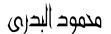


Situations

1- Introducing people and one's self	
(مفرد أو جمع) * This is	∧ 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	∧ I'm not very keen.
about + المصدر + ing?	
عرض المساعدة 4- Making offer	
* Do you want mefor you ?	∧ Yes, please. / No, thanks.
* Can I help you ?	∧ That is kind of you .
5- Greetings and saying good bye	
* Good morning / afternoon.	∧ Good morning / afternoon.
* Good evening / night.	∧ Good evening / night.
* How are you? / how are things?	∧ Fine thanks./ Fine. And you?
مقابلة شخص لاول مرة?How do you do *	∧ How do you do?
* Good bye / Bye / See you.	∧ Good bye / Bye Bye / See you.
الدعوة و الرد عليها 6- Invitation & responding	
* 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.
السؤال عن الجنسية أو الموطن 8- Asking nationality	
* 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
الاستنذان والرد عليه	
* Can I + ? المصدر?	∧ Sure/ Here you are / Sorry, no.
التهنئة و المواساة Congratulation and sympathy	
* 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.
الشكر والرد عليه Thanking & replying	
* Thank you.	∧ You're welcome./ Not at all.
طلب الرأي 14- Asking for opinion	
* What do you think of?	∧ I think / believe
* What's your opinion of?	∧ It is /They are good/bad
الموافقة وعدم الموافقة عدم الم	
* 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
طلب المساعدة 18- Asking for help	
* 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 الثمني	
* I wish you a good	∧ Thank you!
* May عسی your first child be a boy.	∧ Same to you!
الضرورة و التحريم Prohibiting الضرورة و التحريم	707
* You (must / have to) + مصدر	∧ I'll certainly do.
* You mustn't + סבינע	∧ 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.
اللـــوم 22- Blaming	

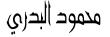




* I blame + فاعل + for + (V+ ing).	∧ Please, forgive me.
* It's your fault. إنه خطأك	∧ I'll be careful next time.
23- Warning التحذيـر	
* Watch out! / Be careful or	∧ Thank you. / ∧I know this.
24- Treating التهديد	
سوف أعاقبك لو	∧ I promise I will.
ابداء الشك 25- Showing doubt	
* I doubt it.	∧ I do 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
الإقتاع 28- Persuading	
* 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.
السعادة / الموافقة / الرضا 11- Pleasure / approval / satisfaction	
* 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.
الرغبة 33- Desire	
* I would like to + مصدر	∧ So am I. Me too.
توديع شخص (مسافر مثلاً) 34- Seeing someone off	
* Have a good flight.	∧ Thanks a lot.
الاتصال بالتليفون Telephoning	
* Can / Could I speak toplease?	∧ One moment, please.
التعبير عن الحب / عدم الحب لشيء ما 36- Liking and disliking	
* I like / I'm interested in	∧ I hate / dislike / can't stand

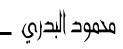
Mini dialogue

places	Speakers	
Clothes shopمحل ملابس	Salespersonکائع	Customer;بون
Shoe shopمحل أحذية	Salespersonبائع	Customerنبون
Toys shopمحل لعب	Salespersonہائع	Customerبون
Camera shopصحل کامیرات	Salespersonبائع	Customerبون
Coffee shop مقهى	Waiterجرسون	Customerبون
Pet shopمحل الحيوانات الاليفة	Assistantبائع	Customerبون
House plant shop بيع نباتات الزينة	Salesmanبائع	Customerبون
Butcher'sمحل جزارة	Butcherجزار	Customerبون
Baker'sالمخبز	Salespersonبائع	Customerبون
Grocer'sمحل بقالة	Grocerبغال	Customerبون
Greengrocer'sمحل الخضر	Greengrocerالخضرى	Customerبون
Fruit seller'sمحل بيع الفاكهة	Fruit sellerالفكهانى	Customer;بون
Florist'sمحل بيع الزهور	Floristبائع الزهور	Customerنيون
Watchmaker's محل الساعات	Watchmakerساعاتى	Customerبون
Hairdresser'sمحل کوافیر	Hairdresserکوافیر	Customerیون
Barber'sصالون حلاقة	Barberحلاق	Customerبون
Tailor'sمحل ترزی	Tailorترزی	Customerبون
Dressmaker's محل ترزی سیدات	Dressmakerخياطة	Customerبون



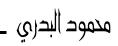
<u>(۲</u>	البد	محمود
(· ·	$-\mathcal{F}$

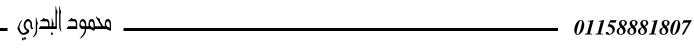
Electrician'sمحل کهربائی	Electricianکهربائی	Customerنيون	
Carpentry shopمحل نجارة	Carpenterتجار	Customerپون	
Libraryمكتبة(للقراءة / الاستعارة)	Librarianأمين المكتبة	Student/ Readerگارئ طالب	
Bookshopهکتبة لبیع الکتب	Salespersonبائع	Customerکیون	
Stationery shop مكتبة لبيع الأدوات	Assistant = salesmanبائح	Customerکیون	
بنكBank	Bank managerمدیر بنك Banker/bank clerkموظف بنك	Businessmanرجل أعمال Clientعميل بنك	
Exchange deskکتب صرافة	Exchangerصراف	Clientعميل	
Company / Firmشرکة	Receptionistموظف استقبال secretaryسکرئیرة	Businessman,جل أعمال Manager مدير	
Office شرکهٔ Company مکتب	Employeeموظف Interviewerملامحاور Bossرئیس	Applicantمنقدم لوظیفة Interviewee من تجری معه ۱	
Classroomفصل مدرسی	Teacherمعلم	Studentطالب	
Science laboratory معمل العلوم	Teacherمعلم	Studentطالب	
Universityجامعة	Employeeموظف	New studentطالب جديد	
Laboratory	Researcherباحث	Scientistعالم	
University labمعمل بالجامعة	Professor أستاذ جامعة	Researcherباحث	
Hotelفندق	Hotel receptionist موظف	Client نزیل Guest= resident	
Factoryمصنع	Engineerمهندس	Worker عامل	
Embassyسفارة	Officialموظف	Applicantمنقدم بطلب	
Museumمتحف	Visitor زائر Touristسائح	Guideمرشد Security officer \ أمن	
Radio Studioأستوديو الإذاعة	Interviewerمحاور	Interviewee من تجری معه	
Cinemaسینما Theatreمسرح	Cinema employee موظف بالسينما usherمرشد الجمهور	viewer = الحمهور A member of the public مشاهد spectator	
Restaurantمطعم	Avaiterجرسون	Clientنيون	
Lawyer's محامی	Lawyerمحامی	Clientنیون	
Chemist's/pharmacyصيدلية	Chemistصيدلى	Customer;یون	
Hospitalمستشفى	Doctorطبیب Surgeon جراح	Patientمریض Visitor زائر	
Doctor's / Clinic	Doctorطبیب	Patientمریض	
Oculist's عيون	Oculistطبیب عیون	Patientمریض	
Dentist's عيادة أسنان	Dentistطبيب أسنان	Patientمريض	
Optician's محل نظارات	Opticianالنظّاراتيّ	Customerپون	
Garage Mechanic's ورشة سيارات	Mechanicمیکانیکی	DriverCar ownerصاحب	
Aliens' department قسم مد الأقامة	Officialموظف	TouristسائحForeigner أجنبى	
Passport department قسم الجوازات	Officialموظف	A member of the public/citizen مواطن	
Petrol (gas) station محطة بنزين	Workerعامل	DriverسائقCarownerصاحب سيارة	
Police stationمركز شرطة	Officerضابط	Reporterمبلغ	
Railway station محطة سكة حديد	Booking clerkموظف حجز	travellerراکب Porter شیال	
Train قطار Bus أتوبيس	Conductorکمساری	Passengerراکب	
Γaxi	Taxi driverسائق تاكسى	Passengerراکب	



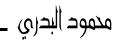


Planeطائرة	Air hostessمضيفة جوية	Passengerراکب
Check- in – deskمكتب المراجعة	Check-in clerkموظف تفتيش	Passengerمسافر Porter شیال
Airportمطار	TouristسائحBusinessmanرجل أعمال	Egyptian citizenمواطن
Computer service centre مرکز	Computer technician فنى	Customerنبون
Z00حديقة حيوان	Visitor / vet/ طبیب بیطري	Friend/handlerسایس/
Tourist placeمكان سياحي	Guideمرشد	Visitorزائر
Opera houseدار الأوبرا	Viewerمشاهد	Booking clerkموظف الحجز
Ticket officeمکتب تذاکر	Booking clerkموظف الحجز	Customer \ traveller;ون
Electronic company اليكترونيات	Customerزيون	Salespersonبائع
Post officeمکتب برید	Customer;بون	Officialموظف
Courtمحكمة	Judgeقاضی	Witnessشاهد
Exhibitionمعرض	Visitorزائر	Guardحارس
Clubنادى	Member of the publicالعامة	Receptionist استقبال
Stadiumإستاد	Spectatorمتفرج	Another spectatorمتقرج
البلاجBeach	Host مضيفة Hostess	Guestضیف Visitor زائر
Homeمنزل	Husband زوج Husband	Wifeزوجة Daughter ابن
Kitchenمطبخ	الأبFather	الابن
Partyحفلة	Host/Hostessمضيفة	Guestضيف
Immigration department الهجرة	Tourist سائح	Official موظف
Travel agency وكالة \ مكتب سفر	Travel agentوکیل سفر Travel agent	نيون Customer
All Se & se Alalia - CC	Booking clerk موظف الحجز	Travelerمسافر
Airline office مكتب شركة طيران	Ticket clerk موظف نذاکر	بون Customer
Customsالجمرك	Customs officerضابط جمرك	Passenger راکب
Dry-cleaner's\Laundry'sمغسلة	Customerزبون	Assistantالمساعد
Jeweler'sمحل جواهرجی	Jewelerجواهرجی	نبون Customer
Streetشارع	Policemanرجل شرطةTourist	Passer-byأحد المارة
Telephone تليفون	زبون Customer	Landlordالمالك
Swimming poolحمام سباحة	Pool attendant / traineeمتدرب	Instructor / Swimmerمعلم \
Church کنیسة	Priestکاهن/قسیس	Prayerمصلي
Mosqueمسجد	Imam / sheikh امام / شيخ	Prayerمصلي
Blockالعمارة	Renter / tenantمستأجر	Landlordصاحب عقار
Playground/stadiumملعب/ستاد	Refereeحکم	YPlayerعب
Telephone switchالسنترال	Operatorعامل التليفون	Clientعميل
Farmمزرعة	Agronomistمهندس زراعي	Farmerفلاح
Fish market سوق السمك	Fish sellerبائع سمك	Buyerمشتري
Shoe-repair shopمحل صانع احذية	Shoemakerصانع احذية	Customerبون
امحل سباکة Plumber's	Plumberسباك	Flat ownerصاحب شقة
Multimedia lab متعدد الوسائط	Teacherمدرس	Studentطالب
Internet caféمرکز نت	Assistantعامل	Customerنبون
Newsagent'sمحل بیع صحف	Newsagentبائع الصحف	Customerنيون





Broker'sمكتب السمسار	Customer/tenant)زيون/مستأجر	Brokerسمسار
Bakery / baker's مخبز	Bakerخباز	بونCustomer
مکتب کومبیوتر Computer shop	Computer programmerگمبرمج	Client عميل
Building site موقع بناء	Civil engineer مهندس مدني	Worker عامل
Engineering office مكتب هندسي	Architectمهندس معماري	Client عمیل
شارع Street	Beggarشحات	Passer-byعابر سبيل
Information desk مكتب استعلامات	Information clerk استعلامات	Passenger راكب
مکتب جمارك Customs-house	Customs officer ضابط جمارك	Travellerمسافر
النادي The club	Trainer مدرب	Athlete رياضي
Examination room غرفة الامتحان	Studentطالب	Teacher/supervisor مشرف
Photo shopمحل نصوير	Photographerمصور	Customerنبون
The courtالمحكمة	Judgeالقاضي	Criminalمجرم
Driving schoolمدرسة قيادة	Instructorمعلم	Driverسائق
Monasteryدير	Monkراهب	Prayerمصلي
Pastryمحل حلويات	Salesmanبائع	Customerزبون
Nursery/kindergartenحضانة	Baby sitterجليسة اطفال	Child/parentsطفل / والدين
Th beachالشاطيء	Holiday makerالقائم بالاجازة	Touristسائح
Bread kiosk کشك بيع خبز	Sellerبائع	Customerزبون
Fire station المطافي	Officerضابط	Firemanرجل مطافي
Exchange officeمكتب صرافة	Tellerصراف	Clientعميل
Schoolمدرسة	Studentطالب	Teacherمدرس
train stationمحطة قطار	Porterشيال	Passengerراکب
'Electronicsمحل الكترونيات	Salesmanبائع	Customerعمیل
Embassyسفارة	Officialموظف	An applicantمتقدم
Image centerمركز تصوير	Photographerمصور	Customerعمیل
Beauty shopصالون تجميل	Beauticianمجمل	Ladyسیدة
Houseبیت	Landlord / land ladyصاحبةمنزل	Tenantمستأجر
Kitchenمطبخ	Motherام	Daughterابنه
Photoshopمحل تصویر Photoshop مادر المحال المحال	Director مصور Cameraman	Customer عمیل / Actor / actress
Metro stationمحطة المترو	Booking clerkموظف حجز	Passengerراکب
Moleمول تجاري	Assistantبائع	Customer عمیل زبون
Internetالانترنت	Chatterالسامر / المتحدث	Friendالصديق
Broker'sمكتب سمسرة	Brokerسمسار	Customer /tenantمستأجر
Furniture shopمحل اثاث	Assistantبائع	Customer;بون
Service centerمركز صيانة	Technicianعامل فني	Clientعمیل
Ambulanceاسعاف	Paramedic	Patientمريض



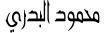
كل كلمات المنهج

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

Ma	ike	Do	
make parts of cars	يصنع أجزاء السيارات	do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية
make a difference	یحدث اختلاف فی	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	do a job	يؤدى وظيفة
make a mistake	يخطئ	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
make an ass of	یسخر 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: (یصل (لا پلیه مفعول به The plane has just arrived.
- arrive at (an airport / school / station): (مكان صغير محدود)
- arrive in (Cairo / London / France): (مينة كبيرة مدينة كبيرة مدينة كبيرة) عاصمة / عاصمة / عاصمة /
- reach: get to حرف جر) reach: get to
- do / carry out / perform an operation: يقوم باجراء عملية جراحية
- have an operation: تجرى له عملية جراحية
- qualify as + يتأهل ك : 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: يعانى من مشاكل في القلب
- make + object + يجعل مصدر The film made me cry.
- continue +v. + ing / to + inf. : پستمر 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.



```
01158881807
• reason + why + سبب جملة - I don't know the reason why he failed.
• would like to + يريد بمصلار - I'd like to be a doctor.
• proud to + فخور أن بمصدر - I'm proud to help make my country better.
• proud of + فخور بـ !m proud of my father.
• let + مفعول + مغول - Father let me use his mobile phone.
• allow + مفعول +to + سمح بصنر - Father allowed me to use his mobile phone.
               - I'm going to have another piece of cake.
• other + الآخر اسم مفرد أو جمع - Tom and three other boys went fishing this afternoon.
• others: ( تشير الى أشياء أو أشخاص ) Some people are rich while others are poor.
           - The thieves stole five million dollars from the bank .
ەrob: يسرق من مكان أو شخص They robbed a bank last week. - He robbed me last night.
• rob (someone) (of): بسرق من شخص شئ - Someone robbed me of my watch last night.
                                                                 •يستخدام حرف الجر on في الحالات الآتية:
  on television on the radio
                                                                      on the internet
                                       on the telephone
                                      • يستخدم حرف الجر on مع الأيام ويستخدم in مع الشهور و السنين:
  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 go out for a meal tonight? ولم لا ......? Why don't we go out for a meal tonight?
• The reason why + سبب - The reason why he failed is that he didn't study hard.
• take + يستغرق - It took me a long time to finish. مدة زمنية + اسم/ضمير - It took me a
• promise to + inf.: يوعد
                                                 - He promised to call me every week.
                                                                  • يمكن استخدام التصريف الثالث من بعض الأفعال كصفة
                                                   سيارة مسروقة a stolen car شـ
• لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد بعد أسماء الكتب حتي لو كان الاسم يدل علي الجمع:
                                        a stolen car شباك مكسور
                 a broken window
- Gulliver's Travels is a funny novel.
• بطاقة مسبوقة الدفع وعند شراء شيء يخصم ثمنه من حسابك مباشرة
بطاقة ائتمان وتستخدم في الشراء ويخصم الثمن من الحساب فيما بعد :credit card
• borrow:
            يستعير / يقترض
- Can I borrow your car?
                            - Hala borrowed a camera from Dalia.
```

```
- Can you lend me your camera, please?
• lend: يسلف / يقرض
   - Dalia lent Hala her camera. - Dalia lent her camera to Hala.
```

```
- I'd rather have lunch outdoors.
• would rather + مصدر:
                                ىفضل
رد ص م + than + مصلار + would rather
                                        - I'd rather study than watch TV.
                                        - I'd prefer to have lunch outdoors.
• would prefer + to + inf. يفضل : مصدر
• prefer + v. + ing + to + v. + ing: - I prefer staying at home to going to the cinema.
•prefer + noun اسم to + noun اسم
                                       - | prefer tea to coffee.
• look forward to + v. + ing: يتطلع الى
```

```
- I look forward to spending my holiday in Paris.
```

```
تستخدم هذه الصغة مع عدد من الأنشطة و بخاصة الأنشطة الرباضة
• go + v + ing:
   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.
                  یکتشف (شیئا کان موجودا)
                                            - Columbus discovered America.
• discover:
          عنرع (شيئا لم يكن له وجود من قبل) - Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
```

```
- He decided to buy a new mobile.
• decide to + inf. بصدر:
• decide on + noun السم
                        يختار
                                 - They decided on a name for the baby.
• agree with + شخص أو شئ
                                      - I don't agree with hunting.
                         يتفق مع
                      ا - ا finished doing my homework.
• finish + v. + ing:
                                      - He promised to lend me his new camera.
• promise + to + بصدر:
                               = succeed in + v. + ing: ينجح في
یتمکن من مصدر + manage to•
• start + v. + ing / to + بيدأ :مصدر
                                     -It started raining / to rain.
```

```
• out of the blue: فجأة / بغتة بسعدني • make my day: يسعدني
• keep your cool: ببقى 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 اجر
• professional: محترف a sports person who gets paid. يحصل على اجر
• 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: (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 + صدر:
-Tom was the first person to come to the party.
```

```
• I wish I could + أتمنى (تعبر عن أمنية فى المستقبل) المستقبل - I wish I could give up smoking.
```

```
• either: (أيضا (تستخدم فى نهاية الجملة المنفية) - I don't like football either.
• too: (ايضا (تستخدم فى نهاية الجملة المنفية - I play tennis too.
• learn بيمام / teach بيمام / to + مصلر + how to + بيمام / teach بيمام / teach بيمام
• (مصدر + bow to ) أو (مصدر + how to ) أو (مصدر + l'm learn / teach ) نستخدم (مصدر - l'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: يستورد ...... م - Many countries import cotton from Egypt.
• made from: (مادة تتغير و لا نراها) - Bread is made from flour.
• made of: مصنوع من (مادة لا تتغير و نراها) - Furniture is made of wood.
• made in: (مكان) - We should buy goods made in Egypt.
```

```
• economic: (تربط بالتجارة و الصناعة ) economic situation موقف / system نظام problems / development نفله • economical: (تربط بتوفير الوقت و الجهد و المال ) economical person / machine
```

```
• salary: (شهری أو سنوی) مرتب (شهری أو سنوی) مرتب (شهری: • wages: (باليوم أو الساعة أو الأسبوع) • wages: أجر (باليوم أو الساعة أو الأسبوع) أجرة (مواصلات) • fare: • أتعاب (طبيب/ محامی)- مصاريف (مستشفی خاصة أو مدرسة خاصة و الغاب - She hire a dress for the party.
• rent: (لفترة قصيرة) - I'd like to rent a flat to get married.
• trade in: (سلعة) • trade with: (غنو مع (سلعة) + v. + ing: يقضی - He spent his time studying the reports.
```

```
- I'm looking forward to seeing you.
• look forward to + v. + ing:
                             يتطلع الي
                            . Egypt is located in Africa - يقِع في (ِدولة أوِ قارة)
• be located in: be situated in
يقع على (محيط أو بحر أو قناة أو نهر) • be located on: be situated on
                                 - Port Said is located on the Suez Canal.
                                                               • لاحط أن كلمة chief تأتى مع كلمات مثل chief
                                                           كبير المهندسين : chief engineer
                  رئيس المشتريات :chief buyer
```

```
• a couple of: two (وج واحد) - I'll be with you in a couple of minutes.
                                         - Mr and Mrs Ahmed are a nice old couple.
•a couple: a husband and wife
                                 زوجان
                  زوج من (شئ واحد يتكون من جزأين غير منفصلين)
• a pair of:
    a pair of shoes/glasses/trousers/scissors/gloves/jeans
                                                      روج من (الأحذية/نظارة/بنطلون/مقص/قفاز/بنطلون جينز)
```

```
Would yopu + 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 + فاعل : مصدر + فاعل
 - Tom suggested that I look for another job.
                                      يمكن أن نستخدم should قبل المصدر
 - Tom suggested that I should look for another job.
• spend + مفعول + v. + ing:
                                يقضى
 - He spent the evening writing invitation cards to his friend.
• refuse + to + يرفض أن · He refused to lend me his new camera.
                                                                                          • لاحظ هذه التعبيرات مع tell
                                                      يقول الحقيقة
 يبين الوقت tell the time -
                                - tell the truth
 ىحكى قصة tell a story -
                                ىين الاختلاف  tell the difference
 - tell a lie / lies
```

```
يزداد/ يكتسب (معرفة Knowledge / معلومات information/خبرة Knowledge • يزداد/ يكتسب
• earn: (money / his living)
                               يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد)
                                        زوفي( سباق/ كأس/ ميدالية)
• win: ( a race / a cup / a medal)
• beat: ( someone / a team)
                                            يهزم( فريق/ شخص)
```

Grammar

زمن المضارع البسيط Present simple Tense

التكوين 🖎 <u>Form</u>:

🗷 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.

الاستخدام :Usage 🖎

عبر عن حقائق تكون دائما أو عادة أو حدث متكرر - I ${f go}$ swimming every week. Doctors help ill people.

- He **live**s in Luxor.

ع 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.

كه يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار و تأتى قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد (am / is / are) always - عادةً - usually - عادةً - often - عادةً - often - عادةً - orten - الماً - 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.

زمن المضارع المستمر Present Continuous Tense

التكوين :Form

am / is / are + v. + ing من المضارع المستمر من ≤ x يتكون المضارع المستمر من ≤ x = 6 المضارع المستمر من

الاستخدام :Usage 🖎

🗷 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:

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.

زمن الماضي النسبط Past Simple Tense

التكوين :Form 🖎

🗷 يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل.

play \rightarrow played eat \rightarrow ate

الاستخدام :<u>Usage</u>

≥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:

فى الماضى -ago - ... الماضى -... الماضى -... ago - أمس - in the past فى الماضى once - ذات مرة once - ذات مرة once - ذات مرة once upon a time - ذات مرة one day - ذات مرة the other day (week-month-year) قليلة - when I was... - How long ago - for

- I last ate fish when I was in Alex.

زمن الماضي المستمر Past Continuous Tense

التكوين :Form

was / were + v. + ing يتكون الماضى المستمر من was / were + v. + ing يتكون الماضى المستمر من √

-He was flying. - They were talking.

🖎 Usage: الأستخدام

🗷 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 عندما - just as عندما - هى اللحظة التي - all day yesterday - طوال اليوم أمس - all the time

ﷺ يأتى الماضى المستمر بعد while / as / just as بينما يكون الحـدث الأخـر مَاضـيَّ بُسـيطٌ أو ماضّى مســُتمُر حسـب المعنى

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

ﷺیمکن أن یأتی بعد when ماضی بسیط ثم ماضی مستمر أو العکس حسب المعنی.

- I was studying English when the lights went out.

≥يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضي مستمر و الفعل الأخر ماضي بسيط.

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

🗷 لاحظ أن during بأتي بعدها 🔞 noun / v. + ing :

During having lunch (my lunch time), the phone rang.

زمن المضارع التام Present perfect tense

التكوين :Form 🖎

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

الاستخدام :Usage

• 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? (أخر السُؤاك)
- They haven't eaten yet. (أخر 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 بمـا يلـي :

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 يلى since يكون ماضي بسيط و الآخر مضارع تام.
 - I haven't seen him since he left for Cairo.

• لاحظ التركيب التالي

ماضی بسیط مثبت + last + فاعل + since + مدة زمنیة + last

It's ages since I last saw him.

<u>ثانيا : الروايط</u> روابط الإضافة

واو العطف (تربط اسمين أو فعلين) And:

- They captured Gulliver and tied him to the ground.

🗻 Besides / In addition to / As well as + v. + ing: بالاضافة 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 بختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول. as well as اذا ربطت •

الفعل يتبع الأول , الفاعل الثاني as well as he have a car. الفاعل الأول

ليس فقط ... و لكن أيضا :...... but also

ليس فقط و لكن أيضا <u>as well: و لكن أيضا</u>

قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد الفعل المساعد في 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 الجّملة الأولى على شكل سؤال ـ

Not only did we go to the market, but also we went to the zoo.

الروابط الدالة على السبب

(يأتي قبلها جملة النتيجة و بعدها جملة السبب) لأن :جملة + Because / As / Since

- 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
- Some of the second of the

- سبب : اسم + صفة / اسم/ ing + v
- 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.
- و يأتي قبلها جملة السبب و بعدها جملة النتيجة <u>:و لذلك so و لهذا السبب Therefore ﴿</u>
- I got a good degree, therefore / so I didn't have difficulty getting a job.

الروابط الدالة على التناقض

- يالرغم من جملة + Although / Though / Even though / Even if <u>خملة + Although / Though / Even though / Even if</u>
- : فعل + فاعل + ظرف / صفة + However

بالرغم من بالرغم من

- :فعل + فاعل + as + 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
- Whatever mistakes he makes, I respect him.
- Whatever his mistakes (are), I respect him.
- و مع ذلك yet / و مع ذلك however و لكن yet ع
- He is young, but / however / yet he is strong.
- He is young. **However** he is strong.
- الرغم من : اسم + صفة / اسم / In spite of / Despite + v. + ing بالرغم من
 - Despite (In spite of) being ill, he passed the exam.
 - Despite (In spite of) his illness, he passed the exam.

الروابط الدالة على الشرط

- مالم : جملة (فاعل + فعل مثبت) + علا هذا المنافعة على المثبت
- إذا : جملة (فاعل + فعل منفى) + If +
- 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

- <u>While بينما</u> While reading the newspaper, I fell asleep.
- when I got home, I did my homework.
- as soon as مجرد أن As soon as I saw it, I wanted to buy it.
- before: فيل Before I went to bed, I phoned my friend.

لماضي التاه

had + p.p. يتكون الماضى التام من 🏾 🗷

ماضی بسیط + ماضی تام + فاعل + After + v. + ing + ماضی بسیط + After + v. + ing + pp + ماضی بسیط + ماضی بسیط +

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

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

🗷 يستخدم الماضي التام قبل أو بعد when و ذلك حسب ترتيب الأحداث.

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

- 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.

ماضى تام + ماضى بسيط + فاعل +

ا الله عند الله + v. + ing + ماضى تام

ماضى تام + ماضى بسيط + فاعل + By the time

محمود البدري

01158881807

- 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 👂 اذا 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.

```
ماضی بسیط + had + p.p. + no sooner + than + فاعل
ماضی بسیط + 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.

```
No sooner + had + فاعل + p.p. + than + ماضی بسیط
Hardly / scarcely + had + فاعل + p.p.+ when + ماضی بسیط
```

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

زمن المستقبل البسيط Future Simple Tense

- will / shall + inf. يتكون المستقبل البسيط من 🥕
- 🗷 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 غالبا 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 ۱'ll be 16 next week.
- For quick decisions: للقرارات السريعة That's the phone I'll answer it.
- **For offers**: (بشكل خبري **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.

Shall + infinitive

: shall + infinitive نستخدم

- for suggestions: للاقتراح
- Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
- for offers: (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 التنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل مع وجود دليل

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

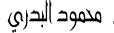
زمن المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

🗷 يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل بالنسبة للترتيبات و الخطط المسبقة

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

زمن المضارع البسيط Present Simple

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



أدوات النكرة

🗷 تستخدم a / an مع التعبيرات الدالة على العدد و الثمن و السرعة:

a couple of روج من a kilo کیلو an hour فِی السِاعة

🎿 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.

للاشارة الى:a / an نستخدم ريم

A bird can work in a team

He's a player in that football team.

She is a civil engineer.

شئ لأول مرةواحد من محموعة

• وظيفة شخص

🗷 نستخدم an قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذى يبدأ بحرف متحرك:

an apple – an egg – an icecream – an orange – an umbrella

ستخدم a مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف u / h و لكن لها صوت ساكن: lpha

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

<u>: the نستخدم کے </u>

• للاشارة الى شئ سبق الاشارة اليه:

- A bird was put in a cage with some food. **The** bird couldn't reach the food.

• للاشارة الى شئ هو الوحيد من نوعه أو اذا 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.

• للاشارة الى اختراع أو اكتشاف أو نوع من حيوان ما the computer / the lion

• مع أسماء البحار و المحيطات و الأنهار و السلاسل الجبلية و البحيرات و الصحارى و القنوات

- the Pacific Ocean - the Mediterranean Sea - the Nile - the Alps - the Sahara

مع أسماء بعض الدول (عادة الدول المركبة)

- The United kingdo - The European Union - The United States of America - the Sudan

مع السينما و المسرح و الراديو و الانترنت

the cinema / the theatre / the radio / the internet

• قبل صفات التفضيل و العبارات الدالة على المقارنة:

Ali is **the tallest** boy in class. - Dalia is **the most intelligent** girl in class.

• قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية اذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل play / practise

الجيتار the guitar البيانو

<u>لا نستخدم أداة:∡</u>

مع الأسماء الجمع عندما نعبر عن أفكار عامة مثل الناس و الطعام والوظائف والنباتات.

women / men / beans / scientists / trees / children

: 'the' ولكن عندما نحدد أي ناس أو أشياء فإننا تستخدم

- **The people** in my street are friendly.

• مع الاسماء التي لا تعد عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام مثل الطعام و الشراب و المواد الخام

الذهب gold - الزيت / البترول oil -الماء water - اللحم meat

• مع أسماء القارات و المدن الكبيرة و الصغيرة و معظم الدول و أسماء الأعلام و أسماء البحيرات المفردة و الجبال المفردة مثل – running / football <u>• مع الأنشطة و الألعاب الرياضية</u> London – Assiut – Yousef- Lake Naser – Ever

• مع الأسماء المجردة أي المعنوية (عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام)

العمل work / السعادة happiness / المتعة fun / الحب work / الديموقراطية

• مع المواد الدراسية و اللغات

- I love **history**. — My father can speak **French** as well as **Arabic**.

breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper

*قبل أسماء الوجبات

-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

الصفات Adjectives

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

صفات المقارنة (بين اثنين) Comparative Adjective

≥ نضيف er للصفات القصيرة و نضع بعدها than. خسر cheap رخيص cheaper old کبير السن older رخيص

- I'm going to Alexandria by bus. It's **cheaper than** going by train.

🗷 نستخدم more than / less than مع الصفات الطويلة.

expensive غالی 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 عالی highest expensive عالی 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 في الصفة.

-Suzy is as tall as Dina. = They are the same height.

🗷 نستخدم as (so) عندما لا يتساوى الطرفان في الصفة.

-Hussein isn't as old as Ali. = Ali is the older of the two.

as + adjective صفة + as = the same + noun لاحظ أن (as) + (as)

-Rania is the same age as Rasha. = Rania is as old as Rasha.

a little / a bit / much / a lot / far (= a lot) يمكن أن نحدد مقدار الصفة باستخدام

- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.

عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

🛌 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.

تحل محل فاعل غير عاقل او مفعول غير عاقل 🛚 :Which/ that

Hala works for a company which / that manufactures computers.

The shoes which / that Nadia bought don't fit very well.

تستخدم للملكية وتحل اسم متبوع بـ s' و صفات الملكية وهي اسم متبوع بـ s' و صفات الملكية وهي

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.

ی When: which + حرف جر / حرف جر + which ه

تحل محل ظرف زمان (جار و مجرور / there)

- June is the month **when** I go on holiday.

<u>25</u>

ملاحظات:

1- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآنية (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.
 - T- 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 إلي غير العاقل و استخدام who أو who الى العاقل:
- This is the most interesting story that I have ever read.
 - He was the best player that / who ever played football.

عادة تستخدم that بعد all / much / little

- That was all that he had said.

what = the thing(s) that / everything that ٥- لاحظ ان

Did you hear what they said

اعتاد على .Used to + inf

:مصدر + used to + فاعل عاقل	كان معتاد و لم يعد الأن
:مصدر + didn't + use to + فاعل عاقل	النفى
? مصدر + use to + فاعل + Did	السوال

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

عدة مع: has / have + bee + v+ ing و يستخدم عادة مع: مع يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من since / ever since / for / all day

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

عن: عن: المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن:

الحاضر: ١- I've been studying all day

٢- حدث تم بانتظام بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتى 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.

ير وغالبا ما تكون في الجملة كلمات تدل على الاستمرار مثل still / yet / now / all day ك

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

كيستخدم 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.

عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام:

know / own / be / love / hate
- I have known him for ten years ago>.

- He has written three letters.

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

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

Ch 1

<u>Lemuel Gulliver</u> was born on a large farm in the middle of <u>Engl</u>and, 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.

<u>Captain Abraham Pannel</u> was the captain of the ship called <u>The Swallow</u>. It travelled round the eastern seas for three and a half years. <u>Mary Burton</u> was Gulliver's wife.

<u>His friends</u> told him he should be able to find work on a ship, <u>his friends</u> were right, because he quickly found another job as a ship's surgeon, and for <u>six</u> 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.

<u>A human</u> was only about fifteen centimetres tall. He was carrying a bow and arrow. Gulliver then realised there were about <u>forty</u> <u>other men</u> 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.

<u>Gulliver said to him</u> "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."

<u>The King of Lilliput</u> 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?"

<u>Hundreds of tiny people</u> 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.

<u>Some of the braver people</u> tried to climb on his body, but the guards stopped them. <u>Six of them</u> 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.

<u>Ch 2</u>

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

<u>People</u> came from all over the land to see him so <u>the king</u> 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.

<u>Six of the King's best advisers</u> 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 <u>best athletes</u>. 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 <u>blue</u> coloured ribbon by the King, the person who was second got a <u>red</u> ribbon, and the person who was third got a <u>green</u> ribbon. The winners were very proud of these ribbons.

<u>Three thousand of the King's soldiers</u> 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.

<u>Reldresal</u> 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 <u>Blefuscu</u>, where they were welcomed as friends. Because of this, a war began between the two countries. <u>Lilliput</u> had lost at least forty ships and around thirty thousand soldiers. Although <u>Blefuscu</u> had lost a similar number of people, it seemed likely that they were planning to attack <u>Lilliput</u> any day soon.

<u>Blefuscu</u> 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.

<u>Blefuscu's soldiers</u> 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.

<u>Some of his enemies said</u> 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 thae 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.

<u>Five hundred</u> 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.

<u>The boat belonged</u> to <u>a trader called John Biddel</u>, who was travelling back to London from Japan. He had around <u>fifty sailors</u>, 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.

<u>His son, Johnny,</u> was now at a good school, and <u>his daughter, Betty</u>, had a good job making clothes. <u>His family</u> 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 <u>The Adventure</u>. 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.

<u>A sailor</u> 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.

<u>Another giant</u> was quickly walking up the road towards the place where I stood.(the master). <u>Seven more</u> 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 ashe 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.

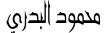
A servant arrived with plates of food to feed the giant and the family: his wife, his three children and their grandmother. The farmer put him next to him on the table, but he was very worried he would fall because the table was at least ten metres high. The wife put some bread and meat on a plate for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

<u>A cat</u> 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.

<u>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.</u>

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 man 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? Sulliver 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 shot him with arrows.

c - Find the mistakes and correct them:

- 1 Mary Burton and Gulliver married after he had worked on the Antelope. <u>swallow</u>
- 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 <u>The Shadow</u>. The swallow.
- 2- Gulliver reached a country called <u>Blefuscu</u> 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?

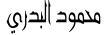
5 – Which of Gulliver's things interested the king the most? Which was the

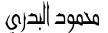
strangest to him?

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
ow heels	ligh heels
Aore powerful	Bigger in number
nodern	raditional

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 kings' 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.

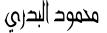
"Your King wants to keep me tied up, but I don't mind if you're free."

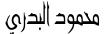
1 -To whom does Gulliver say this?

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 <u>awarded</u>. *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."

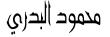
- 1 Who said these words and to whom? → Gulliver to the king of Lilliput.
- 2 What are these ambitions? → He wanted Gulliver to help him put his enemies in prison, but he refused.
- 3 What was the result of this refusal?
- → The king became angry with Gulliver and decided to punish him .

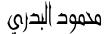
2 - " I am sorry, but at least I have told you what is planned for you."

- **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."

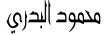
- 1 -To whom did Gulliver say these words? Gulliver said this to the farmer.
- 2 -Did the "kind sir" agree to Gulliver's offer?

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.



01158881807 ______ محمود البدر

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.

The last of the control of the contr

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

- 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!!!.

محمود البدري

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.

البطالــة 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!!!.

... [A]- Translate into Arabic

• <u>9 كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟</u>

🛪 اقرأ الجملة جيدا أكثر من مرة.

● ⊗ اترك مكان فارغ للكلمات التي لا تعرفها.

• \emptyset حاول صياغة جمل صحيحة البناء و المعنى.

⊘ حاول ترتيب الكلمات التي تعرفها لتكوين جملة.
 ⊕ حاول تخمين هذه الكلمات من خلال السياق.

أكتب الكلمات التي تعرفها بترتيبها في الجملة. \Im

△ لابد من الالتزام بقواعد العربية و الانجليزية.

ملاحظات عند الترجمة:

- ١- عند الترجمة من الانجليزية إلي العربية ، ابحث عن الفعل و أبدأ به الحملة العربية.
- ٢- عند الترجمة من العربية إلي الانجليزية، ابحث عن الفاعل و أبدأ به الجملة الانجليزية.
- ٣- الصفة تسبق الموصوف في الانجليزية و لا تجمع بينما تأتي بعد الموصوف في العربية.
 - Δ- 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 إلي العربية بكلمات مثل(حيث / من ثم / كذلك / هكذا).
 - ١٣- حاول تخمين الكلمة الصعبة في الجملة من خلال سياق الكلام وتجنب الترجمة الحرفية اللفظية.
 - كلاحظ التقابل اللغوي في بعض التعبيرات في العربية و الانجليزية، مثل:

English/اللغة الانجليزية	اللغة العربية Arabic
lhave / has + P.Pالمضارع التام	لقد + فعل في الماضي
may + infinitiveالمصدر	قد + فعل مضارع
leach / every + non	كل + اسم مفرد (فعل يصرف مفرداً)
lall + noun الماسم جمع	كل + اسـم جمع (فعل يصرف جمعاً)
It is / It was	من (بداية الجملة العربية)
+ one ofصفة مقارنة يبن أكثر من اثنين	من + صفة تفضيل على وزن أفعل
must / have to / has to +	لابد أن / علي / يجب أن
+ 10المصدر + that / جملة كاملة	أن + فعل مضارع
/ haven't / hadn't + P.Pالمصدرdidn't +	لم (النافية) + فعل مضارع
المصدر ddon't / won't +	لن (النافية) + فعل يدل على المستقبل
because / since / as / so / therefore	فا / حيث أن / لذلك + سبب
) bestضمير ملكيةdo / does (یبذل قصاری جهده
the more, the more	کلما حدث، حدث