

Unit (1)

forms of future أنواع المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will + inf

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمل): Future facts

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
My computer will be five years old this year.

٢. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٣. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

٤. التهديد Threat:

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. Will I help you carry it?

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٧. التنبؤ بدون دليل Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.

Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?

There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.

I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.

The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.

-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. التحذير Warning:

E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

١٠. نستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية:

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - <i>suppose</i>	أفعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

١٢ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط:

tomorrow	غدا	next week / month...	الأسبوع / الشهر القادم
next	القادم / التالي	in the future	في المستقبل
soon	قريبا	in (مدة من الزمن) time	في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل)
tonight	هذه الليلة	in a few days / weeks	خلال الأيام القليلة / خلال الأسابيع القليلة

٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ينتهي من الترتيب له) :

- E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.
2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نرأة أو نعرفة أو نسمعه) مع كلمات think /believe/ expect / أو شى على وشك الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه! /lookout!/ /watch out ! / look! :

- E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.
4-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.
5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
6- Watch out! You are going to fall .
7- look out ! the kid is going to fall off his bike.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للإنسان ليس دليلاً على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

- E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
3- Sara is a good student . I think she will pass all her exams.

٣. عند الحديث عن الطموحات نستخدم going to

E.g. I am going to study medicine. (ambition)

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

e.g.- Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.

- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

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

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

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

I'm traveling to Spain with my sister tomorrow. I have booked two tickets.

لاحظ ٢. أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

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

٢. يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الأفعال (go /come/ visit /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/ leave)

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm visiting my cousins at the weekend. The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣. في بعض الأحيان يمكن استخدام am/is/are going to + inf والمضارع المستمر على حد سواء بدون وجود اختلاف .

My friend and I are watching the match tonight

My friend and I are going to watch the match tonight .

* اما اذا كانت الجملة بالضمير I فقط مع افعال مثل مشاهدة التلفزيون

I am going to watch TV tonight (√)

I am watching TV tonight (X)

الجملة السابقة تعبر عن نية ولا يمكن اعتبارها تعبر عن ترتيب لعدم وجود ظرف مع الضمير I تم الترتيب معه

٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

My plane leaves at 10 am.



Unit 2



Countable And Uncountable Nouns

١. أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها s في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

١- جمع عادي → a wife → wives - a baby → babies - an apple → apples - a watch → watches - a car → cars

٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

نساء women امرأة woman - رجال men رجل man - ظواهر phenomena ظاهرة phenomenon - أطفال children طفل Child (sheep غزلان deer غزالة Deer - إوز geese إوزة goose - أقدام feet قدم foot - أسنان teeth سنّة tooth - ثيران oxen ثور Ox bases قاعدة basis - أسماك fish سمكة fish - واحات oases واحة Oasis - وسائل means وسيلة means - خرفان sheep خروف (فصائل species فصيلة species - وسائل media وسيلة medium - قواعد

٢. أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الاتي :

Liquids السوائل	water – coffee – oil - milk – soup – blood- petrol
Materials المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – sliver - paper
Phenomena الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse- heat- rain – snow- ice
Subjects المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra- chemistry – history - geography
Activities الأنشطة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping-painting – fishing- swimming
Abstract nouns الأسماء المجردة	Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience شجاعة courage - كراهية hatred - peace - honesty – tolerance
Sports الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball - basketball – ping pong - baseball
Languages اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish - German
food الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبدة - yogurt - flour دقيق - sugar - meat – bread
Other nouns أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage – baggage الأمتعة - jewellery – money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك -

rubbish – hair- traffic – clothing الملابس – advice – money

← * بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex : We had a nice breakfast. – I spent a nice time on the beach.

← بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف s. يستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد لأنها تعبر عن علم او مرض او ألعاب

Diabetes مرض السكر - statistics علم الاحصاء - politics السياسة -economics علم الاقتصاد electronics
Physics الفيزياء - mathematics الرياضيات - athletics ألعاب القوى gymnastics الرياضة البدنية - genetics
الكوتشينة cards - علم دراسة الأدب اليوناني classics - علم الوراثة

Ex - Politics is my favourite interest. - Athletics is better than chess

← بعض الكلمات منتهية ب S ولها معنى المفرد والجمع

Means مسلسل – مسلسلات Series مفترق طرق – طرق فرعية crossroads - فصيلة – فصائل species - وسيلة – وسائل Means

← أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزئين مثل (gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks/ glasses) نستخدم معها كلمة

pair وبدون كلمة pair تعتبر هذه الكلمات جمع

His trousers are dirty. - A pair of socks doesn't cost much money

← بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرد وتعامل معاملة الجمع ومنها:

١- الأشياء التي تتكون من نصفين مثل:

Trousers / glasses / scales / gloves /shorts / pyjamas / pliers

٢- بعض الأسماء المنتهية ب(ings) مثل :

الأشياء المحيطة surroundings / حجرة للإيجار lodgings / مدخرات savings

٣- أسماء أخرى

Police/ people / youth/clothes/ wages / goods/ troops/cattle /arms /cards/remains

e.g- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

← تعامل الأسماء الكلية كمفرد (وتأخذ فعل مفرد) (إذا تصرفت كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع) وتأخذ فعل جمع (إذا)

تصرف كل فرد بطريقة مستقلة

طاقم السفينة أو crew – مجموعة group -عصابة gang – البحرية navy – أسرة أو عائلة family – جيش army)

company - زوج couple – حشد من الناس crowd – السكان population – هيئة العاملين staff – الطائرة

(the public - government - university - مجلس الإدارة board of directors – شركة/صحبة

e.g.-The Egyptian Team is playing well. هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة

- The team are leaving the pitch . هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد

e.g.: The government is doing its best to solve the problems

The government are meeting to discuss the problems .

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable	معدود	uncountable	غير معدود
a glass	كوب زجاج	glass	زجاج
Please, give me a glass of water .		This window is made of glass .	
an experience	تجربة عملية	experience	خبرة
visiting Paris was a wonderful experience		do you have any experience in marketing ?	
a paper	جريدة	paper	ورق
I'm going to buy a paper. (= a newspaper)		Paper is made of wood	

a time مرة واحدة He went to London three times	وقت وقت Don't hurry. There's plenty of time
a cold نزلة برد I've got a bad cold.	cold البرد The cold is unbearable this winter.
a chicken دجاجة I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm	chicken لحم دجاج Do you like chicken?
a light لمبة There are four lights in our classroom.	light الضوء The sun gives us light and heat.
a hair شعرة There are four hairs on your jacket.	hair شعر Her hair is long.
an iron مكواة I bought an iron yesterday.	iron حديد - Hospital beds are made of iron.
a coffee فنجان قهوة Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)	coffee قهوة Much coffee is harmful to your health
an orange برتقالة There are two oranges on the table.	orange برتقالي (لون) I don't like orange. I prefer red
A School المدرسة (مبنى) They're building a new school in the village.	School الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي She drives the kids to school every morning
A university الجامعة (مبنى) The government will build a new university next year	university التعليم الجامعي after finishing university, she traveled abroad

← العبارات الدالة على مبالغ مالية - وقت - ثمن - مسافة - وزن - درجات حرارة تعامل معاملة المفرد .

Twenty thousand pounds
Five kilometers
Three hours
Forty degrees
Fifty litres of petrol

is / was / has / مصدر +s

لنظاب ولكن لاحظ

Seven pounds are on the table
Three-one pound coins are on the desk

استخدمنا are لاننا نتكلم في هذه الجملة الجملة عن عدد الجنيهات المتواجدة في مكان ما

Ten minutes have passed

هنا نتحدث عن عدد الدقائق التي مرت فالمعنى يؤدي انها جمع

Fifty litres of petrol fills my tank

فهنا نتحدث عن وظيفة محددة لعدد اللترات فتعامل معاملة المفرد .

a lot of – many – much – a few – few – a little - little

a lot of

لاحظ إن A lot of, plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد
lots مع الكلمات التي تعد فقط

- تستخدم of

- Ali has got a lot of / lots of/ plenty of books.
- We ate a lot / plenty of cheese.

Many

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends?
- (so – as – too - a good - a great) many ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها
- There are too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.

Much

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese? – We didn't eat much cheese
- (so - very - as - too) much ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي (much) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها
- I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.

a few

:تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المثبتة.

- I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

few

:تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة:

- I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt

a little

:تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المثبتة

- I have a little sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.

little

:تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة

- I have little sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

some

:تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب.

- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)
- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)
- Would you like some tea? (عرض)
- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)

any

:تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- I don't want any stamps. (اسم يعد)
- I didn't drink any milk. (اسم لا يعد)

: تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

- hardly – never – without – refuse – too to
- He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money.

يمكن استخدام ادوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التي لأتعد وفي حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة مثل:

A piece of jewellery	قطعة مجوهرات	A piece of furniture	قطعة اثاث
A piece/bit of advice	نصيحة	A bottle of milk	زجاجة لبن
A piece of information	معلومة	A bag of flour	كيس دقيق
A loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	A tube of toothpaste	أنبوبة معجون أسنان
A jar of jam	برطمان مربى	A glass of lemonade	كوب من الليمون
A sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	a slice of meat	شريحة لحم
A bar of chocolate	قالب شوكولاتة	A drop of water	قطرة ماء
A cup of coffee/tea	فنجان قهوة /شاي	A bowl of soup	سلطانية شوربة

Ex - four sheets of paper - five pairs of shoes – six jars of jam – two loaves of bread
- two slices of meat – six bars of chocolate – five cups of coffee.....



١. التكوين Form

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



٢. الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:
١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. He often writes in science magazines

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. Water boils at 100C

٣. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you boil water, it evaporates. = When you boil water, it evaporates.

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٧ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

after /as soon as
Before
When

(مضارع بسيط/تام)

(مستقبل)

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

e.g. after she studies, she will sleep. / I won't watch TV until I finish my homework

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

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

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

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

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

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

always - دائماً usually عادةً

-often غالباً sometimes - أحياناً

- rarely نادراً never - أبداً frequently - بصورة متكررة occasionally

- I sometimes walk to school.

- My brother often watches TV.

- I am never late for school.

- She is always tired in the evenings.

٤. النفي Negation

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

- I play football on Friday.

I don't play football on Friday.

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

- He reads many novels every night.

He doesn't read many novels every night.

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

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

٥. المبنى للمجهول : passive

Obj + (am/is/are) + p.p

e.g for geothermal , water is pumped to the surface.

→ Trees are sometimes blown down by the wind.

→ Wind turbines are used to change the wind energy to electric energy.

اما الافعال اللازمة (التي لا تأخذ مفعول) لا تحول الى المبنى للمجهول:

*Heat and light come from the sun.

Unit 4



the past simple

١. التكوين Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط بأحد التراكيب التالية:

E.g. Play → played / talk → talked

E.g. live → lived / close → closed

E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

١- بإضافة ed للفعل في الحالة العادية .

٢- بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e .

٣- بإضافة ied وحذف الـ y لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن.

٤- مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

ولكن إذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .

٥- هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.

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

٢. الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١- حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday.

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

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

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

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

٣- حكاية قصة.

E.g. Once upon a time there was a boy

٤- حالة if الثانية:

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

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

yesterday أمس، منذ ago، last السابق، /previous/ the day before في اليوم السابق، the other day منذ أيام

قليلة، once upon a time ذات مرة، in the past في الماضي، this morning هذا الصباح / سنة ماضية + in

When =how long ago متى / in ancient times في العصور القديمة)

٤. النفي Negation

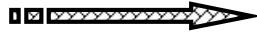
في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ We didn't go home for lunch.

You didn't buy a new notebook

هل? Did + فاعل + inf // // Did + فاعل + inf + أداة استفهام

- ⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.
 → Where did you put it? I put it on the table.
 → Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.



تركيبات هامة :- (اعتاد ان)
 للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم :

1- used to + inf / didn't use to + inf + فاعل

- e.g.# I used to play football when I was young.
 → We didn't use to have mobile phones in the past

للتعبير عن العادة في الحاضر نستخدم :

2- (be/get) used to + v ing + فاعل

- ▶ Ahmed is used to getting up early every day.

the past continuous



١. التكوين Form:

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

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

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

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

- ⊗ - Was it raining when the game started?? ⊗ - No, it wasn't.
 ⊗ - What were they doing yesterday? They were/weren't playing football

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

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

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

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

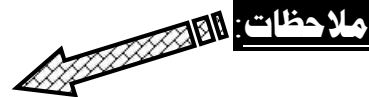
- ⊗ ⊗ I was having lunch when the phone rang
 → → While/as I was having lunch , the phone rang

ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر + While/ as / just as/when
 ماضي مستمر + while/as/just as/when + ماضي بسيط
 ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط + When
 ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي مستمر



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

- ⊗ While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.
 → As haqqi was working, he was also writing stories.



ملاحظات

1- While + v. + ing =

ماضي مستمر + فاعل + While

اسم + During

- While I was having lunch, the phone rang. (During) . During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

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

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

٣. الكلمات الدالة

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

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

Past Perfect الماضى التام

١. التكوين

يتكون الماضى التام من had + p.p. أمثلة:

After I had done my homework, I went to bed. نمت بعد أن قمت بعمل واجبي,
Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام

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

After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

٢- حالة if الثالثة.

If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

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

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

He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

← Charles's father went to prison because he had got into debt.

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

١- ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط

After /as soon as → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

Ex-After/as soon as I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

٢- ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

Before/ by the time/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time I watched TV .

→ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

٣- ماضى تام → till - until → ماضى بسيط غالباً منفى

→ I didn't watch tv (till / until) I had done my homework.

ملاحظات

ملحوظة ١ : ياتى بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل



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

Ex- **After** doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping **before** returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلاً من after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

Ex → **after** she had done the shopping , she returned home .(having)

→ **Having** done the shopping , she returned home .

ملحوظة ٣ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (yesterday/2013) By +

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

ملحوظة ٤ : ياتى الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew.....S. + had + P.P

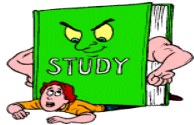
Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

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

ملحوظة ٥ : ياتى بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.



المضارع التام Present Perfect



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

١- يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house .

٢- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث فى الماضى انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes

٣ - حدث بدا فى الماضى ومازال مستمر فى المضارع .

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

٤- حدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر

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

→ manal is crying because she has watched a sad film

الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها

في السؤال وفى التفضيل و بمعنى حتى الان → سبق → Ever

Have you **ever** been to America ?

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

تأتى فى الجملة المنفية → ابدأ never

I've been to London but I haven't **never** been to Paris.

تأتى فى نهاية السؤال والجملة المنفية. → بعد / حتى الآن → Yet

♣ Have you finished your homework **yet**

♣ I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

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

They have **just** left for Luxor .

تأتى بين (have) و (has) والتصريف الثالث أو فى نهاية الجملة / بالفعل → Already

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

(so far / till now /up till now) → حتى الآن → الجملة المنفية/السؤال فى النهاية

I haven't revised my lessons until now/ so far

Lately مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية او مثبتة أو سؤال)

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you met Soha lately?

Recently مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة او سؤال)

E.g. Samy has married recently.

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

e.g. She has been in hospital since Sunday

We have known each other for ages



تركيبات هامة (تحفظ):

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

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

E.g → I haven't met him for two weeks

= It's two weeks since I met him .

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

sub+ have/has + p.p/(been+ ving) + Since + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

✳ I haven't seen such a bad storm since I was a little boy

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

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

E.g. Ahmed, where have you been?

He has been to London (he is here now)

has/have gone to ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او فى الطريق الى هناك

He has gone to London (he is still there)

Ali has gone to school./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

-كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة بما يلي-

-It's/This is the first (second...) time - ...It's the first time I have been to this place.

- It's (This) is the only... - This is the only play I have seen.
- In the last few years/months..... - Egypt has changed a lot in the last few years.
- In recent years- It has not rained in the Western Desert in recent years.
- Over the ages / over the years- على مر العصور The earth has become more crowded over the ages



المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ **passive** هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبّر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ **active** (المبنى للمعلوم) الشكل العام لاي جملة **passive** يكون كالتالي :

فاعل الجملة + **(be) + P.P + by** + فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة الـ **passive** وهما (**by** والفاعل)

اذا كان الفاعل ضمير و اردنا كتابته في جملة الـ **passive** يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول اذا كان ضمير وسنبداً به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل

الازمنة في الـ **passive**

Tense الزمن	المجهول Passive
Present simple المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P
Past simple الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P
Present perfect المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P
Past perfect الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P
Will / would / can / could	Will / would / can / could
May / might / shall / should + مصدر	May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P
Must / ought to	Must / ought to
Have / has / had / will have to	Have / has / had / will have to
Needn't - seem to - appear to + مصدر	Needn't - seem to - appear to (be) + P.P
(be) going / supposed to / about to	(be) going / supposed to/ about to

Examples

- **Present simple** المضارع البسيط
She writes the homework every day The homework is written every day
- **Past simple** الماضي البسيط
They watched TV last night TV was watched last night
- **Present continuous** المضارع المستمر
We are cooking lunch Lunch is being cooked .
- **Past continuous** الماضي المستمر
He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday . A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .
- **Present perfect** المضارع التام
She has cleaned the rooms recently The rooms have been cleaned recently .
- **Past perfect** الماضي التام
Someone had stolen my wallet My wallet had been stolen .
- > **future simple** المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes
Osama is going to prepare the luggage

The dishes will be washed
The luggage is going to be prepared

لاحظ

١- الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون (see- hear – make – help) عند التحويل للـ **passive** نستخدم **to**

▶ The teacher made us write the homework .→ **We were made to write the homework .**

▶ I saw him play tennis → **he was seen to play tennis**

٢- الأفعال المتبوعة بفعل (**v.ing**) نستخدم (**being + p.p**) في المبني للمجهول

→ I dislike people laughing at me → **I dislike being laughed at .**

▶ I don't like people deceiving me. → **I don't like being deceived .**

٣- إذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل **let** نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (**be+ p.p**)

1- **He let people deceive him** الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

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

- His sister **was allowed to watch TV**

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

٤- الأفعال في التركيبات الآتية

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

الأفعال السابقة يكتب بعدها **that** او يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخري فيكون التحويل للـ **passive** بطريقتين

الطريقة الاولى ← طريقة (**it**)

People say that

It is said that

We think that

It is thought that

People believe that

It is believed that

People thought that

It was thought that

Scientists have shown.....

It has been shown that.....

Ex : People know that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.

It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes

Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house

It was believed that he has a big house .

Ex3 : scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني

١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد **that** ٢- نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ **passive**

٣- إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم **to + inf** اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم **to have + p.p**

Ex : We say that she is hard-working .

She is said **to be** hard-working

Ex2 : People think that she suffered from amnesia .

she is thought **to have suffered** from amnesia

لاحظ (علي الطريق الثانية في التحويل)

-The newspaper reported that the bank **was robbed**

The bank was reported **to have been robbed**

- People believed that she **was writing** a story .

She was believed **to have been writing** a story .

٥- بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها مفعولين استخدم أي منهما فاعلا وإذا بدأت بالمفعول غير العاقل نستخدم **to - for** قبل المفعول العاقل .

- نستخدم (to) مع افعال (write – sell – lend –bring – give –offer – pay – tell – show- send)
نستخدم (for) مع افعال (make – find – buy –book – leave –get – call – keep – build - save)

e.g. The head teacher gave him a prize .

He was given a prize → بدأنا بالمفعول العاقل

A prize was given to him → بدأنا بالمفعول غير العاقل

e.g. my father bought me a computer .

i was bought a computer → بدأنا بالمفعول العاقل

a computer was bought for me → بدأنا بالمفعول غير العاقل

٦- اذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب (no one/no body) تنفى الجملة ب not :

→Nobody read this book.

★ this book wasn't read



Unit 6



حالة if-الصفريّة (zero conditional)

مضارع بسيط → مضارع بسيط + If/when →

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

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

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

→If I am tired , I go to bed. →I wear my jacket if it is cold

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

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

If you put oil on water, it floats. / if you boil water , it evaporates.

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

-لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة و ليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى:

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

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

What happens if you freeze water?

- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفريّة كالآتي:

If it gets warm, does ice become water?/Does ice become water if it gets warm?

حالة if-الأولى (1st conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

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

If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١. شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you study hard, you will succeed.

٢. التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there are clouds, it will rain.

٣. الوعد promise. مثل:

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

٤. التهديد threat. مثل:

If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.

ملاحظات ::

١- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزاماً:

If you want to succeed , you should study hard.
If there is a law , you must obey it.

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

1- If you meet ali , invite him to the party.
2- If you see my father, don't tell him what happened.

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

فقط لو *only if* تحسبا لـ (*in case*) بشرط أن (*provided that*) طالما *As long as* - بشرط أن (*provided that*)

→ I'll attend the party *provided that* he invites me.

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

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

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

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

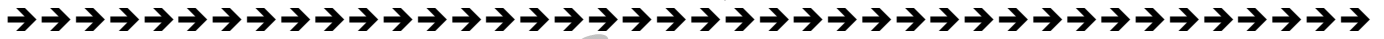
Without (But for) + noun/ v. ing = Unless + اثبات = If + not

e.g.- *if* you don't hurry, You will be late = *unless* you hurry, You will be late
= Without (But for) hurrying, you will be late.



٧- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالاتى :

What will + sub + do if (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?



unit 7



الإستنتاج Deduction

Present	Past
must + inf	must have + pp
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع - لا بد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. } مضارع <i>It's nearly certain</i> = <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>I think</i> } مثبت ❖ He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في الماضي - لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا. } ماضي <i>It's nearly certain</i> = <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>I think</i> } مثبت ❖ Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams.
can't + inf	can't have + pp
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في المضارع - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا. } مضارع <i>It's nearly certain</i> <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> = <i>I think</i> <i>I don't think</i> <i>It's impossible</i> ❖ He has three cars and a villa. He can't be poor.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في الماضي - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا. } ماضي <i>It's nearly certain</i> <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> = <i>I think</i> <i>I don't think</i> <i>It's impossible</i> ❖ Here is his mobile. He can't have left it in his room.
may + inf	may have + pp

❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد.

❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد.

I'm not certain / sure

It is probable

= Perhaps

It is quite possible

- ❖ He is not here today. He may be ill.
- ▶ I'm not sure where Yara is. She may be in the garden.

I'm not certain / sure

It is probable

= Perhaps

It is quite possible

- ❖ I can't find my bag. I may have left it at home.
- ▶ His favourite team lost the match yesterday. He can't have been happy.

might + inf

Might/could have + inf

❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.

❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.

I'm not very sure

I'm not very certain

= It is possible

I don't think / know

Perhaps

- ❖ Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so.
- ❖ I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill.

I'm not very sure

I'm not very certain

= It is possible

I don't think / know

Perhaps

- ❖ She was late. She might have missed the train.
- ❖ I don't think he won the race. He might have lost it.

يمكن استخدام **could** بدلا من **may / might** عندما نعتقد بان شيء ما ممكن ولكن لسنا متاكدين

-She could be ill. -He could have been a doctor.

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

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

-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.



Unit 8



Direct and Indirect speech

الكلام المباشر هو :

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

-She Said," I need more money" (مباشر)

- She said that she needed more money. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر : هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

وينقسم الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر الى ثلاثة انواع :

1- Statement.

2- Instructions & request.

3- Questions.

الجملة الخبرية

جملة امرية وطلبية

سؤال



1- statement **الجملة الخبرية**



لتحويل اي جملة خبرية نتبع الاتي :
1- تبقى said كما هي





٢- نحول told الى said to

٣- نحذف الاقواس

٤- نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها

٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* I .. he / she me .. him / her my .. his / her

* We .. they us ... them our .. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* You I / he / she / we / they ----- فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them ----- مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ----- ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

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

• تتغير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتي :

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

-كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتي

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

أمثلة → Ex

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.

لاحظ : لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

❖ لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة علمية.

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

❖ لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط .

Rania says, " I will travel to London."
Rania says that she will travel to London.

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

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

2-Instructions and Requests الجملة الامرية والطلبية



لتحويل اى جملة امرية وطلبية نتبع الاتى :

١- نحول said / said to الى :

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

٢ - نحذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

أمثلة: Examples:

1- 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."

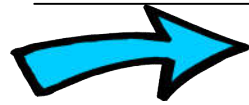
-Ahmed told his son (not to play) in the street.

أما إذا بدأت الجملة بطلب (could you / can you) فأنهما يحذفان

3- Naglaa asked Ali, " could you open the door, please ?"

→Naglaa asked Ali to open the door

3-Questions الأسئلة



النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتى :

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

٢ - نحذف الاقواس

٣ - نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .

٤ - نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص.

٥ - يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)



Examples →

1- "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed

→ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids .

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona

→ -Mona asked ola if / whether she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"

→ Amira asked Radwa if/whether she had ever been to Aswan

4- " do you like chicken, hany ? said Adel.

→ Adel asked hany if he liked chicken.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

- ١- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know -wondered)
- ٢ – نحذف الاقواس
- ٣ – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .
- ٤ – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend the summer holiday, Ali ?" said Ahmed

-Ahmed asked Ali where he had spent the summer holiday.

2 -Mohamed said to me , "How are you feeling?"

-Mohamed asked me how I was feeling.

3 – " What does your father do , Tom ? " said Hesham

Hesham asked tom what his father did .

4-Tom said to Noha, "How old are you?"

Tom asked Noha how old she was.

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختيارات وسؤال اوجد الأخطاء

١- الجملة الخبرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول
٢- الجملة الأمرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول
٣- الطلب	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول
٤- الجملة الإستفهامية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / أداة استفهام) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول

Unit 9

حالة "if" الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

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

نستخدم حالة "if" الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

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

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house

If I were a bird, I could fly.

٢- نستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام were مع جميع الضمائر

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

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



بدائل أداة الشرط (if)



يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

In case of + noun/ v. ing في حالة +

١- في حالة الاثبات نستخدم :

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

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

→ You would be late *if* you didn't hurry. = You would be late *unless* you hurried.
=Without (But for) hurrying, you would be late.

٢- تحل (V. ing /n.+) محل (without) فى الحالة الثانية

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

▶ But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.
= If it weren't for her cleverness, she would get low marks.



حذف أداة الشرط (If) فى الحالة الثانية

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

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

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

٢- وإذا كانت (were) فعل أساسى فى الجملة تأتى مكان (if) كالآتى

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

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

٣- تحل Had محل If فى الحالة الثانية ويليه اسم بشرط أن تكون فعلا أساسى للجملة

مصدر الفعل + would + الفاعل , + الفاعل + Had

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

حالة if الثالثة: 3rd conditional

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة فى الماضى التام , would/could/might + have + p.p.

١- تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبير مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير فى الماضى أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها فى الماضى كما تعبر عن الندم.

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

- If I'd run faster ,I'd have won the race. = I didn't run faster so I didn't win.

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

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

E.g. If he had known about the party, he would have attended it.

= Had he known about the party, he would have attended it.

بدائل أداة الشرط (If)



يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

In case of + noun/ v. ing فى حالة +

١- فى حالة الاثبات نستخدم :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

٢- صيغة السؤال فى الحالة الثالثة كالآتى : ← What would + sub + have +pp if (جملة ماضى تام) ؟

Exercises

1. I expect you at the weekend.
a- I'm going to see b- I'll see c- I'm seeing d- is going to start
2. The film at 7.30 this evening.
a- starts b- will start c- started d- I see
3. I'm going to have lunch with friends tomorrow. We are at the restaurant. at 12.30.
a) going to meet b) would meet c) will meet d) meet
4. She an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.
a) become b) will become c) am becoming d) is going to become
5. He is flying to London at the weekend. His flight at 5.30 in the morning.
a) leaving b) leaves c) left d) leave
6. I expect I you at the weekend.
a- am going to see b- am seeing c- I'll see d- see
7. Don't worry. I'm sure them again soon.
a- you see b- you're seeing c- you'll see d- you're going to see
8. You'll have to hurry. Your lesson in half an hour.
a) is going to start b) starts c) will start d) start
- 9- The plane to Brazil..... off tomorrow at 6: 00 a.m.
a. is taking b. takes c. will take d. is going to take
- 10- I want to buy a new villa, so I save a lot of money.
a) am going to b) will c) going to d) will be
- 11- We have no tea, so Ito the shops and get some.
a- go b- going c- am going d- will go
- 12- The teacher says that we..... a test tomorrow .
a- are going to have b- will be c- would have d- had
- 13 "Why are you turning on the television?" I the news."
a- am going to watch b-'ll watch c-am watching d- watch
- 14 "When are you leaving for Rome?" I tomorrow afternoon."
a-will leave b- am leaving c- leave d-am going to leave
- 15- "I 16 on Saturday."
a-am being b- be c-am going to be d-'ll be
- 16- my sistera baby."
a-have b- is having c-will have d-is going to have
- 17- You always leave your mobile phone on the chair. Youbreak it.
a going to b are going to c is going to d will be
- 18-I am tired . I to bed at once
a- go b- will go c- am going d- am going to go
- 19- She a party next week .Everything is arranged.
a) is giving b- gives c- will give d- is going to give
- 20-I haven't tidied my room yet, but I promise I.....it this afternoon.
a- am going to do b- do c- will do d- have done
- 21- They.....to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets.
a- are flying b- are going to fly c- fly d- are flown
- 22- The branch of this tree is shaking, it.....
a- falls b- will fall c- is falling d- is going to fall
- 23-There is a good film tonight. I think you watching it
a- are enjoying b- will enjoy c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy

24- My plane.....at ten o'clock.

- a-will leave b- leaving c- leaves d-is going to leave

1. I've decided that I am doing more exercise in the future.
2. It's a really good film. I'm sure you enjoy it.
3. She's going meet her sister in town.
4. I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. I do more exercise.
- 5- I will inform you as soon as I will arrive home tomorrow
- 6-The launch will be at 7.50 the next evening.

1. How times have you seen that film?

- a- many b- much c- lots d- different

2. The distance from here to Cairo two kilometres.

- a- are b- has been c- is d- is being

3. We don't have time. We'll have to hurry.

- a) many b) some c) lot d) much

4. Six months half a year.

- a) are b) is c) be d) am

5. Do you have free time this afternoon?

- a- a b- the c- many d- any

6- Which model..... 250 kilometres per hour?

- a) does go b) goes c) has gone d) going

7- The kids' bedroom upstairs on the 2nd floor.

- a) it is b) are c) there are d) is

8.The policetrying to solve the mystery of the stolen Van Gogh painting.

- a) are b) is c) will d) can

9.The people on the busafraid when the bus suddenly stopped.

- a) was b) are c) were d) is

10. Classics.....the study of ancient Greek and Roman languages.

- a) are b) am c) is d) has

1. Five litres of petrol are enough for me to get to work.

2. My five-year-old sister will start a school in September.

3. The police is going to get new uniforms.

4. Fifty degrees are a very high temperature.

5. Athletics were my father's favourite sport.

6. Thirty kilometres are a long way to walk in hot weather

7. How many time do I need to drive to the city centre?

8- Economics were my best subject last year.

9. Nasser Lake, one of the largest man-made lake, is approximately 310 miles in length.

10-Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you everywhere before?

11-the home team are winning the match

12-We have some cake, but we don't have many coffee

1. In some places, wood to heat people's homes.

- a- are burnt b- burns c- burnt d- is burnt

2. Many people vegetables in their gardens.

a) growing b) are grown c) grow d) is grown

3. Petrol from oil.

a- made b- is made c- makes d- are made

4. Wind turbines along the Red Sealarge amounts of electricity.

a) generate b) is generated c) are generated d) generating

5-Scientists.....to find more sources of renewable-energy.

a- is wanted b- am wanted c- has wanted d- want

7- Huge amounts of energy.....in nuclear power stations.

a- produces b- are produced c- is produced d- are producing

8- Holes.....into the Earth to find hot water.

a- are drilling b- is drilled c- are drilled d- is drilling

9- Wind turbines.....to change wind energy to electric energy.

a- used b- are used c- is using d- is used

10-There are power stations all over Egypt which.....electricity.

a-generates b- generated c- generating d- generate

1. Millions of cars produce by Japanese companies every year

2. Oil and gas are find under the ground.

3. Sunlight reaches the solar panels and is produces electricity.

4. Water is pump to the surface from underground lakes.

5-Hydroelectric power use water to generate electricity

6-Water is boiling at 100°C

7-In some cities, rubbish is burn to produce electricity.

1. We arrived half an hour late. The film half an hour earlier.

a- began b- was beginning c- had begun d- has begun

2. Agatha Christie's books into more than 40 languages.

a- have been translated b- have translated

c- translated d- were being translated

3. My sister at university for three years. She comes home every weekend.

a- is b- has been c- is being d- had been

4. When I was younger, I go swimming every day.

a- usually b- used c- use d- used to

5- Noha phoned me while the dinner

a) was cooking b) cooked c) cooks d) was being cooked

6- While Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.

a) visiting b) was visiting c) visited d) was visited

7- It's more than 20 years I travelled abroad.

a) while b) before c) when d) since

8. Salmatennis every week since she was five years old.

a) has been playing b) was playing c) plays d) is playing

9- Alitravelling by sea.

a- used to b- using to b- is used to d- uses to

10- The parcel.....while I was reading the newspaper.

a- delivered b- delivers c- was delivered d- was being delivered

11- Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she.....reading the day before.

a- finished b- has finished c- had finished d- finishes

12-I.....the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.

a- used to read b- was reading c- had read d- have read

13-As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson.....

- a- had begun b- began c- begins d- has begun

14-I.....the film before I read the book.

- a- already saw b- have already seen
c- had already seen d- has already seen

15- What.....when I called you? You seemed very busy.

- a- did you do b- were you doing
c- are you doing d- have you done

16- While she.....her homework, she was listening to music.

- a-were doing b-was doing c-did d-doing

1. Twenty million people saw the new film already.
2. My parents use to live in a small flat in the city centre.
3. Yesterday evening, we revised for our English test when all the lights went out.
4. Our school was opening exactly 25 years ago today.
5. She played the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day.
6. My father loves his job. He worked for the same company for 20 years.
7. When I was younger, I use to want to be a pilot.
8. We moved to this house two years ago today, so we lived here for exactly two years.
- 9- on hear the good news, ahmed phoned his parents.

1. The Romans Petra nearly two thousand years ago.

- a- have captured b- were captured c- captured d-had captured

2. It that air travel will become more popular in the future.

- a- is thought b- was thought c- thought d- thinks

3- I don't like..... at.

- a. people laughing b. having laughed c. being laughed d. people laughed

4-After the death of her husband, the poor woman was thought..... from amnesia.

- a. is suffered b. to have suffered c. suffer d. to be suffered

5. I was advised by a doctor, but it was not possible.

- a. seeing b. to be seen c. to see d. being seen

6- The play is suggested to because the leading actor is ill.

- a) being cancelled b) cancel c) have cancelled d) be cancelled

7- For centuries, the wind has been used ships.

- a) to sailing b) sailed c) sailing d) to sail

8- Yehia Haqqi of as the father of the Egyptian modern short story and novel.

- a) still is thinking b) still is thought c) is still thought d) is still thinking

9- English and Arabic.....in most tourist offices.

- a- speak b- spoken c- is spoken d- are spoken

10. After the house painted, we furnished it.

- a. had b. had been c. has been d. is

11- itthat an accident took place on the ring road.

- a- reported b- reports c- had reported d- has been reported

I wouldn't like.....given instructions.

- a) to be b) being c) has been d) had been

12- Agatha Christie.....at home by her mother.

- a- was taught b- is taught c- is being taught d- taught

13- Some of Agatha's stories.....on her travels to these countries.

- a- be based b- base c- are based d- have based
- 14-The Mousetrap..... as a radio play in 1947.
- a- is written b- was written c- has written d- has been written
- 15-It is believed that languages.....to younger children al schools.
- a- taught b- are teaching c- is taught d- are taught
- 16-It..... that archaeologists have found a new pyramid at Saqqara.
- a- reports b- reported c- was reporting d- has been reported
- 17-Petra.....by the Romans in 106 AD.
- a- has been captured b- was captured
- c- captured d-was being captured
- 18- The Eiffel Tower.....by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
- a- have been designed b- was designed
- c- had designed d- have designed

1. The Mousetrap written by Agatha Christie.
2. "The Prisoner of Zenda" was wrote by Anthony Hope.
- 3- Peace knows to be constructive
- 4-He sends to prison for his crime.
- 5-Who is going to invite to your birthday party?
- 6-It is believing that the Great Pyramid of Giza was built as a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu.

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1. Your train leaves in ten minutes. If you hurry, you it.
- a- catch b- will catch c- would catch d- are catching
2. If I am thirsty, water.
 3. If he doesn't get eight hours sleep every night, he really tired the next day.
- a- will feel b- feels c- would feel d- is feeling
4. If I have any free time tomorrow, for a walk in the park.
- a- I went b- I go c- I'd go d- I'll go
5. you work harder, you'll fail your exam.
- a- If b- Unless c- When d- As
- 6.If a plant does not get any water, it
- a) dead b) dies c) would die d) would be dead
- 7- If it's a dry year, the rings.....narrower.
- a- be b- will be c- are d- have been
- 8- If the bark is badly damaged, the tree.....
- a-die b-will die c-dies d- shall die
9. If metal is heated, it.....
- c. would expand d. expands a. will expand b. expand
- 10- If those goats.....the bark on my trees, the trees will die.
- a- had eaten b- are eating c- ate d- eat
- 11- If water freezes, it.....into ice.
- a-will turn b-is turning c- turns d-turned
- 12-If people don't get enough food, they.....ill.
- a-will become b- would become c- become d-would have become
- 13- If it.....raining for much longer, the river will flood.
- a goes on b-went on c-had gone on d-will go on
- 14- If the farmer's fields get very dry this summer, he.....them.
- a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- irrigated

1. If you leave now, you catch your train.
 2. Water will freeze if the temperature is zero or below.
 4. If she trains hard, she wins next week's race.
 5. If you'll mix red and white, you get pink.
 6. If you kick the ball too hard, you break that window.
 - 7- If you put a long bar of steel in water, will it sink
-

1. They left two hours ago, so they arrived by now. It is not far.
a- must b- must have c- have d- can't have
2. No one is sure where Ali is, but we think he gone to see his uncle.
a- must b- can't have c- might have d- must have
3. She didn't see her brother this morning. He the flat very early.
a- must have left b- must leave c- can't have left d- can't leave
4. He left his glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone found them.
a- must have b- might have c- can't have d- can have
- 5- Winning the first prize last year Ali very happy.
a) will have made b) must have made c) can't make d) mustn't make
- 6- I can't remember where I had left my mobile phone. I'm not sure, I it at home.
a. must have left b. might have left c. can leave d. must leave
- 7- There's water all over the floor. You turn off the shower.
a) must forget b) must have forgotten c) can't have forgotten d) can't forget
- 8- Ramy has a broken arm; he off his bicycle in the race.
a) can't fall b) might fall c) must have fallen d) can't have fallen
- 9- I traveled by train, but I by car.
a) might have travelled b) could travel c) could have travelled d) can travel
- 10- It very windy during the night. There are leaves all over the ground.
a) must have been b) must be c) can't have been d) can't be
- 11- Ali's got a very good memory, he my address.
a- must have forgotten b- can't have forgotten c- might have forgotten d- may have forgotten
- 12- The streets are covered in sand, there a sandstorm last night.
a- must be b- can't be c- might have been d- must have been
- 13- Ali's got a very good memory, he my address.
a- must have forgotten b- can't have forgotten
c- might have forgotten d- may have forgotten
- 14- His watch is made of plastic, it cost a lot of money.
a- must b- can't have c- will d- has to be
- 15- I was out until midday, she me early this morning.
a- must ring b- can't have rung
c- might have rung d- will have rung

1. I'm not sure how well I did in the test at school today, but I think I might pass.
2. You can't have been very thirsty. There's no orange juice left in the bottle.
3. Let's try to find them. They can't have went very far.
- 4- Dr. Zewail is a famous scientist. He must be a clever student.
- 5- Naglaa is late for class. She can't have missed the bus.
6. He might have ring me early this morning.
- 7- Tunnelling under the Nile must have been easy.

- 1- Samia asked Hala she was doing anything the next day.
a) unless b) whether c) without d) except
- 2- Monira has just told Amira that they to their friend's wedding tonight.
a) would go b) have gone c) were going d) are going
- 3- The teacher asked Ahmedall the way on foot
a) if he came b) if did he come c) would he come d) if does he come
- 4- Mahmoud promised he would not tell anyone whatsaid.
a) had I b) I had c) have I d) I have
- 5- Taha's mother asked him where
a) he had been b) had he been c) has he been d) he has been
- 6- He asked me I had written my report or not.
a) whether b) weather c) if d) had
7. At the wedding party yesterday, the bride said the happiest day of her life.
a. today was b. that day was c. yesterday had d. that day had
8. She promised she me as soon as the plane landed.
a- will phone b- phoned c- would phone d- phones
- 9-The thief admitted that hethe necklace from Mrs Morrison's bag the night before.
a) would steal b) steals c) had stolen d) was stolen
- 10-I complained that it.....rather late and that it was time for him to go to sleep.
a- is b - was c- will be d- is going to be
- 11-I said that Ali.....be tired the next day.
a- will b- can c- is going to d- would
- 12-My son explained that his bookreally exciting.
a- will be b- would be c- is d- was
- 13-He said he wouldn't be able to sleep until he.....it.
a- has finished b- can finish c- had finished d- finishes
- 14-I asked him what.....
a- he was reading b- he is reading c- was he reading d- is he reading
- 15-He asked me where.....the previous week.
a- have you been b- had you been
c- I had been d- you had been
- 16-She said they.....them there the following Saturday.
a- were meeting b- will meet c- are going to meet d- met
- 17-I asked Leila what she.....to study at university.
a- is going to hope b- hopes c- was hoping d- will hope
- 1-He wanted to know how would I feel about working in Luxor
2-She wanted to know why had he been angry the day before.
3. I asked him where had he been all morning.
4-He asked me if saw his newspaper.
5- asked my mother whether had she seen my English book.
6. Maryam asked him the teacher was in school.
7-She said me that dinner wasn't ready

- 1- Had it rained so heavily, we floods.
a) wouldn't have had b) would have c) would have had d) may have
- 2- If Mona had come ten minutes earlier, she her boss.

- a) would meet b) would have met c) will meet d) meets
- 3- If you earlier, you wouldn't have missed the train.
a) had left b) leave c) would have left d) left
- 4- he arrived early yesterday, he could have attended the conference.
a) Hadn't b) Had c) Unless d) If
- 5- Unless he me, I wouldn't have been able to finish the work quickly and accurately.
a. had helped b. has helped c. helped d. helps
- 6- If it so heavily, we would not have had floods.
a) didn't rain b) hadn't rained c) rained d) rains
- 7- If he hadn't helped me with some money, I able to buy a new flat.
a. wouldn't be b. will be c. would have been d. wouldn't have been
8. If you had come ten minutes later, I
a- would leave b- will leave c- leave d- would have left
- 9-If we didn't get heat and light from the sun, thereno life on Earth.
a- would be b- will be c- is d- would have been
- 10-If youthe temperature at the sun's centre, you'd find it was 15 million degrees.
a- take b- took d- had taken d- 'd take
- 11-If he.....at the sun, he wouldn't have damaged his sight
a-hadn't looked b-didn't look c- doesn't look d- wouldn't look
- 12.If you hadn't taken your umbrella, youbeen soaking wet by now.
a) won't have b) would have c) will have d) have
- 13- had he been more careful, helow marks.
a- wouldn't get b- will get c- wouldn't have got d- would have got
- 14-If it is very hot tomorrow, weto the beach.
a- don't go b- wouldn't go c- won't go d- wouldn't have gone
- 15-People who live near volcanoes leave home if they.....
a- erupt b- erupted c- had erupted d- will erupt
- 16-If I were you, I.....more time studying.
a- would spend b-spent c- am spending d- would have spen
- 17-If there are clouds in the sky tonight, you able to see the moon.
a- aren't b- wouldn't be
c- wouldn't have been d- will not be
- 18-If it..... an eclipse, the sky would have gone dark.
a- were b- was c- had been d- is
- 19-If I discovered a new planet, I.....it my mother's name.
a would give b- will give c- give d- would have given

1. If it had been too hot, we wouldn't go to the beach.
2. The accident wouldn't happen if he hadn't been using his mobile phone.
- 3- if she had more information about hany's situation , she helped him.
- 4-If you walked all the way; it will take about three hours
- 5-If we freeze water, it will turn into ice.
- 6-Were he visited Aswan, he would go to the Valley of the Kings.
- 7-If I went to England, I would have met my pen friend.
- 8-What would happen if the storm reaches our area?
- 9- If I had been more careful, I would have crashed into the wall.
- 10-Had he been there, he would meet her .
- 11-If water is heated, it will evaporate