

Unit 7 Health and safety



Modals of obligation and necessity الأفعال الناقصة التي تعبر عن الإلزام و الضرورة

١- استخدام should / shouldn't + inf.

١- لتقديم اقتراحات

-You should play tennis – you'd enjoy it.

-You should buy Ahmed a new CD.

٢- للنصيحة (advice)

-You shouldn't eat crisps – they're bad for your health.

- You've got a nasty cough. You shouldn't smoke.

٣- لاحظ أن should ليست قوية مثل must.

-You should stop smoking .

= It would be a good idea.

- You must stop smoking.

= It's necessary to stop.

تركيبات هامة

Should =

It is advisable to
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

+ المصدر

Shouldn't =

It is not advisable to
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

+ المصدر

e.g. – you should do more exercise = it's advisable to do more exercise

١- استخدام must

١- استخدام للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة

Drivers must wear seat belts.

٢- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking

→ You must remember to drive on the left.

٣- تستخدم (المشاعر او الامنيات) للتعبير عن احساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه

الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمانر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال

→ We must tell the truth. → I must visit my grandparents more often.

▶ We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. → I must work hard for the exams next week.

٤- كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

→ You must come to my party tonight. → You must try a piece of my cake

- لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل

- I must see my doctor tomorrow.

- I must go now.

يستخدم **mustn't** بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعني أن هناك قواعد وقوانين يجب إتباعها والمخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

Mustn't =	Be not allowed to	غير مسموح	} + مصدر
	Be forbidden to	ممنوع	
	Be prohibited / banned to	ممنوع	
	It's against the law to	ضد القانون	
	No + v.ing		

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.

Unit 8 Robots

Conditional forms

حالة if الصفرية: (zero conditional)

→ مضارع بسيط → مضارع بسيط + If/when

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . → If we mix red and green, we get blue.
→ if I have a headache, I take aspirin. → Streets become wet if it rains heavily
→ If I am tired , I go to bed. → I get a headache if I read for too long
→ If / When I read in bed, I fall asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals are heated , they expand. If you heat ice, it melts -
If you boil water , it evaporates. If we freeze water , it turns into ice.

*تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط:

(always/usually/often/never/ever/every)

If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتي:

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if /when+ dodoes+ sub + inf + اداة استفهام

→What do you do if /when you feel hot??

؟ (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if/when + Do /Does+ sub + inf

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

ملاحظات هامة: لا بد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى

١- استخدام صفة الاشارة this / that / these / those قبل الفاعل او المفعول:

-If you heat the ice in this pan, it will melt
- if you don't water these plants soon , they will die.

٢- استخدام صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/our)

→If the plants on our farm get very thirsty , we will irrigate them.

- If it rains heavily tonight , streets **will become** wet. (موقف محدد (حالة اولى)
 → If it rains heavily , streets **become** wet. (حقيقة عامة (حالي صفرية)

حالة "if" الأولى: (1st conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + المصدر + will/can/may/should + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط

Ex - If the bus arrives late again, I'll phone my mother.

Ex -Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he'll come to school.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١- شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you **study** hard, you **will** succeed.

٢- التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there **are** clouds, it **will** rain.

٣- الوعد promise. مثل:

If you **get** high marks, I **will buy** you a new mobile phone.

٤- التهديد threat. مثل:

If you **annoy** your brother, I **will** punish you.

ملاحظات:

١- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزاما:

- If you **want** to succeed , you **should** study hard.
 → If there **is** a law , you **must** obey it.

٢- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية او طلب او نهى:

- 1- If you meet ali , **invite** him to the party.
 2- If you see my father, **don't** tell him what happened.

٣- يمكن استخدام (can) بدلا من (will) للتعبير عن القدرة:

▶ If I have a car, I **can** go to work more easily.

- يمكن استخدام (may/might) بدلا من (will) للتعبير عن الاحتمال:

▶ If the weather **is** good today, we **may** go to the beach.

▶ if I see ali, I **might** ask him to help me with my homework.

(might = will perhaps)

٢- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالتالي: (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will+ sub + inf + اداة استفهام

→What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

(جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will+ sub + inf

→Will you come if he invites you?

حالة "if" الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + المصدر + would/might/ could+ الفاعل , جملة في الماضي البسيط

نستخدم حالة "if" الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

١. تعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع

→ If I **had** a lot of money, I **would buy** a big house good basketball player.

→ If Ali **were/was** taller, he **would be** a

- If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!
 → If Egypt had a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام **were** مع جميع الضمائر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - .If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي:

What would/might/could + sub + inf → if (جملة ماضي بسيط) ?

Ex-What would you buy if you had a lot of money?

١. الافعال (cut – put – read – shut – hit) لا تتغير عند تصريفها وتعتبر في الماضي البسيط اذا لم يضاف لها (s) مع (He – she -it) .

E.g. if he shut the door to the farm, the animals wouldn't go out.

if Fatma read the story carefully, she would understand it.

٢. اذا كان فعل الشرط (had + noun) او (had to + inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار (would + inf).

E.g. If Ali had a camera, he would take a lot of photos.

If we had to work at the weekend, we would get a reward.

٣. اذا كان جواب الشرط (would have + noun) او (would have to + inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار ماضي بسيط.

E.g. if sama won the competition, she would have a prize.

If Omar spend all his money, he would have to borrow

Unit 9 A good education



الماضي البسيط The past simple tense

التكوين Form-1

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي)

منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

الاستخدام Usage-2

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالبا مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

لاحظ يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.

➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦- ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط	➤ I wish Hany studied hard.
2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط	➤ It's time she studied English.
3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط	➤ I'd rather he <u>left</u> now. ➤ I'd rather you <u>didn't hunt</u> elephants

الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday امس / ago (مدة زمنية) منذ / last+مدة زمنية الماضي / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009) / in the past فى الماضى / once/ ذات مرة / one day / How long ago = when / The other day

مصدر الفعل V.(inf) + did not (didn't) + فاعل

٤. النفي Negative

فى حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ I **didn't** play football yesterday. → he **didn't** go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

→ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. → They **weren't** at school yesterday.

→ When I was young , I **couldn't** ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question

مصدر الفعل + inf..... + subject + Did?

عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No تبع الاتى:

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام:

مصدر الفعل + inf..... + subject + did + اداة الاستفهام?

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

مفعول + was/were + p.p

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

الماضى التام The Past Perfect

١. التكوين Form:

(فاعل + had + p.p)

١- فى حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

➤ I **had finished** my work before I took a break.

(فاعل + hadn't + p.p)

٢- فى حالة النفي: يتكون من

➤ They **hadn't watched** TV.

(Had + sub... + p.p?)

٣- فى حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(had + sub... + p.p?) اداة استفهام

- Had Huda played tennis? Yes, she had. No, she hadn't
- What had he done before returning home?

(had + been + p.p...) مفعول

٢. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

- A film had been watched (by me)

Usage الاستخدام

١- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

➤ After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

٣ : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because/as) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث تم اولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

- He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.
- We weren't hungry as we had already eaten.
- ➔ Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

٢.مع حالة if الثالثة.

➤ If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

After/As soon as/ When → ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط

→ ماضى بسيط After/As soon as/ When → ماضى تام

Ex-After/As soon as/When I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

By the time/Before/When → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى تام By the time/Before/When → ماضى بسيط

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time/when I watched TV .

➔ Before/ By the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

الفاعل + didn't + inf.	until - till	فاعل had + P.P
صفة/اسم + wasn't / weren't + الفاعل	until - till	
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + p.p	until - till	
الفاعل + wouldn't + inf.	until - till	
التصريف الثانى للفعل + No one	until - till	

- I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.
- He wasn't sad until he had met his wife.
- I wasn't promoted until I had increased my target.
- I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
- No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.

Important notes

١- اذا لم ياتي بعد After/ before فاعل ياتي بعدهم (v.ing)

After (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضى بسيط

before (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .
After the accident, he wasn't able to move.
 →She had done the shopping before returning home .
 She had already visited the city before the school trip.

٢: ياتي الماضي التام بعد هذه الافعال في الماضي وهي:

.....discovered\found\realized\knew\remembered\heard.....S.+ had + P.P

After				
As soon as	+ ماضى بسيط	ماضى بسيط	That	ماضى تام →
When				

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.
 →as soon as/after I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.
 →After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

٣: ياتي بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

after = before that →	ماضى تام →	ماضى بسيط
before = after that →	ماضى بسيط →	ماضى تام

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.
 Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.

٤ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضي (yesterday/2013) By +

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

٥: نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما (لا يوجد فارق زمنى بين الحدثين)

ماضى بسيط → ماضى بسيط → ماضى بسيط / after / as soon as / when

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.
 Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.

Unit 10 What's your job?

المباشر وغير مباشر Direct and Indirect speech

الكلام المباشر هو:

الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضح بين علامتى تنصيص "....."

-She Said," I like tennis" (مباشر)

- She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

1- statement الجمل الخبرية

لتحويل اى جملة خبرية تتبع الاتى:

١- اتبقى said كما هي ويمكن نستخدم (promised/explained/complained) بدلا منها

٢- نحول said الى told

٣- نحذف الاقواس



عند ربط that ، او يمكن حذفها

فعل ماضى + فاعل + said/explained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول

د- تغيير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* I .. he / she me .. him / her my .. his / her

* We .. they us ... them our .. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* You I / he / she / we / they ----- فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them ----- مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ----- ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

تغيير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتى :

كلام مباشر Direct	كلام غير مباشر Indirect
زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الأول)	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى)
زمن المضارع المستمر (am/is/are + V.ing)	زمن الماضى المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن المضارع التام (have/ has +P.P)	زمن الماضى التام (had+ P.P)
زمن المضارع التام المستمر (have/has + been+ V.ing)	زمن الماضى التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى)	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى) يبقى كما هو او
زمن الماضى المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)	زمن الماضى المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
	زمن الماضى التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
مصدر + Will	مصدر + Would
مصدر + can	مصدر + could
مصدر + shall (فى النصيحة)	مصدر + should
مصدر + shall (فى المستقبل)	مصدر + Will
مصدر + must (ضرورة/ الزام)	مصدر + must /had to
مصدر + must (استنتاج)	Must + have + P.P
مصدر + mustn't (تحریم)	مصدر + mustn't/wasn't to/weren't to
مصدر + have to/has to	مصدر + had to

كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالاتى

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day	
tomorrow	→	the next (following) day/ the day after	
Next + اسم	→	the + اسم + after /the next + اسم / the following + اسم	
tomorrow morning	→	the next (following) morning	

now	→	Then/ at that time	Today/this day	→	that day
tonight	→	that night	ago, last	→	Before/the previous
			here	→	there
at the moment	→	at that time	these	→	those
thus	→	so	this	→	that

Ex → أمثلة

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he liked tennis and had played a good game that morning.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."

-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4-"I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5-"I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

لاحظ: لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

١. لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة.

→-Ali said to Ramy, "The sun rises in the morning."

Ali told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

→The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

→Eman said "Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

٢. لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, "I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."

Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

٣. لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment/a moment ago

→He said just now, "I have already passed the exam."

He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

٤. مع الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي لا تتغير وغيرها مثل :

[would/ could / might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p]

Ex-He said" We could see the mountain after we had reached the top of the tower "

He said that they could see the mountain after they had reached the top of the tower.

٥. مع الأشياء التي لا تزال حقيقة (مثل الأوصاف /العادات/ الحقائق الجغرافية) ، نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها
أي سنجد زمن واحد فقط صحيح هو غالباً المضارع البسيط وان لم نجد سنختار الماضي البسيط

→He said," I'm two metres tall"

He said he is/was two metres tall"

→He said, "She is a beautiful girl with long hair"

He said (that) she is/was a beautiful girl with long hair.

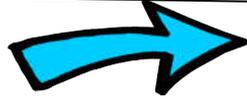
٦- اذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان : لا يتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي تمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (الفاعل) او عدم تغييره

→ Heba said, " I will meet them here again tomorrow"

Heba said that she will meet them here again tomorrow.

Heba said that she would meet them here again tomorrow.

2-Reported Questions الأسئلة في الغير مباشر



النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

١- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired)

٢- نحذف الاقواس

٣- نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .

٤- نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص.

٥- يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الازمنة الى الماضي

٦- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الازمنة

لا حفظ استخدام whether في التركيبية الاتية

if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not
جملة خبرية + whether or not

EX -Ali asked me **if/ whether** I was going out or not.

Ali asked me **whether or not** I was going out.

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / whether) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed

→ Ahmed asked Ali **if / whether** he was going to visit the pyramids_.

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona

→ -Mona asked ola **if / whether** she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"

→ Amira asked Radwa **if/whether** she had ever been to Aswan

4- "Do you often write poems?" said I.

I asked him **if / whether** he often wrote poems

5- "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me **if/whether** I would study abroad.

6- "Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me **if / whether** we should go now.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

١- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered/inquired)

٢- نحذف الاقواس

٣- نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

٤- يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 "Where will you go next week?" She said to him

She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5- "What did you do yesterday?" I asked Ali

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.

Unit 11 Amazing people

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتي :

Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when

⊗ ⊗ ١. تحل (Who /that) محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل: كالاتي.

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل
----------	------------	-----

1- She is the woman **who / that** wrote two books

→ I saw the policeman **who(that)** arrested the thief.

⊗ ⊗ ٢. تحل (whom/Who /that) محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالاتي .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل
----------	-----------------	------

→ Ahmed **whom (who - that)** you met yesterday is my brother.

→ That's the man **whom / who / that** you are talking about.

← لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

That's the man **about whom** you are talking.

⊗ ⊗ ٣. تحل محل (which/that) الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل او فاعل

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل
--------------	--------------	-----

← صيغة الفاعل

1-The stories **which (that)** are on the shelf are all mine.

2- That's the book **which / that** is a best seller.

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فاعل
--------------	--------------	------

← صيغة المفعول

→ The film **which (that)** I watched last week was boring.

He bought a new car **which (that)** he had an accident with.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (**which**) وليس **that** .

He made a bad mistake **for which** he had to apologise..

This is the article **in which** she writes about science.

- (هام) - يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلي جملة كاملة سابقة لها .

- **He came first**, which made his parents very happy.

- **He was usually late**, which always annoyed his father

-He spoke badly about my teacher which made me angry

⊗ ⊗ تستخدم where مع المكان .

مكان	Where	فاعل
------	-------	------

- This is the house where we live.
 → Alex is a nice city where I like to live .

⊗ ⊗ لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها او بعد الفعل

مكان	Which = where + حرف جر	فاعل
	Which/that	حرف جر.....فاعل

- e.g. This is the house which we live in . This is the house in which/ Where we live .
 ⊕ The country which/that he went to is very hot.
 ⊕ That is the stadium at which we saw the cup final.
 ⊕ Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write.
 → I visited the city which/that John comes from. I visited the city from which John comes
 لاحظ: حرف الجر يستخدم فقط قبل **Which** فقط وليس **That** .

⊗ ⊗ لاحظ :- نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان)

مكان	Which	فعل جملة (تشير الى المكان كشيء)
------	-------	--------------------------------------

- This is the school which was built last year.
 → Cairo, which is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.
 → This is the house which I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء
 → The pyramids, which tourists like visiting, are built thousands of years ago

⊗ تستخدم whose للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتدل محل (ي) أو صفة الملكية (my , his , her , its , your , their , our) وتكون التركيبية كالتالي :

اسم المالك	Whose	الاسم المملوك
اسم المالك	Whose + حرف جر	الاسم المملوك

- That's the man whose son succeeded.
 → My uncle in whose house we live traveled abroad.
 → The girl whose bag was stolen was crying
 → Ahmed is the boy whose father is a teacher.
 → the car whose colour is red won the race

لاحظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فاذا استخدمت كاسم فانها تسبق ب **whose**

Sub + Whose + work, stay, dreams, likes, play, use, water, plant, love + verb

- Ex: people whose work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
 Ex: People whose stay ended should renew it.
 -Shakespeare was a great playwright whose plays are famous everywhere

⊗ ⊗ تستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

زمن	When	فاعل
-----	------	------

- It's the month July when we go on holiday.
 2- Ramadan is the month when we fast..

⊗ ⊗ لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

مكان	which =when + حرف جر	فاعل
------	----------------------	------

- 1-It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

2- Friday is the day on which/When I visit my relatives in our village.

3-The early morning is the best time which I do sport in

لا حظ :- نستخدم (which) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time which is very hot.

Important notes

١- يمكن حذف who , which عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف v.to be.

Who/Which/that + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف who , which إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف v.to be ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسي مضافا اليه. ing.

Who/which/that + جملة في المعلوم = v. ing

▶ The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

→ Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

٣- عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

➤ My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

➤ This photo, which I took, shows our house

٤- تستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الاتية:

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

→ There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

→ This is the best book that I have ever read. ▶ I gave him **all** news **that** I had.

- تستخدم ايضا اذا بدأت الجملة ب (**it is / it was**)

It was Graham Bell **that** invented the telephone.

٥- تستخدم what كرابط لتشير الى اسم او عبارة وهي تساوي the thing that/which

فعل اوضمير (ليس اسم)

what

فاعل

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy.

Have you seen what I bought from London?

I can't give what you need.

I'm sorry; what happened was my mistake

٦- تستخدم هذه التعبيرات الاتية فقط مع whom/which فقط :

All of/ some of/ none of/ each of/ much of/ one of/three of/ half of

Here were several girls, none of whom seemed good enough for him.

She asked me many questions, none of which I answered.

Modal verbs of possibility: must, can't, might

Present	Past
<p>must + inf</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع - لا بد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تأتي معه</p> <p>I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think</p> <p>→ He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich. → Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal. → Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she must speak English well.</p>	<p>must have + pp</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في الماضي - لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعلَ كذا.</p> <p>→ Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams. → It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.</p>
<p>can't + inf</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في المضارع لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا.</p> <p>I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think</p> <p>→ He has three cars and a villa. He can't be poor. He can't be cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.</p>	<p>can't have + pp</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في الماضي لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعلَ كذا.</p> <p>⊙ Here is his mobile. He can't have left it in his room. ⊙ They can't have had lunch. Their food is in the fridge.</p>
<p>might + inf</p> <p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think</p> <p>⊙ Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so. ⊙ I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill. ⊙ The tourist might be American because he has an English guidebook.</p>	<p>Might have + inf</p> <p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>⊙ She was late. She might have missed the train. ⊙ I don't think he won the race. He might have lost it. ⊙ I can't find my book. I might have left it at home. ⊙ We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He might not have been there.</p>

should(ought to) have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

- ⊗ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.
- ⊗ I'm sorry! I **ought to have come** on time.

shouldn't / ought not have + pp.:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم أو الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين

The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy