

اولاً: الأزمنة
زمن المضارع البسيط

يتكون من مصدر الفعل بإضافة s مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب أو الضمانر (he, she, it)

• He works in a big firm.

• They play tennis
 everyday

و مع الجمع نستخدم المصدر بدون اضافات

ملاحظات:

← يضاف للفعل es إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحروف (ss – sh – ch – x – o)

• He watches TV.

She crosses the road.

← يضاف للفعل ies إذا كان ينتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف ساكن .

• She studies medicine

• he carries his bag.

← يضاف s فقط للأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف متحرك.

• He plays the piano.

• She obeys her mother.

الاستخدام:

1- يعبر عن عاده متكررة ويستخدم مع الكلمات

(Always–usually–some times–often–ever–never–hardly–seldom- rarely-
 Occasionally)

وتوضع كالتالي

He usually helps his neighbours.

1- بين الفاعل والفعل الاصيلي

He is always late.

2- بعد am , is , are.

• الظروف الدالة على الزمن adverbs of time تأتي إما في بداية الجملة أو نهايتها مثل

every day /week/year - / at night / in the afternoon

• We watch TV every night.

• Every night we watch TV.

2- يعبر عن حقيقة ثابتة أو شبه ثابتة.

• The moon moves around the earth.

• I prefer reading to watching TV.

3- لا حظ استخدام المضارع البسيط مع المستقبل البسيط او الجملة الامريه عند استخدام الروابط الزمنية

When /after/before/as soon as /till/until/the moment

1-When he comes, I will tell him the truth.

2-We will have a meal after the plane takes off.

3- phone me when he arrives.

arrives.

4- لا حظ استخدام المضارع البسيط مع المستقبل البسيط عند استخدام if /unless :

1-He will give us a ride if we meet him at the party.

2-If she arrives early ,she will attend the lecture.

5- يستخدم للتعبير عن جدول مواعيد القطارات والطائرات ومواعيد الامتحانات .

Our plane arrives to London tomorrow.

النفي: • نستخدم don't أمام الفعل إذا لم ينتهي ب ies, es, s.

• I don't work in a hospital.

• نستخدم doesn't إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب ies, es, s

• He doesn't eat meat.

من الممكن ان نستخدم never او hardly في النفي كالتالي : -

مصدر به never \ hardly + s , es , ies + فاعل مفرد

He never comes late = he doesn't come late.

مصدر بدون never \ hardly + s , es , ies + فاعل جمع

They don't go to school on Friday = they never go to school on Friday.

الاستفهام:

الفعل (المصدر) + الفاعل + do \ does + أداة الاستفهام

• Where do you work?

تستخدم do مع الفاعل الجمع.

• When does he come?

تستخدم does مع الفاعل المفرد.

المبنى للمجهول :-

المفعول + am / is / are + PP.

• Somebody cleans this room every day. This room is cleaned every day.

زمن المضارع المستمر

يتكون من الفاعل + am , is , are + v + ing

استعمالات زمن المضارع المستمر :

1- حدث يحدث الآن – مستمر أثناء الكلام.

At the moment she is ironing the shirts.

2- حدث في المستقبل تم التخطيط له من قبل.

Now, he is writing a report.

*We are traveling tomorrow.

*Every thing is arranged. I'm marrying next Thursday.

3- أحيانا يدل الملقف في الجملة على الاستمرار

• Where's Frank? He's having a bath.

• Take care! A bus is coming.

4- بعد and يمكن حذف are/am/is

He is teaching English and learning French.

علامته :

Now, look, listen, at present, at the moment, be careful, and look out.

النفى:

He is repairing the car.

He isn't repairing the car.

الفاعل + am,is,are + not +v+ing.

الاستفهام :

Is , Are + الفاعل + v + ing -----?

Are you buying a new shirt ?

Yes , I'm buying a new shirt

5- لا تستعمل ازمنة المستمر مع الأفعال الآتية :

See – hear – smell – notice	أفعال الشعور – الحواس
Realize-know –understand – suppose – mean – forget – remember – trust	أفعال التفكير
Want – desire – wish – hate – like – love – dislike – care	أفعال العاطفة
Own – possess – belong – have	أفعال الملكية

يتكون المضارع المستمر في المبنى للمجهول من :

المفعول + am , is , are + being + p.p.

Many cities are being built in the desert .

زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل وعاده باضا فه ed لمصدر الفعل ماعدا الأفعال الشاذة

• Dr Zewail discovered the femto second in 1997.

استعمالات زمن الماضي البسيط :

1- حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي

• I met Ahmed yesterday.

2- عاده في الماضي وانتهت (لم تعد تحدث)

☛ When I was young, we lived in Cairo. ☛ When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

4- يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية:

Yesterday – ago — in the past – in the ancient times – in + تاريخ - last (week---)

5- يأتي بعد I wish –if only للتعبير عن أمنية في الوقت الحاضر مطلوبة لكن غير محققة.

☛ I wish I saw Ahmed now.

☛ I wish I were a millionaire.

6- يأتي قبل أدوات الربط التالية

After , when , as soon as , until

7- غالبا ما تستخدم *used to* للتعبير عن عادة كانت في الماضي.

☛ When I was a child, I used to play in the street.

☛ He didn't succeed in the exam

نستخدم *didn't* ونحذف الفعل الي المصدر

الاستفهام :

☛ How did you come to the club? ? المصدر + الفاعل + did + اداه الاستفهام

المبنى للمجهول في الماضي البسيط :

☛ The car was repaired by the mechanic. المفعول + was | were + p . p.+ by + الفاعل

اعتاد على . Used to + inf.

☛ نستخدم مصدر + used to :

• للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات في الماضي و الحاضر.

- He used to swim everyday. He doesn't do this now.

• للتعبير عن التناقض بين ملاقف في الماضي و الحاضر.

- We used to live in a small flat in the city centre.

- People used to travel by horse and cart, but now they travel by car.

- The cities used to be smaller, but now they are much bigger.

- I used to play the piano, but now I play the violin.

- He used to smoke, but now he doesn't.

☛ وفي حالة النفي نستخدم: مصدر + didn't use :

- I didn't use to play computer games, but now I do.

☛ وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم: مصدر + to + فاعل + did :

- Did you use to walk to school?

- Where did you use to live?

☛ تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في زمن الضارع البسيط:

- He used to smoke. = He no longer smokes.

☛ تستخدم any more / any longer بدلا من used to مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتي في نهاية الجملة:

- He used to smoke. = He doesn't smoke any more.

Choose the correct answer:

1- Many hundreds of years ago, people (had paid-were paying-used to pay-uses to pay) for goods using salt instead of money.

2- When I was younger I (didn't used to enjoy-didn't used to enjoy-wasn't enjoying-hadn't enjoyed) swimming, but now I really love it!

- 3- My brother (was spending-didn't used to swim-used to spend-uses to spend) all his free time playing computer games, but now he prefers to read books.
- 4- When I was young, we (use-used-uses-are using) to live in Luxor.
- 5- When I was young, I used to (went-go-gone-had gone) swimming every weekend.
- 6- When she was young, she (used-doesn't use-isn't used-didn't use) to like going to bed early.
- 7- In the past people (used-use-were using-don't use) to work long hours.
- 8- My father (is using-uses-used-used to) live in Alexandria when he was a boy.
- 9- Lisa used to wear glasses but now she (does-doesn't-isn't-didn't).
- 10- (Did you use-Did you used-Do you use-Do you used) to go to bed early when you were young?
- 11- He (doesn't use-no longer-any longer-any more) smokes.
- 12- My brother (is used to-no longer-used to-used) have a beard but now he only has a moustache.
- 13- He (is used to-was used-is used for-no longer) eating out as he doesn't enjoy cooking at home.
- 14- She (used to-no longer-any longer-is used to) writes to us.
- 15- She used to have long hair but now she (isn't-doesn't-wasn't-couldn't).

Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and write it correctly:

- 1- Amin is used to drive a very old car. This summer he bought a new car.
- 2- When my sister got married she moved to Minya. Before that, she uses to live with us in Dokki.
- 3- When I first met you, you didn't used to wear glasses, but now you do.
- 4- People used to work very long hours, but now they didn't.
- 5- I use to watch TV every day, but now I only watch it once or twice a week.
- 6- I used to walking to school, but now I go by bus.
- 7- I don't use to play computer games, but now I play them occasionally.
- 8- When I was in Alexandria, I am used to go swimming every day.
- 9- Where did you used to go for holiday when you were a child?
- 10- The cities are used to be smaller, but now they are much bigger.

People used to travelling by horse and cart, but now they travel by cars

Grammar

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

- 1- I -----my dinner at eight o' clock everyday.
 a- eats b- ate c - eat d- eaten
- 2- My brother-----the newspaper every morning.
 a- reads b- read c – has read d-is reading
- 3- The camera -----to take photographs.
 a- is using b- is used c - uses d-used
- 4- The earth -----round the sun.
 a- moved b- is moving c – is moved d- moves
- 5- Mr. Salim -----comes late.
 a- don't b- doesn't c - never d- didn't
- 6- What time -----you usually go to work?
 a- do b- does c - will d- are

- 7- I'll phone you as soon as I -----my work.
a- will finish b- has finished c - finished d- finish
- 8- English -----all over the world.
a- speaks b- spoken c – is spoken d- will speak
- 9- I -----my aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- would visit
- 10- We -----an interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c -have watched d- would watch
- 11- When I was on holiday, I -----tennis everyday.
a- play b- would play c - played d- have played
- 12- They -----attend the conference last month.
a- won't b- didn't c – wasn't d- don't
- 13- They came to my birthday party and -----nice presents.
a- gives b- were giving c – have given d- gave
- 14- He -----very quickly so we didn't understand.
a- has spoken b- speaks c – spoke d- would speak
- 15- When -----you go to bed last night?
a- did b-will c – do d- was
- 16- He came to my house and -----some tea with me.
a- have b- has c - had d- had had
- 17- During the holiday, tamer -----football every day.
a- played b- plays c – were playing d- has played
- 18- This house ----- two years ago.
a-built b- builds c – has built d- was built
- 19- When I was young, I ----- eat a lot of chocolates.
a- use to b- used to c- am used to d- using to
- 20- A criminal ----- the guard of the bank last night.
a- killed b- has killed c- is killing d-kills
- 21- If only I -----in china today.
a- am b- was c- were d- be
- 22- It is time we ----- home.
a- go b- have gone c- went d- going

Grammar Study

The Present Perfect Tense

المضارع التام

Have, has + p.p

يتكون من:

☆ I have just written the report.
house.

☆ She has already cleaned the
house.

1- يعبر عن حدث بدا وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر:

☆ I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)

☆ He has just arrived

حدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة

2- يعبر عن حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن.

☆ I have lived in Tanta for 20 years = I still live in Tanta

☆ I lived in Tanta for 20 years = I live somewhere else now.

لكن لاحظ

3- نستخدم lately – recently لنقصد أن شيئاً ما قد حدث منذ وقت قريب لكن لم يحدد الزمن.

☆ I haven't seen her lately.

4- نستخدم just – already في الإثبات وتستخدم yet في النفي والاستفهام.

☆ I have already phoned the doctor.

☆ I haven't phoned the doctor yet.

☆ Have you yet finished your homework?

5- نستخدم (ever) في السؤال عن خبره الشخص و (never) في النفي.

☆ Have you ever been to Paris?

☆ No, I have never been to Paris

-6- علاماته

Since	منذ	Already	بالفعل	Up till now	حتى الآن
For	منذ	Just	حالا	Ever	سبق أبدا
Lately	حديثا	Yet	ليس بعد	Never	أبدا (لا)
recently	مؤخرا	So far	حتى الآن		

◆ Has, have been to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه

☞ He has been to London (now he is in Egypt)

◆ Has, have gone to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك

☞ He has gone to Italy (he is still there)

Since & For

☆ Since

نقطه بداية الحدث

☆ for

مدة الحدث - الفترة

✍ إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد نضعه في زمن المضارع التام.

◆ She has learned English since 1995.

✍ إذا جاء مع since فعلا نضع قبلها زمن المضارع التام وبعدها زمن الماضي البسيط.

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

◆ She has been in bed since she arrived home.

◆ He has been studying since he returned from school.

* لاحظ الجدول الآتي:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since 2000	For 5 years
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season

● ملاحظات :

1- إذا طلب استخدام since بدلا من when نستخدم زمن المضارع التام منفي :

♦ I last saw her when she was a child. (Since) ♦ I haven't seen her since she was a child.

(2) عند استخدام (ago) بدلا من since & for نستخدم

ago + المدة +المصدر + (began to) + فاعل

He has worked in Italy since 2000 . (ago) ☒ He began to work in Italy eight years ago

3- إذا طلب استخدام just بدلا من a moment ago نستخدم المضارع التام :

♦ She left home a moment ago. ♦ She has just left home.
♦ Its 5 years since he worked as a teacher.

It's + period of time + since + subject + past simple.

4- استخدام for بدلا من ago

♦ The last time I met her was 2 months ago
♦ I haven't seen her for 2 months.

(5) إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع التام المنفي بـ not / never وتنتهي بـ before نستخدم:

It's the first time + الفاعل + (have /has) +ever +p.p

☉ I have not eaten shrimps before . ----- It's the first time I have ever eaten shrimps .

(6) إذا جالك ago و طلب وضع just حول الجملة إلى المضارع التام واحذف المدة التي تسبق ago

☉ He came a moment ago . (just) ----- # He has just come .

(7) إذا جالك just و طلب وضع ago حول الجملة إلى ماضي بسيط و استخدم short time ago / a moment ago

He has just finished his work . (ago) He finished his work a moment ago .

(8) إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع التام المنفي بـ never / not وتنتهي بصفة (عادية / مقارنة) نستخدم

(have /has) +ever +p.p (صفة التفضيل + الفاعل

*I have never seen a man better than Ramy.

*Ramy is the best man I have ever seen.

* No man of those I have seen is better than Ramy.

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

يتكون من

☆ Have been + v. ing

☆ Has been + v. ing

♦ He has been sleeping since he arrived. ♦ It has been raining for 2 hours.

- يؤكد هذا الزمن استمرار الحدث حتى الآن وقد يستمر في المستقبل

علامته:

For-----now
For -----still
So far -----now

Since -----still
All + فتره زمنيه
فاعل hasn't stopped – finished yet

- ♦ She has been doing the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.
- ♦ He (study – studied – has been studying – has studied) English for 2 years now.
- لو حدد عدد المرات نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط وليس المستمر
- ♦ He has (written – been writing) 6 reports since last night.
- يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقت طويلا.
- Travel – work – wait – live – stay – sleep – learn - -----
- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الحواس والإدراك والشعور والعاطفة.
- Believe – forget – hate – know – like – mean – understand – seem – prefer – own-
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Exercises On Grammar

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

- 1- Have you met the manager?
a) just b) yet c) never d) since
- 2- Dalia has practised her hobby a long time.
a) since b) for c) recently d) ago
- 3- Reham London recently.
a) visits b) has visited c) is visiting d) visit
- 4- They to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
a) has been b) have gone c) have been d) going
- 5- She for work an hour ago.
a) has left b) left c) is leaving d) will leave
- 6- The writer his book yet.
a) has finished b) didn't finish c) isn't finished d) hasn't finished
- 7- Samir and Nagy friends all their lives.
a) were b) have been c) has been d) will be
- 8- I have known him we joined the university.
a) for b) since c) already d) just
- 9- Noha has cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
a) already b) yet c) never d) ever
- 10- Adel from university in 2003.
a) has graduated b) graduated c) will graduate d) graduates
- 11- We in Cairo since 1970.
a) living b) lived c) have lived d) are living
- 12- The manager has met many people since he at his office.
a) has arrived b) arrived c) is arriving d) will arrive
- 13- He come back home.
a) just has b) already has c) has just d) never
- 14- When you last see him?
a) did b) have c) are d) were
- 15- I've been to Europe. I wish I could.
a) just b) never c) already d) yet

زمن الماضي المستمر *The past continuous tense*

was , were + v + ing

يتكون من :

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي .

➔ At 10 o, clock yesterday, I was sleeping.

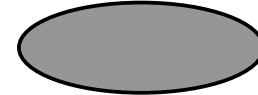
2- للتعبير عن حدث استمر في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر ويستخدم مع :

While - as - just as

3- يأتي بعدها ماضي مستمر والحدث الآخر يكون ماضي بسيط.

➔ While I was studying, the light went out.

When



4- يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والحدث الآخر يكون ماضي مستمر

➔ When the light went out, I was studying.

During

5

- During حرف جر يمكن أن يعطى نفس معنى (while) و لأنه حرف جر فيأتي بعده (Noun)

➔- During lunch , a plate slipped . OR: While I was having lunch , a plate slipped .

➔- During my summer holiday , I visited many places of interest .

OR : While I was spending my summer holiday , I visited many places of interest .

زمن الماضي التام

Had + P.P

استخدامه : إذا وقع حدثان في الماضي فإن الحدث الذي تم أولاً يكون زمنه ماضي تام والحدث الذي تم ثانياً يكون زمنه ماضي بسيط .

After

As soon as

When

+ ماضي بسيط + فاعل , ماضي تام + فاعل +

◆ First, he watched the film, and then he went to bed. (After)

◆ After he had watched the film, he went to bed.

Till

ماضي تام + فاعل + ماضي بسيط منفي + فاعل
(had + P.P) Until (المصدر + didn't)

◆ He didn't go home until he had watched TV.

ماضي بسيط + فاعل { no sooner + p.p ---than
hardly + p.p ---when
Scarcely + p.p ----when } + فاعل + had

- ◆ He had no sooner watched TV than he went to bed.

إذا بدأت الجملة بإحدى هذه الكلمات , تأتي الجملة بعدها على هيئة استفهام :-

No sooner	than	} ماضي بسيط + فاعل
Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p	when	
Scarcely	when	

- ◆ Hardly had he watched TV when he went to bed.

فاعل	+	ماضي تام	before	فاعل	+	ماضي بسيط
فاعل	+	ماضي تام	by the time	فاعل	+	ماضي بسيط

- ◆ First, he made a plan. Then he robbed the bank.
- ◆ He had made a plan before he robbed the bank.

ملاحظات :

1- إذا حذفنا الفاعل بعد after , before نستخدم (v + ing) أو (noun) بعد الرابط

- ◆ After making a plan, he robbed the bank.
- ◆ Before lunch, we had watched TV.

2- يمكن حذف after ونستخدم

Having + p.p	+	فاعل	+	ماضي بسيط
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- ◆ Having watched TV, I went to bed .

3- جميع الروابط الزمنية إذا أتى قبلها مستقبل بسيط يأتي بعدها مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام

- ◆ I will make a plan before I begin the project.

ملحوظة هامة:

* خللي بالك التركيبان الآتيان يساويان في المعنى (After) :

* It wasn't until ماضي بسيط → that ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط
 * It was only when ماضي بسيط → that ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط

Examples :

* It wasn't until my father had come that we began to eat .

* It was only when they had phoned us that we began to get our skates on.

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

1-.....had he left home than he heard an explosion.

a- Hardly b- No sooner c- Before d- After

2-.....she was a little girl, she wanted to be an actress.

a- Till b- After c- Until d- When

3-1 found your coatyou had left the house.

a- after b- till c- no sooner d- hardly

4- We won't start.....Ali comes.

a- after b- until c- when d- hardly

5-I decided to water the tree afterit.

a- had planted b- planted c- planting d- plant

6. I didn't answer the question..... I had read it carefully.

a- after b- until c- as soon as d- before

7. Hardly started our journey when the car got a flat tyre.
a- had we **b- have we** **c- do we** **d- we had**
- 8- He had no sooner bought a carhe sold it again.
a- when **b- that** **c- than** **d- then**
- 9- After hehis homework, he will watch the match.
a- had done **b- did** **c- will do** **d- does**
- 10- We went to the museumwe had had lunch .
a- till **b- after** **c- no sooner** **d- hardly**
- 11- He missed the bus because he ----- late.
a- had got up **b- gets** **c- has got up** **d- got up**
- 12-he didn't remember the promise he -----
a- took **b- has taken** **c- takes** **d- had taken**
- 13- As soon as I ----- the ticket, I ran to catch the bus.

a- bough	b- had bought	c- have bought	d- was buying
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- 14-He -----me his book yesterday.
a- gave **b- gives** **c- had given** **d- will give**
- 15- The patient -----before the doctor came.
a- died **b- dies** **c- had died** **d- has died**
- 16- As soon as he had arrived in London he -----me.
a-has phoned **b- phones** **c- had phoned** **d- phoned**
- 17- She -----a teacher before she became a guide.
a- has been **b- had been** **c- was being** **d- is**
- 18- By the time he was five, he -----to write.
a- learnt **b- learns** **c- had learnt** **d- would learn**
- 19- My father didn't remember the promise -----.
a- had made **b- made** **c- makes** **d- has made**
- 20- She -----her lunch until her husband had come.
a- had had **b- won't have** **c- wasn't have** **d-didn't have**
- 21- after the report -----, I handed it to the manager.
a-had finished **b- had been finished** **c-has been finished** **d-finished**
- 22- Having graduated, he -----abroad.
a- traveled **b- had traveled** **c- has traveled** **d- travels**
- 23- After -----my work, I went home.
a-had finished **b- finished** **c- finishing** **d- being finished**
- 24- They said that the driver -----the accident.
a-had cause **b-was caused** **c- had caused** **d-has caused**
- 25- I took the medicine when I ----- a meal.
a- has had **b- have had** **c- had** **d- had had**

Past Perfect Continuous

زمن الماضي التام المستمر

يكنز الماضي التام المستمر من had been + v. + ing

- They **had been waiting** for an hour **when** the train **arrived**.

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر و يستخدم عادة مع since / for / when / all day / all weekend

- We'd been waiting for three hours before our plane took off.

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضي.

- There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

يأتي الماضي التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel

- I was very tired when I arrived home. I had been working hard all day.

- He had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

- They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived.

- What had he been doing when the accident happened?

- There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضي التام و ليس الماضي التام المستمر:

- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

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

1- After his father, she didn't send Alexander to school

a- died	b- has died	c- had died	d- have died
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2- By the time Alexander ... 20, his mother had spent all her money.

a- was	b- had been	c- has been	d- were
--------	-------------	-------------	---------

3- He found work as a secretary to someone who a friend of his father's in the army.

a- was	b- had been	c- has been	d- have been
--------	-------------	-------------	--------------

4- Before he wrote The Count of Monte Cristo, hefamous as a playwright.

a- became	b- becomes	c- had become	d- would become
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5- They discovered that Dumasother people to write for him.

a- was employing	b- had been employing	c- employed	d- is employing
------------------	-----------------------	-------------	-----------------

6- Before Dumas wrote his novels, he plays .

a- wrote	b- had written	c- has written	d- have written
----------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

7- His father probably died young because he in prison.

a- spent	b- had been spent	c- was spending	d- has spent
----------	-------------------	-----------------	--------------

8- The man Dumas worked for in Parishis father.

a- knew	b- had known	c- has known	d- knows
---------	--------------	--------------	----------

9- Dumas already a successful writer when people realized that his books had been written by other people.

a- had been	b- was	c- had been	d- is
-------------	--------	-------------	-------

10- Dumas checked what his assistants

a- wrote	b- has written	c- had written	d- 'd write
----------	----------------	----------------	-------------

11- When he died in 1870, his son after his finances for a few years.

a- looked	b- has been looking	c- had been looking	d- was looking
-----------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------

12- When he got home, Samy was not at all hungry. He chocolate all day.

a- ate	b- Has been eating	c- had been eating	d- was eating
--------	--------------------	--------------------	---------------

13- When he arrived at school, Ahmed's hair was wet. It

a- had been raining	b- was raining	c- had rained	d- rained
---------------------	----------------	---------------	-----------

14- When we got up that morning, there was sand all over the streets, there a sandstorm.

a- was	b- was raining	c- had been	d- has been
--------	----------------	-------------	-------------

15- Sara went into the kitchen and found lots of fresh bread on the table. her mother

A – had been baking	b- baked	c- Was baking	d- has been baking
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Future Tenses أزمنة المستقبل

1- (shall أو will + المصدر) ❁

Will (shall) is used ❁ حالات استخدام المستقبل البسيط :

1-To express a future fact	التعبير عن حقيقة	• I'll be 18 next year.
2 To decide something quickly.	اتخاذ قرار بعمل شيء	• I'll have coffee, please
4- To offer to do something	في حالة العرض	• I'll clean the car for you
• Shall I help you?	و في العرض Shall we have a party?	في تكوين الاقتراح shall
5- To make an arrangement	الترتيب لعمل شيء	• I'll see you this evening
6 – To promise .	الوعد	• I will buy you a car when you succeed.
7- To make a threat	التهديد	• I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.
To predict event	التنبؤ بالأحداث	• The plane will land in half an hour
❁ لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالباً مع هذه التعبيرات .		
I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't think / I		
nder		
/ probably / I suppose / I hope / definitely /		
• There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I think you will enjoy it.		
• I expect she will pass the test. • I don't think he will leave the country		

2- (am - is – are + going to + المصدر)

(intentions / plans / and decisions / نية مخطط لها من قبل ❁

❁ We have already decided (planned) . We are going to buy a new house next year.

❁ I want to buy a new car so I'm going to save a lot of money.

The chair is broken. You are going to fall : 2 – حدث سيحدث بناء على دليل

❁ The sky is dark and cloudy. I think it is going to rain.

❁ watch out .You are going to break the vase .❁ I listened to the weather forecast. It's going to rain

3- (The Present Continuous Tense المضارع المستمر)

❁ نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am- is – are + v+ ing) للتعبير عن فعل في المستقبل تم الترتيب له

(

❁ I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm seeing the dentist.

❁ I am leaving the office at 11. (I have permission)

- ♣ We have arranged everything. **We are giving** a party tomorrow.
- ♣ **I've bought** our tickets . **We are watching** the match on the stadium next Friday.

4-(The Present Simple Tense الزمن المضارع البسيط)

1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي طبقاً لجدول زمني Timetable

- ♣ The train **leaves** at 6 o'clock./ ♣ The final exams **take place** in next June.
- ♣ When **does** the film start ? It **starts** at 7.00 p.m tonight
- Tomorrow **is** Friday : **Calendar** يستخدم لتعبير عن التقويم
- ♣ After I **finish** university, I will look for a job. **ويستخدم بعد الروابط الزمنية في**
- 3- المستقبل

5-(The future continuous: المستقبل المستمر)

- ♣ **Will/shall + be + ing** يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت معين في المستقبل
- ♣ Between 9 and 11 a.m. tomorrow I'll **be studying** English.
- ♣ Don't phone me at 12.00 .I **will be sleeping** .

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- It's arranged. We (are going-will go-go-shall go) to the Red Sea this summer.
- 2- I think my brother (is-is going to be-is being-will be) a doctor. He's very clever.
- 3- My lesson (finishes-is finishing-is going to finish-was finishing) at four o'clock this afternoon.
- 4- I (meet-am meeting-will meet-is going to meet) a friend from Cairo on Monday. I've arranged that.
- 5- He (will fly-is going to fly-is flying-will be flying) to London tomorrow. He's got his ticket.
- 6- You (will break-would break-have broken-should break) it if you aren't careful.
- 7- We won't start the meeting until you (arrives-had arrived-will arrive-arrive).
- 8- The concert this evening (starts-will start-is starting-is going to start) at 7.
- 9- We (start-have started-will start-started) the meeting as soon as he arrives.
- 10- When he (visits-will visit-visiting-visit) me tomorrow, I'll tell him all about my new book.
- 11- I think it (will rain-is going to rain-is raining-rains). The sky is cloudy.
- 12- A: The phone is ringing.
B: I (answer-am going to answer-am answering-will answer) it.
- 13- (Are you playing-Do you play-Shall you play-Do you go to play) tennis after school today?
- 14- We (have-are having-were having-would have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 15- I've decided that I (will tidy-tidy-am tidying-am going to tidy) my room this morning.

The future simple passive

المستقبل البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول

• يتكلم المستقبل البسيط في صيغة المبني للمعالم من will / shall + inf.

- In the coming years, we **will do** most of our shopping on the internet.
- يتم تحذيل المستقبل البسيط الى مبني للمجهول كما يلي:

فاعل + will / shall + be + pp + by + مفعول

- In the coming years, most of our shopping **will be done** on the internet.

• يستخدم المستقبل البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول:

1. للاعد بأعمال مستقبلية بطريقة رسمية.

-The parcel **will be collected** tomorrow.

2. لتقديم تفاصيل الخطط.

-You will be met at the airport.

3. للتحذير من خطر أو شيء ممكن في المستقبل أو نتائج مستقبلية.

-Look out! You'll **get hurt**.

4. لعمل استنتاجات منطقية.

-I'm sure my car **will be repaired** by now.

5. للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل.

- In the future most of our energy **will be produced** from wind power.

Future Perfect Passive

المستقبل التام في صيغة المبني للمجهول

• يتكون المستقبل التام من will / shall have + PP.

- By 2100, we **will have built** more towns and cities.

• ويبدل على أن شيء سيكون قد تم قبل وقت معين في الماضي ويستخدم هذا الزمن عادة مع الكلمات الدالة على

المستقبل مسبقاً بكلمة by

By (the year) 2100 / By tomorrow morning / By next October / By next Monday / By tomorrow evening / By next year / By this time next week / By 6 o'clock tomorrow / By next Christmas

- By 2050, electric cars **will have replaced** petrol cars.

• لا حظ ما يلي

By the time + present simple → Future Perfect

- By the time she comes back home, **I'll have finished** all the exercises.

- By the time the exam begins, **I'll have forgotten** everything.

• يتم تحليل المستقبل البسيط الى مبني للمجهول كما يلي:

فاعل + will / shall + have been + pp + by + مفعول

- By the year 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests **will have been saved**.

- By 2050, the old building **will have been replaced** by modern offices.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- In the coming years, travel (will make-will be made-will be making-is making) faster.
- 2- In the future our holidays (will spend-will be spent-is spent-will be spending) on the moon.
- 3- We (spend-will be spent-can be spent-will spend) our free time in a good way next summer holiday.
- 4- In the future, computers (will replace-will be replaced-will be replacing-will have been replaced) books.
- 5- In the future shopping (will be done-will do-have been done-were done) on the internet.
- 6- In the future most of our work (will be doing-has been done-will be-will be done) by machines.
- 7- I predict that in the future, mobile phones (will make-will be making -will have made-will be made) smaller.

- 8- By this time next week, (I'll have heard-I hear-I am hearing-I heard) my test results.
- 9- We (will be used-are using-are used-will use) less paper if we read e-books.
- 10- I don't think newspapers will ever (have replaced-replace-be replaced-replaced).
- 11- The new underground railway line (will have been built-will be building-has built-have built) by 2012.
- 12- I'm sorry but your car (won't repair-can't repair-repaired-won't be repaired) this week.
- 13- By next Christmas we (will be-are being-will have been-have been) here for eight years.
- 14- The builders say they (finish-will have finished-might finish-are finishing) the roof by Tuesday.
- 15- By the time we (got-had got-get-getting) to the party. Most people will have left.
- 16- By the time we get to the stadium. The match (will have started-is starting-was starting-had started).
- 17- In the future, every new book will probably be (publish-publishing-published-publishes) as an e-book.
- 18- You can be sure the price (will be reduced-to reduce-is reducing-had reduced) when more people buy them.
- 19- Do you think CD-ROMs will ever (be replaced-be replacing-have replaced-replace) traditional books completely?
- 20- I think most bestsellers (will be read-will be reading-will read-will have read) as e-books.
- 21- I'm sure some kinds of books (won't replace-won't be replacing-won't be replaced-can replace).
- 22- It is hoped that the road (is reducing-will reduce-will be reduced-will have been reduced) early morning traffic.
- 23- The new road (won't be finished-won't have finished-won't be finishing-has finished) until the year 2015.
- 24- Over 500 buildings (will knock-will be knocking-will be knocked-will have knocked) down to make way for the new road.
- 25- It is said that the number of road accidents (cut-cuts-will cut-will be cut) by 20%.
- 26- It is thought that between 30 and 40 lives a year (will be saved-will be saving-will have saved-will save).

Passive Verbs: Past & Present

الأفعال في صيغة المبني للمجهول: الماضي و المضارع

الاستخدام:

- نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما لا نعرف من قام بالحدث.
- My car **was stolen** last night. (هنا لا نعرف من قام بالحدث)
- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نهتم بمن قام بالفعل.
- This hotel **was built** in 1997.
- Nabil **has been invited** to a birthday party.
(في هذه الجملة نهتم بالفندق و نبيل و لا نهتم بمن شيد الفندق أو بمن دعا نبيل)
- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نريد أن نقلل من قام بالفعل.
- A mistake **was made**.

خطوات تحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول:

- 1- المفعول به يصير فاعلا أول الجملة.
- 2- نستخدم verb to be في نفس زمن الفعل الأصلي.
- 3- نستخدم كلمة by .
- 4- الفاعل يصير مفعولا به بعد كلمة by.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple مضارع بسيط	s / es + مصدر / مصدر People speak Arabic in Egypt.	am / is / are Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	am / is / are + v. + ing The mechanic is repairing my car.	am / is / are + being + pp My car is being repaired .
Past simple ماضي بسيط	التصريف الثاني للفعل Ali invited me to the party.	was / were + pp I was invited to the party.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	was / were + v. + ing I thought someone was watching me.	was / were + being + pp I thought I was being watched .
Present perfect مضارع تام	has / have + pp I have paid the bill.	has / have + been + pp The bill has been paid .
Past perfect ماضي تام	had + pp I knew why they had picked me for the team.	had + been + pp I knew why I had been picked for the team.
Future simple مستقبل بسيط	will / shall + مصدر They will buy a car.	will / shall + be + pp A car will be bought .

Future perfect	will / shall + have + pp He will have bought the money.	will / shall + have + been + pp The money will have been spent .
Simple modals أفعال ناقصة بسيطة will-shall-can-would-should-could-may-might-must-has to-have to-had to-will have to-needn't-ought to-used to-going to	مصدر + فعل ناقص We may find more oil. Who are you going to invite ?	فعل ناقص + be + pp More oil may be found . Who is going to be invited ?
Perfect modals أفعال ناقصة تامة	فعل ناقص + have + pp He should have paid the bill.	فعل ناقص + have + been + pp The bill should have been paid .

ي في اللغة الرسمية من الشائع أن نبدأ الجملة بأحدى هاتين الصيغتين مع هذه الأفعال:

It + v. to be + pp من الفعل الأول + that + الجملة

مصدر الفعل الثاني فى الجملة + to + v. to be + pp + فاعل الجملة الثانية

(فى المضارع و المستقبل)

(من الفعل الثانى) + v. to be + pp + to + have + pp فاعل الجملة الثانية

(فى حالة الماضى و الأزمنة التامة)

و ذلك بدلا من اللغة الغير رسمية مثل I know / we believe و الأفعال الأكثر استخداما هى
Know / believe / fear / say / think / predict / agree / hope

Active	Passive
Journalists report that food prices increased by 10 % last year.	It is reported that food prices increased by 10 % last year. Food prices are reported to have increased by 10 % last year.
We believe that he has recovered from his illness.	It is believed that he has recovered from his illness. He is believed to have recovered from his illness.
We know that the accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.	It is known that the accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning. The accident is known to have happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.
Doctors say that smoking is bad for health.	It is said that smoking is bad for health. Smoking is said to be bad for health.

ملاحظات:

☞ إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ don't / doesn't / aren't + p.p. am not / is not / aren't + p.p. أما إذا كانت منفية بـ wasn't / weren't + p.p. didn't نستخدم

Active	Passive
The police don't allow big cars into the city centre.	Big cars aren't allowed into the city centre.
Mr David doesn't allow smoking in his office.	Smoking isn't allowed in Mr David's office.
Tom didn't answer the exam.	The exam wasn't answered by Tom.

☞ إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ Nobody / No one نحلل ever إلى never إن وجدت. و فى حالة عدم جردها ننفى بـ not

Active	Passive
Nobody has ever beaten me at chess.	I have never been beaten at chess.
No one must ever break the law.	The law must never be broken .

☞ إذا كانت الجملة تحذف على مفعولين يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثاني. و اذا بدأنا بالمفعول الثاني نستخدم حرف الجر to / for قبل المفعول الأول
الأفعال التي تأخذ حرف الجر to هي:

يسلف / lend / يبين / show / يحضر / bring / يبيع / sell / يكتب / write / يمرر / pass / يقدم / offer / يعطى / give / يدفع / pay / يدين / owe / يخبر / tell / يلصل / deliver / يسلم / hand / يقرأ / read

الأفعال التي تأخذ حرف الجر for هي:

يحجز / book / يعمل / make / يقطع / cut / يدع / call / يحتفظ بـ / keep / يترك / leave / يلفر / save / يشتري / buy / يجد / find / يحصل على / get / يبني / build / يحضر / fetch

active	Passive
He gave me a nice camera.	I was given a nice camera. A nice camera was given to me.
He bought me a mobile.	I was bought a mobile. A mobile was bought for me.

☞ يمكن أن نستخدم الفعل get بدلا من verb to be عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول خاصة مع التصريف الثالث من الأفعال الآتية:

يقتل / kill / يدمر / destroy / يدمر / damage / يقبض على / arrest / يقبض على / catch / يهزم / beat / يحرق / burn / يتزوج / marry

Active	The police caught the bank robbers.
Passive	The bank robbers got caught .

☞ الأفعال الآتية make/see/hear/watch يليها مفعول ثم مصدر و عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول نستخدم to قبل المصدر. أما الفعل let يتحول إلى allowed to

Active	Passive
He saw them go out.	They were seen to go out
He let me go .	I was allowed to go .

☞ في حالة وجد adv. يلضع قبل التصريف الثالث.

Active	You must plan your work carefully .
Passive	Your work must be carefully planned .

☞ في حالة الأفعال المتبدلة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم (to be + p.p.) عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول.

Active	I want you to tell me the truth. (be)
Passive	I want to be told the truth.

☞ في حالة الأفعال المتبدلة بـ (v.+ ing) نستخدم (being + p.p.) في المبنى للمجهول.

Active	I hate people telling me lies.
Passive	I hate being told lies.

إذا كان الفاعل و المفعول واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم be ثم p.p. و الضمائر المنعكسة هي: myself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / themselves / yourself / yourselves

Active	He doesn't let others laugh at him.
Passive	He doesn't let himself be laughed at.

خطوات تحويل الجملة من مبنى للمجهول إلى مبنى للمعلوم:

- 1 نحذف by و نبدأ بما يليها و اذا لم تلجد نبدأ بفاعل مناسب.
- 2 نحذف v. to be و نضع الفعل في نفس زمن v. to be المحذوف.
- 3 الفاعل يصبح مفعولاً بعد الفعل.

Active	Passive
English is spoken in many countries in Africa.	People speak English in many countries in Africa.
The metro is being extended .	Engineers are extending the metro.
The house has been painted .	We have painted the house.
A letter was written by Rania.	Rania wrote a letter.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The Mousetrap (wrote-was written-has been written-is written) as a radio play in 1947.
- 2- Millions of people all over the world (watch-have watched-watched-are watching) the 2008 Olympic Games.
- 3- Agatha Christie's books (translated-were translating-have been translating-were translated) into more than 40 languages.
- 4- Petra (was captured-captured-has been captured-has captured) by the Romans in AD 106.
- 5- The Eiffel Tower (was designed-designed-have been designed-was designing) by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
- 6- The Cairo Metro (used-is using-is used-was using) by about two million passengers everyday.
- 7- Many of Agatha Christie's stories (made-is made-have been made-have made) into films and TV programmes.
- 8- English and Arabic (are spoken-is spoken-are speaking-is speaking) in most tourist offices.
- 9- It (believes-is believed-is believing-has believed) that schools teach languages to younger students.
- 10- It (reported-has reported-is reporting-has been reported) that archaeologists have found a new Pyramid at Saqqara.

- 11-A famous tennis player is believed to (be hurt-hurt-have hurt-is hurt) after a city centre road accident.
- 12-We can't possibly allow the antiques (to sell-to be sold-to be selling-to being sold) abroad.
- 13-In Japan buildings (have construct-are constructing-are constructed-had constructed) to withstand earthquakes.
- 14-The Cairo Metro (may be extended-may extend-may be extending-may have extended) from Imbaba to Cairo airport.
- 15-A lot of money (is spending-spends-has spent-is being spent) on education.
- 16-Alexander Fleming (invented-was invented-has been invented-had been invented) penicillin.
- 17-Pelé (said-is said-has said-had said) to be the greatest footballer.
- 18-Churchill (considered-has considered-is considering-is considered) the greatest British statesman.
- 19-A box of chocolates was given (at-for-to-with) Amanda.
- 20-A letter (is being written-is written-is writing-was written) at the moment.
- 21-The statue (has carved-will be carved-has been carved-was carved) out of stone by the ancient Egyptians.
- 22-People (say-are said-have been said-were said) that he is a spy.
- 23-When he returned home, he found that all his money (had stolen-had been stolen-are stolen).
- 24-I don't mind (being helped-helping- being helping-am helped) by people.
- 25-The whole village (damaged-got damaged-was damaging-has damaged) by an earthquake.
- 26-More oil (may find-may be found-may be finding-may be find).
- 27-Don't let yourself (be deceived-be deceiving-deceive-to deceive) by others.
- 28-The law must never (break-broken-be breaking-be broken).
- 29-Hamlet was written (in-on-by-to) Shakespeare.
- 30-Ali (didn't see-wasn't seen-doesn't see-hasn't see) at the party yesterday.

Grammar Study

Verbs followed by to + the infinitive:

أفعال يتبعها to والمصدر فقط :

Agree	يُوافق	Demand	يطلب	Manage	يستطيع	Promise	يعد
Want	يريد	Deserve	يستحق	Long	يشنق	decide	يقرر
Plan	يخطط	Expect	يذلقع	Mean	يقصد	Wish	يأمل
Refuse	يرفض	Hope	يأمل	Offer	يعرض	Threaten	يهدد
attempt	يحاول	Learn	يتعلم	pretend	يتظاهر	Enable	يمكن

☆ He offered to help us

☆ he decided to stay at home.

☆ She wants to be a teacher.

☆ The thief managed to escape.

أفعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing :

Avoid	يتجنب	Suggest	يقترح	Keep on	يستمر	Involve	يشمل
Enjoy	يتمتع	Recommend	يلصي	Mind	يمنع	Miss	يفتقد
Deny	ينكر	Imagine	يتخيل	Dislike	يكره	It's no use	لا فائدة

Finish	ينهي	Fancy	يتخيل	Admit	يعترف	Can't help	لا اتحمل
Go	يذهب	Put off	يؤجل	Postpone	يؤجل	Can't stand	لا اتحمل

☆ I enjoy watching television.

☆ He suggested going to the cinema.

☆ Hatem denied breaking the glass.

☆ Fancy meeting you here.

افعال ياتي بعدها **to + inf** او **gerund** مع تغيير بسيط في المعنى :

مع الأفعال الآتية يستخدم **Gerund** إذا كان الكلام بصفة عامة و يستخدم **to + infinitive** في المواقف المحددة

begin	يبدأ	hate	يكره	like	يحب	continue	يستمر
can't bear	لا يحتمل	start	يبدأ	love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

Examples

- Hany **began** to play his guitar, when the phone rang.
(= a particular occasion)
- Hany **began** playing the guitar when he was six.
(= a general statement)

افعال ياتي بعدها **to + inf** او **gerund** مع تغيير كبير في المعنى :

remember	forget	regret	try	stop
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◆ ◆ **Remember to + infinitive** يتذكر أن يقلم بعمل شيء

- He **remembered** to see the man.
= He remembered and then saw the man.

◆ ◆ **Remember + gerund** يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه فعله

- He **remembered** seeing the man.
= He saw the man and later remembered.

◆ ◆ **Forget to + infinitive** ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً (لا يفعله)

- Nadia **forgot** to meet the customer.
= She didn't meet the customer.

◆ ◆ **Forget + gerund** يفعل شيئاً ثم ينسى أنه فعله

- Nadia **forgot** meeting the customer.
= She met the customer but then couldn't remember the occasion.

◆ ◆ **Regret to + infinitive** يشعر بالأسف لأنه من الضروري أن يفعل شيئاً

- He **regretted** to say that my brother had an accident.
= He was sorry that it was necessary to say it.

◆ ◆ **Regret + gerund** يشعر بالأسف لأنه فعل شيئاً

- He **regretted** saying that my brother had an accident.
= He was sorry that he had said it.

◆ ◆ **Try to + infinitive** يحاول عمل شيء ويبذل مجهود (وغالباً لا ينجح)

- **Try** to open the door.
= See if you can open the door.
- The prisoner **tried** to escape, but he was caught.

◆ ◆ **Try + gerund** يقوم بعمل شيء (ليرى نتيجته) يجرب ويرى ما يحدث

- **Try** opening the door.

=What happens if you open the door.

A: I have a bad headache.

B: **Try** taking an aspirin. = Take an aspirin and see the result.

◆◆ **Stop to + infinitive** يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً

• He **stopped** to read his newspaper.

= He stopped what he was doing to read the paper.

◆◆ **Stop + gerund** يتوقف عن عمل شيء

• He stopped reading his newspaper. = He had read what he wanted to read.

◆ **ينفي الفعل المضارع له ING باستخدام not**

♣ Thank you for **not coming** late. ♣ She insisted on **not doing** the job.

♣ I apologize for **not posting** your letter.

◆ **الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها ING في حالة عدم وجود مفعول ،، و يأتي بعدها to + inf. في حالة وجود مفعول**

advise ينصح	forbid يمنع	permit / allow يسمح	recommend يوصي بـ	encourage يشجع
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♣ They do not **permit** parking here. ♣ They do not **allow** anyone **to park** here.

Prefer + ING + to + ING

♣ I **prefer** using the internet **to** watching TV.

◆ **لاحظ استخدام inf. بعد to،، ولكن يستخدم بعدها ING مع ما يأتي**

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| ◆ look forward to | يتطلع الي | object to | يعترض |
| ◆ be used to | معتاد | be accustomed to | معتاد |
| ◆ get round to | يجد الوقت لـ | in addition to | بالإضافة إلى |
| ◆ get used to | يعتاد علي | take to | يعتاد علي |

Smell / find + مفعول + ING

♣ They **found** the boy playing chess. ♣ I can **smell** something burning.

◆ **كما يستخدم فعل مضاف له ING بعد التعبيرات الآتية**

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|
| ↖ be busy | feel like | يود/يريد | It's worth | يستحق |
| ↖ have difficulty (in) | يجد صعوبة في | | | |
| ↖ It's no good = It's no use | لا فائدة من | | | |
| ↖ There is no point in | لا فائدة من | | | |
| ↖ It's a waste of time | مضيعة للوقت | | | |
| ↖ It's a waste of money | مضيعة للمال | | | |

Examples:

• She **has difficulty** (in) breathing. • It's a waste of money **buying** that house.

• I **feel like** having a cold drink.

object + to-inf.

◆ **بعد الأفعال الآتية نستخدم**

tell يخبر	remind يذكر	force يجبر	enable يمكن
order يأمر	warn يحذر	invite يدعو	persuade يقنع

cost	يكلف	cause	يسبب	take	يستغرق	hire	يؤجر
command	يامر	permit	يسمح	Teach	يعلم	Allow	يسمح

Examples:

- She reminded me to close the front door.
- She persuaded me to buy that car.
- Modern technology enables us to lead a better life.

بعد الأفعال الآتية نستخدم دائما **to + inf.**

would like	would prefer	Would love	would hate
------------	--------------	------------	------------

•I would prefer to have tea

It + Be + Adj. + to + inf.

It is difficult to find a job nowadays. It was hard for him to recognize the criminal.

♣ لاحظ استخدام الفعل **:need**

Need + V-ING / to be + PP.

- This carpet needs cleaning.
- This carpet needs to be cleaned.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

I have finished -----the report.

a- write b- writing c - to write d- wrote

2- He suggested-----for a swim.

a- to swim b- to swimming c - swimming d- is swimming

3- He decided -----his car.

a- sell b- to sell c - selling d- to selling

4- Maha agreed to go-----with us.

a- to sail b- to sailing c - sailing d- sailed

5- Fancy-----you here.

a- seeing b- is seeing c - was seeing d- see

6- I wanted to avoid -----her but I couldn't.

a- meet b- met c - is meeting d- meeting

7- He demanded -----the manager.

a- would see b- will see c - to see d- seeing

8- He deserved-----punished.

a- being b- to being c - would be d- to be

9- The thief denied-----the money.

a- stolen b- was stealing c - to steal d- stealing

10- We have arranged -----at 9 o'clock.

a- meeting b- will meet c - to meet d- met

11- He wanted-----a new camera.

a- buying b- to be bought c - to buy d- to buying

12- I can't stand -----listening to him.

a- listened b- to listen c - listening d- to be listened

13- He longed -----back home.

a- to be b- being c - to being d- would be

14- Don't try -----if you have never driven before.

a- to drive b- drove c - driving d- to be driven

15- Stop-----, you are giving me a headache.

a- to shout

b-shouted

c – shouting

d- to shouting

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

☞ should / shouldn't / had better / had better not + infinitive:

☞ تستخدم عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة

- You **should look** for a new job.
= It is a good idea to look for a new job.
- You **shouldn't look** at the sun. It's very dangerous.
- You **had better not look** at the sun. It's very dangerous.

☞ should have + pp.:

☞ تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نلجأ للالام لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين:

- You **should have done** your homework yesterday.

☞ shouldn't have + pp.:

☞ تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نلجأ للالام لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين:

- You **shouldn't have parked** your car here. It's a 'No Parking' area.

☞ can / can't + infinitive:

☞ تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل:

can + inf. = am / is / are + able to + inf.

am / is / are + capable of + v. + ing

have / has the ability to + inf.

- I **can see** very well without glasses.
= I have the ability to see well without glasses.
- We **can solve** this problem.
= We have the ability to solve this problem
= It is possible for us to solve it.

☞ تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن الاحتمال في المضارع

- I **can play** tennis in the park whenever I want to.
- We **can't waste** time watching TV.

☞ كما تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في المضارع

- In some countries, you **can** drive at the age of 17.
(The law says this is permitted)
- In some cities, people **can't** use their cars every day.
(This is not permitted / it's against the law.)

☞ تستخدم can في حالة الطلب والاقتراح:

- What shall we do tonight? – We **can** go to the cinema.
- **Can** you open that door, please?
- **Can** I use your office tomorrow?

☞ could / couldn't + infinitive:

☞ تستخدم للتعبير عن قدرة عامة على عمل شيء في الماضي

- At the weekend, they found a shop where they **could** buy cheap books.
- My sister looked all over the house, but she **couldn't** find her phone.

كما للتعبير عن قدرة محددة في الماضي على الرغم من وجدل صعوبة نستخدم

was / were + able to + inf.

managed to + inf.

succeeded in + v. + ing:

- I took my car to the garage this morning, where one of the mechanics **was able to / managed to start** it.
- I'd been trying to send that e-mail all day. Finally, I **succeeded in sending** it at six o'clock in the evening.

كما نستخدم للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في الماضي

- In the past people **could drive** a car without passing a driving test.
- In the past, women **couldn't vote** in elections.

كما نستخدم could للتعبير عن أي شيء مسموح به في المضارع والمستقبل نستخدم

- You **could borrow** my camera tomorrow.

كما نستخدم could للتعبير عن الاحتمال Possibility في المضارع:

- We **could** ban cars from cities. (This would be possible if we wanted it.)

كما نستخدم could في حالة الطلب والاقتراح:

- Ali: What shall we do tonight? – We **could** go to the cinema.
- **Could** you open that door, please?
- **Could** I use your office tomorrow?

كما لاحظ استخدام could بعد .. I wonder if

- **I wonder if** you **could** help me with this bag.

might / might not + infinitive:

كما نستخدم للتعبير عن احتمالات في المستقبل

- When I finish school, I **might go** to university to study medicine.
- But I **might not go** – I haven't decided yet.

may + infinitive:

كما نستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء سيكمن مسموح به في المضارع أو المستقبل وهي صيغة رسمية أكثر تهديبا:

- **May** I use your phone, please?
- You **may** borrow my camera tomorrow, if you like.

must + infinitive:

كما نستخدم للتعبير عن إحساس قلبي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال:

- I **must visit** my grandparents more often.
(It's important to me that I do.)

- **Must you wear** that yellow tie?

(Is it important to you that you do it? This also suggests that it bothers me.)

كما نستخدم للتعبير عن نصيحة قلبية وفي الأوامر كما نستخدم في القوانين والقواعد وعندما نذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء:

- You **mustn't be** late or dad will be angry. (strong advice)
- You **must clean** your room before you go out with your friends. (an order)
- Drivers and passengers of motorcycles **must** wear helmets. (a law)

كما تستخدم في حالة تلجيه دعدة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة:

- You **must** come and see us at the weekend.
- You **must try** a piece of my cake.

تستخدم في الاستنتاج أو التعبير عن نتيجة منطقية:

- Dad **must have left** already. I don't see his car.

لاحظ استخدام للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل فقط :

- I **must go** now.
- I **must see** my doctor tomorrow.

☞ have / has to + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أماننا اختيار بسبب القواعد والقلانين أو الظروف

- If she wants to start her course this year, she **has to apply** before the end of March.
- **Do you have to wear** that yellow tie to work? (Is it part of your uniform?)
- We **have to wear** helmets if we are going to take the motorcycle. (The law says so.)

كما تستخدم في النصيحة و الأوامر:

- You **have to apologize** to Mona. You don't want to lose her as a friend. (advice)
- You can't go out. You **have to clean** your room first. (an order)

☞ need / needs to + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء ضرورية في الحاضر أو المستقبل

- He **needs to be** busy all the time or his boss will be angry.
- We **need to revise** for next week's exam.

☞ had to + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي

- We **had to take** a taxi as it was raining heavily.

☞ don't have to / don't need to / needn't + infinitive:

تتخدم التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع أو المستقبل

- When you are on holiday, you **don't need to go** to bed early.
- She **doesn't have to work** on Saturday.

☞ didn't have to / didn't need to + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي

- I **didn't have to do** the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.
- I **didn't need to go** to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

☞ needn't have + pp:

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي على الرغم من كونه غير ضروري:

- You **needn't have brought** your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

☞ mustn't + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو تترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة إذا قمنا به:

- You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **aren't allowed to smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **aren't permitted to smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **are forbidden to smoke** in hospitals.
- = You **are banned from smoking** in hospitals.

= You **are prohibited from smoking** in hospitals.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- You (doesn't have to-didn't have to-shouldn't-needn't) come if you don't want.
- 2- We (mustn't-don't need to-can't-shouldn't) lock the car. It's safe here.
- 3- You (shouldn't-mustn't-should-ought to) drive. You're too tired.
- 4- This is a really good book. You (should-must-may-might) read it.
- 5- I'm absolutely sure! They (must arrive-could arrive-should have arrived-must have arrived) yesterday, I saw their ticket.
- 6- I was very tired yesterday. I (was-must-needn't-had to) go to bed early.
- 7- You (mustn't-needn't-don't have to-won't) park here. It says a "No Parking area.
- 8- You (mustn't-couldn't-shouldn't-shouldn't have) telephoned me so late. I was fast asleep.
- 9- We've got plenty of time. We (must-mustn't-needn't-can't) hurry.
- 10- He said I (may-might-should-needn't) try a different kind of job. I think it's good advice.
- 11- I found a course at my local college where I (could-ought-could have-mustn't) train as a teacher.
- 12- If I want to start this year, I (have to-may-might-shall) apply by the end of next week. I have no choice.
- 13- I (ought-should have-am able-can) study at home when I want to.
- 14- I (can't-may not-might not-should) spend all my life studying. It's impossible for me.
- 15- I (have to-must-might-can't) study languages. I haven't decided yet.
- 16- At my sports club, everyone (has to-should-may-might) wear flat shoes. It's an important rule.
- 17- You (shall-could-need to-manage) get more practice if you want to pass your driving test.
- 18- If you don't understand, you (may-might-mustn't-should) ask your teacher. That's my advice.
- 19- I really (can-must-may-might) go and get some bread before the shop closes. I don't have any bread left at home
- 20- You (can-have to-mustn't-might not) take photographs here. It's against the law.
- 21- My children (have to-must-need-needn't) study ancient history at school next year.
- 22- We (have to-must-mustn't-needn't) buy souvenirs for our friends while we're here.
- 23- We (must-mustn't-needn't-don't have to) forget that tourism is very important for Egypt.
- 24- I (need-have got-needn't-must) phone my friend this morning. I promised him I would.
- 25- You (needn't-mustn't-don't have to-have to) drive fast in the city centre. It's very dangerous.
- 26- You (must-need-have to-needn't) pass your exams to go to university.
- 27- You (don't have to-mustn't-can't-don't need) take that train. There's another one in ten minutes.
- 28- You (must-have to-need to-needn't) buy a pen. I can lend you one.
- 29- You (mustn't-don't have to-need to-needn't) speak so loudly. We are in the library.

- 30- When you arrive in another country, you (have to-don't need to-mustn't-haven't) show your passport.
- 31- I (don't have to-shouldn't-need-must) hurry. My train leaves in 5 minutes.
- 32- I have been tired all day. I (needn't-have got-don't have to-must) get more sleep.
- 33- A hundred years ago, many people (can-can't-could-couldn't) read or write.
- 34- By the ages of five, I (can-can't-could-couldn't) swim 100 metres.
- 35- By the age of five, I (can-can't-could-couldn't) go swimming on my own.
- 36- (Ought-May-Have-Don't) I ask you a few questions, please?
- 37- There is plenty of food in the world. We (can-won't-can't-may not) feed everyone.
- 38- When I was younger I (could-can-was able-managed) stay up all night and not get tired.
- 39- (Should-Might-Will-Could) I speak to Mr Yacoub, please?
- 40- The doctors are doing all that they (shall-will-may-can), but she's still not breathing properly.
- 41- Accidents (can't-mustn't-can-couldn't) happen if there are too many cars in city centers.
- 42- You (must-ought-should have-could have) come and stay with us in Arizona sometime.
- 43- You (ought-could have-had better-may not) repaint the room. It looks so ugly.
- 44- I (didn't have to-had to-might-needn't) go to work yesterday. It was a national holiday.
- 45- You (may not-mustn't-can-ought) bite your nails. It's a bad habit.

Find the mistake in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- I needn't buy this furniture yesterday. It was really unnecessary.
- 2- You have to do your homework today. You can do it tomorrow.
- 3- You can't leave now. You may finish this work first.
- 4- She must take a taxi yesterday as it was raining heavily.
- 5- I might wash my hands before eating. It's very important.
- 6- I wonder if you may do the shopping for me.
- 7- It was snowing heavily. The roads were slippery. At last we managed to reaching home.
- 8- We may use plastic cups, so we don't have to wash anything.
- 9- You mustn't go if you don't want to.
- 10- In the past, people can't find clean water, so there were a lot of diseases.
- 11- Excuse me, should you tell me the way to the station, please?
- 12- She's been trying to pass her driving test for six years and she's finally managed in passing it.
- 13- She can the ability to do her job very efficiently.
- 14- We can end world hunger if we thought it was important enough.
- 15- You must to eat lots of fresh fruits because they're very good for you.
- 16- You needn't take things that don't belong to you.
- 17- Drivers mustn't carry a valid driving license when operating a motor vehicle.
- 18- We don't have to take our umbrellas. It wasn't necessary.
- 19- You mustn't parked here. It's against the law.
- 20- Smoking is allowed in the theatre.

Deduction الاستنتاج

يمكن استخدام بعض الأفعال الناقصة لعمل استنتاج سواء في المضارع أو الماضي
1- في المضارع نستخدم must / can't + inf. للتعبير عن التأكد.

- You **must be** Fahmy. I met you at a language conference in Cairo years ago.
(I'm sure you are Fahmy.)
 - You **must speak** good Arabic if you've lived here for 10 years.
(I'm sure you speak good Arabic.)
 - That **can't be** Kamal. He looks too old.
(I'm sure you are not Kamal.)
- 2- في الماضي نستخدم must / can't + have + pp للتعبير عن التأكد.
- Passing his driving test must have made Ahmed very happy.
(I'm sure passing his driving test made Ahmed very happy.)
 - My father must have walked to work this morning.
(I'm sure he walked to school this morning.)
 - Ali was not at the meeting. He can't have read my e-mail.
(I'm sure he didn't read my e-mail.)
 - You can't have finished that book already.
(I'm sure you didn't finish it.)
- 3- للتعبير عن عدم التأكد في المضارع نستخدم may / might + inf.
- He might / may be at home. I'm not sure.
- 4- للتعبير عن عدم التأكد في الماضي نستخدم may / might + have + pp
- He might have rung yesterday evening. (It is possible but I am not sure.)
 - Going by car might have taken longer than going by train. (But it might not.)
- 5- نستخدم couldn't + have + pp للتعبير عن استحالة حدوث شيء في الماضي.
- Emad didn't take his keys with him. He **couldn't have seen** them on the table.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A: I don't know where my school bag is, Mum?
B: It's not here. You (mustn't-can't-might-won't) have left it on the train.
- 2- A: Look, Hesham's keys are on the table.
B: He (must-can't-might-may) have seen them when he left this morning.
- 3- A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer.
B: Sorry, I (can't-might not-may not-must) have been asleep.
- 4- A: He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes.
B: Surely he (must-can't-might-may) have finished the experiment already.
- 5- A: Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK?
B: His mother says he (might-will-can-didn't) have broken his arm.
- 6- Everyone is putting their umbrella up. It (must-might-may-can't) have started raining.
- 7- Leila looks very unhappy. She (may-might-can't-must) have passed her driving test.
- 8- The goats are all in the road. He (mustn't-can't-might-may) have shut the gate to the field.
- 9- The telephone rang, but I didn't hear it. I (can't have been-would have been-must have been-might have been) asleep.

- 10- You've only been in the laboratory for half an hour. You (can't have finished- must have finished-would have finished-finished) your experiment already.
- 11- Emad didn't take his keys with him. He (could have seen-could see-might see-couldn't have seen) them on the table.
- 12- This (may-can't-must-could) be his car. He's too poor to afford such an expensive car.
- 13- David isn't here. He (must-can-ought-should) have gone home to study for the test tomorrow.
- 14- Ahmed is a professor of Chemistry. He must (be-have been-have-had been) very clever at school.
- 15- He (must have-can't have-might-can) have missed his train. He's usually late.
- 16- His watch (must-might-can-can't) have cost a lot of money. It's made of plastic.
- 17- It (can't have-will have-must have-didn't have) been very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.
- 18- Tunnelling under the Nile (must have-may have-can't have-might have) been easy. I'm sure it was difficult.
- 19- My father (didn't have-won't have-shall have-must have) walked to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.
- 20- He can't walk. He (must-mustn't-shouldn't-won't) be ill.
- 21- He spends so much money. He (can't-shouldn't-must-won't) be rich.
- 22- You (can't have-must have-should have-will have) finished that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.
- 23- He (can't have-mustn't have-must have-should have) been injured. There was blood on his face.
- 24- The streets are wet. It (must rain-can't rain-must have rained-should have rained) last night.
- 25- I can't find the theatre tickets. They (must have fallen-can't have fallen-had to fall-mustn't have fallen) out of my pocket.

	I needn't have bought milk.
Future المستقبل	
<i>It will be necessary</i>	Necessity الضرورة
	<u>will have to</u> + مصدر You will have to study hard. <i>It will be necessary to bring your car.</i> You will have to bring your car.
<i>It will not be necessary</i>	lack of Necessity نقص الضرورة
	<u>won't have to</u> + مصدر You won't have to study hard. It will not be necessary to buy food tomorrow. You won't have to buy food tomorrow.

Should - Ought to + inf & Shouldn't - Ought not to + inf

Should =	}	It is advisable to	} + المصدر
		It is desirable to	
		I advise you to	
		If I were you, I would	
		It would be a good idea to	
		it is a good thing to	
		You had better	
		You would rather	

❖ تستخدم **Should** عندما نقول أنه من الأفضل أن نفعل الشيء في المضارع .

You should / ought to see that film if you get the chance.

= **It would be a good idea to see that film.**

❖ تستخدم **Should** عندما نطلب أو نعطي رأياً عن شيء ما .

A. Do you think we should / ought to ask before we borrow the car ?

B. I think you should / ought to look for another job.

❖ تستخدم **Should** عندما نقول أن الشيء غير صحيح وليس ما نتوقعه .

Why are those students playing in the yard? They should / ought to be inside the classroom.

❖ تستخدم **Should** عندما نقول أن الشيء محتمل حدوثه .

I should be late at work this afternoon I have a lot of work to do.

Shouldn't + المصدر

❖ ليس من الصواب أو المنصوح به أن تفعل الشيء .

Shouldn't =	}	It is not advisable to	} + المصدر
		It is not desirable to	
		I advise you not to	
		If I were you, I wouldn't	
		It would not be a good idea to	
		It is not a good thing to	
		You had better not	
		You would rather not	

You shouldn't stay up late.

= It is not advisable (inadvisable) to stay up late. = I advise you not to stay up late.

Should + have + pp Shouldn't have + pp

Should + have + pp

❖ تلوم شخص على عدم فعل شيء كان من المفروض أن يفعله .

You should have told me you were coming. I didn't expect you.

He should have helped his friend but he didn't.

Shouldn't have + pp

❖ تلوم شخص على فعل شيء خطأ كان من المفروض أن لا يفعله .

He shouldn't have parked his car in a no parking place..

He shouldn't have driven on the wrong side of the street.

❖ ملاحظة :- يمكن استخدام ought to بدلا من should ولكن ought to لا تستخدم كثيراً في النفي لذلك تستخدم Shouldn't بدلا منها .

Choose the correct answer:-

1-You have an important test at school next week. You should (start-starting-started-to start) revising now.

2-You (shouldn't-can't-mustn't-should) always boil tap water before you drink it.

3-You (must-mustn't-ought to-shouldn't) eat any food that smells bad.

4-It's dangerous to drive so fast. You (should-mustn't-ought-shouldn't) drive more slowly.

5-If you have touched an infected bird, you (shouldn't-must-can't-could) wash very well.

6-You (shouldn't-mustn't-should-ought to) drive. You're too tired.

7-This is a really good book. You (ought to-must-may-might) read it.

8-You (mustn't-needn't-don't have to-won't) park here. It says a "No Parking area.

9-You (mustn't-shouldn't-oughtn't-must) eat crisps – they're bad for your health.

10-You (mustn't-ought-shouldn't-must) throw away food if you think it is bad or poisonous.

كيفية تكوين السؤال How to make a question

أولاً : إذا بدأت الجملة بـ :-

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / I'm afraid / Ok

و يكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى (هل ؟) وتتبع الآتي :-

1- تحذف No , Yes أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.

2- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي :-

تكملة + فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

(am / is / are / was / were) (have / has / had) (can / could / shall/ should / will / would / may / might / must / ought to / had to)

am/is/are + فاعل +v+ing ? or do/does/did + فاعل +inf ?or has/have/had+فاعل +p.p. ?

or can/could/will/must ++فاعل +inf ++الفعل المساعد الناقص

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة :-

Question	you	your	are you	were you ...?
Answer	I - we	my - our	I'm/ we are	I was/ we were

إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-

1- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) .

2- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم (do) .

3- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) .

ثانياً: إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ (Yes ,No ,Of course) أو ما سبق نستخدم أداة الاستفهام كالتالي :-

How long	have	you	been studying	English ?
أداة استفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكملة الجملة

ادوات الاستفهام

What	ما / ماذا	Whose	لمن / ملك من (للملكية)
When	متى للوقت	How	كيف
Where	أين للمكان	How mar	كم للعدد
Who	من للفاعل العاقل	How muc	كم للكمية/للسعر
Whom	من للمفعول العاقل	How ofte	كم (لعدد المرات)
Which	أي / أيهما	How many time	كم (لعدد المرات)

Why	لماذا (للسبب)	How far	كم (لبعده المسافة)
What time	ما الوقت	How long	كم (للمدة / الطول)
What size	ما المقاس	How fast	كم (للسرعة)
What colour	ما لون	How deep	كم (للعمق)
What kind / sort	ما نوع	How high	كم (للارتفاع)

بعض الأسئلة التي تستخدم أحيانا في المحادثات

1- What happened?	1- للسؤال عن شيء حدث
2- What is the weather like?	2- للسؤال عن الطقس
3- When does the arrive?	3- للسؤال عن ميعاد وصول وسيلة مواصلات
4- How long will you stay?	4- - للسؤال عن المدة
5- What is Like?	5- للسؤال عن شخصية إنسان
6- What is it for?	6- للسؤال عن الغرض من استخدام شيء
7- What do you do? What is your job?	7- للسؤال عن الوظيفة
8- Where were you born?	8- للسؤال عن مكان الميلاد
9- What does .. شخص .. look like ?	9- السؤال عن مظهر الإنسان الجسمي
10- When is your birthday?	10- للسؤال عن تاريخ الميلاد
11- What is your nationality ?	11- للسؤال عن جنسية شخص
12- How long does it take ?	12- للسؤال عن المدة التي ستغرقها وسيلة المواصلات
13- How much does it cost ?	13- للسؤال عن سعر شيء
14- What is your opinion about ...?	14- السؤال عن رأي شخص في
15- Where do you come from ?	15- للسؤال عن المكان التي أتى منه الشخص
16- Single or double ?	16- عند السؤال عن نوع الغرفة في الفندق
17- Where have you been?	17- أين كنت؟ أين ذهبت؟
18- What would you Like to have?	18- للسؤال عن ماذا يريد شخص أن يأكل
19- How many people are traveling?	19- للسؤال عن عدد المسافرين
20- Where do you live?	20- للسؤال عن عنوان شخص
21- What is wrong with it?	21- للسؤال عن عطل في جهاز
22- How often do you?	22- للسؤال عن عدد المرات.....؟
23- What is wrong with you?	23- مما تشكو للسؤال عن الشخص المريض

Question Tag

1 - يستخدم السؤال المزيل في نهاية الجملة ومعناه أليس كذلك؟ ويتكلن كالاتي :

? ضمير + فعل مساعد منفي , ----- جملة مثبتة

? ضمير + فعل مساعد , ----- جملة منفية

1 - *She is cooking lunch, isn't she?*

2 - *They aren't sleeping, are they?*

3 - *She has got a mobile, hasn't she?*

4 - *He can't read French, can he?*

2 - اذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نستخدم (don't/doesn't/didn't) حسب زمن الفعل :

1 - *Ayman plays well, doesn't he?*

2 - *Hala visited her friend, didn't she?*

3 - *The watch TV, don't they?*

3 - لاحظ الآتي :

1 - He has a book, doesn't he?

2 - They have a car, don't they?

3 - She had an accident, didn't she?

4 - عند الاجابة على السؤال المزيل تكلمن الاجابة كالاتي :

1 - *He will read a book, won't he?* - yes, he will.

2 - *They can't help you, can they?* - No, they can't.

5 - اذا جاء الفاعل (everyone/everybody/No one/Nobody/someone/Somebody)

يكلن الضمير he (they) :

1 - *No one failed the test, did they?*

2 - *Everybody arrives early, don't they?*

6 - اذا جاء الفاعل (Everything/Nothing/This/that) يكلن الضمير (it)

1 - *Everything is done, isn't it?*

2 - *That is good, isn't it?*

7 - اذا كان الفاعل (These/those) يكلن الضمير (they) :

These/Those are funny, aren't they?

8 - الكلمات التالية تدل على ان الجملة منفية لذا يكلن السؤال مثبت :

(never/scarcely/rarely/hardly/seldom)

1 - *He never watches films, does he?*

9 - مع قاعدة if يكلن السؤال المزيل على الجملة الثانية (جواب الشرط) :

If he studied hard, he would win. wouldn't he?

10 - حالات خاصة جدا ----

1 - *I'm happy with him, aren't I?*

2 - *I am not happy with him, am I?*

3 - *Let's go out, shall we?*

4 - *Let us go out, will you?*

5 - *Open the door, will you?*

6 - *Don't open the door, will you?*

7 - *You'd better go now, hadn't you?*

8 - *He'd rather take a taxi, wouldn't he?*

9 – I think he will come tomorrow, won't he?

10 – I don't think she can swim, can she?

11 – There are cars, aren't there?

12 – It must be delicious, mustn't it?

13 – What a nice day, isn't it?

14 – What nice days, aren't they?

15 – They dare to go out, don't they?

16 – they daren't tell their father, dare they?

Exercises

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

1. This car is very expensive, -----?

a – isn't it b – isn't the car c – doesn't it d – is it

2. She can't read, -----?

a – isn't she b – doesn't she c – can she d – can't she

3. They arrived late, -----?

a – don't they b – didn't they c – weren't they d – won't they

4. Amgad will visit us tomorrow, -----?

a – will he b – won't he c – wasn't he d – doesn't he

5. He's gone abroad, -----?

a – isn't he b – hasn't he c – doesn't he d – won't he

6. You'd better meet him, -----?

a – hadn't you b – wouldn't you c – hadn't I d – wouldn't I

7 – Let's go, -----?

a – shall we b – shan't we c – won't you d – do you

8 – He never gets up early, -----?

a – doesn't he b – does he c – isn't he d – is he

9 – I'm playing the piano, -----?

a – don't I b – aren't I c – don't you d – aren't you

10 – No one came late, -----?

a – didn't he b – didn't they c – did he d – did they

11 – I had some tea, -----?

a – hadn't I b – hadn't you c – didn't you d – didn't I

12 – He rarely angers me, -----?

a – is he b – does he c – doesn't he d – isn't he

13 – Everything is well done , -----?

a - is it b – are they c – isn't it d – aren't they

14 – Take care of the baby , -----?

a – don't you b – will you c – do you d – can't you

15 – No one phones me, -----?

a – do they b – don't they c – does they d – doesn't they

16 – Ali has a new watch , -----?

a – hasn't he b – does he c – doesn't he d – doesn't Ali

17 – A few people knew the answers, -----?

a – didn't they b – did they c – don't they d – do they

18 – If she arrived early, she would catch the bus, -----?

a. did she b. didn't she c. would she d. wouldn't she

19 – I am right, -----?

a. are I b. aren't I c. am I d. are they

20 – They won the match, didn't they? - -----

a. yes, they did b. No, they didn't c. Yes, they do d. No, they don't

Indefinite and definite articles

أدوات النكرة و المعرفة

The indefinite articles أدوات النكرة

✍ تستخدم a / an قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد

- We have a house with a garde.

✍ تستخدم a / an مع التعبيرات الدالة على العدد و الثمن و السرعة:

a couple / a dozen دستة / a hundred / two pounds a kilo / sixty kilometres an hour

✍ في الجمل الدالة علي التعجب اذا جاء معها اسم مفرد يعد:

- What a clever student! - What an exciting film!

✍ لا تستخدم a / an قبل أسماء اللجيات إلا إذا سبقها صفة وفي هذه الحالة تأتي الأداة قبل الصفة:

- I usually have lunch at 2 p.m. - He gave us a good breakfast.

✍ نستخدم a / an للإشارة الى:

• شئ لأول مرة

- A bird can work in a team.

• واحد من مجموعة

- He's a player in that football team.

• وظيفة شخص

- She is a civil engineer.

✍ نستخدم an قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك:

an apple – an egg – an icecream – an orange – an umbrella

✍ نستخدم a مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف u / h و لكن لها صلت ساكن:

A hospital – a uniform – a useful book – a university

✍ نستخدم an مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بـ u / h و لكن لها صلت متحرك:

An honest man – an underground station

✍ لاحظ أننا نقلل a European country

The definite article أداة المعرفة

✍ يمكن أن نستخدم the مع كل أنواع الأسماء : مفرد أو جمع ، تعد أو لا تعد.

✍ نستخدم the :

• للإشارة الى شئ سبق الإشارة اليه:

- A bird was put in a cage with some food. The bird could see the food but couldn't reach it.

• للإشارة إلى شيء هذا اللحيد من نذعه أو اذا كنا نقصد الشيء كفكرة عامة

the sun / the moon / the world العالم / the Earth الأرض / The country الريف / the countryside الريف / the town المدينة / the sea / the sky السماء / the ground الأرض / the Pyramids الأهرامات / the Cairo Tower برج القاهرة / the High Dam السد العالي / the state الدولة

- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

- During the war, Golding was a sailor in the British navy.

• للإشارة إلى اختراع أو اكتشاف أو نذع من حيلان ما

- The computer says the lion is a member of the cat family.

• مع أسماء معظم البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والسلاسل الجبلية ومجموعات الجزر والبحيرات والصحارى

- the Pacific Ocean المحيط الهادى - the Atlantic Ocean المحيط الأطلنطى

- the Mediterranean Sea البحر المتلسط - the Nile نهر النيل

- the Himalayas جبال الهمالايا - the Alps جبال الألب

- the Sahara الصحراء الكبرى - the Bahamas جزر البهاما

- the Great Lakes البحيرات العظمى - the Andes جبال الانديز

• مع أسماء بعض الدول (عادة الدول المركبة)

The United Arab Emirates الامارات المتحدة - the united kingdom المملكة المتحدة

the United States of America الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية - the Sudan السودان

The European Union الاتحاد الأوروبي

• مع السينما والمسرح والراديو والانترنت

- We went to the theatre last night.

- I found the information on the internet.

• قبل بعض الصفات لتحليلها إلى أسماء جمع:

the poor الفقراء the rich الأغنياء the young الصغار

the old كبار السن the dead الملتى the living الأحياء

• قبل صفات التفضيل والعبارات الدالة على المقارنة:

- Ali is **the tallest** boy in class.

- Dalia is **the most intelligent** girl in class.

- **The more** you practise, **the better** you get.

• قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية اذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل play / practise

the piano البيانو - the guitar الجيتار the lute العود - the violin الكمان the harp القيثارة

12- مع بعض الكلمات الدالة على الجنسية:

The English - the British - The French

15- قبل أسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة:

The Times صحيفة التايمز The Koran / The Bible

18- قبل الاسم الذي تتبعه عبارة بها ضمير وصل:

The man who lost his son was very sad.

لا نستخدم أداة:

• مع الأسماء الجمع عندما نعبر عن أفكار عامة مثل الناس والطعام واللذائف والنباتات.

- **Women** usually live longer than **men**.

- **Beans** are good for you.

- **Scientists** have to study hard.

- **Trees** don't grow without water.

- Children can be noisy.

ولكن عندما نحدد أى ناس أو أشياء فإننا نستخدم 'the' :

- **The people in my street** are friendly.

• مع الأسماء التى لا تعد عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام مثل الطعام و الشراب و المذاد الخام

Meat-water - oil -

- If you're thirsty, drink water.

• مع أسماء القارات و المدن الكبيرة و الصغيرة و معظم الدول و أسماء الأعلام و أسماء البحيرات المفردة و الجبال المفردة مثل

Africa – India – London – Abu Tig – Yusef- Lake Naser – Everest

- Luxor / London / Egypt / Turkey

• مع الأنشطة و الألعاب الرياضية

- Running is good exercise.

- Football is a popular sport.

• مع الأسماء المجردة أى المعدلية (عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام)

democracy الديمقراطية - beauty الجمال

love - truth الحقيقة - happiness السعادة - sadness الحزن

- We had fun on holiday.

- Work can be tiring.

• مع المذاد الدراسية و اللغات

- I love history.

- My father can speak French as well as Arabic.

breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper

3- قبل أسماء اللجبات

- I usually have **breakfast** at 7 o'clock?

يمكن أن نستخدم **the** مع أسماء اللجبات في حالة التحديد (التخصيص)

- Will you go to **the dinner** we are having at the restaurant tomorrow?

6- قبل كلمة home-work-bed خاصة مع الأفعال go-return-come-arrive.

- He **returned home** late last night.

- When did you **arrive at work**?

- When do you **go to bed**?

5- قبل school-prison-hospital-church-mosque عندما تستخدم فى الغرض الذى بنيت من أجله ، و نستخدم the إذا تم الذهاب إلى هذه الأماكن للزيارة.

- He went to **prison**. = He is a prisoner, a soldier or an officer.

- He went to **the prison**. = He went there to visit someone.

☒ Choose the correct answer:

1- I prefer (a-an-the-no article) wooden furniture.

2- My sister works in (a-an-the-no article) hospital.

3- She has to wear (a-an-the-no article) uniform when she's at work.

4- My uncle is (a-an-the-no article) honest man.

5- He drives (a-an-the-no article) underground train.

6- (A-An-The-No article) film which I saw last night was very exciting

7- My uncle is (a-an-the-no article) English teacher in a secondary school.

8- (A-An-The-No article) teachers in our school work very hard.

9- (A-An-The-No article) teachers work very hard.

10- On our trip to Spain, we crossed (a-an-the-no article) Atlantic Ocean.

- 11- Why don't you ask (a-an-the-no article) Professor Magdy Yacoub about his schooldays?
- 12- When I was at school, I loved (a-an-the-no article) Mathematics.
- 13- We had dinner at (a-an-the-no article) most expensive restaurant in town.
- 14- My friend lived in (a-an-the-no article) India for a long time.
- 15- This ring is made of (a-an-the-no article) gold.
- 16- I go to (a-an-the-no article) bed early.
- 17- My father went to (a-an-the-no article) school to meet my teachers.
- 18- (A – An – The – No article) capital of Australia is Canberra
- 19- William Golding was (the – an – some – a) very famous English writer.
- 20- (No article – A – An – The) Amazon is in South America.

توافق الفعل و الفعل Subject-Verb agreement

حالات خاصة Special Cases

Countable uses of nouns:

☞ الأسماء التي تُعد تستخدم مفرد أو جمع:

- He went to **a school** in Cairo.
- There are hundreds of **schools** in Cairo.
- The Prisoner of Zenda is **a novel**.
- I read three **novels** last week.

☞ تُستخدم الكلمات a / an / the / one مع الأسماء التي تعد:

- I've just seen **a train**.
- I've just seen **an accident**.
- Where's **the book** I lent you?
- There are 60 seconds in **one minute**.

(9)

☞ وتُستخدم الأسماء التي تُعد أيضا مع الكلمات الآتية:

any / some / many / the / How many / two / three, etc. / a lot of

- Were there **any mistakes** in your homework?
- **Some children** are having a picnic in the park.
- There aren't **many cars** on the road this morning.
- **How many students** are there in your class?
- **The apples** were in my shopping bag.
- There are **six CDs** and **four DVDs** on the table.
- He has got **a lot of friends**.

- لاحظ استخدام any في الأسئلة و الجمل المنفية.
- لاحظ استخدام some في الجمل المثبتة و الأسئلة التي تعبر عن عرض أو طلب.
- لاحظ استخدام many في الجمل المنفية و الأسئلة.
- لاحظ استخدام a lot of في الجمل المثبتة.

Uncountable uses of nouns:

☞ الأسماء التي لا تُعد لا تجمع والفعل معها مفرد ولا يُستخدم معها a / an مثل:

accommodation	مسكن	furniture	أثاث	money
---------------	------	-----------	------	-------

advice	نصيحة	harm	ضرر	mal	المال
baggage	أمتعة	information	معلومات	news	الأخبار
behaviour	سلوك	knowledge	معرفة	traffic	الممرور
bread	الخبز	luck	الحظ	water	المياه
damage	الدمار	luggage	أمتعة	weather	الطقس
				work	العمل

- Could I have a glass of **water**?
- It isn't a good idea to borrow **money**.

✍ بعض الأسماء التي لا تُعد يمكن أن تسبقها الأداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة:

- She completed her **education** in 1995.
- She had **a good education**.
- We usually have **lunch** at 2.00 p.m.
- We had **a wonderful lunch** at a big restaurant yesterday.

✍ الأسماء التي لا تُعد يمكن استخدامها مع الكلمات و العبارات الآتية:

the / any / some / much / how much / this / that / a lot of

- **The water** in the river is very clean.
- Have we got **any bread**?
- We have **some bread**.
- We don't have **any butter**.
- Would you like **some** more **tea**?
- Can I have **some sugar**, please?
- We don't have **much time** left.
- How **much food** do we need for ten people?
- He has got **a lot of money**.

- لاحظ استخدام any فى الأسئلة و الجمل المنفية.
- لاحظ استخدام some فى الجمل المثبتة و الأسئلة التى تعبر عن عرض أو طلب.
- لاحظ استخدام much فى الجمل المنفية و الأسئلة.
- لاحظ استخدام a lot of فى الجمل المثبتة.

✍ Nouns and noun phrases which refer to groups:

✍ معظم الأسماء التي تُشير إلى مجموعات يمكن أن يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد أو جمع مثل:

team	فريق	class	فصل	army	جيش	company	شركة
committee	لجنة	couple	زوجان	crew	طاقم (طائرة/سفينة)	crowd	جمهور
family	عائلة	gang	عصابة	group	جماعة	navy	البحرية
population	سكان	staff	هيئة العاملين	university	جامعة		

- عندما نفكر فى المجموعة ككل أى كوحدة واحدة نستخدم فعل مفرد
- The Egyptian **team is** going to play in the finals. هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة
- عندما نفكر فى أعضاء المجموعة كأفراد نستخدم فعل جمع
- The Egyptian **team are** going to play in the finals. هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد
- كلمة the public بمعنى عامة الناس يأتي معها الفعل جمع أو مفرد:
- The public **has / have** the right to know everything.

- لاحظ أننا نستخدم فعل جمع مع: police / people / cattle
- The **police are** looking for the bank robbers.

Nouns which look plural:

العبارات الدالة علي الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن و درجات الحرارة تُعامل معاملة المفرد مع الفعل:

- **Ten million pounds is** a lot of money.
- **Fifty litres of petrol fills** my car.
- **Five kilometres is** a long way to walk if you are carrying a heavy bag.
- **Two hours is** a long time to wait.
- **Fifty degrees is** a very high temperature.

• ولكن لاحظ أننا نقول:

- **Three one-pound coins** are on the desk. ثلاث عملات معدنية من فئة الجنيه

بعض الأسماء المنتهية بحرف s مثل الألعاب الرياضية و المواد الدراسية يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد:

الأخبار news / ألعاب الجمباز gymnastics / السياسة politics / ألعاب القوى Athletics
الفيزياء physics / علم الاقتصاد economics / الرياضيات maths / الرياضيات mathematics

- **Politics was** my best subject at university.
- **Athletics is** my favourite sport.

ملاحظات هامة:

• هناك كلمات أخرى يمكن أن تكون countable أو uncountable مع اختلاف المعني مثل:
orange / paper / coffee / hair / chicken / glass / time / cold / light / iron

- 1- Would you like **an orange**? (البرتقالة the fruit)
I don't like **orange**. I prefer red. (اللون البرتقالي the colour)
- 2- Would you like **a coffee**? (فنجان قهوة a cup of coffee)
Coffee can you stop you sleeping. (مشروب القهوة مشروب القهوة)
- 3-I've got **a hair** in my mouth. (شعرة a single hair)
There's **hair** on the floor. (شعر a lot of hair)
- 4-Do you like **chicken**? (لحم الفراخ chicken meat)
Do you like **chickens**? (الفراخ the animals)
- 5-I'd like some writing **paper**. (ورق الكتابة - لا يعد)
I'm going to buy **a paper**. (= a newspaper)
- 6-The window's made of unbreakable **glass**. (الزجاج - لا يعد)
Would you like **a glass** كوب of water?
- 7-Don't hurry. There's plenty of **time**.
He went to London three **times**. مرات
- 8-Don't go out in the **cold** without a coat. (البرد عموما)
I've got **a bad cold**. نزلة برد
- 9-This table is made of **iron**. (الحديد لا يعد)
She bought **an iron** yesterday. مكواة
- 10-The sun gives us **light** (الضوء / لا تُعد)
We need **two lights** in this room. مصباح كهربائي

• يأتي بعد few / a few اسم يعد مع ملاحظة أن

a few: some , a small number of عدد قليل و يكفي

few: a small number, not many or not enough ; hardly any عدد قليل و لا يكفي

- There are **a few cakes** left over from the party.
- Very **few people** can afford to pay those prices.

• يأتي بعد little / a little اسم لا يعد مع ملاحظة أن

a little: some, a small amount of something

كمية قليلة و تكفي

little: not much or enough; hardly any

كمية قليلة و لا تكفي

- This sauce needs **a little salt**.
- They have very **little money**.

• كلمة school بمعنى المكان الذي يتعلم فيه الطلاب لا تُعد أما إذا قصدنا المدرسة كمبنى فهي تُعد:

- She drives the kids to **school** every morning.
- They're building **a new school** in the village.

🔍 **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- How (much-many-long-little) people are there in the team?
- 2- How many seconds (is-are-have-would) there in an hour?
- 3- Ten kilometres (have-been-is-are) a long way to run.
- 4- Would you like (some-much-a-any) cup of tea?
- 5- There is (hairs-some hair-a hair-any hair) in my soup.
- 6- What's wrong with you? Have you got (a-an-any-a few) cold?
- 7- Do you collect (a-an-some-any) stamps?
- 8- It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in (a-an-the-some) garden.
- 9- I'm going to buy (some-a-an-many) bread.
- 10- Can I have (an-some-many-one) milk in my coffee, please?
- 11- You need (much-many-a lot of-a few) money to travel around the world.
- 12- He asked the electrician to fit (light-a light-some light-much light).
- 13- Let's go and have a coffee. We have (a few-many-a lot-a little) time before the train leaves.
- 14- Athletics (am-were-is-are) my favourite sport.
- 15- How (many-much-a lot-a lot of) coffee did you drink? - Two cups.
- 16- How (many-lots of-much-a lot of) baggage do you have?
- 17- (Many-Little-Much-Few) pupils came to the class today because it was raining heavily.
- 18- The news of the plane crash in Italy (was-were-are-have been) frustrating.
- 19- She asked for (a-an-any-some) information about guided tours outside Cairo.
- 20- How (many-much-long-far) money do you need to buy a car?
- 21- I have (a lot of-many-a few-few) paper in my bag.
- 22- Most of the information (was-are-were-have been) useless.
- 23- He hasn't got (some-much-many-a lot) luggage.
- 24- I haven't made (any-some-no-much) mistakes in the exercise.
- 25- Oh! That's (not enough-too little-too much-little) rice! I don't want to put on more weight.

🔍 **Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:**

- 1- Five litres of petrol are enough for me to get to work.
- 2- How much coffees have you drunk today?

- 3- Do we have a rice left?
- 4- How many money do you need for your holiday?
- 5- Fifty degrees are a very high temperature
- 6- Athletics were my father's favourite sport.
- 7- The team usually plays very well.
- 8- Two hours are a long time to wait.
- 9- The people in our group was watching the film.
- 10- Hurry! There is not many time left.

Adverbs

Adverbs of manner

تكوينه :

يتكون الحال خاصة الذي يدل علي الطريقه باضا فه ly إلي نهاية الصفة .

- ◆ Slow → slowly
- ◆ nice → nicely
- ◆ usual → usually

ملاحظات :

1- الصفات التي تنتهي ب (le) نحذف الـ (e) ونضيف (y) .

- ◆ Horrible → horribly
- ◆ terrible → terribly
- ◆ Happy → happily
- ◆ funny → funnily

3- هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كصفات وأحوال دون أي إضافات .

Fast – hard – early – late.

- ◆ I took the fast train.
- ◆ He runs fast
- ◆ This is a hard test.
- ◆ He works hard.

4- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (ly) تتكون شبه جملة ظرفيه :

In + a \ an + ly + way

- ◆ Friendly → in a friendly way
- ◆ Ugly → in an ugly way
- ◆ They treated us in a brotherly way.

Adverbs of degree.

(extremely – very – fairly – rather – quite)

تستخدم ظروف الدرجة لوصف الصفة – الفعل – الظرف .

- The Nile is extremely long.
- I completely agree with you.
- He is very friendly.

Comarative and superlative adjectives

* هناك ثلاث أنواع من المقارنة كالاتي :

- 1- Positive degree
- 2- Comparative degree
- 3- Superlative degree

مقارنة إيجابية

مقارنة بين 2

مقارنة بين شخص في مجموعة

* و هناك نوعان من الصفات كالاتي :

- 1- Short adjectives : [short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]
- 2- Long adjectives : [expensive , generous , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

1 - Positive Degree

- 1- Ali is as tall as Hani .
- 2- The watch is as expensive as the book .

* من الواضح في الأمثلة السابقة أنه عندما تقارن بين شخصين أو شيئين لهما نفس مقدار الصفة تضع الصفة بين (as ... as) و التي تعنى (مثل) و بين (as as) تأتي الصفة سواء كانت ذات مقطع واحد أو أكثر .

* لاحظ أيضاً أن فعل الجملة هو (Be) ما دامت الصفة في المقارنة

* يجب مراعاة أن بعد (as) يأتي (مفعول) عبارة عن (Noun) أو ضمير مفعول :

(me , him , her , it , you , us , them)

أو ضمير فاعل : (I , he , she , it , you , we , they) بشرط أن يكلمن بعده (فعل) كالآتي :

She is as young as him .

She is as young as he is .

* عند نفي (as....as) يتم نفي الجملة بوضع (not) بعد (Be) و تحويل (as....as) إلى (so....as) أو يمكن أن تبقى كما هي كالآتي :

*Rami is as tall as Ahmed . - Rami isn't as tall as Ahmed . - Rami isn't so tall as Ahmed

2 - Comparative Degree

1- Hala is older than Reda .

2- France is colder than Egypt .

3- The plane is more comfortable than the train .

4- The play is more interesting than the film .

* من الواضح في الأمثلة أنه عند المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين نضيف للصفة (er) و نتبعها بكلمة (than) إذا كانت مقطع واحد أما إذا كانت أكثر من مقطع فيتم وضعها بين

(more....than) بمعنى (أكثر من) أو (lessthan) بمعنى (أقل من)

* يمكن وضع (much = a lot = far) والتي تعنى (جداً) أو (a bit = a little) و التي تعنى (إلى حد ما) (قليلاً) قبل الصفات (comparative) مقارنة بين 2 كالآتي :

% Let's go by car . It's much cheaper . % Don't go by train . It's a lot more expensive .

% Her illness was far more serious than we expected . % Could you speak a bit more slowly ?

لاحظ أيضاً أن (than) مثل (as) يأتي بعدها (N.) أو ضمير مفعول أو ضمير فاعل بشرط أن يأتي بعده فعل كالآتي :

% She is shorter than me .

% She is shorter than I am .

* لاحظ التركيب الآتي :-

The er -صفة فاعل → فعل , the er -صفة فاعل → فعل

The more صفة فاعل → فعل , the more صفة فاعل → فعل

1- The more expensive the hotel (is) , the better the service (is) .

2- The warmer the weather (is) , the better I feel .

3- The more electricity you use , the higher your bill will be .

3 - Superlative Degree

1- Eman is the oldest girl in the class .

2- Cairo is the most crowded city in the world .

* من الواضح في الأمثلة السابقة أن عند مقارنة شخص أو شيء بمجموعة نضع (est) في نهاية الصفة و نسبقها بـ (the) إذا كانت مقطع واحد , أما إذا كانت أكثر من مقطع فتسبق الصفة بكلمة (the most) و التي

تعنى (الأكثر) أو (the least) و التي تعنى (الأقل)

* تابع الأمثلة الآتية فلها نفس المعنى :

1- Nader is the funniest person in the office .

% No person is funnier than Nader in the office . % No person is as funny as Nader in the office .

2- "The Spiders" is the most interesting story in the library .

% No story is more interesting than "The Spiders" in the library .

% No story is as interesting as "The Spiders" in the library .

* لاحظ : إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) تحذف الـ (y) و يوضع (-ier) في المقارنة (comparative) و (-iest) في المقارنة (superlative) حتى لو كانت الصفة أكثر من مقطع ,,,, كالآتي :

* Lucky [luckier
luckiest

[easy easier
easiest

* لاحظ : كلمة (most) يمكن أن تعني (جداً very) على الأيوضع قبلها (the) كما في المقارنة كالآتي :

% The book you lent me was most = very interesting .

% Thank you for the money . It was most = very generous of you .

* لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية : المقارنة هنا بين 2 (أختين ، صديقتين)

% Nour is the older of the two sisters . % Reem is the taller of the two friends .

* لاحظ : بعد المقارنة (superlative) يتم استخدام (in) مع الأماكن و (of) مع غير ذلك كالآتي :

% The Nile is the longest river in the world . % It was the hottest day of the year .

هناك صفات شاذة قصيرة :-

Good	جيد	Better than	The best
Bad	سيء	Worse than	The worst
Far	بعيد	Farther than	The farthest
Much \ many	كثير	More	The most
Little	قليل	less	The least

Other words and phrases used to compare:

كلمات و عبارات أخرى تستخدم للمقارنة

☞ لاحظ أن less / least عكس more / the most

- My car is **less comfortable than** yours, but Ali's is **the least**.

☞ نستخدم (as + صفة + as) عندما يتساوى الطرفان في الصفة.

- Ali is **as tall as** Peter.

= They are **the same height**.

☞ نستخدم (as + صفة + (so) not as) عندما لا يتساوى الطرفان في الصفة.

- Ali isn't **as old as** Peter.

= Peter is **the older of the two**.

ملاحظات:

☞ لاحظ أن (as) + اسم = the same + noun + صفة + as

Adjective صفة	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Noun اسم
old	age	tall	height
deep	depth	high	height

expensive	price	heavy	weight
long	length	wealthy	wealth
wide	width	strong	strength

- Rania is **the same age as** Rasha. (as old as)

Rania is **as old as** Rasha.

- Samy is **as tall as** Ramy. (the same)

Samy and Ramy **are the same height.**

Samy is **the same height as** Ramy.

يمكن أن نحدد مقدار الصفة باستخدام a little / a bit / much / a lot of

- Going by bus is **cheaper than** going by plane. (a lot)

- Going by bus is **a lot cheaper than** going by plane.

- Going by plane is **more expensive.** (much)

- Going by plane is **much more expensive.**

لاحظ هذه الصيغ

فاعل + فعل + صفة تفضيل + فاعل + have / has + ever + pp

اسم + صفة + has / have + never + pp + such a / an

فاعل + has / have + never + pp + a / an + صفة مقارنة + this one

- This is **the most interesting** book I've **ever** read. (I have never / more)

I have **never** read such an interesting book.

I have **never** read a **more interesting book than** this one.

Strong adjectives and adverbs of degree:

الصفات القوية وظروف الدرجة

عادية Ordinary	قوية Strong	عادية Ordinary	قوية Strong
tired متعب	exhausted مرهق	angry غاضب	furious غضبان جدا
frightening مخيف	terrifying مرعب	hot ساخن	boiling غليان
cold بارد	freezing متجمد	big كبير	enormous ضخم
unusual غير عادي	incredible خيالي	bad سي	terrible فظيع

الصفات القليلة يكلن معناها أقلى بكثير من الصفات العادية
نستخدم quite / very / rather / fairly مع الصفات العادية

- I'm **very tired.**

- The film was **quite frightening.**

نستخدم absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القليلة

- The film was **really / absolutely terrifying.**

لاحظ هذه الجمل و حلها:

- Some people laughed during the film, but I found it **very frightening.** (terrifying)

Some people laughed during the film, but I found it **terrifying.**

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were **very cold.** (freezing)

After spending the night in the desert, the children were **freezing.**

- Tarek told us a **very unusual** story. (incredible)

-Tarek told us an **incredible** story.

Exercises on Grammar**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- He has no money he is -----poor.
a- very b-fairly c- quite d-extremely
- 2-You should climb the stairs -----.
a- careful b- care c- carefully d-carelessly
- 3- My sister is a good student, her studies-----.
a- well b- good c- goodly d- willingly
- 4- Rasha is ----- . She thinks that she is the most beautiful girl.
a- conceit b-conceited c-unconnected d-pleasant
- 5- He thinks of himself only. He is -----.
a- conceited b- tolerant c- married d- selfish
- 6- My father ran very -----and caught a thief.
a- fatly b- fast c- fastness d-fasten
- 7- I sometimes get up -----and miss the bus.
a- late b- lately c- later d- lateness
- 8- He played the match very -----, so he lost it.
a-bad b-badly c- badness d- good
- 9- This girl behaves in a -----way.
a-friend b-friendship c-friendly d- pen friend
- 10- He couldn't buy the suit because it was -----expensive.
a- rather b- quite c-never d- hardly
- 11- Basma is very beautiful and quite well-build -----long black hair.
a - in b- with c- by d- of
- 12- We like our English teacher. He is -----a good person.
a-quite b- rather c- never d- hardly
- 13- She is very ----- . She is never angry or sad.
a- cheer b- silly c- efficient d- cheerful
- 14- It is raining -----.
a- heavy b- heavily c-heaviness d-heavenly
- 15- Shimaa does her work ----- . She is efficient.
a-good b- well c- proper d- prepare
- 16- My house is the one in the area .
a) old b) older c) elder d) oldest
- 17- It is difficult exercise I've ever done .
a) more b) less c) the most d) most
- 18- Karam is of two friends .
a) tall b) the tallest c) the taller d) tallest
- 19- He is than he was last week .
a) healthier b) healthiest c) the healthiest d) best
- 20- The food isn't so as it was in the past .
a) good b) worse c) better d) best
- 21- He is the of all workers .
a) helpful b) more helpful c) most helpful d) less helpful
- 22- My chair is comfortable as yours .

- a) less b) as c) more d) most
- 23- Mr. Ali is the to leave the office .
a) late b) later c) latest d) last
- 24- Noha is the of two sisters .
a) old b) elder c) the older d) oldest
- 25- Hazem is much than Rami .
a) more intelligent b) most intelligent c) intelligent d) least intelligent
- 26- Luxor is from Cairo than Mansura .
a) far b) furthest c) farther d) the furthest
- 27- This car is not expensive as that one .
a) more b) less c) most d) as
- 28- George Mallory's oxygen tank was than those used by modern climbers .
a) heavier b) lighter c) colder d) bigger
- 29- Climbing equipment today is Than that used by Mallory .
a) modern b) more modern c) the modernest d) the most modern
- 30- Tenzing and Hillary were than Mallory .
a) successful b) less successful c) more successful d) most successful
- 31- A woolen suit is not as as the clothing climbers use today .
a) waterproof b) more waterproof c) less waterproof d) most waterproof

Adjectives الصفات

☞ الصفة عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم.

- Dalia is an intelligent girl.

☞ تأتي الصفة بعد بعض الأفعال مثل: be - feel - smell - taste - sound - seem - look

- Do you feel tired?

- The dinner smells good.

☞ الصفة لا تجمع

- They are clever students.

☞ لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم to + inf. بعد بعض الصفات مثل

difficult-easy-impossible-hard-happy-pleased-glad-sad-amazed-disappointed.

- It's difficult to understand him.

- I was sorry to hear that your father was ill.

☞ نستخدم to + inf. كلمات مثل the first / the second / the third / the next / the last

- Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.

☞ لاحظ أن (... + مصدر + to + اسم / ضمير مفعول + of + صفة + It + is / was) هي صيغة تستخدم مع بعض الصفات مثل

nice-silly-clever-polite-generous-kind-stupid-careless

- It was kind of Tom to help me.

☞ لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل.

صفات تنتهي بـ ed		صفات تنتهي بـ ing	
amazed	مدهش	amazing	مدهش
bored	متضجر	boring	ممل
disappointed	يأس	disappointing	مخيّب للأمل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مثير
exhausted	يشعر بالارهاق	exhausting	مرهق
fascinated	منبهر	fascinating	مبهر
frightened	خائف	frightening	مخيف
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
surprised	مدهش	surprising	مدهش
tired	يشعر بالتعب	tiring	متعب

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Catherine finds music (interest-interests-interested-interesting).
- 2- The film was (disappoints-disappointment-disappointed-disappointing). I expected it to be much better.
- 3- He was (excite-exciting-excited-excitement) when he knew he had got the full mark.
- 4- We were (surprised-surprising-surprise-surprises) that he passed the exam.
- 5- The children are (boring-bored-bores-bore). They have nothing to do.

Find the mistake in each sentence and write it correctly:

- 1- The book was so bored that I read it several times.
- 2- Mr Ali is always very tire when he gets home from work.
- 3- It was careless for him to leave the door open.
- 4- It's not safe for stand on that chair.
- 5- Who was the first man to reaching the South Pole?

Comparative Adjective

صفات المقارنة (بين اثنين)

نضيف er للصفات القصيرة و نضع بعدها than.
 cheap رخيص —> cheaper أكبر السن old —> older

- I'm going to Alexandria by bus.
- It's **cheaper than** going by train.

لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نضع الصفة كما هي بين less.....than

- Ali is **taller than** Hani. (less)
- Hani is **less tall than** Ali.

نستخدم more than / less than مع الصفات الطويلة.

- expensive غالى —> more / less expensive than
- terrifying مرعب —> more / less terrifying than
- I'll go to Alexandria by plane. It's **more expensive than** going by bus.

Superlative adjectives

صفات التفضيل (بين أكثر من اثنين)

نضيف est للصفات القصيرة و يسبقها the و نستخدم the most/the least قبل الصفات الطويلة

deep عميق — deepest
 old كبير السن — oldest
 high عالى — highest
 interesting شيق — the most / least interesting
 expensive غالى — the most /least expensive

- Everest is **the highest mountain** in the world.
- This is **the most exciting** film I've ever seen.
- This is **the least expensive** shirt in this shop.

ملاحظات:

er/ est بحذف و نضيف e إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بحرف e

nice لطيف nicer nicest - large كبير larger largest

- Today's weather is **nicer than** yesterday's weather.
- Today's weather is **the nicest** I've ever seen.

er / est عند إضافة y إلى i يتم تحلييل الـ y إلى i

lucky محظوظ luckier luckiest funny مرح funnier funniest
 happy سعيد happier happiest

- Tom is **luckier than** Jim.
- Tom is **the luckiest** student in our class.

er / est نضاعف الحرف الأخير مع الصفات القصيرة التى تنتهى بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف متحرك

big كبير bigger biggest hot حار hotter hottest
 fat بدين fatter fattest thin نحيف thinner thinnest

- Cairo is **bigger than** any other city in Egypt.
- Cairo is **the biggest** city in Egypt.

هناك صفات شاذة

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther(further) than	the farthest(furthest)
much / many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least

- That was a really **good** film. In fact it's **the best** I've ever seen.
 - That was a very **bad** experience. In fact it was **the worst** experience of my life.
 - تستخدم as.....as عندما يتساوى الطرفان فى الصفة.
 - He is **as tall as** Peter. = They are **the same height**.
 - تستخدم not as (so)as عندما لا يتساوى الطرفان فى الصفة.
 - Hussein isn't **as old as** Peter. = Peter is **the older of the two**.
- لاحظ أن (as) + اسم = **the same + noun** + صفة + as

adjective	noun	adjective	noun
old	age	tall	height
deep	depth	high	height

expensive	price	heavy	weight
long	length	wealthy	wealth
wide	width	strong	strength

- Rania is **the same age as** Rasha. (as old as)

Rania **is as old as** Rasha.

- Samy is as tall as Ramy. (the same)

Samy and Ramy are the same height.

Samy is the same height as Ramy.

بعد than / as عادة نستخدم ضمير مفعول عندما لا يوجد فعل و نستخدم ضمير فاعل عندما يوجد فعل

- You are taller than me. = You are taller than I am.

- I can't run as fast as him. = I can't run as fast as he can.

يمكن أن نحدد مقدار الصفة باستخدام a little / a bit / much / a lot / far (= a lot)

- Going by bus is **a lot cheaper than** going by plane.

- Going by plane is **much more expensive**.

- Her illness was **far more serious than** we at first thought

أحيانا نستخدم most بدون the قبل الصفة بمعنى very.

- The article I've just read was very interesting. (most)

- The article I've just read was **most** interesting.

عندما نريد أن نقلل أن هناك شيئاً يعتمد على شيء آخر نستخدم

The + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + فعل + فاعل + فعل , the + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + فعل + فاعل

- As you get older, you become more cautious. (The older)

The older you get, the more cautious you become.

يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في الشيء.

- It's becoming **harder and harder** to find a job.

- It's becoming **more and more difficult** to find a job.

لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام بعد صفة التفضيل.

- This is **the most interesting** book I've ever read.

لاحظ هذه الصيغ

have / has + ever + pp + فاعل + صفة تفضيل + فعل + فاعل

has / have + never + pp + such a / an + اسم + صفة

has / have + never + pp + a / an + صفة مقارنة + this one + فاعل

- This is the most interesting book I've ever read. (I have never / more)

I have never read such an interesting book.

I have never read a more interesting book than this one.

بعد صيغة التفضيل نستخدم حرف الجر in مع الأماكن و نستخدم of مع الأشخاص و الأشياء

- Dalia is **the best** student **in** our class.

- Dalia is **the best of** her friends.

- Water is **the least** expensive **of** all liquids.

و لكن نقلل

- This is **the happiest** day of my life

the farthest ...from / the nearestto لاحظ أننا نقلل

- Pluto is **the farthest** planet **from** the sun.
- Mercury is **the nearest** planet **to** the sun.

☞ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Which do you think is (exciting-more exciting-most exciting-the most exciting) city in the world?
- 2- Going by plane is (a lot-a lot of-lots of-many) more expensive than going by bus.
- 3- Ali is as (tall-high-heavy-long) as Sami. They are the same height.
- 4- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked (worse-the worst-more badly-badly).
- 5- Cars are as twice as (more expensive-expensive-most expensive-less expensive) as they were a few years ago.
- 6- The (old-older-eldest-oldest) tree in the world is in Sweden.
- 7- Climbing is the (more-most-less-as) dangerous sport in the world.
- 8- Climbing is (more dangerous-most dangerous-so dangerous-as dangerous) than cycling.
- 9- Everest is the (high-higher-highest-highly) mountain in the world.
- 10- London isn't (so-very-highly-a lot) hot as Cairo.
- 11- Everest is (high-higher-highest-highly) than Kilimanjaro.
- 12- The (deepest-deep-deeper-depth) place in the ocean is called Challenger Deep.
- 13- The Pacific Ocean is the (biggest-bigger-big-tallest) ocean in the world.
- 14- The Nile is the (long-length-longer-longest) river in the world.
- 15- The warmer the weather, the (good-better-best-more good) I feel.
- 16- Dalia is the same (old-young-age-older) as Diana.
- 17- Sarah is the (young-younger-youngest-more young) of the two sisters.
- 18- Giraffes are (tall-taller-the tallest- as tall) of all animals.
- 19- Today is (a little-little-less-the least) hotter than yesterday.
- 20- Ayman is the (highest-longest-tallest-deepest) boy in our class.

Grammar Study

Conditional sentence

الجملة الشرطية

The zero conditional

If + مضارع بسيط, مضارع بسيط

تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف حقيقية

☆ If you heat water, it turns into steam.
die.

☆ If you don't water plants, they

The first conditional

المصدر + will + مضارع بسيط

If

أمر - نهي - رجاء , مضارع بسيط

☆ If you meet Osama, give him this letter please.

☆ If the sun shines, we will go

☆ If you will play will, you will win.

2- يمكن تكوين سؤال علي الحالة الأولي بـ

1- امكانيه (احتمال حدوث شيء في المستقبل .
out.

2- توقعات (تنبؤات) أو وعود في المستقبل
ملاحظات:

1 - يمكن استخدام can, may بدلا من will
what

●* What + will + do + if + (مضارع بسيط) + فاعل

☆ What will you do if you get a job?

3- يمكن استخدام should بدلا من if في الحالة الأولي .

☆ If he studies hard, he will succeed.

☆ Should he study hard, he would succeed.

The second conditional

المصدر + would + ماضى بسيط

☆ If she studied, she would succeed.

●* تستخدم الحالة الثانية في الحالات الآتية:

1- للتعبير عن حدث غير محتمل أو مستحيل وقوعه في الوقت الحاضر

☆ If I didn't feel so tired, I'd go out with you

☆ If I were rich, I would buy a car.

☆ If I were you, I'd see a

2- إعطاء النصيحة
doctor.

●* ملاحظات:

1- يمكن استخدام could, might بدلا من would

☆ If he were strong enough, he could carry the heavy bag.

2- تحول الجملة المثبتة إلي منفية والعكس عند استخدام الحالة الثانية.

3- يأتي بعد if أجملة بعد as, because , and , therefore , so , that's why والجملة قبل

☆ He can go for a swim because it's fine. (If)

☆ He wouldn't go for a swim if it weren't fine.

☆ I'm too busy therefore I can't visit him today. (If)

☆ If I weren't too busy, I'd visit him today.

4- يمكن استخدام should بدلا من if في الحالة الثانية .

☆ If he studied, he'd succeed.

☆ Should he study, he would succeed.

5- يمكن استخدام Had بدلا من if في الحالة الثانية .

☆ If I had enough money, I'd buy a new house.

☆ Had I enough money, I'd buy a new house.

وفي حالة السؤال

What + would + do + if + (ماضى بسيط) + فاعل

☆ What you would do if your car was stolen?

☆ I'd tell the police.

Unless = if not

●* تستخدم unless بدلا من if في النفي ولها نفس القواعد .

☆ If he had worked hard, he would have passed the exam. (Unless)

☆ Unless he had worked hard, he wouldn't have passed the exam.

☆ Unless he had worked hard, he would have failed the exam.

يمكن استخدام **in case of** بدلا من **if** في الإثبات ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل + **ing** *

- ☆ If you are strong, you will defeat your enemy.
- ☆ In case of **being** strong, you will defeat your enemy.
- ☆ In case of **your strength**, you will defeat your enemy.

يمكن استخدام **without, but for** بدلا من **if** في النفي.

- ☆ **If I don't finish** early, I won't go home early. (Without)
- ☆ **Unless I finish** early, I won't go home early. (Without)
- ☆ **Without finishing** early, I won't go home early.

لاحظ انه يمكن استخدام **without, but for** بدلا من **if** والفعل بعدها منفي أو بدلا من **unless** والفعل

بعدها مثبت .

يمكن استخدام **if it weren't for** بدلا من **without** في الحالة الثانية.

Without	+	اسم	would	+	المصدر
If it weren't for	+	اسم	would	+	المصدر

- ☆ **Without** hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.
- ☆ **If it weren't for** hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

→ Choose the correct answer on Grammar

14- If you the time of his arrival , please tell me .

- a) knew b) know c) had known d) will know

15- If you stand on the table , it

- a) will collapse b) would collapse c) would have collapsed d) has collapsed

16- He can borrow the money he pays it back tomorrow .

- a) provided b) unless c) in case of d) without

17- He will join the university he passes the exam .

- a) unless b) but for c) in case of d) provided that

18- If you go out , please me some cookies .

- a) get b) will get c) would get d) would have got

19-he study hard, he will get high marks .

- a- If b- Were c- Should d- Had

20- Don't bother to ring meit's important.

- a- if b- in case c- but for d- unless

21- Take this medicine with you..... you feel tired .

- a- if it b- unless c- in case d- without

22- You.....get there in time unless you hurry .

- a- won't b- couldn't c- wouldn't have d- can

23- If you hear any news..... you let me know immediately ?

- a- would b- could c- can d- might

24. If he late, we will go without him.

- a) was b) were c) is d) can be

25. He won't catch the train if he soon.

- a) didn't pack b) will not pack c) doesn't pack d) hadn't packed

26. If I had to add two long numbers together in my head, it (takes-will take-would take-can take) me two or three minutes.

27. If water freezes, it (will turn-turns-would turn-turned) into ice.

28. If you knew enough English words and phrases, you would pass your English test.

29.If I (see-will see-would see-had seen) the numbers on papers, it is easier to add them.

30.If I remember Ali's address, I (phone-will phone-would phone-could phone) and tell you.

31.I'll help you with your homework if you (find-will find-found-had found) it difficult.

32.I wouldn't be able to read if I (lose-lost-will lose-had lost) my glasses.

33.If I can't sleep at night, I (take-would take-might take-took) an aspirin.

34.If I (has-had-had had-has had) more time, I would visit my friends in Dubai.

35.If I (gets-will get-got-get) a good job. I will help my family.

36.Learning will be fun (if-unless-without-in case of) you work with a friend.

37.If you sleep badly tonight, you (feel-felt-will feel-would feel) tired tomorrow.

38.If you don't hear a person's question, (will ask-would ask-can ask-ask) them to repeat it.

39.If you (go-went-had gone-has gone) to England in winter, it would be very cold.

40.If I (were-am-had been-have been) thirsty, I would drink some water.

The third conditional

If + ماضى تام , would have + p. p.

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن مواقف مستحيلة الوقوع فى الماضى.

☆ He didn't get up early, so he didn't catch the bus. (If)

☆ If he had got up early, he would have caught the bus.

☆ He was angry because we called him a bad name. (If)

☆ If we hadn't called him a bad name, he wouldn't have been angry.

ملاحظات:

1- تحلّل الجملة المثبتة إلى منفية والعكس

2- يأتي بعد if الجملة بعد as, because والجملة قبل therefore , so , that's why .

3- يمكن استخدام Had بدلا من if في الحالة الثالثة .

☆ If she had studied, she would have succeeded.

☆ Had she studied, she would have succeeded.

وفي حالة السؤال

What + would + have done + if + فعل الشرط (ماضى تام) ?

☆ What you have done if you had practiced well?

يمكن استخدام if it hadn't been for بدلا من without في الحالة الثالثة.

Without + اسم + would have + p. p

If it hadn't been for + اسم + would have + p. p

☆ Without hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

☆ If it hadn't been for hard work, he wouldn't have passed the exam.

Exercises

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

1- If Ali..... the alarm, he would have got up on time.

a) set b) sets c) has set d) had set

2- If Shakespeare had not met a rich patron, he become a great writer.

- a) *would have* b) *wouldn't* c) *wouldn't have* d) *won't*
- 3- Salem high marks if he hadn't studied hard.
a) *won't get* b) *wouldn't get* c) *wouldn't have got* d) *would have got*
- 4-1..... my best if I were you.
a) *would have done* b) *would do* c) *will do* d) *wouldn't do*
- 5-..... he had taken a taxi, he wouldn't have been late for work.
a) *If* b) *Unless* c) *Without* d) *Although*
- 6- Samir some tea if he feels sleepy.
a) *drank* b) *drinks* c) *would drink* d) *would have drunk.*
- 7- Manal can't buy a car having money.
a) *if* b) *unless* c) *without* d) *but*
- 8-..... Radwa got up early, she missed the school bus.
a) *If* b) *Although* c) *Unless* d) *Without*
- 9- If Raouf had come to the party, he some old friends.
a) *would meet* b) *would have met* c) *can meet* d) *will meet*
- 10-Mum all our needs if she had enough money.
a) *would have bought* b) *would buy* c) *will buy* d) *can buy*
- 11-She her exams last year without my help.
a) *wouldn't pass* b) *wouldn't have passed* c) *can't pass* d) *won't pass*
- 12-Unless the athlete fast, he wouldn't have won the race.
a) *ran* b) *runs* c) *had run* d) *has run*
- 13-Seham drove fast..... she arrived late.
a) *so* b) *but* c) *if* d) *although*
- 14-If Nagy earlier, he would meet some of his old friends.
a) *conies* b) *came* c) *had come* d) *has come*
- 15-..... his financial help, I wouldn't have gone to university.
a) *Unless* b) *If* c) *Without* d) *But*
- 16-The team lost the game they played well.
a) *if* b) *but* c) *although* d) *unless*
- 17-If he had been more careful, he that mistake.
a) *will make* b) *would have made* c) *wouldn't have made* d) *wouldn't make*
- 18-You early if you take the train.
a) *arrive* b) *will arrive* c) *would arrive* d) *would have arrived*
- 19-Travelling by plane is comfortable expensive.
a) *if* b) *but* c) *unless* d) *without*
- 20-The driver wouldn't have had an accident if he careless.
a) *weren't* b) *wasn't* c) *had been* d) *hadn't been*
- 21-If I..... you were asleep, I wouldn't have turned up the TV.
a) *knew* b) *know* c) *have known* d) *had known*
- 22-If the students their homework, their teacher wouldn't be angry.
a) *do* b) *had done* c) *have done* d) *did*
- 23-If I..... you, I wouldn't go to school late.
a) *am* b) *were* c) *had been* d) *have been*
- 24-Shakespeare wouldn't have gone to London if he to be an actor.
a) *hadn't wanted* b) *hasn't wanted* c) *didn't want* d) *doesn't want*

25-Ragab is kind people don't like him.

a) if b)so c)but d) unless

1- يمكن استخدام should محل if في الحالة الأولى. (should + s. + inf)
- if he fails his exam , he will be punished . (should)

- Should he fail his exam , he will be punished .

2- ويمكن استخدام were محل if في الحالة الثانية .

(were + s. +) – (were + s. + to + inf)

- if were a fish , I'd swim . - Were I a fish , I'd swim

- if he went to bed early , he wouldn't feel sleepy in the morning

Were he to go to bed early , he wouldn't feel sleepy in the morning

3- ويمكن استخدام had محل if في الحالة الثالثة أو في الحالة الثانية إذا كانت فعل أساسي .

if he had time ,he would go to the cinema . Had he time , he would go....

if you had studied , you would have succeeded. Had you studied , you ...

ويمكن استخدام in case of محل if في الإثبات و لكن يأتي بعدها الاسم أو الفعل + ing

if he were clever , he would solve this problem (in case of)

In case of being clever (his cleverness) , he would

- ويمكن استخدام (but for- without) محل if في النفي أو محل unless و يأتي بعدها الاسم أم الفعل + ing

- if he hadn't behaved foolishly , we would have helped him

without + اسم would + المصدر = if it weren't for + اسم would + المصدر

without + اسم ... would have +p.p. = if it hadn't been for + اسم would've + p.p.

7- ويمكن استخدام as long as أو that provided أو providing محل if ولهم نفس المعنى .

Important Choices

1- Had I had a good memory? I -----remembered his name.

a - would have b- will have c- shall have d- may have

2- -----I phoned him, he wouldn't have come in time.

a- Unless b- Hadn't c- If d- Provided

3- -----he hurries up, he will miss the train.

a- If b- Without c Unless - d- But for

4- -----he enough money, he would buy a car.

a- Were b- Unless c Without - d- Had

5- I would have bought this car unless I -----in trouble.

a- had been b- have been c- were d- am

6- -----in your position, I'd accept his offer.

a- Had b- Were c Unless - d- Without

7- If a volcano erupts, it -----dust into the atmosphere.

a- will send b- sent c- send d- would send

8- If the ice caps melt, the sea level -----.

a- rises b- would rise c rose - d- have risen

9- If he hadn't bought a car, he -----that accident.

a- wouldn't have b- hadn't had c didn't have d- wouldn't have had

10- If he had been more careful, he-----all these mistakes.

a- would make b- - wouldn't c- Would have d- wouldn't have made
make made

Wish / If only

Wish / If only + past simple	للتعبير عن الأمنيات و الندم فى الحاضر أو ملقف غير حقيقى فى المضارع
------------------------------	--

- He wishes he was / were taller. (He is short.)
- I wish I knew where my keys were. (I do not know where my keys are.)
- I wish I could swim under water. (I cannot swim underwater.)
- My dad wishes he owned a car. (My dad doesn't own a car.)
- I wish the weather weren't bad today. (The weather is bad today.)

Wish / If only + past perfect	للتعبير عن الأمنيات و الندم أو ملقف فى الماضى
-------------------------------	---

- I wish I had read the exam question more carefully. (I did not read the exam question carefully.)
- I wish you hadn't wasted so much time. (You wasted a lot of time.)
- I wish I hadn't ignored my father's advice. (I ignored my father's advice.)
- I wish I had joined the Faculty of Law. (I didn't join the Faculty of Law.)

I wish / If only + past simple	————→ would + inf.
I wish / If only + past perfect	————→ would + have + pp.

- **If only** it were fine, we **would go** out for a walk.
- **If only** she **hadn't told** the police, everything **would have been** all right.
- **I wish** he **hadn't wasted** all his money. He **would have bought** a new house.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Sami didn't work hard in school and now he (wishes-wished-wishing-wish) he had studied more.
- 2- Jenna wishes she (must-could-might-can) play the guitar like him.
- 3- Amina wishes she had (choose-chose-chosen-chooses) another course.
- 4- Ramy wishes he (knowing-known-knows-knew) where he put the fifty pounds he misplaced.
- 5- If the children (were playing-had played-played-play) all day, they would have been asleep by now.
- 6- If Bassem (ran-run-had run-runs) the office, it would be a disaster.
- 7- Selma wants to come but she is ill and has to stay at home. She wishes she (could have-could be-could be-could have been) with us.
- 8- Selma regrets that she was ill yesterday and had to stay at home. She wishes she (could have-could be-could be-could have been) with us.
- 9- I wish the government (will do-can do-has done-would do) something about the heavy traffic in our cities.
- 10- I wish I (would-could-will-can) go to Europe with my family.

- 11- I wish it (is-had been-has been-were) fine today.
- 12- If only I (was-were-had been-have been) to Sharm El-Sheikh last summer.
- 13- He wishes he (could visit-will visit-can visit-had visited) me tomorrow.
- 14- I don't have a mobile phone. I wish I (have-am having-had-had had) one.
- 15- He wished he (had studied-was studying-has been studying-studied) medicine at university 5 years ago.
- 16- She wishes she (listens-is listening-would listen-had listened) to the teacher's advice last year.
- 17- If only I (hadn't forgotten-didn't forget-wouldn't forget-hasn't forgotten) where I put my mobile phone yesterday.
- 18- I'm really tired this morning. I wish I (slept-was sleeping-had slept-could sleep) more last night.
- 19- Ali wishes he (might-ought to-has to-could) come to the party, but he is not feeling well.
- 20- I wish I (don't fall-couldn't fall-hadn't fallen-fell) off my bike. I broke my leg.
- 21- If only I (do-did-had done-have done) more revision this year. I got very bad marks in the exam.
- 22- I just wish I (worked-had worked-work-had been working) harder last year. I would have earned more money.
- 23- They wish they (hadn't spent-didn't spend-haven't spent-weren't spent) all their money in the holidays last year.
- 24- I wish I (know-have known-were knowing-knew) where my friends were.
- 25- I wish I (didn't say-wouldn't say-couldn't say-hadn't said) those things yesterday. My friend was really upset.

Direct & Indirect Speech

الكلام المباشر و الكلام غير المباشر

هناك طريقتين لاجبار شخص بما فعله شخص اخر و هما:

1- **Direct speech:** الكلام المباشر

في الكلام المباشر نقدم الكلمات الفعلية التي قيلت و نضع بين علامتي التنصيص كما يلي

- Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

Ali : He said, "I want to be a doctor."

2- **Reported speech:** الكلام غير المباشر

و هذا الكلام المنقول و فيه نغير الكلمات التي قيلت لتناسب مع الجملة و هناك بعض القواعد التي يجب اتباعها مثل الأزمنة و الضمائر

- Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

Ali : He said that he wanted to be a doctor.

1) Statement

الجملة الخبرية

خطوات تحويل الجملة من كلام مباشر direct إلى كلام غير مباشر direct :

1- ندخل فعل القائل كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	direct	Reported
say to	tell	say	say
says to	tells	says	says
said to	told	said	said

2- نحذف الأقداس و نربط بكلمة that التي يمكن الاستغناء عنها

3- نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى

4- إذا كان فعل القائل مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط

أما إذا كان فعل القائل ماضى نغير الأزمنة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported
Present simple	ماضى بسيط
Present continuous	ماضى مستمر
Present perfect	ماضى تام
Past simple	ماضى بسيط
Past continuous	ماضى مستمر
Present perfect cont	ماضى تام مستمر

كما يتم تغيير الأفعال الناقصة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
will	would	can	could
shall	should	won't	wouldn't
may	might	must للضرورة	had to
can't	couldn't	must للتأكد	must have + pp

كما نغير أسماء الإشارة و المكان و الكلمات الدالة على الزمن كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
this year / month	that year / month	these	those
here	there	now	then / at that time
ago	before	today	that day
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the next (following) day
next year	the following year the year after	yesterday	the day before the previous day
last year	the year before the previous year		

Examples:

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
"It's a busy day," he said.	He said it was a busy day.
"I won't see anyone until I've finished," she said.	She said she wouldn't see anyone until she'd finished.

"I'm taking my brother to the airport," he said.	He said he was taking his brother to the airport.
He said, "I want to be a doctor."	He said that he wanted to be a doctor.
She said, "I worked yesterday."	She said she had worked the day before.
He said to me, "I didn't finish my homework last night."	He told me that he hadn't finished his homework the night before.
The doctor said to the patient, "You must take the tablets for a week."	The doctor told the patient that he must take the tablets for a week.
Jack said, "He must be guilty!"	Jack said that he must have been guilty.

ملاحظات:

1- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية لا يحدث أى تغيير. و نغير الضمائر فقط فى حالة وجدد said a moment ago / just now .

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said, "Water boils when it's heated."	He said water boils when it's heated.
- He said just now, "I'll visit you next week."	He said just now that he'll visit me next week.

2- عندما يكلمن الكلام المباشر حقيقى فى لحظة الكلام يمكن أن يظل الزمن فى المضارع أو يتدلل الى الماضى.

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
"I'm two metres tall," he said	He said he is two metres tall. He said he was two metres tall.

3- فى حالة قاعدة if يتغير الزمن فى الحالة الأولى فقط.

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said to me, "I'll buy a car if I have enough money."	He told me that he'd buy a car if he had enough money.

4- فى حالة وجدد جملتين نربطهما ب and that / and added that

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said, "I can't do my homework today. I'll do it later."	He said that he couldn't do his homework that day and that he'd do it later.

5- يمكن أن نستخدم أفعال أخرى بدلا من say مثل

claim / complain / mention / indicate / assert / agree / promise / admit / explain

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said, "I'm a surgeon."	He claimed he was a surgeon.
She said, "I spent a lot of time in hospital last year."	She complained that she had spent a lot of time in hospital the previous year.
He said, "I won't tell anyone what you said."	He agreed he wouldn't tell anyone what I had said.

6- الأفعال و التعبيرات الآتية تظل كما هى بدون تغيير would / should / could / might used to/ ought to / would rather / had better / would like / it is time

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said to me, "I'd like to go to the club."	He told me he'd like to go to the club.

7- إذا جاءت must في جملة تعبر عن حقيقة أو عرف سائد أو نصيحة فلا تتغير.

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said to me, "You must obey your parents."	He told me that I must obey my parents.

2) Question الأسئلة

خطوات تحويل السؤال من كلام مباشر direct إلى reported كلام غير مباشر:
1- ندخل فعل القائل كما يلي

Direct	Reported
say / say to	ask
says / says to	asks
said / said to	asked

يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال غير المباشر بأحد التعبيرات الآتية:

I wonder – I don't know – I'd like to know – Could you tell me
He wanted to know – I have no idea

2- نحذف الأقداس و علامة الاستفهام و نربط ب:

أ- if / whether إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص.

ب- أداة الاستفهام إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بها.

3- نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى.

4- نستخدم الفاعل ثم الفعل مع حذف الفعل المساعد do / does / did .

5- إذا كان فعل القائل مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القائل ماضى نغير الأزمنة و الكلمات الدالة عليها و أسماء الإشارة و المكان.

Examples:

Direct question	Reported question
"What are you doing?" I asked him.	I asked him what he was doing.
"Have you watched the DVD? She asked me.	She asked me if I had watched the DVD.
"Are you going out?" she asked him	She asked him if / whether he was going out.
He said to me, "Will you come soon?"	He asked me if I would come soon.
He said to her, "Do you need any help?"	He asked her if she needed any help.
"Where do you live?"	I wonder where you live.
He said to me, "Why did you leave your last job?"	He asked me why I had left my last job.

ملاحظات:

1- في حالة وجدل سؤال و جملة نربطهما بـ and said that

Direct question	Reported question
He said, "When will you return? I shall be	He asked when I would return and said that

ready to meet you at any time."	he would be ready to meet me at any time.
---------------------------------	---

2- فى حالة وجد جملته و سؤال نربطهما بـ and asked

Direct question	Reported question
He said to me, "I'll travel tomorrow. When will you travel?"	He told me that he'd travel the next day and asked when I would travel.

3- إذا كان هناك سؤالين نربطهما بـ and .

Direct question	Reported question
My father said, "Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"	My father asked why I was late and if I had missed the bus.

3) Orders, requests and advice

الطلبات و الأوامر و النصيحة

خطوات تحويل الطلب من كلام مباشر direct إلى كلام غير مباشر indirect:

1- ندلل إلى said to / asked / told / advised / warned / begged .

2- نحذف الأقداس و نربط بـ:

أ- to إذا كان الأمر مثبت

ب- not to إذا كان الأمر منفي.

3- نستخدم المصدر بعد to / not to .

4- إذا كان فعل القائل مضارع تتغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القائل ماضى نغير الأزمنة و الكلمات الدالة عليها و أسماء الإشارة و المكان.

Examples:

Direct	Reported
He said to me, "Open the door, please."	He asked me to open the door.
He said to me, "Don't play with fire."	He warned me not to play with fire.
He said to me, "If I were you, I should leave the town at once."	He advised me to leave the town at once.

فى حالة وجد جملتين أمر أو طلب نربطهما بـ and .

Direct	Reported
He said, "Study your lessons. Don't neglect them."	He advised me to study my lessons and not to neglect them.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The surgeon said that he (does-will do-did-had done) the operation that morning.
- 2- The dentist told me that he (won't be-wouldn't be-hadn't been-hasn't been) able to treat me until the next day.
- 3- He (told-asked-said-wondered) me that he had forgotten my name.
- 4- The mother said that she (is-was-has been-are) busy that night.
- 5- She complained that she (had waited-waited-has waited-waits) for more than an hour for her appointment.

- 6- They (told-asked-wondered-promised) that they would phone us as soon as they arrived.
- 7- He admitted that he had arrived late (yesterday-last night-the night before-tomorrow).
- 8- She explained that she (am hoping-was hoping-hopes-will hope) to come and see me the following week.
- 9- Dalia said that she (is doing-did-had done-was doing) her homework then.
- 10- He (asked-told-explained-said) me if I knew that his sister had been ill.
- 11- We wanted to know what (did they think-do they think-they think-they thought) of his idea.
- 12- I admitted that I (didn't have-doesn't have-don't have-can't have) any plans.
- 13- Nadia wanted to know (that-what-can-if) I would like to go shopping with her.
- 14- I (explained-asked-told-advised) that I would have to ask my mother.
- 15- Nadia asked if I could phone her to tell her what she said.
- 16- He (said-told-asked-advised) me where I had been.
- 17- I asked Leila what (was she hoping-she was hoping-she hoping-was hoping she) to study at university.
- 18- She asked me where I (stay-did I stay-was staying-am I staying) then.
- 19- He asked me if I (had finished-will finish-have finished-finish) reading the book.
- 20- She admitted that she (helping-is helping-helps-was helping) her brother with his homework that afternoon.

Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل

يستخدم ضمير الالف لربط جملتين و يحل محل اسم أو ضمير ملجلد غالبا في الجملة الثانية:
 يستخدم who لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول. أما whom فتحل محل المفعول فقط و غالبا تستخدم مكانها
 :who

- The woman is in hospital. **She** was injured in the accident. (who)

The woman **who** was injured in the accident is in hospital.

- The boy was not at home. I wanted to talk to **him**. (who / whom)

The boy **whom / who** I wanted to talk to was not at home.

يستخدم which لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل:

- Hala works for a company. **It** manufactures computers. (which)

Hala works for a company **which / that** manufactures computers.

- The shoes don't fit very well. Nadia bought **them**. (which)

The shoes **which** Nadia bought don't fit very well.

يستخدم whose للملكية و تحل محل اسم متبوع بـ 's و صفات الملكية و هي

my/his/her/its/our/you/their

- We met a lady. **Her** daughter has just got married. (whose)

We met a lady **whose** daughter has just got married.

يلاحظ أن هناك نداء من عبارات الالف:

• النداء الأول يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النداء

who / which / whom ولا نستخدم comma قبل أو بعد عبارة الالف. ويمكن استخدام that بدلا

من ضمائر الالف المذكورة .

- The supermarket which Miss O'Connor works for buys vegetables from Fruco.

- The man that Ibrahim met at the airport was from Scotland.

• والذاع الثاني لا تقدم عبارة اللصل معلمة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة اللصل ولا تستخدم that في هذا الذاع:

- Mr Wong, who has just arrived in Egypt, is the chief buyer for a Chinese company.

- The company, which is in Beijing, employs 1,000 people.

⚡ لاحظ أن that / who لا يسبقهما حرف جر:

- This is Ali about whom I told you.

- This is Ali that I told you about.

- this is Ali who / whom I told you about.

⚡ لاحظ استخدام that بعد صفات التفضيل للإشارة إلي غير العاقل:

⚡ وفي حالة وجد عاقل مع صفات التفضيل يمكن أن نستخدم that أو who:

- This is the most interesting story that I have ever read.

He was the best player that / who ever played football.

⚡ عادة تستخدم that بعد الكلمات الآتية: all / much / little

- That was **all that** he had said.

⚡ لا يمكن استخدام that بدلا من which إلا إذا وضعنا حرف الجر بعد الفعل:

- The train arrived late. I came by it.

The house by which I came arrived late.

The train that I came by arrived late.

⚡ يمكن استخدام to + inf. بدلا من عبارة اللصل اذا كان ضمير اللصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل وفي حالة وجد ما يلي: the first / the second / the last / the only

- Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon.

- Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.

⚡ لاحظ هذه الصيغة:

It + is / was + اسم عاقل + who / that ...

It + is / was + اسم غير عاقل + which / that ...

- Tom paid the bill. (It was)

It was Tom **who** / that paid the bill.

- The traffic delayed us. (It was)

It was the traffic which / that delayed us.

⚡ يمكن حذف ضمير اللصل في الحالات الآتية (مع ضرورة حذف verb to be أيضا):
• إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول:

- The man was taken to hospital. He was injured in the accident.

The man who was injured in the accident was taken to hospital.

The man injured in the accident was taken to hospital.

• إذا كان بعده جار و مجرور (حرف جر واسم):

- The boy wants to borrow some books. He is in the library.

The boy (who is) in the library wants to borrow some books.

• إذا كان بعده اسم أو صفة بعدها اسم:

- Professor Magdy Yacoub was interviewed on TV. He is a famous heart surgeon.

- Professor Magdy Yacoub (who is) a famous heart surgeon was interviewed on TV.

⚡ ستخدم where بدلا من which و حرف جر إذا كانت تدل على مكان أو بدلا من there

- This is the school. I learned in it. (which / where)

This is the school which I learned in.

This is the school where I learned.

- He went to England. He studied medicine there. (where)
He went to England where he studied medicine.
☞ تستخدم when بدلا من which و حرف جر إذا كانت تدل على زمن:
- June is the month. I go on holiday **in this month**. (when)
June is the month **when** I go on holiday.
☞ لا بد من استخدام ضمير الاصل إذا جاء في مكان الفاعل و بعده الفعل:
- The man **who** lives next door comes from El-Arish.
- I put the eggs **that** were here on the fridge.
☞ إذا حذف ضمير الاصل و كانت الجملة مبنى للمعلم Active نستخدم v.+ ing:
- Students **who arrived** late missed the start of the experiment.
Students **arriving** late missed the start of the experiment.
☞ يمكن حذف ضمير الاصل إذا جاء مكان المفعول:
- The boy was not at home. I wanted to talk to him.
The boy I wanted to talk to was not at home.
The boy **who/ whom / that** I wanted to talk to was not at home.
☞ لاحظ ان what = the thing(s) that / everything that
- **Everything that** happened was my fault. (What)
What happened was my fault.
- Did you hear **the things that** they said? (what)
Did you hear **what** they said?

☞ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- 1970 was the year (that-where-when-which) my mother was born.
- 2- The company (who-which-where-when) my father works for exports goods to Europe.
- 3- I don't like people (who-whose-which-what) drive fast cars.
- 4- Port Said, (who-which-where-when) his business is located, is an hour's drive from our house.
- 5- The Sales Manager of the company, (who-which-where-when) is 26 years old, studied economics at university.
- 6- The person (who-which-where-when) the company belongs to is an accountant.
- 7- My uncle Ahmed, (who-which-where-when) is a businessman, lives in Tanta.
- 8- Tanta, (who-which-where-when) is Egypt's fifth largest city, has many mosques.
- 9- Ahmed's clothes company, (who-which-where-when) he started in 1950, exports all over the world.
- 10- Ahmed, (who-which-where-when) has many customers in India, often goes there for holidays.
- 11- The clothes, (who-which-where-when) are made of Egyptian cotton, are very good quality.
- 12- Ahmed, (who-which-where-when) is very proud of his business, exports to china, too.
- 13- Fruco, (who-which-where-when) was started in 1985, is an important Egyptian company.
- 14- Mr Latif, (who-which-where-when) is the manager of Fruco, has worked for Fruco for 25 years.

- 15- Tom Masters, (who-which-where-when) works as a research scientist, comes from England.
- 16- The company, (who-which-where-when) he works for imports cotton from Egypt.
- 17- The big projects, (are carried out-will carry out-carrying out-carried out), will increase the national income.
- 18- This is the mechanic (which-whose-who-whom) repaired my car.
- 19- Romeo and Juliet were two lovers (which-whose-who-that) parents hated each other.
- 20- Students (arrived-arriving-arrive-who arriving) late missed the start of the experiment.
- 21- You'll be punished for all (which-what-that-where) you have done.
- 22- July is the month (when-who-which-where) I go on holiday.
- 23- Over the road is the hairdresser's (who-whose-whom-where) I usually have my hair cut.
- 24- He met one of his old friends in Tanta (which-that-where-who) he lives.
- 25- This is the time (which-when-who-that) she usually arrives.

Linking words (Conjunctions) الروابط

Linkers of addition روابط الإضافة

و هي روابط تستخدم في ربط فكرتين أو أكثر.

and: واو العطف (تربط اسمين أو فعلين)

- We went to the market **and** the zoo.

Besides + v. + ing: بالإضافة الى

- **Besides cooking** for twenty people, she did the washing up.

In addition to + v. + ing: بالإضافة الى

- **In addition to going** to the market, we went to the zoo.

In addition + جملة:

- We went to the market. **In addition**, we went to the zoo.

As well as + v. + ing : بالإضافة إلى (الفاعل واحد في الجملتين)

- **As well as going** to the market we went to the zoo.

• إذا استخدمت **as well as** في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول.

- **I as well as he have** a car.

كما تربط **as well as** مفعولين أو صفتين مختلفين.

- Hala plays **the guitar as well as the piano**.

- Rania **is talented as well as beautiful**.

not only , but also: ليس فقط ... و لكن أيضا

not only , but as well: ليس فقط و لكن أيضا

كما تأتي **not only** قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد الفعل المساعد في الجملة الأولى.

- We **not only** went to the market **but also** we went to the zoo.

- We **not only** went to the garden, **but** we went to the zoo **as well**.

ه إذا بدأنا ب Not only تكلمن الجملة الأولى على شكل سؤال.

- **Not only did we go to the market, but also** we went to the zoo.

ه إذا ربطتbut also Not only.....but also فاعلين مختلفين فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني.

- **Not only Tom but also his brothers play** music.

ه **Both and :** كلا من و (الفاعل جمع)

- **Both Engy and Monica play** musical instruments.

ه **Neither nor :** لا و لا (الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني)

- **Neither Dina nor her friends study** Spanish at school.

Linkers of Cause الروابط الدالة على السبب

ه **Because / As / Since + جملة:** لأن (يأتي بعدها جملة السبب)

- He was late for school **because** he missed the bus.

- **Since/As** he had no money, he couldn't buy a bicycle.

ه **Due to / Owing to**

ه **Because of / Through**

ه **On account of / Thanks to**

بسبب : اسم + صفة / اسم / v. + ing

• تستخدم v + ing إذا كان الفاعل واحد في الجملتين

- We lost the match **due to / through** bad play.

- We didn't play the match **owing to** bad weather.

- He went to the doctor **because of his illness**.

- He went to the doctor **because of being ill**.

- **Thanks to science and technology**, Egypt has achieved progress.

• الفعل المضاف له ing ينفي باستخدام not قبله:

- He couldn't pay his debts due to not having any money.

ه **Being + adj. صفة:**

- **Being ill**, he went to the doctor.

- **Being clever**, he passed the exam.

نتيجة لذلك consequently - ولهذا السبب **Therefore**

لذلك So - ولهذا السبب **That's why**

و يأتي قبلها جملة السبب و بعدها جملة النتيجة

- I got a good degree, **therefore / so** I didn't have difficulty getting a job.

- I felt ill. **That's why / Consequently** I went to bed.

Linkers of Contrast الروابط الدالة على التناقض

ه **Although / Though / Even though / Even if + جملة:** بالرغم من

ه **However + فعل + فاعل + ظرف / صفة:** بالرغم من

ه **as + فعل + ظرف / صفة:** بالرغم من

- **Although he is young**, he is strong.

- **However young he is**, he is strong

- **Young as he is**, he is strong.

• لاحظ ترتيب الجمل مع **although / though / even though** حيث أن الحدث غير المتعلق يأتي في الجملة الثانية. و في المثال السابق نجد أن الحدث غير المتعلق هو **He is strong**

بالرغم من : **اسم / v. to be + اسم / فعل + فاعل + مفعول + Whatever**

- **Whatever mistakes he makes**, I respect him.

- **Whatever his mistakes (are)**, I respect him.

: **و مع ذلك / yet / و مع ذلك / however / و لكن / but**

- He is young, **but / However** he is strong.

- He is young. **However** he is strong.

بالرغم من : **اسم + صفة / اسم / v. + ing + In spite of / Despite**

: **جملة + In spite of / Despite + the fact that**

- **Despite (In spite of) being ill**, he passed the exam.

- **Despite (In spite of) his illness**, he passed the exam.

- **Despite (In spite of) the fact that he was ill**, he passed the exam.

Linkers of Purpose على الغرض الروابط الدالة

so that

in order that

in the hope that

مصدر + **will / can / may** + فاعل (مضارع)

مصدر + **would / could / might** + فاعل (ماضي)

- He goes to school so that he can learn.

- I went to the football match early **so that he could get** a good seat.

• في حالة النفي نستخدم **won't** في المضارع و **wouldn't** في الماضي

- I had a big breakfast **so that I wouldn't be** hungry later in the day.

لكي : **مصدر + to / so as to / in order to**

- He goes to school **to / so as to / in order to** learn.

• في حالة النفي نستخدم **so as not to / in order not to**

- I had a big breakfast **so as not to be** hungry later in the day.

Linkers of Result على النتيجة الروابط الدالة

جملة + **that** + صفة / ظرف + **so** + فعل + فاعل

- He was **so clever that** he answered all questions.

- She ran **so quickly that** she could catch the train.

(11)

جملة + **that** + اسم مفرد + (صفة) + **a / an** + **such** + فعل + فاعل

جملة + **that** + اسم جمع أو اسم لا يعد + (صفة) + **such** + فعل + فاعل

- It was **such a hot day that** we decided to stay indoors.

- These are **such tight shoes that** I can't wear them.

لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام اسم فقط مع **such that** في حالة عدم وجود صفة

- He was **such a coward that** he ran away from the battlefield.

..... + مصدر + enough to + صفة / ظرف + فعل + فاعل

جدا لدرجة أن (تفيد الإثبات)

- He is **rich enough to buy** an expensive car.
- The test was **easy enough for him to pass**.

.....: + مصدر + to + صفة / ظرف + too + فعل + فاعل

جدا لدرجة أن لا (تفيد النفي)

- Ali is **too weak to walk**.
- The tea is **too hot for me to drink**.

لاحظ أن الصفات المحببة تأتي مع enough أما الصفات غير المحببة تأتي مع too

- He is **clever enough** to do the test.
- He is **too ill** to go to work.

الروابط الدالة على الشرط Linkers of Condition

Unless + (جملة (فاعل + فعل مثبت) +) ما لم

If + (جملة (فاعل + فعل) +) إذا

- He won't go to sleep **unless you tell** him a story.
- He won't go to sleep **if you don't tell** him a story.

الروابط الدالة على الزمن Linkers of Time

While + past continuous + past simple / past continuous: بينما

- **While I was reading** the newspaper, I fell asleep.
- **While father was watching** TV, mother **was cooking**.
- إذا جاء فعل to be بعد while يُستخدم في الماضي البسيط:
- I read the book while I was on the plane.
- My car was stolen while I was on holiday.
- في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while يُستخدم فعل مضاف له ing :
- While reading the newspaper, I fell asleep.

After + past perfect / past simple + past perfect:

- After he had graduated / graduated, he found a job.
- في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يُستخدم فعل مضاف له ing :
- After graduating, he found a job.

when + past perfect / past simple + past simple: عندما

- **When I had got / got** home, I did my homework.
- يمكن أن نستخدم on بدلا من when و يليها فعل مضاف له ing :
- **On getting** home, I did my homework.

before + past simple + past perfect / past simple قبل

- **Before I went** to bed, I had phoned / phoned my friend.
- في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يُستخدم فعل مضاف له ing :

- **Before** going to bed, I had phoned / phoned my friend.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I've been feeling tired all week, (because-so-but-however) I'm going to bed early tonight.
- 2- On (hearing-heard-had heard-hears) the good news, everyone smiled and clapped.
- 3- (As-However-Despite-Although) we ran as fast as we could, we missed the bus.
- 4- She phoned me (so-but-because-although) she wanted to know what time I was leaving home.
- 5- After he (lost-has lost-loses-losing) his job, Ali worked for a children's charity.
- 6- They told him he was sure to pass the test, (but-so-because-through) he didn't believe them.
- 7- (If-Unless-While-What) I was on holiday, I took some great photos.
- 8- (Although-Because-Despite-In spite) it never usually rains in Egypt, some European tourists bring umbrellas with them.
- 9- It's my mother's birthday soon, (so-as-but-because) I want to buy her a present.
- 10- We couldn't buy the newspaper (because-though-despite-but) the shop was closed.
- 11- (Although-Because-Despite-But) really enjoying the book you lent me, I haven't finished it yet.
- 12- (When-On-During-While) they saw the road accident, the cars drove more slowly.
- 13- After (had played-have played-played-playing) football, the boys had a shower.
- 14- I'd like to work as a research scientist (after-before-while-during) I graduate.
- 15- (If-On-Without-In case) answering the phone, I heard a small child.
- 16- I've read the book, (but-so-if-when) I haven't seen the film yet.
- 17- (Because-Although-So-When) I have not seen him before, I knew who he was.
- 18- (In spite-Although-Despite-Because) being nearly 60 years old, Ali still plays football every week.
- 19- Before (gone-going-has gone-had gone) to bed, Ali did his science homework.
- 20- He was happy (although-despite-as well as-as) he got 98% in the maths test.
- 21- (While-Because-Although-So) he was on holiday, my brother met an old friend.
- 22- (Although-Therefore-But-While) visiting Egypt, most tourists take photos.
- 23- (While-But-Besides-After) he graduated, he worked in an oil company.
- 24- After (typed-had typed-types-typing) the reports, she saw a movie.
- 25- (After-Although-Despite-But) we'd never met before, we got on very well.
- 26- He was unhappy at school (although-because-so-but) he was regularly bullied.
- 27- While he (is-was being-was-had been) at Oxford, he wrote a few poems.
- 28- (Although-Owing to-So-Despite) being known as a difficult man, I got on very well with him.
- 29- (While-Despite-After-Because) graduating, he became a journalist.
- 30- The captain as well as the sailors (was-were-have been-are) responsible for what had happened.
- 31- Not only (he obeys-does he obey-obeys he-he will obey) his parents, but he respects them as well.

- 32- We had to change the plans (because-so-as-owing to) problems we hadn't expected.
- 33- I missed the bus (because-so-as-since) I was late for work.
- 34- I couldn't get to sleep (because-as-because of-since) the noise.
- 35- The food smelt wonderful, (despite-however-so-because) she didn't even try it.
- 36- (Whatever-However-Although-But) quickly you run, you will miss the train.
- 37- Our team tried hard (although-despite-but-so) they lost the game by two goals.
- 38- (However-As-Although-But) I spent a lot of money, I didn't get what I wanted.
- 39- He won't do any work for you (if-so-unless-as long as) you pay him.
- 40- I'll go home soon (if-unless-if not-without) the film doesn't start.
- 41- He goes to school so that he (could-would-shall-can) learn.
- 42- He wore glasses (so that-so as to-in order-to) nobody would recognize him.
- 43- We arrived early (so as-in order to-so that-as) get a good seat at the match.
- 44- He trained hard (in order to-in order that-so as-so that) win the race.
- 45- He isn't (tall enough-too tall-so tall-such tall) to touch the ceiling.
- 46- This mobile phone is (too-enough-very-such) expensive for him to buy.
- 47- He was (so-such-very-too) a coward that he ran away from the battlefield.
- 48- These are (so-very-such a-such) tight shoes that I can't wear them.
- 49- The suit was cheap (so-such-too-enough) for him to buy.
- 50- It was (so-too-such-such a) rainy day that we stayed indoors.