

Grammar

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمعلوم: هو الجملة التي يكون فاعلها معلوماً

المبني للمجهول: هو الجملة التي يكون فاعلها مجهولاً أو قليل الأهمية

• Ahmed **broke** the window **yesterday**

← هذه الجملة مبنية للمعلوم **active** و ذلك لأن الفاعل فيها معلوم و هو Ahmed

• The window **was broken** **yesterday** (**by ahmed**)

← هذه الجملة مبنية للمجهول **passive** و ذلك لأن فاعلها Ahmed مجهول و حل مكان المفعول به مسبوقاً بـ "by"

Active

Ali writes letters

Hoda wrote the lesson

Saleh will bye a car

Khaled is helping Ahmed

She has eaten the apple

Does student write the lessons?

Did she eat the cake?

Will your father buy a new car?

Why are you doing this?

Who broke the window?

Passive

Letters are written

The lesson was written

A car will be bought

Ahmed is being helped

The apple has been eaten

Are lessons written?

Was the cake eaten?

Will a new car be bought?

Why is this being done?

By whom the window was broken?

CONDITIONAL

الجملة الشرطية: هي الجملة التي تضم نتيجة تتعضى سبباً يجب فعله لتحقق هذه النتيجة، وهنا سندرس 3 أنواع فقط:

Structure: If + Subject + Simple present / Subject + Will (not) + Verb infinitive

Example: If I get my driving license next year, I will buy a car

لو كنت حاصلاً على رخصة القيادة في السنة المقبلة، سوف أشتري سيارة

Structure: If + Subject + Simple past / Subject + Would (n't) + Verb infinitive

Example: If people drove carefully, they would be more safe

لو قاد الناس بحذر فسيكونون أكثر أماناً

Structure: If + Subject + Had (n't) + past participle / Subject + Would (n't) have + past participle

Example: If the test had been easier, I would have got a good mark

لو كان الامتحان سهلاً، لكنت قد حصلت على علامة جيدة

Conditional 1

يعبر عن إمكانية حدوث شيء في المستقبل

Conditional 2

يعبر عن حالة الندم في وقت حاضر

Conditional 3

يعبر عن حالة الندم في وقت مضى

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

يستخدم زمن **المستقبل القائم** للتعبير عن حدث متوقع حدوثه و انتهاؤه في زمن ما في المستقبل. و يأتي مع ظروف زمنية مثل:

By - At - By the time - before - In.. Time - This time next..

→ Structure: will + have + past participle

Examples:

1- At 6 O'clock, I will have left school

2- By June 10th, we will have taken our final exam

3- By the time I get my Visa, I will have traveled abroad

4- In five years time, I will have got married

5- I will have gone to bed before 11 O'clock

6- This time next month, we will have graduated

7- When the teacher is 65, he will have retired

← **ملاحظة:** بالنسبة لـ "When" دالها ما يتلوها مباشرة زمن الماضي البسيط، ثم يأتي من بعده زمن الماضي القائم

PAST PERFECT TENSE

يستخدم زمن **الماضي القائم** للتعبير عن حدث حصل و انتهى في لحظة ما في زمن الماضي، و يأتي عادة مع ظروف زمنية مثل:

After - before - as soon as - which

→ Structure: had + past participle

Examples:

1- I had washed before I prayed

2- He went home after he had finished his work

3- He had eaten the cake which he bought

4- As soon as they had bought a car, they drove to Rabat ← **ملاحظة:** هذا الزمن غالباً ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط الذي حصل بعد انتهاء الماضي القائم

REPORTED SPEECH

الكلام المنقول: هو الكلام غير المباشر الذي ينوب فيه الشخص عن صاحب الكلام في نقله والإخبار به

Direct

I live in Rabat now

We are happy here

We are playing football today

I will see you tomorrow

I have been in the school library yesterday

I should take this medicine

What is your name?

Why are you late?

Where do you live?

Are you okay?

Do you go to school?

Indirect

He said that he lived in Rabat then

He said that they were happy there

He said that they were playing football that day

He said that he would see me the next day

He said that he had been in the school library the day before

He said that he should take that medicine

He asked me what my name was

He asked me why I was late

He asked me where I lived

He asked me if/whether I was okay

He asked me if/whether I went to school