

الاستنتاج Making deductions

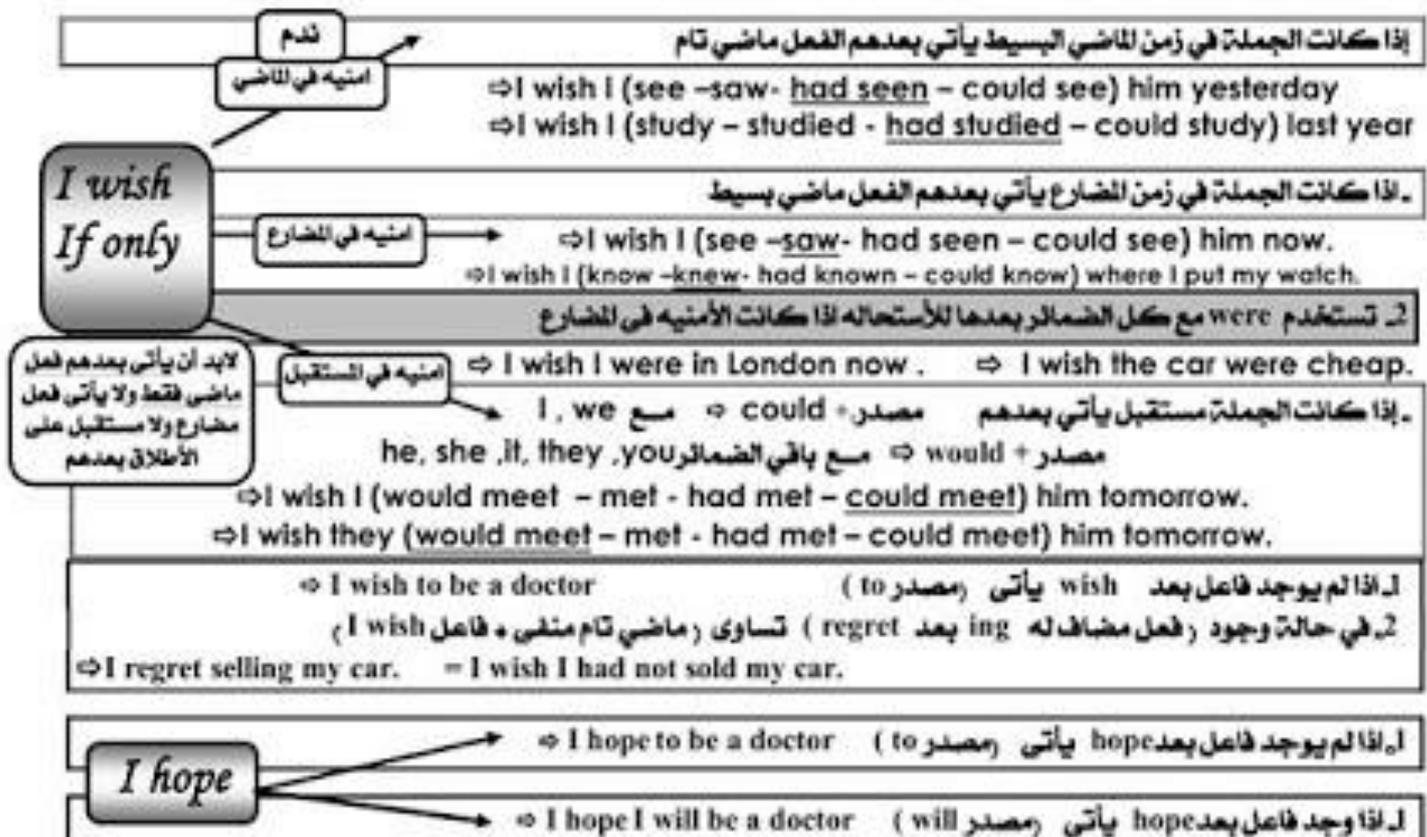
كلمات دالة	Present deduction في المضارع	Past deduction في الماضي
- I'm sure - I'm certain - I think - I believe - Certainly - definitely - I suppose - Impossible	Must + inf. مؤكد الحدوث (100%) - She wears a white coat and helps a doctor. She must be a nurse.	must have + p.p. مؤكد الحدوث (100%) - Ahmed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

• 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



الحمل الشرطية Conditionals

The Zero Conditional الحالة الصفرية

نستخدم الحالة الصفرية لوصف أحداث تكون عادات عامة او حقائق.

10 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

11 present simple (v , v+s) مضارع بسيط , will / shall + inf.
12 will / shall + inf. , present simple (v , v+s) مضارع بسيط

• تغير الحالة الأولى عن أحداث محتملة في 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 في حالة وجود جملتين في 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 في 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 ويلبها 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

13 past simple (v+ed , v+ed) ماضي بسيط , would/could/might/should + inf.
14 would/could/might/should + inf. , past simple (v+ed , v+ed) ماضي بسيط

• تغير الحالة الثانية عن حدث من غير المحتمل ان يحدث في 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.

• نستخدم 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 هي فعل الجملة الأساسية

- 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

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

• 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?
- **احذف if الحالة الثالثة** يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصرف ثالث
- **If he had played** well, he would have won. (Had)
Had he played well, he would have won.

ملاحظات:

Unless = if not (إلا لم - لو لم)

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

- 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.



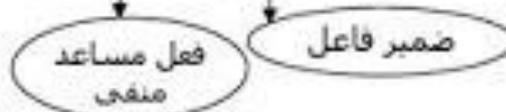
يتم الحل فى الاختياري من خلال الرجوع الى الجملة الكاملة وتحديد اذا ما كانت

مضارع	will
ماضى بسيط	Would
ماضى تام	would have + p.p

السؤال المذيل question tag

- السؤال المذيل عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف في نهاية الجملة لزيادة التأكيد ومعناه "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 والعكس.

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



- 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 الأتية 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?

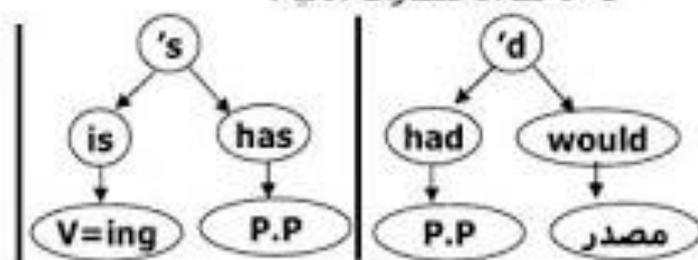
3- نستخدم it بدلا من something / nothing / everything

- **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 على فعل من أفعال الرأي يوضع السؤال المذيل على الجملة الثانية

- I **believe(think-expectتوقع)** it's going to rain, **isn't** it?

7- عند وجود جملتين يوضع المذيل على 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?

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 ويعدها 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 ويعدها
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 بـ 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

الأفعال 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."

Future forms صيغ المستقبل

1- Will ("I") + المصدر

المستقبل البسيط

١- وتأتي مع التنبؤ بالأحداث بدون دليل وتأتي بعد كمثل من الأفعال.

(I think ,hope, expect ,sure, promise, predict)

I expect that he will win.

I am sure, you will win

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

٢- وتأتي مع اتخاذ القرار السريع وعرض مساعدة والطلب

I am thirsty. I will get you a drink.

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

I will punish you if you do this again.

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

After I finish , I will leave

المصدر + going to + am, is, are

١- تستخدم للتنبؤ بما سيحدث في المستقبل

بناء على دليل

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

٢- تعبر عن النية intend

I'm going to play computer games. I intend

٣- تعبر عن التخطيط (plan)

I'm going to play chess. I planed

٤- تعبر عن اتخاذ قرار (decide)

٥- They are going to go shopping. They decided.

٥- وتستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن أشياء على وشك الحدوث

Watch out! You are going to fall.

٣- المضارع المستمر (am, is are + V +ing)

تكوينه 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

١- لاحظ أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات واعياد ميلاد

وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

He's getting married next Friday.

٤- المصدر فقط (المصدر مع it, she, he) المضارع البسيط

١- يستخدم مع المواعيد الثابتة (مواصلات فتح

وغلق- بدايته ونهايته)

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.

٥- 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

6-Grammar unit (18) " Modal Verbs .. الأفعال الناقصة "

1- أفعال القدرة

المضارع (قادر علي)	الماضي (ممكن قادر علي)	الأستخدام Its uses
can مصدر \ 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	Could مصدر \ 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 (يجب ان)	الماضي (ممكن يجب ان)	الأستخدام Its uses
must مصدر إثباتات have (has)to =need to = have got to مصدر	had to مصدر إثباتات had to مصدر	It is (was) necessary for.....to مصدر
don't (doesn't) have to مصدر تنفي needn't مصدر =don't/doesn't need to مصدر	needn't have +p.p تنفي didn't have(need) to مصدر	It is (was) not necessary for...to مصدر
mustn't مصدر = can't مصدر التحذير والتحريم	(ليس لها ماضي ولا إثبات)	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- الاحتمال والأستنتاج القائم على دليل

المضارع Present	الماضي Past	الأستخدام Its uses
may مصدر (الاحتمال) might/could مصدر	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 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 شين في الماضي :
= It was wrong of you not to = I blame.....for not + v+ ing

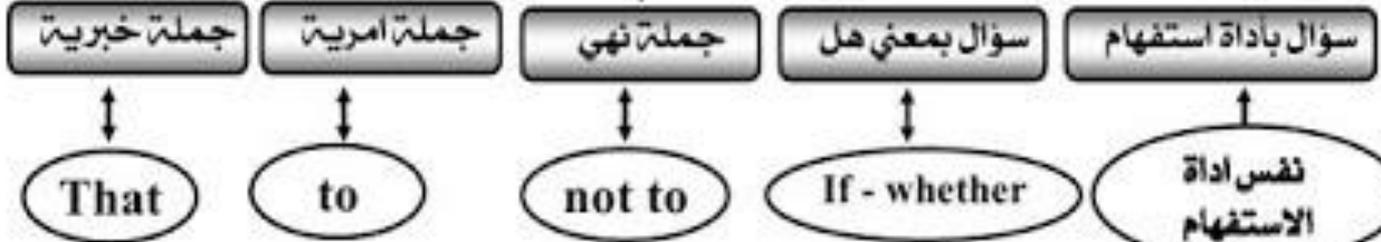
- You should have done your homework yesterday.

الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

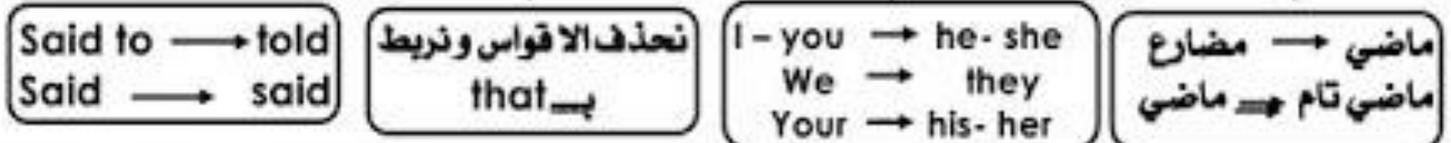
جملة ماضي

الكلام المباشر :- هو الكلام الذي ينقل كما قيل من المصدر
الكلام الغير مباشر :- هو نقل الكلام علي لسان المتحدث

ويقسم الي خمسة انواع



1. جملة خبرية وهي التي تتكون من (فاعل و فعل و مفعول)



❶ He said to me, " I have been to Luxor and Aswan."

• He told me that he had been to Luxor and Aswan.

❷ Ahmed said, " I will help you do your homework, Mohamed."

• Ali told Mohamed that he would help him do his homework.

❸ Soha said to Ahmed, " I bought a special light bulb to save energy."

• Soha told Ahmed thatshe had bought a special light bulb to save energy.

❹ Waleed said, " I am preparing for my birthday part now."

• Waleed said thathe was preparing for his birthday party then.

هناك كلمات معينة تتغير في غير المباشر كما يلي:

Direct	Indirect
now	then
yesterday	the day before
(two days) ago	(two days) before
last week	the week before / the previous week
tomorrow	the day after
next week	the following week
tonight (today)	that night(that day)

Was +ing
were → then -at that moment

had +p.p → before yet,
already, since, for

the following day,
the next day,
the future

just now / a moment ago / a short
time ago / says / say / tell/ tells / ask
/ asks / want to know / wants to

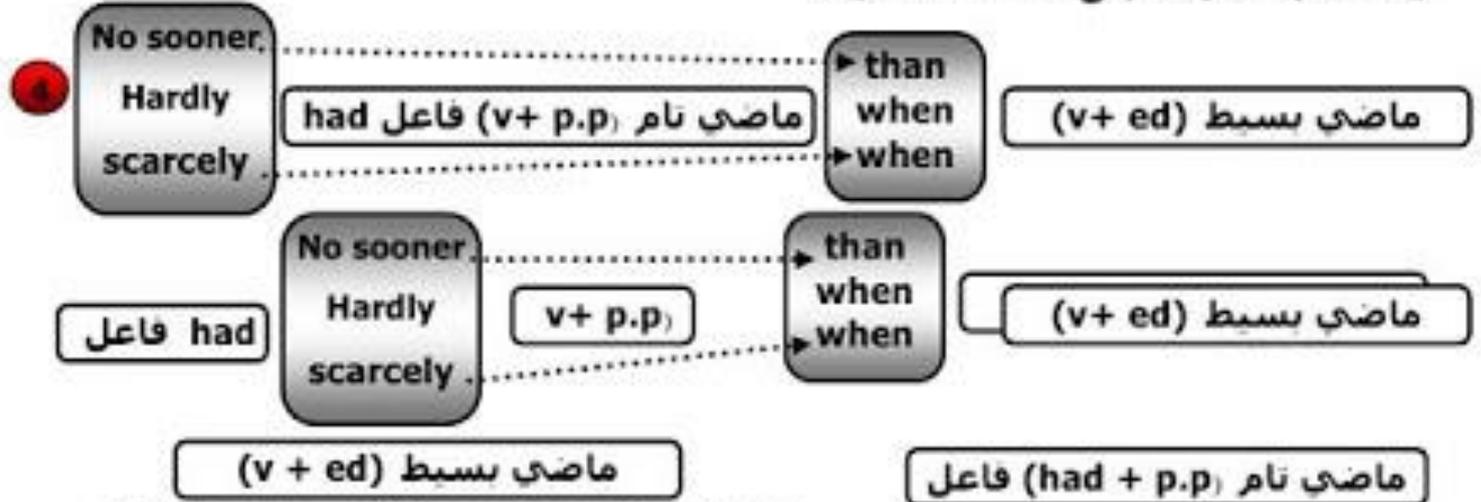
نختار المضارع

would + inf
Was , were +going to+ inf
was, were + v + ing

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة على 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 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.



المضارع البسيط Present simple

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

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

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

المضارع التام Present perfect

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

الماضي البسيط Past simple

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

الماضي المستمر Past continuous

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

الماضي التام Past perfect

مبنى للمعلوم Active	مبنى للمجهول Passive
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.

المستقبل البسيط Future simple

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

الأفعال الناقصة البسيطة Simple modals

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

مبنى للمعلوم Active	مبنى للمجهول Passive
Modal + inf. - We will find more oil	Modal + be + pp - More oil will be found .

مبنى للمعلوم Active	مبنى للمجهول Passive
Modal + have + pp -Someone will have opened the door.	Modal + have + been + pp - The door will have been opened .

الاعمال القول والاعتقاد في المجهول

مبنى للمعلوم Active	مبنى للمجهول Passive
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.

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

تنقسم الأفعال إلى : 1- أفعال يأتي 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 / يترك	consider	يتفكر في
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	put off = postpone	يؤجل	risk	يجازف
don't feel like	يكره	go	يلعب	miss	يفقد
keep on	يستمر	It is no use (good)	لا فائدة	mind	يمنع
recommend	يوصي / يرشح	can't stand	لا أميق		

⇒ All admitted taking my pen.

⇒ The driver avoided hitting the young boy.

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

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

2 - أفعال يأتي بعدها (to + infinitive) :

agree	يوافق	offer	يعرض	wish	يريد
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	يدعي - يتظاهر

⇒ Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.

⇒ She offered to help her mother.

"الأحفظ أن يأتي بعد make في المعلوم مصدر ولكن في المجهول أي بعد v to be + made مصدر"

⇒ He made us go out .

⇒ We were made to go out.

3- تلك الأفعال يأتي بعدهم مفعول ويأتي بعدهم مصدر (to أو مصدر not) 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 ? ⇒ All'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 يأتي (ing) :

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

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

هذه الأفعال يأتي بعدهم to + inf أو V + ing		(remember \ forget \ try \ stop \ regret)
A) (begin \ start \ continue)	بدون اختلاف	الفرق بينهم
Ex It started raining = It started to rain		إذا تم الحدث بعدهم يأتي الفعل
B) (hate \ love like \ prefer)	هناك اختلاف والفرق كالتالي	مضافا لـ (ing) وإذا لم يتم الحدث (المصدر to)
	1- بعدهم V + ing للتعبير عن حدث عام أو عادة	
	2- بعدهم to + inf للتعبير عن حدث خاص أو الآن وتعرف by that \ here \ this أو قبلهم would ('d)	
I <u>usually</u> like playing football. ⇒ I like playing games . عام		
I <u>would</u> like to play football. خاص ⇒ I prefer to play football here \ now.		

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

تحويل إلى said to
asked
Wanted to know
wondered \ inquir

نحذف الأقواس ونربط
بسنفس أداة الاستفهام

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

ماضي → مضارع
ماضي تام → ماضي

نحول الكلام الي صيغة جملته

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 ويدل على 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 على / insisted on / عارض على / denied / أنكر / apologized for / objected to / قبل / Suggested / admitted

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

-He suggested discussing that question then.

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

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

Countable and uncountable

المعدود والغير معدود

المعدود Countable

1. الأسماء المعدودة: مفرد يعد a | an أو جمع

A pen pens an orange oranges

يوجد بعض الأسماء تكون لا تجمع بإضافة (s) 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 الحكمية (التي لاتعد) لايمكن 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 (لايعد)

much

كم كمية (لايعد)

How much

قليل (لايعد)

Little

قليل يكفي (لايعد)

a Little

(a lot of) (Plenty of) كثير من تأتي مع أسماء معدودة و غير معدودة بشرط ان تكون الجملة مثبتة

Lots of كثير من تأتي مع أسماء معدودة فقط

Some

بعض (جملة مثبتة او سؤال طلب)

any

اي (جملة منفية او سؤال)

يأتي بعدهم اسم معدود جمع او اسم لا يعد

Some 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 و جمع وكمية

السبب	الفعل الذي يأتي بعدهم مفرد
اي مبلغ من المال	Ten million pounds <u>is</u>
اي وزن او عبء من—	Fifty liters of petrol <u>is</u>
اي مسافة	Five kilometers <u>is</u>
اي مدة	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 او الأمراض	The news <u>is</u> \ measles <u>is</u>

4. روابط التناقض

بالرغم من

الشكل	جملة	اسم n. / فعل v + ing
Conjunctions	1- Although=though=evenif= even though + فاعل + فعل 2- However + حال\صفة + فاعل 3- <u>as</u> + فاعل + فعل + 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. ⇒ <u>Rich 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. اسم+ صفة \ اسم , + 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 تحذف الفاعل المكرر ونضع الرابطة 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 تحذف الفاعل والفعل المكرر ونضع الرابطة بين الأسماء أو الصفات المختلفة مثل and Ex He was a writer .He was a poet . He was a writer as well as (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 , as well as 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> ...but also = <u>Not only</u> ...as well, فعل 1 + فاعل 1 ,but also 2 فاعل 2 not onlybut also Not only 1الفاعل	فعل 2 + فاعل 2 ,but also 1 فاعل 1 أي أن الفعل حسب الفاعل الثاني (الأقرب) فعل 2 + الفاعل 2 nor 1الفاعل فعل 2 + الفاعل 2 or 1الفاعل فعل مفرد + مفعول + <u>Neither of/Either of</u> ولكن فعل جمع + مفعول + <u>Both ... and./Both of</u> ولكن مع
1- أما توضع <u>Not only</u> أول الجملة و بعدها صيغة سؤال 2- أو توضع <u>not only</u> الصموم بين الفاعل والفعل * أو توضع <u>but also</u> الطريقتين 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 .	فعل مفرد + مفعول + <u>Neither of/Either of</u> ولكن فعل 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.
D) The purpose clause الغرض المعقد	The purpose phrase الغرض البسيط
A (لكي) so that + مصدر can \may in order that } مصدر could/ might will be able to مصدر عند التثني نضع not بعد الناقص could \ can can\may في المضارع و could\might في الماضي B lest = for fear that فاعل should مصدر	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 تضع عند التثني not قبل D مصدر so as not \ in order not to = * for fear of + v + ing/ اسم ⇒ She studied hard for fear of failure

Grammar unit (14) " Linking Words (Conjunctions)

1. روابط الاضافة

و- بالاضافة الى

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

2. روابط السبب

بسبب - لان (لا بد ان ياتي بعدهم سبب)

الشكل	جملة	اسم n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	because as since as long as <u>Examples</u> - I didn't ask her to help me <u>because / as</u> she was busy. - <u>As / Since</u> she was busy, I didn't ask her to help me. - <u>As long as</u> you are unfit, you won't join the team.	because of owing to due to thanks to as a result of <u>Examples</u> - 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.

3. روابط النتيجة

لذا - لذلك (لا بد ان ياتي بعدهم نتيجة)

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

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

- Which.

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

This is 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 المتكرر في الجملة الثانية

شروط استخدام that أو عدم استخدامها

1. لا يمكن استخدام that بعد مكمونه (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: (only, alone, all, some - صفة درجة ثالثي)
لاحظ التركيبية 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 .

famous for	مشهور بـ	terrified of	مرعوب من
responsible for	مسئول عن	scared of	مرعوب من
keen on	مفرم 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 من 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	يعاني من
blame ... for	يلوم ... على	crash into	يصطدم بـ
help in / with	يساعد في	care for	يعتني بـ
hear from	يتلقى أخبارا من	accuse of	يتهم بـ
hear of / about	يسمع عن	congratulate on	يهني على
apologize for	يعتذر عن	concentrate on	يركز على
prevent from	يمنع من	dream of / about	يحلم بـ
protect from / against	يحمي من	depend on	يعتمد على
recover from	يشفي 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	يؤدي إلى