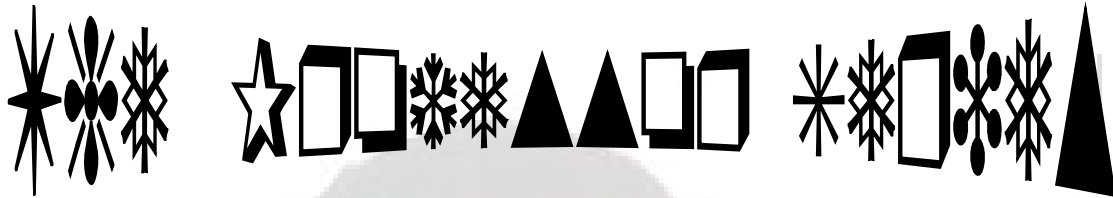


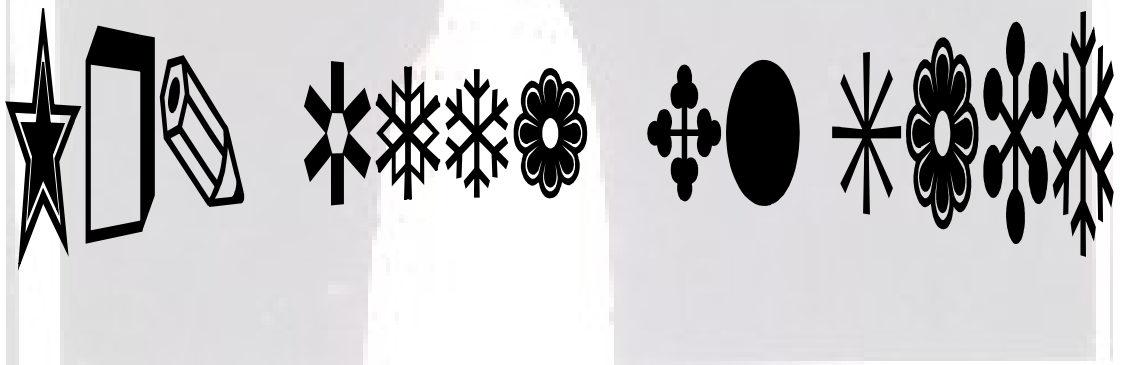
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in

English Language

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الأستاذ / رضا السعيد
مدرس لغة انجليزية
متخصص في شرح كورسات الجامعة
الأمريكية.

. والمعهد البريطاني ومعهد القوات المسلحة
متخصص في شرح مواد الأدب الإنجليزي وعلم
اللغة.

محاضر في تدريب الدارسين لاجتياز اختبارات
التوفل .

. دراسات عليا في الأدب الإنجليزي وطرق التدريس

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نبذه عن الكاتب

- من مواليد محافظة الدقهلية - مركز أجا - 1983
- تخرج في كلية الآداب من قسم اللغة الإنجليزية بجامعة القاهرة مايو 2004
ثم تمهيدي ماجستير شعبة أدب إنجليزي .
- ماجستير في الأدب الإنجليزي ودراسات عليا في طرق التدريس .
- عاشق للغة الإنجليزية والأدب الإنجليزي ولا سيما لغة الشعر.
- متخصص في مواد الأدب الإنجليزي وعلم اللغة.

إهداء

*أهدي باكورة أعمالى اليهما تقديرا لصنيعهما معى و"عرفانا بجميلهما على.

في حالة وجود أي مقترحات أو تعليقات أو آراء شخصية تتعلق بمادة الكتاب أو أسلوبه أو طريقة عرضه
يرجى الأتصال مباشرة بصاحب الكتاب : أ.رضا السعيد عبد الباسط

علي

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وأسأل التوفيق

With my best wishes,

Mr. Reda El-Said.

الجزء الأول : القواعد والقصاص النحوية

Time clauses / time conjunctions

الروابط والعبارات الزمنية

.When the time clause precedes the main Clause, a comma is used•

نستخدم فاصلة اذا جاءت أداة الربط الزمنية قبل العبارة الأساسية .

Examples

-Whenever he is in town, he visits us عندما يكون في المدينة, يزورنا

time clause main clause

.He visits us whenever he is in town-

main clause time clause

Sequence of Tenses

ترتيب الأزمنة

Time clauses follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. That is, when the verb of the • main clause is in a present or (future form, the verb of the time clause is in a present form. When the verb of the main clause is in a past form, the verb of the time clause is (in a past form, too

عندما يأتي فعل الجملة الأساسية في صيغة المضارع أو المستقبل , فان فعل العبارة الزمنية يأتي في صيغة المضارع وعندما يأتي في صيغة الماضي فيكون الفعل في صيغة الماضي أيضاً .

Main clause : Time clause*

Present - future . present simple or

imperative present perfect

Examples

She takes off her shoes the moment that she gets home-

البيت ..تخلع الحذاء في اللحظة التي تدخل فيها

.I'll call you as soon as I get to my hotel- سأتصل بك بمجرد أن أصل الي فندقتي .

.Turn off the lights before you leave- أطفئ الأنوار قبل أن تغادر .

Past simple : past simple or*

Past perfect : past perfect

Examples

.He took a shower after he had finished painting the room- أخذ حمام بعد أن أنهى دهان الحجرة

.They had reserved a table before they went to the restaurant-

ago – before * منذ / قبل

.ago = before now

.e.g

(My parents got married twenty years ago. (== twenty years before now-

before = before a past time*

.e.g

.Helen and Mike got married last month-

{They had met six months before. (= six months before last month

until/till - by the time* حتي
until/till = up to the time when

.e.g

**.You must stay in the office until / till you finish / have finished the report-
(up to the time when you finish the report =)**

**.They'll be at their summer house until/till Sunday-
(up to Sunday =)**

by the time + clause = not later than the moment something happens*

.e.g

**I will have set the table by the time you come home. (= before, not later than the -
(moment you come home**

by = not later than قبل الموعد المحدد

.e.g

(I'll let you know my decision by Friday. (= not later than Friday-

:Notes

not... until/till-

.e.g

.I won't have finished my work until/till/before Thursday-

.Both until/till and before can be used to say how far away a future event is-

.e.g

.There's only one week until/till/before my summer holidays-

during - while/as أثناء / بينما

. during + noun = in the time period

.e.g

.We learnt several interesting facts during the lecture -

.while/as + clause = in the time period

.e.g

.We learnt several interesting facts while/as we were listening to the lecture-

when - (time conjunction) + present tense * عندما

.e.g

.We'll order some pizzas when our friends get here-

when = (question word) + will/would*

.e.g

.I'm not sure when his next book will be published

as a result / therefore/consequently* لذلك / كنتيجة علي ذلك

Examples

**The president was taken ill and, as a result/therefore/consequently the summit -
.meeting was cancelled**

**The president was taken ill. As a result/therefore/ consequently, the summit meeting -
was**

.cancelled

.e.g *

.It was hot. So, I turned on the air-conditioning

Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصية

subject pronouns : ضمائر الفاعل (تأتي في أول الجملة)

I , you, tin. she. It, we, you, they

:object pronouns (تأتي بعد الفعل) ضمائر المفعول

me, you, him. her, it. us, you, them

Subject pronouns go before verbs as subjects and object pronouns go after verbs or prepositions as objects

.e.g

.I like him a lot-

.We do not use a noun and a personal pronoun together•

.e.g

(... Jim is at work. (Not : (Jim) he is -

We use there + be to mention something for the first time or to say that something or •

.someone exists

We use it + be to give more details about something or someone that has already been

.mentioned

.We also use it to refer to a person when we are identifying him or her

Examples

.there is a message for you. It is from your boss-

.Who's on the phone? It's Mr. Fox-

We can use it as the subject to talk about weather, distance, temperature and time and also •

.with: it seems/appears that/it is said that, It doesn't matter, it looks like. etc

Examples

.It's a ten-minute drive to the station. It's 23 'C outside-

.it seems that there are some problems with the new management-

.OR There seem to BE some problems with the new management

.We use it to talk about something that has already been made clear•

.We use one when it is not clear which thing in particular we are talking about

.e.g

I can't find my wallet. Have you seen it? (The speaker is talking about a specific -

(.wallet

I haven't got any nice jumpers; I need to buy one (The speaker is not talking about a -

(specific jumper

In short answers and after as and than we use an object pronoun (informal) of a subject •

.(pronoun + auxiliary verb (formal

.e.g

'I hate jazz. OR 'me too. I'll do too-

.She spends more money than me/than I do-

Fill in the blanks with the correct subject or object pronoun

.Nick is lucky. ...he. has a good job and.....he..... earns much more than. ...I... do .2

.Marie works hard , because ...she... wants the boss to give ...her...a pay rise .3

?Where is Sara? Isn't that ...she..... over there .4

....She's older thanI..... am, but I'm taller than....her .5

'I'm sick and tired of this job. 'me..., too .6

?.....John gave ...me... a great idea. ' ..it..... is so inventive, isn't...it .7

Fill in the gaps with there, it or one

?A: Did you enjoy the party .1

.B: No,....there.. . weren't many people there.it.....was boring

A:There..... is someone on the phone for you. I think ...it... . is David.2

.B: Hold on I'll be there in a minute

?A:When did you last see a film.3

.B: I haven't seen ...one..... for months

?4A:Have you got your umbrella with you

.B: No,.....it..... wasn't raining this morning, so I left.....it....at home

?A:Did you sleep tale yesterday.5

.B: Yes , by the time I woke up. ...it was lunch time

.A: Look at this mess!....there....are toys everywhere.7

.B: Sorry. I'll tidy up

?A: Could I have the bill, please.8

.B: Certainly .I'll bring ..one. at once

.A: .It..... seems to be a mistake in this report.9

.B: Oh. Sorry I'll typeone..... again

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs

The underlined word in each sentence is a noun, verb , adjective, or adverb. Write the .correct part of speech after the sentence

There are many snails living in your basement. Noun-1

His favourite character is a friendly dinosaur. Verb-2

Will a fast train beat a bus to New York? Adjective-3

The director thinks I talk too fast. Adverb-4

Seeing you was a great surprise. Adjective-6

Seeing you was a great surprise .Noun -7

Ayman always learns from his mistakes. Adverb-8

I quickly discovered the secret. Adverb-9

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun. They often refer to nouns that have already been mentioned

Each sentence below contains one pronoun. Underline that pronoun

She picked up the wrong keys on the way out -1

The eggs are rotten, please put them in the trash -2

The dog took the bone and buried it in the cellar-3

The sun always shines when we walk together-4

Jane will be happy if the boss gives her a raise-5

Possessive adjectives / pronouns صفات وضمائر الملكية

This is Melanie. She is sitting at her desk. She is giving a file to her colleague, Samantha . The files behind her are hers .Melanie's BOSS asks her to update them every meek

صفات الملكية (تأتي قبل الأسم المملوك) : Possessive Adjectives

my / our / your / your / his / her / their

ضمائر الملكية (تأتي في نهاية الجملة ولا يأتي بعدها شيء) : Possessive Pronouns

mine / ours / yours / yours/ his / hers / theirs

Examples

?I like Hussein. Do you like him, too, Hamdi-

.My sister never drinks milk. She doesn't like it -

.Where's Enas? Mona wants to talk to her -

?Karim, Hassan and I are going shopping. Do you want to come with us -

.Emad washed the plates, but he didn't dry them -

?Galal! Ali! Did you get that book for me -

Both possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns can be used to talk about ownership • or the relationship between people. Possessive adjectives are followed by noun whereas possessive pronouns are not

كلاً من صفات وضمائر الملكية تستخدم للملكية ولكن صفات الملكية يتبعها اسم أما ضمائر الملكية لا يتبعها اسم

.e.g

.this is her bag. It's hers-

.We normally use possessive adjectives with parts of the body and clothes•

.e.g

.Lucy twisted her ankle-

.He put on his jacket and his hat and left-

We use the and not possessive adjectives with prepositional phrases mostly when we are talking about things that happen to parts of people's bodies. For example, blows, pains, etc.

.Verbs usually used in this pattern are: hit, punch, slap, bite. touch. pat, sting, etc

Examples

.She patted him on the shoulder-

He's got a pain in the chest-

We use the word own in the following structures to emphasize the fact that something belongs to someone

Noun + of + my /your + own

My/ your + own + noun

Examples

.I wish I had a room of my own-

.OR I wish I had my own room

.Note: its = possessive adjective

.e.g

.The cat is licking its paw

It's =it is or it has

Examples

(It's (it is) raining. (V+ing-

(It's (it has) got one room. (P.p-

حالة الملكية Possessive case

The possessive case can be used to talk about ownership or the relationship between people. It is formed in two ways

with 's for people or animals -1

singular nouns + s •

.Bob's dog-

'plural nouns ending in -s : s •

.My parents' car-

plural nouns not ending IN -S + 's •

.The men's department -

compound nouns + s •

.My sister-in-law's family-

.We use 's after the last of two or more names to show common possession •

.(Jackie and George's camera. (The camera belongs to both of them-

.We use 's after each name to show individual possession •

.(Peter's and Mike's cameras (Each boy has his own camera-

with of for inanimate things .2

of + inanimate thing or abstract noun •

.The wheels of the car-

.The price of fame-

a /the /this /that + noun + of + possessive •

.She's a colleague of mine. That friend of Pamela's is a doctor-

:Note

:When we refer to a certain place or time, the possessive case is formed as follows

phrase of place (shop /home /business) + 's *

(at the chemist's (we mean the shop -

(at Susan's .(house-

phrase showing length of time specific moment or event + 's*

.a year's savings/two hours' drive/today's news -

.We can use either 's or OF when we talk about places or organizations •

.Rome's population OR the population of Rome-

.Connect the nouns using 's or of

husband/Sara.....(Sara's husband) or the husband of Sara-1

(teacher/the children(Teacher of the children-2

(coats/Sally and Jane. (The coats of Sally and Jane-3

(the Prime Minister / England.....(The Prime minister of England-4

CDs/my sisters(My sister's CDs) or The CDs of my sister-5

.Fill in the correct possessive adjective or pronoun

?A: Why did you lend ...your... jacket -1

.B: Because he forgot.....his.... and it was cold

.A: Chloe looks upset. ...her..... eyes are very red- 2

.B: Yes , she had an argument withher.... best friend

.A: Tom looks nice.....his..... new clothes suit him -3

.B :Yes, I likehis..... new shirt

.A: Mr. and Mrs. Ford must be rich. ...their..... car is very expensive -4

.....B: Yes, and it's much faster thanours

.A I like ..your..... dress -5

.B: Oh! it's notmine..... . My sister lent it to me

.A: Celia enjoysher..... job -6

.B: Yes, and she gets on very well withher..... colleagues

.Fill in a possessive adjective or the-5

.We always washour.... hands before eating anything-1

.Wipe ..your.... feet before you come in-2

.She looked him inhis.... eye and told him the truth-3

.I trapped ...my.... finger in the door-4

.He lost ...his... . jacket at the party-5

Julia says that Mike pulled ...his..... hair-6

.She felt something tap her on ...her.... . shoulder-7

.I like ...her..... shoes. I wonder where she bought them-8

.Fill in the gaps with of / where necessary/ and my, your, etc, own-6

.....Don't treat me like a child' I've got a mind ...of my own-1

I don't need a lift to work. I've gotmy..... car-2

.They hope to set uptheir..... business one day-3

.Haven't you got ...your..... book? You're always taking mine-4

.Fill in its or it's -7

My new bike is great...it's..... got lots of gears on it-1

.The house next door has got a fence aroundits.... garden-2

.Let's go home.....it's..... getting late-3

.I love this shop. ...it's..... got lots of lovely things in it-4

.It's..... the most beautiful house I've ever seen.....-5

.That dog has got a white patch overits..... eye-6

: Notice the difference between the following

Their, There, ,They're

1- Their → ضمير ملكية للإنسان أو الحيوان ولا بد أن يأتي بعدها شيء بـمـتـاك

Ex: → The boys rode their new bikes .

→ The president wouldn't answer their questions.

2- There → تعني (هناك) ومن الممكن أن تدل على الاتجاه

ex: She is standing over there. هنا تدل على الاتجاه.

(there) إذا جاء بعدها (or) are is ملحوظة: يتم اختبار

Ex: There is no reason to worry.

There are no students here.

3-They're → means they are

Ex: → They're going to attend the party.

A / An

تأتي قبل اسم مفرد مبدوء بحرف ساكن -a: →

Ex: → a ball - a car- a boy – a girl-a class...

تأتي قبل اسم مفرد مبدوء بحرف متحرك -an: →

الحروف المتحركة

(a, e, i, o, u)

Ex: → an ear- an orange-an ant-an egg....

ملحوظة:

يشذ عن هذه القاعدة الكلمات التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة لا تنطق ويليه حروف متحركة وهي:

Ex: → An hour – an honor – an honest

وكذلك هناك كلمات تأخذ a وهي تبدأ بحرف متحرك مثل a university- a unit- a uniform

I & Me

I → ضمير فاعل

Me → ضمير مفعول

ولكي نفرق بينهم نتبع الآتي:

.The money is for Nora and I-

.The money is for Nora and me-

الجملة الصحيحة نجد أنها الثانية لأننا إذا قمنا بحذف اسم نورا ستكون الجملة.

.The money is for I-1

.The money is for me-2

ملحوظة: - من الممكن أن يكتب **I had** هكذا **I'd** - من الممكن أن يكتب **I would** هكذا **I'd**

للتفرقة **I would** ← يأتي بعدها المصدر

Ex: I would like to see you

للتفرقة **I had** ← تصريف ثالث

Ex: I had seen her before.

قواعد هامة

After + S – v*

.Having + P.P*

.(After I had written I went out. (having

. Having written , I went out

Immediately on + V + ing*

.(When I had got up .I saw my friend .(On -1

. On getting up , I saw my friend

. (On receiving the telegram I traveled. (use as soon as -2

. As soon as I had received the telegram I traveled

As /* because : S – V-

Because of*

Owing to V+ ing*

Due to*

.(He is sad because he is poor.(use because of-1

. He is sad because of being poor-

. He is sad because of his poverty-

(He didn't go to school owing to his illness. (use because -2

. He didn't go to school because he was ill-

(Verb +preposition (of /for/from/on

Verb +of

Accuse/ suspect some body of-

Sue accuses me of being selfish

Approve of-

.His parents don't approve of what he does , but they can't stop him

(Die of (an illness-

"What did he die of ? "A heart attack

Consist of-

.We had an enormous meal .It consisted of seven courses

Verb +for

-pay (somebody) for

I didn't have enough money to pay(the waiter)for the meal.(not 'pay the meal')but

:('pay a bill/a fine/a tax/ rent/a sum of money.(no preposition

.I didn't have enough money to pay my telephone bill

Thank / forgive somebody for-

. I will never forgive them for what they did

Apologize (to somebody)for-

.When I realized I was wrong, I apologized (to them)for my mistakes

Blame somebody/something for

.Everybody blamed me for the accident

"Also : "somebody is to blame for

.Everybody said that I was to blame for the accident

: Also :blame something on

. Everybody blamed the accident on me

Verb + from

(.Suffer from(an illness ...etc

. The number of people suffering from heart disease has increased

(Protect somebody/ something from (or against

(.Sun oil can protect the skin from the sun.(oragainst the sun

Verb + on

:..... Depend on/rely on-

".What time will you arrive? "I don't know. It depends on the traffic

.You can rely on Jill. She always keeps her promises

: You can use depend + when /where/how(question words)with or without on

Are you going to buy that car? "It depends how much it is ".(or depends on how (much

(Live on (money/food

.George's salary is very low. It isn't enough to live on

...Congratulate (someone)on.../compliment (somebody)on

.I congratulated Noha on her success in the exam

الجزء الثاني :

Sample Tests

Sample Test 1

I- Grammar

A-Fill in the gaps with a suitable relative pronoun from the following: why, when, who, .which, whose, and where

.The reason—why——John is successful is that he works very hard -1

.People—who——work long hours might suffer from stress -2

.I'll never forget the day—when——I first met my best friend -3

.Titanic is a film —which—tells the story of a horrible accident -4

:B- Write wh-questions to which the underlined words are the answers

?**They moved here two weeks ago. : When did they move here -1**

?**The shirt costs twenty pounds. : How much does the shirt cost -2**

?**Mr. John wants to start a business. : Who wants to start a business -3**

?**I go to the library twice a week. : How often do you go to the library -4**

II-Reading Comprehension

'Best party ever' costs parents \$20,000'

The parents of an Australian teenager may have a \$20,000 bill to pay for damages caused at a party held by their son. Corey Delaney, 16, decided to throw a party in his house on Saturday night while his parents were on vacation. He posted an open invitation on the My Space website, which resulted in 500 teenagers showing up at his Melbourne home. The youths got drunk and started damaging neighboring properties. After complaints from neighbors, 30 police officers, police dogs and a backup helicopter went to break up the party. The young partygoers threw rocks and stones at the police and their cars. The state police commissioner Christine Nixon told a news conference that Corey "needs to learn a lesson, and one way or another we'll ".be making sure that happens

Corey seemed proud of his party when reporters interviewed him. Australia's Nine Network TV news asked him what advice he had for other teenagers planning a party. His reply was: "Get me to do it for you!" He added that he had :organized the "best party ever." Corey explained how the party grew to be so big It was just an open house party and a lot of people came and it overflowed onto the " street... .The cops came and told all the people to quiet down... .There were people bottling cars and the whole streets were flooded with people," he said. His parents were furious at their son's actions: "We're absolutely disgusted that he could do this, not only to us but to our neighborhood," his mother said. Corey was apologetic ".towards his neighbors, saying: "It was really unfair what happened to them

:(A- Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F
(Corey's parents were away on vacation when their son gave a party. (True-1
(The boy invited strangers using the MySpace website. (True-2
(The boy's parents were glad their son enjoyed his party. (False-3
(The boy felt sorry for his neighbors after the party. (False-4

:B- Match the following synonyms from the article

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|
| (Youths | a-angry | (1: b-1 |
| (Apologetic | b- teenagers | (2: d-2 |
| (Furious | c- homes | (3: a-3 |
| (Properties | d- sorry | (4: c-4 |

Sample test 2

I-Grammar

A- Fill in the gaps with a suitable relative pronoun (why, when, who, which, whose, and where)

.Giza is the city—where——the pyramids can be found -1

.That's the man—whose——house was burgled yesterday -2

.I'll never forget the day—when——I first met my best friend -3

.Titanic is a film —which——tells the story of a horrible accident -4

:B- Write wh-questions to which the underlined words are the answers

?The film starts at 9:30 p.m. : When does the film start-1

?They live near the cinema. : Where do they live-2

?Mr. John wants to start a business. : Who wants to start a business-3

?I go to the library twice a week. : How often do you go to the library-4

II-Reading Comprehension

Men Funnier than women, says scientist

Men are naturally funnier than women. This is the claim of a UK male professor, Sam Shuster. He conducted research on 400 different people as he unicycled around his town. He observed the reaction of onlookers and discovered that men made more jokes about him than women, and that men's jokes were more aggressive. He said three-quarters of male "jokers" mocked him and made nasty comments, while most women tended to tease him with a smile. He said: "The difference between the men and women was absolutely remarkable and consistent." Professor Shuster believes the male hormone testosterone is the cause of men being funnier. He found that teenage boys were aggressive in their humor and this aggression changed with older men into a funnier form of joking. Earlier research suggests women and men use humor differently. One study said women tend to tell fewer jokes than men and male comedians outnumber female ones. Another showed men look more for a punch line. Men also use people they know as the subject of their jokes, often in a negative way. Married men seem to like hearing and making jokes about mothers-in-law. British comedian John Moloney disagreed with Professor Shuster's findings. He said that in his 21-year career in comedy, he had never noticed that men were funnier than women. He stated: "The difference is that if a group of women were together and the conversation lulls, they don't automatically start telling jokes, which men do. It then becomes a bit of a competition, but that doesn't mean to say men are funnier."

(A- Say whether the following statements are true (T) or False (F)
A scientist has discovered men have funnier faces than women. True -1
The scientist conducted his research while riding a unicycle. True -2
Men dislike hearing jokes about their wife's mother. False -3
He said men become funnier as they get older. True -4

:B- Match the following synonyms from the article

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|
| (Reaction | a-topic | (1: c-1 |
| (Mocked | b-bad | (2: d-2 |
| (subject | c-response | (3: a-3 |
| (Negative | d-made fun of | (4: b-4 |

Other exercises

I- Grammar

:Correct the tenses between brackets

(Look! The boys..... (play) football. (are playing) .1
(Two years ago, I (have) a nice dress. (had) -2
(She never..... (study) her lessons. (studies) .3
(Next week, we..... (travel) to America. (will travel) .4
(They..... (not/see) their friends yet. (haven't seen) .5
(Yesterday, she..... (be) very sick. (was) .6
(The bus..... Just..... (stop) . (has just stopped) .7
(The children..... (do) their homework, while we were watching TV. (did) .8

Fill in the gaps with a suitable relative pronoun (why, when, who, which, whose, and -

.(where
.Giza is the city—where—the pyramids can be found -1
.That's the man—whose—house was burgled yesterday -2
.I'll never forget the day—when—I first met my best friend -3
.Titanic is a film —which—tells the story of a horrible accident -4

:B- Write wh-questions to which the underlined words are the answers

?The film starts at 9:30 p.m. : When does the film start-1
?They live near the cinema. : Where do they live-2
?Mr. John wants to start a business. : Who wants to start a business-3
?I go to the library twice a week. : How often do you go to the library-4

With my best wishes and love ,

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إعداد

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