

Future forms صيغ المستقبل

المصدر + Will ('ll) -1

المستقبل البسيط

1- وتأتي مع التنبؤ بالأحداث بدون دليل وتأتي بعد كل من الأفعال.

{I think ,hope, expect ,sure, promise, predict}

I expect that he will win.

I am sure, you will win

1. للتعبير عن الحقيقة في المستقبل. I will be 50 years next year .

3- وتأتي مع اتخاذ القرار السريع وعرض مساعدة والطلب.

I am thirsty. I will get you a drink.

4- ومع التهديد threat ويعرف (or/otherwise) والوعد promise .

I will punish you if you do this again.

5- ومع الروابط كطرف ثاني (As soon as-after-till- if –when)

After I finish , I will leave

المصدر + going to + am, is, are

1- تستخدم للتنبؤ بما سيحدث في المستقبل

بناء على دليل

There is a dark cloud . I think it is going to rain.

2- تعبر عن النية intend

I'm going to play computer games. I intend

3- تعبر عن التخطيط (plan)

I'm going to play chess. I planed

4- تعبر عن اتخاذ قرار (decide)

- They are going to go shopping. They decided.

5 - وتستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن أشياء على وشك الحدوث:

Watch out! You are going to fall.

تكوينه (am, is are + V +ing) المضارع المستمر

يستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل للأحداث المرتب لها

(arrange, prepare, book, all is okay)

He is visiting his uncle . He has arranged to visit him.

I have booked two tickets. I'm traveling to Spain

- لاحظ أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات واعياد ميلاد

وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

He's getting married next Friday.

أو المصدر فقط (s + المصدر مع he, she ,it) المضارع البسيط

1- يستخدم مع المواعيد الثابتة (مواصلات- فتح

وغلق- بداية ونهاية)

The train leaves at 7:30 am tomorrow.

Our lesson starts at 12 am.

The plane takes off at 9:30 am.

The train arrives at 7 am.

المستقبل المستمر (will be + v + ing)

(كلمت الدالة + / at / for / all / to / / from / in)

In 20 years ,people will be queuing to book a space trip

I will be studying English from 3 to 6 tomorrow.

After
as soon as
since
because
when

Before
By the time
When
By then

مضارع بسيط (v) (v+ s he –she - it)

مستقبل بسيط (will + inf)

مستقبل بسيط منفي (won't + inf)

until
till

مضارع بسيط (v) (v+ s he –she - it)

Before Mr. Ahmed Al Daifi leaves the office, he will send some e-mails.

After he finishes, he will leave.

Mr. Ahmed Al Daifi won't send some e-mails until he leaves the office

Countable and uncountable

المعدود و الغير معدود

المعدود Countable

1- الأسماء المعدودة: مفرد يعد a \ an أو جمع

A pen pens an orange oranges

يوجد بعض الاسماء تكون لا تجمع باضافة () مثل

Man (men) child (children) - mouse (mice)

many

كثير (يعد)

How many

كم عدد (يعد)

Few

قليل (يعد)

a Few

قليل يكفي (يعد)

الغير المعدود uncountable

1- الأسماء الكمية (التي لاتعد) لا يمكن جمعها الا

بالتجزئه لا تأخذ a an s تعامل معاملة المفرد

وتشمل جميع السوائل والحبوب والغازات والمواد الخام

المواد الدراسية والواجبات والالعاب والظواهر

bread- money - time - furniture - wood- luggage

كثير (لا يعد)

much

كم كميتا (لا يعد)

How much

قليل (لا يعد)

Little

قليل يكفي (لا يعد)

a Little

(a lot of) (Plenty of) كثير من تأتي مع اسماء معدودة وغير معدودة
بشرط ان تكون الجملة مثبتة

Lots of كثير من تأتي مع اسماء معدودة فقط

بعض (جملة مثبتة او سؤال طلب)

Some

اي (جملة منفية او سؤال)

any

يأتي بعدهم اسم معدود جمع
او اسم لا يعدSome boys some sugar
any girls any money

1- الأفعال المفرد (likes الفعل ينتهي بـ s , does , has , was , is)

الأفعال الجمع (like الفعل لا ينتهي بـ s , do , have , were , are)

2- أسماء لا تنتهي بحرف الـ (s) بعدهم فعل جمع

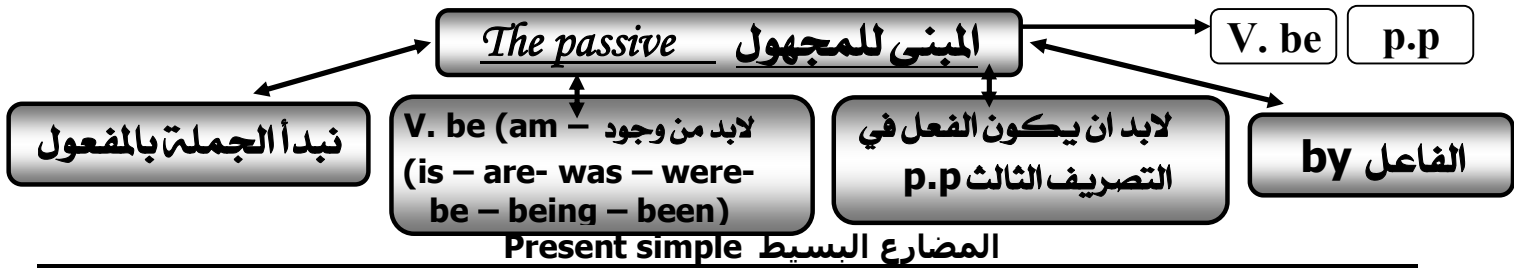
(Police , public , people , men , women , phenomena)

- أسماء تشبه الجمع ولكن يأتي معها فعل مفرد

(time, paper, iron, hair, orange)

4- أسماء تعامل مفرد وجمع وكمية

السبب	الفعل الذي يأتي بعدهم مفرد
اي مبلغ من المال	Ten million pounds <u>is</u>
اي وزن او عبوه من....	Fifty liters of petrol <u>is</u>
اي مسافه	Five kilometers <u>is</u>
اي مده	Forty minutes <u>is</u>
عملية الجمع والضرب	Three plus seven <u>is</u>
اي مواد دراسية	Classics-politics-maths <u>is</u>
العاب رياضية	Athletics - gymnastics <u>is</u>
اسم كمي \ والأمراض	The news <u>is</u> \ measles <u>is</u>



Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
inf. مصدر / inf. مصدر +s/es -Ali cleans this room every day.	am/is/are + pp - This room is cleaned every day.(by Ali)

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
am/is/are + v. + ing - Mechanic is mending my car.	am/is/are + being + pp - My car is being mended .

Present perfect المضارع التام

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
Has /have + pp - Somebody has planted some trees.	has/have + been + pp - Some trees have been planted .

Past simple الماضي البسيط

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
(v+ed) التصريف الثاني للفعل Ahmed painted this room yesterday.	was/ were + pp This room was painted yesterday.

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
was / were + v. + ing -Somebody was washing the dishes when I arrived.	was/were + being + pp -The dishes were being washed when I arrived.

Past perfect الماضي التام

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
had + pp -When Mr Ali arrived, she found that thieves had broken into her shop.	had + been + pp - When Mrs Ali arrived, she found that her shop had been broken into.

Future simple المستقبل البسيط

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
will/shall + inf. -The company will build new house next year	will/shall + be + pp -New houses will be built here next year.

Simple modals الأفعال الناقصة البسيطة

will / would / shall / should / can / could / may / might / has to / have to / had to /

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
Modal + inf. - We will find more oil	Modal + be + pp - More oil will be found .
Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
Modal + have + pp -Someone will have opened the door.	Modal + have + been + pp - The door will have been opened .

أفعال القول والاعتقاد في المجهول

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
People say that MR.Ahmed Al Daifi is perfect. People said that MR.Ahmed Al Daifi was perfect. People think that MR.Ahmed Al Daifi is perfect.	It is said that MR.Ahmed Al Daifi is perfect. it was said that MR.Ahmed Al Daifi was perfect. It is thought that MR.Ahmed Al Daifi is perfect.

Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

The Zero Conditional الحالة الصفرية

نستخدم الحالة الصفرية لوصف أحداث تكون عادات عامة او حقائق.

If present simple (v , v+s) مضارع بسيط , present simple (v , v+s) مضارع بسيط

- If water is heated to 100° c, it boils.
- If I feel thirsty, I drink water.

- If water freezes, it turns into ice.
- If I feel tired, I go to bed.

The first conditional الحالة الأولى

If present simple (v , v+s) مضارع بسيط , will / shall + inf. مضارع بسيط (v , v+s) **If** present simple (v , v+s) مضارع بسيط

• تعبر الحالة الأولى عن أحداث محتملة فى المستقبل.

- **If I earn** some money, **I'll go** abroad.
- If we have** enough time, **we'll visit** Ahmed.
- **If you're** hot, **I'll buy** you a cool drink.
- If we have** enough time, we **can visit** Ahmed. will يمكن استخدام can / may / must بدلا من
- If you see** Asmaa, **give** him a message for me, please. يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب.
- **What will you do** if you **win** a lot of money? لاحظ صيغة السؤال مع if

ملاحظات:

- نستخدم الحالة الأولى فى حالة وجود جملتين فى المستقبل أو وجود كلمات تدل على الاحتمال مثل perhaps / may / I think أو أداة الربط If so.

1- Perhaps it will rain tomorrow. If so, we'll stay at home. (If...)

If it rains tomorrow, **we'll stay** at home.

- نستخدم الحالة الأولى فى حالة وجود كلمات تدل على الضرورة مثل must / necessary أو وجود أداة الربط

2- She must practise well or she won't play the piano. (If.....)

If she doesn't practise well, she **won't play** the piano.

- (حذف if الحالة الأولى) نستخدم should بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم مصدر

- **If he has** enough money, he **will buy** a car. (Should)

Should he have enough money, he **will buy** a car.

The second conditional الحالة الثانية

If past simple (v+ed , شاذ) مضارع بسيط , would/could/might/should +inf. مضارع بسيط (v+ed , شاذ) **If** past simple (v+ed) مضارع بسيط

• تعبر الحالة الثانية عن حدث من غير المحتمل ان يحدث فى الحاضر او المستقبل

- **If I had** a lot of money, **I'd travel** round the world.

- **If I didn't feel** so tired, **I'd come** out with you.

- تستخدم الحالة الثانية If I were you للنصيحة لاحظ استخدام were مع المفرد للدلالة على الاستحالة

If I were you, **I'd look** for another job.

- (حذف if الحالة الثانية) استخدام were بدلا من if مع ملاحظة أن were هى فعل الجملة الأساسى

- If I were younger, I'd play football with you. (Were)

Were I younger, I'd play football with you.

- إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل آخر غير were نستخدم were ثم الفاعل ثم to + inf.

- If it rained, the match would be postponed. (Were)

Were it to rain, the match would be postponed.

- يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if

- If he had enough time, he would go to the club. (Had)

Had he enough time, he **would go** to the club.

- **What would you do** if you won a lot of money?

- لاحظ صيغة الاستفهام مع if

The third conditional الحالة الثالثة

If past perfect(had + p. p) ماضى تام , would/could/might/should + have + p.p
 ماضى تام(had + p. p) **If** would/could/might/ have + p.p.

• تعبر الحالة الثالثة عن مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير فى الماضى.

- If the sky **had been** clear yesterday, I **would have seen** the eclipse.
- If you **hadn't missed** the bus, you **wouldn't have been** late for the match.
- If you **had taken** the exam, you **might have passed** it.

• لاحظ صيغة الاستفهام مع if

- **What would you have done** if you **had won** a lot of money?

• **حذف if الحالة الثالثة** يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث

- If he **had played** well, he would have won. (Had)
- Had he played** well, he would have won.

ملاحظات:

Unless = if not (اذالم - لولم)

• تنطبق حالات if الثلاثة على unless و يأتى بعدها جملة مثبتة

- If Ali doesn't improve, he will fail the exam. (Unless)

Unless Ali improves, he will fail the exam.

if = In case = when = as long as = provided that = on condition that

- You **can stay** with us **as long as** you share the rent.
- I'll **lend** you the money **on condition that** you **return** it within 6 months.
- She **will pass** her exams **provided that** she **studies** hard
- Take this money **in case you need** it.

if = In case of = But for = Without + v + ing (noun)

- If it weren't for the Nile, Egypt **would be** a desert.
- **But for the Nile**, Egypt **would be** a desert.
- If it **hadn't been for his hard work**, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.
- **Without his hard work**, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.
- **In case of having** enough money, he will buy a car.

If

مضارع بسيط (v) (v + s) he - she - it , مضارع بسيط (v) (v + s) he - she - it

مضارع بسيط (v) (v + s) he - she - it , will + inf

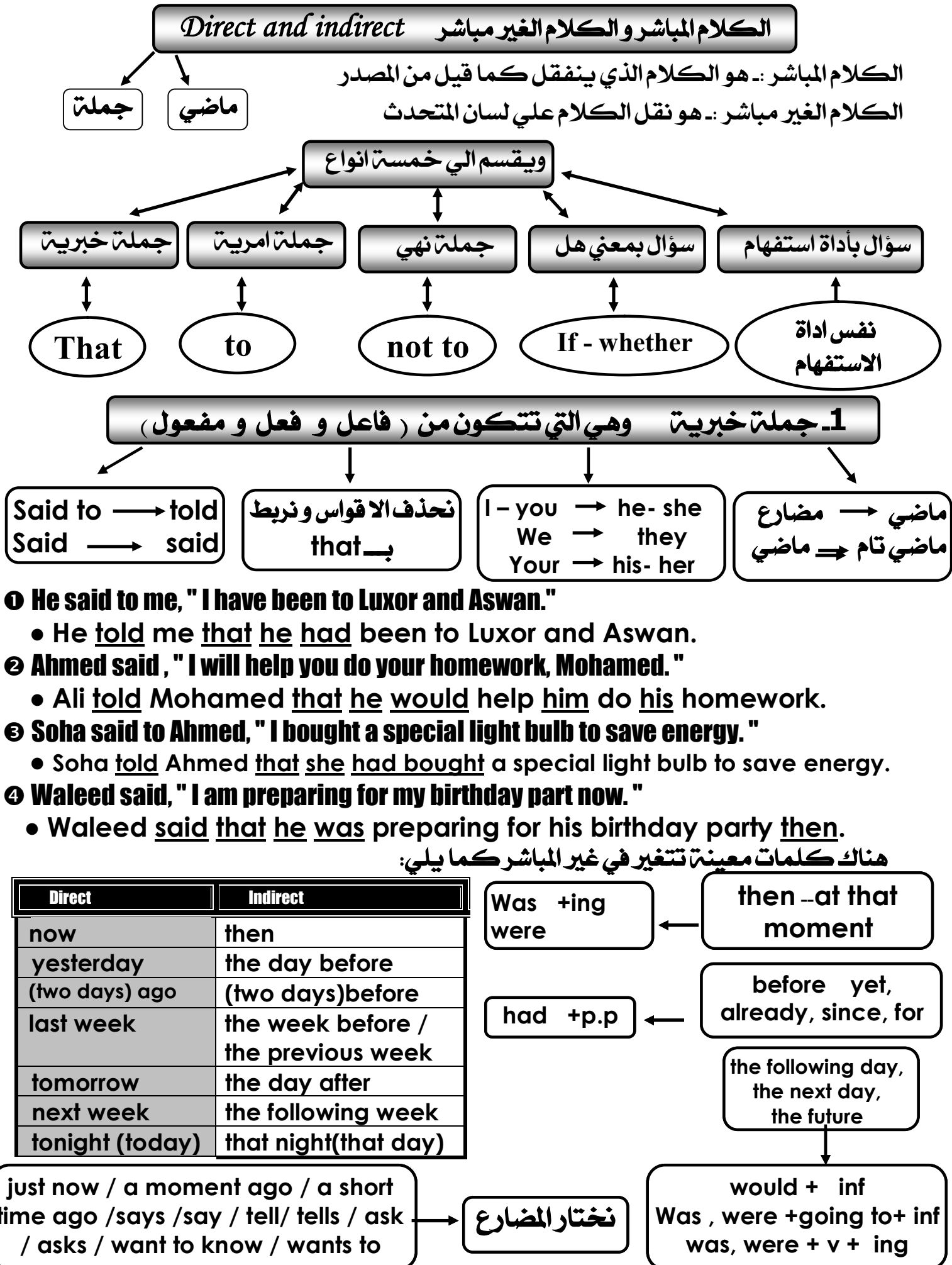
ماضى بسيط (v + ed) , would + inf

ماضى تام (had + p. p) , would have + p.p

يتم الحل فى الاختياري من خلال الرجوع الى الجملة الكاملة وتحديد اذا ما كانت

مضارع
ماضى بسيط
ماضى تام

will
Would
would have + p.p



2. جملة امرية وهي التي تتكون ليس هناك فاعل (الجملة الأمرية تبدأ بمصدر

تحويل إلى
said to
told / warned
advised
asked - ordered

نحذف الاقواس ونربط
بـ to وبعدها الفعل في
المصدر

I - you → he - she
We → they
Your → his - her

ماضي → مضارع
ماضي تام → ماضي

❶ The doctor said to me, " Stay in bed for three days."

- The doctor advised me to stay in bed for three days.

❷ MR. Ahmed Al Daifi said to Nada, "Study hard for your exam."

- MR. Ahmed Al Daifi asked Nada to Study hard for her exam."

3. جملة نهية وهي التي تتكون ليس هناك فاعل (تبدأ Don' t

تحويل إلى
said to
told / warned
advised
asked - ordered

نحذف الاقواس ونربط
بـ not to وبعدها
الفعل في المصدر

I - you → he - she
We → they
Your → his - her

ماضي → مضارع
ماضي تام → ماضي

❶ MR. Ahmed Al Daifi said to Ali, " Don't neglect your homework again."

- MR. Ahmed Al Daifi warned Ali not to neglect his homework again.

4. سؤال بمعنى هل ويبدأ ب فعل مساعد

am-is-are-was-were-do-does-did-have-has-had-will-

تحويل إلى
said to
asked
Wanted to know
wondered \ inquir

نحذف الاقواس ونربط
بـ if \ whether
وليست (weather طقس)

I - you → he - she
We → they
Your → his - her

ماضي → مضارع
ماضي تام → ماضي

نحول الكلام الي صيغة جملة

الافعال المساعدة والناقصة تصبح ماضي والفعل بعدهم كما هو

ونحذف كل من (do-does) ونضع ماضي بسيط ونحذف ونضع ماضي تام

❶ I said to my brother, " Can you look these words up in a dictionary?"

- I asked my brother if he could look those words up in a dictionary.

❷ She said to her friend, " Do you help your mother cook dinner?"

- She asked her friend if she helped her mother cook dinner.

❸ She said to her friend, " did you help your mother cook yesterday ?"

- She asked her friend if she had helped her mother cook the day before.

❹ MR. Ahmed Al Daifi said to Ali , " are you sick?"

- MR. Ahmed Al Daifi asked Ali if he was sick."

5. سؤال بأداة استفهام ويبدأ بأداة استفهام
(what-where-how-why-when.....)

تحويل إلى said to
asked
Wanted to know
wondered \ inquir

نحذف الاقواس ونربط
بنفس اداة الاستفهام

I - you → he- she
We → they
Your → his- her

ماضي → مضارع
ماضي تام → ماضي

نحول الكلام الي صيغة جملة

❶ I said to him, " Where did you buy this nice jacket? "

- I asked him where he had bought that nice jacket.

❷ He said to his friend , " How much sugar have you bought? "

- He asked his friend how much sugar he had bought.

- He said, " Where did you spend your summer holiday? "

He wanted to know where I had spent my summer holiday.

- He said, " What are you doing now? "

= He asked what I was doing then.

- لا تتغير الأزمنة في الحالات التالية:

1- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول في المضارع أو المستقبل:

-She says, "I don't believe this story."

- She says she doesn't believe that story.

2- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة:

-She said, "If water freezes, it changes into ice.

- She said that if water freezes, it changes into ice.

3- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة ويبدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل:

(now / just now / a moment ago / a minute ago / a short time ago / recently)

-He said just now, "I have already done my work." - He said just now he has already done his work.

Notes

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing):

أصر علي /insisted on /اعترض علي /objected to /apologised for /أنكر /denied /أقر / قبل /Suggested/admitted

-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.

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (to + inf.):

Promised / offered / advised / agreed / threatened / reminded/decided / Refused

-He said, "I'll give you all the money you need."

- He promised to give me all the money I needed.

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

- He promised that he would give me all the money I needed.

الاستنتاج Making deductions

كلمات دالة	Present deduction في المضارع	Past deduction في الماضي
- I'm sure - I'm certain - I think - I believe - Certainly - definitely - I suppose - Impossible	Must + inf. مؤكد الحدوث (100%) - She wears a white coat and helps a doctor. She must be a nurse.	must have + p.p. مؤكد الحدوث (100%) - Ahmed was unhappy yesterday. He must have lost the match against Ali.
- I'm not sure - I'm not certain - perhaps - It is probable - It is likely	may + inf. احتمال حدوث (70%) - I'm not sure where Yara is. She may be in the garden.	may have + p.p. احتمال حدوث (70%) - I didn't see Omer at school today. He may have got up late. It's likely
- it is possible - I don't think so - I don't believe - I don't know	might + inf. احتمال حدوث (40%) - I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill.	might have + p.p. احتمال حدوث (40%) - I don't think he won the race. He might have lost it.
		can't have + p.p. (استحالة احتمال حدوث) - His favourite team lost the match yesterday. He can't have been happy.
	Can't + inf. (استحالة احتمال حدوث) - He can't be a teacher. He wears a uniform and stands at a traffic station.	
		couldn't have + p.p. - He couldn't have killed the man. He was in prison.

- نستخدم الشكل الاتي للتعبير عن استحالة حدوث الشيء في الماضي :

- couldn't have + p.p.

- He couldn't have killed the man. He was in prison.

الأمنيات والندم (I wish , If only) Wishes and regrets

ندم أمنيته في الماضي	إذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط يأتي بعدهم الفعل ماضي تام ⇒ I wish I (see -saw- had seen - could see) him yesterday ⇒ I wish I (study - studied - had studied - could study) last year
I wish If only أمنيته في المضارع	إذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع يأتي بعدهم الفعل ماضي بسيط ⇒ I wish I (see -saw- had seen - could see) him now. ⇒ I wish I (know -knew- had known - could know) where I put my watch. 2. تستخدم were مع كل الضمائر بعدها للاستحالة إذا كانت الأمنية في المضارع
أمنيته في المستقبل لا بد أن يأتي بعدهم فعل ماضي فقط ولا يأتي فعل مضارع ولا مستقبل على الإطلاق بعدهم	⇒ I wish I were in London now . ⇒ I wish the car were cheap. إذا كانت الجملة مستقبل يأتي بعدهم مصدر + could مع I , we مصدر + would مع باقي الضمائر he, she ,it, they ,you ⇒ I wish I (would meet - met - had met - could meet) him tomorrow. ⇒ I wish they (would meet - met - had met - could meet) him tomorrow.
	1. إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد wish يأتي (مصدر to) 2. في حالة وجود (فعل مضاف له ing بعد regret) تساوي (ماضي تام منفي + فاعل I wish) ⇒ I regret selling my car. = I wish I had not sold my car.
I hope	1. إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد hope يأتي (مصدر to) ⇒ I hope to be a doctor 1. إذا وجد فاعل بعد hope يأتي (مصدر will) ⇒ I hope I will be a doctor

السؤال المذيل question tag

- السؤال المذيل عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف في نهاية الجملة لزيادة التأكيد و معناه "أليس كذلك".
- يتكون السؤال المذيل من فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص و ضمير فاعل.
- في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص نستخدم do / does / did حسب الزمن.
- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال المذيل منفي و العكس.

1- It is hot today, **isn't** **it** ?

فعل مساعد
منفي

ضمير فاعل

- 1- They **came** by car, **didn't** they?
- 2- Magi **speaks** English well, **doesn't** she?
- 3- Dalia **has** typed the letters, **hasn't** she?
- 4- Tom **won't** be late, **will** he?
- 5- I **shall** visit you, **shan't** I?

ملاحظات:

1- الكلمات الآتية few / little / never / seldom / hardly / rarely / no longer / neither النفي و لذلك يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت.

- I **will never** speak to her again, **will** I?
- They **rarely visit** Japan, **do** they?

2- نستخدم they بدلا من someone/somebody/everyone/everybody/no one/ nobody

- **Nobody believes** a liar, **do** they?
- **Everyone has** come to the party, **haven't** they?

3- نستخدم it بدلا من something / nothing / everything

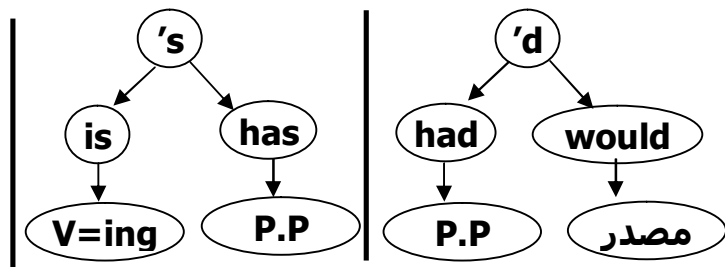
- **Everything is** ready, **isn't** it?

4- لاحظ الشواذ الآتية.

- 1- **Let's** go to the club, **shall** we?
- 2- **Let us** stay here, **will (won't)** you?
- 3- **I am** a dentist, **aren't** I?
- 4- **Open** the door, **will** you?
- 5- **Don't stay** up late, **will** you?
- 6- **This / That is** fantastic, **isn't** it?

5- لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية:

- I'd rather have tea, **wouldn't** I?
- We'd prefer to go to the club, **wouldn't** we?
- We'd like to eat fish, **wouldn't** we?
- You'd better stay in bed, **hadn't** you?
- We'd better work to a plan, **hadn't** we?
- It's stopped raining, **hasn't** it?
- It's running fast, **isn't** it?



• 'll = will

• won't = will not

• shan't = shall not

6- إذا احتوت الجملة الأساسية علي فعل من افعال الراي يوضع السؤال المذيل علي الجملة الثانية
- I **believe(think-expect)** it's going to rain, **isn't** it?

7- عند وجود جملتين يوضع المذي علي الجملة الأساسية

-it's very important that we eat healthy food, **isn't** it?

8- في حالة وجود أداة ربط فان السؤال المذيل يتبع الجملة التي لا تحتوي على أداة الربط.

- I'll help you if you ask, **won't** I?

Past perfect ماضي تام

had + p.p

Passive

had been + p.p

يستخدم الماضي التام لوصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات التالية:

1 After
as soon as
since
because
when

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

ماضي بسيط (v + ed)

After
as soon as
since
because
when

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

- After / As soon as I had read the novel I saw the film.
- He bought a car after she had learned to drive.
- They couldn't go swimming because they had forgotten their swimsuits.

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بدلا من الماضي التام بعد **after / as soon as**

- After I read (had read) the novel, I saw the film.
- As soon as I read (had read) the novel, I saw the film.

After / As soon as + ماضي تام + فاعل = Having + pp

- He bought a car after she had learned to drive. (Having)
- Having learned to drive, she bought a car.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد **after / before / when** نستخدم **v. + ing**

- After doing his homework, he went to bed.
- He had done his homework before going to bed.
- When seeing the police, the thief ran away.
- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

2 Before
By the time
When
By then

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

Before
By the time
When
By then

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

- He finished his training. Then he got the job.
- He had finished his training before he go the job.
- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.

أحيانا تستخدم **on** بدلا من **when** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له **ing** :

- When she saw the robber, she called the police.
- On seeing the robber, she called the police.

3

ماضي بسيط منفي (didn't + inf)

until
till

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

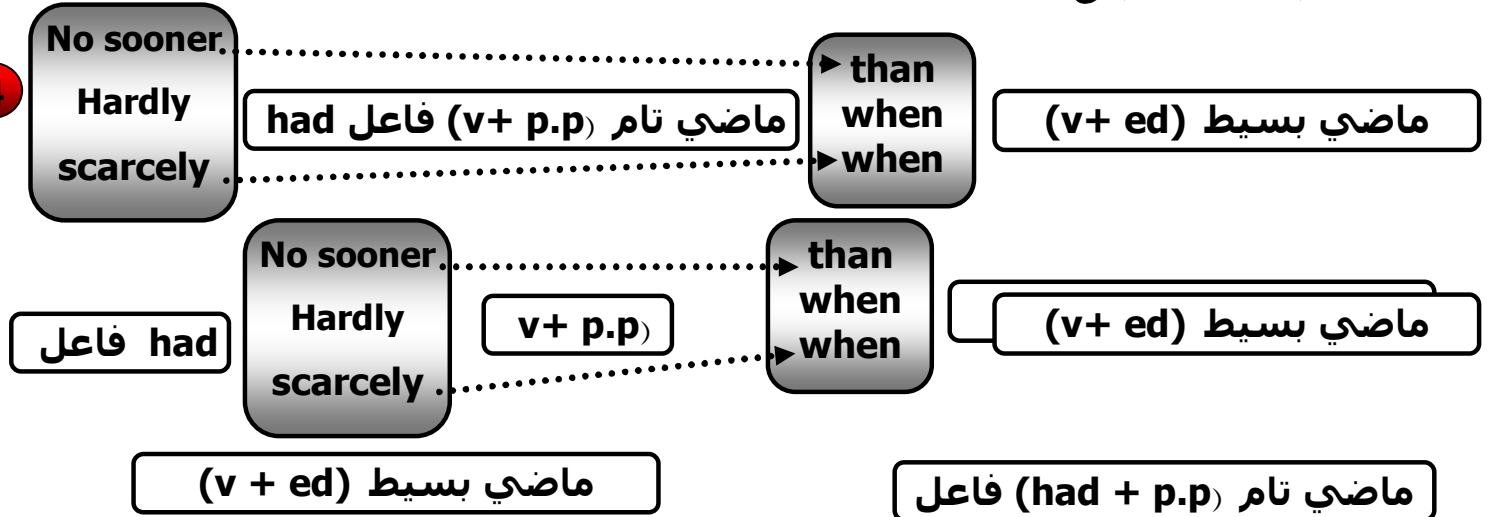
تأتي **till / until** في وسط الجملة وقبلها الماضي البسيط (منفي) وبعدها الماضي التام:

I didn't know the truth until I had met him.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة علي المضارع التام إذا كان في الجملة ماضي بسيط :

- When we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.
- When I arrived home, my father had just left.
- It was the best novel I had ever read.
- The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it yet.
- She said she had seen the film the night before.
- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات التالية:



- I had no sooner read the novel than I saw the film.
- No sooner had I read the novel than I saw the film.
- She had hardly learned to drive when he bought a car
- Hardly had she hardly learned to drive when he bought a car

Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع since / for / when / all day / all weekend بالإضافة الي جميع الروابط التي تستخدم مع الماضي التام

يتكون الماضي التام المستمر من **had been + v + ing**

- They had been waiting for an hour when the train arrived.
- We'd been waiting for three hours before our plane took off.

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضي.

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

يأتي الماضي التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel

- I was very tired when I arrived home. I had been working hard all day.
- He had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.
- They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived.
- What had he been doing when the accident happened?
- There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضي التام وليس الماضي التام المستمر:

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

6- Grammar unit (12) " (Gerund) (v + ing) " & " (to + infinitive) "

تنقسم الأفعال إلى : 1- أفعال ياتي بعدها : (gerund) (v + ing) فقط :

suggest	يقترح	avoid	يتجنب	imagine = fancy	يتخيل - يتصور
practise	يتدرب	admit	يعترف	deny	ينكر
finish	ينهى	give up = quit	يتخلى عن ايترك	consider	يفكر في
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	put off = postpone	يؤجل	risk	يجازف
don't feel like	يكره	go	يذهب	miss	يفقد
keep on	يستمر	It is no use (good)	لا فائدة	mind	يمنع
recommend	يوصي بـ	can't stand	لاأطيق		

⇒ Ali admitted taking my pen.

⇒ The driver avoided hitting the young boy.

ملحوظه : هناك بعض الأفعال والصفات تأخذ حرف الجر to وهي جزء من الفعل ويأتي الفعل بعدها (V +ing) مثل

look forward to إلى يتطلع إلى , owing to بسبب , due to بسبب , thanks to بفضل , take to يدمن
 , يعترض على , object to = oppose to , اعتاد على (accustomed to) + v to be + used to (accustomed to) + v to be + عاقل
 , بالأضافة إلى , in addition to , يؤدي إلى , lead to , يفضل...على , Prefer + v + ing ...to + v+ ing

2 - أفعال ياتي بعدها : (to + infinitive)

agree	يوافق	offer	يعرض	wish	يتمنى
arrange	يرتب	plan	يخطط	threaten	يهدد
decide	يقرر	promise	يوعد	accept	يقبل
expect	يتوقع	want, need, require	يحتاج . يتطلب	can / could afford	يتحمل شراء
hope (بدون فاعل)	يأمل	manage	يتمكن	dare	يجرؤ على
learn	يتعلم	refuse	يرفض	Pretend	يدعى - يتظاهر

⇒ Everyone agreed to meet at the airport. ⇒ She offered to help her mother.

الأحظ أن : ياتي بعد make في المعلوم - مصدر - ولكن في المجهول أي بعد v to be + made مصدر "to"

⇒ He made us go out .

⇒ We were made to go out.

3- تلك الأفعال ياتي بعدهم مفعول ويأتي بعدهم (مصدر to أو مصدر not to) في المعلوم :

advise	ينصح	help	يساعد	tell	يخبر
ask	يطلب	invite	يدعو	want	يريد
encourage	يشجع	order	يأمر	warn	يحذر
expect	يتوقع	learn	يتعلم	persuade	يقنع
force	يجبر	allow	يسمح	permit	يسمح

Ex ⇒ What do you expect me to do ? ⇒ Ali's father advised his son to work harder.⇒ My sister encourages me to plan for my future. ⇒ The bad weather forced people to stay at home.Ex ⇒ He was asked to answer the questions. 2- يمكن حذف المفعول بعد تلك الأفعال في حالة المجهول :

3- بدون مفعول بعد تلك الأفعال ياتي (ing) : (allow, advise, permit, recommend, encourage + v+ing)

Ex- ⇒ They don't allow parking here. ⇒ He advised buying this car .

4- أفعال ياتي بعدها إما (to + infinitive or gerund) مع وجود اختلاف بسيط في المعنى :

هذه الأفعال ياتي بعدهم V + ing أو to + inf

A) (begin \ start \ continue)

بدون اختلاف

Ex It started raining = It started to rain

B) (hate \ love like \ prefer)

هناك اختلاف والفرق كالآتي

1- بعدهم V + ing للتعبير عن حدث عام أو عادة

2- بعدهم to + inf. للتعبير عن حدث خاص أو الآن وتعرف this \ that \ here أو قبلهم

would ('d)

I usually like playing football. ⇒ I like playing games . عامI would like to play football. ⇒ I prefer to play football here \ now. خاص

(remember \

forget \

try \

stop \

regret)

الفرق بينهم

إذا تم الحدث بعدهم ياتي الفعل

مضافا لتاء ال (ing) وإذا لم يتم الحدث

(المصدر to)

6 - A) Grammar unit (13) "Relative clauses" "ضمائر الوصل"

ملحوظة: عند اختيار ضمائر الوصل يجب ملاحظة ما قبلها وما بعدها:

قبله (الجملة الأولى)	الرابط	بعدها (الجملة الثانية)
This is the man The doctor	⇒ who ⇒ الذي - التي تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول عاقل مفرد أو جمع يوضع بعدها فعل	met her . cured your brother is my cousin .
This is the man	⇒ whom ⇒ الذي - التي تحل محل المفعول العاقل فقط و يوضع بعدها اسم	You met here.
This is the car	⇒ which ⇒ الذي - التي تحل محل الفاعل والمفعول الغير عاقل	I bought.
this is the man	⇒ that ⇒ الذي - التي	I met.
This is the girl The man	⇒ whose ⇒ ملكها ملكه تحل محل صفات الملكية (my- his - her.....) ويتبعها الاسم المملوك.	bag was lost suit is black is my uncle
This is the place We have a garden This is my school	⇒ where ⇒ الذي فيته - التي فيته - حيث تحل محل المكان أو حروف الجر التي تشير إلى المكان	I was born . I lived we have our tea. I learnt
Summer is the time Friday is the weekend	⇒ when ⇒ عندما - حينما	We go to Alex. all the family members meet.
اول الجملة \ قبلها فعل \ ضمير 1- What makes him a good teacher is that he is polite.	⇒ what ⇒	فاعل + فعل 2 This is what I bought

- Which.

ملحوظة: قد يأتي قبلها مكان ولكن يعامل كشيء أو لا يستخدم كمكان

This in my house which my father built

which حرف الجر الذي يأتي قبلها حسب المعنى

This is the article for the paper (in which - for which - at which - on which) he writes .

Dr Aisha used to go to the meetings, (at which- in which) she learned to read and write.

Dr. Aisha wrote many books and articles (at which- in which) she argued for women.

- That = who- whom - which

* لاحظ أن that تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل أو غير العاقل المكرر في الجملة الثانية

شروط استخدام that أو عدم استخدامها

1- لا يمكن استخدام that بعد 'كومه' (جملة اعتراضية) ولا بعد حرف الجر مثل (in- about- to wit)

Ex ⇒ This is the flat in (who- whom- which- that) I live. ⇒ Ali, (that - who) is a doctor, is my friend

2- تستخدم that فقط إذا سبقت بالكلمات الآتية: (some - all - alone - only - صفة درجة ثالثة)

لاحظ التركيبيّة الآتية للتأكيد { It \ this is (was) _الفاعل_ that _الفعل_ }

Ex ⇒ Ali is the only boy that got bad marks in the exam. ⇒ It was Ali that got the prize .

- Where.

ملحوظة قد يأتي قبلها شيء ولكن يعامل كمكان أو يستخدم كمكان

This is meeting where (in which) I learn

This is my bag where I put my books

ملحوظة: - لاحظ الفرق بين [بدون حرف جر] فعل + فاعل where مكان [

حرف الجر يأتي قبلها مباشرة أو بعد الفعل) معه حرف جر] فعل + فاعل which مكان [

1. This is the house (which - where) I live. / This is the house (which - where) I live in. (visit - buy - see - sell). هناك أفعال لا تأخذ أصلاً حرف جر ولذلك الأماكن معها تعتبر مفعول غير عاقل.
2. The museum was the place (which - where) I had visited . (المكان هنا مفعول غير عاقل)
3. This is the room (where- which) I study. / This is the room in (where- which) I study.

حذف ضمائر الوصل:

1. يحذف ضمير الوصل دون أي تغيير إذا جاء بعده فاعل وفعل في الجمل التي تنتهي بجملتها بها ever يكون حذف ضمير الوصل اجباري .
⇒ This is the car (which) I bought. لاحظ أن:

⇒ It is the first time I have ever seen a fox. ⇒ This is the best student I have ever seen

2. يحذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء بعده فعل

ل إذا كان الفعل معلوم يضاف له ing

ب إذا كان الفعل مجهول يحذف v to be ويبقى التصريف الثالث أي أن {v to be + pp = pp} + ضمير الوصل

Ex The letter which was sent by my uncle arrived yesterday .

= The letter ,sent by my uncle, arrived yesterday.

Ex Projects which are carried out in Egypt, will increase the production.

= Projects , carried out in Egypt, will increase the production.

6- Grammar unit (15) - Future Passive "

الشكل	المستقبل البسيط	المستقبل التام
Key words	In the future Tomorrow Next.....	(by+ tomorrow) (by + tomorrow) (by+ 2020) (سنة قادمة) (by +next.) (by +the end of next...) (by + 6 o'clock tomorrow) بحلول (in a year's time) (in a month's time) (in a day's time) (in a week's time) في خلال
active	المصدر + will + الفاعل Examples ⇒ He will visit Cairo tomorrow. ⇒ They will build a house next month.	الفاعل + will have + P.P Examples ⇒ He will have finished the project by 2020. ⇒ They will have built a house by next month.
passive	المفعول + will be + P.P Examples ⇒ In the future, our energy will be produced from wind power. ⇒ Petrol and oil will not be used as they are today.	المفعول + will have been + P.P Examples ⇒ The project will have been finished by 2020. ⇒ The house will have been built by next month

6-Grammar unit (18) " الأفعال الناقصة "

1- أفعال القدرة

المضارع Present (قادر علي)	الماضي Past (كان قادر علي)	الأستخدام Its uses
مصدر can \ can't مصدر =manage to مصدر = succeed in + v+ ing =am, is, are + (not) able to مصدر =have / has + the ability to مصدر =am ,is are + capable of + ing	مصدر Could \ couldn't مصدر =managed to مصدر = succeeded in+ v+ ing =was,were+(not) able to مصدر =had + the ability to مصدر was, were+ capable of+v ing	It is (was) (not) possible \ allowed

- In some countries, you can drive at the age of 17. (It is permitted by the law مسموح)
- In some cities, people can't use their cars every day. (It is against the law. ضد القانون.)

2- الإلزام والضرورة والتحذير

المضارع Present (يجب ان)	الماضي Past (كان يجب ان)	الأستخدام Its uses
مصدر must إثبات مصدر have (has)to =need to = have got to	مصدر had to إثبات مصدر had to	It is (was) necessary for.....to مصدر
مصدر don't(doesn't) have to النفى مصدر needn't =don't/doesn't need to	مصدر needn't have +p.p النفى مصدر didn't have(need) to	It is (was) not necessary for....to مصدر
مصدر mustn't = can't مصدر (التحذير والتحريم)	(ليس لها ماضي ولا اثبات)	It's not allowed(banned forbidden(illegal) to

- When you are on holiday, you don't need to go to bed early.
- You needn't (don't have to \ don't need to) come with us . We will go alone .
- We needn't have bought (didn't have to buy) much food. We have a lot .
- You mustn't park here. It is forbidden.

3- الأحتمال والأستنتاج القائم على دليل

المضارع Present	الماضي Past	الأستخدام Its uses
مصدر may (الأحتمال) مصدر might/could	may have + p.p. might (could)have + p.p.	It's(was) probably likely \not sure
must be (الأستنتاج القائم على دليل) can't be	must have + PP can't have + pp	It's (was) almost sure It's (was) almost sure

- I don't know where my bag is, I might have left it on the train.
- The streets are wet. It must have rained last night.

4- النصيحة (مضارع فقط)

Should مصدر = ought to مصدر = had better مصدر = If I were you, I would مصدر = (V to be) to + مصدر = It's a good idea to مصدر = It's advisable to مصدر

- You had better not look at the sun. It's very dangerous.
- You shouldn't look at the sun. It's very dangerous.

5- اللوم في الماضي فقط وبالعكس في المعنى

⇒ Should (ought to) have + P.P. = but he didn't للوم على عدم فعل شيء في الماضي:
 = It was wrong of you not to = I blame.....for not + v+ ing

- You should have done your homework yesterday.

Grammar unit (14) " Linking Words (Conjunctions)

1- روابط الاضافة

و- بالاضافة الي

الشكل	جملة	اسم n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	<p>besides that in addition Examples Besides that she cooked, she did the washing up. - In addition we went to the market, we went to the zoo.</p>	<p>besides in addition to as well as Examples - Besides cooking, she did the washing up. - In addition to going to the market, we went to the zoo. - As well as going to the market we went to the zoo.</p>

2- روابط السبب

بسبب - لان (لابد ان يأتي بعدهم سبب)

الشكل	جملة	اسم n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	<p>because as since as long as Examples - I didn't ask her to help me <i>because / as</i> she was busy. - <i>As / Since</i> she was busy, I didn't ask her to help me. - <i>As long as</i> you are unfit, you won't join the team.</p>	<p>because of owing to due to thanks to as a result of Examples - We lost the match due to playing badly. - We didn't play the match owing to bad weather. - He went to the doctor's because of his illness. Thanks to working hard, he became a millionaire.</p>

3- روابط النتيجة

لذا - لذلك (لابد ان يأتي بعدهم نتيجة)

الشكل	جملة	اسم n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	<p>So / thus / Hence For this reason / <i>Because of that</i> Examples It was raining, <i>so</i> we didn't go out.</p>	<p>The cause of / The reason for Examples - <i>The reason for</i> his considerable progress <i>is that</i> he has been studying hard for a long time. - <i>The cause of</i> (us)not going out <i>was that</i> it was raining.</p>

4- روابط التناقض

بالرغم من

الشكل	جملة	n. / فعل v +ing اسم
Conjunctions	1- Although=though=evenif= even though + فاعل + فعل + 2- <u>However</u> + فاعل + حال\صفة 3- فاعل + فعل + <u>as</u> + حال \ صفة 4- <u>Whatever</u> اسم + فاعل + فعل 5- (,but =, yet , however =. However, بين الجملتين) Examples ⇒ <u>Although</u> he is rich , he is unhappy. ⇒ Rich <u>as</u> he is , he is unhappy . ⇒ <u>However</u> rich he is , he is unhappy ⇒ <u>Whatever</u> richness he has , he is unhappy. - Ali is rich, but (,however) he is happy.	In spite of / Despite For all /Regardless of + v + ing, + أسم + صفة \ , أسم، Examples - ⇒ <u>In spite of</u> being rich ,he is unhappy. Despite his strength (being strong), he couldn't work.

2- ملاحظات هامة

الفاعل واحد	الفاعل مختلف
* إذا تشابه الفاعل واختلف الفعلان نحذف الفاعل المكرر ونضع الرابط مكانه و بعدها (v + ing) Ex -He studied. He watched TV. ⇒ <u>As well as</u> studying , he watched TV. * إذا تشابه الفاعل والفعل واختلف الاسم أو الصفة نحذف الفاعل والفعل المكرر ونضع الرابط بين الأسماء أو الصفات المختلفة مثل. and Ex He was a writer .He was a poet . He was a writer <u>as well as</u> (and) a poet	الفعل 1 + الفاعل الثاني + as well as + الفاعل الأول * أي أن الفعل حسب الفاعل الأول Ex I <u>am</u> wrong . He <u>is</u> wrong. (as well as) ⇒ I , <u>as well as</u> he, <u>am</u> wrong . لاحظ and عندما تربط فعلان يكونوا معطوفين (متشابهان) Ex. He studied <u>and</u> watched TV . ⇒ He studied <u>as well as</u> watching TV .
2 - <u>Not only</u> + فاعل + مساعد + الفعل ...but also = <u>Not only</u> + فاعل 1 + فعل 1 + فاعل 2 + فعل 2 not onlybut also Not only	<u>Not only</u> ...1.فاعل..but also 2فاعل أي أن الفعل حسب الفاعل الثاني (الأقرب) فعل 2 الفعل 2 + الفاعل 2 + الفاعل 1 nor 2 الفاعل 1 الفعل 2 + الفاعل 2 or 2 الفاعل 1 فعل مفرد + مفعول + <u>Neither of/Either of</u> الفعل جمع + مفعول + <u>Both ... and../Both of</u> ولكن مع ⇒ <u>Not only</u> I <u>but also</u> he <u>is</u> a teacher. ⇒ <u>Neither of</u> the boys is absent.
1- أما توضع <u>Not only</u> أول الجملة و بعدها صيغة سؤال 2- أو توضع <u>not only</u> بين الفاعل والفعل * أو توضع <u>but also</u> بين الجملتين في الطريقتين Ex. He wrote the letter. He sent it. ⇒ <u>Not only</u> did he write the letter <u>but also</u> (he) sent it . ⇒ He <u>not only</u> wrote the letter <u>but also</u> (he) sent it .	D) The purpose clause الغرض المعقد A (لكي) مصدر can \ may so that + مصدر could/ might in order that } مصدر will be able to عند النفي نضع not بعد الناقص could \ can * can \ may في المضارع و could \ might في الماضي * * lest = for fear that مصدر
The purpose phrase الغرض البسيط C (المصدر + to / in order to / so as to) Ex-He worked hard <u>so as to</u> finish early . - He worked hard <u>so that</u> he <u>could</u> finish early * نضع عند النفي not قبل * مصدر so as not \ in order not to = * for fear of + v + ing/ اسم ⇒ She studied hard for fear of failure	

⇒ She studied hard lest she should fail.

حرف جر + Preposition + اسم Noun

reason for	سبب لـ	apology for	اعتذار عن
cause of	سبب لـ	an answer to	حل لـ
increase in	زيادة في	a solution to	حل لـ
decrease in	نقص في	a reply to	رد على
problem of	مشكلة كذا	a supply of	مؤن / امداد من
damage to	دمار لـ	an obstacle to	عائق لـ

حرف جر + Preposition + صفة Adjective

Brilliant at	رائع في	Crowded with	مزدحم بـ
Wonderful at	رائع في	Bored with	يشعر بالملل من
Good at	ماهر في	Ashamed of	خجلان من
Clever at	ماهر في	Proud of	فخور بـ
Bad at	سيء في	Afraid of	خائف من
Terrible at	فظيع في	Frightened of	خائف من

famous for	مشهور بـ	terrified of	مرعوب من
responsible for	مسئول عن	scared of	مرعوب من
keen on	مغرم بـ / شغوف بـ	worried about	قلق على
interested in	مهتم بـ	excited about	مثار من / فرحان بـ
angry with	غاضب من (شخص)	happy about	سعيد بـ
annoyed with	متضايق من (شخص)	sorry about / for	حزين بشأن
disappointed with	خاب امله (في شخص)	mad about	مهووس بـ
pleased with	مسرور من	sad about	حزين بشأن
delighted with	مسرور من	crazy about	مهووس بـ

Prepositions after verbs

find out about	يعرف عن	complain to	يشكو لشخص
apply for	يتقدم بطلب (لوظيفة)	object to	يعترض على
belong to	يخص / ملك	look for	يبحث عن
apologize to	يعتذر لشخص	complain about	يشكو من
work for	يعمل لدى / من أجل	consist of	يتكون من
go on	يستمر في	die of	يموت بسبب
escape from	يهرب من	suffer from	يعانى من
blame ... for	يلوم ... على	crash into	يصطدم بـ
help in / with	يساعد في	care for	يعتنى بـ
hear from	يتلقى أخبارا من	accuse of	يتهم بـ
hear of / about	يسمع عن	congratulate on	يهنئ على
apologize for	يعتذر عن	concentrate on	يركز على
prevent from	يمنع من	dream of / about	يحلم بـ
protect from / against	يحمى من	depend on	يعتمد على
recover from	يشفى من	rely on	يعتمد على
charge ... with	يتهم ... بـ	believe in	يؤمن بـ
result from	ينتج من	succeed in	ينجح في
hope for	يأمل في	result in	يؤدى الى