

**The**

# **Pearl**

**Series**

**Preparatory Schools**

**Year Three**

**الصف الثالث الإعدادي**

**الفصل الدراسي الثاني**

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## Unit 7

## The Present Simple Tense

## زمن المضارع البسيط

Form	تكوين	Negative	نفي	Interrogative	استفهام
I You We They	like المصدر go fly	I You We They	don't	Do	I you we they
اسم جمع		اسم جمع	مصدر		اسم جمع
He She It	likes المصدر goes s → flies	He She It	doesn't	Does	he she it
اسم مفرد		اسم مفرد			اسم مفرد
- I live in Giza. - He lives in Giza.		- I don't live in Cairo. - He doesn't live in Cairo.		- Do you live in Giza? - Does he live in Giza?	
Key Words	كلمات دالة	Usage	استخدام	Passive	مبني للمجهول
always	دائماً	عادة		am, is, are + pp	إثبات مفعول
usually / normally	عادة	- I usually play tennis.		- Ali plays tennis.	
often	غالباً	حقيقة		- Tennis is played by Ali.	
sometimes	أحياناً	- The sun sets in the west.		am, is, are not + pp	نفي مفعول
occasionally	من حين لآخر	موقف دائم في المضارع		- Ali doesn't play tennis.	
generally	عموماً	- He works in a bank.		- Tennis isn't played.	
frequently	غالباً	عدد مرات تكرار الفعل		Am, Is, Are + pp + سؤال	سؤال مفعول
regularly	بانتظام	- I play tennis twice a week.		- Does Ali play tennis?	
hardly ever	بالكاد	حدث في المستقبل بجدول مواعيد		- Is tennis played?	
rarely / seldom	نادراً	- My plane leaves at 10 o'clock.		Wh. am, is, are + pp	سؤال مفعول
never	أبداً	بعد الروابط الزمنية و If الصفرية و الأولى		- Where does Ahmed play tennis?	
today	اليوم	- If you study hard, you'll succeed.		- Where is tennis played?	
every week / month...					
daily / weekly / yearly					
once / twice / three times					
on Saturday morning					

## ملاحظات

(١) تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي وبعد Verb to be

1. He always comes early. = *He is always early.*
2. We are always helpful. = *We always help each other.*

(٢) تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل المساعد في الإجابة المختصرة

3. A: Do you help your mother with the housework?  
B: Yes, I usually do.

(٣) يمكن أن تأتي بعض ظروف التكرار في أول الجملة أو آخرها مثل الظروف الزمنية

usually, sometimes, normally, often, frequently, occasionally, every...

1. Every day, he logs on the internet.
2. Usually, I complete my reports at home.

(٤) لا تُستخدم (never – rarely – seldom – hardly ever) مع not لأنها تعطي معنى النفي

1. I rarely go to bed late. (NOT: *I rarely don't go ...*)

(٥) never لا تلغى s , es , ies مع الفاعل المفرد

1. Nora never comes late. (= *Nora doesn't come late.*)

(٦) الروابط الزمنية يأتي بعدها (مضارع بسيط أو تام) ثم (will - be going to inf / be V.ing)

after	when	whenever	till / until
as soon as	before	the moment	if / whether
once	by the time	while	unless

1. When everyone arrives, the meeting will start.
2. I'll go to bed as soon as the film ends.
3. I won't go out until I finish my work.
4. I'm going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.
5. I'm learning Greek when I go to Greece.

(٧) الكلمات التالية تعامل معاملة المفرد ونعوض عنها بضمير جمع

some	every	no	any
شخص ما <i>someone</i>	كل شخص <i>everyone</i>	لا أحد <i>no one</i>	أى أحد <i>anyone</i>
شخص ما <i>somebody</i>	كل شخص <i>everybody</i>	لا أحد <i>nobody</i>	أى أحد <i>anybody</i>
مكان ما <i>somewhere</i>	كل مكان <i>everywhere</i>	ولا مكان <i>nowhere</i>	أى مكان <i>anywhere</i>
شيء ما <i>something</i>	كل شيء <i>everything</i>	لا شيء <i>nothing</i>	أى شيء <i>anything</i>
تُستخدم في الإثبات	تُستخدم في الإثبات	تُستخدم في النفي ويسبقها فعل مُثبت	- في النفي ويسبقها فعل منفي - في الإستفهام

1. Everyone is preparing their bags. They are ready.
2. Everybody knows where I live.
3. I hope someone is going to fix the television soon.
4. Does anybody care for a cheese sandwich?
5. No one likes people who are rude.
6. Nobody in my class is interested in football.
7. There's nothing interesting on TV tonight.

Verb to be في المضارع البسيط (٨)

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I am -'m	am not	
He She It	is 's	اسم صفة
You We They	are 're	مكان+حرف جر
اسم مفرد		
اسم جمع		

إستفهام	تكملة
Am I	
Is he she it	اسم صفة
Are you we they	مكان+حرف جر
اسم مفرد	
اسم جمع	

1. I am a teacher.
2. Tom isn't Egyptian.
3. Are they at school?
4. Where are you from?

Verb to have في المضارع البسيط (٩)

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I You We They	have 've	اسم
He She It	has 's	اسم
اسم جمع		
اسم مفرد		

إستفهام	تكملة
Do I You We They	اسم + have
Does He She It	اسم مفرد

- We have five senses.
- She doesn't have a car.
- Does Ali have lunch at home?
- When do you have science?

## المبني للمجهول Passive

❖ تتكون الجملة في المبني للمعلوم من:

فاعل (subject) ① فعل (verb) ② مفعول (object) ③ (تكملة الجملة) ④

❖ عندما نستخدم صيغة المبني للمعلوم ، فإننا نذكر ما يقوم به الفاعل.

❖ تتكون الجملة في المبني للمجهول من:

مفعول (object) ① في زمن الجملة V. to be ② P.P ③ by + subject (فاعل) ④

❖ عندما نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول ، فإننا نذكر ما يحدث للفاعل.

❖ وعند تحويل الجملة الى المبني للمجهول اتبع الآتي:

- ١) ابدأ الجملة بالمفعول : حول المفعول (اسم أو ضمير) الى فاعل.
- ٢) استخدم فعل to be في نفس زمن فعل الجملة.
- ٣) استخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسي في الجملة.
- ٤) استخدم الفاعل محل المفعول مسبقاً بـ by (إذا أردنا ذكر الفاعل في الجملة)

1. People call warm, wet areas a rainforest.

*Warm, wet areas are called a rainforest.*

2. We know these areas as polar habitats.

*These areas are known as polar habitats.*

3. More than 14 million tourists visit Egypt every year.

*Egypt is visited by more than 14 million tourists every year.*

4. Locals call the lake The Shooting Star.

*The lake is called The Shooting Star by locals.*

5. Grasslands surround the national park.

*The national park is surrounded by grasslands.*

6. Fishermen catch thousands of fish from the Mediterranean Sea daily.

*Thousands of fish are caught from the Mediterranean Sea daily.*

7. We don't cut down trees.

*Trees aren't cut down.*

8. Many students don't play squash.

*Squash isn't played by many students.*

9. Why do more tourists visit Egypt?

*Why is Egypt visited by more tourists?*

## The Past Simple Tense

## زمن الماضي البسيط

Form	تكوين	Negative	نفي	Interrogative	استفهام
I		I		I	
You	إضافة -ed -ed -d	You		you	
We	لمصدر الفعل المنتظم	We		we	
They	والفعل الشاذ يُحفظ	They didn't	مصدر	Did they	مصدر
He		He		he	
She		She		she	
It		It		it	
- I lived in Cairo.		- I didn't live in Giza.		- Did you live in Cairo?	
- They arrived early.		- They didn't arrive late.		- Did they arrive late?	
- He studied English.		- He didn't study maths.		- Did he study English?	
Key Words	كلمات دالة	Usage	استخدام	Passive	مبني للمجهول
in (1983)	في	حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى		was, were + pp	إثبات مفعول
yesterday	بالأمس	- I bought my car in 2015.		- Ali played tennis.	
(2 days) ago	منذ			- Tennis was played by Ali.	
last (week)	الماضي	موقف دائم في الماضي			
once	ذات مرة	- Dina lived in Giza for 15 years.		was, were not + pp	نفي مفعول
one day	ذات يوم			- Ali didn't play tennis.	
in the past	في الماضي	عادة في الماضي		- Tennis wasn't played by Ali.	
How long ago	منذ متى	- He travelled a lot when he was young.			
that (day)	ذلك اليوم			Was, Were + pp	سؤال مفعول
the other day	أول أمس	حدثين متتابعين في الماضي		- Did Ali play tennis?	
the last time	آخر مرة	- I wrote the message. Then, I sent it.		- Was tennis played?	
once upon a time	ذات مرة			Wh. was, were + pp	
in ancient times	قديمًا	سرد أحداث في قصة		- Where did Ahmed play tennis?	
formerly	فيما سبق	- Once upon a time there was a king ...			
previously	فيما سبق			- Where was tennis played?	
in the middle ages	في العصور الوسطى	بعد If في الحالة الثانية			
from (2000) to (2010)		- If he studied hard, he would succeed.			

## ملاحظات

(١) تُستخدم ( the last time - last ) كالتالي :

1. The last time I travelled abroad was in 2000.
2. The last time I visited Aswan was two years ago.
3. Sami last went to the cinema in 2008.
4. I last saw him two weeks ago.
5. I last played football when I was at the club.

(٢) تُستخدم ظروف التكرار (always - usually - often - seldom - never - every)

للعادات التي كانت في الماضي مع وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي

1. When Adel was younger, he often went fishing with his father.
2. I was really excited and I practiced every day for a month.

(٣) Verb to be و Verb to have في الماضي البسيط

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I		
He		
She	was	wasn't
It		اسم صفة
اسم مفرد		
You		مكان+حرف جر
We	were	weren't
They		

إستفهام	تكملة
I	
he	
Was	she
	it
	اسم مفرد
	صفة
	مكان+حرف جر
you	
Were	we
	they

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I		
You		
We		
They	had	didn't have
اسم		
He		
She		
It		

إستفهام	تكملة
I	
you	
we	
Did	they
	have + اسم
	he
	she
	it

٤) يُستخدم الماضي البسيط مع **I'd rather / It's time** كالتالي :

1) **I'd rather** ( ماضي بسيط مُثبت + فاعل مُختلف عن الفاعل الأول ) للتعبير عن التفضيل

1. I'd rather you attended my party.
2. Tomorrow's difficult. I'd rather you came next weekend.

2) **I'd rather** ( ماضي بسيط منفي + فاعل مُختلف عن الفاعل الأول ) للتعبير عن عدم الرضا أو الرفض

1. My wife would rather we didn't see each other any more.
2. Would you like him to paint it? No I'd rather he didn't paint it.

3) **It's time** للتعبير عن التذكير أو اللوم

1. It's getting late. It's time we went home.
2. It's time father arrived.

أمثلة على المبني للمجهول

1. The high heat caused the forest fires last month.

*The forest fires were caused by the high heat last month.*

2. The postman delivered the letter this morning.

*The letter was delivered by the postman this morning.*

3. France won the football World Cup in 2018.

*The football World Cup was won by France in 2018.*

4. Clever school boys planted these trees last summer.

*These trees were planted by clever school boys last summer.*

5. A volcano formed that lake hundreds of years ago.

*That lake was formed hundreds of years ago by a volcano.*

6. My brother didn't take this photo.

*This photo wasn't taken by my brother.*

7. Who broke the glass of this window?

*Who was the glass of this window broken by?*

8. A list of the new Seven Wonders was made in 2007.

9. When was the Great Wall of China built?



## ملاحظات على المبني للمجهول

(١) نستخدم ( نائب الفاعل + by ) عندما نريد التأكيد على الشخص أو الشيء الذي قام بالحدث ؛ إذا كان شخص محدد أو هام أو إذا كان ضروري لمعنى الجملة

1. Many new cars are made by robots in factories.
2. Our beaches are visited by thousands of tourists each year.

(٢) لا نستخدم ( نائب الفاعل + by ) عندما نريد التأكيد على الحدث أو إذا كان الفاعل غير مهم أو غير معروف مثل ( people – one – someone – somebody – they – he )

3. Hundreds of fossils of ancient whales were found in 1902.
4. My grandfather's house was built in around 1850.

(٣) نستخدم with قبل المكونات والأدوات ، و of أو from قبل المواد الخام

1. The cakes were made with eggs, flour and milk.
2. This photo was taken with an expensive camera.
3. This jacket is made of wool.
4. Yoghurt is made from milk.

(٤) إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على مفعولين ، يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول العاقل أو الغير عاقل ، وإذا بدأنا بالمفعول الغير عاقل نستخدم حرف الجر (to – for) قبل المفعول العاقل

مفعول عاقل + to + مفعول غير عاقل + فعل مُتعد				مفعول عاقل + for + مفعول غير عاقل + فعل مُتعد			
pay	pass	sell	deliver	buy	get	make	build
show	lend	bring	offer	find	leave	save	cook
send	read	give	promise	keep	book	order	pour
write	hand	tell	post	call	cut	bake	

1. He gave me a nice camera.

- *I was given a nice camera.*

(لاحظ تحويل ضمير المفعول الى ضمير فاعل)

2. He gave a nice camera to me.

- *A nice camera was given to me.*

3. I bought my teacher some flowers.

- *My teacher was bought some flowers.*

4. I bought some flowers for my teacher.

- *Some flowers were bought for my teacher.*

## Unit 8

## الحالة الأولى First Conditional

جملة الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط	الإستخدام
<b>If</b> مضارع بسيط ,	will	1) <i>probability</i>
	may, can	2) <i>possibility, permission</i>
	might	3) <i>possibility</i>
	can	4) <i>suggestion</i>
	have to/must	5) <i>necessity / advice</i>
	should, had better	6) <i>advice</i>
	could / can فاعل	7) <i>request</i>
	inf. / don't + inf.	8) <i>instructions or commands</i>

❖ لاحظ إستخدام أفعال أخرى بدلاً من **will** في جملة جواب الشرط حسب الإستخدام مثل :  
( may – can – might – must – have to – should – ought to – had better – could – be going to – would rather – would like / prefer to )

١) تُستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف حقيقة أو محتملة في المضارع أو المستقبل

- 1) If she works hard, she will pass the test. (إحتمال / إمكانية)
- 2) If you finish your homework, you may / can go out. (إمكانية / إذن)
- 3) If we aren't busy, we might come with you. (إمكانية / إحتمال)  
= *If we aren't busy, we will perhaps come with you. (= ..., perhaps we'll come...)*  
= *If we aren't busy, we will probably come with you.*
- 4) We can go for a walk if you like. (إقتراح)  
- If you want to stay indoors, let's play chess.  
- Shall we go swimming if the weather is good tomorrow?
- 5) If I am ill, I must take my medicine regularly. (ضرورة)
- 6) If you aren't well, you (must/should/had better) see a doctor. (نصيحة)
- 7) If you're going into town, could you buy me a newspaper? (طلب)
- 8) If you are going out, take your key. (أمر/ تعليمات)  
- If Samy visits you, don't tell him about our meeting.

٢) تُستخدم للتعبير عن ( وعد - توقع - تحذير - تهديد - عرض )

- 9) If you get high marks, I will give you a reward.
- 10) If we have fine weather tomorrow, I'm going to paint the windows.
- 11) If you aren't careful, you will hurt yourself.
- 12) If you don't leave immediately, I'll call the police.
- 13) If I win the prize, I'll share it with you.

### ملاحظات

١) في جملة الشرط يُمكن استخدام المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر أو المضارع التام

- 1) If you are looking for Tom, you'll find him upstairs. (*present action*)
- 2) If you are staying for another night, I'll ask the manager to give you a better room. (*future arrangement*)
- 3) If you have finished dinner, I'll ask the waiter for the bill. (*offer*)

٢) في السؤال نستخدم ( مضارع بسيط + if + مصدر + فاعل + Will / Can )

- 1) Will Dina speak good English if her parents move to Canada?
- 2) What will happen if he has a lot of money?
- 3) What will you do if you don't pass your exams this year?
- 4) How will Tarek feel if he goes to bed very late tonight?

٣) ( جملة مثبتة + Unless ) = ( جملة منفية + If ) في جميع حالات If

- نستخدم Unless محل If المنفية وتحويل النفي بعد If الى إثبات كالتالي :

- 1) If you don't leave now, you won't arrive in time. (*Unless*)  
*Unless you leave now, you won't arrive in time.*
- 2) If he doesn't have enough money, he won't buy a car. (*Unless*)  
*Unless he has enough money, he won't buy a car.*

- نستخدم Unless محل If المثبتة وتحويل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفي أو العكس كالتالي :

- 3) If you study hard, you will succeed. (*Unless*)  
*Unless you study hard, you won't succeed. ( = ... , you will fail.)*

٤) نستخدم When بدلاً من If في الحالة الأولى لتعني شيء ما سيحدث بالتأكيد

- When Ali calls, I'll tell him the truth. (*He will definitely call.*)

٥) ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال ( التصحيح ) مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي

- 1- استخدم مضارع بسيط إذا كان جواب الشرط مصدر will / can / may / might
- 2- استخدم (مصدر will / can) إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط

## 1- Verbs + to + infinitive (as their object)

advise	ينصح	expect	يتوقع	learn	يتعلم	seem	يبدو
agree	يوافق	fail	يرسب	manage	يتمكن	train	يتدرب
aim	يهدف	force	يُجبر	need	يحتاج	used	إعتاد أن
allow	يسمح	happen	يحدث	offer	يعرض	volunteer	يتطوع
appear	يبدو	hate	يكره	ought	يجب (نصيحة)	want	يريد
arrange	يرتب	have	يجب (الزام خارجي)	plan	يخطط	wish	يتمنى / يأمل
ask	يسأل	help	يساعد	prepare	يُجهز	would hate	يكره
choose	يختار	hope	يأمل	promise	يعد	would like	يود أن
come	يأتي	intend	ينوي	refuse	يرفض	would love	يحب
decide	يقرر	invite	يدعو	remind	يُذكر	would prefer	يفضل

1. We need to use cleaner renewable energy.
2. The government plans to plant a lot of trees along the sides of streets.
3. You can choose to recycle your plastic bottles.

## 2 - Verbs + -ing form (as their object)

avoid	يتجنب	escape	يهرب	include	يشمل	recommend	يوصي بـ
carry on	يستمر	finish	ينهي	keep (on)	يستمر	report	يبلغ / يخبر
deny	ينكر	forgive	يسامح	mention	يذكر	risk	يخطر
discuss	يناقش	give up	يتوقف عن	mind	يمانع	save	يوفر
dislike	يكره	go (for activities)	يذهب	miss	يفتقد / يتجنب	suggest	يقترح
enjoy	يستمتع	imagine	يتخيل	practice	يمارس	understand	يفهم

1. We must avoid polluting the environment.
2. If we keep burning fossil fuels, climate change will get worse.
3. Do you enjoy playing the piano?

٣) يُستخدم V.ing أو اسم بعد to في التعبيرات التالية

adapt to	يتأقلم مع	in addition to	بالإضافة الى	prefer ... to ...	يفضل ... على ...
lead to	يؤدي الى	look forward to	ينتظر الى	be / get used to	معتاد على
object to	يعترض على	owing to	بسبب	become used to	معتاد على

1. She objects to working on Saturdays.
2. I prefer reading to swimming.
3. I am looking forward to going to the museum tomorrow.

٤) يُستخدم V.ing أو اسم بعد التعبيرات التالية

as well as	بالإضافة الى	be fond of	مغرم بـ	feel like	يرغب في / يريد
be afraid of	خائف	be good at	جيد في	have difficulty (in)	لديه صعوبة في
be bad at	سيء في	be interested in	مهتم بـ	have trouble	لديه مشكلة
be bored with	شاعر بالملل	be keen on	متحمس لـ	How about	ما رأيك (إقتراح)
be busy	مشغول	be sorry for	يأسف على	What about	ما رأيك (إقتراح)
be crazy about	مجنون	be tired of	متعب		

1. As well as going to the cinema, he likes reading stories.
2. Mr Sayed is interested in knowing more about teaching English.
3. I don't feel like going out tonight.

٥) أفعال تُتبع بـ V.ing أو to + inf. دون فرق في المعنى

begin	يبدأ	start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر	intend	ينوي
-------	------	-------	------	----------	-------	--------	------

1. He began to write / writing when he was a child.
2. Ali intends buying / to buy a house.
3. We continued discussing / to discuss the plans.

إذا جاءت الأفعال السابقة في زمن مستمر يأتي بعدها to + inf. فقط وليس V.ing

4. It's starting to rain. (NOT: *It's starting raining...*)

٦) أفعال تُتبع بـ V.ing أو to + inf. مع وجود فرق بسيط في المعنى

like	يُحب	love	يُحب	prefer	يُفضل	hate	يكره
------	------	------	------	--------	-------	------	------

1. I love reading my friend's social media posts.
2. Ali likes living in Cairo.
3. I like to pay my bills on time.
4. The gardener doesn't like to talk because he has to work hard.

٧) الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم V.ing لوصف حدث غير مُكتمل (جزء من الحدث) ويأتي بعدها مفعول ثم inf. لوصف حدث مُكتمل (من بداية الحدث الى نهايته)

- feel	- hear	- listen to	- notice	- observe	- see	- watch
--------	--------	-------------	----------	-----------	-------	---------

1. I listened to Ali singing a song. (*I listened to part of the song.*)
2. I listened to Ali sing a song. (*I listened to the whole song.*)

**NOTE : can / could + see / hear + مفعول V.ing**

3. We could see smoke coming out of the building.

**NOT:** (*We could see smoke come ...*)

٨) أفعال تُتبع بـ V.ing أو to + inf. مع وجود فرق واضح في المعنى

- remember	- forget	- regret	- stop	- try	- go on
------------	----------	----------	--------	-------	---------

1. He remembered to see the man. يتذكر أن يفعل

(= *He remembered and then saw the man.*)

2. He remembered seeing the man. يتذكر أنه فعل

(= *He saw the man and later remembered.*)

3. He forgot to lock the door. (= *He didn't lock it.*) ينسى أن يفعل

4. He forgot locking the door. ينسى أنه فعل

(= *He locked it but couldn't remember.*)

5. I regret to inform you that you have failed. يشعر بالأسف لأنه مضطر لعمل شيء

(= *I'm sorry that I have to inform you that you have failed.*)

6. He regretted selling his house. يندم على عمل شيء

(= *He was sorry that he had to sell it.*)

(= *He sold his house and now he is sorry about it.*)

7. He stopped to listen to music. يتوقف لكي يفعل شيء آخر

(= *He stopped what he was doing to listen to music.*)

8. He stopped listening to music. يتوقف عن فعل شيء (بشكل دائم أو مؤقت)

(= *He didn't listen to music any more.*)

9. Try to open the door. (= *See if you can open the door.*) يحاول

10. Try opening the door. (= *What happens if you open the door?*) يجرب

11. After checking the homework, the teacher went on to explain the lesson. يفعل شيء آخر/ الشيء التالي

12. We need to change. We can't go on living like this.

يستمر في عمل نفس الشيء

## ملاحظات

(١) يأتي بعد help مفعول ثم المصدر بـ to أو بدون to

1. Can you help me (to) move the table?

(٢) يأتي بعد help المصدر بـ to أو بدون to

1. Everyone helped (to) clean up after the party.

(٣) يأتي بعد make, let مفعول ثم المصدر بدون to

1. The official made me fill in a form.  
2. The headmaster let the pupils go home early.

(٤) لاحظ استخدام to + inf. مع قاعدة ( too / enough )

too	+ صفة أو ظرف	negative meaning
enough	+ صفة أو ظرف	positive meaning
enough	+ اسم	positive meaning

1. This shirt is too large (for me) to wear it.
2. They are rich enough to have three cars.
3. I can't walk fast enough to catch the train.
4. He has got enough money to buy a car.

(٥) لاحظ استخدام to + inf. بعد some, any, no وأسماء مُركبة أخرى

1. I'll make you something to eat.
2. He doesn't have anywhere to stay.
3. He has nowhere to stay.

(٦) بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها ( how, what, which, who, where + to inf. )

- ask	- choose	- decide	- discuss	- explain	how , what	
- find out	- forget	- know	- learn	- remember	which, who	to+inf.
- show	- teach	- think	- wonder	- understand	where	

1. He got lost. He didn't know where to go.
2. The map shows how to travel by metro.
3. I don't know (how) to use this mobile.
4. My father taught me (how) to play the trumpet.

(٧) يأتي V.ing بعد need, want للإشارة إلى ضرورة إصلاح أو تحسين شيء ما

1. The carpet needs cleaning. (= needs to be cleaned.)
2. The car wants servicing. (= needs to be serviced.)

(٨) لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

1. You had better study hard. ( *had better + inf.* )
2. I'd rather study than watch TV. ( *would rather + inf... than + inf...* )
3. I prefer French to English. ( *prefer + n. / V.ing to n. / V.ing* )
4. I (would) prefer to start exercising rather than go on a diet.  
( *would prefer to + inf... + rather than + inf...* )
5. I suggest / recommend that we (should) go for a swim.  
( *suggest / recommend that* فاعل آخر + *inf.* OR *should + inf.* )
6. It was easy for me to do the job. ( *It is / was + adj. for object + to inf.* )
7. Ali was the first student to reach school.  
( فاعل *be the first / second / next / last / best + (n.) + to inf.* )

## روابط السبب والنتيجة والتناقض

since = because = as	جملة السبب	لأن
This / That is because	جملة السبب	لأن
because of	اسم / ...ing	بسبب
so = that's why	جملة النتيجة	لذلك
but / However / Nevertheless	جملة التناقض	لكن ؛ تربط جملتين متناقضتين

1. Baby fish and sea animals live in seagrass because it is a safe place.
2. One of the reasons we are having more floods is because a lot of the world's ice is melting.
3. Jewellery made from glass is very popular. That is because it looks good and is not expensive.
4. Trees are very good for the environment. That is why we shouldn't cut them down.
5. Seagrass absorbs carbon dioxide 35 times faster than rainforests. That is why seagrass can help stop climate change.
6. Plastic is bad for the environment. However, it is easy to recycle.
7. Deserts can be very dangerous habitats. Nevertheless, hundreds of tourists like to visit them every year.
8. I know he's telling the truth. Nonetheless, I don't trust him.



Unit 9

Past habits عادات الماضي

(١) تُستخدم ( مصدر + used to ) للتعبير عن عادات ومواقف في الماضي لم تُعد موجودة الآن

1. We used to waste water, but now we try to save water.
2. Mum used to get plastic bags at the market, but now she doesn't.
3. We used to be good friends, but we aren't any more.
4. There used to be big trees in our garden.
5. We used to get all our shopping in plastic bags.

= *We no longer get our shopping in plastic bags.*

= *We don't get our shopping in plastic bags any longer / any more.*

لاحظ أن no longer فعلها مُثبت ، لكن الفعل منفي مع any more / any longer

(٢) عند نفي ( used to ) نستخدم ( مصدر + didn't use to / never used to )

6. I didn't use to have an electric toothbrush, but now I've got one.
7. We didn't use to get energy-saving light bulbs, but we do now.
8. Dad didn't use to turn off his computer at night, but he does now.
9. Ahmed didn't use to like cheese, but he loves it now!
10. There didn't use to be a limit on the number of divers.

(٣) وفي السؤال نستخدم ( مصدر use to فاعل Did )

11. Did you use to use reusable shopping bags?
12. What games did you use to play when you were young?
13. Which primary school did you use to go to?

(٤) صيغة المبني للمجهول - ( مصدر used to be + P.P ) هي

14. A lot of trees used to be planted near to the sea.
15. Emails didn't use to be sent by my grandparents.

(٥) تُستخدم ظروف التكرار (always - usually - often - seldom - never - every)

في زمن الماضي البسيط للعادات التي كانت في الماضي مع وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي

1. When Adel was younger, he often went fishing with his father.
2. They went to the club every day during the last holiday.

٦) يُستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي وليس **used to** في حالتين :-  
أ- عند الإشارة الى حدث وقع في وقت أو مناسبة محددة وإن لم يتم ذكرها

1. I drove to work yesterday.
2. I wrote the stories very quickly.
3. Egypt's football team won the Africa Cup of Nations in 2010.

ب- عند الإشارة الى عدد مرات وقوع الحدث

4. I went to the cinema four times last month.

٧) نستخدم ( عبارة اسمية / اسم / ضمير / **V.ing** + **be used to** ) للإشارة إلى شيء معتاد أو مألوف لدى الشخص ، وتُستخدم في أزمنة مختلفة

1. She isn't used to living in the country.
2. I don't mind walking. I'm used to it.
3. They are used to the cold.
4. I was used to getting all my meals cooked for me.
5. She wasn't used to living in the country.

٨) نستخدم ( اسم / عبارة اسمية + **be used for** ) أو ( مصدر + **be used to** )  
يسبقها اسم غير عاقل بمعنى يُستخدم لـ ( صيغة مضارع بسيط مبني للمجهول)

1. Pens are used for writing.
2. The keyboard is used for typing words.
3. The keyboard is used to type words.

٩) تأتي كلمة ( **used** ) كصفة بمعنى مُستخدم

1. He bought a used car.
2. The car looked used.
3. Which of the inventions do you think will become the most used?

## Second Conditional الحالة الثانية ( a present meaning)

جملة الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط	الإستخدام
If ماضي بسيط	would	1) <i>an imaginary future action</i> 2) <i>an unreal present action</i>
	might	3) <i>advice</i> 4) <i>possible future actions</i>
	could	5) <i>ability – permission</i>

❖ تُستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن :-

(١) حدث غير محتمل وقوعه في المستقبل

1) If I won a lot of money, I would travel round the world.

( *unlikely to happen in the future* )

2) If you walked all the way, it would take about three hours.

(٢) شيء غير حقيقي أو موقف مستحيل حدوثه الآن ( إفتراض عكس الواقع )

3) If Hamdi was taller, he would be a very good basketball player.

( *Hamdi is not tall and isn't a very good basketball player.* )

4) If I had more time, I would read more books.

( *But I don't have more time, so I don't read more books.* )

5) If we didn't have factories, we wouldn't have so many things to buy.

6) More people would use that shop if it was open for longer.

(٣) إعطاء نصيحة ( If I were you, I would / should + inf. )

7) If I were you, I would / should buy a new car with that money.

= *You should buy a new car with that money.*

8) If I were you, I wouldn't / shouldn't argue with my parents.

= *I advise you not to argue with your parents.*

لاحظ إستخدام were بدلاً من was مع جميع الضمائر ، ويُمكن إستخدام If I was you

### ملاحظات

(١) في السؤال نستخدم ( ماضي بسيط + if + مصدر + فاعل + Would / Could )

1) Would you take a lot of photos if you had a camera?

2) What would happen if the volcano erupted?

3) What would you do if you got a job in a different city?

4) If you started to learn a new language, which one would you choose?

(٢) يمكن استخدام الماضي المستمر في جملة If

1) If my car was working, I would / could drive you to the station.

(٣) ( جملة مثبتة + Unless ) = ( جملة منفية + If ) في جميع حالات If

- نستخدم Unless محل If المنفية وتحويل النفي بعد If الى إثبات كالتالي :

1) If they didn't play well, they wouldn't win the match. (Unless)

Unless they played well, they wouldn't win the match.

- نستخدم Unless محل If المثبتة وتحويل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفي أو العكس كالتالي :

2) If he worked hard, he would succeed. (Unless)

Unless he worked hard, he wouldn't succeed. (= ..., he would fail.)

(٤) يمكن استخدام would / might / could + inf. في جملة جواب الشرط

1) If you tried again, you would succeed. (certain result)

2) If you went to bed for an hour, you might feel better. (possible result)

( = ..... , perhaps you would feel better.)

( = ..... , you would perhaps feel better.)

( = ..... , you would possibly feel better.)

3) We could get to the coast quicker if we had better roads.

( = We would perhaps get to the coast ..... )

4) If I knew his number, I could ring him up. (ability)

( = ..... , I would be able to ring him.)

5) He could borrow my car if he asked.

( = He would be allowed to borrow... )

(٥) ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال ( التصحيح ) مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي

مصدر would	ماضي بسيط
مصدر would have to	إستخدام أو مصدر had to
أو اسم + would have	أو اسم + had
مصدر would	ماضي بسيط
مصدر had to	إستخدام أو مصدر would have to
أو اسم + had	أو اسم + would have
-3 الأفعال (cut – put – hit – shut – read) تُعتبر ماضي بسيط إذا لم يُضاف لها (s) مع he – she – it أو الإسم المفرد ؛ ( = حالة If الثانية )	

## Unit 10

## The Present Perfect Simple

## المضارع التام البسيط

Form	تكوين	Negative	نفي	Interrogative	استفهام
I You We have They 've اسم جمع	P.P	I You We haven't They اسم جمع	P.P	I You Have We They اسم جمع	P.P
He She has It 's اسم مفرد		He She hasn't It اسم مفرد		he she Has it اسم مفرد	
- I've washed my car. - Ali has gone out.		- I haven't talked to Ali. - Ali hasn't met me.		- Have you called Ali? - Has Ali met an actor?	
Key Words	كلمات دالة	Usage	استخدام	Passive	مبني للمجهول
ever	من قبل	حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر باستخدام <b>since - for</b>		مفعول have, has been + p.p	- He has played tennis.
never	أبداً	حدث تم في الماضي وما زال له أثر أو نتيجة واضحة			- Tennis has been played.
just	توفاً	حدث تم في وقت غير محدد في الماضي (التركيز على الحدث وليس وقته)		مفعول have, has not been p.p	- He has not played tennis.
already	بالفعل	حدث إنتهى حالياً أو منذ فترة قصيرة باستخدام <b>just</b>			- Tennis hasn't been played.
since	منذ	أحداث لم تحدث حتى الآن باستخدام <b>yet - never</b>		مفعول been + p.p	- Has he played tennis?
for	لمدة	للسؤال والحديث عن تجربة أو خبرة شخصية سابقة باستخدام <b>ever - never - since</b>			- Has tennis been played?
yet	حتى الآن	حدث وقع في فترة زمنية محددة والتي لم تنتهي حتى لحظة الكلام باستخدام <b>today - this morning...</b>		مفعول Wh. have, has been p.p	- Where have they played tennis?
so far	حتى الآن	بعد الروابط الزمنية للإشارة للمستقبل			- Where has tennis been played?
until now	حتى الآن				
up till now	حتى الآن				
up to now	حتى الآن				
today	اليوم				
this week...	هذا الأسبوع				
recently	حديثاً				
lately	مؤخراً				
before	من قبل				
how long	كم طول المدة				
still	ما زال (في النفي)				

## ملاحظات على استخدام المضارع التام

### يُستخدم المضارع التام البسيط

(١) للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن باستخدام since – for

1. I've lived in Qena since 2001.
2. I've lived there since I was a child.
3. We have lived here for ten years.

(٢) للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي ، لكن مازال له أثر أو نتيجة واضحة في الوقت الحاضر

1. The dog has spilt the milk. *(The floor is dirty.)*
2. I've lost my key. I can't open the door. *(The key is still lost now.)*
3. The garden is dirty because people have left litter everywhere.

(٣) للتعبير عن حدث تم في وقت غير محدد في الماضي ، ولا يُذكر زمن حدوث الفعل لأنه إما غير معروف أو غير مهم ، ويكون التركيز على الحدث

1. Our cat has caught lots of mice. *(We don't know when.)*
2. He has travelled to London.

(٤) للتعبير عن حدث لم يحدث حتى الآن باستخدام yet – never لكن محتمل حدوثه في المستقبل

1. She has never played tennis.
2. I've already travelled to London, but I haven't visited Paris yet.

(٥) للسؤال وللحديث عن تجربة أو خبرة شخصية سابقة سواء تم أو لم يتم الحصول عليها ، غالباً مع  
ever – never – since

1. Have you enjoyed today's lesson? Yes, I've had a great time.
2. Have you ever been to Aswan? No, I've never been there.
3. My parents have done many exciting things in their lives.
4. My grandmother has never visited another country.
5. It's the first time I have ever spent the summer holiday abroad.
6. Laila has enjoyed reading (ever) since she was very young.

(٦) يُستخدم المضارع التام أو المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للإشارة للمستقبل

1. After Ali reaches / has reached London, he will send us an email.
2. I won't call you until I know / have known the latest news.

## ملاحظات على الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام

(١) تُستخدم ever قبل p.p. في الإستفهام ، وفي الإثبات في حالة التفضيل

1. Have you ever read any books by English writers?
2. This is the most expensive suit I've ever bought.
3. This is the easiest job I have ever had.

يُمكن إستخدام ever مع the only / the first / the second... ويُمكن عدم إستخدامها

4. This is the first time that I have (ever) done voluntary work.  
= This is the first time for me to do voluntary work.

(٢) تُستخدم never قبل p.p. في جملة فعلها مثبت لكنها تعطي معنى النفي

1. I have never heard that singer.
2. I have never known a boy as clever as Ali.
3. My brother has never driven a car before.

(٣) يُستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث إنتهى حالاً (منذ فترة قصيرة) بإستخدام just

1. He has just gone out.  
= He went out a short time ago / a moment ago.

(٤) تُستخدم just قبل p.p. في الإثبات والإستفهام = (a short time ago / a moment ago)

1. She has just (now) left the building.  
= She left the building a short time ago / a moment ago.  
= She left the building just now.

2. Hello, have you just arrived?

(٥) تُستخدم already في الإثبات قبل p.p. لبيان وقوع الحدث أسرع من المتوقع أو في نهاية الجملة للتأكيد وتأتي في الإستفهام قبل p.p. أو في نهاية الجملة للتعجب والتأكيد من تمام الفعل

1. I've already seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again.
2. Leila has finished her homework already. She is amazing.
3. Have you already seen this film?
4. Surely he hasn't finished his tea already! It was really hot.

(٦) تُستخدم since في الإثبات والنفي والسؤال ، وهي تشير الى زمن بداية الحدث في الماضي حتى لحظة الكلام

1. He's lived in London since 2011. (since + a point in time)  
= He began living / to live in London ten years ago.

2. I haven't lived in Alexandria since 2014.

= I (last) lived there ( in 2014 / seven years ago.)

= The last time I lived there was ( in 2014 / seven years ago.)

3. He hasn't called since he left school. (جملة ماضي بسيط مثبت + since)

= He last called when he left school.

- Has he written since he left home?

4. I have changed my mind since then. (adv.)

(٧) تُستخدم for في الإثبات والنفي ، وهي تُشير الى فترة زمنية

1. I have played football for three years.

= I started playing / to play football three years ago.

2. I haven't seen him for three years.

= I (last) saw him three years ago.

= The last time I saw him was three years ago.

- يُمكن حذف for في الإثبات خاصة بعد be – live – wait

3. We have been here (for) an hour. (We are still here.)

- لا تُستخدم for مع التعبيرات التي تبدأ بـ all... ، ولكن تم إستخدامها في مثال في (Workbook)

4. We have waited all day. (= We are still waiting.)

5. He has lived here all his life. (= He still lives here.)

6. He has lived here for all of his life. (Workbook, page 96)

وقت بداية الحدث + Since	فترة زمنية إستغرقها الحدث + For
yesterday - 1995 - Monday - January - winter - lunchtime - dinner - sunset - that time - then - 7 o'clock - last week / night - the last meeting / visit / match - this morning - the age of ... - 19 <sup>th</sup> century - his childhood - He <u>was</u> a child. - his birth - his retirement - his departure - the beginning of this year - school days - high school .....	a minute - an hour - half an hour - 3 days - 3 nights - a week - several weeks - 2 months - a year - 2 decades - a century - ages - a while - the last week / month - the last 30 minutes - the past hour - long - a long time - a short time - more than ... - over a year - ever - as long as I can remember .....
	تأتي مع كل ما بدأ بـ a, an, the أو ما انتهى بـ s



٨) تُستخدم **yet** في الاستفهام والنفي ، وتأتي في نهاية الجملة

1. Tarek is still waiting for the bus because it hasn't arrived yet.
2. Mum hasn't finished cooking lunch yet. (= *She is still cooking lunch.*)
3. Have you created any other apps yet? – No, I haven't yet.
4. Have you got a job at a big technology company yet? – No, not yet!

٩) تُستخدم ( **have / has been + صفة / اسم** ) بمعنى يكون

1. I have been an English teacher for ten years.
2. He had an accident. He has been ill since that time.
3. I haven't been able to do gymnastics since then.

١٠) تُستخدم **have / has been to** لتشير الى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه الآن

1. She's been to the supermarket.  
(*She went there earlier and she is back; she has returned.*)

١١) تُستخدم **have / has gone to** لتشير الى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد أو في الطريق الى هناك

1. She's gone to the supermarket.  
(*She went there earlier and she is still there.*)

١٢) تُستخدم **have / has been in / at** لتشير الى أن الشخص مازال متواجد في المكان

1. He has been in Aswan for a week. (*He is in Aswan now.*)
2. Now, I have been at a local school for three years.



## The Present Perfect Continuous

### المضارع التام المستمر

Form التكوين	I, You, We, They He, She, It	have has	+ been + v.ing
Negative النفى	I, You, We, They He, She, It	haven't hasn't	+ been + v.ing
Interrogative الإستفهام	Have I, you, we, they Has he, she, it	+ been + v.ing ..... ?	
Usage الإستخدام	يُعبّر هذا الزمن عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى وقت الحديث. ☞ I have been writing letters all the afternoon.		
Key words الكلمات الدالة	since منذ for لمدة all (day) طوال (اليوم)	How long recently lately	كم طول المدة حديثاً منذ فترة قصيرة
يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً (الإستمرارية)			
swim	stand	wait	sit
travel	rest	mend	learn
		live	stay
		sleep	study
			work
			read

المضارع التام البسيط	المضارع التام المستمر
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وله علاقة / أثر بالحاضر (تم في الماضي وظهرت نتائج في الحاضر وتم في وقت غير محدد)	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر حتى الوقت الحاضر / فهو حدث لم ينتهي
☞ Someone has stolen my wallet. ☞ It has rained for two hours.	☞ I have been studying English since I was a child. ☞ It has been raining for two hours.
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم انجازه وتركيز الأهمية على نتيجة الحدث.	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مهتماً بنشاط هذا الحدث وليس نتائجه.
☞ I have run five kilometers.	☞ I have been running.

## The past perfect tense الماضي التام

had + p.p.	:	التكوين ❖
hadn't + p.p.	:	النفى ❖
Had فاعل p.p.	:	السؤال ❖
فاعل + had been + p.p. + by + فاعل	:	المبني للمجهول ❖
	:	الإستخدام ❖

(١) للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي ، الحدث الأول ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

1. When he had finished speaking, the audience clapped loudly.  
(He finished speaking first and then the audience clapped loudly.)

(٢) للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

1. Huda had finished cooking by 11:30 a.m.

(٣) للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في الماضي ونتيجته كانت واضحة في الماضي

1. Reem was upset because her friend hadn't phoned her.
2. He had fixed the old chair. It looked new.

(٤) مع صيغة التفضيل و (the first, the second , the only, the last)

1. It was the best story I had ever read.
2. That was the first time I had been to Paris.

### Time Expressions:-

*after	*before	*till	*already	*the moment
*as soon as	*by the time	*until	*ever - never	*immediately on
*when	*by	*just	*since - for	*shortly after

①

After - As soon as - When

ماضي تام

ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط

after - as soon as - when

ماضي تام

1. When the manager had arrived, the meeting began.  
(The manger arrived before the meeting began.)

②

Before - By the time - When

ماضي بسيط

ماضي تام

ماضي تام

before - by the time - when

ماضي بسيط

1. When the manager arrived, the meeting had begun.  
(The meeting began before the manager arrived.)
2. When he arrived at the station, the train had left so he missed it.

③

When - After - As soon as -  
Before

ماضي بسيط

, ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط

when - after - as soon as -  
before

ماضي بسيط

- يُوضع الحدث الأول بعد الروابط السابقة ، ماعدا before يوضع بعدها الحدث الثاني وكلاهما ماضي بسيط وتُشير الى عدم وجود فاصل زمني طويل بين الحدثين

1. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson began.
2. After he bought the ticket, he entered the cinema.
3. Before I entered the university, I had to show my identity card.

④

ماضي بسيط منفي (الحدث الثاني)

till - until

ماضي تام (الحدث الأول)

1. I didn't buy the computer until I had compared the prices.
2. He wasn't given the prize until he had come first. ماضي بسيط مبني للمجهول
3. Ali had forgotten about the family party until he saw the invitation. لاحظ أن الحدث الثاني مع until / till يمكن أن يكون ماضي مثبت أو منفي
4. We didn't leave until he arrived / had arrived home. يمكن استخدام الماضي التام أو البسيط بعد until / till
5. He lived in Cairo until he died.

⑤

جملة ماضي تام + فترة زمنية في الماضي + Before - بحلول

1. By yesterday, he had reached Paris.
2. Before 2013, he had written five short stories.

⑥

- يُستخدم الماضي التام مع روابط السبب والنتيجة والتناقض (مع الحدث الأول)

1. We didn't eat in the restaurant because we had eaten already.
2. He didn't move to his new flat because it hadn't been painted.
3. It had not rained for two months, so the river was very dry.
4. Although she had lost the gold medal, she was happy.

## ملاحظات

(١) في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يأتي ( v.ing ) بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد

1. After doing my homework, I watched TV. = After I had done...
2. After the match, he went to bed. (After + noun)

(٢) في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد before يأتي ( v.ing ) بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد

1. Before visiting Egypt, he had never heard Arabic.
2. Before the film, I had had dinner. (Before + noun)

## Unit 11

## Reporting statements

❖ عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-  
(١) يتغير فعل القول كالاتي :-

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
say	say	say to + مفعول	tell + مفعول
says	says	says to + مفعول	tells + مفعول
said	said	said to + مفعول	told + مفعول

❖ تُستخدم say عندما لا يوجد بعدها مفعول ، و tell عند وجود مفعول

- (١) الأقواس تُحذف ونستخدم **that** للربط و يمكن حذفها مع  
(٢) تتغير الضمائر داخل الأقواس (ضمائر الفاعل أو المفعول - صفات وضمائر الملكية) بحيث  
تعود على المتكلم والمخاطب خارج الأقواس حسب المعنى

## تذكر الضمائر

Subject	Object	Possessive ملكية	Reflexive
ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفة ملكية	ضمائر منعكسة
I	أنا	me my	mine myself
he	هو	him his	his himself
she	هي	her her	hers herself
it	هو/هي لغير العاقل	it its	..... itself
you	أنت / أنتن	you your	yours yourself
we	نحن	us our	ours ourselves
they	هم	them their	theirs themselves

(٣) تتغير الأزمنة والتعبيرات الزمنية عندما يكون فعل القول ماضي **said / said to**

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
today	that day	now	then / at that time / immediately
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the following/next day – the day after
come	go	the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
here	there	the day before yesterday	two days before
this/these +n.	the	next week	the next / following week
this/these +v.	it / they		the week after
this week	that week last week	yesterday	the day before - the previous day the last day
..... ago	... before ... earlier	last week	the week before the previous / last week

<b>Present Simple</b> (go / goes)	<b>Past Simple</b> (went)
-----------------------------------	---------------------------

**Direct** "I come from Egypt," said Ali.

**Indirect** *Ali said that he came from Egypt.*

**Direct** I said to him, "It is my first job."

**Indirect** *I told him that it was my first job.*

<b>Present Continuous</b> (am/is/are going)	<b>Past Continuous</b> (was/were going)
---	---

**Direct** Ayten said to me, "I am leaving early tomorrow on a trip."

**Indirect** *Ayten told me she was leaving early the next day on a trip.*

**Direct** Nadia said, "I am coming home now, Ali."

**Indirect** *Nadia told Ali that she was going home then.*

<b>Past Simple</b> (went)	<b>Past Perfect</b> (had gone)
---------------------------	--------------------------------

**Direct** Ali said, "I went to Cairo yesterday."

**Indirect** *Ali said that he had gone to Cairo the day before.*

**Direct** Haidi said, "I flew to London last week."

**Indirect** *Haidi said she had flown to London the week before.*

<b>Present Perfect</b> (have/has gone)	<b>Past Perfect</b> (had gone)
--	--------------------------------

**Direct** Marwa said, "I have drawn a nice picture of a cat."

**Indirect** *Marwa said she had drawn a nice picture of a cat.*

<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> (have / has been going)	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> (had been going)
---	---

**Direct** She said, "I have been staying with a friend."

**Indirect** *She said she had been staying with a friend.*

<b>Past Continuous</b> (was/were going)	<b>No Change OR Past Perfect Continuous</b>
---	---

**Direct** "We were having lunch," they said.

**Indirect** *They said they (were / had been) having lunch.*

<b>will/can/may/am, is, are going to</b>	<b>would/could/might/was, were going to</b>
--	---

**Direct** "The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us.

**Indirect** *Sara told us that the new shop would open in two weeks' time.*

**Direct** The manager said to me, "The new metro will open in 2022."

**Indirect** *The manager told me that the new metro would open in 2022.*

**Direct** Tom said, "I am going to visit Aswan during my trip, Amira."

**Indirect** *Tom told Amira that he was going to visit Aswan during his trip.*

<b>must</b>	(necessity)	Present ; must or had to – Future ; would have to
<b>Direct</b>	Sarah said, "I must get up early every day."	
<b>Indirect</b>	Sarah said she must get / had to get up early every day.	
<b>Direct</b>	Sami said, "I must go soon."	
<b>Indirect</b>	Sami said he would have to go soon.	

<b>First Conditional</b>	حالة if الأولى	<b>Second Conditional</b>	حالة if الثانية
<b>Direct</b>	"If you ask Dina, she will help you," he said.		
<b>Indirect</b>	He told me that if I asked Dina, she would help me.		

<b>Come</b>	<b>Go</b>
<b>Direct</b>	"I won't come to the party," she said.
<b>Indirect</b>	She said she wouldn't go to the party.

<b>this / these in time expression (adj.)</b>	<b>that / those</b>
<b>this / these + noun (adj.)</b>	<b>the</b>
<b>this / these (pronoun)</b>	<b>it – they / them</b>
<b>Direct</b>	She said, "She is coming this week."
<b>Indirect</b>	She said she was coming that week.
<b>Direct</b>	He said, "I bought this flower / these flowers for my mother."
<b>Indirect</b>	He said he bought the flower / flowers for his mother.
<b>Direct</b>	"This is an unusual situation," Dad said.
<b>Indirect</b>	Dad said it was an unusual situation.

### لا تتغير الأزمنة أو التعبيرات الزمنية في الحالات التالية

①

<b>إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل أو المضارع التام (He has just said)</b>	
<b>Direct</b>	He says, "I'll be a lawyer when I grow up."
<b>Indirect</b>	He says that he'll be a lawyer when he grows up.

②

<b>أزمنة الماضي مع الروابط الزمنية مثل While – When</b>	
<b>Direct</b>	He said, "When I saw them, they were playing tennis."
<b>Indirect</b>	He said that when he saw them, they were playing tennis.

③

<b>الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر (Past Perfect (Simple AND Continuous))</b>	
<b>Direct</b>	"I had been working hard all afternoon," he said.
<b>Indirect</b>	He said that he had been working hard all afternoon.

4

(just now / a moment ago / a short time ago) **said** عندما تأتي بعد الكلمات التالية

**Direct** He said just now, "I missed the train."

**Indirect** He said just now that he missed the train.

5

**must** (deduction, command)

**Direct** "There must be some mistakes," he thought.

**Indirect** He thought there must be some mistakes.

**Direct** "You must come and see us soon," she said.

**Indirect** She said we must come and see her soon.

6

**would / could / might / should / ought to / had better / used to / mustn't**

**Direct** "You should work with a group of men," he said.

**Indirect** He said that I should work with a group of men.

**OR** He advised me to work with a group of men.

7

حالة **If** الثانية والثالثة والجملة التي تحتوي على (جملة ماضي بسيط + It's time - wish - would rather - If only)

**Direct** He said, "It would be best if we started early."

**Indirect** He said it would be best if they started early.

❖ إذا كان الكلام الأصلي للمتحدث في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل وما زال مضارع أو مستقبل ، من الممكن أن يبقى الزمن كما هو ويمكن تغييره الى الأقدم - فعل القول ماضي - بينما التعبيرات الزمنية لا تتغير

❖ لكن في سؤال الإختياري إذا وُجِدَ الفعل في زمن المضارع والماضي معاً، نختار المضارع

**Direct** "The earth goes round the sun."

**Indirect** He proved that the earth goes / went round the sun.

**Direct** "I'm two metres tall," he said.

**Indirect** He said he is / was two metres tall.

**Direct** The teacher said, "Paris is the capital of France."

**Indirect** The teacher said that Paris is / was the capital of France.

**Direct** She said, "The days are longer in the summer."

**Indirect** She said that the days are / were longer in the summer.



## Unit 12

## Future Forms

اثبات	سوف	فاعل	will	...
نفي	لن	فاعل	won't	...
سؤال بهل	هل سوف	Will	فاعل	مصدر ...?
سؤال بأداة استفهام		Wh. will	فاعل	...?

تُستخدم ( المصدر + will ) في الحالات الآتية:-

( ١ ) تنبؤ بدون دليل ( قائم على ما نعتقد أو نتخيله ) ، ومع بعض الكلمات مثل :

think	يعتقد
believe	يعتقد
imagine	يتخيل
possibly	من الممكن

predict	يتنبأ
promise	يعد
probably	من المحتمل
perhaps	ربما

expect	يتوقع
hope	يأمل
certainly	بالتأكيد
be sure	متأكد

- In the future, we will use renewable energy.
- E-sports are popular, but they won't be more popular than football.
- People won't drive a car. We will all have driverless cars.
- There will be lots of solar panels. There won't be ordinary mobiles.
- Will there be robot teachers?
- Houses will probably be different in the future.
- Perhaps we'll find him at the hotel.
- Don't worry. I'm sure you'll enjoy your holiday to Italy.

الصفات الثابتة لدى الإنسان ليست دليلاً على حدوث الفعل مثل :-

- I think my brother will be a doctor. He's very clever.

( ٢ ) قرار سريع ( عندما نقرر القيام بشيء ما لحظة الكلام )

- My phone is ringing. I'll answer it.
- A: What would you like to drink?  
B: I'll have an orange juice, please.
- I'm very tired. I think I will go to bed.

( ٣ ) حقيقة مستقبلية ( شيء لا نستطيع تغييره أو التحكم فيه باستخدام عوامل خارجية )

- I'll be 16 next week.
- The temperature will drop during the weekend.

( ٤ ) العرض و الطلب ( عرض خدمة أو طلب مساعدة )

- Those bags look heavy. I'll help you carry them.
- I can't understand this exercise. Will you help me with it?

٥) الوعد / التهديد / التحذير / الأمل / وفي جملة جواب الشرط في حالة if الأولى

1. I'll visit you next month.
2. I'll hit you if you do that again.
3. Be careful! You'll hurt yourself with that knife.
4. I hope pollution levels will drop soon.
5. If you study hard, you'll succeed.

❖ لاحظ استخدام will be able to + inf. للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء في المستقبل

1. The farms will be able to make their own electricity.
2. We won't be able to grow the food we need on the farmland we have.

## Be going to + inf.

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I	am -'m	am not
He		
She	is	isn't
It	's	
اسم مفرد		going to + inf.
You		
We	are	aren't
They	're	
اسم جمع		

إستفهام	تكملة
Am I	
he	
she	
Is it	
اسم مفرد	going to + inf.
you	
we	
Are they	
اسم جمع	

تستخدم ( المصدر + am, is, are going to ) في الحالات الآتية :

(١) تنبؤ بوجود دليل ؛ ( قائم على شيء نراه او نعرفه )

1. I have just read the weather report. It's going to be sunny.
2. There are clouds in the sky, so I think it's going to rain.
3. The sun is shining. It's going to be a lovely day.
4. Watch out! You are going to fall in the hole. ( Warning )

(٢) للقرارات التي تم إتخاذها قبل لحظة الكلام

5. They are going to get married in three months.  
( They have already decided to do it. )
6. We're going to buy a new car. ( The decision already exists. )

٣) للخطط والنوايا والطموحات المستقبلية

7. I'm going shopping with Samira at the weekend.
8. We've had a lot of training. We're going to be very careful.
9. I'm going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.
10. I'm going to become a famous engineer.

٤) لاحظ الأساليب التالية :

am, is, are going to + inf. =	
have decided to + inf.	have plans to + inf.
have made a decision to + inf.	intend to + inf.
have planned to + inf.	have intentions to + inf.

### ملاحظات

١) يُستخدم المضارع المستمر (am, is, are + v.ing) مع الترتيبات المستقبلية

1. I can't see you this evening. I'm doing my homework.
2. It's arranged. We're going to the Red Sea this summer.

لاحظ أن المناسبات الإجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد ، والأنشطة التي تقوم بها المؤسسات تستلزم ترتيبات لذا يُستخدم معها المضارع المستمر.

٢) يُستخدم المضارع البسيط (V / V + s) للتعبير عن حدث مؤكد بسبب جدول مواعيد أو تقويم

1. My plane leaves at ten o'clock.
2. The exam takes place on 2nd April.

٣) الروابط الشرطية والزمنية يأتي بعدها (مضارع بسيط أو تام) ، ثم

( will inf. / be going to inf / be V.ing )

- |             |          |               |             |             |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| *when       | *whether | *by the time  | *unless     | *providing  |
| *as soon as | *after   | *till / until | *provided   | *whenever   |
| *while      | *before  | *if           | *as long as | *the moment |

1. When everyone arrives, the meeting will start.
2. I'm going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.