة	
* I agree. / That's right.	^ I disagree. / I don't think so.
16- Giving advice توجيه النصيحة	
* You should / shouldn't + المصدر	^ You're right./ I know I should(n't)
* If I were you, I'd / wouldn't ...	^ I'll think about that / I'll see
17- Expressing: Surprise	
* What a lovely surprise! / Wow !	^ I hope + فاعل
18- Asking for help طلب المساعدة	
* Can you help me, please?	^ Sure / Of course – Not at all
* Would/ Do you mind +...please?	^ I'm (sorry / afraid), I can't
19- Wishing التمني	
* I wish you a good	^ Thank you!
* May عسى your first child be a boy.	^ Same to you!
20- Necessity & Prohibiting الضرورة و التحريم	
* You (must / have to) + مصدر	^ I'll certainly do.
* You mustn't + مصدر	^ Surely I won't.
21- Belief and Disbelief التصديق وعدم التصديق	
* I believe in this. / That's true.	^ I can't believe it./That's incredible.
22- Blaming اللوم	

* I blame + فاعل + for + (V+ ing).	△ Please, forgive me.
* It's your fault. إنه خطأك.	△ I'll be careful next time.
23- Warning التحذير	
* Watch out! / Be careful or....	△ Thank you. / △I know this.
24- Treating التهديد	
* I'll punish you if... سوف أعاقبك لو	△ I promise I will.
25- Showing doubt إبداء الشك	
* I doubt it.	△ I do think so. / I don't think so.
26- Preferring التفضيل	
* I prefer ... to ... / more than ...	△ You are right. / You are free.
27- Showing certainly إبداء التأكيد	
* I am sure that + جملة	△ There is no doubt that + جملة
28- Persuading الإقناع	
* The advantages are clear.	△ All right.
* It would be great if you ...	△ I don't think so.
29- Showing indifference إبداء اللامبالاة	
* I don't care.	△ I don't care either. No, that's important.
30- Inquiring الاستفسار	
* Can you say it again, please?	△ Of course sir. / sure.
31- Pleasure / approval / satisfaction السعادة / الموافقة / الرضا	
* That's great / excellent!	△ And so am I. Me too.
32- Welcoming people الترحيب بالناس	
* You are welcome to my house!	△ That's very nice of you.
33- Desire الرغبة	
* I would like to + مصدر	△ So am I. Me too.
34- Seeing someone off توديع شخص (مسافر مثلاً)	
* Have a good flight.	△ Thanks a lot.
35- Telephoning الاتصال بالتليفون	
* Can / Could I speak to...please?	△ One moment, please.
36- Liking and disliking التعبير عن الحب / عدم الحب لشيء ما	
* I like / I'm interested in.....	△ I hate / dislike / can't stand.....

Mini dialogue

places	Speakers	
ملابس محل Clothes shop	بائع Salesperson	زبون Customer
أحذية محل Shoe shop	بائع Salesperson	زبون Customer
لعب محل Toys shop	بائع Salesperson	زبون Customer
كاميرات محل Camera shop	بائع Salesperson	زبون Customer
مقهى Coffee shop	جريسون Waiter	زبون Customer
محل الحيوانات الأليفة Pet shop	بائع Assistant	زبون Customer
بيع نباتات الزينة House plant shop	بائع Salesman	زبون Customer
محل جزارة Butcher's	جزائر Butcher	زبون Customer
المخبز Baker's	بائع Salesperson	زبون Customer
محل بقالة Grocer's	بقال Grocer	زبون Customer
محل الخضار Greengrocer's	الخضري Greengrocer	زبون Customer
محل بيع الفاكهة Fruit seller's	الفكهاني Fruit seller	زبون Customer
محل بيع الزهور Florist's	لبائع الزهور Florist	زبون Customer
محل الساعات Watchmaker's	ساعاتي Watchmaker	زبون Customer
محل كوافير Hairdresser's	كوافير Hairdresser	زبون Customer
صالون حلاقة Barber's	حلاق Barber	زبون Customer
محل تزيى Tailor's	تريى Tailor	زبون Customer
محل تزيى سيدات Dressmaker's	خياطة Dressmaker	زبون Customer

Electrician's محل كهربائي	Electrician كهربائي	Customer زبون
Carpentry shop محل نجارة	Carpenter نجار	Customer زبون
Library مكتبة (للقراءة / الاستعارة)	Librarian أمين المكتبة	Student/ Reader قارئ طالب
Bookshop مكتبة لبيع الكتب	Salesperson بائع	Customer زبون
Stationery shop مكتبة لبيع الأدوات	Assistant = salesman بائع	Customer زبون
Bank بنك	Bank manager مدير بنك Banker/bank clerk موظف بنك	Businessman رجل أعمال Client عميل بنك
Exchange desk مكتب صرافة	Exchanger صراف	Client عميل
Company / Firm شركة	Receptionist موظف استقبال secretary سكرتيرة	Businessman رجل أعمال Manager مدير
Company شركة Office مكتب	Employee موظف Interviewer المحاور رئيس	Applicant المتقدم لوظيفة Interviewee من تجرى معه
Classroom فصل مدرسي	Teacher معلم	Student طالب
Science laboratory معمل العلوم	Teacher معلم	Student طالب
University جامعة	Employee موظف	New student طالب جديد
Laboratory معمل	Researcher باحث	Scientist عالم
University lab معمل بالجامعة	Professor أستاذ جامعة	Researcher باحث
Hotel فندق	Hotel receptionist موظف	Guest = resident نزيل Client
Factory مصنع	Engineer مهندس	Worker عامل
Embassy سفارة	Official موظف	Applicant المتقدم بطلب
Museum متحف	Tourist زائر Visitor سائح	Guide مرشد Security officer \ أمن
Radio Studio أستوديو الإذاعة	Interviewer محاور	Interviewee من تجرى معه
Cinema سينما Theatre مسرح	Cinema employee موظف بالسينما usher مرشد الجمهور	A member of the public أحد الجمهور viewer = spectator مشاهد
Restaurant مطعم	Waiter جرسون	Client زبون
Lawyer's مكتب محامي	lawyer محامي	Client زبون
Chemist's/pharmacy صيدلية	Chemist صيدلي	Customer زبون
Hospital مستشفى	Doctor طبيب Surgeon إخراج	Patient مريض Visitor زائر
Doctor's / Clinic عيادة	Doctor طبيب	Patient مريض
Oculist's عيادة عيون	Oculist طبيب عيون	Patient مريض
Dentist's عيادة أسنان	Dentist طبيب أسنان	Patient مريض
Optician's محل نظارات	Optician النظاراتي	Customer زبون
Garage Mechanic's ورشة سيارات	Mechanic ميكانيكي	Driver/Car owner صاحب
Aliens' department قسم مد الإقامة	Official موظف	Tourist سائح Foreigner أجنبي
Passport department قسم الجوازات	Official موظف	A member of the public/citizen مواطن
Petrol (gas) station محطة بنزين	Worker عامل	Driver سائق Carowner صاحب سيارة
Police station مركز شرطة	Officer ضابط	Reporter مبلغ
Railway station محطة سكة حديد	Booking clerk موظف حجز	Porter شغال traveller راكب
Train قطار \ أتوبيس	Conductor كمساري	Passenger راكب
Taxi تاكسي	Taxi driver سائق تاكسي	Passenger راكب

طائرةPlane	مضيفة جويةAir hostess	راكبPassenger
مكتب المراجعةCheck-in – desk مطارAirport	موظف تفتيشCheck-in clerk سائحBusinessman رجل أعمالTourist	مسافرPassenger شغالPorter مواطنEgyptian citizen
مركز Computer service centre	فني Computer technician	زبونCustomer
حديقة حيوانZoo	طبيب بيطريVisitor / vet	صديق/معالجFriend/handler
مكان سياحيTourist place	مرشدGuide	زائرVisitor
دار الأوبراOpera house	مشاهدViewer	موظف الحجزBooking clerk
مكتب تذاكرTicket office	موظف الحجزBooking clerk	زبونCustomer \ traveller
إلكترونياتElectronic company	زبونCustomer	بائعSalesperson
مكتب بريدPost office	زبونCustomer	موظفOfficial
محكمةCourt	لقاضيJudge	شاهدWitness
معرضExhibition	زائرVisitor	حارسGuard
ناديClub	العامMember of the public	استقبال Receptionist
إستادStadium	متفرجSpectator	متفرجAnother spectator
البلجBeach منزلHome مطبخKitchen	مضيفHost مضيفةHostess زوج Husband الأمMother الأبFather	ضيفGuest زائر Visitor ابن Daughter زوجةWife الابن Son
حفلةParty	مضيفHost/Hostess	ضيفGuest
الهجرة Immigration department	سائح Tourist	موظف Official
وكالة السفر Travel agency مكتب سفر	وكيل سفرTravel agent موظف الحجز Booking clerk	زبون Customer مسافرTraveler
مكتب شركة طيران Airline office	موظف تذاكر Ticket clerk	زبون Customer
الجمركCustoms	ضابط جمرك Customs officer	راكب Passenger
مغسلةDry-cleaner's\Laundry's	زبونCustomer	المساعدAssistant
محل جواهرجيJeweler's	جواهرجيJeweler	زبون Customer
شارعStreet	رجل شرطةPoliceman سائحTourist	أحد المارةPasser-by
تليفون Telephone	زبون Customer	المالكLandlord
حمام سباحةSwimming pool	مكتربPool attendant / trainee	معلمInstructor / Swimmer
كنيسة Church	كاهن/قسيسPriest	مصليPrayer
مسجدMosque	امام / شيخ Imam / sheikh	مصليPrayer
العمارةBlock	مستأجرRenter / tenant	صاحب عقارLandlord
ملعب/ستادPlayground/stadium	حكمReferee	لاعبPlayer
السترنالTelephone switch	عامل التليفونOperator	عميلClient
مزرعةFarm	مهندس زراعيAgronomist	فلاحFarmer
سوق السمك Fish market	بائع سمكFish seller	مشتريBuyer
محل صانع احذيةShoe-repair shop	صانع احذيةShoemaker	زبونCustomer
محل سباكةPlumber's	سباكPlumber	صاحب شقةFlat owner
متعدد الوسائطMultimedia lab	مدرسTeacher	طالبStudent
مركز نتInternet café	عاملAssistant	زبونCustomer
محل بيع صحفNewsagent's	بائع الصحفNewsagent	زبونCustomer

Broker's مكتب السماسر	Customer/tenant زبون /مستأجر	Broker سمسار
Bakery / baker's مخبز	Baker خباز	Customer زبون
Computer shop مكتب كومبيوتر	Computer programmer مبرمج	Client عميل
Building site موقع بناء	Civil engineer مهندس مدني	Worker عامل
Engineering office مكتب هندسي	Architect مهندس معماري	Client عميل
Street شارع	Beggar شحات	Passer-by عابر سبيل
Information desk مكتب استعلامات	Information clerk استعلامات	Passenger راكب
Customs-house مكتب جمارك	Customs officer ضابط جمارك	Traveller مسافر
The club النادي	Trainer مدرب	Athlete رياضي
Examination room غرفة الامتحان	Student طالب	Teacher/supervisor مشرف
Photo shop محل تصوير	Photographer مصور	Customer زبون
The court المحكمة	Judge القاضي	Criminal مجرم
Driving school مدرسة قيادة	Instructor معلم	Driver سائق
Monastery دير	Monk راهب	Prayer مصلي
Pastry محل حلويات	Salesman بائع	Customer زبون
Nursery/kindergarten حضانة	Baby sitter جليسة اطفال	Child/parents طفل / والدين
Th beach الشاطيء	Holiday maker القائم بالاجازة	Tourist سائح
Bread kiosk كشك بيع خبز	Seller بائع	Customer زبون
Fire station المطافي	Officer ضابط	Fireman رجل مطافي
Exchange office مكتب صرافة	Teller صراف	Client عميل
School مدرسة	Student طالب	Teacher مدرس
train station محطة قطار	Porter شغال	Passenger راكب
Electronics' محل الكترونيات	Salesman بائع	Customer عميل
Embassy سفارة	Official موظف	An applicant المتقدم
Image center مركز تصوير	Photographer مصور	Customer عميل
Beauty shop صالون تجميل	Beautician مجمل	Lady سيدة
House بيت	Landlord / land lady صاحبة منزل	Tenant مستأجر
Kitchen مطبخ	Mother ام	Daughter ابنة
Photoshop محل تصوير	Cameraman مصور	Customer عميل
location موقع تصوير	Director مخرج	Actor / actress ممثل /
Metro station محطة المترو	Booking clerk موظف حجز	Passenger راكب
Mole مول تجاري	Assistant بائع	Customer عميل زبون
Internet الانترنت	Chatter السامر / المتحدث	Friend الصديق
Broker's مكتب سمسة	Broker سمسار	Customer /tenant مستأجر
Furniture shop محل اثاث	Assistant بائع	Customer زبون
Service center مركز صيانة	Technician عامل فني	Client عميل
Ambulance اسعاف	Paramedic مسعف	Patient مريض

كل كلمات المنهج

Uniform	grandchildren	Delegation	Air conditioning	Surgeon
Civil engineer	Architect	Receptionist	News reporter	Programmer
Professor	Hardware	Mechanic	lawyer	Currency
Bank	Coins	Cash	Credit	Credit card
Debit card	Surf the net	Account	User – friendly	Traditional
Cheque	bargain	Online	survey	Broadband
Catalogue	Barter	Adult	team	Individual
army	canoeing	Collection	Continuously	Except
savings	valuable	Ball	Debt	Identical
Necklace	Manual	Festival	Amateur	professional
Group	Conquer	Lifelong	Mountaineers	Toddler
Professional	chain	Chief	Representative	Yield
Fruit grapes	Vegetables	Afford	Corporation	Distribute
Economy	Employ	Global	Goods	Pack
Situation	String	Tolerance	Pessimistic	Navy
Shelter	Split	Violent	Cruel	Literature
judo	Technology	Wages	act	Challenge
Career	Take place	Take part	Exercise	Boxing
Bring up	Attach	Benefit	judo	Destroy

Make or Do

Make		Do	
make parts of cars	يصنع أجزاء السيارات	do an operation	يجري عملية جراحية
make a difference	يحدث اختلاف في	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
make a mistake	يخطئ	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
make an ass of	يسخر من	do research on / into	يعمل أبحاث على
make a choice	يختار	do the homework	يحل الواجب
make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do post graduate studies	الدراسات العليا
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف

- **arrive:** يصل (لا يليه مفعول به) - The plane has just **arrived**.
- **arrive at (an airport / school / station):** يصل إلى (مكان صغير محدود)
- **arrive in (Cairo / London / France):** يصل إلى (دولة / عاصمة / مدينة كبيرة)
- **reach: get to** يصل إلى (يليه مفعول به ولا يليه حرف جر)
- **do / carry out / perform an operation:** يقوم بإجراء عملية جراحية
- **have an operation:** تجري له عملية جراحية
- **qualify as + وظيفة** - He studied medicine and **qualified as a doctor**.
- **enjoy / like / stop + v. + ing:**
 - He **enjoys / likes working** in a big hotel. - He **stopped smoking**.
- **with heart problems:** يعاني من مشاكل في القلب
- **make + object + مصدر** يجعل - The film **made me cry**.
- **continue + v. + ing / to + inf. :** يستمر في
 - Although he retired, he **continued researching / to research** new treatments.
- **reason for + noun / v. + ing:** سبب - I don't know the **reason for his failure**.

- **reason + why + جملة** : سبب - I don't know the **reason why he failed**.
- **would like to + مصدر** : يريد - I'd like to be a doctor.
- **proud to + مصدر** : فخور أن - I'm **proud to help** make my country better.
- **proud of + اسم** : فخور بـ - I'm **proud of my father**.

- **let + مصدر + مفعول** : يسمح - Father **let me use** his mobile phone.
- **allow + to + مصدر + مفعول** : يسمح - Father **allowed me to use** his mobile phone.
- **another:** آخر (إضافي / مختلف) - I'm going to have **another** piece of cake.
- **other + جمع أو مفرد** : الآخر - Tom and three **other** boys went fishing this afternoon.
- **others:** الآخرون (تشير إلى أشياء أو أشخاص) - **Some people are rich while others are poor**.
- **steal:** يسرق شيئاً - **The thieves stole five million dollars from the bank**.
- **rob:** يسرق من مكان أو شخص - **They robbed a bank last week**. - He **robbed me** last night.
- **rob (someone) (of):** يسرق من شخص شيء - **Someone robbed me of my watch last night**.

- استخدام حرف الجر **on** في الحالات الآتية:
on television on the radio on the telephone on the internet
- استخدام حرف الجر **on** مع الأيام ويستخدم **in** مع الشهور والسنين:
on Monday, Friday, Sunday in May, April, August
- وعند تحديد اليوم مع الشهر (والسنة) نستخدم **on**:
on 2nd May on March 1st, 2010

- **Why don't we/you + مصدر.....?** و لم لا - **Why don't we go out for a meal tonight?**
- **The reason why + جملة** : سبب - **The reason why he failed is that he didn't study hard**.
- **take + ضمير + to + inf.** : يستغرق - **It took me a long time to finish**.
- **promise to + inf.** : يوعد - **He promised to call me every week**.
- يمكن استخدام التصريف الثالث من بعض الأفعال كصفة
a broken window شبك مكسور a stolen car سيارة مسروقة
- لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد بعد أسماء الكتب حتى لو كان الاسم يمل على الجمع:
- *Gulliver's Travels is a funny novel*.

- **debit card:** بطاقة مسبقة الدفع وعند شراء شيء يخضع ثمنه من حسابك مباشرة
- **credit card:** بطاقة ائتمان وتستخدم في الشراء ويخضع الثمن من الحساب فيما بعد

- **borrow:** يستعير / يقترض
- Can I **borrow your car**? - Hala **borrowed a camera from** Dalia.
- **lend:** يسلف / يقرض
- Can you **lend me your camera**, please?
- Dalia **lent Hala her camera**. - Dalia **lent her camera to** Hala.

- **would rather + مصدر** : يفضل - **I'd rather have** lunch outdoors.
- **would rather + مصدر + than + مصدر** : رد صم - **I'd rather study than watch** TV.
- **would prefer + to + inf.** : يفضل - **I'd prefer to have** lunch outdoors.
- **prefer + v. + ing + to + v. + ing:** - **I prefer staying at home to going** to the cinema.
- **prefer + noun + اسم + to + noun + اسم** : - **I prefer tea to coffee**.

- **look forward to + v. + ing:** يتطلع إلى
- **I look forward to spending** my holiday in Paris.

- **go + v. + ing:** تستخدم هذه الصيغة مع عدد من الأنشطة وبخاصة الأنشطة الرياضية
- go fishing / swimming / shopping يذهب للصيد / للسباحة / للتسوق
- **Interestingly:** بشكل مشوق (تأتي أول الجملة)
- **Interestingly**, many people prefer to use traditional banks than online banking.
- **discover:** يكتشف (شيئاً كان موجوداً) - Columbus **discovered** America.
- **invent:** يخترع (شيئاً لم يكن له وجود من قبل) - Alfred Nobel **invented** dynamite.

- **decide to + inf.** بمصدر يقرر أن - He **decided to buy** a new mobile.
- **decide on + noun** باسم يختار - They **decided on a name** for the baby.
- **agree with + شخص أو شيء** يتفق مع - I don't **agree with hunting**.
- **finish + v. + ing:** ينتهي من / ينهي - I **finished doing** my homework.
- **promise + to + مصدر** - He **promised to lend** me his new camera.
- **manage to + مصدر** يتمكن من = **succeed in + v. + ing:** ينجح في
- **start + v. + ing / to + مصدر** يبدأ بمصدر - It **started raining / to rain**.

- **out of the blue:** فجأة / بغتة • **make my day:** يسعدني
- **keep your cool:** يبقى هادئ الأعصاب • **a close call:** النجاة بأعجوبة
- **in a tight corner:** في مأزق حرج / في ورطة

- **amateur:** هاو a sports person who does not get paid. لا يحصل على أجر
- **professional:** محترف a sports person who gets paid. يحصل على أجر
- **elder:** (than) أكبر سناً من (للمقارنة بين اثنين داخل العائلة ولا يليها) - My **elder** brother is a pilot.

- **lose:** يخسر - The team played well, but **lost** the game.
- He **lost** a lot of money at races.
- **miss:** يفتقد (شخص / مكان) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات)
- I **miss** my old friends very much. - He **missed** the 9:30 train.

- **the first / the only / the last + to + مصدر:**
- Tom was **the first** person **to come** to the party.

- **I wish I could + مصدر** أتمنى (تعبير عن أمنية في المستقبل)
- I **wish I could give up** smoking.

- **either:** أيضاً (تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية) - I **don't like** football **either**.
- **too:** أيضاً (تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية) - I play tennis **too**.
- **learn / teach + how to + مصدر / مصدر** : يتعلم / يعلم
- (to + مصدر) أو (how to + مصدر) (مصدر) learn / teach / مصدر
- I'm **learning (how) to play** the piano. - Mother **taught me (how) to cook**.

- **export to:** يصدر الى - Egypt **exports** cotton **to** many countries.
- **import from:** مستورد من - Many countries **import** cotton **from** Egypt.
- **made from:** مصنوع من (مادة تتغير ولا نراها) - Bread is **made from** flour.
- **made of:** مصنوع من (مادة لا تتغير ونراها) - Furniture is **made of** wood.
- **made in:** مصنوع في (مكان) - We should buy goods **made in** Egypt.

- **economic:** اقتصادي (ترتبط بالتجارة والصناعة)
- نمو / problems / development / system / موقف **economic** situation
- **economical:** اقتصادي (ترتبط بتوفير الوقت والجهد والمال)
- economical** person / machine

- **salary:** مرتب (شهري أو سنوي)
- **wages:** أجر (اليوم أو الساعة أو الأسبوع)
- **fare:** أجرة (مواصلات)
- **fees:** أتعاب (طبيب/ محامى) - مصاريف (مستشفى خاصة أو مدرسة خاصة)
- **hire:** يستأجر (لفترة قصيرة) - She **hire** a dress for the party.
- **rent:** يستأجر (لفترة طويلة) - I'd like to **rent** a flat to get married.
- **trade in:** يتاجر في (سلعة) • **trade with:** يتاجر مع (شخص / دولة)
- **spend + v. + ing:** يقضى - He **spent** his time **studying** the reports.

- **look forward to + v. + ing :** يتطلع الى - I'm **looking forward to seeing** you.
- **be located in: be situated in** يقع في (دولة أو قارة) - Egypt **is located in** Africa.
- **be located on: be situated on** يقع على (محيط أو بحر أو قناة أو نهر) - Port Said **is located on** the Suez Canal.

• لاحظ أن كلمة **chief** تأتي مع كلمت **engineer / buyer** مثل

chief buyer: رئيس المشتريات

chief engineer : كبير المهندسين

- **a couple of:** two (اثنان من نوع واحد) - I'll be with you in **a couple of** minutes.
- **a couple:** a husband and wife زوجان - Mr and Mrs Ahmed are a nice old **couple**.
- **a pair of:** زوج من (شيء واحد يتكون من جزأين غير منفصلين)
a pair of shoes/glasses/trousers/scissors/gloves/jeans

زوج من (الأحذية/ نظارة/ بنطلون/ مقص/ قفاز/ بنطلون جينز)

- **Would you + mind + v. + ing:** هل تمانع
- Would you **mind leaving** the door open?
- **suggest + v. + ing:** يقترح
- He **suggested spending** the evening in the club.
- **suggest that + مصدر + فاعل:** يقترح
- Tom **suggested that I look** for another job.
يمكن أن نستخدم should قبل المصدر
- Tom **suggested that I should look** for another job.
- **spend + v. + ing:** يقضي
- He **spent the evening writing** invitation cards to his friend.
- **refuse + to + مصدر:** يرفض أن - He **refused to lend** me his new camera.

• لاحظ هذه التعبيرات مع **tell**

- tell the time يبين الوقت
- tell the truth يقول الحقيقة
- tell a story يحكي قصة
- tell the difference يبين الاختلاف
- tell a lie / lies يكذب

- **gain:** (experience / information / Knowledge) يزداد/ يكتسب
- **earn:** (money / his living) يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد)
- **win:** (a race / a cup / a medal) زوفي (سباق/ كأس/ ميدالية)
- **beat:** (someone / a team) يهزم (فريق/ شخص)

Grammar

Present simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Form: التكوين

يتكون المضارع البسيط من الفعل في المصدر بدون to ونضيف للفعل حرف s إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب أو (It , she , He)
- They **work** for a well-know Egyptian company. - He **lives** in Cairo.

Usage: الاستخدام

يعبر عن حقائق تكون دائما أو عادة أو حدث متكرر
- Doctors **help** ill people. - I **go** swimming every week.

يعبر عن حالة أو موقف حقيقى دائم true situation
- He **lives** in Luxor.

يستخدم مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو أولها
every day/ week / year - twice a week / a month - on Sundays / Fridays

- Mark **goes** to the club **every Monday**. - **Every Monday** Mark **goes** to the club.

يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار وتأتى قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد (am / is / are)
always دائما - usually عادة - often غالبا - sometimes أحيانا - not often

rarely / seldom نادرا - never أبدا - ever - frequently - occasionally
- I **always try** to save energy. - I **never drive** into town.

مضارع بسيط + after / when / as soon as / before / until + مستقبل بسيط / أمر

He **will leave** the office **after / when / as soon as** he **finishes** his work.

He **will finish** his work **before** he **leaves** the office.

He **will not leave** the office **until** he **finishes** his work.

Present Continuous Tense **زمن المضارع المستمر**

Form: التكوين

am / is / are + v. + ing يتكون المضارع المستمر من

Usage: الاستخدام

يعبر المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن أو لحظة الكلام.

- I can't see you now. I'm **revising** for the exams.- Please don't make so much noise. I'm **studying**.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

now - at the moment في الوقت الحاضر look - listen - at present في هذه اللحظة

- **Look!** A car **is coming**. - They **are playing** tennis **now**.- I'm **reading** an interesting book at the moment.Past Simple Tense **زمن الماضي البسيط**

Form: التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل.

play → played

eat → ate

Usage: الاستخدام

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي.

- She **cooked** a delicious lunch yesterday.

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة في الماضي.

- She **cooked** lunch every day last week.

غالبا يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في الماضي.

- When I was young, we **lived** by the sea.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday أمس - ago منذ - last... الماضي ... - in the past في الماضي

once مرة - once upon a time ذات مرة - one day في يوم من الأيام

the other day (week-month-year) قليلة (سنوات / شهور / أسابيع) منذ أيام

in 2007 - from + سنة + to + سنة - When I was... - How long ago - for

- I **last ate** fish when I was in Alex.Past Continuous Tense **زمن الماضي المستمر**

Form: التكوين

was / were + v. + ing يتكون الماضي المستمر من

-He **was flying**. - They **were talking**.

Usage: الاستخدام

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

- I **was having** a shower when the phone **rang**.

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

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

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

while عندما - as بينما - just as في اللحظة التي

all day yesterday طوال الوقت - all the time طوال اليوم أمس

يأتي الماضي المستمر بعد while / as / just as بينما يكون الحدث الآخر ماضي بسيط أو ماضي مستمر حسب المعنى

- The phone **rang while (as-just as) he was leaving** the house.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد when ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى.

- I **was studying** English **when** the lights **went** out.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضي مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط.

- Magdy **couldn't** hear the phone **because he was having** a shower.

لاحظ أن during يأتي بعدها : noun / v. + ing

During having lunch (my lunch time), the phone rang.Present perfect tense **زمن المضارع التام**

Form: التكوين

• يتكون المضارع التام البسيط من has / have + p.p.

Usage: الاستخدام

• يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا مع since / for.

- I've **been at** this school since 1997 / for ten years.

• يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت حديثا مع just / already / lately / recently.

- I've **just finished** reading this book.

- Have you **already** written to John? (سؤال)
- He has **already** had dinner. (جملة مثبتة)
- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث لم تحدث بعد مع never / yet.
- She's **never** played tennis. - Has he **arrived yet**? (آخر السؤال)
- They **haven't** eaten **yet**. (آخر الجملة المنفية)
- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن خبرات سابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها مع ever.
- Have you ever **met** anyone famous?
- نستخدم ever بعد صفات التفضيل.
- This is **the most exciting** film I **have ever** seen.
- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية: so far/ this morning / this year
- He **has typed** five letters **so far**. - I've **written** three letters this morning.
- كما يستخدم إذا بدأت الجملة بما يلي:
- It's/This is the first time... It's / This is the only... In recent years
- In the last few years/months Over the ages / years علي مر العصور/ السنين
- It's **the first time** I **have been** to this place.
- This is **the only** play I **have seen**.

ملاحظات:

- يأتي بعد since زمن يحدد بداية الحدث أما for يأتي بعدها مدة هذا الحدث.
- Since 1998 / last week / October / Sunday / this morning / yesterday / lunch / then / 5 o'clock
- for a day / an hour / ages / a long time / 3 days / the last week
- إذا جاء مع since فعلين فالفعل الذي يلي since يكون ماضي بسيط و الآخر مضارع تام.
- I **haven't** seen him **since** he **left** for Cairo.
- لاحظ التركيب التالي

ماضي بسيط مثبت + last + فاعل + since + مدة زمنية + It's
It's ages **since** I last saw him.

ثانيا : الروابط

روابط الإضافة

- ⌘ **And:** (واو العطف (تربط اسمين أو فعلين)
- They captured Gulliver and tied him to the ground.
- ⌘ **Besides / In addition to / As well as + v. + ing:** بالإضافة الى
- Besides cooking for twenty people, she did the washing up.
- In addition to / As well as going to the market, we went to the zoo.
- جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول. as well as إذا ربطت
- I as well as he have a car. الفاعل الثاني , as well as الفاعل الأول
- ⌘ **not only but also** ليس فقط ... و لكن أيضا
- ⌘ **not only but as well:** ليس فقط و لكن أيضا
- قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد الفعل المساعد فى الجملة الأولى. not only تأتي
- We **not only** went to the market **but also** we went to the zoo.
- We **not only** went to the garden, **but** we went to the zoo **as well**.
- إذا بدأنا بـ **Not only** تكون الجملة الأولى على شكل سؤال
- Not only did we go to the market, but also we went to the zoo.**

الروابط الدالة على السبب

- ⌘ **Because / As / Since + جملة** (يأتى قبلها جملة النتيجة و بعدها جملة السبب) لأن جملة
- He was late for school **because** he missed the bus.
- **Since/As** he had no money, he couldn't buy a bicycle.
- ⌘ **Due to / Owing to**
- ⌘ **Because of / Through**
- ⌘ **On account of**
- بسبب : اسم + صفة / اسم + v + ing
- We lost the match **due to / through** bad play.
- We didn't play the match **owing to** bad weather.
- He went to the doctor **because of being ill**.
- ⌘ **Being + adj.** صفة:
- **Being ill**, he went to the doctor.
- ⌘ **Therefore** و يأتى قبلها جملة السبب و بعدها جملة النتيجة : ولذلك - **so** و لهذا السبب
- I got a good degree, **therefore / so** I didn't have difficulty getting a job.

الروابط الدالة على التناقض

- بالرغم من : **Although / Though / Even though / Even if** + جملة
- بالرغم من : **However** + صفة / ظرف + فاعل + فعل
- بالرغم من : **as** + فاعل + ظرف + صفة
- **Although he is young**, he is strong.
- **However young he is**, he is strong
- **Young as he is**, he is strong.
- بالرغم من : اسم / **v. to be** + اسم / فعل + فاعل + مفعول
- **Whatever mistakes he makes**, I respect him.
- **Whatever his mistakes (are)**, I respect him.

- و مع ذلك **yet** / ومع ذلك **however** / ولكن **but** :
- He is young, **but / however / yet** he is strong.
- He is young. **However** he is strong.
- بالرغم من : اسم + صفة / اسم / **v. + ing** + اسم
- **Despite (In spite of) being ill**, he passed the exam.
- **Despite (In spite of) his illness**, he passed the exam.

الروابط الدالة على الشرط

- ما لم : جملة (فاعل + فعل مثبت)
- إذا : جملة (فاعل + فعل منفي)
- He won't go to sleep **unless you tell** him a story.
- He won't go to sleep **if you don't tell** him a story.

الروابط الدالة على الزمن

- While** بينما : While reading the newspaper, I fell asleep.
- when** عندما : When I got home, I did my homework.
- as soon as** بمجرد أن : As soon as I saw it, I wanted to buy it.
- before** قبل : Before I went to bed, I phoned my friend.

الماضي التام

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

- ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + **After**
- ماضي بسيط + **After + v. + ing**
- ماضي بسيط + **Having + pp**

- **After he had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.
- **After reading** the novel, he **watched** TV.
- **Having read** the novel, he **watched** TV.

- ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + فاعل + **As soon as**

- He **parked** his car **as soon as** he **had found** a place.

يستخدم الماضي التام قبل أو بعد when وذلك حسب ترتيب الأحداث.

- **When he arrived**, we **had finished** our dinner.
- **When we had finished** our dinner, he **arrived**.

- ماضي تام + **till / until + past perfect** + ماضي بسيط منفي

- He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.
- It wasn't until he had found a place that he parked his car.

- ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **Before**
- ماضي تام + **Before + v. + ing**
- ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **By the time**

- Before he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.
- Before **watching** TV, he **had read** the novel.
- **By the time** the police **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع **by** إذا تلاها ما يدل على الماضي.

- **By last** Friday, he **had finished** the report.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع **already / just / never / yet** إذا كانت الجملة في الماضي.

- When we **arrived** at the cinema, the film **had already started**.
- He told me he **had already done** his homework.
- She **had just got** home when I phoned her.

ماضي بسيط + **had + p.p. + no sooner + than + فاعل**
ماضي بسيط + **had + hardly / scarcely + p.p. + when + فاعل**

- We **had no sooner finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.
- We **had hardly finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

لاحظ استخدام **no sooner / hardly / scarcely** بين **had** و التصريف الثالث (pp)
إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **no sooner / hardly / scarcely** نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استفهام.

ماضي بسيط + **No sooner + had + فاعل + p.p. + than**
ماضي بسيط + **Hardly / scarcely + had + فاعل + p.p. + when**

- **No sooner had we finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.

لا بد من استخدام الماضي التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.

- He **thanked** me for **what I had done**. - He **found** the bag, which he **had lost**.
- He **was** tired **because** he **had worked** for 14 hours.

Future Simple Tense الزمن المستقبلي البسيط

يكون المستقبل البسيط من **will / shall + inf.**

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

Next (year/..) / in the future / soon / in a year, month, week tomorrow / this time tomorrow

- I'll see him **tomorrow**. - We **will not (won't)** meet again until **next** week.

لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالباً مع:

I expect / I'm sure / I think / probably / I hope / I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps

- I **expect** he **will win** the first prize. - I don't **think** she **will get** the job.

Will + infinitive

نستخدم **will + infinitive**

- **For predictions:** للتنبؤ (بدون دليل) - I think you'll **enjoy** your holiday.
- **For future facts:** للحقائق المستقبلية - I'll **be** 16 next week.
- **For quick decisions:** للقرارات السريعة - That's the phone - I'll **answer** it.
- **For offers:** للعرض (بشكل خيري) - I'll **go** shopping with you if you like.
- **for requests:** للطلب - **Will** you **give** me your new address?
- **for arrangements:** للترتيب مع اشخاص - I'll **see** you this evening.
- **for threats:** للتهديد - I'll **resign** if I don't get a pay rise.

Shall + infinitive

نستخدم **shall + infinitive**

- **for suggestions:** للاقتراح - **Shall we go** out for dinner tonight?
- **for offers:** للعرض (بشكل استفهامي) - **Shall I help** you with your homework?

Going to + infinitive

نستخدم **going to + infinitive** للتعبير عن الخطط و النوايا و القرارات قبل لحظة الحديث

- I'm **going to make** some coffee. Do you want some?

نستخدم **going to + infinitive** للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل مع وجود دليل

- There are no clouds in the sky. **It's going to be** another sunny day.

Present Continuous الزمن المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل بالنسبة للترتيبات و الخطط المسبقة

- He's **travelling** to Cairo tomorrow. He's got his tickets.

Present Simple الزمن المضارع البسيط

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل و يرتبط ذلك بجداول المواعيد الخاصة بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة و غير ذلك:
- The plane **takes off** at 10 p.m.

أدوات النكرة

- تستخدم a / an مع التعابير الدالة على العدد و الثمن و السرعة:
 في الساعة an hour / كيلو a kilo / زوج من a couple of
 لا تستخدم a / an قبل أسماء الوجبات أما إذا سبقها صفة تأتي الأداة قبل الصفة:
 - I usually have lunch at 2 p.m. - He gave us a good breakfast.
 للإشارة إلى: a / an نستخدم

A bird can work in a team
 He's a player in that football team.
 She is a civil engineer.

- شئ لأول مرة
- واحد من مجموعة
- وظيفة شخص

- نستخدم an قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك:
 an apple – an egg – an icecream – an orange – an umbrella
 نستخدم a مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف u / h و لكن لها صوت ساكن:
 A hospital – a uniform – a useful book – a university – a European country
 نستخدم an مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بـ u / h و لكن لها صوت متحرك:
 An honest man – an underground station.

أداة المعرفة The definite article**the نستخدم****• للإشارة إلى شئ سبق الإشارة إليه:**

- A bird was put in a cage with some food. **The** bird couldn't reach the food.
 • للإشارة إلى شئ هو الوحيد من نوعه أو إذا كنا نقصد الشئ كفكرة عامة
 the sun / the moon / the Earth / The country / the countryside / the town / the sea / the sky / the Pyramids / the capital / the Cairo Tower / the state / the war.
 • للإشارة إلى اختراع أو اكتشاف أو نوع من حيوان ما
 the computer / the lion
 • مع أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والسلاسل الجبلية والبحيرات والصحاري والقنوات
 - the Pacific Ocean - the Mediterranean Sea - the Nile - the Alps - the Sahara
 • مع أسماء بعض الدول (عادة الدول المركبة)
 - The United kingdom - The European Union - The United States of America - the Sudan
 • مع السينما والمسرح والراديو والانترنت
 the cinema / the theatre / the radio / the internet
 • قبل صفات التفضيل والعبارات الدالة على المقارنة:
 Ali is **the tallest** boy in class. - Dalia is **the most intelligent** girl in class.
 • قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية إذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل **play / practise**
 the piano – الجيتار the guitar

لا نستخدم أداة:

- مع الأسماء الجمع عندما نعبر عن أفكار عامة مثل الناس والطعام والوظائف والنباتات.
 women / men / beans / scientists / trees / children
 : 'the' ولكن عندما نحدد أي ناس أو أشياء فإننا نستخدم
 - **The people in my street** are friendly.
 • مع الأسماء التي لا تعد عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام مثل الطعام والشراب والمواد الخام
 الذهب gold - الزيت / البترول oil - الماء water - اللحم meat
 • مع أسماء القارات والمدن الكبيرة والصغيرة ومعظم الدول وأسماء الأعلام وأسماء البحيرات المفردة والجبال المفردة مثل
 Africa – India – London – Assiut – Yousef- Lake Naser – Ever
 • مع الأنشطة والألعاب الرياضية
 running / football
 • مع الأسماء المجردة أي المعنوية (عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام)
 العمل work / السعادة happiness / المتعة fun / الحب love / الديمقراطية democracy
 • مع المواد الدراسية واللغات
 - I love **history**. - My father can speak **French** as well as **Arabic**.
 *قبل أسماء الوجبات
 breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper
 - I usually have **breakfast** at 7 o'clock?
 • قبل كلمة home-work-bed خاصة مع الأفعال go-return-come-arrive
 -return home / arrive at work / go to bed
 • قبل school-prison-hospital-church-mosque عندما تستخدم في الغرض الذي بنيت من أجله ، و نستخدم **the** إذا تم الذهاب إلى هذه الأماكن للزيارة.
 He went to prison. = He is a prisoner, a soldier or an officer.
 He went to **the prison**. = He went there to visit someone.
 - Professor Magdy Yacoub
 • قبل اللقب المتبوع باسم علم

Adjectives الصفات

تصف غير العاقل. ing تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ed لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ
 - He is **frightened** of his father. - He saw a **frightening** animal.

Comparative Adjective (بين اثنين) صفات المقارنة

نضيف er للصفات القصيرة و نضع بعدها than.
 cheap رخيص → cheaper كبير السن old → older
 - I'm going to Alexandria by bus. It's **cheaper than** going by train.
 نستخدم more than / less than مع الصفات الطويلة.
 expensive غالى more / less expensive than
 - I'll go to Alexandria by plane. It's **more expensive than** going by bus.

Superlative adjectives

نضيف est للصفات القصيرة و يسبقها the و نضع the most/the least قبل الصفات الطويلة
 high عالى → highest expensive غالى → the most / least expensive
 - Everest is **the highest mountain** in the world.
 - This is **the most / least expensive** shirt in this shop.

ملاحظات:

هناك صفات شاذة

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther(further) than	the farthest(furthest)
much / many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least

- That was a really **good** film. In fact it's **the best** I've ever seen.
 نستخدم as.....as عندما يتساوى الطرفان فى الصفة.
 -Suzy is as tall as Dina. = They are the same height.
 نستخدم not as (so)as عندما لا يتساوى الطرفان فى الصفة.
 -Hussein isn't as old as Ali. = Ali is the older of the two.
لاحظ أن (as) + اسم + as = the same + noun + صفة + as
 -Rania is the same age as Rasha. = Rania is as old as Rasha.
 يمكن أن نحدد مقدار الصفة باستخدام a little / a bit / much / a lot / far (= a lot)
 - Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.

Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل

🔗 **Who / that:** يحل محل فاعل عاقل
 The woman **who / that** was injured in the accident is in hospital.
 🔗 **Whom / who / that:** تحل محل مفعول عاقل
 The boy **whom / who / that** I wanted to talk to was not at home.
 🔗 **Which/ that:** تحل محل فاعل غير عاقل أو مفعول غير عاقل
 Hala works for a company **which / that** manufactures computers.
 The shoes **which / that** Nadia bought don't fit very well.
 🔗 **Whose:** تستخدم للملكية وتحل اسم متبوع بـ 's و صفات الملكية وهى
 my/his/her/its/our/you/their
 We met a lady **whose** daughter has just got married.
 🔗 **Where:** which حرف جر / حرف جر + which
 تحل محل ظرف مكان (جار و مجرور / there)
 - This is the school **which** I learned in. = This is the school **where** I learned.
 🔗 **When:** which حرف جر / حرف جر + which
 تحل محل ظرف زمان (جار و مجرور / there)
 - June is the month **when** I go on holiday.



ملاحظات:**1- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآتية (مع ضرورة حذف verb to be أيضا):**

• إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول :

- The man **who was injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.
- The man **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.

• إذا كان بعده جار و مجرور (حرف جر واسم):

- The boy **who is in the library** wants to borrow some books.
- The boy **in the library** wants to borrow some books.

• إذا كان بعده اسم أو صفة بعدها اسم:

- Dr Magdy Yacoub **who is a famous heart surgeon** was interviewed on TV.
- Dr Magdy Yacoub, **a famous heart surgeon**, was interviewed on TV.

• إذا كان بعده مبنى للمعلوم و نضيف للفعل v.+ ing :

- Students **who arrived** late missed the start of the experiment.
- Students **arriving** late missed the start of the experiment.

٢- لاحظ أن that / who لا يسبقهما حرف جر بينما يمكن استخدام حرف جر قبل whose whom which

- This is Ali **that / who / whom** I told you about.
- The train **by which** I came arrived late.
- The train **that** I came **by** arrived late.

٣- لاحظ استخدام that بعد صفات التفضيل للإشارة إلى غير العاقل و استخدام that أو who إلى العاقل:

- This is **the most interesting story that** I have ever read.
- He was **the best player that / who** ever played football.

٤- عادة تستخدم that بعد all / much / little

- That was **all that** he had said.

٥- لاحظ أن what = the thing(s) that / everything thatDid you hear **what** they said**اعتاد على Used to + inf.**

كان معتاد ولم يعد الآن	مصدر + used to + فاعل عاقل
النفى	مصدر + didn't + use to + فاعل عاقل
السؤال	مصدر + use to + فاعل + Did ?

يعتاد على	am / is / are + used to + v. + ing + فاعل عاقل
يستخدم لـ	مصدر + am / is / are + used to + فاعل غير عاقل

- He **is used to getting** up early.
- Wood **is used to make** furniture.
- He **used to get** up early when he was young.

المضارع التام المستمر The present perfect continuous

يُتكوّن المضارع التام المستمر من has / have + bee + v+ ing و يستخدم عادة مع:

since / ever since / for / all day

- They **have been working** all day.
- It **has been raining** for three hours **now**.

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن:

١- حدث مستمر حتي الوقت الحاضر : I've been studying all day

٢- حدث تم بانتظام بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتي الآن :

- I've been running a lot recently.
- I've been learning Greek for the last few months.
- It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

٣- تفسير لموقف في الحاضر :

- I've been running – that's why I'm so tired.
- I'm sorry about this mess. I've been painting my room.

و غالبا ما تكون في الجملة كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار مثل still / yet / now / all day

- He has been working there for a long time / for 3 years now.

يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلي حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام:

- He has written three letters.

know / own / be / love / hate

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتي مع وجود كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

- I have known him for ten years ago>.

- He has been in the army for 5 years now.

Ch 1

Lemuel Gulliver was born on a large farm in the middle of England, the third of five sons, and his father called him Lemuel Gulliver. He studied in Cambridge for three years and then became an apprentice to a surgeon in London.

Mr Bates was a very good surgeon.

Captain Abraham Pannel was the captain of the ship called The Swallow. It travelled round the eastern seas for three and a half years.

Mary Burton was Gulliver's wife.

His friends told him he should be able to find work on a ship, his friends were right, because he quickly found another job as a ship's surgeon, and for six years he travelled around the world. He read books and taught himself to speak several languages (French, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic)

The Antelope was the name of the ship which made his life change after he got a new job on this ship .

Their crew was lost because the sea was so violent.

The captain of the Antelope said "Get into the lifeboats!" because they were going to sink.

A human was only about fifteen centimetres tall. He was carrying a bow and arrow. Gulliver then realised there were about forty other men of the same size all around him.

A man standing on a wooden platform that had been built to the side of my head. The man was wearing important-looking clothes, and a servant stood on each side of him.

Gulliver said to him "Sir, my name's Lemuel Gulliver and my ship's been lost in a storm. That is why I am here. You don't need to tie me up, I won't hurt anyone. Perhaps you could give me some food and a drink."

The King of Lilliput was about 28 years old, and tall compared to the other people, with strong arms and a handsome face. His clothes were the same as a king would wear in a European country, although he held up a sword to protect himself. It was perhaps seven centimetres long.

Gulliver asked him "I'm pleased to meet you, sir, but please, can you set me free?"

Hundreds of tiny people were now standing around him. Slowly they picked him up and put him on a strange machine that had many wheels.

Hundreds of people from the city came out of the gates to see him lying on the strange machine next to his new home

When the soldiers realised he could not escape with his legs chained to the gates, they cut the ropes that fastened him to the machine. Now he could stand up, although the chains on his legs stopped him from going very far.

Some of the braver people tried to climb on his body, but the guards stopped them. Six of them approached him with bows and arrows. They started shooting arrows at him and one arrow nearly hit his eye.

The guards arrested the six people who had done this. They tied their hands together and pushed them towards him.

Ch 2

The guards had told the King about his kindness to the people who had tried to hurt him, The King decided to make him a bed. He asked workmen to fit together 600 of their beds to make one which he could sleep on.

People came from all over the land to see him so the king made a new law saying that no one could see him without a licence, which people had to pay for.

All the people living near the city should supply sixty cows, forty sheep, bread and fruit every morning to help feed him.

Another six hundred people would be paid to look after him and that they could live in tents close to his home.

Another three hundred people would be employed to make his clothes.

Six of the King's best advisers would become his teachers, helping him to learn their language.

Two of the King's soldiers must be allowed to search his clothes for any weapons that could be a danger to them. They had not found a pair of glasses and some other things that he had kept in a secret pocket. They found a handkerchief, a letter to his wife, a comb, a watch, a wallet, two guns and his sword.

Finally, he showed him his watch, which puzzled the King greatly because it made that continuous noise.

The King's experts could examine these things in the palace.

Five or six people climb up to dance in his hand. Children played games around him too.

Gulliver was invited to watch some of the country's best athletes. Two men held the ends of a long pole and the athletes took turns to jump over the pole. After each successful jump, the pole was raised higher and higher. The person who jumped the highest was given a blue coloured ribbon by the King, the person who was second got a red ribbon, and the person who was third got a green ribbon.

The winners were very proud of these ribbons.

Three thousand of the King's soldiers were ordered to ride their horses in a line between Gulliver's legs while he stood without moving, to show him how big his army was.

Skyresh Bolgolam was an adviser who only agreed to be set free if he made a number of promises. He never liked him.

Gulliver asked to visit the great capital city, Mildendo.

The Queen waved at him with a smile.

Reldresal was an important official who worked for the King.

The two problems

The first problem was inside the country. One group, the Tramecksan, believe that people should wear high heels because this was the country's tradition. The other group, the Slamecksan, believe that people should wear low heels because this was more modern.

The King wanted to wear low heels. The Slamecksan, was more powerful.

The other problem was outside the country. The traditional way to break an egg before you eat it in Lilliput was to break it at the larger end. However, the King's grandfather, when he was a boy, cut his finger when opening an egg in this way. So he introduced a law that said that everyone should break their eggs at the smaller end. People who opened an egg at the larger end would be punished. This rule was not at all popular, and there were many rebellions because of it. The rebellions were never successful, and the people who took part in them always ran away to Blefuscu, where they were welcomed as friends. Because of this, a war began between the two countries. Lilliput had lost at least forty ships and around thirty thousand soldiers. Although Blefuscu had lost a similar number of people, it seemed likely that they were planning to attack Lilliput any day soon.

Blefuscu was an island about 800 metres to the northeast of Lilliput.

Ch 3

The King's spies told Gulliver that Blefuscu's fleet of ships was prepared to attack them.

One of the King's best sailors was asked how deep the water was between the two islands. He said It was about two metres deep at most.

When the people of Blefuscu saw him, they were terrified.

Sailors jumped from the ships and swam as fast as they could to the shore.

Blefuscu's soldiers started to shoot arrows at him from the shore. The arrows hit his arms and hands, but his main worry was for his eyes, so he put on the glasses which

were hidden in his pocket. These protected his eyes from any arrows while he began to pull the chains.

The soldiers stopped shooting and watched in great surprise when they realised what was happening.

A group of six officials from Blefuscu came to meet the King to end the war peacefully. They also asked if they could meet Gulliver who had taken their ships. When they saw him, they did not seem frightened but bowed down before him. They thanked him for not hurting any of their people when he came to Blefuscu. They invited him to visit their country as a guest.

An adviser to the King visited him without warning with some important news.

Flimnap, the treasurer, had told the King that he was costing too much money, and it would be better if they removed him from the land

An important officer in the navy was angry with you because his job was no longer important.

Skyresh Bolgolam said that he hadn't kept many of the promises he agreed to when they set him free.

Some of his enemies said 1- he should be shot with poisonous arrows, others suggested that 2- it would be easier if they set fire to his house, with him inside.

The King didn't want him to die, so it was agreed that he'd be made blind. (At first)

Flimnap, said that if he were blind, he would still need to be given food and clothes, and that would cost too much.

So it was finally agreed that after he was made blind, he'd no longer be given any food, as this would save the King money.

The King of Blefuscu was called by his guards and about an hour later, he came out to welcome him with his family and advisers.

The best sailors agreed to sail around the coast to get the boat.

With the help of one thousand men and many ropes, they turned the boat over and he examined it carefully.

The King of Blefuscu had just received a letter from the King of Lilliput, in which he wrote that he had escaped punishment and should be sent back.

Five hundred were employed to make new sails using hundreds of sheets, and a huge stone was found that could be used as an anchor. After about a month, the boat was ready.

The King came down to the beach with his family to say goodbye to him. He also gave him some tiny cows and sheep to supply him with enough food and drink for several weeks at sea.

The boat belonged to a trader called John Biddel, who was travelling back to London from Japan. He had around fifty sailors, and they were very kind to him when he got onto their boat. Gulliver asked John Biddel to keep the little sheep and give them to his children when he got home.

His son, Johnny, was now at a good school, and his daughter, Betty, had a good job making clothes. His family were comfortable and happy.

He felt tears in his eyes when he said goodbye to his wife and children yet again and stepped onto the The Adventure. It was a good name for his ship, too, because he was about to have an even bigger adventure on the seas.

Ch 4

Brobdingnag A country where everything was very big.

Captain John Nicholas was the captain of The Adventure.

A sailor called out to say that he could see land some distance away to get fresh water.

The captain ordered twelve men to go towards the shore in a small boat with containers to try to get some fresh water.

A huge giant was walking into the sea towards the small boat as fast as he could.

Another giant was quickly walking up the road towards the place where I stood. (the master). Seven more giants appeared, each carrying enormous scythes.

The first giant gave them an order and they began to cut the wheat in the field where he was hiding.

He lay down exhausted and thought about his poor family who would soon be without a father and husband.

Some of his friends had told him not to go. He remembered Lilliput

One of the giants was walking towards him. He had not seen him, so he called out as loudly as he could: "Look where you're going!"

He decided to carefully pick him up with his fingers to look at him closely.

The master's (farmer's) wife immediately screamed like a child who had seen a big spider.

A servant arrived with plates of food to feed the giant and the family: his wife, his three children and their grandmother. The farmer put him next to him on the table, but he was very worried he would fall because the table was at least ten metres high. The wife put some bread and meat on a plate for him.

The farmer's son, who was about ten years old, seemed very interested in him. He picked him up and held him by his legs so high in the air that he was terrified he would fall.

A cat appeared, which was three times the size of a cow. He liked animals, so he watched it carefully and then walked up and down in front of it. It did not seem interested in him at all and soon walked away.

A young woman carried a baby girl into the room. The baby was far bigger than an elephant, and as soon as she saw him, she wanted to play with him, The mother picked him up and held him near the baby, who quickly took him in her hand.

The baby was so surprised to hear him shout that she dropped him as if he were a hot rock.

Chapter one

1 – What profession was Lemuel trained in ? What other subjects did he study?

☞ He was trained in surgery or medicine , he also studied languages and sailing.

2 – Was his voyage to Lilliput the first time he had sailed?

☞ No, as he had travelled many years before that.

3 – How did Gulliver come to Lilliput?

☞ His ship was destroyed by a violent storm , then he swam to the shore alone.

4 – Why did the Lilliputians fasten Gulliver to the ground? – Why did they use so many ropes? ☞ Because they were afraid of him as he was very big. – They used so many ropes because their ropes were very small.

5 – Why didn't Gulliver break the ropes and get free of the tiny people?

☞ Because he didn't want to be hurt more or he was afraid to hurt people .

6 – How did Gulliver get to the capital City? ☞ He was carried on a machine pulled by horses.

7 – Where did he stay in the capital city? ☞ He stayed in a large building outside the city.

8 – Why could not he go anywhere ? ☞ Because he was chained to the gates by legs.

9 – Why did the guards arrest six people and push them towards Gulliver?

☞ The guards arrested them because they shot arrows at Gulliver.

10 – What did Gulliver do with the six men?

☞ He put five of them in his pocket and picked up the sixth in his hand.

" Who are You and what are you doing to me?"

1 – Who said this to whom? ☞ Gulliver to the little man standing on him.

2 – What happened just before he said this?

☞ He realized that he was tied and saw a man with a bow and arrow on his body.

3 – What happened after he had said this?

☞ He tried to stand up so the men began to shoot him with arrows.

c - Find the mistakes and correct them:

1 – Mary Burton and Gulliver married after he had worked on the Antelope. swallow

2 – Gulliver was the captain of the Antelope. surgeon

3 – Gulliver came to Lilliput in the morning. in the evening

4 – An insect was climbing up Gulliver's leg when he was tied to the ground. a human

5 – Gulliver screamed when the soldier put a pole up his nose. sneezed

Practice test (1)**A) Answer the following questions :**

1- Where was Lemuel Gulliver born? He was born on a farm in the middle of England.

2- How many brothers did Gulliver have? He had four brothers.

3-What did Mr. Bates teach Gulliver to do? He taught him to be a surgeon.

4-Why was Gulliver keen on learning how to sail in his free time?

He wanted to travel and explore the world.

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"I don't want you to go, but if that's the only way we can earn enough to live well, then so be it"

1- Who said this? *Gulliver's wife (Mary Barton)*

2- To whom was it said? *To her husband Gulliver.*

3- Do you agree with what this person said? Explain why or why not.

Yes, I agree with her as he had to work to earn money for them.

C - Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it:

1 -When Gulliver had finished his studies, he went to work as a surgeon on a ship called The Shadow. *The swallow* .

2- Gulliver reached a country called Blefuscu after The Antelope sank. *Lilliput*.

Chapter two

1 – How did Gulliver learn the language of Lilliput? ☞ by six of the king's advisers.

2 – What did the king tell Gulliver to do before he could set him free?

☞ He asked him to let his soldiers search him for any weapons.

3 – What would the king do with the things found in Gulliver's pockets?

☞ He said that they would keep them and return them when he would leave or pay for the lost things.

4 – Why didn't the soldiers find everything in Gulliver's pockets?

☞ Because he kept some things in a secret pocket.

5 – Which of Gulliver's things interested the king the most? Which was the strangest to him?

☞ The guns, sword and the watch was the strangest to him as he didn't understand what it was.

6 – What events did the king invite Gulliver to?

☞ He invited him to watch the best athletes and see The army.

7 – Who didn't want Gulliver to be set free?

✎ Skyresh Bolgolam and he wanted Gulliver to make some promises.

8 – What promises did Gulliver have to make?

1 – He shouldn't enter the city unless he was asked.

2 – He shouldn't step on any of the people.

3 – He should walk along roads not lie down in any fields.

4 – He mustn't leave the country without a licence.

5 – He should fight for the king.

9 – Why do You think the king want Gulliver to see inside the palace?

✎ Perhaps he wanted to show off his palace and furniture.

10 – Who was Reldresal and why did the king send him to Gulliver?

✎ He was an important official who worked for the king. He came to Gulliver to tell him about the problems of Lilliput and ask for his help.

11 – compare between the two political groups?

Slamecksan	Tramecksan
The king	The prince
Low heels	High heels
More powerful	Bigger in number
Modern	Traditional

12 – What was the outside problem?

✎ It was the war with Blefuscu due to the law of breaking eggs that made the rebels escape to Blefuscu.

13 – Can you suggest a solution to the problem of the rebellions?

✎ Yes, the law should be cancelled by the king.

14 – Why was the king worry about feeding Gulliver?

✎ As he was big and needed a lot of food.

1 - " We are all pleased that you are now free, but you must understand that this is only because of the difficult situation in Lilliput."

1 – Who was the speaker and to whom? ✎ Reldresal to Gulliver.

2 – What is the outside problem? ✎ The war with Blefuscu.

3 – Why did the king send this person to Gulliver ? ✎ He wanted Gulliver to help them in this war.

2 – " I can see that you are not a violent man, but this will take time and you need to be patient."

1 – Who was the speaker? ✎ The king of Lilliput.

2 – What will take him? ✎ Letting Gulliver go free.

3 - After this what did the person tell Gulliver he must do?

✎ He must allow the soldiers to search him for weapons.

c - Find the mistakes and correct them:

1 – There were not enough people to work in the fields because so many people came to see the king of Lilliput. *Gulliver*

2 – Gulliver allowed the king's men to look into all his pockets. *some – all except one*

3 – Skyresh Bolgolam was happy to set Gulliver free.

sad or Reldresal was happy to set Gulliver free

4 – There were three main political groups in Lilliput. *two*

5 – People who would break an egg at the smaller end would be punished. *bigger - larger*

6 – The king belonged to the group who wore high heels. *low*

7 – Gulliver agreed to some promises and refused some. *to all promises*

Practice test (2)**1- How were the people of Lilliput able to make Gulliver a bed?**

They fit 600 beds together.

2 -What rule did the King of Lilliput make to stop so many people from going to see Gulliver?

The rule said that no one could see Gulliver without a licence.

3 -Who was assigned to help Gulliver learn the language of Lilliput?

Six of the king's advisers.

4 -Why did Gulliver's watch puzzle the King greatly?

Because the king didn't understand what it was or why it made a continuous noise.

"Your King wants to keep me tied up, but I don't mind if you're free."

1 -To whom does Gulliver say this?

He said this to one of the men who shot arrows at him.

2- What do you think is the real message Gulliver is trying to express?

I think that he tried to tell them and the king that he wanted to be free.

3- What is the result of this kind behavior later on?

Gulliver's situation improved and the king made him a bed.

c - Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it:

1 -In Lilliput, people who opened an egg at the larger end would be awarded. *Punished.*

2 -People who took part in rebellions at Lilliput always ran away to Blefuscu, where they were killed. *Welcomed.*

Chapter three

1 – Recall why Blefuscu and Lilliput are at war ? Do you think they have a good reason for fighting?

➡They are at war because Blefuscu welcomes the rebels from Lilliput. I think it is wrong for a country to welcome rebels from another country. Another opinion, the law is silly and shouldn't exist.

2 – How did Gulliver get to Blefuscu? How far away was it?

➡He walked most of the way and swam in the deepest part, it was about 800 meters away from Blefuscu.

3 – What did Gulliver do to the fleet of Blefuscu ?

➡He put chains on the ships and pulled them all to Lilliput.

4 – Why didn't he destroy the ships or kill the sailors?

➡He didn't destroy the ships so that the Lilliputians could use them . He didn't kill the sailors as he was kind and merciful and he didn't want to hurt anyone..

5 – How did the soldiers of Blefuscu try to stop Gulliver?➡They shot arrows at him.

6 – What did Gulliver do to protect his eyes?➡He put on his glasses.

7 – Why did the king of Lilliput treat Gulliver as a hero?

➡Because he brought the ships of Blefuscu so they wouldn't attack them.

8 – Why did the king of Lilliput change his opinion of Gulliver?

➡Because Gulliver refused to help him to put his enemies in prison.

9 - Do you think Gulliver was right to refuse to attack Blefuscu and why?

➡Yes, I think so as he promised to defend not to attack others.

10 – Why did six of officials from Blefuscu visit the king of Lilliput?

➡They came to ask him how to end the war peacefully.

11 – Why did the king's adviser visit Gulliver one night and what did he tell him?

➡To see , thank him and invite him to visit their country.

12 – What did Gulliver find in Blefuscu to help him?

➡He found a boat that was his size , but it needed repair .

13 – What did the king of Lilliput do when he knew that Gulliver came to Blefuscu?

➡The king of Lilliput wrote a letter to the king of Blefuscu telling him that Gulliver escaped Punishment and should be sent back.

14 – What was the reply king of Blefuscu to the king's letter?

➡He refused to send Gulliver back and told the king that Gulliver would leave soon.

1 – " I can't help you with these ambitions."

1 – Who said these words and to whom?➡Gulliver to the king of Lilliput.

2 – What are these ambitions?➡He wanted Gulliver to help him put his enemies in prison, but he refused.

3 – What was the result of this refusal?

➡The king became angry with Gulliver and decided to punish him .

2 – " I am sorry , but at least I have told you what is planned for you."

1 – Who said this and to whom?➡The advisor of the king to Gulliver.

2 – When and where did the person say this?

➡He said this one night when he visited Gulliver at his home after the meeting of the king and his advisors.

3 – What was to come?➡They were going to make Gulliver blind and stop feeding him.

3 – " If you could help me to find some materials . I will be able to leave."

1 – Who said this and to whom?➡Gulliver to the king of Blefuscu .

2 – Where did the speaker want to leave from and to where?

➡He wanted to Leave from Blefuscu and go to his own country.

3 – Why did the speaker need materials and how was he going to leave?

➡He needed materials to repair the boat and make oars and sails . He was going to leave in the boat.

c - Find the mistakes and correct them:

1 – Gulliver took Blefuscu's ships and destroyed them.*took them to Lilliput*

2 – The king of Lilliput treated Gulliver badly when he came back with the ships.*as a hero - well*

3 – Gulliver agreed to make the free people to be prisoners.*refused*

4 – Flimnap said that it cost little money to keep Gulliver.*much*

5 – Gulliver was planning to work with the king of Blefuscu.*was not*

6 – The king agreed to kill Gulliver.*blind*

7 – The king of Blefuscu gave Gulliver a painting of his wife.*himself*

8 – The six officials came to blame Gulliver.*thank*

9 – The treasurer Reldresal said that Gulliver cost too much.*Flimnap*

Practice test (3)

1-What is Gulliver's plan to help the Lilliputians when he discovers that Blefuscu is going to attack Lilliput? His plan is to take the ships so that Blefuscu can't attack them.

2- How does the King of Lilliput reward Gulliver for his help?

He gave him the most important medal .

3- Why does a group of six officials from Blefuscu come to meet the King of Lilliput?

They want to end the war peacefully and see Gulliver.

4- Why do the officials thank Gulliver? Because he didn't hurt their people.

"I'm sorry, I can't help you with these ambitions."

1- Who says this? Gulliver.

2- To whom is it said? To the king of Lilliput.

3- What are "these ambitions"? To attack Blefuscu and put his enemies in prison.

c- Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it:

1- Since the King of Lilliput did not want to kill Gulliver, it was agreed that Gulliver would not be given any money. *Food*

2- Before leaving Blefuscu, Gulliver was given a gold locket by the King of Blefuscu. *painting*

Chapter Four

1 – Why did Gulliver and sailors go to the island? ➔ To get fresh water.

2 – Why was Gulliver left there ?

➔ Because Gulliver walked away and the sailors left quickly because of the giant.

3 – What did the giants think of Gulliver at first?

➔ They were surprised and thought Gulliver was a tiny animal.

4 – Why did Gulliver ask the farmer (through signs) not to punish his son?

➔ Because he was worried that the boy wouldn't like him and might try to hurt him.

5 – How did Gulliver react to the cat? And what did this show about him?

➔ He walked up and down in front of the cat to show that he was not afraid. This showed that he was intelligent and clever.

6 – Why was Gulliver more afraid of the baby than others?

➔ Because he couldn't know what she would do and babies liked to put things in their mouths.

1 – " Enjoy this while you can. We need to prepare for a great storm. "

1 – Who said this and to whom? ➔ The captain of the ship.

2 – Why did the person expect a storm? ➔ Because he had experienced conditioned.

3 – Was the person right ? What happened? ➔ Yes, he was . There was a great storm after two days.

c - Find the mistakes and correct them:

1 – An earthquake blew the adventure off its planned route. *A storm*

2 – Gulliver and the twenty sailors went to get fresh water. *twelve*

3 – The giants who found Gulliver were soldiers. *farmer*

4 – The farmer's wife was happy to see Gulliver the first time. *angry*

5 – The cat was as big as one cow. *three cows*

6 – Gulliver was more afraid of the cat than of the baby. *the baby girl than the cat*

7 – Gulliver used a knife and a spoon to eat. *fork*

8 – The farmers used forks to cut the wheat. *scythes*

9 – Gulliver remembered that he was tiny in Lilliput. *huge - important*

10 – The boy was about to put Gulliver in the mouth. *baby girl*

Practice test (4)

1- How did Captain John Nicholas of The Adventure know that there was a storm coming up? Because he had experience conditioned (he knew it was the calm before the storm).

2- Why did the sailors of The Adventure row back quickly to the ship without Gulliver?

Because a giant was coming after them.

3- Why did the captain of The Adventure order twelve men to go towards the shore in a small boat? To look for fresh water.

4- How was Gulliver able to stop the giant cat from attacking him?

He walked up and down in front of the cat to show he wasn't afraid.

b- Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"I'm pleased to meet you, kind sir. I can offer you some of these coins if you'll keep me safe."

1 -To whom did Gulliver say these words? Gulliver said this to the farmer.

2 -Did the "kind sir" agree to Gulliver's offer?

He gave the money back , but he kept Gulliver safe.

3- What did the "kind sir" do to Gulliver afterwards?

He took him home to show to his wife and care for him.

c- Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it:

1 - The Adventure stopped in Asia for water and repairs. *Africa.*

2 - Of all the giants, the cat was the one that Gulliver feared the most. *The baby girl.*

في الخطاب نكتب عنوان الراسل أعلى اليمين ثم التاريخ وتتبع المقدمة والنهاية كما يلي:

20 El Nahas street
Giza
Egypt
10th June 2015

Dear,,

Really, it gives me pleasure to write this letter I hope that you and your family are so well. No one knows how happy and pleased I am that moment I am writing to you. **المقدمة**

I invite you to visit our country Egypt and spend a week with us among the green fields. We are also going to see the sights of Egypt such as the pyramids, the sphinx, the tombs and the temples....etc. I think you will enjoy your visit as the weather here is fine and mild all the year round. Please, docome as quickly as possible.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. Goodbye for now. **الخاتمة**

Best wishes of good luck

Yours

اسم الراسل

E-mail

To : ahamed@hotmail.com
From : Ali@yahoo.com
Subject : Describing a book
Date : 10th Jan. 2015

Dear,,

Really, it gives me pleasure to write this letter I hope that you and your family are so well. No one knows how happy and pleased I am that moment I am writing to you.

.....
I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon. Goodbye for now.

Best wishes of good luck

Yours

اسم الراسل

Paragraph

Introduction: المقدمة

- We must take into our consideration that this subject is a very important one to talk about as it plays a vital role in our life and society.

Subject matter: جمل الموضوع

- Young people are the backbone of the society The society with all its clauses should.....
- We should know that all individuals should cooperate and put into consideration that life is full of ups and downs and the wise who can make the best use of it. **جملة دور الأفراد**
- From where I stand, mass media should through some light on the importance of this topic as it has a vital role in our daily life. **جملة الرأي**
- I don't exaggerate when I say that it has made our life a hell.
- It has negative effects on all creatures living under the sun!!

The End: الخاتمة

- Finally, I'd like to point out that what I have just written about this topic is just like adding a drop of water to the ocean!!!.

The computer

The computer is one of the modern wonders of the world. It is an obvious part of technology that reaches into most people's lives because they are far more accurate and efficient than human beings. It can be put to varied uses. It can easily perform simple and complex calculations. It can be used in banks to control our cash and keep bank accounts. Also, in hospitals, it can be used to check our health. Also, The computer is ideal for doing our everyday needs: it can be used to reserve aeroplane tickets, in shopping, communicate with relatives and colleagues. In the end, we can't do without the computer.

Pollution

Nothing is ugly than seeing tones of rubbish piles and exhaust fumes sent up into the atmosphere. Pollution is an environmental problem which arises from man's unwise abuse of his natural surroundings and resources such as air and water.* It's a big problem that needs all efforts to put an end to . On one hand, man has foolishly damaged his environment when poisoned , the atmosphere and polluted the earth and water. Polluted air may damage man's lungs and cause death. Also, Adding poisonous gases such as Carbon dioxide to the atmosphere may cause increased temperatures consequently the ice at the Arctic and Antarctic is melted. So, environmental conferences are yearly held all over the world to discuss pollution problems, show its dangers and offer solutions. In the end, man has to reach a balanced relation i^{\wedge} in his everyday dealings with the environment.

Tourism

Tourism is considered one of the most important earners of foreign currency. Tourists spend a lot of hard currency during their stay in Egypt. Tourists like to visit Egypt to enjoy the sun shine, and the wonderful historic places. They not only like to visit the citadel, the pyramids, Luxor and Aswan but they like to see our modern renaissance as well. The world countries are competing among each other to provide the best world tourist services. We should do our best to encourage tourists to visit us again and again. We should establish cheap hotels and tourist villages along our shores. Finally, we can say that tourism is a giant project helps flourish our economy.

Health

Health is a priceless treasure that completes our happiness and a gift of Allah. We cannot really enjoy our life if we are unhealthy. For an unhealthy person, life is no more than pain and suffering. He is a helpless member who cannot take part in the process of development. However, healthy people are always good members in their societies and help to achieve its welfare and progress. So, people should take care of their personal cleanliness as it is tremendously important in the prevention of many kinds of infections. In order to be healthy, we must be clean. We must never eat food that smells bad or swollen canned food. We should always wash hands before and after a meal. We must either boil tap water or cool it before we drink. In the end, as it has been said that "prevention is better than cure" so everybody should pay attention to his health.

Reading

Reading is fun. It's the food of the mind. Reading is the most useful hobby. You can gain a lot of knowledge and information through reading. A book is the best friend one could have, with a book you can fly from one country to another in a short time. You can see and know about places you have never been to. If you want to know about sports or even magic, all you can do is to pick up a book and go through it. So, our schools are provided with libraries in order to encourage our students to read to help them know more and more not only about the subjects they study, but about life as well. In brief, we have to read and read to feel that we are human beings.

• البطالة Unemployment

- We must take into our consideration that this subject is a very important one to talk about as it plays a vital role in our life and society. المقدمة
- I don't exaggerate when I say that it has made our life a hell. Unemployment has become a serious problem for most countries particularly the developing ones. It is the stumbling block against the progress and the advancement of a country. In fact, most university graduates find no work nowadays, so they waste their times unwisely. Youth who find no jobs anywhere may be an easy catch to those who drive them in the wrong direction and deviated ideas and thoughts. It is time for us to unite, co-operate and stand as one hand to find quick solutions to this thorny problem. So the government should provide the newly graduated youth with free loans to set up small projects. Moreover, youth shouldn't wait for the government posts but they should learn different professions to help them earn their livings.
- We should know that all individuals should cooperate and put into consideration that life is full of ups and downs and the wise who can make the best use of it. دور الأفراد
- From where I stand, mass media should through some light on the importance of this topic as it has a vital role in our daily life دور وسائل الإعلام
- Finally, I'd like to point out that what I have just written about this topic is just like adding a drop of water to the ocean!!!. الخاتمة

[A]- Translate into Arabic**٩. كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟**

- ١٢ اقرأ الجملة جيداً أكثر من مرة.
- ١٣ اكتب الكلمات التي تعرفها بترتيبها في الجملة.
- ١٤ حدد الكلمات التي لا تعرفها في الجملة .
- ١٥ اترك مكان فارغ للكلمات التي لا تعرفها.
- ١٦ حاول تخمين هذه الكلمات من خلال السياق.
- ١٧ حاول صياغة جمل صحيحة البناء و المعنى.
- ١٨ لا بد من الالتزام بقواعد العربية و الانجليزية.

ملاحظات عند الترجمة:

- ١- عند الترجمة من الانجليزية إلى العربية ، ابحث عن الفعل و أبدأ به الجملة العربية.
- ٢- عند الترجمة من العربية إلى الانجليزية، ابحث عن الفاعل و أبدأ به الجملة الانجليزية.
- ٣- الصفة تسبق الموصوف في الانجليزية و لا تجمع بينما تأتي بعد الموصوف في العربية.
- ٤- الجملة المبنية للمجهول في الانجليزية تترجم كجملة مبنية للمعلوم في العربية.
- ٥- الجملة الاسمية في العربية تترجم إلى جملة فعلية في الانجليزية باستخدام (TO BE).
- ٦- يجب مراعاة ترجمة (TO BE/TO HAVE) للعربية لما لهما من تراجم عديدة حسب سياق الكلام.
- ٧- المفعول المطلق في العربية يترجم إلى حال أو حال وصفة في الانجليزية.
- ٨- نستخدم (' / 's) للتعبير عن الملكية مع العاقل ، أما المالك الغير عاقل نضع (of) بينه وبين المملوك.
- ٩- إن (للنصب) في بداية الجملة العربية لا تترجم إلى الانجليزية.
- ١٠- في الانجليزية نستخدم (gerund) بعد معظم حروف الجر، أما الأفعال الناقصة فيليها المصدر.
- ١١- هناك أفعال لا تحتاج إلى حروف جر معها في الانجليزية بينما تحتاج لذلك في العربية.
- ١٢- راعي ربط الجمل مع بعضها عند الترجمة إلى العربية بكلمات مثل (حيث / من ثم / كذلك / هكذا).
- ١٣- حاول تخمين الكلمة الصعبة في الجملة من خلال سياق الكلام وتجنب الترجمة الحرفية اللفظية.
- ⚡ لاحظ التقابل اللغوي في بعض التعبيرات في العربية و الانجليزية، مثل:

English/اللغة الانجليزية	Arabic/اللغة العربية
have / has + P.Pالمضارع التام	لقد + فعل في الماضي
may + infinitiveالمصدر	قد + فعل مضارع
each / every + non اسم مفرد	كل + اسم مفرد (فعل يصرف مفرداً)
all + noun اسم جمع	كل + اسم جمع (فعل يصرف جمعاً)
It is / It was.....	من (بداية الجملة العربية)
one of + صفة مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين	من + صفة تفضيل على وزن أفعال
must / have to / has to + المصدر	لا بد أن / علي / يجب أن
to + المصدر / that جملة كاملة	أن + فعل مضارع
didn't + المصدر / haven't / hadn't +	لم (النافية) + فعل مضارع
don't / won't + المصدر	لن (النافية) + فعل يدل على المستقبل
because / since / as / so / therefore	فا / حيث أن / لذلك + سبب
do / does (ضمير ملكية best)	يبدل قصارى جهده
the more....., the more.....	كلما حدث.....، حدث