

Grammar

The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
يتكون من مصدر الفعل بإضافة ies, es, s مع he, she, it أو الاسم المفرد ies, es, s وبدون مع I, you, we, they أو الاسم الجمع	I } You } don't We } They } المصدر	Do { I you we they }	- يستخدم للتعبير عن ١- عادة Habit - I get up at 6 o'clock. ٢- حقيقة Fact - The moon moves round the Earth.	always usually often sometimes not often rarely never every
	He } She } doesn't It } المصدر	Does { he she it }		

ملاحظات

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (ss - sh - ch - o - x) نضيف له (es)
 cross → crosses wash → washes watch → watches
 go → goes fix → fixes

(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ies)
 study → studies worry → worries fly → flies

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) نضع (s)
 play → plays say → says
 enjoy → enjoys buy → buys

(٤) يُستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل:
when, after, before, as soon as, if, unless, till, until

when, after, before,
 as soon as, till,
 until, if, unless

} present simple + future (will / be going to) inf.
 مضارع بسيط + مستقبل

- As soon as I return home, I'll give you a ring.
- We are going to return home after we finish the meeting.

(٥) يُحول زمن المضارع البسيط الى المبني للمجهول كالاتي:
 (object + am, is, are + pp)

Active : The servant washes the car everyday.

Passive: The car is washed everyday by the servant.

The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
يتكون من التصريف الثانى للفعل بإضافة ied, ed, d فى حالة الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال الشاذة تُحفظ	I He She It You We They	Did he she it you we they	- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى وانتهى. - We saw the film two days ago. - عادة فى الماضى وانتهت.	in yesterday ago last once one day in the past

ملاحظات

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)
like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)
study → studied cry → cried marry → married

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed)
play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(٤) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)
travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

(٥) يُحول زمن الماضى البسيط الى المبنى للمجهول كالاتى:
(object + was, were + pp)

Active : The servant washed the car.

Passive: The car was washed by the servant.

(٦) يستخدم زمن الماضى البسيط مع الروابط التالية:-

When	ماضى بسيط	ماضى مستمر	When he arrived, we were having dinner. حدث قطعه حدث آخر
When	ماضى بسيط	ماضى بسيط	When the doctor arrived, the patient died. الحدثان فى نفس الوقت
When After As soon as	ماضى تام	ماضى بسيط	When the doctor had arrived, the patient died. وَصَلَ الدكتور أولاً
When Before By the time	ماضى بسيط	ماضى تام	When the doctor arrived, the patient had died. ماتَ المريض أولاً

The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I → am He } is She } It } You } We } are They }	I → am not He } isn't She } It } You } We } aren't They }	Am → I Is { he she it Are { you we they	- يستخدم للتعبير عن ١- حدث يقع الآن - He's eating. ٢- حدث تم التخطيط للقيام به فى المستقبل - I'm going to Luxor next week.	- Look - Listen - Now -at present - at the moment - at the present time

ملاحظات

١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

bake → baking come → coming live → living
make → making ride → riding take → taking
drive → driving give → giving have → having

be → being see → seeing - ماعدا :-

٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting
shop → shopping run → running swim → swimming

- ماعدا :-

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing

٤) يُحول زمن المضارع المستمر الى المبنى للمجهول كالاتى:

(object + am, is, are + being + pp)

Active : The government is building many cities in the desert.

Passive: Many cities are being built in the desert.

The Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I } He } She } was It } (ing + You } We } were They }	I } He } She } wasn't It } (ing + You } We } weren't They }	I } he } she } it } Was you } we } they } Were	- يستخدم للتعبير عن ١- فعل كان مستمراً في وقت مُعَيَّن في الماضي. ٢- حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي و قطعه حدث ماضي آخر. ٣- حدثين مختلفين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.	- While - AS - Just as - When

ملاحظات

(١) يُعبر عن فعل كان مستمراً في وقت مُعَيَّن في الماضي :-

* Ex : - He was watching TV at 9 o'clock yesterday.

(٢) يُعبر عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي و قطعه حدث ماضي آخر:-

While – As – Just as

بينما

Past continuous

ماضي مستمر

, Past simple

ماضي بسيط

* Ex : - While we were playing, it rained.

Past continuous

ماضي مستمر

while – as – just as

بينما

Past simple

ماضي بسيط

* Ex : - My brother came while I was studying.

When

→ ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط →

* Ex : - When I saw Ali , he was driving home.

ماضي بسيط → **when** → ماضي مستمر

* Ex : - Adel was watching the match when the light went out.

(٣) يُعبر عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في وقت واحد ونستخدم الآتي:-

While – As – Just as

بينما

Past continuous

ماضي مستمر

, Past continuous

ماضي مستمر

* Ex : - I was doing my homework while my brother was playing.

٤) عندما تأتي الجملة بعد (while / as / just as) بدون فاعل (بمعنى أثناء) نستخدم (v+ ing)

- * **Ex :** - While playing tennis, I fell down.
- While doing his homework, he broke his pen.

٥) تُستخدم **during** بمعنى أثناء مكان while ولكن يأتي بعدها (noun / noun phrase)

- * **Ex :** - During the match, the light went out.
- My friend visited us during lunch.
- She got lost during her visit to the zoo.
- During his sleep, his money was stolen.

٦) تذكر أن الحدث الذي يستغرق وقت أطول يكون في الماضي المستمر بغض النظر عن موقع (when) في الجملة سواء كان قبلها أم بعدها :-

- * **Ex :** - When I was studying, my father arrived.
- When my father arrived, I was studying.
- Ali heard a loud crash when he was eating pizza.

٧) يُحول زمن الماضي المستمر الى المبني للمجهول كالآتي:

(object + was, were + being + pp)

Active : She was changing the curtains.

Passive: The curtains were being changed by her.

٨) لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين:-

❖ I was watching TV at 9 o'clock yesterday.

❖ في تمام الساعة التاسعة البارحة كنت أشاهد التلفزيون أي أن حدث المشاهدة كان في منتصف الساعة التاسعة.

❖ I watched TV at 9 o'clock yesterday.

❖ في تمام الساعة التاسعة البارحة انتهيت من مشاهدة التلفزيون.

The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I He She It You We They <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> will + المصدر </div>	I He She It You We They <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> won't + المصدر </div>	I he she it you we they <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> Will </div>	١- اتخاذ قرار سريع. ٢- تنبؤ في المستقبل بدون دليل. ٣- حقائق مستقبلية. ٤- عرض خدمة. ٥- طلب خدمة. ٦- ترتيبات. ٧- التهديد.	- tomorrow - next - soon - in the future

- 1 - There is no sugar. I'll buy some.
- 2 - Man will live under the sea.
- 3 - Next year, I will be 17 years old
- 4 - I'll make dinner tonight.
- 5 - Will you open the door?
- 6 - I'll meet you tonight.
- 7 - If you do that again, I'll phone the police.

• يُحول زمن المستقبل البسيط الى المبني للمجهول كالآتي:

(object + will + be + pp)

Active : She will clean the kitchen.

Passive: The kitchen will be cleaned.

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I → am He She It You We They <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> going to + المصدر </div>	I → am not He She It You We They <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> isn't / aren't + المصدر </div>	Am → I Is Are he she it you we they <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> going to + المصدر </div>	- يستخدم للتعبير عن النية والتخطيط لعمل شيء في المستقبل. - I am going to visit Rome next week. ٢- تنبؤ بما سوف يحدث في المستقبل بوجود دليل الآن. - It's really dark. I think it's going to rain.	- tomorrow - next - soon - in the future

• يُحول زمن المستقبل القريب الى المبني للمجهول كالآتي:

(object + am, is, are going to + be + pp)

Active : She is going to clean the kitchen.

Passive: The kitchen is going to be cleaned.

The Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I You We They <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } have pp </div>	I You We They <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } have not pp </div>	Have <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> { you we they </div> pp	- يُستخدم للتعبير عن ١- حدث وقع في الماضي وله أثر في الوقت الحالي. ٢- حدث تم منذ وقت قريب جداً ويُستخدم مع just, already recently ٣- حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتى الحاضر وقد يستمر في المستقبل ويستخدم مع since, for	- ever - never - just - already - since - for - yet - lately - recently
He She It <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } has pp </div>	He She It <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } has not pp </div>	Has <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> { he she it </div> pp		

ملاحظات

- 1 - ever "من قبل" تُستخدم في حالة السؤال، والإثبات في حالة المقارنة القصوى، وتأتي قبل pp
- 2 - never "أبداً" تُستخدم في حالة النفي، وتأتي قبل pp
- 3 - just "حالا" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والسؤال، وتأتي قبل pp
- 4 - already "بالفعل" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والسؤال، وتأتي قبل pp
- 5 - since "منذ" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والنفي ويأتي بعدها زمن بداية الحدث.
- 6 - for "المدة" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والنفي ويأتي بعدها فترة زمنية مُحددة.
- 7 - yet "حتى الآن" تُستخدم في حالة السؤال والنفي وتأتي في نهاية الجملة.
- 8 - recently / lately "حديثاً" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والنفي والسؤال وتأتي في نهاية الجملة.

since منذ	2000 – summer – March – Sunday – 7 o'clock- his arrival last (week – year – month) – I was 12 years old – then
for لمدة	11 years – 10 months – 9 weeks – 8 days – 7 hours 5 minutes – a day / a year – an hour – a long time - ever ages – the last month

- * have / has been to + place ذهب الى مكان ما وعاد
- * have / has gone to + place ذهب الى مكان ما (أو في طريقه إليه) ولم يعد
- He has been to London. = He went to London and came back.
- He has gone to London. = He is in London now.

• يُحول زمن المضارع التام الى المبني للمجهول كالاتي:

(object + have, has + been + pp)

Active : I have bought a new car.

Passive: A new car has been bought by me.

The Past Perfect Tense الزمن الماضي التام

Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I He She It You We They	I He She It You We They	I he she it you we they	يُستخدم للتعبير عن شيء حدث بالفعل / إكتمل قبل حدوث شيء آخر	- After - When - As soon as - Before - By the time - till - until

ملاحظات

(١) إذا وجد حدثين في الماضي فإن الحدث الأول (الذي تم أولاً) يوضع في الماضي التام ويبقى الحدث الثاني في الماضي البسيط

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

Before / By the time → ماضى تام + ماضى بسيط

ماضى بسيط منفى → **till / until** → ماضى تام

← ولكن لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع **when** في الأمثلة الآتية:

- When they reached the station, the train had left.
It means that they missed it.
- When they had reached the station, the train left.
It means that they took it.
- When they reached the station, the train left.
It means that they reached when / the moment the train left.

(٢) إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد **After / Before** نضع (n.) or (V + ing)

After → V + ing / n. → ماضى بسيط

Before → V + ing / n. → ماضى تام

- After reading the story, I visited my friend.
- I had read the story before visiting my friend

(٣) يُحول زمن الماضي التام الى المبني للمجهول كالاتى:

(object + had + been + pp)

Active : We had done the homework.

Passive: The homework had been done by us.

Direct and Reported Speech

الكلام المباشر والغير مباشر

الجملة الخبرية Statement

- ← الجملة الخبرية هي الجملة التي تتكون من فاعل وفعل.
 ← عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى غير المباشر تتبع الخطوات الآتية :-
 (١) بتغير فعل القول كما يلي :-

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
say	say	say to	tell + مفعول
says	says	says to	tells + مفعول
said	said	said to	told + مفعول

- (٢) الأقواس تُحذف ونستخدم that للربط و يمكن الاستغناء عنها.
 (٣) تُحول الضمائر سواء في حالة الفاعل أو المفعول به أو الملكية بحيث تعود على الفاعل والمفعول خارج الأقواس حسب المعنى، وغالبا ما تكون كالآتي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
ضمير فاعل		ضمير مفعول		ضمير ملكية	
I	he, she	me	him, her	my	his, her
we	they	us	them	our	their

- (٤) إذا كان فعل القول ماضي said / said to تتغير الأزمنة والظروف وأسماء الإشارة كالتالي:

Direct	Indirect
Present simple (go / goes)	Past simple (went)
Present continuous (is going)	Past continuous (was going)
Present perfect (has gone)	Past perfect (had gone)
Past simple (went)	Past simple/perfect (went/had gone)
shall, will, can, may + inf.	should, would, could, might + inf.
must, have to, has to + inf	had to + inf

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
this	that	tomorrow	the following (next) day
these	those	next (week)	the following (week)
here	there		the (week) after
now	then	yesterday	the day before
today	that day		the pervious day
tonight	that night		the (week) before

ago	before	last (week)	the pervious week
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1. *He said to me, "I went to the zoo yesterday."*

.....

2. *She said, "I'm doing my homework now."*

.....

3. *He said "I'll buy a car."*

.....

4. *He said to her " I'm here to help you."*

.....

ملاحظات

١- إذا كان فعل القول فى زمن المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط فإن الأزمنة والظروف وأسماء الإشارة لا تتغير فى التحويل، ويكون التغيير فى الضمائر فقط.

5. *She says , " I usually visit my grandma every week."*

.....

٢- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حقيقة مطلقة أو حدث منذ فترة قصيرة جدا أو أن الحدث دائم ومتكرر.

6. *He said " the earth is round."*

.....

٣- إذا كان المخاطب داخل الأقواس فإنه يوضع بعد فعل القول عند التحويل. وإذا جاءت جملة القول فى آخر الجملة الخبرية على صورة said he أو he said فإننا نبدأ بها الجملة عند التحويل.

7. *" I want to dine with you Shaimaa .", said Faten .*

.....

٤- ممكن استخدام كلمات أخرى غير said / told فى الكلام غير المباشر مثل :
answered / replied / reported

٥- كيف تختار بين said & told

..... فعل + فاعل + said

فعل + فاعل + مفعول + told

1) Ali (said – told) Emad that he might come the next day.

2) She (told – said) us she had met the manager the day before.

3) He (said – told) his father was ill.

4) Adel (said – told) he could speak French.

الجملة الإستفهامية Reported Questions

← الجملة الإستفهامية هي الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد أو أداة استفهام.

← عند تحويل الجملة الإستفهامية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

(١) يتغير فعل القول كما يلي :-

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
say	ask	say to	ask + مفعول
says	asks	says to	asks + مفعول
said	asked	said to	asked + مفعول

(٢) الأقواس تُحذف ونستخدم if / whether للربط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد، أما إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام نستخدمها كأداة ربط ، ويأتي بعد الرابط فاعل ثم فعل ثم باقى الجملة.

باقى الجملة + فعل + فاعل + if / Wh. + asked + فاعل

- ممكن استخدام كلمات أخرى غير ask فى الكلام غير المباشر مثل :
want to know / wonder

(٣) نتبع إجراءات وجداول التحويل كما سبق ذكرها في الجملة الخبرية.

1. Ali said to his friend , “ why were you absent yesterday?”

.....

2. “Are you coming to the party?”

(she asked me)

.....

3. Did you get a computer?

(He asked)

.....

4. He said to her “Have you done your homework?” (He wondered)

.....

5. He said “What is your name?”

(He asked)

.....

Order, Request and Advice

الجملة الأمرية أو الطلب أو النصيحة

عند التحويل إلى غير مباشر نتبع الآتى :-
 * يتحويل فعل القول الى :-

said to – said → asked - ordered - told - advised

* نربط الجملة المثبتة بـ to والجملة المنفية بـ not to ثم مصدر الفعل.

* He asked me to / not to + المصدر

1. *My teacher said, “ Study hard to succeed.”* (advised me)

2. *Hazem said, “ Go home, Mona.”* (told)

3. *He said, “ Don’t play with matches.”* (He told me)

4. *He said to me " Open the door and don't close the window."* (He ordered)

Relative Clauses

العبارات الوصفية

A clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a verb and, which is part of a sentence.

هى مجموعة من الكلمات التى تحتوى على فاعل وفعل، والتى تكون جزء من الجملة.

- She came home when she was tired.
- She came home and she was tired are both clauses. Here, they are joined by when.

A relative clause is a group of words containing a verb which describe something or somebody. It comes after the noun it is describing.

العبارة الموصولة هى مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوى على فعل وهى تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما، كما أنها تأتى بعد الاسم الذى يُوصَف.

- This is the bag which I bought last week.
- The man who lives next door is very rich.

- وتُستخدم ضمائر الوصل الآتية فى بداية العبارة الموصولة:-

Who (that)	→ for people	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)
Whom	→ for people	للعاقل (مفعول)
Which (that)	→ for things or animals	للأشياء أو الحيوانات (فاعل أو مفعول)
Where	→ for places	للأماكن
When	→ a period of time	فترة أو مدة زمنية
Whose	→ possessive	ضمير الملكية

Who \ That

(١) تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل ولا يمكن حذفها.

1) *That is the scientist. He won the Noble Prize.*

- That is the scientist who / that won the Noble Prize.

2) *The girl is my daughter. She got the medal.*

- The girl who\ that got the medal is my daughter.

(٢) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن حذفها وتُفهم من سياق الجملة.

3) *The man is my uncle. You met him yesterday.*

- The man whom \ who \ that\ you met yesterday is my uncle.
- The man you met yesterday is my uncle.

4) *That is the man . You are talking about him.*

- That is the man whom \ who \ that you are talking about.
- That is the man you are talking about.
- That is the man about whom you are talking.

Which \ That

(١) تحل محل الفاعل غير العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل ولا يمكن حذفها.

1) *We bought a new car. It is very expensive.*

- We bought a new car which \ that is very expensive.

2) *The books are mine. They are on the shelf.*

- The books which \ that are on the shelf are mine..

(٢) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن حذفها وتُفهم من سياق الجملة.

3) *He bought a new car. He made an accident with it.*

- He bought a new car which \ that he made an accident with.
- He bought a new car he made an accident with.
- He bought a new car with which he made an accident.

4) *The train left at ten o'clock. We caught the train.*

- The train which \ that we caught left at ten o'clock.
- The train we caught left at ten o'clock.

Whose

(١) تحل محل ضمائر الملكية (his – her – their – its) فى الجملة الثانية

1) *This is our neighbour. His son is a doctor.*

- This is our neighbour whose son is a doctor.

2) *Mr Ahmed is our neighbour. His son is a doctor.*

- Mr Ahmed, whose son is a doctor, is our neighbour.

3) *I met the boy. The boy's father was killed.*

- I met the boy whose father was killed.

4) *The computer is new. Its screen broke down.*

- The computer whose screen broke down is new.

5) *That's my grandfather. We live in his house.*

- That's my grandfather whose house we live in.

- That's my grandfather in whose house we live.

Where

(١) حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرةً.

1) *This is my school. I study in it.*

- This is my school where I study.

- This is my school which I study in.

- This is my school in which I study.

When

(١) حيث وتحل محل الزمان ويأتي قبلها مباشرة الزمان

1) *June is a month. Students take exams in June.*

- June is a month when students take exams.

2) *I usually visit my uncles on Friday.*

- Friday is the day when I usually visit my uncles.

Future Possibilities الإحتمالات في المستقبل

للتعبير عن احتمالات حدوث شيء في المستقبل نستخدم :-

	← تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء مؤكد حدوثه في المستقبل. وتأتي مع
will + inf.	<i>I'm sure / I'm certain / It's definite / definitely</i> - Father will travel to London. I'm sure. - The suit will definitely be ready by Monday 28 th .
	← تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمال حدوث شيء في المستقبل (احتمال حدوثه كبير ولكن ليس مؤكد) وتأتي مع
may + inf.	<i>I'm not sure / It's probable</i> - They may visit us tomorrow. - The girl's party dress may be ready by Sunday 23 rd .
	← تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمال ضعيف لحدوث شيء في المستقبل. وتأتي مع
might + inf.	<i>I don't know / I don't think so / It's possible</i>

	- We might give a party tonight, but I don't think so. - Ali's team might win the match. (It's possible)
	← تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء مؤكد عدم حدوثه في المستقبل.
won't + inf.	- Tamer won't come today. (It's certain.) - Ali won't be the hero of the match. (I'm sure.)

Countable and uncountable nouns

الأسماء التي تُعد والتي لا تُعد

Countable nouns الأسماء التي تُعد

(١) الاسم الذي يعد له مفرد وله جمع ويأخذ (a - an) في المفرد وتحذفان في الجمع .
a book → books an egg → eggs

(٢) ويمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الاسم الذي يعد .
(some – any – a lot of - many – few)
(a lot of books – few pens – many pounds – some shirts – any stories)

Uncountable nouns الأسماء التي لا تُعد

(١) الاسم الذي لا يعد لا يمكن عده ولا يأخذ (a - an) في المفرد .
water - money - music - bread - news - information - oil

(٢) ويمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الاسم الذي لا يعد .
(a lot of – much – little – some – any)
(a lot of information – some money – little water – much milk – any news)

(٣) الأسماء الآتية لا تعد ودائماً جمع وليس لها مفرد:
police, youth , clothes, ,

(٤) بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف **s** يُستخدم معها دائماً فعل مفرد:
athletics / politics / mathematics / maths / news / physics / electronics

	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة . - I have got a lot of friends.
a lot of	- I have got a lot of money.
	■ يمكن استخدام كلمة (a lot) بدون (of) ولا يتبعها اسم وتأتي في آخر الجملة. - I like reading stories a lot.
	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة .
lots of	- Lots of us like English.

	- There are lots of apples.
	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام .
many	- I haven't got many friends.
	- Have you got many friends?
	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير الى عدد (أكثر من اللازم).
too many	- There are many people in the hall.
	■ تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام.
much	- I haven't got much money.
	- Have you got much money?
	■ تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير إلى كمية (أكثر من اللازم).
too much	- There is little water in the bottle.
	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المثبتة.
a few	- I have a few pounds. (enough)
	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة.
few	- I have few pounds. (not enough)
	■ تأتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير إلى عدد (أقل من اللازم).
too few	- The pupils answered too few questions.
	■ تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المثبتة.
a little	- I drank a little water. (enough)
	■ تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة.
little	- I drank little water. (not enough)
	■ تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير إلى عدد (أقل من اللازم).
too little	- She has got too little money.
	■ تُستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية و يأتي بعدها اسم كمية ثم فعل مساعد.
How much	- How much milk is there in the fridge?
	■ تُستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن و يأتي بعدها فعل مساعد ثم الفاعل.
	- How much is this dress?
	- How much does this dress cost?
How many	■ تُستخدم للسؤال عن العدد ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع يُعد ثم فعل مساعد.
	- How many books did you buy?

Comparing Quantities

مقارنة الكميات

Adjectives Nouns	adjective الصفة	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين
Countable nouns الأسماء التي تعد	a lot of / many	more than	the most
	few	fewer than	the fewest
Uncountable nouns الأسماء التي لا تعد	a lot of / much	more than	the most
	little	less than	the least

- Samy bought more notebooks than Leila.
- Ali has more sugar than Emad.
- Hany has the most books.
- Menna has got the most money.
- Ahmed has fewer pens than Ayman.
- Dina drank less juice than Hala.
- Ahmed read the fewest books.
- You will buy fewer goods if they are expensive.
- You must buy goods for less money than you sell them for.

	تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة و فى سؤالي العرض والطلب.
some	- My mother knows <u>some</u> good <u>stories</u> . (اسم يعد)
	- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)
	- Would you like some tea? (عرض)
	- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)
	تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية.
any	- I don't want any stamps. (اسم يعد)
	- I didn't drink any milk. (اسم لا يعد)
	- I bought <u>some</u> books. تستخدم لنفى مع نفى الفعل.
	- I <u>didn't</u> buy <u>any</u> books.

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	- She has <u>some</u> money.	- She <u>doesn't</u> have <u>any</u> money. تأتى مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :
	hardly – never – without – refuse – too to	
	- He <u>never</u> had <u>any</u> luck.	- We <u>hardly</u> had <u>any</u> money. تستخدم مع <u>If</u> الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .
	- If anyone has <u>any</u> questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.	
		تأتى فى الجمل المنفية عندما يكون الفعل مثبتا.
	- There were no shops open.	- I have no money.
no	<u>not</u> <u>any</u>	تستخدم لنفى <u>some</u> مع فعل مثبت وتساوى
	- She has <u>some</u> money.	- She has <u>no</u> money.
	- I bought <u>some</u> books.	- I bought <u>no</u> books.

The Possessive ('s)

('s) الملكية

(١) تستخدم ('s) عادة بعد الأسماء المفردة (أشخاص - حيوانات - طيور ...)

Ahmed's bag	a spider's web	Ahmed's bags
a doctor's appointment	the cat's tail	Ali's sister's party اسمين متتاليين

(٢) تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسماء الجمع الذى لا ينتهى بـ (s) (جمع شاذ) :-

the children's bike	people's telephone numbers
a children's book / men's coats	Ali and Ahmed's car (بعد أكثر من اسم)

(٣) تستخدم ('s) مع أسماء الوظائف لتشير الى مكان الوظيفة ويأت قبلها حرف الجر (at) :-

the dentist's	the doctor's	the grocer's
the chemist's	the butcher's	the baker's

(٤) تستخدم ('s) مع التعبيرات والفترات الزمنية المفردة :-

today's weather	an hour's time
tomorrow's world	Monday's dairy
next week's meeting	a week's holiday
yesterday's newspaper	this evening's programme

(٥) تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسم دون أن يتبعها اسم آخر :-

The blue bag is Ali's.	(= Ali's bag)
This isn't my book. It's my sister's.	(= my sister's book)
Dina's hair is longer than Heba's.	(= Heba's hair)

(٦) تستخدم (') مع الأسماء المفردة المنتهية بـ (s) :-

Chris' children	Charles' car	Ramsis' statue
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(٧) تستخدم (') مع الأسماء الجمع المنتهية بـ (s) :-

the boys' mother	my parents' flat	the sailors' hats	horses' legs
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٨) تستخدم (') مع التعبيرات والفترات الزمنية الجمع :-

three week's holiday

two week's rest = a two-week rest

٩) لا تستخدم ('s) مع اسم الجماد ويكون الاسم الثاني صفة للاسم الأول n.+n.

the restaurant owner

exercise book

school bag

ink pen

computer screen

the garage door

English book

table leg

١٠) تُستخدم ('s) لإختصار (is) وفي هذه الحالة يتبعها (pp. / v+ing / adj. / n.)

- He's a scientist.

- She's revising her lessons.

- He's Egyptian.

- He's punished by his father.

١١) تُستخدم ('s) لإختصار (has) وفي هذه الحالة يتبعها (pp. / n.)

- He's a car.

- He's got a car.

الضرورة ونقص الضرورة Necessity and lack of Necessity

المضارع Present

Present Necessity

الضرورة في المضارع

❖ تُستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام بفعل شيء في الوقت الحالى.

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → must
I, you, we, they → have to
he, she, it → has to } + inf.

❖ They must / have to hurry. They are late for school.

❖ I have to / must change the light bulb because it isn't working.

لاحظ أن

must / have to / has to + inf. = It is necessary to + inf.
It is necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.

❖ It is necessary for them to hurry.

lack of Present Necessity

نقص الضرورة في المضارع

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في المضارع (لا داعى لفعل الشيء ويمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت)

I, you, we, they → don't have to + inf.
he, she, it → doesn't has to + inf.

❖ You don't have to hurry. It's too early.

❖ He doesn't have to attend the party.

لاحظ أن

It is necessary not to + inf.
It isn't necessary to + inf.
It is unnecessary to + inf.

don't have to + inf. = *It is necessary for + مفعول + not to + inf.*
doesn't have to + inf. = *It isn't necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.*
It is unnecessary for + مفعول + to + inf.

❖ It is unnecessary for him to attend the party.

Past الماضي

Past Necessity

الضرورة في الماضي

❖ تُستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شيء في الماضي، وبالتالي تم التنفيذ.
 I, he, she, it, you, we, they → **had to + inf.**

❖ You had to study hard.

❖ She had to take a taxi.

لاحظ أن *had to + inf.* = *It was necessary to + inf.*
 = *It was necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.*

❖ It was necessary to study hard.

❖ It was necessary for her to take a taxi.

lack of Past Necessity

نقص الضرورة في الماضي

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في الماضي، (شيء لم يكن مهم ولذلك لم أفعله).

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → **didn't have to + inf.**

❖ I didn't have to hurry as I was early.

❖ He didn't have to book a ticket.

لاحظ أن *didn't have to + inf.* = *It was necessary not to + inf.*
 = *It wasn't necessary to + inf.*
 = *It was unnecessary to + inf.*
 = *It was necessary for + مفعول + not to + inf.*
 = *It wasn't necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.*
 = *It was unnecessary for + مفعول + to + inf.*

❖ It was unnecessary for him to book a ticket.

Future المستقبل

Future Necessity

الضرورة في المستقبل

❖ تُستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شيء في المستقبل.
 I, he, she, it, you, we, they → **will have to + inf.**

❖ You will have to work hard to do well in the test.

❖ The car has broken down. We will have to find a mechanic.

لاحظ أن :-

will have to + inf. = *It will be necessary to + inf.*
It will be necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.

- ❖ It will be necessary to work hard to do well in the test.
- ❖ It will be necessary for us to find a mechanic.

lack of Future Necessity

نقص الضرورة في المستقبل

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في المستقبل، (شيء غير مهم ولذلك لن أفعله).

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → won't have to + inf.

- ❖ I won't have to go to work on Fridays. It's a weekend.
- ❖ I won't have to wear heavy clothes tomorrow.

لاحظ أن
won't have to + inf. = $\begin{cases} \text{It won't be necessary to + inf.} \\ \text{It will be unnecessary to + inf.} \\ \text{It won't be necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.} \\ \text{It will be unnecessary for + مفعول + to + inf.} \end{cases}$

- ❖ It won't be necessary to go to work on Friday.
- ❖ It will not be necessary to buy food tomorrow.

Prohibition المنع والتحریم

mustn't + inf.

❖ تعبر عن الحظر أو التحريم. (لن يُسمح لك بفعل الشيء لأنه ممنوع أو محرم أو ضد القانون)

- ❖ You mustn't smoke here.
- ❖ You aren't allowed to smoke here.
- ❖ You mustn't arrive late for work.
- ❖ You are forbidden to arrive late for work.

mustn't + inf. = $\begin{cases} \text{am, is, are, not allowed to + inf.} \\ \text{It's forbidden to + inf.} \end{cases}$

الخلاصة

Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفى	Question سؤال
must + inf.	needn't + inf.	Must + subj. + inf.
have to + inf.	don't have to + inf.	Do + subj. + have to + inf.
has to + inf.	doesn't have to + inf.	Does + subj. + have to + inf.
had to + inf.	didn't have to + inf.	Did + subj. + have to + inf.
will have to + inf.	won't have to + inf.	Will + subj. + have to + inf.

must

have to / has to

❖ للتعبير عن إلزام شخصي الآن، أو شعور داخلي شخصي بضرورة عمل شيء ما. - I must read that book again. - I must tell the truth. - I must stop smoking.	❖ للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية (مدرسة، مكتبة، قوانين مرور) - He has to be at work at 8 o'clock. - You have to drive on the right. - You have to wear your uniform.
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mustn't

don't have to / doesn't have to

❖ للتعبير عن المنع والتحريم - لا يجب أن تفعل كذا لأنه ممنوع أو محرم أو ضد القانون أو الإلزام من قانون أو لائحة. - Visitors mustn't smoke. - You mustn't arrive late for work. - I mustn't eat so much sugar.	❖ للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة - ليس هناك ضرورة لفعل شيء ولك الإختيار. - You don't have to attend the party. - He doesn't have to travel by plane.
--	---

should have + pp كان ينبغي أن	shouldn't have + pp لم يكن ينبغي أن
❖ تلوم شخص على عدم فعل شيء كان من المفروض أن يفعله، ولكنه لم يفعله. You are late; you should have come earlier.	❖ تلوم شخص على فعل شيء خطأ أو أحمق أو ضد القانون كان من المفروض ألا يفعله، ولكنه فعله. Your sister is crying; you shouldn't have shouted at her.

Active and Passive Voice

المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

❖ تتكون الجملة في المبنى للمعلوم من:
 (تكملة الجملة) → مفعول object → فعل verb → فاعل subject
 ④ ③ ② ①

❖ وعند تحويل الجملة الى المبنى للمجهول اتبع الآتي:

- ابدأ الجملة بالمفعول (أي حول المفعول أو ضمير المفعول الى فاعل).
- استخدم فعل to be في نفس زمن فعل الجملة.
- استخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسي في الجملة.
- استخدم الفاعل محل المفعول مسبقاً بـ by (وحول ضمير الفاعل الى ضمير مفعول).

❖ تتكون الجملة في المبنى للمجهول من:
 by + subject → P.P → في زمن الجملة V. to be → مفعول object
 ④ ③ ② ①

❖ ويستخدم فعل to be في الأزمنة المختلفة كالآتي:-

Tense	Active	Passive
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المضارع البسيط	v. / v.+ s, es, ies	am - is – are + pp
الماضي البسيط	v.+ d, ed, ied - فعل شاذ	was - were + pp
المضارع المستمر	am, is, are + v + ing	am - is – are + being + pp
الماضي المستمر	was, were + v + ing	was - were + being + pp
المضارع التام	have, has + pp	have - has + been + pp
الماضي التام	had + pp	had been + pp
المستقبل البسيط	will + inf.	will be + pp
modal verbs الأفعال الناقصة	can, could, must have to, has to will have to, had to, may } + inf	can, could, must have to, has to will have to, had to, may } be+ pp

Ex :-

1) Egypt exports cotton to other countries.

2) She cleaned the room.

3) They are playing football.

4) She was changing the curtains.

5) We have built a new house.

6) The teacher had explained the lesson.

7) We'll reclaim a huge area of desert.

لاحظ أن

- ❖ إذا جاء في الجملة مفعولين (يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثاني) :-
❖ عندما نبدأ بالمفعول الثاني نستخدم حرف الجر to أو for

1) *He sent me a letter.*

❖ I was sent a letter.

❖ A letter was sent to me.

2) *I bought Ali a nice camera.*

The Pearl

- ❖ Ali was bought a nice camera.
- ❖ A nice camera was bought for Ali.

الإستنتاج Deduction

Present	Past
must + inf	must have + pp
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مُثبت) في المضارع - لا بُد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. <i>It's nearly certain</i> } مضارع <i>= I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>I think</i> } مُثبت ❖ He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مُثبت) في الماضي - لا بُد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا. <i>It's nearly certain</i> } ماضى <i>= I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>I think</i> } مُثبت ❖ Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams.
can't + inf	can't have + pp
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) في المضارع - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا. <i>It's nearly certain</i> } مضارع <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>= I think</i> } منفى <i>I don't think</i> } مضارع بسيط <i>It's impossible</i> } مُثبت ❖ He has three cars and a villa. He can't be poor.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) في الماضي - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا. <i>It's nearly certain</i> } ماضى <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>= I think</i> } منفى <i>I don't think</i> } ماضى بسيط <i>It's impossible</i> } مُثبت ❖ Here is his mobile. He can't have left it in his room.
may + inf	may have + pp
❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد. <i>I'm not certain / sure</i> } مضارع <i>It is probable</i> } بسيط مُثبت <i>= Perhaps</i> } مستقبل بسيط <i>It is quite possible</i> }	❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد. <i>I'm not certain / sure</i> } ماضى <i>It is probable</i> } بسيط مُثبت <i>= Perhaps</i> } <i>It is quite possible</i> }

❖ He is not here today. He may be ill.	❖ I can't find my bag. I may have left it at home.
might + inf	might have + inf
❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً. <i>I'm not very sure</i> <i>I'm not very certain</i> <i>= It is possible</i> <i>I don't think / know</i> <i>Perhaps</i>	❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد جداً. <i>I'm not very sure</i> <i>I'm not very certain</i> <i>= It is possible</i> <i>I don't think / know</i> <i>Perhaps</i>
مضارع بسيط مُثبت مستقبل بسيط	ماضي بسيط مُثبت
❖ Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so.	❖ She was late. She might have missed the train.

Conjunction (Linking Words) الروابط

Addition Links روابط الإضافة

يوجد مجموعة من الكلمات التي تربط جملتين لها أفكار متشابهة وتكون الجملة الثانية مُكمّلة لمعنى الجملة الأولى مثل:-

and, in addition, in addition to, also, too, as well
 not only but also
 not only , but as well

and و

❖ تُستخدم لربط جملتين لهما نفس الفاعل أو الفعل أو المفعول.

1) We went to the market. We went to the zoo.

- *We went to the market and the zoo.*

2) He went to the hospital. He visited his sick friend.

- *He went to the hospital and visited his sick friend.*

in addition بالإضافة الى

❖ تُستخدم لربط جملتين ويأتي بعدها جملة

1) We have got some cake. We've got some fruit.

- *We have got some cake. In addition, we've got some fruit.*

2) I play tennis. I go swimming.

- *I play tennis, in addition I go swimming.*

in addition to بالإضافة الى

❖ تُستخدم لربط جملتين ويأتي بعدها (v.+ ing / n.)

1) He sold his flat. He sold his car.

- *He sold his flat, in addition to his car.*

2) I did my homework and helped my mother.

- *In addition to doing my homework, I helped my mother.*

أيضاً - كذلك also

❖ تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد (v. be / have)

1) Ali speaks English. He also speaks Turkish.

2) Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English.

3) Ahmed's father had also been a doctor.

أيضاً - كذلك too / as well

❖ تأتي في نهاية الجملة المثبتة

1) We have got some cake. We've got some fruit, too.

2) Sally visited Rome. She went to Athens as well.

ليس فقط ... ولكن أيضاً not only ... but also ...
ليس فقط ... ولكن أيضاً not only ... but ... as well

١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) تُوضع not only قبل فعل الجملة الأولى و but also قبل فاعل الجملة الثانية.

1) *I bought a car. I built a new house.*

❖ I not only bought a car, but also I built a new house.

❖ I not only bought a car, but I also built a new house.

❖ يمكن أن تحذف also ونضع as well فى نهاية الجملة.

❖ I not only bought a car, but I built a new house as well.

❖ يمكن أن تنفى الفعل الأول بفعل مساعد.

❖ I didn't only buy a car, but also I built a new house.

❖ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ Not only نجعل الجملة صيغة استفهامية (فعل مساعد...)

❖ Not only did I buy a car, but I also built a new house.

٢) إذا ربطت مفعولين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين) تُوضع not only قبل المفعول الأول و but also قبل المفعول الثانى.

1) *He was a trader and a soldier.*

❖ He was not only a trader, but also a soldier.

❖ He was not only a trader, but he was also a soldier.

2) *The English travellers were crossing deserts and jungles.*

❖ The English travellers were crossing not only deserts, but also jungles.

❖ The English travellers were not only crossing deserts, but they were also crossing jungles.

3) *Salma likes biscuits. She likes sweets.*

- ❖ Salma likes not only biscuits, but also sweets.
- ❖ Salma not only likes biscuits, but she also likes sweets.

(٣) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين توضع Not only فى بداية الجملة يتبعها الفاعل الأول ثم but also يتبعها الفاعل الثانى والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى (من حيث الأفراد والجمع).

1) *Menna is clever. Her friends are clever.*

- Not only Menna but also her friends are clever.

2) *My brothers speak English. My sister speaks English.*

- Not only my brothers but also my sister speaks English.

روابط التناقض Contrast Links

❖ يوجد مجموعة من الكلمات التي تربط جملتين لها أفكار مختلفة فتكون الجملة الثانية بمعنى مصاد للجملة الأولى مثل but, however, although, despite

فعل —> فاعل, فعل —> فاعل
Although —> (v.+ ing / n.)
Despite —> (v.+ ing / n.)

1) *He was ill. He passed the exam. (Although / Despite)*

- ❖ Although he was ill, He passed the exam.
- ❖ Despite being ill, he passed the exam.
- ❖ Despite his illness, he passed the exam.

2) *It rained heavily. We played the match. (although / despite)*

- ❖ We played the match although it rained heavily.
- ❖ We played the match despite the heavy rain.

❖ لاحظ ترتيب الجملة مع although, despite يأتى معها الحدث المتوقع / الواقعى

❖ لاحظ عند استخدام despite يتحول الفعل الى اسم والظرف الى صفة.

على الجانب الآخر on the other hand - ومع ذلك however - لكن but

فعل —> فاعل
but / however
on the other hand

1) *He is young. He is strong.*

(however / but)

- ❖ He is young, but he is strong.
- ❖ He is young, but strong.

- ❖ He is young, however he is strong.
- ❖ He is young. However, he is strong.

2) *We have been building new roads. Traffic in cities is still slow.*

(On the other hand)

- ❖ We have been building new roads. On the other hand traffic in cities is still slow.

3) *He lifted the heavy box. He was ill.*

(on the other hand)

- ❖ He was ill, on the other hand he lifted the heavy box.

❖ لاحظ أن الحدث غير المتوقع يأتي في جملة

but, however, on the other hand

Cause Linkers الروابط الدالة على السبب

- ❖ تستخدم هذه الروابط لتبين سبب حدوث الشيء (الحدث بعدها هو سبب للحدث قبلها)

because → فاعل → فعل
because of → v.+ ing / n. / adj.+ n.

1) *He didn't go to hospital. He was very ill.* *(because)*

- ❖ He didn't go to hospital because he was very ill.

2) *Ali wants to succeed. He is studying hard.* *(because)*

- ❖ Ali is studying hard because he wants to succeed.

3) *Dina was ill. She didn't go to school.* *(because of)*

- ❖ Dina didn't go to school because of her illness.
- ❖ Dina didn't go to school because of being ill.

4) *She got less marks. She wrote badly.* *(because of)*

- ❖ She got less marks because of writing badly.
- ❖ She got less marks because of bad writing.

Purpose Linkers روابط الغرض

- ❖ تُستخدم هذه الروابط لربط جملتين بينهما علاقة غرضية (أي أنها توضح الغرض من فعل الشيء) مثل to / in order to / so that

to / in order to → مصدر الفعل

present → so that → فاعل → can / may + inf

past → so that → فاعل → could / might + inf

1) *Menna has been revising. She wants to get a good result in her test.*

- ❖ Menna has been revising to get a good result in her test.
- ❖ Menna has been revising in order to get a good result in her test.
- ❖ Menna has been revising so that she can / may get a good result in her test.

لاحظ حذف الفعل أو hope to عند استخدام الروابط السابقة.

2) *Hussam went to the hospital to visit his friend. (so that)*

- ❖ Hussam went to the hospital so that he could visit his friend.

3) *Ali went to the market so that he could buy fruit. (to / in order to)*

- ❖ Ali went to the market to / in order to buy fruit.

روابط النتيجة Result Links

- ❖ تُستخدم هذه الروابط لتبين أن الحدث أدى إلى حدث آخر (الحدث بعدها هو نتيجة للحدث قبلها) so / that's why

so / that's why → فاعل → فعل

1) *Omar wants to be a tour guide. He learns English.*

- ❖ Omar wants to be a tour guide, so / that's why he learns English.

2) *He took his umbrella. It was raining.*

- ❖ It was raining. That's why he took his umbrella.

روابط أخرى Other Links

المصدر + to صفة ظرف + فعل + فاعل

1) *The lion was very tired. It couldn't hunt.*

- ❖ The lion was too tired to hunt.

2) *The test is very difficult. I can't answer it.*

- ❖ The test is too difficult to answer.
- ❖ The test is too difficult for me to answer.

3) *He wrote badly. He didn't get a good result.*

- ❖ He wrote too badly to get a good result.

فعل + فاعل + that + صفة ظرف

1) *The story was very interesting. I read it twice.*

❖ The story was so interesting that I read it twice.

2) *The desk is very heavy. He can't carry it.*

❖ The desk is so heavy that he can't carry it.

3) *Ali ran very fast. He won the race.*

❖ Ali ran so fast that he won the race.

اعتاد أن used to + inf.

- تُستخدم (used to + inf.) للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولكنها لا تحدث الآن.

- تُستخدم (didn't use to + inf.) للتعبير عن عدم فعل شيء في الماضي ولكنه يفعله الآن.

Form	التكوين	Negative	النفى	Interrogative	الاستفهام
I He She It You We They	used to + inf.	I He She It You We They	didn't use to + inf.	Did	I he she it you we they

1) *I played tennis when I was fifteen.*

❖ I used to play tennis when I was fifteen.

2) *He was fat when he was young.*

❖ He used to be fat when he was young.

be used to + (v+ing)

- تُستخدم (be used to) للتعبير عن عادة في الوقت الحاضر :-

I → am
He, She, It → is
You, We, They → are

} used to + v + ing

1) *I always watch TV.*

❖ I am used to watching TV.

2) Menna usually gets good marks.

❖ Menna is used to getting high marks.

hard (adj.) صعب - صلب - خشن - مجتهد	- The exam was <u>hard</u> . - Rana is a <u>hard</u> student.
hard (adv.) بجد - بشدة - بغزارة	- She <u>studies hard</u> . - It is <u>raining hard</u> .
hardly (adv.) بالكاد - بصعوبة - تقريباً لا	- I'm too tired. I <u>can hardly walk</u> . - He <u>hardly slept</u> last night because he was ill. - There is <u>hardly any</u> water in the glass.

صيغة الأمر Imperative

- ❖ تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الأمر بـ (مصدر الفعل) بدون فاعل (في حالة الإثبات).
- ❖ تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الأمر بـ (مصدر الفعل + Don't) بدون فاعل (في حالة النفي).
- ❖ تستخدم صيغة الأمر عند (إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات - تقديم إقتراحات).

صيغة الإثبات Affirmative مصدر الفعل	صيغة النفي Negative Don't + مصدر الفعل....
- Listen, the birds are singing. - Wait for me, please. - Be quiet, I want to sleep.	- Don't play in the street. - Don't be late for school. - Don't be rude to other people.

Verbs & Adjectives + (v + ing)

أفعال وصفات تتبع ب (v + ing)

be interested in (adj.)	مهتم بـ	go on	يستمر	mind	يمانع
be used to (adj.)	معتاد على	ask for	يطلب	enjoy	يستمتع
be fond of (adj.)	مُغرم بـ	give up	يتوقف عن	begin	يبدأ
congratulate on	يُهنئ على	feel like	يرغب في	start	يبدأ
look forward to	يتطلع الى	practice	يمارس	love	يحب
apologize for	يعتذر على	suggest	يقترح	like	يحب
succeed in	ينجح في	busy (adj.)	مشغول	hate	يكره
thank for	يشكر على	go	يذهب	dislike	يكره
think of	يفكر في	finish	ينهي	prefer	يفضل

Verb + to + inf.

أفعال تتبع ب (مصدر + to)

'd like	يحب أن	learn	يتعلم	hope	يأمل
---------	--------	-------	-------	------	------

Final Revision

Mr Sayed Ouf

'd love	يحب أن	agree	يوافق	wish	يرغب
'd prefer	يفضل أن	refuse	يرفض	plan	يخطط
offer	يعرض	decide	يقرر	expect	يتوقع
invite	يدعو	want	يريد	arrange	يرتب
manage	يتمكن	try	يحاول	promise	يوعد

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

could = was, were able to + inf.

I am }
He, She, It is } able to + inf.
You, We, They are }
- He can speak English.
- He is able to speak English.

I, He, She, It was }
You We They were } able to + inf.
- He could win the race.
- He was able to win the race.

منتدى الامتحان التعليمي

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