

Past simple, past continuous, past perfect and past perfect continuous

الماضي البسيط - الماضي المستمر - الماضي التام - الماضي التام المستمر

Uses of the past simple:

استخدامات الماضي البسيط

actions which started and finished in the past, e.g. أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي

She **lived** in New York for three months only. She **didn't live** in Paris.

My uncle **returned** from Algeria in 2010.

Did you **visit** the New Administrative Capital Museum a week ago?

• a sequence of actions or events, e.g. مجموعة أحداث أو أفعال (في الماضي)

She **finished** her degree, then **moved** back to Egypt.

• repeated actions and habits in the past, e.g. أحداث وعادات (في الماضي)

Heba **wrote** lots of novels during her thirties.

Karim **didn't like** going swimming when he was little.

Did you often **paint** pictures at primary school?

Past habits

عادات الماضي

Uses of **used to/didn't use to**

USED TO استخدامات

• to describe situations and regular habits in the past: *People* لنصف مواقف و عادات منتظمة في الماضي

used to leave a lot of rubbish on the beach. There **didn't**

use to be a sports centre in our town.

• to compare the past and the present: لنقارن ما فعلناه في الماضي بالحاضر

My father **used to stay up** late when he was young, but now he goes to bed early.

Uses of **would + infinitive**

WOULD استخدامات

• to describe past habits and typical behaviour (not to describe past situations): لنصف عادات متكرره ماضيه و سلوك مثالي (ليس لوصف موقف دائم ماضي)

In the past, we **would go** to the seaside, but this summer we decided to go to the village instead.

asked my brother to volunteer with me many times, but he **wouldn't do** it.

Uses of the past continuous:

استخدامات الماضي المستمر

• to speak about an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past: حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي

I **was doing** my homework at 9 pm yesterday.

• an action that was already in progress when another action took place, e.g. حدث كان مستمر عندما قطعه حدث اخر في الماضي

Amira **was studying** in Cairo when she met her husband. When/While I **was walking** to school, I saw a terrible accident.

• two actions in progress in the past at the same time, e.g. *While I was listening* to the lecture, I was making notes.

Note: Use *during*, not *while* before a noun: حدثان كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت في الماضي

I met two of my old friends **during** the party.

ملحوظة: نستخدم **during** قبل الاسم وليس **while**

Uses of the past perfect simple:

استخدامات الماضي التام

• for actions or events which happened at an earlier time than another event in the past أحداث أو أفعال التي حدثت في الماضي في وقت قبل حدث آخر

• We often use it with adverbs and time expressions such as *after, before, once, when, until, already, etc.* **I'd finished** all my homework, so I **decided** to play tennis. نستخدمه غالبا مع ظروف زمنية و تعبيرات زمنية مثل

When the journalist **arrived** to do the interview, the player **had** already **left**. *Once* **after/once/when/until/already**

I'd read the book, I **understood** what she **had** achieved.

We **didn't hear** about the earthquake until we **had read** the newspaper.

I **had** no sooner **remembered** his phone number, than I **decided** to contact him.

Had Hatim **arrived** before the match **started**?

My father **was** angry because I **hadn't followed** his advice.

مفاهيم اللغة الإنجليزية (لغة أولى) الصف الثالث الثانوي

Stative verbs

أفعال الحالة والثبات

Uses of stative verbs

استخدامات أفعال الحالة والثبات

- for thoughts and opinions: *think, know, mean, imagine, believe*
أفعال الأفكار والآراء مثل
I think Alexandria is a beautiful city.
 - for feelings and emotions: *like, love, miss, wish, want* أفعال المشاعر والاحاسيس
We miss our parents when we are far away from them.
 - to describe how you see the world: *hear, see, look, smell, taste*
لوصف افعال الحواس
The chicken smells delicious!
 - for possessions and measurements: *belong, have, measure, weigh*
أفعال الملكية والقياس
That pencil belongs to me. Can you give it back
- We cannot use stative verbs in the continuous form:
ملحوظه لا يمكن استخدام
أفعال الحالة في الأزمنه
المستمره
- NOT *I am wanting to study abroad when I'm older.*

ملحوظة:
بعض هذه
الأفعال
يمكن ان
تكون
اما افعال
حاله(موقف
دائم)
او افعال
حركه (موقف
مؤقت)
حسب السياق

NOTE:
Some verbs can refer to states or actions
depending on context:
---I enjoy living in Barcelona, Spain---
---permanent situation: this is always true---
---I'm enjoying my holiday in Barcelona---
(describes an action: this is how I'm feeling
behaving at the moment)
What do you think I should wear
tomorrow?
I am thinking about spending my holiday
in the village. (think=consider)

The present perfect simple

المضارع التام البسيط

- The focus is on the **result** of an action in the present: التركيز يكون على نتيجة الفعل في المضارع
I've worked here for a long time, so I can show you what to do.
- The action is 'to work' and the present perfect simple is used to focus on the result of 'working' in the present, which is that this person can show someone else how to do something. actions that have results in the present, e.g.

He is happy that he has scored a goal in the match.

Uses of the present perfect

استخدامات المضارع التام البسيط

- actions that started in the past and still continue, e.g. لافعال بدأت في الماضي وما زالت مستمره
I've started French classes. (and I'm still going to them).
We've done a lot of work today. (and we're still working).
 - experiences (often with *ever* and *never*), e.g. لوصف الخبرات مع *ever/ never*
Have you ever interviewed a famous person? / I've never been on a plane.
 - actions which haven't happened (often with *still* or *yet*), e.g. لوصف افعال التي لم تحدث من قبل مع *yet/ still*
They haven't developed a treatment yet. / Salma still hasn't won a professional match.
 - periods of time with *since* or *for*, e.g. لذكر تعبيرات الوقت مع *since / for*
She's played football since she was five / since her childhood. / I have lived abroad for 5 years
It's years since we last met! / We haven't met for years!
- Note :** *since three o'clock / for two hours.*
- When we use the present perfect simple, we don't say when an action happened, but we can say how long an action that it still happening has happened, for example, since 2018 or for five years: ملحوظه لا تستخدم المضارع التام عندما نذكر نهاية حدوث الفعل ولكن نذكر مده حدوثه
 - You can't use the verb *to be* and other verbs like "know" in the present perfect continuous tense. لا تستخدم V.T.BE وافعال الحاله في الزمن المضارع التام المستمر
- So we say "I have known him for years" (NOT I have been knowing him)

The present perfect continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

- The focus is on the activity itself and this is usually an activity that someone has been doing either all the time or regularly for a specific period of time. You also use time expressions with *since* or *for* to say how long an action has been happening. لتركيز على الفعل نفسه الذي مازال شخص ما يفعله طوال الوقت او لمدته معينه . يمكن استخدام *since /for* مع المضارع التام المستمر
We've been interviewing a lot of people about their experiences.
Mohammad has been doing some research in that area.
I've been working on this project since January.
- Use the present perfect continuous to focus on the reason.
نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتركيز على السبب
He is tired because he has been working all day

Note: Use infinitive + *ing* after **before** and **after** if there is no subject after them:

Before going home, I had bought some bread. استخدم V+ING بعد before/after لو لم يوجد فاعل بعدهم

Past perfect continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

She had been waiting for a long time when I arrived.

Had you been watching TV when that stranger knocked on the door?

Had you been waiting for a long time when I arrived?

Uses of the past perfect continuous:

استخدامات الماضي التام المستمر

• to emphasise that the activity had been continuing for some time before another action in the past. Compare:

للتأكيد ان فعل كان مستمر لبعض الوقت قبل حدوث فعل اخر

I'd been studying for two hours before I went to bed.

• to talk about how long something had been happening:

لكي نتحدث عن مدة حدوث شيء ما في الماضي

She'd been studying for four hours when the computer broke down.

Note: Don't use the past perfect continuous when you use sense verbs or say how many times you did / reported the action:

لا نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع أفعال الحواس او عند ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل

I had sent ten emails before I left the office. / They had known each other for ten years before they became partners!

Present simple, present continuous present perfect and present perfect continuous

Uses of the present simple

استخدامات المضارع البسيط

• for actions, facts or for situations that are always or usually true:

للتعبير عن الحقائق والأفعال والمواقف الدائمة

The moon orbits the Earth. / We live in the centre of Cairo.

• for habits and repeated actions:

للتعبير عن العادات والأفعال المتكررة

Children often help their parents and grandparents to do things.

Frequency adverbs

ظروف التكرار

• Use frequency adverbs with present simple verbs to say how often something happens.

استخدم ظروف التكرار مع زمن المضارع البسيط لنقول كم مره يحدث الفعل. ظروف تكرار شائعته مثل

Common frequency adverbs: **never** >> **sometimes** >> **often** >> **usually** >> **always**

• Frequency adverbs are usually before present simple verbs:

We always help our parents when they're busy.

تاتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل

Note: frequency adverbs come after the verb **be**:

لاحظ تاتي ظروف التكرار بعد V.T.BE

It is usually sunny in my country.

• We use present simple after time conjunctions to express future:

نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل

After Jack reaches London, he will send us an email.

• Both the present perfect simple (*have/has + past participle*) and the present perfect continuous (*have/has + been + verb -ing*) are used to talk about actions or situations which started in the past, but are still connected to the present. The actions are either still happening, they finished a very short time ago or they have a direct effect on the present.

استخدم كلا من المضارع التام البسيط والمضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن الأفعال والمواقف التي بدأت في الماضي ولكن لها اثر في المضارع هذه الأفعال اما ما زالت تحدث او انتهت منذ فترة وجيزه او لها اثر في المضارع

Present continuous

المضارع المستمر

Uses of the present continuous (*am/is/are + present participle*)

• to describe a temporary situation that is happening now:

لوصف موقف مؤقت يحدث الان

I'm staying in Paris for six months in January.

• to describe a current situation which is different to a past situation:

لوصف موقف حالي مختلف عن موقف في الماضي

Young people aren't talking to each other on the phone these days.

• to describe an action happening at a specific time in the future (future arrangement):

لوصف حدث سيحدث في وقت محدد في المستقبل

We are travelling to London tomorrow; we've got our visas and booked the tickets.

• to describe an action that people do again and again:

لوصف فعل يقوم به الناس مرارا وتكرارا (ازعاج)

Why is he always making so much noise?

الأفعال الاصطلاحية

Phrasal verbs, verb patterns

Phrasal verbs

الفعل الاصطلاحى هو الفعل الذى يتكون من فعل متبوعا بحرف جر او حرفين جر
Phrasal verbs are verbs which consist of a verb followed by one or two prepositions. The combination of the verb and preposition(s) in a phrasal verb creates a new meaning which is different than the meaning of the verb and preposition(s) on their own.

والفعل الاصطلاحى المكون من الفعل وحرف الجر لابد ان يكون له معنى جديد مختلف عن معنى الفعل وحرف الجر منفصلين

Separable phrasal verbs

أفعال اصطلاحية منفصلة (فصل حرف الجر عن الفعل)

- The verb and preposition(s) in some phrasal verbs are always separated by a noun and these are called separable phrasal verbs. The noun comes in between the verb and the preposition:

turn up: Can you **turn up** the sound? I can't hear it.

turn ...up يجب ان يفصل دائما الفعل عن حرف الجر بوضع اسم بينهما مثل

Inseparable phrasal verbs

الأفعال الاصطلاحية الغير منفصلة (لا يفصل الفعل عن حرف الجر)

- The verb and preposition(s) in some phrasal verbs are never separated by a noun and these are called inseparable phrasal verbs. The noun always comes after the phrasal verb:

look into: Let's **look into** other ways of having a virtual meeting.

لا يفصل ابدا الفعل عن حرف الجر بوضع اسم بينهما مثل catch up /look into

catch up: I need to **catch up** with my homework this evening.

- In some phrasal verbs, the verb and preposition(s) can be either separated by a noun or not but the meaning is the same:

turn off: Can you **turn off** your camera? OR Can you **turn off** your camera?

فى بعض الأفعال الاصطلاحية لا يختلف المعنى إذا جاءت منفصلة او غير منفصلة

- But with some phrasal verbs the meaning is different when the verb and preposition(s) are separated by a noun from when they aren't separated by a noun:

ولكن مع بعض الأفعال الاصطلاحية يختلف المعنى

pick up: I can still **pick up** my little sister. (to physically move someone or something upwards)

We're going to **pick up** my aunt **up** from the airport tomorrow. (to meet someone somewhere and then take them with you to another place.)

Verb patterns with gerund and infinitive

الأفعال المتبوعه ب ING او TO +INF

When two verbs are used together, the second verb is either in the gerund form (or verb-ing) or the infinitive form (to + present participle).

عندما يتى فعلان تو الآخر الفعل التالى اما ان يكون TO+INF او ING

- Verbs that are always followed by the infinitive, e.g. decide, encourage, need, seem, try, want, arrange, agree, hope, expect, plan, offer, learn.

We **decided to work** on the project together. / The book **seems to be** back in the library now.

الأفعال متبوعه ب TO + INF

- Verbs that are always followed by the gerund, e.g. avoid, enjoy, finish, miss, recommend, admit, deny, dislike, practise, risk, consider, suggest

You should **avoid looking at** your phone in bed. / I **enjoy watching** films in English.

الأفعال متبوعه ب ING

- Verbs that can be followed by the gerund or infinitive:

الأفعال المتبوعه ب TO +INF او ING دون اختلاف فى المعنى

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive+to and the meaning stays the same, e.g. continue, hate, like, start

We will **continue looking** for the photos until we find them.

We will **continue to look** for the photos until we find them.

- Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning changes according to the verb form which is used, for example, stop, remember, forget, regret and try.

الأفعال المتبوعه ب TO +INF او ING لكن مع اختلاف فى المعنى

When I run, I need to **stop to take** a break every 15 minutes. (to stop doing an activity so you can do another activity)

Let's **stop thinking** of ideas now and start making a plan. (to stop doing an activity)

توقف عن شيء لفعل شيء آخر

Please **remember to bring** your digital camera tomorrow. (Don't forget to bring it.)

توقف عن فعل شيء

I **remember meeting** this man last year at the wedding reception. (I saw this man last year and now I remember that action.)

I **regret wasting** all my money; now I have no money to buy this T-shirt. (I'm sorry because I have wasted all my money.)

We **regret to inform** you that you have not been accepted for this job. (We are sorry to tell you this.)

ياسف للتبديد لخبر سيء

Try taking this medicine for your headache. It's very good. (Try something as an experiment to see if it works.)

جرب ليرى النتيجة

I'm **trying to learn** Chinese, but it's very difficult. (Try to + infinitive means that something is difficult, but you make an effort to do it.)

يحاول مع بذل مجهود

Future tenses

أزمنة المستقبل

Present perfect for future use

استخدامات المضارع التام للتعبير عن المستقبل

In clauses with *after*, *once* and *when* we normally use the present simple to talk about the future, e.g.

When I finish my studies I'll go and live abroad.

after / once / when تستخدم المضارع البسيط مع جمل بها الروابط الزمنية مثل للتعبير عن المستقبل

Sometimes, however, we use the present perfect.

وأحيانا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن المستقبل

Once I've done the research, I'll write the report.

After she's finished her degree, she'll get a job as a lawyer.

The airport will open again when they've moved the plane.

Common mistakes

أخطاء شائعة

When I'll get there, I'll let you know. (When I've got there, I'll let you know.)

ممنوع استخدام *will* بعض الروابط الزمنية

I'll keep researching until I'll discover a cure. (I'll keep researching until I've discovered a cure.)

مباشره التحدث عن المستقبل

Talking about the future

التحدث عن المستقبل

Use the **future simple** (*will* or *won't* + infinitive) for: predictions with no evidence, quick decisions, offer, request and future facts.

تستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن (التنبؤ بدون دليل - قرارات سريعة - العرض - الطلب - الحقائق المستقبلية)

In ten years' time, the world won't be very different.

Will you finish the article by the end of the day?

We'll see more and more robots in shops in the next few years.

It's hot. I'll turn on the fan.

Don't worry; I'll help you clean up this mess.

Use the **future continuous** (*will* or *won't* + *be -ing* form) for: events that will be happening at a certain time in the future.

تستخدم المستقبل المستمر للأحداث التي ستستمر في وقت محدد في المستقبل

This time next year, I'll be living in Spain.

Will you be studying this evening?

I won't be going to that school next week; I'm on sick leave.

Use the **future perfect** (*will* / *won't* + *have* + past participle) for: actions that will or won't be completed before a specific time in the future.

يستخدم المستقبل التام للأحداث التي ستنتهي أو لن تنتهي قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل

Before the end of this century, they'll have found life on other planets.

Will they have found a cure by 2040?

I won't have finished typing the report by the time you get here.

seem to, (be) meant to, (be) supposed to

Uses of *seem to + infinitive*

استخدامات *seem to + inf*

- to talk about how something or someone appears to be when we cannot be completely sure:
 للتعبير عن كيف يبدو شخص ما أو شيئاً ما عندما لا نكون متأكدين
She hasn't said anything, but Grandma seems to be having fun.

Uses of *(be) meant to + infinitive*

استخدامات *be meant to + inf*

- to talk about what the purpose or truth of something should be:
 للتعبير عن الغرض أو الحقيقة من شيء ما
They were meant to arrive by now.
It was meant to be a chocolate cake, but I dropped it.

Uses of *(be) supposed to + infinitive*

استخدامات *be supposed to + inf*

- to talk about obligations:
 للتعبير عن الالزام
I'm supposed to look after my brother on Friday night.
- to talk about arrangements:
 للتعبير عن الترتيبات
I'm supposed to cook dinner on Monday evenings.
- to talk about expectations:
 للتعبير عن التوقعات
It was supposed to rain this morning.
- to talk about our beliefs about something:
 للتعبير عن معتقداتنا عن شيء ما
It is supposed to be the best phone that you can buy.

الأفعال السببية

Have/get something done, causative verbs

Get something done

الأفعال السببية في المبني للمجهول

Uses of **get something done**:

في المضارع

شخص غيرنا قام بالشيء لنا

- You use the structure **get/have + object + done** to say that someone will complete a particular task:

*I always **get** my housework **done** in the afternoon.*

*Heba always helps her mother to **get** the washing **done**.*

- Use the past simple form of **get/have** to talk about completing a particular task in the past:

في الماضي

*I **got** my project work **done** last weekend.*

- Use **will get/have + object + done** to talk about completing a particular task in the future:

في المستقبل

*I **will get** the book report **done** tomorrow.*

Causative verbs

الأفعال السببية في المبني للمعلوم

Use of **make** (someone) infinitive without to:

- to say that someone forces someone (else) to do something:

*Our teacher **made** us read the book again.*

تستخدم **MAKE** لإجبار شخص ما على فعل شيء
ويأتي بعدها **inf** بدون **to**

Use of **let** (someone) infinitive without to:

- to say that someone can do something because someone (else) has given them permission to do it:

*The teacher sometimes **lets** us do an easy exercise for homework.*

تستخدم **LET** للسماح شخص ما على فعل شيء
ويأتي بعدها **inf** بدون **to**

Use of **allow** (someone) infinitive "to":

- to say that someone can do something because someone (else) has given them permission to do it:

*My parents **allow** me to stay up later at the weekend.*

تستخدم **ALLOW** للسماح شخص ما على فعل شيء
ويأتي بعدها **to + inf**

Use of **stop** (someone) from verb-ing:

- to say that someone / a situation makes it possible for someone (else) to continue doing something:

*The very hot weather sometimes **stops** us from going outside.*

تستخدم **STOP** لمنع شخص ما على فعل شيء
ويأتي بعدها **from + V+ing**

الصفات والظروف

مفاهيم اللغة الإنجليزية (لغة أولى) الصف الثالث الثانوي

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives

Use an adjective to describe a noun. An adjective always comes before the noun it describes

نستخدم الصفة لوصف الاسم ودائما تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم الذي يوصفه

- Use an adjective after verb to be and sense verbs:

Tamer is angry; what has happened?

ولكن نستخدم الصفة بعد V.T.BE وأفعال الحواس
Come and have lunch with me; the food tastes nice

- to describe a noun. We put the adjective before the noun.

She is a talented singer. That's an expensive car.

- If there is no noun, we put the adjective after the verb be.

I am happy. It is interesting.

Uses of comparative adjectives

استخدامات صفات المقارنة

- to make comparisons: We need a bigger house.

لعمل المقارنات ضمنيه

- to compare two things: My brother is older than me.

لتقارن بين شيئين

- to describe how something changes: She is growing taller.

لتصف كيف تتغير الأشياء

NOTE: We use a lot, much, far or a little before the comparative adjective to say that there's a big or a small difference between the two things:

ملحوظه قبل صفات المقارنه much/ a lot /far

The Giza pyramids are far older than the Cairo Citadel.

Those cakes are a little cheaper than these ones

Nessma is much more sensible than she used to be

Uses of superlative adjectives

استخدامات صفات التفضيل

- to compare three or more things: I like all your books, but this one is the best.

المقارنه بين ثلاثة اشياء فيما اكثر

- to describe extremes: Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.

لوصف الدرجة القصوى في الاشياء

With short adjectives (1 syllable), we usually add -er to make comparatives and -est to make superlatives.

مع الصفات القصيره (ذات المقطع الواحد) نضع (er) للمقارنه و (est) للتفضيل

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Long	longer	longest

- When an adjective ends in -e, we add -r to make comparatives and -st to make superlatives.

وعندما تنتهي الصفة ب (e) نضع فقط (r) للمقارنه فقط (st) للتفضيل

Nice	nicer	nicest
------	-------	--------

- When an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant.

عندما تنتهي الصفة بحرف متحرك ثم حرف ساكن تضاعف الحرف الساكن الاخير

Big	bigger	biggest
-----	--------	---------

- When an adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we replace it with -ier in comparatives and -iest in superlatives.

عندما تنتهي الصفة بحرف ساكن ثم حرف (y) نستبدل حرف (y) بحرف (i) في المقارنه و (iest) في التفضيل

Happy	happier	happiest
-------	---------	----------

- With long adjectives (two or more syllables), we usually add more for comparatives and most for superlatives.

مع الصفات الطويله (ذات اكثر من مقطع) نضع عاده more للمقارنه و most للتفضيل

Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
-----------	----------------	----------------

- Some adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives.

الصفات الشاذه في المقارنه والتفضيل

Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Far	farther/furthest	farthest/furthest

Compound adjectives

الصفات المركبة

- Use compound adjectives (adjective or adverb + past participle) to describe a noun. Put the compound adjective before the noun it describes. Use a hyphen to link the two parts of the adjective together.

نستخدم الصفات المركبة (adj+P.P) او (ADV+P.P) لوصف الاسم نضع الصفة المركبة قبل الاسم الذي يوصفه
نستخدم الشرط القصيره لربط جزئ الصفة المركبة معا شرط وجود اسم بعض الصفة المركبة

She is a very well-rounded person.

Spanish is a widely-spoken language.

لاحظ وجود الشرطه القصيره عند وجود اسم بعد الصفة

Comparative phrases

جمل المقارنه

- Use of **exactly the same as** to say that there is no difference between two things or people:
استخدم **exactly the same as** عندما لا يوجد اي فرق بين اثنين
*Your family's car is **exactly the same as** my family's car. There's no difference between them at all.*
- Use of **almost as ... as** or **slightly ... than** to say that there is a small difference between two things or people:
استخدم **almost as...as / slightly ..than** عندما لا يوجد اي فرق بين اثنين
*The trip to Brazil is **almost as expensive as** the trip to Canada.
My town is **slightly more popular** with tourists **than** your town.*
- Use of **far ... than** to say that there is a big difference between two things:
استخدم **far...than** عندما لا يوجد اي فرق بين اثنين
*I think studying science is **far more interesting than** studying maths.*

Use of adverbs

استخدامات الظروف (الأحوال)

- to describe the verb: **The children talked loudly during the film.** لوصف الفعل
- Many adverbs end in -ly but not all. **Waleed played very well in the handball match** كثير من الظروف وليس كلها تنتهي ب ly
- We can form an adverb by doing the following to an adjective:
 - 1 adding **ly**: **serious**-----> **seriously**
 - 2 adding **ly**: **wonderful**-----> **wonderfully**
 - 3 Adding **ally**: **automatic** -----> **automatically**
 - 4 deleting **e** and adding **ly**: **terrible** -----> **terribly**
 - 5 deleting **y** and adding **ily**: **easy** -----> **easily**
- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives: **hard, fast, early, late, right, wrong, high, low.**
بعض الكلمات استخدم كصفه وظرف بدون تغيير في الشكل

*The train is **late**.* (adjective)

*I know it never comes **late**.* (adverb)

Irregular adverbs

- The adverb of good is **well**. *They play football **well***
- The adverb **hardly** is not related to the adverb **hard**.
*She tried **hard** in the exam.* (hard = worked very hard)
*I can **hardly** hear the film.* (hardly = almost not)

ظروف شاذه

تختلف (**hardly**) بالعافيه
عن (**hard**) بجد في المعنى تماما

There are four types of adverbs: adverbs of manner, place, time and frequency. Position of adverbs

Type	Position	Example
ظروف الطريقة	manner They usually go in end position. They sometimes go in the middle of the sentence if the adverb is not an important part of the clause. تأتي في اخر الجمله بعد الفعل واحيانا قبل الفعل	<i>I dressed quickly.</i> <i>I quickly dressed and left the house.</i>
ظروف المكان	place They usually go in the end position. They sometimes go in front position in writing. تأتي في اخر الجمله واحيانا في اول الجمله	<i>Can you sit over there?</i> <i>Outside, there was a small pond.</i>
ظروف الوقت	time They usually go in end position. If the adverb is important, the adverb goes in front position. تأتي في اخر الجمله واحيانا في اول الجمله	<i>I'm going to the cinema tomorrow.</i> <i>Today, we're seeing our cousins.</i>
ظروف التكرار	frequency They usually go in mid position, but they can go in front or end position. always, ever and never do not usually go in front position. تأتي قبل الفعل ويعدده واحيانا تأتي اول الجمله ويتالي بعدها comma	<i>They often have homework.</i> <i>My dad usually goes to the cinema on Saturday.</i> <i>Sometimes I play video games. She never eats meat.</i>

- We can use adverbs before adjectives and, less commonly, before adverbs.
*This exam is **incredibly** difficult.*
*That film was **surprisingly** funny.* يمكن استخدام الحال قبل الصفر ويمكن استخدام الحال قبل حال اخر (اقل شيوعا)

Mayar did **quite** well in the match. We liked her performance.

- Sometimes adverbs modify adjectives, making them stronger or weaker.

ويمكن ان يحدد الظرف درجة الصفة من حيث القوة والضعف

It is not **very** cold today.

The child is **quite** happy.

The car looks **absolutely** wonderful.

- An adverb can modify a whole sentence:

Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella.

ويمكن ان يصف الظرف الجملة بأكملها ويوضع اول الجملة ثم comma

- Adverbs and adjectives can have different functions:

Gaber is a **serious** worker; he works **seriously**.

(Here an adjective modifies a noun, while an adverb modifies a verb.)

الظرف والصفة لهما وظائف مختلفة

هنا الصفة تصف الاسم

بينما الظرف يصف الفعل

- We can also use adverbs to modify the adjectives.

It's not **very** cold today.

It's **quite** cold today.

It's **extremely** cold today

ويمكن ايضا ان نستخدم الظرف لوصف الصفة

Use an adverb to describe an action.

- **An adverb usually comes after a verb:**

Nobody **treats** her **differently** to the other employees.

- **An adverb can also come before a verb to emphasize the verb.**

I wasn't sure if I could **successfully combine** my job with playing handball.

- **Adverbs usually end in -ly, but some adverbs are irregular.**

I won the race **easily**.

I found a job very **fast**.

Ahmad has always worked **hard**.

Heba can swim **well**.

ملخص
لكل
ما
سبق

The passive

المبني للمجهول

Use the passive to focus on the action or activity, rather than the people doing the action. If you don't know which person, the only option is to use the passive. Sometimes you want to say who did the action in a sentence and then you use *by* + the person at the end of the sentence.

نستخدم المبني للمجهول للتركيز على الفعل وليس من قام بالفعل. إذا اردنا ذكر الفاعل نضع قبله (by)

The present simple passive

المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

- You form the present simple passive with **am/is/are** + **past participle**.
- Use the present simple passive for facts, regular activities or processes that are always the same: تذكر

*Cotton clothes **are made** in Egypt.*

The past simple passive

المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط

- You form the past simple passive with **was/were** + **past participle**.
- You use the past simple passive for actions, activities and processes that were completed in the past and aren't happening now: تذكر

*The competition **was stopped** because of a technical problem.*

*Ali and Yassar **were awarded** a prize by a teacher at their school.*

The passive with *will* and modal verbs

المبني للمجهول مع الافعال الناقصة

- You use **will/modal verb** + **be** + **past participle** to form the passive with *will* and modal verbs:

*I **will be given** some more responsibility at work next month.*

*All of these sports **can be played** at your local sports centre.*

*I **may be awarded** a scholarship for university if I do well in my exams.*

The passive infinitive

المصدر في المبني للمجهول

- The passive infinitive is a passive form of verbs which are always followed by *to*, for example *have to*, *has to*, *need to*, etc. تذكر
- You form the passive infinitive with **to be** + **past participle**

*All of these reports **have to be written** before we can go home.*

The present perfect passive

المبني للمجهول في المضارع التام

You use **have/has been** + **past participle** to form the present perfect passive.

You use the present perfect passive to talk about recent actions and events that have results. تذكر

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن الاحداث المنتهية قريبا والاحداث التي لها اثر

*New schools **have been built** recently.*

The past perfect passive

المبني للمجهول في الماضي التام

You use **had + been** + **past participle** to form the past perfect passive.

You use the past perfect passive to talk about actions that happened before other actions in the past تذكر

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع أولا قبل حدث اخر

*After the problem **had been discussed**, we reached a reasonable solution.*

Quantifiers

محددات الكمية والعدد

Quantifiers

Quantifiers are words or phrases that we use before nouns to show how much of something there is. Consider whether the noun you want to say the amount of is a singular or a plural noun and whether it's a countable (i.e. you can use a number directly before it) or an uncountable (i.e. you can't use a number directly before it) noun.

كلمات وعبارات تحدد بها مقدار الاسم الذي بعده

يجب تحديد هل الاسم المراد تحديده (مفرد ام جمع) او (يعد ام لا يعد)

محددات تبين (انه لا يوجد شيء / يوجد كمية صغيرة)

Quantifiers to show that there's nothing or a small amount

- None** is used with countable and uncountable nouns to say that there's nothing:

None of the books I ordered have arrived yet.
Despite her illness, she lost none of her enthusiasm for life.

قبل الاسم المعدود والغير معدود
معناها لا شيء

none
- A few** is used with countable nouns and it means a small number:

A few of my friends thought that I was too old to become an actor.

قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع
معناها عدد قليل (يكفي)

a few
- Few** is used with countable nouns and it means a very small number:

Few people know what job they want to do when they're still a child.

قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع
معناها عدد قليل (لا يكفي)

few
- A little** is used with uncountable nouns and it means a very small number:

We only need a little help from our teacher and then we can finish the project.

قبل الاسم الغير معدود
معناها قليل (يكفي)

a little
- Little** is used with uncountable nouns and it means a very small amount of something with the negative meaning of 'not enough':

There's little hope that they'll arrive before 4 p.m.

قبل الاسم الغير معدود
معناها قليل (لا يكفي)

little

محددات تبين (تبين انه يوجد عدد كبير من الشيء)

Quantifiers to show that there's a large amount

- Much** is used to refer to uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions:

There isn't much chance of me going to work on a farm.

قبل الاسم الغير معدود
في النفي والسؤال

much
- Many / A lot of** is used with countable nouns for a large number of people. They can be used in positive sentences, negative sentences and questions:

Many / A lot of people don't find their perfect job until they're over thirty.

قبل الاسم المعدود
في جميع انواع الجمل

**Many
a lot of**
- In affirmative sentences, we sometimes use *much* and *many* in more formal styles:

There is much concern about development projects in Egypt.
The manager has sent many emails to customers recently.

محددات تشير الى شيء واحد ضمن مجموعه

Quantifiers that refer to one thing in a group

- Each** is used with countable nouns to focus on one person or thing in a group:

Each student in this class has their own special qualities.

قبل الاسم المعدود المفرد
للتركيز على كل واحد على حده

each
- Every** is used with countable nouns to focus on all of the people or things in a group and usually shows that something happens regularly or something is true for everyone:

After finishing secondary stage, every student hopes to join the faculty they want.

قبل الاسم المعدود المفرد
للتركيز على افراد المجموعه معا

every
- Some and any** are used with countable and uncountable nouns.

Some is used in positive sentences.

I have some novels to read.

قبل الاسم المعدود (مفرد او جمع) و الغير معدود

any/some
- Note:**
 We can use **some** in questions when we make offers or requests.

Would you like some tea?
Can I have some more sugar?

تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة و سؤال العرض والطلب

some
- Any** is used in negative sentences and questions.

I don't have any plays to read.
Did you buy any toys?

تستخدم في النفي والسؤال العادي

any

Modal verbs

الأفعال الناقصة

Modal verbs are used for degrees of possibility, ability and permission. They are also used for requests, suggestions and advice.

تستخدم الأفعال الناقصة للتعبير عن درجات الاحتمالية والقدرة والاذن والاقتراح

- **can / can't** + infinitive without **to** is used to talk about possibility, present ability and permission: **can't** للتعبير عن الامكانيه والقدرة في المضارع والاذن

We can't see the stars very clearly tonight. (possibility)
I can usually cope with difficult situations. (present ability)
You can talk to the teachers in ten minutes. (permission)

- **could/couldn't** + infinitive without **to** is used to talk about possibility and past ability. **couldn't** للتعبير عن الاحتمالية والقدرة في الماضي

When I was six, I could ride a bike, but I couldn't swim. (past ability)

- **have to / don't have to** is used to say that something is necessary/not necessary: **Have to/don't have to** للتعبير عن الضرورة او عدم الضرورة

Students have to do their school work and take exams. (necessary)
You don't have to read every page in the book. (not necessary)

- **might** is used to show that we think there's a small chance that something will happen, but it's still possible: **might** للتعبير عن هناك احتمال صغير ان شيء ما سيحدث ولكنه مازال ممكن

I might visit you next week; I haven't decided yet.

- **should / shouldn't** + infinitive without **to** is used to say that it is or isn't a good idea to do something, for example when giving advice: **Should/shouldn't** للتعبير انها فكره جيده او لا لفعل شيء (للتصيححه)

You should spend more time on self-care. You shouldn't hesitate to ask for help.

- Use **should/ought to have + past participle** to express regret (for doing or not doing an action in the past.) **Should /ought to have+P.P** للتعبير عن الندم (اي فعل شيء او عدم فعل شيء في

- You **shouldn't/oughtn't to have** wasted your time playing on your cell phone. Now your grades are quite low.

- Use **must/mustn't** + infinitive for a rule, law, warm invitation and strong advice: **Must/mustn't** للتعبير عن للتعبير عن قاعده/ قانون/ دعوة حاره /نصيحه قويه

You mustn't talk in the library.

You must wash your hands before you eat.

You must come and have dinner with us.

Modal verbs for making deductions about the past: **must, can't/couldn't, may/might**

الأفعال الناقصة للتعبير عن الاستنتاج في الماضي

Must

- Use **must + have + past participle** when you are sure about what happened. عند التأكد من شيء ما سيحدث

It must have been very difficult to live without computers in the past.

May/might/could

- Use **might / may / could + have + past participle** when you think it is possible that something happened but you're not sure. احتمال حدوث شيء لكن لست متأكد في الماضي

She might've told him about the accident, I'm not sure..

They may not have understood you properly; she did the opposite!

Can't/couldn't

- Use **can't or couldn't have + past participle** when you are sure it is not possible that something happened. عند التأكد والاستحالة حدوث شيء في الماضي

He can't have known that the pool closed at 7pm or he would be here by now.

They couldn't have arrived before us because they didn't leave until 6pm.

Would + infinitive for talking about past habits

التحدث عن عادات الماضي

Would/wouldn't

- Use **would + infinitive** to talk about past habits and typical behaviour in the past. للتحدث عن عادات الماضي

My grandmother would tell me a story every night before I went to bed.

His brother wouldn't ride a bicycle very often.

- Don't use a hyphen if the compound adjective follows the noun it describes.

Smart phones are widely used all over the world.

لا نستخدم (hyphen) لو جاء اسم بعض الصفه المركبه

The Arabic language is widely spoken in all the villages.

جمل الوصل

Relative clauses

Relative clauses

نستخدم جمل الوصل لاعطاء معلومات اكثر عن شخص ما او شيء ما

- Use relative clauses to give more information about someone or something.

نستخدم **who/ that** للإشارة للأشخاص

- Use **who** or **that** to refer to people, and **which** or **that** to refer to things. نستخدم **which/ that** للإشارة للأشياء.

- Use **Whom** to refer to an object (then *whom* is followed by a subject.)

نستخدم **whom** للإشارة إلى مفعول عاقل (يأتي بعدها فاعل)

*My cousin **whom** I visited in the hospital is getting better now.*

*Manal **who** won the gold medal is over the moon!*

- Use **whose** to refer to possession or relationship, **where** to refer to places, and **when** to refer to time.

نستخدم **when** للإشارة للوقت

نستخدم **where** للإشارة للأماكن

نستخدم **whose** للإشارة للملكية او العلاقة

*This is the honest man **whose** job is to guard our cars.*

*The park is the place **where** I usually spend a nice time with my friends.*

*July is the month **when** we spend our summer holiday outside Cairo.*

- Put the relative clause immediately after the noun you are talking about:

*Mr Sami works at a bank. He is loved by all. Mr Sami, **who** works at a bank, is loved by all.*

- Use **non-defining relative clauses** with commas, to give further (non-essential) information about something or someone. (In this type, that can't replace who, whom and which.)

نستخدم ضمائر الوصل الغير محدده مع (comma) لاعطاء معلومات غير ضرورية عن شيء ما او شخص ما. (لا نستخدم that)

*The ancient temple, **which** was mentioned in the guide book, was difficult to find.*

*Mr Kamel, **who** is 50 years old, is the new manager.*

*Aisha, **whose** father is a famous doctor, is my best friend.*

- Use **defining relative clauses** without commas, to give essential information to explain who or what you are talking about. In this type, that can replace who and which.

نستخدم ضمائر الوصل المحدده لاعطاء معلومات اساسيه عن شخص ما او شيء ما. (نستخدم that في هذا النوع)

*He is the writer **who/that** wrote these interesting articles.*

*The place **where** we used to live was very noisy.*

So and such

نستخدم (so) بمعنى جدا لتؤكد او تعطي سبب لشيء

We can use **so** to mean very, often to emphasise or to give a reason for something.

- Use **so + adjective/ adverb** (+ **that** ...)

جدا لدرجه ان

*The novel is **so** interesting. The novel is **so** interesting **that** I decided to read it again.*

*Sami behaves **so** politely **that** all his friends respect him.*

- We can also use **so much + uncountable noun + (that)** ... or **so many + plural noun + (that)** ...

يأتي بعد **so much** اسم لا يعد

يأتي بعد **so many** اسم جمع يعد

*He has spent **so** much time working **that** he felt exhausted.*

*Hala has **so** many tasks to do **that** she can't go to the club with her friends.*

- We can use **such** in the same way but always before a noun. يمكن استخدام **such** بنفس الطريقه ولكن دائما قبل (اسم)

Use **such + (adjective) + uncountable/ plural noun + (that)** ...

جدا لدرجه ان

*Egypt has **such** amazing monuments **that** a lot of tourists enjoy seeing them.*

- We can also use **such a/ an + (adjective) + countable singular noun + (that)** ...

يأتي بعد **such** اسم او اسم موصوف

*It is **such** a nice film **that** I watched it twice.*

*Gamal is **such** an honest man **that** all people trust him.*

الكلام الغير مباشر

Reported speech

- **Direct speech** is a way of saying what someone said, using quotation marks.

الكلام المباشر هو طريقه للتعبير عن ما قاله شخص ما باستخدام علامات تنصيص

Jack said, "I visited Luxor last week".

- **Indirect / Reported speech** is used to report what someone has said without using quotation marks.

الكلام الغير مباشر هي طريقه لنقل ما قاله شخص ما بدون علامات تنصيص

Jack said that he had visited Luxor the week before.

Reported statements

In reported statements, ...

- we use **told** instead of **said to**. **Said** remains as it is. We can use other reporting verbs instead of **said** such as **stated, declared, explained** ...etc.

نستخدم told بدلا من **said to** ويكون تبقى **said** كما هي ويمكن استخدامها افعال اخرى بدلا منهم حسب المعنى مثل... **stated / declared**

- we can use **that** between the reporting verb and the statement.

- we usually move verb tenses one step back and change pronouns according to the meaning.

[Present simple → past simple / present continuous → past continuous / present perfect → past perfect

/ will go → would go...etc.]

"I will visit my relatives in Tanta," Leila said.

Leila said that she would visit her relatives in Tanta.

- we usually make changes to time and place words and phrases: **tomorrow** → **the next / the following day**

yesterday → **the day before / the previous day**, **this week** → **that week**, **here** → **there** ...etc.

عادة ما نغير ظروف الزمان والمكان مثل **tomorrow / yesterday**

She said to me, "I bought a new mobile last week".

She told me that she had bought a new mobile the week before.

- past perfect verbs and past modal verbs don't change.

لا نحول زمن الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي

Yasmeen said, "I could solve the problem after I had discussed it with my parents".

Yasmeen said that she could solve the problem after she had discussed it with her parents.

- we don't change the tense when we report a fact and when someone says something now or around now.

لا نحول الزمن عند التعبير عن حقيقة او اذا كان الكلام انتهى منذ فترة وجيزه

Adel says, "I am ready for the trip". Adel says that he is ready for the trip.

"Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System," the teacher said.

The teacher said that Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System.

Reported questions

In reported questions, ...

- we use **asked** instead of **said to** and we use **asked, inquired** or **wanted to know** instead of **said**.

نستخدم asked بدلا من **said to** . ونستخدم **asked/inquired/wanted to know** بدلا من **said to**

- for Yes/ No questions, we add **if / whether** between the reporting verb and the question.

في الاسئلة بـ **yes / no** نستخدم **if / whether** بين فعل القول والسؤال

She said, "Do you like reading short stories?"

She asked if / whether I liked reading short stories.

- we change tense verbs, pronouns and time / place words as we do in reported statements.

نحول الافعال لماضيها ونحول الضمائر حسب المعنى و نغير ظروف الزمان والمكان مثل ما تفعل في الجملة الخبرية

- in **wh**-questions, we don't use **if / whether**: we use the same question word.

اما في الاسئلة باداه استفهام نستخدم اداه الاستفهام نفسها كرابط

- we change the word order. Question marks are not used.

السؤال في الغير مباشر يكون ترتيبه جملة خبريه (فاعل ثم فعل)

Tamer said, "What are you doing now?"

Tamer inquired what I was doing then

My friend said, "When did you return from London?" My friend asked me when I had returned from London.

Reported orders, suggestions and advice

- We usually report orders, suggestions and advice with a reporting verb + object + (not) to + infinitive.

عادة بما نحول افعال الامر والاقتراح والنصيحة الى (المصدر + to + مفعول + فعل قول)

- Verbs which are followed by object + (not) to + infinitive: **advise, ask, encourage, instruct, order, tell, urge, and warn**:

advise, ask, encourage, instruct..... هي (المصدر + to)

The teacher said to us, "Revise the lesson again". The teacher advised us to revise the lesson again.

The policeman said to me, "Don't drive so fast". The policeman instructed me not to drive so fast.

- **Suggest and recommend** are followed by **verb + -ing** or **that + subject + infinitive** without **to**.

Suggest / recommend يأتي بعدهم (**v + ing**) او (مصدر + فاعل)

Rami said, "Let's go to the library". Rami suggested going to the library.

Dalia said to me, "You should follow the doctor's advice". Dalia recommended following the doctor's advice.

I said to Heba, "You should avoid repeating mistakes".

الجملة الشرطية

Conditional sentences

Zero conditional

الحالة الصفرية

Statements and negative statements

في الإثبات و النفي

If/When	present	present
<i>If</i>	<i>I feel tired,</i>	<i>I go to bed. (It's my habit.)</i>
<i>When</i>	<i>I am happy,</i>	<i>I smile.</i>
<i>When</i>	<i>he is unhappy,</i>	<i>he does not (doesn't) smile.</i>
Subject	present	if/when + present
<i>I</i>	<i>go to bed</i>	<i>if I feel tired.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>does not (doesn't) smile</i>	<i>when he is unhappy.</i>

NOTE:

For all the conditionals we add a comma when the part of the sentence starting with *if* or *when* is at the beginning of the sentence:
If I play basketball, I feel happy.
 When the part of the sentence starting with *if* or *when* is not at the beginning of the sentence, you do not need a comma:
I feel happy if I play basketball.

Wh- questions

في السؤال

<i>What</i>	<i>do you do</i>	<i>if you feel tired?</i>
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Use of the zero conditional

استخدامات الحالة الصفرية

- to describe facts and actions which are usually true. In these sentences, *if* = *when*:
 (if / when تستخدم فيها الرابط) *if* / *when* تعبر عن حقائق و عادات

If ice gets hot, it melts.

When it rains, the streets get wet.

First conditional

الحالة الأولى

Statements and negative statements

في الإثبات و النفي

If	Present	will + Infinitive
<i>If</i>	<i>you work hard,</i>	<i>you will (you'll) do well at school.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>you do not (don't) work hard,</i>	<i>you will not (won't) do very well.</i>
Subject	will + present	if + present
<i>You</i>	<i>will (you'll) do well at school</i>	<i>if you work hard.</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>will not (won't) do very well</i>	<i>if you don't work hard.</i>

Wh- questions

في السؤال

<i>What</i>	<i>will you do</i>	<i>if you pass (do not pass) the exam?</i>
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Use of the first conditional

استخدامات الحالة الأولى

- to talk about events that we think are possible or probable in the future:
 تعبر عن شيء محتمل و ممكن حدوثه في المضارع او المستقبل

If you go to London, you will see red buses

Second conditional

الحالة الثانية

Statements and negative statements

في الإثبات و النفي

If	past simple	would + infinitive
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مفاهيم اللغة الإنجليزية (لغة أولى) الصف الثالث الثانوي

If	she <u>was</u> / <u>were</u> taller,	she would (she'd) be in the school team.
If	you did not (didn't) work hard,	you would not (wouldn't) do very well.
If	would + infinitive	if + past simple
She	would (She'd) be in the school team	if she was / were taller.
You	would not (wouldn't) do very well	if you did not (didn't) work hard.

Wh- questions

في السؤال

What	would you do	if you didn't pass the exam?
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Use of the second conditional

استخدامات الحالة الثانية

- to talk about events that are unlikely to happen **تعبّر عن شيء غير محتمل وغير ممكن حدوثه في المضارع او المستقبل**
 If he *was* / *were* very rich, he *would* buy an aeroplane.

Third conditional

الحالة الثالثة

Statements and negative statements

في الاثبات و النفي

If	past perfect	would have + past participle
If	Hanan had been at school yesterday,	she'd have met the new teacher.
If	my brother hadn't walked so slowly,	he wouldn't have missed the bus.

would have + past participle	if	past perfect
Hanna would have met the new teacher	if	she had been at school yesterday.
My brother wouldn't have missed the bus	if	he hadn't walked so slowly.

Wh- questions

في السؤال

What	would you have done	if you'd been late for the exam?
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Use of the third conditional

استخدامات الحالة الثالثة

to talk about a different past, in which something did or did not happen, and we imagine a different result:

تعبّر عن عكس ما حدث في الماضي

- If he *had been* careful, he *wouldn't have* made these mistakes.
 (He *wasn't* careful, so he *made* these mistakes.)

Making suggestions

تقديم الاقتراح

Giving advice about the future:

لتقديم النصيحة

- How / What about + verb-ing?
 How about going to bed earlier?
 What about doing your homework with a friend?
- Have you considered / thought about + verb-ing?
 Have you considered making a study plan?
 Have you thought about asking to take the exam again?
- Why don't you + infinitive without to?
 Why don't you try a new sport?

السؤال المذيل

Tag Questions

A question tag is a short phrase at the end of a statement that turns it into a question:

هي عبارة قصيرة تأتي في نهاية جملة خبرية وتحولها لسؤال

*He likes musicals, **doesn't he?*** (negative tag)

*Your sister can't drive, **can she?*** (positive tag)

Uses of tag questions

The meaning of a question tag depends on how you say it. When the intonation falls, we are not really asking a question, we just want the listener to agree with us.

معنى السؤال المذيل يتوقف على كيفية قوله فعندما تكون نبرة صوتك منخفضة فلا نسأل سؤال وإنما نريد من المتحدث أن يتفق معك.

*That film was brilliant, **wasn't it?***

ولكن يعبر السؤال المذيل عن سؤال حقيقي

If we are asking a real question, our intonation rises.

وتكون نبرة صوتنا فيه عالية

*You're enjoying yourself, **aren't you?***

After Let's ... the question tag is shall we: *Let's go to the park, **shall we?***

نحول **let's** الى **shall we?**

After I'm ..., the negative question tag is aren't I? (= am I not?): *I'm right, **aren't I?***

نحول **I'm** الى **aren't I?**

Notes:

ملاحظات هامة

In question tags, we change nouns into pronouns:

نحول الاسماء الى ضمائر

*Teachers play an important role in our lives, **don't they?***

We use it instead of this and that and they instead of these and those:

نستخدم **it** بدلا من **this/that** و نستخدم **they** بدلا من **these/those**

*That question was difficult, **wasn't it?***

Tag questions are affirmative with none of, nobody, never and hardly:

السؤال المذيل يكون مثبت في حاله وجود **none/nobody/never/hardly**

*None of those boys were lazy, **were they?***

We use they instead of someone, everybody, no one and nobody:

نستخدم الضمير **they** بدلا من **someone/everybody/ no one**

*Nobody came early, **did they?***

We use it instead of nothing and everything:

نستخدم الضمير **it** بدلا من **nothing/everything**

*Nothing is correct, **is it?***

الاسماء المعدودة و الغير معدودة

Countable and uncountable nouns, and articles

أدوات النكرة و المعرفة

Countable nouns

الاسماء المعدودة

Nouns with singular and plural forms are called countable nouns:

الاسماء المعدودة هي الاسماء التي يصاب منها المفرد والجمع

a bottle, two bottles, a hundred bottles; a child, three children; a man, ten men

Singular countable nouns can be used with a/an or one:

الاسم المفرد المعدود يمكن ان يأتي قبله **a/an/one**

Ali is eating a banana. Sara would like an apple. Hassan has eaten one banana and two oranges.

Plural countable nouns can be used with numbers, How many, so/not many, a few, fewer:

الاسم الجمع المعدود يمكن ان يستخدم قبله ارقام او **how many/so/not many/a few/fewer**

How many grapes would you like? Can I have a few grapes?

Fewer people live in the country today than in the past.

مفاهيم اللغة الإنجليزية (لغة أولى) الصف الثالث الثانوي

Uncountable nouns

الأسماء الغير معدودة

- Nouns which have only one form (no plural) are called uncountable nouns:

air, water, light, money, glass, paper

هي أسماء لها شكل واحد و لا يصاغ منها الجمع

- Uncountable nouns are used with *some, How much, so/not much, (a) little*:

Be careful, there's some glass on the floor.

How much light is there in the cave?

We don't have much money. There is only a little water to drink.

الأسماء الغير معدودة تستخدم مع *some, how much, so/not much, a little*

- Uncountable nouns can't be preceded by a/an:

Money is the root of all evil.

الأسماء الغير معدودة لا يأتي قبلها *a / an*

- Before uncountable nouns, we can use: *a piece of / pieces of ...*, etc.

My teacher gave me useful pieces of advice to follow.

الأسماء الغير معدودة يمكن ان يأتي قبلها *a piece of / pieces of*

Indefinite article

أدوات النكرة (a - an)

Uses of the indefinite article *a/an*

استخدامات *a - an*

- to refer to something for the first time:

Her father has just bought a new car.

When Ali visited Thailand, he had a ride on an elephant.

للإشارة لشيء ما لأول مرة

- to talk about someone's job:

Imad wants to be a scientist when he finishes university.

His sister, Sara, wants to be an architect.

للحديث عن وظيفة شخص ما

- to one of many things:

My uncle and aunt live in a flat in the town centre.

I usually have an egg for breakfast.

للحديث عن شيء من عدة أشياء

A or an?

كيف نفرق بين (a - an)

- If a noun (or adjective before a noun) starts with a vowel sound, use the indefinite article *an*:

an animal, an elephant, an interview, an orange bus, an unusual building

نستخدم (*an*) قبل اسم يبدأ بصوت متحرك مثل

- The letter *u* at the beginning of a word is pronounced as if it begins with the consonant *y*. In these cases, use the article *a*:

حرف (*U*) يعتبر حرف ساكن اذا نطق (*U*) (*y*) كما هي.. و يأتي قبلها هنا (*a*)
و اذا نطق غير ذلك (*أ*) فهو حرف متحرك .. و يأتي قبلها هنا (*an*)
a uniform, a university, a useful book

Definite article

أداة المعرفة (the)

Uses of the definite article *the*

استخدامات *the*

- to refer to something you have already talked about:

His father works in an office. The office is near the city centre.

She bought a book by Charlotte Brontë yesterday. The book is called Jane Eyre.

يشير لشيء تم نكره قبل ذلك

- when there is only one of something, or when everyone knows

تشير الى شيء واحد الكل يعرفه (الأشياء الفريدة من نوعها)

which thing or person you are talking about:

The moon looks very near to the earth tonight.
(There is only one moon and earth.)

We had a picnic in the park at the weekend. (This is the park we all know, probably the nearest or only park in the town.)

- with superlative adjectives and other words (first, last, only, etc.):

مع صفات التفضيل او كلمات مثل **first /last/ only**

That's the best film I've ever seen.

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

The first letter of the alphabet is A.

- Note:** We say: I have lunch with my family. لا نستخدم **the** قبل الوجبات الا في حالات تحديد الوجبة
The lunch (which) I had with friends in Alexandria is unforgettable.

NOTE:

The is also used with the names of most rivers, seas, groups of islands, groups of mountains and countries which are groups:

<i>the Amazon</i>	تستخدم the مع اسماء الانهار
<i>the Pacific</i>	والبحار وسلاسل الجزر والجيال
<i>the United Kingdom</i>	واسماء البلاد المركبة
<i>the Himalayas</i>	
<i>the United Arab Emirates</i>	

Punctuation Marks

علامات الترقيم

- Punctuation marks are signs such as full stops, commas and question marks. We use them in sentences to make the meaning clear.

هي علامات مثل **full stops, commas and question marks** ونستخدمهم لنجعل معنى الجملة واضح

Sentence endings

نهايات الجملة

Full stop

النقطة

- Use a full stop (.) at the end of declarative, imperative and conditional sentences: نستخدمها في نهاية الجملة الخبرية و الأمرية و الشرطية
Yasser and Peter went to the club an hour ago.
- Use a full stop (.) after abbreviation: نستخدمها بعد الاختصارات
My grandson Ahmad was born in Jan 2020.
- Use full stops in initials for personal names: الحروف الأولى من أسماء الأشخاص
T.S. Eliot (Tomas Stearns Eliot) was a great poet.
Let's find an A.T.M. so I can withdraw some money.
- In British English, full stops are placed outside the final quotation mark. و توضع خارج علامات التنصيص في اللغة البريطانية
The general manager said, "This is a great day for the company".

Question mark

علامة الاستفهام

- Use a question mark (?) at the end of direct questions (interrogative sentences and tag questions). نستخدمها في نهاية السؤال المباشر العادي و السؤال العذيل
When did Amani leave for the supermarket?
You seem busy now, don't you?

مفاهيم اللغة الإنجليزية (لغة أولى) الصف الثالث الثانوي

Exclamation mark

علامة التعجب

- An exclamation mark is used after a command, an interjection, or what shows surprise or anger.

بعد جمل الامر وعبارات التعجب او جمل الدهشه والغضب

"Look out behind you!" she yelled.

I'm so excited to go to the park tomorrow! What an amazing place!

Note:

We sometimes use a full stop after a command when we don't focus on interjection, surprise or anger.

نستخدم (النقطة) وليس علامة التعجب عندما لا نركز على الشعور بالتعجب او الامر او الغضب

Sit down.

Capital letters

الحروف الكبيرة

- Use capital letters to mark the beginning of a sentence.

نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الجملة

We went to London last summer.

- Use capital letters at the beginning of proper nouns. Proper nouns include personal names (including titles before names), nationalities and languages, names of countries, continents, days of the week and months of the year, public holidays as well as geographical places.

في بداية اسماء العلم و هي

(اسماء الأشخاص والاقبال والجنسيات واللغات و اسماء البلاد والقارات و ايام الاسبوع والاجازات الرسمية والامكان الجغرافية)

Dr Adel Fahmi is the consultant at Cairo Hospital.

Rami and Fadi can speak Japanese although they live in South Africa.

- Use capital letters for the titles of books, magazines and newspapers, plays and music.

اسماء الكتب والمجلات والجراند والمسرحيات والمقطوعات الموسيقية

'Oliver' is the main character in 'Oliver Twist' written by Charles Dickens.

Pauses or breaks

الواصل او الفاصلات

- The comma, semicolon and colon are used to indicate a pause in series.

نستخدمهم لنشير لفواصل عند ذكر قوائم

Comma

الفاصلة السفلى

- Use a comma (,) to show a separation of ideas or elements within the structure of a sentence.

لفصل بين جملتين أولهما رابط

- Use a comma after yes and no, and before please in sentences. We sometimes use a comma after Please at the beginning of a sentence.

بعد yes/ no

Yes, it's a quarter past three, Samir.

Could I have more cake, please?

Please, allow me to use your camera.

قبل كلمة please اذا جاءت في اخر الجملة

بعد كلمة please اذا جاءت في اول الجملة

- You also use a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to.

قبل او بعد الشخص الذي نتحدث اليه (منادى) حسب موقعه في الجملة

Omar, you have done an excellent job.

- Use a comma to separate two complete sentences:

في الفصل بين جملتين كاملتين أولهما رابط

When I was doing the housework, a stranger knocked on the front door.

- Use commas to separate lists or elements within sentences.

لفصل بين عناصر قائمه

Huda bought two kilos of sugar, a packet of tea, a bottle of oil and five loaves of bread.

- Use commas to separate a list of similar words, adjectives or phrases.

لفصل بين الصفات المتشابهه

It's important to write in clear, simple, accurate words.

- Use commas to separate words or phrases that mark where the voice would pause slightly, (after transitions.)

قبل وبعد الروابط التي تأتي بين جملتين مثل however

I can't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.

- Use a comma to separate the direct speech from the rest of the sentence. The comma comes before the quotation mark.

Tamer said, "I have already tidied my room".

قبل علامه التنصيص في الكلام المباشر (اذا جاء الكلام المباشر في اخر الجملة)

- Use commas to mark non-defining clauses. (The clauses which add extra / non-essential information).

مع الجمل الاعتراضيه

The police officer, who arrived after just five minutes, arrested the criminal.

- Use a comma to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence.

قبل السؤال المذيل

She is your sister, isn't she?

- Use a comma to separate parts of the date.

لفصل اجزاء التاريخ

May 2, 2016, was when I graduated.

- Put a comma at the end of the direct sentence in case the speaker is placed after that sentence.

ضع ال comma داخل علامات التنصيص اذا جاء الكلام المباشر في اول الجملة

"I'm coming home late tonight," my father said.

Colons (:)

النقطتان

- Use colons to introduce lists

قبل ذكر عناصر القوائم

There are three main reasons for the success of the government: challenging work, determination and patience.

- Use a colon between sentences when the second sentence explains or justifies the first sentence.

لربط جملتين ليس بينهما رابط (الجملتين الثانية تفسر الجملة الأولى)

Try to keep calm during the interview: this will cause a good impression.

Semicolon (;)

الفاصلة المنقوطة

- Use the semicolon between two independent clauses linked by a transitional expression

بين جملتين كاملتين بينهما واحد

(e.g., accordingly, consequently, for example, nevertheless, so, thus).

من هذه الروابط مثل

- Heavy rain had continued to fall at the airport; consequently, all flights were canceled.

Apostrophe

الفاصلة العليا

- Use an apostrophe with an s ('s) to show who owns something. The 's is added after singular nouns or names.

قبل او بعد (s) الملكية للدلالة على الملكية

This is our aunt's house.

- When a name or a singular noun ends in -s, either add an apostrophe or an apostrophe as well as another (s).

* الاسم المنتهي بحرف ال (s) اما ان تضيف ال comma قبل ال (s) او بعدها

This is Charles's phone.

These are James's books

My father is at his boss's party

- For plural nouns that end in -s, put the apostrophe after the -s.

Miss Leila is marking her pupils' work.

* الاسم الجمع المنتهي ب (s) تضع (') بعدها

- When plural nouns do not end in -s, just add 's to these plural nouns.

Doctors look after people's health.

* الاسم الجمع الغير منتهي ب (s) تضع ('s) بعدها

- To make a possessive form of two people joined by and, such as Rami and Sameh, or Mary and Anne, put 's only after the second name.

للتعبير عن ملكية شخصين معا لشيء واحد تضع ('s) واحده فقط بعد الاسم الثاني

We were at Eman and Ahmad's party.

- The apostrophe can also be used to show that one or more letters in a contraction have been left out.

لاختصار بعض الحروف مثل can't (contraction)

We'll come to your party, but Sue won't be able to come. She's meeting her uncle at the airport.

Quotation marks ("")

علامات التنصيص

- In direct speech, we enclose what is said within a pair of single or double quotation marks, although single quotation marks are becoming more common.

في الكلام المباشر وتكون مفردة ('.....') او مزدوجة (".....")

Wael said, "I haven't put those shelves up yet."

She said, "Where is the nearest fish restaurant?"

"I'm coming home late tonight," my father said.

- We can put quotation marks around titles.

مع العناوين الهامة

Have you watched the famous film Titanic?

- We can use quotation marks when we mention a word or phrase in a sentence.

What does punctuation mean?

Hyphen (-)

الشرطة

- Use a hyphen to join two or more words together into a compound term. Do not separate the words with spaces.

بين الكلمات المركبة

My eight-year-old boy loves reading

Do you have sugar-free cookies?

- Don't use a hyphen if the compound adjective follows the noun it describes.

English is widely spoken.

لا نستخدم الشرطة hyphen اذا لم ياتي اسم بعض الصفه

We use a widely-spoken language.

- Use a hyphen to link prefixes to words. (semi- anti- self-)

للربط بين كلمة وبدانته قبلها مثل هذه الابدانات

These things happened before the pre-enlightenment era.