

## ‘ The Past Simple + The Past Perfect ‘

<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>
الماضي البسيط	الماضي التام
Regular / Irregular Verbs	Had (not) + past participle

ملاحظة: الحدث في الماضي التام يقع / ينتهي قبل الحدث في الماضي البسيط.

1) She **had left** home **before** you **arrived**.

Past perfect

(Verb)

Past Simple

(Verb)

### Past Perfect + before + Past Simple

- بعد "Before" نضع الفعل في الماضي البسيط (Past simple)

2) **After** she **had left** home , you **arrived**.

Past perfect

(Verb)

Past Simple

(Verb)

### After + Past Perfect + Past Simple

ملاحظة: عندما نضع "After / Before" في البداية لا بد من وضع فاصلة ( , ) في الوسط الجملتين ، كما هو موضح في المثال التالي:

1) **After** he **had comeback** from London , I **met** him.

2) **Before** I **went** to work , I **had called** her.

ملاحظة: عندما يطلب منك التبديل بين "After / Before" لا بد من تغير زمن الأفعال فقط، كما هو موضح في المثال التالي:

a) **After** the Islamic civilization **had flourished** , it **collapsed**.

b) **Before** .....

➤ **Before** the Islamic civilization **collapsed** , it **had flourished**.



## ‘ Used to ‘

1) The old Egyptians **used to build** big pyramids.

- اعتاد المصريون القدماء بناء أهرامات كبيرة.

2) The Muslims **used to interpret** the Greek philosophic works.

- اعتاد المسلمون ترجمة الأعمال الفلسفية اليونانية.

ملاحظة: نستعمل ‘Used to‘ للتعبير عن عادات في الماضي. ويكون شكل الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + Used to + Verb (Stem) + Object.**

ملاحظة: الفعل بعد ‘Used to‘ يكون غير مصرف.

3) Old people **did not use to travel** by car.

- لم يتعود الناس في القديم السفر بالسيارة.

ملاحظة: في حالة النفي، لا نضع ‘Used to‘ بل نضع ‘Use to‘ فقط بعد ‘did not‘ ويكون شكل الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + did not + Use to + Verb (Stem) + Object.**

4) **Did old people use to have mobiles ?**

- هل اعتاد الناس في القديم امتلاك هواتف نقالة ؟

ملاحظة: في حالة السؤال، نبدأ ب ‘Did‘ ثم نضع بعده الفاعل ثم ‘Use to‘ ويكون شكل الجملة كالتالي:

**Did + Subject + Use to + Verb (Stem) + Object + ?**

**Activity One: Complete the following sentences with:**

“ used to - use to “

- 1) My hair ..... be long hair.
- 2) People didn't ..... have mobile phones in the past.
- 3) Did people ..... travel by plane in the past ?
- 4) Did people ..... watch TV in the past ?
- 5) Old people did not ..... have laptops.

**Activity Two: choose the correct verb.**

- 1) I used to ..... chess with my father.  
a) play                      b) playing                      c) played
- 2) He ..... drink coffee when he was young.  
a) didn't used to                      b) did not use to                      c) not used to
- 3) Did she ..... speak English well ?  
a) used to                      b) using to                      c) use to
- 4) They did ..... live in France before.  
a) not use to                      b) not using to                      c) not used to

**Activity Three: Make the negative form of the following sentences.**

- 1) Mary used to study English.  
.....
- 2) He used to smoke cigarettes.  
.....
- 3) We used to live in England years ago.  
.....
- 4) I used to hate school when I was a child.  
.....
- 5) They used to have short hair.  
.....

## “ Had to ”

1) Old Egyptians **had to built** pyramids to bury their kings.

- المصريون القدماء كانوا في حاجة الى بناء الاهرامات لدفن ملوكهم.

2) Old people **had to invent** new writing systems.

- كان الناس قديما في أمس الحاجة الى تطوير نظام كتابة.

➤ We use “had to” to express **A Necessity** in the **PAST**.

- نستخدم “Had to” للتعبير عن الحاجة/ الضرورة في الماضي. (شيء كان

لا بد من فعله في الماضي) و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + had to + Verb (Stem) + Object**

ملاحظة: الفعل بعد “Had to” دائما يكون غير مصرف.

3) I **did not have to get up** early this morning.

- لم يكن ضروريا أن أنهض باكرا هذا الصباح.

- في حالة النفي، نستعمل “did not” و نضع بعدها الفعل المصدر “have to” و

تكون الجملة كالتالي:

**Subject + did not (didn't) + Verb (Stem) + Object**

**Activity One: Choose the right verb that best completes these sentences.**

- 1) We had to ..... the car to arrive on time.  
a) taking                      b) took                      c) take
- 2) She ..... phone her mother who was ill.  
a) had to                      b) must                      c) have to
- 3) They ..... have to go out last night.  
a) Did not                      b) don't                      c) not
- 4) He had to ..... his room before he left the home.  
a) cleans                      b) cleaned                      c) clean
- 5) I had to ..... hard to pass the exam  
a) Study                      b) studied                      c) studying
- 6) I ..... early to attend to meeting this morning.  
a) Had to get up                      b) must get up                      c) have to get up
- 7) She did not ..... tell her secrets to her friends.  
a) have to                      b) had to                      c) having to

**Activity Two: Write the negative form of the following sentences.**

- 1) My friend had to finish his homework yesterday.  
.....
- 2) He had to drive fast.  
.....
- 3) They had to stay at home last month.  
.....
- 4) She has to do her shopping last Monday.  
.....
- 5) I had to go to bed late yesterday.  
.....
- 6) I had to meet my friend, Anna, this morning.  
.....

## “ The Comparative Form ”

1) **The Egyptian Civilization is older than the Roman civilization.**

- الحضارة المصرية أقدم من الحضارة الرومانية.

In this example, we are comparing the two civilizations “**The Egyptian + The Roman**”, which one is **old**.

- في هذا المثال، نحن نقارن بين الحضارتين: **المصرية والرومانية**، أيهم أقدم من الأخرى.

This is called “**The Comparative Form**” (صيغة المقارنة)

The Adjective (الصفة)		
Regular (نظامية)		Irregular (غير نظامية)
Short	Long	Change
Adjective + “er”	“more” + Adjectives	تتغير لا تخضع لقاعدة معينة.
bigger – fewer	more corrupted	Good ===== <b>better</b>

### The Irregular Adjectives (غير نظامية)

- هذه الصفات الشاذة/ غير نظامية لا تتبع قاعدة معينة بل **لابد من حفظ** صيغة المقارنة لهذه الصفات (06 صفات فقط)

The Adjective	The Comparative Form
Good	<b>Better</b>
Bad	<b>Worse</b>
Many / much	<b>More</b>
Little	<b>Less</b>
Far	<b>Farther / further</b>
Old	<b>older / elder</b>

1) Y ===== i + er. “Y” is preceded by a **Consonant** dirty === dirtier

2) A vowel + consonant === **Double the Consonant** Big === Bigger

**ملاحظة:** دائما في حالة المقارنة، لابد من استعمال الكلمة “**Than**” و نضعها مباشرة بعد الصفة.

**Eg:** The Romans civilization was **powerful than** the other civilizations.

**Activity One: Complete the following table.**

<b>The Adjective</b>	<b>The Comparative form</b>	<b>The Adjective</b>	<b>The Comparative form</b>
Young	.....	Little	.....
Tall	.....	Corrupted	.....
Ancient	.....	Powerful	.....
Old	.....	Good	.....
Prosperous	.....	Ethical	.....
Pretty	.....	Heavy	.....
Light	.....	Far	.....

**Activity Two: Spot the mistakes in the following sentences and write the correct sentence.**

- 1) My house is large than yours.  
.....
- 2) A holiday by the sea is gooder than a holiday in the mountains.  
.....
- 3) I think maths is more difficulter than sciences.  
.....
- 4) Algeria is bigger than Spain.  
.....

**Activity Three: Write the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.**

- 1) The Chinese civilization is ..... (**old**) than the Greek one.
- 2) The Egyptian kingdom was ..... (**large**) than the Roman one.
- 3) The Islamic civilization was scientifically ..... (**prosperous**) than the other ones.
- 4) The Muslims were ..... (**little**) corrupt than these other societies.
- 5) The Islamic society was ..... (**organized**) than the other ones in the world.
- 6) The Egyptians soldiers were ..... (**skillful**) than the other nations' soldiers.

**Activity Four: Write four sentences using the comparative form.**

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....

## ‘ The Superlative Form ‘

1) **The Sumerian Civilization** is **the oldest** civilization in the world.

- أقدم حضارة في العالم هي الحضارة السومارية.

In this example, we are describing **the Sumerian civilization** as **the oldest** one in the world.

- في هذا المثال، نصف الحضارة السومارية كأقدم حضارة في العالم.

This is ‘The Superlative Form’ (صيغة المبالغة)

The Adjective (الصفة)		
Regular (نظامية)		Irregular (غير نظامية)
Short	Long	Change
<b>The + Adj + est</b>	<b>‘The most’ + Adj</b>	تتغير لا تخضع لقاعدة معينة.
<b>The largest</b>	<b>The most expensive</b>	Good === <b>The best</b>

### The Irregular Adjectives (غير نظامية)

- هذه الصفات الشاذة/ غير نظامية لا تتبع قاعدة معينة بل لابد من حفظ صيغة المبالغة لهذه الصفات (06 صفات فقط)

The Adjective	The Superlative Form
Good	<b>The best</b>
Bad	<b>The worst</b>
Many / much	<b>The most</b>
Little	<b>The least</b>
Far	<b>The farthest / The furthest</b>
Old	<b>The oldest / The eldest</b>

1) Y ===== i + est. ‘Y’ is preceded by a **Consonant** Happy === **The happiest**

2) A vowel + consonant === **Double the Consonant** Big === **The biggest**

ملاحظة: دائما في صيغة المبالغة، لابد من استعمال الكلمة ‘The’ و نضعها قبل الصفة.

**Eg:** The Egyptian kingdom was **the most powerful** kingdom.

**Activity One: Complete the following table.**

<b>The Adjective</b>	<b>The Comparative form</b>	<b>The Adjective</b>	<b>The Comparative form</b>
Good	.....	Expensive	.....
Dishonest	.....	Popular	.....
Rotten	.....	Immoral	.....
Little	.....	Few	.....
Clean	.....	Weak	.....
Far	.....	just	.....
Famous	.....	Bad	.....

**Activity Two: Spot the mistakes in the following sentences and re-write the correct sentence.**

1) The Egyptian civilization was most famous civilization in the past.

.....

2) The Islamic civilization was the large civilization.

.....

3) Bribery is more unethical behavior spread in the society.

.....

4) The Egyptian Pyramids were the most huge buildings in the world.

.....

**Activity Three: Write the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1) The Islamic civilization was ..... (**prosperous**) one in the field of sciences.

2) The ancient Egyptians build ..... (**big**) pyramids in the world.

3) The Greeks philosophers were ..... (**famous**) in the world.

4) The Pharaohs were ..... (**rich**) people in ancient Egypt.

**Activity Four: Write four sentences using the superlative form.**

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

4) .....

## “Concession / Contrast “

There are a lot of expressions of **Concession / Contrast** like:

“**But, Yet, However, Although, Though, Even though, In spite / Despite, In spite of / Despite of, While, Whereas, Even if**”

### Examples:

- 1) It was raining heavily, **but** we went to the supermarket.  
It was raining heavily, **yet** we went to the supermarket.
- 2) I worked hard during the year. **However**, I failed the exam.  
I worked hard during the year; **however**, I failed the exam.

**Note:** The three conjunctions “**but, yet, however**” are always put in **the middle** of the sentence. (دائماً نضعهم في وسط الجملة)

The conjunctions: “**Though, Although, Whereas, While, In spite, In spite of, Despite, Despite of, Even if**” Are put **in the middle** or at **the start** of the sentence.

الروابط التالية **“Though, Although, Whereas, While, In spite, In spite of, Despite, Despite of, Even if”** يمكن أن نضعها في بداية / وسط الجملة. لكن لا بد من وضع **فاصلة** بين الجملتين عندما نضع هذه الروابط في بداية الجملة. انظر الى المثال التالي:

- 1) **Despite** I am very tired , I can’t sleep at the moment.

This car is very expensive **in spite** it is very old.

### **Note:**

Always put **A Noun** after the following expressions:

“**In spite of / Despite Of** “ + **A Noun / A Gerund (ing form)**

- دائماً نضع إسم بعد **“In spite of / Despite of”** انظر الى المثال التالي:

- 1) **In spite of the difficulty** of the exam , I got a super mark.
- 2) **Despite of driving** his car fast , he didn’t have a crash.

**Activity One: Choose ‘a, b, or c’ to complete the following sentences.**

- 1) He is a rich man , ..... he lives in a poor house.  
a) but                      b) however                      c) although
- 2) ..... she was sick, she went to school.  
a) Although                      b) but                      c) in spite of
- 3) ..... the bad weather, all the planes were on time.  
a) But                      b) despite                      c) despite of
- 4) ..... taking a taxi to work, you will be late.  
a) in spite                      b) in spite of                      c) whereas
- 5) ..... I love travelling by plane, my husband loves travelling by train.  
a) But                      b) in spite of                      c) while

**Activity Two: Join each pair of these sentences using the conjunction in brackets.**

- a) The weather was rainy. ( yet)
- b) We enjoyed our holiday very much.
- a) Being a poor man. ( in spite of)
- b) He lives a happy life.
- a) She went to work yesterday. (however)
- b) She was very ill.
- a) Corrupt people are jailed. (in spite)
- b) They still take bribery.
- a) She put on much weight. (despite of)
- b) Going on a diet.

**Activity Three: Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets.**

- 1) In spite of travelling the world, he doesn't speak too many languages (although)
- 2) He is a sailor, but he can't swim. (despite)
- 3) She did her best; however, she got a bad mark. (yet)
- 4) The traffic was terrible; however, we arrived on time. (in spite of)
- 5) Although he visited London, he can't speak English well. (in spite of)

‘‘Rise + Fall Lexis’’

**Activity One : Classify the following verbs in the right column.**

( succeed - rise – fall – vanish – shine - disappear – appear – develop – emerge – flourish - decrease – increase – thrive – die - prosper - grow – extend – crack – gain - lose - break – achieve – bloom - finish - stop - collapse – cease - damage )

Rise 	Fall 
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**Activity Two: Choose ‘‘a, b, c, or d’’**

<b>Rise</b> =	.....	<b>a) die</b>	<b>b) collapse</b>	<b>c) cease</b>	<b>d) develop</b>
<b>Vanish</b> =	.....	<b>a) stop</b>	<b>b) flourish</b>	<b>c) disappear</b>	<b>d) die</b>
<b>Cease</b> =	.....	<b>a) prosper</b>	<b>b) stop</b>	<b>c) develop</b>	<b>d) crack</b>
<b>Increase</b> =	.....	<b>a) decrease</b>	<b>b) develop</b>	<b>c) extend</b>	<b>d) achieve</b>
<b>Shine</b> =	.....	<b>a) finish</b>	<b>b) grow</b>	<b>c) bloom</b>	<b>d) emerge</b>

**Activity Three: Choose ‘‘a, b, c, or d’’**

<b>Rise</b> =/=	.....	<b>a) stop</b>	<b>b) finish</b>	<b>c) fall</b>	<b>d) develop</b>
<b>appear</b> =/=	.....	<b>a) collapse</b>	<b>b) grow</b>	<b>c) disappear</b>	<b>d) cease</b>
<b>Crack</b> =/=	.....	<b>a) prosper</b>	<b>b) extend</b>	<b>c) lose</b>	<b>d) decrease</b>
<b>Flourish</b> =/=	.....	<b>a) shine</b>	<b>b) bloom</b>	<b>c) achieve</b>	<b>d) collapse</b>

**Activity Four: Fill in the gaps with four words from the list.**

( vanished - lasted - modern - emerged - huge - stopped )

In the past, many civilizations flourished through the world. The ancient Egyptian civilization ..... in North Africa. It ..... for a very long time. The old Egyptian build very ..... buildings like the three Pyramids. These ancient civilizations contributed in the development of the ..... world.

**Activity Five: Re-order the following sentences to make a coherent passage.**

- a) There were many factors.
- b) that led to the collapse of these ancient civilizations.
- c) like climate changes, eternal wars, and external invasions.
- d) A lot of civilizations flourishes and vanished hundreds of years ago.

a	b	c	d
.....	.....	.....	.....

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مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح في شهادة

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