

The present simple tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

يتكون من مصدر الفعل بإضافة s مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب أو الضمائر (he, she, it)

☛ He works in a big firm.

:

← يضاف للفعل es إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحروف (ss - sh - ch - x - o)

☛ He watches TV.

She crosses the road.

← يضاف للفعل ies إذا كان ينتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف ساكن .

☛ She studies medicine

he carries his bag.

← يضاف s فقط للأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف متحرك.

☛ He plays the piano.

☛ She obeys her mother.

:

يعبر عن عاده متكررة ويستخدم مع الكلمات

(Always - usually - some times - often - ever - never - everyday - every week ---)

☛ I usually get up at 6 o'clock.

يعبر عن حقيقة ثابتة أو شبه ثابتة.

☛ The moon moves around the earth.

☛ I prefer reading to watching TV.

:

⊖ نستخدم don't أمام الفعل إذا لم ينتهي ب s, es, ies

☛ I don't work in a hospital.

⊖ نستخدم doesn't إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب s, es, ies

☛ He doesn't eat meat.

:

يتكون المضارع البسيط فى الاستفهام من:

+ do \ does + () ?

☛ Where do you work?

☛ When does he come?

⊖ نستخدم does مع الفاعل المفرد.

⊖ نستخدم do مع الفاعل الجمع.

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل وعاده باضا فه *ed* لمصدر الفعل ماعدا الأفعال الشاذة

- Dr Zewail discovered the femto second in 1997.

١- حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي

- I met Ahmed yesterday.

٢- عاده في الماضي وانتهت (لم تعد تحدث)

- When I was young, we lived in Cairo.
- When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

٣- يستخدم في الحالة الثانية من قاعدة *if*

- If he studied hard, he would succeed.

٤- يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية:

Yesterday - ago -- in the past - in the ancient times
- in + تاريخ - last (week - month -)

٥- يأتي بعد *I wish - if only* للتعبير عن أمنية في الوقت الحاضر مطلوبة لكن غير محققة.

- I wish I saw Ahmed now.
- I wish I were a millionaire.

٦- يأتي قبل أدوات الربط التالية

After , when , as soon as , until

٧- غالبا ما تستخدم *used to* للتعبير عن عاده كانت في الماضي.

- When I was a child, I used to play in the street.

نستخدم *didn't* ونحول الفعل الي المصدر .

- He didn't succeed in the exam.

يتكون الماضي البسيط في الاستفهام من :

+ did + + ?

- How did you come to the club?

يتكون الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول من :

+ was \ were + p . p. + by +

- The car was repaired by the mechanic.

Exercise

1- I -----my dinner at eight o' clock everyday.

a- eats b- ate c - eat d- eaten

2- My brother-----the newspaper every morning.

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- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>a- reads</i> | <i>b- read</i> | <i>c – has read</i> | <i>d-is reading</i> |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
- 3- The camera -----to take photographs.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>a- is using</i> | <i>b- is used</i> | <i>c - uses</i> | <i>d-used</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
- 4- The earth -----round the sun.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>a- moved</i> | <i>b- is moving</i> | <i>c – is moved</i> | <i>d- moves</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
- 5- Mr. Salim -----comes late.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>a- don't</i> | <i>b- doesn't</i> | <i>c - never</i> | <i>d- didn't</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
- 6- What time -----you usually go to work?
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>a- do</i> | <i>b- does</i> | <i>c - will</i> | <i>d- are</i> |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
- 7- I'll phone you as soon as I -----my work.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>a- will finish</i> | <i>b- has finished</i> | <i>c - finished</i> | <i>d- finish</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
- 8- English -----all over the world.
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>a- speaks</i> | <i>b- spoken</i> | <i>c – is spoken</i> | <i>d- will speak</i> |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
- 9- I -----my aunt a week ago.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a- visited</i> | <i>b- visit</i> | <i>c - visiting</i> | <i>d- would visit</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
- 10- We -----an interesting film last night.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a- watch</i> | <i>b-watched</i> | <i>c – have watched</i> | <i>d- would watch</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
- 11- When I was on holiday, I -----tennis everyday.
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a- play</i> | <i>b- would play</i> | <i>c - played</i> | <i>d- have played</i> |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
- 12- They -----attend the conference last month.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>a- won't</i> | <i>b- didn't</i> | <i>c – wasn't</i> | <i>d- don't</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
- 13- They came to my birthday party and -----nice presents.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| <i>a- gives</i> | <i>b- were giving</i> | <i>c – have given</i> | <i>d- gave</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
- 14- He -----very quickly so we didn't understand.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a- has spoken</i> | <i>b- speaks</i> | <i>c – spoke</i> | <i>d- would speak</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
- 15- When -----you go to bed last night?
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>a- did</i> | <i>b-will</i> | <i>c – do</i> | <i>d- was</i> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
- 16- He came to my house and -----some tea with me.
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>a- have</i> | <i>b- has</i> | <i>c - had</i> | <i>d- had had</i> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
- 17- During the holiday, tamer -----football every day.
- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>a- played</i> | <i>b- plays</i> | <i>c – were playing</i> | <i>d- has played</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
- 18- This house ----- two years ago.
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>a-built</i> | <i>b- builds</i> | <i>c – has built</i> | <i>d- was built</i> |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
- 19- When I was young, I ----- eat a lot of chocolates.
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>a- use to</i> | <i>b- used to</i> | <i>c- am used to</i> | <i>d- using to</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
- 20- A criminal ----- the guard of the bank last night.
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| <i>a- killed</i> | <i>b- has killed</i> | <i>c- is killing</i> | <i>d-kills</i> |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
- 21- If only I -----in china today.
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>a- am</i> | <i>b- was</i> | <i>c- were</i> | <i>d- be</i> |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
- 22- It is time we ----- home.
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>a- go</i> | <i>b- have gone</i> | <i>c- went</i> | <i>d- going</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
- 23- The western desert is one of the ----- places on earth.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>a- dry</i> | <i>b- drier</i> | <i>c- driest</i> | <i>d- warmest</i> |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|

Rewrite the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1- A beaker is used to hold liquids. | (holding) |
| 2- He is experienced in computers. | (experience) |
| 3- Can you direct me to the railway station/ | (direction) |
| 4- His habit is to watch TV in the evening | (used to – usually) |
| 5- He can do his work alone | (doing) |
| 6- Who discovered America? | (discoverer) |
| 7- The thieves planned to rob the bank. | (a plan) |
| 8- The telescope enables astronomers to see the stars. | (able) |
| 9- He usually goes to school on foot. | (going) |
| 10- Noha never comes late. | (doesn't) |
| 11- When I was in Paris, I visited the Eiffel tower every day. | (used to) |
| 12- Geologists study the earth to know its secrets. | (The earth) |
| 13- A microscope is used to examine very small things | (for) |
| 14- With modern technology, we can increase production. | (enables) |
| 15- Naguib Mahfouz won the Noble prize. | (The Noble prize) |
| 16- A chair is used for sitting. | (to) |

The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

الفاعل + am, is, are + v + ing

يتكون من

١- حدث يحدث الآن – مستمر اثناء الكلام.

Now, he is writing a report.

At the moment she is ironing the shirts.

٢- حدث في المستقبل تم التخطيط له من قبل.

We are traveling tomorrow.

Every thing is arranged. Tim marrying next Thursday.

Now, look, listen, at present, at the moment, be careful, and look out.

He is repairing the car.

"Negative"

He isn't repairing the car.

+ am, is, are + not +v+ing.

Is , Are + الفاعل + v + ing -----?

Are you buying a new shirt ?

Yes , I'm buying a new shirt.

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يتكون المضارع المستمر فى المبني للمجهول من :

am , is , are + being + p.p .

The government is building many cities in the desert. " Many cities"

Many cities are being built in the desert .

:

-٥

See – hear – smell – notice	–
Realize- know – understand – suppose – mean – forget – remember – trust	
Want – desire – wish – hate – like – love – dislike – care	
Own – possess – belong – have	

زمن الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

was , were + v + ing

يتكون من :
استخدامه :

-١

➔ At 10 o'clock yesterday, I was sleeping.

:

-

While – as – just as

-

➔ While I was studying, the light went out.

When

-

➔ When the light went out, I was studying.

Exercise

1- at the time my father arrived, we ----- chess.

a- played

b- were played

c- were playing

d- had played

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2- I ----- a bath when the phone rang.

- a- had b- was having c- having d- have had

3- When I got to the car, I realized that I ----- my keys.

- a- am losing b- would lose c- had lost d- was losing

4- while ----- in the street, I ran into an old friend.

- a- walk b- walking c- was walking d- walked

5- When I was young, I ----- eat a lot of chocolates.

- a- using to b- am used to c- used to d- had used

to

6- the manager-----the report now.

- a- reads b- reading c- is reading d- is read

7- my new computer -----now.

- a- is delivered b- delivers c- is delivering d- is being delivered

8- listen , she ----- a beautiful song.

- a- is singing b- sings c- is being d- is sung

9- I borrowed his car while mine -----.

- a- was repairing b- was being repaired c- repairs d- is repairing

10- look, the boy-----the tree.

- a- is climbed b- is climbing c- climbing d-climbs

Rewrite the following sentences:

1- the is producing many products.

(being)

2- while he was reading the paper, his son arrived.

(when)

3- the dishes was being washed when we finished studying

(being)

4- During his sleep, his money was stolen.

(While)

5- he was playing tennis and he fell down suddenly.

(When)

6- we have decided to buy a new car

(buying)

8- during his work , he made many mistakes.

(while)

9- As we listening to music, we heard a loud noise.

(during)

10- I'm making a new plan to invest my money.

(made)

future tenses

أزمته المستقبل

Future simple

المصدر + Will

:

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☆ He will come tomorrow.

: _____

المصدر + will not + الفاعل

☆ He won't come tomorrow.

: _____

المصدر + الفاعل + will \ shall + أداة الاستفهام

☆ When will he come?



ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية :

Tomorrow , next , in the future , soon , in + تاريخ في المستقبل

☆ I will give a party next Friday.
future

☆ We will live on the moon in the

: will

١- للتعبير عن حقيقة في المستقبل .

☆ He will be forty next week.

٢- للتنبؤ بأحداث في المستقبل .

☆ He will get the first prize.

٣- لاتخاذ قرار سريع .

☆ I'll have some coffee, please.

٤- في الطلب او العرض.

☆ Will you open the door for me, please?

☆ I'll post the letter for you.

٥- لعمل ترتيبات.

☆ We will see you at the party tomorrow.

٦- لعمل وعود او تهديد .

☆ I'll buy you a mobile phone if you succeed.

☆ I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.

تستخدم shall مع الضميرين (I, we) فقط للتعبير عن ما يأتى:

١- لعمل اقتراحات .

☆ Shall we go for a walk?

٢- لتقديم عروض

☆ Shall I carry the bag for you?

Going to

: going to

١- للتعبير عن نية تم التخطيط لها قبل لحظه الكلام .

☆ He is turning the radio; he is going to listen to the news.

٢- للتنبؤ بشيء في المستقبل يوجد عليه دليل.

☆ The sky is cloudy; I think it's going to rain.

: _____

+ am,is,are not going to +

☆ He isn't going to travel to London next week.

:

+ am,is,are + going to + ?

☆ When is he going to visit us?

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He hasn't studied hard. I think he-----this exam.
a- will fail b- fails c – is going to fail d- failed
- 2- You -----it if you aren't careful.
a- are breaking b- will break c – have broken d- are going to break
- 3- My brother -----twenty next week.
a- will be b- is being c – is going to be d- is
- 4- The sky is cloudy, I think it-----.
a- is going to rain b- has rained c – will rain d- would rain
- 5- The ceiling of the room doesn't look very safe, it -----.
a- will fail b- is failing c – is going to fail d- falls
- 6- I'm-----my uncle at the airport at six o'clock.
a- going to meet b- am meeting c – will meet d- meet
- 7- What will you -----tomorrow?
a- do b- doing c – are doing d- going to do
- 8- If you play well, you-----the match.
a- is going to win b- win c – will win d- would win
- 9- He -----to London next week, he has booked the tickets.
a- traveling b- is traveling c – will travel d- travels
- 10- He is filling the bucket with water. He -----the car.
a- will wash b- washes c- has washed d- is going to wash
- 11- We are saving up because we -----buy a car.
a- will b- are being c – are going to d- would
- 12- You -----punished if you make that mistake again.
a- will be b- is being c – is going to be d- is
- 13- I-----work in an hour. I have arranged it with my boss.
a- will leave b- am leave c – will d- am going to leave

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- I'm going to decorate my room. (decided)
- 2- "I'll cut the electric current if you don't pay the bill." (he threatened)
- 3- He planned to start anew business. (going to)
- 4- We have arranged to hold a meeting tomorrow. (we are)
- 5- I've arranged to give my wedding party next week. (I'm)
- 6- Her aim in life is to become an engineer. (will)
- 7- I plan to build the second floor next week. (going)
- 8- I don't intend to do this work again. (going)

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9- He said" shall I post the letter for you"

(offered)

10- father said" I'll buy you a computer if you succeed"

(promised)

The present perfect tense

رمن المضارع التام

Have, has + p.p

يتكون من:

☆ I have just written the report.
house.

☆ She has already cleaned the

استخدامه:

١- يعبر عن حدث بدا وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر:

☆ I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)

☆ He has just arrived

حدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة

٢- يعبر عن حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن.

☆ I have lived in Tanta for 20 years = I still live in Tanta

☆ I lived in Tanta for 20 years = I live somewhere else now.

لكن لاحظ

٣- نستخدم lately – recently لنقصد أن شيئاً ما قد حدث منذ وقت قريب لكن لم يحدد الزمن.

☆ I haven't seen her lately.

٤- نستخدم just – already في الإثبات ونستخدم yet في النفي والاستفهام.

☆ I have already phoned the doctor.

☆ I haven't phoned the doctor yet.

☆ Have you yet finished your homework?

٥- نستخدم (ever) في السؤال عن خبره الشخص و (never) في النفي.

☆ Have you ever been to Paris?

☆ No, I have never been to Paris

٦- علاماته

Since	Already	Up till now
For	Just	Ever
Lately	Yet	Never ()
recently	So far	

◆ Has, have been to + مكان

➔ He has been to London (now he is in Egypt)

ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه

◆ Has, have gone to + مكان

➔ He has gone to Italy (he is still there)

ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك

Since, for

الفرق بين

☆ Since

نقطه بداية الحدث

☆ for

مدته الحدث - الفترة

✎ إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد نضعه في زمن المضارع التام.

- ♦ She has learned English since 1995.

✎ إذا جاء مع since فعلا نضع قبلها زمن المضارع التام وبعدها زمن الماضي البسيط.

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

- ♦ She has been in bed since she arrived home.
- ♦ He has been studying since he returned from school.

✎ لاحظ الجدول الآتي:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since 2000	For 5 years
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years – a while

✎ ملاحظات :

١- إذا طلب استخدام since بدلا من when نستخدم زمن المضارع التام منفي :

- ♦ I last saw her when she was a child. (Since)
- ♦ I haven't seen her since she was a child.

٢- إذا طلب استخدام ago بدلا من for نستخدم الفعل began to قبل المصدر من الفعل الأصلي :

- ♦ She has played tennis for five years.
- ♦ She began to play tennis five years ago.

٣- إذا طلب استخدام just بدلا من a moment ago نستخدم المضارع التام :

- ♦ She left home a moment ago.
- ♦ She has just left home.

٤- إذا طلب استخدام since بدلا من for نتبع الطريقة الآتية :

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- ♦ He has worked as a teacher for 5 years.
- ♦ He has worked as a teacher since 2000.
- ♦ Its 5 years since he worked as a teacher.

٥- استخدام for بدلا من ago

- ♦ The last time I met her was 2 months ago
- ♦ I haven't seen her for 2 months.

The present perfect continuous

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

يتكون من

☆ Have been + v. ing

☆ Has been + v. ing

- ♦ He has been sleeping since he arrived.
- ♦ It has been raining for 2 hours.

علاماته:

For-----now

For -----still

So far -----now

Since -----still

All + فتره زمنيه

hasn't stopped – finished yet

- ♦ She has been doing the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.
- ♦ He (study – studied – has been studying – has studied) English for 2 years now.

- ♦ He has (written – been writing) 6 reports since last night.

Travel – work – wait – live – stay – sleep – learn - -----

Believe – forget – hate – know – like – mean – understand – seem – prefer – own---

Choose the correct answer:

1- I -----my home work yet

a- have met b- have met c- didn't meet d- will not meat

2- I -----this secret for a week now.

a-have known b- have been c- had known d- will know

Exercise

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knowing

- 3- Noha has -----drunk coffee.
a- ago b- since c- ever d- just
- 4- Shoes and bags are made -----leather.
a- in b- of c- of d-with
- 5- Many improvements -----in Egypt since 1952.
a- have made b- have been c- have been d-had been made
 making made
- 6- He -----in hospital since he was ill.
a- had stayed b- stayed c- has stayed d- stays
- 7- Have you----- seen a beautiful garden like this?
a- never b- already c- since d- ever
- 8- It ----- all day. It hasn't stopped yet.
a- has rained b- has been c- had been d-has been
 rained raining raining
- 9- I have been learning English -----10 years now.
a- for b- ago c- since d-yet
- 10- He graduated from the faculty of engineering -----2005.
a- for b- since c- in d-on
- 11- She -----for seven hours now.
a- has slept b- have slept c- has been slept d-has been
 sleeping
- 12- The last time I -----Hosam was two years ago.
a- met b- have met c- meet d- will meet
- 13- This is the most exciting story I -----.
a- read b- have read c- am reading d- had read
- 14- We have been living in Tanta -----we returned from Saudi Arabia.
a- since b- for c- ago d- when
- 15- He is away, I don't know where he -----.
a- was gone b- has gone to c- has been to d- is going
- 16- Have you ever -----to the pyramids?
a- visited b- been visited c- been d- been visiting
- 17- He has worked as a taxi driver -----5years.
a- since b- for c- ago d- to
- 18- Mona hasn't seen her mother -----last Friday morning.
a- for b- since c- ago d- from

Rewrite the following

- 1- He finished his work a moment ago. (just)
- 2- I went to Alexandria and came back. (have)
- 3- It's along time since we he wrote to me. (for)
- 4- He has gone to London since 1995. (for)
- 5- We last phoned him when he was in the hospital. (haven't)
- 6- My uncle phoned us a moment ago. (just)
- 7- It hasn't rained her for years. (The last time)
- 8- Its five years since I had a car. (for)

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- 9- I haven't met him for two months. (since)
 10- It is still raining. (not yet)
 11- He has traveled to London and came back. (has been)
 12- The last time I visited my village was two years ago. (since)
 13- Up till now, no one has beaten him at chess. (never)
 14- He is still answering the test. (finished)
 15- It's two months since I last ate fish. (haven't)



إذا وقع حدثان في الماضي فإن الحدث الذي تم أولاً يكون زمنه ماضي تام والحدث الذي تم ثانياً يكون زمنه ماضي بسيط.

After
 As soon as
 When } ماضي بسيط + فاعل , ماضي تام + فاعل +

- ♦ First, he watched the film, and then he went to bed. (After)
- ♦ After he had watched the film, he went to bed.

Till ماضي تام + فاعل
 ماضي بسيط منفي + فاعل
 (didn't + المصدر) Until (had + P.P)

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- ♦ He didn't go home until he had watched TV.

ماضي + فاعل { no sooner + p.p -----than
 بسيط + فاعل { hardly + p.p -----when
 Scarcely + p.p -----when

- ♦ He had no sooner watched TV than he went to bed.

إذا بدأت الجملة بإحدى هذه الكلمات ، تأتي الجملة بعدها على هيئة استفهام :-

No sooner than
 Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p } when فاعل
 + ماضي بسيط }
 Scarcely when

- ♦ Hardly had he watched TV when he went to bed.

ماضي بسيط + فاعل before ماضي تام + فاعل
 ماضي بسيط + فاعل by the time ماضي تام + فاعل

- ♦ First, he made a plan. Then he robbed the bank.

- ♦ He had made a plan before he robbed the bank.

((v + ing) after , before)
 (noun)

- ♦ After making a plan, he robbed the bank.

- ♦ Before lunch, we had watched TV.

after

Having + p.p +

- ♦ Having watched TV, I went to bed.

- ♦ I will make a plan before I begin the project.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He didn't receive my letter I ----- to him two days ago.
a- had sent b- have sent c- would sent d- sent
- 2- By the time the police -----, the thief had escaped
a- arrive b- had arrived c- have arrived d- arrived
- 3- After ----- a new house, he will marry.
a- set up b- had set up c- have set d- setting up
- 4- Having ----- the letter, I posted it.
a- write b- wrote c- writing d- written
- 5- Before he passed the exam, Ali ----- hard.
a- studied b- had studied c- have studied d- studies
- 6- I didn't answer the question ----- I had read the question paper.
a- until b- after c- when d- before
- 7- As soon as he ----- at the airport, he telephoned me.
a- arrived b- had arrived c- arriving d- arrives
- 8- No sooner ----- the letter than he posted it.
a - he wrote b- has he written c- he had written d - had he written
- 9- He ----- find a job until he had graduated.
a- won't b- doesn't c- didn't d- couldn't
- 10- He ----- no sooner finished his work than he went to the club.
a- had b- did c- has d- was
- 11- He missed the bus because he ----- late.
a- had got up b- gets c- has got up d- got up
- 12- he didn't remember the promise he -----
a- took b- has taken c- takes d- had taken
- 13- As soon as I ----- the ticket, I ran to catch the bus.
a- bough b- had bought c- have bought d- was buying
- 14- He ----- me his book yesterday.
a- gave b- gives c- had given d- will give
- 15- The patient ----- before the doctor came.
a- died b- dies c- had died d- has died
- 16- As soon as he had arrived in London he ----- me.
a- has phoned b- phones c- had phoned d- phoned
- 17- She ----- a teacher before she became a guide.
a- has been b- had been c- was being d- is
- 18- By the time he was five, he ----- to write.
a- learnt b- learns c- had learnt d- would learn
- 19- My father didn't remember the promise -----.
a- had made b- made c- makes d- has made
- 20- She ----- her lunch until her husband had come.
a- had had b- won't have c- wasn't have d- didn't have
- 21- after the report -----, I handed it to the manager.
a- had finished b- had been finished c- has been finished d- finished
- 22- Having graduated, he ----- abroad.

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a- traveled b- had traveled c- has traveled d- travels

23- After -----my work, I went home.

a-had finished b- finished c- finishing d- being finished

24- They said that the driver -----the accident.

a-had cause b-was caused c- had caused d-has caused

25- I took the medicine when I ----- a meal.

a- has had b- have had c- had d- had had

Rewrite the following sentences:

1- He was punished for not paying the fine

(because)

2- He left the place when his friend came.

(Until)

3- Having visited his uncle, he went shopping.

(After)

4- I didn't know about her success until I had met her

(after)

5-She didn't marry till she had graduated.

(When)

6- After I had studied, I went to bed.

(Till)

7- He felt ill from eating too much caned food,

(By the time)

8- She wrote a postcard then she went to the post office.

(Before)

9-I had my breakfast, but before that, I took some exercise

(I didn't)

10 - Why don't you phone Dalia?

(How)

11 - Akram borrowed a tennis racket from Fawzi.

(Lent)

12 - He didn't leave without talking the money.

(Until)

13- They weren't eager to work until they had had a holiday.

(After)

14- He left the room after taking permission.

(before)

15- We went for a walk but first we finished our work.

(Having)

16- You were cold because you didn't wear a coat.

(If)

17- We didn't visit the museum as we hadn't time.

(If)

18- Without doctors' efforts, many patients would have died.

(unless)

19- I didn't know the good news as I was abroad.

(If)

20- If I had known you were a sleep, I wouldn't have played the piano. (I didn't)

Active and passive

المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

لتحويل الجملة من active إلى passive نتبع الخطوات التالية

(الفاعل + by) + p.p + في زمن الجملة to be المفعول

الجدول التالي يوضح تركيب الأفعال في صيغة المبنى للمجهول

Active	Passive
	am , is are + p.p
	was , were + p.p
	have , has + been + p.p

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	<i>had + been + p.p</i>
	<i>will have been + p.p</i>
	<i>am , is , are + being + p.p.</i>
	<i>was , were + p.p</i>
	<i>will + be + being</i>
<i>will, may, shall, must</i>	<i>may , can , must , + be + p.p have to , had to + be +p.p</i>

Ex .

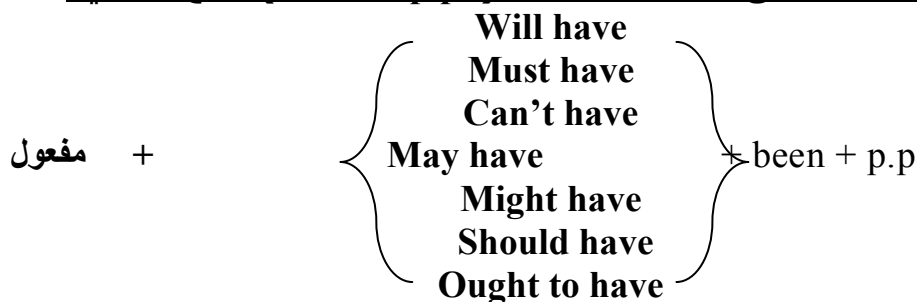
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1- Some body cleans my office every day. | - My office is cleaned everyday. |
| 2- Ali presented a car to his son. | - A car was presented to Ali's son. |
| 3- Someone is repairing my car. | - My car is being repaired. |
| 4- Someone was watching him. | - He was being watched. |
| 5- Some one has stolen his car. | - His car has been stolen. |
| 6- He has been repairing the car. | - The car has been repaired. |
| 7- She had cooked lunch. | - Lunch had been cooked. |
| 8- He had been painting the drawing. | - The drawing had been painted. |
| 9- Someone will meet you at the station. | - You will be met at the station. |
| 10- He can sell the car if you agree. | -The car can be sold if you agree. |

هناك أفعال مساعده أخرى مثل : ←

Active	Passive
<i>Has to, have to, had to, would Ought to, going to, be going to + المصدر</i>	<i>+ be + الفعل الناقص p.p</i>

- 1-Someone must show her what to do.
She must be shown what to do next.
 2- They are going to draw a new plan.
A new plan is going to be drawn.

← إذا وجد في الجملة فعل مساعد يتبعه (have + p.p) اتبع الآتي:



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Ex .

1-They will have done the homework by 7.30 tonight.

-The homework will have done by 7.30 tonight

2- He can't have known the truth

-The truth can't have been known.

-:

١- إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ " doesn't " أو " didn't " احذفها واستخدم :-

" am , is , are + not + p.p "

٢- إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ " didn't " احذفها واستخدم :-

" was , were + not + p.p "

Ex :-

Active :- The boy doesn't drink the milk .

Passive :- The milk isn't drunk .

Active :- They didn't write the lesson .

Passive :- The lesson wasn't written .

-: (passive)

١ - يحول السؤال إلى جملة خبرية ويحذف علامة الاستفهام .

٢ - تحول الجملة الخبرية إلى المبني للمجهول .

٣ - توضع الجملة بعد تحويلها إلى صيغة الاستفهام

Ex :-

1-Do people speak English ?

Is English spoken?

2- Did he buy a car ?

Was a car bought ?

3- Can he answer the question ?

Can The question be answered ?

4- Where did they hide the treasure ?

Where was the treasure hidden ?

-:

* إذا بدأ السؤال بـ (who) تحول إلى (by whom)

Ex:-

☆ Who killed the dog ?

By whom was the dog killed ?

* + to be + + p.p ?

Re write the following sentences:-

1- When will you buy the new car ?

(be)

2- How did you do it ?

(was)

3- I'm cleaning my room .

(being)

4- Who solve the problem ?

(by whom)

5- Can you understand this lesson ?

(passive)

6- No body answered the question .

(passive)

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- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 7- They build a new house . | (is) |
| 8- I'm reading a story . | (being) |
| 9- I'll have built a new house . | (been) |
| 10- You ought to help your friend . | (be) |
| 11- We haven't told him the truth . | (he) |
| 12- This problem can't be solved . | (no body) |
| 13- He didn't invite me to his party . | (I) |
| 14- I'm going to lend her my camera . | (she) |
| 15- He paid me a lot of money . | (was) |
| 16- People will show here the new project . | (she) |

Passive construction

تركيبات في صيغة المبني للمجهول

☆ It's said that -----

☆ It's believed that -----

☆ He is said to -----

☆ He is believed to -----

●* يستخدم هذا الأسلوب عندما نعبّر عن ما يقوله الناس عموماً ولكن يستخدم مع أفعال معينة :

Agree يوافق	Claim يطالب	decide يقرر	assume يؤكد
Allege يزعم	Discover يكشف	expect يتوقع	know يعرف
Deny ينكر	Consider يعتبر	understand يفهم	think يعتقد
Suggest يقترح	Say يقول	recommend يوصي	suppose يفترض

●* عند تحويل هذه الأفعال إلى المبني للمجهول هناك طريقتان :

- الجملة المكتوبة + that + التصريف الثالث للأفعال السابقة + (is - was)
- المصدر + to + التصريف الثالث للأفعال السابقة + am - is-are-was-were + فاعل

♦ People believe that he is rich :

- It's believed that he is rich.

الطريقة الأولى

- He is believed to be rich.

الطريقة الثانية

السيد المعداوى

- لاحظ في الطريقه الثانيه حذف *that* وتحويل *is* إلى المصدر *to be*.
- نبدأ بفاعل الجملة الثانيه الذي بعد *that* ليكون فاعل الجملة الجديد.

Ex :

- People say that he travels to Paris every year.
- It's said that he travels to Paris every year.
- He is said to travel to Paris every year.

❖ ملحوظه : يستخدم هذا التعبير في كل الازمنه :

- They have denied that they stole the money.
- It has been denied that they stole they money.
- They have been denied to steal the money.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Dr Zewail is known -----the first Arab to win the Nobel Prize.
a- that he b- to be c- he was d- he is
- 2- It is -----that there is no water on the moon.
a- believed b- believes c- believe d- believing
- 3- ----- to commit suicide.
a- It reported b- It is reporting c- It's reported d- He report
- 4- She -----for her role in helping the poor.
a- know b- were known c- is known d- knowing
- 5- It's reported that the thief -----.
a- has caught b- has been caught c- will catch d- would catch
- 6- The criminal -----to have escaped.
a- reported b- reports c- has reported d- was reported
- 7- It -----that they climbed Everest.
a- allege b- is reported c- was reporting d- is reporting
- 8- The workers ----- their wages to be increased.
a- is thinking b- are thinking c- are thought d- thinking
- 9- It -----that the earth is not exactly round.
a- has been proved b- proved c- is proving d- had proved

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- People say that money can't do everything. (is said)
- 2- I think Ali is the cleverest student in the class. (It's believed)
- 3- It's alleged that he sold his old car (He)
- 4- People aren't sure if Ali's car was stolen (It's believed)
- 5- To exercise daily is necessary for good health. (It's known that ---)
- 6- Pollution is reported to be very dangerous. (It's reported that)

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- 7- The police alleged that the thief has escaped. (The thief)
 8- We believe that she is capable of doing the task (is believed)
 9- Can you look for my bag? (I wonder)
 10- Everyone agreed that the plan should go ahead. (The plan)

Grammar

Verbs followed by to + the infinitive:

افعال يتبعها to والمصدر فقط :

Agree	يوافق	Demand	يطلب	Manage	يستطيع	Promise	يعد
Want	يريد	Deserve	يستحق	Long	يشفق	decide	يقرر
Plan	يخطط	Expect	يتوقع	Mean	يقصد	Wish	يامل
Refuse	يرفض	Hope	يامل	Offer	يعرض	Threaten	يهدد
attempt	يحاول	Learn	يتعلم	pretend	يتظاهر	Enable	يمكن

☆ He offered to help us

☆ he decided to stay at home.

☆ She wants to be a teacher.

☆ The thief managed to escape.

افعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing :

Avoid	يتجنب	Suggest	يقترح	Keep on	يستمر	Involve	يشمل
Enjoy	يتمتع	Recommend	يوصي	Mind	يمانع	Miss	
Deny	ينكر	Imagine	يتخيل	Dislike	يكره	It's no use	لا فائدة
Finish	ينهي	Fancy	يتخيل	Admit	يعترف	Can't help	لا تحمل
Go	يذهب	Put off	يؤجل	Postpone	يؤجل	Can't stand	لا تحمل

☆ I enjoy watching television.

☆ He suggested going to the cinema.

☆ Hatem denied breaking the glass.

☆ Fancy meeting you here.

افعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing او to والمصدر مع تغيير طفيف فى المعنى. :

begin	يبدأ	continue	يستمر	like	يحب	hate	يكره
start	يبدأ	prefer	يفضل	love	يحب	can't bear	لا يتحمل

I like spending the weekend in Alexandria. (عموما)

I like to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (مناسبه خاصه)

افعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing او to والمصدر مع تغيير كبير فى المعنى. :

To +

Remember

V + ing

☆ He remembered to post the letter.

☆ He remembered posting the letter.

To +

Forget

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V + ing

☆ He forgot to lock the car.

☆ He forgot locking the car.

To +

Regret

V + ing

☆ I regret to phone him late at night.

☆ I regretted phoning him late at night.

To +

Try

V + ing

☆ He tried to fix the car but he couldn't.

☆ He tried taking the medicine.

To +

Stop

V + ing

☆ He stopped to have coffee.

☆ He stopped having coffee.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- I have finished -----the report.

- a- write b- writing c – to write d- wrote

2- He suggested-----for a swim.

- a- to swim b-to swimming c – swimming d- is swimming

3- He decided -----his car.

- a- sell b- to sell c – selling d- to selling

4- Maha agreed to go-----with us.

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

5- Fancy-----you here.

- a- seeing b- is seeing c – was seeing d- see

6- I wanted to avoid -----her but I couldn't.

- a- meet b- met c – is meeting d- meeting

7- He demanded -----the manager.

- a- would see b- will see c – to see d- seeing

8- He deserved-----punished.

- a- being b- to being c – would be d- to be

9- The thief denied-----the money.

- a- stolen b- was stealing c – to steal d- stealing

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- 10- We have arranged -----at 9 o'clock.
a-meeting b- will meet c – to meet d- met
- 11- He wanted-----a new camera.
a- buying b- to be bought c – to buy d- to buying
- 12- I can't stand -----listening to him.
a- listened b- to listen c – listening d- to be listened
- 13- He longed -----back home.
a- to be b- being c – to being d- would be
- 14- Don't try -----if you have never driven before.
a- to drive b- drove c – driving d- to be driven
- 15- Stop-----, you are giving me a headache.
a- to shout b-shouted c – shouting d- to shouting

Rewrite the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1- I didn't expect to meet you here. | (Fancy) |
| 2- He said he didn't steal the money. | (denied) |
| 3- I haven't done my homework yet. | (finished) |
| 4- Let's play tennis. | (he suggested) |
| 5- I can do what I want and you can't stop me. | (You can't stop) |
| 6- Would you switch off the light? | (mind) |
| 7- He said it was true that he killed the guard. | (admitted) |
| 8- He said he wouldn't eat anything. | (refused) |
| 9- He said that he would be happy to help me. | (mind) |
| 10- He asked me to be quick in driving. | (quickly) |
| 11- I'd like to have tea with little sugar. | (feel like) |
| 12- Hanan was sorry for not helping the poor lady. | (regretted) |
| 13- We like to have tea. | (enjoy) |
| 14- He hopes to get the prize. | (look forward) |
| 15- I no longer borrow books from the library. | (stop) |

Model Verbs

☛* Should (Ought to) + مصدر :

ينبغي ان – لابد وتستخدم لاعطاء النصيحة (فى المضارع)

☆ It's necessary to study more.

(should – ought)

☛ You should \ ought to study more.

☛ I advise you to study more.

☛* Shouldn't – oughtn't to:

وفى النفى

السيد المعداوى

☆ It is important not to disturb him.

(should)

⚙ You shouldn't disturb him.

⚙ You oughtn't to come late.

⚙* Should (Ought to) +have + P.P:

كان ينبغي ان تفعل شيء (فى الماضى)

(should)

☆ It was necessary for you to phone me.

⚙ You should have phoned me.

⚙ You ought to have studied hard.

⚙* Shouldn't (oughtn't to)+have + P.P :

لم يكن ينبغي ان تفعل شيء (فى الماضى)

(ought)

☆ It wasn't necessary to come late.

⚙ You shouldn't have exceeded the speed limit.

⚙ You oughtn't to have come late.

⚙* Must + مصدر

⚙* have to – has to + مصدر

لابد ان تستخدم للتعبير عن الالزام فى الحاضر

☆ It's necessary to follow the rules.

(must)

⚙ You must follow the traffic rules.

⚙ You have to pay taxes.

⚙* Mustn't + مصدر

تعبير عن التحريم او حظر فعل شيء فى المضارع

(mustn't)

☆ It's forbidden to smoke near a patient.

⚙ You mustn't smoke near a patient.

⚙ You mustn't take photos near a military zone.

⚙* had to + مصدر

لابد ان تستخدم للتعبير عن الالزام فى الماضى

☆ It was necessary for you to phone me.

(had to)

⚙ You had to phone me.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- You -----enter the mosque in shoes.

a- should b- needn't c – oughtn't d- shouldn't

2- They -----study hard. The exam is near.

a- must b-had to c – needn't d- mustn't

3- They insisted that we-----have a meal.

a- must b- should c – have to d- may

4- You-----see the film if you have the chance.

a- must b- should c – ought to d- needn't

5- I'm sorry I couldn't meet you yesterday. I -----work hard.

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a- have to

b- had to

c – must

d- may

6- I-----him last week but I didn't.

a- should visit

b- needn't visit

c – had to visit

d- may have visited

7- I can hear you well. You-----shout.

a- needn't

b- mustn't

c – won't

d- had to

8- I didn't know there was a meeting. You-----me.

a- must tell

b- should have told

c – should tell

d- may tell

9- You-----take anything out of a shop without paying for it.

a- mustn't

b- may not

c – needn't

d- could

10- The buses are full. I-----take a taxi.

a- should

b- might

c – ought

d- must

Rewrite the following sentences:

1- It was necessary to buy a new camera.

(had to)

2- You mustn't wait here.

(allowed)

3- It's not a good thing to waste your time.

(shouldn't)

4- It isn't a good idea to travel during rush hours.

(shouldn't)

5- Would you like me to post the letter for you?

(Shall)

6- He needn't stay up late.

(doesn't)

7- You should learn a foreign language.

(advise)

8- It's necessary to get up early.

(ought)

9- It's forbidden to park here.

(mustn't)

10- What would you advise me to do?

(should)

11- There is a possibility that it will rain tomorrow.

(might)

12- I'd like you to help me with my home work.

(Will)

13- You should finish this task today.

(necessary)

14- Is it necessary to tell him?

(have to)

15- If I were you, I'd refuse his invitation.

(should)

16- Smoking is not allowed here.

(mustn't)

17- Does she have to take some rest?

(necessary)

18- He needn't go to school on Friday.

(have to)

19- It's necessary to pass the exam to join the university.

(must)

20- It would be a good idea for him to take a holiday.

(has to)

Grammar

Adverbs

_____ :

_____ ly

♦ Slow → slowly

♦ nice → nicely

♦ usual → usually

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:

١- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (le) نحذف الـ (e) ونضيف (y) .

♦ Horrible → horribly

♦ terrible → terribly

٢- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (y) نحذفها ونضيف (ily)

♦ Happy → happily

♦ funny → funnily

٣- هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كصفات واحوال دون اي اضافات .

Fast – hard – early – late.

♦ I took the fast train.

♦ He runs fast

♦ This is a hard test.

♦ He works hard.

٤- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (ly) تتكون شبه جملة ظرفيه :

In + a \ an + بـ ly + way صفة تنتهي بـ

♦ Friendly → in a friendly way

♦ Ugly → in an ugly way

♦ They treated us in a brotherly way.

Adverbs of degree.

(extremely – very – fairly – rather – quite)

تستخدم ظروف الدرجة لوصف الصفة – الفعل – الظرف .

The Nile is extremely long.

I completely agree with you.

He is very friendly.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- He has no money he is -----poor.

a- very

b-fairly

c- quite

d-extremely

1- You should climb the stairs -----.

a- careful

b- care

c- carefully

d-carelessly

3- My sister is a good student, her studies-----.

a- well

b- good

c- goodly

d- willingly

4- Rasha is ----- She thinks that she is the most beautiful girl.

a- conceit

b-conceited

c-unconnected

d-pleasant

5- He thinks of himself only. He is -----.

a- conceited

b- tolerant

c- married

d- selfish

6- My father ran very -----and caught a thief.

a- fatly

b- fast

c- fastness

d-fasten

7- I sometimes get up -----and miss the bus.

a- late

b- lately

c- later

d- lateness

8- He played the match very -----, so he lost it.

a-bad

b-badly

c- badness

d- good

9- This girl behaves in a -----way.

a-friend

b-friendship

c-friendly

d- pen friend

10- He couldn't buy the suit because it was -----expensive.

a- rather

b- quite

c-never

d- hardly

11- Basma is very beautiful and quite well-build -----long black hair.

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a - in

b- with

c- by

d- of

12- We like our English teacher. He is -----a good person.

a- quite

b- rather

c- never

d- hardly

13- She is very ----- . She is never angry or sad.

a- cheer

b- silly

c- efficient

d- cheerful

14- It is raining -----.

a- heavy

b- heavily

c- heaviness

d- heavenly

15- Shima does her work ----- . She is efficient.

a- good

b- well

c- proper

d- prepare

Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - He is a good speaker of English.

(speaks)

2- She is a nice singer.

(nicely)

3- He left home a few minutes ago.

(just)

4- I had a meal. Then I took the medicine.

(After)

5- I believe he is unhappy.

(seems)

6- The pupil was bad when he answered the question.

(badly)

7- The boy is dishonest.

(honest)

8- He is tall and has hot blue eyes.

(with)

9- Ali is setting behind Amer.

(front)

10- The shop is on the right of the bus stop.

(left)

11- He is fluent in English.

(fluently)

12- Pressure affects everyone in the society.

(effect)

13- He was an efficient worker.

(efficiently)

14- He is a very good driver.

(Well)

Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

☛ **Who \ that**

(الذي - التي --- للعاقل)

تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل

♦- That is the doctor. He cured your father.

That is the doctor who cured your father.

♦- The girl is my daughter. She won the medal.

The girl who \ that won the medal is my daughter.

وفي هذه الحالة لا يمكن حذفها .

☛ **Who – whom – that**

(الذي - التي)

تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل

♦- She married the man. She loved him.

She married the man whom \ who \ that she loved.

♦- The men were honest. I lived with them in London.

The men with whom I lived in London were honest.

The men I lived with in London were rich. لاحظ حذف الضمير

وفي هذه الحالة يمكن حذف هذه الضمائر وتفهم من سياق الجملة .

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●*Which \ that

(الذي - التي)

وتحل محل الفاعل والمفعول غيرا لعاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل أو الفعل

يمكن حذفها إذا كانت محل المفعول أي يأتي بعدها الفاعل

- ◆- He works for a company. It manufactures computers.

He works for a company which \ that manufactures computers

- ◆- The film was boring. I watch it last night.

The film which \ that I watched last night was boring.

The film I watched yesterday was boring. لاحظ حذف الضمير

●* Whose وتحل محل ضمائر الملكية (his – her – their – its) فى الجملة الثانية

- ◆- The man reported the police. His flat was robbed.

The man whose flat was robbed reported the police.

- ◆- The plan had to land. Its engine was out of order.

The plane whose engine was out of order had to land.

- ◆- I met the boy. The boy's father was killed.

I met the boy whose father was killed.

- ◆- That's my grandfather. We live in his house.

That's my grandfather whose house we live in.

That's my grandfather in whose house we live.

يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبل whose أو بعد الفعل ولا يمكن استخدام that بدلا منها.

●* Where

حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرة

- ◆- This is my school. I study in it.

This is my school where I study.

This is my school which I study in.

●* When

حيث وتحل محل الزمان ويأتي قبلها مباشرة الزمان

- ◆- They visit my on Friday. I am at home at that day.

They visit me on Friday when I am at home.

- ◆- June is the month. We go on holiday in it.

June is the month when we go on holiday

Summary :

Who	الذي - التي (العاقل)	Whose	الذي له (للملكية)
Whom	الذي - التي (المفعول العاقل)	Where	حيث (للمكان)
That	الذي - التي (للعاقل وغير العاقل)	When	حيث (للزمان)
which	الذي - التي (غير العاقل)	what	ما (لغير العاقل)

Exercise

- 1- The man..... Sent you this letter is my cousin.

a- which

b- whose

c- whom

d- who

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2- The flat..... I lives had only two rooms.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

3-This is the cassette Won the prize.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

4-Eight o'clock is I usually go to work.

a- what b-whose c- whom d-when

5-The suit you are wearing is fashionable.

a- which b-where c- whose d-who

6-London is the largest city in England my pen friend lives.

a- which b-whose c- where d-what

7-This is the book I keep in my bag.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

8-My birthday is the day I was born.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-when

9-My father is the person Wife is my mother.

a- which b-whose c- where d-who

9- The youth -----traveled abroad could make a lot of money.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

10- He is the Egyptian ----- has won the gold medal.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

11- This is the camera ----- a week ago.

a- which he lent it to me b- he lent me it
c- He lent me d- that he lent me it

12- There is a hairdresser nearby ----- I have my hair cut.

a- which b-where c- whom d-when

13- The man -----leg was broken was taken to hospital.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

14- This is the house -----I lived when I was a child.

a- which b-where c- when d-whose

15-I doesn't know the man ----- I met yesterday.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

16- You should decide -----girl is mistaken.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

17- The girl ----- I told about is coming towards us.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-when

18- That is the painting ----- price is over 10.000 pounds.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

19- The musician ----- is well known.

a- you read about him b- You read about
c- whom you read about him d- that you read about him

20- He did ----- I told him to do.

a- what b-whose c- whose d-who

21- This is the company in ----- he works.

a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

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- 22- This is exactly -----I wanted you to do at once.
a- who b-whose c- whom d-what
- 23- The Egyptians are ----- shaping a bright future.
a- able to b-capable c- enable d-have ability
- 24- Computers -----us to communicate with other countries.
a- able to b-capable c- enable d-have ability
- 25- Paper is made ----- cotton or wood.
a- in b-from c- of d-by
- 26-This is the football team ----- members have won the gold medal.
a- who b-whose c- whom d-what
- 27- Is that the singer about ----- you told me?
a- who b-whose c- whom d-what

Rewrite the following sentences

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1- Ahmed often travels to England. His wife is English. | (whose) |
| 2- the library is a place and we like to read in it | (where) |
| 3- Do you know that man? He is standing over there. | (who) |
| 4- Who is the girl? We met her yesterday. | (whom) |
| 5- He told me a story. I have never heard it before | (which) |
| 6- We understand our lessons with the help of our teachers. | (enable) |
| 7- means of transport help countries to exchange goods | (enable) |
| 8- The police haven't found the man. he stole the money | (that) |
| 9- Do you know the girl? you borrowed her book | (whose) |
| 10-There is a cinema near our house. We spend our time in it | (which) |
| 11-The boy plays the guitar, he is my son. | (Who) |
| 12-This is the bank. T worked in it for ten years. | (Where) |
| 13- That is my friend, his father is a doctor. | (Whose) |
| 14- This is the library; I spend most of my time in it. | (Where) |
| 15-The man was angry because his car was stolen. | (Whose) |
| 16- He wants to know the time of his arrival. | (When) |
| 17-When the police dog saw the thief. It attacked him. | (Which) |

Conditional sentences
 الجملة الشرطية

السيد المعداوى

If مضارع بسيط, will + المصدر

<i>If</i>	ماضى بسيط	<i>would</i>	+ المصدر
-----------	-----------	--------------	----------

If ماضی تام , *would have* +

The zero conditional

If + مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط

❖ **تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف حقيقية**

☆ If you heat water, it turns into steam.
they die.

☆ **If you don't water plants,**

The first conditional

, will +

If

☆ If you meet Osama, give him this letter please.

☆ If the sun shines, we will go out.

☆ If you will play will, you will win.
present.

☆ If you succeed, I'll give you a

• 

will can, may

what

💣 What + will + + do + if + () ?

☆ **What will you do if you get a job?**

if **should**

☆ If he studies hard, he will succeed.

☆ Should he study hard, he would succeed.

The second conditional

If + _____, would + _____

☆ If she studied, she would succeed.

•
•

☆ If I didn't feel so tired, I'd go out with you

☆ If I were rich, I would buy a car.

☆ I'd have won the medal.


Unless = if not

_____ if _____ unless 

☆ If he had worked hard, he would have passed the exam. (Unless)

☆ Unless he had worked hard, he wouldn't have passed the exam.


☆ Unless he had worked hard, he would have failed the exam.

_____ing + _____ if _____ incase of 

☆ If you are strong, you will defeat your enemy.

☆ Incase of being strong, you will defeat your enemy.

☆ Incase of your strength, you will defeat your enemy.

_____ if _____ without, but for 

☆ If I don't finish early, I won't go home early. (Without)

☆ Unless I finish early, I won't go home early. (Without)

☆ Without finishing early, I won't go home early.

_____ if _____ without, but for 

_____ unless _____

_____ without _____ if it weren't for _____

Without _____ + _____ would


+ _____

If it weren't for _____ + _____ would

+ _____

☆ Without hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

☆ If it weren't for hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

_____ without _____ if it hadn't been for 

Without _____ + _____

would have _____ + p. p

If it hadn't been for _____ + _____

would have _____ + p. p

☆ Without hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

☆ If it hadn't been for hard work, he wouldn't have passed the exam.



Choose the correct answer:

1- Had I had a good memory? I -----remembered his

name.

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a - would have b- will have c- shall have d- may have

- 2- -----I phoned him, he wouldn't have come in time.
a- Unless b- Hadn't c- If d- Provided
- 3- -----he hurries up, he will miss the train.
a- If b- Without c Unless - d- But for
- 4- -----he enough money, he would buy a car.
a- Were b- Unless c Without - d- Had
- 5- I would have bought this car unless I -----in trouble.
a- had been b- have been c- were d- am
- 6- -----in your position, I'd accept his offer.
a- Had b- Were c Unless - d- Without
- 7- If a volcano erupts, it -----dust into the atmosphere.
a- will send b- sent c- send d- would send
- 8- If the ice caps melt, the sea level -----.
a- rises b- would rise c rose - d- have risen
- 9- If he hadn't bought a car, he -----that accident.
a- wouldn't have b- hadn't had c didn't have d- wouldn't have had
- 10- If he had been more careful, he-----all these mistakes.
a- would make b- - wouldn't make c- Would have made d- wouldn't have made

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- Due to his carelessness, he lost his money *(if)*
- 2- Without my father's help, I wouldn't have passed the test *(unless)*
- 3- Hurry up or you won't catch the bus *(if)*
- 4- He can't get married now because he doesn't have a flat. *(Had)*
- 5- He won't join the army since he is short *(if)*
- 6- I forgot your address so I didn't send you an invitation *(if)*
- 7- He didn't help her, so she didn't finish in time. *(If)*
- 8- He was out, so he didn't see the robbery *(unless)*
- 9- The shirt is too tight so I can't wear it *(provided)*
- 10- Due to his intelligence, he achieved great progress. *(If)*

Countable and uncountable nouns

الاسماء المعدودة والاسماء غير المعدودة

* Countable nouns : الأسماء المعدودة

- ١- الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن جمعه
 - ٢- نضع قبله a , an في المفرد ويجمع بإضافة s , es , ies .
 - ٣- وقد يكون له جمع شاذ مثل :
 - ٤- يمكن أن تسبقه الكلمات أو التعبيرات الآتية مع الاسم المعدود في الجمع:
- ♦ A boy ♦ boys ♦ A box ♦ boxes
 - ♦ An orange ♦ oranges ♦ a party ♦ parties
 - ♦ A child ♦ children ♦ a man ♦ men
- ♦ Some , any , many , a few , few
- ♦ A lot of, a great number of, a plenty of
- ♦ I'd like some magazines
- ♦ Do you want any books ?
- ♦ There are a few apples in the fridge.
- ٥- ونسال عنه بـ How many كم العدد
- ♦ How many books did you buy?

* Uncountable nouns : الأسماء غير المعدودة

- ١- هو الاسم المفرد الذي لا يمكن عده (جمعه) والبال على الكمية
 - ٢- لا يسبقه a , an ولا نضيف له s .
 - ٣- يمكن ان تسبقه الكلمات الآتية :
 - ٤- نسال عنه بـ How much وليس How many .
 - ٥- يأخذ بعده فعل مفرد وليس جمع .
 - ٦- هناك بعض الاسماء تنتهي بحرف s لكن تعامل معاملة المفرد.
- ♦ (bread , cheese , sugar , milk , water , ink , information , petrol , home work , news)
 - ♦ Some, any, much , a little, little , a great amount of ,
- a lot of , a piece of , a bit of
- I'd like a piece of information.
- I'd like to drink some milk.
- There is a little sugar.
 - ♦ How much money do you want?
 - ♦ All the information is true .
 - ♦ Money plays an important role in our life.
 - Maths رياضيات
 - Physics فيزياء
 - Athletics ألعاب رياضية

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- Gymnastics الجيمناز

يمكن تحويل الأسماء التي لا تعد إلى أسماء تعد باستخدام:

- (items of – bits of – pieces of – sheets of – loaves of – slices of-----)

- I'd like a piece of advice .

- I'd like pieces of advice .

هناك أسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى :

Light	A light
Coffee	A coffee
Iron	An iron
Experience	An experience
Hair	A hair

Ex :

1- He drank a lot of milk . (many)

- He drank many cups of milk.

2- He gave me valuable advice. (a)

- He gave me a piece of valuable advice.

3- I bought a little glue (few)

- I bought few tubes of glue

Exercise

Choose the correct answer :

1- He didn't stay so long a time , only -----days.

a- much

b- a few

c- a little

d- a lot

2- I'd like to buy -----flowers , please.

a- one

b- a little

c- a

d- some

3- I want a-----of chalk .

a- one

b- piece

c- lots

d- few

4- May I have -----stories , please?

a- any

b- few

c- some

d- the

5- I haven't got -----money left .

a- many

b- much

c- some

d- few

6- Mathematics -----an interesting subject.

a- are

b- is

c- has

d- have

7- a -----students were absent yesterday.

a- Little

b- A lot

c- Some

d- Few

8- Please give me -----water.

a- any

b- many

c- some

d- few

9- She told us a -----of stories.

a- much

b- some

c- lot

d- little

10- Will you buy -----butter?

a- some

b- many

c- any

d- few

Reflexive pronouns

الضمائر المنعكسة

الضمائر المنعكسة	ضمائر ملكي غير متبوعة باسم	ضمائر ملكية متبوعة باسم	ضمائر المفعول	ضمائر الفاعل
Myself	Mine	My	Me	I
Himself	His	His	Him	He
Herself	Hers	Her	Her	She
Itself	Its	Its	It	It
Ourselves	Ours	Our	Us	We
Their selves	Theirs	Their	Them	They
Yourself	Yours	Your	You	You للمفرد
yourselves	Yours	Your	You	You للجمع

استخدامها :

- عندما يكون المفعول به هو نفسه الفاعل.

- ♦ Sarah cut herself when she was peeling an orange
- ♦ I am teaching myself English

- تستخدم للتأكيد (ويستخدم بعد الفاعل أو المفعول أو الفعل المتعدي)

- ♦ The president himself came here yesterday.
- ♦ I have done the homework my self.
- ♦ Hala went herself.

- تستعمل by قبل هذه الضمائر بمعنى بمفرده أو وحده (بدون مساعده) on my own.

- ♦ By myself = alone = with no help
- ♦ The old woman lives by herself = alone = on her own.
- ♦ I learned to use this computer by myself = without any help.

- one self يمكن استخدامها كضمير منعكس .

- ♦ One can hurt oneself this way.

٥- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد أفعال معينه مثل :

- ♦ Dress – wash – shower – shave –relax – remember – rest – wonder – worry – hurry
- ♦ I got up, dressed and went to work.

٦- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف جر المكان أو الموقع.

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- ♦ She put her books next to her
- ♦ My father likes to have all his family near (him – himself – his)

✱ ادرس هذه التعبيرات جيدا

- ✱ Enjoy yourself = have a good time.
- ✱ Behave yourself = be good.
- ✱ She lives by herself = she lives alone
- ✱ I like being by myself = I like being alone.
- ✱ Help yourself to tea = don't wait to be offered tea.

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- Sami and Ali were injured when they fell off their bicycles. (themselves)
- 2- She went to the club alone (herself)
- 3- They had a good time at the club (themselves)
- 4- No one helped her do her homework. (herself)
- 5- I don't have my clothes ironed (on my own)
- 6- He did his homework with no help. (himself)
- 7- He doesn't like to stay alone in the house (himself)
- 8- He did every thing with no help (himself)
- 9- On the second floor there are two bed rooms (upstairs)
- 12- I hope your son behave well (himself)
- 13- I repaired the watch with no help. (my self)

Deduction

Must be لا بد انه -----

☆ He always gets top mark. He must be intelligent.

Must have + p . p لا بد انه كان -----

☆ He was absent yesterday, he must have been ill.

☆ The door was broken; the thief must have entered through it.

Can't be لا يمكن أن يكون -----

☆ He has a car, he can't be poor.

Can't have + p . p لا يمكن انه كان -----

☆ I phoned you but no one answered, he can't have been at home.

Could + مصدر

May be تعبر عن استنتاج غير مؤكد في المضارع

☆ This tourist could \ may be French, I'm not sure.

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Could have + p . p

تعبر عن استنتاج غير مؤكد فى الماضى

☆ The thief could have escaped through the window.

Might be

(احتمال بعيد فى المضارع)

غير متأكد تماما

☆ He speaks German, he might be Egyptian.

Might have + p . p

(احتمال بعيد فى الماضى)

غير متأكد تماما

☆ He might have answered the exam, he answered nothing.

درجات التأكيد فى المضارع

➔ He is ill

(certain)

➔ He must be ill.

(near certain)

➔ He may be certain

(uncertain)

➔ He might be ill.

(very uncertain)

درجات التأكيد فى الماضى

➔ He was ill

(certain)

➔ He must have been ill.

(near certain)

➔ He may have been certain

(uncertain)

➔ He might have been ill.

(very uncertain)

Choose the correct answer.

1- Ahmed is a professor of chemistry. He -----very clever.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

2- The telephone rang, but I didn't hear it. I -----been a sleep.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

3- That -----Ahmed. He looks very old.

a- can't be

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

4- You -----learned hard to learn it.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

5- You -----driven for 20 years, you drive badly.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

6- his daughter joined the faculty of medicine, she -----been clever.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

7- The thief -----entered through the window because it was locked.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

8- It -----my home work. It isn't my hand writing.

a- can't be

b- must be

c- can't have been

d- couldn't

have

9- I'm not sure, he -----tired when he stopped working.

a- might be

b- might have been

c- can't have been

d- couldn't have

10- Stop, you'll punish! You -----have parked.

a- shouldn't

b- must

c- can't

d- might not

Rewrite the following:

1- I think she had come late because of the traffic jam.

(must)

2- I'm sure Ahmed didn't boil the water before he made the tea.

(couldn't)

3- It isn't possible that he caught the train

(couldn't)

4- I'm very uncertain he received my letter.

(might)

5- Perhaps my uncle went shopping.

(may)

6-I was quite sure that he didn't commit this serious crime on purpose
(can't)

7-Globalwarming is causing ice caps to melt.

(as a result of)

Conjunctions

روابط تدل على التناقض:

Although	+	فعل + فاعل	→	بالرغم من
Though	+	فعل + فاعل	→	بالرغم من
Even though	+	فعل + فاعل	→	بالرغم م
Whether -----or not			→	سواء ----- أم لا

- ➔ Although he is young, he is wise.
- ➔ I will buy this shirt even though it is expensive.
- ➔ I will buy this shirt whether it is cheap or not.

In spite of + despite	{	(v) + Ing	بالرغم من
		(n)	بالرغم من

- ➔ In spite of being innocent, he was punished.
- ➔ Despite his innocence, he was punished.

However	{	فعل + فاعل	لكن
But			
Yet			

- ➔ He is rich, but (however) he is unhappy.

فعل + فاعل + as + حال (صفة)	{	بالرغم من
However فعل + فاعل + صفة (حال)		
Whatever فعل + فاعل + اسم		

Ex : ➔ He was strong. He was defeated.

- ➔ Strong as he was, he was defeated.
- ➔ However strong he was, he was defeated.
- ➔ Whatever his strength, he was defeated.

روابط تدل على الإضافة :

not only فعل -----, but also -----	ليس فقط لكن أيضا
not only فعل -----, but-----as well .	ليس فقط لكن أيضا

- ➔ She not only went to the market but she also went to the zoo.
- ➔ He not only succeeded, but he got high marks as well.

In addition to	{	v + ing	بالإضافة إلى
Besides			
As well as			

- ➔ In addition to (Besides) going to the market, she went to the zoo.

السيد المعداوى

ملحوظة :

← إذا استخدمنا not only في بداية الجملة فإن الجملة بعدها تكون علي هيئته سؤال.

فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + Not only

→ Not only did she go to the market, but she went to the zoo as well.

بين فاعلين فإن فعل الجملة يتبع الفاعل الأول. as well as إذا ربطت

→ He is a teacher. I'm a teacher.

روابط تدل على السبب:

Because As Since	{	فعل + فاعل	→	لان - بسبب
------------------------	---	------------	---	------------

→ He stayed in bed because (as-since) he was ill.

Because of Owing to Due to As a result of	{	v + ing noun	→	بسبب
--	---	-----------------	---	------

→ He stayed in bed because of being ill (his illness)

روابط تدل على النتيجة:

So, therefore That's why, that's the reason why Consequently	→	ولهذا السبب - لذا - لذلك
--	---	--------------------------

→ I felt ill. I went to bed.

→ I felt ill so I went to bed

→ I didn't have enough money; consequently I didn't buy a car.

روابط تدل على الغرض:

To = in order to - in order not to So as to - so as not to	+ المصدر + المصدر	→ لكي
---	----------------------	-------

→ He studies hard to get high marks.

→ He studies hard so as not to fail.

So that = in order that	المصدر + may (might) + فاعل	لكي
-------------------------	-----------------------------	-----

→ He works day and night. He wants to make money.

→ He works day and night so that he may make money.

→ He studies hard in order that he may get high marks.

→ He saved up for years. He aimed at buying a car

(Use: in order to - so that)

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- he worked hard ----- he succeeded.

السيد المعداوى

a- because b- as c- therefore d- unless

2- it was hot, ----- we went swimming.

a- so b- because c- since d- although

3- ----- typing the report, she posted it.

a- in order to b- because c- in addition to d- since

4- Azza passed her exam ----- being ill.

a- although b- because of c- but d- because

5- I tried the phone ----- there was no answer.

a- although b- despite c- but d- because

6- he is an expert at computer-----he's only 14.

a- so that b- because c- although d- but

7- I have never done karate ----- I have seen karate on TV.

a- if b- even if c- so d- as

8- -----he was a beginner, he won the gold medal.

a- because b- however c- Unless d- even though

9 - he didn't stop smoking-----the doctor's advice.

a- in spite of b- although c- however d- because

Rewrite the following sentences:

1- Though the film is boring, I am going to watch it. (whether-----or not)

2- Although hr received high salary, he is not content. (Despite)

3- She graduated and got a job in a bank. (not only-----)

4- We sat in the living room and watched TV. (Watching)

5- On holiday he visited London and Paris. (Besides)

6- Despite his hard work, he is unlucky. (Although)

7- The shoes are old but comfortable. (Although)

8- He doesn't like playing tennis. He doesn't mind watching it on TV
(However)

9- I got the tape to record some music. (so that)

10- We cancelled our journey because of the rain. (because)

11- She always gets high marks because she is intelligent (owing to)

12- Although he spoke slowly, we couldn't hear him (despite)

13- He is clever and his friends are clever too (as well as)

14- Hazem as well as his friends play football (not only)

15- Despite his serious illness, he went on working. (Although-despite)

16- I'd like to go to Luxor. I want to see the monuments. (So as to)

17- He couldn't come due to his illness (since)

18- I have to run every day because I want to be healthy. (So)

Reported Speech

الكلام غير المباشر

تحويل الجملة الخبرية :

* الجملة الخبرية هي الجملة التي تتكون من فاعل وفعل
* عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

؛

Say → say that

Says → says that

Say to → tell + مفعول + that

Says

to → Tells + مفعول + that

Said → Said that

Said to → told + مفعول + that

That

*

:-

:-

✳ إذا كان فعل القول ماضي Said / Said to يتغير الزمن كالتالي :

Go → Went

is going → Was going

has gone → had gone

→ had gone / went /

Went

Will go → would go

Can → could

Shall → should

Have to → had to

Has to

→ had to

Must

→

had to

ملحوظة :- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع أو مستقبل *have said – has said – tell say – says*

تتغير الضمانر فقط ولا تتغير الأزمنة . تتغير الضمانر حسب المعنى

Ex.

➔ He said “ I missed the train “

He said “

that he missed the train

➔ He said to me “ I’ll reach London tomorrow

He told me (that) he

would reach London the next day

:

Direct

Indirect

Direct

Indirect

السيد المعداوى

This	That	Tomorrow	The next day
These	Those	Next (week)	The following (week)
To day	That day	Here	There
Tonight	That night	Yesterday	The day before
Now	Then	Last (week)	The previous week

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He said that he T. V then
a- is watching b) was watching c) had watched
- 2- My brother told me that he at Cairo air port the next day.
a) Will arrive b) would arrive c) has arrived b) had arrived
- 3- He he would spend the weekend on his farm .
a) Said b) told c) asked d) ordered
- 4- He told me that he answer my questions then
a) couldn't b) didn't c) doesn't d) wouldn't
- 5- Mr. Hassan told me that he the meeting the month before
a) Wouldn't attend b) doesn't attend c) hadn't attended . d) didn't attended

Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- He said to me " I didn't send her any letters " " he told me "
- 2- He said to me " If you like it , I'll Take you to my house " " told "
- 3- You must take the medicine " " The doctor told me "
- 4- Ashraf told me that he didn't want to go out that evening " Ashraf said to me "
- 5- She told me that she had spent a lot of time in hospital the previous year " She said to me "
- 6- You can't go out until you have finished " " Our teacher said that "
- 7- He said to me " I'll help you in our home work " " He told me "
- 8- I'm going to move to Tanta " Said Saim " Salim said " .
- 9- The price of the car is 20,000 pounds " He told me "
- 10- I'm sure you made many mistakes" " he told me "
- 11 - They said " we're writing the report now hey told me" . " the said that "

Reported Questions

أولاً : إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد .

1 - يتغير فعل القول Said أو said to إلى asked .

السيد المعداوى

- ٢ - تحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ if أو whether يليها فاعل ثم فعل ثم بقية الجملة (جملة خبرية) .
- ٣ - تتغير الأزمنة مثل الجملة الخبرية .
- ٤ - الترتيب يكون كالتالى :

Asked + if + + +

بدائل كلمة Asked :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| ➔ He Enquired | ➔ I didn't know |
| ➔ He wanted to know | ➔ Tell me |
| ➔ He wondered | ➔ He would like to know |

Ex .

- ➔ "Are you coming to the party " she asked me"
She asked me if I was coming to the party.
- ➔ Did you get a computer ' He asked "
He asked if I had got a computer
- ➔ He said to her " Have you done your homework " He wondered"
He wondered if I had done my home work

:

- ❖* إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام تحذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس أداة الاستفهام .
- ❖* تحذف does / do وتحول الفعل إلى ماضى
- ❖* تحذف did ويحول الفعل إلى ماضى تام (had + P. P)
- ❖* باقى الجملة - فعل - فاعل + أداة استفهام + asked فاعل

- ➔ He said " where can you get bread ?
He asked where I could get bread
- ➔ He said " what is your home ?
He asked what my name is

Order , Request and Advice

عند التحويل إلى غير مباشر

asked

❖* تحويل فعل القول

said to - said ➔

❖* وهنا بدائل أخرى لكلمة asked

begged me

advised me

request me

wanted me

ordered me

told me

- ❖* تربط الجملة بـ to أو not to ثم المصدر
- ❖* To للجملة المثبتة - Not to للجملة المنفية

☛ He asked me to +
not to +

➔ My teacher said " Study hard to succeed"

My teacher advised me to study hard

➔ Hazem said " go home Mona "

Hazem told me to go home.

➔ She said " Don't play with matches "

He told me not to play with matches.

➔ I said to him " please, write your name clearly "

I asked him to write his name clearly .

Rewrite the following sentences.

1- Do you speak English?

2- Have you finished doing your exercise?

3- He asked me what I was doing then.

4- " Where can I exchange some money ?
know "

5- Can you come to dinner on Fridays ?

6- He said to me " How long have you been waiting? "

7- " Would you like to go sailing? "

8- " Is mother making food? "
"

9- He said to me, " Give me your pen "

10- Mother said to her children " Don't play with matches "

11- He said " Don't go hear the sea, Ali "
_"

12- Could you open the door, please.?

13- " How did you get to school" she said

14- I said to him " where did you buy your car ? "

15- "What time does the train arrive? "
asked "

16- " Have you had any thing to eat "
me"

17- " Who will come to the cinema with me"

18- Don't make too noise, please " he said

19- " leave your keys on the desk, please"

20- Would you talk more quietly?

21- "Would you turn on the T.V"

.

24- Don't spend too much money on holidays

☛ He asked me

" I wondered "

" I asked him " .

" He said to me "

" He wanted to

" He asked me "

" He asked "

" He wondered "

" He wanted to know

" He asked "

" Mother warned"

" he warned ----

"He asked"

" She asked "

"I asked Ibrahim"

" I

"He asked

"Samy wondered".

"He asked "

" He told me "

"He asked "

" She asked "

" My father told me"

Question Tag

السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال تضعه فى نهاية الجملة الخبرية مسبقا بـ (,) للتأكيد ومعناه أليس كذلك .
كيفية تكوين السؤال المذيل

+ → .

+ → .

➔ Ahmed is a teacher, isn't he?

➔ They aren't foreigner. Are they?

يراعى عند تكوين السؤال المذيل

am – is – will – can

Do does – did

-

-٢

-

-٤

- Karima works hard. Doesn't she?

- She is studying, isn't she?

- He wrote the lesson, didn't he?

*هناك بعض الشواذ لابد أن تدرسها جيداً .

➔ I' m not a teacher, am I?

➔ I'm late, aren't I?

➔ Open the door, with you?

الجملة الأمرية

➔ Don't open the door, will you?

➔ Let's go out, shall we?

➔ Let us go out, will you?

إذا وجدت فى الجملة إحدى هذه الكلمات فى الجملة تكون الجملة منفية وبالتالي يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

Hardly	No	Seldom	Rarely
Never		Scarcely	Very little very few

➔ She hardly cooks fish, does she?

وهذه الكلمات تعوض عنها بالضمير (They) .

Everyone	Every body	Someone	Some body
----------	------------	---------	-----------

➔ Every one attended the party didn't they?

➔ No thing is lost, is it?

➔ No one came late, did they?

Few and little

تعطى معنى النفي ولذلك يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت

السيد المعداوى

- ➔ Few people know the answer, did they?
- ➔ Little progress has been made, has it?

a few, a littl

معناها قليل ولكن يكفى والجملة مثبتة السؤال المذيل يكون منفى

- ➔ A few people knew the answer, didn't they?
- ➔ A little progress has been made, hasn't it?

Exercise

Put a question tag: -

- 1- Elephants are very strong animals
- 2- She will miss the tram,
- 3- I never drink tea,
- 4- Let's go and see the film
- 5- You needn't leave so early,
- 6- No one could tell me the answer
- 7- No one warned you
- 8- No thing could stop him
- 9- The car broke down,
- 10- She can't write
- 11- The tea is very hot
- 12- He hasn't painted the room yet
- 13- He hadn't told me about here
- 14- I'll visit him tomorrow
- 15- They're playing football
- 16- You'd rather stay at home
- 17- You'd better stay at home
- 18- Let us leave early
- 19- You will do it alone
- 20- He didn't work yesterday

تم نشر هذا الملف بواسطة قرص **تجربتي** مع الباكالوريا

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