

The future with will



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

will ('ll) + inf يتكون المستقبل البسيط من

➤ the headphone **will be** very useful for traveling.

٢. النفي Negative:

مصدر الفعل + **will not(won't) + V.(inf)** فاعل

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + won't)

the machine **won't be** able to fly very high.

٣. السؤال Question:

Will +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No تتبع الاتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

➔ **Will you send us some photos?** Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل..... will + subject + inf..... أداة الاستفهام.

⚡ **Where will Dina go at the weekend?** - I think she will go to the park.

٤. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن :

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old. ➤ His school will be 50 years old next year	١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) :Future facts
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.	٢. عرض مساعدة :Offering help
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?	٣. طلب مساعدة :Asking for help
E.g. There will be electric cars in the future. ➔ i hope they will build lots of schools in the future I think we will live on the moon. It is my dream.	٤. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) :Prediction
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I' ll see who is there. ➤ I'm tired. I think I' ll go to bed now. ➤ I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.	٥. القرار السريع :Quick decision قرارا يكون الان

٥. الكلمات الدالة Keywords:

نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise –	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

1. What invention do you hope we..... in the future ? **SB**

- a. see b. will see c. would see d. saw
2. I think the headphones..... very useful for travelling. **SB**
- a. will be b. are going to be c. be d. would be
3. Do you predict that the weather.....hotter in the future ? **WB**
- a. gets b. got c. will get d. are getting
4. Lifeeasier in the future. **SB**
- a. is b. was c. will be d. were
- 5.....shops close in the next ten years ? **WB**
- a. Do b. Are c. Have d. Will
6. I hope I.....some money soon.
- a. earns b. will earn c. earned d. earning
7. I agree that the jacket won't....useful in Egypt!
- a. be b. is c. are d. was
8. I hope that Egypt..... the richest country in the world.
- a. become b. will become c. becomes d. became.
- 9- Do you think there.....flying cars in the future?
- a- is b- am going to be c- will be d- was
- 10- I think we will.....more robots in our schools.
- a- has b- having c- had d- have

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Cafes.....(closing) in the future. **SB**
2. I hope there(is) less air pollution. **WB**
3. I'm sure people.....(use) drones in the future. **SB**
4. I think we..... (do) shopping online more. **WB**
5. I think Basem.....(buy) a car in the future.
6. Do you think Sondos.....(pass) her next English test ?
7. People hope life.....(be) easier in the future.
8. I think Haytham(win) the school competition tomorrow.

حالة "if" الأولى: (1st conditional)

١- تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط + If
جملة في المضارع البسيط + If , المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل

Ex → If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car. = I will buy a car if I have a lot of money
→ If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus

٢- نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١- شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل أو الحاضر. مثل

- If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.
- If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.
- ▶▶ I will do all my shopping online when I am older

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الأولى كالآتي :

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will + sub + inf + أداة استفهام

→ What will the teacher say if I don't understand the lesson ?
He will help you to understand

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will + sub + inf

→ Will you come if he invites you? yes, I will / no, I won't

1. If I help my mother at the weekend, she.. have more free time. **SB**
a. ll b. 'd c. 's d. should
2. If I.....to the shops, I will spend a lot of money. **WB**
a. go b. went c. goes d. going
3. What clothes.....if it's cold ? **SB**
a. I will wear b. will wear c. wear d- will wear I
4. When Huda..... Cairo, she will buy some new shoes. **SB**
a. visits b. visit c. visiting d. visited
5. If there is fish in the supermarket, I... a kilo.
a. buy b. 'll buy c. 'd buy d. bought
6. Tomorrow, if the weatherfine, we will go out.
a. was b. is c. be d. being
7. What..... if it rains ?
a. happens b. happen c. will happen d. happened
8. When I am 21, I a car.
a. buy b. will buy c. buying d. buys
9. Sallysad if she fails.
a. be b. was c. being d. will be

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Mona will look online for a new phone when she(get) home. **SB**
2. Hassan(not use) the internet to buy food when he is older. **SB**
3. Who will I talk to if I.(not know) anyone at the school ? **WB**
4. If my mother.....(have) more free time, we will go out. **SB**
- 5- Sara.....(buy) a car if she has enough money.
6. When we have free time, we.....(go) shopping.
- 7- What(you do) if you win the competition ?
8. If I'm not ill, I (not take) the medicine.

If/When + should/shouldn't for advice.

تستخدم للنصيحة بمعنى إذا / عندماينبغي ان / ينبغي الا

Form التكوين :

If /When + المصدر + **should** + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط
جملة في المضارع البسيط + **If /When** + المصدر + **should** + الفاعل

تستخدم **should** للنصح بفعل شيء جيد او مفيد

- The tourists should visit the Pyramids if they are in Egypt for the first time.

When you go to bed, you should turn your phone off.

If /When + المصدر + **shouldn't** + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط
جملة في المضارع البسيط + **If /When** + المصدر + **shouldn't** + الفاعل

تستخدم shouldn't للنصح بعدم فعل أشياء غير مفيدة أو جيدة

e* -if you don't know someone, you shouldn't make friends with them online.

-You shouldn't stay outside for too long if it is very hot in the desert

1. You..... tell a parent or teacher if you feel worried at something. **SB**
a. should b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. couldn't
2. You shouldn't watch videos on the internet if your head..... **SB**
a. had hurt b. 'll hurt c. hurts d. hurt
3. you..... swim in the sea if it is very cold. **WB**
a. have to b. had to c. should d. shouldn't
4. Should Ifor too long on the internet if I have a headache? **SB**
a. stays b. stay c. to stay d. staying
5. When you.....tired, you should have a break. **WB**
a. are b. be c. were d. will be
6. She play in the street when it gets dark.
a. should b. will c. shouldn't d. couldn't
7. If you want to get the high mark in maths, you.....
a. shouldn't study b. should study c. don't study d. studied

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. If you ... (thinks) that your friend is addicted to social media, you should advise him. **SB**
2. When you drop rubbish on the floor, you ... (pick) it up. **WB**
3. If they don't change, maybe you should (finding) some new friends. **SB**
4. They should check that you can't buy anything when you (played) games online. **SB**
5. People who are addicted to eating sweets should (tries) eating fruit instead. **WB**
6. When you feel ill, you(see) a doctor.
7. What..... (I do) if I've a problem ?
8. You(turn off) the lights when you go to bed.
9. You..... (not eat) food when it is still hot.
10. Hana (not stay) up late when she has a training.

Unit 8 You are what you eat

1-Countable And Uncountable Nouns

أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها S في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

١- جمع عادي

- a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives →

٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

ارغفة loaves رغيف loaf نساء women امرأة woman رجال men رجل man أطفال children طفل Child (

٢. أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو an أو ا في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two أو غيرهم قبلها ومنها الآتي :

(water – bread – turkey – coffee – soup – chicken – meat – juice – information – rubbish – money- advice – time – news – work -furniture – sugar – salt -lamb –etc)

2- Some & Any: بعض - أي

١ - نستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية و الجملة الطلبية والعرض:

تستخدم في الجملة الخبرية المثبتة (مع الأسماء التي لا تعد والأسماء الجمع)

-We sometimes eat sfeni with **some** tea.

-**some** cakes have nuts in them.

الجملة الطلبية ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: وهي (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may)

الجملة الطلبية ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص وليس للاستفسار.

✎ - **Would** you like **some** coffee? ✎ - **Can** I ask **some** questions?

٢ - نستخدم (any) في الجملة المنفية و جملة السؤال بفعل مساعد:

✎ تستخدم في الجملة الخبرية المنفية (مع الأسماء التي لا تعد والأسماء الجمع)

✎ - I haven't got **any** books in my bag. ✎ - I don't want **any** sugar.

✎ تستخدم مع صيغة السؤال بالفعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار وليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص.

الأفعال المساعدة: وهي (am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had)

✎ - **Do** you have **any** money ? ✎ - **has** Mona got **any** sisters ?

✎ Is there **any** salt in this dish ?

3. A lot of / a little / a few

A lot of	لاحظ إن - لاحظ إن , A lot of / lots of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد - Ali has got a lot of / lots of/ books. - We ate a lot/ lots of cheese
a little	تستخدم a little بمعنى قليل من قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد للتعبير عن كمية قليلة دون تحديدها Ex. I only have a little salad.
A few	تستخدم a few بمعنى قليل من قبل الأسماء التي تعد للتعبير عن عدد قليل دون تحديده Ex. I eat a few healthy snacks

1. There are.....grapes left. Would you like some ? **SB**

a. a little b. a few c. much d. a lot

2. A : Would you like.....salt on your chips ? **SB**

B: No, thank you.

a. a little b. a few c. many d. several

3. She is allergic to nuts, so she doesn't eat..... **WB**

a. a few b. any c. some d. a lot of

4. I don't like to have.....salt in my food because it is not very healthy. **WB**

a. some b. any c. many d. several

5. I have.....free time for hobbies because I work a lot.

- a. a few b. much c. a little d. many
6. Would you like.....cake , Leila ? - No, thanks. **WB**
- a. any b. some c. many d. plenty
7. my mother didn't buy tomatoes last week
- a-any b. some c. much d. a little
8. There are.....notebooks on the table.
- a-a lot of b.any c. much d. little
9. A:.....you like falafel for breakfast ? B: Yes, I want a sandwich.
- a. Would b. Does c. Are d. Have
10. Don't put too much sugar. I likesugar in my tea
- a. a few b. a little c. a lot d. many
11. There are.....people in the museum today.
- a. a little b. little c. a few d. a lot
12. There ismilk in the fridge.
- a. some b. any c. much d. many

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. When she is playing netball, she drinks.....(a few) water. **WB**
2. I eat.....(a little) healthy snacks. **SB**
3. I eat.....(a lot) rice and pasta every day. **SB**
4. Would you like.....(any) coffee. **SB**
5. My mom likes to put.....(any) spices in food
6. Do you have..... (some)pens in your bag ?
7. I(not want) any orange juice
8. I don't put.....(some) salt on my chips.
- 9.....(Will) you like to eat fish for lunch ?
10. I don't have.....(some) cheese in the fridge.
11. My aunt has.....(a little) hens on the farm.
12. Eat.....(a lot) fruit. It is good for you.



← - تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الامر بفعل في المصدر :

باقي الجملة + مصدر الفعل

- Stand up, Ali. - Walk to the board, Mona.
Go to the shop. Buy an ice cream. Eat it.

✗ نستخدم صيغة الامر عندما نريد من شخص ما ان يفعل شيئا او لاعطاء التعليمات او النصيحة

Heat the beans in the water until it boils.

- تبدأ الجملة في صيغة النهي ب Don't + فعل في المصدر :

- Don't write on the wall.

Don't make friends with people you don't know

- 1 _two eggs in a bowl with little milk. **SB**
- a. Beat b. Beats c. Beating d. beaten

- 2.....the knife to chop the vegetables.
a. Used b. Uses c. Use d.using
3. Wash some beans and.....them in a pan. **SB**
a. puts b. to put c. putting d.put
4.....foul mudammas with warm bread. **SB**
a. To serve b. Serve c. Serving d.serves
5.....vegetables into small pieces. **SB**
a Chopping b. To chop c. Chops d.chop
6.write on your desk. keep it clean.
a. Didn't b. Aren't c. Don't d. Doesn't
7.To make a video call..... on your tablet.
a.turns b.turned c.turning d.turn

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

- 1 Please,.....(adding) some olive oil on salad. **SB**
2.....(Heats) some oil in a pan. **WB**
3.....(Not boil) oil more than one time. **SB**
4.....(Turns) the lights off before you sleep. **WB**
5. When water boils,.....(turns) off the stove.
6(Does) exercise after school.
7. Don't.....(touching) electric wires
8. Always.....(to add) olive oil to salad.
9..... (Not serve) food in broken dishes.
10. Don't.....(heats) butter for too long.

enough	تأتى بمعنى كاف ويتبعها اسم يعد او لا يعد (وتستخدم للتعبير عن تواجد شيء بالكمية او العدد المناسب) There are not enough chairs .there is enough rice pudding for all the family
Too many	تأتى قبل اسم يعد فى جملة مثبتة وتشير الى عدد اكثر من اللازم - There are too many people in the hall.
Too much	تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد فى جملة مثبتة وتشير الى كمية اكثر من اللازم - There is too much water in the bottle.

- 1 . I don't like this soup.There is too.....salt in it. **WB**
a. much b. many c. enough d.few
2. Can I have some more sugar, please ? There is.....in this tea. **WB**
a. too much b. too many c. a few d. not enough
3. Let's not go to the beach. There are.....people there today. **WB**
a. too much b. too many c. a little d. a few
4. Could you get a few tomatoes ? I don't have.....for the salad. **SB**
a. enough b. much c. a little d. a few
5. You should only eat.....sugar. **SB**
a. much b. many c.few d. a little
6. Add.....salt to the chips, I don't like much salt.
a. much b. many c. a few d. a little
7- I don't like these cakes because they have sugar in them. **WB**
a too much b too many c enough d a lot of
8- There is not rain for orange trees to grow in the desert. **WB**
a too much b too many c enough d a lot of
9- There are people on the beach today. Let's go to another one. **WB**

- a too much b too many c enough d a lot of
10. Only.....students came to school yesterday.
a. a lot b. a few c. little d.any
11. You can't drink sea water because there is....salt in it.
a. not enough b. too many c. too much d.a few
12. The bag is too heavy. There are.....books in it.
a. enough b. a few c. too many d. too much
13. I don't have.....money for a sandwich.
a. a little b. a lot c. a few d. enough
14.sugar is bad for health.
a. Enough b. Too many c. Too much d. A little
15. A:.....you like to drink some juice ? - B: Yes, please.
a. Could b. Would c. Are d.Can

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. I don't like this tea. There is too.....(many) sugar in it!
2. There are too..... (much) people in the market today.
3.Add..... (a few)sugar to the tea, I don't like much sugar.
4.Can I have..... (any) water ?

Unit 9 Watch, Listen and make

Expressing ability and inability in the present

التعبير عن القدرة وعدم القدرة في المضارع

Can

يستطيع : تعبر عن القدرة على فعل شيء أو أن شيء مسموحاً به في الحاضر

can + inf

- ⇒ I **can come** to the park this afternoon.
⇒ You **can go** to your friend's house, but come home at six o'clock.

Can't لا يستطيع : تعبر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شيء أو أن شيء غير مسموحاً به في الحاضر

can't + inf

- I **can't pick up** that box. My arms are weak. □ You **can't look** at the sun

can't + subject + inf ?

السؤال

- A. Can you play tennis ? B : Yes, I can / No , I can't
A. Can Samy ride a bike ? B : Yes, he can / No , he can't

know how to

تستخدم للتحدث عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما

صفة الإثبات

مصدر + know how to + فاعل
مصدر + knows how to + فاعل

Ex.Habiba **knows how to** write a script.

Ex-I **know how to** sew clothes.

صفة النفي

مصدر + **don't know how to** + فاعل
مصدر + **doesn't know how to** + فاعل

I don't know how to do calligraphy.

- He **doesn't know how to** write stories.

صفة السؤال

؟ مصدر + **know how to** + فاعل + Do/Does

Do you **know how to** play an instrument?

Does she **know how to** sew?

be able to

تستخدم للتحدث عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما

صفة الإثبات

مصدر + **am / is/are able to** + فاعل

Hany **is able to** ride a bike.

-I **am able to** swim.

صفة النفي

مصدر + **am / is/are (not) able to** + فاعل

Mostafa **isn't able to** act.-

صفة السؤال

؟ مصدر + **able to** + فاعل + Am/is/are

Are you **able to** play the piano?

Is she **able to** sew alone?

1.Do you know how toan instrument. **SB**

a.playing b.play c.played d.plays

2.....you able to speak French ? yes, I am. **SB**

a.Were b.Are c.Can d.Do

3.I.....talk to people at drama club about acting. **SB**

a.am able b.is able to c.Can d.Do

4.He can't swim, but he.....football very well. **SB**

a. can b. can't c. is able d. isn't able

5.Hendplay tennis, but she can ride a bike. **SB**

a. don't b. can't c. hasn't d. isn't

6. Ramy able to drive his car well?

a.Is b.Does c.Can d.Did

7.Do youhow to use the computer?

a.knew b.knows c.knowing d.know

8. Can your brother.....fast?

- a. runs b. ran c. run d. running
9. My father is very busy. He.....take many holidays.
a. can't b. has c. hasn't d. can
- 10.....drive a car?
a. He can b. He can't c. Can he d. Can
- 11.....you able to hop on one leg?
a. Are b. Do c. Would d. Can
12. could you teach me how..... the violin?
a. to play b. play c. playing d. plays

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Can you..... (to play) football or tennis ?
4.....(you know) how to do any of the types of art ?
3- I know how(sew) costumes.
4. Hany can.....(playing) the guitar
5.. Omar is busy, he.....(can) play football now.
6. She.....(able) to read music by her hands.
7. The disabled woman can't (goes) up stairs.
8.....(be) you able to plan your day well ?

Unit 10 We are what we wear

Adjective order ترتيب الصفات

Usage : الاستخدام

✗ نستخدم غالبا اكثر من صفة في هذا الترتيب . ولا نستخدم اكثر من ثلاث اواربع صفات .
← كيفية ترتيب الصفات :

description الوصف	Size الحجم	Shape الشكل	Age العمر	Colour اللون	Material المادة الخام	Noun الاسم
Pretty Nice Colourful beautiful	Big Small large	Long short	Old New Ancient modern	Green Orange Red pink	Cotton Leather Gold linen	Dress Necklace Desk clothes

Ex-Rich Egyptians wore beautiful gold necklaces.
She likes loose, white , linen clothes.
It's a beautiful , blue skirt.

1. She is wearing.....scarf. **SB**
a green, long b. nice, long, blue c pretty, green, new d cotton, red
2. I like this.....T-shirt. **SB**
a new, cotton, long b. smart, red, cotton c pretty, cotton, red d cotton, red, new
3. Rich people sometimes woresandals. **SB**

- a expensive, leather b. linen, pretty c leather, big d leather, red
4.Hoda's father has bought a.....car. **WB**
a red, new, electric b. electric, new, red c new, red, electric d red, new
5.It's a long..... snake. **WB**
a striped, plastic b. plastic, red c new, small d plastic red
6.My grandmother doesn't like wearing.....
a colourful, modem clothes b modern, colourful clothes
c clothes, colourful modern d. colourful, clothes modern
7. These are.....shoes.
a. strange, big, leather b. leather, big, strange
c. leather, strange, big d. strange, leather, big
8.I sleep on a.....bed
a. comfortable, new b. wooden, new
c. new, big d. brown, new
9.hend lost a.....
a. small, white cat b. cat, small, white
c. white, small cat d. small, cat, white
10. It is a story.
a. famous, old, French b. famous, French, old
c. French, famous, old d. old, famous, French

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

- 1- They are..... ('black / expensive / plastic) glasses. **SB**
2. It's..... (purple / wool / nice) jumper. **SB**
3 Mr and Mrs Osama live in a(cold / traditional big) flat. **WB**
4. it's(beautiful/wool/blue) skirt. **SB**
5.she bought a (plastic/red/new) cup.
6.I want an(green/ amazing /cotton) dress.
7. These are.....(brown, leather, old) shoes.

1- Demonstratives أسماء الإشارة

This / that / these / those

- This** هذا / هذه اسم إشارة للمفرد القريب
☞ I like **this** phone a lot . **this** is the best concert I went to
That ذلك / تلك اسم إشارة للمفرد البعيد
☞ **That** café looks good . **that** beautiful dress is mine
These هؤلاء اسم إشارة للجمع القريب
☞ Do you like **these** trousers? **These** trainers are my dad's
Those هؤلاء اسم إشارة للجمع البعيد
☞ **Those** are my keys.

2. one/ones

☞ تستخدم غالبا (one) بدلا من تكرار الاسم المفرد الذى يعد فى الجملة

This beautiful dress is the one my grandmother made me.

☞ تستخدم غالبا (ones) بدلا من تكرار الاسم الجمع فى الجملة

These trainers are much better than the ones I had before.

one/ones لاحظ نضع

١- بعد الصفة

Which is your pen , the red one or the blue one ?

٢- بعد the

Let's look at the photos- the ones you took in London.

Which ٢- بعد

Which one do you want ? the black jacket

This/that/these /those ٢- بعد

This cookie looks nice , but that one looks delicious.

1. I have a smalleryou can try on. **WB**

a. ones b. these c. those d. one

2. What's..... small thing by my chair ? **WB**

a this b. these c. those d. ones

3. Which dress are you going to wear ? This one or those..... **WB**

a one b. ones c. dress d. a dress

4. Look, that our house.

a. is b. are c. were d. have

5. You must overcome all difficulties.

a. this b. that c. an d. these

6..... people are my relatives.

a. These b. That c. This d. Him

7. Police put criminals in prison.

a. those b. this c. that d. one

8. Don't buy that dress. Buy the blue.....

a. one b. ones c. dresses d. a dresses

9. I have new....., the ones on the shelf.

a. book b. mobile c. pen d. trainers

10. Which computer are you using? - The.....you gave me.

a. ones b. one c. computers d. twice

11. Is your mobile phone?

a. this b. those c. these d. they

12. Which blouses are yours? - the.....in the cupboard.

a. one b. ones c. an one d. an

13. I haven't seen woman before.

a. this b. these c. those d. them

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1 .This..... (are) my old jacket.

2. Those..... (is) interesting stories.

3. (That)..... are my sister's.

4. (This)..... socks are my brother's.

5. This glass is dirty. Can I have a clean.....(ones) please?

6. Those glasses are not good. Give me some good.....(one).

7. I don't want the green apples, I want the red.....(one)

8. This.....(are) my mobile.

9.(That) are my shoes.

Unit 11 The future of our planes

٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf :

١. التكوين Form :

١. في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من (

I → am (not)
He, She, It → is (not) + (going to) + مصدر الفعل
We, You, They → are (not)

EX → Tomorrow, we're going to try windsurfing in the morning.

→ I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. السؤال Question :

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

Yes / No تتبع الآتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

Are you going to try rock climbing? Yes, I'm / No , I'm not

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل..... is/are + subject +going + inf..... أداة الاستفهام

➤ What are you going to do at the weekend? - I'm going to visit my grandparents.

٢. الاستخدام Usage :

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ينتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g. 1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

2- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))

3- We're going to travel by plane to Aswan

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفة أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ أو شيء على وشك

الحدث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه /!lookout /!watch out /!take care /!Be careul

E.g. 1- There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2- Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3- Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

4- Watch out! You are going to fall .

5- It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.

1. The boy and his father watch a football match,

a. is going to b. are going to c. going to d. are going

2. My father..... to paint our flat next week,

a. is going to b. is going c. are going d. are going to

3. What are you going to..... tomorrow ?

- a. do b. doing c. done d. did

4. I can see some dark clouds. I think it

- a. rains b. is going to rain c. isn't going to rain d. doesn't rain

5. Whereto spend your next weekend ?

- a. are you going b. you are going c. you were going d. were you going

6-Are theysome trees in front of their house ?

- a going to planting b. going planting c going to plant d. going plant

7. It is raining heavily. The river is going to.....

- a flooding b. floods c. flooded d. flood

8. Mona is.....to sell her villa.

- a. go b. going c. goes d. gone

9.Whatthe girls going to eat?

- a. are b. do c. have d. did

10. She is not going.....Aswan.

- a. visit b. to visit c. visited d. visits

11. We are.....to buy a new house.

- a. go b. going c. goes d. went

12. There are dark clouds, I think it.....

- a. will rain b. rains c. raining d. is going to rain

13. I have planned, Imedicine.

- a. will study b. studies c. is going to study d. study

14. They have intended, they a car.

- a. are buying b. are going to buy c. buy d. buying

15.he going to visit the zoo?

- a. Are b. Do c. Does d. Is

16. She has decided, she.....abroad.

- a. travel b. travelling c. is going to travel d. travels

17. We are going to.....to France.

- a. travel b. travels c. travelled d. travelling

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. I.....(going to) help my father.
2. What are you going..... (do) ?
3. He is.....(goes) to throw away his old phone.
4. They.....(going) to visit Alex, next year.
5. The snow is going.....(melt).
6. I can see dark clouds in the sky. It.... (rains).
7. Farida is in the front. She is..... (going) win.
8. What are you(go) to do next week ?
9. Are you going(sell) your bike ?

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

Form التكوين

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I → am
He, She, It → is
We, You, They → are } + (v + ing).



- Listen! She is playing the piano.
- They are cleaning the garden now

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
He, She, It → isn't
We, You, They → aren't } + (v + ing).
She is not sleeping at the moment.

السؤال Question

Am/ is/are + فاعل + V ing ?

Yes / No نبتع الاتي

عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ Are you cooking food? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام

am /is/are + فاعل + v ing + كلمة الاستفهام

. What is she doing? She is watching the film.

ملاحظات

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

dye يصبغ → dyeing singe يحرق → singeing be → being

٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping run → running

- ماعدا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening

happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

٣- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

٤- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مثل :-

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

الاستخدام Usage

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they are playing football now.

→ My brother is reading a book at the moment

→ She isn't working at the hospital today.

They are painting the school this week.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الترتيبات النهائية (arrangements)

I am travelling to Aswan next week. It is arranged.

She is meeting her friends in two hours.

٣. الكلمات الدالة :Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

still – الآن – at present – انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة - at the moment (الآن - now)

Listen! - انتصت - Look out! – Watch out! - احذر/احذري - اليوم today

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

1. Look! the boys.....with matches.

a. play b. played c. plays d. are playing

2. I am busy at the moment. I.....the email.

a. write b. writing c. am writing d. wrote

3. What.....they doing in the garden?

a. are b. do c. have d. did

4. More and more tourists are.....Egypt.

a. visit b. visits c. visited d. visiting

5. We are doing an experiment and.....notes.

a. make b. made c. makes d. making

6. Imy cousins tomorrow, we have arranged everything.

a. will meet b. meet c. am meeting d. am going meet

7. What is she.....now?

a. do b. doing c. does d. did

8. Basant is.....to Luxor next month.

a. travelling b. travels c. travels d. travelled

9. Where is Ali? in his room. He.....his homework.

a. does b. do c. have done d. is doing

10. Are they.....the flowers?

a. water b. waters c. watered d. watering

11. My friend is.....with me till he travels.

a. stay b. staying c. stayed d. stays

12. The temperature is.....higher.

a. get b. gets c. got d. getting

13. Theyflying to France next week.

a. are b. have c. does d. is

14. Take your umbrella because it.....now.

a. rained b. rains c. is raining d. rain

15. What is she.....in the kitchen?

a. cook b. cooked c. cooks d. cooking

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. He(is owning) a car.

2. They are.....(wait) for the bus.

3. Listen! the girl is.....(sing).

4. I think, the exam(is) be easy.

5. Is he.....(has) his dinner?

6. The woman is.....(cross) the street.
7. Where are you.....(go)?
8. He is going.....(finish) in three hours.

Unit (12) Languages and Learning

ملخص الأزمن

المضارع البسيط والمستمر والماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر والمستقبل

تم شرح الأزمنة في وحدات سابقة

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

1. My brother.....in Germany.
a. lives b. live c. is live d. was lived
2. The Earth.....round the sun.
a. go b. went c. is going d. goes
3. She.....her friend now.
a. emails b. email c. is emailing d. was emailing
4. When he was in Alexandria, hein the sea every day.
a. swims b. swam c. swim d. swimming
5. He.....to play football, but now he doesn't.
a. use b. using c. uses d. used
6. While.....my homework, I slept.
a. did b. was doing c. were doing d. doing
7.he use to arrive early?
a. Does b. Did c. Do d. Have
8. While I was watching TV, my sister.....the dishes.
a. wash b. washes c. washed d. was washing
9.the film, I slept.
a. When b. While c. During d. In
10. Ithe university. This is my plan.
a. will join b. am joining c. am going to join d. joins
11. I expect it.....rain.
a. will b. have c. do d. going to
12. While he was walking, he.....his friend.
a. meets b. meeting c. met d. will meet
13.you ready for the match?
a. Was b. Did c. Were d. Do
14. Did youAswan last year?
a. visited b. visiting c. visits d. visit
15. They have arranged everything, they.....tomorrow.
a. will travelling b. are travelling c. travels d. travelled

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Will you.....(selling) the car?
2. He.....(uses) to study well.
3. The sun.....(does) bigger than the Earth.
4.(While) the match, the player fell down.
5. She is.....(cook) at the moment.
6.(did) you clever when you were young?
7. She was.....(swim) in the pool.
8. She won't.....(going) to school tomorrow.
9. When he was young, he always.....(plays) football.
10.(They are) going to travel abroad?

suggestions, advice and opinion

١ - لتقديم الاقتراحات (Making suggestions) نستخدم الاتي

Let's + مصدر

Why don't we + مصدر.....?

How about / What about + V + ing.....?

Let's watch the film.

Why don't we watch the film?

How about watching the film?

What about watching the film?

٢ - لاعطاء النصيحة (Giving advice) نستخدم الاتي

مصدر + should / shouldn't + فاعل

مصدر + I advise you to / not to

You should be careful.

You shouldn't waste your time.

I advise you to study hard.

٣ - لاعطاء الرأي (Giving opinion) نستخدم الاتي

In my opinion / view.....

I think that.....



**In my opinion, you should help them.
I think, it is a boring film.**

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

- | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Let's.....the zoo. | | | |
| a. visit | b. visited | c. visits | d. visiting |
| 2. Why.....you send him an email? | | | |
| a. don't | b. aren't | c. isn't | d. doesn't |
| 3. How about.....a new mobile? | | | |
| a. buy | b. bought | c. buys | d. buying |
| 4. You should.....well for your exams. | | | |
| a. revised | b. revises | c. revising | d. revise |
| 5. I advise you.....hard. | | | |
| a. working | b. work | c. to work | d. worked |

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. What about.....(cook) lunch now?
2. I advise you(work) to a plan.
3. You shouldn't.....(wasting) your time.
4. Why don't you.....(buying) him a tablet?
5. Let's.....(reading) a story.