المرحلة الثانية- انكليزيه عامه

 **Present Continuous**

|  |
| --- |
| S+ am/is/are+ v-ing +C. |

1- **Positive:**

* She is working.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

|  |
| --- |
|  ‘m (am) not  S **+** 's (is) not **+** V. ing **+** C. 're (are) not  |

**2-Negative:**

* She isn't working.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

|  |
| --- |
| **Am** **Is + S + V.ing +C. ?****are** |

**3-Question:**

* Is she working.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

🡺**Short answer**

* Are you going? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
* Is Anna working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**🡺Use:** The Present Continuous is used to express:

**1- an activity happening now.**

* They're playing football in the garden.
* She can't answer the phone because she's washing her hair.

**2- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.**

* She's studying maths at university.
* I'm reading a good book by Henry James.

**3 -a planned future arrangement.**

* I'm meeting Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
* What are you doing this evening?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Countries and Nationalities**

Country, Nationality

 - Where are you from?

 I am from... I am ...

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **Nationalities** |
| **Iraq** | **Iraqi** |
| **France** | **French** |
| **Italy** | **Italian** |
| **Germany** | **German** |
| **Spain** | **Spanish** |
| **Japan** | **Japanese** |
| **England** | **English** |
| **Egypt** | **Egyptian** |

**Daily exam**

Second Lectures

**Wh-question **

🡺You asking for information.

1-Whatما – ماذا - 🡺 asking about things and jobs. تسأل عن الاشياء او الافعال

* What is your name?
* What are you doing?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

2- Who - من 🡺asking about person or people .

* Who opened the door?
* Who is your best friend?
* Who is at party?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

3- Where –اين🡺 asking about place or position .

* Where are you live?
* Where is your books?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

4- when – متى🡺 asking about time.

* When did he leave?
* When is your birthday?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

5- why- لماذا🡺asking for reason.

* Why do you say that?
* Why are you sad?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

6- How many كم العدد- 🡺 asking for quantity (countable).

* How many cars are there?
* How many people were there?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

7- How much – كم الكميه 🡺 asking for quality (uncountable) , times & money.

* How much money do you have?
* How much it cost?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

8- How – كيف 🡺 asking about manner & about condition or quality.

* How are you?
* How does this work?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

9- Whose - لمن🡺 asking about ownership or possession .

* Whose book is this?
* Whose car is this?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

10- Which - اي🡺 asking about choice or option.

* Which color do you want?
* Which one do you prefer?

Daily exam

**Have and have got**

**1- Have**

|  |
| --- |
| I/you/we/they + have + C.He/she/it + has + C. |

🡺**Positive:**

* I have a car.
* Ali has a car.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

|  |
| --- |
| I/you/we/they +don’t have + C.He/she/it doesn’t have+ C. |

**🡺Negative**:

* I don't have a car.
* Ali doesn't have a car.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

🡺**Questions:**

|  |
| --- |
| Do + I/you/we/they + have +C. ?Does he/she/it + have + C.? |

* Do you have a car? Yes, I do. 🡺 No, I don’t.
* Does Ali have a car? Yes, he does. 🡺 No, he doesn’t.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**2- Have got**

**🡺Positive** :

|  |
| --- |
| I/you/we/they + have got + C.He/she/it has got + C.  |

* I have got a car.
* Ali has got a car.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**🡺Negative:**

|  |
| --- |
| I/you/we/they +haven’t got +C. He/she/it + hasn’t +C. |

* I haven't got a car.
* Ali hasn't got a car.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

🡺**Questions:**

|  |
| --- |
| Have + I/you/we/they+ got +C.?Has + he/she/it + got + C.? |

* Have you got a car? 🡺Yes, I have. 🡺No, I haven't.
* Has Ali got a car ? 🡺Yes, I has. 🡺No, I hasn't.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Daily exam

We can use have or have got:

1- To talk about the things we possess:

Paul doesn’t have a car.

Paul hasn’t got a car.

Do you have any money?

Have you got any money?

2- To talk about our families:

Jane has a brother and a sister.

Jane’s got a brother and a sister.

3- To describe people:

She has blue eyes.

She’s got blue eyes.

Does your brother have long hair or

short hair?

Has your brother got long hair or

short hair?

4- To say that we are not feeling well:

I have a headache.

I’ve got a headache.

5- We use have (not have got) to talk about

meals and holidays, and with a bath,

a shower, or a wash:

Do you normally have a big breakfast?

Have a good holiday!

She’s having a shower at the moment.

I always have a wash before I go out.

Daily exam

**Reading & speaking**

**\*Answer the questions with your group. P. 18**

**1-What do the people have in common?**

They are all immigrants.

**3-Who has other members of their family living there?**

Aziz Tounsi has other members of his family living the United States.

**5-Who married someone from their own country?**

Aziz Tounsi married a woman from Tunisia.

**6-A- What does Aziz and Endre like about the US?**

 Aziz likes living in the US. He says 'you can be what you want.'

**B- What does Endre like about the US? Endre likes independence in the US.**

**7-A- What did Aziz say about his own country?**

Aziz missed the sunshine, the food, and his family.

**B- What does Endre say about his own country?**

Endre says that in Hungary people only use the car at weekends.

**C- What does Yuet say about her own country?**

Yuet says that Hong Kong is so crowded. People use public transportation in Hong Kong. Stores are expensive in Hong Kong.

**9-A- What does Endre say about the Americans and their cars?**

He says that the Americans are friendly. Your car is part of your life in America.

**B- What does Yuet say about the Americans and their cars?**

 She says that the Americans are friendly. You need a car in America.

Daily exam

 **Unit 3**

**The past simple tense**

🡺 is used to talk about completed actions or events that happened in the past. It is often used to describe a specific time or a series of events that occurred in the past.

\*The simple past tense is commonly used with time expressions referring to the past. Examples are: **yesterday, last year, ago, in 2006 etc.**

1-My father came here yesterday.

2-I saw him last week.

3-His father died two years ago.

\*The adverbs **never, always, seldom, often, frequently, occasionally, once, twice, thrice etc**., can also be used with the simple past tense.

1-He never invited me to his parties.

2-I met him once.

3-She seldom stepped out of her home.

4-She frequently changed jobs.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

S + V-ed\ + C

**1-positive:**

1-I played tennis yesterday.

2- She worked at a restaurant last year.

3-We lived in that city for five years.

4-They spoke to the manager about the issue.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**S + did not (didn't) + base form of the verb**

**2-Negative:**

1-I didn't play tennis yesterday.

2- The sun didn't rise early this morning.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Did + s + base form of the verb?**

**3-Question:**

1-Did you play tennis yesterday?

2-Did she work at a restaurant last year?

Daily exam

**Comparing two finished actions in the past**

when نستخدم زمن ماضي بسيط

while نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر

***When*** *I arrived, the children were waiting for me.*

*It was raining* ***when*** *I arrived.*

***While*** *she was making a phone call we came to her house.*

**Nouns -ation- ion -ness-sion- ment- ity- ence**

**Verb Noun**

Discuss ion discussion

Examine ation examination

Employ ment employment

Clean ness cleanness

Improve ment improvement

**Adjective Noun**

Kind kindness

Famous fame

Scientific science

Careless care

Noisy noise

Industrial industry

im,un, il,ir لعكس الصفات نستخدم

possible impossible

fair unfair

regular irregular

legal illegal

dis,un لعكس الافعال نستخدم

like dislike pack unpack

**Unit 4**

**Some مع الجمل المثبتة**

Any مع الجملة المنفية و الاستفهام

Something **مع الجمل المثبتة**

Anything مع الجملة المنفية و الاستفهام

1. Complete the sentences with ***some*** or ***any***.

1 Have you got---------- brothers or sisters? any

 2 We don't need--------- olive oil. any

3 Here are-------- letters for you. some

4 I need------- money. some

 5 Is there------- petrol in the car? any

**B**- Complete the sentences with ***much*** or **many**.

1 Have you got ------- homework? ***much***

 2 We don't need-------- eggs. Just half a dozen. **many**

 3 Is there-------- traffic in your town? ***much***

4 I don't know-------- students in this class. **many**

 5 How-------- people live in your house? **many**

**C** -Complete the sentences with ***a little***, ***a few***, or ***a lot of****.*

1. I have------- close friends. Two or three. ***a few***
2. He has------- money. He's a millionaire. ***a lot of****.*
3. 'Do you take sugar in coffee? Just -------. Half a spoonful. ***a little***
4. Have you got----- CDs?' 'Hundreds. ***a lot of***
5. I'll be ready in --------- minutes. ***a few***
6. She speaks good Spanish, but only \_ \_ Russian. ***a little***.

 **(a / an /the)**

a can be used with the nouns that starts with consonant letter like

Example \* I need ---- car. ( **a**- an –the)

An can be used with the words that begins with vowel letters like a,o,u,i

Example: \*She is married to -------- engineer. ( a- **an** –the)

The can be used with definite name that we are familiar with.

Example: \* I have two children, ------- boy is 11 and the girl is 12.

( a- an –**the**)

**Match between the places and the things that you can buy from**

1- a cloth shop ( Jumper / T-shirt / Shirt)

2- a chemist ( Aspirin/ Panadol)

3- a café ( coffee/ cake/ Espresso)

4- a news's agent ( Newspaper/ magazine)

 5- a bank (withdraw money, pay amount)

----------------------------------------------------------------------

**Unit 5**

Verbs

( I would like = I'd like) this needs to + infinitive for example

\*I 'd like -------- a movie( watch – **to watch**- watching- watched)

( I like ) this always need v+ing for example

\*I like ------- video games. ( play/ plays/ **playing**/ to play)

(I can) can always needs an infinitive after it for example

\*I can----- in the river. ( swimming- to swim – **swim**)

( I hope) hope needs to+ infinitive after it for example :

\*I hope ------- you again.( see- seeing- **to see**)

( Thinking of ) thinking of always need v+ing as in the example

\*We 're thinking of --------- to cinema tonight.(go- to go- **going**)

**Future Tense**

Future can be expressed either by **will** or **going to** in both cases we need an infinitive verb after will and going to.

Examples:

* They are going to ------- the match here( watches- **watch**- to watch)
* She will ------- cards with me tonight( plays-**play**-playing)

\_------------------------------------------------------------------------

The short form of **will** is **'ll**

The short form of **will not** is **won't**

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Hot verbs** are the verbs we use more than usual with many nouns like time, money , news, crazy, dream, home as explained below:

**Have** : time/ news.

**Go**  : far/ crazy

**Come** : dream come true/ come home.

Example use have /go / come in the below blanks

* **Had** an accident **had** cold **go** wrong **come** first in a race
* **Go** out for a meal **come** and see me **go** abroad **go** shopping **Have** a meeting.

**Unit 6**

 **Comparative, superlative**

We use **Comparatives** and **Superlatives** to compare two or more nouns.

المقارنة و التفضيل يعتمدان على عدد المقاطع في الكلمة في حالة المقارنة للكلمة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد نقوم بالتالي

**One-syllable Adjectives**

To form the comparative, we add **-er** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we add **-est** to the end of the adjective.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| small | smaller | the smallest |
| cold | colder | the coldest |
| light | lighter | the lightest |
| wide \* | wider | the widest |
| hot \*\* | hotter | the hottest |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| crazy | crazier | the craziest |
| happy | happier | the happiest |
| early | earlier | the earliest |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| handsome | more handsome | the most handsome |
| nervous | more nervous | the most nervous |
| enthusiastic | more enthusiastic | the most enthusiastic |

**Irregular Forms**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| good | better | the best |
| bad | worse | the worst |
| far \*\*\* | further / farther | the furthest / farthest |
| little | less | the least |
| many/much | more | the most |
| old \*\*\*\* | older/elder | the oldest / eldest |

**Match the verbs with the nouns**

1- **buy** stocks and shares 2-**spoil** a child 3-**wear** ragged clothes

4-**open** a bank account 5-**live** in poverty 5-**Inherit** a lot of money from someone.

6-**make** a will 7-**invest** a lot of money in something 8- **arrest** a thief 9- **Amputate** a leg

**Opposites**

Interested X boring

Horrible X brilliant

Mean X Generous

Old X modern

Tidy X messy

Poor X rich

**Unit 7**

* Irregular verbs الافعال الشاذة و تصاريفها

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **Past simple** | **Past Participle** |
| Write Be Sell Win Have Read Do  Eat Know break | wrote  was  sold won hadread didateknewbroke  | written been soldwon hadread  readeatenknownbroken |

For example:

\*The past simple of (eat) is ---------.(eated, **ate**, eaten)

\* Break, broken. Read,---------------.

1

**Present Perfect المضارع التام**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **+has/have** | **+P.P** |
| SheThey | hashave | Studiedstudied |

| **Affirmative** | **Negative** | **Question** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| She **has helped** her mother. | She hasn't helped her mother. | Have you helped your mother? |
| We **have helped** our mother. | We haven’t helped our mother | Have you helped your mother? |
|  |  |  |

1. I have ---------- English for 10 years.

(study, to study, studying, ***studied***)

1. She has -------- the Piano for me.

(***played***, plays, playing, to play)

1. They have -------- their food and slept.

(eat, to eat, ***eaten***, ate)

1. Ammal has -------- for the exam.

(appear, ***appeared***, appearing, to appear)

 2

**for / لمدة Since / منذ**

**(for) (since)**

1.--------- year 5----------- August.

2----------- half an hour 6------------. Nine O’clock

3- ---------- couple of days 7------------ 1999.

4------------ Months 8------------ I was a student.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Dona and Terry قطعة للقراءة صفحة رق

ملاحظة في جميع الامثلة عن القطعة نختار الازمنة التي تدل على زمن المضارع التام

1. Dona and Terry ---------- married for **two years**. ( are/***have been***/ were).
2. They -------- watching TV. On Saturday night.(liked, ***have liked***, like).
3. They -------- after a football match. ( met, ***have met***, meet)
4. They---------- in their new home since April. (live, ***have lived***, lived)
5. Terry --------- for England over thirty times.(plays, ***has played***, played)

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Adjective Adverbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Slow | Slowly ببطء |
| Careful | Carefully بحذر  |
| Usual | Usually عادةا  |
| Fortunate | Fortunately لسوء الحظ  |
| Obvious | Obviously بشكل واضح  |
| Near | Nearly تقريبا  |
| Complete | Completely تماما  |

**Unit 8**

Have / have got possession

Have to/ have got to obligation

 Ex:

1. She has a bag.
2. She has to come.

**Jobs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Job** | Descriptions |
| **Shop assistance** | Works in shop |
| **Receptionist** | Answers the phone |
| **Taxi-driver** | Drives taxi |
| **Artist** | Interested in art like painting |
| **Architect** | Designs buildings |
| **Lawyer** | Defend people’s rights in courts |
| **Ambulance driver** | Carry patients to hospitals |
| **Nurse**  | Take care of patients |
| **Soldier** | Fight wars |
| **farmer** | Work outside and in fields |
| **Firefighter** | Puts down fires |

Should /Must

Should

Must

1. Should 2- shouldn’t 3- don’t think you should 4. Must.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verbs** | **Complements** |
| Live | Abroad |
| Write | Poetry |
| Stop | Being silly |
| Act | Your age |
| Take  | Responsibility |
| stay | in bed |
| Have  | Your time |

Alarm clock

Car park

Traffic lights

Credit card

Ice cream

Sun glasses

Time table

Rain coat

Hair drier

Sun set

Ear ring

Sign post

Book case

Rush hour

Cigarette lighter

Earth quake.

**Unit 9**

If**تربط المضارع البسيط بالمستقبل**

If I **don’t go** out so much, I**’ll** do more work.

I you **study** hard, you **will pass** the exam.

Example : ---------- work hard, you will earn good money.( before, after, **if** )

1. Before 2- when 3- if 4-until 5-when 6- before 7. If 8.before

Hot verbs: **take**, **get**, **do**, **make**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TAKE** | **GET** | **DO** | **MAKE** |
| Two tablets a dayA photoSomebody out for a mealcare | ColdAngryBack homeOn well with someone | Some shoppingMe favour | Up your mindSureFriendsReservationcomplain |

 **Unit 10**

Walk With Death

1. What is Paul Lay’s hobby? \* His hobby is walking
2. What did he used to do with his father? \* He used to go walking every weekend.
3. Does he go to the same place every year? \* No, he doesn’t.
4. IS the King Way in a good condition? \* No, it isn’t.
5. Why couldn’t he have a rest? \* Because there was nowhere to sit.
6. Why dint he enjoy the walk? \* Because he was exhausted and scared

**1 79**

**1/**

1. Swimming 2- to swim 3- to swim 4- swim 5- swimming
2. to swim

**2/**

1. to stop 2- to find 3- shopping 4-go 5- to eat 6- to make

التمرين (6) صفحة رقم80

1-to buy some shoes

2-reading

3-used to go

4-to say

5-swimming

**الصفات التي نكونها من اضافة**

**Ing و ed**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ed صفة ب توصف شعور الاشخاص** | **ing صفة ب توصف مواقف او اشخاص او اشياء** |
| Bored | Boring |
| interested | Interesting |
| excited | Exciting |
| surprised | Surprising |
| Terrified | Terrifying |
| exhausted | Exhausting |

Ex: 1- The film is ---------- . (bored /**boring**) 2.I’m not ------------ in the story. .(**Interested**/ Interesting) 3.It is an ------------ book.(excited/ **exciting**)

**Unit 11**

**Passive vioce**

يمكن تحويل مضارع بسيط و ماضي بسيط و مضارع تام و المستقبل البسيط الى مبني للمجهول ببساطة حيث يتم تحويل الافعال الرئيسية الى تصريف ثالث مع وضع فعل مساعد مناسب قبلها كالتالي

**Present simple passive:** she **is seen** in the college.

**Past simple passive:** she **was seen** in the college.

**Present perfect passive:** she **has been seen** in the college**.**

**Future (will) passive :** She **will be seen** in the college**.**

**------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Discoveries**  | **Inventions** |
| atom | The telephone |
| Penicillin | Television |
| radium | Electric light |
|  | Internet |

**Ex:**

1. The ---------- of **penicillin** was good for health. (**discovery**/ Invention)
2. The ---------- of **internet** helped to enhance learning. (discovery/ **Invention**)

**9**

(If) with the past simple tense

If I had a million dollars, I would be rich.

Ex:

1. If I was a princess, I --------- live in a palace.( will, **would**, can, shall)

Might للامكانية تحتاج الى مصدر مجرد دائما و تكون مع الجمل الغير مؤكدة

Ex: I invited Ali for dinner, he ---------- come tonight. ( must, **might**, will)