



New hello 1st sec

قواعد



forms of future انواع المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will + inf مع (you/he/she/it) و shall + inf مع (I/we).
E.g. I shall go. We shall go. You will go. He will go. She will go. It will go. They will go.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:
١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر): Future facts

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
My computer will be five years old this year.

٢. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٣. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

٤. التهديد Threat:

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. Will I help you carry it?

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٧. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.

Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?

There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I ll see who is there.

I'm tired. I think I ll go to bed now.

The shirt is fashionable. I think I will buy it soon.

-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. التحذير Warning:

E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

١٠. مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (while/ as soon as/ until/ before/ after/ when). لاحظ أن الفعل بعد الروابط الزمنية يكون في المضارع البسيط لكن الفعل في الناحية الأخرى يكون مستقبل بسيط.

E.g. When she returns home, she will phone you.

He won't go out until he finishes his homework.

١١. نستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية:

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - suppose	أفعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

١٢. بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط:

tomorrow	غدا	next week / month... الشهر القادم
next	التالي / القادم	in the future	في المستقبل
soon	قريبا	in (مدة من الزمن) time	في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل)
tonight	هذه الليلة	in a few days / weeks	in 2030
			في خلال
			خلال الأيام القليلة / خلال الأسابيع القليلة



٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.

2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري او ان نستخدم will

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه) مع كلمات /think /believe/ expect او شى على

وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه! /lookout!/ /look out !

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.

4-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.

5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

6- Watch out! You are going to fall .

7- look out ! the kid is going to fall off his bike.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فنأخذ Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student . I think she will pass all her exams.

٣. عند الحديث عن الطموحات نستخدم going to

E.g. I am going to study medicine. (ambition)

٤. يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up.....mind)

e.g.- Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.

- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

the past perfect



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

أمثلة:

بعد أن قمت بعمل واجبي، نمت. After I had done my homework, I went to bed.

قبل أن يسافر للخارج، كان قد تخرج. Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

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

٢- حالة if الثالثة.

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

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

ex→ I was very tired because I had studied too much
He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها Key words:

١-After /as soon as → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى تام → After /as soon as → ماضى بسيط

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

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

٢-Before/ by the time/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى بسيط → Before/ by the time/when → ماضى تام

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

→ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

٣- ماضى بسيط غالبا منفى → till - until → ماضى تام

→ I didn't watch tv (till / until) I had done my homework.

٤- فاعل + had + no sooner + p.p. than + past simple لم يكمل..... حتى
ماضى بسيط + hardly + p.p. when + past simple
scarcely when

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استنهام

No sooner than
Hardly + had + subject + p.p.+ when + past simple ماضى بسيط
Scarcely when

E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.



ملاحظات:

ملحوظة ١ : ياتي بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتي بعدها فاعل

After + الفعل + ing → ماضى بسيط / Before + الفعل + ving → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلاً من after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

Ex → after she had done the shopping , she returned home .(having)

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

ملحوظة ٣ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية في الماضي (By + (yesterday/2013

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

ملحوظة ٤ : ياتي الماضي التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

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

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

→as soon as I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

ملحوظة ٥ : ياتي بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.



Direct and Indirect speech



الكلام المباشر هـ

الكلام الصادر هن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضع بين علامتى تنصيص "....."

- She Said," I need more money" (مباشر)
- She said that she needed more money. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر : هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

وينقسم الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر الى ثلاثة انواع :

1- Statement.

2- Instructions & request.

3- Questions.

الجملة الخبرية

جملة امرية وطلبية

سؤال



1- statement الجملة الخبرية



لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الاتى :

- ١- تبقى said كما هي
- ٢- نحول said الى told
- ٣- نحذف الاقواس
- ٤- نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها
- ٥- تتغير الضمانر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب



أ - ضمانر 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- ضمانر 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

• تتغير الازمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :

Direct كلام مباشر

Indirect كلام غير مباشر

مضارع بسيط	Go / goes	ماضى بسيط	went
ماضى بسيط	Went / played	ماضى تام	Had gone
مضارع مستمر	Am/is/are + going	ماضى مستمر	Was /were + going
مضارع تام	Have /has + p.p	ماضى تام	Had + p.p
افعال ناقصة	/ will/shall/must /can/may	ماضى	Could/might/would/ should/ Had to

كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالتالى

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day	today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next (following) day	ago, last	→	Before/the previous
now	→	then	here	→	there
tonight	→	that night	these	→	those
next	→	the following			
this	→	that			

أمثلة → Ex

1-Ramzy said to ali , "I phoned you yesterday."

-Ramzy told ali that he had phoned him the day before.

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'm coming home at six " Nadia said.

- Nadia said that she was coming home at six.

لاحظ : إذا كان داخل الأقواس أكثر من جملة نربط الأولى بـ **that** والثانية نربطها بـ **and added that**

→She said "I didn't attend the party. I must apologize."

She said that she hadn't attended the party and added that she had to apologize.

2-Instructions and Requests الجملة الامرية والطلبية



لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبية نتبع الاتى :

١- تحول said / said to الى :

مفعول به + told / advised / ordered / + (مع الطلب فقط) Asked

٢ - نحذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

أمثلة: Examples:

1- Ali said to the mechanic , " Pump up the tire."

-Ali told the mechanic to pump up the tire.

2- Ahmed said to his son , " Don't play in the street."

-Ahmed told his son (not to play) in the street.

3 - " pass me the sugar , please , omar." Said samy . جملة طلب

→ Samy asked omar to pass him the sugar .

أما إذا بدأت الجملة بطلب (could you / can you) فأنهما يحذفان

4- Naglaa asked Ali, " could you open the door, please ?"

→ Naglaa asked Ali to open the door

3-Questions الأسئلة



Yes/ No questions النوع الاول

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

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

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)



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 like chicken, hany ? said Adel.

→ Adel asked hany if he liked chicken.

Wh questions النوع الثاني

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

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

٢ - نحذف الاقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

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

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend the summer holiday, Ali ?" said Ahmed

-Ahmed asked Ali where he had spent the summer holiday.

2-Mohamed said to me , "How are you feeling?"

-Mohamed asked me how I was feeling.

3 – " What does your father do , Tom ? " said Hesham

Hesham asked tom what his father did .

4-Tom said to Noha, "How old are you?"

Tom asked Noha how old she was.

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختيارات وسؤال تصحيح الأخطاء

١- الجملة الخبرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول
٢- الجملة الأمرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول
	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول

المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول	٣- الطلب
فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / أداة استفهام) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول	٤- الجملة الإستفهامية

المبنى للمجهول passive



جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعتبر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبنى للمعلوم) الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالي :

فاعل الجملة + (be) + P.P + by فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة الـ passive وهما (by والفاعل) إذا كان الفاعل ضمير وارادنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول اذا كان ضمير وسنبداً به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل

الازمنة في الـ passive

Tense	الزمن	Passive	المجهول
Present simple	المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P	
Past simple	الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P	
Present continuous	المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P	
Past continuous	الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P	
Present perfect	المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P	
Past perfect	الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P	
Will / would / can / could		Will / would / can / could	
May / might / shall / should + مصدر		May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P	
Must / ought to		Must / ought to	
Have / has / had / will have to		Have / has / had / will have to	
Needn't - seem to - appear to + مصدر		Needn't - seem to - appear to (be) + P.P	
(be) going / supposed to / about to		(be) going / supposed to/ about to	

Examples

- **Present simple** المضارع البسيط

She writes the homework every day

The homework is written every day

- **Past simple** الماضي البسيط

They watched TV last night

TV was watched last night

- **Present continuous** المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch

Lunch is being cooked .

- **Past continuous** الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday .

A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .

- **Present perfect** المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently

The rooms have been cleaned recently .

- **Past perfect** الماضي التام

Someone had stolen my wallet

My wallet had been stolen .

- **future simple** المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes

The dishes will be washed

Osama is going to prepare the luggage

The luggage is going to be prepared

١- الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون (**see- hear – make – help**) to عند التحويل للـ **passive** نستخدم **to**
The teacher made us write the homework .→ We were made to write the homework .

I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis

٢- الافعال المتبوعة بفعل (**v.ing**) نستخدم (**being + p.p**) في المبني للمجهول
I dislike people laughing at me → I dislike being laughed at .

I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived .

٣- اذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل **let** نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (**be+ p.p**)
الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

1- He let people deceive him
- He let himself be deceived

2- He let his sister watch TV
الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister was allowed to watch TV

٤- لاحظ اننا في الجملة الثانية استخدمنا **was allowed to** لان **let** مكتوبة في الماضي
الافعال في التركيبات الآتية

People	{ say - think know -consider announce – report expect - believe agree – predict understand- deny }	من هذه الأفعال It is + pp	
		Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)	المضارع
		Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp	الماضي

الافعال السابقة يكتب بعدها **that** او يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخري فيكون التحويل للـ **passive** بطريقتين
الطريقة الاولى ← طريقة (**it**)

People say that It is said that
We think that It is thought that
People believe that It is believed that
People thought that It was thought that

Ex : People think that Noha studies hard
It is thought that Noha studies hard
Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house
It was believed that he has a big house .

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني

١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد **that** نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ **passive**
٢- اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم **to + inf** اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **to have + p.p**

Ex : We say that she is hard-working .
She is said to be hard-working
Ex2 : People know that he killed his wife .
He is known to have killed his wife

لاحظ (علي الطريق الثانية في التحويل)

-The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed
The bank was reported to have been robbed
- People believed that she was writing a story .
She was believed to have been writing a story .

- بعض الافعال ياتي بعدها مفعولين استخدم أي منهما فاعلا وإذا بدأت بالمفعول غير العاقل نستخدم **for – to** قبل المفعول العاقل .
- نستخدم (**to**) مع افعال (**write – sell – lend –bring – give –offer – pay – tell – show- send**)
نستخدم (**for**) مع افعال (**make – find – buy –book – leave –get – call – keep – build - save**)

e.g. The head teacher gave him a prize .

He was given a prize → بدأنا بالمفعول العاقل
A prize was given to him → بدأنا بالمفعول غير العاقل

e.g. my father bought me a computer .

i was bought a computer → بدأنا بالمفعول العاقل
a computer was bought for me → بدأنا بالمفعول غير العاقل

مهم

Relative Clauses ضمائر الوصل

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتي :

Relative Pronouns

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

تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها وتحل محل الاسم أو الضمير المكرر في الجملة الثانية .

Who = that



تحل محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها .

لاحظ كالاتي :-



- 1-That is the man. He helped me
→ **That is the man who (that) helped me.**
- 2-Ahmed is my friend. He won the prize. (who)
→ **Ahmed who (that) won the prize is my friend.**
- 3- I saw the policeman. He arrested the thief. (who/ that)
→ **I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.**

Who = whom = that



تحل محل مفعول عاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها .

لاحظ كالاتي :-



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

لاحظ :- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان يحل محل مفعول .

-Ahmed, you met yesterday is my brother.

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

which = that



تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل وتوضع قبل أو بعد الاسم الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها .

← صغية الفاعل كالاتي



- 1-The books are all mine. They are on the shelf.
→ **The books which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.**
- 2-I opened the window. It overlooks the garden. (which)
→ **I opened the window which (that) overlooks the garden.**

← صغية المفعول كالاتى



Ex-The film was boring. I watched it last week..

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

→The film, I watched last week was boring.

❖ لاحظ :- حلت which محل المفعول لذلك يمكن حذفها .

Ex-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 with which he made an accident.

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



❖ تستخدم مع المكان .



1-This is the house. We live in it now. (Where)

→This is the house where we live.

2-Alex is a nice city. I like to live there

→Alex is a nice city where I like to live .

❖ لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتى حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

This is the house. We live in it. (which)

This is the house which we live in . This is the house in which we live .

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

❖ ونكون كالتى :



1-This is the school . it was built last year.

→This is the school which was built last year.

2-Cairo is the capital of Egypt. It is very crowded.

→Cairo, which is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.

❖ ملاحظات : ١- يمكن حذف who , which عندما نحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدها v. to be أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف v. to be .

They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The food which was left in the dirty container, has turned bad.

The food left in the dirty container, has turned bad.

❖ ٢- يحذف ضمير الوصل باستخدام الصفة.

Students who are brilliant, must be rewarded.

Brilliant students must be rewarded

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

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

الإستنتاج Deduction

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

❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.

I'm not very sure

I'm not very certain مضارع بسيط

= *It is possible* مُثبت

I don't think / know مستقبل بسيط

Perhaps

❖ Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so.

❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.

I'm not very sure

I'm not very certain ماضى بسيط

= *It is possible* مُثبت

I don't think / know

Perhaps

❖ She was late. She might have missed the train.

The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

- The population of the world will have grown to about nine billion to by 2050?
- By the end of this lesson, I will have practised using the future perfect.
- They will have finished the English course in two months' time.
- We will have built our new house by April next year.

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل حدث اخر في المستقبل

- Before they come, we will have cleaned up the house.
- John will have eaten the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- **In** (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /.....) **time**
- **By next time** *في المرة القادمة* / **by next Monday/ by then** etc.)
- **Before** (next time / four o'clock / tomorrow morning / next Monday.... etc.)
- **This time** (tomorrow/ next Monday / next week etc.)
- By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.
- By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.
- By the time I am thirty, I will have got a good job.

يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من (will have been + pp)

- This school will have been built by 2030.

More Examples:-

- By 2050, the population of Cairo will have become much bigger.
- The shortage of water for growing crops will probably have become worse in 2050?
- In 2018, Mona will have lived in her house for ten years.
- By the end of this year, that football player will have played 100 matches.

Countable And Uncountable Nouns



* لابد ان نعرف اننا في هذا الدرس لن نتحدث عن ضمائر الفاعل ولكن سنحدث عن الأسماء التي تستخدم كفاعل في أول الجملة وتنقسم إلى نوعين :

1. أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها S في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

1- جمع عادي - an → watches - a watch → - a car → cars - a wife → wives → - a baby → babies - apple → apples

٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

(Child طفل children أطفال - phenomenon ظاهرة phenomena ظواهر - man رجل men رجال - woman امرأة women نساء)

Ox ثور oxen ثيران - tooth سنّة teeth أسنان - foot قدم feet أقدام - goose إوزة geese إوز - Deer غزالة deer غزلان sheep خرفان sheep خروف - means وسيلة means وسائل - Oasis واحة oases واحات - fish سمكة fish أسماك - basis قاعدة bases (فصائل فصيلة species وسائل media وسيلة medium - قواعد)

٢. أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الآتي :

Liquids السوائل	water - coffee - oil - milk - soup - blood- petrol
Materials المواد الخام	Iron - wood - plastic - copper - gold - lead - sand - sliver - paper
Phenomena الظواهر	Tide - lightning - thunder - eclipse- heat- rain - snow- ice
Subjects المواد الدراسية	Maths - science - physics - Algebra- chemistry - history - geography
Activities الأنشطة	Reading - cycling - writing - shopping-painting - fishing- swimming
Abstract nouns الأسماء المجردة	Progress - hope - behaviour - beauty - freedom - luck - patience شجاعة courage - كراهية hatred - honesty - tolerance - peace -
Sports الرياضة	Football - tennis - volleyball - basketball - ping pong - baseball
Languages اللغات	English - Arabic - French - Italian - Spanish - German
food الطعام	Rice - macaroni - jam - butter زبدة - yogurt زبادي - flour دقيق - sugar - meat - bread
Other nouns أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage - baggage الأمتعة - jewellery - money - electricity - work - news - information - laughter الضحك - rubbish - hair- traffic - clothing الملابس - advice - money

* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex : We had a nice breakfast. - I spent a nice time on the beach.

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable	معدود	uncountable	غير معدود
a glass	كوب زجاج	glass	زجاج
Please, give me a glass of water .		This window is made of glass .	

a paper جريدة I'm going to buy a paper. (= a newspaper)	paper ورق Paper is made of wood
a time مرة واحدة He went to London three times	time وقت Don't hurry. There's plenty of time
a cold نزلة برد I've got a bad cold.	cold البرد The cold is unbearable this winter.
a chicken دجاجة I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm	chicken لحم دجاج Do you like chicken?
a light لمبة There are four lights in our classroom.	light الضوء The sun gives us light and heat.
a hair شعرة There are four hairs on your jacket.	hair شعر Her hair is long.
an iron مكواة I bought an iron yesterday.	iron حديد - Hospital beds are made of iron.
a coffee فنجان قهوة Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)	coffee قهوة Much coffee is harmful to your health
an orange برتقالة There are two oranges on the table.	orange برتقالي (لون) I don't like orange. I prefer red
A School المدرسة (مبنى) They're building a new school in the village.	School الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي She drives the kids to school every morning
A university الجامعة (مبنى) The government will build a new university next year	university التعليم الجامعي after finishing university, she traveled abroad

a lot of – many – much – a few – few – a little - little

a lot of

لاحظ إن A lot of, plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد lots مع الكلمات التي تعد فقط

- تستخدم of

- Ali has got a lot of / lots of/ plenty of books.
- We ate a lot / plenty of cheese.

Many

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends?
- ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها (so – as – too - a good - a great) many

Much

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese? – We didn't eat much cheese

ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي (much) فى جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها (so - very - as - too) much

- I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.

a few

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.

- I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

few

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة:

I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt

a little

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفى فى الجملة المثبتة

I have a little sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.

little

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة

I have little sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

some

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة و فى سؤالي العرض والطلب.

- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)

- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)

- Would you like some tea? (عرض)

- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)

any

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- I don't want any stamps. (اسم يعد)

- I didn't drink any milk. (اسم لا يعد)

تستخدم لنفى some مع نفي الفعل.

- I bought some books. - I didn't buy any books.

- She has some money. - She doesn't have any money.

: تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

hardly – never – without – refuse – too to

- He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money.

تستخدم مع If الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .

- If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

يمكن استخدام أدوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التي لا تعد وفى حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة مثل :

A piece of jewellery	قطعة مجوهرات	A piece of furniture	قطعة اثاث
A piece/bit of advice	نصيحة	A bottle of milk	زجاجة لبن
A piece of information	معلومة	A bag of flour	كيس دقيق
A loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	A tube of toothpaste	أنبوبة معجون أسنان
A jar of jam/honey	برطمان مربى / عسل	A glass of lemonade	كوب من الليمون
A sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	a slice of meat	شريحة لحم
A bar of chocolate	قالب شوكولاتة	A drop of water	قطرة ماء
A cup of coffee/tea	فنجان قهوة / شاي	A bowl of soup	سلطانية شوربة

Ex - four sheets of paper - five pairs of shoes – six jars of jam – two loaves of bread

- two slices of meat – six bars of chocolate – five cups of coffee.....

Questions on grammar

- 1- You always leave your mobile phone on the chair. Youbreak it.
a going to b are going to c is going to d will be
- 2- Amirabuy a jacket for her new job at the hotel.
a will b is going to c is going d to
- 3- Do you think that Cairo..... bigger in the future?
a is b is going to be c will be d going to be
- 4- It's really dark. There's..... a storm.
a will b going to c being d going to be
- 5- I think it be hot tomorrow.
a is b is going to c will be d going to
- 6- I promise I work hard this year.
a am b am going to c will d going to
- 7- Look at those clouds. Do you think it?
a rain b is going to rain c will rain d going to rain
- 8-There is a good film tonight. I think you watching it
a- are enjoying b- will enjoy c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
- 9-I am tired . I to bed at once
a- go b- will go c- am going d- am going to go
- 10- She a party next week .Everything is arranged.
a) is giving b- gives c- will give d- is going to give
- 11- I a villa next month. This is my plan .
a- build b- am building c- am going to build d- am building
- 12- My computer be five years old this year.
a is b is going to c will d going to
- 13-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It fall
a is b is going to c will d going to
- 14-I expect you..... your phone one day
a are breaking b are going to break c is going to d will break
- 15- The twins.....seventeen next week.
a- turn b- is going to turn c- turns d- will turn
- 16-I want to buy a new villa, so I.....save a lot of money.
a- *am going to* b- will c- going to d- will be
- 17-I haven't tidied my room yet, but I promise I.....it this afternoon.
a- am going to do b- do c- *will do* d- have done
- 18- Look at those black clouds. It.....this afternoon.
a- will rain b- is raining c- should rain d- *is going to rain*
- 19- They.....to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets.
a- *are flying* b- are going to fly c- fly d- are flown
- 20- The branch of this tree is shaking, it.....
a- falls b- will fall c- is falling d- *is going to fall*
- 21- Somebody is knocking on the door. Iand open it.
a- am going b- *will go* c- have gone d- go
- 22- I expect our team win the next match.
a) will b) shall c) going d) is going to
- 23- I my friend after school today.

a) going to meet b) meet c) will meet d) am meeting

24- She an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.

a) become b) will become c) am becoming d) is going to become

1- I will attend the conference as planned. (going)

2- What do you intend to do during the weekend? (going)

3-- I'm going to visit my uncle in hospital. (decided)

4- Does he intend to travel abroad? (going)

5-Hossam may visit us tonight. (probably)

6- They plan to spend the holiday in Hurghada. (going)

7- He has arranged to build a new house. (is)

1- I visited Cairo after I..... Alexandria.

a visit b had visited c have visited d visiting

2- I'm tired because I..... playing tennis!

a had just stopped b have just c stopped just d have just stopped

3- Soha was not hungry because she..... lunch.

a was already eaten b had already eaten c already eats d ate already

4- Dalia..... in Luxor before she moved to Alexandria.

a living b has lived c had lived d was lived

5- Theya bus to their hotel after they had arrived at the airport.

a take b had taken c had took d- took

6- Mona was tired this morning because she..... well the night before.

a didn't sleep b isn't sleeping c had not slept d wasn't sleeping

7- Samira's father had been a vet before he a science teacher.

a is becoming b had become c became d becomes

8- Mr Jones Arabic after he had been to Egypt on holiday.

a has learnt b had learnt c learnt d was learning

9-Jane to go out until Adele fell ill.

a) didn't allow b) allowed c)wasn't allowed d) did allow

10-After the hotel, we asked for lunch.

a) reaching b) had reached c) reached d) reaches

11- Hardly had he reached the island.....he found himself alone

a) than b) then c) when d) while

12-he visited them before he flew to Damascus ?

a-Did b- Has c- Had d- Would

13- By the time the police arrived , the thieves.....

a- were escaped b- have escaped c- escaped d- had escaped

14-Abduloutside Egypt before he went to Rome

a-never went b- had never been c- didn't go d- going

1-- Hala finished her shopping before she returned home. (After)

2- Adel watched TV after he had studied his lesson. (before)

3- she didn't go out until she had done her homework. (having)

4- I didn't buy the jacket until I had tried it on . (After)

5- I took a shower but before that I worked in my garden (After)

6- As soon as they had played football . it rained . (No sooner)

- 1- Passengers..... at an altitude of 5,000 metres.
a carried b carry c are carry d are carried
- 2- This book..... 100 years ago.
a wrote b is written c did write d- was written
- 3- This house was built..... Hala's grandfather.
a of b to c with d -by
- 4- Do you think the character in this story on a real person?
a based b is basing c has based d was based
- 5- The computers..... used by all the children in the school.
a will b will be c will have d have
- 6- The museumvisited by thousands of people this year.
a was been b has been c has d have
- 7- You can't use classroom 2 because itredecorated.
a- is being b being c was been d will have
- 8- The Hound of the Baskervilles was..... by Conan Doyle.
a- wrote b- written c- writing d- write
- 9-The school in 1969.
a opened b is opened c opens d- was opened
- 10- The Pyramidsby millions of tourists every year
a visited b is visited c are visited d- are visiting
- 11- English and Arabic.....in most tourist offices.
a- speak b- spoken c- is spoken d- are spoken
- 12- Who was this book by?
a) written b) wrote c) writing d) is written

- 1- We had a meal at a restaurant but it wasn't tasty. (The meal.....)
2- Do you know when they built the Great Wall of China? (was)
3- Somebody has drunk all the milk in the fridge. (been)
4- I always do my homework before I watch TV. (My homework is...)
5- A French engineer started the Suez Canal (by)
6. They are playing tennis. (being)
7. After they had heard all the speech they left. (been)
8. He didn't tell me anything about the accident. (I)
9. The postman gave her a letter this morning. (A letter)
10. I saw him in the tram. (He)
11. The boys had completed work before five o'clock. (had been)
12. The teacher was watching us in the class. (We)
13. They haven't informed him of the change of the plan (He)
14. Ahmed may give you his camera. (be)
15-They have made a film. (the film)
16-He doesn't think they'll find my car. (He doesn't think my)

-
- 1- Alexandria..... is very popular with tourists, is in the north of Egypt.
a which b who c where d what
- 2- The manwrote this poem is from Alexandria.
a what b which c- who d whose
- 3- This is the jacketmy grandmother made.
a what b which c who d where

- 4- Charles Dickens was the writerwrote Oliver Twist.
a where b which c- who d whose
- 5- Someone..... I enjoy listening to is my grandfather.
a where b which c- who d whose
- 6- Last year, I visited Alexandria, the city..... Gamal Abdel Nasser was born.
a where b which c- who d whose
- 7- They've built a new school next to the house..... I grew up.
a where b which c- who d whose
- 8- The sunglasses..... I bought last week were not expensive.
a where b which c- who d whose
- 9- After seven days, Fogg and Passepartout arrived in Suez,they met Fix.
a where b which c- who d when
- 10- Fix thought that Fogg was the criminal he was looking for.
a where b which c- who d when
- 11-I saw the young lady Hair is yellow .
a) that b) who c) whose d) which
- 12-This is the school was built last year.
a where b which c- who d whose

- 1- That's the hotel. I spent my holidays in it. (where)
3- Charles Dickens is a famous English writer. He was born in 1812. (who)
3- Mr Smith teaches us English and he is from London. (who)
4-Alaa bought an expensive radio last week. (which)
5-Salma's father is a doctor. (whose)
6-That girl won the prize. (who)
7- I saw the policeman. He arrested the thief. (who)
8-The film was boring. I watched it last week.(which)
9-The girl was crying because her bag was stolen (whose)
10-Alex is a nice city. I like to live there(where)

-
- 1- I can't remember how old I was when I first saw the Pyramids, but I..... four.
a must be b might be c can't have d might have been
- 2- They are all wearing coats, so it..... cold when they took the photograph!
a must be b must have been c can't have been d can be
- 3- She got the full mark on her exams. Sheclever.
a- must be b- must have c- must have had d- had
- 4- Soha busy; she forgot all about our meeting.
a) should be b) must have been c) can't be d) should have been
- 5-I loved dolls until I was about five, so fear of dollsa phobia I was born with
a must be b will be c can't have been d might have been
5. She didn't see her brother this morning. He the flat very early.
a- must have left b- must leave c- can't have left d-can't leave
6. He left his glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone found them.
a- must have b- might have c- can't have d- can have
- 7-Itvery windy during the night. There are leaves all over the ground.
a- must have been b- must be

- 1- His grandmother always drinks aof tea with her food.
a piece b cup c -jar d bottle
- 2- Can you pass me the..... of cake.
a piece b cup c -jar d bottle
- 3-Don't forget to buy a..... of cola from the shops.
a piece b cup c -jar d bottle
- 4- Magda does not like airports because there is always a lot of.....
a noises b noise c a noise d the noise
- 5- Many people in Europe have light brown.....
a hairs b hair c hairy d the hairs
- 6- Please can you go to the shops and buy aof honey.
a piece b cup c -jar d plate
- 7-..... is usually on the menu of that restaurant.
a The chicken b Chickens c -Chicken d Some chickens
- 8- How.....money have you got?
a-many b- few c- much d- little
- 9-I want to write a letter. Can I borrow paper, please?
a- many b- any c- some d- a
- 10-I've got money left, but not enough for a taxi home
a- many b- a little c- much d- a few
- 11-He looks different because he has had his cut
a-hairs b- some hair c- a hair d- hair
- 12-I'd like two cups of, please.
a- coffees b- a coffee c- coffee d- much coffee
- 13-The air in the mountains always so fresh.
a- are b- be c- were d- is
- 14-Would you likesugar with your coffee?
a- many b- any c- some d- a lot
- 15- How noise does that machine make
a-many b- few c- much d- little

1- There's not much sugar left in the container. (*a little*)

2- The noise in that room is so loud! (*a lot of*)

3-He's got a little free time. (*much*)

4- I have bought oil . (*an*)

5- She has got cloth. (*a*)

6- My shoes are expensive. (*is*)

7- I need some soap to wash my hands (*a*)

8-How much coffee do you want ?(*many*)

9-I want some meat (*a*)

10- Don't bring too many bags with you on the plane. (*baggage*)