**Grammar**

***( Modals) ( الأفعال الناقصة )***

**1) Should + inf. = ought to + inf. : يجب أن**

**Shouldn't + inf. = ought not to + inf. : لا يجب**

**♣♣ تستخدم التعبيرات السابقة ويليها المصدر للتعبير عن النصيحة .**

**Ex: You should study hard . [ ought ]**

**: You ought to study hard . [ had ]**

**Ex: You had better study hard . [ advise ]**

**: I advise you to study hard . [ advice ]**

**Ex: My advice to you is to study hard . [ advisable ]**

**: It's advisable to you is to study hard . [ suggest ]**

**Ex: I suggest studying hard . [ desirable ]**

**: It's desirable to study hard . [ good idea ]**

**= : It's a good idea to study hard .**

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**2) must = have to = has to + inf. : "يجب أن" للضرورة**

**= It's necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.**

**Ex: It's necessary for him to sleep early .**

**= He must sleep early .**

**= He has to sleep early .**

**Ex: She must learn foreign languages . [ necessary ]**

**⮱: It's necessary for her to learn foreign languages .**

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**3) don't / doesn't = have to + inf. : انعدام الضرورة**

**= needn't + inf.**

**= don't / doesn't need to + inf. = It is not necessary = It's unnecessary**

**Ex: It's unnecessary for him to buy a villa . [ He … ]**

**⮱: He doesn't have to buy a villa .**

**⮱: He needn't buy a villa .**

**⮱: He doesn't need to buy a villa .**

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**4) had to + inf. : الضرورة في الماضي**

**= It was necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.**

**Ex: It was necessary for Adel to leave . [ Adel ]**

**⮱: Adel had to leave .**

**5) didn't have to + inf. : انعدام الضرورة في الماضي**

**= It wasn't necessary = It was unnecessary .**

**Ex: It was unnecessary for me to travel . [ I ]**

**⮱: I didn't have to travel .**

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**6) will have to + inf. : الضرورة في المستقبل**

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

**Ex: It will be necessary for him to go to school tomorrow . [ He ]**

**⮱: He will have to go to school tomorrow .**

**7) won't have to + inf. : انعدام الضرورة في المستقبل**

**= It will be unnecessary = It won't be necessary**

**Ex: It will be necessary for him to go to school tomorrow .**

**⮱: Tomorrow is Friday. You won't have to go to school .**

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**التحريم** **Prohibition**

**1) mustn't + inf. : ممنوع**

**= It's ( forbidden / banned / prohibited ) + for + مفعول + to + inf.**

**= It is not allowed + for + مفعول + to + inf.**

**= الفاعل ( be ) not allowed + to + inf.**

**Ex: It is forbidden for Hani to park here . [ Hani ]**

**⮱: Hani mustn't park here .**

**Ex: She mustn't use a horn . [ allowed ]**

**⮱: She isn't allowed to use a horn .**

***( Third conditional sentence )***

***( الجملة الشرطية فى الحالة الثالثة )***

♣ **التكوين** :

**1) If 🡺 ماضي تام ( had + p.p. ) 🡺 ( would / could / might ) + have + p.p.**

**★ للتعبير عن أن الفعل انتهى في الماضي ولذلك يستحيل حدوثه ولذلك فهي تعبرعن الندم .**

**Ex: If they had trained hard , they would have got the cup .**

**= They did not train hard , so they did not get the cup .**

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**تحويل المعنى لـ ( If )**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| الجملة بعد **If** | الجملة بدون **If** |
| **\* If + ماضي تام منفى + would have + p.p.**  **أو \* wouldn't have + p.p.**  **Ex: If he hadn't played well , he wouldn't have got the medal .** | **\* ماضي بسيط مثبت**  **Ex : He played well , he got the medal .** |
| **\* If + ماضي تام مثبت + would have + p.p.**  **أو \* wouldn't have + p.p.** | **\* didn't ماضي بسيط منفى بـ** |

**Ex: He didn't catch the bus as he didn't get up early . [ If ]**

**⮱: If he had got up early , he would have caught the bus .**

**★ ملاحظات :**

**1) إذا كانت الجملة بدون If منفية تكون مثبتة بعد If والعكس صحيح .**

**2) ما يأتي بعد ( as – because ) هو فعل الشرط وما يأتي بعد ( therefore – so – that's – why ) هو جواب الشرط .**

**3) تحول ( were / was ) إلى ( hadn't been ) .**

**4) تحول ( weren't / wasn't ) إلى ( had been ) .**

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**( الأفعال + المصدر / الأفعال + ing )**

**1) Verbs + to + inf. : أفعال يتبعها المصدر**

**🡺 It's + صفة + to + inf.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **♥ يتعلم** | **♥ learn** | **♥ يدعي** | **♥ claim** |
| **♥ يعد** | **♥ promise** | **♥ يتظاهر** | **♥ pretend** |
| **♥ يسمح** | **♥ allow** | **♥ يظهر** | **♥ appear** |
| **♥ يعلم** | **♥ teach** | **♥ يبدو** | **♥ seem to + be** |
| **♥ يقدم** | **♥ offer** | **♥ يبدو** | **♥ seem + صفة** |
| **♥ يمكن** | **♥ enable + مفعول + to** | **♥ يقرر** | **♥ decide** |
| **♥ ينسى** | **♥ forget** | **♥ يرفض** | **♥ refuse** |
| **♥ يريد** | **♥ want** | **♥ يهدد** | **♥ threaten** |
| **♥ يتوقع** | **♥ expect** | **♥ يخطط** | **♥ plan** |
| **♥ يأمل** | **♥ hope** | **♥ يحاول** | **♥ try** |
| **♥ ينصح** | **♥ advise** | **♥ يوافق** | **♥ agree** |
| **♥ يتمكن** | **♥ manage** | **♥** | **♥** |

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**2) Verbs + ing :**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **♥ يتمتع بـ** | **♥ enjoy** | **♥ يتجنب** | | **♥ avoid** | |
| **♥ يقترح** | **♥ suggest** | **♥ ينكر** | | **♥ deny** | |
| **♥ يعترف** | **♥ admit** | **♥ يمانع** | | **♥ mind** | |
| **♥ يذهب** | **♥ go** | **♥ يتخيل** | | **♥ fancy** | |
| **♥ يأتي** | **♥ come** | **♥ في أول الجملة بمعنى من اللطيف أن** | | | **♥ fancy** |
| **♥ يثني على - يزكي** | **♥recommend** | **♥ لا يطيق** | **♥ can't help = can't stand** | | |
| **♥ ينهي** | **♥ finish** | **♥ لا فائدة** | **♥ it's no use = it's useless** | | |

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♣♣ **أمثلة** :

**1) The driver didn't want to hit the boy. [ avoided ]**

**⮱ The driver avoided hitting the boy.**

**2) The girl said , " I didn't take the pen " . [ denied ]**

**⮱ The girl denied taking the pen .**

**3) The criminal said , " I committed the crime " . [ admitted ]**

**⮱ The criminal admitted committing the crime .**

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**\* أفعال يأتى بعدها ( to + inf. أو ing ) دون تغيير فى المعني :**

**⮚ begin – start – continue .**

**Ex: It began to rain. = It began raining.**

**\* أفعال يأتي بعدها النوعان والفرق بسيط في المعنى :**

**⮚ love – like – hate – prefer – dislike .**

**\* لو جاء بعدها ing يكون معناها ( يحب الشيء أو يكرهه ) بصورة عامة ولو جاء بعدها to + inf. يكون معناها ( يفضل الشيء في وقت محدد فقط ) .**

**Ex: I like eating meat . = In general عامة**

**Ex: I like to eat meat . = I want it now**

**\* ملاحظة : الأفعال السابقة لو سبقت بـ ( would ) لابد أن يأتى بعدها ( to + inf ) .**

**Ex: I'd like to eat fish .**

**\* أفعال يأتى بعدها النوعين والفرق كبير فى المعنى :**

**⮚ remember + ing يتذكر شئ فعله فى الماضى**

**⮚ remember + to + inf يتذكر أن يفعل شئ فى المستقبل**

**⮚ forget + ing نسى شئ فعله فى الماضى**

**⮚ forget + to + inf نسى شئ لم يفعله بعد**

**⮚ regret + ing يندم على شئ فعله فى الماضى**

**⮚ regret + to + inf سيضطر أن يفعل شئ وسيندم عليه**

**⮚ stop + ing توقف عن الشئ**

**⮚ stop + to + inf يتوقف ليفعل الشئ**

**Ex: I remember sending the letter . = I sent it .**

**Ex: I remember to send the letter . = I'll send it .**

**Ex: He stopped smoking . = He gave up smoking .**

**Ex: He stopped to smoke . = He was walking and stopped to smoke .**

**\* ملاحظة على ( regret ) يندم على :**

**⮚ be (sorry ) for + ing = regret + ing .**

**Ex: I am sorry I sold my car . [ regret ]**

**⮱ I regret selling my car .**

**Ex: I am sorry I didn't arrive on time . [ regret ]**

**⮱ I regret not arriving on time .**

**⮚ Do you regret + ing ? = Are you sorry for + ing ?**

**Ex: Do you regret insulting her ? = Are you sorry for insulting her ?**

**⮚ Does he / she regret + ing ? = Was he / she sorry for + ing ?**

**⮚ Did + فاعل + regret + ing ? = was /were + فاعل + sorry for + ing ?**

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