



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 الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية:

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - suppose	افعال
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...	الأسبوع / 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	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 إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will

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

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفه أو نسمعه) مع كلمات think /believe/ expect / أو شئ على

وشك الحدث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو 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 للإنسان 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)

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

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.

قبل أن يسافر للخارج، كان قد تخرج

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 شئ 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 تام → ماضى بسيط.

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.

4- فاعل + had + no sooner + p.p. than + past simple لم يكذ..... 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.



ملحوظات:

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

ماضى تام → v.ing + الفعل / Before + ماضى بسيط → ing + الفعل + After

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلا 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 (yesterday/2013) By +

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

ملحوظة ٤ : ياتى الماضى 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 : ياتى 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 هو

الكلام الصادر عن 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 :

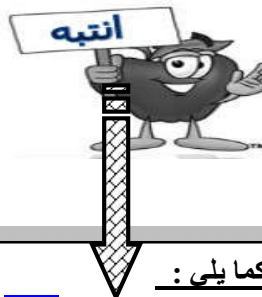
١- تبقى said كما هى

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 يلى :

* 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 يلى :

* 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 الأزمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :**

كلام مباشر Direct

كلام غير مباشر Indirect

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 كالاتى

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

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- نحول said / said to الى :

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

٢ - ن حذف 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

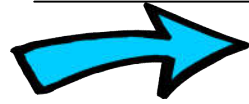
→ Samy asked omar to pass him the sugar .

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 " 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 الاختيارات 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 وتعبّر 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	am / is / are + P.P	مفعول +
Past simple	الماضي البسيط	was / were + P.P	مفعول +
Present continuous	المضارع المستمر	am / is / are being + P.P	مفعول +
Past continuous	الماضي المستمر	was / were being + P.P	مفعول +
Present perfect	المضارع التام	have / has been + P.P	مفعول +
Past perfect	الماضي التام	had been + P.P	مفعول +
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

لاحظ

هام

Relative Clauses ضمائر الوصل

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالآتي :

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 كالآتي :-



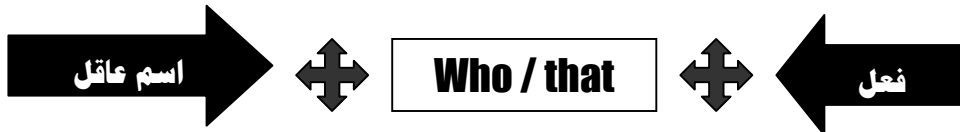
- 1-That is the man. He helped me.
→ **That is the man who (that) helped me.**
- 2-Ahmed is my friend. He won the prize. (who)
→ **Ahmed who (that) won the prize is my friend.**
- 3- I saw the policeman. He arrested the thief. (who/ that)
→ **I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.**

Who = whom = that



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

لاحظ كالآتي :-



- 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



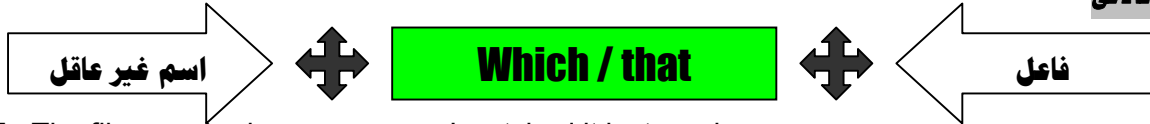
تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل وتوضع قبل أو بعد الاسم الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام that بدلا منها .

← صغية الفاعل كالآتي



- 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.**

← صيغة 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.

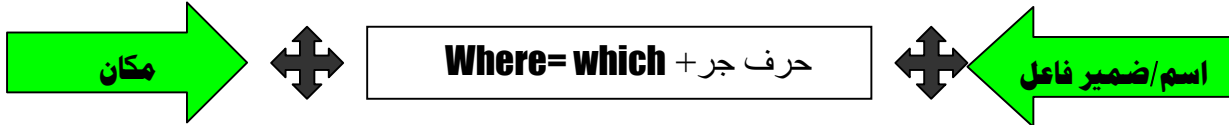
He bought a new car with which he made an accident.

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

where



❖ 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 أو 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 (أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان .

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

❖ 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 آخر 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 *حينئذ 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 إننا في هذا الدرس لن نتحدث عن ضمائر الفاعل ولكن سنتحدث عن الأسماء التي تستخدم كفاعل في أول الجملة وتنقسم إلى نوعين :

أ.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

apple→ apples - a baby → babies – a wife →wives → - a car→ cars - a watch →watches - an

١-جمع عادي

٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

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

sheep غزلان deer غزالة Deer – إوز geese إوزة goose – أقدام feet قدم foot – أسنان teeth سنّة tooth – ثيران oxen ثور Ox
bases قاعدة basis – أسماك fish سمكة fish – واحات oases واحة Oasis – وسائل means وسيلة means – خرفان sheep خروف
(فصائل species 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 - peace - honesty – tolerance
Sports الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball - basketball – ping pong - baseball
Languages اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish - German
food الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبده yogurt - لبن 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) في 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 يكفي في الجملة المثبتة.

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

few

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في 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 تكفي في 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 يكفي في الجملة المثبتة

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

some

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في 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 في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- I don't want any stamps.

(اسم يعد)

- I didn't drink any milk.

(اسم لا يعد)

تستخدم لنفي 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 وفي 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)

- 7- It was only when I had finished work that I took rest. (until)
8- When they had finished their work , the guests arrived. (By the time.....)
9- First. I cleaned the flat. Then, I watched the film on TV . (Until)
-

- 1- The man asked me if he..... help me.
a will b can c could d would
2- Tarek told me that orange juicehis favourite drink.
a could b be c - was d been
3- She asked me..... she could help me with my homework.
a whether b weather c that d for
4- Lizza asked me if I..... on the school trip to the museum tomorrow.
a- go b- was going c- went d- had gone
5- Hesham said he..... flown to Istanbul the week before.
a- has b- had c- is d- was
6- She said that she the house at that moment.
a) cleaned b) cleaning c) would clean d) was cleaning
7. She asked me whether there before.
a- I had been b- I went c- I go d- had I been
8- the policeman asked the boy if he anything.
a) have lost b) losing c) had lost d) lose
9-Nadia told Salma that sheher teethe twice a day.
a) should clean b) Should cleaned c) had clean d) to clean
10- my sister told me that she.....anew movie on TV then.
a) watched b) was watching c) had watched d) watching
11- he asked how longto catch fish
a) had he taken b) is taken c) he takes d) he had taken
12- Adel asked him ifwatching football matches.
a) did he like b) does he like c) he likes d) he liked

- 1-ahmed said" One of our ovens was repaired last month." (said that)
2- "I was late because I did not catch the eight o'clock bus," Ahmed said. (told)
3- Hatem said, "My grandfather taught me how to organise my time." (said that)
4- He said, "I am happy about your success, Samar." (told)
5- "You must revise well for the final exam, Leila," Father said. (told)
6- I'm working for a computer repair company.. (ali said)
7- He said to mona: "I will go to school tomorrow". (told)
8- " where are your new shoes, nada " Salma said , (asked)
9- Ahmed said to his son , " Don't play in the street." (told)
10- Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?" (asked)
11 - " What does your father do , Tom ? " said Hesham. (asked)
12- Naglaa asked Ali, " can you help me, please ?" (asked)
13- ali said to samy" I didn't play football yesterday". (told)
14- the teacher said to ali " why are you late?". (asked)
15- My mother said to me, "Study hard to succeed '. (My mother advised)

- 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

c- can't have been

d- can't be

8-His teachers are pleased with him, He.....clever.

a- must be

b- can't be

c- must have been

d- maynot be

9-I don't know where Ahmed is .He.....at work.

a- may be

b- can't be

c- *must be*

d- is

10-He is sad. He.....the prize.

a- can't have won

b- can win

c- might have won

d- *must have won*

1-Perhaps , he is ill today (may)

2- I don't think he is the manager. He is nearly twenty years old. (can't)

3 Perhaps we will fly to Syria next summer. (might)

4- It is impossible that Amal sold her car. (can't)

5-Tarek's really hungry. He probably didn't have enough breakfast. (can't)

6-I'm sure he went to the theatre yesterday. (must)

7-I don't think ahmed was tired. (might)

8-I'm sure , he isn't poor (can't)

1- By 2050, the population of Egypt will..... to nearly 100 million.

a grew

b- have grown

c be grown

d growing

2- Mona can't play tennis at 9.30 because she won't..... her homework by then.

a have finished

b be finished

c finished

d finishing

3- In 2018, Mona in her house for ten years.

A will be lived

B will have lived

C will live

D lived

4-By the end of this year, that football player

A will be played

B will have played

C played

D will play

5-By that time, many of the speciesextinct before we even know about them.

a-will become

b-will be become

c- will have become

d- become

6-in 2018, Monain her house for ten years

a-will live

b- will have lived

c- lives

d- will be lived

7 Ithe car by next month.

a-will have

b- will have bought

c- will be bought

d- will buy

8- She will have married in three time.

a- months

b- months's

c- months'

d- month's

9- The bridgebeen built by next June

a- can't be

b- will be

c-will have

d – has been

10- Whatwhen you leave school?

a- did you do

b- will you do

c- will you have done

d-are you doing

1- I will finish building the house in next October . (by November)

2- I plan to finish my secondary school before 2020 (by 2020)

3- She has been a doctor for 10 ears now (by next year)

4- He will visit his uncle next week (will have)

5- We will fnish our exams in May. (By June)

- 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*)