

**IX. Some nouns are uncount nouns when they refer to something in general and count nouns when they refer to a particular instance of something.**

Victory was now assured. (**Uncount**) In 1973, Egypt won a convincing victory (**Count**)

**Ex38B): Use these phrases with "the" and uncount noun to complete the sentences which follow:**

the news about Bill, the furniture in the sitting room. the advice you gave me, the information you need, the strength to go on, the traffic in Cairo.

1. I like ..... I thought it looked very smart.
2. I'd like to thank you for .....
3. I'm tired out. I haven't got .....
4. You can find ..... in my grammar book.
5. .... is dreadful particularly in the rush hour.
6. Have you heard ..... ?

**Ex38 c) Choose the correct answer:**

1. We've got a lot of (**luggage – equipment – help – electricity**) but it's not too heavy.
2. At that time my (**news – information – knowledge – report**) of German was limited.
3. I'd like some (**news – knowledge – report – information**) about trains please.
4. They exported a million dollar's worth of stereo (**machinery – luggage – help – equipment**).
5. If you want my (**opinion – advice – help – report**), I think you ought to start all over again.
6. There's always a lot of (**crowd – traffic – equipment – public**) in the rush hour.
7. Do you cook by gas or (**electricity – fire – stove – air**)?
8. You can always telephone, if you need any (**favour – help – knowledge – traffic**).
9. Money doesn't always bring (**wisdom – strength – happiness – mind**).
10. People spend their (**life – some life – lives – living**) worrying about money.

## Proper Nouns أسماء الأعلام

هناك بعض الأسماء معروفة للناس أو الأماكن أو الأشياء تسمى بالإنجليزية : Proper nouns : أسماء الأعلام تبدأ بـ Capital letter (حرف كبير) مثال ذلك

1. Days of the week : Sunday - Monday - Tuesday etc.
2. Months of the year : January , February , March etc.
3. The names of cities and Persons : Cairo , London , New York , Ali , Ahmed , Salah , Mary , Cherin etc.
4. The names of countries : Egypt - Britain - Iraq etc.

*Ex. (39a) Write out the following sentences putting the right capital letters :*

1. ali lives in London.
2. alexandria is a fine city.
3. my brother's name is foad.
4. we set to america on queen mary. اسم سفينة عابرة المحيطات
5. the sudan lies in the south of egypt.
6. william shakespeare was one of england's greatest poets.
7. the nile is a longer river than the thames.
8. paris is the capital of france.

## Nouns Possessive case الأسماء في حالة الملكية

١ - الملكية للاسم المفرد يضاف (s) بعد الاسم.

### Nouns

### Possessive case

1. The cat of Mary. **Mary's cat.**
2. The house of Salah. **Salah's house.**
3. The foot of the girl. **The girl's foot.**

٢ - الملكية للاسم الجمع الذي ينتهي بحرف (s) يضاف إليه (') appostrophe

### Nouns

### Possessive case

1. The house of the boys **The boys' house.**
2. The hats of the girls. **The girls' hats.**

٣ - إذا لم ينته الجمع بحرف (s) تضاف (s) مثال ذلك :

1. **Men's work** is done in fields.
2. **Women's work** is done at home.
3. **Children's work** is done in the school.

٤ - الملكية بالنسبة للأسماء تستعمل للناس والحيوانات وليست للأشياء مثال :

1. **The teacher's** lesson
2. **The mother's** dress.



3. The dog's foot.

4. The lion's tail.

*Ex. (39b) Write down the possessive case of the following :*

1. The hat of the man

2. The leg of the boy.

3. The home of the girl.

4. The wings of the bird.

5. The voices of the pupils.

6. The cries of the children.

**5. You add apostrophe s ('s) to people's, names even when they end in "s". Could you give me Charles's address?**

**6. When you use two names linked by "and" you put the apostrophe s ('s) after the last name.**

- They have bought Janet and Nagy's car.

**7. When you want to refer to someone's home, or to some common shops and places of work, you can use apostrophe s "s" after a name or noun on its own.**

One. He's round at **Hisham's**.

Two. I bought it at the **Chemist's**.

Three. She must go to the **doctor's**.

**8. You can use apostrophe s ('s) with some expressions of time to identify something or to say how much time is involved.**

One. Did you see the cartoon in **yesterday's newspaper** ?

Two. They have four **week's holiday per year**.

*Ex.(39c) Complete the sentences by adding apostrophe or apostrophe s ('s) to the noun group in brackets.*

**Follow the example.**

**Example:** 1. They are having a ..... party on Sunday. (children)  
They are having a **children's** party on Sunday.

2. This is my ..... house.

(parents)

3. You know John? He's ..... father.

(David and Well)

4. I borrowed ..... bike.

(James)

5. I'll be staying in my ..... flat.

(friends)

6. That looks like ..... car.

(John and Jean)

7. This is ..... coat.

(Sylvia)

8. We're going away for ..... holiday.

( a week)

9. You need ..... rest.

(a couple of days)

10. We usually have ..... holiday.

(two weeks)

*Ex. (39d) Choose two of the words below as the most likely ways of completing each sentence for one*

*answering you need to make the word plural, and for the other you will need to make no change.*

Follow the example.

Accommodation – bag – equipment – house – jewellery – job  
– luggage – painting – shower – sunshine – tool – work.

On the weather forecast they said there would be...this afternoon.

On the weather forecast they said there would be **sunshine / showers** this afternoon.

- 1- The waiting room was full of people and their.../....., there was nowhere to sit.
2. Repairing car engines is easy if you 've got the right...../.....
3. In Stockholm at the moment there's a fascinating exhibition of...../.....from 19th century Sweden.
4. Both my brothers are looking for...../.....
5. The price of ...../..... has increased by 12% this year alone.

## Adjectives الصفات

الصفات هي كلمات تصف الأسماء.

### 1. Adjectives of quality

١- صفات النوع :

a fat man                      a thin man                      an old book    a new book  
a heavy box                      a light box                      a good egg    a bad egg

### 2. Demonstrative adjectives:

٢- صفات الإشارة

1. I like **this** car.                      Singular                      Plural  
2. I don't like **that** car.                      this - that                      these - those

### 3. Interrogative adjectives :

٣- صفات الاستفهام

Examples :

1. **What** books are you reading ?
2. **Which** boy can answer this question ?
3. **Whose** house is that ?
4. **Which** house do you live in ?
5. **What** price are eggs today ?

**Ex. (40a) Put Interrogative Adjectives :**

1. .... bicycle is that ?
2. .... questions have you answered ?
3. .... time is it now ?
4. .... lesson do you like best ?
5. .... colour were the bottles on the table ?



**Ex. (40b) Put Demonstrative adjectives :**

1. I like ..... flower.
2. I like ..... flowers.
4. .... boys on the back seat are not working as hard as ..... boys on the front seat.

**Ex. (40c) Make the following plural :**

1. This door
2. That open window.
3. This apple.
4. That boy.

**Ex. (40d) Make the following singular :**

1. Those boys.
2. These boys.
3. Those large fierce animals.
4. These fine new bicycles.

**4. Adjective of quantity:**

-٤ صفات العدد

- a) I have **two** eyes.
- b) There are **twenty** books.
- c) Have you any mango trees ? I have **six** old ones.

١- تضاف الضمائر **one , ones** عندما يتبع العدد بصفته.

٢- تستعمل **some, any** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو التي لا تعد ويمكن أن تستعمل صفة أو ضمير.

٣- تستعمل **some** في الجمل المثبتة.

I'll bring you **some** bread, shall I ?

No, thanks I've still got **some**.

٤- تستعمل **any** في الجملة المنفية.

I haven't **any** butter. He hasn't **any** friends

٥- تستعمل **any** في الجمل مع **hardly , scarcely, barely** (= بالكاد)

I have **hardly any** money. There are **scarcely any** flowers.

٦- تستعمل **any** بعد صيغة الاستفهام.

**Have you any** money? **Did you see any** swans?

وعندما يكون السؤال مقصودا به الدعوة أو الطلب تستعمل **some**

Will you have **some** tea? Would you like **some** cheese?

٧- في عبارات الشك بعد **if**

**If you have any difficulty, ask me for help.**

**no / none** تستعمل مع أفعال مثبتة لتعبر عن النفي بدلا من **any** للنفي.

(**any**) يمكن أن تكون ضمير أو صفة أما **no** فهي صفة فقط و**none** فهي ضمير دائما.

I haven't **any** apples صفة I have **no** apples صفة

I haven't **any** ضمير I have **none** ضمير

## Many / Much

١- تستعمل **many** لتصف الأسماء التي تعد وتستعمل **much** لتصف الأسماء التي لا تعد.  
We haven't **much** money, He didn't make **many** mistakes.

يمكن استعمال **much / many** كضمائر.

You have plenty of money, but I haven't **much**.

Mary gets lots of letters, but Nagi doesn't get **many**.

**a great deal of , lots of , a lot of , plenty of.**

٢- يمكن أن تحل محل **much / many**

The room contained 

}	plenty of	}	students / furniture
	a lot of		
	lots of		
	a great deal of		

**a good / a great**

يمكن أن تسبق **many**

She has a **good many / a great many** books.

## Little / Few

**Little / a little**

**little** تستعمل لتصف الأسماء التي لا تعد

**Few / a few**

**few** تستعمل لتصف الأسماء التي تعد

**a little = a small amount of a few = a small number of**

**little = a very small amount of few = a very small number of.**

تستعمل **few / little** لتوضح النقص في شيء ما كما أن لها قوة النفي.

There is **little** good agricultural land. There is **not much** good land.

There is **hardly any** good land.

**hardly any** towns

Few towns have such a market.

**not many** towns

٣- توجد أشكال مركبة لـ **some , any , no**

وتنطبق عليها نفس القواعد السابقة.

<b>someone,</b>	<b>somebody</b>	<b>something</b>
<b>anyone,</b>	<b>anybody</b>	<b>anything</b>
<b>no one,</b>	<b>no body</b>	<b>nothing,</b>

I know **something**

You don't know **anything**.

Do you know **anything**?

You know **nothing**.



## Comparison of Adjectives

١- عدد كبير من الصفات تتكون درجة المقارنة بها بإضافة (er) للصفة العادية وتتكون الصفة الأحسن القصوى بإضافة (est) للصفة العادية.

Positive	الصفة العادية	Comparative صفة المقارنة	Superlative الصفة الأحسن
tall	طويل	taller than	the tallest
short	قصير	shorter than	the shortest
quick	سريع	quicker than	the quickest
old	للناس والأشياء	older elder than	the oldest - eldest

٢- بعض الصفات يضاعف فيها الحرف الأخير عند تكوين صفة المقارنة أو الصفة الأحسن.

Positive	الصفة العادية	Comparative	Superlative
hot	حار	hotter than	the hottest
big	كبير	bigger than	the biggest
fat	سمين	fatter than	the fattest
thin	نحيف	thinner than	the thinnest

٣- الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف (e) يضاف إليها r لتكوين الصفة المقارنة ويضاف إليها.

Positive	الصفة العادية	Comparative	Superlative
large	كبير	larger than	the largest
fine	لطيف	finer than	the finest

٤- الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف (y) عادة ما تتحول إلى (I)

Positive	الصفة العادية	Comparative	Superlative
pretty	جميل	prettier than	the prettiest
happy	سعيد	happier than	the happiest
heavy	ثقل	heavier than	the heaviest

٥- بعض الصفات يضاف إليها the most , more than

Positive	الصفة العادية	Comparative	Superlative
important	مهم	more important	most important
dangerous	خطير	more dangerous	most dangerous
valuable	قيم	more valuable	most valuable
wonderful	مدهش	more wonderful	most wonderful
convenient	ملائم	more convenient	most convenient

٦- بعض الصفات الشاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better than	the best

bad	worse than	the worst
many		
much	more than	the most
some		
little	less than	the least
far	farther than	the farthest
	further than	the furthest

### Uses of adjectives

استعمال الصفات

١- عند استعمال الصفة الأولى نستعمل (as) قبل الصفة و (as) بعدها مثال ذلك :

Ali is **as clever as** Ahmed.

للفي نستعمل **not so - as** أو **not as - as**

Ali is **not so clever as** Ahmed.

٢- للمقارنة نستعمل **than** بعد الصفة مثال ذلك :

Zaki is **cleverer than** Ahmed. This horse is **better than** that.

٣- بعد الصفة الأحسن (صفة التفضيل القصوى) غالبا ما تستعمل **in** للأماكن و **of** للأشخاص وقبلها **the**

Nagi is the **cleverest boy in** the class.

Nabil is **the best of** the three boys.

**the + comparative adjective,**

**the + another comparative adverb.**

**The bigger,** the house is, **the more money** it will cost.

**The more leisure** he has, **the happier** he is.

**Ex. (41a) Give the Comparative and Superlative of the following :**

strong - merry - wide - beautiful - difficult - good - fortunate - bad - useful - nice - little - far - greedy - magnificent.

**Ex. (41b) Fill in the missing word :**

1. Ali is older ..... Ahmed.
2. Salah is not ..... old ..... Fathy.
3. Ahmed is ..... oldest ..... the three.
4. This book is better ..... that.
5. This book is not ..... good ..... that.
6. This exercise is more difficult ..... that.
7. The weather is worse today ..... it was yesterday.



**Ex. (41c) Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form :**

1. Mary is the **(clever)** girl in the class.
2. The weather is **(fine)** today than it was yesterday.
3. London is the **(big)** city in the world.
4. This sentence is **(difficult)** than the first one.
5. My dog is as **(good)** as yours.
6. My cold is **(bad)** today than it was yesterday.
7. They have **(many)** hens than we have but we get **(few)** eggs.

**Ex. (41d) Complete the sentences by putting in one of the following words : some , any , one , ones.**

1. Are there ..... tickets left ? I need .....
2. Please put ..... apples on the table. There are hardly ..... left.
3. I doubt whether ....of the shops are open, but if you really want ..... milk, I can easily borrow ..... from the neighbour.
4. She has ..... beautiful dresses. Did you see the .... she wore at the party? Which party? She wears a different .. at every party.
5. Would you like ..... more coffee ? I'm sure you would.
6. If there are ..... cucumbers in the shop, please buy .....
7. I need a dictionary. Can you recommend .....
8. Have you ..... oranges ? Yes, I bought ..... in the market.
9. I bought ..... second hand books "Were there ..... interesting .....among them ?" "Yes, I found ..... good ....."
10. There's hardly .. sugar in the house. You'd better go and buy

**Ex. (41e) Complete the sentences by adding one of the following words: much , many , little , few , less , fewer.**

1. How ..... chairs will you need ?
2. I work hard all day. I have ..... time for hobbies.
3. How ..... flour will you need for the cake ?
4. He's a wonderful person. There are ..... people who would do the things he does.
5. I have ..... money than you have.
6. If you ate ..... bread, you would put on so ..... weight.
7. Hurry up ! We have very ..... time.
8. We have done ..... today than we did yesterday.
9. I have ..... mistakes than you have.
10. Although he is a very rich man, he spends..... on clothes.



## Adjectives endings in "ing" or "ed"

1. You use many "ing" adjectives to describe the effect that something has on your feelings or on the feelings of people in general. For example, if you talk about "a surprising number" you mean that the number surprises you.

alarming مزعج charming مبهر embarrassing محرج  
 amazing مذهل surprising مذهش exciting مثير terrifying مثير  
 annoying مسبب للضيق مخيف convincing مقنع frightening  
 مسبب للضيق مخيف tiring متعب astonishing مذهش depressing  
 interesting مسلي boring ممل welcoming مرحب  
 disappointing مخيب للأمل shocking مسبب للصدمة worrying مقلق

A) He lives in a **charming house** just outside the town.

b. She has always a warm **welcoming smile**.

2. You use some "ing" adjectives to describe something that continues over a period of time e.g. ageing عتيق

decreasing متناقص living حي existing موجود booming  
 dying يحتضر increasing متزايد remaining باق

One. Britain is an **ageing society**.

Two. **Increasing prices** are making food very expensive.

3. many "ed" adjectives describe people's feelings. They have the same form as the past participle of a transitive verb and have a passive meaning for example "a frightened person" is a person who has been frightened by something.

alarmed منزعج delighted مسرور tired متعب frightened  
 مهتم به surprised مذهش depressed مستاء interested مهتم به  
 astonished مذهش satisfied راضي مقتنع troubled متعب  
 bored يشعر بالملل excited منفعل shocked مصدوم worried قلق

One. She looks **alarmed** about something.

Two. A **bored** student complained to his teacher.

Three. She had a big blue **frightened** eyes.

**Note that** لاحظ أن the past participle of irregular verbs do not end in "ed" but can be used as adjectives.

One. The bird had a **broken** wing.

Two. His coat was dirty and **torn**.

4. Like other adjectives "ing" and "ed" adjectives can be used



### A- in front of noun

1. They still **show amazing** loyalty to their parents.
2. This is the **most terrifying** tale ever written.
2. I was thanked by the **satisfied** customers.
4. The **worried authorities** cancelled the match.

### B. After link verbs أفعال الربط

1. **It's amazing** what they can do.
2. The present situation **is terrifying**.
3. He **felt satisfied** with all the work he had done.
4. My husband **was worried**.

### C-Modified by adverbials such as "Quite""Really"and Very

1. The film was **quite boring**.
2. There is nothing **very surprising** in this.
3. She was **quite astonished** at his behavior.
4. He was **very disappointed** young man.

### D. In the comparative and superlative

1. His argument was **more convincing** than mine.
2. We became even **more depressed** after she died.
3. This is one of **the most boring** books I've ever read.
3. She was **the most interested** in going to the cinema.

**5. A small number of "ed" adjectives are normally only used after link verbs such as "be" "become" or "feel". They are related to transitive verbs and are often followed by a prepositional phrase, a "to-infinitive" clause, or a that clause.**

Convinced مقتنع interested مهتم prepared مستعد tired متعب  
delighted مسرور involved مشترك | متورط في scared مرعوب  
touched متأثر finished منتهى pleased مسرور thrilled مثار .

1. The Brazilians are **pleased with the results**.
2. He was always **prepared to account for his actions**.
3. She was **scared that they would find her**.

**A) We use adjectives or their comparative or superlative with the following words. very + adjective**

It's **very cold** today

**B) Even / a lot / much / far / a little / slightly + comparative**

He seems **much better** today

**C) by far + superlative**

She's **by far the most beautiful** woman **I've ever seen**.





15. He was offered the job because he was ..... candidate.

a) the best    b) good    c) the better    d) best

16. The sooner he moves out ..... it will be for all of us.

a) the best    b) good    c) the better    d) best

17. She is ..... older than I thought.

a) fairly    b) quite    c) much    d) rather

**EX.42b) Complete the following pairs of sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets. You must use the "ed" form for one sentence in each pair and the "ing" form for the other.**

1.a. I had nothing to do . I was .....and lonely (**bore**)

1.b. I had only one book with me , but I didn't read it. it was so...

2.a. I enjoyed Dr. Brown's visit. He is a very ... speaker (**interest**)

2.b. We invited them to join us, but they weren't really.....

3.a. The bad news was very .... (**depress**).

3.b. It was a bad day. We were all thoroughly.....

4.a. I enjoyed the film. The monster was absolutely .....(**terrify**).

4.b. We were told there was a bomb in the building. Everyone was absolutely.....

5.a. We were rather.....with the results (**disappoint**).

5.b. The results were very.....

6.a. We were dreadfully late. It was very..... (**embarrass**).

6.b. George made a perfect fool of himself. He was awfully.....

7.a. Jack looked even more .....than he felt (**amaze**)

7.b. She is a brilliant woman. She has the most .....ideas.

8.a. Have you heard what's happened. Isn't it .....? (**excite**)

8.b. Mary looked calm, but inside she felt really.....

**Ex. (42c) Complete these sentences using a superlative adjective in each one :**

1. I have never heard a more ridiculous story.

That's.....I have ever heard.

2. We had never stayed in a more expensive hotel.

It was .....we had ever stayed in.

3. I had never had such a tiring journey before.

It was .....I had ever had.

4. I've never had such a tasty meal before.

It was .....I have ever had.

5. It's years. Since I saw a game as good as that.

That's ..... I have seen for years.

## ADVERBS الظروف

دائماً الظروف تصف الفعل وهي توضح كيف وقع الحدث. مثال ذلك :

1. The old man **walked slowly** along the street.
2. The little boy **ran quickly**.
3. The fisherman **sat sorrowfully**.

١ - يتكون الظرف بإضافة (ly) للصفة مثال ذلك :

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The boy is a <b>quick runner</b>       | adjective |
| They boy <b>runs quickly</b> .            | adverb    |
| 2. The old man was a <b>slow walker</b> . | adjective |
| The old man <b>walked slowly</b> .        | adverb    |
| 3. The girl's <b>behavior was good</b> .  | adjective |
| The girl behaved <b>well</b> .            | adverb.   |

يلاحظ أن **good** تأتي صفة للاسم فقط لكن الصفة للفعل هي **well**.

كلمات تنتهي بـ (ly) وليست ظروف ولكنها صفات وهي

**friendly , lovely , lonely , likely , lowly , elderly, cowardly, deadly, lively, ugly, silly high , low , deep , near , far , fast , hard , early , late , much , little , leisurely , kindly.**

هذه الكلمات يمكن أن تستعمل صفة أو ظرف.

**As adjectives**

**As adverbs**

A **high mountain**

The bird **flew high**

The **near bank**

Don't **come near**, this may explode.

The work is **hard (difficult)** They worked **hard (energetically)**  
**highly, lowly, deeply, nearly, hardly, lately.**

لها معنى أقل من معنى الصفات المشتقة منها تستعمل **ighly** فقط بمعنى مجرد.

He was **highly placed** = he had an important office.

They **spoke very highly** of him = They praised him.

**Lowly** adjective means **humble** nearly = almost

Lately = recently حديثاً

deeply عاطفي

He was **deeply hurt** = his feelings were very much hurt.

**We use the words way/ manner to form their adverbs**

She greeted me in a friendly way

٢ - قليل من الظروف تخبرنا كيف ولكن عندما يقع الحدث مثال ذلك :

1. The wood man lost **his axe yesterday**.
2. We must come to school **tomorrow**.



٣- بعض الظروف تخبرنا عن المكان حيث وقع الحدث مثال ذلك :

I sat down **there**. I saw you **somewhere**.

Did you see my hat **anywhere**?

Where are you going? **Nowhere**?

### Comparison of Adverbs

, more , most

١- عادة ما تستعمل

quickly      more quickly      most quickly  
fortunately      more fortunately      most fortunately

٢- الظروف التي تتكون من مقطع واحد والظروف early , est نضيف er , est

hard      harder      hardest      high      higher      highest  
well      better      best      badly      worse      worst  
late      later      latest      little      less      least  
much      more      most      far      farther      farthest

as .....as

استعمال الظرف : الظرف العادي يوضع بين :

not so .....as Or not as .....as

في النفي نستعمل

1. They arrived **earlier than she did / than her**.
2. He eats **more than I do / than me**.
3. She danced **more gracefully than the other** girls.
4. They went **farther than the other runners**.
5. He worked **as slowly as** he dared.
6. He doesn't work **as / so well as** you do.

**of all**

الظرف في حالة التفضيل القصوى نستعمل بعده

He ran **fastest of all**.

ولكن غالبا في الاستعمال السابق ما يشير إلى أعمال أخرى لنفس الفاعل فمثلا نقول :

He likes **swimming best of all = better than he likes anything else**.

She works **best of all when** she is alone=**better than other times**.

He likes **swimming best**

ويمكن حذف **of all** فنقول

عندما نوضع **most** قبل ظرف أو صفة فإنها تعنى **very**

She behaved **most gracefully**.

### The Position of Adverbs.

موضع الظروف

- 1- Adverb of Manner (kindly - badly - well etc)

١- الطريقة

تجيب هذه الظروف على السؤال (How) وعادة ما توضع بعد المفعول به المباشر إذا وجد وان لم يوجد مفعول به مباشر يوضع هذا الظرف بعد الفعل.

She painted that **picture here**.

و إذا وجد ظرف يدل على الطريقة (Manner) فان ظرف المكان يأتي بعده.

He played **well there**.

**some , any** يستعملان بنفس الطريقة مثل **somewhere, anywhere**

I saw your hat **somewhere** , Did you see my hat **anywhere** ?

I didn't see your hat **anywhere** ?

**nowhere** نستعمل في الإجابات القصيرة.

Where are you going ? **Nowhere** (i.e. I'm not going anywhere).

**Adverbs of time, then , yet , still , now soon tc.** ظرف الزمان

هذه الظروف ظروف التكرار **once-twice** عادة ما توضع في البداية أو في أقصى النهاية.

He is coming **to - morrow**. He is working **now**.

I have been there **three times**. **Then** we went home.

He hasn't finished **yet**

**yet** يجب أن توضع في نهاية الجملة

ومن الممكن ان نقول **He hasn't yet finished** ولكن الصورة الأولى أفضل.

**still** عادة ما توضع قبل الفعل ولكن توضع بعد **To Be**

She **still dislikes** him. She **is still** in her bed.

#### 4. Adverbs of Frequency.

٤- توضع ظروف التكرار قبل أي فعل ما عدا **To Be**

**Sometimes , often , rarely, seldom , usually , generally etc.**

He **is always** in time for meals.

They **sometimes** stay up all night.

في الأمثلة التي تتكون من أكثر من فعل توضع بعد الفعل المساعد.

#### 5. Adverbs of degree (almost-nearly- quite - just - too etc)

٥- هذه الظروف تضيف صفة أو ظرف آخر قبل الصفة أو الظرف.

It was **too hot to** work. I know him **quite well**.

The film was **fairly good**. He played **extremely badly**.

توضع هذه الظروف قبل الفعل الرئيسي. **Almost ,nearly,quite,hardly,scarcely,just.**

**I quite understand. He can nearly swim. I am just going.**

**Enough.** يأتي قبلها أما صفة أو ظرف.

He didn't work **quickly enough**. The box isn't **big enough**.

**only** توضع أمام الكلمة التي نصفها سواء كانت فعل أو صفة أو ظرف أو تأتي بعد أسم أو ضمير.

1. He had **only six** apples. (i.e not more than six).



2. He **only** lent his car. (i.e. he didn't give it).
3. He lent the car to me **only**. (i.e. not to anyone else).
4. I believed **only** half of what he said.

### The Meaning of Certain Adverbs of Degree

#### 1. Fairly and Rather.

**Fairly & rather** نفس المعنى ولكن **fairly** أساسا مع الظروف والصفات الحسنة .  
**good , well , bravely , nice.**

بينما تستعمل **rather** أساسا مع الصفات والظروف الغير حسنة مثل **bad, ugly, stupid**

1. Ali is **fairly** clever but Ahmed is **rather** stupid.

2. He is **fairly** rich, but she is **rather** poor.

3. You did **fairly** well in your exam, but she did **rather** badly.

تستعمل أدوات النكرة **a / an** قبل أو بعد **rather**

This is **rather** a silly book or a **rather** silly book.

ويجب أن توضع أدوات النكرة **a / an** قبل **fairly**.

a **fairly** interesting lecture.

تستعمل **rather** قبل الصفات في المقارنة مثل.

**alike , like , similar , different.** وتعنى **slightly**

Sinese cats are **rather** like dogs in some ways.

The weather was **rather** worse than I had expected.

#### 2. Quite.

وتعنى تماما عندما تستعمل مع كلمات مثل

**full , empty , finished , wrong , right , sure , certain , perfect , amazing , horrible.**

كذلك عندما تستعمل مع ظروف أو صفات مثل.

The bottle was **quite** empty. You are **quite** wrong.

It is **quite** extraordinary. I can't understand it all.

وعندما تستعمل **quite** مع صفات وظروف أخرى فإن لها تأثيرا يقلل من الصفة أو الظروف فمثلا **quite good** أقل من **good** وهنا فإن **quite** تعنى **fairly** تقريبا.  
 كذلك فإن معنى **quite** يتغير طبقا للضغط عليها أثناء الكلام فمثلا.

**quite good (weak quite - strong good)**

الضغط يكون أقوى على كلمة **good** ويكون الضغط ضعيفا على **quite** فهذه العبارة تعنى أقل من **good** بشيء بسيط.

**quite good (equal stress)**

وعندما يكون الضغط في النطق متساوي للكلمتين فإن **quite** تعنى (إلى حد ما).

**quite good (strong quite weak good)**

و عندما يكون الضغط قويا على كلمة **quite** وضعيفا على كلمة **good** العبارة **quite good** تعنى أقل بكثير من **good**.

### 3. Much

في الإثبات عادة يسبقها كلمة **very**

I liked it **very much**. I enjoyed it **very much**. Thank you **very much**.

ولكن **much** لا تحتاج إلي **very** في النفي

I **don't like it much**. I **don't much like it**.

It is **much better** to say nothing.

ويمكن أن تستعمل كظرف

### 4. Hardly , Barely , Scarcely.

تستعمل **hardly** أساسا مع **any** أو **ever** ومع الفعل **can**

**hardly any** = very / very little / few.

**hardly ever** = very / very seldom.

تستعمل **hardly** مع **can** بمعنى (فقط بصعوبة)

1. I **have hardly** any money (i.e. very , very little money).
2. I **hardly ever** go out (i.e. very , very seldom go out).
3. I **can hardly** see the mark (i.e. the mark is difficult to see or I have bad sight).

**hardly** تعنى **no more than** وعادة ما تستخدم مع صفات مثل **enough - sufficient**

1. He had **hardly enough** to eat (he was often hungry).
2. He was **hardly sixteen** (i.e. only just sixteen no older).
3. I can **hardly see it** (i.e. I almost cannot see it).

**scarcely** تربط بين **barely , hardly** في المعنى.

**Ex. (43a) Put the Adverbs in brackets in the correct place in the sentence :**

1. I go (in summer, usually , to Paris).
2. We meet (on Sunday afternoon , in the park , always).
3. I saw Salah (in the office , about an hour ago).
4. I have a cup of tea (in bed, always , before I get up).
5. I get up early (on Sunday, seldom).
6. He plays (well, in an important game, always).
7. We eat (usually, when we go to the theatre, out).
8. He spoke (very well , at the debate, last night).
9. He arrived (at the meeting, at eight o'clock).
10. We are meeting (to-morrow, at Kamal's house, at nine).

**Ex. (43b) Choose the correct answer :**

- 1 Some of the passengers were (badly, well , worsely) injured.



وعندما يكون الضغط قويا على كلمة **quite** وضعيفا على كلمة **good** العبارة **quite good** تعني أقل بكثير من **good**.

### 3. Much

في الإثبات عادة يسبقها كلمة **very** **I liked it very much. I enjoyed it very much. Thank you very much.**

ولكن **much** لا تحتاج إلي **very** في النفي **I don't like it much. I don't much like it.**

It is **much better** to say nothing.

ويمكن أن تستعمل كظرف

### 4. Hardly , Barely , Scarcely.

تستعمل **hardly** أساسا مع **any** أو **ever** ومع الفعل **can** **hardly any = very / very little / few.**

**hardly ever = very / very seldom.**

تستعمل **hardly** مع **can** بمعنى (فقط بصعوبة)

1. I **have hardly** any money (i.e. very , very little money).
2. I **hardly ever** go out (i.e. very , very seldom go out).
3. I **can hardly** see the mark (i.e. the mark is difficult to see or I have bad sight).

**hardly** تعني **no more than** وعادة ما تستخدم مع صفات مثل **enough - sufficient**.

1. He had **hardly enough** to eat (he was often hungry).
2. He was **hardly sixteen** (i.e. only just sixteen no older).
3. I can **hardly see it** (i.e. I almost cannot see it).

**scarcely** تربط بين **barely , hardly** في المعنى.

**Ex. (43a) Put the Adverbs in brackets in the correct place in the sentence :**

1. I go (**in summer, usually , to Paris**).
2. We meet (**on Sunday afternoon , in the park , always**).
3. I saw Salah (**in the office , about an hour ago**).
4. I have a cup of tea (**in bed, always , before I get up**).
5. I get up early (**on Sunday, seldom**).
6. He plays (**well, in an important game, always**).
7. We eat (**usually, when we go to the theatre, out**).
8. He spoke (**very well , at the debate, last night**).
9. He arrived (**at the meeting, at eight o'clock**).
10. We are meeting (**to-morrow, at Kamal's house, at nine**).

**Ex. (43b) Choose the correct answer :**

- 1 Some of the passengers were (**badly, well , worsely**) injured.

2. Please, speak (**slowly, slow, more slow**) I can't understand you.
3. He works very (**slower, hard, harder**).
4. He looks rather (**strangely, strange, stranger**).
5. He looked at me (**strangely, strange, stranger**).
6. He speaks English very (**well, good, better**).
7. I'm not (**completely, complete, more complete**) satisfied.
8. He feels (**unhappy, unhappily, unhappier**) about the situation.
9. Why do you look so (**unhappy, unhappily, unhappier**)?
10. He is (**happy, happily, happiest**) married.
11. He seems (**angrily, angry, the most angry**) although he spoke (**quiet, quietly, more quiet**).
12. He will behave (**differently, different, more different**).
13. Does he (**usual, usually, as usual**) speak so (**well, good, goodly**)?
14. Please don't drive so (**fast, fastly, faster**). Be, (**careful, carefully, most careful**).
15. He answered (**perfect, perfectly, more perfect**).

**Ex. (43c) Choose the correct answer :**

1. Ahmed drank ..... water because he was thirsty.  
a) any      b) too many      c) too much      d) a little
2. The room is ..... untidy.  
a) fairly      b) rather      c) hardly      d) scarcely
3. Well, I'm afraid it will be ..... difficult.  
a) rather      b) fairly      c) quite      d) hardly
4. .... like ice-cream ?  
a) Every children      b) Every child  
c) All children      d) Hardly any child
5. There are nice apples, how ..... in a Kilo ?  
a) much are there      b) much are they  
c) many are there.      d) too many are there
6. Your homework was ..... good this week.  
a) rather      b) fairly      c) hardly      d) scarcely
7. Mary is ..... Salwa.  
a) much more pretty that      b) a lot prettier that  
c) much prettier than      d) fairly pretty up that





23. I have a ..... paper in my desk.  
 a) lot      b) little      c) little of      d) few
24. A lot of letters and cards came to day, but-for you .....  
 a) there wasn't anything      b) there wasn't something  
 c) it wasn't anything      d) there was something
25. Janet had ..... furniture for her room.  
 a) enough      b) many      c) a lot      d) any
26. There are ..... people than I expected.  
 a) another      b) fewer      c) few      d) other
27. We have looked ..... for the keys we lost.  
 a) everywhere      b) somewhere  
 c) anywhere      d) every where
28. There are so many cars ..... nowadays.  
 a) for all places      b) everywhere  
 c) anywhere      d) for every place
29. It is the ..... film I've ever seen.  
 a) most interesting      b) most interested  
 c) more interesting      d) more interested
30. .... of them knew about the plan because it was secret.  
 a) Few      b) Some      c) None      d) Not any
31. I don't think we've met before. You are confusing with .....  
 a) someone else      b) other person  
 c) some other      d) another
32. .... he earns, the more he spends.  
 a) For how much      b) The most  
 c) The more      d) The best
33. I've ..... answered that question.  
 a) already      b) yet      c) almost      d) still
34. We ..... work for the same firm after 30 years.  
 a) already      b) yet      c) still      d) almost
35. I work ..... I can.  
 a) as hard as      b) as hardly as  
 c) so hardly as      d) not as hardly as
36. He was ..... tired to go on.  
 a) too      b) too much      c) so      d) very



37. It is ..... mountain in the world.
- a) the most high                      b) the highest  
c) the more high                      d) the higher

**Ex. 43d). Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. I play the piano well. (good)
2. I've qualifications in English teaching. (teacher)
3. Chinese is more difficult than English. (easy)
4. A vegetarian diet is healthier than a diet with meat in it. (as .... as)
5. Small shops are not as cheap as big department stores. (cheaper)
6. No city in Egypt is as crowded as Cairo. (most)
7. Playing tennis is more interesting than playing golf. (less)
8. Eating out is more expensive than eating at home. (as ... as)
9. The naughty boy was given severe punishment for his bad behaviour. (punished)
10. The bus takes a bit longer time than the train, but it is a lot cheaper. (The train)
11. I don't see why he got the job instead of me. My qualifications are far better than his. (His qualification)
12. My new neighbours are more friendly than the old ones. (less)
13. He is a more fluent speaker of English than I am. (speaks)
14. My brother is slightly older than me. (I'm)
15. You can't run nearly as fast as me. (faster)
16. My father is more intelligent than my brother. (so ..... as)
17. No man is as handsome as my father in our city. (most)
18. No student is as active as Maged. (more)
19. This is the most comfortable hotel I've ever stayed in. (No hotel)
20. I want you to be a more careful driver. (drive)
21. Driving fast is the most dangerous thing. (Nothing)
22. My uncle is the most important man in our town. (No man)

23. We have never seen anyone more curious than Samy.

(Samy)

24. Nagi likes horses better than any other animals in the farm.

(best)

25. February is shorter than any other month of the year.

(No month)

**Ex43e) Study these examples . The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

- I've never seen such a boring film.

**It's the most boring film I've ever seen.**

- If you work more, you'll be paid more.

**The more you work, the more you'll be paid.**

- She is taller than her brother.

**Her brother isn't as tall as her/she is.**

- That table is similar to this one.

**That table and this table are alike.**

- She's the quickest typist of all.

**No other typist is as quick as she is / her.**

**She's quicker than any other typist.**

- He's a terrible driver.

**He drives terribly.**

- Tim has got the same number of books as Tom.

**Tom has as many books as Tim.**

- This car is much more expensive than that one.

**This car is far / a lot more expensive than that one.**

**That car is much/far less expensive than this one.**

- Ann is very friendly to everyone.

**Ann behaves in a friendly way to everyone.**

- He hasn't made as many mistakes as last time.

**He has made fewer mistakes than last time.**

Using the word given and other words complete the sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use between two and five words. Make sure you don't change the word given The first sentence is done for you..

1- No other gymnast is as graceful as she is.

(most)

**She is the most graceful gymnast of all.**



- 2-I've never heard such a ridiculous statement. (the)  
That is ..... I've ever heard.
- 3-"She cooks well," Ann said. (good)  
"She .....Ann said.
- 4-If you try harder, you'll do better. (the)  
The ..... you'll do.
- 5-She is always respectful towards her parents. (way)  
She always ..... towards her parents
- 6-Our house and theirs are alike.. ( similar)  
Our house ..... theirs.
- 7-She is the best singer of all. (good)  
No other singer ..... is.
- 8-Don't buy as much cheese as the last time. (less)  
Buy ..... the last time
- 9-He is noisier than his brothers. ( noisy)  
His brothers are ..... is.
- 11-.This ring is much more valuable than that one. (far)  
That ring is ..... this one.
- 12-.He is the best teacher in the school. (good)  
No one else in the school is ..... he is.
- 13-.My car is not so fast as his. (much)  
His car ..... mine.
- 14-.Ann is the best singer of all. (better)  
Ann ..... else.
- 15-.French isn't such a difficult language as Chinese.(more)  
Chinese is ..... French.
- 16-.Sue is more patient than Emily. (as)  
Emily isn't ..... is.
- 17-.Sally dresses more smartly than Pam. (less)  
Pam dresses ..... Sally.
- 18-.They arrived later than we expected. (as)  
They didn't arrive ..... expected.

**Inversion of subject and verb after  
Certain adverbs**

يأتي الفعل والفاعل في صيغة الاستفهام بعد ظروف معينة عندما يأتي في أول الجملة مثال:  
Hardly, Scarcely ..... when, So, such, No sooner .....than,  
seldom, little, even less, nor. Neither, on no account, in no

circumstances, not only, by no means, nowhere, at no time, never.

ويعد ظروف تبدأ بـ **Only**

**Only by chance, Only then, Only when, Only to day, Only yesterday, Only with difficulty, Only on rare occasions, Only by luck.**

1. **Hardly had** he finished when somebody knocked at the door.
2. **Seldom had** I heard such a beautiful voice.
3. **Nowhere did** he make a greater impression than in Paris.
4. **Little does** he realize how foolish he looks.
5. **Never have** I heard such nonsense.
6. **On no account** must this switch be touched.
7. **Only by shouting** at the top of his voice was he able to make himself heard.
8. **Only by luck** could he score a goal.

---

*Ex.(44) Rewrite the following sentences, putting the blacktyped words at the beginning and making the necessary changes :*

---

1. He had **hardly** had his dinner when the servant came rushing in.
2. You know **little** of what goes on behind the scene.
3. You know **even less** what the teachers are thinking.
4. He **not only** showed her how to do it but offered to help her as well.
5. I have **never** in my life seen such a sight as this.
6. There has **rarely** been such a gathering of celebrities in our house.
7. You could **nowhere** find a better adviser.
8. I heard **only by chance** that his mother had died.
9. We have **seldom been** treated in such a rude way.
10. It has **at no time** been easier to enter a university than nowadays.
11. I **only** learnt the dreadful news today.
12. He became confused to **such a degree** that he didn't know where he was.



13. He did not hear a sound (Not a sound).  
 14. They did not speak a word (Not a word).  
 15. And he could not understand me. (Nor).

### WORD ORDER ترتيب الكلمات في الجملة

الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل + الفعل + المفعول به + ظرف الطريقة + ظرف المكان + ظرف الزمان ويمكن أن تبدأ الجملة بظرف الزمان.

time/subject+ verb / object + manner + place + time. -1

The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.  
 or Yesterday the children played games quietly in their room.

-2 توضع الصفة قبل الاسم الموصوف أو بعد Verb to Be

They built a new school. He is intelligent.

-3 الظروف التي توضح الطريقة توضع بعد المفعول به المباشر وأن لم يوجد توضع بعد الفعل مباشرة.

He studies his lessons well. He walks quickly.

-4 ظرف yet يأتي عادة في نهاية الجملة و still بعد to be وقبل أي فعل آخر.

He hasn't finished yet. She still dislikes him. She is still asleep.

-5 الظروف التي تتل على تكرار الحدث adverbs of frequency توضع قبل الفعل الأساسي

sometimes, often, usually, always, seldom etc to be. وبعد

He is always ready for work. He usually gets up early.

#### Ex. (45a) Rearrange to form sentences :

1. doing - not finished - have - they - yet - homework - their.
2. Saturdays - me - see - comes - to - he - sometimes - on.
3. will - my pen - you - gladly - lend - wish - if - I - you.
4. on - he - quietly - sitting - that - has been - chair.
5. time-I have-your-sorry-I am-answer-had-to- not - letter.
6. since - in Rome - have been - quietly - I - living - 1965.
7. in the afternoon - leaving - they - Italy - are next - week - Thursday - on - for.
8. To-morrow-homework - finish - your - must - before - midday.
9. is - highly - his - by - colleagues - he - respected.
10. the baby - me - like - I - to hold - for - you - would.
11. ago-went- fetch - a few - he - upstairs - a coat - minutes - to.
12. returned-friends-o'clock-to-hotel-with-they-their - at - eleven.
13. morning - six - arrived - o'clock - this - she - at - Paris - from.

14. partially - for - blame - he - to - disaster - is - the.  
 15. generally - as - try - I - much - possible - evening - the - do -  
 in - to - as.

### Additions to Remarks, Using Auxiliary Verbs.

**Ex. (46a) Add to the following remarks using :**

**and so + the auxiliary + the noun / pronoun in brackets.**  
**If there is an auxiliary in the first remark repeat this if not use do / does / did.**

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. He lives in London (I)</b>      | <b>He lives in London and so do I.</b> |
| <b>2. He had to wait. (You)</b>       | <b>He had to wait and so had you.</b>  |
| 1. I have read it.                    | (Nagi)                                 |
| 2. He is a writer                     | (She).                                 |
| 3. Anwar can speak English.           | (his wife).                            |
| 4. She ought to get up.               | (You).                                 |
| 5. He wants to help us.               | (she)                                  |
| 6. The pork was bad.                  | (the beef)                             |
| 7. The first bus was full.            | (the second)                           |
| 8. I bought a ticket.                 | (my brother)                           |
| 9. You must come.                     | (your son)                             |
| 10. This bus goes to Heliopolis.      | (that)                                 |
| 11. I'm getting out at the next stop. | (my friend)                            |
| 12. He used to work in a restaurant.  | (I)                                    |

**Ex. (46b) Add to the following remarks using.**

**and neither / nor + the auxiliary + the noun / pronoun in brackets e.g.**

**He isn't back. (She)** He isn't back and neither is she.

- |                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 13. I haven't seen it.           | (Mary).      |
| 14. You don't know the way.      | (your aunt)  |
| 15. They didn't use it           | (we)         |
| 16. He can't come.               | (his sister) |
| 17. I don't believe it           | (Janet)      |
| 18. Samy couldn't understand.    | (Laila)      |
| 19. I'm not going.               | (You)        |
| 20. This telephone doesn't work. | (that)       |
| 21. Ali's dog won't bite you.    | (mine).      |



- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 22. I hadn't any change.     | (the taxi driver). |
| 23. He didn't know the way.  | (anyone else).     |
| 24. My father wouldn't mind. | (my mother).       |

**Contrary additions.**

*Ex. (47a) Add to the following remarks using.*

**but + noun / pronoun + the auxiliary or do / did / does.**

**Make a negative addition to an affirmative remark.**

**e.g. She thanked me. (he). She thanked me but he didn't.**

**Make an affirmative to a Negative remark.**

**e.g. She can't eat oysters(I)She can't eat systers but I can.**

**Use needn't at the negative of must, and must as the affirmative of needn't.**

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 25. Nabil was seasick.                       | (Mary).        |
| 26. He wasn't there                          | (she)          |
| 27. You must go.                             | (your brother) |
| 28. My sister can speak German.              | (I)            |
| 29. Alexander didn't want to wait.           | (kamal)        |
| 30. Magdy needn't stay.                      | (Samia)        |
| 31. A cat couldn't eat it                    | ( a dog)       |
| 32. He will enjoy it                         | (his wife)     |
| 33. The teacher hadn't got a television set. | (his pupils).  |
| 34. This beach is safe for bathing.          | (that beach)   |

## Kinds of Sentences أنواع الجمل

1. The simple sentence - ١ الجملة البسيطة
2. The compound sentence - ٢ الجملة المركبة
3. The complex sentence - ٣ الجملة المعقدة

## The Simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

تتكون الجملة البسيطة من فاعل + فعل أساس واحد + المفعول به.

### Subject + Verb + Object

1. The children played with their toys.
2. The Nile runs through Egypt.

### Joining two Simple Sentences :

ربط جملتين بسيطتين

١ - باستعمال صفة **adjective** أو **Adjectival phrase** أو عبارة وصفية

### Two Simple Sentences      One Combined Sentence

1. The boy is clever.      The **clever boy** answers well.
2. He answers well.

1. The soldiers are on the front lines, The soldiers **on the front lines** protect our country.
2. They protect our country.

٢ - باستعمال **a participial phrase** تعبير من أسم الفاعل

### Two Simple sentences      One Combined Sentence

1. He had finished his composition.      **Having finished** his composition, he revised it.
2. He revised it راجعها
1. The day was hot.      The day, **being hot**.
2. I did not go out.      I did not go out.

٣ - باستعمال **a preposition** حرف جر

### Two Simple Sentences      One Combined Sentence

1. This boy succeeds      This boy succeeds **by working** hard.
2. He works hard.

1. He wrote his composition.      He wrote his composition **without** help from anyone.
2. No one helped him.

٤ - باستعمال المصدر **The Infinitive**

### Two Simple Sentences

### One Combined Sentence

1. He went to Tanta.      He went to Tanta **to** visit his uncle.
2. He wished to visit his uncle.



1. The boy wanted to go to the cinema
2. He asked his father    The boy asked his father **to let him go**  
to the cinema
1. I was unable to complete my work.    I had **not enough time**
2. I had not enough time    **to complete** my work
1. The man was weak.    The man was **too weak to walk.**
2. He could not walk.

**Ex. (48a) Join the following simple sentences using different ways, the principal verb is written in black :**

1. I was standing behind the door. No one **saw** me.
2. He ran to catch the train. He **fell**.
3. The clocks **work** by electricity. They are in the street.
4. I **decided** to act without his help. I was tired of waiting.
5. We **walked** along the street. It was busy.
6. The workmen **went** home. They had not finished their work.
7. The servant **took** a holiday. He did not ask me.
8. He **sharpened** the pencil. He used an old razor.
9. I felt sorry for the blind man. I **gave** him a piaster.
10. The floor was dirty. I **told** the servant to wash it.
11. He **made** many mistakes. He was ignorant of his work.
12. My watch has stopped. I **did not know** the time.
13. We blew up the ball. We **used** a bicycle pump.
14. The explorer **has made** a great journey across the desert.  
His aim was to discover the lost oasis.
15. The questions **were** difficult. Ali could not answer them.
16. He **spoke** slowly and clearly. He wished everyone to understand him.
17. You are trying to open the box. **Can you show me ?**
18. The town **was decorated**. The citizens wished to honour the  
`President.

**Ex(48b): A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :**

1. Having .....his work, he returned home.  
a) did                      b) done                      c) doing                      d) do
2. ....with the result, he felt at ease.  
a) Satisfied                      b) Satisfy                      c) Satisfying                      d) Satisfies





## The Compound Sentence الجملة المركبة

It consists of two simple sentences joined with certain Conjunctions such as تتكون من جملتين بسيطتين مربوطتين بأداة ربط معينة and -(both-and)-(not only - but also)-as well as - but - yet - however - nevertheless - thus - so - therefore - (either - or) - or- otherwise - (neither - nor).

1. And تستعمل لربط جملتين متصلتين ببعضها الآخر

Ex. The boy opened the door. The boy walked into the room.  
They boy opened the door and walked into the room.

2. Both - and

a) Ali is clever. b) Ahmed is clever too.

Both Ali and Ahmed are clever.

لاحظ أ، الفعل في الجملة السابقة تحول إلى جمع **are** لأن الفاعل أصبح جمع

3. Not only لكن أيضا **but also** ليس فقط

لربط جملتين بسيطتين وللتأكيد لاحظ إستعمالاتها المختلفة.

a) He listens carefully in class. b) He works hard at home.  
He, **not only** listens carefully in class, **but also**, he works hard at home.

في الجملة السابقة يمكن استعمال **as well as** بدلا من **Not only - but also**  
He listens carefully in class **as well as** he works hard at home.

إذا استعملت **Not only** في أول الجملة يوضع الفعل بعدها في صيغة استفهام.

**Not only does he listen** carefully in class, **but also** the works hard at home.

2a) Ali has passed his examination.

b) Ali has obtained full marks.

Ali has **not only** passed his examination, **but also** he has obtained full marks.

**Not only has Ali passed his examination** but also has obtained full marks.

3. As well as وأيضا

a) He spoke English well. b) He spoke French well.

He spoke English **as well as** French well.

ملحوظة : هناك أستعمال معين **as well as** أدرس جيدا الأمثلة الآتية :

a) I am interested in music. My brother is interested in music too.

I, **as well as** مثل my brother **am** interested in music.

لاحظ أ، الفعل **am** يتبع الفاعل الأول (I) في مثل هذه الجملة.

a) She is fond of swimming.

b) Her cousins are fond of swimming too.

**She**, as well as her cousins, **is** fond of swimming.

4. **But-yet** لكن **however – nevertheless** إلا أن **whereas**

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين متناقضتين :

a) Winter is cold.

b) Summer is hot.

Winter is cold but **(yet-however)** summer is hot.

b) He was blind. He could find his way.

He was blind, **however (but-nevertheless)** he could find his way.

5. **Thus-so-therefore-hence-consequently and. as a result.**

تربط جملتين بسيطتين والجملة الثانية تكون نتيجة للجملة الأولى وأي أداة تحل محل الأخرى.

a) He was very tired.

b) He could not walk.

He was very tired so, **(thus-therefore)** he could not walk.

a) She was sick.

b) She went to the doctor.

She was sick, **consequently (hence)**, she went to the doctor.

6. **(Either أو or أما أو otherwise أو)** للاختيار

a) Yes must study hard.

b) You will not get high marks.

1. **Either you must study hard or you will not get high marks.**

2. You must **either** study hard **or you** will not get high marks.

3. You must study hard, **otherwise (or)** you will not get high marks.

**Either I or he, is to blame.** في هذه الحالة الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

7. **Neither .....nor** ولا

لربط جملتين منفيتين

a) He cannot read.

b) He cannot write.

He can **neither** read **nor** write.

b) He does not understand the lesson.

c) He does not answer the question either.

**He neither understands the lesson nor answers the questions.**

إذا بدأنا الجملة بـ **neither** يوضع الفعل بعدها وبعد **nor** في صيغة الإستفهام.

**Neither does he understand the lesson nor does he answer the questions.**

a) He did not come early.

b) He did not stop talking either.

**Neither did he come early not did he stop talking.**



**Ex. (49a) Join the following pairs of sentences to make one compound sentence : Don't use "And".**

1. Ali works badly. He plays well.
2. He must obey me. I will punish him.
3. We come to school on Sunday. We have a holiday on Friday.
4. He is clever. He is intelligent too.
5. The pupil gave a suitable answer. He got high marks.
6. He worked much. He did not receive any money.
7. He must pay the money. He will go to prison.
8. I gave him money. I found him work.
9. The gardener did not plant seeds. He did not water the garden.
10. He spent all his wealth. He robbed his brother.
11. He wrote fine plays. He acted in them.
12. He broke his promise He told a lie.
13. He must do the work thoroughly. I shall dismiss him.
14. My friend Salah is good at games. He is good at his lessons.
15. I don't believe his story. I don't believe yours.

**Ex.(49 B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. You must take the medicine regularly. You won't get better.  
(Either ..)
2. The thief robbed the man of his money. He killed him.  
(Not only ....)
3. She sings beautifully. She also paints well. (as well as)
4. He has done his best. His brother has done his best.  
(Both and)
5. A violent storm began. The river overflowed its banks.  
(consequently)
6. My father has seen this film. He has read the book. (Not only)
7. Illiterate people cannot read. They cannot write.  
(Neither)
8. The boy eats too much. He sleeps too much. (Not only)
9. The boy worked hard. He made progress. (and as a result)
10. I have visited France. I have visited Italy too. (both)

**Ex49c) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d and**

- 1- The bus was very late ..... we decided to take a taxi.  
a) yet            b) however            c) as well            d) so
- 2- He was rude, ..... the teacher punished him.  
a) and as a result    b) but            c) nor            d) as well

- 3- It was cold ..... she wasn't wearing a coat.  
 a) and as a result    b) so    c) nevertheless    d) as well
- 4- The lecture was very important ..... few students attended it.  
 a) and as a result    b) therefore    c) yet    d) as well
- 5- Usama drives a car ..... Adel rides a motorbike.  
 a) and as a result    b) therefore  
 c) fence    d) whereas
- 6- She is both intelligent ..... beautiful.  
 a) and    b) but    c) yet    d) as well
- 7- I have never been to the opera and ..... has my cousin.  
 a) but    b) nor    c) also    d) hence
- 8- I felt ill ..... I stayed in bed.  
 a) and as a result    b) however  
 c) yet    d) nor
- 9- .....he does the work thoroughly or leave the job.  
 a) Neither    b) Either    c) Also    d) As well
- 10- ..... did he visit London nor did he visit Paris.  
 a) Neither    b) Also    c) Either    d) Both
- 11- Her room was in a mess, ... she had to spend hours tidying it.  
 a) yet    b) also  
 c) consequently    d) however
- 12- You can either call her ..... send her a letter.  
 a) or    b) nor    c) otherwise    d) yet
- 13- Nagi is ..... tall and strong.  
 a) either    b) nor    c) or    d) both
- 14- ..... the maths test nor the literature test were easy.  
 a) Both    b) Neither    c) Either    d) All
- 15- Salwa might be .....at home tonight or she might be at her sister's.  
 a) either    b) neither    c) both    d) as well
- 16- The disco was very smoky ..... we could hardly breathe.  
 a) but    b) however    c) so    d) as well
- 17- He worked extremely hard ..... he got a promotion.  
 a) therefore    b) yet    c) either    d) neither
- 18- John's flat was on fire ..... he didn't panic.  
 a) therefore    b) nevertheless  
 c) consequently    d) as well
- 19- His mother is French ..... his father is Polish.  
 a) therefore    b) either    c) whereas    d) both
- 20- He did his best ..... he came last.  
 a) and as a result    b) therefore    c) also    d) yet



## The Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

who-whom-which (that) whose. as – but

الذي – التي – الذين – اللاتي (اللاتي)

الأسماء الموصولة تربط جملتين بسيطتين وتحل محل اسم مكرر في جملتين لتكون جملة واحدة معقدة.

### 1. Who (that)

للفاعل العاقل مفرد وجمع

1. The man served me. The man was standing behind the counter

كلمة **The man** مكررة في الجملتين ويمكن حذف الثانية التي في الجملة الفرعية ووضع **who** بدلا منها.

The man **who was standing** behind the counter, served me.

2. The boy succeeds every year. He is clever.

The boy **who is clever**, succeeds every year.

4. I saw a **fat man**. He could not walk.

I saw a fat man **who could not walk**.

يلاحظ في الأمثلة السابقة أن اسم الموصول **Who** يوضع بعد الاسم الذي يعود عليه مباشرة ويمكن أن تحل **that** محل **who**.

### 2. Whom (that)

للمفعول به العاقل مفرد وجمع

1. That is **the boy**. I met **him** on Friday.

That is **the boy whom I** met on Friday.

يلاحظ في الجملة السابقة أن **Whom** وضعت محل **him** وهي مفعول به في الجملة الثانية.

2. I know **that girl**. You spoke to **her**.

I know **that girl whom you spoke to**.

I know **that girl to whom you spoke**.

يمكن وضع حرف الجر قبل الاسم الموصول أو بعد الفعل.

3. This is the man. I was helped by **him**.

This is the man **by whom I was helped**.

This is the man **whom I was helped by**.

4. This is the gentleman, I meet **him** every day.

This is **the gentleman whom I meet** every day.

في جميع الجمل السابقة نلاحظ أن **whom** وضعت محل المفعول به أو قبل الاسم الموصول.

### 3. which (that)

للفاعل والمفعول به غير العاقل

1. This is the train. I came by it.

This is **the train which I came by**.

or. This is **the train by which I came**.

2. I like the song. Mary sang it.

I like **the song which Mary sang**.

3. I live in a house. It is surrounded by a garden.

I live in a house which is surrounded by a garden.

نلاحظ في الجمل السابقة أن **which** حلت محل الفاعل أو المفعول به غير العاقل ويمكن لحرف الجر أن يوضع قبل الاسم الموصول أو بعد الفعل.

#### 4. Whose

للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل

my - his - her - its - your - their - our - 's

1. I know a man. **His** wealth is great.

I know a man **whose wealth** is great.

2. The man became poor. The thieves robbed **his** shop.

The man **whose shop the thieves robbed**, became poor.

3. We climbed a mountain. **Its** top is high.

We climbed a mountain **whose top** is high.

4. I saw a girl. The **girl's** eyes are blue.

I saw a girl **whose eyes** are blue.

نلاحظ في الأمثلة السابقة أن **Whose** حلت محل صفات الملكية.

#### 5. As

تستعمل **as** كأسم موصول عندما تسبقها كلمة **same** أو **such** مثال ذلك :

1. Meet me at the **same place as you** did yesterday.

2. This is the **same book as** I bought.

في المثالين السابقين **as** تعني **which** لأنه تسبقها كلمة **same**

3. This is not **such a good result as I hoped**.

4. I never say **such things as you do**.

#### 6. But

يمكن أن نستعمل **but** كأسم موصول ولكن للنفي نفى (**who-not**) أو (**which-not**)

1. There is **no one but regrets** his death.

There is **no one who does not regret** his death.

2. There is **no plant but requires** water.

There is **no plant which does not require** water.

لا تستعمل **which** بعد **all** وبعد **the best** ولكن تستعمل **that**

I know **all that** he said.

5. You can omit "that" "who" "which" when they are the object of the verb in the relative clause.

عندما تكون مفعول به يمكن حذف "that" أو "who" أو "which"

Example:

A) The woman **whom you met** yesterday lives next door.

The woman **you met** yesterday, lives next door.



B) The car **which you wanted** to buy, was not for sale.

The car **you wanted** to buy, was not for sale.

C) The **thing which I really liked** about it was its size.

The **thing I really liked** about it, was its size.

Warning تحذير

6. You cannot omit that "who" or "which" when they are, the subject of the verb in the relative clause.

For example, you say "The woman who lives next door is very friendly. You don't say." The woman lives next door is very friendly.

7. A relative pronoun can be the object of a preposition. Usually the preposition goes at the end of the clause.

1st. I wanted to do the job **which I'd been** training for.

2nd. The house **that we lived in** was huge.

8. You can often omit the relative pronoun that is the object of a preposition.

1st. Mary was the only person (**whom**). I could talk to.

2nd. She's the girl (**whom**) I sang the song for.

9. You can use "when" "where" and "why" in defining relative clauses after certain nouns. You use "when" after time or time words such as "day" "or" "year". You use "where" after "place" or place words such as "room" "street". You use "why" after reason.

a) There had been a **time when** she hated all men.

b) This is the **year when** profits should increase.

c) He showed me **the place where** they were.

d) That was the **room where** I did my homework.

e) There was several **reasons why** we can't do that.

f) The reason **why I'm** calling you is to tell you good news

---

*Ex. (50A) Join the following pairs of sentence, using a relative pronoun. Don't use "that".*

---

1. He told me a tale. I never heard it before.

2. Mary can solve her problems. She is intelligent.

3. The doctor examined the man. The man was ill.

4. I visited my friend. He was absent from school.

5. The police caught the thief. The thief robbed the shop.
6. Do you know the boy? I spoke to you about him.
7. Those children are in my class. You saw them studying grammar.
8. The man is the pilot of the plane. I was talking with him.
9. This is the plan. I came to London by it.
10. These two men were decorated for bravery. I am proud of them.
11. A man died in the street today. His name is unknown.
12. The boy walked slowly. His leg was injured.
13. I never saw such bad work. Samy has done it.
14. This is the same story. Laila told it.
15. Meet me at the same place. You met me in it yesterday.
16. He only does such work. He is forced to do it.
17. The pilot has flown 10,000 miles. I went in his plane.
18. Mary has invited us to tea. Her mother makes lovely cakes.
19. The man was annoyed. The man's flat was robbed.
20. Here is the book. You asked for it yesterday.

---

**Ex. (50B) Choose the correct answers :**

---

1. The man (**who-whose-whom-where**) I met yesterday, lent me some money.
2. Ashraf (**whom-which-who-whose**) wife is ill, cannot come to the party.
3. This is the car (**whom-whose-who-which**) I use every day.
4. Where is the hat (**which-whose-whom-who**) I wore yesterday
5. Here is the chair (**which-whose-whom**) is worth L 70.
6. Mary is a good typist (**whom-which- where-who**) gets high salary.
7. Mary is a good typist (**which-who-whose-whom**) the manager has great faith in.
8. The horse (**who-which-whom-whose**) I selected won the race.
9. Put it on this table (**whom-whose-where-which**) is conveniently close.
10. Her husband (**which-who-whom-whose**) is older than she, is a bank manager.
11. The eldest son (**who-which-whom-whose**) work is in the army, is twenty four.



12. The eldest son (**which-whose-who-whom**) is in the army is twenty four.
13. I want to borrow a story (**who-whom-whose-which**) is not too long.
14. All (**which - whom- who-that**) I have, is yours.
15. This is the best (**who-that-whose-whom**) I can do for you.
16. This is definitely the place (**when – where – why – whose**) I lived.
17. Do you remember the time, (**when – where – whose – why**) we got lost?
18. There must be a good reason (**when – where – why – whose**) he was late.
19. They are building a hospital in the street, (**when – where – why – whose**) we live.
20. Hisham is the one (**who – whom – where – whose**) car you borrowed?
21. Can you give me any reason, (**why – when – where – whose**) I should help you?
22. Nagi is the one (**who – whose – where – which**) desk is next to mine.
23. This is the neighborhood (**when – why – where – which**) I spent most of my childhood.
24. The reason (**when – why – where – which**) Engy can't come to your party is that she has to study for her exams.
25. The little corner shop (**when – why – where – which**) I used to buy my groceries is now a huge supermarket.
26. What is the reason (**why – when – where – which**) Adel didn't come to school today?
27. Samy didn't realize that the restaurant (**why – when – which – where**) we ate last night was your father's.
28. Do you remember the day (**why – when – where – whose**) we first met?
29. Engy didn't explain (**why – when – which – whose**) she didn't attend the meeting.
30. That's the island (**where – when – which – whose**) they discovered the ancient city.

## The Complex Sentence الجملة المعقدة

الجملة المعقدة تتكون من :

- 1 - جملة رئيسية **principal clause** وهذه تؤدي معنى كامل بمفردها.
- 2 - جملة فرعية أو أكثر **Subordinate clause** وهذه لا يمكن أن تؤدي معنى كامل بمفردها :

تنقسم الجملة المعقدة إلى ثلاث أجزاء :

- 1 - **Noun clause** الجملة الاسمية (التي تؤدي عمل الاسم)
- 2 - **Adjective clause** الجملة الوصفية (التي تؤدي عمل الصفة)
- 3 - **Adverbial clause** الجملة الظرفية (التي تؤدي عمل الظرف)

## The Adjective Clause الجملة الوصفية

هذه الجملة تؤدي عمل الصفة

أشكال الصفة:

- 1 - **clever boy-intelligent girl - wise man** صفة بسيطة عادية مثل
- 2 - **verb + ing**

**exciting film interesting book** كتاب مسلي

3 - **Past Participle** التصريف الثالث للفعل يستعمل أحيانا صفة مثال ذلك :

**educated man** رجل متعلم - **broken bottle** زجاجة مكسورة

**sunken ship** سفينة غارقة - **written exercise** تمرين تحريري

ويمكن استعمال مشتقات من التصريف الثالث لتكوين الصفات مثل :

**an air conditioned house** منزل مكيف الهواء

**a talented composer** ملحن موهوب - **a narrow minded man** رجل ضيق الأفق

4 - مجموعة من الكلمات تصف كلمة واحدة مثال ذلك :

1. The pupils **in the third year**.
2. The people **living in Alexandria**.

الجملة الوصفية هي تحويل الصفة أيا كان شكلها إلى جملة باستعمال.

الأسماء الموصولة + **verb to be** أو أي فعل مناسب + الصفة

ويسمى ذلك تحويل الجملة كلها من **simple** إلى **complex**

والمقصود هو تحويل من **phrase** إلى **clause**

أدرس الأمثلة الآتية بعناية : **Study very carefully these examples**

1. The clever boy succeeds every year.

جملة بسيطة تتكون من فاعل + فعل أساسي واحد.

لتحويل هذه الجملة البسيطة إلى جملة معقدة **complex** أي لتحويلها من **phrase** إلى

**clause** نصنع جملة جديدة (فاعل + فعل) من الصفة الموجودة باستعمال (الاسم الموصول

المناسب + **to be** + الصفة) فنقول :



The boy **who is clever** succeeds every year. **complex / clause**

**Principal clause** جملة رئيسية **subordinate clause**

The boy succeeds every year, **who is clever.**

2. The wise man can solve his problems. **simple / phrase.**

The man **who is wise** can solve his problems **complex/clause.**

٣ - وعند تحليل هذه الجملة نقول :

**Principal clause** **subordinate clause**

The man can solve his problems, **who is wise**

3. People **living in Alexandria** enjoy the sea. **simple/phrase**

People **who are living** in Alexandria enjoy the sea.

**complex/clause**

People **who live** in Alexandria enjoy the sea **complex/clause**

في الجملة السابقة يمكن استعمال **to be** + الصفة أو يمكن استعمال الفعل من **living**

4. The pupils **who** are in the third year must work hard.

**Simple/Phrase**

يلاحظ في الجمل السابقة أننا استعملنا الاسم الموصول **who** ليصف العاقل.

5. I have read **an interesting** story. **simple/phrase.**

I have read **a story which was** interesting. **complex/clause**

عند تحليل الجملة السابقة نقول :

**principal clause** جملة فرعية **subordinate clause** جملة رئيسية

I have read a story, **which was interesting**

6. I saw a **wonderful** film. **simple/phrase**

I saw a **film which was** wonderful **complex/clause**

7. Mary lives **in an air-conditioned** house. **simple/phrase**

Mary lives in a house **which is air conditioned.**

**complex/clause**

8. We live in a house **containing many rooms.**

**simple/phrase**

We live in a house **which is containing many rooms.**

**complex/clause**

We live in a house **which contains many rooms**

**complex/clause**

ملحوظة : الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ **ing** وتصبح صفات تصف أشياء غير عاقلة.

الأفعال في التصريف التالي يمكن أن تصبح صفات للعاقل فقط مثال ذلك :

He saw **an exciting** film.

He was **excited** when he saw the film.

عند التحويل من **complex** إلى **simple** أو من **clause** إلى **phrase** تحذف الأسماء الموصولة + **to be** أو الفعل المصاحب للاسم الموصول. وإذا كانت الصفة بسيطة (كلمة واحدة) توضع قبل الاسم الذي تصفه. أما إذا كانت الصفة مركبة (عبارة) فتوضع بعد الاسم الذي تصفه.

1. The man **who is intelligent** can overcome his problem.

**Complex/clause**

The **intelligent man** can overcome his problems.

**Simple/clause**

نلاحظ في المثال السابق أن الصفة **intelligent** صفة بسيطة لذلك توضع قبل الاسم الموصوف عند التحويل إلى **simple** أو **phrase**.

2. I bought a suit **which is made of wool** **complex/clause**

I bought a suit **made of wool** **simple/phrase**

3. People **who are** learned behave wisely. **complex/clause**

**Learned people** behave wisely. **simple/phrase**

4. The man **who was wounded** could regain his health:

**complex/clause**

The **wounded man** could regain his health. **simple/phrase**

5. Students **who are careless**, are always punished.

**simple/clause**

**Careless students** are always punished. **simple/clause**

**Ex. (51a) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. Violent winds pull out trees. **(which)**

2. The students answered the questions which were difficult.

**(Omit which)**

3. The government decided to educate the illiterate people. **(who)**

4. The man playing the piano is my friend. **(who)**

5. The girl who has golden hair, answers well. **(Omit - who)**

6. My friend bought a car which was old. **(Omit - which)**

7. Our brave soldiers have freed our land. **(who)**

8. His broad minded though has helped us. **(which)**

9. Books which are written by hand are put in museums.

**(Omit - which)**



10. Minerals found in Egypt will help in developing the country. **(which)**
11. Hard working students always attain their ends. **(who)**
12. The passengers on this train escaped death. **(who)**
13. People like faithful friends. **(who)**
14. The carpenter repaired the broken chair. **(which)**
15. Clouds which were heavy caused rain today. **(Omit-which)**
16. Narrow minded people always face troubles. **(who)**
17. We admire their unconquerable spirit. **(which)**
18. Homeless children should be housed in healthy homes. **(Who)**
19. The goods which were in the shop window were damaged by fire. **(Omit-which)**
20. A useful book gives knowledge. **(which)**

## II. Adverbial Clauses

### 1. Clause of Purpose

The conjunctions أدوات الربط

So that-in order that-in the hope that-that (لكي)

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين بينهما علاقة غرض أو هدف وتكون جملة واحدة **complex** بعد **so that** أو **in order that** أو **in the hope that** أو **that** إذا كان الفعل مضارع.

يأتي فاعل + **might** إذا كان الفعل ماضي + المصدر

1. He works hard. He wants to get high marks.

He works hard **so that he may/can** get high marks.

في المثال السابق جملتين بسيطتين بعد ربطهما بـ **so that** أصبحت جملة واحدة **complex** والجملة **so that he may / can get high marks** تصبح **clause**

2. They went to Alexandria. They wished to enjoy the sea.

They went to Alexandria **in order that they might** enjoy the sea.

جملتين بسيطتين أصبحت جملة واحدة **complex**

والجملة **in order that they might enjoy the sea** تصبح **clause**

3. He travelled abroad. He hoped to find work.

He travelled abroad **in the hope that he might** find work.

والجملة **in the hope that he might find work** تصبح **clause**

ولتحويل أي جملة بها **so that** ومثيلاتها من **Complex** إلى **Simple**

أي تحويلها من **Clause** إلى **Phrase**

تُحذف هذه الأدوات (أدوات الربط السابقة) + الفاعل + **may** أو **might** بعدها وتضع بدلا

منها **to, so as to, in order to + infinitive**

الاسم **noun + بهدف** **or for - with the intention of-with the aim of**

**or verb + ing**

1. He works hard **so that he may get** high marks.

**complex/clause**

He works hard **so as to / in order to/to** get high marks.

**simple/phrase.**

or He works hard **for getting** high marks. **simple/phrase.**

2. They went to Alexandria **in order that they might** enjoy the sea.

**complex/clause**

They went to Alexandria **so as to/in order to/to** enjoy the sea.

**Simple/Phrase**



They went to Alexandria **for/ with the intention of / with the aim of** enjoying the sea.

عند التحويل من **Simple** إلى **Complex** أي تحويل من **Phrase** إلى **Clause** اتبع العكس  
He ran quickly **so as to catch** the train. **Simple/Phrase**  
He ran quickly **so that he might** catch the train.

**Complex/clause**

### **Lest-for fear that** خشية أن

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين بينهما علاقة غرض أو هدف وتكون جملة واحدة.  
بعد **Lest** أو **for fear that** يأتي فاعل + **should** مع جميع الضمائر + المصدر  
مثال ذلك:

1. He worked hard. He was afraid to fail.

He worked hard **lest he should fail.** **complex/clause**

2. He got up early. He was afraid to miss the train.

He got up early **for fear that he should miss** the train.

**complex/clause**

3. I opened the door quickly. I did not want to disturb him.

I opened the door **lest I should disturb** him.

**complex/clause**

لتحويل جملة بها **lest** أو **for fear that** من **complex** إلى **simple** أي من **clause** إلى **phrase**.

تُحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + **should** ويوضع بدلا منها :

**so as not to + infinitive.**

or **for fear of + noun or infinitive + ing**

1. He worked hard **lest he should fail.** **complex/clause**

He worked hard **so as not to fail.** **phrase**

or He worked hard **for fear of failing.** (failure) **simple**

2. He got up early for fear that he should miss the train. **clause**

He got up early **so as not to miss** the train. **phrase**

He got up early **for fear of missing** the train **simple**

كذلك عند التحويل من **simple** إلى **complex** أي **phrase** إلى **clause** تتبع الخطوات السابقة مثال ذلك :

1. He went with a guide **so as not to lose** his way. **simple**

He went with a guide **lest he should lose** his way. **complex**

**In case + present tense    In case + past tense**

Take your credit card **in case** you run out cash.

He took a jumper **in case** it got cold.

**Note: We can express negative purpose by using:**

**a) prevent + noun / pronoun + from + ing form**

She covered the sofa with a sheet **to prevent it (from) getting** dirty.

**b) avoid + ing form .**

They set off early in the morning **to avoid getting stuck** in traffic.

**Ex. (52a) Join the following to make one complex sentence**

1. He went home. He wanted to take rest.
2. They spent the day in the Barrage. They hoped to enjoy the fresh air.
3. The students worked hard. They were afraid to fail.
4. She went to the doctor. She wished the doctor to examine her.
5. They kept the child in a warm room. They feared he would take cold.
6. The doctor cleaned the instruments. He was afraid the wound would fester. يتلوث
7. He told me a funny story. He wanted me to forget my sadness.
8. She answered perfectly. She wished to get the top prize.
9. We stopped using plastic bags. We wanted to protect the environment.
10. Nagi takes his bicycle to work. He wants to reduce traffic pollution.
11. The government has introduced stricter traffic laws. They want to reduce road accidents.
12. Hany offered me some flowers. He wanted to apologise for his behaviour.
13. We should recycle paper. We want to protect the forests.
14. I had a glass of water before I went to bed. I didn't want to be thirsty during the night.
15. They arrived at the airport three hours early. They feared to miss the flight.



16. Hassan called the police station. He wanted to report a break-in at his flat.

---

**Ex. (52b) Change the black typed clauses into phrase and vice versa :**

---

1. He went home **so as to study** his lessons.
2. They got up early **so that they might enjoy** the fresh air.
3. He disguised **تكر** himself **so as not to be recognised**.
4. The policeman hurried **in order that he could catch the thief**.
5. The army marched quickly **to surprise** the enemy.
6. He saved his money **lest he should fall** in trouble.
7. The pupils listened carefully **to understand** the lesson.
8. He hurried to the station **for fear of missing** the train.
9. My uncle travelled to Europe **with the intention of taking a degree**.
10. Many of our soldiers sacrificed their lives **so as to free our land**.

---

**Ex. (52c) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

---

1. We waged the war so that we could restore our land.  
(with the aim of)
2. We decided to conquer Israil to break the myth **أسطورة** of her army.  
(so that)
3. The boys escaped for fear of being punished. **(lest)**
4. He sat in the furthest corner lest he should be seen.  
(for fear of)
5. I gave up sugar and butter because I didn't want to put on weight.  
(lest)
6. I came to live in the country because I wanted to have trees around me instead of buildings. **(so that)**
7. She moved carefully because she didn't want to wake the children.  
(lest)
8. She left quietly because she didn't want to make any troubles.  
(for fear that)
9. We covered the furniture because we didn't want to get paint all over it.  
(so as not to)

10. I waved my arm because I wanted him to see me.  
**(in order that)**
11. He wore a disguise because he didn't want his friends to recognize him.  
**(lest)**
12. Take your mobile phone. It is possible that someone may call you.  
**(in case)**
13. She put her jewellery in the hotel safe. She didn't want it to get stolen.  
**(prevent)**
14. He checked the answering machine. There may have been a message for him.  
**(in case)**
15. I always lock the doors and windows. I don't want to be burgled.  
**(avoid)**
16. We'll take some food with us. We might get hungry. **(in case)**
17. I've bought some extra blankets because it might get colder at night.  
**(in case)**
18. She locked the money in the safe. Someone might steal it.  
**(prevent)**
19. She put on suntan oil. She didn't want to get burnt. **(avoid)**
20. The doctor took his medicine bag. Someone might have been hurt.  
**(in case)**



## 2. Clause Of Result

### أدوات الربط The conjunctions

جدا { so + adjective or adverb + that  
such + noun + that } لدرجة أن

أدوات تربط جملتين لتكون جملة واحدة **Complex**

بعد **so** تأتي صفة وبعد **that** تأتي جملة (فاعل + فعل) نتيجة للصفة بعد **so**

بعد **such** يأتي أسم وبعد **that** يأتي جملة (فاعل + فعل) نتيجة للاسم بعد **such**

1. He is very strong. He can defeat his rival. منافس

He is **so strong that** he can defeat his rival. **complex/clause**

2. He was very clever. He passed the examination.

He was **so clever that** he passed the examination.

**complex/clause**

3. She was very polite. She respected everyone.

She was **so polite that** she respected everyone.

**complex/clause**

بعد ربط الجملتين بـ **so.....that** تصبح جملة واحدة **complex**

1. He is **so strong that he can** defeat his rival.

2. He was **so clever that he passed** the examination.

3. She was **so polite that she respected** everyone.

في الجمل الثلاث السابقة استعملنا **that** + الصفة + **so**

وسوف نرى استعمال **that** + الاسم + **such** في نفس الجمل.

1. He is **such a strong man that** he can defeat his rival.

2. He was **such a clever boy that**he passed the examination.

3. She was **such a polite girl that** she respected everyone.

يمكن استعمال اسم بعد **such** هذا يلزم تحويل **to be** إلى **to have** مثال ذلك (مع نفس الجمل الثلاث).

1. He **has such strength that** he can defeat his rival.

2. He **had such cleverness that**he passed the examination.

3. She **has such politeness that** she respected everyone.

إذا بدأنا الجملة بـ (الصفة - **so**) أو (الاسم - **such**) يوضع الفعل بعدها في صيغة الاستفهام مثال ذلك :

1. She was **such a polite girl that** she respected everyone.

**Such a polite girl was she that** she respected everyone.

2. He spoke **so clearly that** I heard him.

**So clearly did he speak** that I heard him.

3. She sings **so beautifully that** I admire her.

**So beautifully does she sing** that I admire her.

جميع الجمل السابقة **complex** والجمل منها التي تبدأ بـ **that** مثبتة تعتبر **clause** ولتحويل جملة بها **so that** أو **such that** من **complex** إلى **simple** أو من **clause** إلى **phrase** تحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + الفعل بعد **that** ونضع بدلا منها (المصدر + **enough to** + الصفة).

1. He was **so clever that** he passed the examination.

**complex/clause**

He was **clever enough to** pass the examination.

**simple/phrase**

2. He was **such a strong man that** he defeated his rival.

**complex/clause**

He was **strong enough to** defeat his rival. **simple/phrase**

إذا كان الفاعل في الجملة بعد **that** يختلف عن الفاعل الأول عند تحويل الجملة إلى **simple** تستعمل (المصدر + **to** + الفاعل الثاني + **enough for** + الصفة).

1. She was **so polite that** everyone respected her.

**complex/clause**

She was **polite enough for everyone** to respect her.

**simple/phrase**

2. He was such a wise man that people praised him.

**complex/clause**

He was **wise enough for people** to praise him.

**simple/phrase**

لتحويل جملة من **phrase** إلى **clause** أو من **simple** إلى **complex** اتبع عكس الخطوات السابقة مثال ذلك :

1. This book is **small enough to** go in my pocket.

**simple/phrase**

This book is **so small that** it goes in my pocket.

**complex/clause**

2. We were **near enough** to see everything. **simple/phrase**

We were **so near that** we could see everything.

**complex/clause**

عند تحويل جملة بها **so .. that** أو **such.....that** من **complex** إلى **simple**



أي من **clause** إلى **phrase** وتكون الجملة بعد **that** بالنفي تحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + النفي بعد **that** ونستعمل بدلا منها (المصدر + **to** + الصفة + **too**).

1. He was **so poor that he could not** buy his food.

**complex/clause**

He was **too poor to** buy his food.

**simplex/phrase**

2. She was **so tired that she could not** work **complex/clause**

She was **too tired to** work.

**simplex/phrase**

عند تحويل جملة من **simple** إلى **complex** أي من **clause** إلى **phrase** نتبع عكس الخطوات السابقة مثال ذلك :

1. He was **too lazy to** succeed.

**simple/phrase**

He was **so lazy that he could not** succeed. **complex/clause**

2. They are **too exhausted to** continue. **simple/phrase**

They were **so exhausted that they could not** continue.

**complex/clause**

**Ex. (53a) Join the following pairs of sentences to make one Complex Sentence :**

1. The aeroplane flew very fast. No one could see it.

2. The mountain is very high. No one could climb it.

3. The journey was very tiring. I fell asleep.

4. The flowers are very beautiful. It is a shame to pick them.

5. It was a very boring book. I couldn't finish it.

6. It was a very long flight. We had three meals on board.

7. It was a very pretty dress. I couldn't resist it.

8. They were very large boxes. We couldn't send them by air.

9. He was very fat. He couldn't get through the door.

10. I was very busy. I couldn't answer the telephone.

**Ex. (53b) Change the black typed clauses into phrases and vice versa:**

1. The child became **so ill that he could not** leave his bed.

2. He was **honest enough for everyone to** trust him.

3. He was **so frightened that he could not** move.

4. The enemy soldiers were **so cowardly that they could not** resist.

5. Our soldiers were **so brave that they destroyed** the enemy.

6. They walked **too slowly to** catch the train.

7. The building is **too high for us to reach it.**
8. Some people are **so short-sighted that they cannot appreciate matters.**
9. The Pyramids are **so strong that they will remain for centuries.**
10. The moon is **bright enough to read a book.**

**Ex. 53c). Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. He was a dreadful liar. Nobody believed anything he said. **(such)**
2. It proved to be a very difficult problem. No body could solve it. **(such)**
3. We had a very good time. We didn't want to go home. **(such)**
4. The food was very good. We ate far too much. **(enough)**
5. His clothes were very old. They were falling apart. **(enough)**
6. They were so frightened that they ran away. **(They got)**
7. The children were so noisy that we could hardly hear ourselves. **(too)**
8. They obeyed him with such willingness that the strike went on for over a month. **(So)**
9. So stupidly did he speak that. I didn't even bother to listen. **(said such)**
10. She got such a shock that she dropped the bag. **(so choked)**
11. He was so silly that no one took any notice of him. **(too)**
12. He spoke too quickly for me to understand. **(so)**
13. He was so old that he could understand everything. **(enough)**
14. He was so proud that he didn't apologize. **(too)**
15. The kitchen is too small for the whole family to eat in. **(So)**

### Too / Enough

**Ex. (54) Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using too / enough with infinitives :**

1. It is very cold. We can't go out.  
It is **too cold to go out.**
2. You are quite clever. You understand perfectly.  
You are **clever enough to understand perfectly.**



1. It is very dark. I can't see anything.
2. I am very old. I can't wear this kind of hat.
3. I am very rich. I could buy your whole hotel.
4. He is very ill. He can't eat anything.
5. You are quite thin. You could slip between the bars.
6. He was furious. He couldn't speak.
7. Our car is very wide. It won't get through those gates.
8. The ice is quite thick. We can walk on it. (omit it).
9. He was very drunk. He couldn't answer any question.
10. It is very cold. We can't have breakfast in the garden.

### (3) Clause of Cause

**The Conjunctions** أدوات الربط

**Because - for - since - as** لأن

**Complex** أدوات ترتبط جملتين بسيطتين لتكون جملة واحدة

1. He succeeded. He was clever.  
He succeeded **because he was clever.** complex/clause
2. She stayed in bed. She was very ill.  
She stayed in bed **as she was very ill.** complex/clause
3. He could not answer well. He was bad tempered.  
He could not answer since (for) he was bad tempered.  
complex/clause

نلاحظ في الجمل السابقة أن **since** أو **as** تعنيان **because** وليس هما علاقة بالزمن.  
عند تحويل جملة بها **because** أو **for** أو **since** أو **as** بمعنى **because** من **complex** إلى **simple** أي من **clause** إلى **phrase**.  
تتحذف هذه الأدوات "الفاعل" الفعل بعدها وتضع بدلا منها :

**because of / owing to / on account of / as a result of / due to/thanks to** الصفة + **noun or V.+ing or Being** + بفضل

1. He succeeded **because he was clever.** complex/clause  
He succeeded **because of his cleverness.** simple  
or **Being clever,** he succeeded phrase
2. She stayed in bed **as she was ill.** complex/clause  
She stayed in bed **as a result of her illness.** simple  
**Being ill,** she stayed in bed phrase

عند التحويل من **simple** إلى **complex** أي من **phrase** إلى **clause**  
نتبع عكس الخطوات السابقة.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. He lost his way <b>owing to</b> the darkness. | <b>simple/phrase</b>  |
| He lost his way <b>because it was</b> dark.      | <b>complex/clause</b> |
| 2. <b>Being happy</b> , she danced.              | <b>simple/phrase</b>  |
| She danced <b>because she was happy</b> .        | <b>complex/clause</b> |

**Ex. (55a) Join the following pairs to make one Complex Sentence:**

1. He could not see. He was blind.
2. He was angry. He lost his watch.
3. he could not play well. He was not trained well.
4. He could not walk. His leg was broken.
5. He suffers from cough. He smokes much.

**Ex. (55b) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. He failed because of his laziness. (lazy)
2. Owing to his bravery, he defeated his rival. (because )
3. Being tired, he went to bed. (Being)
4. We could not study, because there was much noise.  
(Being very)
5. As the day was hot, they decided to spend it on the beach.  
(Owing to)
6. The boy was punished because he was careless.  
(carelessness)
7. He was put into prison as a result of his bad behaviour.  
(behaved)
8. Thanks to his intelligence, he could overcome his difficulties.  
(Intelligent)
9. The travellers suffered a great deal as they didn't have enough water  
(lack of)
10. Egypt, being full of monuments, tourists visit it all the year round.  
(Because Egypt)

**Ex.(55c): Change the black typed phrases into clauses and vice versa:**

1. He was dismissed **because he neglected his work**.
2. He got high marks **as he studied hard**.



3. **Being experienced**, he could choose the best kind of computers.
4. **As a result of hard work**, he got the top prize.
5. **Due to his mental abilities**, he could solve the most difficult maths problem.
6. **Thanks to her good manners**, she was chosen the ideal student.
7. The doctor performed the operation successfully **because he was very skilful**.
8. The policeman was given a great reward **as he was efficient at work**.

#### (4) Clause of Contrast

##### أدوات الربط The Conjunctions

**although - though - even though / if - however - whatever**

**as** بعد صفة

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين بينهما علاقة تناقض وتكون جملة واحدة **Complex** مثال ذلك:

1. He was poor. He was happy.

a) **Although he was poor**, he was happy. **complex/clause**

b) **Though**, he was poor, he was happy. **complex**

c) **Even though he was poor**, he was happy. **clause**

**Poor though he was**, he was happy. ويمكن أن توضع بصورة أخرى.

2. She was wealthy. She felt miserable.

a) **Although she was wealthy**, she felt miserable

**complex/clause**

b) **Though she was wealthy**, she felt miserable. **complex**

c) **Even though she was wealthy**, she felt miserable. **clause**

يلاحظ من الجمل السابقة أن **even though/if. though, although** استعمالهم واحد

١ - يمكن استعمال **however** بدلا من **although** ولكن يجب أن تأتي بعدها صفة.

1. **Although** he was poor, he was happy. **complex**

**However poor he was**, he was happy. **complex**

He was happy, **however poor he was**. **clause**

2. **Though** the tree is high, he can climb it. **complex**

**However high the tree is**, he can climb it. **complex**

He can climb the tree, **however high it is**. **clause**

٢ - يمكن استعمال **whatever** بدلا من **although** ولكن يأتي بعدها اسم مثال ذلك :

1. **Although he tells lies,** أكاذيب he is believed. **complex clause**  
**Whatever lies he tells,** he is believed. **clause**  
 He is believed, **whatever lies he tells.** **clause**

يمكن استعمال ضمير بعد **whatever** مثل ذلك :

- Whatever he said,** we all laughed **complex clause**  
 We all laughed, **whatever he said.** **clause**

**as** إذا جاءت بعد صفة تعني **although** مثال ذلك :

1. **Clever as he was,** he could not answer. **complex clause**  
**Although he was clever,** he could not answer. **clause**  
 2. **Educated as he was,** he behaved badly. **complex clause**  
**Although he was educated,** he behaved badly. **clause**

عند تحويل جملة بها **although** أو **even though** أو **however** أو **whatever**

أو **as** بعد صفة من **complex** إلى **simple** أي من **clause** إلى **phrase**.

تحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + الفعل بعدها ونضع بدلا منها.

**in spite of / despite for all. notwithstanding / regardless of** + noun or infinitive + ing بالرغم من

1. **Although he was poor,** he was happy. **clause**  
**In spite of being poor,** he was happy. **simple phrase**  
**In spite of his poverty,** he was happy. **phrase**  
 2. **However careful he was,** he made mistakes **clause**  
**Despite his carefulness,** he made mistakes. **simple phrase**  
**Despite being careful,** he made mistakes. **phrase**

يمكن استعمال اسم الفاعل أي (**ing** + مصدر الفعل) إذا لم تعرف الاسم من الصفة :

3. **Whatever difficulties he faced,** he could succeed. **clause**  
**For all his difficulties,** he could succeed. **phrase**

وعند التحويل من **simple** إلى **complex** أي من **phrase** إلى **clause** أتبع عكس الخطوات السابقة مثال ذلك :

- Despite his politeness,** they did not respect him. **phrase**  
**Although he was polite,** they did not respect him **clause**

**Ex. (56a) Join the following pairs to make one complex sentence :**

1. The battle was fierce. We could win the battle.  
 2. The distance was too far. We could cover it in a short time.  
 3. The road was bad. They crossed it easily.  
 4. He was very hungry. He refused to eat.



5. We shall stay a little longer. It is late.
6. He behaved unwisely. He was highly educated.
7. He made the same mistake. I warred him much.

**Ex. (56b) Change the black typed clauses into phrases and vice versa :**

1. **Though he has a car**, he often uses a bus.
2. **However strong he may be**, he cannot bend this bar.
3. **Intelligent as he was**, he behaved wrongly.
4. **Whatever books he reads**, his knowledge is limited.
5. I will buy a car, **whatever money it costs**.
6. **In spite of his strength**, he could not fight two man.
7. **For all his wealth**, he does not help the poor.
8. **Despite his courage**, he escaped.
9. **However violent the resistance was**, we could conquer them.
10. **Whatever mistakes he made**, I forgave him.
11. **Regardless of his serious illness**, he went on working.

**Ex. 56c): Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

- 1- I heard him however low his voice was. (in spite of)
- 2- I could save whatever little money I got (although).
- 3- Fat as he was, he ran quickly (although).
- 4- Whatever mistakes he made, I forgave him (for all...)
- 5- However cautious he was, he fell into troubles. (in spite of).
- 6- For all his great efforts, he failed to attain his ends (whatever).
- 7- Although he has a good name, he faces troubles. (regardless of).
- 8- Clever as he was, he failed to answer well. (cleverness).
9. He arrived on time even though he stopped for lunch in the way. (in spite of")
10. He died poor although he worked hard all his life. (hard work).
11. She finished the race though she had a bad fall. (notwithstanding).
12. Even though I have studied French for three years, I find it difficult to speak (in spite of).
13. Even though she is sixty, she's still very fit. (regardless of).
14. John is still very cheerful although he lost his job. (despite).

## (5) Clause of Time

### The Conjunctions أدوات الربط

While-when (as) till-until-since-after-before  
as soon as - No sooner ..... than.

Hardly ..... when - Scarcely ..... when.

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين لتكون جملة واحدة complex تحدد الزمن.

Study the following examples carefully أدرس الأمثلة الآتية بعناية

### (1) While (As)

1. I was studying my lessons. The light went out. جملتين بسيطتين

While (as) I was studying my lessons, the light went out.  
complex

لتحويل جملة بها while أو as بمعنى while من complex إلى simple أي من clause إلى phrase هناك ثلاث طرق :

1. While studying my lessons, the light went out. simple

2. Studying my lessons, the light went out. phrase

3. During my study, the light went out. simple

كذلك عند التحويل من simple إلى complex أي من phrase إلى clause تتبع العكس مثال ذلك :

1. During my walking, I saw my friend. simple/phrase

As (while) I was walking, I saw my friend complex/phrase

2. Playing a football match, Samy fell on the ground phrase

While (as) Samy was playing a football match, he fell on the ground.

### (2) When (As)

1. The thief saw the policeman. Then he ran away جملتين بسيطتين

When (as) the thief saw the policeman, he ran away

complex/phrase

On seeing the policeman, the thief ran away. simple/phrase

2. The gardener dug the ground. Then he found a treasure.

When (As) the gardener dug the ground, he found a treasure (clause)

On digging the ground, the gardener found a treasure.

simple/phrase

كذلك عند التحويل من simple إلى complex أي من clause إلى phrase اتبع العكس

On catching sight of the lion, he escaped. (phrase)

When he caught sight of the lion, he escaped (clause)



### (3) Till - until

1. They waited for me. **At last** I returned.  
They waited for me **till (until)** I returned. **complex/clause**  
They waited for me **till** my return. **simple/phrase**
2. I stayed at his home. **At last** he came.  
I stayed at his home **until (till)** he came. **complex/clause**  
I stayed at his home **until his coming**. **simple/phrase**

### (4) Since

1. He has not sent letters **since he** departed. **complex/clause**  
He has not sent letters **since his departing (departure)**  
**simple/phrase.**
2. **Since he died**, no one has visited his family. **complex/clause**  
**Since his death**, no one has visited his family. **simple/phrase**

### (5) After

1. **After I had finished** my work, I went home. **complex/clause**  
a) **After finishing** my work, I went home. **simple**  
b) **Having finished** my work, I went home. **phrase**

نلاحظ طريقتين لتحويل جملة بها **after** من **complex** إلى **simple** كذلك عند التحويل من **simple** إلى **complex** أتبع العكس.

1. Having prepared my books, I went to school **simple/phrase**  
**After I had prepared** my books, I went to school.

**complex/clause**

2. **After building the house**, they lived in it. **simple/phrase**  
**After they had built the house**, they lived in it. **complex/clause**

### (6) Before

1. I had prepared my passport **before I travelled** abroad.

**complex**

I had prepared my passport before my **travelling** abroad. **simple**

2. They had studied the plans **before they started** the project.

**clause**

They had studied the plans **before starting** the project. **phrase**

## بمجرد أن As soon as

No sooner-than	
لم يكـد	حتى
Hardly-when	
Scarcely-when	

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين حوادثهما متتابعة وأحيانا غير متوقعة ومفاجأة مثال ذلك :

1. I had reached the station. **Soon** the train left. جملتين بسيطتين

**As soon as I had reached the station,** the train left.

**complex / clause**

2. He had left the house. We missed the jewels.

**As soon as** he had left the house, we missed the jewels. **complex**

3. He had arrived. He demanded a meal.

**As soon as he had arrived,** he demanded a meal

**complex / clause**

**scarcely.....when-hardly.....when-no sooner.....than** يمكن

في الأمثلة الثلاث السابقة بدلا من **as soon as** استعمال مثال ذلك

1. I had **no sooner** reached the station **than** the train left.

2. He had **scarcely** arrived **when** he demanded a meal.

إذا استعملت **no sooner** أو **hardly** أو **scarcely** في أول الجملة يوضع الفعل بعدهم في صيغة الإستفهام.

1. **No sooner had I reached** the station **than** the train left.

2. **Hardly had he left** the house **when** we missed the jewels.

3. **Scarcely had he arrived when** he demanded a meal.

لتحويل جملة بها **as soon as** أو **no sooner...than** أو **hardly..when** أو **scarcely. when** من **simple** إلى **complex** من **clause** إلى **phrase**

تُحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + الفعل بعدها وتضع بدلا منها

**immediately after / immediately on + noun**

1. **No sooner had I reached** the station than the train left.

**clause**

**Immediately on reaching** the station, the train left. **phrase**

2. **As soon as he had arrived,** he demanded a meal. **clause**

**Immediately after** his arrival, he demanded a meal. **phrase**

**Ex. (57a) Join the following pairs to make one Complex**

**Sentence :**

1. I waited for a long time. At last he appeared.

2. We arrived at the football field. Then the game started.



3. He arrived at a certain time. Immediately I went home.
4. My father finished his work. He soon went home.
5. I studied my lessons. I went to bed afterwards.
6. He went away yesterday. We have done no work since that time.
7. They crossed the canal. Then they attacked the enemy.
8. The Egyptian soldiers had appeared. Immediately the Israeli soldiers disappeared.
9. I was washing my hands. The telephone rang.
10. She was sitting at the table. Then the children came.

**EX.(57b) Change the blacktyped clauses into phrases and vice versa :**

1. I didn't know him **until he spoke to me.**
2. No one could believe him **after he had told lies.**
3. The sick pupil forgot everything **when he sat for the exam.**
4. He had not prepared himself **before entering the exam.**
5. **Having prepared everything,** they set out for the picnic.
6. **No sooner had he met him than** he informed him of his success.
7. **In doing your duty,** you should not be ashamed.
8. **Hardly had we attacked** them when they escaped.
9. **Immediately after his reaching** school, the bell rang.
10. **When I spoke to him,** he was angry.

**Ex.57c) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. I was getting ready for the bed when I heard someone crying  
(While getting ready)
2. When I heard the noise, I immediately telephoned the police.  
(On .....)
3. Immediately on hearing my report, they promised to send two policeman round.  
(Scarcely ..... )
4. On seeing the burglar escaping, the policeman chased him.  
(When)
5. Having arrested the man, the police called for ambulance.  
(After the police)
6. When they arrived at the hospital, they found the man had made his escape.  
(arrival)

7. No sooner had he heard the bell, than the burglar ran out through the back door. **(Immediately on)**
8. He hadn't cried since he was a boy. **(boyhood)**
9. I stayed there talking to them until I'd seen Nagi. **(seeing)**
10. I read the book before going to see the film.  
**(I had read the book before I )**
11. Mary had been busy since she heard the news. **(hearing)**
12. I haven't given him a thing to eat since he arrived. **(arrival)**
13. Hardly had he asked the question when the answer came to him. **(Immediately after)**
14. As soon as the meal was over, it was time for rest.  
**(Immediately on)**
15. He was detained last Monday after he had returned from a business trip overseas. **(his return)**



## (6) The Conditional Clause

### If-Unless

أدوات تربط جملتين بسيطتين وتكون جملة واحدة complex  
أدرس الأمثلة الآتية :

Study the following examples

Present

Present

1. If we **put** sugar in water, it **dissolves**.

2. If we **heat** iron, It **expands**.

عند التعبير عن الحقائق يكون الفعل بعد If (فعل الشرط) في زمن المضارع البسيط ، كذلك يكون الفعل الثاني (جواب الشرط) في المضارع البسيط أيضا كما المثالين السابقين.

a) If he **succeeds**, he **will join** the university. **probable**

١ - إذا جاء الفعل بعد If (فعل الشرط) في زمن المضارع البسيط والحدث محتمل الوقوع يكون الفعل الثاني جواب الشرط : (المصدر + will أو shall) مثال آخر :

b) If he **buys** that car, it **will cost** him much.

2a) If he **succeeded**, he **would join** the university. **Improbable**  
If I **could afford** it, I **would buy** it.

٢ - إذا جاء الفعل بعد If (فعل الشرط) في زمن الماضي البسيط ويكون الحدث غير محتمل الوقوع.

**Improbable** يكون الفعل الثاني (جواب الشرط) (المصدر + **would** أو **should**).

b) If I **were** a bird. I **would fly**.

If I **were** as big as you, I **would beat** you.

If I **weren't** so busy I **would do** it for you.

c) If he **bought** that car, it **would cost** him much

3a) If he **had succeeded**, he **would have joined** the university.  
**impossible.**

٣ - إذا جاء الفعل بعد If (فعل الشرط) في زمن الماضي التام (مستحيل الوقوع) **impossible** يكون الفعل الثاني (جواب الشرط)

(**would have/should have + p.p.**)

b) If he **had bought** that car, it **would have cost** him much.

1. If he **succeeds**, he **will join** the university. الثلاث حالات لأداة الربط.

2. If he **succeeded**, he **would join** the university.

3. If he **had succeeded**, he **would have joined** the university.

١ - يمكن استعمال **should** بدلا من If في الحالتين الأولى والثانية.

a) **Should he succeed**, he **will join** the university.

or he **would join** the university.

- b) **Should he buy** that car, it **will cost** him much.  
or it **would cost** him much.

٢ - يمكن استعمال **were to** بدلا من **If** فى الحالة الثانية فقط.

- a) **Were he to buy** that car, it **would cost** him much.

ملحوظة : يمكن استعمال **providing / provided (that)** أو **as long as**

**on condition that** أو **even if / only if / supposing or else** بدلا من **If**.  
**Provided that** the weather stays fine, we shall go for a picnic.

٤ - يمكن استعمال **Had** بدلا من **If** فى الحالتين الثانية والثالثة فى الحالة الثانية تستعمل **Had** بمفردها. فى الحالة الثالثة تستعمل **Had** مع التصريف الثالث للفعل.

- a) **Had I enough time, I would go** to the cinema.  
b) **Had I' enough money, I would buy** a car.  
c) **Had he obeyed** me, he **would have** succeeded.  
d) **Had he succeeded**, he **would have** joined the university.

لاحظ فى الجملتين (a) - (b) أن **had** تقف بمفردها وتحل محل **If** فى الحالة الثانية ولكن فى الحالتين (a-c) يأتى معها التصريف الثالث لذلك تحل محل **If** فى الحالة الثالثة.

### إذا لم **If - not - unless**

يمكن أن تحل **unless** محل **If not** مثال ذلك :

- a) **If he does not succeed, he will not join** the university.  
**Unless he succeeds, he will not join** the university.  
b) **If he did not succeed, he would not join** the university.  
**Unless he succeeded, he would not join** the university.

فى جميع الحالات السابقة التى استعملت فيها **If** أو **should** أو **had** أو **were**

تكون الجملة **complex** أو **clause** ولتحويلها إلى **simple** أو **phrase**

تحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + الفعل بعدها وتضع بدلا منها

### **In case of / With / By + noun (infinitive + ing)**

1. **Were he to succeed, he would join** the university.  
a) **In case of his success, he would join** the university. **Simple**  
b) **In case of his succeeding, he would join** the university

**phrase**

فى الجملة (a) أستعملنا الأسم الحقيقى **success**

فى الجملة (b) أستعملنا أسم الفاعل (**succeed + ing**)

2. **If he buys** that car, it **will cost** him much. **clause**  
**In case of buying** that car, it **will cost** him much. **phrase**  
3. **If he worked hard, he would succeed.** **clause**  
**By working hard, he would succeed.** **phrase**



عند تحويل جملة بها **if-not** و **unless** أو **should-not** أو **were-not** أو **had-not** من **simple** إلى **complex** أي من **clause** إلى **phrase**.  
تُحذف هذه الأدوات + الفاعل + الفعل بعدها ونضع بدلا منها :

**But for Or Without + noun أو verb+ ing**

1. **Had he not followed** the orders, **he would have been** punished. **complex/clause**  
**Without following** the orders, **he would have been** punished. **phrase**
2. **Unless he studies** well, **he will not** succeed. **clause**  
**But for studying** well, **he will not** succeed. **phrase**

للتحويل من **phrase** إلى **clause** نتبع العكس مثال ذلك :

1. **Without working** hard, **he would not** succeed. **phrase**  
**Unless he worked** hard, **he would not** succeed. **clause**  
or **If he did** not work hard, **he would not** succeed. **clause**
2. **But for my** help, **he would have** died. **phrase**  
**If I had** not helped him, **he would have** died. **clause**  
or **Unless I had** helped him, **he would have** died. **clause**

**Ex. (53a) Complete the following :**

1. If my parents had been richer,.....
2. The students would have passed their exam if.....
3. He will miss the train if .....
4. Had he a strong will,.....
5. Had it not been a hot day ,.....
6. Unless it is very fine,.....
7. They would never understand properly unless.
8. If I were younger, .....
9. If the weather were better,.....

**Ex. (53b) Change the black typed clauses into phrases and vice versa :**

1. **Had he not shown me** the way, I should have missed the way.
2. They would have done it **if they had known how**.
3. **In case of being** very rich, he would buy a new car.
4. **With his confidence** in himself, he can overcome his problems.
5. Had he the strong determination, **he would stop** smoking.
6. **Unless he had been** cautious, he would have lost his money.

7. **But for his intelligence**, he would suffer much.
8. **With your permission**, I will go.
9. **Without his help**, I would have lost my life.

**Ex.53c) Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. Without money, we wouldn't buy our needs. **(Unless)**
2. Had I known you were coming, I would have invited you to lunch. **(In case of)**
3. Hany will be at school next week provided that he has recovered. **(recovery)**
4. He didn't come yesterday so he didn't enjoy the party. **(Had he)**
5. Without practising harder, she wouldn't have become a good musician. **(If it)**
6. But for the terrible weather, they would have climbed the top of the mountain. **(Hadn't it)**
7. It's lucky we booked a room or we would have had nowhere to stay. **(Unless)**
8. You can borrow the money so long as you promise to pay it. **(in case of)**
9. You are not allowed to park in the school unless you are a member of the staff. **(Without)**
10. I couldn't write to them because I didn't have their address **(if)**

### (7) Clause of Manner

The Conjunctions أدوات الربط

(as كما) - (as if - as though) كما لو كان

1. He works **as I order him** **complex/clause**  
He works **according to my orders** **simple/phrase**
2. Answer the questions **as I have taught you.** **complex/clause**  
Answer the questions **according to my teaching** **simple/phrase**
3. He answered **as I instructed him.** **complex/clause**  
He answered in **accordance with my instructions.** **simple/phrase**

### as if - as though

1. He walks proudly **as if he were a king.** **complex/clause**  
a) He walks proudly **like a king.** **simple**  
b) He walks proudly **in a kingly way.** **phrase**
2. He swam **as though he had been a champion.** **complex/clause**



He **swam like** a champion.

simple/phrase

After "as if" or as though " you often use a past tense even when you are talking about the present to emphasize that the information in the manner clause is not true. You can also use "were" instead of "was"

**Ex. (54a) Change the black typed clauses into phrases and vice versa :**

1. He lives **as his salary allows him**.
2. He fought **as a brave man should fight**.
3. They carried out the project **as he planned**.
4. The child was **like his grandfather in behaviour**.
5. **According to this book**, Salah Eddin was a good warrior.
6. **In accordance with the police orders**, smoking is forbidden.
7. The student worked **as if he were a scientist**.
8. Use the paint brush **according to my words**.
9. The student of medicine was **like a skilful doctor in operation**.
10. He spoke foolishly **like a mad man**.

**Ex.54b : Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. He was sleeping like a baby. (as if)
2. You speak like your father. (as though)
3. She treats him as though he were her son. (like)
4. She acts as though she owned the place. ("owner")
5. He behaves as his father orders him. (according to)
6. He looked at me as though I were mad. (like)
7. The bricks are made as they were in the Roman times. (according to)
8. I like the freedom to plan my future exactly as I want. (wishes)
9. She behaves like a crazy woman , but she isn't (as if)

### (8) Clause of Comparison

أنظر إلى درس صفات المقارنة وإستعمالاتها لتساعدك على فهم الدرس.

The Conjunctions أدوات الربط

(as-as) (not so-as) (than)

**Study the following examples :**

1. He fought bravely **as the lion did**. complex/phrase  
He fought bravely **like the lion**. simple/phrase
2. He is **as tall as** I am. complex/phrase

a) We are **equal in tallness**.

simple/phrase

or We are **equally tall**

3. He is **not so clever as** I am.

complex/clause

a) We are **not equal in cleverness**.

simple/phrase

or b) We are **not equally clever**.

4. I am **stronger than** he is

complex/clause

a) We are **not equal** in strength.

simple/phrase

or b) **We are not equally strong**.

استعمال the - the

إذا بدأ النصف الأول من الجملة بـ : صفة المقارنة + **the** في جملة المقارنة توضع صفة المقارنة بعد **the** في النصف الثاني من الجملة يكون الفاعل والفعل بعد الصفة في الجملتين ، مثال ذلك :

1. **The more he studies, the better marks he gets.**
2. **The more quickly we go, the earlier we shall get there.**
3. **The harder you work, the sooner, you will improve.**
4. **The mistakes you make, the more marks you get.**

**Ex. (55a) Complete the following :**

1. He received less money than .....
2. I am not so old.....
3. He does not work so well .....
4. The more attention a pupil pays,.....
5. The more quickly we run ,.....
6. The thinner the man is ,.....
7. The easier the question is .....
8. He can writes as clearly.....

**Ex: 55b : Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning.**

1. Ali is **not so intelligent** as his brother is. (equal)
2. He wrote well **as his brother did**. (equally)
3. He is **as tall as his father is**. (equally)
4. He and his brother **are equal in generosity**. (generous)
5. He and his brother **are equally short**. (as ..... as)
6. The first film and the second film were **not equally interesting**. (as ..... as)
7. The son and his sister, **are equal in cleanliness**. (as as)



### (III) Noun Clauses

الأسم يمكن أن يكون فاعل أو مفعول به أو يأتي بعد حرف جر :

عند تحويل الجملة من **simple** إلى **complex** أى من **phrase** إلى **clause**  
تحول الأسم إلى جملة أسمية بإستعمال أدوات الربط الآتية :

**What-where-who-why-How-that-when-How many-How much-How wide, etc.**

**Study the following :**

أدرس الأمثلة الآتية :

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. <b>His words</b> , annoyed me.                                    | <b>phrase</b> |
| <b>What he said</b> , annoyed me.                                    | <b>clause</b> |
| 2. <b>His studies</b> gave him great pleasure.                       | <b>phrase</b> |
| <b>What he studies</b> , gave him great pleasure.                    | <b>clause</b> |
| 3. <b>His failure</b> , was unexpected.                              | <b>phrase</b> |
| <b>That he failed</b> , was unexpected.                              | <b>clause</b> |
| 4. <b>His generosity</b> , was known to everyone.                    | <b>phrase</b> |
| <b>That he is generous</b> , was known to everyone.                  | <b>clause</b> |
| 5. Tell me <b>your address</b> .                                     | <b>phrase</b> |
| Tell me <b>where you live</b> .                                      | <b>clause</b> |
| or Tell me where <b>your address is</b> .                            | <b>clause</b> |
| 6. Can you tell me <b>your birthplace</b> ?                          | <b>phrase</b> |
| Can you tell me <b>where your birthplace is</b> ?                    | <b>clause</b> |
| Can you tell me <b>where you were born</b> ?                         | <b>clause</b> |
| 7. I saw <b>the builder</b> of that house.                           | <b>phrase</b> |
| I saw <b>who built that house</b> .                                  | <b>clause</b> |
| 8. I met <b>the writer</b> of this book.                             | <b>phrase</b> |
| I met <b>who wrote</b> this book.                                    | <b>clause</b> |
| 9. No one knows <b>the reason of his absence</b> .                   | <b>phrase</b> |
| No one knows <b>why he was absent</b> .                              | <b>clause</b> |
| 10. The doctor discovered <b>the cause of his illness</b>            | <b>phrase</b> |
| The doctor discovered <b>why he was ill</b> .                        | <b>clause</b> |
| 11. He told me <b>the time of his arrival</b> .                      | <b>phrase</b> |
| He told me <b>when he arrived</b> .                                  | <b>clause</b> |
| 12. The teacher does not know <b>the number of pupils in class</b> . | <b>phrase</b> |
| The teacher does not know <b>how many pupils there are in class</b>  | <b>clause</b> |

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 13. She knows <b>the way of making cakes.</b>       | phrase |
| She knows <b>how to make cakes.</b>                 | phrase |
| She knows <b>how she makes cakes.</b>               | clause |
| 14. He knew <b>how to solve the problem.</b>        | phrase |
| He knew <b>the way of solving the problem.</b>      | phrase |
| He knew <b>how he can solve the problem.</b>        | clause |
| 15. We hope <b>for his success.</b>                 | phrase |
| We hope <b>that he succeeds.</b>                    | clause |
| 16. He <b>spoke of his feeling.</b>                 | phrase |
| He spoke <b>of what he feels.</b>                   | clause |
| 17. Do you know <b>the width of the street ?</b>    | phrase |
| Do you know how <b>wide the street is ?</b>         | clause |
| 18. Can you tell me the <b>depth of the river ?</b> | phrase |
| Can you tell me how <b>deep the river is ?</b>      | clause |
| 19. Do you know <b>the cost of this book ?</b>      | phrase |
| Do you know <b>how much this book costs ?</b>       | clause |

عند التحويل من Phrase إلى Clause نتبع عكس الخطوات السابقة.

**Ex. (56a) Change the black typed clauses into phrases and vice versa :**

1. Tell me **why you were absent.**
2. I do not know the **time of the flood.**
3. It is essential **to think before acting.**
4. Most of the members repeated **what he said.**
5. **He seems that** he is glad.
6. The policeman knew **the place of the crime.**
7. Do you know **the cost of this house.**
8. **His arrival** tomorrow is certain.
9. Bring **what you need** with you.
10. We know **the designer of the house.**

**Ex (56b) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. We must hope for his recovery.              | (recover) |
| 2. Don't forget where you will examine.        | (place)   |
| 3. He spoke a long time of his sufferings.     | (what)    |
| 4. I am sure of the usefulness of this book.   | (useful)  |
| 5. The patient hoped that he recovers quickly. | (quick)   |



6. His young age was evident واضح to all. (That)
7. That he was intelligent ,was clear to everyone (intelligence)
8. Tell me the number of boys in this class. (how many)

**Ex. (56c) General objective test on Clauses and Phrases :**

1. If you knocked at the door, they (**will-would-can-would have**) let you in.
2. If you tell the truth, I (**will give-would give- could give-would have given**) you a prize.
3. Were he to listen more carefully, he (**would't make-would make-won't make-wouldn't have made**) mistakes.
4. I shan't play tennis to day if it (**rains-rained-will rain-rain**).
5. We shall eat (**whichever-whoever-whatever- wherever**) is left over from lunch.
6. Give it to (**which ever-whoever-whatever-however**) asks for it.
7. Put it (**whichever-whatever-however-wherever**) you like.
8. Choose (**whichever-however-whatever-wherever**) of the colours suits you.
9. Without the Nile, Egypt (**will be - would be - can be - would have been**) a desert.
10. He would not have behaved like that if he (**had-have had-has had-had had**) a good education.
11. They would have done it if they (**knew-would know-have known-had known**).
12. Unless the window (**had been - was being- was - is**) open-the thief wouldn't have entered the house.
13. Had they more money, they (**will build-would build - would build-would have built**) a bigger house.
14. They could never understand quickly unless they (**listen-would listen-listened-had listened**) carefully.
15. We shall never arrive in time unless we (**hurry-will hurry-hurried-had hurried**).
16. Were be to write in ink, it (**will be -can be- would be-would have been**) easier to read.
17. Take care or else you (**fall-would fall-will fall-fell**).
18. Put on your coat or else you (**catch-will catch-would catch-caught**) cold.
19. Should the train be late, I (**shall take-take-took-should have taken**) the bus.
20. The pupils were (**so-very-enough-too**) eager that they asked for extra work.

21. So clever (**is he - were he - he was - was he**) that he could speak six foreign languages.
22. (**Whatever-However-Although-As**) he was still twenty, he could speak six foreign languages.
23. The harder you work, the (**most-least-more-less**) knowledge you gain.
24. The weather was (**hot enough-very hot-enough hot-too hot**) for us to swim in the sea.
25. Our neighbour walks as if he (**is-has been-will be-were**) a turkey.
26. Blind (**however-although-as-whatever**) he was, he could know his way.
27. The room is (**very large-enough large-too large-large enough**) for you.
28. Such (**determined-determination-determining-determine**) had our soldiers that they destroyed the enemy camps.
29. (**Owing to-Since-Because-As**) his bravery, he could storm the enemy's camp.
30. (**In spite of-Without-But for-With**) his stupidity, he behaved sensibly.
31. He was humble (**for all-although-whatever-however**), wealthy he was.
32. (**Regardless of-Despite-Whatever-Though**) money he has, he feels miserable.
33. Those two boys are (**equal-equally-rather-equal in**) in tallness.
34. This is all (**what-which-who-that**) I wish.
35. (**According to-Due to-Owing to-As**) his words, Nagi is the best.
36. (**On account of-Due to-For all- In accordance with**) his wishes, we must return to-morrow.
37. (**According to-For all-Owing to- Because**) his illness, he could not be present.
38. (**By-Without-As a result**) working harder, he would earn more.
39. He was (**too-such-very-so**) fat to get through the door.
40. They are (**such-very-so-too**) big cars that they use a lot of petrol.
41. (**No sooner-Until-As soon as-While**) he returned home, rain began.



42. Scarcely had he touched the wire, (**than-when-that-till**) he got a shock.
43. He ran (**very-such-so-too**) quickly for me to catch him.
44. I waited for a long time (**when-then-that-till**) he appeared.
45. No sooner (**did he win-he could win-he won-had he won**) the prize than he bought a car.
46. So skilful (**was the doctor-the doctor was- had the doctor-is the doctor**) that he could save the patient.
47. He didn't dare to leave his hiding place (**so that-for fear of-lest – in case of**) he should be caught.
48. We camped there (**because-when-although-lest**) it was too dark to go on.
49. They have moved house three times (**when-till-since-if**) they got married.
50. (**However-Whatever-Even if-In spite of**) you don't like him, you still be polite.

## The Use of Capital Letters

Capital letters are used at the beginning of :

**1. Names of persons, cities, towns, countries, regions, rivers, mountains, seas :**

Ahmed-Magdi-Cairo-New York-Iraq-Egypt-The Sudan-The Arab Republic of Egypt-The Nile-The Euphrates-The Mokattam Hills-The Mediterranean Sea-The Red Sea.

**2. Adjectives formed from proper nouns :**

Egyptian-Syrian-English-German-Russian-etc.

**3. The first letter of the first word of every new sentence.**

**4. The first word of a quotation :**

He said to me, "Please lend me your book".

**5. The names of months, days of the week and festivals :**

January-February-March-April-May, etc.

Saturday-Sunday-Monday-Tuesday, etc.

Ramadan-Christmas-Sham El Nessem.

**6. Titles ألقاب of offices and descriptive titles.**

The President رئيس الجمهورية

The Vice President نائب رئيس الجمهورية

The Minister of Education : وزير التربية والتعليم

Dr. Kamel-Mr. Adly-Mr. Ramzy-Professor Magdi.

**7. Forms of addresses in letters :**

Dear Sir-Dear Miss-Dear Friend, etc.

**8. Titles of books, newspapers, magazines;**

The Citadel-Cleopatra - El Ayam. etc.

Al Ahram-The Egyptian Gazette. The Times. etc.

**9. The word "God" and Pronouns that stands for it :**

We pray to "God" so that "He" may help us.

## The Use Of Punctuation Marks

The use of Commas (,).

a) To separate items لفصل مفردات

I bought two shirts, a pair of shoes, half a dozen handkerchiefs and a beautiful tie.

b) To separate clauses or phrases from the rest of the sentence

Our headmaster, Mr. Ahmed, is absent today.



Although he was poor, he was happy.

**c) Before the quotations :**

I said to Ali, "Where did you live ?"

**d) In letters after salutation :**

Dear Mr. Smith, Dear uncle,

**2. The use of Full Stop (.) :**

**a) At the end of a statement** في نهاية جملة خبرية

I found my lost book.

**b) After abbreviations, the first letters in names :**

A.R.E. - U.S.A. - A.H. Salem - M.A. El Sadat.

**3. The colon (:): It is used before the quotation** or before a list

The tourist exclaimed : "What a great Pyramid".

I telephoned the grocer and order the following :

a packet of tea, half a pound of butter and two kilos of sugar.

**4. The question mark (?) :** It is used after a question.

1. Where do you live ?      2. Have you seen the new film ?

**5. The exclamation mark (!):** It is used to express a strong

feeling : **Hurrah !** Our team has won (**feeling of joy**).

**Alas !** The poor child is homeless (**strong feeling of sorrow**).

My dear ! I am delighted to see you (**strong feeling of joy**).

**6. The Quotation Marks (" ") :**

**a) To enclose direct quotations.**

I said to my friend, "What is the time now ?"

**b) To enclose titles of books, plays, newspapers and magazines.**

"Al Akhbar" is published in Cairo.

"Al Mossawar" is an illustrated weekly.

Have you read "Hamlet"? أسم مسرحية

**Ex. (57) Punctuate the following, using capital letters when necessary :**

1. the day after christmas george called on the egyptian museum.
2. i started to learn german in january last yea.
3. pray to god because he only can help you.
4. the swiss have been expert watchmakers.
5. el-ayam is written by dr. taha hussain.
6. mr. fawzy is flying to rome by boac on the Thursday after ramadan.

7. my uncle Salah wanted to visit aswan in December.
8. the game being over the spectators returned home.
9. turning my head I could see the thief running.
10. whether you travel by sea air or rail you must tell me.
11. this is what i want a girl who answers the telephone.
12. never he said i shall never agree to that.
13. it only costs six pounds he said would you like one.
14. good heavens no he cried that is quite impossible.
15. These are the things we need coffee sandwiches and some fruit.
16. give it to me immediately he demanded no she replied I refuse.
17. hurrah we have conquered them said the soldier.
18. alas she cried I have lost my child.
19. akher saa is an illustrated weekly.
20. i said to ali how wonderful your watch is.

### حروف الجر Prepositions

#### I- Prepositions of Time

##### 1. "At"

تستعمل كتحديد دقيق لزمان. مثال ذلك.

**At this moment - at three o'clock-at Christams.**

##### 2. "In"

تستعمل عادة لتحديد زمن المستقبل

وتستعمل مع فصول السنة والسنين وأجزاء من اليوم والشهر. مثال ذلك :

**In two months' time-in 1978-in January-in the morning-in spring-in winter.**

##### 3. "By"

تستعمل لتوضيح توقيت متأخر سبقها عند الحديث. وتستعمل مع المستقبل

He will probably arrive **by 6 o'clock.**

مثال :

##### 4. "For"

تستعمل لتحديد فترة من الوقت وتستعمل مع زمن المضارع التام

I have lived here **for three years.**

مثال ذلك

##### 5. "Since"

تستعمل مع زمن حدث في الماضي ولا يزال في الحاضر (مضارع تام)

I have lived here **since 1952.**

##### 6. "On"

مع توقيت عام بخلاف at التي تأتي مع توقيت تحدد عادة تأتي مع الأيام والتواريخ. مثال ذلك:

**On Wednesday-on March 5th-on a Friday afternoon-on his birthday.**

##### 7. "From"

تستعمل لتوضيح الحديث مع الماضي والمستقبل وغيرهم

**He lived in London from 1950 until 1957.**

**I shall be at home from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m.**



---

**Ex. (58a) Supply the missing preposition :**

---

1. I will meet you there ..... six o'clock sharp.
2. It will be over ..... five minutes.
3. He has been waiting there.....five o'clock.
4. The family are gathering again.....Christmas.
5. He still comes to see me ..... time to time.
6. He always goes to visit her aunt.....Saturdays.
7. The dinner should be over ..... ten o'clock.
8. It always gets cool here ..... the evening.
9. They may arrive ..... any time.
10. .... January 1st there has been no work in the factory.
11. We are going to try to set off.....daybreak.
12. Wait a minute. He should be here ..... a few minutes.
13. They may arrive.....any time now.
14. He was in hospital.....January until June.

**(2) "Between" and "among".**

**1. "Between" is used with.**

- a) Two persons and things.

He stood **between his son and daughter.**

**b) Any two of a larger number.**

He walked across the garden **between the flower beds.**

**c) The speaker and a group.**

Ladies and Gentleman ! **Between ourselves,** I have.....

2. "**Among**" is used with more than two people or things and has a less exact meaning of place. e.g. **life among the Eskimos.**

---

**Ex. (58b) Supply the missing prepositions :**

---

1. I was sitting .....two sisters when the bell rang.
2. She divided the cake.....her five children.
3. I can't see any difference ..... these two books.
4. She gave him a pound of apples, but there wasn't a good one.....them.
5. She hid ..... the bushes at the bottom of the garden.
6. I have invited Tamer.....the others.
7. War has just broken out .....the two countries.
8. That family is always quarrelling.....themselves.
9. confidentially and ..... ourselves, I can't stand here.
10. The railway line runs ..... the river and the road.

**(3) "At" and "In" in phrases of place.**

"At" is used to show the exact point : houses. stations small villages etc.

"In" has the idea of within a larger area.

1. I was standing in the street when the storm broke.
2. She waited half an hour at the corner of the street.

---

**Ex. (58c) Supply the missing prepositions :**

---

1. You will find our house ..... the end of the next street.
2. It is strictly forbidden to park.....the middle of the street.
3. Why does she prefer to sit.....the back of the class ?
4. They kept their radio.....the corner of the room.
5. You will find it much more expensive living...London than....  
Paris.

**(4) Preposition of Direction Towards :**

**"for" "at" "to" "against" "towards".**

"For" is used for direction when the verb indicates the beginning of a movement.

I left **for home**. They set off **for London**.

"Against", has the meaning of pressure or contact.

She threw it **against the wall**. The crowd pressed **against the fence**.

"At" is generally used with certain verbs.

aim **at** - point **at** - look **at** - stare **at** - throw **at**.

"Towards" has the sense of direction الإتجاه while "to" generally that of destination مكان الوصول.

They **went towards the scene of the crash** but were stopped by the policeman.

They **went to the scene** of the crash to see what help they could give.

---

**Ex. (58d) Supply the missing prepositions :**

---

1. I shall come.....your house at four o'clock.
2. He leaned..... me and whispered in my ear.
3. The train.....Alexandria leaves in two minutes.
4. He aimed the rifle straight ..... his enemy.
5. Don't laugh .....me, I am doing my best.
6. Just have a look.....this if you please !.
7. It was getting late, so we set off .....home.
- 8.They were heading.....the north when the pilot changed course.
9. The country seems to be moving.....war.
10. I shall fight.....this measure until my dying day.

**(5)Preposition of Direction from:"From"-"of"-"Off"-Out of.**

1. "From" is used with the point of departure.  
They ran **from the scene of the cinema**.



2. "Of" is only used in fixed expressions with the sense of from.

Ex. **Die of, made of, ask of, expect of.**

3. "Off" has the meaning from the surface of and also down from.

**Take the book off** the table. He **fell off** his horse.

4. "Out of" means from the interior and has into as an opposite.

He took his handkerchief **out of his pocket**.

---

**Ex. (58e) Supply the missing propositions :**

---

1. Wipe the dust.....the table.

2. I am trying to wash the stain.....your shirt.

3. He took the toy.....his sister, and played with it himself.

4. Have you heard.....your friends recently.

5. He is a bad rider. He is always falling.....his bicycle.

6. It is difficult to keep the dogs.....the flower beds.

7. Take your elbows.....the table and sit up.

8. She is so attractive, he can't keep away.....her.

9. This ring is made.....gold and yours is ..... silver.

10. Poor Mary ! She is suffering ..... a nasty cold.

**(6) "In" "With" & "Of" describing people and their clothes**

1. "In" is used with everything (clothes, jewellery, etc) actually worn on the body. A girl in a red dress. A woman in gold ear rings.

2. "With" is used with anything which is carried :

A lady with a black handbag. A man with an umbrella.

3. "With" is used with physical features and peculiarities, (i.e. diseases).

(a) A man with a red hair, (b) A boy with a limp.

4. "Of" is used with permanent qualities of character.

A man of violent temper. A man of fifty-three.

**Note : "With" can also be used with qualities of character but in general suggests less permanent conditions.**

A man of common sense. A man with common sense.

---

**Ex. (58f) Add the suitable prepositions :**

---

1. A young fellow....a broken leg. 2. A woman .... great wealth.

3. Some peasants.....their national dress.

4. A porter...a bundle on his back 5. An old man...red beard.

6. Four young men .....pleasant appearance.....grey suits.

7. A girl ..... about sixteen..... a pearl necklace.

8. He is a man.....considerable achievements.

9. That man ..... bald head and only one arm is an old soldier.

10. That lady ..... red ..... a shopping basket is my sister.

## Phrasal Verbs

### (1) Do

to do his best بيذل أقصى جهده

to do the homework

to do a favour جميل - معروف

to do a job

to do the work

to do the exercise

to do shopping يتسوق

to do business

### Make

to make the beds يرتب

to make noise

to make a promise

to make trouble

to make a mistake

to make progress

to make money

to make a speech

**Ex. (59) Supply the correct form of "make" or "do" in the following:**

1. The best cloth is ..... in England.

2. He ..... his best to help me.

3. Have you ..... your homework ?

4. I have only ..... my duty.

5. If you take this medicine it will ..... you good.

6. .... whatever you like.

7. What were you ..... when I came in ?

8. Do you ..... your exercise carefully ?

9. Don't ..... noise. 10. I have much work to .....

**to do away with** (=to abolish)      **to do someone in** (=to kill).

**to do up** (=to fasten يربط to redecorate).

**to do a room out** (=to sweep and clean).

**to be done for** (= useless or broken) **to do without** يستغنى عن

**to do with** (=manage with) **to make for** (=travel towards).

**to make up to** (to flatter) يتملق **to make up one's mind** يقرر

**to make up** (=to invent) **to use cosmetics** تستخدم مستحضرات التجميل

**to make up for** (=compensate) يعوض

**to make out** (=to discern) 2 ( يرى بوضوح ) understand 3) write.

**to make off** (with) = to go away with.

**to make over** (= transfer property) ينقل



**Ex. (60) Add the correct particle in the following sentences :**

1. We still need two men to make ..... the team.
2. Men don't like girls who make.....too much.
3. Please make ..... the bill and I shall pay immediately.
4. Ahmed, do your shoes.....before leaving the house.
5. I have my room done.....once a week.
6. he made his fortune.....to his son before he died.
7. It is an old paper but there are many words I can't make.....
8. She can't do ..... her hot water bottle on these cold nights.
9. Make ..... you mind. We can't wait here all day.
10. Get out of here or I'll do you ..... !

**(2) "Come" & "Bring"**

**bring about** (= cause to happen) **bring in** (= to introduce) يقدم

**bring off** (=to succeed against difficulties).

**bring round** (=to bring to a place nearby).

**bring on** (=happen) **come in** (=enter).

**come off** (=to take place-succeed).

**come by** (=obtain by doubtful means).

(discover unexpectedly بالصدفة someone who lives nearby).

**come round** (= 1. revive 2. visit).

**come across** (= to meet unexpectedly).

**Ex. (61) Add the correct particle to the following sentences.**

1. I think she has brought.....her children beautifully.
2. I want an explanation how this disaster came.....
3. The government has brought.....new measures to combat inflation
4. The cold weather has brought my rheumatism.....again.
5. May I ask how you come.....my pencil ?
6. It took him a long time to come.....after the operation.
7. A new series of regulations came .....last week.
8. The archaeologists علماء الآثار came.....a tomb of the sixth century A.D.
9. Can you imagine who I came ..... while I was in Paris ?
10. Bring your friend .....to see me whenever you like.

**(3) "Keep" & "Let".**

**to keep up with** (=to remain abreast of) يتمشى مع

**to keep in with**(to remain on friendly terms with) يكون على وفاق مع

**to keep on** (=continue) **to keep off** (=don't walk on).

- to keep away from** (=not come) **to keep out** (=don't come in).  
**to keep it up** (=continue to make effort).  
**to keep in** (=remain after school).  
**to let up** = (=relax) يسترخى **to let in** (=to allow to enter).  
**to let out** (=to allow to leave to let on )=reveal a secret).  
**to let off** (=cause to explode-to excuse).  
**to let oneself in for** (=to commit on self to) يشترك في - يورط في  
**to let someone down** (=to fail to keep an agreement) يتخلى عن

**Ex.(62) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. We carry an umbrella to keep the rain.....
2. Let us shut the window. It will keep the cold.....
3. Don't let the dogs....., they will make the carpet dirty.
4. I wish you wouldn't keep.....talking. It disturbs me.
5. It is most important to keep.....with your neighbours.
6. Keep.....the grass.
7. I advise you to keep.....from that man, he's a pickpocket.
8. The police blocked the road and let nobody.....
9. Please let me ..... I promise not to do it again.
10. I asked the driver to let me.....at Emad Edin Street.

**(4) "Get".**

- to get at** (=reach) **to get out** (= leave work).  
**to get off** (=remove escape punishment-descend from).  
**to get on with** (=continue) **to get on** (=make progress, mount).  
**to get on with someone**(to be on friendly terms with someone)  
**to get down** (=descend ينزل dismount - يترجل).  
**to get over** (=to recover from illness) يشفى  
**to surmount** يتغلب على a difficulty - finish.  
**to get through exam** (= to succeed to pass).  
**to get through food** (= succeed to eat) **get into** (= enter).

**Ex. (63) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. Get ..... from that wall, you might hurt yourself.
2. She got ..... her car to drive away.
3. I can't find out where the water is getting.....the roof.
4. He will never get.....the death of his wife.
5. It is a good idea to get .....with your neighbours.
6. Be quite. I want to get.....with my work.
7. He helped her get .....from the horse.
8. The convict السجن got.....in a stolen suit.



9. I hope you are getting ..... with the job.
10. The fat man could get ..... a huge amount of rice.
11. He could get .....his exams and got a diploma.
12. You are tall. Can you get.....that lamp on the wall.

**(6) "To Be".**

**to be away** يذهب بعيداً      **to be back** (=to have returned)  
**to be at something** (= engaged in doing)      **to be in** (indoors)  
**to be around**  
**to be about**(to be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood).  
**to be along** (= to arrive when expected).  
**to be out** (=not to be considered    2. not at home).  
**to be out for** (= trying hard to win or get).  
**to be up** finished (used in time only) not in bed. 3. happening.  
**to be on** (=to take place (used of performance of all sorts)).  
**to be over**(=finished)**to be behind** with(to be in arrears with) متأخر  
**to be through with** (= to have finished with).  
**to be off** (= 1. to leave, to start on a journey).  
 2. cancelled - not to take place. **to be down** (=written down).  
**to be up to** engaged in some activity usually illegal- 2. capable of

**Ex. (64) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. Our time is ..... at six o'clock.
2. What were you all.....when we arrived.
3. The film we want to see isn't.....tonight.
4. She was glad when her children were.....
5. Ring again later. Please : Nagi's not .....yet.
6. The cost of living is .....again.
7. I'm sorry, the party's .....because of the weather.
8. Father is ..... He will return at 10 o'clock.
9. Mr. Salah isn't .....on Friday.
10. You can have this book I'm.....it.

**(7) "Break" "Call" "Carry" "Cut".**

**break down** (1. = weep) 2. (have mechanical trouble عطل فنى).  
**break up** (=destroy-finish school)      **break off** (=stop suddenly).  
**call up** (= telephone)      **call on** (=visit a person).  
**call at** (=visit a place)      **call on** (=cancel) يلغى  
**carry on** (=continue)      **carry out** (=execute) ينفذ  
**carry off**(achieve triumphantly) يحقق بانتصار      **carry over** (=transfer)  
**cut down** (=reduce)      **cut out** (=eliminate) يزيل - يتخلص من

**Ex. (65) Supply the correct particle in the following :**

1. He has had to cut .....smoking since his illness.
2. His car broke.....when he was half way home.
3. Call me .....when you are ready to leave.
4. You must carry.....the instructions to the letter.
5. Carry ..... reading where you left off last time.
6. We shall have to call the party.....if it rains.
7. He called ..... my house on his way past.
8. We shall have to cut ..... our expenses this year.
9. He broke.....in the middle of a sentence when she came in.
10. She broke.....when she heard the news.

**(8) "Draw" "Drop" "Fall" "Go".**

**draw on** (=approach) يقترب

**draw up** (= 1. prepare a document) 2. (Stop a vehicle عربة).

**draw back** (= retreat يتراجع) **draw off** (=go away).

**draw out** يخطط - يرسم drop out (=withdraw) ينسحب

**drop off** (= diminish) يقلل. يخفض. **fall off** (=diminish).

**fall out** (=quarrel) **fall through** (= not to succeed).

**fail to** (= begin to do something) **fall upon** (=attack).

**fall in with** (= meet by chance = agree).

**go in for** (= take up a hobby or career).

**go off** (=explode) **go out** (= become extinguished) ينطفئ

**Ex. (66) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. All our carefully laid plans have fallen.....
2. The wind fell as night drew.....
3. Unfortunately the champion had to drop.....the race at the beginning.
4. Attendance at class has fallen.....badly this term.
5. The policeman signed to the driver to draw.....at the side of the road.
6. I have asked my lawyer to draw.....a contract between us.
7. I will gladly fall.....with any plans you may make.
8. Luckily the bomb that fell near our house never went.....
9. Don't let fire go .....while I'm away.
10. We fell.....with a group of gypsies on the way.



(9) "Look": **look after** (= take care of ر *يعتني*) **look at** (= to regard *ينظر*)  
**look back on** (= consider the past) **Look on / upon** (=consider).  
**look for** (=search-seek) **Look out** (= be watchful, beware).  
**look forward to** (= expect with pleasure *يتطلع إلى*) **look by** (*يمر على*).  
**look in** (=pay a short visit) **look on** (=to regard) *يطل على*.  
**look up** (= improve) **look into** (= investigate) *يبحث في*  
**look over** (=inspect, read again, revise quickly) *يفتش - يراجع*  
**look through** (=examine) **look down on** (=despise) *يحتقر*  
**look up** (=look for it in the appropriate book) *يفتش عن معنى*

**Ex.(67) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. If you look.....it carefully you'll see the mark.
2. I've been looking.....a cup to match the one I broke.
3. I look ..... her as one of the family.
4. My windows look.....the garden.
5. You can always look ..... her address in the directory *الدليل*
6. I am looking ..... to seeing your house.
7. I'm going to look.....Mrs. Wagdy on my way to the store.
8. The police is looking .....the numerous fires that happened recently.
9. I look.....Mr. Wagdy as my adviser.
10. "Look.....!" he exclaimed.

**10. "Give" "Run" "Set".**

**give something away** (= give it to someone).  
**give someone away** (= betray him) *يخون*  
**give back** (=restore) *يسترد - يستعيد*  
**give away** (=make a present of something) *يعطي - يهب*  
**give in** (= yield) *يستسلم* **give out** (=fail).  
**give up** (=1. surrender. 2. stop 3. renounce *يتخلى عن*).  
**run out of** (=have no more) **set about** (= begin to).  
**run over** (=drive over accidentally) **set to** (= begin).  
**run after**(pursue *يطارد*) **run down**(=be exhausted 2speak ill of *ينقد*).  
**run in** (to drive slowly) *يلين* to be run down (to be in poor health).  
meet by chance) **set on** (=attack) **set out** (=expose to view).  
**run into** (=collide with *ب*) **set down** (=write).  
**run out of** (=have none left) **set up**(=establish) *يقيم*

**Ex. (68) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. They have set.....a branch of their business in our town.
2. He has failed so many times and yet he won't give.....
3. Our stocks have run ..... and not been replenished يعيد ملء
4. The besieged army المحاصر refused to give.....
5. How long is it since you gave.....smoking ?
6. My uncle is very run.....
7. They asked him to set ..... his ideas before he left.
8. She gave ..... all her old clothes before leaving the country.
9. I ran ..... an old school friend in the cinema.
10. My car skidded انزلقت جانبا and ran ..... a wall.
11. A hen ran in front of my car and I'm afraid I ran.....it.
12. Your secret is save with me. I won't give you.....

**(11) "Take" and "Turn".**

- take after** (=resemble) يشبه **turn down** (=refuse an offer).  
**take back** (=withdraw) ينسحب  
**take down** (=write) **take in** (= deceive) يخدع  
**take off** (=1. remove 2. leave the ground 3. imitate).  
**take on** (= accept) يقبل **take to** (= begin a habit).  
**take up** (=begin a hobby-occupy) **take out** (=remove).  
**take over** (=assume responsibility) يتولى المسئولية  
**turn into** (=convert) **turn up** (=appear unexpectedly).  
**turn in** (= go to bed) **turn out** (=produce = result - eject) يطرد  
**turn on / off** (=switch on / off).

**Ex. (69) Add the correct particle in the following sentence :**

1. He was turned ..... of his house for not paying his rent.
2. He has recently taken....going for long walks in the evening.
3. You can't take.....as easily as that with your stories.
4. Kamel has just taken.....the family business from his father.
5. Her brother turned....last night. They thought he was in France.
6. This factory turns.....100 new cars a day.
7. That boy is always taking.....his teacher's manner.
8. We have to move the wardrobe. It takes....too much space.
9. Little Nagi takes.....his father in appearance.
10. The cake turned.....a great success.

**(12) "Put" "Pick" "Hold".**

- put back** (replace) **put in for a job** (= apply for it).  
**put down** (=write) **put off** (=postpone) يؤجل  
**put out** (=extinguish) يطفى **put on clothes** (= dress onself).



**pick out** (=choose)    **hold off** (=stay away).  
**hold up** (=stop by threats) تهديدات    **hold on** (=wait).  
**to be put out** (=be annoyed)    **hold up** (=delay) يعطل  
**put up** (=erect) ٢ يقيم    raise يرفع prices.    **hold out** (=endure يتحمل)  
**put someone up** (=give him hospitality) يَأوِي - يستضيف  
**put up with** (=bear) يتحمل (tolerate يسامح)  
**pick up** (= raise يرفع , take with, acquire يستوعب).

**Ex(70) Add the correct particle in the following sentences**

1. They decided to put the match.....because of the rain.
2. She was put ..... when he spoke to her like that.
3. Put ..... the stove when you have finished cooking.
4. The delegates المندوبين put ..... at the best hotel in town.
5. I'll put ..... my visit to Germany.
6. That vase is valuable. Put it.....before you drop it.
7. Put.....his phone number before you forget it.
8. I know that you are in this photograph but I can't pick you..
9. The thief held.....the cashier and robbed the bank.
10. The rain held .....till after the tennis party.

**Verb + Preposition + ing**

**a) Many verbs have the structure verb (V) + preposition (P) + object. For example, talk about :**

- We talked about the problem. (the problem is the object).

If the object is another verb, it ends in - ing :

- We talked about going to America. (V + P + -ing).

Here are some more verbs which have the structure V+P+ing

succeed in	Has Tom succeeded I	in	finding a job yet ?
fell like	don't feel	like	going out tonight.
think about/of	Are you thinking	of/about	buying a house ?
dream of	I've always dreamed	of	being rich.
approve/disapprove of	She doesn't approve	of	gambling.
look forward to	I'm looking forward	to	meeting her.
insist on	He insisted	on	buying me a drink
decide against	We decided	against	moving to London
apologize for	He apologized.	for	keeping me waiting

\* **I feel like doing** = I'd like to do, I'm in the mood to do.

**We say apologize to someone for something :**



-He apologized **to me for keeping** me waiting (no the apologized me).  
 With some of these verbs you can also use the structure verb +  
**preposition+someone+ing. For example :**

- We are all **looking forward to Peter coming** home.
- She doesn't **approve of her son staying** out late at night.
- They **insisted on me (or my) staying** with them.

**b) These verbs have the structure verb+object + preposition+ ing:**

accuse	They accused	me	of	telling lies.
suspect	Did they suspect	the man	of	being a spy ?
congratulate	I congratulated	Ann	on	passing the exam.
prevent	What prevented	him	from	coming to the wedding?
stop	We stopped	everyone	from	leaving the building.
thank	He thanked	me	for	being so helpful
forgive	Please forgive	me	for	not writing to you.
warn	They warned	us	against	buying the car

**After stop you can leave out from. So you can say :**

**We stopped every one leaving (or from leaving) the building.**

Some of these verbs are often used in the passive :

**I was accused of telling lies.**

Was the man **suspected of being** a spy?

We were **warned against buying** it.

**Ex.70a In this exercise you have to write the correct preposition and to put the verb into the correct form. Use the verb in brackets at the end of each sentence.**

**Example:** Jack insisted on going out by himself. (go).

1. After a long time we eventually succeeded .....a flat (find).
2. I've been thinking ..... for a new job. (look).
3. His parents didn't approve.....him ..... out so late. (stay)
4. I wonder what prevented him ..... to the party. (come)
5. I m getting hungry. I m looking forward.....dinner. (have)
6. I don t feel.....today. (study).
7. Forgive me .... you but I must ask you a question. (interrupt).
8. The arrested man was suspected .....into a house. (break).
9. Have you ever thought ..... married? (get).
10. I've always dreamed.... on a small island in the Pacific. (live).
11. The cold water didn't. stop her ..... a swim. (have).
12. Have you ever been accused ..... a crime? (commit).
13. She apologized ..... so rude to me (be).
14. We have decided..... a new car. (buy).

**Ex 70b Now you have to change direct speech into reported speech. Begin each of your sentenced in the way shown.**

**Example** it was nice of you to help me. Thanks very much.  
 (George said to you).



**George thanked me for helping him.**

1. "I'll drive you to the station. I insist. (Tom said to Ann).

**Tom insisted.....**

2. I hear you passed your examinations. Congratulations ! (Jim said to you).

**Jim congratulated.....**

3. It was nice of you to visit me. Thank you. (Mrs Dent said to Sue)

**Mrs. Dent thanked.....**

4. Don't stay at the hotel near the airport. (I said to Jack).

**I warned.....**

5. I'm sorry I didn't phone you earlier. (Margaret said to you)

**Margaret apologized.....not.....**

6. "You didn't pay attention to what I said." (The teacher said to the boy) **The teacher accused.....**

**On time/in time  
At the end / in the end**

**a) On time and in time.**

**On time** = punctual; (في الوقت المحدد) not late. If something happens on time, it happens at the time which was planned :

- The 11.45 train left **on time**. (=it left at 11.45).

- A : I'll meet you at the corner at 7.30.

B : Okay, but please be **on time**. (=don't be late/be there at 7.30).

- The conference was very well organised. Everything began and finished **on time**.

**In time** (for something/to do something) = soon enough for something/soon enough to do something :

- Will you be home **in time** for dinner? (= soon enough for dinner).

- I've sent Jill her birthday present. I hope it arrives **in time** (for her birthday).

- I must hurry. I want to get home **in time** to see the football match on television. ( soon enough to see the football match).

**The opposite of in time is too late :**

- I got home **too late to see** the football match.

**Note the expression just in time :**

- We got to the station **just in time** to catch the train.

- A dog ran across the road in front of the car, but I managed to stop **just in time** (to avoid hitting the dog).

**b) At the end and in the end.**

**At the end (of something)** = at the time when something ends.

at the end of the month

at the end of January

**at the end of** the film

**at the end of** the course

**at the end of** the match

**at the end of** the concert

-I'm going away **at the end of** January/**at the end of** the month.

- **At the end of** the concert, there was tremendous applause.

- All the players shook hands **at the end of the match**.

**You cannot say in the end of something.**

**The opposite of at the end is at the beginning :**

at the beginning of the concert, at the beginning of January.

**In the end = finally.** We use in the end when we say what the final result of a situation was :

- We had a lot of problems with our car. **In the end** we sold it and bought another one.

- He got more and more angry. **In the end** he just walked out of the room.

- Tom couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He decided to go to Italy **in the end**.

**Ex. 71a Complete these sentences with "on time or in time".**

**Example : The bus was late this morning, which is unusual. It's usually on time.**

1. George is usually late for work but this morning he arrived....
2. I washed your shirt this morning but it should be dry..... for you to wear it this evening.
3. We had to get on the train without tickets because we didn't get to the station.....to buy them.
4. It's a very good train service. The trains always run.....
5. Our best player was injured in the last match. We hope he will be fit.....to play in the next game.
6. We plan to go to America in two weeks but we're still waiting for our visas. I hope they arrive.....



**Ex. 71b** In this exercise you have to make sentences with "Just in time".

**Example :** A dog ran across the road in front of the car. You saw it at the last moment.

**(I/manage/stop/time) I managed to stop just in time.**

1. Tom was going to sit on the chair you had painted. You said, "Don't sit on that chair" !.so he didn't (I/get/away/time) I .....
2. You were walking home without an umbrella. Just after you got home, it started to rain very heavily. (I/get/home/time).....
3. You thought you were going to miss the beginning of the film, but it began just as you sat down in the cinema. (I/get/the cinema/time/beginning/film).....

**Ex. 71c Complete these sentences with "at" or "in".**

**Example :** The players shook hands **at** the end **of** the match.

1. It took John a long time to find a job after he left school..... the end he found a job as a waiter.
2. "When do you get paid ?" ..... the end of the month."
3. Are you going away...the beginning of August or..... the end ?
4. I couldn't decide what to get Ann for her birthday.....the end I didn't get her anything at all.
5. We waited ages for a taxi. We gave up.....the end and walked home.
6. .... the end of the course the students usually have a party.
7. I'll be moving to a new address.....the end of September.
8. His illness got worse and worse, .....the end he had to go into hospital for an operation.
9. Tom didn't want to lend us the money at first but .....the end he agreed.

**Noun + Preposition (Reason "For", cause "Of")**

**Study this list of nouns + preposition.**

**a cheque FOR (a sum of money) :**

- They sent me a cheque for £50.

**a demand/a need FOR something :**

- The firm closed down because there wasn't enough demand for its product.

**a reason FOR something :**

- The train was late but no-one knew the reason for the delay.

**a rise / an increase / a fall / a decrease IN something :**

- There has been **an increase in road accidents recently.**

**an advantage / a disadvantage OF something :**

**The advantage of living** alone is that you can do what you like, but we say "there is **an advantage in doing** something" :

- There are **many advantages in living** alone.

**a cause OF someone / something :**

- Nobody knows **what the cause of the explosion was.**

**a photograph / a picture OF someone / something :**

- The accident was my fault, so I paid for the damage to the other car. **a reaction TO رد فعل something :**

- I was **surprised at** his reaction to What I said.

**a solution حل TO a problem / an answer TO a question / a reply TO a letter / a key TO a door :**

- Do you think we'll find **a solution to this problem ?**

- **The answer to your question** is "NO" !

**an attitude موقف to/towards someone/something :**

- **His attitude to/towards his job** is very negative.

**a relationship / a connection / contact WITH someone / something :**

- Do you have **a good relationship** with your parents ?

- Police want to question a man **in connection** with the robbery.  
but : **a relationship / a connection / a difference between two things :**

- Police have said that there is **no connection between the two murders.**

- There are **some differences between British English and American English.**

*Ex. 72a :In this exercise you have to read a sentence and then complete another sentence with the same meaning :*

**Example : What caused the explosion ?**

**What was the cause of the explosion ?**

1. We're trying to solve the problem. We're trying to find a solution.....
2. Ann gets on well with her brother. Ann has a good relationship .....
3. Prices have increased a lot. There has been a big increase.....
4. I don't know how to answer your question. I can't think of an answer.....



5. Nobody wants to buy shoes like these any more.  
There is no demand.....
6. I think that being married has some advantages.  
I think that there are some advantages.....
7. The number of people without jobs has fallen this year.  
There has been a fall.....
8. I don't think that a new road is necessary.  
I don't think that there is any need.....

**Ex. 72b Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.**

**Example : There are some differences between British English and American English.**

1. I've just received an invitation ..... a wedding next week.
2. The cause .....the fire in the hotel last night is still unknown.
3. Ann showed me a photograph.....the hotel where she stayed during her holiday.
4. Money isn't the solution.....every problem.
5. The company has rejected the workers demands .....an increase .....pay.
6. The two companies are completely independent. There is no connection.....them.
7. When I opened the envelope, I was delighted to find a cheque ..... 500.
8. Have you seen this picture ..... the town as it looked 100 years ago?
9. Sorry I haven't written to you for so long. The reason..... this is that I've been ill recently.
10. The advantage.....having a car is that you don't have to rely on public transport.
11. There are many advantages.....being able to speak a foreign language.
12. There has been a sharp rise.....the cost of living in the past few years.
13. The front door is locked. Have you got the key ..... the back door?
14. Bill and I used to be good friends but I don't have much contact .....him now.
15. I've never met Carol but I've seen a photograph.....her.

## Verb + Preposition

Study this list of verbs + preposition :

**apologize** يعتذر (To someone) **FOR** something :

- When I realized I was wrong, I apologized to him for my mistake.

**apply FOR** يتقدم بطلب **a job/a place at university etc. :**

- I think this job would suit you. Why don't you apply for it ?

**believe IN** يؤمن بـ **something :**

- You **believe in God** (= You believe that God exists).

- **I believe in** saying what I think. (= I believe that it is a good thing to say what I think).

**Belong TO** ينتمي إلى **someone :**

- Who does this coat **belong to**?

**care ABOUT** يهتم **someone/something (= think someone/something is important) :**

He is very selfish. He doesn't **care about** other people.

**Care FOR someone/something : i) = like something (usually in questions and negative sentences) :**

- Would you **care for** a cup of coffee? (= **Would you like ....?**)

- I don't **care for** hot weather. (= **I don't like....**)

**ii) = Look after someone :**

- She is very old. She needs someone **to care for** her.

**take care OF someone / something (= look after) :**

- Have a nice holiday. **Take care** of yourself !.

**collide WITH** يصطدم بـ **someone / something :**

- There was an accident this morning. A bus collided with a car.

**complain** يشكو (TO someone) **ABOUT someone / something:**

- We complained to the manager of the restaurant about the food.

**concentrate ON** يركز على **something :**

- Don't look out of the window. **Concentrate on your work !**

**consist OF something :**

- We had an enormous meal. **It consisted of** seven courses.

**crash / drive / bump / run INTO someone / something :**

- He lost control of the car and **crashed into** a wall.



**depend ON Someone / something :**

- What time will you arrive? I don't know. **It depends on** the traffic.  
You can leave out on before question words (when/where/how etc.)

- Are you going to buy it? **It depends (on) how much it is.**

**die OF an illness :**

- What did he **die of**? A heart attack.

**dream ABOUT someone / something :**

- I dreamt about you last night.

**dream OF being something / doing something (= imagine):**

- I often **dream of** being rich.

also : (I) wouldn't **dream (of doing something) :**

- Don't tell anyone what I said. No, I wouldn't **dream of it.**

**happen TO someone / something :**

- A strange thing happened to me the other day.

- What **happened** to that gold watch you used to have?

**hear ABOUT something (= be told about something) :**

- Did you **hear about** the fight in the club on Saturday night?

- Have you **heard about** Janet? She's getting married.

**hear OF someone / something (= know that someone / something exists) :**

- Who is Tom Madely? I have no idea. I've never **heard of him.**

- **Have you heard of a company** called Smith Electrics?

**hear FROM someone (= receive a letter / telephone call from someone) :**

- **Have you heard from** Ann recently? Yes, she wrote to me last week.

**laugh / smile AT someone / something :**

- I look stupid with this haircut. Everyone will **laugh at** me.

**listen TO someone / something :**

- We spent the evening **listening to** records.

**live ON money / food :**

- George's salary is very low. It isn't enough to **live on.**

**look AT someone / something (= look in the direction of) :**

- Why are you **looking at** me like that?

**also : have a look AT, stare AT, glance AT**

**look FOR someone / something (= try to find) :**

- I've lost my keys. Can you help me **look for** them ?

**look AFTER someone / something (= take care of) :**

- She's very old. She needs someone to **look after** her.
- You can borrow this book if you promise to **look after** it.

**pay (someone) FOR something :**

- I didn't have enough money to pay for the meal.

**but: pay a bill/a fine/a fare/taxes etc.(no preposition).**

**rely ON someone / something :**

- You can **rely on Jack**. He always keeps his promises.

**search (a person / a place / a bag etc.) FOR someone / something.**

- I've **searched the whole house** for my keys but I still can't find them.
- The police are searching for the escaped prisoner.

**Shout AT someone (when you are angry) :**

- He was very angry and started **shouting** at me.

**but : Shout TO someone (so that they can hear you) :**

- He **shouted to me** from the other side of the street.

**speak/talk TO someone (with is also possible but less usual):**

- **(on the telephone)** Hello, can I speak to Jane, please ?
- Who was that man I saw you talking to in the pub ?

**suffer FROM an illness :**

- The number of people **suffering from** heart disease has increased.

**think ABOUT someone/something(= consider, concentrate the mind on):**

- You're quiet this morning. What are you **thinking about**?
- I've **thought about** what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
- Will you lend me the money ? I'll **think about** it.

**think OF someone/something (= remember, bring to mind, have an idea):**



- He told me his name but I can't **think of** it now. (not think about it).

- That's a good idea. Why didn't I **think of** that ?

**We also use think OF when we ask for or give an opinion :**

- What did you **think of** the film ? I didn't **think much of** it.

**wait FOR someone/something :**

- I'm not going out yet. I'm **waiting for** the rain to stop.

**write TO someone :**

- Sorry I haven't **written** to you for such a long time.

**We do not use a preposition with these verbs :**

**phone someone** Did you **phone your** father yesterday ?

**discuss something** We **discussed many things** at the meeting

**enter( go into a place)** She felt nervous as she entered the room.

*Ex.73a: Complete these sentences with a preposition (if a preposition is necessary).*

**Example : There was an accident this morning. A bus collided with a car.**

1. He loves complaining. He complains.....everything.
2. Our neighbours complained ...us...the noise we made last night.
3. She hasn't got a job. She depends.....her parents for money.
4. You were very rude to Tom. Don't think you should apologize .....him?
5. Are you going to apologize ..... what you did ?
6. Tom and I ran ..... each other in town yesterday afternoon.
- 7.He decided to give up sport in order to concentrate...his studies.
8. I don't believe.....working hard. It's not worth it.
9. A football team consists.....11 players.
- 10.It is terrible that some people are dying....hunger while others eat too much.
11. As I was going out of the room, I collided.....someone who was coming in.
12. There was an awful noise as the car crashed.....the tree.
13. Do you belong.....a political party ?
14. I don't know whether I'll go out tonight. It depends ..... how I feel.

**Ex. 73b: Complete these sentences with a preposition (if a preposition is necessary).**

**Example :** She smiled at me as she passed me in the street.

1. Don't listen.....what he says. He's stupid.
2. What happened.....the picture that used to be on that wall ?
3. A : You wouldn't go away without telling me, would you ?  
B : Of course not. I wouldn't dream.....it.
4. I dreamt ..... Ann last night. We were dancing together at a party when she suddenly hit me. Then I woke up.
5. The accident was my fault, so I had to pay.....the damage.
6. I didn't have enough money to pay.....the bill.
7. You know that you can always rely.....me if you need any help.
8. The man sitting opposite me on the train kept staring..... me.
9. She doesn't eat very much. She lives.....bread and eggs.

**In these sentences put in the correct preposition after hear.**

10. Did you hear.....the accident last night ? Yes, Ann told me.
11. Jill used to write to me quite often but I haven't heard..... her for a long time now.
12. A : Have you read any books by James Hudson ?  
B : James Hudson ? No, I've never heard.....him.
13. Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear.....you again.
14. Do you want to hear.....our holiday ? No, tell me later.
15. The town I come from is very small. You've probably never heard.....it.

**In these sentences put in the correct preposition after look.**

16. When I looked ..... my watch, I couldn't believe that it was so late.
17. Who looked .....you when you were ill ?
18. The police are still looking.....the seven-year-old boy who disappeared from his home last week. Nobody knows where the boy is.



19. When we went out for the evening, a neighbour of ours looked ..... the children.

21. I'm looking.....Tom. Have you seen him anywhere ?

**Ex. 73c Complete these sentences with a preposition where necessary. If no preposition is necessary, leave the sentence as it is.**

**Example : He was angry and started shouting at me.**

1. I've searched everywhere.....John but I haven't been able to find him.

2. Ken gets very jealous. He doesn't like his girlfriend talking ..... other men.

3. I don't want to go out yet. I'm waiting ..... the post to arrive.

4. Please don't shout ..... me ! Be nice to me.

5. We passed Tom as we were driving along. I shouted ..... him but he didn't hear.

6. Ann doesn't write ..... her parents very often but she phones ..... them at least once a week.

7. Can I speak.....you for a moment ? There's something I want to ask you.

8. Sally is often not well. She suffers .....severe headaches.

9. The police have been searching the countryside..... the missing girl.

10. She's a bit lonely. She needs someone to talk.....

11. I don't want to discuss ..... what happened last night. I want to forget about it.

12. We're going out for a meal tonight. I must phone..... the restaurant to reserve a table.

**In these sentences you have to use the correct preposition (of or about) after think. Remember that sometimes you can use either of or about.**

13. Before you make a final decision, think carefully...what I said.

14. I don't know what to get Ann for her birthday. Can you think ..... anything ?

15. You're selfish. You only think .....yourself.

16. I've finished the book you lent me. "Oh, have you ? What did you think ..... it ?
17. We're thinking ..... going out for a meal tonight. Would you like to come ?
18. I don't really want to go out to dinner with Tom tonight. I'll have to think ..... an excuse.
19. When he asked her to marry him, she said that she wanted to go away and think..... if for a while.
20. She is rather homesick. She's always thinking.....her family back home.
21. I don't think much.....this coffee. It's like water.

### Verb + Object + Preposition

**Study this list of verbs + object + preposition :**

**accuse** **يتهم** someone **OF (doing)** something :

- Tom **accused Ann of being** selfish.
- Three students were **accused of cheating** in the examination.

**Ask (Someone) FOR** something :

- I wrote to the company asking them **for more** information about the job.

**but : ask (someone) a question (no preposition).**

**blame** **يلوم** someone/something **FOR** something :

- Everybody **blamed me for** the accident.

**or : blame something ON someone/ something:**

- Everybody **blamed the accident on** me.

**We also say : (someone is) to blame for something :**

- Everybody said that I **was to blame** for the accident.

**Borrow something FROM** someone:

- I didn't have any money. I had to **borrow** some **from** a friend of mine.

**charge** **يتهم** someone **WITH (an offence/a crime) :**

- Three men have been arrested and **charged with** robbery.

**congratulate** **يهني** someone **ON (doing)** something :

- When I heard that he had passed his examination, I phoned him to **congratulate** him **on** his success.

**divide / cut / split something INTO (two or more parts) :**



- The book is divided **into** three parts.

- **Cut the meat into** small pieces before frying it.

**do something ABOUT something (= do something to improve a bad situation) :**

- The economic situation is getting worse and worse. The government ought to do something about it.

**explain (a problem / a situation / a word etc.) TO someone :**

- **Can you explain this word to me?**(not explain me this word).

also: **(explain / to someone) that/what/how/why.....**

**(note the word order) :**

- **Let me explain** to you what I mean.

**invite someone TO (a party / a wedding etc.) :**

- Have you been invited to any parties recently ?

**leave (a place) FOR (another place) :**

- I haven't seen her since **she left home for work** this morning.

**point/aim something AT someone / something :**

- Don't **point** that knife **at** me! It's dangerous.

**prefer someone / something TO someone / something :**

- I prefer tea to coffee.

**protect** **حَمَى** **someone/something FROM (or against) someone / something:**

- He put sun-tan oil on his body to protect his skin from the sun.  
(or.....against the sun.).

**provide** **يُزود** **someone WITH something :**

- The school **provides** all its students **with** books.

**regard someone/something AS something :**

- I've always **regarded** you as **one** of my best friends.

**remind someone/something of (cause someone to remember)**

- This house **reminds** me of the one I lived in when I was a child.

- Look at this photograph of Tom. Who **does he remind** you of ?

but : **remind someone ABOUT something (=tell someone not to forget):**

- I'm glad you **reminded me about** the party. I had completely forgotten it.

**For remind someone to do something :**

**sentence** **يحكم على** someone **TO** ( a period of imprisonment)

- He was found guilty and **sentenced to six months** imprisonment.

**spend (money) ON something :**

- How much money **do you spend on food** each week ?

**Note that we usually say spend (time) doing something :**

- I spend a lot of time reading.

**throw something AT someone/something (in order to hit them) :**

- Someone threw an egg at the minister while he was speaking.

but: **throw something TO someone (for someone to catch):**

- Ann shouted "Catch!" and **threw the keys to** me from the window.

**translate (a book etc.) FROM one language INTO another language :**

- George Orwell's books **have been translated into** many languages.

**warn** **يحذر** someone **ABOUT** someone / something. (of is also possible sometimes):

- I knew she was a bit strange before I met her. Tom had **warned me about her.**
- Everybody **has been warned about** the dangers of smoking.

**For warn someone against doing something.**

**For warn someone not to do something.**

**Ex. 74a: Complete these sentences with a preposition.**

**Example: I didn't have any money, so I had to borrow some from a friend of mine.**

1. You're always asking me.....money. Why don't you ask someone else for a change ?
2. I've been invited.....the wedding but unfortunately I can't go.
3. When I saw Dave, I congratulated him...passing his driving test.
4. Be careful with those scissors. Don't point them.....me !
5. It's not very pleasant when you are accused ..... something you didn't do.



6. The driver of the car was taken to the police station and later charged.....theft
7. Is that your own book ? "No, I borrowed it.....the library.
8. It's a very large house. It's divided.....four flats.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are on a tour of Europe at the moment. They're in Rome now, but tomorrow they leave.....Venice.
10. The roof of the house is in very bad condition. I think we ought to do something.....it

**Ex. 74b: In this exercise you have to use the correct preposition after "Blame".**

**Sometimes you have to use "For", and sometimes "On".**

**Example : Tom said that the accident was my fault.**

**Tom blamed me for the accident.**

**Tom blamed the accident on me.**

1. Ann said that what happened was Jim's fault. Ann blamed Jim.....
2. You always say that everything is my fault. You always blame everything.....
3. Do you think that the economic situation is the fault of the government? Do you blame the government.....
4. I think that the increase in violent crime is the fault of television. I blame the increase in violent crime.....

**Now re-write sentences 3 and 4 using.....to blame for.....**

**Example : Tom said that I was to blame for the accident.**

5. (3) Do you think that the government is .....?
6. (4) I think that .....

**Ex 74c Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.**

**Example : Ann shouted "Catch !" and threw the keys to me from the window.**

1. Do you prefer your present job.....the one you had before ?
2. They wore warm clothes to protect themselves.....the cold.
3. He's written many books but most people regard his first book ..... his best.

4. Do you spend much money.....clothes ?
5. Do you see that girl over there ? Does she remind you ..... anyone you know ?
6. Remind me ..... the meeting tomorrow night. I'm sure to forget otherwise.
7. I love this music. It always makes me feel very happy. It reminds me ..... a warm spring day.
8. When we went on our skiing holiday last year, the organisers provided us.....all the equipment we needed.
9. Before he came to Britain, many people had warned him..... the weather. So he was prepared for plenty of rain.
10. He was sentenced.....life imprisonment for the murder of a policeman.
11. Don't throw stones.....the birds ! It's cruel.
12. If you don't want to eat that sandwich, throw it ..... the birds. They'll eat it.
13. I couldn't understand the letter because it was in Spanish. So a friend of mine translated it .....English for me.
14. I prefer travelling by train.....driving. It's much more pleasant.
15. What do you spend most of your money.....?
16. She got really angry. She even threw a chair.....me !
17. You remind me very much.....someone I used to know a long time ago. You are really like him in many ways.
18. Some words are difficult to translate.....one language ..... another.
19. Before you go into the house, I must warn you.....the dog. He can be very aggressive sometimes.

### Adjective + Preposition

**Study these groups of adjectives + preposition.**

**nice/kind/good/generous/mean/stupid/silly/intelligent/  
clever/sensible/(im) polite/rude/unreasonable OF  
someone (to do something) :**

- Thank you. It was very **nice/kind of you to help** me.
- **It's stupid of her to** go out without a coat. She'll catch cold.



but: (to be) nice/kind/good/generous/mean/(im) polite/  
rude/(un)

pleasant / (un) friendly/cruel TO someone :

- She has always been very nice/kind to me. (not with me).
- Why were you so rude / unfriendly to Ann ? .

angry/annoyed/furious about something with someone  
FOR doing something :

- What are you so angry / annoyed about?
- They were furious with me for not inviting them to the party.

delighted سرور / pleased منشرح / satisfied./ disappointed  
خائب الرجاء WITH something :

- I was delighted / pleased with the present you gave me.
- Were you disappointed with your examination results ?

bored متضايق / fed up WITH something :

- You get bored / fed up with doing the same thing every day.

surprised / shocked / amazed / astonished AT / BY  
something :

- Everybody was surprised / shocked at / by the news.

excited / worried / upset ABOUT something :

- Are you excited about going on holiday next week ?
- Ann is upset about not being invited to the party.

afraid / frightened / terrified / scared OF someone /  
something :

- Are you afraid of dogs ? Yes, I'm terrified of them.

proud / ashamed OF someone / something :

- I'm not ashamed of what I did. In fact I'm quite proud of it.

jealous غيور / envious حقود / suspicious OF مرتاب

someone/something :

Why are you always so jealous of other people ?

- He didn't trust me. He was suspicious of my intentions.

aware مدرك / conscious OF something :

- Did you know they were married? "No, I wasn't aware of that.

good/bad/excellent/brilliant متألّق - لامع. hopeless AT

(doing) something :

- I'm not very good at repairing things.

**married / engaged** **خاطب** **TO someone :**

- Linda is **married to** an American. (**not with** an American).

**Sorry ABOUT something:**

- I'm **sorry about** the noise last night. We were having a party.  
but: **sorry FOR** doing something :

- I'm **sorry for** shouting at you yesterday.

**But it is more usual to say : I'm sorry I..... :**

- I'm **sorry I shouted at you** yesterday.

**(to feel/to be) sorry FOR someone :**

- **I feel sorry** for George. He has got no friends and no money.

**impressed** متأثر **BY / WITH someone/something :**

- I wasn't **very impressed by / with** the film.

**Famous FOR something :**

- The Italian city of Florence is **famous for** its art treasures.

**responsible FOR** مسئول **عن something :**

- Who was **responsible for** all that noise last night ?

**different FROM (or TO) someone / something :**

- The film was **quite different from (or to)** what I expected.

**Interested IN something :**

- Are you **interested in** art and architecture ?

**capable** قادر **على / incapable OF something :**

- I'm sure you are **capable of passing** the examination.

**fond OF someone / something :**

- Mary is **very fond of animals**. She has three cats and two dogs.

**Full OF something:**

- The letter I wrote **was full of** mistakes.

**Short OF something:**

- I'm a bit **short of** money. Can you lend me some ?

**tired OF something:**

- Come on, let's go ! **I'm tired of** waiting.

**Keen ON** شديد الشوق **إلى something:**

- We stayed at home because Ann wasn't **very keen on going** out in the rain.

**similar TO** مشابه **لـ something :**

- Your writing **is similar to** mine.



crowded **WITH** (people etc.) :

- The city centre was **crowded with** tourists.

**Ex. 75a: Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.**

**Example: I was delighted with the present you sent me.**

1. It's very nice....you to let me use your car. Thank you very much.
2. Why are you always so rude.....your parents ? Can't you be nice.....them ?
3. It wasn't very polite .... him to leave without saying thank you.
4. I can't understand people who are cruel.....animals.
5. Why do you always get so annoyed.....little things ?
6. The people next door are annoyed .....us.....making so much noise last night.
7. We enjoyed our holiday but we were rather disappointed ..... the hotel.
8. I was surprised.....the way he behaved. It was quite out of character.
9. She doesn't often go out at night. She's afraid.....the dark.
10. I've been trying to learn Spanish but I'm not very satisfied..... my progress.
11. Jill starts her new job on Monday. She's quite excited .....it.
12. I was shocked.....what you said. You should be ashamed ..... yourself.
13. Did you know that Linda is engaged.....a friend of mine ?
14. I had never seen so many people before. I was astonished ..... the crowds.
15. Bill has been doing the same job for too long. He's bored .... it.
16. These days everybody is aware.....the dangers of smoking.
17. Are you still upset.....what I said to you yesterday ?

**Ex. 75b: Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.**

**Example: Sorry about the noise last night . We were having a party.**

1. I'd rather not go to an Indian restaurant. I'm not very keen ..... Indian food.
2. Ann is very fond ..... her younger brother.
3. This part of town is always very lively at night. It's usually crowded..... people.
4. In the cupboard I found a box full.....old letters.
5. He said he was sorry ..... the situation but there was nothing he could do.
6. Britain certainly isn't famous.....its food.
7. That man's very honest. He isn't capable.....telling a lie.
8. The man we interviewed for the job was quite intelligent but we weren't very impressed.....his appearance.
9. Travelling is great at first but you get tired.....it after a while.
10. Do you know anyone who might be interested.....buying an old car?
11. Our house is similar.....theirs-I think ours is a bit larger.
12. Bill and I come from the same town but my accent is different ..... his.
13. The police are responsible.....maintaining law and order.
14. We're short ..... our office at the moment. There aren't enough people to do the work that has to be done.
17. I'm sorry.....the smell in this room. It's just been painted.

**Preposition + noun ("by" mistake, "on" television)**

**Study this list and the examples carefully :**

**to pay BY cheque (but to pay IN cash or to pay cash).**

- Did you **pay by cheque or in cash** ?

**(to do something) BY accident / BY mistake / BY chance :**

- We hadn't arranged to meet. We **met by chance**.

**a play BY Shakespeare/ a painting BY Rembrant/ a novel BY Tolstoy etc. :**

- Have you read any **books by Agatha Christie** ? (= **any books written by Agatha Christie** ? ).

**(to be / to fall) IN love WITH someone :**

- Have you ever been in love with anyone ?

**IN (my) opinion :**



- **In my opinion** the film wasn't very good.

**(to be) ON fire:**

- Look ! That car is on fire.

**(to be) ON the telephone / ON the phone :**

- You can't phone me. I'm not **on the phone**. (= I haven't got a phone).

- I've never met her but I've spoken to her **on the phone**.

**ON television / ON the radio :**

- I didn't watch the match on television. I listened to it on the radio.

**(to be / to go) ON a diet :** رجم

- I've put on a lot of weight. I'll have **to go on a diet**.

**(to be / to go) ON strike :**

- There are no trains today. The railway workers are **on strike**.

**(to be/to go) ON holiday/ ON business / ON a trip / ON a tour / On an excursion** نزهة / **ON an expedition** بعثة etc.

- Tom's away at the moment. He is **on holiday** in France.

- Did you go to Paris **on Business or on holiday**?

- One day I'd like to **go on a world** tour.

**but you can also say go to a place FOR a holiday/FOR my holiday(s)':**

- Tom has gone **to** France **for a holiday**.

- Where are you going **for your holidays** this year ?

**(to go/to come) FOR a walk/FOR a swim/FOR a drink etc.**

- She always goes **for a walk** with her dog in the morning.

- After work we went to a cafe **for a drink**.

**(to have something) FOR breakfast/FOR lunch/FOR dinner**

- What did you have for lunch ?

**Ex.76a: Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

**Example: We hadn't arranged to meet. We met by chance.**

1. I'm hungry. What's .....dinner this evening ?
2. .... my opinion, violent films shouldn't be shown.... television.
3. I think I need a bit of exercise. Shall we go.....a walk ?
4. I mustn't eat too much. I'm supposed to be .....a diet.
5. There was panic when people realised the building was ..... fire.

6. The weather was terrible when we were.....holiday in Scotland.
7. Where did you go .....your holidays last year ?
8. I won't be at work next week. I'll be .....holiday.
9. I wouldn't like to go ..... a cruise. I think I'd get bored.
10. The shop assistant wouldn't accept my cheque and insisted that I paid.....cash.
11. Did you hear the news this morning.....the radio ?
12. It was only .....accident that I found out who the man really was.
13. When we went to Rome, we went .....a tour around the city.
14. What's that music ? I can't remember the title but I know it's ..... Beethoven.
15. When I was 14, I went.....a trip of France organised by my school.

**Ex. (77) General Objective Tests On Prepositions :**

1. We spend the mid-year holiday (**in - at - on - by**) Luxor.
2. We spend the summer holiday (**in - at - on - of**) Alexandria.
3. My uncle will arrive (**in - at - one - into**) the afternoon.
4. He takes a walk (**in - at - on - by**) Sundays.
5. I bought a book (**at - for - with - by**) ten shillings.
6. He was standing just (**beside - outside - inside - besides**) you.
7. I have other books (**beside - outside - inside - besides**) these.
8. He has lived here (**for - of - since - from**) two years.
9. He has been ill (**for - since - ago - from**) last Friday.
10. I will come back (**in - after - for - within**) an hour.
11. The work was shared (**between - within - with - among**) all.
12. The officer walked (**between - within - with - among**) two lines of soldiers.
13. He accused the man (**for - with - to - of**) stealing.
14. I am accustomed (**for - with - to - of**) the hot weather.
15. The girls is afraid (**for - to - with - of**) the dog.
16. He aimed (**on - towards - to - at**) the bird.
17. The teacher was angry (**with - at - on - of**) Ali.
18. Parents were anxious (**about - for - on - at**) the child's health.



19. He was ashamed (**for - at - on - of**) his behaviour.
20. He is very careful (**for - with - at - of**) his health.
21. Many people complain (**for - on - at - of**) the heat.
22. Our class is composed (**for - at - on - of**) thirty boys.
23. I have great confidence (**on - of - at - in**) him.
24. The mountain is covered (**by - at - with - of**) snow.
25. The man was cured (**by - at - from - of**) his illness.
26. He was deprived (**from - of - at - off**) his freedom.
27. I congratulated him (**from - at - on - for**) his success.
28. I was disappointed (**in - with - at - of**) his work.
29. I divided the apple (**in - between - into - at**) parts.
30. I have no doubt (**in - for - of - about**) his success.
31. The lady was dressed (**at - on - in - about**) black.
32. This is an exception (**for - into - to - at**) the rule.
33. He failed (**at - on - in - of**) chemistry last year.
34. The bottle is full (**at - in - on - of**) water.
35. I shall be glad to get rid (**at - in - on - of**) smoking.
36. You must guard (**about - for - of - against**) bad habits.
37. A child is dependent (**at - on - out - of**) his parents.
38. They are different (**from - of - for - at**) politics.
39. My brother always insists (**at - on - in - of**) his views.
40. My friend is interested (**in - on - at - into**) physics.
41. She was very jealous (**at - on - in - of**) her sister.
42. He left (**for - into - to - at**) England yesterday.
43. He lives (**by - with - at - on**) his salary.
44. She started (**on - at - with - against**) him angrily.
45. Mother looks (**on - at - in - after**) her children.
46. They looked (**for - about - after - of**) the lost child.
47. She was married (**for - with - to - at**) a rich man.
48. Their house is opposite. (**for - on - of - to**) ours.
49. I passed (**by - with - to - at**) the post office.
50. The teacher is pleased (**from - to - of - with**) the clever boy.
51. I prefer tea (**for - from - with - to**) coffee.
52. I am proud (**for - of - on - from**) my country.
53. He was related (**with - at - against - to**) a rich family.

54. He made **(on - at - of - up)** his mind to leave.
55. He was dissatisfied **(at - in - on - with)** his income.
56. Your book is not similar **(at - to - with - for)** mine.
57. I spend a lot of time **(for - at - in - on)** my readings.
58. I hope he will succeed **(in - for - on - at)** his work.
59. A conceited man feels superior **(at - against - on - to)** everyone else.
60. I am quite sure **(at - for - on - of)** his honesty.
61. We were surprised **(at - for - on - about)** his sudden death.
62. The plane took **(up - of - out - off)** smoothly.
63. The accident tied the traffic **(over-into-up-on)** for an hour.
64. I am tired **(at - from - on - of)** the cold weather.
65. I was trembling **(with - at - for - from)** cold yesterday.
66. I have written the letter **(with - of - by - in)** ink.
67. I have applied **(for - to - of - at)** a job with that company.
68. He was ashamed **(about - for - of - at)** his clothes.
69. My friend was not aware **(about - of - for - at)** his clothes.
70. His hard work brought **(in - about - into - of)** his success.
71. You must bring **(out - up - on - in)** your children carefully.
72. We characterize people **(by - to - with - at)** their appearance.
73. I came **(by - at - on - across)** some old letters.
74. His store competes **(with - on - at - by)** us for customers.
75. My friend co-operated **(with - of - at - by)** me on the project.
76. I correspond **(with - at - to - by)** a friend in London.
77. Nagi has a craving **(to - with - of - for)** sweets.
78. Mary excels **(at - in - by - on)** swimming.
79. The teacher exempted Ali **(from - out - of - for)** the exam.
80. The boy was immersed **(in - on - of - at)** his books.
81. I am indebted **(for - to - at - into)** my friend for his help.
82. You should profit **(by - with - at - from)** your experience.
83. Nagi is named **(on - after - at - for)** his grandfather.
84. The pupil was rewarded **(at - for - in - on)** his cleverness.
85. It is not good to stare **(on - to - against - at)** people.
86. I sympathize **(at - with - of - for)** you about your problem.
87. We triumphed **(at - on - in - over)** the enemy.
88. Mr. Nagi is worthy **(of - for - from - at)** a better job.
89. He repented **(from - on - at - of)** his wrong doing.
90. He feels repentance **(at - on - for - of)** his sin.



## وظائف اللغة Language Functions

When we are actually talking, we are more concerned with the need to communicate **فكرة محددة** a particular idea for example an intention **قصد** or suggestion **اقتراح** if we want to communicate efficiently, **بكفاءة** we need to be aware of the various possible ways which we can choose in order to express **نعبر عن** the idea in mind. We also need to know which of the various ways is most appropriate to **مناسب** a particular situation at the time.

There are various ways in which some important communicative purposes can be achieved **تحقيقها** in simple words. How you can be sure you are saying things the way you want to say them. In each section you will find the model auxiliary **الفعل المساعد** or auxiliaries expressions **مصطلحات لغوية** which have the same functions.

### Various common Functions :

1. Greetings and Leave talking.
2. Greetings and other remarks on the phone.
3. Greeting and closing remarks in letters.
4. Attracting attention and addressing people.
5. Offers - suggestions and Invitations.
6. Permission - Prohibition.
7. Advice and Warnings.
8. Requesting and Persuading.
9. Protesting and Complaining.
10. Apologizing.
11. Refusing, Regretting and declining.
12. Accusing denying.
13. Commands.
14. Certainty - uncertainty.

### 1. Greetings and Leave Taking

A. 1. Good morning

2. Good afternoon

3. Good evening.

Mr. .... Morning Mr. ....

When we meet people, we greet them according to the time of day. Three different times of day are known for this purpose.

**Morning** is used until lunch time.

**Afternoon** is used from lunch until about 6 o'clock.

**Evening** is used from about 6 o'clock until bedtime.

**Morning Mr. ...** is used among workmates or friends زملاء فى العمل

**B. 1. Hello Bill**

**2. Hi Mary**

These expressions may be used as greetings when we meet friends at any time of the day.

**Hello is also the usual expression when we greet an unknown caller on the telephone.**

2. A to B Have you met Mr. Smith?

B to A. No, not yet. How do you do? My name is Black Smith.  
to B How do you do Mr. Black.

**How do you do?** is the formal greeting used by both speakers كلا المتحدثين when they are introduced يقدم to each other for the first time.

**How do you do ?**

مع انها تبدو سؤال فلا يجب الإجابة عليها

**How are you ?**

سؤال حقيقى عن الصحة

**study this example :**

Smith to Black; Oh, How are you Mr. Black ?

**Black : Fine,** thank you, How are you ?

**Smith : I'm all right,** thank you.

**How are you ?** يقال خصيصا للناس الذين نعرفهم من قبل ولكننا لا نستعملها عندما نتعرف على الناس لأول مرة. كذلك فإن **How are you ?** عادة ما تعبر عن تحية ويكررها المتحدث الثانى دون الإجابة عليها.

**How are things?**

يمكن استعمالها بين الأصدقاء المقربين.

**Example:**

**How are things ?** The answer is: **Fine, thanks or All right**

**Another example :**

**Hello, I'm Sally. Hi, Sally Nice to meet you. I'm Janet.**

Especially when the young generation meet introduction is التعارف

less formal أقل من الناحية الرسمية

**How do you do ?** تحل محل

**Nice to meet you** لذلك فإن

**C. I must leave now. Good bye everybody. Good night**  
**uncle Samy.**



Good bye is an expression **عبارة** which anyone can use when taking their leave **عند المغادرة** at any time except late at night.

Good night is used late at night. It is commonly used **شائعة الإستعمال** among members of a family when they go to bed.

D. People who know each other well and especially young people and children use a number of expressions when they are leaving "Bye" (is the shortened form **اختصار** of Goodbye. also Bye , Bye , Cheerio , See you soon.

## 2. Greetings and other polite remarks on the phone

study the example :

caller, National Automobile club. Central office good morning.

Could you put me through to Mr. ....

or May / could I speak to Mr. ....

or I'd like to speak to Mr. ....

Yes, certainly Hold the line please.

or Would you mind holding on a moment ?

Thank you for calling.

Not at all. It was nice talking to you goodbye.

## 3. Greetings and closing remarks in letter.

التحيات و الختام في الخطاب

The usual form of greeting in personal letters and friends is **Dear + First name example. Dear Ali. Dear Ahmed.**

**Dear uncle Samy, Dear aunt Samia.** للأشخاص ذات الصفة الرسمية

**Dear Sir, Dear Madam ;**

**Dear Ali ; Dear Ahmed** ختام الخطاب الذي يبدأ بـ

Very sincerely yours or Yours sincerely يستعمل

**Dear Mr. Ali** ختام الخطاب الذي يبدأ بـ

**Very truly yours or Yours faithfully.** يستعمل للأشخاص الذين نعرفهم جيدا

**Lots of love or Yours ever** نستعمل

## 4. Attracting attention and Addressing people.

جذب إنتباه الناس ومخاطبتهم

A. **Excuse me, Could you explain this point again.** It is a polite way of attracting someone's attention, and making sure

والتأكد, they are listening to you before you say what you really want to say. If you know the person's name, It is polite to add تضيف it as "Excuse me Mr. Salah".

### B. Excuse me, Sir do you know it is a no parking area ?

It is used when a policeman attracts the attention of any motorist. To answer the policeman's remark we say.

### Yes Officer I'm not parking I've run out of petrol

a) Excuse me, could I have the bill : عند مخاطبة الجرسون والمضيفة نقول:

b) Excuse me, could I know exactly when we arrive ?

Pardon me تستعمل كطريقة رسمية لجذب الإنتباه

**Pardon me madam I think you are standing on my foot.**

## 5. Offers, Suggestions and Invitations

### Examples:

العروض - الإقتراحات - الدعوى

- Won't you come and sit down ?
- Wouldn't you like to have a cup of tea ?
- Shall I get you some biscuits ?
- Will you have dinner with me ?
- Can I do anything to help you ?
- Could you come to supper on Thursday ?

يلاحظ من الأمثلة السابقة إستعمال

**shall - will - won't and wouldn't and also can/could to make offers, suggestions and invitations.**

### Can or could

يستعمل للسؤال عن إقتراح مثال ذلك :

- Where can we get a decent meal in this town ?
- Where could one spend an hour or two.

**Study the following examples :**

What } about having a drink ?  
How }

**Let's have a drink. Let me carry your bag for you (allow).**

**Why don't we take a taxi ? I'll do it for you, shall I ?**

**2. Some more examples :**

**Would you like to come to my party ?**

**I'd love to. Thank you**

للإجابة بالإثبات

**I'd love, but I'm afraid I can't**

للإجابة بالنفي

**Dentist; I shall need to see you once more to polish teeth.**



Would you like to come back in a week's time?

perhaps you'd like a drink with us?

Oh, thank you. It is very kind of you.

Take a seat please.

You can sit here if you like.

Have a look at the paper, will you ?

**6. Permission**

الإذن

Prohibition الحظر

Can / could / may

يمكن إستعمال

Examples :

Can

May

Could

I have a look at your map

Yes, Of course you can / may.

Can

أكثر تأديبا من

could / may.

Can / May

يمكن إعطاء الأذن بإستعمال

Examples:

You

Can

may

Take my guide book

Other expressions:

Would you mind

If I opened  
my opening

the window?

Do you mind

if I read  
my reading

Your letter

Are we allowed to use our dictionaries?

Would it be all right if I came late?

Is it all right/Ok if I do it tomorrow?

**B. Prohibition:** الحظر

Permission is refused يرفض الطلب an prohibition is made

We use can't / may not / mustn't

These may be softened تخفف by using. I'm sorry or I'm afraid.

Examples :

You

Can't

may not

mustn't

smoke here.

You

mustn't

Park here (I'm afraid)

### Other expressions :

You aren't allowed to park here.

It is { not permitted } to park here  
          { forbidden }

You are not to talk during the test.

## 7. Advice and Warnings النصيحة والتحذيرات

### Advice

We can use **shall/should/can/could** to ask for advice

To give advice we can use **should and ought to**.

But "ought to" is very strong form of recommendation.

Study the examples :

1. What { shall } I do ?  
          { should }

2. How can I mend the vase?

3. What should you do if you were in my position?

You { should } talk to your teachers.  
          { ought to }

### Other expressions for giving advice:

1. **You had better go** and see your teacher about it.

2. **If I were you**, I'd ask my teacher about it.

3. **I'd advise** to go and talk to him.

4. **You'd better not** sit close to the fire.

### B. Warnings التحذيرات

We often follow warnings by saying something unpleasant will happen if they are not needed.

Study the examples.

1. **If you don't stop making that noise**, I'll call the police.

2. **Stop that noise or I'll call the police**.

3. **You had better hold on tight. You are going to fall.**

## 8. Requesting and Persuading: الطلب والإقناع

1. Requests :

A. We can use **can/could - will and would** to make requests.

1. **Can/could You help me please?**

2. **Would you pass me the salt?**



3. Will you post this letter for me?

Other expressions for requests:

1. Would you be kind and shut the window?

2. Would you mind shutting the window?

B. We can also use. "Just a second" to make the interruption المقاطعة or delay التعطيل in answering a request, seem as short as possible.

Example :

1. Excuse me, may I interrupt you? **Just a second**

2. Could you hold this for me? Certainly, **just a second.**

3. Sometimes we preface تقدم a specific request طلب محدد with a general request for help by asking for a favour معروف.

Example :

I wonder if you would } do me a small favour  
Could you }

Yes, what is it? or yes, I'll try.

It depends on what it is.

2. Persuading

(يعمل شيء ما) الإقناع

A. Negative questions أسئلة منفية can be used as a very strong attempt to persuade someone to do something.

Examples:

1. **Won't you** take a holiday this year ?

2. **Couldn't you stay** until to morrow ?

3. **Wouldn't** you like to meet your close friend Ahmed ?

B. (Must - Do)

أحيانا تستخدم صفة الأمر بإستعمال

1. **Do take another piece** of cake, there is still plenty there.

2. **You must try** the soup, it is delicious.

### 9. Protesting And Complaining : المعارضة والشكوى

Protests and complaints are usually made in an indirect and by using questions الأفعال المساعدة way using auxiliaries rather than by making statements.

1. **Must you always** play your radio when I'm working ?

2. **Do you have to** play it loudly ?

3. **Is it absolutely necessary** to have it on now ?

4. **Pop music can be very disturbing**, you know ?

## 10. Refusing, Regretting And Declining :

1. We may refuse rather than agree to do what someone requests. **We may decline نرفض بأدب without regrets rather than accept an invitation. An excuse اعتذار is often added.**

**Study the examples :**

A. Will you come back again to morrow, please ? **(Request)**

I am sorry I won't/can't. I am busy. **(Refusal)**

B. Dad: John would like to talk to you about our wedding plans.

Wedding plans ?

I'm not 

}	going
	ready
	willing

 to talk to him on that subject

or **It's no use asking to change my mind**

or **I'm not going to change my mind.** **(Refusal)**

or **I won't do it.**

2. **Declining with regrets and excuses : الإعتذار بأدب مع تقديم الأسف :**

**Can you come swimming with me ?**

**Regrets**

**Declining**

**Excuses**

I'm sorry

I can't

I have got a bad

I'm afraid

it is not possible

could I have to

What a pity.

that won't be possible

visit my uncle?

Unfortunately I am awfully busy just now

## 11. Apologizing الإعتذار

A. **We can express our apology by using complete sentences like**

**I'm very sorry or I beg your pardon.**

In case **في حالة** of deep apology we can also use.

**I'm really terribly sorry. and Do please forgive me.**

B. **Ouch تعبير عن ألم مفاجئ That 's my foot you stepped on.**

I'm very sorry ! I didn't notice that you were behind me

**"You are sitting on my hat ! .**

The shortened form **"Sorry or Pardon"**

الشكل المختصر

**Pardon** is used as an apologetic request for someone to repeat something you have not heard properly.

**Study this example:**



**Sorry I'm late.** I missed the train.

It's all right. We haven't started yet.

Is it the 8.30 train that stops at Banha or the 8.50.

**pardon ?** I said, it is the 8,30 هنا نستعمل كطلب تكرر ما قاله المتكلم

**pardon me and Excuse me** تستخدمما لجذب الانتباه

**Excuse me.** ولا تستخدم كأسلوب للاعتذار

**C. Words like apologize regret are sometimes used in writing, but are rarely heard in speech.**

**Study this example:**

Dear Sir

We must apologize for the delay in sending back your photographs. We regret to say that the negatives were damaged.

### 12. Accusing And Denying : الاتهام والإنكار

It is usually uncomfortable and embarrassing to accuse أن someone of having done something wrong, even حتى we are sure he has done it. A strong accusation اتهام may bring out an equally strong denial إنكار or angry confession. اعتراف A gentler accusation will bring out a gentler denial or make confession easier. Even when we are certain who the guilty person is , it may ease تسهيل matters to pretend there is some doubt.

**Study this example:**

Someone has been using my record player. **It couldn't have been Nagi, could it ?** (accusation). اتهام

No, sorry It wasn't me It must have been somebody else.

(denial) إنكار

### 13. Commands

**1. For commands we must use : have (got) to - must**

**For prohibition للحظر we use mustn't.**

**Study the example:**

1. You **must go** to bed now.
2. You'll **have** to get up early.
3. You **musn't** forget your ticket (= Don't forget your ticket).

**Other expressions:**

1. He says **we are to wait** for the manager.
2. **Do you want us to wait** here?

2. For the sake of **أجل من** politeness or good relations (e.g. with employees or students) it is often preferred to give commands in the form of advice, suggestions and requests.

#### 14. Certainty – Uncertainty **التأكيد وعدم التأكيد**

They can be arranged as follows :

1. **must** (= greatest certainty).
2. **might** (= greatest uncertainty).

Study the examples :

1. That **must be** the right way.
2. They **must have** taken a short cut.
3. There **has to** be another way. (there's got to .....).
4. This **can't be** the right way.
5. Let's ask the bus driver. He will (= **must**) know.

**"must / have got to - can't - couldn't"**

They express the highest degree of certainty.

**Other expressions**

**I am sure/ certain this isn't the right way**

or **Surely**, this isn't the right way.

There **will certainly** be another way.

**B. Should and ought to = not so certain but probable.**

لا تستعملوا للتأكيد التام ولكنه محتمل.

Study the examples :

**We should / ought to get there in time**

أما عن الأحداث في الماضي - نقول

**They should/ ought to have arrived there now**

**Other expressions:**

**We'll probably**

**We are likely to**

**It's likely that we will**

**get there in time**

**C. Can and could**

للتعبير أو التساؤل عن إمكانية وقوع حدث

Study the Examples :

1. This **could** be the road to the station.
2. **Can** this really be the right **way**?

**Other expressions:**



1. **It's possible** that this is the way to the station.

2. **Possibly**, this is the right way.

D. **May** تعبر عن درجة في التأكد أقل ولكن محتمل الوقوع

**study the example:**

1. They **may** come on the next train.

2. They **may** have missed **the train**.

**Other expressions:**

1. **It's possible that they** will come on the next train.

2. **Perhaps, they will** come on the next train.

E. **Might** = just possible **but very uncertain**.

**Study the examples:**

1. They **might come on** the next train. (**Present**)

2. They **might have missed** the road. (**Past**)  
or **It's possible, (but I don't think it likely)**.

**1. A. What would you say when you want to :**

1. Introduce Ali to Ahmed.

2. Greet a person whom you see for the first time.

**B. Respond to the following :**

1. What about going for a picnic ? (**Agree**) (**Disagree**)

2. Can I help you ? (**Agree**) (**Disagree**)

**2. A. 1.** You stopped someone in the street. You want to know the time. What would you say ?

2. You are at the airport information desk you want to ask about the arrival of a plane. **What do you say?**

3. You have just finished writing a cheque in a bank. Another customer needs to borrow your pen. **What would he say?**

**B. Respond to the following :**

4. Will you go with me to the cinema ? (**Disagree**)

5. Will you take this book as a present ? (**Agree**)

**3. A . What would you say when you want to :**

1. Invite someone to go with you to the cinema.

2. Ask someone if he is interested in music.

3. Ask someone if he succeeded in getting what he needed.

**B. Respond to the following :**

1. Would you like to come with me to see the match? (**Agree**)

2. Thank you for your help.

**4.A.1.** Someone has invited you to go and see a horror film. You only rarely like such things. What would you say?

2. Your friend Usama is talking to you.

**Usama :** I hear you are flying to Europe.

**You :** .....

**Usama :** Oh? I thought it was all fixed. (Fill)

**B. Respond to the following :**

1. Would you like to go water - skiing? (Disagree)

2. Would it be possible for you to post this letter? (Agree)

**5. A. What would you say when you want to :**

1. Ask someone if he agrees with your opinion in music.

2. Offer someone a new idea.

3. Offer someone to help when his car broke down.

**B. Respond to the following :**

1. How do you do?

2. Can I help you? (Agree-Disagree)

**6.A.1.** You have been invited to join a family for a trip to the seaside. You agreed. What would you say?

2. You are writing a letter to an old friend whom you haven't seen for a long time. How do you end the letter?

3. A friend of yours is going to have an operation. What will you say?

**B. Respond to the following:**

1. Can you book me a flight please? (Agree/Disagree)

2. Would you like an orange? (Agree/Disagree)

**A. What would you say when you want to:**

1. Ask someone if he is able to repair your car.

2. Ask someone to lend you his notebook.

3. Say you are unable to deal with the problem.

**B. Respond to the following:**

1. Shall I take your bag sir? (Agree-Disagree)

2. Could you wait just a minute please? (Agree)

**8.A. 1.** Someone has invited you to see a film. Afterwards he asks you your opinion about it. What does he say?



2. Your holiday in Britain with your friend Magdy is just finishing. He suddenly says. "I've decided not to go back home. I'm going to search for work here. It was a surprise to you. **What would you say?**
3. A friend of yours informs you that he will get married next week. **What do you say?**

**B. Respond to the following:**

1. Could you post this letter for me please? **(Agree)**
2. Would you mind coming with me for a walk? **(Agree-Disagree)**

**9. A. What would you say when you want to :**

1. Ask someone if he knows the way to the Pyramids.
2. Ask someone to give you information about how to book a room in a hotel.
3. Say you agree with someone in his plan.

**B. Respond to the following:**

1. Would you like some butter? **(Agree-Disagree)**
2. Shall I open the window? **(Agree-Disagree)**

**10.A. What would you say?**

1. To someone who is smoking in a crowded room?
2. What would you say to somebody who is shouting while the baby is asleep?
3. What would you say to a friend who wants to borrow your dictionary?

**B. Agree to the following:**

1. Your friend wants you to help him with his homework.
2. Your friend wants you to give him a lift to the bank.

**11. A. What would say when you want to :**

1. Advise someone to give up smoking.
2. Suggest to go camping.
3. Ask for a phone number.

**B. Respond to the following:**

1. May I have reception please? **(Agree-Disagree)**
2. I'd like to book a room in your hotel.

**12.1.** At a formal dinner party. Your hostess is talking to you.

"May" "I ask you if you are fond of this country ? "

You .....(Fill).

2. Someone you have met at your hotel suggests that you go to the cinema together - you refuse.

He : there is a good film at Metro.

You ..... (Fill).

3. At your school you suggest an end year party. What do you say to your colleagues?

4. Laila has a dinner at Samia's flat. She offers to help her with the wash up. **What does she say ?**

5. An old lady is trying to lift a heavy suitcase. **Offer to help her.**

**13.A. What would you say when you want to :**

1. Borrow a book from a friend.

2. Agree to lend someone your dictionary.

3. Ask permission to leave your work.

**B. Respond to the following :**

1. I wonder if you'd excuse me for a minute, please? **(Agree)**

2. Can I have some of this material? **(Agree)**

**14. Ask your friend to do the following:**

1. Open the window halfway.

2. Move your chair a bit.

3. Pay attention to what you say.

4. Switch off the radio as the baby is asleep.

5. Stop smoking for the place is crowded.

**15. 1.** You are a bit tired. Ask your teacher to give you permission to leave five minutes early.

2. You are going to your friend's birthday party and you will be late. Ask your father to give you permission to be late.

3. Ask your headmaster to give you two day's off to be able to attend your cousin's wedding in Assuit.

4. You and a friend are planning a party but you want to do something unusual.

You : .....(Fill)

Your friend : That's a great idea.



5. You are attending a language school in London you have been asked to know someone's views about the language school in Oxford. **What would you say?**

**16. A. What would you say when you want to:**

1. Say you don't know the way.
2. Say you are unable to accept someone's invitation.
3. Refuse to lend someone your bicycle.

**Respond to the following:**

1. I wonder if I could possibly ask you to move to a table near the window ? **(Agree).**

2. Could you possibly lend me your typewriter? **(refuse)**

- 17. 1.** You are at the national circus. After the show you ask your friend his opinion. **What would you say?**

2. You want to go on a weekend camping trip with your friend.

**What do you say ?**

3. You are talking to another guest at a hotel with whom you are sharing a table. You ask him about the service at the hotel.

**What would you say?**

4. You are at the "Opera House" you ask your friend if he is interested in the show. **What would you say?**

5. You and a close colleague at work are chatting about leisure activities. Your favourite pastime is watching television. **Ask about his.**

**18. A. What would you say when you want to:**

1. Advise someone to walk rather than take a taxi.
2. Warn someone against the bad results of smoking.
3. Advise your friend not to be late.
4. Suggest to go for a picnic.
5. Ask someone's help in carrying a heavy basket.

- 19. 1.** Bill a friend of yours, suggests that the two of you go to a dance party. You say "I must admit I don't take any interest in dancing." **What does he say?**

2. At work you and a friend have a complex problem to solve. You say "The computer is out of order what shall we do?"

**What does he say?**

3. You are having dinner with a fellow guest at your hotel by the seaside you say "I did not see you at breakfast? Why was that?" **What would he say?**

4. You have been watching a T.V. programme on America's space programme with your friend Tom. "Hm ! I think the whole thing is a complete waste of time" He disagreed with you.

**What did he say ?**

5. You work for an engineering firm. You are talking to a friend there John. You say you will think most of us will have an electric car in ten or fifteen years time.

**John :** Could be, but ..... **(Complete).**

**20. A What would you say when you want to :**

1. Warn your friend against bad habits.
2. Warn a child that he will get burnt if he plays with matches.
3. Advise your friend not to lose his temper.

**4. Respond to the following:**

1. Do you think you will go abroad this year. **(Disagree).**
2. If you like, I would do the washing up ? **(Disagree).**

**21. 1. You and a friend Ted are discussing a new pay offer your for your management .**

Ted : I think their offer is pretty fair.

You : Yes, but ..... **(Complete).**

2. You are driving from Cairo to Ismailia. Got lost. Ask a policeman the way. **What do you say?**
3. Someone you have met by chance in the street wants to chat with you. You remembered you had an appointment. **What would you say ?**
4. A young man is trying to push his car. The battery is flat. You offer to help him. **What do you say ?**
5. You are in a bookshop. You want a book on the top shelf but can't reach. The assistance comes up with a ladder. **What does he say ?**

---

**Ex. (78) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.**

---

1. You can't deny that his handwriting has improved. **(can't be)**



2. We mustn't disobey our teachers. **(be)**
3. They didn't speak a word. **(Not a word)**
4. The river Nile is the longest river in the world. **(longer)**
5. Mary is the tallest in class. **(taller)**
6. I don't like listening to loud music. **(keen)**
7. Fady felt asleep in class this morning. Surely he stayed up too late last night. **(must)**
8. When I was a child. I was very shy whenever a stranger came in. **(used)**
9. "Are you enjoying yourself? he asked me. **(if)**
10. Although it rained hard, the match was played. **(In spite of)**
11. It wasn't necessary for you to bring all this food. **(have)**
12. I recommend you to visit the Picasso exhibition. **(worth)**
13. Perhaps they're having lunch in the canteen. **(might)**
14. Could I make an appointment to see the doctor. **(mind)**
15. The leaders finally agreed about how to end war. **(agreement)**
16. Winter is the season. I go to Aswan in this season. **(when)**
17. Dr. Christian Bernard performed the first human heart transplant. **(by)**
18. He said he was sorry he didn't understand what he had said. **(apologized)**
19. He said he wouldn't take that job. **(refused)**
20. My father says that he isn't angry to do this kind of work. **(mind)**
21. My father told me it was wonderful to pass the difficult test. **(congratulated)**
22. I always sat at the back of the classroom, but now I prefer to sit in the front row. **(used)**
23. You should obey the speed limit. **(better)**
24. You are broke because you spent all your money foolishly. **(shouldn't have)**
25. The President expressed his great admiration for the new production. **(admired)**
26. You are cold because you didn't wear a coat. **(should have)**
27. Can I borrow 25 pounds from you? **(lend)**
28. He's borrowed more than 2000 from his parents. **(owe)**
29. They pay him L 200 a week. **(earn)**

30. He bought that jacket for L 300. **(paid)**
31. Since they were keen to learn French, they have gone to Paris. **(Due to)**
32. They will never pass the test without knowing the rules. **(unless)**
33. The man drawing the sailing boat is my cousin. **(who)**
34. Although he knows Chinese, he wasn't chosen to be ambassador in China. **(Despite)**
35. We decided not to go riding because the weather was bad. **(because of)**
36. He's well qualified for the job except for his lack of experience. **(except that)**
37. I used to live in Canada. **(anymore)**
38. Someone repaired my T.V last week. **(had)**
39. Leave early because the roads might be crowded. **(in case)**
40. Greek isn't as useful as English. **(than)**
41. He is better looking than I am but I'm much more intelligent. **(as ..... as)**
42. I prefer living in Egypt to living in Britain. **(would rather)**
43. He isn't a very good typist. **(typing)**
44. While I was walking through the park, I heard a loud scream. **(when)**
45. He said to me, "Did you have a good day at school?" **(whether)**
46. She was not careful when she was driving, so she made an accident. **(if)**
47. I didn't have enough time, so I couldn't visit my aunt. **(if)**
48. I would rather be a child than an old man. **(prefer)**
49. It's very cold. You really should stay indoors. **(better)**
50. I'll help you with your Maths only if you help me with my English. **(provided that)**
51. I would only agree to share a room with my sister if she promised to take my things. **(as long as)**
52. I speak French well. **(knowledge)**
53. I've worked as a tourist guide for ten years. **(experience)**
54. I've travelled a lot. **(experienced)**
55. I wonder how he will react when I tell him the news. **(reaction)**



56. We sunbathed from two till four. **(spent)**
57. I don't want anyone to do my work for me. **(myself)**
58. They played football although it was raining heavily. **(heavy)**
59. He didn't hand his homework so he was punished. **(if)**
60. I prefer eating out to cooking for myself. **(easier)**
61. He was a strong boxer. **(used)**
62. No answer pleased his teacher. **(whatever)**
63. I like very much listening to music. **(fond)**
64. What do you think about electric cars? **(opinion)**
65. The 2000 Nobel Prize for Chemistry went to Dr. Zowail. **(awarded)**
66. You should turn off your mobile when you are in a bus or a train. **(supposed)**
67. I was born in that city. **(That's)**
68. Friday is the day. We go for a walk then. **(when)**
69. The woman's purse was stolen. She called the police **(.whose)**
70. "Is what I heard true?" he said. **(if)**
71. It's vital that no one else should know about the secret. **(mustn't)**
72. He is free to go any place he wishes. **(wherever)**
73. You shouldn't eat a heavy meal and then go to bed. **(better)**
74. Because the traffic was heavy, we were late for the meeting. **(Due to)**
75. The car was expensive. We couldn't afford to buy it. **(such)**
76. Please be quiet. I want to hear what the teacher says. **(so that)**
77. According to the news report, it will rain tonight or it will rain tomorrow. **(either)**
78. I enjoy reading novels as well as magazines. **(not only)**
79. Her roommates don't know where she is. Her mother doesn't know where she is. **(Neither)**
80. She goes to school. She has a full time job too. **(Not only)**
81. Due to recent improvements in medical services, patients easily find beds in hospitals. **(recently)**
82. Since the weather was bad, we postponed our trip. **(on account of)**

83. Alaa was worried about the exam. He couldn't get to sleep.  
(too)
84. Thanks to his intelligence, he could overcome his difficulties.  
(intelligent)
85. The little boy pretended to be sick. He wanted to stay at home from school.  
(so as to)
86. I unplugged the phone. I didn't want to be interrupted while I was reading.  
(so as not to)
87. Walking down the street, I ran into an old friend. (while)
88. Having seen that movie before, I didn't want to go again.  
(because)
89. When I read the figures again, I found that I had made a mistake.  
(On)
90. Without his help, I would have lost my life. (Hadn't it)
91. Intelligent as he was, he failed to face his problems  
(Although)
92. I've never eaten such a good meal. (It's)
93. The teacher said that Osama didn't pay attention during the lesson.  
(accused)
94. In spite of her beauty, she didn't attract anyone. (although)
95. Nagi : Yes, all right I won't tell anyone. (agreed)
96. She didn't work hard enough, so she lost her job.  
(The reason)
97. There are no seats for tonight's performance.  
(Tonight's performance)
98. She is slower and a more careful driver than I am. (drives)
99. No one in the group is younger than her. (She is)
100. Why don't we go to the new Indian restaurant? (suggested)
101. She can help me and I can help her. (We)
102. It began to rain during the picnic. (While)
103. Everyone shouted at the van driver because he didn't stop at the crossroads.  
(blamed)
104. They couldn't play the match because of the weather. They plan to play it next week.  
(postponed)
105. My suit needs to be cleaned before the interview. (I must)
106. Without good treatment, the patient would have died.  
(Unless)



107. The cook is brilliant but he knows nothing about French foods. **(as)**
108. I paid a lot of money for that shirt. **(cost)**
109. Can't you find a sharper knife? **(Is this)**
110. You'd better take a sweater. It might get cold. **(in case)**
111. I have never been to the ballet before. **(It's)**
112. Janet never saves money. That's why she never has any. **(If)**
113. I couldn't mend the puncture in my tyre. A mechanic could. **(had)**
114. Bill's tooth is rotten and it's hurting him. He is going to the dentist to fill it. **(have)**
115. Samia felt sorry she was late for an appointment. **(apologized)**
116. Tom is not rich enough to do all the things he wants to do. **(wishes)**
117. All the shops are closed this afternoon. **(None)**
118. The bus was too crowded to get on. **(such)**
119. Mary lives in a noisy district. **(wishes)**
120. You never know what's on the note-board. You never look **(If)**
121. Tom hates the town he lives in. London is his dream. **(wishes)**
122. Being so selfish, she left him. **(Unless)**
123. No one has ever used this television. **(been)**
124. She knew him and he knew her. **(They)**
125. If I were you, I'd go to the police and tell them everything. **(advised)**
126. We expressed our joy when Engy passed her exams. **(congratulated)**
127. The customer complained that he didn't get the money back. **(complained of)**
128. He bought the shop. He had little money of his own. **(Despite)**
129. Tom was unable to travel abroad. He lost his passport. **(as a result of)**
130. Nagi offered his help but no one else did. **(the only)**
131. The captain left the ship. Everyone else had left before. **(the last)**

132. You forgot a map, so we lost our way. (Unless)
133. You'd better book a table. The restaurant might be full. (in case)
134. Unfortunately the plan failed. (We wish)
135. It's a pity we sold the piano. (If only)
136. I can't tolerate all that pollution. (put)
137. It's ages since Alan visited his parents. (Alan)
138. It started to rain two hours ago. (has been)
139. I'm sorry that I didn't learn to swim when I was younger. (regret)
140. In spite of his lack of experience, he got a job. (Although)
141. As Janet is a good student, she received many medals. (Being)
142. The letter was delivered although it didn't have enough postage. (despite)
143. You have to wear your seat belt. (supposed)
144. He agreed that he had committed the crime. (admitted)
145. I am eager to have a walk in the fresh air. (feel like)
146. I didn't want to laugh but I couldn't. (couldn't help)
147. It is a fact that the countryside is free from pollution. (One advantage)
148. We are to bring our own pencils to the test. (supposed)
149. I was reading a sentence when the teacher stopped me. (while)
150. It began to rain last night. It's still raining. (since)
151. They climbed the mountain although it was very high. (However)
152. He is unhappy even though he has a fortune. (Whatever)
153. Sally was very sad, but she smiled and pretended to be having a good time. (However)
154. I am not you, so I don't tell him the truth. (If)
155. I would have gone to Paris last year if I had enough money. (In case of)
156. Lamia looked sad, surly she hasn't passed her exam. (can't have)
157. Children ought to go to bed early. (better)
158. Do you want to be a travel agent? (Would)



159. I prefer looking round a museum to watching a basketball match. **(would rather)**
160. "Were you on the way home?" she said. **(wondered)**
161. Daniel can run fast and so can Engy. **(as ..... as)**
162. Mr. Bill is driving too fast. The speed limit is 50 miles an hour. **(better)**
163. "Can you lend me some money?" she said. **(wanted me)**
164. He was not able to make money while he was abroad. **(failed)**
165. Yasser had to go home on his own. **(himself)**
166. She hated being in the house on her own. **(alone)**
167. You can't expect them to do everything on their own. **(themselves)**
168. Nearly all the seats were booked. **(most)**
169. Practising sports makes you very healthy. **(health)**
170. Jane has offered to lend you the money. **(willing)**
171. I didn't have a very good time. **(enjoy)**
172. She's learning French at home without a teacher. **(herself)**
173. She tried to commit suicide. **(herself)**
174. You shouldn't think it is your fault. **(blame)**
175. Mary is showing me some of her photographs. **(hers)**
176. I am going to see my friend. **(mine)**
177. Mary's books don't look so new as Jane's do. **(newer)**
178. Mary's eyes are blue like the sea. **(as ...as)**
179. The last time I went to Paris was in 1990. **(since)**
180. Collecting dolls from foreign countries is one of Janet's interests. **(interested)**
181. I don't mind how long it takes to answer all questions. **(You can)**
182. How long is it since they bought the house? **(When)**
183. I haven't played tennis for ages. **(It's ages)**
184. Though he has a good salary, he was unhappy in the job. **(Despite)**
185. Graham was rude to Louisa. He didn't mean it. **(Graham didn't mean)**
186. We had never stayed in a more expensive hotel like that. **(That's)**

187. Without computers, many of the miracles of our age would be impossible. **(Unless)**
188. If you eat more, you'll become fat. **(The more)**
189. He used both hands because he didn't want to drop anything. **(lest)**
190. It's Mary's job to look after the new staff. **(responsible)**
191. The accident happened because the train driver was careless. **(If)**
192. I advise you to study hard. **(better)**
193. Perhaps your teacher will punish you. **(you)**
194. Bats can fly, but they are not birds **(Although)**
195. She finds visits to the dentist very frightening. **(frightened)**
196. I'm surprised they only fired her. She deserved to be sent to prison. **(must have)**
197. It was a waste of my time making all these sandwiches. They had plenty of food there already. **(needn't have)**
198. It wasn't easy, but we saved the girl in time. **(managed)**
199. He travelled to Italy last year and didn't send letters. **(since)**
200. He refused to do the task. **(objected)**
201. The men were wearing protective clothes, so they were all quite safe. **(Hadn't it)**

***Ex.(79) Choose the correct answer between brackets:***

1. He often turns **(out – in – on – up)** at parties without invitation.
2. He will put his **(word – signature – say – prints)** on the contract.
3. I watched the ship until it was **(in – out – off – on)** of sight.
4. **(As – No sooner – As soon as – Soon)** he realized the truth, he informed the police.
5. Who got the **(high – higher – height – highest)** mark in class?
6. The house **(which – where – whose – who)** he lives, needs repairing.
7. He made her **(write – to write – wrote – writing)** the report four times.
8. Could you look **(in – at – after - for)** the kids while I go shopping?
9. I wish I **(come – can come – came – could come)** a bit later tomorrow.



10. He won't catch the train if he (**didn't pack – won't pack – wouldn't pack – does not pack**) soon.
11. He'll explain the point again, (**won't he – would he – will he – wouldn't he**)?
12. He has always been a hard worker and still (**has – was – is – has been**).
13. They will paint the house (**in – for – at – since**) three days.
14. I tried to telephone you yesterday, but you weren't (**off – in – on – out**).
15. They are running out of food. They (**haven't much – have much – have none – have a lot**) left.
16. He arrived late at the station, so he (**caught – won – lost – missed**) the train.
17. After trying several times, I (**succeeded – could – would – managed**) to see him.
18. He offered to (**help – pay – borrow – lend**) her as the suitcase was too heavy for her to carry.
19. He was (**charged – changed – accused – convicted**) with murder.
20. Her mother made her (**practised – practise – playing – practising**) the piano all afternoon.
21. You (**must – mustn't – can't – needn't**) make noise, the baby is asleep.
22. As he is a policeman, he is (**used – been used – use – using**) to keeping away all night.
23. I crossed the street to avoid (**speak – spoke – speaking – to speak**) to that terrible man.
24. I really am angry you are so late, you (**had to – would – ought to – should to**) have telephoned.
25. All day long he worked in the fields, so in the evening he (**fell – went – turned – grew**) asleep before he finished his supper.
26. The firemen worked very hard to put (**on – in – out – off**) the fire.
27. I was unable to eat the food as it was (**too – much – so – very**) salty.
28. I was afraid (**to – in – of – at**) mentioning the news to him.
29. She has been in Aswan (**ago – from – for – since**) nine years.
30. When the table was (**lain – lied – loaded – laid**), the mother called her children.

31. He has plenty of money. He (**needn't – mustn't – shouldn't – couldn't**) earn his living.
32. Would you mind my (**open – opened – to open – opening**) the window?
33. Do you know (**who – which – whom – whose**) was responsible for the damage?
34. He is (**too – so – very – enough**) deaf to hear what we say.
35. The (**clerk – official – officer – shop assistant**) who served me in that store was very helpful.
36. I'm coming in your car, (**don't I – aren't I – shan't I – isn't I**)?
37. Adel is (**more – the more – most – the most**) interesting painter I have ever known.
38. I am very tired because I had hardly (**any – enough – some – much**) sleep last night.
39. The examination will end in a few (**days' – dates – day's – days**) time.
40. We (**did – had – gave – took**) a short break over week end between lessons.
41. Who (**invented – discovered – planned – found**) the television?
42. This is the writer (**who – which – whom – whose**) book was made into a film?
43. Here take it. I have (**yet – still – soon – already**) finished it.
44. (**Do – Would – Will – Should**) you like me to buy you a copy for your birthday?
45. Maha is three years old. She is (**too – so – very – enough**) young to go out alone.
46. A: "I love reading." B: (**I do so – so I am – so I do – so do I**).
47. He heard the news. The news (**are – was – with – were**) bad.
48. Ali is putting on his coat. Laila "If you (**going – went – have gone – are going**) out, please buy me the newspaper.
49. I hate (**borrow – borrowed – to borrow – borrowing**) money
50. I have not seen my uncle (**when – for – before – since**) I was a child.
51. He has a car so he (**needn't – wouldn't – mustn't – shouldn't**) take a bus.
52. Everyone burst out laughing. There was a lot of (**laugh – laughed – laughs – laughter**).
53. The next race will take (**part – off – away – place**) in a year's time.



54. My brother (**used to – is using – was using – was used to**) smoke a great deal.
55. It's a cheerful occasion. It's a cheerful (**event – condition – situation – accident**).
56. There's (**the fear – fear – a fear – fearful**) that he may not be alive.
57. It was not difficult to move into my new house, as I did not have (**many – more – much – several**) furniture.
58. The bush area is full of lions, some of them are (**men eater – men eaters – man eaters – men eating**).
59. The sooner you do this work, (**the good – the better – the best – the worse**) for you.
60. In the mile race, the winner was Nagi (**who – whom – which – whose**) broke the school record for the distance.
61. The more money you earn, (**the high – the highest – the higher – highest**) the percentage we pay in taxes.
62. If I had left my house earlier. I should (**have caught – catch – caught – be catching**) the train.
63. I didn't like the man, he made me (**to feel – felt – feel – feeling**) a fool.
64. I stood on the platform watching a train (**comes – coming – to come – came**) in.
65. Need he go so soon? Yes, he (**needs – must – may – would**) if he wants to get home in time.
66. If Mary were here, she (**had shown – would show – will show – would have shown**) you how to cook.
67. I know where the Opera House was, so I (**needn't wait – didn't need to wait – didn't need waiting – mustn't need to wait**) for a guide to take me there.
68. We have been waiting for a bus (**since – for – from – with in**) the past thirty minutes.
69. They (**made – had – did – gave**) a dreadful fight when they got home.
70. If Ihab had ever been told the result, he wouldn't have been happy. From the sentence above we know that (**Ihab didn't know the result- Ihab was not happy about the result – Ihab was happy when he heard about the result – Ihab was sad about the result**).
71. Though our train was late, we got (**to home – home – for home – at home**) in time for dinner.

72. The house (**which – when – where – in where**) the murder was committed is being watched by detectives.
73. "Must you leave at once?" No, I (**mustn't – needn't–hadn't – haven't**), I can stay for another half hour if you like.
74. He's bought a very good-looking dog, (**doesn't he – wasn't he – hasn't he – is he**)?
75. Try to reduce your expenses. (**cut out – cut short – cut up – cut down**).
76. The nearest town is (**a days' journey – a day journey – a day's journey – a journey of a day**).
77. "How many matches have you got left?" Only (**a little – little – a few – small**).
78. After receiving (**much information – any information – some information – little information**) about the accident, the police acted properly.
79. I can't imagine myself (**to stand – stand – to have stood – standing**) in the hot sun the whole day long.
80. Mary expects (**to see – to have seen – seeing – to seeing**) the work done when she comes back.
81. The father of many children (**must – has – should – are**) to work hard to earn his living.
82. Let's go as soon as Nagi(**is coming–came–comes–will come**)
83. Ayman will be ready in a minute. He (**is having – had – could have – would have had**) a bath.
84. (**By worrying – Worrying – Worry – Through worrying**) much, made him irritable.
85. Give her the telephone number (**unless – perhaps – in case – whether**) she gets lost.
86. The convict denied (**having – to have – had – of having**) any knowledge of the stolen money.
87. The weak often (**dies – die – died – are dying**) young.
88. "You have never been honest", (**are–do–have– weren't**)you
89. When Mary and I saw the snake, she screamed, I couldn't kill it, neither could she. From this sentence we know that (**I was more cowardly than Mary – one of us tried to kill the snake, but failed – Mary couldn't kill the snake and I couldn't either – both killed the snake**).
90. John doesn't intend to go to the party, and (**no – so – neither – either**) do I.



91. Will you please stop interfering (**with – into – on – against**) my work.
92. That couldn't be Osama you saw me with last night. I haven't seen him (**for – since – from – during**) ages.
93. I haven't seen him since he (**had got married – has got married – got married – got marrying**).
94. Nagi promised to attend to his father who was ill (**look at – look after – look on – look for**).
95. We (**were going – are going – used to go – going**) to Ras El Bar in summer. Now we go to Alexandria.
96. The producer asked the actors to put (**off – down – on – in**) their costumes and be ready to go on the stage.
97. The teacher wouldn't even look (**on – for – at – upon**) my work, he says my handwriting is shocking.
98. You are advised to drink (**some – much – many – plenty**) fresh water to keep healthy.
99. I'm going to (**make–take–have–do**) my dress dry cleaned.
100. You didn't see (**someone – everyone – anyone – none**) in the room at all. It was completely empty.
101. Our cat and dog are always fighting (**themselves – each other – the others – both**).
102. Each of us (**was – love – were – has**) been carrying an umbrella.
103. The bill came over a thousand dollars (**at all – in all – to all – of all**).
104. I can't resist (**to wear – wore – wearing – to wearing**) blue.
105. (**Would I have been – Had I been – Should I be – I had been**) wise, I would have taken a later plane.
106. The boy was sorry and begged his father (**if he would forgive – to forgive – for forgiving – be forgiven**) him.
107. (**No – Never – None – Not**) amount of money can buy happiness.
108. I can't help laughing at him. from this sentence we know (**I can't laugh at him–I'm laughing because it is impossible not to–I enjoy laughing at him – I managed to laugh at him**).
109. You had better (**to do – doing – have done – do**) your work if you want to pass.
110. We must hurry now, (**mustn't – needn't – should – aren't**) we?

111. You needn't rush through your food, (**needn't – would – need – should**) you?
112. That is the writer (**who her books – who's books – whose books – his books**) have been such a success.
113. I forgot to take my umbrella (**and so – and as a result – because – unless**) I got wet.
114. The (**weight – density – number – thickness**) of population in cities makes life difficult.
115. Because he was worried about his health, he decided to (**cut out–break down–cut down– knock down**) smoking.
116. (**Lately – Later – Latter – Late**), scientists have observed increased pollution in the water supply.
117. If my dearest friend is in trouble, I should help him (**should – shall – shouldn't – shan't**) I ?
118. We (**haven't – haven't had – hadn't had – hadn't**) any rain for the last month.
119. When she visited us, we asked her if she (**was wanting – will want – wanted – wants**) tea or coffee for breakfast.
120. He asked me why I (**do not visit – have not been visiting – had not visited – wasn't visiting**) him before.
121. The students wished they (**had been invited–weren't inviting–could be invited–have been invited**)to the party.
122. Everyone seems to know Adel Imam, (**don't they – didn't they – doesn't they – does they**)?
123. Samy (**mustn't work – needn't have worked – needn't work – mustn't have worked**) on week-ends, he does it because he enjoys it.
124. (**Could – Were – Should – Might**) he to look for us, he would not be able to find us.
125. It is high time you (**changed – must change – have changed – should change**) your childish ways.
126. What a busy day it's been, (**wasn't it – isn't it – hasn't it – doesn't it**) ?
127. It is getting late. You (**had better go – would rather go – have better go – better go**).
128. Hany spends money(**as–as if–like–just**)it grows on trees.
129. The materials in the first store we went to are superior (**than – beyond – to – over**) these.



130. My brother has gone to the city to look for **(work – job – some work – working)**.
131. John may not pass the examination, but he will do **(his possible best – his best – the best possible – best)**.
132. He was staring **(hard – hardly – hardening – hardy)** at the enemy.
133. They **(bad – badly – great – ever)** misunderstood what he had said.
134. He gave me two oranges but **(all – both – some – either)** were bad.
135. When I asked him his name, he refused to tell me **(whom – who – which – whose)** he was.
136. I don't know how you came to that conclusion. Ihab, but you have hit the nail on the head. The speaker of this sentence thinks Ihab is **(close to the truth – a good but uneducated thinker – absolutely right – far from right)**.
137. On doctors orders the patient cut out smoking **(stopped – omitted – cancelled – postponed)**.
138. You won't come in till I **(had seen – shall see – have to see – see – saw)** your ticket.
139. This jacket doesn't fit properly. It's far **(too small – small – enough – so small – very small)** for me.
140. If you **(will leave – have left – leave – left)** this job before next year, your will annoy your father.
141. There's still **(hope – a hope – hoping – hopeful)** that he may live.
142. The netball match **(had begun – was to begin – will begin – began)** before the principal arrives.
143. We **(made – went – had – did)** for a swim every morning before breakfast.
144. He is the man **(whom I am knowing trustworthy – who I know is trustworthy – who I know him to be trustworthy – is trustworthy)**.
145. On Tuesday we played hockey and **(on next day – the next day – the day next – that day)** we played football.
146. *The bigger* the memory is, the **(more – most – much – many)** useful the computer is.
147. The news that the thief killed all his children sounded too fantastic to be believed. This means that the news was **(actually true – partially true – very strange and difficult to believe – true and easy to believe)**.

148. You can enjoy yourself in a big city (**even when – so far – provided that – unless**) you have enough money.
149. Reading (**between – along – across – through**) the lines of her letter, I'm sure Janet is homesick.
150. If only my father could win some money? Ashraf exclaimed. From this sentence we know that Ashraf (**is hoping his father will win some money – expects his father and no one else to win money – is certain that his father is able to win some money – believes his father will win**).
151. You had better stop (**to be – being – been – having been**) late from school.
152. Whenever the baby cried, the mother (**sighs – sighed – will sigh – could sigh**).
153. Have you any objection (**being asked – to asking – to ask – asking**) him to lunch?
154. The Mansons have moved. They don't live here (**anymore – no longer – still – yet**).
155. Somebody told me that story, I've forgotten (**whom – who – whose – which**) ?
156. Don't make any noise, (**will – do – won't – don't**) you.
157. Do you often dine with the girls at the restaurant? No, I (**scarcely ever – scarcely never – scarcely seldom – scarcely not**) do.
158. I avoided (**mentioning – mention – to mention – mentioned**) the subject to him.
159. They had (**feeling – the feeling – a feeling – any feeling**) that he was still alive.
160. No sooner had the bell rung (**when – than – as – that**) the boys assembled.
161. Although he is slow (**he is very accurate – he is not accurate – therefore he is very accurate – but he is very accurate**).
162. He had a good sleep after he (**has – had – has had – had had**) a heavy lunch.
163. The tooth was so bad that he (**has to have – had to have – has had – must have**) it taken out.
164. As soon as she saw the girls, she asked them what they (**had been doing – have been doing – have done – are doing**)



165. You needn't (**have told – tell – told – be telling**) a lie when the headmaster asked for your fees.
166. I saw the accused (**ran – having run – run – is running**) away from the house.
167. You (**would have to pay – would have had to pay – would pay – will have to pay**) if your friend hadn't had any money.
168. We were all astonished when we saw the house (**where – which – that – when**) he had lived.
169. The antiquities of Egypt (**over which – about which – through whom – of which**) such a lot has been written, should never be lost.
170. Both teachers and pupils would (**very much – almost – very well – mostly**) like to have a holiday today.
171. As the senior prefect, he ought to have known better, (**should be – ought he – oughtn't he – wouldn't he**) ?
172. This is something you are not certain about (**isn't it – aren't it – is it – are you**) ?
173. The minister (**as well as us – as well as us all – as well as all of us – and we all**) was present at the ceremony.
174. The driver went slowly (**not to overturn – that he may not overturn – so as not to overturn – so as to overturn**) the load.
175. My wife prefers playing the piano (**to – than – from – rather**) listening to music.
176. The longer we do nothing, the (**much – many – more – most**) serious the problem becomes.
177. By this time next year, Wail (**should have – had – will have – would have**) completed his degree course at Cambridge University.
178. (**Having living – Having to live – To have lived – To have live**) on a small salary when one has a large family is not easy.
179. Those interested in the post of Assistant Manager are requested to apply (**as persons – in person – by person – with person**).
180. When he explained the conditions, he asked me (**what would I do – what I would do – I would do what – what will I do**).
181. (**In – To – With – For**) her opinion, he was thoroughly unfit for the job.

182. **(In case of – Although – Unless – In spite of)** having no talents, the man became a popular TV. personality.
183. We got up at four in the morning. We had to make a very **(new – early – bright – running)** start.
184. It wasn't easy to put **(up with – away with – on with – off with)** her bad temper.
185. This time next year, you **(would learn – will learn – will have learned – would have learned)** a lot of English.
186. He's very pleased **(at – with – on – by)** his new secretary.
187. Her mother was very unjust **(at – for – to – with)** the youngest daughter.
188. **(Only – Just – Hardly – Yet)** had he put down the receiver when the phone rang again.
189. They are said **(having been – to be – been – have been)** very ill.
190. She can't stand **(to listen – listening – listen – to be listening)** to music like that.
191. No matter **(how difficult does it seem – however seems difficult – how difficult it seems – however it seems difficult)**, you must keep trying.
192. This is her book. **(Moreover – Indeed – However – Also)** you may borrow it.
193. He is rather lazy. **(Indeed – Nevertheless – Moreover – In spite)** he always passes his exam.
194. She was ill. **(However – Yet – Nevertheless – Consequently)** she stayed at home.
195. You can hardly believe he's gone, **(do you -believe you – can you – isn't it) ?**
196. There was a time when he **(speaking – used to speak – is speaking – would have spoken)** French frequently.
197. Smoking is a very bad habit which many people find difficult to **(break – beat – breath – begins).**
198. He is an **(optimistic – anxious – experienced – active)** person. He looks forward to winning the prize.
199. According to the weather **(forecast – future - expectancy – experience)** they still expect a rise in temperature.
200. He was **(prepared – promoted – proved – produced )** for a job of a manager in another branch.



## Advanced Exercises

*Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:*

- 1- Take some money, you will need it. (case)
- 2- The car was very expensive, he couldn't afford it. (such)
- 3- The man with the black umbrella is Mr. Jones. (carrying)
- 4- They locked the car. They were afraid someone might steal it. (fear)
- 5- There was thick fog, so the plane couldn't take off. (due)
- 6- Operating a computer is difficult. (It's)
- 7- The examination lasted three hours. (hour)
- 8- Would you like to come to the cinema with me? (coming)
- 9- If he hadn't reacted so quickly, we would have been killed. (reaction)
- 10- Now that I wear contact lenses, the optician tests my eyes every three months. (have)
- 11- It's possible to obtain tickets from most music stores. (obtained)
- 12- The headmaster insisted that all the pupils wear school uniform. (made)
- 13- Someone should have already made all the arrangements for the business meeting. (been)
- 14- Peter had fed the dog by the time Julie came back. (been)
- 15- It is said that this diet is rich in vitamins. (be)
- 16- Her dress needs shortening before the wedding. (shortened)
- 17- I'm sure he wasn't lying when he told us the news. (can't)
- 18- If you let me know in time, I'll be able to book tickets. (long)
- 19- Although he is inexperienced, he always puts forward good ideas. (lack)
- 20- The excursion was so relaxing that we felt refreshed afterwards. (such)
- 21- Bad behaviour in the classroom is something I will not tolerant. (put)

- 22- I finished the book in two days. (took)
- 23- Shall we spend the day on the beach? (spending)
- 24- Your hair needs cutting. (have)
- 25- She has never been so insulted before. (Never before)
- 26- "You've caused a lot of pain to my family." She said to him. (of)
- 27- Simon hasn't been to New York for two years. (last)
- 28- They took a taxi because they didn't want to be late. (not to)
- 29- I paid L300 for the tape recorder. (me)
- 30- They asked whose fault the breakage was. (blame)
- 31- Tom can run faster than Dan. (runner)
- 32- We were so shocked by the news that we didn't know what to say. (shocking)
- 33- It was careless of him to leave the oven on. (should)
- 34- Although he was tall, he couldn't reach the shelf. (Despite)
- 35- Juli's stories amused everybody last night. (found)
- 36- "You'd better think carefully before you make a decision" he said (advised)
- 37- "You would have enjoyed the film but you didn't see it." She said. (if)
- 38- It was unwise of him to believe the weather forecast. (should)
- 39- He would never have bought the car without the generous discount. (Unless)
- 40- She's a talented dancer and a good singer as well. (Not only)
- 41- I haven't seen better service anywhere. (Nowhere else)
- 42- You must not open this door under any circumstances. (Under no)
- 43- He'd never seen such a professional performance before. (Never before)
- 44- As soon as he had eaten, he jumped up and began to dance. (No sooner)
- 45- I won't lend Joe money on any account. (On no)



- 46- It was the first time I had visited London. **(Never before)**
- 47- It's not necessary to come to work on Sundays. **(needn't)**
- 48- It's the first time they have seen snow. **(Never)**
- 49- If she doesn't follow a stricter diet, she won't lose weight.  
**(unless)**
- 50- I wouldn't have succeeded if my parents hadn't encouraged me.  
**(But for)**
- 51- Julie can get a puppy only if she promises to take care of it.  
**(long)**
- 52- It would be foolish of him not to accept the offer. **(if)**
- 53- If you don't speak clearly, the audience won't understand you.  
**(or else)**
- 54- Fortunately, they were wearing seat belts, so nobody was seriously injured.  
**(unless)**
- 55- I advise you to see the dentist today, otherwise your toothache will get worse.  
**(better)**
- 56- Suzan doesn't like watching TV in the evenings, she'd rather read magazines.  
**(prefer)**
- 57- We'd prefer to go shopping rather than stay at home.  
**('d rather)**
- 58- I wouldn't mind contacting her but I don't have her phone number.  
**(if)**
- 59- You are all welcome to have some more cake. **(Help)**
- 60- The mechanic made a careful inspection of the car to see what was wrong with it.  
**(inspected)**
- 61- Sally regrets not having entered the competition. **(wishes)**
- 62- Can you tell me Nora's address? **(lives)**
- 63- What is the distance from the village to the beach? **(How)**
- 64- Jane, what's your favourite colour? **(which)**
- 65- I finished reading the book and then I went to bed. **(until)**
- 66- I spoke to a very helpful assistant manager last week. **(who)**
- 67- We'll leave any time you're ready. **(whenever)**

- 68- We've interviewed all the candidates but we haven't found anyone suitable for the job. **(none)**
- 69- During a walk in the forest, Fady was stung by a bee. **(while)**
- 70- You know, I felt disappointed but I didn't give up trying. **(despite)**
- 71- She is very talented but she doesn't play the piano professionally. **(Talented)**
- 72- She was heavily dressed so as not to catch a cold. **(fear)**
- 73- Despite the technical problems, the train left on time. **(Although)**
- 74- The committee has set up a charity to raise funds for the refugees. **(aim)**
- 75- The subway was flooded because it was raining heavily in the city centre. **(due)**
- 76- Magdy was the only person who didn't agree with the proposal. **(except)**
- 77- He spent all his money on clothes even though his parents had advised him not to. **(regardless)**
- 78- He really wants to buy a car. **(keen)**
- 79- Do you know that a lot of rice is consumed in China? **(Chinese)**
- 80- I'm really disappointed that he didn't win the race. **(pity)**
- 81- You must be experienced in order to get the job. **(have)**
- 82- Although she acts very well, she has never had a leading role. **(good)**
- 83- How many suitcases do you have? **(How much)**
- 84- Ayman likes playing football more than any other game. **(favourite)**
- 85- In some countries the ox is used for pulling vehicles or carrying things. **(are)**
- 86- She doesn't know a lot about astronomy. **(knowledge)**
- 87- Al-Moswar is published every week. **(magazine)**



- 88- You need to be fluent in two foreign languages in order to get the job. (speak)
- 89- None of my colleagues are more hardworking than Nagi. (most)
- 90- Engy's briefcase is similar to yours. (same)
- 91- I love eating fruit, mostly peaches. (particular)
- 92- You should not only give up smoking but also follow a healthier diet. (addition)
- 93- The Mayor didn't comment on the new traffic regulations. (concerning)
- 94- I had to repeat the exam because I failed it. (consequently)
- 95- You know, after painting the flat, it looked new. (been)
- 96- The children's performance at the concert was very impressive. (audience)
- 97- Unfortunately, I watched TV the whole afternoon and I didn't manage to finish my homework. (spent)
- 98- He spoke so fast that we couldn't understand what he was saying. (too)
- 99- Julie had just arrived when the lights went out. (sooner)
- 100- The waitress told me that the restaurant was about to close and I had scarcely started to eat. (Hardly)
- 101- Mum, this food is really delicious. (What)
- 102- Why did they cancel their trip to Cyprus? (was)
- 103- I haven't experienced worse service anywhere. (Nowhere)
- 104- He bought some more coffee so that he wouldn't run out at the weekend. (case)
- 105- You know, although she was angry, she managed to speak calmly. (spite)
- 106- Jake bought all the necessary equipment and then went camping with his friends. (until)
- 107- "Who did you go on holiday with, Usama?" asked Janette. (gone)

- 108- She had just left when her mother called. (**Hardly**)
- 109- Sarah, what is it that makes you dislike him so much? (**why**)
- 110- The students are anxious to get the results of the test.  
(**forward**)
- 111- Someone stole the man's car and he has gone to the police station.  
(**The man**)
- 112- We must not allow the fire to spread to the village.  
(**prevent**)
- 113- He doesn't know anything about what's going on.  
(**unaware**)
- 114- As he studied more, the less difficult it was for him to solve the math's problems.  
(**easier**)
- 115- Mr. Smith is the owner of this house. (**belongs**)
- 116- He was too scared to enter the haunted house. (**bold**)
- 117-**Hany finished his homework before the film started.  
(**by the time**)
- 118- He expected people to have shown him more respect.  
(**been**)
- 119- She hates people keeping her waiting. (**kept**)
- 120- Someone ought to have told us about this. (**been**)
- 121- They can't stand people criticizing them. (**criticized**)
- 122- Nader regrets not having accepted the job he was offered.  
(**wishes**)
- 123- I have packed everything except my camera. (**only**)
- 124- You'll have to walk a mile to get to the station for her.  
(**walk**)
- 125- He is going on holiday for a month at the end of the year.  
(**a**)
- 126- I don't mind being alone at weekends. (**own**)
- 127- Let's go to some other place to do our shopping. (**else**)
- 128- What do you think of my new shoes? (**opinion**)
- 129- The local bakery is making their wedding cake. (**are**)



- 130- It wasn't necessary to buy me such an expensive present. (bought)
- 131- I don't feel like going to the cinema tonight. (rather)
- 132- Their car broke down, so they missed the concert. (if)
- 133- This is the worst book I have ever heard. (than)
- 134- They don't live as far away as I thought. (than)
- 135- He prefers to live alone rather than share a flat. (his)
- 136- We can go to the shops any time that suits you. (whenever)
- 137- "Why don't we invite Laila for dinner?" he said (inviting)
- 138- I'm sure the decision was difficult to accept. (been)
- 139- We bought more food than we really needed. (have)
- 140- James travelled round Europe all winter. (spent)
- 141- The person found guilty of murder was sent to prison. (who)
- 142- The hotel in which we spent our summer holiday has been closed down. (where)
- 143- I'm sure he wasn't serious when he said he'd resign. (can't)
- 144- Simon has done very little work to do. (hardly)
- 145- "Honestly I didn't steal the chocolate." The boy said (stealing)
- 146- In spite of the restaurant being expensive, the food tasted terrible. (Even though)
- 147- It sounds easy but it's really rather difficult. (as)
- 148- She was tired. She felt like she had run a mile, but she hadn't actually. (as if)
- 149- He isn't a millionaire. He spends a lot of money. (as though)
- 150- I'm sure it wasn't Suzan that broke the vase. (can't)
- 151- The lady in the pink dress is my aunt. (wearing)
- 152- We stopped at the service station otherwise, we would have run out of petrol. (if)

- 153- Tim couldn't have found that treasure without the map.  
(unless)
- 154- It's a pity I didn't read that book. (wish)
- 155- Engy would have lent you the money but you didn't ask her.  
(asked)
- 156- She wasn't old enough, or experienced enough to get the  
job. (Neither)
- 157- Helen regretted selling her grandfather's house. (wished)
- 158- Women are said to be safer drivers than men. (drive)
- 159- John is in the habit of getting up early everyday. (used)
- 160- We haven't told anyone about our decision yet. (No one)
- 161- A plumber is repairing my dishwasher this afternoon.  
(repaired)
- 162- Adel hasn't visited the dentist since last year. (checked)
- 163- The moment she reached the staircase, she hears a strange  
noise. (just after)
- 164- I didn't have much money left, so I didn't buy any souvenirs.  
(hardly)
- 165- You are always blaming me for things that go wrong.  
(Whenever anything)
- 166- You don't do any exercise and that's why you put on weight.  
(if)
- 167- It's true that John doesn't appreciate good music and nor  
does Hady. (appreciates)
- 168- I hope you have fun at the party. (yourself)
- 169- They returned home. They realized that their house had  
been burgled. (No sooner)
- 170- Julie opened the door. The bird flew out of the cage.  
(hardly)
- 171- He didn't have any qualifications, and as a result, he didn't  
get job. (because)
- 172- It wasn't necessary for Iman to do the ironing, but she did.  
(have)



- 173- It wasn't necessary for me to go to work but I did. (**needn't**)
- 174- If you go near the house, the dog will chase you. (**else**)
- 175- I don't think it's a good idea to go to the party. (**were**)
- 176- I want to go on holiday but I haven't got enough money.  
(**wish**)
- 177- You shouldn't borrow any money you won't be able to pay it  
back. (**better**)
- 178- Magda read the paper during breakfast. (**while**)
- 179- It isn't necessary for you to write the instructions down.  
(**have**)
- 180- Edfu is the city he lived in until he was 18. (**where**)
- 181- Talking during the exam is not allowed. (**No one**)
- 182- I want to go to Samir's party, but I'm too ill. (**wish**)
- 183- Fady has got the same number of CDs as Nagi. (**many**)
- 184- Could you give me a lift to the office, please? (**mind**)
- 185- She had difficulty reading his handwriting. (**difficult**)
- 186- It was the first time she had driven a car. (**never**)
- 187- Salwa doesn't like people to ask her about her work. (**be**)
- 188- "Would you like to come to dinner on Friday?" they said to  
us. (**invited**)
- 189- "I've got the fastest car of all my friends." Daniel said.  
(**boasted**)
- 190-** Don't open the door on any account while I'm out.  
(**On no account**)
- 191- I had never seen such a fierce dog before. (**Never before**)
- 192- It rained heavily all day, so they didn't go out. (**But for**)
- 193- Mary regrets not studying hard for her exams. (**wishes**)
- 194- If you don't stop being naughty, I will tell the headmaster.  
(**else**)
- 195- "What a fantastic view!" they said. (**exclaimed**)
- 196- The only one he didn't send invitation to was Nadia.  
(**everyone**)

197- It takes me an hour to drive from my house to the airport.  
(It is)

198- I haven't seen such beautiful mountains anywhere else.  
(Nowhere)

199- "I'm the prettiest girl at the party." Said Alia. (boasted)

200- Taking photographs inside the museum is strictly prohibited.  
(not)

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d and**

1- The problem of pollution ..... worse these days.

a) will get    b) got    c) is getting    d) was getting

2- ..... the housework. Maggie sat down to rest.

a) Doing    b) Having done  
c) Done    d) Has done

3- ..... some spare time, Tom went for a walk.

a) Having    b) Have    c) Has    d) To have

4- It's no use ..... the door. It's locked.

a) pushing    b) push    c) to push    d) to pushing

5- We expect everyone ..... to the meeting.

a) to come    b) come    c) to coming    d) coming

6- She was lying on the sofa ..... about the exam.

a) think    b) to think    c) to thinking    d) thinking

7- This time next month. I ..... in a new house.

a) will live    b) will be living  
c) am living    d) will have lived

8- The match ..... at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

a) starts    b) start    c) is starting    d) starting

9- Julie is starting a new job tomorrow. She ..... forward to it.

a) looks    b) looking    c) look    d) is looking

10- They were happy to hear they ..... a prize.

a) had won    b) were winning    c) have won    d) win

11- The boys avoided ..... through the dark forest.

a) to walk    b) walking    c) walk    d) to walking

12- Look at the sunshine, it ..... a beautiful day.

a) is being    b) is going to be    c) be    d) being





27- The reason .....he is happy is that he has just passed his exams.

- a) where      b) when      c) that      d) why

28- "Did you make dinner last night?" "No, by the time I got home. Mary ..... it?"

- a) had already made      b) already made  
c) has already made      d) already has made

29- I'll take my umbrella ..... it rains later today.

- a) so that      b) in case      c) in order to      d) due to

30- The office ..... I work is very large.

- a) which      b) what      c) where      d) when

31- They ..... for an hour now, so they're tired.

- a) exercise      b) have been exercising  
c) are exercising      d) were exercising

32- This time next week I ..... on a sandy beach.

- a) will be lying      b) will lie  
c) am lying      d) will have lied

33- We ..... the lock fixed before we went on holiday.

- a) have had      b) are having  
c) had had      d) will be having

34- The girl ..... at that desk is my best friend.

- a) sits      b) to sit      c) sat      d) sitting

35- That's the boy ..... father is my teacher.

- a) whose      b) who's      c) who      d) that

36- I think I ..... my hair cut next Saturday.

- a) have      b) have had      c) will have      d) had

37- "Where is Dad?" "He's in the garden ..... some apples from the tree."

- a) pick      b) picking      c) to pick      d) picked

38- "They have finished building the new theatre." "I know. It ..... by the mayor next month."

- a) is opened      b) opened      c) will be opened      d) is being

39- "I ..... finish that computer game yesterday." "Well done, it's really a difficult game."

- a) can      b) could      c) would      d) was able to















88- We ..... go shopping yesterday because we had plenty of food.

- a) **needn't have**                      b) **need to**  
c) **didn't need to**                      d) **don't need to**

89- Could you get me two ..... of bread from the bakery?

- a) **loaves**      b) **packets**      c) **kilos**      d) **pieces**

90- Two months ..... a long time to wait for a reply.

- a) **are**              b) **is**              c) **were**              d) **have been**

91- ..... day, I will buy a big house with a garden.

- a) **A**      b) **The**              c) **That**              d) **One**

92- "..... we miss the bus, what will we do?" "Call a taxi."

- a) **Supposing**      b) **Providing**      c) **When**      d) **Unless**

93- "..... you hurry, you will be late for work ." "I'm nearly ready now."

- a) **Supposing**      b) **Providing**              c) **When**              d) **Unless**

94- Hassan apologized ..... shouting at me.

- a) **at**              b) **in**              c) **for**              d) **about**

95- If you ..... your room, you can go out to play.

- a) **have tided**      b) **tided**      c) **had tided**      d) **are tiding**

96- If I feel better tonight, I ..... to the party.

- a) **would go**      b) **go**              c) **went**              d) **might go**

97- That office block is much ..... than this one.

- a) **taller**              b) **tall**              c) **tallest**              d) **being tall**

98- They had lots of potatoes, so they ..... buy any more.

- a) **mustn't**      b) **couldn't**      c) **wouldn't**      d) **didn't need to**

99- ..... the bank is closed, what will we do?

- a) **Unless**      b) **Though**      c) **Supposing**      d) **Providing**

100- If you ..... in such a hurry, you wouldn't have forgotten the file.

- a) **hadn't left**      b) **had left**      c) **have left**      d) **having left**

101- He denied ..... his mother's vase.

- a) **to break**      b) **broke**              c) **have broken**      d) **breaking**

102- They ..... be friends. They never speak to each other.

- a) **would**      b) **could**              c) **can't**              d) **mustn't**

103- ..... I take your order now, madam?

- a) May                      b) Should                      c) Must                      d) Ought  
 104- ..... you leave now, you won't miss the start of the film.
- a) Supposing                      b) Unless                      c) Providing                      d) Would  
 105- ..... the heavy snow, we managed to get to the office.
- a) In spite of                      b) While                      c) However                      d) Whereas  
 106- "There were a lot of people at the party." "I know. But  
 ..... of them were strangers to me."
- a) all                      b) neither                      c) either                      d) both  
 107- "Mum, did you wash my blue shirt?" "Well, I washed two  
 shirts, but ..... of them was blue."
- a) all                      b) neither                      c) either                      d) both  
 108- "You can't be lonely. You have lots of friends." "Yes, but  
 ..... of them can come to visit today."
- a) all                      b) both                      c) none                      d) either  
 109- "Both of those dresses are beautiful." "Yes, but I don't think  
 ..... of them will fit me."
- a) all                      b) neither                      c) either                      d) no  
 110- "Did you watch a comedy last night?" "No, we watched two  
 films, but ..... of them were comedies.
- a) neither                      b) both                      c) all                      d) either  
 111- "Do you have pen-friends?" "Yes, and ..... of them live  
 abroad."
- a) neither                      b) both                      c) all                      d) either  
 112- "Did you read both of those books?" "Yes, but I didn't enjoy  
 ..... of them."
- a) neither                      b) both                      c) all                      d) either  
 113- "This cake tastes very sweet." "I think I put ..... sugar in it."
- a) too many                      b) too much                      c) a lot                      d) a great deal  
 114- "The sun is very bright today." "I know. That's ..... I'm  
 wearing sunglasses."
- a) where                      b) when                      c) why                      d) which  
 115- "Shall I take my coat with me?" "Yes, take it ..... it gets  
 cold later."
- a) in case                      b) whereas                      c) in spite                      d) however  
 116- "Fadia is getting engaged next week." "Then that must be  
 the reason ..... she looks so happy.
- a) when                      b) why                      c) who                      d) which  
 117- ..... is that letter I wrote? Have you seen it?



a) Which                      b) When                      c) What                      d) Where

118- When we lived by the sea; we ... to swim every morning.

a) were used    b) used                      c) were using    d) got used

119- We waved goodbye ..... the car was out of sight.

a) while                      b) when                      c) until                      d) by the time

120- "I love going to the beach." "....."

a) So do I                      b) So I do                      c) Neither do I                      d) Nor I do.

## Conjugation of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive or Present المضارع أو المصدر	Past الماضي	Past Participle التصريف الثالث
arise	ينهض	arisen
awake	يستيقظ	awoke
bear	يولد	born
bear	يحمل - يتحمل	borne
beat	يضرب - يهزم	beaten
become	يصبح - يصير	become
bend	يلوى - يثنى	bent
begin	يبدأ	begun
bet	يراهن	bet
bid	يأمر - يقول	bidden
bind	يربط	bound
bite	يعض	bitten
bleed	يدمي - ينزف	bled
blow	يهب - ينفخ	blown
break	يكسر	broken
breed	يربي	bred
bring	يحضر	brought
broadcast	يذيع	broadcast
build	يبني	built
burn	يحترق - يحرق	burnt-burned
burst	ينفجر	burst
buy	يشترى	bought
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught
choose	يختار	chosen
cling	يتعلق	clung
come	يأتي - يحضر	come
cost	يكلف	cost
cut	يقطع	cut
creep	يزحف	crept
deal	يتعامل	dealt



dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يجر - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود - يجر	drove	driven
dwell	يسكن - يقطن	dwelt	dwelt
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط - يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم - يغذى	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fortell	يتنبأ	fortold	fortold
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
flee	يهرب	fled	fled
fling	يرمى أو يقذف بقوة	flung	flung
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forbid	يمنع	forbade	forbidden
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
forgive	يسامح - يعفو عن	forgave	forgiven
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل على	got	got
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grind	يطحن	ground	ground
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
hang	يعلق	hung	hung
have	يملك	had	had
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يخبي - يختبئ	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب يصطدم يرتطم	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held

hurt	يُؤذي - يضر	hurt	hurt
keep	يُحفظ - يصون	kept	kept
kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	laid	laid
lead	يقود	led	led
leap	يقفز	leapt	leapt
learn	يتعلم	learnt-learned	learnt-learned
leave	يترك	left	left
lend	يقرض - يسلف	lent	lent
let	يدع	let	let
lie	يرقد	lay	lain
lie	يكذب	lied	lied
light	يشعل أو يضيئ	lighted-lit	lighted-lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع - يجعل	made	made
mean	يعنى - يقصد	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
mistake	يخطئ	mistook	mistaken
misunderstand	يسئ الفهم	misunderstood	misunderstood
outrun	يتفوق على	outran	outrun
overcome	يتغلب على	overcame	overcome
overthrow	يطيح بـ	overthrew	overthrown
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يدق	rang	rung
rise	يشرق - ينهض	rose	risen
run	يجرى	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يرى	saw	seen
seek	يبحث عن	sought	sought
sell	يبيع	sold	sold



send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	يبدأ - يضع	set	set
sew	يخيط - يهيك	sewed	sewn
shake	يهتز - يهز	shook	shaken
shed	يذرف - يسفك	shed	shed
shine	يلمع يضي	shone	shone
shoot	يطلق - يقذف	shot	shot
show	يرى - يبين	showed	shown
shrink	ينكمش - يتقلص	shrank	shrunk
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
sing	يغنى	sang	sung
sink	يغوص - يغرق	sank	sunk
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
slay	يذبح - يقتل	slew	slain
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
slide	ينزلق	slid	slid
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spell	يتهجى	spelt	spelt
spend	ينفق - يقضى	spent	spent
spill	يسكب	Spilled	Spilled
spin	يغزل	Span	Spun
split	يشق	Split	Split
spoil	يفسد	spoilt	Spoilt
spread	ينشر ينشر	spread	Spread
spring	يقفز	sprang	Sprung
stand	يقف	stood	Stood
steal	يسرق	stole	Stolen
stick	يلصق	stuck	Stuck
sting	يلدغ	stung	Stung
stride	يخطو	Strode	Stridden
strike	يضرب - يخبط	Struck	struck

swear	يقسم	Swore	sworn
sweep	يكنس - يكتسح	Swept	swept
swell	يتورم	Swelled	swollen
swim	يسبح	Swam	swum
swing	يتأرجح - يتمايل	Swang	swung
take	ياخذ	Took	taken
teach	يعلم	Taught	taught
tear	يمزق	Tore	torn
tell	يخبر	Told	told
throw	يرمي - يقذف	Threw	thrown
think	يفكر - يعتقد	Thought	thought
thrust	يدفع	Thrust	thrust
tread	يطأ - يدوس	Trod	trodden
undergo	يمر بـ - يجتاز	Underwent	undergone
understand	يفهم	Understood	understood
undertake	يعهد بـ	Undertook	undertaken
wake	يوقظ	Woke-waked	waked-awoken
wear	يلبس - يرتدي	Wore	worn
weave	ينسج	Wove	woven
weep	يبكي	Wept	wept
win	يكسب - يربح	Won	won
wind	يلف - يربط	Wound	wound
withdraw	ينسحب	Withdrew	withdrawn
withstand	يتحمل	Withstood	withstood
wring	يعصر	Wrung	wrung
write	يكتب	Wrote	Written



**Ex. 80 Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly.**

1. I had a three - weeks holiday in Spain.
2. My boss has been to Alexandria and I'm doing some of his works.
3. Nadia was lying in the sun before the children were playing in the pool.
4. How long did you pass your test?
5. I was walking down the street while a car stopped beside me.
6. He continued his journey before he changed the tyre.
7. Our team had scored three goals until we got to the match.
8. The professor didn't start speaking since everyone was quiet.
9. She had been singing for years just she finally became a star.
10. Do you know where he lived in Alexandria before he moved to Cairo?
11. They have been sailing for a month before they reached the port.
12. She took off her coat by the time she entered the house.
13. She was upset because she was waiting to hear from her son for days.
14. She has finished most of the work by the time her boss arrived.
15. She was pleased because she gave the job.
16. We were living in the same house for twelve years before we decided to move.
17. He left his job because he was feeling dissatisfied for months.
18. She isn't used to live in tropical climates.
19. The bus to Alexandria departs for an hour.
20. I really need a drink. I'll buy you one. What would you like?
21. I'm sure he is going to understand if you explain it to him clearly.
22. If I will have enough money, I'll buy you a new bicycle.
23. Last week I met Paul and he told me that Mary was moving to Canada two weeks before.
24. I'll leave before he is coming.
25. I've known him just we were at school.
26. She was working in Alexandria for two years before she applied for a new post.
27. She had just dressed before Nagi arrived.

28. Nadia has been studying English since three months.
29. She met her husband ten years already.
30. I yet haven't read this book.
31. How long did they move into their new house?
32. She's the cleverest person I ever met.
33. Janet didn't go to the dentist for six years.
34. I can't remember which I last saw a comic film.
35. He can't stand treated like a slave.
36. She came in only finding Fady had left.
37. They made him to pay for the damage.
38. Let me the first congratulating you on your success.
39. I prefer reading a book than watching T.V.
40. I prefer to read book rather to watch T.V.
41. If you don't stop to smoke, you'll make yourself ill.
42. We are waiting for his first novel published in England.
43. Don't tease him anymore. He doesn't enjoy to be laughed at.
44. Listen carefully because I don't want to misunderstand.
45. She wasn't too inexperienced to get the job.
46. The horror film was terrified.
47. Dad didn't let me to drive his car.
48. He found it difficult enough to do the crossword.
49. The secretary was complaining for have too much work.
50. If the swimmer was able to find his way out of the jungle, he would have survived.
51. Today is a holiday. You can't go to work.
52. You didn't have to worry about the problem anymore I'll take care of it.
54. You don't need to say that. She was very upset by your remark.
55. Perhaps he left the car unlocked. He will have left the car unlocked.
56. You might drive slowly. This is my advice.
57. It would be a good idea to leave early. You would better leave early.
58. It wasn't necessary for them to pay for our meal. They couldn't have paid for our meal.
59. He said he was sorry he was late. He apologized to be late.
60. I don't feel well but I'll carry out working any way.



61. Nagi is not good about playing football. He'd rather play squash.
62. When he was full recovered from his illness, the doctor told him to take it easy.
63. Although he arrived an hour late, he tried hardly to make up for the last time.
64. His hands were too cold as ice.
65. The soon you start, the sooner you'll finish.
66. The richer you are, the many friends you have.
67. The plane flew highly in the sky.
68. The smaller the flat is, the law the rent is.
69. You drive fast, the quicker we'll get there.
70. This energy saving machine is more economical model on the market.
71. The police was following the thief everywhere.
72. This new energy saving machine uses the least electricity than the others.
73. The news were announced on the television screen.
74. I've never seen so boring film.
75. She's the quicker typist of all.
76. That table is alike to this one.
77. Nagi has got as much books as Hany.
78. This ring is far much valuable than that ring.
79. It's possible we'll stay for another night. We should stay for another night.
80. My grandfather died with cancer.
81. This holiday was different of all the others.
82. There's a big difference from English and Greek food.
83. She attended a three- years course.
84. You must cut off the amount of sugar you consume.
85. The village was cut down for days because of the snow.
86. Every year, one out in five children in Britain is injured in an accident.
87. He tries hard to keep up with the class. He makes his good to keep up with the class.
88. It takes two hours to fly from Athens to Rome. It's trip takes two hours from Athens to Rome.

89. He is the little helpful policeman I've ever met .
90. Jane would prefer to work as a doctor from working as a nurse.
91. Smoking in trains is not allowed. You needn't smoke in trains.
92. Shall we go to the party tonight? What for going to the party tonight?
93. They started restoring the monument a year ago. They were restoring the monument for a year.
94. The hospital which I was born is being extended.
95. If I have been you I'd get some legal advice.
96. Despite of her severe disability, she fulfilled her goal in life.
97. Engy used to be the happier than she is now.
98. He explained to us the more best ways of self-defence.
99. Until I arrived home, Samy had already left.
100. We waited for six hours until the train got to the station.
101. Ann didn't buy the car since she had saved enough money.
102. He watered the plants by the time she got home.
103. As soon as I'll get home. I'll have something to eat.
104. When the Queen will arrive, we must stand up.
105. We waited for you by the time it got dark.
106. I'll call you immediately I reach my hotel.
107. The children cleared the table by the time they had finished eating.
108. I helped him so as he could finish early.
109. He opened an account so that save money to buy a car.
110. I'll take some sandwiches in case I'll get hungry.
111. He doesn't carry a lot of cash in order that avoid getting robbed.
112. She put on her raincoat lest get wet.
113. The little boy hid for fear to be punished.
114. There's too a lot of noise that I can't work.
115. It was such a nice weather that we went to the park.
116. It was such nice a day that we went to the beach.
117. He didn't work hard for he lost his work.
118. The road was blocked as a result there has been an accident.



119. For it's raining out side, let's take a taxi.
120. Because the traffic I arrived at the office late.
121. Samy is so short to join the police force.
122. He worked extremely hard that he got a promotion.
123. Despite of being rich, they aren't happy.
124. He is tall while his sister is short.
125. Although he studied hard but he failed the exam.
126. What he said, she was convinced.
127. In spite the rain, the game was not off.
128. While she going on a diet, she put on five kilos.
129. In spite of you say. I won't believe you.
130. Whatever hard he studies, he doesn't get good marks.
131. His mother is French even though his father English.
132. Expensive however the restaurant, the food tasted terrible.
133. They travelled at night in the hope to be seen.
134. The students which failed the exam can sit again in May.
135. My uncle has a large collection of antiques, many of whom are valuable.
136. The supermarket has thirty employees, most of which work part time.
137. She is friendly with the two children whose their mother is the headmistress.
138. Mr. Collins is the man from which I bought my tape recorder.
139. The building which I work caught fire yesterday.
140. Neither Nadia or Fadia knows how to drive.
141. The travel agency will contact you so that your flight is changed.
142. The hotel which we spent our summer holidays, has been closed down.
143. I not only enjoy my job and it's very well paid.
144. The plane couldn't take off because the thick fog.
145. She won't buy him any chocolate if he stops crying.
146. Mr Smith is keen at photography.
147. The accident victim had to be operated about immediately.
148. The flat wasn't cleaned yet.
149. The politician is interviewed now.

150. Tea was grown in India.
151. The prizes will award to the President tomorrow.
152. The prisoner were being taken to prison now.
153. These should take before meals.
154. There was hard any food left.
155. It is very more expensive to live in London than any other city in Britain.
156. He is good at write stories to children.
157. I love given flowers.
158. They can't stand be criticized.
159. She hates being keep waiting.
160. She likes complementing on her work.
161. A cure for the disease hoped efficient.
162. The hostage believed to have died.
163. He said to be a dishonest man.
164. The hotel was fully booked, when we stayed at a guest house.
165. He plays football as if he is a professional best yet he is not professional.
166. She is jealous at her well-off sister in law.
167. Has someone repaired the telephone. I've just used it so it must have repaired.
168. The firemen looked tired. They tried to put out the fire for six hours.
169. When we arrived at the airport, the plane already taken off.
170. After the policeman questioned the suspect, he let him go.
171. Patients must give medicine every morning.
172. The drowning child was risking by the life guard yesterday.
173. Our water heater is repaired at the moment.
174. The explosion had caused by a gas leak.
175. The tax on cigarettes have been increased.
176. The rooms were cleaned daily.
177. The actress will protect by a bodyguard 24 hours a day.
178. The award be presented by an eminent scientist now.
179. Surgeons make operations on people in hospitals.
180. My brother has a difficult decision to do next week.
181. Everyone does mistakes when they learning something new.



182. If you take this medicine, it will do you good.
183. I have much work to make.
184. Trained dogs are using by the police to find drugs.
185. Eating too much chocolate makes me feeling sick.
186. I have cut my hair last week.
187. Nagi is having his house decorating at the moment.
188. The manager asked having a room booked to him.
189. Jim hates to have his mistakes correct.
190. He used have his meals cooked.
191. He told the maid to have served his breakfast in his room.
192. Now I wear contact lenses I had tested my eyes every three months.
193. All the arrangements should have made for the business meeting.
194. Maged got two of his teeth extracting yesterday.
195. This diet says to be rich in vitamins.
196. It thought that most of the society's problems are the result of unemployment.
197. The bus driver made the noisy passenger got off the bus.
198. He tried to give away smoking twice.
199. I was asked to hold out white Mr. Smith was fetched to the phone.
200. We were held back on the motorway for three hours.
201. Thick fog prevented the plane of taking off.
202. There was no reason on his reckless actions.
203. This man reminds me about my uncle.
204. He stood up and walked forward the front door.
205. I'm happy at the job I've got.
206. There was a lot of traffic because a car had broken up in the middle of the road.
207. There's a strong relation about smoking and lung cancer.
208. Hard work thinks to be the key to success in life
209. He can't lying when he told us the news.
210. I'll be able to book tickets so long as you let me know in time.
211. Despite of his lack of experience, he always puts forward good ideas.
212. The teacher doesn't put up bad behaviour in the classroom.
213. What for spending the day on the beach?

214. Neither John nor Tom doesn't like staying up late.
215. I can only help if you say me problem.
216. He asked me what was I doing.
217. I want to know if we were going out tonight.
218. She told him put the box over there.
219. He asked his wife if she has paid the electricity bill.
220. Nadia said that he has never written to her before.
221. My mother advised me don't stay up too late.
222. He accused me for acting as if I were guilty.
223. He insisted to me wearing that jacket.
224. He advised me that to go to the doctor.
225. The manager denied having to steal the money.
226. She accused him to cause a lot of pain to her family.
227. By who was the mistake made?
228. When will the meeting hold?
229. He asked me where was I going?
230. They suggested to see the film.
231. I wonder why did he lie to me.
232. The suspect denied to murder the young man.
233. They accused him to commit the crime.
234. I'll give you a call if I needed any informations.
235. Mary had a nanny to look over her kids.
236. Look at the unknown words in the dictionary.
237. The judge sympathized at the suspect situation.
238. Have you never been to New York?
239. She watched a film on T.V. When the telephone rang.
240. While she went to answer the phone, she slipped on some water.
241. If I were invited to the party, I'd have gone.
242. If I am a bird. I'd fly.
243. If you reserve a ticket, you will not find a seat.
244. You will get a seat if that you reserve a ticket.
245. Has he known the facts, he'd have told us.
246. But for the neighbours stop shouting, I'll call the police
247. If he not pay the fine, he may go to prison.
248. If he had known about the meeting, he will have come.



249. If only I am a millionaire.
250. She can't type, but she wishes she can.
251. I'm so desperate. I wish I don't move to this house.
252. I didn't see the programme, I wish I saw it.
253. I wish he will drive more carefully but I don't think he will.
254. If you do some exercise, you couldn't lose weight.
255. I prefer to stay at home rather than to go out.
256. Everyone will win a prize if that they finish the game.
257. Your father won't object to your going to the party unless you're back by 9 o'clock.
258. In case that you follow the map, you won't get lost.
259. She must have made out that story, it can't be true.
260. He bought her flowers to make for his bad behaviour.
261. It was so a cold weather that we couldn't go out.
262. Noone really knows why don't so many people like number 13.
263. He arrives too punctually. You can set your watch by him.
264. She wouldn't forgive him even though all his apologies.
265. Although the lack of money, he seems happy.
266. It was unwise of him to believe the weather forecast. He should believe the weather forecast.
267. It said that this juice has a high sugar content.
268. Excessive sunbathing believes to cause skin cancer.
269. Your jeans is hanging on the wardrobe.
270. The information were incorrect.
271. Physics are the study of natural laws.
272. It isn't necessary to wait for us. You can't wait for us.
273. You not need buy any meat. We have got plenty.
274. We usually go to swim in the weekends.
275. It's only six o'clock. It's very early to go to bed.
276. He wasn't too tall to reach the cupboard.
277. I'm thirsty. I was running for two hours.
278. This is the park which I take my do every morning.
279. My husband painted our house all himself.
280. Peter was driving for an hour before he had an accident.
281. Tom worked as a postman for forty years before he retired.

282. Have you been sleeping for long when I called you last night ? Yes I had.
283. They were tired. They have been discussing business problems for four hours.
284. That's the girl which dog bit me last week.
285. Medhat was buying a luxury car recently.
286. I used reading fairy tales when I was a child.
287. My father left before I got up.
288. My brother learnt to drive since he was 18.
289. My brother has learnt to drive a year ago.
290. When I want to relax. I'd rather to read a book.
291. My brother is really happy, he just won the school maths prize.
292. I find it difficult to get decisions easily.
293. My uncle doesn't enjoy to drive in big cities.
294. It's not good to have fun of people because of the way they speak.
295. You have to study for a long time where you want to train to be a doctor.
296. They arranged to go to Mexico. They'd leave tomorrow.
297. He decided to change his flat. He'll move to the city centre.
298. Mary is never being late for meetings.
299. I was never to Austria but I'd love to go.
300. How long were you in London? I've been there since last week.
301. Fred was falling off the ladder while he was painting the cieling.
302. Salah was writing three letters so far today.
303. Nadia will buy a car as soon as she will pass her driving test.
304. I see black clouds in the sky. It will rain.
305. The wind is getting stronger. There will be a sandstorm.
306. Football players pass the ball to each other until one player can win a goal.
307. I hear you're starting your university course. I'm sure you are going to enjoy it.
308. For animals and humans co-operated is important for survival.
309. My predict is that you will be a successful doctor.



310. Her intend is to pass all her exams next year.
311. The patient was saved by a pack of doctors.
312. My uncle is always optimistic and thinks something bad is going to happen.
313. My brother is always pessimistic and expects to win a gold medal.
314. My brother works for insurance company in Cairo.
315. Did Nadia get a job she applied for?
316. Can you turn out light, Please?
317. She works six hours the day.
318. There no chairs, so we had to sit on a floor.
319. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake.
320. That's least interesting book I've ever read.
321. The most tall building in our city is Cairo Tower.
322. English is more easy to learn than Chinese.
323. Nagi is the more intelligent student in our class.
324. The Pacific Ocean is not too deep as the Indian Ocean.
325. For many people climbing a great mountain is life style ambition.
326. When someone climbs a mountain, they have recognised one's goal.
327. The air is more thinner at the top of Everest.
328. We expected their house to be very big but it is no big than ours.
329. The young you are, the easier it's to learn.
330. It's difficult to concentrate when you are tired. The more tired you are, the hard you concentrate.
331. Their house is about three times as bigger as ours.
332. That film was really boring. It was more boring film I've ever seen.
333. This hotel is not expensive. It is the less expensive hotel I've ever stayed in.
334. My brother went to Harvard university when he studied economics.
335. This supermarket is open every day exception for Friday.
336. There's a wonderful group of old books in our town library.

337. Credit is money that you owe to someone.
338. My brother has to work during years before he could afford his own car.
339. Before he retired, my uncle worked like a postman.
340. I am used to play tennis a lot but I don't play now.
341. Did you used to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?
342. He not use to smoke in the past but he smokes now.
343. I rarely eat ice cream now but I was using to eat it when I was a child.
344. Last week our plane took up two hours late.
345. How far a have you read this book?
346. How much pages of that book have you been reading?
347. Have you ever been playing tennis?
348. Mary is still writing letters. She had written letters all day.
349. I knew about the accident for a long time.
350. Did you ever work in a factory? No. Never.
351. It was raining since I got up this morning.
352. I like your house. How long are you living here?
353. It started raining an hour ago. It rained for an hour.
354. I was tired yesterday because I was reading until late the night before.
355. Unfortunately even though he was training for six months, Ahmed didn't win the race.
356. As soon as I'm concerned, there are too many cars in modern cities.
357. He changed channels on the T.V. with the real control.
358. She didn't buy the cake for the party. She baked it hers.
359. My neighbour is a mechanic. He repairs his car his own.
360. Her cousins are dressmakers. They make their dresses by them.
361. We didn't go to a travel agent to organize our holiday. We organized it by ours.
362. Can you help me with these suitcases I can't lift them on myself.
363. She told her guests to help their own to food and drink.
364. The police carry guns to protect them in case they are shot at.



365. To save money, we decorated the house our own.
366. You look dreadful. You should look after yours a little better.
367. I'm writing to one of my friends. I'm writing to a friend of myself.
368. Ann invited some of her friends. Ann invited some friends of herself.
369. The box was too heavy for me to lift by mine.
370. Who was Tom with when you saw him? Nobody he was by him.
371. As soon as I'm concerned, we should support small shops and shop in them.
372. If not your help, I would have missed the way.
373. Only if you save money, you would be able to buy a car.
374. Hadn't I missed the early train, I would be late.
375. If the airline wasn't on strike, our flight wouldn't have been delayed.
376. You can visit me any time that you call me in advance.
377. I'll buy some mineral water but for I get thirsty.
378. She will go to the party in case she has finished her work.
379. It would be foolish of him if not accept the offer.
380. He wouldn't talk about his plans even you begged him to.
381. As long as I were you, I would sell my car.
382. Egypt is famous about her ancient monuments.
383. The train was late but nobody knows the reason of the delay.
384. He was worried for the result of the exam.
385. This house belongs to me. Its mine.
386. My brother applied to a vacant post in the bank.
387. Many people died by bird flu all over the world.
388. Nobody knows what the cause for the explosion was?
389. Do you think we'll find a solution at the problem?
390. Nadia gets on well with her employer. She has a good relation to him.
391. I'm not very good about repairing things.
392. We stayed at home because Janet wasn't keen over going out.

393. Mrs Davis is a keen gardener. She is very proud on her garden.
394. Your camera is similar of mine but not exactly the same.
395. My brother works about an international oil company.
396. You should apologize to your friend about you bad behaviour.
397. She lost her ring yesterday. She's looking after it everywhere.
398. I'm sure you're capable at passing your test.
399. The North coast is increasingly popular at holidaymakers.
400. He looks stupid with this haircut. Everybody will laugh about him.
401. Have a nice holiday. Take care at yourself.
402. He is old and lives alone. He needs someone to look at him.
403. I Always dream at being rich.
404. The number of people suffering of heart disease has increased.
405. I wanted to go alone but they insisted to coming with me.
406. Don't look out of the window. Concentrate in your work.
407. There was an accident. A bus collided to a car.
408. He wants his house to repair in a few days.
409. A Monastery is a building which monks live.
410. It believes that the Fayoum Oasis were used to irrigate farmers' fields.
411. It's believed that the temple of Edfue was starting in the year 237 BC.
412. The engineers took the injured man into the emergency room.
413. In ancient Egypt waterwheels were using to irrigate fields.
414. The Alexandria Library was open by the President in 2002.
415. He set out a large company.
416. Temporary shelters should have provided for the earthquake victims.
417. I don't want to think as a burden.
418. We have not allowed to leave before we finished the exercise.
419. Photographs must not taken in the museum.
420. I would have sent a letter if my uncle had known my address.
421. Students should have a dictionary to look after unknown words.
422. We are looking to going for a holiday.
423. Would you mind to answer some questions?



424. We will never run away with energy from the wind and sun.
425. If there is not enough food, people will die with hunger.
426. The old factory is polluted the air in our city.
427. Countries can't do much on them own to reduce the problem of global warming.
428. The information you are looking for can find on the internet.
429. At school we are been taught how to revise for our exams.
430. You don't have to take things that don't belong to you.
431. That film has already seen by more than five million people.
432. We couldn't to go to school tomorrow because it's a public holiday.
433. You needn't use your mobile phone while you are driving. It's against the law.
434. You didn't need to worry about the matter because I'll take care of that.
435. She hadn't to buy a dress for the party because she bought a new one last week.
436. You didn't need to buy meat because we have had much of it in the fridge.
437. Would you want borrowing me year cassette player?
438. You shouldn't park here. It is forbidden.
439. She must be on holiday. I'm not sure.
440. He can be sleeping now. I'm sure.
441. You can go to the doctor. This is my advice.
442. What a lovely day. How good going for a walk?
443. You will drive more slowly. It's raining heavily.
444. You better leave early. It's a good idea.
445. The police are carrying away an investigation into the cause of the star's death.
446. She looks miserable. She will have lost her job.
447. Could you mind typing these letters for me?
448. You won't take a jacket. It's rather warm.
449. You won't wait her because you're not allowed to.
450. It's the to best book I've even read.
451. My car broke out on the motor way and I hod to walk to

- the garage.
452. What do you make for a living. I work as a nurse.
453. Could you make me a favour if you are going out?
454. Could you get me some milk?
455. Now's a good time to ask for a rise because your boss is in good mind.
456. The storm broke out after we have been driving for four hours.
457. Did you visit the national museum yet?.
458. The last time I went to the theatre was a month already.
459. As both her parents had died, she was brought in by her grand parents.
460. I go swimming twice one weak.
461. Tourists from all over the world visit Egypt monuments every day.
462. There are castles all over British Isles.
463. A busiest city in Britain is London.
464. The information you gave me about the trip were false.
465. The firemen were putting out the fire while passers by was looking in amazement.
466. The police has caught the man that robbed the supermarket.
467. A group of architects are designing the new supermarket centre.
468. Not have I seen such a smart child.
469. My black trousers is dirty. I'll wear something else.
470. She has soon finished her homework.
471. Everywhere else in the world can you see such rare birds.
472. My house isn't so farther from the city centre as Jane's.
473. Many new facilities have been provided for disabled.
474. Not only the teacher gave us homework but she assigned us a project as well.
475. The teacher hasn't given us a test since three days.
476. Nagi, I found a brown under the desk. Is it your?

*Good Luck*