

لادف
الاختلاف بين

must - mustn't

- * نستخدم **must / mustn't** للتعبير عن (الإلزام أو الضرورة أو التحريم).
- * بعد **must / mustn't** يأتي الفعل في المصدر (بدون أي إضافات وبدون to).
- * تأتي **must / mustn't** مع جميع الضمائر والأسماء سواء كانت مفرد أو جمع.

must / mustn't

+

مصدر

- ☐ You **mustn't** park here.
- ☐ I **must** work hard for the exams next week.
- ☐ I **must** buy a present for my mother.
- ☐ You **must** come to my party tonight.
- ☐ You **must** stop smoking.
- ☐ We **must** buy souvenirs for our friends here.
- ☐ Why **must** Ali laugh at me all the time?
- ☐ There **mustn't** be any rubbish left.

(القواعد العامة والقوانين)

(الإلزام شخصي)

(مشاعر قوية)

(دعوة قوية)

(نصيحة قوية)

(توصية قوية)

(اللوم / الانتقاد)

(تحذير قوي)



* يتكون السؤال بـ (هل) كالآتي: (ويكون معناه " هل يجب ... ؟)

Must

+

فاعل

+

مصدر

+

...? تكملة الجملة.....

- ☐ **Must** I turn right here?
- ☞ Yes, you **must**.

☞ No, you **mustn't**.

* يتكون السؤال بأداة استفهام كالآتي:

< أداة استفهام >

+

must / mustn't

+

subject

+

Inf...?

- ☐ What **must** I do to avoid traffic fines?
- ☞ You **must** stick to the rules.

* لاحظ صيغة المبني للمجهول كالآتي:

< مفعول >

+

must / mustn't

+

be

+

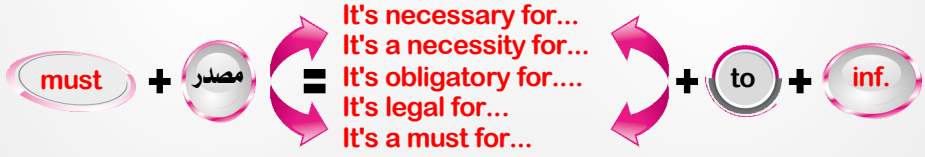
P.P. ...

- ☐ I **must** buy a present for my mother.
- ☐ A present for my mother **must** be bought.

(Active)

(Passive)

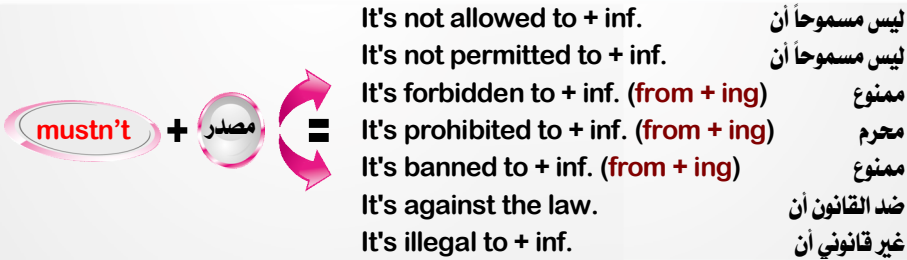
★ يمكننا استبدال **must** بالتعبيرات التالية:



📄 You **must** turn right.

- = It is **necessary** for you **to** turn right.
- = It is **obligatory** for you **to** turn right.
- = It is **a necessity** for you **to** turn right.
- = It is **a must** for you **to** turn right.

★ يمكننا استبدال **mustn't** بالتعبيرات التالية:



📄 You **mustn't** park your car here.

- = It is **against the law** **to** park your car here.
- = It is **forbidden** **to** park your car here.
- = It is **banned** **to** park your car here.

★ يمكننا أيضاً استخدام **mustn't** للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية / الالتزام الشخصي:

📄 You **mustn't** waste your time.

📄 I **mustn't** leave my bedroom untidy.

★ يمكننا أيضاً استخدام **can't** للتعبير عن عدم السماح بالقيام بشيء ما:

📄 You **can't** smoke in hospitals.



have to - has to - need

< **(have to / has to / need to)** >

★ نستخدم **have to / has to / need (to)** للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا.

★ بعد **have to / has to / need to** يأتي الفعل في المصدر (بدون أي إضافات).

★ تأتي **has to / needs to** مع المفرد **it - she - he**.

★ تأتي **have to / need to** مع الجمع **you - I - we - they**.

- 📄 We **have to** go to school on time.
📄 We **need to** go to school on time.

★ في حالة النفي نستخدم:

< don't have to / doesn't have to >



< don't need to / doesn't need to / needn't >

- 📄 She **doesn't have to** hurry, she isn't late for school.
📄 They **don't have to** buy bread; there is much in the fridge.

★ يتكون السؤال بـ (هل) كالآتي: (و يكون معناه " هل يجب ...؟ ")

< Do / Does >

+

فاعل

+

have to / need to

+

inf..?

- 📄 Do you **have to** hurry?
☞ Yes, we **do**.

☞ No, we **don't**.

★ يتكون السؤال بأداة استفهام كالآتي:

أداة استفهام

+

< do / does >

+

فاعل

+

have to / need to

+

inf..?

- 📄 What **does he have to** do to avoid traffic fines?
☞ He **has to** stick to the rules.

★ لاحظ صيغة المبني للمجهول كالآتي:

مفعول

+

have to / has to / need to

+

be

+

P.P. ...

- 📄 I **have to buy** a present for my friend.

(Active)

- 📄 A present **has to be bought** for my friend.

(Passive)

★ للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:

had to

+

مصدر

- 📄 I couldn't go out because I **had to** do my homework.
📄 We **had to** do computer studies when we were at prep school.

★ في حالة النفي نستخدم:

didn't have to

+

مصدر

- 📄 She **didn't have to** hurry, she wasn't late for school.
📄 We **didn't have to** do computer studies when we were at primary school.

Additional Grammar Booklet

had to + مصدر = It was necessary (for) + اسم / ضمير مفعول (to) + مصدر

- 📖 I **had to** do my homework, so I couldn't go out.
= **It was necessary for me** to do my homework.

الخلاصة

Important Notes

① للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم:

فاعل + < don't have to / doesn't have to > + مصدر
= < It is necessary for > + مفعول + to + مصدر

② للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم:

< don't / doesn't (have/need) to or needn't > + مصدر

③ للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:

had to + مصدر = It was necessary (for) + مفعول + to + مصدر

④ للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:

didn't have to + مصدر = didn't need to + مصدر
needn't have + P.P. = < It was not necessary... >

لادقة الاختلاف بين

must - have to
- need to

★ تستخدم **must + inf.** للتعبير عن إلزام شخصي المشاعر القوية والأمنيات وعمل الدعوات والنصيحة القوية وتذكير أنفسنا بشيء.

- 📖 I **must work** hard for the exams next week. (الإلزام شخصي)
📖 I **must buy** a present for my mother. (مشاعر قوية)
📖 You **must come** to my party tonight. (دعوة قوية)
📖 You **must stop** smoking. (نصيحة قوية)

★ تستخدم **have to / has to + infinitive** مع القواعد أو عندما لا تمتلك اختيار لفعل شيء ما (مضطر إلى).

- 📖 We **have to go** to school every day.
📖 My father **doesn't have to** work today because it is a holiday.
📖 She **doesn't have to** get up early. It's a holiday.

★ تستخدم **need to + inf.** للتعبير عن الحاجة إلى شيء معين ونفيها

don't need to / needn't

+

inf.

- 📄 Hassan **needs to** go to the bank after he finishes work.
- 📄 I **don't need to buy / needn't buy** a new pen. I've already got one.

① الفرق بين **must** و **a must**:

- 📄 You **must** turn right. (فعل مساعد بمعنى يجب ويأتي بعده المصدر)
- 📄 It is **a must** for you to turn right. (اسم بمعنى ضرورة)

② الفرق بين **a necessity**, **necessary**:

- 📄 It is **necessary** to turn right. (صفة ضروري)
- 📄 It is **a necessity** to turn right. (اسم بمعنى ضرورة)

③ يمكننا أيضا استخدام **can't** بدلا من **mustn't** للتعبير عن عدم السماح بالقيام بشيء ما:

- 📄 You **can't** smoke in hospitals.
- 📄 I **mustn't** leave my bedroom untidy.

④ تعبر **didn't have to** عن أن الشيء كان غير ضروري ولم يتم فعله.

أما **needn't have + p.p** تعبر عن أن الشيء كان غير ضروري وتم فعله.

- 📄 He **didn't have to get** up early. (so he didn't get up early)
- 📄 He **needn't have got** up early. (but he got up early)

⑤ كلمة **a must** اسم بمعنى ضرورة وليس فعل مساعد:

- 📄 Getting a driving licence is **a must** to drive a car.

⑥ لا نستخدم **to** بعد كلمة **needn't** يأتي بعدها المصدر بدون **to**:

- 📄 We **needn't** go to the club.

⑦ نستخدم التركيب **be to** بمعنى يجب للتعبير عن الضرورة. (**am - is - are + to + inf.**)

- 📄 Nadia **is to** admit that she did not know.



Focus on

must & mustn't

- ① You take photos here; it's a military area.
 (a) **must** (b) **mustn't** (c) **needn't** (d) **shouldn't**
- ② You try my sister's cake. It's really delicious!
 (a) **needn't** (b) **need** (c) **must** (d) **mustn't**
- ③ I really buy my mother a present on her birthday. One should be grateful!
 (a) **needn't** (b) **have to** (c) **mustn't** (d) **must**
- ④ I install a new antivirus to protect my computer.
 (a) **must** (b) **didn't have to** (c) **had to** (d) **shouldn't**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 5 cancel your trip to Dahab? - Yes, unfortunately my father is ill.
a **Must you** b **Did you have to**
c **Do have you to** d **Will have you to**
- 6 Football clubs train players to perform CPR because it is a necessary procedure.
a **had to** b **must** c **needn't** d **has to**
- 7 You sit on that wall. It is dangerous.
a **mustn't** b **don't have to** c **must** d **had to**
- 8 We're going to the beach this afternoon, so you come with us! It'll be great!
a **mustn't** b **have** c **must** d **has to**
- 9 Athletes get a special heart examination.
a **don't have to** b **must** c **has to** d **mustn't**
- 10 You forget to bring a coat to the mountains. It will be cold!
a **have to** b **doesn't have to**
c **must** d **mustn't**
- 11 I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You tell anyone.
a **have to** b **must**
c **mustn't** d **doesn't have to**
- 12 You have lunch with us, it's the first time you are visiting us.
a **can** b **should** c **must** d **have to**
- 13 Ahmed is a really nice person. You meet him.
a **have to** b **mustn't** c **has to** d **must**
- 14 You park your car here until you pay for it.
a **mustn't** b **must** c **can** d **must be**
- 15 I promised I would be on time. I be late.
a **have to** b **must** c **don't have to** d **mustn't**
- 16 Young athletes miss this chance to learn.
a **have to** b **must** c **has to** d **mustn't**
- 17 It's our final exam tomorrow. We be late.
a **must** b **needn't** c **mustn't** d **have to**
- 18 You get on public transport without wearing a face mask, or you will have to pay a fine.
a **mustn't** b **needn't** c **had to** d **must**
- 19 What do?
a **must the children** b **must the children**
c **do the children must** d **do the children must to**

Focus on

have to, has to, had to & need to

- 20 You worry; you still have a lot of time to answer the other questions.
 (a) **don't have to** (b) **mustn't** (c) **should** (d) **need**
- 21 Unfortunately, my friend broke his leg and go to hospital.
 (a) **had to** (b) **should have gone**
 (c) **has to** (d) **didn't have to**
- 22 Mona any more bread; she had a lot in the fridge.
 (a) **needn't buy** (b) **didn't have to buy**
 (c) **mustn't** (d) **had to buy**
- 23 You pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt.
 (a) **mustn't** (b) **needn't** (c) **have to** (d) **need**
- 24 I'm sorry for not visiting you last night; I be with my uncle in the hospital.
 (a) **must** (b) **had to** (c) **didn't have to** (d) **needn't**
- 25 You take this medicine; you are quite well now.
 (a) **mustn't** (b) **have to** (c) **don't have to** (d) **need to**
- 26 I consult my doctor to make sure I didn't have Corona virus.
 (a) **must** (b) **had to** (c) **have to** (d) **needn't**
- 27 I take my coat last night because it was not raining.
 (a) **had to** (b) **needn't** (c) **have to** (d) **did not have to**
- 28 His temperature is normal, so he this medicine now.
 (a) **needn't take** (b) **had to take**
 (c) **should have taken** (d) **must take**
- 29 We stop the car because we felt there was something wrong with the brakes.
 (a) **must** (b) **had to** (c) **didn't have to** (d) **needn't**
- 30 You come with us if you don't want.
 (a) **mustn't** (b) **don't have to** (c) **shouldn't** (d) **have to**
- 31 Leila work hard if she wants to pass her exams.
 (a) **have to** (b) **had to** (c) **has to** (d) **mustn't**
- 32 You buy a ticket before you get on the train.
 (a) **have to** (b) **don't have to** (c) **doesn't have to** (d) **mustn't**
- 33 Ali can't come out with us this evening. He work late.
 (a) **have to** (b) **had to** (c) **has to** (d) **mustn't**
- 34 Seif to work on Fridays.
 (a) **don't have** (b) **doesn't have** (c) **hasn't** (d) **mustn't**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 35 What technology did he put in the Athletic Heart Center?
a has to b must c have to d had to
- 36 When Mona have to go after I had left?
a did b doing c does d do
- 37 My son is ill so I stay at home.
a mustn't b has to c have to d may
- 38 Everything will be OK. You worry.
a must b have to c needn't d doesn't have to
- 39 He go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
a needn't b won't c didn't have to d may not

Don't get
confused

Try to understand

- 40 "Seat belts must be worn even in the back of the car." In this sentence, 'must' is used to talk about
a deduction and conclusion b rules and laws
c obligation and necessity d invitation
- 41 "You needn't worry about it. I'll take care of it." In this sentence, 'needn't' is used to talk about
a no obligation b rules and laws
c obligation d invitations
- 42 "You mustn't park outside the entrance." In this sentence, 'mustn't' is used to talk about
a criticism and blame b rules and laws
c no obligation d invitation
- 43 "Must you keep playing that terrible music?" In this sentence, 'Must' is used to talk about
a criticism and blame b rules and laws
c obligation and necessity d invitation
- 44 "You must come and see us soon." In this sentence, 'Must' is used to talk about
a criticism and blame b deduction and conclusion
c obligation and necessity d invitation and encouragement
- 45 Why must you mispronounce my name every time? This is a/an
a prohibition b necessity c criticism d suggestion
- 46 You mustn't smoke in sleeping rooms. This is a/an
a prohibition b necessity c criticism d suggestion
- 47 "You must have the dinner with me". It's
a an invitation b strong advice
c a must d a recommendation

- 48 I really must buy my friend a present on his birthday party. This shows
 (a) lack of necessity (b) regret
 (c) inner feeling (d) ability
- 49 You needn't answer all the questions. Answer FOUR out of SIX. Needn't here expresses
 (a) lack of necessity (b) necessity (c) prohibition (d) impossibility
- 50 "It is not necessary for her to attend the meeting." This means.....
 (a) She mustn't attend the meeting.
 (b) She don't have attend the meeting.
 (c) She don't need attend the meeting.
 (d) She needn't attend the meeting.
- 51 "No parking" It means
 (a) There is no park here (b) You can't go to the park here
 (c) You are not allowed to park your car here
 (d) There's not enough space for parking here
- 52 You mustn't tell this to anyone. It's a secret. This means
 (a) It's unnecessary to tell this to anyone.
 (b) It's necessary not to tell this to anyone.
 (c) It's necessary to tell this to anyone.
 (d) It isn't necessary to tell this to anyone.
- 53 Which of the following sentences gives the same meaning as "It was necessary to return home early as my father was very ill."?
 (a) I had to return home early as my father was very ill
 (b) I have to return home early as my father is very ill
 (c) I should have returned home earlier as my father was very ill
 (d) I ought not to have returned home earlier as my father was very ill
- 54 You phone him now. It's very urgent.
 (a) mustn't (b) has to (c) don't have to (d) must
- 55 When you go to Alexandria, you visit the library. It's amazing!
 (a) have to (b) must (c) will (d) need
- 56 Must I do it? No, you It isn't necessary.
 (a) couldn't (b) may not (c) needn't (d) can't
- 57 We didn't have much time yesterday so we hurry.
 (a) have to (b) had to (c) has to (d) must
- 58 He to get up early, so he didn't.
 (a) didn't need (b) needn't (c) mustn't (d) must
- 59 Don't tell anybody what I said. You keep it a secret.
 (a) has to (b) don't have to (c) mustn't (d) must

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 60 We've got plenty of time. We hurry.
a **needn't** b **have to** c **doesn't have to** d **has to**
- 61 I have to talk to Ali. I forget to call him.
a **doesn't have to** b **mustn't** c **need to** d **must**
- 62 Hani wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
a **need to** b **have to** c **doesn't have to** d **must**
- 63 Can I talk to you, please? Sorry, I go now. I'm late.
a **mustn't** b **has to** c **need** d **must**
- 64 I'm not working tomorrow, so I get up early.
a **don't have to** b **doesn't have to**
c **must** d **have to**
- 65 Why did he get up early? He got up so early. He could have stayed in bed longer.
a **have to have** b **must have** c **needn't have** d **needn't**
- 66 I must finish all my work today or I'll work tomorrow.
a **have to** b **had to** c **has to** d **must**
- 67 You phone him because I have already talked to him.
a **mustn't** b **have to** c **must** d **don't have to**
- 68 A: Can I talk to you, please? B: Sorry, I go now. I'm late for a meeting.
a **mustn't** b **has to** c **must** d **will**
- 69 Ali lose some weight. His doctor said so 'Then he must go on a diet.'
a **mustn't** b **can** c **has to** d **will**
- 70 I go to the bank today. I have enough money.
a **needn't** b **have to** c **must** d **can't**
- 71 Is it a/an to take this medicine?
a **advice** b **unnecessary** c **necessary** d **must**
- 72 Following rules of cleanliness is a/an to avoid infection.
a **necessary** b **unnecessary** c **must** d **prohibition**
- 73 A: I clean the house, today. B: It's dirty. I'll help you.
a **needn't** b **must** c **mustn't** d **could**
- 74 A: You be late for work. B: I know, I'm leaving now.
a **needn't** b **must** c **mustn't** d **won't**
- 75 I to go to the library to borrow a book.
a **must** b **should** c **need** d **might**
- 76 You go to the bank. I can lend you some money.
a **needn't to** b **don't have to** c **mustn't** d **can't**

- 77 I really buy my mother a present on her birthday; one should be grateful!
 (a) needn't (b) have to (c) mustn't (d) must
- 78 It is desirable to get up early. You get up early.
 (a) must (b) needn't (c) mustn't (d) has to
- 79 Poor Hany go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand.
 (a) must (b) has to (c) had to (d) needn't
- 80 It is a for Jana to tidy her room.
 (a) must (b) has to (c) have to (d) had to
- 81 The sign in the park says that people walk on the grass.
 (a) needn't (b) might not (c) should (d) mustn't
- 82 We all to be careful to keep clean and wash our hands so we do not catch illnesses like COVID-19.
 (a) have (b) must (c) has (d) mustn't
- 83 You phone him before 3pm. He won't be available after that.
 (a) mustn't (b) had to (c) must (d) don't have to
- 84 We haven't got much time. We hurry.
 (a) needn't (b) don't have to (c) must (d) has to
- 85 On travelling abroad, you always carry your passport.
 (a) mustn't (b) need (c) ought not to (d) have to
- 86 I to wear glasses for reading.
 (a) have (b) has (c) must (d) needn't
- 87 I can manage the shopping alone. You go with me.
 (a) must (b) doesn't have to (c) need (d) don't have to
- 88 I had toothache last night. I see my dentist.
 (a) must (b) should (c) had to (d) have to
- 89 Applications for the job be received by 18 May.
 (a) have to (b) needn't (c) has to (d) must to
- 90 You be here on time every day. Our boss is an unforgivable person.
 (a) don't have to (b) mustn't (c) have to (d) needn't
- 91 I work from 8.30 to 5.30 every day.
 (a) have to (b) had to (c) has to (d) must

احرص على اقتناء سلسلة العملاقة
 في اللغة الإنجليزية



الحالة المشتركة

Zero Conditional

Zero
conditional

Present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط (v : v + s)

Present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط (v : v + s)

Uses

الاستخدامات

★ تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية عامه وللتعبير عن عادات ثابتة لا تتغير ولا ترتبط بتوقيت معين:

- ☐ If/ When you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- ☐ If/ When water **freezes**, it **turns** into ice.
- ☐ If/ When I **read** for too long, I **get** a headache.
- ☐ If/ When our heart **stops** working, death soon **follows**.
- ☐ If/ When we **mix** white and red, we **get** pink.
- ☐ If/ When I **read** in bed, I **fall** asleep. It's a **habit**.

★ لابد أن تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة وإذا كانت موقف خاص تستخدم الحالة الأولى وتتحول الحقيقة العامة إلي خاصة كما يلي:

① استخدام صفة إشارة (those / these / that / this) قبل الفاعل أو المفعول.

- ☐ If goats **eat** the bark on a tree, the tree **dies**.
- ☐ If those goats **eat** the **bark** on a tree, the tree **will die**.
② استخدام صفة ملكية (my / his / her / its / your / our / their / ...'s...)
- ☐ If the plants on **our** farm **get** very thirsty, we **will irrigate** them.
③ ارتباط حدوث الفعل بمكان محدد أو بتوقيت محدد أو ما يدل على ذلك.
- ☐ Streets **will become wet** if it **rains** tonight.

الحالة الأولى

First Conditional

First
conditional

Present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط (v: v + s)

will+ inf.

can/may/should + inf.
أمر أو نهي

Uses

الاستخدامات

★ تستخدم للتعبير عن إمكانية حقيقية لحدوث شيء في المستقبل تتوفر شروط حدوثه.

- ☐ If you **study** hard, you **will succeed**.

- If the bus **arrives** late again, I'll **phone** my mother.
- Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he'll **come** to school.

★ يمكننا استخدام الأمر أو النهي أو الطلب في جملة جواب الشرط:

- If Jana **calls**, **tell** her I am here.
- If she **comes** late, **don't allow** her to enter.
- If you **have** free time, **can** you help me?

★ يمكننا استخدام (may) في جملة جواب الشرط للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو (can) للتعبير عن المقدرة:

- If Jana **studies** well, she **can get** a high mark.
- If Seif **looks** at me carefully, he **may recognise** me.

★ يمكننا استخدام (should) في جملة جواب الشرط للتعبير عن النصيحة أو (have to) للتعبير عن الإلزام.

- If you **ask** me, you **should** see a doctor.
- If Seif **comes** late, he **has to** apologise.

الحالة الثانية

Second Conditional

Second conditional

Past simple

(شاذ أو v + ed ماضي البسيط)

would + inf.

could / might + inf.

Uses

الاستخدامات

★ تعبر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع.

- If Toka **had** a **million** dollars, she **would buy** a big house.
- If I **was / were** a bird, I **could fly**.
- If I **studied hard**, I **would** pass.
- If I **was / were** rich, I **would** build a palace!
- If Egypt **had** a lot of rain, it **might** have a lot more trees.

★ تستخدم الحالة الثانية أيضا للتعبير عن النصيحة.

- If I **were** you, I **wouldn't waste** my time.
- If I **were** you, I'd **help** poor **people**.
- If I **were** you, I'd read this useful book.

الحالة الثالثة

Third Conditional

Third conditional

Past perfect

(had + P.P) ماضي التام

would have+ P.P

could / might have+ P.P



* للتعبير عن استحالة الحدث وتستخدم للانتقاد أو الندم في الماضي

- 📄 If you **had gone** to the sports club, you **would / could / might have seen** Ali.
- 📄 If I **had had** enough money yesterday, I **would / could / might have bought** that mobile phone.
- 📄 If Toka **had left** earlier, she **wouldn't have missed** the train.

< Between lines >

① يتم حل جمل الاختياري عن طريق النظر الي الجملة الكاملة سواء كانت جملة فعل الشرط أو جملة جواب الشرط ثم تحديد الحالة من الجملة الكاملة كما يلي:

- 📄 If she..... up early, she **would catch** the train.

* الجملة الكاملة هنا جملة جواب الشرط وبها **would + inf.** هي تعبر عن الحالة الثانية أي الاختياري الصحيح سوف يكون ماضي بسيط.

- 📄 If she **had read** quickly, she the competition.

* الجملة الكاملة هنا جملة فعل الشرط وبها **had + P.P** هي تعبر عن الحالة الثالثة أي الاختياري الصحيح سوف يكون به **would have + P.P**.

② لاحظ كلمة **had** فقط تعبر عن الحالة الثانية أما **had + P.P** تعبر عن الحالة الثالثة:

- 📄 If she **had** a car, she **would** be faster.

- 📄 If she **had visited** Luxor, she **would have enjoyed**.

③ لاحظ كلمة **would have** فقط تعبر عن الحالة الثانية أما **would have + P.P** تعبر عن الحالة الثالثة:

- 📄 If she **started** saving, she **would have** a big sum of money.

- 📄 If she **had started** saving, she **would have had** a big sum of money.

④ لاحظ الجمل التالية:

- 📄 If he **had** written work, he..... them.

(published - will publish - **would publish** - would have published)

* هذه الجملة الحالة الثانية رغم وجود **had written** وذلك بسبب أن كلمة **written** هنا صفة مع كلمة **work** بمعنى عمل مكتوب وليست تصريف ثالث بعد **had**

- 📄 If the novel he had, exciting, I **would have read** it.

(had - had had - **had been** - been)

* هذه الجملة الحالة الثالثة وسوف نختار **had been** رغم وجود كلمة **had** بالجملة إلا أنها تتبع الفاعل.

- 1 If I a lot of money, I would surely build a hospital in my area.
 (a) have (b) have had (c) hadn't had (d) had
- 2 She would have failed if it for my support. So she appreciated my help very much.
 (a) were (b) isn't (c) hadn't been (d) had been
- 3 If Rami had thought of what to buy carefully, he his money.
 (a) isn't wasting (b) didn't waste
 (c) would have wasted (d) wouldn't have wasted
- 4 What have done if you had been in my situation?
 (a) would you (b) did you (c) will you (d) must you
- 5 I the coffee more if you had put less sugar in it.
 (a) would be liked (b) wouldn't have like
 (c) would have liked (d) had liked
- 6 If I had more Eid cookies, I them with my next-door neighbours.
 (a) should have shared (b) shared
 (c) must share (d) would share
- 7 Sorry for being late. If it heavily, I could have arrived on time.
 (a) would have rained (b) hasn't rained
 (c) had rained (d) hadn't rained
- 8 He as the best singer if he was more talented.
 (a) would have been chosen (b) would have chosen
 (c) would be chosen (d) will be chosen
- 9 What if you your passport last night? You really need to be more careful!
 (a) don't find (b) haven't found
 (c) hadn't found (d) wouldn't have found
- 10 If you throw a piece of rock into water, it
 (a) sink (b) sank (c) will sink (d) sinks
- 11 He would have visited a lot of historic places if the holiday longer.
 (a) has had (b) had had (c) had been (d) had
- 12 If I wise, I would have saved money and bought the cell phone I wanted.
 (a) weren't (b) hadn't been (c) were (d) had been
- 13 My mother always has a bad reaction if she honey.
 (a) eats (b) will have (c) have (d) had
- 14 If you post that picture of Amir, he angry for sure.
 (a) would have got (b) would get (c) gets (d) will get
- 15 My brother would have been a doctor if he his exams.
 (a) passed (b) would pass (c) had passed (d) pass

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 16 I always.....a severe headache if I spend much time on the computer.
 (a) **will get** (b) **got** (c) **am getting** (d) **get**
- 17 If it freezes tonight, we heaters out around the orange trees.
 (a) **places** (b) **place** (c) **are placing** (d) **will place**
- 18 If I rich, I'd buy a big car.
 (a) **am** (b) **had** (c) **will** (d) **were**
- 19 If I youth, I'd beat you at running.
 (a) **am** (b) **were** (c) **have been** (d) **had been**
- 20 If you had come five minutes later, I
 (a) **would have left** (b) **would leave** (c) **will leave** (d) **leave**
- 21 If you face a problem, the police.
 (a) **will call** (b) **would call** (c) **call** (d) **can call**
- 22 If she trains hard, she next week's race.
 (a) **wins** (b) **will win** (c) **would win** (d) **won**
- 23 If it eclipse, the sky would have gone dark.
 (a) **had been** (b) **was** (c) **would be** (d) **is**
- 24 If I you, I would do research into new kinds of wheat.
 (a) **am** (b) **were** (c) **is** (d) **had been**
- 25 If I a taxi, I'd have arrived on time.
 (a) **have taken** (b) **had taken** (c) **took** (d) **take**
- 26 If you can't dictate your conditions, you negotiate.
 (a) **will** (b) **need not** (c) **should** (d) **ought**
- 27 I would have that mobile if I enough money.
 (a) **had had** (b) **had** (c) **have had** (d) **would have**
- 28 What If you got lost in a big city?
 (a) **you would do** (b) **did you do** (c) **would you do** (d) **you did**
- 29 What if your passport ? – Surely, I'd inform the police.
 (a) **had stolen** (b) **had been stolen** (c) **stole** (d) **was stolen**
- 30 Iron if you leave it in the open air.
 (a) **rust** (b) **will rust** (c) **rusts** (d) **would rust**
- 31 Contact the ambulance if there an accident.
 (a) **was** (b) **is** (c) **were** (d) **will be**
- 32 If it's a dry year, the rings narrower.
 (a) **be** (b) **will be** (c) **are** (d) **have been**
- 33 If I were not ill, I'd visit you; really I ill.
 (a) **weren't** (b) **were** (c) **am** (d) **am not**
- 34 I will go to Alex if so, I you.
 (a) **contact** (b) **will be contacted**
 (c) **will contact** (d) **would contact**
- 35 help me if I were in trouble?
 (a) **Will you** (b) **Would you** (c) **Did you** (d) **Can you**

- 36 If you more careful, you would have minimized your mistakes.
 (a) **had been** (b) **were** (c) **had** (d) **had had**
- 37 I go to the club if I have time. I haven't decided yet.
 (a) **would** (b) **may** (c) **should** (d) **have to**
- 38 If she read the news, she shocked to read about the terrible accident.
 (a) **is** (b) **will be** (c) **would be** (d) **were**
- 39 If the problem well, we would have reached a reasonable solution.
 (a) **discussed** (b) **was discussed**
 (c) **had discussed** (d) **had been discussed**
- 40 She won't mind if I early, will she?
 (a) **had left** (b) **will leave** (c) **would leave** (d) **leave**
- 41 If you watch too much television, you your eyes.
 (a) **will damage** (b) **would damage**
 (c) **won't damage** (d) **would have damaged**
- 42 If you red and green paint, you get brown paint.
 (a) **mixed** (b) **will mix** (c) **had mixed** (d) **mix**
- 43 If Ahmed had read that book, he what happened at the end.
 (a) **knew** (b) **will know**
 (c) **would know** (d) **would have known**
- 44 If I went to London, I my English every day!
 (a) **would have practised** (b) **will practise**
 (c) **would practise** (d) **practise**
- 45 If the books hadn't been so expensive, I some.
 (a) **would buy** (b) **would have bought**
 (c) **bought** (d) **had bought**
- 46 If you want to come first, it necessary to exert more efforts.
 (a) **is** (b) **was** (c) **would** (d) **will**
- 47 I wouldn't have met Hassan if I at home.
 (a) **stayed** (b) **will stay** (c) **would stay** (d) **had stayed**
- 48 I it very much if they gave the job to Ali.
 (a) **don't like** (b) **didn't like** (c) **won't like** (d) **wouldn't like**
- 49 I'd have told you the news sooner if I you.
 (a) **saw** (b) **will see** (c) **would see** (d) **had seen**
- 50 If he thirsty, he would have drunk some water.
 (a) **had had** (b) **had been** (c) **were** (d) **was**
- 51 If the weather fine tomorrow, we'll go camping.
 (a) **will be** (b) **is** (c) **was** (d) **has**
- 52 If he had known your problem, he you a hand.
 (a) **will give** (b) **would be giving**
 (c) **would give** (d) **could have given**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- ٤٣ I would have closed the window if it cold.
 (a) were (b) was been (c) had being (d) had been
- ٤٤ I you all about it if you had the time.
 (a) tell (b) told (c) would tell (d) will tell
- ٤٥ If I were with them, I stop the fight.
 (a) will (b) may (c) could (d) can
- ٤٦ If I mistaken, I will apologize to her.
 (a) was (b) were (c) am (d) had been
- ٤٧ She better leave now if she wants to catch the train.
 (a) will (b) would (c) could (d) had
- ٤٨ I'll never get here on time if I the train.
 (a) take (b) took (c) will take (d) would take
- ٤٩ If the bark of a tree , the tree dies.
 (a) was destroyed (b) destroyed (c) destroys (d) is destroyed
- ٥٠ If ice is heated, it
 (a) will melt (b) melts (c) would melt (d) may melt
- ٥١ If water freezes, it into ice.
 (a) will turn (b) turns (c) would turn (d) turned
- ٥٢ Butter if you leave it out in the sun.
 (a) melts (b) will melt (c) would melt (d) had melted
- ٥٣ I wouldn't get so angry with you if you more work done.
 (a) get (b) got (c) would get (d) had got
- ٥٤ If he read the story, he give it to me?
 (a) will (b) does (c) would (d) would have
- ٥٥ If the money I had, enough, I'd have bought a new house.
 (a) had (b) had been (c) been (d) were
- ٥٦ If a tree deep roots, it won't fall over.
 (a) have (b) had (c) has (d) will have
- ٥٧ If he arrived early, catch the metro?
 (a) he would (b) would he (c) he will (d) will he
- ٥٨ If he the papers, he would find a lot of job advertisements.
 (a) read (b) reads (c) had read (d) would read
- ٥٩ If he , he would have gone to the party.
 (a) had invited (b) was invited
 (c) had been invited (d) were invited
- ٦٠ He will visit you if he time.
 (a) has (b) had (c) had had (d) will have

If



حالات حذف If

نستخدم بدلا من (If) (Should ++ inf.) كالتالي:

حذف If الحالة الاولى

- If Toka **studies hard**, she will succeed.
= **Should** Toka **study** hard, she will succeed.

نستخدم بدلا من (If)

حذف If الحالة الثانية

١ واذا كانت (were) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if) وتكون بمعنى لو كنت:

- If I **were** you, I'd help **poor** people.
= **Were** I you, I'd help poor people.

٢ واذا كانت (had) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if) وتكون بمعنى لو امتلك:

- If I **had** much **money**, I'd buy a car.
= **Had** I much money, I'd buy a car.

٣ واذا وجد فعل أساسي غير (were) تأتي (Should + subject + inf.) مكان (if):

- If Toka **studied hard**, she'd succeed.
= **Should** Toka **study** hard, she'd succeed.

٤ واذا وجد فعل أساسي غير (were) تأتي (were + subject + to + inf.) مكان (if):

- If Toka **studied hard**, she'd succeed.
= **Were** Toka **to study** hard, she'd succeed.

نستخدم بدلا من (If) (Had + subject + P.P) كالتالي:

حذف If الحالة الثالثة

- If Toka **had left** earlier, she wouldn't have missed the train.
= **Had** Toka **left** earlier, she **wouldn't have missed** the train.



بدائل If

If = in case = providing (that) = provided (that) = as long as
= on condition that = suppose(ing) (that) = imagine (that) لو / إذا

- You can borrow my pen **if / provided that / on condition that / as long as** you give it back.
- In case** Toka left earlier, she wouldn't miss the train.
- Supposing / Imagine (that)** you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?

in case

- I'll leave my mobile phone switched on **in case** Jane **calls**.
- I'll draw a map for you **in case** you **have** problems finding our house.
- I'll remind them about the meeting **in case** they **forget**.

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 📄 I'll give you my phone number **in case** you **need** to contact me.
- 📄 You **should** insure your bike **in case** someone **steals** it.

< If (there is) = In case of = With = By > + noun + v + ing في حالة

- 📄 **In case of** emergency, call 122.
- 📄 Toka wouldn't miss the train **in case of / with / by leaving** earlier.

< in case of ... + if there is.... >

- 📄 **In case of** fire, please leave the building as quickly as possible. (= if there is a fire)
- 📄 **In case of** emergency, call this number. (= if there is an emergency)

unless =
 except if = Ifnot...
 without + noun **or** Inf. ing.
 but for + noun

 إذا لم - لو لم (جملة)
 إذا لم - لو لم
 إذا لم - لو لم

- 📄 **If they didn't have** a ticket, they wouldn't be able to watch the match.
- 📄 **Unless they had** a ticket, they wouldn't be able to watch the match.
- 📄 **Without having** a ticket, they wouldn't be able to watch the match.
- 📄 **If Toka didn't leave** earlier, she would miss the train.
- 📄 **Unless Toka left** earlier, she would miss the train.
- 📄 **Without / But for leaving earlier**, Toka would miss the train.

If

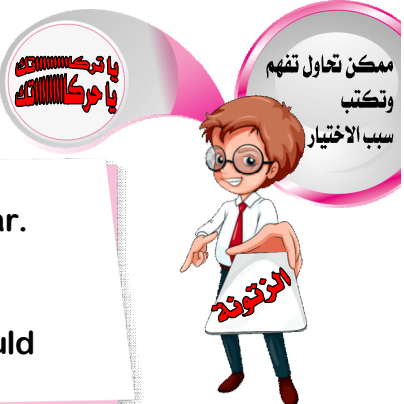
 it is not for + inf. + ing / n..
 it were not for + inf. + ing / n..
 it hadn't been for + inf. + ing / n..

→
subj.
+

 will + Inf.
 would + Inf.
 have + P.P.

 الحالة الأولى
 الحالة الثانية
 الحالة الثالثة

- 📄 **If it is not for** your help, I won't be able to watch the match.
- 📄 **If it were not for** your help, I wouldn't be able to watch the match.
- 📄 **If it hadn't been for** your help, I wouldn't have been able to watch the match.



- ① (**Had** - Were) I money, I would buy a car.
- ② (Had - **Were**) I a bird, I could fly.
- ③ (**Had** - Were) I wings, I could fly.
- ④ (**Should** - Were) he study hard, he would pass the exam.

- 5 (Should - **Were**) I to study hard, I get full marks.
 6 (**Should** - Were) you meet Ali, tell him your good news.
 7 (If - **Had**) I been stupid, I wouldn't have solved that problem.
 8 (If - **Had**) I read the book, I would have explained it.
 9 If the money I had, (had - had had - **had been**)
 enough, I would have bought a car.
 10 If he read the book, (will - **would**) he understand it?

- 1 he enough money, he would buy a new car.
 a **If** b **Were** c **Should** d **Had**
- 2 you need any information, ask Salah.
 a **Will** b **Could** c **Should** d **Would**
- 3 Had he been more careful, he low marks.
 a **wouldn't get** b **wouldn't have got**
 c **will get** d **would have got**
- 4 she been more careful she wouldn't have broken her leg.
 a **If** b **Were** c **Should** d **Had**
- 5 you were in China, what food would you eat?
 a **In case of** b **Unless** c **Suppose** d **Without**
- 6 he a proper plan, he wouldn't waste his time.
 a **Had** b **Were** c **If** d **Unless**
- 7 You can borrow this book as you look after it.
 a **provided** b **if** c **as long** d **on condition**
- 8 Mother says we can watch TV on that we do our homework - first.
 a **condition** b **provided** c **long as** d **if**
- 9 he understand the lesson if he read the summary?
 a **Will** b **Did** c **Would** d **Can**
- 10 raining, we won't be able to finish the game.
 a **If it didn't stop** b **Should it stop**
 c **If it stopped** d **Unless it stops**
- 11 He will catch the train coming in time.
 a **if** b **in case of** c **unless** d **in spite of**
- 12 studying hard, he would have got high marks.
 a **In case** b **As long as** c **Provided** d **By**
- 13 you have any problem, give me a ring immediately.
 a **Were** b **Should** c **Unless** d **Had**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 14 Had it rained so heavily, we floods.
a wouldn't have had **b would have**
c would have had **d may have**
- 15 that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day?
a Condition **b As long** **c Imagine** **d Supposed**
- 16 Don't go to that restaurant you like Chinese food.
a if **b if not** **c unless** **d in case**
- 17 Only open this door an emergency.
a in case **b in case of** **c if** **d as long as**
- 18 You will make mistakes you are careful.
a If **b without** **c unless** **d in case**
- 19 your carefulness, you would have hit the little boy.
a In case of **b If it weren't for** **c Unless** **d But for**
- 20 Ali will attend the lecture that he comes on time.
a unless **b if** **c provided** **d should**
- 21 he put down his roots in the country, he wouldn't have had a peaceful life.
a Weren't **b Hadn't** **c Having** **d shouldn't**
- 22 he had enough cash, he wouldn't be able to pay for the books.
a Unless **b If** **c Without** **d In case**
- 23 Take your umbrella it rains heavily.
a In case of **b in case** **c unless** **d but for**
- 24 You can borrow my camera you promise to keep it.
a were **b in case of** **c as long as** **d unless**
- 25 passing the driving test is a must, you have to train well for the test.
a In case **b Unless** **c As long as** **d Should**
- 26 You won't be allowed to enter the party you have an invitation.
a if **b unless** **c but for** **d provided**
- 27 you were accused of robbery, what would you do?
a Supposing **b Imagined** **c Unless** **d in case of**
- 28 He wouldn't agree to do extra tasks without
a paying **b being paid** **c be paid** **d been paid**
- 29 You can't drive a car you are 18 or older.
a as long as **b unless** **c on condition that** **d without**
- 30 he travel to France, he would improve his language.
a If **b Were** **c Should** **d Will**

- 31 him, I wouldn't have been able to survive.
 (a) **If** (b) **Unless** (c) **Without** (d) **Provided**
- 32 you were in China, what food would you eat?
 (a) **In case of** (b) **Unless** (c) **Suppose** (d) **Without**
- 33 you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
 (a) **If** (b) **Unless** (c) **Should** (d) **Had**
- 34 he here right now, he would know the truth.
 (a) **In case** (b) **Unless** (c) **Were** (d) **If**
- 35 your help, he wouldn't have got the job.
 (a) **If** (b) **Unless** (c) **Without** (d) **In case**
- 36 a movie star, I could get any table in the fanciest restaurant.
 (a) **Were I** (b) **Was I** (c) **Am I** (d) **If I am**
- 37 I your teacher, I would force you try harder.
 (a) **Were** (b) **Was** (c) **Had** (d) **Should**
- 38 they run out of tickets, we will have to go to another cinema.
 (a) **Were** (b) **Will** (c) **Had** (d) **Should**
- 39 you get out in the cold, you won't catch a flu.
 (a) **If** (b) **Were** (c) **But for** (d) **Unless**
- 40 she gets a promotion, she won't get more money.
 (a) **If** (b) **Unless** (c) **But for** (d) **Were**
- 41 he played well, he would have won.
 (a) **Should** (b) **If** (c) **Had** (d) **Were**
- 42 he to help us, we would be saved.
 (a) **If** (b) **Were** (c) **Had** (d) **Should**
- 43 the bird dancing, you would have laughed too.
 (a) **If you saw** (b) **Were you to see**
 (c) **Had you seen** (d) **Should you see**
- 44 my father, you would have thought he was wonderful too.
 (a) **If you knew** (b) **Had you known**
 (c) **Should you** (d) **Were you to know**
- 45 that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day?
 (a) **Condition** (b) **As long** (c) **Imagine** (d) **Supposed**
- 46 you do your job well, you'll be fired.
 (a) **If** (b) **Unless** (c) **In case of** (d) **Without**

بوكليت امتحانات الممالة
 للصف الثالث الثانوي





indifinite articles: A & An

★ نستخدم **a / an** = one بمعنى واحد وتأتي قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة (غير محدد)

★ نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد المبدوء بحرف ساكن كتابة ونطقاً .

📄 a boy - a girl - a man - a woman - a hand - a lion - a bus - a farmer - a university - a uniform - a useful..... - a European.....

★ نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد المبدوء بحرف متحرك كتابة ونطقاً
:(a, e, i, o, u)

📄 an orange - an egg - an insect - an apple - an hour - an umbrella - an honest



① نستخدم **a / an** قبل الاسم المفرد عند ذكره لأول مرة يكون نكرة أي غير محدد

📄 I read a novel in the library.

📄 I saw a boy playing in the street.

② نستخدم **a / an** لنشير إلى الوظائف

📄 She is an engineer.

📄 He works as a teacher.

③ نستخدم **a / an** لنشير إلى واحد من عدد أو إلى النوع

📄 I bought a pen.

📄 I ate an apple.

④ نستخدم **a / an** قبل الجنسنيات إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد يعد

📄 He is an English man.

📄 She is an Egyptian woman.

⑤ نستخدم **a / an** قبل الصفات إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد يعد

📄 Ali is a clever boy.

📄 Toka is an intelligent girl.

⑥ نستخدم **a / an** مع تعبيرات السرعة والتمن والنسبة بمعنى كل / لكل.

▶ once a day	▶ eighty kilometers an hour
▶ twice a week	▶ sixty meters a minute
▶ three times a month	▶ twenty pounds a kilo
▶ four times a year	▶ ten pounds a liter

⑦ نستخدم **a / an** قبل أدوات التجرئة المفرد.

a cup of	فنجان من	a loaf of	رغيف من	a tin of	علبة من
a glass of	كوب من	a bar of	قطعة من	a slice of	شريحة من
a bottle of	زجاجة من	a kilo of	كيلو من	a packet of	لفة من
a jar of	برطمان من	a bag of	كيس من	a sheet of	فرخ من
a pair of	زوج من	a dish of	طبق من	a tube of	أنبوبة من

★ لاحظ عدم استخدام (a / an) مع:

الأسماء الجمع

- They are **clever students**.
- I saw **strong men** in the factory.

الأسماء التي لا تعد

- Yesterday, we bought **nice furniture**.
- I like to gain **information**.

الأسماء المعنوية

- Honesty** is one of his traits.

أداة
المعرفة

The definite article:
(The)

★ نستخدم (the) قبل الأسماء التي تعد مفرد أو جمع وأيضا مع الأسماء التي لا تعد والأسماء المعنوية للتعريف أو للتحديد:

The boy - the boys - the car - the cars - the news -
the bread - the money

Uses

الاستخدامات

① نستخدم **the** عند التعريف بغرض التحديد.

- The little girl who is wearing a dress is Toka.

② نستخدم **the** عند ذكر الاسم مرة ثانية (يكون في الجملة الأولى نكرة وفي الجملة الثانية معرفة)

- She gave me **a present**. **The present** was nice.

③ نستخدم **the** مع الصفة في الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل)

the best	the tallest	the biggest	the shortest
the most	the least	the newest	the oldest

④ نستخدم **the** قبل الصفة لتشير إلى الجمع (يأتي بعدهم فعل جمع)

the poor	الفقراء	the young	الصغار	the dead	المتوفي
the rich	الأغنياء	the old	كبار السن	the disabled	المعاقين

- The poor **are** in a bad need to the help of the rich.

⑤ نستخدم **the** مع جمل المقارنة: كلما كلما

- The **more** you study, **the higher** marks you get.

⑥ نستخدم **the** قبل الصفات التي تدل على الجنسية لتدل على الشعب

the English	الشعب الانجليزي	the Irish	الشعب الايرلندي
the Egyptian	الشعب المصري	the Spanish	الشعب الاسباني

⑦ نستخدم **the** مع الأسماء الفريدة من نوعها

the sun	الشمس	the moon	القمر	the sky	السماء
the world	العالم	the earth	الأرض	the sphinx	أبو الهول

Additional Grammar Booklet

٨ نستخدم **the** قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد أفعال معينة:

< listen - play - learn - teach >

📄 Jana **plays** the guitar.

📄 He **teaches** me the drum.

٩ نستخدم **the** مع الاكتشافات والاختراعات (لكن عند الحديث عن بيع أو شراء أو إصلاح جهاز فلا تأخذ **the**)

📄 **The computer** is the most useful invention.

📄 I bought **a computer** yesterday.

١٠ نستخدم **the** مع الاسم المفرد للإشارة إلى الأشياء بشكل عام:

the city	المدينة	the station	المحطة
the club	النادي	the weather	الطقس
the cinema	السينما	the capital	العاصمة

١١ نستخدم **the** مع أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات والبنوك والفنادق والألقاب:

the government	الحكومة	the police	الشرطة
the press	الصحافة	the ministry	الوزارة
the navy	الأسطول	the army	الجيش
the Hilton	هتلون	the lord	اللورد
the king	الملك		

١٢ نستخدم **the** مع أسماء البلاد المركبة والتي تحتوي على:

< republic - state - union - kingdom >

📄 **the** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

📄 **the** Republic of China

📄 **the** United Arab Emirates.

📄 **the** USA

١٣ نستخدم **the** قبل سلاسل الجبال والأنهار والبحار والمحيطات والصحارى والجزر والمناطق الجغرافية:

▶ the Red Sea	▶ the Nile	▶ the North Pole
▶ the Mediterranean Sea	▶ the Pacific	▶ the South Pole
▶ the Siwa Oasis	▶ the Alps	▶ the Middle East
▶ Lake Nasser	▶ Cairo University	▶ Mount Everest

لاحظ عدم استخدام **the** مع الدول والقارات والمدن الصغيرة

والمدن الكبيرة والبحيرات والخلجان والجبال المفردة وكذلك لا

تستخدم مع الشوارع والطرق والميادين والأحياء.

١٤ نستخدم **the** مع التعبيرات الزمنية:

▶ in **the** morning ▶ in **the** evening ▶ in **the** afternoon

▶ in **the** present ▶ in **the** past ▶ in **the** future

▶ at night * لاحظ أن **night** لا تأخذ **the**

١٥ نستخدم **the** مع الاتجاهات وقبل أسماء الصحف والمكتب المقدسة:

▶ the north of ...	شمال..	▶ in the east	فى شرق
▶ the south of ...	جنوب..	▶ in the west	فى غرب
▶ the Bible	الإنجيل	▶ the Thames	جريدة التايمز

١٦ نستخدم **the** قبل الأماكن عند استخدامها لغير غرضها (إذا كان الذهاب للمكان للغرض الأساسي منه لا نضع **the**)

She was sent to **prison** because of her crimes.

We went to **the prison** with our father to visit a relative of ours.

١٧ نستخدم **the** مع الأعداد الترتيبية:

▶ **the first**

▶ **the next**

▶ **the sixties**

▶ **the second**

▶ **the last**

▶ **the seventies**



No article

عدم استخدام أي أداة (**a - an - the**) قبل بعض الأسماء

< **glass - football - love - English - summer - plastic** >



١ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (**a - an - the**) مع الأسماء المجردة المعنوية:

beauty love freedom happiness peace evil

٢ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (**a - an - the**) قبل الأماكن إذا كان الذهاب للغرض الذي أنشئت من أجله:

school prison church university mosque hospital

* لاحظ في حالة اختلاف الغرض نضع **the**:

We **go to school** for learning.

He **went to the school** to ask about his son.

٣ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (**a - an - the**) مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة بوجه عام (جمع يشير لكل)

women men animals birds water bread

٤ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (**a - an - the**) مع الألعاب الرياضية والأنشطة بوجه عام وغير محدد

basketball football tennis volleyball handball

٥ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (**a - an - the**) مع المواد الخام بوجه عام وغير محدد

wood glass iron plastic wool silk

٦ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (**a - an - the**) مع أسماء الطعام والشراب بوجه عام وغير محدد

juice rice milk meat bread tea

Additional Grammar Booklet

★ لاحظ في حالة التحديد نضع **the**:

📖 I like to drink **tea**.

📖 The **tea** you bought was very tasty.

٧ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (a - an - the) مع المواد الدراسية

science

history

English

Arabic

art

chemistry

٨ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (a - an - the) مع أسماء اللغات

French

Spanish

Japanese

English

German

Arabic

٩ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (a - an - the) مع الوجبات بوجه عام وغير محدد

breakfast

lunch

dinner

supper

★ لاحظ في حالة التحديد نضع **the**:

📖 I always have **dinner** with my parents.

📖 The **dinner** we had yesterday was great.

١٠ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (a - an - the) قبل الأيام والشهور وفصول السنة

Spring

Winter

Autumn

Summer

May

Sunday

١١ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (a - an - the) قبل أسماء القارات والدول والمدن والأسماء العلم:

Egypt

Africa

Cairo

Ahmed

King Farouk

١٢ لا نستخدم أي من أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة (a - an - the) مع وسائل المواصلات في حالة وجود حرف الجر **by**:

📖 He always goes to school **by taxi**.

★ لاحظ في حالة استخدام حرف الجر **in - on** نضع بعدهم **a - an - the** صفة ملكية.

📖 He always goes to school **in a taxi**.

مراجعة العمالقة
للصف الثالث الثانوى

ترقبوا

- 1 I hope exam we are going to have tomorrow will be easy.
 (a) **an** (b) **a** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 2 My father is engineer in a steel factory.
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **no article** (d) **an**
- 3 women play an important role in society.
 (a) **No article** (b) **The** (c) **An** (d) **A**
- 4 I read useful book yesterday.
 (a) **no article** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **a**
- 5 We can't live without water.
 (a) **the** (b) **no article** (c) **an** (d) **a**
- 6 Z is last letter of the English alphabet.
 (a) **no article** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **a**
- 7 Spain is European country.
 (a) **an** (b) **the** (c) **no article** (d) **a**
- 8 Did you know that sun is a big star?
 (a) **no article** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **a**
- 9 I always have breakfast with family at home.
 (a) **No article** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **a**
- 10 Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the world ocean basins.
 (a) **A** (b) **The** (c) **An** (d) **No article**
- 11 mobile I bought yesterday is smart.
 (a) **The** (b) **A** (c) **An** (d) **No article**
- 12 Nothing in life is better than peace of mind.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **no article** (d) **the**
- 13 Every child has to wear uniform in the primary stage in Egypt.
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **no article** (d) **an**
- 14 My neighbour is honest trader who is liked by all customers.
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 15 What is biggest country in the world?
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 16 I need advice about how to find safe websites.
 (a) **some** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **the**
- 17 I want to write short story. It looks like fun.
 (a) **no article** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **a**
- 18 I can't come out tonight because I have exam tomorrow.
 (a) **an** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **any**
- 19 poem I read yesterday is really interesting.
 (a) **A** (b) **An** (c) **The** (d) **No article**
- 20 What time is maths lesson this afternoon?
 (a) **an** (b) **the** (c) **a** (d) **any**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 21 There is good book in the library.
 (a) **the** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **any**
- 22 Do you think it is..... good or bad thing to move to a new school in another town?
 (a) **an** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **any**
- 23 Ali gets good marks at school, but he is not always.....good student.
 (a) **an** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **any**
- 24 I think that exams we have next week will be very difficult.
 (a) **an** (b) **the** (c) **a** (d) **any**
- 25 Last week, he was talking in..... lesson and the teacher was angry with him.
 (a) **an** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **no article**
- 26 There is girl in my class and she always says unkind things about me.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 27 I need.....book from the library, but someone else has borrowed it.
 (a) **an** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **any**
- 28 exams are always very stressful for me.
 (a) **An** (b) **No article** (c) **The** (d) **Any**
- 29 I finished homework before I went out.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 30 school holidays are starting soon.
 (a) **The** (b) **A** (c) **An** (d) **No article**
- 31 I have made new friend recently.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 32 At night, we can see moon in the sky.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 33 I read a book. book is really useful.
 (a) **A** (b) **An** (c) **The** (d) **No article**
- 34 I live in Arab Republic of Egypt.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 35 I live in Egypt.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 36 Ali is 15-year-old boy and other teenagers are bullying him.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 37 Ali was too worried to tell his teachers about bullying he suffered last week.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 38 Would you like glass of juice?
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **some** (d) **an**
- 39 Ahmed's father is..... teacher.
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**

- 40 Mahmoud went to a school in Cairo. school was very big.
 (a) **A** (b) **The** (c) **An** (d) **No article**
- 41 This is first time that the tourists have seen the Pyramids.
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 42 My sister enjoys playing guitar.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 43 rich should help poor people.
 (a) **A** (b) **An** (c) **The** (d) **No article**
- 44 I like diving in Red Sea.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 45 English language is important to study at our schools.
 (a) **A** (b) **An** (c) **The** (d) **No article**
- 46 window of the flat was broken .
 (a) **A** (b) **An** (c) **The** (d) **No article**
- 47 I want..... cup of coffee with little sugar.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 48 I have got..... dog at home.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 49 I have got..... hundred pounds.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 50 I met..... old man on my way home. The old man was strange.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 51 I'm reading..... interesting book.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 52 Cairo is one of most polluted cities in the world.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 53 During her work, the nurse has to wear uniform.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 54 England is European country.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 55 Who invented bicycle?
 (a) **an** (b) **the** (c) **a** (d) **no article**
- 56 This man works for eight hours day.
 (a) **the** (b) **no article** (c) **a** (d) **an**
- 57 water is essential for all people.
 (a) **A** (b) **An** (c) **The** (d) **No article**
- 58 Egypt has..... unique location in the world.
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no Article**
- 59 Fear is..... universal weakness.
 (a) **an** (b) **no article** (c) **the** (d) **a**
- 60 Mr Hassan is..... better of the two teachers.
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**



روابط الإضافة (1) **Linking Words Showing addition**

and = in addition (بالإضافة إلى (تربط بين جملتين))

- We went shopping **and** watched a film.
- We went shopping. **In addition**, we watched a film.

< as well as = in addition to = besides > + (v + ing) (بالإضافة إلى)

- In addition to going** shopping, we watched a film.
- Besides going** shopping, we watched a film.
- As well as going** shopping, we watched a film.

لاحظ

إذا كان الفاعل واحد في الجملتين:

إذا استخدم (**as well as = in addition to = besides**) في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل، فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:

- I am keen on music. My friend is keen on music.
- I as well as** my brother **am** keen on music.
- My brother **as well as** I **is** keen on music.

مع هذه التعبيرات (**not only but also / or / either...or / neither...nor**) الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني.

- Either** the library **or** bookstores **are** open.
- Either** the bookstores **or** the library **is** open.

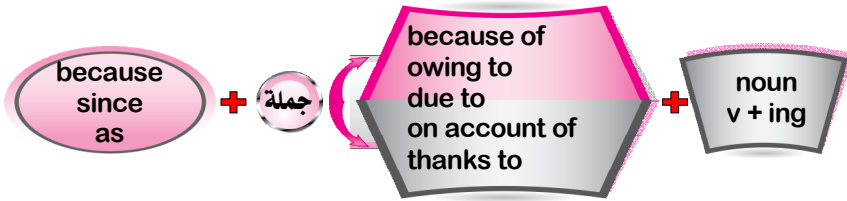
< **not only butalso** وليس فقط ... ولكن أيضا >

< **not only but as well** ... وليس فقط ... ولكن ... أيضا >

- We **not only** went shopping, **but also** we watched a film.
- We **not only** went shopping, **but** we watched a film **as well**.
- إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **Not only** يستخدم بعدها صيغة سؤال.
- Not only did** we go shopping, but also we watched a film.



Linking Words Showing reason



- We didn't enjoy the day **because** the weather was cold.
 = We didn't enjoy the day **because of** the cold weather.
 بدلاً من جملة **because** يمكن أن تبدأ الجملة بـ **Being** وبعدها الصفة ثم باقى الجملة:
- He was absent **because he was ill**. = **Being ill**, he was absent.



- He was absent **because** he was ill.
 = **The reason** he was absent **was that** he was ill.



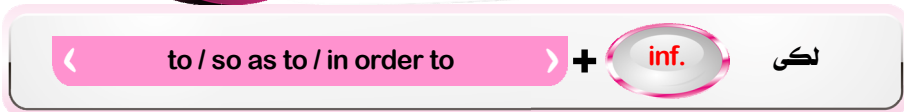
Linking Words Showing result

بالتالي **so** / **that's why** / **therefore** لذلك / **consequently** / **thus** / **for this reason** / **as a result**

- He was ill **so** he was absent.
 It was raining, **that's why** we didn't go out.



Linking Words Showing purpose

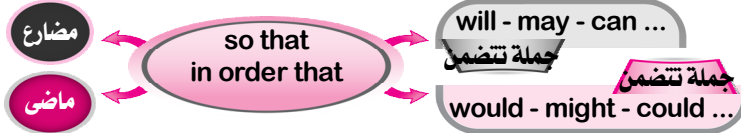


- Toka goes to school **to learn**.
 Jana studies hard **in order to join** an engineering faculty.



- Jana studies hard **in the hope of joining** an engineering faculty.

< so that / in order that / In the hope that لكي >



- He **studies** hard so that he **can** get full marks.
- He **studied** hard so that he **could** get full marks.

روابط التناقض (5) Linking Words Showing contrast

< although/ though / even though / even if / whereas بالرغم من >

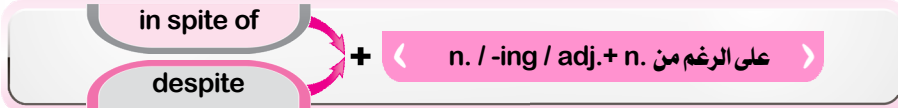
يأتوا في بداية الجملة أو بين الجملتين (بينهم تناقض).

- Although** he is 70, he is energetic.
- Even though** he is rich, he isn't happy.

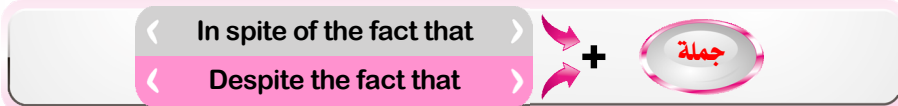
ترتيب الجمل مع **although / though / even though** حيث أن الحدث الغير متوقع يأتي في الجملة الثانية.

أحيانا تستخدم **whilst / while** بمعنى **although**:

- While** there was no evidence, they thought she committed this crime.



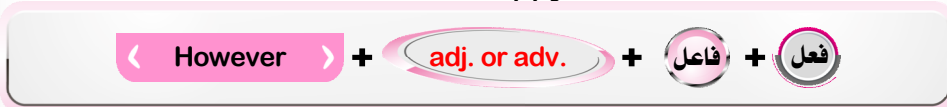
- Despite** being 70, he is energetic.
- He isn't happy **in spite of** being rich.



- In spite of the fact that** he is 70, he is energetic.
- Despite the fact that** he is rich, he isn't happy.

< but / however / yet >

- He is 70 **but / , however / , yet** he is energetic.
- He is rich **but / , however** he isn't happy.



إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **However** يأتي بعدها الصفة أو الحال ثم الفاعل والفعل.

- However rich** he is, he isn't happy.
- However hard** he studied, he got low marks.



- Rich as he is, he isn't happy.
Hard as he studied, he got low marks.

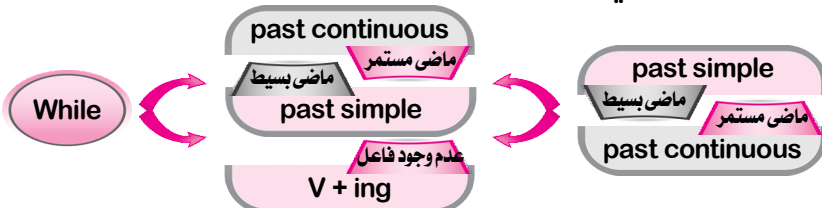
Whatever اسم + فاعل + فعل

- Whatever wealth he has, he isn't happy.
Whatever hardships he faced, he could win.

6 Linking Words Showing time

الروابط
الزمنية

سبق دراستهم في الأزمنة.



- While Seif was studying, his father came.
While studying, Seif fell asleep.
While Seif was studying, his mother was cooking.
While I was on holiday, my house was robbed.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد while إذا كان الفعل to be.

- After Seif had studied, he slept.
After studying, Seif slept. Having studied, Seif slept.



- Before Seif slept, he had studied.
Before sleeping, Seif had studied.

When + فاعل + فعل = On + V + ing.

- When he finished his study, he got a job as a teacher.
On finishing his study, he got a job as a teacher.

During + اسم

- During the party, he received a lot of presents.

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

- 1 I had to study around the clock pass my exams.
 (a) **because** (b) **in order to** (c) **so as** (d) **so that**
- 2 the bad weather, the match was played.
 (a) **Although** (b) **Despite** (c) **However** (d) **Because**
- 3 I've felt extremely tired today I went to bed early last night.
 (a) **because** (b) **however** (c) **although** (d) **so**
- 4 studying hard, we got low marks.
 (a) **In spite of** (b) **However** (c) **Although** (d) **Whatever**
- 5 On the policeman, the thief ran away.
 (a) **to see** (b) **seeing** (c) **he saw** (d) **saw**
- 6 I repeated the lesson be sure that the students understood.
 (a) **so as to** (b) **as to** (c) **therefore** (d) **so that**
- 7 graduating, he became a journalist.
 (a) **After** (b) **Although** (c) **Despite** (d) **In spite of**
- 8 being very tired, I continued working.
 (a) **Even though** (b) **Therefore** (c) **As well** (d) **Despite**
- 9 He not only missed his family but he missed his old friends.
 (a) **or** (b) **also** (c) **either** (d) **as well**
- 10 he got a good job, he was not happy.
 (a) **Because** (b) **Although** (c) **But** (d) **Besides**
- 11 he was at Oxford, he wrote a few poems.
 (a) **While** (b) **Although** (c) **Despite** (d) **In spite of**
- 12 hearing the good news, everyone smiled and clapped.
 (a) **On** (b) **When** (c) **Because** (d) **So**
- 13 the boys had played football, they had a shower.
 (a) **While** (b) **Because** (c) **After** (d) **Although**
- 14 He was very unhappy at school he was regularly bullied.
 (a) **but** (b) **although** (c) **because** (d) **so**
- 15 Toka felt much better talking with her advisor.
 (a) **after** (b) **because** (c) **but** (d) **if**
- 16 writing his own novels, he translated French and Italian literature into Arabic.
 (a) **As well as** (b) **Because of** (c) **In addition** (d) **In spite of**
- 17 his old age, my uncle is very energetic.
 (a) **Although** (b) **Despite** (c) **Because of** (d) **In spite**
- 18 being depressed, he's having trouble in school.
 (a) **In addition** (b) **Besides** (c) **Beside** (d) **Despite**

- 19 He found it difficult to concentrate his worry about his grades.
a **because** b **as** c **due to** d **since**
- 20 going to bed last night, I read a chapter of a book.
a **But** b **Although** c **Before** d **After**
- 21 it rarely rains in Egypt, some tourists bring umbrellas with them.
a **But** b **So** c **Although** d **However**
- 22 they saw the road accident, the cars drove more slowly.
a **So** b **Because** c **When** d **Although**
- 23 After the reports, she saw a film.
a **typed** b **had typed** c **types** d **typing**
- 24 He was depressed, he went to see his advisor.
a **as** b **but** c **because** d **so**
- 25 I stayed in my room I was tired of working all the time.
a **so** b **because** c **but** d **due to**
- 26 It is my mother's birthday soon, I want to buy her a present.
a **so** b **but** c **because** d **however**
- 27 Mohamed studies hard, he isn't getting good grades.
a **but** b **because** c **despite** d **when**
- 28 There's no airport in the city,, there's one about fifty miles away.
a **However** b **even though** c **however** d **besides**
- 29 While Al Daifi on a holiday, he wrote two books.
a **is** b **was being** c **was** d **had been**
- 30 poverty he has, he bought a large villa.
a **Whatever** b **However** c **Although** d **Despite**
- 31 Strong he is, he couldn't lift the case.
a **although** b **as** c **despite** d **so**
- 32 He woke up very late, he didn't catch the train.
a **although** b **so** c **because** d **however**
- 33 My father could have taken you to the airport you didn't ask him.
a **so** b **as well as** c **and** d **but**
- 34 I have not seen him before, I knew who he was.
a **Because** b **Although** c **So** d **When**
- 35 I've been feeling tired all day, I'm going to bed early tonight.
a **because** b **but** c **so** d **though**
- 36 Not only he miss his family but he is also experiencing culture shock.
a **has** b **does** c **had** d **do**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 37 They told him he passed the test, he didn't believe them.
a despite b due to c but d so
- 38 We enjoyed the football match the dust storm.
a in spite b in case c despite d because
- 39 We had to change the plans problems we hadn't expected.
a owing to b because c although d so as to
- 40 the hotel was expensive, we enjoyed staying there.
a But b Even though c Because d Besides
- 41 Before to bed, Saif did his homework.
a went b go c gone d going
- 42 visiting Egypt, most tourists take photos.
a Although b Therefore c But d While
- 43 We couldn't buy the newspaper the shop was closed.
a so b because c but d although
- 44 really enjoying the book you lent me, I haven't finished it yet.
a Despite b In spite c Although d However
- 45 she was tired, she worked overtime.
a Despite b In spite of c Although d However
- 46 He is from America now he lives in England.
a but b so c because d consequently
- 47 you say, I won't believe you.
a Whatever b However c Despite d Although
- 48 Before to bed, Jana did his English homework.
a going b have gone c has gone d had gone
- 49 finished his homework, Seif watched TV.
a Having b After c Before d On
- 50 hard she studies, she doesn't get full marks.
a As b Whatever c However d Although
- 51 being clever, she is rich.
a Besides b Although c Despite d In addition
- 52 we're good friends, we don't meet very often.
a Despite b However c Although d Because
- 53 I studied hard, my grades were not good.
a However b Despite c Because d Although
- 54 My father was ill, he continued working.
a yet b despite c so d in order to
- 55 being very tired, he could go for a run.
a Despite b Although c Besides d Because

- 66 She decided to order a salad now she had started a diet.
 (a) but (b) because (c) due to (d) so
- 67 we ran fast, we missed the train.
 (a) Because (b) However (c) Although (d) So
- 68 Toka is both clever smart.
 (a) but (b) yet (c) and (d) so
- 69 The referee cancelled the match the heavy rain.
 (a) but (b) despite (c) because (d) due to
- 70 swimming is useful, I don't practise it.
 (a) Despite (b) Although (c) However (d) Due to
- 71 While I young, I played football.
 (a) was being (b) was (c) had been (d) have been
- 72 The hotel was fully booked, we stayed at a guest house.
 (a) but (b) because (c) so (d) due to
- 73 I went to school I was ill.
 (a) despite (b) because (c) so (d) although
- 74 getting up early is advisable, many people get up late.
 (a) Although (b) Despite (c) Due to (d) Because
- 75 the doctor's skill, he couldn't save the patient's life.
 (a) Although (b) Despite (c) As well as (d) In addition
- 76 Bravely they fought; they had no chance of winning.
 (a) however (b) whatever (c) as (d) so
- 77 his old age, he still runs the factory.
 (a) Because of (b) In spite (c) Despite (d) Whatever
- 78 the bad storm, we couldn't go swimming.
 (a) Because (b) Owing to (c) Despite (d) However
- 79 the traffic, I arrived at the office late.
 (a) Despite (b) However (c) Whatever (d) Due to
- 80 Clever he is, he failed the exam.
 (a) as (b) however (c) so (d) due to
- 81 He missed the bus he was late for his school.
 (a) so (b) as (c) because (d) although
- 82 smoking is harmful, they can't give it up.
 (a) Despite (b) As (c) So (d) Although

بوكليت امتحانات المرافقة
 للصف الثالث الثانوي



SO

* يتم استخدام **so** لتقوية المعنى وتعني جدا **very**:

جدا + so + (صفة / حال فقط بدون اسم)

I didn't like the book. The story was **so** stupid.

* لاحظ هذا التركيب:

جدا... لدرجة أن [so] { صفة / حال (فقط بدون اسم) اسم مفرد يعد + (a - an) + صفة اسم + (many - few - much - little) } [that] جملة

- It was **so dark that** we could hardly see.
- It was so old **a** car that we couldn't buy it.
- I have **so many toys that** you can share me.
- He made **so much money that** he wanted to buy an expensive car.

يمكننا استخدام

..so + (many - few - much - little) + noun

- It was so hot **so** I drunk **so much water**.
- I have **so many books** in my library.

* إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **so** يأتي بعدها صيغة سؤال:

So + < adj. / adv. > + فعل مساعد + فاعل + that

- She sang so well that she won the competition.
= **So well did she sing** that she won the competition.

* تستخدم **so** للتعبير عن الموافقة في حالة الإثبات:

- He is very friendly. **So are they.**
- She likes pizza. **So do I.**

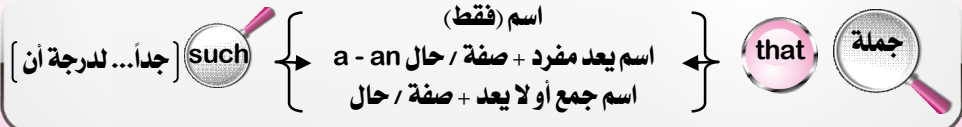
SUCH

* يتم استخدام **such** لتقوية المعنى وتعني جدا **very**:

جدا + such + (صفة / حال) + اسم

- I didn't like the book. It was **such a** stupid story.
- I like Liz and Joe. They are **such** nice people.

★ لاحظ هذا التركيب:



It is **such a giant that** you can't lift it.

It was **such a useful book that** Farouk read it twice.

★ لاحظ عدم استخدام **a / an** بعد **such** إذا كان الاسم جمع أو لا يُعد:

We are **such clever boys that** we can get high marks.

It is **such expensive furniture that** we can't afford buying it.

.... such

+

اسم

يمكننا استخدام

You mustn't trust her as she is **such a liar**.

★ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **such** يأتي بعدها صيغة سؤال:

= **Such a clever student was he that** he passed all his tests.

Such

+

< (a / an) adj. >

+

n.

فعل مساعد

+

فاعل

+

that

Such a dark night **was it** that we could hardly see.

★ لاحظ ما يلي:

so many / few

+

اسم جمع

so much / little

+

اسم لا يعيد

such a lot of

+

اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعيد

That..

too

★ لاحظ أن **too** تفيد النفي وتأتي قبل الصفة أو الحال:

جدا

+

too

+

صفة / حال

He has suffered a mild heart attack - nothing **too** serious.

Don't come **too** near me - you might catch my cold.

★ لاحظ هذا التركيب:

[جدا... لدرجة أن]

too

{ صفة / حال (سليبي)
 صفة / حال (اسم / ضمير مفعول) (for) }

to

مصدر

Additional Grammar Booklet

- The sea is **too** cold **to** swim in.
- The coffee was **too** hot for Al Daifi **to** drink.

too much

+

اسم

يمكننا استخدام

- This project cost us **too much money**.

enough

enough

+

اسم (يعد / لا يعد)

- I don't have **enough money**.
- I can't run very far. I don't have **enough energy**.

* لاحظ أن يمكننا استخدام **enough** بدون اسم:

- We don't need to stop for petrol. We've got enough.

* لاحظ هذا التركيب:

بدرجة كافية أن	صفة / حال (إيجابي)	enough	اسم / ضمير مفعول	to	مصدر
	enough		(اسم)		

- Ali is **clever enough to answer** the difficult questions.
- Do you have **enough money to pay** for your train fare and taxis?

يمكننا استخدام

< صفة أو حال >

+

enough فعل

+

enough / enough

+

اسم (يعد / لا يعد)

- I don't have **enough money**.
- She doesn't have **enough tickets** for all of us.
- She didn't **study enough** so she failed.
- I am sure he will run **quickly enough**.

Don't get confused

so - such - such a - such an

- I haven't seen her for long.
 (a) **such a** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **enough**
- I haven't seen her for
 (a) **so long times** (b) **so a long time** (c) **such long time** (d) **so long time**
- He is coward.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- I didn't know it was far.
 (a) **such a** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **enough**
- That hotel was accommodation that our family stayed in it.
 (a) **so good** (b) **such a good** (c) **such good** (d) **a very good**

- 6 I didn't know it was.
 (a) **such a long way** (b) **such long way**
 (c) **so a long way** (d) **so long way**
- 7 The mountain climber climbed that we couldn't see him.
 (a) **such a high** (b) **so high** (c) **such highly** (d) **so highly**
- 8 It was a great holiday. We had exciting time.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 9 The weather was last night that I couldn't go shopping.
 (a) **so a bad** (b) **so bad** (c) **such a bad** (d) **such bad**
- 10 valuable information will help us a lot to find the key to the crime.
 (a) **So** (b) **Such** (c) **Such a** (d) **too**
- 11 He had heavy baggage that he couldn't carry it.
 (a) **such** (b) **so** (c) **too** (d) **such a**
- 12 This is famous a book that nearly everyone has read it .
 (a) **quite** (b) **too** (c) **such** (d) **so**
- 13 It was useful information that we can use in our project.
 (a) **such** (b) **such a** (c) **so** (d) **too**
- 14 It was useful novel that I read it more than once.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 15 It's amazing match that you can't miss it.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 16 It was rainy outside that we couldn't leave home.
 (a) **such a** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 17 She's nice. She's got beautiful hair!
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **such a** (d) **so a**
- 18 They were terrible accidents that a lot of people were killed.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 19 Ahmed was interested in the match that he waited six hours to book a ticket.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **such an** (d) **too**
- 20 You mustn't trust her as she is liar.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 21 I didn't like the book. It was stupid story.
 (a) **such an** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **such a**
- 22 It was hot weather that we turned on the air conditioning .
 (a) **such a** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **too**
- 23 He wishes he had a better chance to exploit.
 (a) **so** (b) **too** (c) **such** (d) **enough**
- 24 They are long questions that we don't have time to answer them all.
 (a) **too** (b) **so** (c) **enough** (d) **such**
- 25 She was happy that she began to sing.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **so much** (d) **such a**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 26 I've never seen beautiful scenery.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **such a** (d) **so a**
- 27 The train was crowded that we had to stand all the way.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **such a** (d) **so a**
- 28 I don't like those girls, they are silly!
 (a) **such** (b) **so** (c) **such a** (d) **so much**
- 29 It's impossible to jog with him. He runs fast!
 (a) **so a** (b) **such** (c) **such a** (d) **so**
- 30 She was beautiful woman!
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **such a** (d) **so a**

Don't get
confused

too - enough

- 31 The problem is to understand
 (a) **so difficult** (b) **such difficult** (c) **too difficult** (d) **difficult enough**
- 32 This mission is not for Jana to do. We need to find someone else.
 (a) **such easy** (b) **too easy** (c) **a very easy** (d) **easy enough**
- 33 I can't type to keep up with you. Dictate me slowly
 (a) **too fast** (b) **fast enough** (c) **so fast** (d) **such fast**
- 34 My brother is only two years old. He isn't to go out alone.
 (a) **too young** (b) **young enough** (c) **too old** (d) **old enough**
- 35 Some freelance workers find doing their accounts is to do on their own.
 (a) **very hard** (b) **too hard** (c) **hard enough** (d) **enough hard**
- 36 There weren't staff there to only write news.
 (a) **enough** (b) **too** (c) **such** (d) **so**
- 37 There are times when you can't work to live comfortably.
 (a) **enough hard** (b) **hard enough** (c) **hardly enough** (d) **too hard**
- 38 This classroom is not , I'm afraid.
 (a) **big enough** (b) **enough big** (c) **enough large** (d) **great enough**
- 39 This car is , we can't afford it.
 (a) **too expensive** (b) **expensive enough**
 (c) **enough expensive** (d) **so expensive that**
- 40 The rock was for the little girl to move.
 (a) **heavy enough** (b) **enough heavy** (c) **too heavy** (d) **heavy too**
- 41 The water in the Arctic is for people to swim in.
 (a) **cold enough** (b) **too cold** (c) **cold too** (d) **enough cold**

Don't get
confused

many - much - a lot of

- 42 I'm sorry I'm late – there was traffic.
 (a) **such many** (b) **so much** (c) **so many** (d) **such much**
- 43 I'm sorry I'm late – there was such traffic.
 (a) **a lot of** (b) **lot of** (c) **much** (d) **many**

- 44 There was much smoke that they couldn't see ahead along the road.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **enough** (d) **too**
- 45 There was a lot of smoke that they couldn't see ahead along the road.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **enough** (d) **too**
- 46 The food was too hot
 (a) **to eating it** (b) **to eating** (c) **to eat** (d) **to eat it**
- 47 She is carrying many books that her hands ache.
 (a) **very** (b) **such** (c) **so** (d) **enough**
- 48 I have many friends that I never get bored.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **such a** (d) **enough**
- 49 I think this solution was better than the last.
 (a) **so much** (b) **so many** (c) **such** (d) **enough**
- 50 She gained a lot of weight that she couldn't walk properly.
 (a) **enough** (b) **so** (c) **such** (d) **too**
- 51 The doctor has many patients that he could not see them all.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **enough** (d) **too**
- 52 The Sultan doesn't know what to do with money!
 (a) **so many** (b) **so much** (c) **such a lot** (d) **so**
- 53 We haven't got money to buy a new car yet.
 (a) **enough** (b) **too much** (c) **too many** (d) **quite**
- 54 Arabs have money that they don't know what to do with it.
 (a) **so many** (b) **so** (c) **so much** (d) **such a lot**
- 55 We didn't know where to lodge
 (a) **so much people** (b) **so many people**
 (c) **so people** (d) **such a people**

Don't get
confused

the same meaning

- 56 You never stop working. You work too hard. This means
 (a) **he works more than is necessary** (b) **he works less than is necessary**
 (c) **he works as much as is necessary** (d) **he doesn't work hard**
- 57 You're lazy. You don't work hard enough. This means
 (a) **he works more than is necessary** (b) **he works less than is necessary**
 (c) **he works as much as is necessary** (d) **he works hard**
- 58 The problem is difficult to solve. This means
 (a) **It is difficult problem to solve** (b) **It is a problem difficult solve**
 (c) **It is difficult to solve the problem** (d) **It is difficult solve the problem**
- 59 It was so late that nothing could be done. This means
 (a) **It was too late for nothing to be done**
 (b) **It was too late for anything to be done**
 (c) **It was such late that nothing could be done**
 (d) **B & C are correct**

Additional Grammar Booklet

- 60 The garden is too small to play football in. This means
- a The garden is so small not to play football in.
 - b The garden is small enough to play football in.
 - c The garden isn't big enough to play football in.
 - d The garden is such small that they can't play football in.
- 61 The coffee was too hot for me to drink. This means
- a The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.
 - b The coffee is so hot that I can't drink.
 - c The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink.
 - d The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it.
- 62 The carpets were so expensive that we didn't buy them. This means
- a The carpets were such expensive for us to buy them
 - b The carpets were too expensive for us to buy them
 - c The carpets were too expensive for us to buy
 - d The carpets were very expensive for us to buy
- 63 The suitcase was so heavy that the man couldn't lift it. This means
- a It was so heavy suitcase that the man couldn't lift it.
 - b The suitcase was too heavy for the man to lift.
 - c The man never wanted to lift the suitcase because it was heavy.
 - d Very heavy, the man couldn't lift the suitcase.
- 64 The bridge was so low that the lorry couldn't go under it. This means
- a It was so a low bridge that the lorry couldn't go under it
 - b It was such a low bridge that the lorry couldn't go under it
 - c The bridge was too low for the lorry to go under
 - d B & C are correct
- 65 It was such a good film that we decided to go and see it again. This means
- a The film was so good that we decided to go and see it again
 - b The film was very good that we decided to go and see it again
 - c The film was too good for us to go and see again
 - d A & C are correct
- 66 It was such a boring speech that we began to yawn. This means
- a The speech was very boring that we began to yawn
 - b It was so a boring speech that we began to yawn
 - c The speech was too boring that we began to yawn
 - d The speech was so boring that we began to yawn



Exercises on Structure

- 67 So unwisely that his father decided to punish him.
 (a) **did he behave** (b) **does he behave**
 (c) **was he behaved** (d) **he behaved**
- 68 Take away is not healthy enough children.
 (a) **to** (b) **that** (c) **of** (d) **for**
- 69 She has talent to become a professional singer.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **enough** (d) **too**
- 70 She's a pretty girl, but she's !
 (a) **so much big** (b) **such big** (c) **so many big** (d) **so big**
- 71 "She likes running in the hills." "Well, "
 (a) **so do I** (b) **neither do I** (c) **nor do I** (d) **so would I**
- 72 We'd better not go out in terrible weather.
 (a) **so** (b) **such a** (c) **such** (d) **so much**
- 73 Aya didn't feel well to come to school.
 (a) **such** (b) **enough** (c) **so** (d) **too**
- 74 Ali had meals yesterday.
 (a) **such a big** (b) **big enough** (c) **so big** (d) **such big**
- 75 I came home late and did my sister.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **neither** (d) **both**
- 76 So fast that no one can catch up with him.
 (a) **does he run** (b) **he runs** (c) **he can run** (d) **runs he**
- 77 It was such a wonderful film I watch it twice.
 (a) **there** (b) **this** (c) **then** (d) **that**
- 78 Hoda was shy to talk to her friend.
 (a) **too** (b) **to** (c) **great** (d) **enough**
- 79 Radio waves are....powerful in their effect that they can travel for many kilometres.
 (a) **so** (b) **such** (c) **too** (d) **enough**
- 80 So hard that she earns much money.
 (a) **she works** (b) **she worked** (c) **does she work** (d) **did she work**
- 81 I worked long hours that I didn't have any time to myself.
 (a) **too** (b) **so** (c) **such a** (d) **such**
- 82 That is not for us.
 (a) **enough good** (b) **good enough** (c) **quite good** (d) **good quite**
- 83 Try to work to finish the report today.
 (a) **hard enough** (b) **hardly enough** (c) **enough hard** (d) **enough hardly**
- 84 He is ready to accept the offer.
 (a) **such** (b) **enough** (c) **so** (d) **too**
- 85 I don't think he's really experienced for this sort of job.
 (a) **such** (b) **too** (c) **so** (d) **enough**