

Grammar



The present simple



١. التكوين Form

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:
١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
 ٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
 ٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
 ٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)



٢. الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:
٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:
٣. حالة if الأولى:
٤. حالة if الصفرية:
٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:
٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:
٧. يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية:

after / as soon as
Before
When



won't + inf → till / until → مضارع بسيط/تام

- e.g. After my father **finishes** his work, he will take us to the club.
 → I won't watch TV until I **finish** my homework
 → As soon as / After / When I **arrive**, I'll go to the shops.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

نادراً rarely, أبداً never, دائماً/للأبد ever, أحياناً sometimes, غالباً often, عادةً usually, دائماً Always (نادراً scarcely, نادراً seldom, بصورة متكررة frequently, بالكاد hardly, نادراً seldom, من وقت لآخر from time to time, بين الحين والآخر occasionally)

✗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

✗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| أحياناً - sometimes | غالباً - often | عادةً usually | دائماً always |
| بصورة متكررة - frequently | ever - | أبداً never | نادراً rarely |
| - My brother often watches TV. | | - I sometimes walk to school. | |
| - She is always tired in the evenings. | | - I am never late for school. | |

١- نستخدم (don't) مع (i / they / we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they **don't** like pizza.

I **don't** play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he / she / it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't** want a parrot. - she **doesn't** want a kitten.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't وياتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex : Ahmed **doesn't** study English = Ahmed **never** studies English

5. السؤال

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام
 ? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

- √-When do you go to school? -- I go to school at 7 o'clock
 √- Where does she live, Sara? -- She lives in America.
 √- How does your father go to work? -- he goes by car.

السؤال بهل

Do + (you/they) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة + مصدر ؟
 Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة + مصدر ؟

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't
 →Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often+ Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة + مصدر ؟

أجابة ب (always-usually- never- every week-once – twice – three times)
 How often do you go to the library ?
 I go to library twice a week .



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

- 1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)
- 2- It is SB's habit + to + inf
- 3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
- 4- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط .
- 5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # # Amr is used to studying hard.

Amr is in the habit of studying
 # Amr usually studies hard.

It is Amr's habit to study hard.
 # Studying hard is Amr's habit.

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I → am
 He, She, It → is
 We, You, They → are } + (v + ing).



- ✗ - Listen! She is playing the piano.
 ✗ - They are cleaning the garden now

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
 He, She, It → isn't
 We, You, They → aren't } + (v + ing).

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf... + verb + ing)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { is } he, she, it → } + (v + ing)...?
 { Are } we, you, they → }

e.g ✗ - Are They playing tennis now? ✗ - No, they aren't.

What are you doing now? - I'm reading a lesson.

ملاحظات:

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

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

ماعدًا .

dye يصبغ → dyeing singe يعرق → singeing be → being

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

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping run → running

- ماعدًا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening

happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

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

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

٤- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مثل :-

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they are playing football now.

→ My brother is reading a book at the moment

→ She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل :

want - think - like - love - hate - belong - have - see - hear-taste - smell

ولكن ممكن ان تستخدم بعض هذه الافعال في الاستمرار بمعنى اخر مثل:

E.g I have a car (امتلك) → → → But → I'm having breakfast. (اتناول)

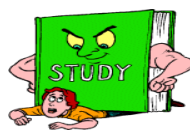
E.g. I think Ali is clever. (اعتقد) → → → I'm thinking of buying a car (افكر)

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

ما زال still - الان at this time - الآن at present - انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة at the moment - الآن now

هذه الايام these days - اليوم today - احترس/احذر! Watch out! - انصت! Listen!



يتكون المضارع التام من have/has + p.p ←

١- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house .

٢- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes

٣ - حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع .

We have lived in Giza for ten years / since 2006 .

٤- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر

→ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.

→ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.

→ Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

في السؤال وفي التفضيل للخبرات الماضية و بمعنى حتى الان → سبق → Ever

Have you ever been to America ?

This is the best book I have ever read .

تأتي في الجملة المنفية للخبرات الماضية → ابدأ never

I've been to London but I have never been to Paris.

I have never eaten Chinese food before

تأتي في نهاية السؤال والجملة المنفية. → بعد / حتى الآن Yet

♣ Have you finished your homework yet

♣ I haven't had breakfast yet.

Just → توأ / منذ لحظات → a few minutes ago/ short time ago

Leila isn't here. She's just gone.

The bus has just left! I can see it over there

تأتي بين (have) و (has) والتصريف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة / بالفعل → Already

♣ I have already had lunch . ♣ Leila has finished her homework already.

Lately مؤخرًا/ حديثًا (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال)

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately.

Recently مؤخرًا/ حديثًا (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال)

E.g. Samy has married recently.

| Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) | For + مدة كاملة |
|---|---|
| Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) 1995 / 5 o'clock /Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death Marriage/ birthday I /He/she <u>was</u>/the age of..... Since the last + اسم since the last visit. | (a week – a month – a year) (three hours / minutes) (five days /ten years) (a long time / ages) – a night- more than-some time a while / a decade /a season/ ever For the last/past + مدة زمنية for the last week/month. تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا a/an |

e.g. She has been in hospital since Sunday

I have played football for 6 years



تركيبات هامة (تحفظ):

١ - عند استخدام since بدلا من for او the last time او العكس

مدة زمنية + For + مضارع تام منفي + فاعل
= ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Since + مدة زمنية + it's
= ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Was + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + the last time + ago
= ماضي بسيط + فاعل + last + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + ago
تاريخ in +

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks

= It's two weeks since I met him .

= I last met him two weeks ago.= The last time I met him was two weeks ago.

٢- ماضي بسيط + فاعل + Since + sub+ have/has + p.p/(been+ ving)

✳ Adel hasn't contacted me since he left Cairo

→ Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

٣- ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه has/have been to

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London (he is here now)

has/have gone to

ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك

- He has gone to London (he is still there)
- Ali has gone to school./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.
- Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect continuous

١. التكوين Form:

(she /he /it) → has
(I /we /they/ you) → have } + been + "v +ing"

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

- I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
- She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
- It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

٢. حدث بدأ في الماضي وله أثر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:

- I'm so tired because I've been running all day
- It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet
- Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

Since + بداية الحدث / for + مدة زمنية / all + فترة زمنية + for.....now

- He has been working there since he passed his exams.
- It has been raining for three days now.
- For the past hour, I've been talking to patients
- *My father's been working in the garden all morning.*

أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

- How long have you been smoking?

يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الافعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلى حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

ملاحظ ان هناك افعال لا تستخدم في الازمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate / like/ think/see/smell

- *I have known him for ten years now.*
- *He has been in the army for 5 years now*

← ← ← لاحظ اذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام وليس المستمر

- He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.
- Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

٤. النفي Negation:

(she /he /it) → has not
(I /we /they/ you) → have not } + been + "v +ing"

- *I haven't been watching TV this week.*

٤. السؤال question:

أداة استفهام + has/have + subject + been + v. ing +?

ex-What has he been reading?

ex- How long have you been doing this job?



the past simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي البسيط بأحد التراكيب التالية:

E.g. Play → played / talk → talked

E.g. live → lived / close → closed

E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

ولكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .
E.g. fix → fixed / follow → followed .
٥. هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.

E.g. buy → bought / take → took / build → built

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he always walked to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦- ويستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد would rather في حالة وجود فاعل

• I'd rather he left now. I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

Yesterday - ago - last - once = once upon a time - one day- in the past- in ancient times -
in old days- in 1995 - from.2003...to 2008 - The other day - how long ago = when

٤. النفي Negation:

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + 'didn')

→ I didn't play football yesterday / he didn't go to school last week.

٥. السؤال:

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر الفعل + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

هل? Did + فاعل + inf

→ Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.

تركيبات هامة: - (اعتاد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات

1- used to + inf + فاعل

2- It was SB's habit to + inf



3- فاعل + (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing)

4- فاعل + got into the habit of + (v + ing)

5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط = فاعل + don't/doesn't + فعلany longer/more

6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

e.g. → Amr used to study hard.

→ Amr **was in the habit of studying** hard.

→ Studying hard **was Amr's habit**.

→ It **was Amr's habit to study** hard # Amr **got into the habit of studying** hard

→ Amr **no longer studies** hard = He **doesn't study** hard any longer

The past continuous

١. التكوين Form:

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were + verb + ing)

i He, She, It → was
We, You, They → were } + (v) + ing

٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were not + verb + ing)

i He, She, It → was not
We, You, They → were not } + (v) + ing

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was, were + sub... + verb + ing?)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) } was he, she, it } + (v + ing) ...?
were we, you, they

✗ - I **was reading** a book when my friend arrived.

✗ - What **were they doing** yesterday? They **were playing** football

→ **Was** he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't.

□ Who was (playing football)? The (boys) were (playing football).

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي.

E.g. We **were watching** TV all the evening yesterday.

Tarek **was eating** dinner at noon yesterday.

٢. يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

⊗ ⊗ I **was having** lunch **when** the phone rang

→ **While/as** I was having lunch , the phone rang

٣- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

⊗ While my father **was watching** TV, my mother **was cooking** in the kitchen.

While he **was driving** to work, he **was talking** on his mobile phone.

1-While /As/ just as/when → ماضى مستمر → ماضى بسيط .

2- ماضى مستمر → While /As/ just as/when → ماضى بسيط -

3-when → ماضى مستمر → ماضى بسيط



ملاحظات:

1- While (بدون فاعل) + v. + ing = While + فاعل + ماضى مستمر = During + noun اسم
 - While having (I was having) lunch, the phone rang. = During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

2- When + فاعل + ماضى بسيط = On + v. + ing

► When the thief saw the police, he ran away. = On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

٣ - لا يستخدم الماضى المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضى البسيط مثل :

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear - taste – smell –be -seem

e.g. She **seemed** ill when I visited her.

While I **was** at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

4- ماضى بسيط منفي + because/as/since + ماضى مستمر

e.g. I didn't answer the phone because I was praying.

→ She didn't see the thief since she was watching TV.

٣. الكلمات الدالة :Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضى المستمر:

(all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time), while عندما , as بينما , just as بينما , when عندما , between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday طول اليوم امس



١. التكوين Form

يتكون الماضى التام من had + p.p.

→ After I had done my homework, I went to bed.

→ Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام Usage

١- يستخدم الماضى التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر فى الماضى.

⇒ 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 الماضى التام بعد (because) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شى فى الماضى (حدث تم اولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة فى الماضى:

ex→ I was very tired because I had studied too much

He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

← We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.

→ Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها :Key words

1-After /as soon as/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى تام → After /as soon as/when → 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,

2-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.

3- ماضى تام → till – until → ماضى بسيط غالبا منفي

ماضى تام → till – until → ماضى تام + didn't/wouldn't/couldn't+ فاعل

ماضى تام → till – until → ماضى تام + wasn't/weren't + p.p

- I didn't watch TV till / until I had done my homework.
- She couldn't answer the question until she had looked at it twice.
- I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked
- my car wasn't repaired until I had taken it to the mechanic.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| no sooner | than | لم يكاد..... حتى |
| 4- فاعل + had + hardly | + p.p. when + past simple | ماضى بسيط |
| 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 فى صيغة استفهام.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| No sooner | than |
| Hardly + had + subject | فاعل + p.p.+ when + past simple |
| 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 : ياتى بعد **after/before** فعل **v.ing** اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل

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

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 فى الماضى (**By + (yesterday/2013**)

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\remembered\heard....S. + had + P.P**

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| After | ماضى تام | { that } | ماضى بسيط . ماضى بسيط |
| As soon as | | | |
| When | | | |

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

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

→ **After** I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

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.

ملحوظة ٦ : ياتى الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (**already/just/never/for/since**)

▶ I had never tried Chinese food **before** I went to that restaurant.

▶ The lesson had already started **when** he arrived in the classroom.

ملحوظة ٧ : لا يجب حفظ قاعدة واحدة ل **Until** فهى تاتى حسب المعنى كما فى الامثلة:

→ He refused to leave the place until he had taken the money.

→ He lived in Cairo until he died.

→ He couldn't travel until he had got a passport

→ I won't help him until I finish my work

→ I had waited at the garage until my car was repaired.

→ We waited for the bus until it arrived.

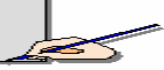
ملحوظة ٨: نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما لا يوجد فارق زمني بين الحدثين):

ماضى بسيط → ماضى بسيط → After /as soon as/ when

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.

Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.

الماضي التام المستمر Past continuous Perfect



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضى التام من had +been+ v ing

When I met ali, he had been walking for 2 hours.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي (بدا وانتهى في الماضي) قبل وقوع حدث آخر

Ex-hany had been looking for work for over a year before he got a job.

2-We had been driving for 5 hours when our car ran out of petrol

When we visited my cousins in Canada, they had been living there for six months.

٢-يستخدم بعد (because) لتوضيح حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضى

-There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

- My father was tired because he had been working in the farm all day.

-he was tired because he had been running for two hours

٣- يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر مع الكلمات الاتية:

since / for/ all / before/when/how long

ex-He had been driving for only three weeks, so it is not surprising that he his driving test

2-Ali had been trying to call me for 10 minutes before I finally answered the phone

عويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

(wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep /write/ talk/ run / walk / travel, ..etc)

Ex-They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived

2-What had he been doing when the accident happened?

٥- هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضى التام المستمر هي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة.

-We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.

لا يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضى التام مثل:

: (break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish/leave/give)

- She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

٦-إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضى التام

- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.



طيف المستقبل Forms of future



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will (won't)+ inf

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.

his school will be 50 years old next 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. I **Will 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.

I expect that Egypt **will achieve** progress in all fields.

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 - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

after /as soon as
Before
When

→ (مضارع بسيط/تام) → (مستقبل)

won't + inf → **till / until** → مضارع بسيط/تام

Ex- when he comes (has come), I **will help** you. He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**
١١- تستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :

| | |
|--|---------|
| predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - <i>suppose</i> | 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... | الأسبوع / الشهر القادم |
| next | القادم / التالي | 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 تنتهي 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)

Ex: My brother **is going to** join the faculty of medicine. That's his plan

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 (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ او شى على وشك
الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبهيا /!lookout!/ /!watch out!/ /!take care/ :

- 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-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
5- Watch out! You are going to fall .
6- The other team's players are very big. It's going to be a difficult match.
7-My daughter is going to get married. She is engaged.
8-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I am sure / I believe / I think/ she is going to faint
9-ali does not study at all. I think he is going to fail the exam.
10-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.
11-he can't swim. He is going to drown.

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 thinkshe will pass all her exams.
4-Ali is a lazy student. I think he will fail the exam.

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

- Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?
- B: I'm going to play computer games.

٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

* I'm leaving for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢-يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الافعال

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel/see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) اقيم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤-يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شى في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث اخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport



٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحانات الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow. The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.
-our next exams start in may. -What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

5- المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

1. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل التام من will + have + p.p

Ex-in a week's time ,I'll have written the report.

2. الاستخدام Usage:

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

ex- - By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village..
-By this time next week, I will have heard my test results

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- 1- In+ فترة زمنية (in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....) time
- 2- By + فترة محددة (By (next Monday / 2020 / then / حينئذ the end of next week / month / year / the end of this lesson...etc)
- 3- In + (2025) فترة زمنية +for وقت محدد

Ex - By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.

Ex - By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.

Ex:By the time I'm 45, I'll have written four books.

Ex: In 2022,I'll have worked at this school for twenty years.

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

4- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من

- This school will have been built by 2030.

- The new underground railway line will have been built by 2012.

6-المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

1. التكوين Form:

will (won't) be + v.ing

→ At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll be eating lunch with my friends

→This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo

2. الاستخدام Usage:

- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

→I'll be playing tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.

▶ At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father will be flying to London

→ I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.

→ Between 2020 and 2030, we will be helping people with diabetes.

may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل

- Many more people may be moving to Cairo in the next 50 years.

- In 100 years, people may be living in space.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

-This time (tomorrow, next (week, month, year)...etc.) .

-At (7) o'clock ⇨ this evening / tonight / tomorrow. - Between (8 and 10) o'clock.

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتي :

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

⊗ ⊗ ١. تحل (Who /that) محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل: كالاتي.

| | | |
|----------|------------|-----|
| اسم عاقل | Who / that | فعل |
|----------|------------|-----|

1- She is the woman **who / that** wrote two books

→ I saw the policeman **who(that)** arrested the thief.

⊗ ⊗ ٢. تحل (whom/Who /that) محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالاتي .

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|------|
| اسم عاقل | Whom/Who / that | فاعل |
|----------|-----------------|------|

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

→ That's the man **whom / who / that** 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.

⊗ ⊗ ٣. تحل محل (which/that) الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل او فاعل

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----|
| اسم غير عاقل | Which / that | فعل |
|--------------|--------------|-----|

← **صيغة الفاعل**

1-The stories **which (that)** are on the shelf are all mine.

2- That's the book **which / that** is a best seller.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|------|
| اسم غير عاقل | Which / that | فاعل |
|--------------|--------------|------|

← **صيغة المفعول**

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

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

He made a bad mistake **for which** he had to apologise..

This is the article **in which** she writes about science.

⊗ ⊗ ٤. تستخدم **where** مع المكان.

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| مكان | Where= which + حرف جر | اسم/ضمير فاعل |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|

→ This is the house **where** we live.

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

⊗ ⊗ **لاحظ :-** عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها أو بعد الفعل

e.g. This is the house **which** we live **in** . This is the house **in which** we live .

⇨ The garden **in which** I used to play is now a parking lot.

⇨ That is the stadium **at which** we saw the cup final.

⇨ Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, **at which** she learned to read and write.

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

→ This is the school **which** was built last year.

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

⊗ ⊗ ٥. تستخدم **whose** للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل (s) أو صفة الملكية (**my , his , her , its , your , their ,**) **our** وتكون التركيبية كالاتي :

| | | |
|------------|-------|----------------------|
| اسم المالك | Whose | الشيء المملوك للمالك |
|------------|-------|----------------------|

→ That's the man **whose** son succeeded.

→ The girl **whose** bag was stolen was crying

- Ahmed is the boy **whose** father is a teacher.
 → the car **whose** colour is red won the race

⊗ ⊗ ٥. تستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

- It's the month July **when** we go on holiday.
 2- Friday is the day **when** I visit my relatives in our village.

لا هـ ظ : - عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which/that) ولا نستخدم (when)

- It's the month July **which** we go on holiday **in** .
 2- Friday is the day **on which** I visit my relatives in our village.

ملاحظات: ١- يمكن حذف **who , which** عندما تجل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما **v. to be** أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف **v. to be**

→ **They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.**

The boy, **punished** yesterday got the worst marks.

→ **The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.**

The hospital **built** last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف **who , which** إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف **v. to be** إن وجد ويكون الفعل الأساسي مضافا إليه. ing.

▶▶ **The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.**

The man **living** next door is my friend.

→ **Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.**

Vegetables **containing** a lot of water, don't freeze well

٣- يحذف ضمير الوصل باستخدام الصفة.

→ **Students who are brilliant, must be rewarded.**

Brilliant students must be rewarded

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

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

٥- نستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الآتية:

All-anything-everything-few-little-many-much-nothing-none-something

→ There isn't anything **that** we can eat in this house.

→ This is the best book **that** I have ever read.

٦- نستخدم what كرابط ولا يأتي قبلها اسم وهي تساوي **the thing that/which**

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|------------|
| فعل اوضمير (ليس اسم) | what | فاعل / فعل |
|-----------------------|------|------------|

Ex. We'd better decide **what** we need to buy.

Have you seen **what** I bought from London?

I can't give **what** you need.

المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبير عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبني 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 إذا 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 | am / is / are being + P.P |
| Past continuous | الماضي المستمر | was / were being + P.P |
| Present perfect | المضارع التام | have / has been + P.P |
| Past perfect | الماضي التام | 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

لاحظ

١- الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون (see- hear – make – help) to عند التحويل لـ 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- الأفعال 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- إذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (be+ p.p)

1- He let people deceive him الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

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

- His sister was allowed to watch TV

لاحظ أننا في الجملة الثانية استخدمنا was allowed to لان let مكتوبة في الماضي

٤- الأفعال في التركيبات الآتية

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

الأفعال السابقة يكتب بعدها that او يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخري فيكون التحويل لـ 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
- Scientists have shown..... It has been shown that.....
- Ex : People know that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.
It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes
- Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house
It was believed that he has a big house .
- Ex3 : scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.
It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني

- ١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد that نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ passive
- ٢- إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم to + inf
- ٣- إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية 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 النحول)

- 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 .

المباشر وغير مباشر Direct and Indirect speech

الكلام المباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضع بين علامتي تنصيص "....."

- She Said," I like tennis" (مباشر)
- She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

الجملة الخبرية 1- statement

لتحويل اي جملة خبرية نتبع الآتي :

- ١- تبقى said كما هي ويمكن نستخدم (promised/explained/complained) بدلا منها
- ٢- نحول إلى told
- ٣- نحذف الاقواس
- ٤- نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها
- ٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب



فعل ماضى + فاعل + said/explained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول

أ - ضمائر 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- ضمائر 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 |

تغيير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتي :

| Direct كلام مباشر | | Indirect كلام غير مباشر | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| مضارع بسيط | Go / goes Am/is/are | ماضي بسيط | Went → Was/were |
| ماضي بسيط | Went / played | ماضي تام | Had gone/had played |
| مضارع مستمر | Am/is/are + going | ماضي مستمر | Was /were + going |
| مضارع تام | Have /has + p.p | ماضي تام | Had + p.p |
| مضارع تام مستمر | Have /has + been +v ing | ماضي تام مستمر | had been + V-ing |
| أفعال ناقصة | Can/may/will Shall/must + inf | ماضي | Could/might/would/ should/ Had to+inf |

كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتي

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 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....after /the following | | | |
| this | → | that | | | |

أمثلة → Ex

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he liked tennis and had played a good game that morning.

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 want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5-"I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

6-"We're hot because we've been playing tennis," said Tarek.

Tarek explained that they were hot because they had been playing tennis.

الاحتياطات: لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

❖ لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة.

-Ali said to Ramy, " The sun rises in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

❖ لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, " I will travel to London."
Rania says that she will travel to London.
Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."
Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

❖ لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just now – a moment ago)

He said just now, " I have already passed the exam."
He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

❖ الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي لا تتغير وغيرها مثل : .

[would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p]

Ex-He said" We could see the mountain after we had reached the top of the tower "
He said that they could see the mountain after they had reached the top of the tower.

يمكن استخدام الافعال الاتية بدلا من said/said to عند نقل الجملة الى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها to+ inf او بعد that جملة

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + to + inf

Ex: He said, " I'll lend you the money you need."
He promised to lend me the money I needed.
He promised that he would lend me the money I needed.
Ex: He said, "Go away or I'll call the police."
He threatened to call the police if I didn't go away.
He threatened that he would call the police if I didn't go away.

- يمكن استخدام الافعال الاتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة الى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing):

suggested/admitted /أقر/قبل /denied /أنكر /apologised for/objected to /اعتراض على /insisted on

- He said, "Let's discuss this question now."

- He suggested discussing that question then.

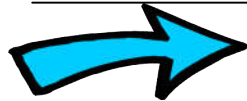
- وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الافعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

- He said, "I wasn't there when the crime happened."

- He denied being there when the crime happened.

- He denied that he had been there when the crime happened.

2-Questions في الغير مباشر



النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

1- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired)

2 – نحذف الاقواس

3 – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا /لو .

4 – نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص.

5 – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الازمنة الى الماضي

6- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الازمنة



فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام / if-whether)+(مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked فاعل القول

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 often write poems?" said I.

I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

5- "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6- "Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me if / whether we should go now.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

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

٢ – نحذف الأقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

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

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 "Where will you go next week?" She said to him

She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5- "What did you do yesterday?" I asked Ali

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.

6- "How old was Spring-Rice when he went to Egypt?" She asked

/She asked me how old Spring-Rice was when he had gone to Egypt.

الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة 3-Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice



لتحويل اي جملة امرية وطلبية او نصيحة واقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتي

١- نحول said / said to الى :

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

٢ – نحذف الأقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

Examples: أمثلة

1- "Open your books." the teacher said

→ The teacher told / asked/ ordered us to open our books.

2- "Don't waste time." My father said

→ my father advised me not to waste time.

5- "Study science at university." Ali said

Ali encouraged his friend to study science at university.

4- "If I were you, I'd take your coat." My mother said

My mother advised me to take my coat.

5- "Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.

The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

لاحظ اننا نستخدم بعد (suggest / recommend) (verb + ing) او that+ subject + infinitive:

→ "Do Exercise 2 again."

⊗ Leila suggested (doing / that I do) Exercise 2 again.

→ "You should revise quietly."

⊗ My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) ولكن يأتي بعده (جملة كاملة + that)

"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

- يتم اختيار فعل قول مناسب للجملة من حيث المعنى: لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية

- 1- The doctor said to me, "Stop smoking!". The doctor **told** me to stop smoking.
- 2- "Get out of the car!" said the policeman. The policeman **ordered** him to get out of the car.
- 3 - "Could you please be quiet," she said. She **asked** me to be quiet.
- 4- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.
Nawal **warned** Ola not to touch the snake
- 5- "Go on"!You can swim across the pool! Mazin's father said to him
Mazin's father **encouraged** him to swim across the pool.

١- ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختيارات

| | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول | مباشر وغير مباشر | ١- الجملة الخبرية |
| فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) مفعول + told فاعل القول | غير مباشر | |
| المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول | غير مباشر | ٢- الجملة الأمرية |
| المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول | غير مباشر | ٣- الطلب |
| فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام / if-whether) + بدون او مفعول + asked فاعل القول فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know + فاعل | مباشر وغير مباشر | ٤- الجملة الإستفهامية |
| فعل ماضى + فاعل + "....." مفعول + said to فاعل القول | المباشر | ٥- جميع الجمل |
| المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + advised/ordered/warned/encouraged فاعل القول | | ٦- جمل النصيحة والتحذير والشجيع |
| فعل مصدر + فاعل + (that) + suggested/recommended + v ing or فاعل القول | | ٧- جمل الاقتراح |

٢- لا تتغير الأزمنة في الحالات الآتية

- ١- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية أو جملة بها ماضى تام أو أفعال ناقصة فى الماضى لانغير الزمن ونغير الضمائر فقط.
- ٢- لأن الحدث قيل فى الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just now – a moment ago)
- ٣- إذا كان فعل القول فى المضارع (tells/asks/wants to know/says/explains)

٣- تحويلات الزمنية

| الكلمة قبل التحويل | عند وجود هذه الكلمة فى الجملة | تحتوى الإجابة على |
|----------------------|--|---|
| now / at that moment | then / at that time | was, were + inf. + ing |
| yesterday | the day before the previous day the last day | had + p.p |
|ago. | before. | |
| tonight /today | that night / that day | |
| for / since / yet | for / since / by then | would + inf. مصدر was/ were + inf. + ing |
| tomorrow | the day after the following day the next week | |

Obligation/ Necessity الالتزام / الضرورة

| present | | past | | future | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Have to Has to Must Have got to Has got to Need/needs to تستخدم للاحداث التي يمكن ان تكون ضرورية او غير ضرورية | مفعول + It is necessary for To + inf | Had to كان مضطر ان Needed to | مفعول + It was necessary for To + inf | Will have to Will need to | مفعول + It will be necessary for To + inf |

١- تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية ليس لدي اختيار في فعلها (مدرسة، مكتبة، قوانين مرور)

- - He has to be at work at 8 o'clock.
- You have to drive on the right.
- You have to wear your uniform. We have to go to school on time.
- ▶ You have to show your passport when you leave the country.
- He had to take a taxi because he was late
- Hassan needs to go the bank after he finishes work.

٢- نستخدم must

١- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking

→ You must remember to drive on the left.

٣ - تستخدم (المشاعر او الامنيات) للتعبير عن احساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمانر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال

→ We must tell the truth. → I must visit my grandparents more often.

▶ We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. → I must work hard for the exams next week.

٢- كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

→ You must come to my party tonight. → You must try a piece of my cake

- لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل

- I must see my doctor tomorrow.

- I must go now.

Lack of Necessity عدم الضرورة

| present | | past | | future | |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------|---|
| غير مضطر - لا داعي أن Don't Have to Doesn't have to Don't/doesn't need to Needn't | مفعول It isn't necessary for +To + inf | لم نضطر أن Didn't have to Didn't need to لم يكن ضروريا فعل شيء ولم نفعله Needn't have + p.p لم يكن ضروريا فعل شيء ولكن تم فعله | مفعول It wasn't necessary for +To + inf | Won't have to | مفعول It won't be necessary for +To + inf |

→ -she doesn't have to/needn't /doesn't need to buy more dresses.

▶ My father doesn't have to work today. because it is a holiday.

- She isn't late for school so she doesn't have to / needn't hurry.
- in some countries, children don't need to wear school uniform.
 - I didn't have to do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.
 - I didn't need to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
 - You needn't have brought your umbrella. It's not going to rain.
- I didn't have to buy more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread because we have some.)
 I needn't have bought more bread. We already have a lot. (I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

mustn't **نستخدم** بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعني أن هناك قواعد وقوانين يجب اتباعها والمخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| Mustn't = | { | Be not allowed to | غير مسموح | } + مصدر |
| | | Be forbidden to | ممنوع | |
| | | Be prohibited / banned to | ممنوع | |
| | | It's against the law to | ضد القانون | |
| | | No + v.ing | | |

E.g. You **mustn't** park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.

should / shouldn't + inf. **نستخدم**

١- لتقديم اقتراحات

-You should play tennis – you'd enjoy it. -You should buy Ahmed a new CD.

٢- للنصيحة (advice)

-You shouldn't eat crisps – they're bad for your health.

- You've got a nasty cough. You shouldn't smoke.

Should + inf & Shouldn't + inf **تركيبات هامة**

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|
| Should = | { | It is advisable/ desirable to | } + المصدر |
| | | I advise you to | |
| | | If I were you, I would | |
| | | It would be a good idea to | |
| | | You had better | |
| | | You would rather | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Shouldn't = | { | It is not advisable/ desirable to | } + المصدر |
| | | I advise you not to | |
| | | If I were you, I wouldn't | |
| | | It would not be a good idea to | |
| | | You had better not | |
| | | You would rather not | |

e.g. – you should do more exercise = it's advisable to do more exercise

Conditional forms

حالة if: الصفرية (zero conditional)

→ If/when + مضارع بسيط → مضارع بسيط

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . → If we **mix** red and green, we **get** blue.

→ if I **have** a headache, I **take** aspirin. → Streets **become** wet if it **rains**

→ If I **am** tired , I go to bed. → I **get** a headache if I **read** for too long

→ If / When I **read** in bed, I **fall** asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals **are heated** , they **expand**. If you **heat** ice, it **melts** -

If you **boil** water , it **evaporates**. If we **freeze** water , it **turns** into ice.

If the bark **is** badly damaged, the tree **dies**/ when molten glass **cools**, it **is** hardened

ملحوظة: لا بد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى:

1- استخدام صفة الاشارة **this / that / these / those** قبل الفاعل او المفعول:

-If you **heat** the ice in this pan, it **will melt**

- if you **don't water** these plants soon , they **will die**.

(**my/his/her/its/your/their/our**) **استخدام صفة الملكية**

→ If the plants on our farm **get** very thirsty , we **will irrigate** them.

What **happens** if you freeze water? ← صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالآتي

حالة "if" الأولى: (1st conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + will/can/may/should + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط + If

Ex - If the bus **arrives** late again, I'll **phone** my mother.

Ex -Tarek is ill. **If** he's better tomorrow, he'll **come** to school.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

1- شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you **study** hard, you **will succeed**.

2- التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there **are** clouds, it **will rain**.

3- الوعد promise. مثل:

If you **get** high marks, I **will buy** you a new mobile phone.

4- التهديد threat. مثل:

If you **annoy** your brother, I **will punish** you.

ملاحظات ::

1- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزام:

→ If you **want** to succeed , you **should study** hard.

→ If there **is** a law , you **must obey** it.

2- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية او طلب او نهى:

1- If you meet ali , **invite** him to the party.

2- If you see my father, **don't** tell him what happened.

بدائل أداة الشرط (14)

1- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) في الاثبات ويليها جملة مع مراعاة معنى كل اداة:

فقط لو! only تحسبا لـ = (in case) بشرط أن = provided that = طالما = As long as = بشرط أن

→ I'll attend the party **provided that** (in case) he invites me.

- I'll lend you the money **as long as** you promise to pay it back soon.

او يمكن استخدام في حالة + **In case of** + noun/ v. ing

e.g.- **In case of** getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

2- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) في حالة النفي :

(**But for**) + noun / **Without** + noun/ v. ing = **Unless** + اثبات = **If + not**

e.g.- **if** you **don't** hurry, You will be late = **unless** you hurry, You will be late

= **Without** hurrying, you would be late.



→ Without (But for) his hard work, he will fail.

٤- تُحذف (If) في الحالة الأولى و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) وفاعل و نستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

- If he has enough time, he will watch the football match.

- Should he have enough time, he will watch the football match.

٦- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الأولى كالآتي: ← (جملة مضارع بسيط) ? What will + sub + do if

حالة "if" الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + would/might/ could + الفاعل , جملة في الماضي البسيط + If

نستخدم حالة "if" الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

١- تعبير عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع

→ If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house

→ If Ali were/was taller, he would be a good basketball player.

→ If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!

→ If Egypt had a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثانية أيضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام were مع جميع الضمائر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - .If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي: ← (جملة ماضي بسيط) ? What would + sub + do if



بدائل أداة الشرط (If)



- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

In case of + حالة في noun/ v. ing

- In case of getting his passport, he would travel abroad.

١- في حالة الاثبات نستخدم:

٢- في حالة النفي نستخدم: If + not = اِثْبَات + Unless + noun / Without + noun/ v. ing = (But for)

→ You wouldn't catch the bus if you didn't run fast. = You wouldn't catch the bus unless you ran fast.

= Without running fast, you wouldn't catch the bus.

→ I would get low marks but for his help.

٣- تحل If it were not for (V. ing / n. +) محل (without) في الحالة الثانية

If it were not for + v.ing / n. → subj. + Would + inf ...

▶ But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.

= If it weren't for her cleverness, she would get low marks.

حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الثانية



١- يمكن ان تحذف (if) و تبدأ الجملة بـ (were) و يأتي بعدها (to + inf).

مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل , المصدر + to + الفاعل + Were

⊗ If he worked hard, he would succeed. = Were he to work hard, he would succeed.

٢- وإذا كانت (were) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if) كالآتي

مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل , صفة + الفاعل + Were

→ If I were tall, I would play basketball. = Were I tall, I would play basketball.

٣- تحل Had محل If في الحالة الثانية و يليها اسم بشرط أن تكون فعلا أساسيا للجملة

مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل , + الفاعل + Had

⊗ If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house = Had I a million dollars, I would buy a big house

٤- يمكن أن نستخدم (Suppose / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that)) بدلا من (if) في الحالة الثانية.

⊗ Suppose / Supposing / Imagine (that) you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?

٥- تُحذف (If) في الحالة الثانية و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) مثل الحالة الأولى و نستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

⊗ If he played well, he would win

- **Should** he **play** well, he would win

حالة "if" الثالثة: (3rd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي التام , would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل

١- نستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبير مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير في الماضي أو مواقف كنا نخيلها في الماضي كما تعبر عن الندم.

1- If I had (I'd) left home on time, I would (I'd) have caught the school bus. -

2- If you had gone to the sports club, you would / could / might have seen Ali.

3- If I had had enough money yesterday, I would / could / might have bought that mobile phone.

بدائل أداة الشرط (14)



- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

١- في حالة الإثبات نستخدم :

In case of + حالة في noun/ v. ing

→ In case of studying hard (his hard study) , he would have come first

= if he had studied hard, he would have come first

يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث

Had + الفاعل + p.p. , would + have + p.p. + الفاعل

E.g. If they had played well, they would have won the match.

= had they played well, they would have won the match

٢- في حالة النفي = If+ not = اثنان + Unless + (But for) + noun / Without + noun/ v. ing =

نستخدم :

→ If he hadn't come early, he wouldn't have entered .

= unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.

= Without coming early, he wouldn't have entered.

٣- تعادل (V. ing / n.+) If it hadn't been for (But for - without) في الحالة الثالثة

If it hadn't been for + v.ing / n. → subj. + Would have + p.p

▶ But for (Without) her cleverness, she would have got low marks.

= If it hadn't been for her cleverness, she would have got low marks.

- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثالثة كالآتي : ← (جملة ماضي تام) What would + sub + have +pp if

الإستنتاج Deduction

| Present | Past |
|---|--|
| must + inf | must have + pp |
| ❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع - لا بد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تأتي معه | ❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في الماضي - لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا. |
| I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think → He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich. → Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal. → Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she must speak English well. | → Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams. → It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo. |

| | |
|---|--|
| can't + inf | can't have + pp |
| <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى المضارع لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا.</p> <p>I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think → He has three cars and a villa. He <u>can't be</u> poor. He <u>can't be</u> cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.</p> | <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى الماضى - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.</p> <p>⊙ Here is his mobile. He <u>can't have left</u> it in his room. ⊙ They <u>can't have had</u> lunch. Their food is in the fridge.</p> |
| might + inf | Might have + inf |
| <p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think</p> <p>⊙ Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so. ⊙ I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill. ⊙ The tourist might be American because he has an English guidebook.</p> | <p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء فى الماضى ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>⊙ She was late. She might have missed the train. ⊙ I don't think he won the race. He might have lost it. ⊙ I can't find my book. I might have left it at home. ⊙ We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He might not have been there.</p> |

should(ought to) have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث فى الماضى ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

- ⊗ **You missed the start of the show. You should have arrived earlier.**
- ⊗ **I'm sorry! I ought to have come on time.**

shouldn't / ought not have + pp.:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث فى الماضى ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم أو الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين

The tourists shouldn't have brought their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
You shouldn't have put more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

- لكن يمكن أن تعبر **could have + P.P.** أيضا عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

- **He went to school on foot but he could have gone by bus.**

(Should / ought to) يجب أن - تستخدم هذه الأفعال لإعطاء النصائح

- In summer, tourists should wear a hat and ought not to sit in the sun.
- You should take a rest. = It is a good idea to take a rest.

The Distributive pronouns الضمائر التوزيعية

all, both, half, each, every, either, neither

All

١- نستخدم **All** مع اسم جمع يعبد (بشرط ان يليه فعل جمع) او اسم مفرد لا يعبد (ويليه فعل مفرد)

All → فعل جمع + اسم جمع (يعبد)
All → فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد (لا يعبد)

- Ex → **All** Mona's money **is** at home, so **all** her friends **are** helping her.
- **All** the students in our class **are** from Cairo.

→ She spent nearly **all** her life at home.

Ex: **All** my friends **have** got the full mark in the English exam.

Ex: **All** the milk in the fridge **has** turned sour.

٢- نستخدم All مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد حين نتحدث عنها بوجه عام

Ex: All cars have breaks.

Ex: All students must wear uniforms

Ex: All information is confidential.

Ex-**All** cheese contains protein.

٣- نستخدم All + ضمير ملكية أو صفة إشارة أو (the) عندما نتحدث عن شيء محدد (بوجه خاص) ، يمكن أن نضع بينهما (of)

Ex: All (of) these cars are for sale.

Ex: All (of) the information you asked for is on our web site.

Ex: I've spent all (of) the money you gave me.

٤- نستخدم (All of) وليس all عند وجود ضمير مفعول جمع all of + them /us /you

Ex: Did you write down their telephone numbers? - No, not all of them.

→ Did you invite all of them?

لاحظ الآتي

All of it = it all

All of us = We all (فاعل) , us all (مفعول)

All of them = They all (فاعل) , them all (مفعول)

All of you = you all

Ex: All of us enjoyed the party = We all enjoyed the party.

Ex: I studied all (of) my lessons yesterday. Now, I'm revising them all / all of them

Ex: Mr. Ashraf explained it all.

Each

١- نستخدم each عندما نتحدث عن اثنين أو أكثر (سواء أشخاص أو أشياء) بشكل منفصل (كل على حدة) :

→ Each student wears a uniform. → Each day is better than the last.

٢- نستخدم each عادة قبل الأسماء المفردة:

نستخدم أيضا each قبل الأسماء الجمع أو ضمائر المفعول:

→ Study **each** sentence carefully. Each child received a present.

→ Each of the girls spoke well.

→ He told each of us our jobs. I gave each of my three brothers a card

٣- الفعل دائما مفرد بعد Each أو Each of

x: **Each** of them **has** his own way of doing things.

Ex-**Each** student **wears** a uniform.

Ex- **each** of my brothers **wants** his own car.

٤- يأتي بعد Each نعل جمع إذا جاء قبلها ضمير فاعل جمع

→ We each play basketball

Every

١- نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن ثلاثة أو أكثر (سواء أشخاص أو أشياء) كوحدة واحدة في المجموعة :

Ex: Every student was given a book.

Ex: Every window was broken.

٣- الفعل دائما مفرد بعد Each ويأتي بعدها اسم مفرد

→ **Every** child received a present.

٣- لا نستخدم (Every of) إطلاقا ولا يأتي بعدها اسم جمع

→ Every car in the city causes some pollution.

Every one/noun of + (these / them /my/ the....etc.) ولكن نستخدم كالاتي

Ex: I've read **every one of** these books.

Ex : I enjoyed **every minute of** my stay in Alexandria.

١- نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن شيء يحدث على فترات منتظمة

Ex: There's a bus **every ten minutes**.

Ex: Take two tablets **every four hours**.

Ex: I go to the dentist **every six month**.

Both

١- نستخدم both عندما نتحدث عن شيئين أو شخصين فقط في مجموعة :

Ex-I gave **both** my parents a present.

Ex: **Both** my brothers are older than me.

Ex. Use **both** hands to hold it.

٢- نستخدم both of قبل ضمير مفعول جمع :

Ex: **Both of us** were very tired.

Ex: **Both of them** live in Tanta

٢- نستخدم both بعد ضمير فاعل أو مفعول للتأكيد:

Ex: We **both** need a holiday.

Ex: I liked **them both**.

لاحظ الآتي

Both of us = we both (فاعل) or us both (مفعول)

Both of you = you both

Both of them = They both (فاعل) , them both (مفعول)

All of you = you all

Ex: **Both of us** went to the zoo yesterday = We **both** went to the zoo.....

٣- نستخدم both.....and لربط صفتين أو اسمين أو فعلين :

Ex: When she was a child, she was good at **both writing and playing the piano**.

Ex: I was very hungry, so I had **both the cheese and the chicken sandwich!**

Ex: She is **both beautiful and clever**

Ex: I spoke to **both the director and his secretary**.

Either

١- نستخدم either للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء أو احتمال اسم فيهما (إيا منهما):

Ex I can stay at **either** hotel, they are **both** good.

٢- يأتي بعد either اسم مفرد يعد ويأتي بعد Either of اسم جمع

Ex: A: Left or right? B: You can go **either** way.

Ex: Sara and I can go on **either** Friday or Saturday

Ex: I don't like **either of** my maths teachers.

I don't like **either of** the photos.

٣- الفعل دائما مفرد بعد Either أو Either of

Ex: **Either of** these children has played in the street.

٤- نستخدم Either.....or (أما....أو) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين في الجمل المثبتة

Ex: You can have **either** ice cream **or** chocolate cake

Ex: I can visit you **either** on Sunday **or** on Monday.

Neither

١- نستخدم neither للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء ونفي احتماليتهم (لا هذا ولا ذلك)

فهو محل أداة النفي Don't/doesn't/didn't/can't /wasn'tetc

I like **neither of** the photos.

I was offered tea or coffee, but I had **neither of** them because I don't like hot drinks

٢- الفعل دائما مفرد بعد neither أو neither of

Ex: **Neither of us** likes coffee. Ex: **Neither of my sisters** is married.

Ex: **Neither of the boxes** was big enough.

٤- تستخدم **neither.....nor** (لا....ولا) لربط اسمين او صفتين او فعلين فى الجمل المنفية

You can have **neither** cookies **nor** candy

Ex: Neither Ali **nor** Mona **was** at home

I can **neither** speak **nor** write German.

ملحوظة: **Neither is the same as not ... either:**

I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.

Ex : I don't speak either Italian or German. = I speak neither Italian nor German.

half

٢- نستخدم **half(of)** قبل الأسماء الجمع او الاسماء التى لاتعد :

She spent about **half** of her time writing poems.

→ He ate **half (of)** the cake this morning.

I have invited **half** of my friends to the party

٢- نستخدم **half(of)** قبل لأسماء الجمع مع فعل جمع وقبل الأسماء المفرد التى لاتعد مع فعل مفرد :

Half (of) my friends like tennis.

Half (of) my friends **live** abroad

Half the **food was** wasted.

٢: لا نستخدم **of** فى تعبيرات الكمية او القياس

My house is **half** a kilometre from here.

I bought **half** a kilo of flour.

Ex: We live **half** a mile from here.

Ex: How much is **half** a bottle of olive oil?

so / such ... that; enough / too ... to



١- تستخدم **so/such....that** بمعنى جدا لدرجة أن للتعبير عن النتيجة:

فعل + فاعل + that + صفة أو ظرف + so + فعل + فاعل



That cake was **so nice** that I'll have another one!

They walked **so slowly** that they missed the train.

The exercise was **so easy** that I finished it in two minutes.

جملة كاملة + that + (اسم + صفة) + such a (an)

جملة كاملة + that + (اسم جمع + صفة) + such



It was **such a useful book** that I read it twice.

Tarek is **such a friendly person** that everyone likes him.

It's **such an amazing play** that you can't miss it.

They are **such long questions** that we don't have time to answer them all.

٢- تستخدم **enough** كاف لدرجة أن (تأتى فى الإثبات وتعنى القدرة) .

(المصدر) + enough to + inf + ظرف / صفة

Hamdi is **tall and fast enough to be** very good at basketball.

Hamdi is **clever enough to answer** the difficult questions.

Rami is **careful enough to make** very few mistakes.

٣- تستخدم **too....to** لدرجة أن لا (تأتى فى النفي وتعنى الإستحالة) .

too + adj (صفة) + (for مفعول) to + inf (المصدر)

The sea is **too cold to swim** in.
The coffee was **too hot to drink**.
I'm **too busy to go** to work every day
The question is **too difficult for the little boy to answer**.

too + صفة = not + عكس الصفة + enough

لاحظ:

⊗ It's **too quiet**. = It **isn't noisy enough**.
→ This tea is **too cold**. = The tea **isn't hot enough**.

الأفعال Verbs

١- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf.

| | | | |
|--------|-------|------------|------|
| agree | يوافق | want | يريد |
| choose | يختار | refuse | يرفض |
| decide | يقرر | offer | يعرض |
| expect | يتوقع | plan | يخطط |
| hope | يأمل | promise | يعد |
| learn | يتعلم | Would like | يود |

Ex: Everyone **agreed to** meet at the airport.
Ali has **decided to** study science at university.
I **expect to** finish my homework later this evening.
They **hope to** get a job they enjoy doing.

٢- أفعال يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-------|
| keep | يحافظ | finish | ينهي |
| avoid | يتجنب | practise | يمارس |
| dislike | يكره | suggest | يقترح |
| enjoy | يستمتع | deny | ينكر |
| admit | يعترف ب | spend | يقضى |
| mind | يمنع | recommend | يوصى |

Ex: He **admitted** borrowing my pen without asking me.
he **enjoys** playing with her grandchildren..
He **dislikes** sleeping during the day.

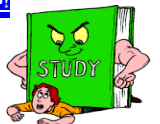
٣- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى

| | | | |
|---------------|------|----------|-------|
| Begin = start | يبدأ | continue | يستمر |
| like /love | يحب | prefer | يفضل |

Ex: my brother began **to work / working** as a teacher 5 years ago.
We like **to watch / watching** tennis.

إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال (like /love/prefer) فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf

Ex: I'd like **to finish** my work early today.
I'd prefer **to drink** coffee.
I'd love **to go** for a swim this evening.



٤- - أفعال يأتي بعدها (to+ inf) أو (v.+ing) مع وجود إختلاف في المعنى

هذه الأفعال إذا جاء بعدها (Gerund) تدل على ان الحدث قد انتهى أما إذا جاء بعدها (to +inf) فتدل على ان الحدث لم يتم بعد

| | |
|--|--|
| remember + (to + inf.) | يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً ما ثم يفعله |
| remember + (v. + ing) | يتذكر أنه قد فعل شيئاً ما في الماضي |
| Ex- When I was young, I remember visiting my grandmother every week I love my grandmother. I remember to visit her every week. | |
| stop + (to + inf.) | يتوقف لغرض (لكي يفعل شيء ما) |
| stop + (v. + ing) | يتوقف عن فعل شيء لفترة قصيرة أو بصفة دائمة |
| Ex- He stopped to listen to music = <i>He stopped what he was doing to listen to music.</i> He stopped listening to music. = <i>He didn't listen to music any more.</i> | |
| forget + (to + inf.) | ينسى أن يفعل شيء ما (أي لم يفعل الشيء) |
| forget + (v. + ing) | ينسى أنه فعل شيء ما (أي أنه فعل الشيء) |
| He forgot to lock the door = <i>He didn't lock it.</i> He forgot locking the door. = <i>He locked it but couldn't remember.</i> | |
| try + (to + inf.) | يجاول (يبدأل مجهود لكي يفعل شيء ما) لا يصل |
| try + (v. + ing) | يجرب شيء ما ، وسيرى ما سوف يحدث |
| I tried to buy some medicine, but the chemist was closed. I had a headache, so I tried taking some medicine. | |
| regret + (to + inf.) | يأسف أنه مضطر أن يفعل شيء ما أو يقول خبر غير سار |
| regret + (v. + ing) | يندم على شيء فعله في الماضي |
| Ex- He regretted to tell you the bad news = <i>He was sorry that it was necessary to tell you the bad news</i> He regretted selling his car. = <i>He was sorry that he had to sell it.</i> | |

٥ - استخدام v + ing بعد to في هذه التعبيرات

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| take to | يعتاد علي | object to | يعترض |
| be used to | معتاد | look forward to | يتطلع إلى |
| be accustomed to | معتاد | due to | بسبب |
| get used to | يعتاد علي | in addition to | بالإضافة إلى |
| owing to | بسبب | thanks to | بفضل |

Ex: He is used to getting up early.

→ He **took to** drinking.

→ I **look forward to** / am used to spending the holidays in Sharm.

٦ - استخدام فعل مضاف له ing بعد هذه التعبيرات

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| be busy | مشغول | Be worth | يستحق |
| have difficulty (in) | يجد صعوبة في | How /what about | ما رأيك في |
| It's no good = It's no use | لا فائدة من | It's a waste of time | مضيعة للوقت |
| Can't stand | لا يحتمل | Feel like | يود/ يريد |

→ It's no good / no use wasting time.

→ I **feel like** / can't help eating sweets

→ How about looking at that festival for our project?.

لاحظ يمكن أن نستخدم (مصدر + to) للتعبير عن الغرض

- She is driving quickly to arrive on time.

- I study hard to get good marks.

- هنا (to = in order to = so as to) بمعنى (لكي)

- He completed all his homework to get a good grade.

I wish / If only التعبير عن التمني والندم

1-I wish / If only + past simple

امنية في المضارع

I wish Iv+ed او شاذ
If only Iv+ed اه شاذ
ماضى بسيط
ماضى بسيط

١- يأتي بعدهما الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أمنية في المضارع

Ex- I wish I had a flat.

Ex- Omer wishes he was/were a millionaire.

Ex-I wish there were something I was really interested in

Ex-My father only speaks Spanish. he wishes he spoke English or French

Ex-I'm not very tall. I wish I was / were tall enough to play basketball.

لاحظ: تأخذ were مع جميع الضمائر بعدها للاستحالة إذا كانت الأمنية في المضارع

-I wish I were in London now -

. I wish the car were cheap.

2-I wish / If only + past perfect

امنية في الماضي

I wish I had+p.p ماضى تام
=I rearet ... v+ ing...

٢- يأتي بعد هما ماضى تام للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي

1-I wish I hadn't wasted my time in the holidays

2- I wish I hadn't failed the test .

3- I wish I had seen him yesterday. - If only I had seen him yesterday.

4-I'm really tired this morning. I wish I had sleep more last night.

في حالة وجود فعل مضاف له (ing) بعد regret نستخدم الماضي التام بعد I wish

-I regret not studying hard = -I wish I had studied hard.

Dalia regrets not finishing her work yesterday= she wishes she had finished it yesterday

3-I wish / If only+ would/could

امنية في المستقبل

I wish (I, we) could..... المصدر
I wish(he-she-they-vou) would المصدر

في حالة التعبير عن المستقبل نستخدم could + inf مع I / We ويمكن استخدام would مع she / he / it / you / they

-I wish I could see my friends tomorrow.

- I wish he would visit me next week.

I wish global warming would stop.

I wish I could find time to read more.

لاحظ: يأتي بعدها could + inf مع كل الضمائر في حالة تمني القدرة علي عمل شيء:

-I wish I could sing.

- Ali wishes he could speak Chinese.

ملاحظات

| | |
|--|---|
| في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد Wish بعدها to + inf بمعنى يريد ان | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I wish to see the manager, please. ➤ Heba wishes to achieve her goals. |
| في حالة عدم وجود ضمير مفعول او اسم بعد Wish يأتي بعد اسم | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I wish you a speedy recovery. ➤ I wish her good luck. ➤ I wish them a happy life. |
| اما hope يأتي بعدها إما مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل - ويأتي بعدها المصدر Hope+ to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I hope he passes the test . = I hope he will pass the test. ⊗ I hope to win the first prize |
| I wish / If only لا يأتي فعل مضارع أو مستقبل بعدهم على الإطلاق | -I wish I (live - have / lived - will / live - <u>lived</u>) near you |

indefinite article(a / an) :



« نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن

a pen – a car – a book- a woman – a farmetc.

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (e) او (u) ولكنه ينطق (y) .

a university – a European country – a uniform – a useful thing- a unit

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (o) ولكنه ينطق (w) اي (وا) .

a one-way road

« نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف متحرك (a, e, I, o, u)

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item- an uncle

نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن ولا ينطق ويليه حرف متحرك او ينطق حرف متحرك مثل:

an hour – an honest man – an x-ray-an heir وريث



The use of indefinite articles

تستخدم a / an

١- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة

→ We have a house with a garden.

→ I've got a new camera. Have you ever had an operation?

٢- لنشير إلى واحد من عدد /مجموعاً

→ We have got a car . / he's a player in our football team

٣- لنشير إلى وظائف الأشخاص

→ He is a teacher / My uncle is an engineer.

٤- تستخدم an/a في الجمل الدالة على التعجب قبل الاسم المفرد:

★ What a clever student! / what an exciting film !

٥- تستخدم an/a مع التعابير الدالة على العدد والتمن والسرعة وأدوات التجزئة والكميات :

A dozen / a couple/ a pair / a thousand/ a hundred/ a cup/ an hour / a lot

(A pair of shoes/ a couple of minutes/ 80 kilometers an hour)

٦- قبل أسماء بعض الأمراض الشائعة: (a cold / a headache / a toothache/ a stomachache)

٧- قبل الجنسيات والصفات المتبوعة باسم مفرد :

→ He is an English boy. ⊗ I read an exciting story

وبالطبع لا نستخدم a / an قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء التي لا تعد ولا الأسماء المعنوية.

Fish is my favourite food. I'm wearing black shoes.

The definite article " the " :

نستخدم أداة التعريف " the " في الحالات الآتية :

١- قبل الاسم الذي تكرر في الجملة الثانية وتم ذكره في الجملة الأولى (نكرة أصبح معرفة)

▶ I have got a house with a garden. The house is small, but the garden is huge.

٢- مع الأسماء الفريدة في الكون ..

The sun – the moon – the universe – the world – the horizon -the earth- the country- the town – the sea- the sky- the pyramids –the high dam – the state

▶ Cairo is the capital of Egypt . - The sun rises in the east.

ولكن مع كلمة space لانستخدم the عندما نقصد الفضاء الخارجي لاحظ الاتي:

→ There are millions of stars in space. - I tried to park my car, but the space was too small.

٢- قبل الاختراعات والاكتشافات

(the telephone – the computer – the television – the plane- the radio.....)

↔ The computer is a wonderful invention ▶ The plane has made travel very fast.

٤- قبل اسم الحيوان المفرد لنشير إلى النوع كله (ويأتي بعده الفعل في صيغة المفرد)

★ The camel bears thirst . (All camels bear thirst)

➤ The giraffe has a long neck . (All giraffes have long necks)

٥- قبل صفات المقارنة القصوى (التفضيل)

- The computer is the most important modern invention .

- Ali is the tallest boy in the class .

٦- قبل جزئى المقارنة ← كلما كلما

- The more you work, the more you earn .

٧- قبل الصفة لنشير إلى الكل أو الجمع (ويأتي بعدها فعل في صيغة الجمع)

➔ The poor = poor people the rich = rich people

➤ (The blind, the young, the old, the dead, the living, the innocent, the brave)

➔ The rich should help the poor = Rich people should help poor people.

٨- قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد (play - listen to - learn - teach) ونضع a لو كانت الآلة غير محددة

★ Play (the piano, the violin, the drum, the guitar, the lute, the harp.....)

⚡ He likes to play the guitar every day. → Heba wants to buy a piano

٩- قبل أجزاء اليوم العبارات التي تشير للزمن والاتجاه وأجزاء الجسم

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, the present - the past - the back - the

front - the body - the brain- the head.....

١٠- قبل أسماء الفنادق والمسارح والنوادي والمطاعم ودور السينما أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات والألقاب والمناخ:

the cinema - the internet - the office, the radio , the theatre , the army , the post office

the government - the police -the United Nations - the climate - the weather - the press ...

١١- تستخدم the قبل أسماء الأماكن التالية إذا استخدمت لغير غرضها الأساسي (للزيارة مثلا)

(School - university - hospital - prison - mosque - church - market)

- My father went to the school to meet the headmaster yesterday. (As a visitor)

- My father went to school yesterday. (As a teacher)

١٢- قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات.

The Mediterranean sea - The Red sea - the pacific ocean - the River Nile - the Suez Canal

The Atlantic ocean - the Amazon - The Panama Canal -The Indian ocean

١٣- قبل أسماء سلاسل الجبال ومجموعات البحيرات ومجموعات الجزر والصحارى والواحات

The Alps جبال الالب - The Himalayas جبال الهمالايا - The Andes جبال الاندز

The Caribbean islands جزر الكاريبي - the Bahamas جزر البهاما - the West Indies جزر الهند الغربية

the Sahara desert الصحراء الكبرى - The western/eastern desert - the siwa oasis

١٤- قبل أسماء البلاد التي بها الممالك والجمهوريات والإمارات والولايات المركبة والتي تحتوى هذه الكلمات:

(متحدة / united / إمارة / emirate / اتحاد / Union / جمهورية / republic / ولاية / States / مملكة / Kingdom)

- The United States of America \The USA. الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

- The united kingdom / the UK المملكة المتحدة

- The Arab Republic of Egypt. \ The A.R.E

- The United Arab Emirates \ The U. A. E الإمارات المتحدة

- the European union/ the E U الاتحاد الاوروبى

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. /the K.S.A المملكة العربية السعودية

١٥- نستخدم the قبل الجهات الأصلية

The north of - The south of - The east of - The west of

١٦- وتستخدم the مع أرقام الترتيب الآتية:

The only.....the last, the first, the second, the third, the fourth.....etc.

Ex: Asmaa was the only girl who attended the lesson.

١٧- قبل أسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة:

The times صحيفة التايمز /The holy Quran/ the bible الكتاب المقدس

١٨- مع الألقاب التي لم يذكر معها اسم:

The queen / the prince/the king/the president/the professor

١٩- مع الكلمات التي تدل على العائلة والجنسية:

smiths

The French / the English/ the British / the

٢٠- مع الأسماء المعرفة بالإضافة (تخصيص الاسم أو اسم مسبق بجملة وصل):

(The child that I met - the girl in white dress - the dinner which I made)

-The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.

-I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.

→ I like the weather of Alexandria. :٢١ قبل الكلمة التي يأتي بعدها of:

ولا تستخدم the في الحالات الآتية :-

١- مع الأسماء التي تعد في حالة الجمع بوجه عام

Ex: Flowers have nice smell . (All kinds of flowers)

the flowers in my garden are beautiful. ولكنه عند التخصيص

٢- لا نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا برامج التلفزيون

Ex: I watched a movie on television . - I usually watch TV in the evening.

ولكن نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا جهاز التلفزيون

Ex: He put the glass on the television . - Can you turn off the television, please?

٣- قبل الأسماء التالية إذا استخدمت في غرضها الأساسي (الذي أنشئت لأجله)

School - university - hospital - bed - prison - mosque - church - market

Ex: He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food .

٤- قبل اسم البحيرة المفردة أو الجبل المفرد أو الجزر المفردة.

جبل سيناء. Mount Sinai. Mount Everest Lake Nasser Malta island

western - eastern - southern - northern

٥- قبل الصفات المشتقة من الجهات

Ex: I visited southern America .

٦- قبل الوجبات والمواد الدراسية واللغات

dinner - lunch - breakfast - Supper - English - chemistry - French

The English class lasts an hour. ولكنه نقول

٧- قبل الشهور وفصول السنة وأيام الأسبوع

winter - spring - autumn - summer - January-Saturday- Monday

٨- قبل الأسماء المعنوية والرياضيات والأنشطة

Democracy - beauty - happiness - love- peace - swimming - reading-football - tennis - running - camping - work

٩- قبل الأسماء المتبوعة بعلم:

(Queen Elizabeth- professor magdy yacoub - king Lear)

١٠- قبل أسماء المدن والدول والقارات والعواصم:

Cairo - Africa- Tokyo - America - Europe -France

ولكن نقول (the Sudan - the Netherlands - the Congo- the Yemen)

١١ الأسماء التي لا تعد (الأطعمة والسوائل والمواد الخام والظواهر الطبيعية وأسماء أخرى.....الخ

- sugar - meat - bread Flour- Water - oil - tea - Iron - wood - plastic-copper - silver

Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage - baggage الأمتعة - jewellery - money - electricity - work

- news - information - laughter - rubbish - hair- traffic - clothing - sand - rain - ice - money

١٢- قبل كلمة (bed- work - home) خاصة مع أفعال (return -go- come -arrive):

He returned home late last night. / when did you arrive at work?

Adjectives and Adverbs الصفات و الظروف

أولاً: الصفات

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم وتأتي بعده ويكون قبلها (v to be) :
أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot

١- تأتي هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٢- ولكن إذا جاءت (get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعناها الحقيقي يأتي بعدها ظرف

He went there quickly.

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتي بعدها ظرف

٤- إذا جاءت بمعنى يعطي (لمس – مذاق – رائحة) يأتي بعدها صفة (feel – taste – smell)

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

٥- ولكن إذا جاءت بمعنى (يلمس – يتذوق – يشم) ، يأتي بعدها ظرف
I have flu I can't smell well. لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| Bored | متسجر – شاعر بالملل | boring | ممل |
| excited | منفعل / فرحان | exciting | مثير |
| interested | مهتم | interesting | شيق |
| terrified | مرعوب | terrifying | مُرعب |
| tired | مُتعب | tiring | مُتعب |
| surprised | مدهش | surprising | مدهش |
| amused | مُسل | amusing | شيء مُسل |

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

لاحظ : تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing - لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور

e.g. This is a confusing girl وصفت الفتاة بصفة -ing مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور ←

أنواع الصفات:

١- صفات قصيرة **Short adjectives (one syllable)

[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

٢- صفات طويلة ** Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)

[expensive , generous , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت

Common – narrow – simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite

الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

- عند مقارنة التساوي نستخدم (as as) وتعني تماما مثل ولا بد أن تكون الصفة درجة اولي) طويلة أم قصيرة (وتأتي بعد as

١- مفعول عبارة عن (n). أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/ali.

٢- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

- Sami is as tall as Ali. = Sami is the same height as Ali.

- My car is as expensive as yours. = They are (of) the same price.

• عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم (not as /so as) أو (less صفة than) وتكون الصفة درجة اولي

-Dina is not as /so old as Heba. = They are not (of) the same age.

- Heba is older than Dina. Heba is the older of the two.

- Cairo is hotter than London. = - London isn't as hot as Cairo. = - London is less hot than Cairo.

صفات قصيرة Short adjectives (one syllable)

| positive degree | comparative degree | superlative degree |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| صفة | صفة + er + than | the + صفة + est |
| tall | taller than | the tallest |
| large | larger than | the largest |
| hot | hotter than | the biggest |
| heavy | heavier than | the heaviest |

صفات طويلة Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>positive degree</i> صفة | <i>comparative degree</i> more صفة than less صفة than more honest than more intelligent than | <i>superlative degree</i> the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة the most honest the most intelligent |
| Honest Intelligent | | |

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

| Adjective | Comparative degree | Superlative degree |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| good / well | better than | the best |
| bad / ill | worse than | the worst |
| little | less than | the least |
| many / much | more than | the most |
| late | later than latter than | the latest the last |
| Far (بعيد مسافة) Far (كثير كمية) | farther than further than | the farthest the furthest |



ملاحظات

١ - كلمة (most) تعني (very) على الأ يوضع قبلها (the) كما في المقارنة كالآتي:
The book you lent me was most (very) interesting.

٢ أحياناً نستخدم best /most بدون the في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل
Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

٣ - لاحظ صيغة المقارنة لكلمة old

Old elder older than the oldest
elder eldest

٤ - تُستخدم elder و eldest مع أفراد الأسرة ولا تُستخدم than بعد elder
Ali is my elder brother . He is the eldest in our family.

My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

Ali is older than his sister. (Not: elder)

٥ - نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :
e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :
he gave me further details

٦ - لاحظ التركيب الآتي- : (كلما.....كلما)

The + (فاعل + فعل + er + صفة) + The , (فاعل + فعل + er + صفة)

The more

The less

- The warmer the weather, the better I feel.

- The more you study, the more marks you get.

- The more you talk, the less you work.

- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

٧ - يمكن وضع (much = a lot = far) والتي تعني (جداً) أو (a bit = a little = slightly) والتي تعني (إلى حد ما - قليلاً) قبل صفات الدرجة الثانية (comparative) كالآتي:

Her illness was far more serious than we expected.

Going by bus is cheaper than going by plane. (a lot)

- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.

Going by plane is more expensive. (much)

Going by plane is much more expensive.

لاحظ التركيب الآتي :

Samy is the tallest boy in the class.

=No boy is taller than Samy in the class

=No boy is as tall as Samy in the class

Who is the taller of the two sisters?

Who is the tallest of the three sisters?

in the..... + اسم + صفة تفضيل + is + the + فاعل

in the..... + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + is + اسم + No

in the..... + فاعل + as + صفة + is + اسم + No

- يمكن استخدام The مع صيغة المقارنة بين اثنين من نوع واحد ←

ولكن إذا كانت بين ثلاث اشخاص يستخدم صيغة التفضيل ←

أانيا : الظا روف

Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

Ahmed walks slowly). (v. + adv) She is incredibly clever). (adv. + adj.)

Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

| adverb | adjective | adverb | adjective |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| kindly | kind | quietly | quiet |
| loudly | loud | quickly | quick |
| difficultly | difficult | slowly | slow |
| seriously | serious | badly | bad |

- Adjectives ending in (y) remove the (y) and : add (ily) :

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف (ily)

| | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|----------|
| happy | happily | busy | busily |
| easy | easily | greedy | greedily |

- Adjectives ending (e) : add (ly), but (true – truly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة (true – truly)

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| nice | nicely | sure | surely |
| extreme | extremely | sincere | sincerely |

- Adjectives ending (le) remove the (e) : and add (y)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف (y)

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| horrible | horribly | possible | possibly |
| incredible | incredibly | comfortable | comfortably |

- Adjectives ending in (l) : add (ly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (l) تُضاف (ly)

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| useful | usefully | historical | historically |
| beautiful | beautifully | local | locally |

- some adverbs have the same form as adjectives and they are similar in meaning

بعض الظروف (شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

| | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|--------|
| late | early | hard | fast |
| high | low | free | enough |
| right | wrong | daily | weekly |
| straight | near | monthly | yearly |

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.

There is enough food in the fridge. Adj. He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.

Adverbs of degree

extremely (100%) للغاية

very (90%) جداً

rather (70%) الى حد كبير

quite (50%) الى حد ما

fairly (30%) بنسبة قليلة

slightly (10%) بنسبة ضئيلة جداً

Adverbs of degree are used to modify adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

تُستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| الى حد ما | rather | مطلقاً / كلياً / من غير ريب | absolutely |
| الى حد ما | pretty | تماماً / كلياً | completely |
| على نحو تام / تماماً | quite | تماماً / كلياً | totally |
| الى حد ما / الى آخر حد | fairly | جداً / الى أبعد الحدود | extremely |
| قليلاً / نوعاً ما | slightly | جداً / الى حد بعيد | very |

تأتي ظروف الدرجة قبل (الصفة – الظرف – فعل أساسي) ولكن تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.

I don't quite understand what you mean.

Adjectives and adverbs of degree

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|------|----------|-------|--------|------|
| Ordinary | عادية | Strong | قوية | Ordinary | عادية | Strong | قوية |
|----------|-------|--------|------|----------|-------|--------|------|

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|-------|--------------|------|------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>tired</i> | متعب | <i>exhausted</i> | مرهق | <i>Angry</i> | غاضب | <i>furious</i> | غضبنا جدا |
| <i>frightening</i> | مخيف | <i>terrifying</i> | مرعب | <i>hot</i> | ساخن | <i>boiling</i> | غليان |
| <i>cold</i> | بارد | <i>freezing</i> | متجمد | <i>bad</i> | سئ | <i>terrible</i> | فظيع |
| <i>unusual</i> | غير عادي | <i>incredible</i> | خيالي | <i>big</i> | كبير | <i>enormous/huge</i> | |
| <i>interesting</i> | شيق | <i>amazing</i> | مذهل | <i>good</i> | جيد | <i>fantastic / wonderful</i> | |

exhausted = very tired freezing = very cold ...etc
 لاحظ أن extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية
 نستخدم

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was really terrifying. I was absolutely exhausted

لا حظ هذه الجمل:

After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold. (*freezing*)

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were freezing.

Tarek told us a very unusual story. (*incredible*) - Tarek told us an incredible story.

لاحظ أن (*good*) تتحول الى (*well*) عندما تُستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher . (*well*) -He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (*ly*)

friendly

lovely

lonely

silly

fatherly

lively

elderly

ugly

brotherly

likely

cowardly

deadly

ولإستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (*spoke*) - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

Countable And Uncountable Nouns



* لابد ان نعرف إننا 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 (وتم شرحهم سابقا)

1- جمع عادي

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

2- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

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

– إوز geese إوزة goose – أقدام feet قدم foot – أسنان teeth سنّة tooth – ثيران oxen ثور Ox – نساء women

- واحات oases واحة Oasis – وسائل means وسيلة means – خرفان sheep خروف sheep غزلان deer غزالة Deer -

fish فصيلة species - وسائل media وسيلة medium – قواعد bases قاعدة basis – أسماك fish سمكة fish (

فصائل)

2- 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 أو غيرهم قبلها ومنها الاتي :

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 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 زبده - 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 التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف s. يستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد لأنها تعبر عن علم او مرض او العاب

Diabetes مرض السكر - measles الحصبة - politics السياسة - economics علم الاقتصاد - electronics علم الإلكترونيات
Physics الفيزياء - mathematics الرياضيات - athletics ألعاب القوى - gymnastics الرياضة البدنية - genetics الوراثة
classics الكوتشينة - cards علم دراسة الأدب اليوناني - classics علم الوراثة

EX - Politics is my favourite interest. - Athletics is better than chess

بعض الكلمات المنتهية بـ S ولها معنى المفرد والجمع

Means مسلسل – مسلسلات Series مفترق طرق – طرق فرعية crossroads فصيطة – فصائل species وسيلة – وسائل Means

أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزئين مثل (gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks/ glasses) نستخدم معها كلمة

pair وبدون كلمة pair تعتبر هذه الكلمات جمع

His trousers are dirty. - A pair of socks doesn't cost much money

بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرد وتعامل معاملة الجمع ومنها:

1-الأشياء التي تتكون من نصفين مثل:

Trousers / glasses / scales / gloves /shorts / pyjamas / pliers

2-بعض الأسماء المنتهية بـ(ings) مثل :

الأشياء المحيطة surroundings / حجرة للإيجار lodgings / مدخرات savings

3-أسماء أخرى

Police/ people / youth/clothes/ wages / goods/ troops/cattle /arms /cards/remains

e.g- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

تعامل الأسماء الكلية كمفرد (وتأخذ فعل مفرد) إذا تصرف كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع (وتأخذ فعل جمع) إذا

تصرف كل فرد بطريقة مستقلة

طاقم السفينة أو crew – مجموعة group - عصابة gang – البحرية navy – أسرة أو عائلة family – جيش army (company - زوج couple – حشد من الناس crowd – السكان population – هيئة العاملين staff – الطائفة)

شركة/صحبة – board of directors – مجلس الإدارة – university - government - the public)

e.g.-The Egyptian Team is playing well. هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة

- The team are leaving the pitch . هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد

e.g.: The government is doing its best to solve the problems

The government are meeting to discuss the problems .

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

العبارات الدالة على مبالغ مالية - وقت - ثمن - مسافة - وزن - درجات حرارة تعامل معاملة المفرد .

Twenty thousand pounds
Five kilometers
Three hours
Forty degrees
Fifty litres of petrol

is / was / has / مصدر +s

* ولكن لاحظ

Seven pounds are on the table
Three one pound coins are on the desk

استخدمنا are لاننا نتكلم في هذه الجملة الجملة عن عدد الجزيئات المتواجدة في مكان ما

Ten minutes have passed

هنا نتحدث عن عدد الدقائق التي مرت فالمعنى يؤدي انها جمع

Fifty litres of petrol fills my tank

فهنا نتحدث عن وظيفة محددة لعدد اللترات فتعامل معاملة المفرد .

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

of - تستخدم

- 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?

(so – as – too - a good - a great) many ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها

- There are too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.

Much

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

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

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

- 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 يكتفي 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 سوالي العرض والطلب.

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

- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)

- Would you like some tea? (عرض)

any

- I don't want any stamps.

- I didn't drink any milk.

- I bought some books.

- She has some money.

hardly – never – without – refuse – too to

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

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

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

(اسم يعد)

(اسم لا يعد)

تستخدم لنفى some مع نفي الفعل.

- I didn't buy any books.

- She doesn't have any money.

تأتى مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

تستخدم مع If الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .

يمكن استخدام أدوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التي لأتعد 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.....

السؤال المذيل Question Tag

❖ يتكون السؤال المذيل من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص وضمير الفاعل

الأفعال المساعدة أو الناقصة

am / is / are / was / were / do / does / did / have / has / had / can / shall / will / could / may / must / might / should / would

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص منفي + جملة مثبتة

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص مثبت + جملة منفية

❖ السؤال المذيل يضاف لنهاية الجملة بهدف التأكيد علي الكلام السابق .

❖ الجملة المثبتة يضاف لها سؤال مذيل منفي والإجابة المتوقعة هي Yes

❖ الجملة المنفية يضاف لها سؤال مذيل مثبت والإجابة المتوقعة هي No

❖ الأفعال المنفية في السؤال المذيل لا بد أن تكون دائماً مختصرة .

❖ الفاعل في السؤال المذيل لا بد أن يكون ضمير .

It's hot today, isn't it ?

Yes, it is.

The manager arrived late, didn't he ?

Yes, he did.

Ahmed won't come to the party, will he ?

No, he won't.

Salah hasn't bought a car, has he ?

No, he hasn't.

امثلة اخرى

- Ex- You like nuts, don't you? → He speaks English, doesn't he?
→ Your brother can't play the guitar, can he?
, → We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?
→ It's a beautiful picture, isn't it?

ملاحظات عامة

❖ الجملة التي تحتوي على **never - rarely - hardly - seldom - nor - neither** تعتبر جملة منفية ولا بد أن يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

He never smokes, does he ? Maha hardly studies, does she?

❖ إذا جاءت **'s** بعد فاعل وبعدها تصريف ثالث نستخدم **has** في السؤال المذيل .

she 's finished cooking, hasn't she?

❖ إذا جاءت **It's** وبعدها أي جزء من أجزاء الكلام غير التصريف الثالث نستخدم **is** .

It's fine today, isn't it ? **He's a doctor, isn't he ? - She's reading, isn't she?**

❖ إذا جاءت **I'd** وبعدها مصدر يكون السؤال المذيل **wouldn't I** .

I'd go alone, wouldn't I ? **he 'd rather come early, wouldn't he?**

❖ إذا جاءت **'d** وبعدها تصريف ثالث أو **better** يكون السؤال المذيل **hadn't** .

I'd sent the letter, hadn't I ? - **You'd better study hard, hadn't you?**

❖ إذا جاءت **I'm** يكون السؤال المذيل **aren't I** .

I'm a teacher, aren't I ?

❖ إذا جاءت **I'm not** يكون السؤال **am I** .

I'm not a doctor, am I ?

❖ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **Let's** يكون السؤال المذيل **shall we - shan't we** لأنها تعبر عن إقتراح .

Let's go swimming , shall we / shan't we ?

❖ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **Let us** يكون السؤال المذيل **will you - won't you** . لأنها تعبر عن أمر .

Let us go swimming, will you / won't you ?

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **This or That** يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل **it** .

This is my car, isn't it ?

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **These or Those** يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل **they** .

These are mine, aren't they ? / **Those are my socks, aren't they?**

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **There** نضعها نفسها بدلاً من الضمير في السؤال المذيل .

There is a car over there, isn't there ? **There are flowers in the garden, aren't there?**

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **Everything, Something, Nothing** يكون الضمير **it** .

Everything is right , isn't it ? - **Nothing can be done now, can't it ?**

❖ إذا كان الفاعل **Everyone, body - Someone, body - No one, body** يكون الضمير **they** .

Everyone watched the match, didn't they ? - **No one played well , did they?**

❖ إذا جاء **v. to Have** فعلاً أساسياً نستخدم **do or does** في المضارع و **did** في الماضي .

I have a new car, don't I ? - **He has a lot of money, doesn't he ?**

❖ إذا كانت الجملة أمرية يكون السؤال المذيل **will you - won't you** .

Shut the door, will you / won't you ?

❖ إذا كانت الجملة أمر منفي يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت **will you** .

Don't open the window, will you ?

❖ إذا جاء الفعل **need** في الإثبات يكون السؤال المذيل **don't** .

We need your help badly, don't we ?

❖ إذا جاء الفعل **needn't** نستخدم **need** في السؤال المذيل .

They needn't take a taxi, need they ?

❖ إذا جاء الفعل **dare** في الإثبات نستخدم **don't** في السؤال المذيل .

They dare to go without guns, don't they ?

❖ إذا جاء الفعل **daren't** نستخدم **dare** في السؤال المذيل .

They daren't tell the truth, dare they ?

❖ إذا جاءت **used to** بمعنى اعتاد أن نستخدم **didn't** في السؤال المذيل .

I used to play football, didn't I ?

❖ إذا جاءت **must have + pp** نستخدم **didn't** في السؤال المذيل .

He must have sent a letter, didn't he ?

❖ إذا جاءت **a few** أو **a little** يكون السؤال المذيل منفي .

He bought a few books, didn't he ? - **There is a little water in the bottle, isn't there?**

❖ إذا جاءت **few** أو **little** يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

He bought few books, did he ? - **There is little water in the bottle , is there?**

❖ إذا جاءت **I don't think** يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

I don't think he is bad, is he ?

❖ إذا جاءت **I think** أو **in my opinion** أو **I believe** للتعبير عن الرأي يكون السؤال المذيل منفي .

I think he is bad, isn't he ? - **In my opinion they can win the match, can't they?**

Ali thinks that I will phone him tomorrow, doesn't he? لاحظ انها جملة عادية وليس جملة رأي

❖ إذا جاءت الجملة صفة فان الضمير يعود على الشئ أو الشخص المقصود

Funny , isn't it ? - happy , aren't you?

❖ إذا جاءت الجملة بها **may** فاننا نستخدم **might**

We may come to the party, mightn't we?

حروف الجر.....ر Prepositions

١- أفعال يأتي بعدها حرف جر.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| find out about | يحصل على معلومات حول | - looking forward to | يتطلع الي |
| Apply for | يتقدم ل | Belong to | تنضم/تنتمي ل |
| Look for | يبحث عن | Thank ...for | يشكر على |
| hear from | يتلقى أخبار من | -dream about / of | يحلم بـ |
| hear of | يسمع عن | -succeed in | ينجح في |
| died of | يموت بـ | -stopfrom.... | يمنع من |
| believe in | يؤمن بـ | preventfrom ... | يمنع من |
| depend on | يعتمد علي | accuseof | يتهم بـ |
| - congratulate sb. on | يهنئ علي | - concentrate on | يركز علي |
| - rely on | يعتمد علي | - specialize in | يتخصص في |
| - believe in | يؤمن بـ | - worry about | يقلق بشأن |

1-The explorers were looking for diamonds. Which job will you apply for in the future?
I'm looking forward to going on holiday. In 1918, millions of people all over the world died of Spanish flu.

٢- صفات يأتي بعدها حرف جر .

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| good at | جيد في | afraid of | خائف |
| keen on | متحمس | frightened of | خائف |
| interested in | مهتم ب | angry with | غضبان |
| - famous / well known for | مشهور | annoyed with | متضايق |
| Popular with | محبوب لدى | proud of | فخور |
| Worried about | قلق على | brilliant at | ذكي |
| - fond of | مغرم | - fed up with | متضايق من |

-Are you afraid of the dark? / Ali is worried about his exam.
-I'm interested in learning more about him. He was so keen on writing

٣- أسماء يأتي بعدها حرف جر .

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| reform of | إصلاح | damage to | تلف - خسارة |
| reason for : cause of | سبب | Result of | نتيجة ل |
| answer / solution to | حل ل | way of | طريقة |
| popularity with | شعبية لدي | difficulty (in) | صعوبة في |
| popularity of | شعبية | advantage of | ميزة |
| interest in | اهتمام في | chance of | فرصة ل |

-He helped in the reform of agriculture. →What is the answer to the problem?
The popularity of Naguib Mahfouz is worldwide. →What is the cause of the fire?

الاستطاعة/ الامكانية/ الاذن

► can / could for ability / possibility and permission

1- can / can't + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل:

can + inf. = am / is / are + able to + inf.
am / is / are + capable of + v. + ing
have / has the ability to + inf.

- I **can see** very well without glasses.
= I have the ability to see well without glasses.
 - We **can solve** this problem.
= We have the ability to solve this problem
- I **can ride** a bike, but I **can't swim**.

تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن الاحتمال في المضارع

- I **can play** tennis in the park whenever I want to.
- We **can't waste** time watching TV.

كما تستخدم للاذن او التصريح للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في المضارع

- In some countries, you **can** drive at the age of 17.
(The law says this is permitted)
 - In some cities, people **can't** use their cars every day.
(This is not permitted / it's against the law.)
- If your number ends in two, you **can** only drive on Mondays.
→ You **can** borrow my car tomorrow if you drive carefully.
→ You **can** use my pen, but you **can't** borrow my camera

كما تستخدم استنتاجا مؤكدا سلبيا (لا يمكن ان يكون) في الماضي

He **can't have won** the tennis match. He doesn't know how to play. (This is not possible.)

2- could / couldn't + infinitive:

تستخدم للتعبير عن قدرة عامة على عمل شئ في الماضي

- By the age nine, I **could** swim 100 metres, but I **couldn't** go swimming on my own.
 - A hundred years ago, many people **couldn't** read or write.
- I **could** speak English when I was six.

أما للتعبير عن قدرة محددة في الماضي على الرغم من وجود صعوبة نستخدم

was / were + able to + inf.

managed to + inf.

succeeded in + v. + ing:

- I took my car to the garage this morning, where one of the mechanics **was able to / managed to start** it.
- I'd been trying to send that e-mail all day. Finally, I **succeeded in sending** it at six o'clock in the evening.

كما تستخدم للتعبير عن شئ مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في الماضي

- In the past people **could drive** a car without passing a driving test.
- In the past, women **couldn't vote** in elections.

و تستخدم **could** للتعبير عن أى شئ مسموح به في المضارع والمستقبل نستخدم

- You **could borrow** my camera tomorrow.

تستخدم **could** للتعبير عن الاحتمال Possibility في المضارع:

- We **could** ban cars from cities. (This would be possible if we wanted it.)
- **We could end world hunger** if we thought that it was important enough.
- **We could run out of oil** in the next 20 years

Participle clauses

1) Present participle clause

- هي مجموعة من الكلمات تبدأ بـ (V.ing) وتستخدم بدلا من جملة كاملة مبنية للمعلوم.

- As Sara was walking to town yesterday, she saw two of her friends.
- **Walking to town yesterday**, Sara saw two of her school friends.
- **When she opened** the door, she saw all her friends.
- **Opening the door**, she saw all her friends.

- إذا كانت الجملة منفية نضع (not) قبل الـ (V.ing).

- Because he **didn't know** the meaning of the word oar, Hatem asked his teacher.
- **Not knowing** the meaning of the word oar, Hatem asked his teacher.
- She pretended to be ill because **she didn't want** to go to school.
- **Not wanting to go to school**, She pretended to be ill because she didn't

- أحيانا يمكن أن نضع هذه العبارات في بداية أو نهاية الجملة.

- He travelled abroad and left his wife alone in Egypt.
- He travelled abroad **leaving his wife alone in Egypt**.
- **Leaving his wife alone in Egypt**, He travelled abroad.

- تستخدم هذه العبارات بدلا من جملة كاملة تبدأ بـ (When / While / As)

- **When I realised** I was going to be late home, I phoned my parents.
- **Realising** I was going to be late home, I phoned my parents.
- **When I saw** the accident ahead, I stopped my car. - **Seeing** an accident ahead, I stopped my car.
- **While she was talking** to her friend and forgot everything around her.
- **Talking** to her friend she forgot everything around her.
- **As Rami was running** down the road, he fell over and hurt his back.
- **Running** down the road, Rami fell over and hurt his back.

- تستخدم هذه العبارات بدلا من جملة كاملة تبدأ بـ (and)

The Possessive ('s) الملكية ('s)

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

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

اسمين متتاليين

٢- تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسماء الجمع الذي لا ينتهي بـ (s) (جمع شاذ) :-

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| the children's bike | people's telephone numbers |
| a children's book / men's coats | Ali and Ahmed's car |

بعد أكثر من اسم

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| This isn't my book. It's my sister's | (≠ my sister's book) |
| Dina's hair is longer than Heba's | (≠ Heba's hair) |

٦- يُمكن استخدام ('s) مع الأماكن :-

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| the supermarket's car park | the world's population |
|----------------------------|------------------------|

ال العالم

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

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Charles' car - Charles's car | Ramsis' statue - Ramsis's statue |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|

٨- تستخدم (') مع الأسماء الجمع المنتهية بـ (s) :-

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| the boys' mother | my parents' flat | the sailors' hats | horses' legs |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|

٩- تستخدم (') مع التعبيرات والفترات الزمنية الجمع :-

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| three week's holiday | two week's rest = a two-week rest |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|

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

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| the restaurant owner | exercise book | school bag | ink pen |
| computer screen | the garage door | English book | table leg |

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

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| - He's a scientist. | - She's revising her lessons. |
| - He's Egyptian. | - He's punished by his father. |

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

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| - He's a car. | - He's got a car. |
|---------------|-------------------|

Conjunction (Linking Words) الروابط

Addition Links روابط الإضافة

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

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

and و

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

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

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

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

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

in addition بالإضافة إلى

❖ تُستخدم لربط جملتين ويأتي بعدها جملة

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

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

2) I play tennis. I go swimming.

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

in addition to بالإضافة إلى

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

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

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

2) I did my homework and helped my mother.

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

also أيضاً - كذلك

❖ تأتي في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد (v. be / have)

1) Also, they like playing tennis.

2) Ali speaks English. He also speaks Turkish.

3) Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile.

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

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

too / as well أيضاً - كذلك

❖ تأتي في نهاية الجملة المثبتة

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

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

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

(١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------------------|---|--------|------|----------------------------|
| الفاعل | not only |فعل الجملة الأولى | , | الفاعل | also |فعل الجملة الثانية |
|--------|-------------|---------------------------|---|--------|------|----------------------------|

1) Ali wrote a letter. He posted it.

❖ *Ali not only wrote a letter, but he also posted it.*

2) I bought a car and I built a new house.

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

3) He succeeded in the exam and got high marks.

❖ *He not only succeeded in the exam, but he also got high marks.*

(٢) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك وجود (+ ing / inf. / p.p
 فعل مساعد) :-

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------|------------|------|------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | inf. | | | | inf. |
| فاعل | فعل مساعد | not only | ing ... | ,but | فاعل | فعل مساعد | also ing ... |
| | | | p.p | | | | p.p |

4) She will do the housework. She will study.

❖ *She will not only do the housework, but she will also study.*

5) He has eaten fruit. He has drunk juice.

❖ *He has not only eaten fruit, but he has also drunk juice.*

❖ يمكن أن تنفى الفعل الأول بفعل مساعد.
 ❖ *I didn't only buy a car, but I also built a new house.*

❖ يمكن أن تضع (also) بعد (but)
 ❖ *I didn't only buy a car, but also I built a new house.*

❖ يمكن أن تحذف (also) ونضع (as well) فى نهاية الجملة فى جميع الحالات.
 ❖ *He didn't only succeed in the exam but he got high marks as well.*

(٣) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين وكل منهم فى جملة مستقلة عن الأخرى (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|---|--------|------|-------|----------------------------|
| الفاعل | not only | الفعل | مفعول الجملة الأولى | , | الفاعل | also | الفعل | مفعول الجملة الثانية |
|--------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|---|--------|------|-------|----------------------------|

1) Salma likes biscuits. She likes sweets.

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

2) He is active. He is polite.

✍ *He is not only active, but he is also polite.*

3) Mona was intelligent. She was brave.

✍ *Mona wasn't only intelligent, but she was brave as well.*

(٤) إذا ربطت مفعولين في جملة واحدة لك أن تتبع أحد الطرق التالية :-

① تبقى الجملة كما هي جزء واحد

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|--------|
| المفعول الثاني | also | , but | المفعول الأول | not only | الفعل | الفاعل |
|----------------|------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|--------|

4) Salma likes biscuits and sweets.

✍ *Salma likes not only biscuits, but also sweets.*

5) He was a trader and a soldier.

✍ *He wasn't only a trader, but also a soldier.*

6) Mr Ali is teaching English and French.

✍ *Mr Ali is teaching not only English, but French as well.*

② تكوين جملة من جزئين

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|--------|
| المفعول (٢) | الفعل | also | الفاعل | , but | المفعول (١) | الفعل | not only | الفاعل |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|--------|

7) He studied animals and plants.

✍ *He not only studied animals, but he also studied plants.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|----|------|------|-------------|----------|----|------|
| المفعول (٢) | also | be | فاعل | ,but | المفعول (١) | not only | be | فاعل |
|-------------|------|----|------|------|-------------|----------|----|------|

8) He was a teacher and a writer.

✍ *He wasn't only a teacher, but he was also a writer.*

| | |
|----------|---------|
| inf. | inf. |
| ing (٢) | ing (١) |
| also | ,but |
| فاعل | فاعل |
| مساعد | مساعد |
| not only | ing (١) |
| فعل | فعل |
| فاعل | فاعل |
| p.p | p.p |

9) The English travellers were crossing deserts and jungle.

✍ *The English travellers were not only crossing deserts, but they were also crossing jungle.*

(٥) في حالة الربط بين جملتين مختلفتين في الفعل أو المفعول وبدأت الجملة بـ Not only . عمل الجملة صيغة استفهامية :-

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|-----------------------|---|------|------|------------------------|
| Not only | فعل مساعد | فاعل | ... فعل الجملة الأولى | , | فاعل | also | ... فعل الجملة الثانية |
|----------|-----------|------|-----------------------|---|------|------|------------------------|

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

❖ *Not only does Salma like biscuits, but she also likes sweets.*

(٦) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Not only في بداية الجملة :-

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----|------|---------------|------------------------|
| Not only | الفاعل الأول | but | also | الفاعل الثاني | فعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني |
|----------|--------------|-----|------|---------------|------------------------|

1) Ali is clever. His friends are clever.

👉 *Not only Ali but also his friends are clever.*

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

👉 *Not only my brothers but also my sister speaks English.*

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| neither ... nor ... | لا ... ولا ... |
|---------------------|----------------|

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفى إلى فعل مثبت

(١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| الفاعل | neither | فعل الجملة الأولى | nor | فعل الجملة الثانية |
|--------|---------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|

1) Lidenbrock didn't eat. He didn't drink.

👉 *Lidenbrock neither ate nor drank.*

2) He doesn't go to work. He doesn't sleep.

👉 *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

(٢) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك

وجود (ing / inf. / p.p + فعل مساعد) :-

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|
| الفاعل | فعل مساعد | neither | inf. ing | nor | inf. ing |
| | | | p.p | | p.p |

3) He can't read. He can't write.

👉 *He can neither read nor write.*

4) Adel isn't reading. He isn't writing.

👉 *Adel is neither reading nor writing.*

5) Omar hasn't helped me. He hasn't studied.

👉 *Omar has neither helped me nor studied.*

٣) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

المفعول الثانى nor المفعول الأول neither الفعل الفاعل

1) He was not tired. He was not hungry.

☞ *He was neither tired nor hungry.*

2) He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.

☞ *He speaks neither English nor French.*

3) Samy didn't have his books. He didn't have his pen.

☞ *Samy had neither his books nor his pen.*

4) Ali hasn't visited Banha or Suez.

☞ *Ali has visited neither Banha nor Suez.*

٤) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى :-

فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية فاعل الجملة الثانية nor فاعل الجملة الأولى Neither

1) Ali didn't pass the test. His friend didn't pass the test.

☞ *Neither Ali nor his friend passed the test.*

2) Gamal doesn't like fish. His brothers don't like fish.

☞ *Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish.*

other Conjunctions

فعل الجملة الأولى + فاعل الجملة الثانية } فاعل الجملة الأولى { as well as
along with
in addition to
besides

✳ للربط بين فاعلين

I'm clever . He is clever . (as well as)
I as well as he am clever .

جملة كاملة + as well as + (v + ing)

✳ للربط بين فعلين

He bought the book . He studied the lesson . (as well as)
He bought the book as well as studying the lesson .

مفعول + as well as + جملة كاملة

✳ للربط بين مفعولين

I speak English . I speak French . (as well as)
I speak English as well as French .

because / as / since + فاعل + فعل

✽ للربط بين جملتين قبلها نتيجة وبعدها سبب

She is very beautiful . The girls are jealous of her .
The girls are jealous of her because she is very beautiful .

✽ هذه الجملة **Complex** وعند تحويلها الى **Simple** نستخدم:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| because of - owing to | } | noun or (v + ing) |
| due to - for - out of | | |
| on account of - thanks to | | |
| Being + (adjective) | صفة | |

The girls are very jealous of her because she is very beautiful. (due to)
The girls are very jealous of her due to her beauty . (Being)
Being very beautiful, the girls are very jealous of her .

| | | | | |
|---------|---|------------------|---|----------------------|
| present | } | so that | } | can - may + مصدر |
| past | | in order that | | could - might + مصدر |
| | | in the hope that | | |

I'll go home. I want to take some rest. (so that)
I'll go home so that I can take some rest.

He travelled to London. He wanted to take a degree. (so that)
He travelled to London so that he might (could) take degree.

✽ هذه الجملة **Complex** وعند تحويلها الى **Simple** نستخدم:

so as to / in order to / to + المصدر

I'll go home. I want to take some rest. (so that)
I'll go home so that I can take some rest. (so as to)
I'll go home so as to take some rest.

The fishermen go to the sea. they want to catch fish. (in order that)
The fishermen go to the sea in order that they may catch fish. (to)
The fishermen go to the sea to catch fish.

✽ تحذف الكلمات **wish to, hope to, want to** عند استخدام الروابط السابقة.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| so | نتيجة |
| therefore | |
| consequently | |
| that's why | |
| سبب | |

✽ نستخدم لربط جملتين أحدهما سبب للآخر

He got up late so he missed the train.
He got up late therefore he missed the train.
He got up late consequently he missed the train.
He got up late that's why he missed the train.

He was ill. He didn't go to school. (so)

He was ill, so (Thus - therefore) he didn't go to school.

She is very polite. Every one respects her therefore.

She is very polite, so (*Thus* – *therefore*) every one respects her thus.

✽ تستخدم الروابط الآتية للتعبير عن التناقض.

but - Although - though - even though - even if - however – whatever

He was hungry. He refused to eat (*but*)
He was hungry, but he refused to eat. (*Although*)
Although he was hungry he refused to eat. (*however*)
He was hungry , however he refused to eat. (*even though*)
He refused to eat even though he was hungry.

Although / though / even though + فاعل + فعل

He is strong . He can't work . (*Although*)
Although he is strong, he can't work.

He wrote badly. He got high marks (*Although*)
Although he wrote badly, he got high marks.

However + فعل + فاعل + صفة أو ظرف

Although he is strong he couldn't work. (*However*)
However strong he was, he couldn't work.

Although he wrote badly ,he got high marks. (*However*)
However badly he wrote, he got high marks.

Whatever + فعل + فاعل + اسم

However strong he was, he couldn't work. (*Whatever*)
Whatever strength he has , he can't work.

فعل + فاعل + as + صفة

However strong he was, he couldn't work. (*as*)
Strong as he is, he can't work.

✽ هذه الجملة **Complex** وعند تحويلها الى **Simple** نستخدم:

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Despite / In spite of | } | noun اسم |
| Regardless of | | V + ing |
| with all / For all | | جملة كاملة كما هي + the fact that |

Although he is strong, he can't work. (*Despite*)
Despite his strength , he couldn't work.
Despite being strong , he couldn't work.
Despite the fact that he is strong , he can't work.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|------|
| جملة مثبتة | and so | فعل مساعد أو ناقص | فاعل |
| جملة منفية | and neither | فعل مساعد أو ناقص | فاعل |

He is a student . I'm a student. (*and so*)
He is a student and so am I . (*Negative*)
He isn't a student and neither am I

Ali plays the guitar well. I play the guitar well. (*and so*)
Ali plays the guitar well and so do I . (*Negative*)
Ali doesn't play the guitar well and neither do I .