

EL WAFI

مذكرة الوافى

جمع وافى و شامل لقواعد
اللغة الإنجليزية

Parts Of Speech

أجزاء الكلام

Word classes
مفردات تكوين الجملة

• Noun	أسم
• Pronoun	ضمير
• Verb	صفة
• Adjective	فعل
• Conjunction	ظرف / حال
• Preposition	حرف عطف (أداة ربط)
• Interjection word or sound	لفظة تعجب أو إنفعال



PROPER NOUNS (الاسم العلم)

A PROPER NOUN IS THE NAME OF AN INDIVIDUAL **فرد** **PERSON** بذاته
TOWN , COUNTRY , RIVER , SEA , COUNTINENT **قارة** **INSTITUTION** مؤسسة
OPERA , BOOK , SHIP , ETC.

EX. : AHMED / ASIA COUNTINENT

COMMON NOUNS (الاسم المشترك)

A COMMON NOUN IS SHARED BY THE MEMBERS OF A WHOLE CLASS

EX. : MAN , ANIMAL , INSECT , BOOK , CITY , SYSTEM

COLLECTIVE NOUNS (أسم الجماعة)

A COLLECTIVE NOUN DENOTES **يدل على** A COLLECTION OF PERSONS OR
THINGS LOOKED UPON AS ONE **ينظر لها على أنها كيان واحد**

EX. : COMMITTEE **لجنة** PARLIAMENT **برلمان** CROWD **حشد** , CLASS ,
FAMILY , AUDIENCE **مستمعون**

MATERIAL NOUNS (أسم مادة)

A NOUN OF MATERIAL IS FOR SOME PARTICULAR **معين** KIND OF
MATTER **مسألة** OR SUBSTANCE **مادة**

EX. : OXYGEN , CLOTH , AIR , WATER , MEAT , GOLD

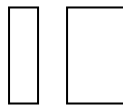
ABSTRACT NOUNS (أسماء معنوية – تجريدية)

AN ABSTRACT NOUN DENOTES **يدل على** SOME QUALITY **النوعية** , STATE **الحالة**
OR ACTION **الفعل - العمل**

- **QUALITY** : CLEVERNESS **الذكاء** , HEIGHT **الارتفاع** , COLOUR **اللون**
- **STATE** : POVERTY **الفقر** , MANHOOD **الرجولة** , PLEASURE **السعادة** , YOUTH **الشباب**
LOVE **الحب** , BEAUTY **الجمال**
- **ACTION** : PLAY **لعب** , WORK **عمل** , STUDY **مذاكرة** , TRIAL **محاولة**

COUNTABLE NOUNS الاسماء التي تعد	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS الاسماء التي لا تعد
COUNTABLE NOUNS CAN BE USED IN THE PLURAL جمع AND ARE USED WITH ((A)) AND ((AN)) WHEN THEY ARE SINGULAR	تعامل معاملة المفرد و لكن لا يسبقها أداة نكرة ((A)) OR ((AN)) THESE NOUNS ARE NOT USUALLY USED

مفرد	IN THE PLURAL
<p>EVERY STUDENT HAS A BAG HAVE YOU GOT ANY EGGS ? ANY SUITABLE ANSWER CAN DO WHICH COLOUR DO YOU WANT ? THERE ARE NO EGGS LEFT ; NONE AT ALL THERE ARE STILL A FEW TICKETS LEFT</p>	<p>EX. : RAIN مطر , AIR هواء , WATER ماء , SMOKE دخان , BLOOD , TRAFFIC , NEWS أخبار , GLASS زجاج , BAGGAGE متاع , FURNITURE أثاث</p> <p>ملاحظة هامة : الاسماء المعنوية لا تعد</p> <p>ABSTRACT NOUNS ARE ALSO UNCOUNTABLE WHAT LOVELY SCENERY ? ما المشهد الرائع I'M LOOKING FOR WORK ! أنا أبحث عن عمل</p>



NOUNS NORMALLY UNCOUNTABLE IN ENGLISH

ACCOMMODATION	مكان الإقامة	COURAGE	الشجاعة	NEWS	الأخبار
ANGER	الغضب	DAMAGE	الضرر	PARKING	الجراج
ASSISTANCE	المساعدة	DIRT	الوساخات	PERMISSION	إذن بـ / ترخيص
BEHAVIOUR	السلوك	EVIDENCE	الدليل	PRODUCE	المنتج
BUSINESS	العمل	FUN	المرح	RUBBISH	القمامة
CASH	النقد	GRASS	العشب	SEASIDE	شاطيء البحر
CLOTHING	الملابس	HARM	الاذى	SOAP	الصابون
CONDUCT	التصرف	HOMEWORK	الواجب المنزلى	STEAM	البخار
COUNTRYSIDE	الريف	INFORMATION	المعلومات	TRAFFIC	الممرور
CUTLERY	لوازم المائدة	KNOWLEDGE	المعرفة	UNDERWEAR	الملابس الداخلية
DANCING	الرقص	LEISURE	الراحة	WEALTH	الثروة
EDUCATION	التعليم	LUCK	الحظ	WORK	المنتج
FOOD	الطعام	MACARONI	المعكرونة		
FURNITURE	الأثاث	MACHINERY	المكينات		
HAIR	الشعر	MONEY	المال		
HELP	المساعدة	MUSIC	الموسيقى		
HOUSEWORK	الشغل المنزلى	NONSENSE	الهراء		
JEWELLERY	المجوهرات	PEEL	القشرة		
LAUGHTER	الضحك	THE POST	البريد		
LIGHTNING	البرق	PROGRESS	التقدم		
LUGGAGE	الامتعة	SCENERY	المنظر / المشهد		
ADVICE	النصيحة	SHOPPING	التسوق		
APPLAUSE	التصفيق	SPAGHETTI	السباجيتي		
BAGGAGE	المتاع	STUFF	المادة		
BREAD	الخبز	TRANSPORT	النقل		
CAPITAL	رأسمال	VIOLENCE	العنف		
CHESS	شطرنج	WEATHER	الطقس		
CHINA	مادة الصينى	MEAT	اللحوم		
COOKERY	فن الطبخ	MUD	الطين		

NOUNS THAT ARE BOTH COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

SOME NOUNS HAVE COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE USAGE WITH A CHANGE OF MEANING

EX. : LIGHT ضوء , PAPER ورق , HAIR شعر , COFFEE قهوة ,

LIGHT :

- THE LIGHT OF THE SUN ضوء الشمس
- TURN ON THE LIGHTS أضي المصابيح

PAPER :

- I BOUGHT A PAPER أشتريت جريدة
- I BOUGHT SOME PAPER أشتريت بعض من الورق

HAIR :

- THERE'S A HAIR IN MY SOAP توجد شعرة فى الشوربة الخاصة بى
- SHE HAS BEAUTIFUL HAIR هى لها شعر جميل

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

المفرد و الجمع

MOST NOUNS MAKE THEIR PLURAL BU ADDING ((S))

A HORSE / HORSES
A TREE / TREES
AN EGG / EGGS

A CAR / CARS
A SCHOOL / SCHOOLS
AN APPLE / APPLES

1

NOUNS THAT END IN A HISSING الهسهسة SOUND MAKE THEIR PLURAL BY

ADDING ((ES))

BRUSH
BOX
CHURCH
INCH
FOX
DRESS

BRUSHES
BOXES
CHURCHES
INCHES
FOXES
DRESSES

فرشاة
صناديق
كنائس
بوصات
ذئاب
فساتين

2

MOST NOUNS THAT END IN ((O)) FROM THEIR PLURAL

A POTATO
A HERO
A MOSQUITO

POTATOES
HEROES
MOSQUITOES

طماطم
أبطال
ناموس

3

NOUNS THAT END IN ((F)) OR ((FE)) GENERALLY MAKE THE

PLURAL BY CHANGING THE ((F)) OR ((FE)) INTO ((VES)) LIKE THIS :

LEAF ورقة
HALF نصف
WOLF ذئب
WIFE زوجة
KNIFE سكين
THIEF حرامي
LOAF رغيف

LEAVES
HALVES
WOLVES
WIVES
KNIVES
THIEVES
LOAVES

BUT

4

SAFE / SAFE
ROOF / ROOFS

**NOUNS THAT END IN ((A CONSONANT ثابت + حرف غير متحرك - ثابت Y)) MAKE
THE PLURAL BY CHANGING THE ((Y)) INTO ((IES))**

الاسماء المنتهية بحرف Y و لا يسبقها حرف متحرك تتغير الى IES

BABY
LADY
FLY
ARMY
CITY
COUNTRY
INDUSTRY
BODY
STORY

طفل
سيدة
ذبابة
جيش
مدينة
بلد
صناعة
اجسام
قصص
BABIES
LADIES
FLIES
ARMIES
CITIES
COUNTRIES
INDUSTRIES
BODIES
STORIES

5

BUT

BOY / BOYS
MONKEY / MONKEYS

SOME NOUNS Do NOT Follow THE RULES :

6

بعض الاسماء لا تتبع القواعد

SINGULAR		PLURAL
MAN	رجل	MEN
WOMAN	أمرأة	WOMEN
CHILD	طفل	CHILREN
SHEEP	قطيع غنم	SHEEP
PERSON	شخص	PEOPLE
FOOT	قدم	FEET
TOOTH	سنة	TEETH
OX	فأر	OXEN
DEER	غزال	DEER
GOOSE	أوزة	GEESE

NOUNS ALWAYS PLURAL

TROUSERS	بنطلون
JEANS	جينز
SHORTS	نقائص
PYJAMAS	بيجامة
SCISSORS	مقص
GLASSES	النظارات
SPECTACLES	الاقداح
POLICE	الشرطة

7

EX. :

I NEED A NEW PAIR OF TROUSERS
I NEED SOME NEW TROUSERS

NOUNS ENDING IN ((S)) BUT ARE SINGULAR

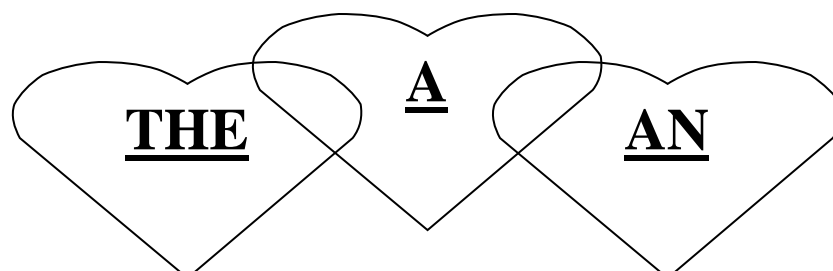
MATHEMATICS	رياضيات
ECONOMICS	الاقتصاد
GYMNASTICS	الجمباز
NEWS	الاخبار
PHYSICS	علم الطبيعة
ATHLETICS	الالعاب الاولمبية

8

EX. :

WHAT TIME IS THE NEWS ON T.V. ?
ATHLETICS IS MY FAVOURATE SPORT .

ARTICLES أدوات المعرفة والتنكير



THE IS CALLED THE DEFINITE ARTICLE تسمى أداة المعرفة

1-WEIGHTS AND MEASURES الأوزان و المقاييس

- PETROL IS SOLD BY THE LITRE

2-MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS الادوات الموسيقية

- CAN YOU PLAY THE PIANO

3-A CLASS OF PEOPLE , ANIMALS , OR THINGS فئة من الناس أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء

- THE MAN IN THE STREET IS FINDING LIFE INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT
إنَّ الرجلَ في الشارع يجدُ الحياةَ صعبةً جداً
- THE WHALE IS IN DANGER OF DYING OUT
الحوت في خطرٍ إنقراضٍ
- THE DEEP FREEZER HAS MADE LIFE EASIER FOR HOUSEWIVES
سهلتِ المُجمِّدة العميقة الأمور على ربّات البيوت

4-RIVERS , SEAS , MOUNTAIN RANGES الانهار – البحار – سلاسل الجبال

5-ORGANISATIONS , INSTITUTIONS المنظمات و المؤسسات

6-BEFORE ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY USED AS PLURAL NOUNS :

GOOD/BAD/POOR/SICK/OLD/LIVING/DEAD

1. THE RICH SHOULD HELP THE POOR
2. AFTER THE BATLLE المعركة THEY BURIED THE DEAD دفنوا
3. THE OLD كبار السن RECEVIE PENSIONS المعاشات
4. THE YOUNG الشباب OFTEN GET IMPATIENT غير صبور WITH THEIR PARENTS

7-BEFORE SUPERLATIVES قبل صفات التفضيل القصوى

- AUGUST IS THE HOTTEST MONTH OF THE YEAR
- MONA IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL I'VE SEEN

8-UNIQUE OBJECTS الأشياء الفريدة من نوعها

SUN , EARTH , MOON , SKY , NORTH , SOUTH , EAST , WEST

- THE EARTH GOES ROUND THE SUN

9-BEFORE A NOUN MADE DEFINITE BY A PHRASE OR CLAUSE

قبل أي اسم تم جعله مؤكّذ من قبل أي عبارة أو جملة

- I KNOW THE BOY THAT YOU MET .
- WAS SHE THE GIRL IN BLUE ?

10-BEFORE A NOUN ALREADY MENTIONED قبل أي اسم ذكّر

- HIS CAR STRUCK A TREE YOU CAN STILL SEE THE MARK ON THE TREE

11-TO REPRESENT A PARTICULAR PERSON , ANIMAL OR THING

لتقديم أي شخص معيّن أو حيوان أو شيء

- WE SENT FOR THE DOCTOR . (OUR OWN DOCTOR)
- ESSA IS IN THE GARDEN . (THE GARDEN OF HER HOUSE)

- PLEASE PASS THE BOTTLE . (THE ONE ON THE TABLE)
- 12-TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PEOPLE , THINGS , ETC.

للتّمييز بين الناس، أشياء، الخ.

- WHICH AHMED DO YOU WANT THE AHMED WITH RED HAIR OR THE AHMED FROM THE SOUTH
أي أحمد تُريدُ أحمد بالشّعر الأحمر أو أحمد من الجنوب ؟
- HE THINKS HIMSELF THE “NAPOLEON” OF OUR TIMES .
يُفكّرُ نفسه نابليون زماننا .
- SHE IS THE “ OM KALTHOUM “ OF OUR TOWN .
هي “أم كلثوم” بلدتنا .

USES OF ((A)) / ((AN))

تستخدم الاداة النكرة (A) قبل الاسم
المفرد الذي له جمع و يبدأ بحرف ساكن

- A BOOK
- A TEACHER
- A CAR

إذا كان الاسم المفرد يبدأ بحرف (U)
ناطق نسبقه بالاداة (A) وليس (AN)

- A UNIVERSITY
- A UNIFORM

تستخدم الاداه (AN) قبل الاسم المفرد
الذي له جمع و يبدأ بحرف متحرك
(A-E-I-O-U)

- AN EGG
- AN APPLE
- AN ORANGE

إذا كان الاسم المفرد يبدأ بحرف (H)
ساكن نسبقه بالاداة (AN) وليس (A)

- AN HOUR
- AN HEIR وريث

A DOG IS AN ANIMAL
A CAT CAN CATCH A MOUSE

A COW HAS HORNS
AN ELEPHANT NEVER FORGETS

HE IS A TEACHER
HE IS AN OFFICER

A COUPLE
A HUNDRED
A DOZEN
A THOUSAND

A LOT OF
A MILLION
A GREAT DEAL OF

قبل اسم مفرد له جمع

المهـن

عبارات عددية معينة

FIVE PENCE A KILO
TEN PENCE A DOZEN
SIXTY KILOMETRES AN HOUR
FOUR TIMES A DAY

النسبة - السرعة - الثمن

WHAT A HOT DAY !
WHAT A PRETTY GIRL !
SUCH A PITY ! شوية شفقة / رحمة

AN EXCLAMATION BEFORE
SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUNS :

الصياح / الاندهاش

ONE

الصفة ONE لا يمكن استخدامها محل أدوات النكرة A / AN تستخدم بقصد عدد واحد لا غير ،،،

ONE SHOTGUN IS NO GOOD , I NEED TWO OR THREE.

HERE'S ONE OF HER FRIENDS , OTHER FRIENDS WILL BE APPEAR TOO.

لا يمكن استعمال A / AN كضمير . لكن يمكن استعمال ONE كضمير ،،،

I'D LIKE A PEPSI .

I'D LIKE ONE .

تستعمل ONE قبل الكلمات DAY-WEEK-MONTH عندما تروى شيئا حدث ،،،

ONE DAY , A TELEGRAM ARRIVED

ONE NIGHT , THERE WAS A TERRIBLE STORM .

ولكن A / AN تدل على شئ عام ،،،

A RAINY DAY IS VERY COMMON IN ENGLAND .

APOSTROPHE ((' S)) / OF

تستخدم 'S الملكية عندما يكون الاسم الاول (المضاف اليه) شخص أو حيوان
تستخدم OF إذا كان الاسم الاول (المضاف اليه) جماد

- THE MANAGER'S OFFICE
- AHMED'S DAUGHTER

- A POLICEMAN'S HAT
- A HORSE'S TAIL
- THE DOOR OF THE ROOM
- THE BEGINNING OF THE STORY

جملة خاطئة :
THE ROOM'S DOOR (X)

تستخدم 'S' أو OF إذا كان الاسم الأول (المضاف اليه) أسم جمعى يدل على مجموعة من الناس .

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION = THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE COMPANY'S SUCCESS = THE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY

تستخدم 'S' إذا كان الاسم الأول (المضاف اليه) أسم للتجمع البشرى .

THE CITY'S NEW THEATRE

THE WORLD'S POPULATION

BRITAIN'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

ITALY'S LARGEST CITY

تستخدم 'S' مع الكلمات الدالة على الوقت أو الفترات الزمنية .

TOMORROW'S MEETING HAS BEEN CANCELLED

HAVE YOU STILL GOT LAST SATURDAY'S NEWSPAPER ?

I'VE GOT A WEEK'S HOLIDAY

I'VE GOT THREE WEEK'S HOLIDAY

لاحظ أن

إذا كان الاسم الأول (المضاف اليه) جمع ينتهى بحرف S نضع النبرة على 'S' للتجمع و الملكية معا .

I NEED EIGHT HOURS' SLEEP A NIGHT

MY SISTERS' ROOM

(MORE THAN ONE SISTER)

MY SISTER'S ROOM

(ONE SISTER)

EX. :

IT WASN'T MINE . IT WAS MARY'S

هو ما كَانَ لي. هو كَانَ لماري

WE MET AT THE GROCER'S

اجتمعنا في البقال

ALL THE BIRD'S NESTS WERE DESTROYED

كُلّ أعشاش الطير خُطِمَتْ

THEY'VE GONE FOR A MONTH'S HOLIDAY

ذهبوا لعطلة الشهر

THE TREE WAS THERE AT A STONE'S THROW

الشجرة كانت على مرمى حجر

BELIEVERS' FEAR GOD

ايها المؤمنون خافوا الله

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

الضمائر الشخصية

ضمائر الفاعل

(I – He – She – It – You – We – They)

I GO TO SCHOOL

HE IS A STUDENT

THEY ARE CLEVER
SHE GOES TO SCHOOL
I WANT MORE
YOU SAID THAT
SHE NEEDN'T COME
WE WEREN'T TOLD ANYTHING
THEY HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE

تأتى فى أول الجملة قبل الفعل

يأتى ضمير الفاعل بعد
فى SUCH AS
الاسلوب الكتابى
أو
الرسمى

I WOULDN'T GIVE IT TO A MAN SUCH AS HE
I HAVE NEVER SEEN A BEAUTIFUL GIRL SUCH AS SHE

OBJECT PRONOUNS ضمائر المفعول أو المجرور

(Me – Him – Her – It – You – Us – Them)

ALI IS MY FRIEND . I SAW HIM YESTERDAY
THIS IS NOHA . I LOVE HER VERY MUCH
I GO TO SCHOOL WITH HER

بعد الفعل أو يسبقها
حرف جر

DON'T BLAME ME لا تلمنى
DON'T WORRY HER لا تشغل بالها
DON'T DISTURB HIM لا تزعجه
DON'T TEASE HER لا تعاكسها

فى المحادثات

LET HIM HAVE SOMETHING TO EAT
HE SAT BETWEEN ME AND HER
THERE WAS NOBODY THERE EXCEPT ME
I SAW NOBODY BUT HER

EXCEPT , BUT بعد

WHAT ! ME FIGHT A BIG CHAP LIKE HIM
FANCY ! HIM DYING SO YOUNG AND HIM ONLY THIRTY

التعجب

It

- ضمير غائب لغير العاقل هو فاعل و مفعول به . أما الملكية فهى ITS
- IT IS A CAT , ITS TAIL IS LONG
- و تستعمل للتعبير عن الوقت و المسافة و الطقس و درجة الحرارة
- IT'S HOT TODAY
- WHAT TIME IS IT ? IT'S SIX O'CLOCK

- HOW FAR IS IT TO ALEX. ? IT IS 200 KILOMETERS
- IS IT RAINING . IT IS FINE TODAY
- WHAT IS THE DATE ? IT IS THE THIRD OF MARCH
- IT IS BETTER TO BE EARLY
- IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND SUCH REASONS
- و تستعمل فى جملة بعينها (بشكل معين)
- IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO REACH THE PLANETS
- IT IS STRANGE THAT HE HASN'T RETURNED YET
- IT IS HOPED THAT HE WILL PASS THE EXAM
- IT IS TIME TO GO
- IT IS USELESS TO DENY انها عديمة الفائدة للأنكار
- IT WAS KIND OF YOU TO HELP ME
- IT SEEMS THERE WILL BE A WAR IN THE ARES
- IT APPEARS SO
- IT'S NO GOOD WASTING YOUR TIME
- IT'S NO USE CHEATING ME لا داعى لأن تغشنى
- IT ISN'T WORTH COMPLAINING أنها لا تساوى الشكوى

IT	IS OR WAS	صفة	OF	أسم علم أو ضمير مفعول	TO	المصدر
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IT WAS KIND OF HIM TO HELP ME

إستعمال SO كضمير

- I THINK SO. أظن ذلك.
- I BELIEVE SO. أعتقد ذلك.
- I WAS TOLD SO. قيل لى ذلك.
- I'M AFRAID SO. أخشى أن الامر كذلك.
- SO AND SO. فلان و فلان . YOU WILL TELL .

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

ضمائر الملكية

صفات ملكية – يليها أسم المملوك

THIS IS MY BOOK
THIS IS YOUR BOOK
THIS IS HIS BOOK
THIS IS HER BOOK
THIS IS OUR BOOK
THIS IS THEIR BOOK

ضمائر ملكية – تقوم بذاتها

THIS BOOK IS MINE
THIS BOOK IS YOURS
THIS BOOK IS HIS
THIS BOOK IS HERS
THIS BOOK IS OURS
THIS BOOK IS THEIRS

ALI IS MY FRIEND

HE IS A FRIEND OF MINE

NOHA IS HIS SISTER

SHE IS A SISTER OF HIS

• **ضمير ملكية TO BE أو ضمير مجرور BELONG TO**

- **THAT HOUSE BELONGS TO HER**
THAT HOUSE IS HERS
- **THIS CAR BELONGS TO ME**
THAT CAR IS MINE

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

ضمائر انعكاسية

- **AS AN OBJECT مفعول**

I RESPECT MYSELF

SHE WASHED HERSELF

HE ENJOYED HIMSELF

WE DIDN'T PREPARE OURSELVES FOR THAT

ONE HAS TO DEPEND ON ONESELF

- **TO EMPHASIZE THE SUBJECT لتوكيد الفاعل و يأتي بعد الفاعل أو المفعول**

PRESIDENT MUBARAK HIMSELF OPENED THE CONFERENCE

I WROTE THE LETTER MYSELF

SHE CLEANED THE ROOM HERSELF

DEMONSTRATIVE

الاشارة

THIS هذا - هذه (قريب)
THESE هؤلاء (قريب)
SUCH كذلك
SO كذلك

THAT ذلك - تلك (بعيد)
THOSE هؤلاء - (بعيد)
ONE(NONE) أحد - لا أحد
THE SAME نفس الشيء - المثل

- This film is nice
- This is a nice film
- That car is expensive
- That is my car
- These books are interesting
- These are my books
- Those pupils are my friends
- Those are my school friends
- Don't be in such a hurry لا تكون في عجلة من أمرك
- Such is life هكذا الحياة

INTERROGATIVE

الاستفهام

WHO ?

WHO BROKE THE WINDOW ?

WHO IS THE LEADER ?

السؤال عن الفاعل العاقل مفرد أو جمع أو مذکر أو مؤنث

WHOM ?

WHOM DID YOU MEET YESTERDAY ?

WHOM DID YOU RECOMMEND ?

السؤال عن المفعول العاقل
مفرد أو جمع أو مذکر أو مؤنث

WHOSE ?

WHOSE ARE THESE BOOKS ?

WHOSE IS THIS ?

السؤال عن المالك العاقل
مفرد أو جمع أو مذکر أو مؤنث

WHICH ?

WHICH DO YOU PREFER , TEA OR COFFEE ?

WHICH OF THEM CAN YOU TRUST ?

السؤال عن الاختيار بين بدائل عاقلة
أو غير عاقلة مفرد أو جمع أو فاعل
أو مفعول

WHAT ?

WHAT IS THIS ?

WHAT DO YOU EAT ?

السؤال عن الأشياء عموماً
مفرد / جمع / مذکر / مؤنث

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

ضمائر الوصل

WHO – WHOM – WHICH – THAT – WHOSE – AS – BUT

- 1- WHO يعود على فاعل عاقل أو جمع أو مؤنث و يعقبه مباشرة
- I SAW A FAT MAN . HE COULD NOT WALK

I SAW A FAT MAN WHO COULD NOT WALK

- **THE PUPIL SUCCEEDS EVERY YEAR . HE IS CLEVER**
THE PUPIL WHO IS CLEVER SUCCEEDS EVERY YEAR

2- WHOM **تعود على المفعول به أو المجرور العاقل مفرد و جمع مذكر و مؤنث**

- **THAT IS THE BOY . I MET HIM ON FRIDAY**

THAT IS THE BOY WHOM I MET ON FRIDAY

- **I KNOW THAT GIRL . YOU SPOKE TO HER**

I KNOW THAT GIRL WHOM YOU SPOKE TO

3- WHICH **تعود على الفاعل أو المفعول به غير العاقل المفرد أو الجمع**

- **THIS IS THE TRAIN . IT MADE THE ACCIDENT**

THIS IS THE TRAIN WHICH MADE THE ACCIDENT

THIS IS THE TRAIN THAT MADE THE ACCIDENT

يمكن حذف **WHICH** و
استبدالها بـ **THAT**

4- WHOSE

الملكية عاقل أو غير عاقل و تحل محل ضمير الملكية أو S الملكية

I KNOW THE MAN . HIS WEALTH IS GREAT ثروته

I KNOW A MAN WHOSE WEALTH IS GREAT

I SAW A MAN . THE MAN'S CAR MADE AN ACCIDENT

I SAW A MAN WHOSE CAR MADE AN ACCIDENT

5- AS

تستعمل AS كأسم موصول عندما يسبقها كلمة SAME أو AS أو SUCH

- **MEET ME AT THE SAME PLACE AS YOU DID YESTERDAY**
- **THIS IS THE SAME THING AS YOU ASKED FOR**
- **THIS IS NOT SUCH A GOOD RESULT AS I HOPED**
- **I NEVER SAY SUCH THINGS AS YOU DO**
- **AS MANY PEOPLE AS WORKED WERE GIVEN FOOD**

6- BUT

تستعمل BUT كأسم موصول ولكن للنفي بمعنى ((ولكن))

- **THERE IS NO ONE BUT REGRETS HIS DEATH** لا أحد إلا و حزن على وفاته
- **THERE IS NO ONE WHO DOES NOT REGRET HIS DEATH**
- **THERE IS NO PLANT BUT REQUIRES WATER**
- **THERE IS NO PLANT WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE WATER**

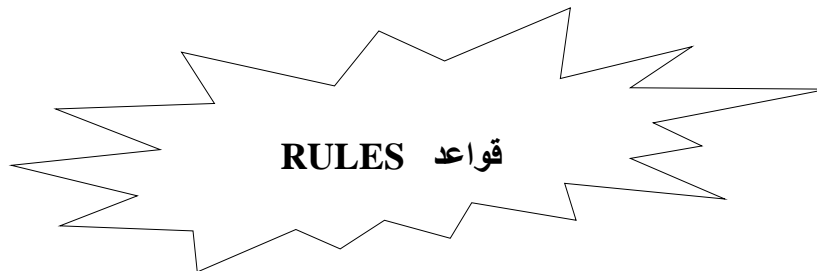
7- THAT

يمكن أن تحل محل WHO أو WHICH و لا تحل محل WHOSE يجب استخدام THAT بعد ANY أو THE ONLY أو IT أو ALL أو بعد صفة التفضيل القصوى

- **ANY MAN IS A FOOL . HE LISTENS TO YOU**
ANY MAN THAT LISTENS TO YOU IS A FOOL

- **SHE IS THE FINEST WOMAN . SHE EVER LIVED**
SHE IS THE FINEST WOMAN THAT EVER LIVED

- **HE IS THE ONLY PUPIL . HE HAS GOT THE PRIZE**
HE IS THE ONLY PUPIL THAT HAS GOT THE PRIZE



- NEVER USE A PERSONAL PRONOUN IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE :

لا تستعمل أى ضمير شخصى فى الجملة الملحقة

THIS IS GARDEN WHICH I WALKED IN (IT) YESTERDAY (((((WRONG))))))
THIS IS GARDEN WHICH I WALKED IN YESTERDAY (((((CORRECT))))))

- NEVER USE A PREPOSITION BEFORE (THAT) , AS A RELATIVE PRONOUN :

أبداً لا يستعمل أى حرف جرّ قبل (ذلك) ، كضمير موصول

THIS IS THE GARDEN (IN) THAT I WALKED (((((WRONG))))))
THIS IS THE GARDEN THAT I WALKED IN (((((CORRECT))))))

- NEVER USE (WHAT) AFTER (ALL) :

أبداً لا يستعمل (ماذا) بعد (كُل)

THIS IS ALL (WHAT) I WISH (((((WRONG))))))
THIS IS ALL THAT I WISH (((((CORRECT))))))
THIS IS ALL I WISH (((((CORRECT))))))

ADJECTIVES

AN ADJECTIVE IS A WORD WHICH QUALIFIES A NOUN ... الصفة كلمة تصف الاسم فقط....

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

QUALITY

- a nice day – a fast train – a beautiful girl

SIZE

- a big car – a small boy

AGE

- a new handbag – a young man – a lifelong friendship

TEMPERATURE

- a cool evening – a hot country

SHAPE

- a round table – a square tray

COLOUR

- blue eyes – grey hair – a white horse

ORIGIN

- a Japanese camera – a Swiss watch

QUANTITY

- some sugar – little water – many people

تضاف للأسم لتكوين صفة Suffixes ملحقات and Prefixes بدايات to form Adjectives

able :changeable - valuable

ible :possible - visible

ful :useful – faithful - grateful

less :useless - harmless

y :stormy – muddy - noisy

ive :expensive - active

ous :dangerous - enormous

t :distant

تستعمل صفة المقارنة بعد بعض الكلمات مثل :

Much	كثير
considerably	إلى حد كبير
slightly	بعض الشيء
thethe	ال.....ال.....

- Much richer
- Considerably hotter
- Slightly heavier
- The more you work , the more you gain

بعد صفة التفضيل القصوى غالبا تستعمل in للأماكن / of للأشخاص :

Mona is the most beautiful girl in the class

Ahmed is the best of the three boys

تستعمل الأسماء أحيانا كصفات :

A woman doctor

A police woman

Town hall

A tooth brush

Cairo tower

A horse race

يستعمل أسم الفاعل أحيانا كصفة (v+ing)

The smiling girl

The amusing story

يستعمل أسم المفعول – التصريف الثالث – أحيانا كصفة

a broken window

an educated man

a gifted girl فتاة موهوبة

For الصفات التالية يتبعها

Boring	أذى – غير صالح
Dangerous	خطر
Difficult	صعب
Easy	سهل
Expensive	غالي
Healthy	صحي
Necessary	ضروري
Fashionable	عصري

It's	adjective	for
------	-----------	-----

It's boring for some people to work in noisy places

It's dangerous for children to play with fire

That الصفات التالية يتبعها

Certain	متأكد
Clear	واضح
Curious	فضولي
Likely	على سبيل – تقريبا – شبيه
Probably	من المحتمل
Surprising	المفاجئة
True	الصدق
Obvious	واضح

It's	adjective	that
------	-----------	------

الصفة interesting يجوز أن يتبعها that or for

I would be interesting for you to study on abroad

أنا سأكون شغوف لك أن أدرس على الخارج

It's interesting that he made you that offer

أنها إثارة أن يقدم لك هذا العرض .

الصفة عادة لا تنتهي بـ ly و إنما الظرف أو الحال

adverb	Adjective
Quickly	سريعا quick سريع

Slowly	بطيئاً – ببطئ	slow	بطئ
Wonderfully	بإدهاش – مدهشاً	wonderful	مدهش
beautifully	بجمال	beautiful	جميل

- My father smoke heavily
- My father is a heavy smoker
- He drives well
- He is a good driver

تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال الحس sense verbs

Touch	اللمس
Hear	إسمع
Feel	الملمس
See	شاهد
Sound	الصوت
Taste	الطعم
Smell	الرائحة

This flower smells nice

This food tastes good

Adjectives ending in ((.....ly))

Friendly	ودّي
Lively	بحيوية
Elderly	مسن
Lonely	وحيد
Silly	سخيف
Lovely	رائع
Fatherly	أبوي
Motherly	بحنان
Sisterly	أخوي
Deadly	بشكل مميت
Cowardly	بجبن
Ugly	قبيح

He is a silly person

He is always cowardly in the face of danger

He is a friendly man

His behaviour towards his students is fatherly

She acts in a lovely manner

She gave me a motherly smile .

Some Adjectives Are Followed By a
“Preposition” Or A “Prepositional Phrase”
 بعض الصفات تتبع بحرف جر أو عبارة جر

<u>At</u>	Amazed	مندعش	<u>For</u>	Eager	متأهف
	Amused	مُسلى		Famous	مشهور
	Astonished	متعجب		Fit	يلائم
	Shocked	مصدوم		Good	جيد
	Surprised	مُفاجئ		Grateful	ممتن
	Bad	سيئ		Tate	تايت
	Brilliant	رائع		Prepared	مُسْتَعِدّ
	Clever	ذكي		Qualified	مؤهل
	Expert	الخبير		Ready	جاهز
	Good	جيد		Sorry	أسف
	Hopeless	يائس		Suitable	مناسب
	Quick	بسرعة		responsible	مسؤول
	Sad	حزين			
	Weak	ضعيف			
<u>To</u>	Accustomed	مُتَعَوّد	<u>About</u>	Angry	غاضب
	Attentive	فطن		Annoyed	مُزْعَج
	Blind	الستارة		Anxious	مُتَأَهَف
	Clear	واضح		Certain	مُتَأَكّد
	Close	الإنتهاء		Clear	واضح
	Contrary	مضاد		Curious	فضولي
	Due	الحقّ - مستحق		Doubtful	مريب
	Faithful	مخلص		Excited	متحمّس
	Harmful	ضارّ		Glad	مسرور
	Inferior	التابع		Happy	سعيد
	Married	مُتَزَوِّج		Hesitant	متردد
	New	جديد		Honest	صادق
	Peculiar	غريب		Mistaken	مخطئ
	Responsible	مسؤول		Puzzled	مشوش
	Sensitive	حساس		Sad	حزين
	Similar	مماثل		Selfish	أناني
	Superior	الرئيس		Sensitive	حساس
	Thankful	متشكر		Serious	جدّي
	Used	مستعمل		Sorry	أسف
<u>From</u>	Absent	غائب		Sure	متأكد
	Different	مختلف		Suspicious	مريب
	Safe	السلامة		Uneasy	مضطرب
	Separate	منفصل		Worried	قلق
				wrong	خاطئ

	Afraid	خائف		Angry	غاضب
	Ahead	للأمام		Annoyed	مُزْعَج
	Ashamed	خجلان		Busy	مشغول
	Aware	مدرك		Concerned	مُعني
	Capable	قادر		Contented	قانع
	Certain	مُتَأَكّد		Delighted	مسرور
	Confident	واثق		Disappointed	خائب الأمل
	Conscious	الضمير		Disgusted	مُقرَف
	Envious	حسود		Familiar	مألوف

<u>Of</u>	Fond	مولع	<u>With</u>	Patient	المريض
	Full	كامل		Pleased	مسرور
	Guilty	مذنب		satisfied	راضي
	Independent	مستقل			
	Jealous	غيور			
	Proud	فخور			
	Sick	مريض			
	Sure	متأكد			
	Suspicious	مريب			
	Tired	متعب			
<u>On</u>	Dependent	التابع	<u>In</u>	Experienced	مجرب
	Keen	متحمس		Interested	مهتم
<u>Against</u>	Prejudiced	مُضِرّ			
	Leaning	الميل			

- Responsible to a senior مسئول أمام الرئيس
- Responsible for a family مسئول عن أسرة

Adverbs الظروف

الظرف هو كلمة تصف الحالة أو الفعل أو ظرف آخر و عادة يكون إجابة لسؤال كيف ؟ أين ؟ متى ؟

How does he write ?

- He write badly

Where does he live ?

- he lives here

when did he arrive ?

- he arrived yesterday

معظم الظروف تتكون بإضافة ly الى الصفة ...

Late	متأخرا	lately	أخيراً / حديثاً
Hard	بجد	Hardly	بالكاد / يكاد – لا
High	عالي	Highly	بشكل بالغ
Just	تواً	Justly	بالعدل
Free	مجاناً	Freely	بحرية / بدون قيود
most	الأكثر	mostly	في معظم الأحوال

Late	صفة	The train was late
------	-----	--------------------

		She returned in the late afternoon
Late	ظرف	He arrived late this morning Have you seen Ahmed lately

Hard	صفة	Iron is hard This question is too hard
Hardly	ظرف	He works hard We hardly know each other I was angry that I could hardly speak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hardly ever = almost never</u> I'm always at home in the evening . I hardly ever go out I almost never go out in the evening • <u>Hardly any = almost no ; almost not ; very little</u> We've got hardly any food We've got almost no food We've got very little food

High	صفة	The mountain is very high
Highly	ظرف	They climbed high The plane view high above the mountain He's risen high in the world
Highly	ظرف	She's very highly paid They spoke very highly of them He was highly placed

Just	صفة	Just a moment I have just seen him
Justly	ظرف	In accordance with justice He was justly punished for his crimes

Free	صفة	You are free to do as you wish This is a free country
Freely	ظرف	You can speak quite freely in front of me , I can't tell any one what you say

Most	صفة	He spends most of his time traveling This is the most comfortable hotel in the town
Mostly	ظرف	She uses her car mostly for her job My friends are mostly teachers

<u>Well</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • she speaks English <u>well</u> • they speak <u>well</u> بالخير of him at school • well = in good health • well – known مشهور

<u>Good</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good at = clever at ماهر • Good for = useful مفيد • Good to = kind / helpful طيب / جيد • It's a good day for a swim • Milk is good for babies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well – educated متعلم • well – dressed حسن الزي
--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She's always been very good to me

Adverbs of manner ظرف الحالة

The journey was very slow

- We traveled slowly
- Hassan is a careful driver
- He drives very carefully

Adverbs of place ظرف المكان

Here , There , Somewhere , In

- I saw a policeman standing there yesterday

Adverbs of time ظرف الزمان

- Yesterday , I went to the cinema

I went to the cinema yesterday

- Nabil is going to have lunch here this evening

You can speak to him then

((ظرف زمان يوضع قبل الفعل))

Soon / just / already

Ahmed will soon be here

He's just arrived

She's already cooked the dinner

THE INFINITIVE

المصدر

المصدر ليس له فاعل و لا أفراد أو جمع و لا تدخل عليه أداة المضارع (S) أو الماضي (ED)
و المصدر إما يكون مسبوق بـ TO أو بدون TO أو مصدرًا على هيئة PARTICIPLE

TO GO للذهاب

TO BE GOING لكي يذهب

TO BE GONE لكي يختفي

TO HAVE GONE أن ذهب

I WANT GO

I EXPECT THEM TO BE GOING SOON

I WANT THE WORK TO BE DONE WITH CARE

As a subject كفاعل

- to err is human
- to live is to suffer
- to read gives pleasure

As an object كمفعول

- I hate to interrupted
- I like to sit in the sunshine

After a noun or pronoun بعد أسم أو ضمير

- He gave me some money to spend

- It's time to go home

After an adjective بعد صفة

- He's difficult to please
- Milk is good to drink
- It's nice to see you

- يأتي المصدر مع to مباشرة بعد أفعال معينة

Agree	وافق	Forget	انس	Propose	اقترح
Arrange	رتب	Hesitate	تردد	Refuse	يرفض
Attempt	المحاولة	Hope	الامل	Remember	تذكر
Care	العناية	Learn	تعلم	Regret	الأسف
Cease	الوقف	Like	مثل	Seem	يبدو
Consent	الموافقة	Manage	يدير	Swear	يقسم
Decide	قرر	Neglect	الإهمال	Try	يحاول
Determine	قرر	Prepare	إستعد	Used	مستعمل
Fail	الفشل	Promise	الوعد	Undertake	تعهد

- He promised to do his best
- We hope to start early
- He managed to solve the problem
- He tried to climb the tree
- He used to play football when he was young
- I like to play music

- يأتي المصدر بعد الافعال التي تعبر عن الامر و الرغبة و الطلب و الاذن

Advise	إنصح	Invite	ادع	Urge	الحافز
Allow	إسمح له	Oblige	إلترم	warn	حذر
Permit	الرخصة	Order	الطلب		
Remind	ذكر	Request	الطلب		
Compel	أرغم	Show how	يعرض كيف		
Encourage	شجع	Teach	علم		
Forbid	محرّم	Tell	أخبر		
Instruct	مر	tempt	أغر		

- I ordered the servant to clean the room
- He told me to meet him at seven
- He allowed me to stay longer
- I showed her how to make a cake

• يأتي المصدر بعد هذه الافعال مباشرة أو بعد مفعولها

Ask	إسأل	hate	الحقد	mean	يقصد
beg	إستجد	Intend	ينوى	Prefer	فضّل
expect	توقع	love	الحب	want	يريد

- I want to leave
- I want him to leave
- I expect to be there
- I expect him to be there

• يأتي المصدر بعد ضمائر الوصل

Whom-which-what-how-where-when

- I can't see whom to tell
- I can't se whom to tell
- I know well what to do
- She doesn't know how to make pizza
- They didn't decide where to go
- They don't know when to arrive

Helping verbs الأفعال المساعدة

1

TO BE

1

مضارع

PRESENT
AM-IS-ARE

ماضي

PAST
WAS -WERE

أسم مفعول

PAST PARTICIPLE
BEEN

أسم فاعل

PRESENT PARTICIPLE
BEING

THERE IS NO TIME FOR JOKING

THE WEATHER IS COLD TODAY
I AM READING NOW
HE WAS PLAYING IN GARDEN
THE FOOD WAS EATEN
WE ARE TO START EARLY
HE WAS TO COME EARLY
IT WAS KIND OF YOU TO HELP ME
I HAVE BEEN TO LUXOR
SHE IS GOING TO HOME
HE IS GOING TO PREPARE THE PARTY

IS BEING / ARE BEING / WAS BEING / WERE BEING يأتي بعدها صفة

HE'S BEING ANGRY
THEY WERE BEING NAUGHTY

2 TO HAVE 2			
مضارع	ماضي	أسم مفعول	أسم فاعل
<u>PRESENT</u> HAVE-HAD	<u>PAST</u> HAD	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u> HAD	<u>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</u> HAVING

HE HAS A CAR
I HAD A BATH
I HAD A SWIM
HE HAD A BAD COLD
I HAVE TO WORK HARD
THEY HAD TO CHANGE THE PLAN
YOU HAVE A STRONG CHARACTER
WE HAD JUST BEGUN THE WORK
I HAD THE ROOM CLEANED

HAVE GONE TO - سافر و لم يعد - مازال بالسفر

MY FATHER HAS GONE TO LONDON
HE HAS GONE TO PARIS

هامية
جداً جداً

HAVE BEEN TO - سافر و عاد من السفر - سبق له السفر

MY FATHER HAS BEEN TO LONDON
HE HAS BEEN TO BENHA

3 TO DO 3			
مضارع	ماضي	أسم مفعول	أسم فاعل
<u>PRESENT</u> DO/DOES	<u>PAST</u> DID	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u> DONE	<u>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</u> DOING

I DO MY WORK
I DO NOT PLAY TENNIS
HE DOESN'T LIKE COFFEE , DOES HE ?

YOU BROKE THE CUP , DIDN'T YOU ?

للطلب بألحاح و الرجاء

DO TRUST ME

DO HELP ME THIS TIME

للتأكيد على الفعل

HE DOES TRY HARD

HE DID LOVE THAT GIRL

I DID DO MY BEST

لتنهى عن القيام بفعل معين

DON'T SMOKE HERE

DON'T OPEN THE DOOR



THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

زمن المضارع البسيط

المضارع البسيط هو نفس شكل الفعل فى المصدر بدون (TO) و لكنه يتميز بإضافة حرف (S) له إذا كان الفاعل مفرد خلاف المتكلم أو المخاطب (HE-SHE-IT)

- Ahmed plays football well
- He plays in the garden

- The sun shines in the morning
- It gives us heat and light

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (ss , sh , ch , x) نضيف له (es)

- He goes to school every day
- She watches the match on T.V.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (y) يسبقها حرف ساكن تحول الى (ies)

- He carries a bag (carry)
- She studies hard (study)

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (y) يسبقها حرف متحرك (a , e , i , o , u) فلا تغيير

- He obeys his father (obey)
- She says the truth (say)

يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات و الروتين المتكرر و كثيرا ما نستخدم (ظروف التكرار) التي
توضع قبل الفعل :

Always	دائماً	Generally	عادة
Usually	عادة	Rarely	نادراً
Often	كثيراً ما	Scarcely	نادراً
Sometimes	أحياناً	Frequently	بشكل متكرر
Every day	كل يوم		

Ahmed always wears dark glasses .

He usually comes late .

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE IN THE NEGATIVE

النفى للزمن المضارع البسيط

إذا كان الفعل بدون (S) المفرد الغائب نستعمل المصدر + DON'T

- I PLAY TENNIS
- I DON'T PLAY TENNIS

- WE SPEAK ENGLISH
- WE DON'T SPEAK ENGLISH

إذا كان الفعل به (S) المفرد الغائب نحذفها و نستعمل المصدر + DOES NOT

- HE PLAYS TENNIS
- HE DOESN'T PLAY TENNIS
- SHE SPEAKS ENGLISH
- SHE DOES NOT SPEAK ENGLISH

INTERROGATIVE الاستفهام فى المضارع البسيط

إذا كان الفعل بدون (S) المفرد الغائب نستعمل (DO + الفاعل + المصدر)

- I SPEAK ENGLISH .
- DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH ?

إذا كان الفعل به (S) المفرد الغائب نحذفها و نستعمل (DOES + الفاعل + المصدر)

- HE LIVES WITH HIS PARENTS
- DOES HE LIVE WITH HIS PARENTS ?

OR

- WHO(M) DOES HE LIVE WITH ?

ANSWER الاجابة فى المضارع البسيط

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH ?

-YES , I DO.

NO , I DON'T.

DOES HE LIVE WITH HIS PARENTS ?

-YES , HE DOES.

NO , HE DOESN'T.

The present continuous tense
زمن المضارع المستمر (الان)

تكوينه

am / is / are + (v + ing)

كلماته

Now – at the moment – at present
Still – look – listen – take care - hurry

١ - للتعبير عن حدث يجرى الان :

I am reading now

We are sitting now

Listen , someone is knocking at the door

Look , a bird is flying

Take care ! a car is coming

She is still cooking the meal

At the moment we are listening to the radio

Hurry ! the bus is coming

٢- للتعبير عن نشاط حالى لم يتم و ليس بالضرورة أن يقع لحظة الكلام :

I am reading a novel by Nageeb Mahfouz this days

The committee اللجنة is considering موضوع اهتمام القضية

٣- للتعبير عن النية للقيام بشئ أو حدث لم يقع :

I am going to the cinema tonight

لا يستعمل مع الافعال الاتية الخاصة بـ (الحواس الخمسة – التفكير – العاطفة – الملكية – الافعال المساعدة)

الحواس SENSES	SEE	شاهد	العاطفة EMOTION	WANT	يريد
	HEAR	إسمع		DESIRE	الرغبة
	SMELL	الرائحة		REFUSE	يرفض
	NOTICE	الملاحظة		FORGIVE	إغفر له
التفكير THINKING	REALISE	أدرك	الملكية POSSESSION	WISH	الأمنية
	KNOW	إعرف		CARE	العناية
	UNDERSTAND	إفهم		HATE	الحقد
	MEAN	يقصد - يعنى		LOVE	الحب
	SUPPOSE	إفترض		LIKE	مثل
	BELIEVE	إعتقد		DISLIKE	الكراهية
	REMEMBER	تذكر		OWN	يملك
	RECOLLECT	تذكر		OWE	يعود لـ
	FORGET	إنس		BELONG	مملوك لـ
	RECALL	الإستدعاء		POSSESS	أمتلك
	TRUST	الثقة			
	MIND	العقل			

أيضا لا يستعمل مع الافعال الاتية BE – HAVE – DO – CAN – MUST – WILL

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

المضارع التام

التكوين

HAVE / HAS + (P.P)

أمثلة	الكلمات	الاستعمالات
- HE HAS JUST GONE OUT	JUST	يعبر عن حدث أكتمل توأً
- I HAVE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BUT I DON'T		يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى و لكن له أثر حالى

UNDERSTAND THEM		
- I HAVE LIVED HERE FOR THREE YEARS		يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و لا يزال مستمر حتى الان
- THERE HAS BEEN A LOT OF CHANGE RECENTLY . - HE HASN'T FINISHED YET	ALREADY LATELY RECENTLY YET	يستعمل مع الكلمات التالية
- I HAVE NOT SEEN HIM SINCE YESTERDAY	SINCE	يستعمل مع SINCE كحرف جر
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I HAVE NOT SEEN HIM SINCE HE WENT TO LUXOR • I HAVE BEEN HERE SINCE I LEFT SCHOOL 	SINCE	يستعمل مع SINCE اذا جاءت رابط في جملة فيها فعلا فيوضع الذي بعد SINCE في الماضي البسيط و الفعل الاخر في المضارع التام
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WE HAVE LIVED IN LUXOR FOR TEN YEARS • WE LIVED THERE FOR TEN YEARS 		تستعمل FOR و معناها لفترة كامل من الزمن - و عندما تستعمل FOR مع الماضي البسيط تدل على فترة زمنية منتهية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE HAS NEVER LEARNT ENGLISH • HAVE YOU EVER SEEN AN INDIAN FILM ? 	NEVER EVER	يستعمل في النفي مع NEVER يستعمل في الاستفهام مع EVER

لاحظ : لا تستخدم FOR مع ALL

• **WE LIVED THERE TEN YEARS .**
ALL DAY – ALL MORNING – ALL WEEK – ALL MY LIFE
I'VE LIVED HERE ALL MY LIFE . (NOT . FOR MY LIFE)

**THE PRESENT PERFECT
CONTINUOUS TENSE**

المضارع التام المستمر

التكوين

HAVE BEEN

HAS BEEN

+ VERB + ING

أمثلة	الكلمات	الاستعمالات
I am sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long ? I've been waiting for an hour , and that fool of a typist still hasn't turned up		يستعمل لإظهار طول المدة أستغرقها حدث بدأ فى الماضى و لا يزال مستمراً
I have been working all the day	Live Wait Stay Read Sleep Study	يستعمل مع الافعال التى من شأنها الاسترسال الزمنى
He has been working all the day She has been sleeping all morning	Since For All day	يستعمل مع الكلمات الاتية

المقارنة بين زمن المضارع التام و المضارع المستمر
المضارع التام : حدث أنهى تَوَاقُفَ

It has rained for two hours
It stopped raining just now

المضارع التام المستمر : حدث قد يكون لم ينتهى بعد

It has been raining for two
(perhaps it's still raining)
(perhaps the rain has stopped)

The simple past tense الماضى البسيط

التكوين

يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة ed للفعل الذى لا ينتهى بحرف e و
بإضافة d فقط للفعل الذى ينتهى بحرف e ما عدا الافعال الشاذة التى لها تصريفات خاصة

أمثلة	الكلمات	الاستعمالات
I went to the cinema yesterday	Yesterday Last night Last week Last year Ago Once	يستعمل الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات التالية

	Just now	
I went to the cinema yesterday		يعبر عن حدث وقع و اكتمل في الماضي في وقت محدد
I often walked to the office		حدث كان يتكرر وقوعه في الماضي عادة أو أسلوب لم يعد قائماً
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He used to smoke a lot The ancient Egyptians lived on agriculture 		
In olden times the Arabs buried their daughters alive		عرف أو تقليد كان متبع في الماضي
The train was ten minutes late		يعبر عن حدث وقع و اكتمل في الماضي و الوقت غير مذكور
My father worked in that bank for ten years . He lived in Alexandria for a long time		واقعة شغلت فترة من الزمن و لم تعد قائمة الآن

يأتى الماضي البسيط بعد **if only** أو **wish** ليعبر أن أمنية في الوقت الحاضر مطلوبة و غير متحققة ...

- I wish I saw Ahmed now
 - I wish I had enough money . I would buy a car
- و إذا جاء بعد **wish** أو **if only** ماضى تام فإنه يعبر عن أمنية كانت مطلوبة في الماضي و لم تتحقق
- I wish I had seen Ahmed yesterday (I'm sorry I didn't see Ahmed yesterday)
 - I wish I had had enough money . I would have bought a car .

يأتى الماضي البسيط قبل أدوات الربط الآتية :

Past simple

After
As soon as
When
until

Past perfect

- I saw the film after I had written the letter

يأتى الماضي البسيط بعد **since**

- I haven't seen Ahmed since he went to Tanta

يأتى الماضي البسيط بعد **than** في جملة **no sooner**

- She had no sooner seen the thief than she cried

يأتى بعد **when** في جملة **hardly**

- she had hardly reached the station when she changed her mind

يأتى في جملة **if**

- If (not run fast and so will miss the train)

The past continuous tense

الماضى المستمر

Was / were + (verb+ing)

- I was playing
- They were swimming

• للتعبير عن حدث استطال في الماضي لبعض الوقت

- He was living in brazil
- What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night

• الماضي المستمر يعنى أن الحدث لم يكن قد أنتهى

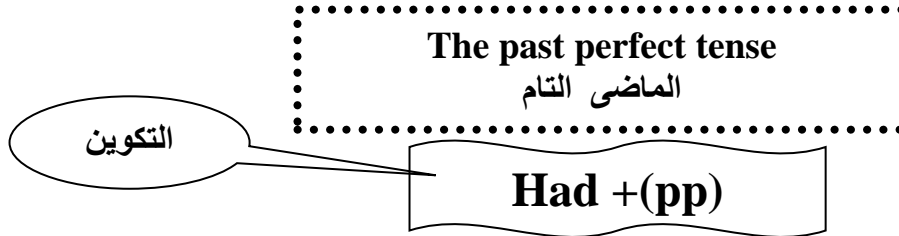
- Mona was cooking the dinner

• حدث وقع في الماضي و أثناء حدوثه وقع حدث آخر و ربما يتوقف الفعل الاول بسببه أو ظل مستمراً

- Mona burnt her hand when she was cooking the dinner
- It was raining when I got up

• الفرق بين الماضي المستمر و الماضي البسيط

- When Ahmed arrived , we were having dinner
(we had already started dinner before ahmed arrived)
- when Ahmed arrived , we had dinner
(Ahmed arrived and then we started dinner)



I had eaten my breakfast

للتعبير عن حدث ماضي كان قد تم قبل حدث ماضي آخر

When I arrived at the party , Ahmed had already gone home .

Hassan didn't want to come to the cinema with us because he had already seen the film twice .

إذا استعملنا when ذلك معناه أن الحدث الأول أكتمل وقوعه قبل أن يبدأ الحدث الثاني

When we had eaten , we began to watch T.V

When I had seen the car , h bought it .

يستعمل الماضي التام بعد after و قبل before في الجمل التي زمنها ماضي

He returned home after he had left the office

I had already finished my work before my friends arrived

يستعمل الماضي التام مع أدوات الربط

حالما As soon as - حتى Till (until) - بمجرد ما أن No sooner

- He refused to go until he ha seen all papers
- As soon as I had eaten I left the house
- She had no sooner seen the accident than she fainted أول ما شافت الحادثة غابت عن الوعي
- He had no sooner seen her than his face lit up أول ما شافها وشه نور

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

الماضي التام المستمر

التكوين

HAD BEEN + (VERB + ING)

* I HAD BEEN WORKED أنا كُنْتُ قَدْ أَشْتَغَلْتُ

• يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي حتى حدوث فعل ماض آخر

I HAD BEEN WORKED IN A SHOP FOR YEARS BEFORE I GOT THIS JOB

• يستعمل للتعبير عن حدث في الماضي أستغرق تكراره وقتاً
SHE HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET HIM ON THE PHONE

• لا يستعمل مع الافعال التى ليس لها مضارع مستمر ما عدا WISH / WANT
THE BOY WAS DELIGHTED WITH HIS NEW BICYCLE . HE HAD BEEN WANTING ONE FOR A LONG TIME.

• الفرق بين الماضى التام المستمر و الماضى التام :

WHEN I LOOKED OUT OF THE WINDOW , THE SUN HAD BEEN RISING . ((IT HAD NOT BEEN FULLY RISING))

WHEN I LOOKED OUT OF THE WINDOW , THE SUN HAD RISING . ((IT WAS UP THERE IN FULL))

CONJUGATION OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

تصريفات الافعال الشاذة الشائعة

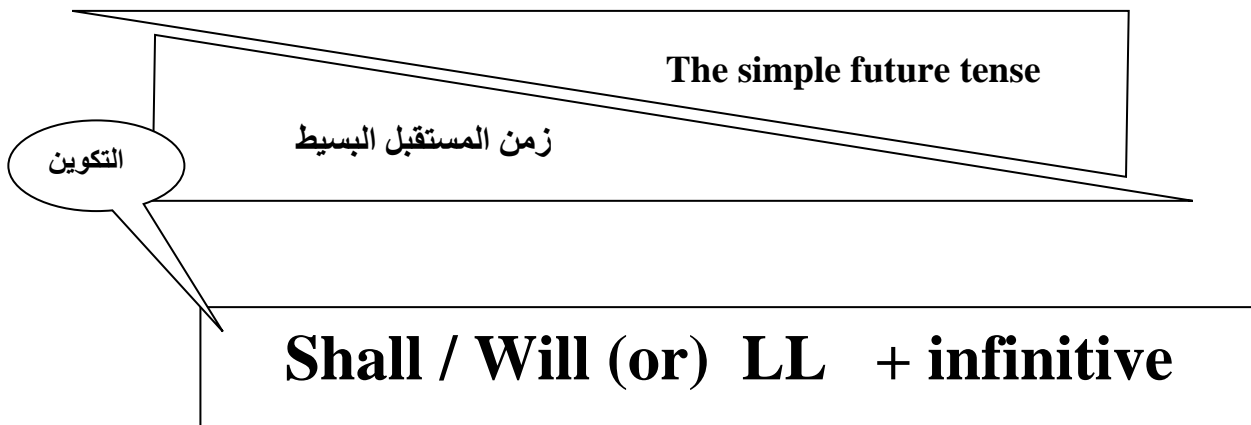
PRESENT	MEANING	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
AWAKE	يستيقظ	AWOKE	AWOKE
BEAR	يلد – يولد	BORE	BORN
BEAR	يحمل	BORE	BORNE

BEAT	يهزم – يضرب	BEAT	BEATEN
BECOME	يصبح	BECAME	BECOME
BEGIN	يبدأ	BEGAN	BEGUN
BEND	ينثني – ينثني	BENT	BENT
BID	يأمر	BADE	BIDDEN
BIND	يربط	BOUND	BOUND
BITE	يعض – يقضم	BIT	BITTEN
BLEED	ينزف	BLED	BLED
BLOW	يعصف – يهب	BLEW	BLOWN
BREAK	يكسر	BROKE	BROKEN
BREED	يربي	BRED	BRED
BRING	يحضر – يأتي بـ	BROUGHT	BROUGHT
BROADCAST	يذيع	BROADCAST	BROADCAST
BUILD	يبني	BUILT	BUILD
BURN	يحرق	BURNT	BURNT
BURST	ينفجر – ينطلق	BURST	BURST
BUY	يشترى	BOUGHT	BOUGHT
CATCH	يمسك	CAUGHT	CAUGHT
CAST	يلقي	CAST	CAST
CHOOSE	يختار	CHOSE	CHOSEN
CLING	يتعلق بـ	CLUNG	CLUNG
COME	يأتي	CAME	COME
COST	يكلف – يساوي	COST	COST
CREEP	يزحف	CREPT	CREPT
CUT	يقطع	CUT	CUT
DEAL	يتعامل	DEALT	DEALT
DIG	يحفر	DUG	DUG
DO	يفعل	DID	DONE
DRAW	يرسم – يجر	DREW	DRAWN
DRINK	يشرب	DRANK	DRUNK
DRIVE	يقود – يدفع	DROVE	DRIVEN
DWELL	يقطن	DWELT	DWELT
EAT	يأكل	ATE	EATEN
FALL	يسقط – يقع	FELL	FALLEN
FEED	يطعم – يغذي	FED	FEED
FEEL	يشعر	FELT	FELT
FIGHT	يحارب	FOUGHT	FOUGHT
FIND	يجد	FOUND	FOUND
FLEE	يهرب	FLED	FLED
FLY	يطير	FLEW	FLOWN
FORGET	ينسى	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN
FORGIVE	يعفو عن	FORGAVE	FORGIVEN
FREEZE	يتجمد	FROZE	FROZEN

GET	يحصل على	GOT	GOT
GIVE	يعطى	GAVE	GIVEN
GO	يذهب	WENT	GONE
GRIND	يطحن	GROUND	GROUND
GROW	ينمو - يصبح	GREW	GROWN
HANG	يشنق	HANGED	HANGED
HANG	يعلق	HUNG	HUNG
HEAR	يسمع	HEARD	HEARD
HIDE	يخفى	HID	HIDDEN
HIT	يضرب	HIT	HIT
HOLD	يمسك	HELD	HELD
HURT	يؤذى	HURT	HURT
KEEP	يحفظ - يحتفظ بـ	KEPT	KEPT
KNEEL	يركع	KNELT	KNELT
KNOW	يعرف	KNEW	KNOWN
LAY	يضع	LAID	LAID
LEAN	يسند - يستند	LEANT	LEANT
LIE	يرقد	LAY	LAIN
LIE	يكذب	LIED	LIED
LEAD	يقود	LED	LED
LEAP	يقفز	LEAPT	LEAPT
LEARN	يتعلم	LEARNT	LEARNT
LEAVE	يترك	LEFT	LEFT
LEND	يقرض	LENT	LENT
LET	يدع	LET	LET
LOSE	يفقد	LOST	LOST
MAKE	يصنع - يجعل	MADE	MADE
MEAN	يعنى - يقصد	MEANT	MEANT
MEET	يقابل	MET	MET
PAY	يدفع - يسدد مبلغ	PAID	PAID
PUT	يضع	PUT	PUT
READ	يقرأ	READ	READ
RIDE	يركب	RODE	RIDDEN
RING	يدق	RANG	RUNG
RISE	ينهض - يشرق	ROSE	RISEN
RUN	يجرى	RAN	RUN
SAW	يقطع بمنشار	SAWED	SAWN
SAY	يقول	SAID	SAID
SEE	يرى	SAW	SEEN
SEEK	يبحث عن	SOUGHT	SOUGHT
SELL	يبيع	SOLD	SOLD
SEND	يرسل	SENT	SENT
SET	يغرب - يضع	SET	SET

SEW	يحيك - يخيظ	SEWED	SEWN
SHAKE	يهز	SHOOK	SHAKEN
SHINE	يلمع	SHONE	SHONE
SHOOT	يطلق	SHOT	SHOT
SHOW	يرى - يعرض	SHOWED	SHOWN
SHRINK	ينكمش	SHRANK	SHRUNK
SHUT	يقفل	SHUT	SHUT
SING	يغنى	SANG	SUNG
SINK	يغرق	SANK	SUNK
SIT	يجلس	SAT	SAT
SLAY	يذبح	SLEW	SLAIN
SLEEP	ينام	SLEPT	SLEPT
SMELL	يشم	SMELT	SMELT
SOW	يبذر	SOWED	SOWN
SPEAK	يتكلم	SPOKE	SPOKEN
SPEND	يقضى - يصرف	SPENT	SPENT
SPELL	يتهجى	SPELT	SPELT
SPILL	يسكب	SPILT	SPILT
SPIN	يغزل - يدور	SPAN	SPUN
SPIT	يبصق	SPAT	SPAT
SPLIT	يشطر - ينشطر	SPLIT	SPLIT
SPOIL	يفسد	SPOILT	SPOILT
SPREAD	ينشر - يغذو	SPREAD	SPREAD
SPRING	يقفز	SPRANG	SPRUNG
STAND	يقف	STOOD	STOOD
STEAL	يسرق	STOLE	STOLEN
STICK	يلصق - يلتصق	STUCK	TUCK
STING	يلدغ	STUNG	STUNG
STRIKE	يضرب	STRUCK	STRUCK
SWEAR	يقسم - يحلف	SWORE	SWORN
SWEAT	يعرق	SWEAT	SWEAT
SWEEP	يكس	SWEPT	SWEPT
SWELL	يتورم	SWELLED	SWOLLEN
SWIM	يسبح	SWAM	SWUM
SWING	يتأرجح	SWANG	SWUNG
TAKE	ياخذ	TOOK	TAKEN
TEACH	يعلم - يدرس	TAUGHT	TAUGHT
TEAR	يمزق	TORE	TORN
TELL	يخبر	TOLD	TOLD
THINK	يفكر - يعتقد	THOUGHT	THOUGHT
THROW	يلقى - يحدف	THREW	THROWN
THRUST	يدس - يلقي	THRUST	THRUST
TREAD	يدوس	TROD	TODDEN

UNDERSTAND	يفهم	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD
WEAR	يرتدى	WORE	WORN
WEAVE	ينسج	WOVE	WOVEN
WEEP	يبكى	WEPT	WEPT
WIN	يكسب	WON	WON
WIND	يلف	WOUND	WOUND
WRITE	يكتب	WROTE	WRITTEN



I shall go to the cinema tonight

يستخدم للأخبار بحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل

They will come soon

كلماته

**Tomorrow – Next – In the future – Soon – Shortly –
In a few minutes , days , weeks , months**

**Next Friday we shall visit the zoo
They will soon visit us**

يستعمل المستقبل البسيط بعد الافعال الاتية

**Think , know , believe , doubt , suppose
Assume , expect , hope , be afraid**

عندما تقرر فعل شئ بدون سابق نيه . كرد فعل فى موقف ما

**I think I'll stay at home this evening
I don't think I'll go out tonight I'm too tired**

يستخدم أيضا مع الكلمات الاتية :

Probably

I'll probably be a bit late this evening

I'm sure

You must meet Mona I'm sure you'll like her

I expect

I expect ALI will get the job

Think

Do you think we'll win the mach ?

للتعبير عن الاحداث المؤكدة :

Winter will come again

للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية :

The president will open a new factory in Banha next week

يستخدم المضارع البسيط بدلا من المستقبل البسيط بعد الكلمات الاتية :

WHEN – AFTER – TILL – UNTIL – IF – AS SOON AS

When he comes tomorrow , I'll meet him

After he eats . he will watch T.V

I'll wait for her till she comes

If he works hard , he will succeed

Will or Going to

نستخدم will أو going to عندما يتحدث مسبقا عن حدث فى المستقبل :

- Do you think Ahmed will get the job ?
- Oh dear it's already 4 o'clock we're going to be late .

نستخدم going to عندما يكون المتكلم متأكدا من أن الحدث سوف يقع :

look at those black clouds , it's going to rain

I feel terrible now . I think I'm going to cry .

The future continuous tense
زمن المستقبل المستمر

Shall / Will + be + (verb + Ing)

I shall be studying

He will be playing

يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن حدث في المستقبل ولكن بعفوية أو بعاطفة و هذا يختلف عن المستقبل البسيط الذي يعبر عن المستقبل بقصد و موضوعية ...

I shall come to your house tomorrow (مستقبل بسيط)

I shall be coming to your house tomorrow (مستقبل مستمر)

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث من المرجح حدوثه في المستقبل

Mr. Zaki is 65, so he will be leaving the company next month

Will you be staying late at the office tomorrow ?

Yes , I will . I've a lot of work to do.

يستخدم للتعبير عن الاحداث التي سوف تستمر لبعض الوقت في المستقبل

We're washing up now , but this time next week we won't be washing up
we'll be sitting on the beach in the sun

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يبدأ في المستقبل قبل غيره

I'll be waiting for you , (when you arrive)

The future perfect tense
المستقبل التام (الاسبق)

Shall / Will (or 'LL) + have + pp

I shall have finished سأكون قد فرغت

They will have finished سيكونون قد فرغوا

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد أنتهى في المستقبل في غضون فترة زمنية معينة

كلماته

In a year's time
In two year's time
This time tomorrow
This time next week
By next Friday
By this time tomorrow
By then
Before next time
Before this time tomorrow

في مدّة السّنة
في غضون سنّتين
هذا الوقت غداً
في مثل هذا الوقت من الإِسبوع القادم
بحُدود الجمعة القادمة
بهذا الوقت غداً
في ذلك الوقت
قبل في المرة القادمة
قبل هذا الوقت غداً

I have some work to do but I'll have finished it by about eight

They will have finished the bridge in a year's time

I shall have received a reply by this time tomorrow

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون تم وقوعه في المستقبل قبل أن يحدث حدث آخر :

When I have finished this work , I will ring you

- المستقبل البسيط لا يتعرض لتحديد مدة أو لأسبقيّة فعل على فعل
- I shall have dinner by 8 O'clock
- المستقبل التام يعبر عن علاقة أسبقيّة بين الفعل و الزمن أو بين الفعل و فعل آخر
- I shall have had dinner by 8 O'clock
- يمكن أن تحل MAY أو MIGHT محل WILL في المستقبل التام فيتغير المعنى من اليقين الى الشك أو الجواز (الاحتمالية)

By 2020 pollution will have been eliminated (certain)

بحلول ٢٠٢٠ سيزال التلوث

By 2022/22/20240 the common cold may have been cured (uncertain)

بحلول ٢٠٢٠ سيعالج الزكام العادي

By 2020 the Jupiter might have been visited (very uncertain)

بحلول ٢٠٢٠ سيزار المشتري

النفى / Negation

- Verb to be (am not – is not / are not / was not / were not)
- Verb to have (have not – has not – had not)
- Defective verbs الأفعال المعيوبّة

1

Will not / shall not / would not / should not

Can not / could not / may not / might not

Must not / ought not to / don't have to

Will not

سوف لن

shall not	لَنْ
would not	لَا
should not	يَجِبُ أَنْ لَا
Can not	لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ
could not	لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ
may not	قَدْ لَا
might not	قَدْ لَا
Must not	لَا يَجِبُ أَنْ
ought not to	لَا يَجِبُ أَنْ
don't have to	ليس من الضروري أن

He is clever	he is not clever	he isn't clever
He may com	he may not come	he mayn't come
She can play music	she can not play music	she can't play music

Affirmative الايجاب -----negative السالب

2

Used to	أعتاد أن	Used not to -----didn't use to
Ought to	يجب	Ought not to-----
Need to	يحتاج	Need not to – do not have to
Dare to	يجرؤ	Dare not to -----

He used to smoke
He used not to smoke
He didn't use to smoke

They dare to speak openly
They dare not to speak openly

تنفى الفعل المضارع البسيط الخالى من حرف S المفرد الغائب
بـ do not ثم المصدر

3

- I speak English
 - I do not speak English
 - I don't speak English
- You leave the door open

- You do not leave the door open
 - You don't leave the door open
- They play football
 - They do not play football
 - The don't play football

تنفى الفعل المضارع البسيط الخالى وبه حرف s المفرد الغائب بـ does not ثم
المصدر مع حذف s المفرد الغائب

- He writes clearly
 - He does not write clearly
 - He doesn't write clearly
- She studies hard
 - She does not study hard
 - She doesn't study hard

و تنفى الماضى البسيط بـ did not ثم المصدر

- He went to the cinema yesterday
 - He did not go to the cinema yesterday
 - He didn't go to the cinema yesterday
- I saw them
 - I did not see them
 - I didn't see them

Verb to have as a principal رئيسى verb

- I have a car
- I don't have a car
- I don't have a car
- I have not a car
- I haven't a car
- He has a car
- He does not have a car

4

- He doesn't have a car
- He has not a car
- He hasn't a car

- He had a car
- He did not have a car
- He didn't have a car
- He had not a car
- He hadn't a car

5

Questions

نفي

في السؤال المنفي نضع not قبل الفاعل اذا كان أسم أو بعد الفاعل اذا كان ضميرا

Why do you come early ?

Why do you not come early ?

Why don't you come early ?

Why did you come early ?

Why did you not come early ?

Why didn't you come early ?

Why does Ahmed come early ?

Why does not Ahmed come early ?

Why doesn't Ahmed come early ?

Why does he not come early ?

Why did Ahmed come early ?

Why did not Ahmed come early ?

Why didn't Ahmed come early ?

Why did he not come early ?

Command الامر

6

للهي نستخدم do not قبل فعل الامر :

- Writ it twice
- *Do not write it twice*
- Send him this letter
- *Do not send him this letter*
- Let him go
- *Do not let him go*

7

SOME

تحويل some الى no بدون نفي الفعل . أو تحويل some الى any مع نفي الفعل :

Affirmative إثبات	Negative with no نفي بدون نفي الفعل	Negative with any نفي مع نفي الفعل
Someone	No one	Anyone
Somebody	Nobody	Anybody
Somewhere	Nowhere	Anywhere
Something	Nothing	Anything

- *I give him some money*
- *I give him no money*
- *I do not give him any money*
- *I heard somebody speaking*
- *I heard nobody speaking*
- *I did not hear anybody speaking*
- *He went somewhere*
- *He went nowhere*
- *He did not go anywhere*
- *Eat something*
- *Eat nothing*
- *Do not eat anything*

نفي

Always , sometimes , often , usually

8

لنفي هذه الكلمات نفياًً باتاًً نستخدم never و تحذف هذه الكلمات من الجملة :

He usually goes to the theatre

He never goes to the theatre

Sometimes , they win

They never win

أما إذا كان النفي جزئياً وليس باتاًً فننفي بالطريقة العادية مع بقاء هذه الكلمات في الجملة :

He does not usually go to the theatre

It did not always rain during our stay there
He should not do that very often

هو يَجِبُ أَنْ لَا يَعْمَلَ ذَلِكَ فِي أَغْلَبِ الْأَحْيَانِ

نفى
Every , Any , Each

9

تحول هذه الكلمات في النفي البات الى no و إلا فتنفى ب not مع بقاء الفعل على حاله :

Every boy came late
No boy came late
Not every boy came late

Anyone can solve this problem
No one can solve this problem
Not any one can solve this problem

نفى
All

10

إذا نفينا all ب not all فقد تم استثناء البعض أما إذا نفينا ب none of them فقد وقع النفي على الجميع بلا استثناء ...

All the pupils in the school are clever
Not all the pupils in the school are clever
None of them is clever يليها فعل مفرد
هناك كلمات مثل someday , never , ever لا نفى لها الا بكلمة never و توضع قبل الفعل .
Someday they will win
They will never win
Have you ever been to Rome ?
No , I've never been there

AND

11

إذا كانت and تربط جملتين فاعلها واحد تحول and الى or بعد نفي الفعل الاول و وضع الثاني في المصدر بدون to

- *we went to the cinema and enjoyed the film*
- *we did not go to the cinema or enjoy the film*

أما إذا كانت and تربط جملتين لهما فاعلان مختلفان تظل and بدون تغيير و ينفي فعل كل جملة على حده

- *The boy went to the cinema and his sister stayed at home*

- The boy did not go to the cinema and his sister did not stay at home either

BOTH.....AND

12

ننفي both.....and بـ neither.....nor مع مراعاة أن الفعل يتبع الفعل الثاني .

both the officer and the soldiers are brave

neither the officer nor the soldiers are brave

لاحظ أن الفاعل في الجملة الأخيرة جمع soldiers

Both Ahmed and Hassan are children

Neither Ahmed nor Hassan is a child

لاحظ أن الفاعل المجاور للفعل مفرد . child

Both of them are children

Neither of them is a child

Eitheror

13

ننفي either.....or بـ neithernor

either he or sister must go

neither he nor his sister must go

Also , Too , As well

14

عند نفي هذه الكلمات تحول either وتوضع آخر الجملة مع نفي الفعل

- Ali also playS music
- Ali doesn't play music either
- Ali plays music too / as well
- Ali doesn't play music either

And so do I / And so did I

15

ننفي الفعل الأصلي و تحول and so الى and neither

He went to the cinema and so did I

He didn't go to the cinema and neither did I

AsAs

16

تتحول as.....as في النفي الى not asas أو not soas

he is as clever as his friend

he is not as clever as his friend
he is not so clever as his friend

Just , recently , already , presently

17

تتحول هذه الكلمات في النفي الى yet في آخر الجملة مع نفي الفعل بـ not

I have already seen this film
I have not seen this film yet
He has just arrived
He has not arrived yet

Never , hardly , seldom , not only , scarcely

18

Never	أبداً
Hardly	من غير المحتمل
Seldom	نادراً
not only	ليس وحيداً
scarcely	بالكاد
rarely	نادراً

We rarely go to the cinema nowadays

I shall never see my home again

He not only succeeded but his father agreed to let him fly to Italy as well

She hardly had seen the thief when she cried

النفي مع قلب الفعل و الفاعل على هيئة السؤال فإذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في أول الجملة يسبق الفعل الفاعل كما في السؤال (و هو يعطى الجملة قوة تعبيرية و تستعمل في الاسلوب الادبي فقط)

Rarely do we go to cinema nowadays

Never shall I see my home again

Not only did he succeed but his father agreed to let him fly to Italy as well

Hardly had she seen the thief when she cried

Must

19

إذا كانت **must** تعبر عن الالتزام **obligation** أو **necessity** فتتحول في النفي الى **mustn't**
أو **shouldn't** بمعنى النهي أو **needn't** أو **don't have to** بمعنى إنتفاء الضرورة
أو عدم الالتزام ...

you must take a taxi

you shouldn't take a taxi (don't be so wasteful)

you needn't take a taxi (the weather is fine and the way isn't long)

you don't have to take a taxi (no one wants you to)

Must be

20

عندما تعبر *must* عن شبه اليقين *near certainly* تتحول في الجملة المنفية الى *can't* بمعنى لا يمكن أو لا يعقل ...

He must be tired

Ha can't be tired

He must have been mistaken

He can't have been mistaken

A Lot

21

A lot – a lot of – a great deal – a great deal of

تتحول هذه الكلمات عندما نعبر عن الكمية الى *much* عند النفي مع نفي الفعل

My father smokes a lot

My father does not smoke much

He did a great deal of work

He did not do much work

A Lot of

22

A lot of – a great many

تتحول هذه الكلمات عندما نعبر عن العدد الى *many* مع نفي الفعل

He smokes a great many cigarettes

He does not smoke many cigarettes

He bought a lot of pencils

He did not buy many pencils

نهاية الجزء الثاني

كيفية عمل سؤال **How to make a question**

تنقسم الى قسمين

أولاً : أسئلة ب هل و هي التي تبدأ بأفعال مساعدة و تكون إجابتها بواحدة من

Yes , No , I don't know , I have no idea

- They are at home .
are they at home ?
- I have finished my work .
Have you finished your work ?
- I shall go to Alexandria .
Will you go to Alexandria ?

إذا كان فعل الجملة جزء من *to*
be أو من *to have* أو أحد
الأفعال الناقصة يكون الاستفهام
بتقديم الفعل على الفاعل .

<p>▪ They work hard Do they work hard ?</p>	<p>إذا كان فعل الجملة في المضارع البسيط بدون s نضع do في مقدمة السؤال و يبقى الفعل كما هو .</p>
<p>▪ He helps the poor Does he help the poor ?</p>	<p>إذا كان فعل الجملة في المضارع البسيط المنتهى بـ s نضع does في مقدمة السؤال و نحذف حرف s من الفعل .</p>
<p>▪ He bought a new car Did he buy a new car ?</p>	<p>إذا كان فعل الجملة في الماضي البسيط نضع did في مقدمة السؤال و يحول الماضي الى مصدر الفعل بدون to</p>

ثانيًا : أسئلة تبدأ بأدوات إستفهام .
 في هذه الحالة تحدد المراد الاستفهام عنه ثم نستخدم أداة استفهام مناسبة من الادوات الاتية و بعدها نتبع نفس الطريقة في تقديم الفعل على الفاعل
 (((ما عدا في حالة what – who – حينما تسأل عن فاعل أو مبتدأ)))

1	<p>للسؤال عن الفاعل Who Who came yesterday ? (Ali)</p>
٢	<p>للسؤال عن مفعول أو مجرور Whom Whom did you meet yesterday ? (Raghda) To whom did you write ? Whom did you send for ?</p>
٣	<p>للسؤال عن فاعل غير عاقل What What sang on the tree ? (bird)</p>
٤	<p>للسؤال عن مفعول أو مجرور غير عاقل What What did you see on the tree ? (a bird) What is it for ?</p>
٥	<p>للسؤال عن الفعل What What are you doing (writing from a magazine)</p>
٦	<p>لأختيار عاقل أو غير عاقل من بين محددين أو معلومين Which Which boy car first ? (Ali) Which do you play , the guitar or the piano ? (the guitar)</p>
٧	<p>للسؤال عن المالك عاقل أو غير عاقل Whose Whose car is this ? (Ali's) Whose is that dog ? (mine)</p>
٨	<p>للسؤال عن الزمن When When did the accident happen ? (an hour age)</p>
٩	<p>للسؤال عن المكان Where Where did the accident come to your knowledge ?</p>
١٠	<p>للسؤال عن السبب أو الغرض Why</p>

	Why did he stay at home ? Why doesn't he work harder ?
١١	How للسؤال عن الطريقة How do you go to school ? (on foot)
١٢	How للسؤال عن الصحة How is your father ? he's fine . thank you

عبارات إستفهامية

Question phrases

What time	What time did you leave ? at half past five
What color	What color is the carpet ? green
What kind of	What kind of shop is it ? it's a news agent's
What sort of	What sort of shop is it ? it's a news agent's
What about	I'm hungry أنا جعان (or ☺) I'm not hungry What about you ? أنت Yes , me too . (or ☺) me neither ولا أنا
How much	السؤال عن الكمية أو السعر How much did you pay for this pencil ? (75 P.T) How much was this pencil ?
How many	السؤال عن العدد How many brothers have you ? two
How often	كم مرة – للسؤال عن عدد المرات How often do you go to the cinema ? once a month
How old	السؤال عن العمر How old are you ? sixteen
How long	السؤال عن المسافة أو المدة الزمنية How long is the distance to the station ? 2 kilometers How long did you stay in Alexandria ? a whole week
How far	كم للمسافة How far is your school from your house ? only a short walk
How high	السؤال عن الارتفاع How high is the tower of cairo ?
How tall	السؤال عن الطول How tall is your brother ?
How wide	السؤال عن الاتساع How wide is the hall ?
How large	السؤال عن الحجم How large is the high dam ?
How deep	السؤال عن العمق How deep is the well (البنر) ?

لاحظ الآتي :

How + صفة	What + أسم
How old	What age
How much	What price
How long / far	What distance
How heavy	What weight
How high / tall	What high
How deep	What depth

أسئلة في المواقف Questions in situations

Offers and invitations العرض و الدعوة	
1. Can I help you ? 2. Shall I do it for you ? 3. Would you like me to get you a taxi ?	العرض و الدعوة
<u>Agreement</u> الموافقة 1. Yes , please . 2. Thank you very much . 3. That's very kind of you .	<u>Disagreement</u> الرفض 1. No , thank you 2. But it's all right . I can manage

Requests الطلب	
1. would you mind taking me to the station ? 2. will you wait a moment , please ? 3. could you tell me when the next train is ?	الطلب
<u>Agreeing</u> الرد بالموافقة 1. NO NOT AT ALL (I DON'T MIND AT ALL) 2. ALL RIGHT 3. YES OF COURSE / SURE / CERTAINLY	<u>Declining</u> اعتذار لعدم التمكن 1. unfortunately I haven't time 2. I have to go now , actually 3. I'm sorry , but I'm just going out 4. I'm afraid I can't just at the moment

Suggestions الاقتراح	
1. shall we go for a swim ? 2. what about / how about playing cards ? 3. why don't we go shopping ?	الاقتراح
<u>Agreeing</u> الرد بالموافقة 1. it's a good idea / ok / fine 2. yes , let's do that 3. yes , why not ?	<u>DISAPPROVAL / Declining</u> اعتذار لعدم التمكن 1. I'm sorry it's too hot for me let's go to the club instead 2. that would be nice , but I have to meet someone

السؤال المذيل QUESTION TAG

السؤال المذيل عبارة استفهامية يقصد بها تأييد جملة خبرية أو رجاء :

إذا كانت الجملة الخبرية منفية يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت : • Mona didn't arrive yesterday , did she ? • They won't come tomorrow , will they ? • I can't swim , can I ?	إذا كانت الجملة الخبرية مثبتة يكون السؤال المذيل منفيًا : • Ahmed is here , isn't he ? • It was lovely today , wasn't it ? • You'll be on holiday next week , won't you ? • Ahmed likes this weather , doesn't he ?
---	---

• They left early , didn't they ?

صيغ خاصة للسؤال المذيل :

I am Aren't I ?

I'm tired , aren't I ?

I'm tired , am not I ?

Need

We need to ask first , don't we ?

We needn't ask first , need we ?

Used to

They used to play together , didn't they ?

لتخفيف نبرة الامر

Open the door , will you ?

Shut the window , would you ?

Come here , won't you ?

Stand up , could you ?

Had better / 'd better – hadn't

You'd better go , hadn't you ?

Would rather / 'd rather – wouldn't

You'd rather stay , wouldn't you ?

Let's – shall

Let's have some fresh air , shall we ?

Inversion of subject and verb

After certain adverbs

((تقديم الفعل على الفاعل))

فى غير حالات الاستفهام و بدء الجملة بـ here أو there قد يقدم
الفعل على الفاعل فى الاسلوب الادبى أو القانونى لذا يفضل عدم لجوء
الطالب اليه فى غير ضرورة

يأتى الفعل قبل الفاعل فى الحالات الاتية :

Questions :

Are you at home at 7 o'clock ?

1

Where did he go yesterday ?

Question tags

He is a doctor , isn't he ?

She came late , didn't she ?

2

بدلاً من **if** عند حذفها في الأسلوب الأدبي أو القانوني

- if he worked hard , he would succeed .
- should he work hard , he would succeed .
- if he had run fast , he would have caught the train .
- had he run fast , he would have caught the train .
- if I were you , I would help him .
- were I you , would help him .

3

إذا جاءت الصفة في أول الجملة بقصد إعطائها قوة في التعبير في الأسلوب الأدبي خاصة .

The pupil was happy when he succeeded .

Happy was the pupil when he succeeded .

The lesson is difficult to answer .

Difficult is the lesson to answer .

4

إذا جاءت الظروف الاتية في أول الجملة بقصد التأكيد

never	لا أبداً I have never been to London Never have I been to London
Often	غالباً He has often warned me not to listen to her Often has he warned me not to listen to her
In vain (vainly)	بلا جدوى - عبثاً He tried in vain to open the door Vainly did he try to open the door
Here	عند بدء الجملة بـ here أو there أو then The man I spoke to you about is here Here is the man I spoke to you about Here comes the milkman
There is Are	بمعنى (يوجد) There are flowers of all colors in the garden

5

Have been	There have been many wars in the history of the world . There هناك و الى هناك goes everyone Then وتلا ذلك marched soldiers
Nowhere	ليس في أى مكان Water is found nowhere in the desert Nowhere in desert is water found
No longer	لم يعد بعد We no longer use kerosene stoves No longer do we use kerosene stoves
Seldom Rarely	نادرًا Mona seldom visits us Seldom does mona visit us
Twice	مرتين I visited Europe twice Twice did I visit Europe
Little	قلما Little does he realize how foolish he looks
On no account	بأى حال من الاحوال On no account must you smoke again
By no means	كلا - حاشا - مطلقا By no means does he smoke At no time has it been so easy as nowadays

بعد الظروف التي تبدأ بـ only مثل

Only by chance
Only with difficulty
Only on rare occasions
Only by luck
Only when
Only then
Only today
Only yesterday

6

فقط عندما نتغلب على مشاكلنا
Only then can we overcome our problems
Only by luck could he pass the test .

بعد (عطف مثبت على مثبت) and so (عطف نفي على نفي)

he likes chocolate and so does she
he doesn't like chocolate and neither does she

7

إذا جاءت العبارات الآتية في أول الجملة

No soonerthan.....
Hardly.....when.....
Scarcely.....when.....
Not only.....
So.....such.....

8

No sooner had he bought his bicycle than he smashed **هشم** the head light **الفانوس**

Hardly had he recovered from influenza when he caught malaria

So hot is the pot that I can't hold it

Such a noise did they make that no one overtook him **يلاحقه**

Such was their noise that I almost burst with anger

هكذا كانت ضوضائهم حيث أطفح بالغضب تقريباً

Not only did he break his promise but he told a lie as well

ليس فقط نقض وعده لكنه أخبر كذبة أيضاً

Active voice and passive voice

المبنى للمعلوم و المبنى للمجهول

أركان الجملة المبنية للمعلوم (مفعول + فعل متعدي + فاعل)

Subject + Transitive + Object

أركان الجملة المبنية للمجهول (المبتدأ + be + pp + الفاعل الأصلي)

Affected subject + be + pp + (by agent)

طريقة تحويل الجملة من مبنى للمعلوم الى مبنى للمجهول :

١. نحدد الأركان الثلاثة في الجملة المبنية للمعلوم (الفاعل و الفعل المتعدي و المفعول)

٢. يوضع المفعول في أول الجملة ليصير المبتدأ فيها

٣. نضع be مصرفاً في زمن الفعل الأصلي بما يلائم المبتدأ الجديد ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الأصلي

٤. عند الضرورة نضع الفاعل الأصلي by + agent / doer

٥. هذا و تبني الجملة للمجهول حينما يكون الاهتمام منصب على المفعول أو كان الفاعل غير معروف

ملحوظة : لابد للفعل المتعدي من مفعول و أحيانا يأخذ مفعولين

- The boy eats that food
- That food is eaten by the boy

-
- *The boy ate the food*
 - *The food was eaten by the boy*
-

-
- *The boy will eat the food*
 - *The food will be eaten by the boy*
-

-
- *The boy is going to eat the food*
 - *The food is going to be eaten by the boy*
-

-
- *The boy is eating the food*
 - *The food is being eaten by the boy*
-

-
- *The boy was eating the food*
 - *The food was being eaten by the boy*
-

-
- *The boy has been eaten the food*
 - *The food has been eaten by the boy*
-

-
- *The boy had eaten the food*
 - *The food had been eaten by the boy*
-

حالات خاصة

١. إذا كان فعل الجملة المبنيّة للمعلوم have بمعنى يمتلك يحول الى own أو possess

I have a car
A car is owned by me
A car belongs to me

٢. إذا جاء في الجملة المبنيّة للمعلوم حال adverb يوضع قبل التصريف الثالث في الجملة المبنيّة للمجهول

The teacher punished the boy severely
The boy was punished .

The pupils can solve the problem quickly
The problem can be quickly solved .

٣. يتم الاستغناء عن ذكر الفاعل الأصلي doer إذا كان مفهوم من سياق المعنى أو أحد الكلمات الآتية people , somebody , someone أو غير ذي أهمية أو غير معروف

The police arrested the thief
The thief was arrested

Someone broke the window
The window was broken

They saw me walking down the street
I was seen walking down the street

People speak well of her
She is well spoken of

٤. إذا كان فعل الجملة المبنية للمعلوم من الأفعال التي لها مفعولين يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول العاقل
مثل give , send , show , tell , ask

He gave me a present
I was given a present

و يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول غير العاقل و نضع to قبل المفعول العاقل

A present was given to me

٥. إذا كان فاعل الجملة المبنية للمعلوم nobody أو no one لا يذكر في المجهول مع نفى الفعل

Nobody has seen him yet
لا أحد رآه لحد الآن

He was not been seen yet
هو ما رأى لحد الآن

٦. عندما تبدأ الجملة المبنية للمعلوم بعبارة مثل

1. People say

الناس يَقُولُونَ

2. Doctors think

الأطباء يَعْتَقِدُونَ

3. Scientists believe

العلماء يَعْتَقِدُونَ

4. The papers say

الصحف تَقُولُ

People say that peace will prevail
It is said that peace will prevail

يُقَالُ بِأَنَّ السَّلامَ سَيَسُودُ

Doctors think it is malaria
It is thought to be malaria

يُعْتَقَدُ بِأَنَّهُ كَانَتْ مَلَارِيَا

They say he's jealous of her
It's said he's jealous of her

يُقَالُ بِأَنَّهُ غَيُورٌ مِنْهَا

Some people still believe that fairies exist

العفاريت exist

It is still believed that fairies exist
Fairies are still believed to exist

٧. فعل الامر يحول الى let.....be

Open the door
Let the door be opened

٨. النهي يحول الى don't letbe

Don't open the door
Don't let the door be opened

٩. عندما يكون الفاعل و المفعول شخصا واحدا نستعمل ضمير انعكاس يعود على الفاعل في المبني للمجهول

He let people cheat him
He let himself be cheated

Don't let people hear you
Don't let yourself be heard

Don't let your wife mock تسخر you
Don't let yourself mocked (by your wife)

١٠. إذا كان فعل الجملة المبنية للمعلوم من الافعال التي يليها المصدر بدون to مثل
Make , Hear , Help , See , Let يعطى المصدر مع to في الجملة المبنية للمجهول :

We heard warda sing
Warda was heard to sing

He made me write the lesson
I was made to write the lesson

١١. المضارع التام المستمر أو الماضي التام المستمر يبني للمجهول كما لو كان المضارع التام أو الماضي التام :

He has been writing a letter
A letter has been written

We had been building the house
The house had been built

١٢. إذا كانت الجملة المبنية للمعلوم استفهامية يتحول الفعل المساعد فيها
عند تحويلها الى مبنية للمجهول الى verb to be

Do people speak English all over the world ?
Is English spoken all over the world ?

Does she break the plates ?
Are the plates broken ?

Has anyone broken the window ?
Has the window been broken ?

١٣. إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام who تحول الى by whom

Who killed the man ?
By whom was the man killed ?

Who will carry out the project ?

By whom will the project be carried out ?

١٤. إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام who تحول الى whom

Whom did the teacher punish yesterday ?

Who did the teacher punish yesterday ?

- Who was punished by the teacher yesterday

Whom did the thief steal last week ?

Who did the thief steal last week ?

- Who was stolen last week ?

١٥. أدوات الاستفهام الاخـرى

Where did they hide the money

Where was the money hidden ?

How could they overcome the problem ?

How could the problem be overcome ?

When are they going to tell the people ?

When are the people going to be told ?

Why must I type the letters ?

Why must the letters be typed by me ?

١٦. إذا جاء بعد المفعول (مصدر مع to) مثل

Tell / Ask / Advise / Expect

He advised me to give up smoking

I was advised to give up smoking

١٧. أحيانا يبنى المصدر للمجهول

I never expected the police to arrest the thief

I never expected the thief to be arrested

١٨. أحيانا يكون المفعول به noun clause

Why he is sad is known to every body

It is known to everybody why he is sad

تحويل جملة خبرية من جملة مبنية للمجهول الى جملة مبنية للمعلوم

- نضع الفاعل الذى بعد by فى أول الجملة و اذا كان محذوف عليك أستنتاجه أو تخمينه من سياق الجملة
- نحدد زمن be و نضع الفعل الاصلى (الذى تجده فى التصريف الثالث) بما يلائم الفاعل الجديد
- تحذف be و (by + agent) إن وجدت
- نضع المفعول به بعد الفعل مباشرة

The letter was written by Ahmed

Ahmed wrote the letter

The thief has been arrested

The police have arrested the thief

The lesson is being explained

The teacher is explaining the lesson

The window could be broken

Someone could break the window

تحويل سؤال مبنى للمجهول الى سؤال مبنى للمعلوم

- تحول verb to be الى الفعل المناسب المساعد
- يليه الفاعل الذى قام بالفعل حقيقة
- يليه الفعل و المفعول

Is the house cleaned ?

***Does the servant clean the house ?**

Is the house built by the men ?

***Are the men building the house ?**

Was the enemy attacked yesterday ?

***Did our army attack the enemy yesterday ?**

could the problem be solved ?

***could they solve the problem**

have the books been collected ?

***has the teacher collected the books ?**

تتحول who الى by whom

by whom was the man killed ?
who killed the man

تتحول who الى whom

who was punished by the teacher ?
whom did the teacher punish ?

باقى أدوات الاستفهام

Why was the work neglected ? أهمل
Why did they neglect the work ?

When will the patient be examined ?
When will the doctor examine the patient ?

MODEL VERBS = الافعال النموذجية

1 - SHALL

تستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل مع الضمائر we , I

We shall be away next week
We'll be away next week

I shall be ready in about half an hour
I'll be ready in about half an hour

I shall have finished the book by Friday
I'll have finished the book by Friday

I shall not be here next week
I shan't be here next week
We shan't stay long

يمكن استخدام shall مع الضمائر الاخرى لتأكيد المستقبل

I will go out ; no one shall keep me in
He shall never forget my good advice

تستخدم للتعبير عن النية intention اذا جاءت بعد الفاعل

I shall visit luxor tomorrow

I intend to visit luxor tomorrow

تستخدم في اسلوب عرض المساعدة او الخدمة
shall اذا جئت قبل الفاعل على شكل سؤال

shall I open the window ?

shall I carry your bag for you ?

تستخدم في تقديم الاقتراح suggestion

shall I ? / shall we ?
I / we +suggest (v + ing)

I suggest going out this evening

تستخدم أيضا في تقديم الوعد promise

I shall / I'll get your money back .

I promise I'll get your money back .

2 - WILL

تستخدم will للتعبير عن المستقبل مع كل الضمان

they say that it will rain tomorrow

life will be very different in a hundred years

enjoy your trip . thank you . I'm sure I will

غالبا تستخدم will مع الكلمات الاتية

- Probably من المحتمل

I'll probably be a bit late this evening

- I'm sure أنا متأكد

You must meet mona . I'm sure you'll like her

- I expect أنا أتوقع

I expect samy will get the job

- I think أنا أظن

Do you think we'll win the match

- I hope أنا أمل

I hope all of you succeed .

تستخدم will فى سؤال مزيل لتخفيف حدة الامر أو للرجاء :

shut the door , will you ?

you won't tell him , will you ? = I hope not .

تستخدم will بمعنى can لتبين على سبيل التأكيد

this car will hold six people

تستخدم will فى مواقف أخرى تالية :_____

<i>That bag looks heavy . I will help you with it</i>	عرض المساعدة
<i>I've asked Ahmed to help me but he won't</i>	موافقة أو رفض عمل
<i>The car won't start . what's wrong with it</i>	شئ ما
<i>* I promise to phone you as soon as I arrive</i>	الوعد بأن تفعل شيئاً
<i>I'll phone you as soon as I arrive</i>	
<i>Will you shut the door , please ?</i>	الرجاء أو طلب شئ
<i>Will you telephone me later , please ?</i>	من شخص
<i>I think I'll buy this car</i>	اتخاذ قرار وليد اللحظة
<i>Oh no I forget I'll do it now</i>	
<i>Will you sit down ?</i>	الدعوة
<i>Will you come to tea tomorrow ?</i>	
<i>Will you have dinner with us ?</i>	
<i>Will you visit us to see our new house ?</i>	
<i>I sent the parcel last week , so they'll have it by now</i>	اليقين
<i>He left an hour ago , so he'll at home by now</i>	
<i>You will do as I tell you .</i>	الامر الحازمة و لا
<i>Nurses will wear uniform at all times .</i>	يتم اختصار will فى هذه الحالة
<i>Boys will be boys</i>	تعبير عن العادة و الدأب الذى لا يتغير
<i>A dog will obey his master</i>	الأولاد سَيَكُونُونَ أولاد
<i>Accidents will happen</i>	أي كلب سَيَطِيعُ سيده
<i>Oil will float on water</i>	الحوادث سَتَحْدُثُ
<i>He will ask silly questions</i>	النفط سَيَغُومُ على الماء
	هو سَيَسْأَلُ أسئلةً سخيفةً

3 - SHOULD

تدل should على زمن المضارع و هى ليست ماضى shall الا فى حالة

تحويل الجملة من الكلام المباشر الى غير المباشر .

He said to me . I shall visit you tomorrow

He told me that he would visit me the next day

تنبه should على فكرة و لا تدل على حدث واقع فعلا

he is here

he should be here

تستخدم should للنصح و الاستحباب

you must be careful

you should be careful

تنبه على أن الواقع على خلاف ما ينبغي

You should be ashamed of yourself

تدل على شيء مرغوب فيه لكن لا يرقى الى درجة الوجوب

Try to help or something : why should I ?

في حالة النفي تعبر shouldn't عن واقع غير مستحب بأعتبار أن هناك فكرة أو حال أفضل و أكرم

The children shouldn't be playing

= (they ought to be / to have been in class)

you shouldn't do that

= (you are old enough to know better)

عند تعلق should بالماضي تصبح should have و تعبر عن شيء خلاف الواقع

you should have come earlier = (but you didn't)

تستخدم عند توجيه اللوم و التنبيه في موقع الخطأ على الصبح الذي كان ينبغي

We should have booked well in advance كان يجب أن نحجز حسناً مقدماً

= (but we didn't and now we've only got those uncomfortable seats)

و مثلما تنبه should have المثبتة على ما لم يقع . تنبه should not have النفية على ما حدث فعلاً :

You should not have sent that fool . مَا كَانَ يَجِبُ أَنْ تُرْسَلَ ذَلِكَ الْأَحْمَقُ

= (but you sent him and only spoiled the day) لَكِنَّكَ أُرْسَلْتَهُ وَأَفْسَدْتَ الْيَوْمَ فَقَطْ

تأتي should بعد الافعال الاتية

Suggest	يقترح
Recommend	يوصي
Demand	يطلب - يتطلب
Insist	يصر
Propose	يفترض - يقترح

They insisted that we should meet again to discuss that matter

She demands that I should apologize to her

تأتي should بعد الصفات الاتية

Important	مهم
Natural	طبيعي
Strange	غريب
Odd	شاذ
Surprised	مُفاجئ
Surprising	المُفاجئة
Typical	مثالي
Funny	مضحك

Essential	ضروري
Interesting	الإهتمام
expected	متوقع

It's strange that he should be late . he's usually on time

I was surprised that he should say such a thing .

تأتى should بعد lest و بعد so that و بعد for fear that للتعبير عن التوقع

he works lest he should fail

I remained silent , for fear that he should hear me

The door was locked so that no one should get out

تأتى should فى جملة if لتعطى وقعا مهذبا أو ملطفاً لفعل الشرط و يمكننا تبين نوع الشرط (الاول و الثانى)
من جواب الشرط :

if I should die , you would get the money (شرط تمثيلى - نوع ثانى)

if you should be late , I'll wait for you (شرط يقينى - نوع أول)

تحل should محل if فى حالة الشرط من النوع الاول أو الثانى :

if he works hard , he will succeed = (should he work hard , he will succeed)

if he worked hard , he would succeed = (should he worked hard , he would succeed)

تستخدم should like to بمعنى want to

I should like to be rich = (I want to be rich)

We should all like to become great men

= (we all want to become great men)

I should like to ask a question

= (I want to ask a question)

تستخدم للتعبير I believe بمعنى I should think

Can you come ? yes , I should think so . تستطيع المجئ ؟ نعم ، موش عايزة كلام .

= (I believe I can come)

الواجب ب duty

You should pay your debts

You shouldn't tell lies

النصيحة advice

I think you should go by air , it's much quicker

You shouldn't park in this street . it's narrow

جما if

If you should be late , I'll wait for you

4 - WOULD

• تستخدم would مع كل الضمائر و الاشخاص

• تختصر would الى 'd

• تختصر would not الى wouldn't

• تحول will الى would و تحول won't الى wouldn't عند التحويل من كلام مباشر الى غير مباشر

- * Ahmed said to Mona , " I'll lend you some money "
- Ahmed told Mona that he would lend her some money
- * Ali said , " I promise I won't be late "
- Ali promised that he wouldn't be late

تستخدم would للتعبير عن عادة مستحبة أو مميزة في الماضي

- * when we were children , we lived by the sea . in summer , if the weather was fine , we would all get up early and go for a swim .
- * when he was a boy , he would often stay out late
- * whenever Ahmed was angry , he would just walk out of the room

تأتى would مع الافعال care / like و تكون بمعنى want to فى المضارع

I would like to see Ahmed .

= (I want to see Ahmed)

would you care for some milk ?

= (do you want some milk)

يمكن استخدام would you care / would you like للتعبير عن هذا المضارع فى صيغة سؤال و نفى

Would you care to have a cup of tea ?

= (would you like to have a cup of tea ?)

= (do you want to have a cup of tea ?)

تستخدم would مع rather / sooner للتعبير عن التفضيل

I would rather go

= (I would prefer to go)

تستخدم would بعد wish عند الضيق أو الاستبطاء فى المضارع و لا يجوز استخدام will

I wish it would stop raining

I wish someone would answer the telephone , it' been ringing for about five minutes .

The music next door is very loud . I wish they would trun it down .

تستخدم wouldn't بعد wish عندما لا يعجبنا تصرف الآخرين

I wish you wouldn't drive so fast . it makes me nervous .

تستخدم would فى مواقف أخرى

It would be nice to have a party here one week	تخيل المواقف
If I had a lot of money , I'd travel round the world	Imagining situations
I'd like to meet your brother	الرغبة أو التمنى

I wish this rain would stop	wishing
Would you write your address here , please ? Would you please let me know this as soon as possible ? Would you mind waiting a moment please ?	الطلب بطريقة مهذبة Polite request
Would you like to come to dinner ? = I invite you to dinner . would you mind lending me your pen ? = please lend me your pen .	الدعوة invitation
I'd rather have tea than coffee = (I prefer tea to coffee)	التفضيل preference
He would not give me back my book = he refused to give me back my book	((Wouldn't)) الرفض refusing
I should buy the car if he would sell it	الاستعداد - الموافقة Willingness agreement

5 - CAN

تستعمل بمعنى to know how to

She can speak French =(she has the ability to speak French without difficulty)

تستعمل بمعنى be allowed to / have permission to / may

You can't play football here =(you aren't allowed to play football here)
=(you don't have permission to play football here)

تستعمل مع أفعال الحس و الإدراك

See / Hear / Believe / Smell / Imagine / Guess / Remember / Understand

- I'm looking at him and I can see him
- I'm listening hard but I can't hear it
- I can smell something burning
- I can believe that
- I can't imagine why ?
- Can you remember where they live ?

مواقف أخرى لأستخدام Can

I can swim Ahmed can't drive	القدرة Ability
Dreadful accidents can happen in coal mines الحوادث المخيفة يُمكن أن تحدث في مناجم الفحم It can rain in Egypt even in the summer يُمكن أن يمطر مصر غير حتى في الصيف	الامكان نظريا = عدم الاستحالة Possibility
People can drive a car in Britain when they are seventeen	الاذن - الحق Permission
Can I use your pen , please ?	طلب الاذن Asking permission
Yes , of course , you can	إعطاء الاذن Giving permission
No , I'm afraid , you can't	رفض الاذن Refusing permission
Can you help me lift it , please ?	الطلب من شخص ما عمل شيء ما Asking someone to do something

6 - Could

The past tense of can

للدلالة على مهارة أو قدرة في الماضي

I can't swim now , but I could when I was young

مع بعض الافعال مثل

See , Hear , Smell , Taste , Feel , Remember , Understand

When we went into the house , we could smell something burning .

She spoke in low voice , but I could understand what she was saying .

تستعمل could في ((الخطاب التقريرى))

Instead of ((can)) in ((reported speech))

He said , " you can smoke "

= ((he said we could smoke))

تستعمل could في المواقف الاتية :

possibility (in the present time or future)

don't do that ; it is very dangerous ; you could easily kill yourself

I could come tomorrow (if you would like me to)

Ability (in the past)

Could = (was able to)

The doctor could save the patient's life

= (the doctor was able to save the patient's life)

polite request الطلب المهذب

can you و من would you من could you تعتبر أكثر تأدباً من

could you show me the way to post office , please ?

yes , of course الاجابة بالاثبات

I'm afraid . I can't الاجابة بالنفي

Probability الاحتمال

Could = might للتعبير عن الاحتمال

An accident could happen so easily .

An accident might happen so easily .

Possibility

The window was open . a thief could get in

=(there was a possibility / chance ; but in fact nothing happened)

لاحظ الفرق
هام جدا

the window was open . and a thief was able to get in .

=(the house was actually robbed because a thief got in through the open window)

could = feel ready to do something (present or future)

I am very happy ; I could jump for joy

= (I feel ready to jump for joy)

I dislike him so much that I could hit him

= (I feel ready to hit him)

could = had the power to

I could solve the problem

= (I had the power to solve the problem)

couldn't = tried and failed حاول و فشل

I couldn't solve the problem

= (I tried and failed to solve the problem)

= (I didn't have the power to solve the problem)

7 - May

to express permission (in the present) = have permission to

للتعبير عن الاذن في المضارع

They say we may go home

=(we have the permission to go home)

أما في حالة الماضي نستخدم

Was / Were allowed to

We were allowed to go home

= (we had permission to go home)

after ((so that)) , ((in order that)) , ((hope that)) to express purpose الغرض – المفعول لأجله

if the main verb is present or future

he works hard so that he may get high marks

I shall go to bed in the hope that I may sleep

To express wishes للتعبير عن الامنيات و الدعاء

May you live for ever !

May we all meet again soon !

May your baby be a boy .

To express uncertainly للتعبير عن عدم التأكد

He may come now

If you are careful you may win

It may be a fine day tomorrow , or it may not

To express possibility للتعبير عن إمكانية غير مجزوم بها

You may learn to drive in a week

=(it is possible for you to learn in a week)

why hasn't he come ? he may have missed the train

=(perhaps he has missed the train)

to express probability للتعبير عن رجحان شئ على شئ آخر

he may be in his office

=(perhaps he is in his office , but I'm not 100% sure)

8 - Might

the past tense of (may)

past tense of may in reported speech

he said , " we may go home "

he said that they might go home

after ((so that)) , ((in order that)) , ((in the hope that)) if the principal verb is in the past :

he worked hard so that he might succeed .

he ran fast in the hope that he might catch the train .

I hoped that we might meet again .

To express doubt لإبداء الشك

Let us go to Ahmed's house , he might be in
Nobody knows what might happen tomorrow
Don't touch it . it might go off تنطلق
He is not good at English . but he might pass

To show a very unlikely possibility من غير المحتمل جداً إمكانية

He might come , but I don't think he will
He might have missed the train =(perhaps he missed it , but I don't think so)

في حالة الاحتمال تعتبر might أضعف بكثير من may

بينما في حالة الاستئذان تعتبر might أكثر أدباً من may

Might I come in ? " yes , you certainly can "

Used like ((ought to))

You might at least say (thank you) when someone helps you .
=(you ought to say "thank you" when someone helps you)

9 - Must

تعبّر must عن الالتزام أو النصيحة الواجبة التنفيذ فوراً

we must go now.
must you leave tomorrow .
you must tell the truth .

لا تتغير must عند تحويلها في الكلام غير المباشر إذا كانت بمعنى الالتزام أو النصح أو التحذير

I said to him , " you must go "
I told him that he must go

تستخدم must في حالتين

١- عند التعبير عن الضرورة أو الحتمية necessity

٢- عندما تعبر عن الرجحان near certainly

و تكون على صورة mustn't في حالة الحظر أو المنع , prohibition

و على صورة can't – mayn't – mightn't في حالة الاستحالة أو الاستبعاد أو عدم الترجيح .

تستخدم في حالة الضرورة و الالتزام necessity و تعني أنك لا تستطيع أن تتجنب فعل شئ :

You must buy a ticket

You must get up early

- في الماضي تكون

I had to buy a ticket

- في حالة أنتفاء الضرورة في المضارع

I don't have to buy a ticket

- في صيغة الماضي

I didn't have to buy a ticket

يمكن استخدام **have to** بدلا من **must**

Oh dear ! it's later than I thought . I have to go now .

You have to have a passport to visit most foreign countries .

<u>Have to</u>	<u>must</u>
تستخدم للتعبير عن روتين أحيانا ً	تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة و الالتزام من الخارج
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excuse me. I have to be at the station at nine • Mona's eyes are not very good she has to wear glasses for reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must write to my cousin , I haven't written to him for ages • I must be at the station at nine • You must give up smoking
<u>Don't have to</u>	<u>Mustn't</u>
تعبير عن أنتفاء الضرورة أو الداعي	تعبير عن النهي و الحظر
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You don't have to do that • I don't have to wear a suit to work but I usually do • I can't meet you on Friday . I have to do some work . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You mustn't do that • I promised I'd be on time . I mustn't be late • The baby is sleep . you mustn't shout

تستخدم **must** للاستنتاج القوي أو لترجيح أمر

1-father is not at home , or at the office . he must be at the club .

2-my husband always comes straight home from office . tonight he is little late his train must be late .

3-that man never works . he must be getting his money somewhere .

4-I always see Mr. Zaki coming home in the early morning he must be working nightshifts .

تستخدم **must have + pp** للتعبير حالياً عن استنتاج معلق بالزمن الماضي :

he must have been miskaken (ترجيح)

he can't have been right . (استحالة)

10 – ought to

ought to مثل **must** في أن لها صيغة واحدة (المضارع) و أنها تصف الماضي في الكلام غير المباشر

he ought to work harder than he does

I told him what ought to be done

I asked him what I ought to do

تستخدم **ought to have + pp** للتعبير عن زمن ماضي

why haven't you learnt your lesson ? you ought to have learnt it yesterday

ought to تعبر عن التزام الشخص بواجبه فقط و هي أقوى من **should**

you ought to (should) finish your work before going out .

it's wrong تعنى أن الفعل ما كان يجب أن يقع و بمعنى
you oughtn't to talk so loud ; you might wake the baby = (it's wrong to talk so loud)

to express duty التعبير عن الواجب

you ought to obey your parents

to express obligation التعبير عن الالتزام من أجل المصلحة أو الفائدة

you ought to walk . you should walk

to express probability التعبير عن الاحتمال لما سوف ممكن أن يحدث

the Nile is high this year . there ought to be a good harvest .

he works hard ; he ought to pass the examination easily.

11 - Needn't

تستخدم needn't للتعبير عن نفي الالتزام أو إنعدام الضرورة

you needn't get up early on holidays

you needn't talk so loud . I can hear you quite well

تستخدم needn't لتخفيف النهي الصريح

you needn't take any more medicine

تستخدم won't need كصيغة مستقبل

you won't need take a taxi . the station is very near .

تستخدم needn't have to لصيغة فى الماضى

yesterday you needn't have phoned me . I would come myself .

Stages Of Certainty

مراحل التأكد

1

ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY مؤكد / يقين مطلق

تستخدم TO BE أو أى فعل فى زمن المضارع البسيط

YOU ARE MISTAKEN = (I'M VERY SURE YOU ARE MISTAKEN)

تستخدم TO BE أو أى فعل فى زمن الماضى البسيط

YOU WERE MISTAKEN = (I'M VERY SURE CERTAIN YOU WERE MISTAKEN)

2

NEAR CERTAINTY أقرب الى اليقين

تستخدم MUST BE فى زمن المضارع

YOU MUST BE MISTAKEN
= (I THINK YOU ARE MISTAKEN)

تستخدم MUST HAVE + PP فى زمن الماضى

YOU MUST HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN
= (I THINK YOU WERE MISTAKEN)

3

PROBABILITY الاحتمال

تستخدم MAY BE فى زمن المضارع

YOU MAY BE MISTAKEN

= (PERHAPS YOU ARE MISTAKEN BUT I'M NOT SURE)

تستخدم MAY HAVE + PP فى زمن الماضى

YOU MAY HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN

= (PERHAPS YOU WERE MISTAKEN BUT I'M NOT SURE)

4

UNCERTAINTY الاستبعاد - ضعف الاحتمال - عدم التأكيد

تستخدم MIGHT BE فى زمن المضارع

YOU MIGHT BE MISTAKEN

= (YOU CAN'T BE CERTAINLY MISTAKEN)

تستخدم MIGHT HAVE + PP فى زمن الماضى

YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN

= (YOU CAN'T HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR CERTAIN)

لا يمكن الجزم بأنك كنت مخطئ

REPORTED SPEECH

الكلام المنقول عن آخرين

DIRECT & INDIRECT

1 - STATEMENT

الجملة الخبرية

• تحول SAY الى TELL

• PROTEST – POINT TO – OBJECT – EXPLAIN - COMPLAIN تظل كما هي

• تحذف الاقواس و تضع THAT كأداة ربط و مع ذلك يجوز الاستغناء عن THAT

• تحول الضمانر حسب الحالة

• اذا كان فعل القول SAY فى زمن المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط فإن الازمنة و الظروف و أسماء

الاشارة لا تتغير عند التحويل و يكون التغيير فقط فى الضمانر

- HE SAYS , "I USUALLY VISIT MY UNCLE EVERY WEEK"
- HE SAYS THAT HE USUALLY VISITS HIS UNCLE EVERY WEEK
- HE SAYS TO US , " I'M HAPPY "
- HE TELLS US THAT HE IS HAPPY

• عند نقل الكلام فى الماضى تحول المضارع الذى قيل الى ماضى

AM	WAS
ARE	WERE
HAVE / HAS	HAD
CAN	COULD

WILL	WOULD
MAY	MIGHT
SEE	SAW

• و يحول الماضى الى الماضى التام **HAD + PP**

WAS	HAD BEEN
HAD	HAD BEEN
MAY BE	MAY HAVE BEEN
WERE	HAD BEEN
MUST BE	MUST HAVE BEEN
MIGHT BE	MIGHT HAVE BEEN

• كما تحول أسماء الإشارة و ظروف الزمان و المكان عند الضرورة

Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
To night	That night
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The day before
Next week / month	The following week / month
Yesterday evening / last night	The night before
Ago	Before
The day before yesterday	Two days ago
The day after tomorrow	In two day's time

- He said , " it is hot today "
- He said that it was hot that day
- He said , " I took a car "
- He said that he had taken a car
- He said to me , " I went to Tanta with my father yesterday "
- He told me (that) he had gone to Tanta with his father the day before
- She said to her friend , " this was my school "
- She told her friend (that) that had been her school

• أحيانا لا يقتضى الامر تغيير أزمنة الأفعال داخل الاقواس خاصة إذا ترتب على ذلك اضطراب المعنى .

He said , " my name is Ahmed "

He said that his name is Ahmed

He said to me , " my father enjoys good health "

He told me that his father enjoyed good health (but doesn't now)

The teacher said to us , " the earth is round "

The teacher told us the earth is round .

• إذا كان الحديث المباشر يحتوى على جملتين خبرتين فنربطهما معا بالعبارة

and that / and added that
the man said , " I know that it is wrong . I shall try to do it better tomorrow "
the man said that he knew that it was wrong and added that he would try to do it
better the next day

- قد تأتي جملة he said / said he فى آخر الجملة فعند تحويلها الى كلام غير مباشر نبدأ الجملة بـ
he said

" I went to the cinema yesterday " , he said
he said (that) he had gone to the cinema the day before .

- اذا احتوى الكلام المباشر على المندى فعند التحويل نفترض أن جملة القول هى
((أسم المخاطب + said to))

" you can phone me from your office , Ahmed " , said Alice
Alice told Ahmed (that) he could phone her from his office .

- اذا بدأت جملة الحديث المباشر بكلمة yes فنحذفها عند التحويل وتحويل كلمة said الى
Answered in affirmative بمعنى (أجاب بالاثبات) أو agree أو acknowledged بمعنى (أقر)
أو admitted بمعنى (أعترف) أو (سلم بـ) .

He said , " yes , this is my coat "
He answered in affirmative (that) that it was his coat
= (he acknowledged / admitted that it was his coat .

- اذا بدأت جملة الحديث المباشر بكلمة no نحذفها وتحويل said الى
Answered in the negative (أجاب بالنفى) أو refused (رفض) أو denied (أنكر)

He said , " no , it isn't ."
He answered in negative (that) it was not
= (he denied it to be so)

- اذا كانت الجملة المباشرة على صورة تحية مثل good morning تحويل said الى wished
He said to me , " good morning . it is fine today "
He wished me good morning and added that it was fine that day

- اذا جاءت كلمة وداع مثل good-bye فى الكلام المباشر تحويل said الى bade
He said to me , " goodbye . I shall see you next week "
He bade me goodbye and added that he would see me the following week .

- اذا جاءت كلمة شكر فى الحديث المباشر تحويل said الى thanked
He said to me , " thank you very much "
He thanked me very much

- اذا جاءت كلمة اعتذار مثل I'm sorry تحويلها الى he apologized
- اذا جاءت must , needn't , mustn't بمعنى necessity أو الالتزام compulsion لحظة
التكلم (مضارع) فتحويل الى الماضى فى الكلام غير المباشر .

Must – had to
Needn't – didn't have to
Mustn't – wasn't to

He said , " I must go now "
He said he had to go then .

He said , " I needn't go "
He said he didn't have to go .

He said , " I mustn't go "
He said he wasn't to go .

• إذا كان الكلام له علاقة بالمستقبل فيكون التغيير كالتالى

Must – would have to
Needn't – wouldn't have to
Mustn't – wasn't to

He said , " I must go next week "
He said he would have to go the following week

He said , " I needn't go next week "
He said he wouldn't have to go the following week

He said , " I mustn't go next week "
He said he wasn't to go the following week

• إذا جاءت must بمعنى التأكد أو اليقين لا تتغير و كذلك mustn't فى حالة المنع أو النهى
she said , " he must be tired "
she said he must have been tired

he said to us , " you mustn't cross the road against the red light "
he told us we mustn't cross the road against the red light .

• إذا جاءت جملة come here فى الكلام المباشر تتحول الى go there فى الكلام غير المباشر
He said to me , " I shall come here tomorrow "
He told me that he would go there the next day .

• الأفعال الناقصة التالية لا تتغير عند التحويل من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر
He said , " I would help if I could "
He said that he would help me if he could

" You ought to read the instructions , " said he .
he advised me to read the instructions .

2 - COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

صيغة الأمر و صيغة الطلب

١ - تحول SAID حسب الجدول التالي :

DIRECT	INDIRECT	الحالة
SAID/SAID TO	ORDERED / COMMANDED	من سيد الى خادمه
SAID/SAID TO	ADVISE	نصيحة من طبيب / مدرس / والد
SAID/SAID TO	BEGGED / PRAYED	رجاء بدون كلمة PLEASE
SAID/SAID TO	ASKED / TOLD / REQUESTED	من شخص لشخص مساو له المقام
SAID/SAID TO	WARNED	للتحذير و النهي
SAID/SAID TO	REMINDED	للتذكير
SAID/SAID TO	WANTED / WISHED	للمرغبة
SAID/SAID TO	THREATENED	للتهديد

٢ - نضع TO قبل مصدر الفعل

٣ - فى حالة النهى نحذف DON'T و تكتب NOT TO قبل المصدر

٤ - تحول الضمانر حسب الحالة فى الجملة

- THE OFFICER SAID TO HIS MEN , " FIRE "
- THE OFFICER ORDERED HIS MEN TO FIRE

- HE SAID TO THE SERVANT , " CLEAN MY ROOM AND SHUT THE DOOR "
- HE ORDERED THE SERVANT TO CLEAN HIS ROOM AND SHUT THE DOOR
- THE DOCTOR SAID TO ME , " GIVE UP SMOKING AND GO TO BED EARLY"
- THE DOCTOR ADVISED ME TO GIVE UP SMOKING AND GO TO BED EARLY
- " OPEN THE DOOR FOR ME " SHE SAID TO ME
- SHE ASKED ME TO OPEN THE DOOR FOR HER
- SHE SAID , " REMEMBER TO THANK YOUR TEACHER "
- SHE REMINDED ME TO THANK MY TEACHER
- " DON'T MAKE SO MUCH NOISE " SHE SAID TO THE CHILDREN
- SHE WARNED THE CHILDREN NOT TO MAKE SO MUCH NOISE

3 – QUESTIONS

الجملة الاستفهامية

- تحول SAID أو SAID TO إلى
ASKED / ENQUIRED / WANTED TO KNOW / WONDERED
- إذا كان السؤال بـ هل نضع IF أو WETHER و تحول الجملة الاستفهامية الى خبرية .
- تحذف DO أو DOES و تحول الفعل الى الماضى و تحذف DID و تحول الفعل الى الماضى التام
- أو تستخدم أداة الاستفهام الموجودة رابطاً
- WHAT / WHEN / WHERE / WHY / HOW
- تحول الضمانر حسب الحالة
- تحذف علامة الاستفهام

HE SAID TO ME , " WHERE DO YOU GO ? "
HE ASKED ME WHERE I WENT

HE SAID TO ME , " WHERE DID YOU GO YESTERDAY ?"
HE WANTED TO KNOW WHERE I HAD GONE THE DAY BEFORE

HE SAID , " ARE YOU READY ? "
HE WONDERED IF I WAS READY

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (WOULD YOU MIND + GERUND) تحول الى
- ملحوظة (أسم المصدر = GERUND)

HE ASKED ME TO + INFINITIVE
HE WANTED ME TO + INFINITIVE

HE SAID , " WOULD YOU MIND OPENING THE DOOR ? "
HE ASKED ME TO OPEN THE DOOR .

HE WANTED ME TO OPEN THE DOOR .

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (WOULD YOU LIKE TO + INFINITIVE) تحول الى
HE SUGGESTED + GERUND

HE SAID , " WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A CUP OF TEA ? "
HE SUGGESTED HAVING A CUP OF TEA

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (WOULD YOU LIKE + NOUN) تحول الى
(HE OFFERED ME + NOUN)

HE SAID , " WOULD YOU LIKE TEA ? "
HE OFFERED ME TEA .

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (WHAT ABOUT + NOUN / GERUND) تحول الى
(HE SUGGESTED + NOUN / GERUND)

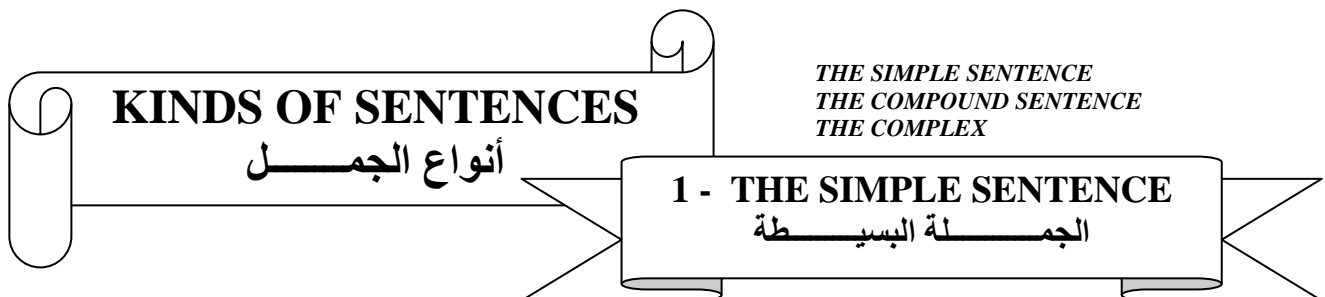
"WHAT ABOUT TEA ? " HE SAID
HE SUGGESTED TEA
"WHAT ABOUT GOING TO THE CINEMA TONIGHT ?" HE SAID
HE SUGGESTED GOING TO THE CINEMA THAT NOGHT .

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (WHY DON'T YOU?) تحول الى
(ADVISED +TO+INFINITIVE) أو (SUGGESTED + GERUND)
"WHY DON'T YOU ASK HIM ? " HE SAID .
HE SUGGESTED ASKING HIM
=(HE ADVISED ME TO ASK HIM) .

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (COULD YOU) للتعبير عن الطلب تحول الى
(ASKED + مصدر + TO + مفعول)

"COULD YOU SIGN THE REPORT , PLEASE ? " HE SAID .
HE ASKED ME TO SIGN THE REPORT .

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ (COULD I HAVE) للتعبير عن الطلب تحول الى (ASKED ...FOR)
"COULD I HAVE A CUP OF TEA ? " HE SAID
HE ASKED ME FOR A CUP OF TEA . / OR / SHE ORDERED TEA .



IT CONSISTS OF ONE SUBJECT AND ONE PRINCIPAL VERB . IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A JOINING WORD OR A CONJUNCTION . IT HAS A COMPLETE MEANING .

تحتوى على فاعل واحد وفعل رئيسى واحد و لا تحتوى أى رابط أو كلمة ربط و هى جملة ذات معنى متكامل .

THE NILE RUNS FROM CENTRAL AFRICA TO EGYPT

يَجْرِي النِيلُ مِنْ وَسْطِ أَفْرِيقِيَا إِلَى مِصْرَ

OUR SOLDIERS WERE ABLE TO CROSS THE SUEZ CANAL DESPITE THE BAR-LEV BARRIER

جُنُودُنَا كَانُوا قَادِرِينَ عَلَى غُبُورِ قَنَاةِ السُّوَيْسِ بِالرَّغْمِ مِنْ مَآعِ بَارَلِيفَ

WE HAVE BEEN LIVING HERE FOR SEVEN YEARS

نَحْنُ نَعِيشُ هُنَا لِسَبْعِ سَنَوَاتٍ

HE MUST BE TIRED AFTER SUCH AN AMOUNT OF WORK

يَجِبُ أَنْ يُتَعَبَ بَعْدَ مِثْلِ هَذَا كَمِيَةِ الْعَمَلِ

HE SUFFERS FROM A CHRONIC ILLNESS

يَعَانِي مِنْ مَرَضٍ مُزْمَنٍ

HE VISITED US WITHOUT BEING INVITED

JOINING TWO SIMPLE SENTENCES TO FORM ONE SIMPLE SENTENCE

ربط جملتين بسيطتين لتكوين جملة بسيطة واحدة

بأستعمال صفة أو عبارة وصفية :

THE BOY IS CLEVER . HE ANSWERS WELL

- THE CLEVER BOY ANSWERS WELL

THE SOLDIERS ARE ON THE FRONT LINES . THEY PROTECT THE OTHER TROOPS

- THE SOLDIERS ON THE FRONT LINES PROTECT THE OTHER TROOPS

بأستعمال تعبير من أسم الفاعل :

HE HAD FINISHED HIS COMPOSITION . HE REVISED IT

- HAVING FINISHED HIS COMPOSITION , HE REVISED IT

THE DAY WAS HOT . I COULD NOT GO OUT .

- THE DAY BEING HOT , I COULD NOT GO OUT

بأستعمال حرف جـ ر :

THIS BOY SUCCEEDS . HE WORKS HARD

- THIS BOY SUCCEEDS BY WORKING HARD

HE WROTE HIS COMPOSITION . NO ONE HELPED HIM .

- HE WROTE HIS COMPOSITION WITHOUT HELP FROM ANYONE

بأستعمال المصـ در :

HE WENT TO TANTA . HE WISH TO VISIT HIS UNCLE

- HE WENT TO TANTA TO VISIT HIS UNCLE

THE BOY WANTED TO GO THE CINEMA . HE ASKED HIS FATHER

- THE BOY ASKED HIS FATHER TO LET HIM GO TO THE CINEMA .

THE MAN WAS VERY WEAK . HE COULD NOT WALK

- THE MAN WAS TOO WEAK TO WALK .

2 - THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

الجملة المركبة

It consists of two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction like حرف عطف

And	و
Both.....and	كلا و
Not onlybut also	ليس فقط ... لكن أيضاً
As well as	بالإضافة إلى
But	لكن
Yet	رغم ذلك
However	على أية حال
Nevertheless	على الرغم من هذا
Still	ما زال
Thus	هكذا
So	لذا
Therefore	لذا
Either....or	أما ... أو
Or ... otherwise	أو ... ما عدا ذلك
Neithernor	لا ولا

And	<p>تستعمل لربط جمل لها نفس الفاعل أو الفعل أو المفعول</p> <p>The boy opened the door . the boy walked into the room The boy opened the door and walked into the room</p> <p>My father was happy . I was happy , too My father and I were (both) happy .</p> <p>I read the letter . I singed it . I read the letter and singed it .</p>
Both.....and	<p>تستعمل لربط جملتين فيهما فاعلان لنفس الفعل</p> <p>ALI likes mangoes , AHMED likes mangoes Both ALI and AHMED like mangoes</p> <p>أو لأجتماع صفتين على مبتدأ واحد</p> <p>She is both rich and beautiful</p> <p>أو لوجود مفعولين لفاعل واحد و فعل واحد</p> <p>He speaks both English and French .</p>
Not onlybut also	<p>He listens carefully in class , he works hard at home He not only listens carefully in class but also works hard at home</p>
As well as	<p>He speaks English , he speaks French He speaks English as well as French</p> <p>I as well as he , am clever He , as well as I , is clever</p>
But / nevertheless However / yet	<p>لربط جملتين بسيطتين متناقضتين</p> <p>Winter is cold , summer is hot Winter is cold but summer is hot He is blind . he found his way He is blind (but / nevertheless) he found his way</p>
(And) then	<p>he said a few words . we left he said a few words (and) then we left .</p> <p>ملحوظة ممكن حذف كلمة and كلها تعبر عن نتيجة</p>
So Therefore Thus	<p>He was very tired . he could not walk He was very tired , (so /thus / therefore) he could not walk He was very tired (consequently) لذلك he could not walk She was sick . she went to the doctor She was sick (hence) لذلك she went to the doctor</p>
Either....or Otherwise	<p>للأختيار من بين بدائل</p> <p>You must study hard . you will not get high marks Either you study hard or you will not high marks</p> <p>You either study hard or get low marks You must study hard otherwise you will not get high marks إذا اجتمع في الجملة فاعلان على فعل واحد فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني (القريب من) Either I or he is to blame Either he or I'm to blame</p>
Neithernor	<p>تستخدم لتفي فعلين أو فاعلين</p> <p>He cannot read . he cannot write Ha can neither read nor write He did not come early . he did not stop talking either Neither did he come early nor did he stop talking</p>

تتكون من

- ١- جملة رئيسية و هي تؤدي معنى كامل في حد ذاتها principal clause
- ٢- جملة تابعة (شبه جملة اسمية أو فعلية - أو أكثر) تضيف للمعنى دون أن يكون لها معنى بمفردها
- ٣- أداة ربط تسبق كل جملة تابعة



SUBORDINATE CLAUSES ARE OF THREE KINDS

NOUN CLAUSE	ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE	AVERBIAL CLAUSE
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1 - THE NOUN CLAUSE

يمكن أن تكون مبتدأ / مفعول / مجرور

- WHAT HE SAID WASN'T TRUE مبتدأ
- I HEARD WHAT HE SAID مفعول به
- I DON'T BELIEVE IN WHAT HE SAID مجرور

CONJUNCTIONS BEFORE A NOUN CLAUSE

- WHAT
WHAT HE SAID WAS OF LITTLE VALUE
- THAT
THAT HE IS GENEROUS WAS KNOWN TO EVERYONE
- WHEN
HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHEN HE SHOULD ARRIVE ?
- WHERE
I KNOW WHERE YOU LIVE
- WHY
I KNOW WHY HE FAILED
- WHOSE
I CANNOT TELL WHOSE CAR IT IS
- HOW
SHE KNOWS HOW A CAKE IS MADE
- HOW MUCH
I WAS ASTONISHED HOW MUCH THEY WANTED
- HOW MANY

الروابط

GUESS HOW MANY THEY WERE

- **HOW DEEP**

HE HAS NO IDEA HOW DEEP THE LAKE IS

- **HOW HIGH**

I KNOW HOW HIGH THE TOWER IS

- **HOW LONG**

IMAGINE HOW LONG ROAD WAS

- **HOW BOARD**

HE ASKED HOW BOARD WE WANTED THE TABLE

- **HOW FAR**

YOU MUST CONSIDER HOW FAR WE'LL HAVE TO GO

- **HOW OLD**

FANCY HOW OLD THE PYRAMIDS ARE

- **HOW TALL**

WRITE DOWN HOW TALL EACH IS

2 - THE ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE

تعمل عمل الصفة الا انها تعقب الموصوف و تبدأ عادة بأسم موصوفول :

1- WHO

A MAN WHO DOES NOT WORK DOES NOT DESERVE TO BE FED

2-WHOM

THE GIRL WHOM YOU LOVE IS COMING TO THE TEA PARTY

3-WHICH

ONE TOWN WHICH IS CALLED ALEXANDRIA IS IN USA.

4-WHOSE

WE SAT IN THE SHADE OF THE TREE WHOSE BRANCHES WERE THICK

5-THAT

THE BOX THAT HE WANTS IS FULL OF SUGAR

6-WHEN

THE HOUR WHEN HE ARRIVED WAS ILLSTARRED منحوسة

7-WHERE

THE WORKMEN COULDN'T HELP DESTROYING THE PLACE WHERE THE TREASURE WAS BURIED

العمال لا يستطيعون أن يساعدوا على تحطيم المكان حيث الكنز دُفِنَ

3 - THE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

تعمل العبارة التابعة الظرفية عمل الظرف و تنقسم الى

1- CLAUSE OF TIME	شبه جملة ظرف الزمان
2- CLAUSE OF PLACE	شبه جملة ظرف المكان
3- CLAUSE OF CAUSE	شبه جملة بيان السبب
4- CLAUSE OF PURPOSE	شبه جملة المفعول لأجله
5- CLAUSE OF CONTRAST	شبه جملة التعارض – التناقض

6- CLAUSE OF RESULT	شبه جملة النتيجة
7- CLAUSE OF MANNER	شبه جملة الحال – كيف
8- CLAUSE OF COMPARISON	شبه جملة المقارنة
9- CLAUSE OF CONDITION	شبه جملة فعل الشرط

كل أداة ربط في CLAUSE يليها فاعل و فعل

1 – CLAUSE OF TIME

- I'LL MEET HIM TOMORROW . (ADVERB) ظرف
- I'LL MEET HIM ON HIS ARRIVAL . (PHRASE) عبارة
- I'LL MET HIM WHEN HE ARRIVES . (CLAUSE) شبه جملة – بند

CONJUNCTIONS CLAUSE أدوات الربط في الـ	PERPOSITION PHRASE حروف الجر المقابلة في
WHEN / WHENEVER	IN / AT / ON
WHILE / AS	WHILE / DURING
AFTER	AFTER / HAVING + PP
BEFORE	BEFORE
SINCE / EVER SINCE	SINCE
AS SOON AS	IMMEDIATELY ON
NO SOONERTHAN	IMMEDIATELY AT
HARDLY.....WHEN	IMMEDIATELY AFTER
SCARCELY.....WHEN	JUST AFTER
TILL / UNTILL	TILL / UNTILL

تبدأ الجملة المعقدة *COMPLEX SENTENCE* بالعبارة الرئيسية أو الظرفية سواء

WHEN :

- WHEN HE COMES I'LL GIVE YOU A RING
- WHEN THE SUN RISES FARMERS GO TO THEIR FIELDS
- I WAS SLEEPING WHEN HE ARRIVED
- THE HOUR HE ARRIVED , I WAS SLEEPING

WHILE / AS

- WHILE I WAS WALKING IN THE STREET I MET ALI
- HER TEARS RAN AS SHE WAS READING HIS LETTER

AFTER

- I'LL START WORKING AFTER I EAT
- I'LL START WORKING AFTER I'VE EATEN
- AFTER I HAD EATEN I STARTED TO WORK

BEFORE

- I WASH BEFORE I HAVE MY BREAKFAST
- WE AGREED UPON EVERY THING BEFORE WE PARTED

إِتَّفَقْنَا عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ نَفْتَرِقَ

- I HAD EATEN BEFORE I SAT TO WRITE

SINCE

- I HAVE BEEN HERE SINCE I ARRIVED FROM MY VILLAGE

AS SOON AS

- AS SOON AS HE REACHED THE AIRPORT HE GAVE US A RING

NO SOONER.....THAN

- NO SOONER HAD SHE ARRIVED THAN IT BEGAN TO RAIN
- HARDLY HAD I SEEN HIM WHEN HE DISAPPEARED

SCARCELYWHEN

- SCARCELY HAD HE COME IN SIGHT WHEN SHE SHOT HIM

TILL / UNTILL

- I'LL WAIT FOR HIM UNTILL HE COMES
- I'LL NOT LEAVE UNTILL HE HAS SIGNED MY PAPERS

2 – CLAUSE OF CAUSE

CONJUNCTIONS CLAUSE — أدوات الربط في الـ	PERPOSITION PHRASE حروف الجر المقابلة في
BECAUSE SINCE AS	BECAUSE OF OWING TO DUE TO ON ACCOUNT OF OUT TO THROUGH FOR AS A RESULT OF BEING لكونه (ADJ) THANKS TO بفضل - بسبب

BACause

- I DID NOT PAY HIM BECAUSE I HAD NO MONEY

أنا لَمْ أَدْفَعُهُ لِأَنِّي مَا كَانَ عِنْدِي مَالٌ

- I DID NOT PAY HIM AS I HAD NO MONEY

أنا لَمْ أَدْفَعُهُ بَيْنَمَا مَا كَانَ عِنْدِي مَالٌ

- I DID NOT PAY HIM SINCE I HAD NO MONEY

أنا لَمْ أَدْفَعُهُ مِنْذُ مَا كَانَ عِنْدِي مَالٌ

- HE WAS ABSENT DUE TO ILLNESS
- HE WAS ABSENT BECAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS
- BEING ILL , HE WAS ABSENT

SINCE

- SINCE HE IS CLEVER HE WILL GET HIGH MARKS
- BEING CLEVER HE WILL GET HIGH MARKS
- SINCE HE WAS LAZY HE DID NOT SUCCEED

AS

- AS THEY DIDN'T PLAY , THEY LOST THE GAME
- THEY LOST THE GAME THROUGH BAD PLAY
- THEY LOST THE GAME OWING TO BAD PLAY
- THEY LOST THE GAME FOR LACK OF GOOD PLAY
- SHE STAYED IN BED AS SHE WAS ILL
- BEING ILL SHE STAYED IN BED

3 – CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

CONJUNCTIONS CLAUSE أدوات الربط في الـ	PERPOSITION حروف الجر المقابلة في الـ PHRASE
THAT	IN ORDER TO لكي
SO THAT	SO AS TO لكي
IN ORDER THAT	TO الى
IN THE HOPE THAT	FOR THE PURPOSE OF لغرض
FOR FEAR THAT	FOR FEAR OF لخوف
LEST	SO AS NOT TO لكي لا

PRESENT	<u>THAT</u>	MAY + INFINITIVE
PAST	<u>SO THAT</u> <u>IN ORDER THAT</u>	MIGHT + INFINITIVE

دائماً تحمل الجملة الغرضية (التي تعمل عمل المفعول لأجله) معنى :::::

HOPE / WANT / WISH / AIM

- HE'S RUNNING FAST . HE WANTS TO CATCH THE BUS
- HE RUNS FAST SO THAT HE MAY CATCH THE BUS
- HE RAN FAST HE WANTED TO CATCH THE BUS
- HE RAN FAST SO THAT HE MIGHT CATCH THE BUS

ANY TENSE	<u>LEST</u> <u>FOR FEAR THAT</u>	SHOULD + INFINITIVE
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- HE WORKS HARD HE IS AFRAID TO FAIL
- HE WORKS HARD LEST HE SHOULD FAIL
- HE GOT UP EARLY HE WAS AFRAID TO MISS THE TRAIN
- HE GOT UP EARLY FOR FEAR THAT HE SHOULD MISS THE TRAIN

4 – CLAUSE OF CONTRAST

CONJUNCTIONS CLAUSE — أدوات الربط في	PERPOSITION PHRASE حروف الجر المقابلة في
1-ALTHOUGH بالرغم من THOUGH بالرغم من EVEN THOUGH ومع ذلك EVEN IF حتى لو	1- IN SPITE OF DESPITE EVEN IN CASE OF
2- HOWEVER	REGARDLESS OF / FOR ALL بغض النظر عن / لكن
3- WHATEVER	REGARDLESS OF / FOR ALL NOT WITH STANDING ليس بالموقف
4- ADJECTIVE + AS مع أن	WITH ALL

ALTHOUGH / THOUGH / EVEN THOUGH / EVEN IF

HE IS POOR . HE IS HAPPY

- ALTHOUGH HE IS POOR HE IS HAPPY (COMPLEX)
- IN SPITE OF BEING POOR HE IS HAPPY (SIMPLE)
- IN SPITE OF HIS POVERTY HE IS HAPPY (SIMPLE)

HOWEVER يأتي بعدها صفة

- ALTHOUGH HE WAS POOR HE WAS HAPPY (COMPLEX)
- HOWEVER HE WAS POOR , HE WAS HAPPY (COMPLEX)
- REGARDLESS OF HIS POVERTY HE WAS HAPPY (SIMPLE)

WHATEVER يأتي بعدها أسم أو ضمير

- ALTHOUGH HE TELLS LIES , YOU BELIEVED HIM . (COMPLEX)
- WHATEVER LIES HE TELLS YOU BELIEVED HIM . (COMPLEX)
- YOU BELIEVED HIM WHATEVER (LIES) HE TOLD . (COMPLEX)

ADJECTIVE + AS

- ALTHOUGH HE IS POOR HE IS HAPPY
- POOR AS HE IS , HE IS HAPPY
- ALTHOUGH HE WAS EDUCATED HE BEHAVED BADLY

بالرغم من أنه متعلم . تصرف بشكل سيئ

- EDUCATED AS HE WAS , HE BEHAVED BADLY

بينما هو متعلم ، تصرف بشكل سيئ

• – CLAUSE OF RESULT

حينما يترتب أثر على صفة المبتدأ أو حال الفعل

COMPLEX SENTENCE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	REST OF THE SENTENCE
SUBJECT + VERB+(SO)+ADJ./ADV.	(THAT)+CLAUSE OF RESULT
SUBJECT+VERB+(SUCH)+NOUN	(THAT)+CLAUSE OF RESULT

SIMPLE SENTENCE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	REST OF THE SENTENCE
SUJECT + ADJ. / ADV. + (ENOUGH)	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (FOR...) INFINITIVE PHRASE (TO.....)
SUBJECT + VERB + (TOO) + ADJ. / ADV.	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (FOR...) INFINITIVE PHRASE (TO.....)

THE LESSON IS (VERY / QUITE) EASY . A CHILD CAN DO IT .

- *The lesson is easy enough for a child to do . (simple)*
- *The lesson is too easy to be a test . (simple)*
- *The lesson is so easy (that) a child can do it . (complex)*
- *The lesson is so easy (that) it mustn't be a test . (complex)*
- *It is such an easy lesson (that) a child can do it . (complex)*
- *It is such an easy lesson (that) it cannot be a test .(complex)*

HE HID WELL ; HENCE HE COULD NOT BE DISCOVERED . (COMPOUND)

إخْتَفَى حَسَنًا؛ لِذَلِكَ هُوَ لَا يُمَكِّن أَنْ يُكْتَشَفَ

- *He hid too well to be discovered . (simple)*
- *He hid well enough to remain safe . (simple)*
- *He hid so well (that) he could not be discovered . (complex)*
- *He hid so well (that) he remained safe . (complex)*
- *He hid in such a way (that)he could not be discovered . (complex)*
- *He made such hiding (that) he remained safe . (complex)*

استخدام such بدلاً من so

• the tea is so hot that I can't drink it
it is such a hot tea that I can't drink it

• the man was so busy that I couldn't meet him
he was such a busy man that I couldn't meet him

وقد يلزم تحويل to be الى to have

• He is such a strong man that he can defeat his rival
He has such strength that he can defeat his rival

• He was such a clever boy that he passed the examination
He had such a cleverness that he passed the examination

و يمكن أن نبدا الجملة بـ so فتتبعها الصفة ثم الفعل يسبق الفاعل كما في صيغة الاسئلة .

- He is so polite that he respects every one

So polite is he that he respects every one

- He was so clever that he passed the examination

So clever was he that he passed the examination

و بالمثل يمكن البدء بـ **such**

- Such a polite man was he that he respected everyone

Such a surprise did they get that they were struck dumb

يا لها من مفاجأة جعلتهم وجموا وخرسوا

SO AND SUCH

Such + a / an + adj. + noun	So + adj. + a / an + noun
<i>Such a nice girl</i>	<i>So nice a girl</i>
<i>Such a long time</i>	<i>So long a time</i>
<i>Such a wonderful view</i>	<i>So wonderful a view</i>

تحويل so الى **such**

- ١ - حذف الفاعل و احلال محله بضمير مناسب
- ٢ - نطبق قاعدة so أو such حسب الوضع الموجود

The view is wonderful

- *It is a wonderful view*
- *It is so wonderful a view*
- *It is such a wonderful view*

AHMED IS FRIENDLY

- *Ahmed is so friendly person*
- *Ahmed is so friendly a person*
- *Ahmed is such a friendly person*

6 – CLAUSE OF MANNER

CONJUNCTIONS CLAUSE — أدوات الربط في الـ	PERPOSITION PHRASE حروف الجر المقابلة في الـ
AS كما	ACCORDING TO
AS IF / AS THOUGH كما لو أن	IN ACCORDANCE WITH
	LIKE / AS

AS :::::::::::

HE WORKS AS I ORDER HIM . (COMPLEX)

HE WORKS ACCORDING TO MU ORDERS . (SIMPLE)

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AS I HAVE TAUGHT YOU . (COMPLEX)

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THOSE EXAMPLES . (SIMPLE)

HE ANSWERED AS I INSTRUCTED HIM . (COMPLEX)

HE ANSWERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY INSTRUCTIONS

AS IF – AS THOUGH :::::::::::

HE WALKS PROUDLY AS IF HE WERE A KING . (COMPLEX)

HE WALKS PROUDLY LIKE A KING . (SIMPLE)

HE WALKS PROUDLY IN A KINGLY WAY .

HE SWAM AS THOUGH HE HAD BEEN A CHAMPION . (COMPLEX)

HE SWAM LIKE A CHAMPION . (SIMPLE)

7 – CLAUSE OF COMPARISON

CONJUNCTIONS CLAUSE — أدوات الربط في الـ	PERPOSITION PHRASE في الجر المقابلة في الـ
1-AS.....AS مثـ	EQUAL IN
2-NOT AS.....AS ليس كمـ	DIFFERENT IN
3-MORE.....THAN مقارنة بين اثنين	NOT EQUAL IN
4-THE MORE...THE MORE كلما.....كلما	NOT THE SAME OF

AS.....AS

HE IS AS TALL AS I AM

WE ARE EQUALLY TALL

NOT ASAS / NOT SOAS

HE IS NOT SO CLEVER AS I AM

WE ARE NOT EQUAL IN CLEVERNESS

WE ARE NOT EQUALLY CLEVER

THAN

I AM STRONGER THAN HE IS

WE ARE NOT EQUAL IN STRENGTH

WE ARE NOT EQUALLY STRONG

THE.....THE.....

THE MORE HE STUDIES THE BETTER HE GETS

THE HARDER YOU WORK THE MORE YOU GAIN

8 - THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

الجملة الشرطية

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من شقين

الاول : جملة الشرط و هي التي تبدأ بكلمة IF أو UNLESS و تحتوى على شرط .

الثاني : جملة جواب الشرط و هي الـ PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

أنواع الجملة الشرطية

TYPE 1

إذا كانت الجملة الشرطية تعبر عن حدث راجح لتوافر ظروف حدوثه فيكون فعل الشرط في المضارع و جواب الشرط في المستقبل البسيط أو المضارع البسيط .

IF HE WORKS HARD , HE WILL SUCCEED

IF HE RUNS FAST , HE WILL CATCH THE TRAIN

TYPE 2

إذا كانت تعبر عن حدث من غير المرجح حدوثه فيكون فعل الشرط في الماضي البسيط و يكون جواب الشرط (المصدر + WOULD) و بالرغم من أن صيغة الفعل في الماضي إلا إنه يشير الى المضارع بمعنى IT'S IMPROBABLE (من غير المنتظر - على سبيل الفرض)

IF HE WORKED HARD , HE WOULD SUCCEED .

IF HE RAN FAST HE WOULD CATCH THE TRAIN .

TYPE 3

إذا كانت الجملة الشرطية تعبر عن حدث لم يتحقق بالماضي يكون فعل الشرط في الماضي التام (HAD + PP) و يكون جواب الشرط (WOULD HAVE + PP) و هو ما يسمى بأسلوب الشرط الممتنع

IF HE HAD WORKED HARD , HE WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED .

IF HE HAD RUN FAST , HE WOULD HAVE CAUGHT THE TRAIN .

IF ONLY / I WISH

١ - نستخدم الفعل WISH أو العبارة IF ONLY مع زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أمنية غير متحققة في المضارع :

I WISH AIR TRAVEL WAS LESS EXPENSIVE

I WISH I SAW HIM NOW

I WISH I KNEW THE ANSWER

I WISH I COULD STAY A BIT LONGER

يمكن أن تأتي WOULD أو WOULDN'T بعد WISH للتعبير عن الشكوى

I WISH YOU'D BE MORE CAREFUL

I WISH YOU WOULDN'T DROP YOUR CIGARETTE ASH ON THE CARPET

٢ - نستخدم الماضي التام HAD + PP بعد WISH أو IF ONLY للتعبير عن أمنية لم تتحقق في الماضي

I WISH I HAD SEEN HIM LAST NIGHT

٣ - نستخدم COULD للتعبير عن أمنية للمستقبل مع الضمان I / WE فقط و نستخدم WOULD مع باقي الضمان

I WISH I COULD BE WITH YOU

I WISH WE COULD MEET SOON

I WISH YOU WOULDN'T MAKE SO MUCH NOISE

٤ - نستخدم WISH أو IF ONLY بمعنى IF في الحالتين الثانية و الثالثة

I WISH I SAW AHMED , I WOULD INVITE HIM TO DINNER

IF ONLY I HAD SEEN AHMED , I WOULD HAVE INVITE HIM TO DINNER

IF NOT = UNLESS

تستعمل UNLESS في جميع قواعد IF و هي بمعنى IF NOT

IF HE DOES NOT MANAGE THE MONEY WELL , I WON'T LEND HIM AGAIN

=(((UNLESS HE MANAGE THE MONEY WELL , I WON'T LEND HIM AGAIN)))

IF SHE HAD NOT MADE THAT MISTAKE , SHE WOULD HAVE PASSED THE EXAM

=(((UNLESS SHE HAD MADE THAT MISTAKE , SHE WOULD HAVE PASSED THE EXAM)))

OMMISSION OF ((IF)) حذف

١- نحذف IF من الحالة الاولى و الثانية و يحل محلها WOULD

IF I SEE HIM TOMORROW , I WILL TELL HIM

=(((SHOULD I SEE HIM TOMORROW , I WILL TELL HIM)))

و هنا تعبر SHOULD عن عدم اليقين UNCERTAINTY

٢- نحذف IF من الحالة الثالثة و نقدم HAD على الفاعل

IF I HAD HAD ENOUGH MONEY , I WOULD HAVE BOUGHT A CAR

HAD I HAD ENOUGH MONEY , I WOULD HAVE BOUGHT A CAR

٣- نحذف هب في حالة الفرض و نقدم صثقت على الفاعل

IF WERE A BIRD , I WOULD FLY .

WERE I A BIRD , I WOULD FLY .

PREPOSITIONS

حروف الجر

AT
ON
BEFORE
AFTER
FROM
UNTIL
BY
BY THE TIME
BY THEN
SINCE
FOR
DURING
AGO

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

حروف جر الوقت / الزمن

AT

تستخدم AT لتحديد لحظة معينة من الزمن أو جزئية متميزة

AT 5 O'CLOCK AT 11:45 AT MIDNIGHT AT NOON

AHMED USUALLY LEAVES WORK AT FIVE O'CLOCK

عادة تحذف AT عند السؤال عن الوقت

WHAT TIME?

	<p>WHAT TIME ARE YOU GOING OUT THIS EVENING ?</p> <p><u>*AT NIGHT</u> I DON'T LIKE GOING OUT AT NIGHT</p> <p><u>*AT THE WEEK – END / AT WEEK – ENDS</u> WILL YOU BE HERE AT THE WEEK END ?</p> <p><u>*AT CHRISTMAS / AT EASTER</u> WE SEE EACH OTHER AT EASTER</p> <p><u>*AT THE MOMENT / AT PRESENT</u> MY FATHER IS BUSY AT THE MOMENT</p> <p><u>*AT THE END</u> THE TEACHER LEAVES AT THE END OF THE CLASS</p> <p><u>*AT THE SAME TIME</u> MONA AND I ARRIVED AT THE SAME TIME</p> <p><u>*AT THE AGE OF .</u> ZAKI LEFT SCHOOL AT THE AGE OF 16 (OR) AT 16</p>
ON	<p>تستخدم ON مع التواريخ و الارقام</p> <p><u>ON 12 MARCH ON FRIDAY (S) ON CHRISTMAS DAY</u> THEY GOT MARRIED ON 12 MARCH</p> <p>تستخدم ON في أجزاء الايام المسماة</p> <p>ON FRIDAY MORNING (S) ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON(S) ON MONDAY EVENING(S) ON SATURDAY NIGHT(S) ON THE MORNING OF THE NEXT DAY I USUALLY GO OUT ON MONDAY EVENINGS .</p>
IN	<p>تستخدم مع السنين و الشهور و الفصول و العصور</p> <p>In april in 2000 In the winter In the 20 th century In the middle ages They got married in 2001</p> <p>تستعمل مع أكثر أجزاء الايام بشرط عدم ذكر أسماء الايام</p> <p>In the morning In the afternoon In the evening I'll see you in the morning</p> <p>تستخدم بمعنى (على مدى) أو (خلال مدة معينة)</p> <p>We have a lot to do in the end of the year I learnt to drive in four weeks</p> <p>ملحوظة هامة : لا تستعمل at/in/on قبل next / lats</p> <p>I'll see you next Friday They got married last march</p>
Before	<p>The post office is very busy before Christmas I had eaten before going to school</p>
After	<p>We had to take taxi to home after the party After eaten I went to bed</p>
From	<p>تبين بداية زمن الحدث</p> <p>He lives in alex. From 1990 until 2002 I'll be at home from 7 pm to 8 pm</p>
Until	<p>لغاية – إلى أن</p> <p>I'll wait until it stop raining I was so tired this morning I stayed in bed until past eleven</p>

Till	
By	<p><u><i>By + a time = not later than</i></u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">بمعنى قبل – فى مدة لا تتجاوز</p> <p>I posted the letter today , so they should receive it by Monday</p>
By the time	<p style="text-align: right;">بمعنى أثناء ما – الى أن(مستقبلا)</p> <p>It's not worth going shopping now . by the time we get to the shops they will have closed . I'm flying to united states this evening so by the time you receive this letter , I'll probably be in new york .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">بمعنى أثناء ما – الى أن(بالماضى)</p> <p>Ahmed's car broke down on the way to the party last night by the time ha arrived most of the guests had left . I had a lot of work to do yesterday evening by the time I finished I was very tired .</p>
By then	<p>By then = by that time Ahmed finally arrived at the party at midnight but by then , most of the guests had left .</p>
Since	<p style="text-align: right;">تليها دائما بدايــــــــــــة المدة و ليست المدة كلها ::::</p> <p>I have lived here since 1992 . She has disappeared since her husband's death .</p>
For	<p style="text-align: right;">تليها دائما المدة كلها ::::</p> <p>I have lived here for five years . Ha had been absent for ages .</p>
During	<p>I'm always out at work during the day . I met ali during my going to office = (on my way there)</p>
Ago	<p style="text-align: right;">تليها دائما (مدة كاملة ماضية)</p> <p>I lived here three years ago He went to prison two months ago</p>

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

<i>AT</i>
<i>IN</i>
<i>ON</i>

حروف جر المكان

تستخدم AT للتعبير في حالة مكان صغير أو محدود

SAMIRA WAS AT THE BUS STOP.

HE LIVE AT 30 SAIF STREET.

WE STOPPED AT A VILLAGE NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

تعبيرات AT الدالة على المكان بمعنى (عند)

AT THE BUS STOP

AT THE TOP

AT THE DOOR

AT THE END OF

AT THE WINDOW

AT THE BOTTOM

AT THE FRONT

AT THE BACK

AT CROSSROADS

تستخدم IN للتعبير في حالة مكان كبير و واسع (مدينة / بلد / قارة)

**SALMA WAS IN THE GARDEN .
WE LIVE IN RAMSES STREET .
WE LIVE IN ALEXANDRIA .
THEY'RE ON HOLIDAY IN SPAIN .**

**IN A ROOM
IN THE WATER
IN THE SEA
IN THE NEWSPAPER
IN THE SKY
IN THE MIDDLE**

تعبيرات **IN** الدالة على المكان بمعنى (فى)

**IN A ROW
IN A QUEUE
IN THE HAND
IN AN ARMCHAIR
IN THE MIRROR**

**ON THE CEILING
ON THE WALL
ON THE FLOOR
ON THE GROUND
ON THE WAY
ON THE CORNER OF A STREET**

تعبيرات **ON** الدالة على المكان

**ON THE LEFT
ON THE FIRST FLOOR
ON THE COAST
ON THE BEACH
ON THE NOTICEBOARD
ON THE BLACKBOARD**

بين

BETWEEN & AMONG

خلال

تستخدم **BETWEEN** فى الحالات الآتية

• بين شخصين أو شيئين

- **SHE SAT BETWEEN HER FATHER AND MOTHER**

• أى شيئين مكونين من عدد كبير

- **HE WALKED ACROSS THE GARDEN BETWEEN THE FLOWER BEDS**

• متحدث و مستمعون له

- **LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ! BETWEEN OURSELVES , I HAVE.....**

تستخدم **AMONG** على النحو التالى

- **THEIR HOUSE IS HIDDEN AMONG TREES .**
- **I SAW A POLICEMAN STANDING AMONG THE CROWD .**
- **AHMED IS AMONG THE BEST OF OUR STUDENTS .**
- **DIVIDE THE MONEY AMONG THE FIVE OF THEM .**

prepositions of direction

حروف جر الاتجاهات :

Towards	Upward	Round	Around	Along
Forward (s)	Downward(s)	Back	Down	By
Backward(s)	Of	Throughout	through	Past
Out	To	Into	From	On
			Off	Up

INTO :

I KNOCKED ON THE DOOR AND WENT INTO THE ROOM

OUT OF :

HE GOT OUT OF BED AND TOOK SOME CLOTHES OUT OF THE WARDROBE

ON AND OF :

HE GOT ON THE BUS

HE GOT OFF THE PLANE

BY AND PAST

THEY ALWAYS GO BY / PAST THE POST OFFICE

THROUGH :

I CAN SEE THE CROWD THROUGH THE WINDOW

I CAN'T SEE ANYTHING THROUGH A CLOSED DOOR

PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION

حروف جر الموقع :

BELOW	تحت
ABOVE	فوق
IN	في
ON	على
AT	في
UNDER	تحت
BESIDE	بجانب
BY	من قبل
OVER	فوق
BENEATH	تحت

THANK YOU

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