

الدعوة (Witation

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

-I'd love to.

-Great idea.

Can you come to ....?

I'd like to invite you to .....

Would you like to come to ....?

يسرنى ذلك.-I'd be pleased to come

No, no at all لامانع مطلقا

Do you want to come to (my party)?

accept

اود ذلك

فكرة عظيمة

من دواعی سروری I'd be delighted to come-

The legend

هل تود أن تأتى الى حفلتى؟

..... أود أن أدعوك الى

؟ ......هل يمكنك أن تأتى الى

هل تود أن تأتى الى ..... ؟

refuse I wish I could , but I … کنت اتمنی ولکن

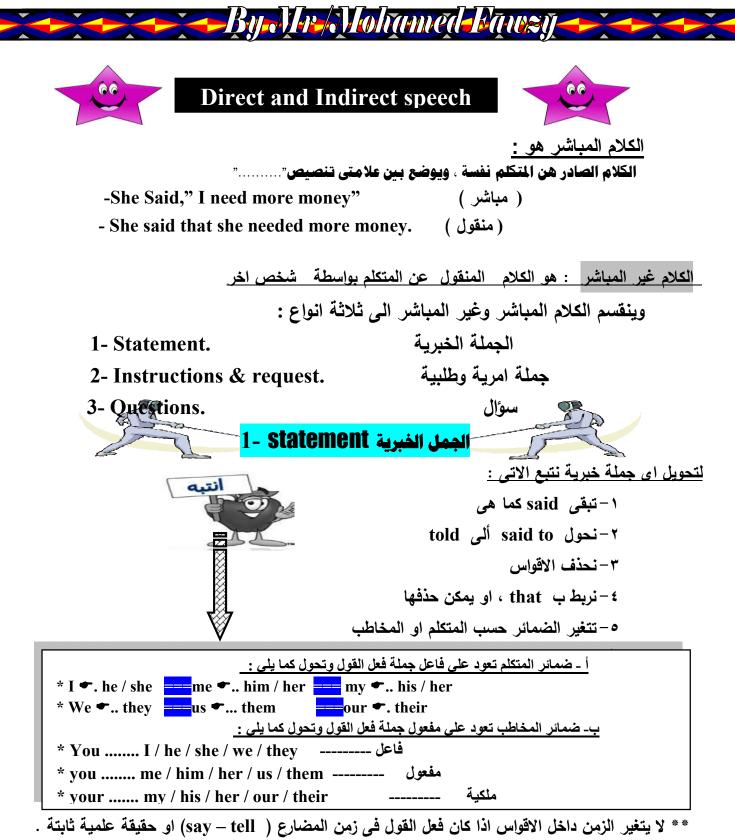
-Thanks for inviting me, but...

کنت اود ولکن ....I'd love to , but...

اسف لا استطيع Sorry, I can't

شكرا على دعوتى ولكن

افضل الا تفعل



She says that she will send a letter . He says the sun rises from the east .

<u>تحويل أفعال القول</u>

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

تتغير الازمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :

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کلام مباشر Direct		کلام غیر مباشر Indirect	
مضارع بسيط	Go / goes	ماضى بسيط	went
ماضى بسيط	Went / played	ماضی تام	Had gone
مضارع مستمر	Am/is/are + going	ماضى مستمر	Was /were + going
مضارع تام	Have /has + p.p	ماضی تام	Had + p.p
افعال ناقصة	Can/may/will Shall/must	ماضى	Could/might/would/ should/ Had to

http://www.ed-Panes

#### -كما تحسول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتى

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

## $Ex \rightarrow$ أمثلة

1-Ramzy said to ali, "I phoned you yesterday."
-Ramzy told ali that he had phoned him the day before.
2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."
-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.
3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow". He told me that he would see me the next day

## 4-" I'm coming home at six " Nadia said.

- Nadia said that she was coming home at six.

الجملة الامرية والطلبية 2-Instructions and Requests



#### لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبية نتبع الاتى :

: نشول said / said to الى :

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

٢ – نحذف الأقواس

۳ – نربط الجملة المثبتة ب ( المحدر + To )

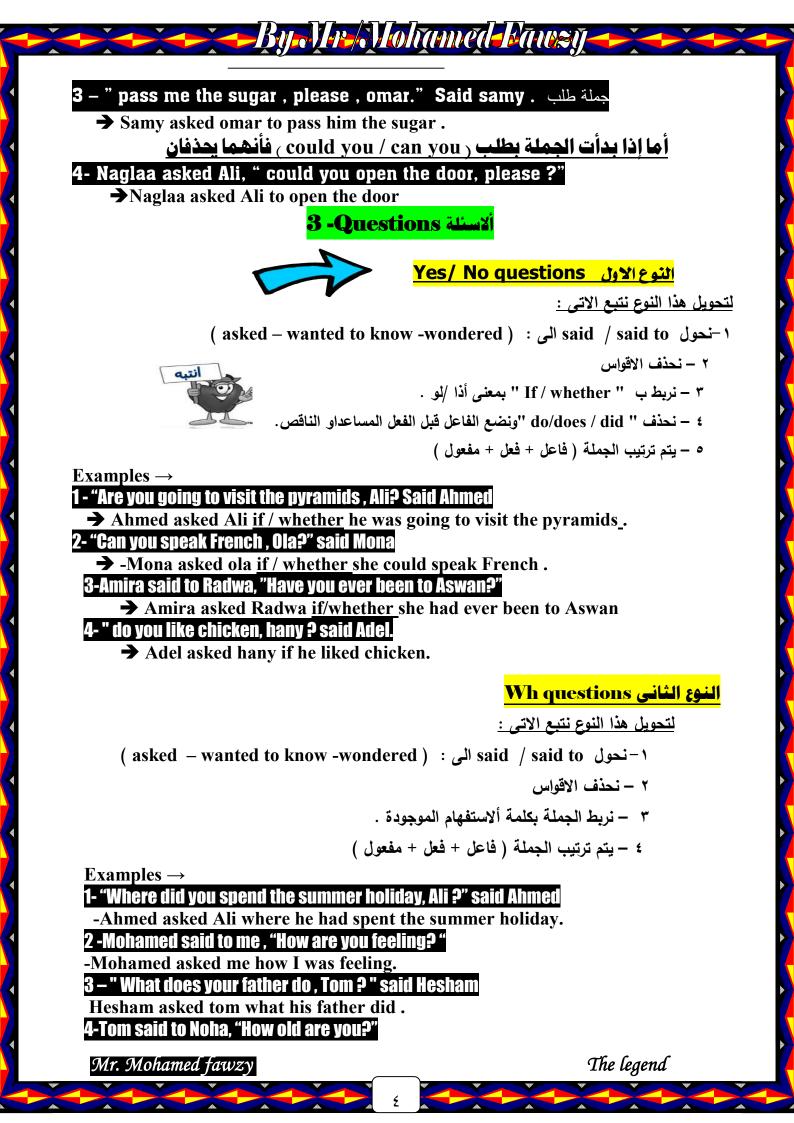
نربط الجملة المنفية ب ( الصدر + not To)

أمثلة :Examples I - Ali said to the mechanic ," Pump up the tire." -Ali told the mechanic to pump up the tire.

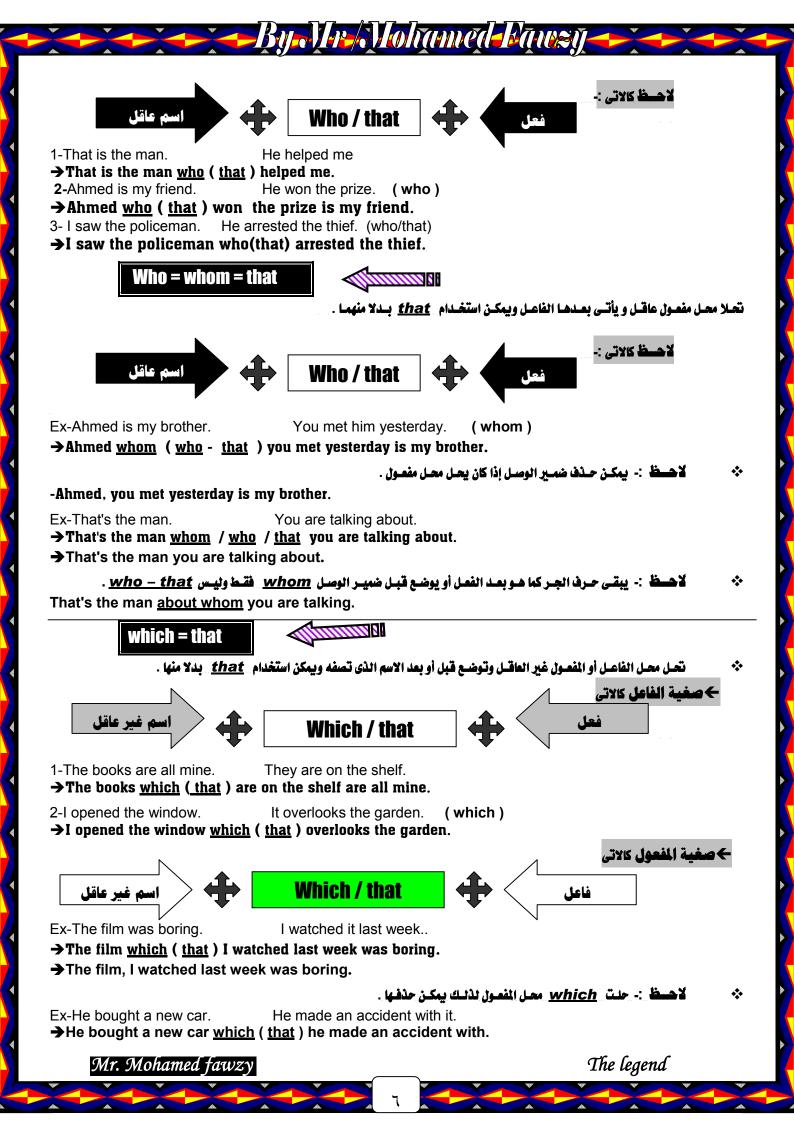
2- Ahmed said to his son ," Don't play in the street."

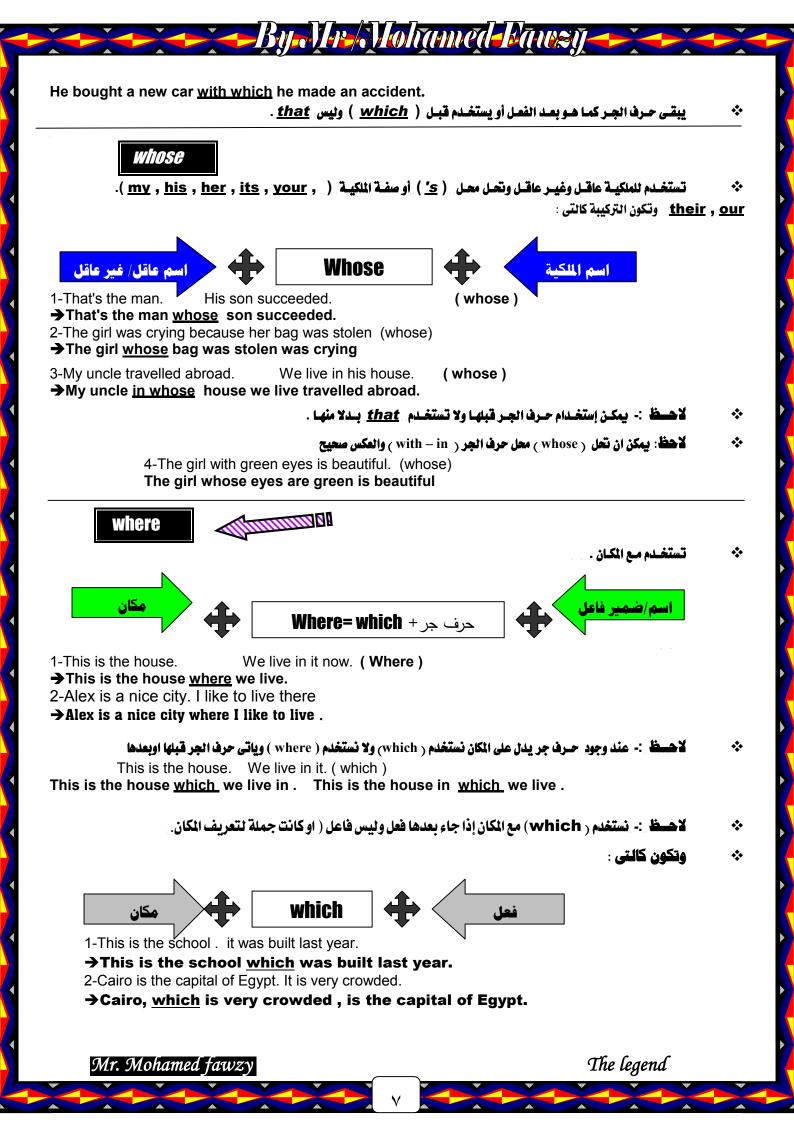
-Ahmed told his son (not to play ) in the street.

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	Joh	amed Banezy	
When/that			
It is the month July. We go on holiday in it It's the month July when/that we go on holid		تستخدم مع الزمن ( الوقت ) . en )	*
: نستخدم ( when )	(which <sub>)</sub> ولا on holida	<b>لاحسط :- عند وجود حسرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم</b> y in it	*
اء بعدهما <u>v. to be</u> أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف <u>v. to be</u> . They boy <u>who was punished</u> yesterday got the <b>The boy, punished yesterday got the worst n</b>	worst ma		ملاد
The food <u>which was left</u> in the dirty container, ha <b>The food left in the dirty container, has turne</b>		bad.	
		١ - يحذف ضمير الوصل باستخدام الصفة.	,
Students <u>who are</u> brilliant, must be rew Brilliant students must be rewarded	arded.		
	unit	12	
asking for and giving	opin	ظلب وابداء الراى ions	
asking for and giving Asking for opinions	opin	ظلب وابداء الرای ions Giving opinions	
	)?		
<b>Asking for opinions</b> What's your opinion (of / about /on )	)? / n?	Giving opinions فی رایی In my opinion ,	
<b>Asking for opinions</b> What's your opinion (of / about /on )	)? / n?	Giving opinions فی رایی In my opinion , اعتقد I think	
<b>Asking for opinions</b> What's your opinion (of / about /on ) What do you think (of / about) + v ing	)? / n? : No, I d	Giving opinions فی رایی in my opinion اعتقد اعتقد ویکون الرد علیة بالموافقة والرفض کالاتی disagreeing لا اعتقد ذلك on't think so	
<u>Asking for opinions</u> What's your opinion (of / about /on ) What do you think (of / about) + v ing <u>agreeing</u> You're right انت على حق I agree with you أتفق معك	)? / n? : No, I d Really	Giving opinions In my opinion , فى رايى I think اعتقد ويكون الرد علية بالموافقة والرفض كالاتى disagreeing lon't think so لا اعتقد ذلك on't think so , I can't agree with you	
Asking for opinions What's your opinion (of / about /on ) What do you think (of / about) + v ing <u>agreeing</u> You're right انت على حق	)? / n? : No, I d Really	Giving opinions فی رایی in my opinion اعتقد اعتقد ویکون الرد علیة بالموافقة والرفض کالاتی disagreeing لا اعتقد ذلك on't think so	
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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

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- a car→ ca	۱- جمع عادی
(Abild tit abild	
	teeth سِنَة tooth – ثيران oxen ثور Ox – نساء women امرأة woman – رجال men رجل man - أطفال ren
fe قدم foot –اسنان	وسيلة  means  – خرفان sheep خروف sheep غزلان deer غزالة Deer  – إوز geese إوزة goose – أقدام et
Of – وسائل means	ا أسماك fish سمكة fish واحات 0ases واحة fish ممكة fish واحات
جمع أو المفرد.	- ٢- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها <b>\$ أو</b> a <b>أو</b> a في حالات الا
	ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الاتي :
r —	
	Oil / meat / food / information / litter / news
	Work / knowledge / money / traffic / maths / TV
	/space/time Furniture / advice / rubbish / Arabic
	a lot of – many – much – a few– a little
a lot of	- لاحظ إن A lot of, plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد
	- يحت إن الاردار بالكلمات التى تعد فقط - تستخدم lots of مع الكلمات التى تعد فقط
- Ali has got	a lot of / lots of/ plenty of books.
9	– We ate a lot / plenty of cheese.
Many	: تأتى قبسل اسسم يعبد في النفي و الاستفهام
-	haven't got many friends Do you have many friends?
	ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتى ( many ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها (many ) معدوظة يمكن إن تأتى ( many ) من من
	too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.
Much	: تأتى قبـل اسـم لا يعـد في النفي و الاستفهام
- Di	id you eat much cheese? – We didn't eat much cheese
I miss you	ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتى ( much ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها (so - very - as - too) much ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتى ( so much ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.
	so much . – There is too much water in the bottle. : تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل في الجملة المثبتة.
a few	- he isn't so kind. he has a few friends
a little	تأتى قبـل اسـم لا يعـد وتشـير إلى كميـة قليـلة في الجملة المثبتة
	He isn't rich .he has a little money
Too man	تستخدم بمعنى اكثر من اللازم (كثير جدا) اسم جمع يعد + w
There wer	e too many people in the Office .
Too muc	تستخدم بمعنى اكثر من اللازم (كثير جدا) اسم لا يعد + h
There is to	oo much salt in the food .I can't eat it
Too few	تستخدم بمعنى اقل من اللازم (قليل جدا) اسم جمع يعد +
No one pas	ssed the exam. there were too few easy questions
<u>6</u>	

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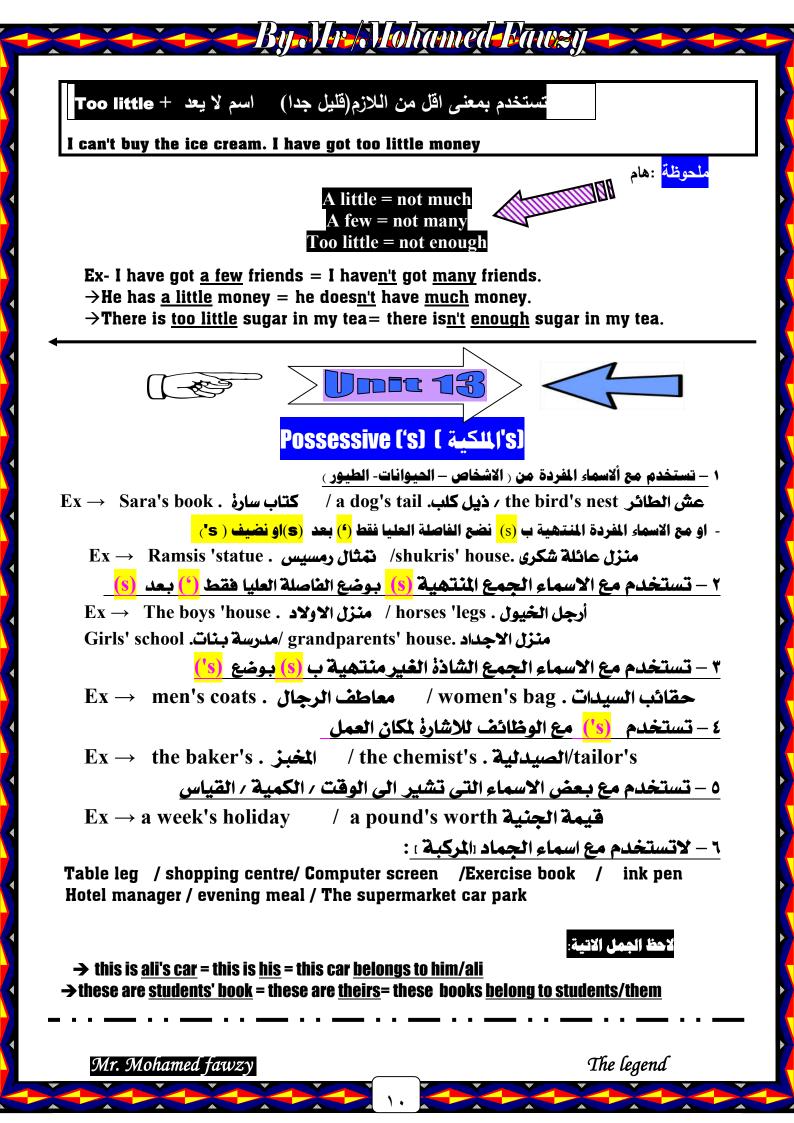
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Future Possibilities کی الاحتمالات فی المستقبل

n Mark Mohamed Bang

<u>1-Will +inf. المعدر المعامة</u>

& تستخدم عند التنبؤ بشي موكد حدوثة في المستقبل

-My father will travel to London next week. (I'm sure) (it's definite شی موکد 2-may + inf. المصدر

& تستخدم عند التنبؤ بشي محتمل حدوثة في المستقبل

-He may succeed in the exam. ( I'm not sure ) (it's probable غير متاكد /محتمل 3- might + inf. المعدر

۵ تستخدم عند التنبؤ بشى غير موكد حدوثة فى المستقبل

-Ali won't come to my birthday party. (I'm sure) (it's definite شی سلبی

مستحكمت المعبر عن الاحتمال والاحتمال الضعيف تحفظ

1 - <u>perhaps + فاعل +will + فعل +will pass</u> the exam

من المحتمل → ...... 2- Subject +will possibly/ probably + inf

 $Ex \rightarrow$  she will probably /possibly pass the exam

3- <u>it's + possible/probable + that + subject +will+ inf</u> +...... انة من الممكن  $\rightarrow$ 

 $Ex \rightarrow \underline{it's \ possible \ that \ she \ will} \ pass \ the \ exam. (might)$ 

- she <u>might</u> pass the exam.

 $Ex \rightarrow \underline{it's \ probable \ that} \ he \ \underline{will} \ come \ tomorrow. (may )$ 

- he <u>may</u> come tomorrow.

## مقارنة الكميات Comparing quantities

Adjective	الصفة و	القارنة Comparative	التفضيل Superlative
Many	كثيرللعدد	than اسم جمع more	اسم جمع + the most
Few	قليل للعدد	than اسم جمع fewer	اسم جمع + + اسم
Much	كثير للكمية	more اسم لايعد than	اسم لايعد + the most
Little	قليل للكمية	than اسم لايعد	the least + اسم لايعد

## $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{S}\mathbf{ally}$ has got <u>more</u> books <u>than</u> salma. ( fewer)

→ Salma has got <u>fewer</u> books <u>than</u> sally.

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The legend

- $\rightarrow$  ahmed has got the most books.
- $\rightarrow$ heba has got the fewest books.

ightarrowahmed's got <u>less</u> juice <u>than</u> dalia. ( more )

- $\rightarrow$  dalia's got <u>more</u> juice <u>than</u> ahmed.
- →nermine has got the most/least sugar.





y Mazo Mohamed Panezo

\*- تبنى الجملة للمجهول إذا كان الفاعل مجهول وغير معروف .
 \*- وتبنى الجملة للمجهول عندما يكون الاهتمام بالمفعول أكثر من الفاعل وإذا كنا نريد كتابة
 \*- وتبنى الجملة المجهول عندما يكون الاهتمام بالمفعول أكثر من الفاعل وإذا كنا نريد كتابة
 الفاعل نضع نهاية الجملة المصاغة للمجهول by + subject أما إذا كان الفاعل مادة مستخدمة
 وليس شخصا نضع تحال على فالى معروف ، وإذا كان الفاعل معروف .
 متل عندما يكون الاهتمام بالمفعول أكثر من الفاعل وإذا كنا نريد كتابة
 ما إذا كان الفاعل مادة مستخدمة
 وليس شخصا نضع الجملة المصاغة للمجهول by + subject ، وإذا كان الفاعل مادة مستخدمة
 وليس شخصا نضع الما يالي معالي مادة ما إذا كان الفاعل من مادة مستخدمة
 متل : he → him /She → her

Present simple المضارع البسيط	فاعل + am / is / are + pp + by + مفعول 1- People Speak Arabic in Egypt Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
past simple الماضى البسيط	فاعل + was / were + pp + by + مفعول 1- Ali invited me to a party. - I was invited to a party.
Present	فاعل + am / is / are + being + pp + by + فعول
continuous	1- we are building anew hospital.
المضارع المستمر	- anew hospital is being built by us.
Past	فاعل + was / were+ being + pp + by + مفعول
continuous	1- Rania was washing the dishes.
الماضى المستمر	- The dishes were being washed by Rania
Present	<mark>فاعل + has / have + been + pp + by + مفعول</mark>
perfect	Noha has washed the dishes.
المضارع المتام	- The dishes have been washed by Noha.
Past perfect	فاعل + had + been + pp + by + مفعول
الماضى المتام	1- Someone had cleaned my room.

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	- My room had been cleaned.
Future Simp	ole مفعول + will / shall +be + pp + by + مفعول
المستقبل	The government will build new schools in the future New schools will be built in the future.
	الالرام والضرورة Necessity and obligation
	التستخدم have to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون بينما تستخدم must : لتعبير عن قاعدة أو قانون
drivers of moto	orcycles must wear helmets .
•••	للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية wash your hand before you eat. - تستخدم للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن
	<u>الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر</u> he truth. I must learn to do things for myself. كما تستخدم فى حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة
You must com	e and see us at the weekend. You must try a piece of my cake <b>Present :??</b>
	مصدر + Must + فاعل
	I / we / you / they $\rightarrow$ have to } و الفعل I / we / you / they $\rightarrow$ have to } يجب ان
الضرورة	
الضرورة	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform
	He / she / it }→has to }
	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform
	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform It's necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I <u>have to/ must</u> do my homework today = It's necessary ( for me ) to study hard .
	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform It's necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I <u>have to/ must</u> do my homework today = It's necessary ( for me ) to study hard .
	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform It's necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I <u>have to/ must</u> do my homework today = It's necessary ( for me ) to study hard . I / we / you / they →don't have to }
	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform It's necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I <u>have to/ must</u> do my homework today = It's necessary ( for me ) to study hard . I / we / you / they →don't have to } to study hard . I / we / you / they →don't have to } He / she / it }→ doesn't have to } It isn't necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر الفعل Ex – I don't have to do my homework today. = It is not necessary for me to do my homework today.
عدم الضرورة	He / she / it }→has to } - you <u>must /have to</u> wear your school uniform It's necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I <u>have to/ must</u> do my homework today = It's necessary ( for me ) to study hard . I / we / you / they →don't have to } to study hard . I / we / you / they →don't have to } He / she / it }→ doesn't have to } It isn't necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر to + inf ي

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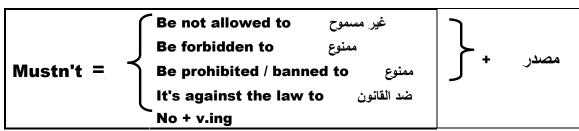
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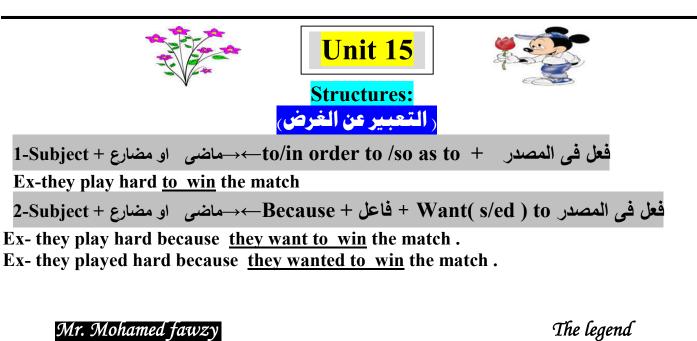
الضرورة	Had to + اضطر الى → مصدر الفعل It was necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I had to do my home work yesterday = It was necessary ( for me ) to study hard .	
عدم الضرورة	didn't Have to + لم يكن من الضرورى → مصدر الفعل It wasn't necessary ( for) to + inf مصدر Ex – I didn't have to do my home work yesterday = It wasn't necessary ( for me ) to study hard .	
مستقبل: Future مستقبل: مستقبل: Future سوف يضطر الى → مصدر الفعل + Will have to + مصدر الفعل - JI'm late for school , so I will have to take a taxi . Won't have to + لن يضطر الى → مصدر الفعل You won't have to buy food tomorrow.		
Ĩ	prohibition (المنع/ التحريم)	

g-Ma-/Moltamed-Panozi

٣-نستخدم mustn't بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعنى أن هناك قواعد و قوانين يجب إتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.



E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here e.g. you mustn't touch the electric wires. You mustn't smoke in hospitals



# معناها (لكى /حتى ) للغرض اوسبب قيامك بشى ما 3- so that →

Subject + مضارع ) او So that  $\rightarrow$  subject + ( can/will) + inf او )

 $EX \rightarrow$  they play hard so that <u>they can win</u> the match . they play hard so that <u>they win</u> the match .

Subject +  $\rightarrow$  So that  $\rightarrow$  subject + (could/would) + inf ) (  $\dot{ast}$  ) EX $\rightarrow$  they played hard so that <u>they could win</u> the match . they played hard so that they won the match .

جدا لدرجة أن that --- 4- so

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

By-VIn-/Vohamed-Fawzy



→ The questions are very hard, so I can't answer them.(So....that)
The questions are so hard that I can't answer them.
The film was very interesting. I want to see it again (so....that)

→ The film was very interesting. I want to see it again.(so.....that) The film was so interesting that I want to see it again

<u>جدا .... لدرجة ألا 5- too + adj. + to</u>

فعل مصدر + to + صفة أو ظرف + too + فعل + فاعل

→ The questions are very hard, so I can't answer them. The questions are <u>too</u> hard <u>to</u> answer them

 $4 - just as / while / as / when \rightarrow$  عندما /بينما

ماضي بسيط، ماضي مستمر + While/as/just as

ماضي مستمر، ماضي بسيط + when

Ex→ His aunt arrived <u>while/just as</u> he was watching TV He was watching TV <u>when</u> his aunt arrived

حوظة 1: اذا لم ياتى بعد while فاعل فنضع v.ing

The legend

 $Ex \rightarrow$  while watching TV , his aunt arrived .

<u> لحوظة</u> ۲: ماضى مستمر + فاعل + <u>During + noun = While + v. + ing</u> / While <u>+ فاعل + During</u>

→I fell asleep during the match ( while)

=While watching the match, I fell asleep= while I was watching the match

لحوظة T : يمكن استخدام: ماضى بسيط+ فاعل+ Mhen = When

1-soha visited some interesting places when she was on holiday. (during)  $\rightarrow$  soha visited some interesting places <u>during her holiday</u>.

2-Ali visited the zoo during his stay in Giza. (when)

→Ali visited the zoo when he stayed /he was in Giza

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رلاستنتاج deduction

By-Mr-/Mohamed-Fauzi

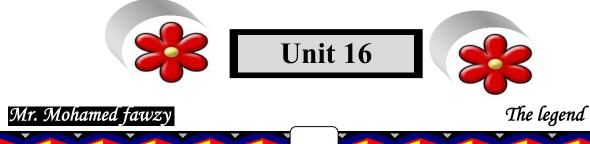


Present الاستنتاج في المضارع	الاستنتاج في الماضي Past
• must + inf (be )	• must have +p.p
تستخدم لعمل استنتاج موكد في المضارع	تستخدم لعمل استنتاج موكد في الماضي
He must be ahmed .I invited him to	I can't find my glasses . I must have
lunch	left them in the office .
• can't + inf (be )	• can't have + p.p
<mark>تستخدم لعمل استنتاج منفى فى المضارع</mark>	تستخدم لعمل استنتاج منفى فى الماضى
She can't be Nadia .she's in Cairo	Here's his mobile. he can't have left
من المستحيل ان تكون نادية . now	it in his room . من المستحيل قد ترك
	التليفون في حجرتة الفهو موجود
	مئا ،
• may + inf (be)	• may have + p.p
تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث غير موكد او	تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث غير موكد او
محتمل الحدوث في المضارع	محتمل الحدوث في الماضي
He is not here today. he may be ill .	I can't find my bag . I may have left
I'm not sure	it at home
من المحتمل ان يكون مريضا ولكن لست	من المحتمل ان يكون قد تركتها
متاکد	بالمنزل
• might + inf (be )	• might have + p.p
تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمال حدوث شي في	تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمال حدوث شي
المضارع اضعيف ا	فی الماضی ا ضعیف ا
This is a foreign tourist . he might be	He was late . he might have had
من المكن ان يكون انجليزى . English	along meeting
	من المكن ان يكون قد تاخر بسبب طول
	الاجتماع

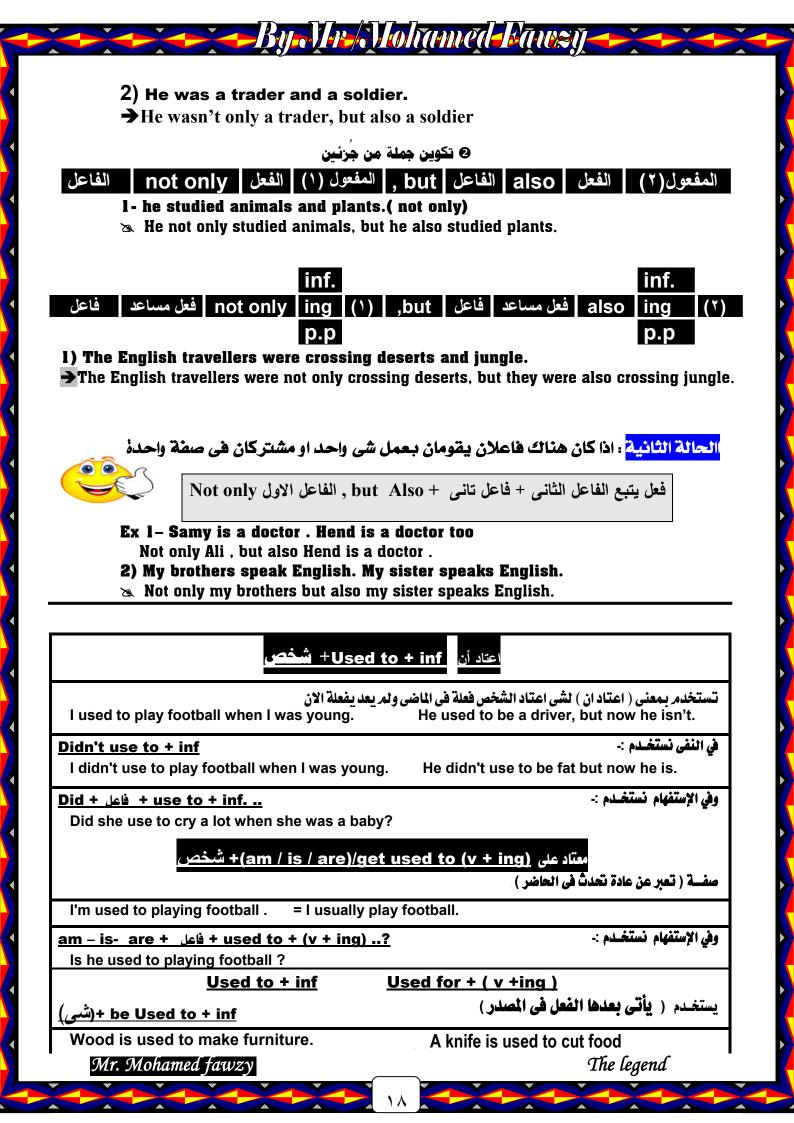
\* Should have + p.p → کان یجب ان تفعل

تستخدم لقول ان شی ما کان یجب فعلة فی الماضی . ولکنة لم یحدث  $EX \rightarrow$  he was at home yesterday . he should have been at work \* Shouldn't have + p.p  $\rightarrow$  کان یجب الا تفعل Figure 4.

تستخدم لقول ان شى ما كان من الافضل الا يحدث فى الماضى . ولكنة حدث  $EX \rightarrow$  he shouldn't have forgotten his mobile .







#### <u>(شى)+ be Used for +(v + ing)</u>

يستخدم ( يأتى بعدها الفعل مضافا إليه ing ) -

Wood is used for making furniture.

A knife is used for cutting food

Expressing feelings

1- Fear

By-M-P-Mohamed-Panes

→ I'm afraid of / I'm frightened of / I'm fearful of / I'm terrified of ......

(snakes – lions – mice)

2 – Surprise

- good heavens / يالهى what a surprise / يالهى It's surprise / انها مفاجئة What a lovely surprise - يالها من مفاجئة

3 – worry

I'm worried about .....( my sister / the test )

4 – hope

I hope you (feel better soon / pass the exam)



1 –Neither .... ...nor..... ۲

الحالة الأولى : إذا كان هناك فاعل واحد يقوم بعمل شيئين أو نصفة بصفتين

nor والفعل الفعل العل يكون الوضع قبل neither ولا يوضع مرة اخرى بعد nor

......nor..... Neither فعل يكون + فاعل

Ex – he isn't polite . he isn't clever .

 $\rightarrow$  He is neither polite nor clever.

### 2- He was not tired. He was not hungry.

 $\rightarrow$  He was neither tired nor hungry.

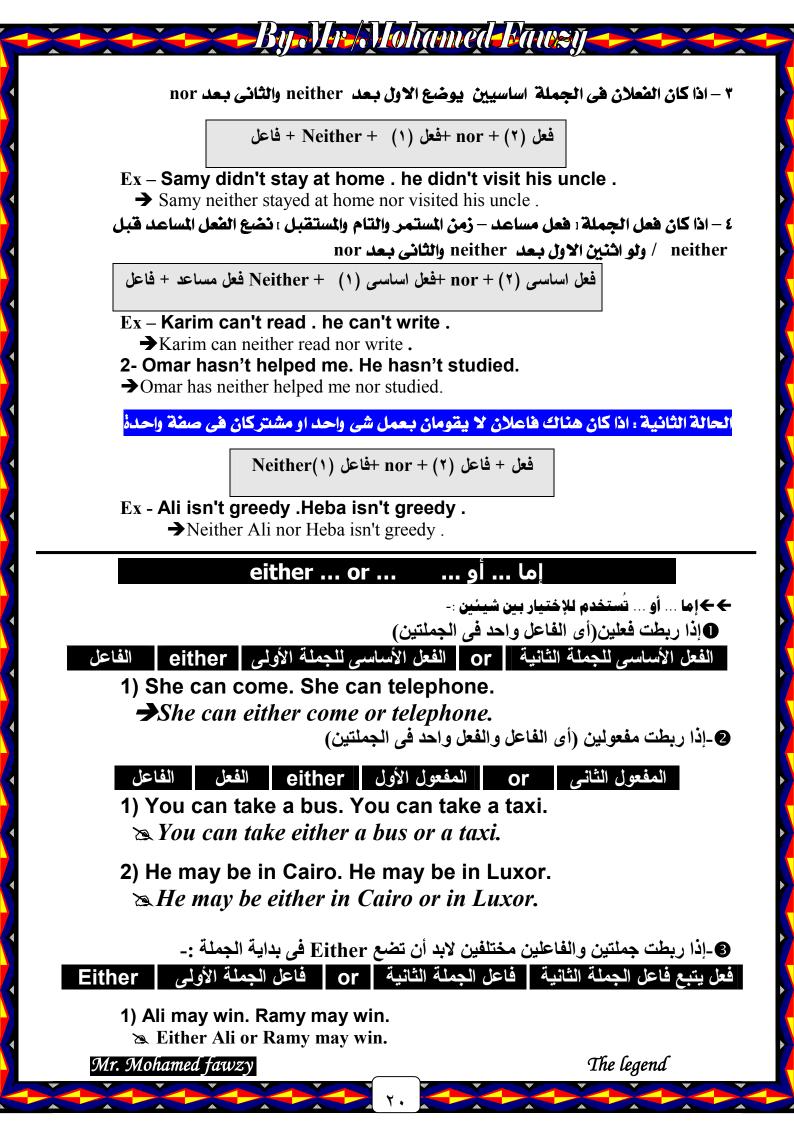
Mr. Mohamed fawzy



The legend

reither اذا كان الفعل الاساسى واحد في الجملتين يوضع قبل reither

Ex – she doesn't like pizza . she doesn't like rice → She likes neither pizza nor rice .



By- Ar-By-	ohamed Rawsy
A use	الضمائر الم
ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر منعكسة
أول الجملة	يحدده ضمير الفاعل
	Myself بنفسی
He /ahmed	Himself بنفسه
She/ Heba	Herself بنفسها
lt	Itself بنفسه غير عاقل
They /ali and aya	Themselves بانفسهم
We/ I and ali	Ourselves بانفسنا
You	Yourselves بانفسکم vourself بنفسك
	<b>0</b> يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون المفعول و الفاعل واحد:
<u>Amir</u> will hurt <u>himself</u> . Did you look at	
Spend a few minutes preparing yourse	
A cat doesn't need a bath. <u>It</u> can clear (Yourself /yourselve <del>s)</del>	م <u>itseir</u> ملحوظة: اذا كانت جملة امر اونهي يستخدم الضمير المن <del>اكس</del>
-	• المعادي المعادي المنعك بعد المار المعادي المعادية المعادي ا المعادي المعادي المعاد المعادي المعادي ا معادي المعادي المعاد المعادي المعادي الم المعادي المعادي مع
Ex-Nobody helped me do the work. <u>I</u> a	
ightarrowSara and mona cooked lunch thems	<u>ielves.</u> Johns indda a tindd <b>by</b> dod wenith haidtladiriwd <b>.</b>
<u>by myself</u> = <u>on my own</u> = <u>alone</u> / <u>wi</u>	
→I went to the cinema <u>on my own</u> . = alo	
&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&	``&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&
Unit 1	8
<b>Asking for adv</b>	طلب النصيحة 60
طلب النصيحة Asking for advice	اعطاء النصيحة giving advice
What should I do about ( v ing / noun )?	I advise you to + v inf .
What do you think I should do ?	You ( should – shouldn't ) + inf .
Can you give me some advice about?	You 'd ( better – better not) + inf If I were you , I ( would /wouldn't) + inf
Accept	Refuse

۲١

k

k

C

C

K

Z

4

4

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

By-Mr-/Mohamed-Panezi I'll think about it انت على حق You're right I'll see Yes, I'll do it I'll make my mind about it اعلم انة يجب ....Yes, I know I should سوف افكر في الامر الاعتذار Apologizing \* عندما تريد إن تعتذر عن خطا فعلتة أو شي فقدتة... تقول: I apologise for + v ing ..... I am sorry for + v ing ..... Refuse Accept Oh no! it was new کل شی علی مایرامThat's ok Well, I hope you'll mend it It doesn't matter لايهم Oh, dear .well, please can you buy me a new one? Never mind لايهم مراجعة على حالات ( if ) -عندما يكون الجملتين أو أحدهما في المستقبل اويوجد بها (necessary /must/ / otherwise perhaps/maybe/ or) وطلب استخدام If نستخدم الحالة الأولى 1-He will go to bed early, so he will get up early. (**If**) ➔If he doesn't go to bed early, he won't get up early. 2-She must practice well or she won't play the piano (if )  $\rightarrow$ If she doesn't practice well, she won't play the piano -عندما تكون الجملتين أو أحدهما في المضارع و طلب استخدام If نستخدم الحالة الثانية مع ملاحظة جعل الجملة منفية مثبتة و الجملة المثبتة منفية ويوجد بها (isn't/aren't / can't / doesn't / don't) 1- He isn't tall, so he can't play basketball. (lf)  $\rightarrow$ If he were tall, he would play basketball. E.g. he doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a car.(if) If he had enough money .he would buy a car. اذا كانت الجملتين أو أحدهما في الماضي نستخدم الحالة الثالثة مع ضرورة جعل المثبت منفى و المنفي ثبت و نستخدم الجملة التي تلي because بعد If مباشرة She didn't go to school because she was ill. If she hadn't been ill, she would have gone to school. He couldn't catch the train because he walked slowly. (**If**) > If he had / hadn't walked faster (slowly), he would have caught the train.

Mr. Mohamed fawzy