

## \* Like , enjoy , good at

**Like** → gerund (v+ing) , noun , to inf.  
 Like + v+ing → He Likes singing. (ger.)  
 Like + noun → He Likes fish. (noun)  
 Like + to + inf. (المصدر) → I Like to read books (inf.)

**enjoy** → gerund , noun  
 enjoy + v+ing → I enjoy reading.  
 enjoy + noun → We enjoyed our dinner.

We can't say "enjoy to" ❌

**good at** → gerund , noun  
 good at + noun → She's good at Maths.  
 good at + v+ing → I'm good at painting.

## \* Used to :- اعتاد أن - تكونت أن

تستخدم للتعبير عن موقف أو عادة ما في الماضي استمرت لفترة ولكنها تغيرت أو توقفت في الوقت الحالي (لم تعد موجودة)  
 We use (used to) to talk about a past situation or habit that continued for a long time and to show that the situation today is different.

- When he was young , he played football.

عندما كان صغيراً ، كان يلعب كرة القدم . (ربما مازال يلعب وربما توقف عنها)

- When he was young , he used to play football.

عندما كان صغيراً ، كان يلعب كرة القدم . (ولكنه توقف عن اللعب)

تستخدم (Used to) في الماضي دائماً ولا يمكن أن تستخدم الحاضر

(Use to) ❌

Used to + inf. (المصدر) → He used to smoke. (inf.)

النفى → Used to → didn't use to (inf.)

I didn't use to have a car.

الاستفهام → Did she use to walk to school?

What did you use to do when you were five years old?



استطعت أن      انضرت لـ

\* **Had to - Could**

نستخدم (Had to) في حالة الإلزام وحدث شيء ضروري أو وجب أن يحدث (ليس هناك اختيارات أو بدائل)

We use (had to) in obligations to express something happened because it was necessary.

I had to work yesterday all night

بأني بعض المصير (inf) → **had to (inf)** → **didn't have to (inf)** → **النفي**

I didn't have to walk to school, I had a bike.

الاستفهام → Did you have to work yesterday?

نستخدم (Could) للتعبير عن شيء لم يكن حدثاً ضرورياً في الماضي (اختياري) ويعبر امتياز (عينة معينة).

We use (could) in privileges to talk about something optional, It's not obligation. (I can do it if I choose to.)

- If I had time, I could go to the park.

- I could play foot ball on Fridays. (Could + inf, المصير)

**My parents let me + inf = I'm allowed to + inf** مسموح لي بـ

نستخدم للتعبير عن الأشياء المسموحة فعل (Could) ليس بها إيجاب

- My parents let me go to the cinema with friends.

النفي → My parents **don't** let me go to the cinema with friends.

- I'm allowed to go to the park on Fridays.

النفي → I'm not allowed to go to the park on Fridays.

لاحظ أن let لا يأتي بعد صيغة allow يجب أن يأتي بعد صيغة

My parents allow me to ride my bike to school.

My parents **don't** allow me to ride my bike to school.

لاحظ أن (allowed) في الجملة الأولى صفة لذلك فعل النفي نستخدم (not)

أما (allow) في الجملة الثانية فعل لذلك فعل النفي نستخدم (don't)

نستخدم في النصي أو للتعبير عن شيء كان يجب فعله كان يجب أن should

- You should look both ways before crossing the street.

- You shouldn't ride bike against traffic.



## \* Make - let

تَجْعَلُ للتعبير عن الإكراه على فعل ما. - يجبر - يجعل. - Make

make + object (المفعول) + inf. (المصدر)

My mother made me study hard.

He made his son wash the car.

تَجْعَلُ للتعبير عن السماح بشئ ما. - يدع - يترك. - Let

let + object + inf.

Let me do the dishes.

Let me help you.

Adjectives الصفات	Comparatives المقارنة	Superlatives التفضيل
<p>من كلمة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله: <u>She's a tall girl.</u></p> <p>أوبعد: <u>The girl is tall.</u></p> <p><u>It's a big tree.</u></p>	<p>تستخدم المقارنة بين اثنين في درجة الصفة:</p> <p>adj + er + than</p> <p><u>Ali is taller than Mai.</u></p> <p><u>I'm shorter than you.</u></p>	<p>تستخدم عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين (الأكثر من واحد):</p> <p>the + adj + est</p> <p><u>He is the tallest boy in the class.</u></p> <p><u>She is the biggest girl in the room.</u></p>
<p>expensive</p> <p><u>This dress is expensive.</u></p>	<p>* الصفات الطويلة</p> <p>more + adj + than</p> <p><u>My dress is more expensive than yours.</u></p>	<p>* الصفات الطويلة</p> <p>the most + adj.</p> <p><u>This is the most expensive dress in the shop.</u></p>
<p>good</p> <p>bad</p> <p>far</p> <p>little</p> <p>many - much</p> <p>some</p> <p>late</p>	<p>better than</p> <p>worse than</p> <p>farther than</p> <p>less than</p> <p>more than</p> <p>more than</p> <p>later than</p>	<p>the best</p> <p>the worst</p> <p>the farthest</p> <p>the least</p> <p>the most</p> <p>the most</p> <p>the latest</p>

## IF conditional :-

The Zero Conditional - It's used to make statements about the real world and often refers to general truths such as scientific facts.

تستخدم للعبارة القائمة العلمية والوقائع التي لا تتغير  
 IF + present simple + present simple  
 present simple + if + present simple

- If I eat too much, I feel sick.

- Ice melts if you heat it.

The First Conditional - We used it to talk about things that may happen in the future.

تستخدم للعبارة عن أفعال قد تحدث في المستقبل لتعبير لعل أو لا.

IF + present simple + simple future  
 (will or won't) + inf.

If you study hard, you will succeed.

If we don't hurry, we will miss the train.

Simple future + if + present simple.

She 'll be angry if I 'm late.

(اختصار will = (ll و)

حين تأتي If في بداية الجملة نضع (و) بين الجملتين  
 وحين تأتي if في المنتصف لا نضع (و) وتأتي (if) في موضع صغير

## Imperative :-

صيغة الأمر

تستخدم للأمر والطلب وإعطاء التعليمات والتذكير والنصيحة وللمن أحياناً

- Help me! - وتكون من الفعل مصدر في بداية الجملة
- Hurry up, please - Come here - Turn right at the corner.
- Be careful! - Have another cup of tea - Look at me.
- Have a good day
- Don't forget your coat. (Don't + inf) لا تنسى
- Don't wait for me.



## \* Wish يَتَمَنَّى

### ① wish + past simple

We use it to express that we want a situation in the present to be different. To express wishes which I don't have (imagination).

نَتَمَنَّى (الماضى + wish) للتعبير عن موقف مخالف لما موجود في الوقت الحاضر أو لمتنى شيء لا نملكه حالياً (تخيل)

- I wish I had more friends at school.

- I wish I could run faster.

With wish we use (were) instead of (was) for v. to be.

مع (wish) نستخدم دائماً (were) بدلاً من (was)

- I wish I were a doctor.

- She wishes she were here now.

- I wish it were true that he hired me.

→ I wish I weren't shy.

- The street is very crowded. I wish I didn't have a car.

### ② wish + past perfect

We use it to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different.

نَتَمَنَّى للتعبير عن الندم وتتمنى فعل الأشياء بطريقة مختلفة في الماضي (بإعتراف)

- I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot)

- I wish I had studied harder. (I didn't study enough)

- I wish I hadn't said that.

### ③ wish + would + inf.

It's used to express impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action. When we want something to change in the future.

نَتَمَنَّى للتعبير عن نفاذ الصبر والارتجاف وعدم الرضا عن فعل - حال  
والرغبة في تغيير هذا الفعل في المستقبل

- I wish you would be more careful.



- I wish she'd be quiet. (would = 'd.)  
 - I wish you would stop smoking.  
 We don't use wish + would to talk about ourselves.  
 لا يمكن أن نستخدم (wish + would) في الحديث عن أنفسنا  
 I wish I would wake up early X That's wrong  
 - I wish I could wake up early. ✓

\* Who : الذي

- نستخدم أداة ربط بين جملتين (الدلالة على الفاعل)  
 Ahmad is a player. He has scored a lot of goals.  
 هذا الفاعل هو نفسه لربط الجملتين فنف (و) (He) ونضع Who  
 Ahmad is a player who has scored a lot of goals.  
 - A poet is a person. He writes poetry.  
 A poet is a person who writes poetry.

Prefixes : un- / re- / pre-

Prefixes are placed at the beginning of words to change their meanings.

- ص مقاطع توضع في بداية الكلمات لتغير معنى مختلف  
 (un) توضع على المعنى  
 Un = not , opposite  
 سعيد happy - unhappy غير سعيد  
 مرئي seen - un seen غير مرئي  
 يفرغ حثائب pack - un pack يفرغ حثائب  
 (re) يعيد الفعل مرة ثانية  
 re = again  
 يصل Contact - reContact يعيد اتصال  
 يكتشف discover - rediscover يعيد اكتشاف  
 يكتب write - rewrite يعيد كتابة  
 (pre) ما قبل  
 pre = before  
 تاريخي historic - prehistoric ما قبل التاريخ  
 مخطط plan - pre plan (ما قبل المخطط) مخطط مسبق

## The present simple. المضارع البسيط

He, she, it + verb + s.

Single noun

- She plays hockey. هي تلعب رياضة الهوكي

- Mona usually goes to work at 7 am.

I, We, You, They + verb

plural noun

- They always play football every Friday.

- Ahmad and Ali study together every week.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط في الخبر عن (حقيقة علمية ثابتة) و (عادة تحدث كل فترة زمنية معينة) و (الروتين اليومي)

- The Earth moves around the sun. حقيقة علمية

ويستخدم أيضا في خبر حدث مؤكد في المستقبل (محدد بالوقت)

- The train to Cairo leaves at 10 am. tomorrow.

He, she, it + doesn't + v. → النفي

- She doesn't go to school by bus.

I, We, You, They + don't + v

- I don't like fish.

نستخدم (does) حين يكون الفاعل مفرد غائب → الاستفهام و (do) مع باقى المالات (المذكر والمجمع)

Do

الفاعل

المصدر

باقى الجملة

Does ] → subject + infinitive → the rest → ?

- Do you play football?

- Does he play football?

عند الإجابة نذف Does, Do ونضع الفعل لتكوين الجواب

- Yes, I play foot ball.

- Yes, he plays foot ball.

- Yes, I do - No, I don't. أو الإجابات المختصرة

- Yes, he does - No, he doesn't

- Where does he live?

He lives in Cairo.



## The Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

I am  
He - she - it is  
We - You - They are } → verb + ing

- I am watching T.V.
- He is sleeping now.
- They are drinking tea.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن شيء يحدث وقت التحدث عنه  
أو لوصف صورة بها أحداث، كما يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي  
تم الترتيب والاعداد له مسبقاً.

- He is traveling to Paris next week.

النفي → am / is / are + not + v + ing.

- He isn't sleeping.
- They aren't listening to music.
- I'm not riding a horse.

السؤال → Am / Is / Are + subject + v + ing + — ?

Are you listening to me? Yes, I am.

Is she sleeping? No, she isn't.

- What are you reading?

I'm reading a story.

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر، هذه الأفعال البسيطة

Like - hate - love - admire - belong - seem  
prefer - feel - know - agree - disagree -  
hear - think (يعتقد) - believe - suppose - mean  
understand - remember - want - wish - need  
realize



## \* going to - سوف

am/is/are + going to + infinitive

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي تم التخطيط له مسبقاً أو قراراً

- I'm going to visit my uncle tomorrow.

- He is clever. He's going to pass the test. أو شيوات معينة

## \* The Past Simple - الماضي البسيط

التعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى

يتكون من الصيغة البسيطة للفعل سواء كان منتظماً أو غير منتظم

- They played football yesterday. (regular)

- I ate fish yesterday. (irregular)

النفي → didn't + inf. → I didn't eat fish yesterday.

- He didn't sleep enough last night.

الاستفهام → Did + sub + inf. + The rest of a sentence + ?

- Did you enjoy the movie?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

- What did you do last week?

I stayed at home.

- Where did you go for the holiday?

I went to Alex.

## \* Past Simple Passive

المبين للجهول في الماضي

تستخدم للتركيز على الفعل نفسه وليس الفاعل أو الأفعول به

subject + V + object → active

Obj. + was/were + p.p + by subject → passive



sub

v

obj

- The cat chased the mouse. → active

- The mouse was chased by the cat

- Radwa washed the dishes.

- The dishes were washed by Radwa.

نفي → The mouse wasn't chased by the dog.  
The dishes weren't washed by Ali.

سؤال → Was  
Were ] → + obj. + P.P + The rest ?  
Was the mouse chased by the cat?  
Were the dishes washed by the Ali?  
Q. word + was / were + obj + P.P. + The rest ?  
Where were the robbers seen?  
What was stolen?

### \* The Past Continuous:

الماضي المستمر

(Was/were + V + ing)

كانت تتابعين حدث كان مسجراً ليلة أمس  
- She was watching TV yesterday evening.

التي كانت حدث كان مسجراً في الماضي وقطعة حدث آخر  
- She was watching TV when the light went out.

ماضي مستمر → when → ماضي مستمر

عندما When → ماضي مستمر → ماضي مستمر

عندما my aunt came, I was reading a book.

بينما While → ماضي مستمر

- While I was watching TV, mum called me.

While → ماضي مستمر → ماضي مستمر

بينما While → ماضي مستمر → ماضي مستمر

My father came while my mother was cooking.

كانت تتابعين حدث كان مسجراً في الماضي في نفس الوقت  
I was watching T.V. while my mother was cooking.



## Present Perfect - المضارع التام

(I, you, we, they) have  
(He, she, it) has ] + P.P

يستخدم المضارع التام مع الأفعال التي وقعت مؤخرًا (انتهت للتو)  
- My father has just arrived. (أبى وصل للتو)

- I can watch TV now, I have finished my homework.

لا يستخدم المضارع التام مع حدث وقع في الماضي وله أثره أو لم ينتهِ بعد  
- I have met him two years ago.

(قابليته منذ سنتين وما زالت أذكره أو أعرفه)

- I have lived here for two years.

أعيش هنا منذ سنتين (لمدة سنتين)

يستخدم المضارع التام مع حدث ماضي له أهمية ما أو أثره في الحاضر

- I have been to France 3 years ago.

- Since, For, ago: (used with different tenses)

يستخدم مع أزمنة مختلفة (ليس فقط المضارع التام)

تستخدم (since) مع بداية فترة زمنية معينة منذ

سواء كانت تاريخ أو حدث (تستخدم غالبًا مع المضارع التام)

- He has lived here since 1996.

- She has lived there since she was 10 years old.

تستخدم للإشارة على (فترة زمنية معينة) لمدة For

- I have lived in this country for 2 years.

- They have stayed in London for 3 months.

تستخدم للإشارة على انقضاء فترة زمنية معينة منذ وقت مضى ago

وكانت الفترة الزمنية قبلها بفترة (For). (تستخدم غالبًا مع الماضي البسيط)

- They stayed in London 3 months ago.

- I arrived at the bus stop 10 minutes ago.

never (at any time) never (not at any time) ever (at any time)

- Have you ever been to London?

- I have never learnt French.



## Past Perfect

الماضي التام  
(had + P.P)

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في الماضي قبل حدث آخر مباشرة

- The Fire had started before we arrived.

Mum had cooked lunch before Dad arrived.

والتعبير عن حدث التمام قبل وقت محدد في الماضي.

- She had done her home work before 9 o'clock

- They had all left by mid night.

\* before قبل , after بعد

الماضي بسيط → before → الماضي بسيط

Before → الماضي بسيط → الماضي التام

He had watched TV before he went to bed.

Before he went to bed, he had watched TV.

الماضي بسيط → after → الماضي بسيط

After → الماضي التام → الماضي بسيط

After I had done my homework, I played football.

He travelled to England after he had improved his English.

الغرض → I hadn't finished my homework before my father arrived.

## Reported Speech

- يُحذف من نقل كلام شخص ما بدلاً من الاقتباس الحرفي لكلامه
- "He is Happy" Ali said
  - Ali said he was happy.
  - يراعى تغيير الضمائر تبعاً للقائل الحديث ومنه ينقل عنه
  - "I'm a teacher" said she.
  - She said she was a teacher.
  - يجب أن تُحذف " " كلام الاقتباس وتبدأ بـ said or told
  - تغيّر زمن الفعل عند القول reported speech كالآتي

Direct speech	Reported speech
simple present	simple past
"I want an ice cream" said Ali	Ali said he wanted an ice cream.
Present progressive	Past progressive
"I'm looking for my keys" he said	He said that he <u>was</u> <u>looking</u> for his keys.
Simple past	Past perfect
"They visited Cairo last year" they said.	They said that they had visited Cairo last year.
Present perfect	Past perfect
"I've lived here for a long time" he said.	He said he had lived here for a long time.
Future simple	Conditional (would+inf)
"I will open the door" she said.	She said she <u>would</u> open the door.
Can	Could
may	might
must	had to
shall	should



- ضاع بعض الكلمات الدالة على الزمان أو المكان بسبب تغيرها كالآتي:

today →	that day
tonight →	that night
tomorrow →	the next day / the following day.
yesterday →	the day before
last year →	the year before
next week →	the following week
a month ago →	the month before
now →	then
at the moment →	at that moment
here →	there
this - these →	that - those

### - Reported questions:-

- عند تحويل الأسئلة إلى كلام منقول يجب مراعاة الآتي:  
 - نضع كلمة الاستفهام كما هي (بعد تحويله)

- يأتي بعدها الفاعل (ضمير الفاعل) ثم الفعل وباقي الجملة (تكون الجملة)  
 - نضع علامة الاستفهام (?) ونضع (.)

- "How are you?" he asked.

- He asked me how I was.

- "Where were you, yesterday?" my friend asked.

- My friend asked me where I had been the day before.

- عند تحويل السؤال بـ (هل) فعل من أوتافض نضع (If) بالأمثلة

- "Do you want to eat now?" mum asked

- Mum asked me if I wanted to eat then.

- "Will you be there?" He said.

- He asked me if I would be there.

### - Imperative:-

- عند نقل الكلام في صيغة الأمر نستخدم told-to، وبعدها الفعل (أو to not)

- "Sit down" he said → He told me to sit down.

- "Don't be afraid" she said → She told us not to be afraid.