

قواعد

Gammar







be الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتى غالبا قبله أو تأتى بعد فعل He bought a <mark>smart</mark> phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was frightening.

أو تأتى بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

(be – get – become – go – grow – turn) يعدالأفعال بمعنى يصبح

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy. The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

2 -إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. That sounds great

2. إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste –له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

Degree of adjectives

والأن نأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative المقارنة

Superlative التفضيل

صفات قصیرۃ (Short adjectives (one syllable

Adjective		مقارنة Comparative er + than	تفضیل Superlative the + صفة + est
tall	طویل	taller than	the tallest
rare	نادر	rarer <mark>than</mark>	the rarest
fine	جميل	finer <mark>than</mark>	The finest
sweet	حلو	sweeter <mark>than</mark>	the sweetest
big	کبیر	bigger <mark>than</mark>	the biggest
spicy	متبل / حار	spicier <mark>than</mark>	the spiciest

لاحظ: 1 ـ الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بe نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل arge – larger- largest

2ـ الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب ووقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف er الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب

3. بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er

صفات طویلة(Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables

Adjective		مقارنة Comparative	تفضيل Superlative		
		than صفة	صفة +the most		
		than صفة than	صفة + the least		
popular	محبـــوب /	more popular than	the most/least popular		
	شعبى				
expensive	بالهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive		
modern	حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern		



traditional تقليدي more traditional than the most traditional

مفات شاذة Irregular adjectives

L bran		
Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
سىء bad / ill	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of کثیر	more than	the most
متاخر Late	later than	the latest
	latter than	the last
بعيد(مسافة) Far بعيد/كثير (كمية)	farther than	the farthest
بعید/کثیر (کمیة) Far	further than	the furthest

ex.She ran farther than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

Comparative Adjectives

صفسسات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الأتية:

1- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشيئين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفى المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a bigger one.

He wants a more expensive car

2- للمقارنة بيت شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat is colder than the old one.

The museum is usually more crowded on a Saturday than a Sunday

3- لوصف كيفيه تغير شيء.

He is feeling happier. My brother is getting better.

4 يمكن إستخدام less قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس more

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is less tall than Hoda

- ♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة علي التغير المستمر في شيء
 ♦ وللحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.
- It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- **♦** These days more and more people are learning English.
- **♦** The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفلا + as

slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

🛛 يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

I'm almost as old as my brother.

- Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.
- → traveling by train is a little/ a bit cheaper than traveling by car.

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- 7. much/ a lot/ far /even/rather + صفة مقارنة + than
 - € يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين
- → Her illness was far more serious than we expected.
- → English is much easier to study than Chinese
- → Gold is <u>a lot/ much</u> more expensive than salt.

Superlative Adjectives

صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصغة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحلات الأتية:

الأشياء) عن<mark>د مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر</mark> (شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شئ وباقي الأشياء) -1 Oysters are one of the rarest meals you can eat in France.

He bought the most expensive suit in the shop.

2- عند وصف extremes (الأشياء المتطرفة) (الأعلى / الأصعب / الأغلى ثمناً) أشخاص

Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.



1-نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوى شخصين أو <u>شيئين في نفس الصفة</u>

as + صفة + as =

وجه المقارنة الثاني + the same (noun) as + وجه المقارنة الاول

♦Samy is <u>as tall as</u> Samir = Sami is <u>the same height as</u> samir.

وتأتى بعد as

1- مفعول عبارة عن(noun)أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/Ali.

2- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

2-عند نفى صفة التساوى نستخدم

$\mathbf{not}\ \mathbf{as}/\mathbf{so}$ + صفة درجة اولى + $\mathbf{as}=\mathbf{less}$ + صفة درجة اولى + \mathbf{than}

.Dina is <u>not as /so tall as</u> Heba = Dina is <u>less tall than</u> Heba

3- للحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was the best film I have ever seen.

4- عند وجود the في المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم

Leila is the younger of the two girls. Who is the taller of the two brothers?

5- <mark>نستخدم صيغة المقارنةفي ا</mark>لتركيب الآتي- : (كلما.....كلما)



- The harder you study, the higher marks you get.
- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).-

- لا تستخدم the قبل الصفة من الدرحة الثالثة اذا سقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's best novelist.

شکن استخدام most بدون the وتعطی معنی very قبل صفة او حال Hala is most pretty = Hala is very pretty.

9 - إحياناً نستخدم best /most بدون the بدون best /most في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most).

10. لاحظ استخدام in مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river in the world (Not: of the world)

The best student **in** the class / **The best** player **in** the team

e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

11 <u>نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات:</u>

he gave me further details

– نستخدم (further) بمعنى اكثر من ذلك :

12-الفرق بين older/elder

- تُستخدم elder و eldest عند مقارنة اقدمية شخصين او تفضيل فيما يتعلق بالعمر مع افراد

الأسرة ولا تُستخدم than يعد

Ali is my elder brother.

He is the eldest in our family.

My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

تستخدم older لتشير الى اللكبر سنا او الاقدم ويمكن ان يتبعها than او تفهم المقارنة ضمنيا بدون than

We start understanding many things as we grow/get older.

My parents are older than your parents.

The older version of the software had many useful features than this one.

- I am the eldest child in my family.

I am the oldest child in my family. *

- I am 2 years older than my younger brother. 🗸

I am 2 years elder than my younger brother. *

13ـالحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It (be) + adj. + of + someone + to do something

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

- ♣It was careless of Jack to leave the door unlocked.
- ♣It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

14ـالفرق بيين latter/later/last

تشير كلمة later الى وقت في المستقبل

Sorry, I'm busy right now - I'll speak to you later.

خدم كلمة <u>latter</u> عندما نشير الى الثاني من شخصين او شيئين يتم ذكرهما

She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.

بمعنى اخر شخص او شيء /اقرب شيء للوقت الحاضر last 🗪

I didn't read the last chapter of the book.

The next meeting will be held in the last week in June.

قناك بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت

Common – narrow -simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite – friendly - gentle - cruel)

quiet → quieter/more quiet→ clever → cleverer/more clever→

the quietest/most quiet the cleverest/most clever

narrow → narrower/more narrow → simple → simpler/more simple →

the narrowest/most narrow the simplest/most simple

16-الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right): This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

17- لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

Bored	متضجر ـ شاعر بالملل	boring	مُمِل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مُثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مُرعب
tired	مُتعَب	tiring	مُتعب
surprised	مندهش	surprising	مدهش
amused	مُسل	amusing	شىء مسل

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي ing - لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور

وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور به - e.g. This is a confusing girl

?ولكن اذا كانت بين ثلاث اشخاص يستخدم ضيغة التفضيل ً ـ



اروف Adverbs

Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

← ← الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

She is incredibly clever) .(adv. + adj.)Ahmed walks slowly).(v. + adv)

Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (Iv) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	kind	quietly	quiet
loudly	loud	quickly	quick
difficultly	difficult	slowly	slow
seriously	serious	badly	bad

Adjectives ending in (y) remove the (y) and : add (ily):

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف(ily)

busily happily busv happy easily greedy greedily easy

Adjectives ending (e): add (ly), but (true – truly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة(true – truly)

nicely nice sure surely extremely sincere sincerely extreme

Adjectives ending (le) remove the (e): and add (y)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف(y)

possibly horrible horribly possible incredible incredibly comfortable comfortably

Adjectives ending in (l): add (ly)

useful usefully historical

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beautiful beautifully local locally

• some adverbs have the same form as adjectives and they are similar in meaning

عض الظروف (شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

early hard late fast high low free enough right daily weekly wrong straight monthly near *yearly*

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.

There is <u>enough</u> food in the fridge. Adj .He isn't tall <u>enough</u> to play basketball. adv.

Adverbs of degree

extremely (100%) الى حد كبير (70%) rather (70%) الى حد كبير (100%) quite (50%) الى حد ما (100%) fairly (30%) بنسبة فليلة (100%) slightly (10%) بنسبة فليلة (100%)

Adverbs of degree are used to modify adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

تُستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكى تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

الى حد ما	rather	مطلقاً / كُلياً / من غير ريب	absolutely
الى حد ما	pretty	تماماً / كلياً	completely
على نحو تام / تماماً	quite	تماماً / كلياً	totally
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد	fairly	جداً / الى أبعد الحدود	extremely
قليلاً / نوعاً ما	slightly	جداً / الى حد بعيد	very

تأتى ظروف الدرجة قبل (الصفة - الظرف - فعل أساسى) ولكن تأتى بعد الفعل المساعد

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.

I don't quite understand what you mean.

الصفات القوية و ظروف الدرجة Adjectives and adverbs of degree

Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية	Ordinary	عادية	قوية Strong
tired	متعب	exhausted	مرهق	Angry	غاضب	غضبان جداfurious
frightening	مخيف	terrifying	مرعب	hot	ساخن	غلیان boiling
cold	بارد	freezing	متجمد	bad	سئ	فظیع terrible
unusual e	غير عاد	incredible	خيالي	big	کبیر	enormous/huge
interesting	شيق	amazing	مُذهل	good	ختخ	fantastic / wonderful

exhausted = very tired

freezing = very cold ...etcنا

نستخدم extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was <u>really terrifying</u>. I was <u>absolutely exhausted</u>

لا حظ هذه الجمل:

After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold. (freezing)

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were freezing.

Tarek told us a very unusual story. (incredible) - Tarek told us an incredible story.

لاحظ أن (good) تتحول الى (well) عندما تُستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher. (well) -He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي ب(ly)

friendly lovely lonely silly fatherly lively elderly ugly brotherly likely cowardly deadly

ولاستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a/an + adj. + way/manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (spoke) - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

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زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

1. التكوين Form:

(has/have + P.P فاعل + bas/have + P.P

[في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

> Ex.He has watched the match.

2 في حالة النفي: يتكون من

> Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

(**Have/has + sub...+ p.p....?**)

3 في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(+have/has + sub...+ p.p?) ادة استفهام)

≽❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

When have you finished your homework?

(مفعول + have/has + been + p.p...)

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

> TV has been watched by them.

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1 ـ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

l'<u>ve just finished</u> reading David Copperfield

2 - حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years. We have been at this school since 2012.

3-حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع 80 او because

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

→ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.

→ Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

4_ يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

ا3_ لكلمات الدالة Key words

So far = up till now = until now

E.g. Mona has studied for lessons so far/up till now

ever

تستخدم (ever)مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

⇒Have you ever been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. /

have / has + ever + p.p افاعل + have / has + ever + p.p

التستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدا ب:

It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

2 ـ الجمل التي تحتوى على صيغة التفضيل:

ا اسم + Is/are the + est + اسم + I have ever + p.p اسم + Most + فاعل المعادة المعادة

This is the tallest tree I have ever seen.

⇒Soha is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

8- الجمل التي تبدأ ب Nothing like this has ever happened to me

ه تستخدم (never)مع المضارع التام المنفي للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا): never

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The's never ridden a camel and he's never seen the sea. حط : ميكن ان نُسنُخدم never في الجيل الانبة : **⊃My brother has never driven a car before** (never) + (before) ⇒ I have never seen such a tall tree. اسم موصوف + never) + such (الشيء/الشخص + than + صفة مقارنة + اسم + than + فاعل € I have never seen a more exciting film than Brave heart. يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (حالا) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة : iust Leila isn't here. She's just gone. The bus has just left! I can see it over there already يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة : الثالث already بين already والتصريف الثالث Hany has already made his bed ← Leila has finished her homework already. المثبتة already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ♦ تاتي في السؤال (للتعجب والتاكد من تمام الفعل)! Have you finished doing the exercise already? how fast تستخدم (yet) مع المضارع بمعني (حتى الان) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيءٍ ما متوقع حدوثه : | ← Have you finished your homework yet? ♦ تاتى vet في نهاية السؤال المنفية وي yet في نهاية الجملة المنفية ولا ألم ←← I haven't had breakfast yet. التصريف الثالث has/have not والتصريف الثالث والتصريف الثالث Hany has not yet woken up مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتى في جملة منفية أو سؤال)) Lately E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you heard from tom lately? مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتى في جملة مثبتة او سؤال) recently Samy has married recently. Have you heard from tom recently? Last (week- month - year - Monday - night) 1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday The /this morning -yesterday Lunch time - spring - then-that time بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) + Since His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation I /He/she was/the age of /the beginning of Since the last + اسم (since the last visit/match/meeting. | ago(since three years ago + مدة زمنية + ago(since + I've studied English since I was eight years old (a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten years- a day /four days - an hour /7 hours - a minute /15 minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season) مدة كاملة + For (a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever) مدة + For the last/past (for the last week/month) الخلاصة (تاتي مع كل ماانتهي ب S وبدا ب a /an) ♣ I have lived here for 13 years. كلمات اخرى تستخدم مع المضارع التام على مر السنين/العصور (Over / throughout the (years /ages في الاسابيع/الشهور/السنوات الماضية (weeks / months /years) في الاسابيع/الشهور في السنوات القليلة الماضية in the past few years يستخدم مع الكلمات والتعبيرات اذا كان هذه الفترات الزمنية مستمرة الى لحظة الكلام Today/this(morning /evening/ week/month)e.g He has written three reports this morning This is the first time/It's the second time.

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يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

A have/has + p.p Since Since Since → ماضی بسیط → ماض

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him.

▶he has studied English since she started her school.

مضارع تام → Since then مضارع تام

Hany went to live in Paris. since then I haven't contacted him

Had + p.p Since

It was a year since I had seen her.

اضی بسیط → ماضی بسیط Since

How long is it since you got married?

لاحظالفرق بين have/has) been to & (have/has) gone to)

1- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل طاعد has/have been to

E.g. Hassan <u>has been to</u> London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)

- → My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.
- →Ahmed, where have you been?
- → Have you been to America before?

2-ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الي هناك has/have gone to

- → He has gone to London = (He is still there/ He is in London now)
- → Ali has gone to school.
- → Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's
- →where has heba gone? I can't find her.

3-ذهب الى مكان ومازال هناك مع تحديد مدة have/has been in/at

→ Ali has been in London for two months.

لضارع التنام المستمير - Present Perfect continuous

(she /he /it) — → has + been + "y +ing"

(I /we /they/ you) _____ have

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1ـ حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

- -I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
- -She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
- It has been raining heavily for the past three days.
- 2. حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:
- I'm so tired because I've been running all day
- It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet

Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good

Key words: الكلمات الدالة:

for.....now / فترة زمنية + all / مدةزمنية+for / بداية الحدث+ Since

He has been working there since he passed his exams.

Mr/mohamed Fawzi

- It has been raining for three days now.
- **For** the past hour, I've been talking to patients
- -My father's been working in the garden all morning.

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

How long have you been smoking?

ت يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الافعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلي حد ما مثل:

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait
- It has been raining for the past three hours.

تعالى خاك افعال لا تستخدم في الازمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة مثل: know / own / be / love / hate / like/ think/see/smell

- We've known each other since university. We've been knowing each other since university.
- She's had that laptop for over ten years! She's been having that laptop for over ten years!
- He <u>has been</u> in the army for 5 years now

🛨 🛨 🛨 لاحظ اذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التا م وليس المستمر

- He <u>has written</u> three letters. He <u>has drunk</u> four cups of tea. Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

لاحظ: يستخدم المضارع التام فقط وليس المضارع التام المستمرعندذكر العدد او الكم ، زمن الكلمات الدالةعلى ذلك:

(many /few/ afew /several/ a lot/lots of /all/plenty of) how much/how many

I have met many friends recently How many English lessons have you had?

4. النفي Negation:

(she /he /it) — has not + heen + "v +ing"

(I /we /they/ you) — have not

-I haven't been watching TV this week.

4. السؤال question:

+ has/have +subject + been + v. ing+?

ex-What has he been reading?

ex- How long have you been doing this job?

Unit 8

المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبني للمعلوم) الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالى :

فاعل الجملة + P.P + by فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة ال passive وهما (by والفاعل) اذا كان الفاعل ضمير واردنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول اذا كان ضمير وسنبدأ به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل الازمنة في الـ passive

المحقول Passive الزمن Tense

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Present simple	المضارع البسيط	am / is / are + P.P 📡		
Past simple	الهاضي البسيط	was / were + P.P مفعول + was / were		
Present continuous	المضارع المسنمر	am / is / are being + P.P 🔣		
Past continuous	الماضي المسنمر	was / were being + P.P		
Present perfect	المضارع النام	+ have / has been + P.P		
Past perfect	الماضي التام	+ had been + P.P		
Will / would / can / coul	d	Will / would / can / could		
May / might / shall / sho	مصدر + ould	May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P		
Must / ought to		Must / ought to		
Have / has / had / will have to		Have / has / had / will have to		
مصدر + Needn't – seem to – appear to		Needn't – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P		
(be) going / supposed to / about to		(be) going / supposed to/ about to		
Would like to		Would like to		

Examples

_	Present	simple	البسيط	المضارع
		CIIIPIC		

She writes the homework every day

The homework is written every day

الماضي البسيط Past simple -

They watched TV last night TV was watched last night

- Present continuous المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch Lunch is being cooked.

- Past continuous الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday. A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday.

- Present perfect المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently The rooms have been cleaned recently.

الماضي التام Past perfect

Someone had stolen my wallet My wallet had been stolen .

- future simple المستقبل البسيط

Osama is going to prepare the luggage The luggage is going to be prepared



lo نستخدم passive عند التحويل للـ passive نستخدم (see- hear - make - help) to الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون

The teacher made us write the homework .— We <u>were made to</u> write the homework . I saw him play tennis — he <u>was seen to</u> play tennis

2-الانعال المتبوعة بفعل (v.ing) نستخدم (being + p.p) في البني للمجهول

<u>like/love/hate/remember/enjoy/avoid</u>

I dislike people laughing at me ightarrow I dislike being laughed at .

I don't like people deceiving me. ightarrow I don't like <u>being</u> deceived .





اذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا اشخصا واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (be + p.p)

الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- 1- He let people deceive him
- He let himself be deceived
- She let others cheat her.

she let herself be cheated by others.

2- He let his sister watch TV

الحظ الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister was allowed to watch TV

4 يستخدم need to في المبنى للمجهول بطريقتين.

في المعلوم . Need to + inf

Need to be + PP. / Need + V +ing في المجهول

- We need to clean the floor. The floor needs to be cleaned. =The floor needs cleaning.
 - 5_ يمكن حذف who , which عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف

Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

 6. يمكن إن نستخدم الفعل get بدلا من get (v to be) عند التحويل إلى المبنى للمجهول خاصة مع التصريف الثالث من (catch / arrest /damage /kill/ marry / burn /destroy) الافعال الاتية: The bank robbers got caught/arrested yesterday.

5- [[افعال في التركيبـات الأتيــة

sav - think من هذه الأفعال It is/was + pp know -consider announce - report المضارع Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf) **People** expect - believe agree - predict الماضي Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp understand- deny

الافعال السابقة يكتب بعدها thatاو يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخرى فيكون التحويل للـ passive بطريقتين

الطريقة الأولي ← طريقة (it)

People say that

It is said that

We think that

It is thought that

People believe that

It is believed that

People thought that

It was thought that

Scientists have shown......

It has been shown that.....

<u>الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثاني</u>

1. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد that 2 نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيفة الـ passive

3 اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم to have + p.p اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم

تكون التركيبات كالاتي

ذا كان فعل الجملة الرئيسية مضارع او مستقبل تحول الى المبني للمجهول كالاتي:

باقي الجملة +فعل بسيط او مستقبل +فاعل +People+ think/believe.....that

باقي الجملة +فعل بسيط او مستقبل +فاعل +tis + p.p (thought/believed)......that

مصدرالفعل + is/are + p.p (thought/believed)...... to فاعل الجملة أُ

Ex-people expect that the government will lose the election.

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It is expected that the government will lose the election. The government is expected to lose the election.

People+ have (thought/believed/reported)......that+ باقى الجملة +فعل بسيط او مستقبل +فاعل thas been + p.p (thought/believed/reported)......that+ فعل بسيط او مستقبل +فاعل has been/have been + p.p (thought/believed/reported)...... to + مصدر الفعل + ose reported that many people are homeless after the flood.

It has been reported that many people are homeless after the flood.

Many people have been reported to be homeless after the flood.

اذا كان فعل الجهلة الرئبسبة ماضى نُحول الى الهبنى للهجهول كالانَّى:

People+ think/believe......that+ الالمالة + فعل ماض بسيط +فاعل +is/are + p.p (thought/believed)......that+ فاعل الجملة +فعل ماض بيسط +فاعل +is/are + p.p (thought/believed)...... to + have+ p.p

People know that he killed his wife .

It is known that he killed his wife .

He is known to have killed his wife

People+ ماضى بسيط +فاعل thought/believed......that+ماض بسيط +فاعل +thought/believed.......that+ماض بسيط +فاعل +lt was + p.p (thought/believed)...... +فعل ماضى بيسط +فاعل +was/were + p.p (thought/believed)...... to + have+ p.p

The newspaper reported that the bank <u>was robbed</u>
It was reported that the bank <u>was robbed</u>
The bank was reported to <u>have been robbed</u>

Unit 9

Countable And Uncountable Nouns



1 أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

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

- a car→ cars - a watch →watches - an apple→ apples - a baby → babies – a wife →wives - ومع عادى 2- حمع شاذ بحفظ مثل :

رجال men رجل man خواهر phenomena ظاهرة phenomena طفل children طفل men رجال men رجال woman عنساء women امراة

deer غزالة Deer إوزة goose – إقدام feet قدم foot – أسنان teeth ستَّة tooth – ثيران oxen ثور oxen غزالة deer – أوز oxen بيران oxen وهون وطعت sheep غزان means أوز sheep غزان oases - فرفان oases غزان fish عزان sheep غزان واحات species واحدة species وسيلة bases – قواعد bases قاعدة bases – أسماك (فصائل species فصيلة species - أسماك (فصائل species)

2-أما الأسماء التي لا تعد <mark>Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الاتي :</mark>

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

^{*} بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها الأداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

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

بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف،s يستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد لأنها تعبر عن علم او مرض او العاب

economics علم الاقتصاد economics - السياسة politics - الحصبة electronics - مرض السكر Physics - الهيزياء mathematics - الرياضة البدنية gymnastics - العاب القوي athletics - الرياضة البدنية cards - علم الوراثة electronics - علم الوراثة genetics - علم الوراثة - classics

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

بعض الكلمات منتهية بـ 5 ولها معنى المفرد والجمع

مسلسل – مسلسات Series مفترق طرق – طرق فرعية crossroads - فصيلة – فصائل Species - وسيلة – وسائل Means

أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزئين مثل(gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks/ glasses) نستخدم معها كلمة pair وبدون كلمة pair تعتبر هذة الكلمات جمع

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

بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرد وتعامل معاملة الجمع ومنها:

1-الاشياء التي تتكون من نصفين مثل:

Trousers / glasses / scales / gloves /shorts / pyjamas / pliers 2-بعض الأسماء النت هية ب(ings)مثل :

الأشياء الحيطة surroundings / حجرة للإيجار lodgings / مدخرات savings

3-أ سماء أخري

Mr/mohamed Fawzi

Police/ people / youth/clothes/ wages / goods/ troops/cattle /arms /cards/remains e.g- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

تعامل الأسماء الكلية كمفرد) وتأخذ فعل مفرد (أذا تصرفت كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع) وتأخذ فعل جمع (إذا تصرف كل قد بطريقة مستقلة

طاقم – crew مجموعة group -عصابة gang – البحرية – navy عصابة gang - عصابة - group مجموعة – crew طاقم – crew مجموعة – crowd بالناس – crowd – السفينة أو الطائرة – company – عشد من الناس – university - government - the public)

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

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

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

The government are meeting to discuss the problems.

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable	معدود	uncountable	غير معدود
a glass	كوب زجاج	glass	زجاج
Please, give me a glass of	f water .	This window is made	e of glass .
a paper	جريدة	paper	ورق
I'm going to buy a paper.	(= a newspaper)	Paper is made of wo	ood
a time	مرة واحدة	time	وقت
He went to London three	times	Don't hurry. There's	plenty of time
a cold	نزلة برد	cold	البرد
I've got a bad cold.		The cold is unbeara	ble this winter.
a chicken	دجاجة	chicken	لحم دجاج
I saw lots of chickens on	grandfather's	Do you like chicken?	
farm			
a light	لمبة	light	المضوء
There are four lights in o	ur classroom.	The sun gives us lig	ght and heat.
a hair	شعرة	hair	شعر
There are four hairs on ye	our jacket.	Her hair is long.	
an iron	مكواة	iron	حديد
I bought an iron yesterda	у-	- Hospital beds are r	made of iron.
a coffee	فنجان قهوة	coffee	قهوة
Could I have two coffees coffee)	? (cups of	Much coffee is harm	ful to your health
an orange	برتقالة	orange	(لون) برتقالي (لون
There are two oranges or	1 the table.	I don't like orange. I	prefer red

Mr/mohamed Fawzi

المدرسة (مبنى) A School

Thou're building a new school in the

They're building a new school in the village.

A university

الجامعة (مبنى)

The government will build a new university next year

School

الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي

She drives the kids to school every morning

university

التعليم الجامعي

after finishing university, she traveled abroad

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

Twenty thousand pounds

Five kilometers

Three hours

Forty degrees

Fifty litres of petrol

is / was / has / مصدر+s

🏌 ولكن لاحظ

Seven pounds are on the table

Three-one pound coins are on the desk

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

Ten minutes have passed

هنا نتحدث عن عدد الدقائق التي مرت فالمعنى يؤدي انها جمع

Fifty litres of petrol fills my tank

فهنا نتحدث عن وظيفة محددة لعدد اللترات فتعامل معاملة المفرد.

a lot of /lots of /plenty of– many – much – a few – few – a little - little

a lot/lots of

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

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

- We ate a lot / lots /plenty of cheese.

A lot of / lots of

Can you hurry up? I don't have a lot of time.

Are there a lot of good players at your tennis club?

Have you eaten lots of chocolate?

Many

: تأتى قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends?

Are there many campsites near you?

ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها so – as – too - a good - a great) maný ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي

- There are too many people in the bus. - He has a great many suits.

- Very many people have complained about the situation.

- As many as 5,000 people are believed to have died in the earthquake.

Much

: تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese? - We didn't eat much cheese

Is there much unemployment in that area?

ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتى (much) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها much (so - very - as - too)

a few

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

I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

ان استخدام Only/quite + a few

Only a few hundred houses survived the hurricane without any damage.

few

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

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

مکن استخدام As/ so / too /very + few

He has so few friends in his school.

a little

, تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفى في الجملة المثبتة

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

يمكن استغدام Only/quite + a little

little

She saves quite a little money every month.

تأتى قبـل اسـم لا يعـد وتشـير إلى كميـة قليـلة ولا يكفـى في الجملة المثبتة

I have <u>little</u> sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

يمكن استغدام As/ so / too /very + little

They have <u>very little</u> knowledge about politics.

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

الجملة الطلبيه ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: وهي (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may)

الجملة الطلبيه ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص و ليس للاستفسار some

- My mother knows some good stories. - I drank some water.

- Would you like some tea? (عرض)

- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب) (طلب) تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

any

- I don't want any stamps.

- I didn't drink any milk.

(اسم لا يعد)

🔀 تستخدم مع صيغة السؤال بالفعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار و ليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص)am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, hadالأنعال المساعدة : وهي

تستخدم لنفى some مع نفى الفعل.

- I bought some books.

- I didn't buy any books.

- She has some money.

- She <u>doesn't</u> have <u>anv</u> money.

تأتى مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل:

hardly - scarcely - never - without - refuse -

- He <u>never</u> had <u>any</u> luck. - We <u>hardly</u> had <u>any</u> money.

تستخدم مع ال الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك.

- If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

تاتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة مثبتةوتشير الى عدد اكثر من اللازم Too many - There are too many people in the hall. تاتي قبل اسم لا يعد في جملة مثبتةوتشير الي كمية اكثر من اللازم Too much There is too much water in the bottle.

الضمانر التوزيعية The Distributive pronouns

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد لا يعد + all

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد لا يعد + صفة ملكية / all (of) + the /that/this

<u>All</u> Mona's money <u>is</u> at home

All (of) the information you asked for is on our web site.

Ex: <u>All</u> (of) my friends <u>have</u> got the full mark in the English exam. All children need care and love

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فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد يعد وتشير الى المجموعة كوحدة واحدة +
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All the country is ready to face terrorism

لاحظ انه يمكن حذف of في وجود (صفة ملكية او اسماء الاشارة او the)

```
All of us = We all (فاعل) ,us all(مفعول)
All of them = They all (فاعل) , them all (مفعول)
All of you = you all
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Ex: $\underline{\mathbf{All\ of\ us}}$ enjoyed the party = $\underline{\mathbf{We\ all}}$ enjoyed the party.

لا تستخدم the بعد all في حالة التعبيرات الدالة علي الزمن:

All day / all week / all night / summer

Each & Every

1- نستخدم each عندما نتحدث عن اثنين اواكثر (سواء اشخاص او اشياء) بشكل منفصل (كل على حدة) 2- نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن ثلاثة اواكثر (سواء اشخاص او اشياء) كوحدة واحدة في المجموعة

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فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد یعد + each + فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد یعد
```

→Each student <u>wears</u> a uniform.

-Every student was given a book

Every cook needs good knives and a chopping board.

Every store has a manager in charge of it.

```
each of + the / فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية
فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع
فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع
```

-Each of my brothers wants his own car.

Huda and Aya play tennis. Each of them is good at it.

→ He told **each of us** our jobs. I gave **each** of my three brothers a card. ضيغة مفعول

نستخدم each of قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او تستخدم each بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

```
Each of us = we each (فاعل) or us each(مفعول)
Each of them = They each (فاعل) , them each(مفعول)
```

Each of them has important exams these days. = they each have important exams these days



Every car in the city causes some pollution.

ولكن تستخدم كالاتي [Every one/day/noun of + (these / them /my/ the....etc.)

Ex : I enjoyed every minute of my stay in Alexandria.

نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن شي يحدث على فترات منتظمة

I go to the school library every week.

Computers can perform millions of calculations every second.

نستخدم every فقط وليس Each بعد الظروف: every

Almost every car pollutes the atmosphere.

Practically every house now has at least two televisions.

+ Every → →عدد + اسم جمع

- · He gets his head shaved every three weeks.
- You need to take a break every two hours.

none of

تستخدم NONE (لا احد من الكل)

فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد + none of

فعل مفرد +ضمير مفعول جمع / اسم جمع + none of

None of my children has blue eyes.

None of us cares what happens to him.

-None of the water was kept in the jam

ملحوظة في اللغة غير الرسمية يمكن ان ياتي الفعل جمع مع (none)

None of the children were awake.





Present	Past
must + inf	must have + pp
تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع	 تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في الماضي
ـ لابُد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تاتى معه	ـ لابُد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا.
I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think	
 → He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich. → Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal. → Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she must speak English well. 	→ Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams. → It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
can't + inf	can't have + pp

Mr/mohamed Fawzi

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفی) فی المضارع
 لایمکن / مستحیل أنه کذا، / یفعل کذا.

I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think
→ He has three cars and a villa. He can't be

He **can't be** cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.

🌣 تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفی) فی الماضی

ـ لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا.

OHere is his mobile. He can't have left it in his room.

⊙They can't have had lunch. Their food is in the fridge.

May/might + inf

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

May/Might have + inf

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

I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think

◆Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so.

OI don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill.

The tourist **might be** American because he has an English guidebook.

♦ She was late. She might have missed the train.

OI don't think he won the race. He might have lost it.

OI can't find my book. I might have left it at home.

OWe didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He might not have been there.

-تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية او الندم او اللوم في المستقبل

should (ought to)have + p.p:

:تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

➣ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.

- -I should have booked a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.
- -You should have asked me before you used my computer!

shouldn't (ought not to)have + pp.:

:تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم او الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين

- -The tourists shouldn't have brought their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
- -You shouldn't have put more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy
- -You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night. Now you are very tired

could have + past participle

1 تستخدم للتعبير عن (احتمالية) حدوث شيء في الماضي.

I could have seen the documentary, but I'm not sure.

He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2-يمكن أن تعبر أيضا عن شيء كان من المكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

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

couldn't have + past participle

للتعبير عن (التأكيد) بأن شيئاً ما لم يحدث في الماضي.

You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

Mr/mohamed Fawzi

Past habits

1 يستغدم الماضي البسيط مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (....Always- often- never-usually/every)

- E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.
- >I always ate breakfast before I went to school.
- > Heba always got up early when she was a student

2.used to + inf

فعــل ناقص بمعني اعتاد أن (يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الأن)مواقف او روتين او حقائق لم تعد الان

- I <u>used to play</u> football when I was young. He <u>used to be</u> a driver, but now he isn't.
- I <u>used to smoke</u> a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

تستخدم Used to ايضا للاشياء التي كانت دائما حقيقة ولم تعد الان

This building is now a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.

لاحسظ

مخارع بسيط + used to + inf . , but now + فاعل

- → Sama's mother used to be a teacher, but now she works in a bank.
 - → He used to be lazy, but now he isn't

لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط او used toعند التعبير عن عادة في الماضي

In the past, people <u>used to travel/traveled</u> on camels.

نستخدم الماضى البسيط فقط عند الاشارة الى حدث تم فى وقت محدد الماضى ولم يكن عادة

We went to the museum twice last week.

Didn't use to + inf / never used to+ inf

في النفي نستخدم

- I <u>didn't use to</u> play football when I was young. - He <u>didn't use to</u> be fat but now he is. He <u>never used to</u> come early

+ use to + inf?

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

- Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby? Did you use to get up early?

3.would + inf

تستخدمWould + inf للتعبير عن العادات والسلوك النمطى المتكرر في الماضي وليس عن الشيء الدائم او ثوابت الاشياء

At weekends, my father would go and buy fruit and also he would buy me sweets.

ملاحظات

<u>لاحــظ أن</u>

used to + ماضي بسيط + ظرف تكراري = اسم / was / were / got used to + v.ing = مصدر + used to

- I used to go to school in Paris

- I was used to going to school in Paris
- I got used to going to school in Paris
- I always went to school in Paris
- 2- تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتى بعدها الفعل فى المضارع البسيط
- He used to live here =He no longer lives here.
 - 3- تستخدم any longer anymore بدلا من used to مع نفى الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتى في نهاية الجملة
- He used to live here. = He doesn't live here anymore.
- They don't live here any longer

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول و معناه يُسْتَخدُم لكي

- Wood is used to make furniture.

- Wood is used for making furniture.



3rd

(am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing) / noun /pronoun = Be accustomed to/ be in the habit of معتاد ان

صفــة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

→I'm used to playing football . = I usually play football.

→ My father is active. He is used to getting up early.

She isn't used to living in hot climates.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

am – is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ...?

- Is he used to playing football

Unit 11

1- Compound adjectives

- Compound adjectives are made up of two or more words.

الصفات المركبه مكونه من كلمتان او اكتر

These are often: adjective or adverb + past participle

تتكون غالبا من صفه او حال + تصريف ثالث

well-balanced/clear-cut/e.g. well-known

• Use a hyphen to link the words together if the adjective is before the noun نضع واصله لربط الكلمات معا اذا كانت قبل اسم (اسم موصوف)

It is a well-known fact that languages can improve some brain functions.

• Don't use a hyphen if it follows the noun it describes:

لا نستخدم الواصله اذا لم يأتي معها اسم

English is widely spoken all over the world.

compound adjectives (adjective or adverb + past participle)

1. Adjective + Past Participle

able-bodied قادر جسديا middle-agedمنتصف العمر

absent-minded شارد الذهن absent-minded

clear-cutمحدد – واضح narrow-minded ضيق الأفق

cold-bloodedبدم بارد old-fashioned قديم الطراز

deep-seated = deep-rootedراسخ – متأصل open-minded منفتح العقلية

high-spirited روحانية عالية quick-witted

kind-hearted فصير short-haired ذو شُعر قصير

level-headed متزن العقل short-handed =short-staffedنقص في العاملين

قوي الإرادة strong-willed

2. Adverb + Past Participle

brightly-colouredفاتح اللون poorly-constructed

brightly-lit المضاءة well-balanced

brightly-patternedبالوان زاهية well-behaved

clearly-defined =well-defined واضح المعالم well-educated

well-known معروف deeply-rooted

densely-populated ذات كثافة سكانية عالية well-mannered فو اخلاق حميدة highly-qualified درجة عالية من الكفاءة well-rounded حسن النية / جميل highly-respected يحظى باحترام كبير wholly-owned

highly-valued ذات قيمة عالية widely-recognized

تحدث على نطاق واسع widely-spoken



Mr/mohamed Fawzi

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تُستُكُدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتي :

🖾 🖾 التعمل (Who /that) محمل فاعمل عاقمل وتوضع بعد الفاعمل الذي تصفيه وياتي بعدهما فعل; كالاتي.

نعل Who / that اسم عاقل

→I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.

ناعل Whom/Who / that

→Ahmed whom (who - that) you met yesterday is my brother.

← كلاهنظ: - يبقى حرف الجركما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل whom فقط وليس who – that.

That's the man about whom you are talking.

صيغة الفاعل ← نعل Which / that فعر عاقل صيغة الفاعل ← اسم غير عاقل

1-The stories which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.

صيغة الفعول → فير عاقل Which / that

→The film which (that) I watched last week was boring.

يبقى حرف الجركما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (which) وليس that .

He made a bad mistake for which he had to apologise..

This is the article in which she writes about science.

-(هام)- يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلى جملة كاملة سابقة لها.

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father

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فاعل Where مكان

- → This is the house where we live.
- → Alex is a nice city where I like to live .
- ▶ There is also a stadium Where you can watch horse riding

🗵 🗷 **لاهيظ** :- عند وجود حرف جريدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) وياتي حرف الجر قبلها اوبعد الفعل

13 0 ; 0 ; 0 th (3,3
.15.	Which = where + حرف جر	فاعل
	Which	حرف جرفاعل

e.g. This is the house which we live in . This is the house in which/ Where we live .

- **⊃**That is the stadium at which we saw the cup final.
- Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write.

← → لاهــظ:- نستغدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان اعطاء معلىمة عنه.

مکان	Which	فعل
		جملة (تشير الى المكان كشيء)

- → This is the school which was built last year.
- **→**Cairo, which is very crowded, is the capital of Egypt.
- → This is the house which I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء

♦ 5- تستخدم whose للملكية عاقبل وغيير عاقبل وتعبل معبل (s') أو صفية اللكيبة (, my , his , her , its , your , their)

Mr/mohamed Fawzi

<mark>our وتكون التركيبة كالاتى :</mark>

اسم المالك

Whose

الشى الملوك للمالك

→That's the man whose son succeeded.

The girl whose bag was stolen was crying

لحظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فاذا استخدمت كاسم فانها تسبق ب whose

Sub + Whose +

play, use, water, plant, love, help , wish , visit work, stay, dreams, likes الاشياء المفضلة صادرات Exports

+ verb

Ex: people whose work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.

Ex: People whose stay ended should renew it.

Ex- I'm thankful to my friend whose help was very necessary.

زمن

When

فاعل

It's the month July when we go on holiday.

The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, when my parents lived there

حـــظ :۔ عند وجود حــرف جریدل علی الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when) ویاتی حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

مكان

which =when + حرف جر

فاعل

1-It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

2- Friday is the day on which/When I visit my relatives in our village.

لَاهَـظَ :- نَسْتَخْتُمْ (which) مع الزمان ﴿ إِذَا جَاءَ بِعَدُهَا فَعَلَ وَلِيسَ فَاعَلَ

Ex- summer is the time which is very hot.

Important notes

1. يمكن حذف who, which عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف

Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

→They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

2_ يمكن حذف who , which إذا جاء بعدهما مبنى للمعلوم ويحذف v.to be ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسي مضافا إليه. ing

v. ing = جملة في الملوم + Who/which

► The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

→ Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

يمكن حدف ضمير الوصل اذا حل محل مفعول به

The fish was delicious.we ate it yesterday.

The fish (which/that) we ate it yesterday. was delicious.

The fish we ate it yesterday, was delicious.

The man is my neighbour. I meet him every day.

The man (who/whom/that) I meet every day is my neighbour.

The man I meet every day is my neighbour.



ستخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

- My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.
- This photo, which I took, shows our house

5 تستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الاتية:

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

- →There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.
- →This is the best book that I have ever read. >> I gave him all news that I had.

- تستخدم النصا اذا بدأت العملة ب (it is / it was)

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

6. تستخدم what كضمير وصل ولا تعود على اسم محدد وتكون الجملة الموصولة كلها اما (فاعل او مفعول او مجرور) وهي تساوي the thing that/which

فاعل

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy. (مفعول

Have you seen what I bought from London? I can't give what you need.

You had better make up your mind on what you need to buy

<u>What you achieve will help my project __فاعل</u>

7- تستخدم هذه التعبيرات الاتبية فقط مع whom/which فقط:

all of/some of/none of/each of/much of/one of/three of/half of/both of

Here were several girls, none of whom seemed good enough for him.

She asked me many questions, none of which I answered.

Adam has two brothers, both of whom work as an engineer.

I read three books last week, one of which I really enjoyed

Samy has very nice neighbors, all of whom I like very much.

Reported speech

الكلام المباشرهو :

الكلام الصادر هن المتكلم نفسة ، ويوضع بين علامتي تنصيص"........

-She Said," I like tennis"

- She said that she liked tennis.

و الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

الحمل الخبرية 1- Statement

لتحويل اي جملة خبرية نتبع الآتي:

1 تبقى said كما هي ويمكن نستخدم

(promised/explained/complained/claimed/informed/deny) بدلامن

2نحول said to الى

3 نحذف الاقواس

4 نربطب that ، او يمكن حذفها

فعل ماضى + فاعل said/explained/claimed/denied/complained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + فعل ماضى



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- e.g He complained that the service in that restaurant was not good
- ➤He claimed that the snake was homeless
- ➤ She told me that she had interviewed a lot of celebrities
- **⇒**She said that the following year she was going to write a novel..

- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

أ ـ ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلى :_		
* I 🕶. he / she ===me 🕶 him / her === my 🕶 his / her		
* We ♥ they ===us ♥ them ===our ♥. their		
ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلى :		
* You I / he / she / we / they ماعل علي فاعل		
* you me / him / her / us / them		
* your my / his / her / our / their ملكية		

تحويل أفعال القول

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

تتغير الازمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :

	تتغير الأزمنه حسب الجدول الاتى :
کلام مباشر Direct	ڪلام غير مباشر Indirect
زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الاول)	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثاني)
زمن المضارع المستمر (am/is/are + V.ing)	زمن الماضى المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن المضارع التام (have/ has +P.P)	زمن الماضى التام (had+ P.P)
(have/has + been+ V.ing) زمن المضارع التام المستمر	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثاني)	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثاني) يبقى كما هو او
	زمن الماضى التام (had+ P.P)
زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
اا Will	مصدر+ Would
can +مصدر	could +مصدر
(في النصيحة/الاقتراح) مصدر+ shall	should +مصدر
" We shall meet on Monday", He said.	He said that they should meet on Monday
(في المستقبل) مصدر+ shall	مصدر+ Would
She said, 'I shall need more money.	She said she would need more money.
(ضرورة/ الزام) مصدر+ must	must /had to -مصدر
(استنتاج) مصدر+ must	Must + have + P.P
mustn't +مصدر)	mustn't/wasn't to/weren't to +مصدر
have to/has to +مصدر	had to +مصدر
(الاحتمال) مصدر +May	Might+مصدر
1 may be back later,' she said.	She said she might be back later
(اذن/تصریح) مصدر +May	could +مصدر
You may wait in the hallway,' he said	He said we could wait in the hallway

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كما تحسبول الظبروف الزمنية والمكانية كبالآتي

U CYC	20		
Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
now	Then/ at that time	yesterday	the day before the previous day the last day
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the next (following) day/ the day after
Today/this day	that day	اسم + Next	the + اسم + after /the next + اسم + the following / اسم
here	there	tomorrow morning	the next (following) morning
these	those	The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
this	that	yet	By then
ago	before	The day before yesterday	Two days before

$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{i}$ أمثلة

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he <u>liked</u> tennis and <u>had played</u> a good game that morning.
- 2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast ."
- -Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.
- 3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4-" "I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5-"I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

6-"We're hot because we've been playing tennis," said Tarek.

Tarek explained that they were hot because they had been playing tennis.

ے : لا يتم تغييـر ما بداخـل الأقـواس فى هـذه الجمـل

لأن ما بداخـل الأقواس حقيقـة.

→-Ali said to Ramy, "The sun <u>rises</u> in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun <u>rises</u> in the morning..

→ The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

→ Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

→ She said 'What is the captial of Egypt ?"

She wanted to know what the capital of Egypt is.

2 لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, "I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

Ex-Ahmad says"I am ready for the exam."

Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

→ Hany says to me "Where do you live?"

Hany asks me where <u>I live</u>.

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3. لأن الحدث قيـل في الحـال أو قبـل فتـرة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment/a moment ago)

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

He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

4 مع الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي لاتتغير وغيرها مثل : .

(would/could/might/should/ought to/had better/ had+ p.p)

Ex-He said" We could see the mountain after we had reached the top of the tower " He said that they could see the mountain after they had reached the top of the tower.

→ "You should study hard, Samy " said the teacher .

The teacher told samy He should study hard.

5_ مع الاشياء التي التي لاتزال حقيقة (مثل الاوصاف /العادات/ الحقائق الغرافية) ، نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها

اي سنجد زمن واحد فقط صحيح هو غالبا المضارع البسيط وان لم نجده سنختار الماضي البسيط

→ He said." I'm two metres tall"

He said he is/was two metres tall"

→ He said, "She is a beautiful girl with long hair"

He said (that) she is/was a beautiful girl with long hair.

6 اذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان : لايتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي نمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (الفعل) او عدم تغييرة

→ Heba said," I will meet them here again tomorrow"

Heba said that she will meet them here again tomorrow.

Heba said that she would meet them here again tomorrow.

7- لا تتعول(Used to) الدالة على العادة وتبقى كما هي .

Aya said," I used to play tennis ".

Aya Said that she used to play tennis.

8 يبقى الماضي البسيط كما هو بعد التعبيرات التالية :

'If- would rather - I wish - It is time ...

Ex-Susan said" I wish I lived in the mountains".

Susan said that she wished she <u>lived</u> in the mountains.

→ Newspaper article said," It's high time the government <u>did</u> something about this problem."

The article said that it was high time the government <u>did</u> something about the problem.

افعال قول اخرى يمكن استخدامها لتبليغ الجملة الخبرية

يمكن استخدام الافعال الاتية بدلا من said/said to عند نقل الجملة الي غير المباشر وياتي بعدها to+ inf او بعد that جملة

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed/claimed/ + to + inf

Ex: He said, "I'll lend you the money you need."

He promised to lend me the money I needed.

He promised that he would lend me the money I needed.

Ex: He said, "Go away or I'll call the police."

He threatened to call the police if I didn't go away.

He threatened that he would call the police if I didn't go away.

-يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing):

أصر insisted on/اعترض على apologised for/objected to اأنكر denied/أقر /قبل suggested/admitted

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

- He suggested discussing that question then.

. وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الافعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

He said, "I wasn't there when the crime happened."

- He denied being there when the crime happened.
- He denied that he had been there when the crime happened.

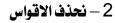




<u>النوع الاول Yes/ No questions</u>

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتى:

1_نحول said / said to الى: (said / said to الى: (asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired



3 – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى أذا /لو .

4 - نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعداو الناقص.

5 - يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الازمنة الى الماضي

6 واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الازمنة

لا حظ استخدام whether في التركبية الاتية

if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not whether or not حملة خبرية

EX -Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out or not. Ali asked me whether or not I was going out.

فعل ماضي + فاعل +(if / whether)+(مفعول + wondered/inquired/(asked فاعل القول

Examples \rightarrow

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

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

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

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

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

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

4- " "Do you often write poems?" said l.

I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

<u>5-"</u> "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6-"Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me if / whether we should go now.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتى:

(asked - wanted to know -wondered/inquired) : النحول said / said to الى: (asked - wanted to know -wondered/inquired)

2 — نحذف الاقواس

3 — نربط الجملة بكلمة ألاستفهام الموجودة .

(فعل + فعل + مفعول) مفعول -4

فعل ماضي + فاعل +(أداة استفهام)+(مفعول + wondered/inquired/(asked فاعل القول

Examples \rightarrow

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 ""Where will you go next week?" She said to him

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She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

<u>5-"What did you do yesterday?" ? I asked Ali</u>

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.



الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة 3-Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice



لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبيةاو نصيحة اواقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتي 👅

1- نحول said / said to الى :

مفعول بة + told/ advised/ordered/warn/encourage/beg/urge + مفعول بة

2 – نحذف الأقواس

3 – نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (الصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

أمثلة :Examples

1-"Open your books." the teacher said

→The teacher told / asked/ ordered us to open our books.

2-"Don't waste time." My father said

→my father advised me not to waste time.

3-Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.

The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

🗵 that+ subject + infinitive: او (verb + ing) (suggest / recommend) اله

→ "Do Exercise 2 again."

☼ Leila suggested (doing / that I do) Exercise 2 again.

→ "You should revise quietly." • My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

لاحظ ایضا انه یمکن ان نستخدم

مصدر + to + مفعول به + to

Ahmed recommended me to enrol on the new course.

· لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) و لكــــن يأتي بعده (جملـــة كاملـــة + that)

"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

2011 C park there. The personnan said that we made not park			
1- ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختيارات			
فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) + فاعل القول	مباشر وغير مباشر	" · u" · u · d	
فعل ماضى + فاعل +(that) مفعول + told فاعل القول	غير مباشر	1_الجملة الخبرية	
المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول	غير مباشر	2 الجملة الأمرية	
المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول	غير مباشر	3_الطلب	
فعل ماضی + فاعل +(أداة استفهام / if-whether)+ بدون اومفعول + asked فاعل القول + wondered/wanted to know +(if-whether / wh)+ فاعل ماضی + فاعل فاعل فاعل	مباشر وغير مباشر	4 الجملة الإستفهامية	
"	المباشر	5ـجميع الجمل	
المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + /advised/ordered/warned فاعل القول	6_جمل النصيحة والتحذير والشجيع		

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فعل مصدر + فاعل + suggested/recommended + v ing or (that) فاعل القول

7_جمل الاقتراح

eromised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + to + inf فاعل القول Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + that + جملة

8 الجمل االخبرية ايضا

Or

admitted /denied / apologised for/objected to /insisted on+ v ing فاعل القول عامل القول admitted /denied / apologised for/objected to /insisted on+ that+ جملة

2-لا تتغير الازمنة في الحالات الاتية

اذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية او جملة بها ماضى تام اوافغال ناقصة فى الماضى لانغير الزمن ونغير الضمائر فقط. (would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p)

2 لأن الحدث قيـل فى الحـال أو قبـل فتـرة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment ago/a short time ago) . 3ـ اذا كان فعل القول فى المضارع (tell(s)/ask(s)/wants to know/says/explains)

3- تحويلات الاظرف الزمنية

الظرف الذي يظهر في الجملة	الزمن المناسب له	
Today/now/this day/at the moment	مضارع مستمر(am / is / are + V. ing)	
Tonight / tomorrow/ tomorrow morning	Will (am/is/are + going to -مصدر)	
Next + مدة	Am/is/are + V. ing	
Yesterday/the day before yesterday	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل)	
Last + مدة /مدة + ago	(was / were + V. ing) زمن الماضى مستمر	
That day/then/ at that moment	ماضی مستمر (was / were + V. ing)	
That night	مصدر+ Would	
The following day/ the day after/ the next morn	was/were + going to مصدر	
the + مدة + at/ /مدة + The following/ مدة	^r Was/were+ V. ing	
The day before/ the previous day	الماضي التام (had + P.P)	
+ Before مدة + Before		
+ before/earlier	الماضي التام المستمر (had + been + ving)	
Since/for/just/already/recently		



