

## verb to be يكون

am – is – are – was – were

I	→	<u>am</u>	→	<b>present</b>
He/she/ it	→	<u>is</u>	→	
We / you / they	→	<u>are</u>	→	
I / he / she / it	→	<u>was</u>	→	<b>past</b>
We / you / they	→	<u>were</u>	→	

Ex.

I'm a teacher.

They are students.

Hany was a student last year.

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## verb to do يفعل

Do / does / did

I / they / we / you	→	<u>do</u>	→	<b>present</b>
He / she / it	→	<u>does</u>	→	
I / he / she / it / they / you / we	→	<u>did</u>	→	<b>past</b>

Did you do your homework yesterday?

## verb to have يملك او يمتلك

Have / has / had

I / they / we / you	→	<u>have</u>	→	<b>present</b>
He / she / it	→	<u>has</u>	→	
I / he / she / it / they / you / we	→	<u>had</u>	→	<b>past</b>

Ex

I have a car.

Ahmed has three sisters.

Mona and Mohammed have a computer.

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## Tenses in English

## الآزمنة

### The present simple tense المضارع البسيط

#### Form:-

الفعل في التصريف الأول V1 بإضافة **S** او **es** عند استخدامه مع ضمائر المفرد  
He, she, it, Ahmed, Mona, cat.....

✗ يضاف **es** إلى الأفعال المنتهية بـ **x - ss - sh - ch - o**  
go.....he goes cross.....Salwa crosses  
✗ يضاف **S** إلى الأفعال المنتهية بأي نهاية عدا النهايات السابقة  
Play .....he plays write.....Mariam writes

#### Key words:-

every... (day - week - month - hour....)\*usually\*always \*sometimes\*often

#### Uses:-

habits عادات 🌟

Ahmed walks to school every day.

Facts حقائق 🌟

The earth goes round the sun.

#### Q. and negative :-

يبدأ السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط بـ **Does** إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد

The earth goes round the sun.

Does the earth go round the sun?

Yes, it does. No, it does not.

The sun rises in the east.

Where does the sun rise?

In the east .

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يتم حذف **s** و **es** من نهاية الفعل الاساسي

يبدأ السؤال بـ **Do** إذا كان الفاعل

I - They - We - You

Hisham and Ihab play football every day.

Do Hisham and Ihab play football every day?

Yes, they do. No, they do not .

Notice

I promise.....I apologize.....I advice.....I insist.....I agree

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

### Form:-

go .....went  
eat .....ate

**V 2** الفعل في التصريف الثاني  
play.....played  
walk.....walked  
\*\*\*\*انظر تصريفات الأفعال (regular and irregular)

### Key words:-

Last..... (week - month - year - ) \* Yesterday \* ago

### Uses:-

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع وانتهى في زمن الماضي .

Hany played football yesterday.  
I traveled to France last month.  
The police stopped me on my way home last night.  
I was angry because they were late.

### Q. and negative :-

يبدأ السؤال في زمن الماضي البسيط بـ Did ونأتي بالتصريف الأول من فعل الجملة الاساسي .

Hany played football yesterday.

What did Hany play yesterday?  
He played football.  
Football.

Did Hany play football yesterday?  
Yes, he did.  
Yes, he played football yesterday.  
No, he did not.  
No, he did not. He played basketball.

Be careful

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..... When do is the main verb in the sentence.  
What did you do at the weekend? (not what did you at the weekend )  
I did not do anything. ( not I did not anything )

Best regards\*\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## The present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

### Form:-

( am - is - are + V-ing )

### Key words:-

( look - now - listen - at this moment )

### Uses:-

يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع أثناء وقت الكلام

Mohamed is reading now.

when we talk about things happening in a period around now

ويمكن استخدامه

For ex.

Today / this week / this evening

Is Ahmed working this week?

No, he is on holiday.

Be careful

.....These verbs are not used in continuous tenses

Like - love - hate - want - need - prefer - know - mean - understand - believe - remember - contain - seem - See - hear - smell - taste

### Q. and negative :-

Ahmed is reading now.

What is Ahmed doing now?

Is Ahmed reading now?

Yes, he is.

No, he is not.

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يتم تكوين السؤال بتقديم الفعل على الفاعل

Be careful

في زمن المضارع المستمر يتم إضافة ing للفعل تضاف هذه النهاية لجميع الأفعال فيما عدا  
الأفعال المنتهية بـ e يتم حذفها وإضافة ing

Hope...hoping \* smile....smiling \* dance....dancing  
فيما عدا be.....being

الأفعال المنتهية بـ ح حرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك يتم مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة ing

Stop...stopping \* plan....planning \* begin...beginning \* prefer...preferring

**Notice**.....begin—beginning \*\*happen—happening \*\*visit—visiting  
I..ll Travel.....travelling \*\* cancel.....cancelling

Best regards\*\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

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## The past continuous tense الماضى المستمر

### Form:-

(was - were + V-ing )

### Key words:-

(while .....when)

### Uses:-

يستخدم الماضى المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في زمن الماضى

I was watching television when the telephone rang.

ماضى بسيط

while

ماضى مستمر

\*\* The past simple tense .....while..... The past continuous tense \*\*  
The accident happened while I was playing tennis.

ماضى مستمر

when

ماضى بسيط

\*\* The past continuous tense.....when..... The past simple tense \*\*  
I was playing tennis when the accident happened.

### Q. and negative :-

- They were eating when the telephone rang.  
What were they doing when the telephone rang?  
They were eating.

Were they eating when the telephone rang?  
Yes, they were.  
No, they were not. They were sleeping.

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-I was watching TV when the telephone rang.  
What were you doing when the telephone rang?

I.....you يتم تحويل  
Was.....were

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad



## The present perfect tense      المضارع التام

### Form:-

(have - has + V 3 )

### Key words:-

Just - already - yet - since - for - ever - never

### Uses:-

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وله اثر في الوقت الحالي

He told me his name but I have forgotten it.

I can not find my bag. Have you seen it?

just ..... منذ وقت بسيط

Would you like something to eat? No, thanks .I have just had lunch.

Already .....something happened sooner than expected.

When is Hala going on holiday? She has already gone.

yet ..... until now ..... حتى الان

I have written the letter but I have not posted it yet.

For .....two hours/five days/along time/50 years/ages

They have been married for ten years.

Since .....8 o clock/1977/Monday/12 May/April/lunchtime

I have not seen Ahmed since Monday.



Hany is on away on holiday. He has gone to Spain.

gone to .....تعني انه موجود هناك الان او انه في طريقة الى اسبانيا

Hany is back home from holiday now. He has been to Spain.

been to .....تعني انه كان مسافر وانه عاد من سفره

\*\*\*\* We use the present perfect tense when we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now..... (ever/never)

تستخدم ever في السؤال

-Have you ever eaten caviar?

وتستخدم never في النفي

-We have never had a car.

Ahmed and Hala have known each other for along time.

.....since they were at school.

How long have Ahmed and Hala known each other?

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Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## The past perfect tense      الماضي التام

### Form:-

(Had + V3)

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### Key words:-

after	as soon as	
before	by the time	when
till	until	

### Uses:-

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

past simple tense ..... **After  
As soon as** ..... past perfect tense

- I watched TV **after** I had finished my homework.
- He had breakfast **as soon as** he had washed his face.

past perfect tense ..... **when  
before  
by the time** ..... past simple tense

- I had finished my homework **before** I watched TV.
- When** we arrived at the station, the train had left.

didn't + inf.  
wasn't/weren't + P.P.      **till  
until**      past perfect tense

- He didn't watch TV **until** he had done his homework.
- The car wasn't sold **till** he had repaired it.

### Q. and negative :-

- \* Ahmed had finished his homework before he watched TV.  
Had Ahmed finished his homework before he watched TV?  
Yes, he had.      No, he hadn't.
- \* I watched TV after I had finished my homework.  
What did you do after you had finished your homework?  
I watched TV.

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## The Future Simple tense      المستقبل البسيط

**Form:-**                      (1)-              will + inf.

**Key words:-**

Tomorrow, next(week, month, year...), in the future

**Uses:-**

**1-Quick decisions:**

- I'll turn on the TV.
- I'll close the window.

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**2-Prediction:**

- I think next summer will be very hot.

**3-Requests:**

- Will you shut the door, please?

**4-Offer:**

- I will help you with the shopping bag.

**5-Making arrangements:**

- I will meet you tomorrow at 5 pm.

**6-Threat:**

- Give me the pen, or I will tell the teacher.

**7-Promise:**

- If you get the full mark, I will buy you a mobile phone.

**8-Facts in the future:**

- Next year, I will be 17 years old.

**Q. and negative :-**

- I will meet you tomorrow at 5 pm.
- Will you meet me tomorrow at 5 pm?
- Yes, I will. (I'll)                      - No, I will not. (won't)

(2)-              [am/is/are + going to + inf.]

\* يستخدم في الحالات الآتية

١- عند التخطيط المسبق او النية لعمل شئ

-He is going to spend a week in Alexandria.

-I'm going to visit Ali tomorrow.

٢- أشياء أوشكت على الحدوث ويوجد دليل على ذلك

-Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

-I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick.

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*



# Conditional "If "

## 1- If

Present Simple Tense

,

Future Simple tense

V1 ( s, es ) He, She, Itwill + V1

- تستخدم قاعدة If الأولى للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل في المستقبل

Ex.

**If** he works hard at school , he will find a good job. (he'll)

Ahmed will score a goal **if** he runs faster.

notice

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If

Present Simple Tense

Present Simple Tense

يكون جواب شرط if في المضارع البسيط عندما نتحدث عن حقائق علمية

Ex.

**If** you boil water, it turns into steam.

## 2- If

Past Simple Tense ( V2 )

,

Would + inf.

- تستخدم قاعدة If الثانية مع الأشياء غير محتملة الحدوث.

Ex.

**If** Sally finished her homework on time, she would watch the film.

The goalkeeper would stop the ball **if** he jumped high enough.

notice

If

I were you

,

would + inf.

- تستخدم هذه الحالة لتقديم النصيحة للآخرين

Ex.

**If** I were you, I wouldn't shout.

**If** I were you, I would study my lessons.

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

١٠

**3- If**

Past Perfect Tense

would have + p.p.

had + p.p.

would have + p.p.

• تستخدم قاعدة if الثالثة مع الأشياء مستحيلة الحدوث.

Ex.

**If** you hadn't been quiet, the enemy would have heard you.Salah would have been in trouble **if** he hadn't got help.

إذا كانت إحدى الجملتين في المستقبل يتم استخدام حالة if الأولى مع جعل الجمل المنفيه مثبتة والمثبتة منفيه

1-He goes to bed early, so he will get up early. ( use if )

*If he doesn't go to bed early, he won't get up early*

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط يتم استخدام حالة if الثانية مع جعل الجمل المنفيه مثبتة والمثبتة منفيه

2-He is lazy, so he fails the exams. ( use if )

*If he weren't lazy, he wouldn't fail the exams.*

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط يتم استخدام حالة if الثالثة مع جعل الجمل المنفيه مثبتة والمثبتة منفيه

3-He didn't have a car as he didn't have much money. ( use if )

*If he had had much money, he would have had a car.*

4-He studied hard . He got high marks. ( use if )

*If he hadn't studied hard, he wouldn't have got high marks.***Read and correct the underlined words:-**1-If I were you , I **will** do exercises every day.

.....

2-If Hala hadn't been nervous, she **would pass** all her exams.

.....

3-If I hadn't turned **on** the taps, the bathroom would have flooded.

.....

4-If you **have** a computer, you'd get better marks.

.....

5-If he **were** clever, he would have solved the problem.

.....

6-She **would have caught** the bus if she got up early.

.....

7-If he studies hard, he **would** be clever at school.*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

# Conjunctions

{ But - Although - However - despite - on the other hand - also -in addition - as well - too }

**but**

لكن ( للتعبير عن التناقض )

تستخدم بين الجملتين المتناقضتين

\* I was ill. I went to school.

- I was ill, **but** I went to school.

**Although(=though)**

بالرغم من ( تستخدم ايضا للتعبير عن التناقض )

تستخدم في بداية الكلام او بين الجملتين المتناقضتين

Although ( s + v+.....)

- **Although** I was ill, I went to school.

- I went to school **although** I was ill.

**However**

مع ذلك - ولكن ( تعبر ايضا عن التناقض )

تستخدم دائما بين الجملتين المتناقضتين الا انها يمكن ان تبدأ بها الجملة الثانية كجملة منفصلة

However( s + v +.....)

- I was ill, **however**, I went to school.

- I was ill. **However**, I went to school.

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**despite**

على الرغم من

despite + ( noun / v+ ing )

- He missed the bus **despite** getting up early.

- **Despite** studying hard, he got low marks.

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

**On the other hand**

على الجانب الاخر/ من ناحية اخرى

تستخدم للفت الانتظار نحو جانب اخر من الحديث

- Egyptians have been building new roads. **On the other hand**, traffic in cities is still slow because the number of cars has been growing.

.....

**also**

ايضا

١- تأتي قبل الفعل

- He also speaks a little French.

٢- بعد ' ' have/ be ' '

- He is also good at English.

٣- في اول الجملة

-Also, it was much too expensive.

.....

**In addition**

بالاضافة الى ذلك

In addition ( s + v +.....)

In addition to ( noun/ v+ ing)

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-He works many hours. In addition, he works on Fridays.

-He studied three subjects. In addition, he did all the homework.

-He studied three subjects in addition to doing all his homework.

.....

**as well=too**

ايضا


يستخدمان في نهاية الجملة

- I met Hany yesterday. I met Soha as well.(= too)

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*



**Rewrite the following sentences( using the word (s) in brackets)**  
**to give the same meaning :**

- 1- Although he is thin, he always wins the competitions. ( however )  
 .....  
 2-The bag was on the desk. The cat reached it. ( Although )  
 .....  
 3-Although Helen is deaf, she gave lectures. ( but )  
 .....  
 4-She speaks Japanese, too.  ( also )  
 .....  
 5- He fell off his bike. He wasn't injured. ( Despite )  
 .....  
 6-Although the match was interesting, I didn't watch it. ( However )  
 .....  
 7-He is polite, kind and cheerful. ( In addition )  
 .....  
 8-I'm not famous. People won't see my picture in the news paper. ( If )  
 .....  
 9-Although Hatem was tired, he didn't go to bed. ( Despite )  
 .....  
 10-They waited for an hour, but he didn't come. ( although )  
 .....  
 11- He got up late because he went to bed late. ( If )  
 .....  
 12-Although he tried hard, he failed. ( Despite )  
 .....  
 13-She learned Italian three years ago. ( for )  
 .....  
 14-Although he isn't rich, he is happy. ( but )  
 .....  
 15-You should do exercises every day. ( If I were you..... )  
 .....  
 16-He didn't buy the car because he didn't have enough money. ( If..... )  
 .....  
 17-First, I studied the lesson. Then, I did the homework. ( after )  
 .....  
 18-When the light went off, I was studying. ( while )  
 .....

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

## Question in English

Yes, or No, Q.  
Wh. Question

١ - اسئله تبدأ بفعل مساعد  
٢ - أسئلة تبدأ بأداة استفهام

وتعتمد كيفية تكوين السؤال على بداية الاجابه وفيما يلي شرح النوعين من الاسئلة

### 1- Yes, or No, Question

\*\*إذا كانت الاجابه بـ **Yes, or No** فلا بد ان يبدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد ويتم تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل كم يلي

-Yes, Ahmed is a doctor.

**Is Ahmed a doctor?**

- yes, they are playing football now.

**Are they playing football now?**

-No, he is not. Aly is my father.

**Is Aly your brother?**

ويتم تحويل **my** في الاجابه الى **your** عند تكوين السؤال .

إذا كانت الاجابه لا تحتوى على فعل مساعد فيجب إتباع الخطوات الآتية

أولاً- يتم تحديد زمن الجملة ( present or past )

( انظر شرح تصرفات (V to do) )

ثانياً – الإتيان بـ V to Do في نفس زمن الجملة

زمن المضارع البسيط

١- إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد او اذا كان الفعل الاساسى مضاف اليه **s or es** فإن السؤال يبدأ بـ **Does** ويتم حذف **s or es** من الفعل الاساسى عند تكوين السؤال كما يلي

Yes, the sun rises in the east.

**Does the sun rise in the east?**

٢- إذا كان فاعل الجملة **I, We, You, They** فإن السؤال يبدأ بـ **Do**

No. I do not. I write my homework.

**Do you play games?**

زمن الماضي البسيط

٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة في الماضي البسيط ولا يوجد افعال مساعده بالجملة فإن السؤال سوف يبدأ بـ **Did** مع جميع الضمانات ويتم ارجاع فعل الجملة الاساسى الى مصدره او التصريف الاول سواء كان فعل شاذ او منتظم

Yes, he travelled to Alexandria last week.

**Did he travel to Alexandria last week ?**

are.....am

و

you.....

تحول

**Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad**

## 2- Wh. Question

### Wh. Words:-

What, Where, Why, When, Which, Who, When, Whose,  
How, How long...? How much...? How many...? How far...?....etc

يتم تكوين السؤال في هذه الطريقة كالتالي:-

١- تحديد الجزء المراد الاستفهام عنه.

٢- تحديد أداة الاستفهام المناسبة.

٣- تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل بعد أداة الاستفهام إذا كان موجود في الجملة.

٤- في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد بالجملة يتم تحديد زمن الجملة والإتيان بـ **V to do** في نفس الزمن وعلى حسب فعل الجملة أو الفاعل

( انظر الطريقة الأولى لتكوين السؤال ( Yes, or No, question )

يتم تطبيق هذه القاعدة

( Wh ) + aux. v + S + V +.....?

My name is **Hany**.

What is your name?

I am **fine**.

How are you?

The sun rises **in the east**.

Where does the sun rise?

I visited Luxor **last year**.

When did you visit Luxor?

I have sent **two letters** to Salma.

How many letters have you sent to Salma?

\* اداة الاستفهام **How many** يأتي بعدها مباشرة الاسم المراد السؤال عنه

1

2

Brazil won **the World Cup in 1998**.

1-What did Brazil win in 1998?

2-When did Brazil win the World Cup?

Be careful

\* عند استخدام اداة الاستفهام **Who** للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل يتم حذف الفاعل ووضع **who** بدلا منه:-

-Sara traveled to Spain last week.

-Who traveled to Spain last week?

\* اما اذا استخدمت للسؤال عن مفعول عاقل فيتم تطبيق قاعدة ادوات الاستفهام:-

- I met **Dalia** yesterday.

-Who did you meet yesterday?

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

### **Exercise:-**

#### **Write questions using the words in brackets:-**

- 1-King Ramses built lots of temples.  
What.....?
- 2-He took the box to the other side of the river.  
Where.....?
- 3-Ayman has washed the glasses.  
Who.....?
- 4-I have sent two letters to Salma.  
How many.....?
- 5-Sedney is in Astralia.  
Where.....?
- 6-She didn't do her homework because she was tired.  
Why.....?
- 7-Ali looked after the sheep for three months.  
How long.....?
- 8-Yesterday, I visited my uncle.  
Who.....?
- 9-I go to school by bus.  
How.....?
- 10-Yes, I'm ready to help you.  
Are.....?
- 11-Yes, I have been to Paris.  
Have.....?
- 12-No, I don't. I like fish.  
Do.....?
- 13-No, I don't like meat.  
Do.....?
- 14-No, she doesn't like fish.  
Does.....?
- 15-A baker makes bread.  
Who.....?
- 16-He is eleven years old.  
How old.....?
- 17-Ali goes to school to learn.  
Why.....?
- 18-She was born in 1980.  
When.....?
- 19-My favourite sport is football.  
What.....?
- 20-It's ten o'clock.  
What.....?

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*



## Active and Passive voice

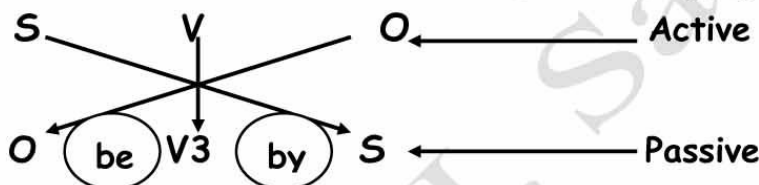
جملة المبني للمعلوم جملة عادية تتكون من

→ مفعول + فعل + فاعل .

→ Subject + Verb + Object.

يتم تحويل هذه الجملة إلى مبني للمجهول بإتباع الخطوات الآتية :-

- ١ - مفعول الجملة الأولى يصبح فاعل الجملة الثانية.
- ٢ - يتم وضع V to be في نفس زمن الجملة الأولى ( سوف يتم توضيح كيفية استخدامه في جميع الأزمنة )
- ٣ - نأتي بالتصريف الثالث من فعل الجملة الاساسي . pp ( سبق شرحه )
- ٤ - يتم وضع كلمة by ثم يتم وضع فاعل الجملة الأولى خلفه أو ضمير المفعول ( انظر شرح الضمائر ) وفيما يلي شرح مفصل لكيفية تحويل الجملة :-



### The Present Simple Tense

be → is , are



Ahmed studies English.....

English is studied by Ahmed.

Or by him



Farmers sells crops to other people.

Crops are sold to other people (by farmers).

### The Past Simple Tense

be → was , were



Ahmed studied English.....

English was studied by Ahmed.

Or by him



They built a new canal .

A new canal was built. (by them)

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## The Present and the Past Continuous Tense

be

Being



Ahmed is studying English.....

*present continuous*

English is being studied by Ahmed.

*Or by him*



Farmers are planting wheat.

Wheat is being planted. ( by farmers )



Ahmed was studying English.....

*past continuous*

English was being studied by Ahmed.

*Or by him*

## The Present and The Past Perfect Tense

be

been



Ahmed has studied English.....

*present perfect.*

English has been studied by Ahmed.

*Or by him*



The government **has spent** about 5 billion pounds on desert land.

About 5 billion pounds **have been spent** on desert land.



Ahmed had studied English.....

*past perfect*

English had been studied by Ahmed.

*Or by him*

## The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

be → been

The government **has been developing** the Toshka Valley.



The Toshka Valley **has been developed** by the government.

## The Future simple Tense

be → be

Ahmed will study English.....



English will **be studied by** Ahmed.

*Or by him*

By 2020, the government **will build** houses there.



By 2020, houses **will be built** there.

She **can sell** the old books.



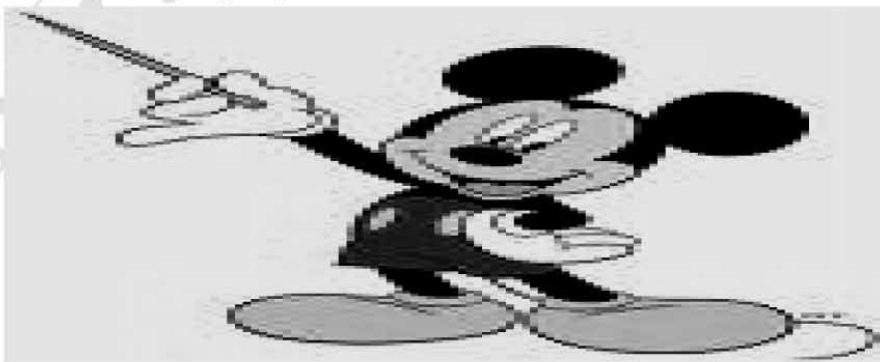
The old books **can be sold**.

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She **is going to see** the film.



The film **is going to be seen**.



Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## Notice

I was born.....( not ' I am born.....)

\* I was born In Egypt.

**\*\* Some verbs can have two objects. For example, give**

We gave the police the information.=( We gave the information to the police.)

*So it is possible to make two passive sentences:-*

1- The police were given the information.

2- The information was given the police.

Other verbs which can have two objects are

ask	offer	pay	show	teach	tell
-----	-------	-----	------	-------	------

## be careful

يوجد جمل لا يمكن تحويلها إلى من active إلى passive

١ - الجمل التي لا يوجد بها مفعول مباشر

- Birds fly high.

٢- الجمل التي يكون المفعول بها غير مباشر ( مسبوق بحرف جر )

- I go to school every day.


  
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## Question Tag

هو سؤال قصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى أليس كذلك  
يتكون من استفهام + ضمير فاعل  
(يتكون من الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة الأساسية متبوعا بضمير الفاعل  
مع ملاحظة انه إذا كان الفعل المساعد مثبت يكون السؤال المزيل منفي والعكس)

Ex:-

Tom is American, isn't he?

Mona will travel to Luxor tomorrow, won't she?

He hasn't finished his work, has he?

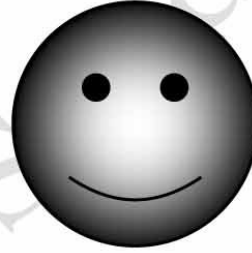
Youssef and Mina haven't finished, have they?

We are happy, aren't we?

Samia wasn't at home, was she?

They'll visit us, won't they?

He can run fast, can't he?



\*\* الجملة التي لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نستخدم معها

1- .....do, don't?

I, They, We, You إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع البسيط وكان الفاعل

I sleep well, don't I?

I don't speak French, do I?

2- .....does, doesn't?

He, She, It إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع البسيط وكان الفاعل

Ali helps his mother, doesn't he?

She doesn't watch TV, does she?

3- .....did, didn't?

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط

He drew a picture, didn't he?

He didn't come, did he?

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

الجمال الامرية

Open the door , won't you ?  
Don't waste your time , will you ?

اسم ممتلك + Have/ has / had

هنا بمعنى يملك او لديه ( الفعل الاساسى وليس مساعد)....

I have a car , don't I ?  
She has a villa , doesn't she ?  
We had a house , didn't we ?

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I'm .....Aren't I ?  
I'm not .....Am I ?  
I'm sleepy , Aren't I ?  
I'm not hungry , Am I ?

There is .....isn't there ?  
There are .....aren't there ?  
There was .....wasn't there ?

There isn't any tea left , is there ?

This .....نستخدم ضمير فاعل it  
That .....نستخدم ضمير فاعل it  
This isn't my pen, is it ?



These .....نستخدم ضمير فاعل they  
Those .....نستخدم ضمير فاعل they

These are our books, aren't they ?  
Someone / somebody / anyone / anybody .....they ?  
Someone came , didn't they ?

Something / anything / nothing .....it ?  
Something has happened , hasn't it ?

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

الجملة منفية يكون السؤال المذيل مثبتا :

He walks to school , doesn't he ?

ولكن لاحظ ان هناك اشكال اخرى للنفي

He never visits us , does he ?  
work hard , do they ? نادرا They hardly  
There is no water at all , is there ?

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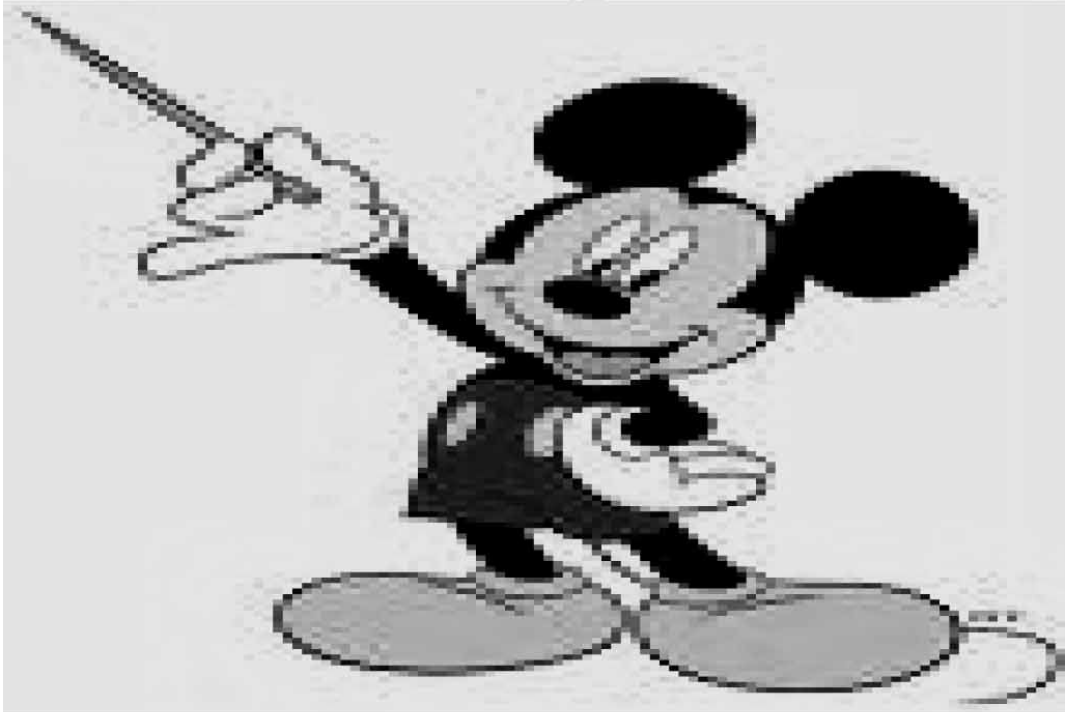
للرد على السؤال المذيل يكون الاثبات والنفي حسب الجملة الاولى :

Ali : He hasn't finished his work , has he ?

Samy : No, he hasn't .

Ali : he drew a picture , didn't he ?

Mona : Yes, he did



*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

# Reported Speech

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سوف نتناول شرح Reported Speech في :-

**Statement**

**Instructions and requests**

**( Wh-question \* Yes-No question )**

١- الجمل الخبرية

٢- الجمل الامرية والطلبات

٣- السؤال

وتطبق قاعده عامة على الثلاث أنواع السابقة إنشاء التحويل من كلام مباشر إلى كلام غير مباشر وهي

أولا \*\*\* يتم تحويل الأزمنة من الصيغ الموجودة فيها إلى صيغ الماضي منها ويستثنى من هذه التحويلات الجمل الامرية والطلبات ( الفعل في المصدر وبعد التحويل يبقى في المصدر ) على النحو التالي

Direct	المباشر	Indirect	غير مباشر
play- plays	زمن المضارع البسيط	played	زمن الماضي البسيط
am, is, are + v-ing	زمن المضارع المستمر	was. were + v-ing	زمن الماضي المستمر
has, have + played	زمن المضارع التام	had played	زمن الماضي التام
played	زمن الماضي البسيط	had played	زمن الماضي التام
Will, can, shall, may, must + inf		Would, could, should, might, had to + inf	

ثانيا \*\*\* يتم تغيير بعض ظروف الزمان والمكان لتتناسب مع الماضي كما يلي

Direct	المباشر	Indirect	غير مباشر
now		then	
today		that day	
tonight		that night	
tomorrow		the next day/the following day	
yesterday		the day before	
next week		the following week	
last year		the year before	
ago		before	
this		that	
these		those	
here		there	
thus		so	

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*



## Statements اولا الجمل الخبرية

يتم تحويل الجمل الخبرية من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام غير المباشر كالآتي :-

- ١- تحول الى تحول الى  
Said → said  
said to → told  
٢- تحذف الأقواس وتوضع "that" ويمكن حذفها  
٣- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب  
٤- يتم تغيير الأزمنة حسب الجدول السابق  
٥- يتم تغيير الظروف حسب الجدول السابق  
٦- \*\*\*ملحوظة هاهنا\*\*\*

إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع say أو tell عند التحويل يبقى كما هو ولا يتم تغيير الأزمنة داخل الأقواس بعد حذفها

He **says**, " **I feel hungry.**"

He **says** that **he feels** hungry.

Hesham **said**, " **I'm coming** home at six."

Hesham **said** that **he was coming** home at six.

Salma **said to** soha, " **I'm** very tied."

Salma **told** Soha that **she was** very tired.

لاحظ ان الحقائق لا يتم تحويل الأزمنة معها

He **said to** me , " **The sun rises in the east.**"

He **told** me that **the sun rises in the east.**

\*\*\*\*\*

## Instruction and requests الحمل الامرية والطلبات

في الحمل الامرية يتم تحويل فعل القول كما يلي

- تحول الى  
said, said to → told, advised, ordered + object  
تحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ to + inf  
إذا كان الامر مثبت  
إذا كان الامر منفي not to + inf

اما في حمل الطلب يتم تحويل كما يلي

- Said, said to → asked  
تحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ to + inf  
إذا كان الامر مثبت  
إذا كان الامر منفي not to + inf

لا يتم تحويل الزمن في هذا النوع من الحمل ( لا يتم التحويل الى الماضي من الأزمنة )  
ملحوظة:- يتم حذف كلمة please إذا كانت موجودة

Ahmed **said to** the mechanic, " **Pump** up the tyres."

Ahmed **told** the mechanic **to pump** up the tyres.

Adel **said to** his son, " **Don't** play with matches."

Adel **told his** son **not to** play with matches.

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"Pass me the sugar ,please, Omar." **said** Hany.

Hany **asked** Omar **to** pass him the sugar.

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## ( Wh-question \* Yes-No question )

## السؤال

## 1- Wh – question

يتم تحويل هذا النوع كالآتي :-

- تحويل الى  
Said, said to → asked, wanted to know -1  
تُحذف الاقواس ونربط بنفس كلمة الاستفهام الموجوده في الجمله  
-2  
يتم ترتيب الجمله بعد كلمة الاستفهام ( فاعل + فعل ..... )  
-3  
Wh + subject + verb.....  
-4 يتم تحويل الضمائر داخل الاقواس على حسب ضمير المتكلم والمتكلم اليه  
-5 يتم تحويل الازمنة كما سبق شرحها

"Where did you **spend** your summer holiday ,Ali?" **said** Soha.  
Soha **asked** Ali where he **had spent** his summer holiday.

Noha **said to** Reem," How much **are you going** to pay for anew car?"  
Noha **asked** Reem how much **she was going** to pay for anew car.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 2 - Yes- No question

يتم تحويل هذا النوع كالآتي :-

- تحويل الى  
Said, said to → asked, wanted to know -1  
تُحذف الاقواس ونربط if / whether بمعنى اذا / لو  
-2  
يتم ترتيب الجمله بعد كلمة if / whether ( فاعل + فعل ..... )  
-3  
if / whether + sub + verb.....  
-4 يتم تحويل الضمائر داخل الاقواس على حسب ضمير المتكلم والمتكلم اليه  
-5 يتم تحويل الازمنة كما سبق شرحها

"**Have you ever been** to Paris , Maha?", **said** Nora.  
Nora **asked** Maha **if she had ever been** to Paris.

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" **Are you going** to visit your uncle tomorrow, Adel?", **said** Tamer.  
Tamer **asked** Adel **if he was going** to visit his uncle the following day.

" **Can you speak** French, Manal?", **asked** Mona.  
Mona **asked** Manal **if she could speak** French.

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

**Exercise:-****1-choose the correct answer:-**

1- The teacher .....me if I had done my homework.

( said - told - asked - advised )

2-My father told me.....play in the street.

( don't - can't - didn't - not to )

3- I asked him where .....

( did he go - he had gone - had he gone - he has gone )

4-Ashraf asked Ali if he .....his notebook at school the day before.

( leaves - has left - had left - leaving )

5-My teacher asked me .....talk in class.

( don't - can't - won't - not to )

6-The policeman asked the boy if he.....anything.

(have lost - had lost - losing - lose )

7-The doctor .....the patient, "Come back to see me next week."

(said to - told - asked - bsgged )

8-He asked where.....yesterday.

(I went - did I go - had I gone - was I )

9-I said to my brother,".....make noise."

(Not - Don't - Not to - To )

10-Tom asked Ahmed,".....?"

( who is Snefru - Who Snefru was-Who Snefru is-Which is Snefru )

11-She told me.....swim in the canal again.

( not to - don't - to - if )

12-He asked me," .....speak English?"

( You could - Would you - Can you - You can )

13-I asked Ali .....he would leave for school early.

( to - if - that - not to )

*Best regards\*\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

**2- Rewrite the following ( using the word(s) in brackets)to give the same meaning:-**

1-"Draw pictures of some animals."

The teacher asked us.....

2-"Have you ever been to Paris/"

Ali asked Maged.....

3-"What does your father do, Tom?"

Hesham asked.....

4- "Don't be noisy," Hesham said to Dina.

Hisham told Dina.....

5-"What did your father bring you on your birthday, Sally?"

Noura asked .....

6-"Where is Ahmed sitting?"

Hany asked.....

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7-Salma said to her father , "Take me to the zoo."

Salma asked.....

8-"Don't make much noise ,Salma", Nadia said.

Nadia told .....

9-Tom asked Ahmed if he could tell him the best place to shop in Cairo. ( said to )

.....

10-Usaaaama told Zaki to help his poor relatives.

Usama said.....

11-Tom asked Ahmed if there was somewhere to relax. ( said to)

.....

12-"What did you do last week, Mona?"

Hala asked.....

13-"Are you going to visit Alexandria during this trip,Tom?"

Ahmed asked Tom.....

14-"Which film did you watch yesterday?"

My father asked me .....

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*



## The Pronouns الضمائر

يوجد ضمائر تحل محل الفاعل subject واخرى تحل محل المفعول object واخرى منعكسة reflexive ويوجد ايضا ضمائر ملكية possessive

Subjective Pro.	Objective Pro.	Possessive adj.	Possessive Pro.	Reflexive Pro.
انا I	me	my	mine	myself
هو He	him	his	his	himself
هي She	her	her	hers	herself
هو او هي لغير العاقل It	it	its	its	itself
هم They	them	their	theirs	themselves
نحن We	us	our	ours	ourselves
انت You	you	your	yours	yourself
انتم You	you	your	yours	yourselves

\* I haven't hurt myself.

\* Soha couldn't see herself in the mirror.

\* We couldn't see ourselves

\* Ali is a taxi driver. I met him last Sunday

\*This pen is mine.

\*This is my new hat

\*They are good at English.

\*This house is theirs.

\*Your uniform is dirty.

\*Our garden is beautiful.

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**Choose the correct answer:-**

1- I have got two uncles. I visited.....on Friday.

( him - they - them - their )

2-This is .....book. Give it to her.

(herself-her-his-she)

3-They visit .....aunt every Friday.

(them- their-they- themselves)

4-He will hurt.....if he is not careful.

(he - himself- him - his )

Best regards\*\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## اعتاد ان "Used to"

تفيد التعبير عن عاده كانت تحدث في الماضي ولا تحدث الان ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر

"used to + v<sub>1</sub>"

\* When I was young , I used to play in the street.  
Now I play in the club.

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### Negative

Used to → didn't use to

\* He didn't use to smoke much .  
\* She didn't use to go to the cinema.

### Question

Used to → did .....use to

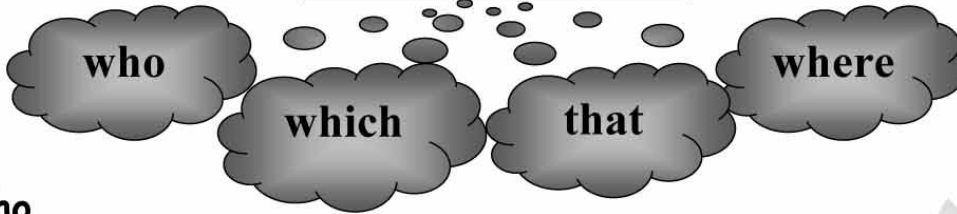
\* What did he use to do when he was young?  
He used to play in the street.

Used to → Did .....use to

Did he use to play in the street when he was young ?  
Yes, he did.  
No he didn't.

Best regards\*\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad

## Relative Clauses



### Who

تستخدم لتعريف او وصف عاقل ( الذى / التى )

Ex.

A pilot is a person who flies a plane.

A diver is a person who who goes down under water.

### Which

تستخدم لتعريف او وصف غير عاقل ( اشياء - طيور - حيوانات ..... )

Ex.

A nightingale is a bird which sings beautifully.

A cow is an animal which gives us milk.

who or which يمكن استخدام **that** كضمير وصل لتحل محل

### That

الذى او التى للعاقل وغير العاقل

Ex.

A scientist is a person that does experiments.

This is the book that I bought yesterday.

### Where

تستخدم لوصف او تعريف مكان

Ex.

A hospital is a place where sick people go.

A kitchen is a place where we cook our food.

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**Read and correct the underlined words:**

1-This is the footballer which scored a wonderful goal.

2-He saw the cat where was giant.

3-Hesham is pumping up the tyre who was flat.

4-This is the girl where I met yesterday.

5-Amal visited Aswan when she saw the High Dam.

6-Laila saw the woman where lives near her school.

7-This is the house that I was born.

*Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad*

## Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

١- تبدأ الجملة أو السؤال بحرف capital

٢- الضمير I وجوده في أي مكان في الجملة لابد وأن يكون capital

٣- الأسماء الاتبه تبدأ بحرف capital

### أسماء الإعلام

( Ahmed, Mona, Mohammed, Reda, Osama.....الأشخاص )

### أيام الأسبوع

( Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday )

### شهور السنة

( January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December )

### اللغات

( Arabic, English, French, Turkish, Japanese..... )

### أسماء القارات و البلاد والمدن والعواصم والجنسيات والشوارع والانهار

( Egypt, England, Cairo, Egyptian, Turkey,..... )

٤- الجملة تنتهي بـ full stop .

٥- السؤال ينتهي بـ question mark ?

٦- توضع ' apostrophe في الاختصارات الاتبه

( I'm/ He's/ They're/ we're/ I've/ We've/ I'll/ They'll..... )

( Ahmed's car.....O'clock....the butcher's.....the baker's )

٧- توضع , comma بعد كلمات وعبارات كما يلي

- Last year, we plant some trees, built a road, harvest our wheat and mended the water pump.

Yes, No,

- I met Mona, Ahmed, Nader and Helal in Cairo last Friday.

-What's his father's name?

-Is Egypt in the north east of Africa?

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٨- علامات التنصيص ( الكلام المباشر ) Speech marks "....."

- ahmed said, i have finished my homework

- Ahmed said, "I have finished my homework."

-soha asked her father , can i go to the shops

-Soha asked her father , "Can I go to the shops?"

Best regards\*\*\*\* Tamer Saad



## Irregular verbs

V1 الفعل	V2	V3 / pp
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had

V1 الفعل	V2	V3 / pp
lay	laid	laid
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	ment	ment
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read(red)	read(red)
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought

hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hide	hid	hidden
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	knew

tell	told	told
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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التحميل : اضغط كليك يمين على كل صورة واضغط save as او حفظ (للكمبيوتر)

بالنسبة للموبايل ضغطة مطولة على كل صورة واضغط save as او حفظ

يوجد ايضا ملف مضغوط في المرفقات يحتوى على جميع الصور

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