

Unit 10

forms of future أنواع المستقبل



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will + inf

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمل) Future facts:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
My computer will be five years old this year.

٢. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٣. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

٤. التهديد Threat:

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. Will I help you carry it?

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٧. التنبؤ بدون دليل Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.

Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?

There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.

I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.

The shirt is fashionable. I think I will buy it soon.

-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. التحذير Warning:

E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

١٠. نستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية:

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - suppose	أفعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

١٢ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط:

tomorrow	غدا	next week / month...	الأسبوع / الشهر القادم
next	القادم / التالي	in the future	في المستقبل
soon	قريبا	in (مدة من الزمن) time	في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل)
tonight	هذه الليلة	in a few days / weeks	في خلال الأيام القليلة / خلال الأسابيع القليلة



٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf

١ . يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.

2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم **will** :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed

٢ . يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نرأة أو نعرفة أو نسمعه) مع كلمات **think /believe/ expect** أو شيء على

وشك الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيهه! **look! / watch out ! /lookout!** :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.

4-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.

5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

6- Watch out! You are going to fall .

7- look out ! the kid is going to fall off his bike.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ **Will** مثل :

E.g. 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student . I think she will pass all her exams.

٣ . عند الحديث عن الطموحات نستخدم **going to**

E.g. I am going to study medicine. (ambition)

٤ . يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (**intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up.....mind**)

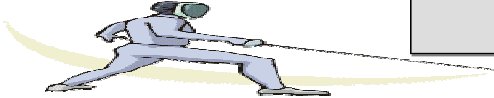
e.g.- Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.

- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

Unit II

Past Perfect الماضي التام



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

→ After I had done my homework, I went to bed. بعد أن قمت بعمل واجبي، نمت

→ Before he travelled abroad, he had graduated.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

→ After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

٢- حالة if الثالثة.

→ If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

٣ : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث تم اولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

ex→ I was very tired because I had studied too much

He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

← Hany's father went to prison because he had got into debt.

- Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

٣. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها Key words

1-After /as soon as/when → ماضى تام → ماضى بسيط .

ماضى بسيط → After /as soon as/when → ماضى تام

Ex-After/as soon as I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

2-Before/ by the time/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام .

ماضى بسيط → Before/ by the time/when → ماضى تام

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time I watched TV .

→ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

3- ماضى بسيط غالبا منفى → till - until → ماضى تام

→ I didn't watch tv (till / until) I had done my homework.

4- فاعل + had + **no sooner** + p.p. **than** + past simple ماضى بسيط
 فاعل + had + **hardly** + p.p. **when** + past simple ماضى بسيط
scarcely **when** ← لم يكذ..... حتى

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **no sooner/hardly/scarcely** نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

No sooner

than

Hardly

+ had + subject فاعل + p.p.+ when + past simple ماضى بسيط

Scarcely

when

E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.



ملاحظات:

ملحوظة ١ : ياتى بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل

After + الفعل + ing → ماضى بسيط / Before + الفعل + ving → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلا من after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

Ex → after she had done the shopping , she returned home .(having)

→ Having done the shopping , she returned home .

ملحوظة ٣ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (By + (yesterday/2013

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

ملحوظة ٤ : ياتى الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew.....S. + had + P.P

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

→ as soon as I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

ملحوظة ٥ : ياتى بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.

ملحوظة ٦ : ياتي الماضي التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

► I **had never tried** Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

► The lesson **had already started** when he arrived in the classroom.

★★

Unit 12

Direct and Indirect speech

الكلام المباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر من المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضح بين علامتى تنصيص ".....".

-She Said," I need more money" (مباشر)

- She said that she needed more money. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر : هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

وينقسم الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر الى ثلاثة انواع :

1- statement الجمل الخبرية

لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الاتى :

١- تبقى said كما هي

٢- نحول said الى told

٣- نحذف الاقواس

٤- نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها

٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب



أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلى :

* I ↗.. he / she ➡ me ↙ .. him / her ➡ my ↙ .. his / her

* We ↗.. they ➡ us ↙ ... them ➡ our ↙ .. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلى :

* You I / he / she / we / they ----- فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them ----- مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ----- ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

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

• تتغير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :

كلام مباشر Direct		كلام غير مباشر Indirect	
مضارع بسيط	Go / goes	ماضى بسيط	went
ماضى بسيط	Went / played	ماضى تام	Had gone
مضارع مستمر	Am/is/are + going	ماضى مستمر	Was /were + going
مضارع تام	Have /has + p.p	ماضى تام	Had + p.p
أفعال ناقصة	/ will/shall/must /can/may	ماضى	Could/might/would/ should/ Had to

كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالاتى

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day
tomorrow	→	the next (following) day

now	→	then	today	→	that day
tonight	→	that night	ago, last	→	Before/the previous
next	→	the following	here	→	there
this	→	that	these	→	those

Ex → أمثلة

1-Ramzy said to ali , "I phoned you yesterday."

-Ramzy told ali that he had phoned him the day before.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast ."

-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4-" I'm coming home at six " Nadia said.

- Nadia said that she was coming home at six.

لاحظ : إذا كان داخل الأقواس أكثر من جملة نربط الأولى بـ **that** والثانية نربطها بـ **and added that**

→She said "I didn't attend the party. I must apologize."

She said that she hadn't attended the party and added that she had to apologize.

2-Instructions and Requests الجملة الامرية والطلبية



لتحويل اى جملة امرية وطلبية نتبع الاتى :

١- نحول said / said to الى :

مفعول به + told / advised / ordered / + (مع الطلب فقط) Asked

٢ - نحذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

أمثلة: Examples:

1- Ali said to the mechanic , " Pump up the tire."

-Ali told the mechanic to pump up the tire.

2- Ahmed said to his son , " Don't play in the street."

-Ahmed told his son (not to play) in the street.

3 - " pass me the sugar , please , omar." Said samy . جملة طلب

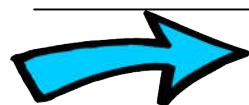
→ Samy asked omar to pass him the sugar .

أما إذا بدأت الجملة بطلب (could you / can you) فأنهما يحذفان

4- Naglaa asked Ali, " could you open the door, please ?"

→Naglaa asked Ali to open the door

3-Questions الأسئلة



النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتى :

١- نحول said / said to الى : (asked - wanted to know -wondered)

٢ - نحذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى إذا / لو .

٤ - نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص.



Examples →

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

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

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

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

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

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

4- " do you like chicken, hany ? said Adel.

→ Adel asked hany if he liked chicken.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الآتي :

١- نحول / said to / said الى : (asked - wanted to know -wondered)

٢ - نحذف الاقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

٤ - يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend the summer holiday, Ali ?" said Ahmed

-Ahmed asked Ali where he had spent the summer holiday.

2 -Mohamed said to me , "How are you feeling?"

-Mohamed asked me how I was feeling.

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

Hesham asked tom what his father did .

4-Tom said to Noha, "How old are you?"

Tom asked Noha how old she was.

ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختيارات وسؤال تصحيح الأخطاء

١- الجملة الخبرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول
٢- الجملة الأمرية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول
٣- الطلب	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول
٤- الجملة الإستفهامية	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / أداة استفهام) + مفعول + asked فاعل القول



المبنى للمجهول passive

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

فاعل الجملة + by + P.P + (be) فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة الـ passive وهما (by والفاعل)

إذا كان الفاعل ضمير واردنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول إذا كان ضمير وسنبدأ به الجملة

يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل

الازمنة في الـ passive

Tense الزمن	المجهول Passive
Present simple المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P
Past simple الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P
Present perfect المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P
Past perfect الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P
Will / would / can / could	Will / would / can / could
May / might / shall / should + مصدر	May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P
Must / ought to	Must / ought to
Have / has / had / will have to	Have / has / had / will have to
Needn't - seem to - appear to + مصدر	Needn't - seem to - appear to (be) + P.P
(be) going / supposed to / about to	(be) going / supposed to / about to

Examples

→ Present simple المضارع البسيط

She writes the homework every day

The homework is written every day

→ Past simple الماضي البسيط

They watched TV last night

TV was watched last night

→ Present continuous المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch

Lunch is being cooked .

→ Past continuous الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday .

A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .

→ Present perfect المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently

The rooms have been cleaned recently .

→ Past perfect الماضي التام

Someone had stolen my wallet

My wallet had been stolen .

-> future simple المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes

The dishes will be washed

Osama is going to prepare the luggage

The luggage is going to be prepared

لاحظ

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

▶ The teacher made us write the homework . → We were made to write the homework .

▶ I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis

٢- الافعال المتبوعة بفعل (v.ing) نستخدم (being + p.p) في المبني للمجهول

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

▶ I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived .

٣- اذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (be + p.p)

1- He let people deceive him الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

2- He let his sister watch TV الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister was allowed to watch TV

لاحظ اننا في الجملة الثانية استخدمنا was allowed to لان let مكتوبة في الماضي

٤- الافعال في التركيبات الآتية

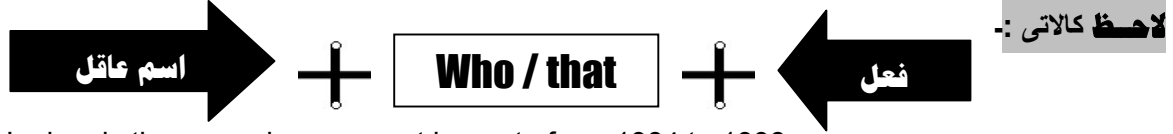
say - think - know
consider -fear

من هذه الأفعال It is + pp

Who = that



تحل محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذى تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها .



لا حظ كالاتى :-

1- ted Hughes is the man who was poet laureate from 1984 to 1998

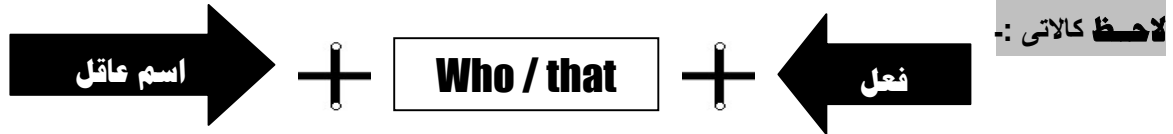
2- I saw the policeman. He arrested the thief. (who/ that)

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

Who = whom = that



تحلا محل مفعول عاقل و يأتى بعدها الفاعل ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منهما .



لا حظ كالاتى :-

Ex-Ahmed is my brother.

You met him yesterday. (whom)

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

لا حظ :- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان يحل محل مفعول .

-Ahmed, you met yesterday is my brother.

Ex-That's the man.

You are talking about.

→ That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.

→ That's the man you are talking about.

لا حظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that** .

That's the man about whom you are talking.

which = that



تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل وتوضع قبل أو بعد الاسم الذى تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها



← صغية الفاعل كالاتى

1-The books are all mine.

They are on the shelf.

→ The books which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.

2-I like the book.

It gives us information about modern Egypt.. (which)

→ I like the book. which gives us information about modern Egypt..

← صغية المفعول كالاتى



Ex-The film was boring.

I watched it last week..

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

→ The film, I watched last week was boring.

لا حظ :- حلت **which** محل المفعول لذلك يمكن حذفها .

2- They said something very cruel, I think they should apologise for it. (which)

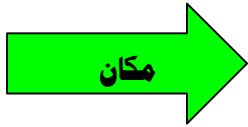
They said something very cruel, for which I think they should apologise.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (**which**) وليس **that** .

where



تستخدم مع المكان . ❖



Where= which + حرف جر



1-This is the house. We live in it now. (Where)

→This is the house where we live.

2-Alex is a nice city. I like to live there

→Alex is a nice city where I like to live .

⊗⊗ **لا حظ :-** عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها وبعده الفعل

1-This is the house. We live in it. (which)

This is the house which we live in . This is the house in which we live .

2-The garden is now a parking lot. I used to play in it

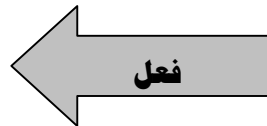
The garden in which I used to play is now a parking lot.

← **لا حظ :-** نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان.

وتكون كالتى : ❖



which



1-This is the school . it was built last year.

→This is the school which was built last year.

2-Cairo is the capital of Egypt. It is very crowded.

→Cairo, which is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.

whose

← تستخدم للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل (s) أو صفة الملكية (my , his , her , its , your , their , our) وتكون التركيبية كالتى :



Whose



1-That's the man. His son succeeded. (whose)

→That's the man whose son succeeded.

2-The girl was crying because her bag was stolen (whose)

→The girl whose bag was stolen was crying

3-My uncle travelled abroad. We live in his house. (whose)

→My uncle in whose house we live travelled abroad.

⊗ **لا حظ :-** يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبلها ولا تستخدم that بدلا منها . ❖

⊗ **لا حظ:** يمكن ان تحل (whose) محل حرف الجر (with - in) والعكس صحيح ❖

4-The girl with green eyes is beautiful. (whose)

The girl whose eyes are green is beautiful

When/that



تستخدم مع الزمن (الوقت) . ❖

1-It is the month July. We go on holiday in it. (when)

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

2-1837 was the year . Victoria became queen of Britain in it.

1837 was the year when Victoria became queen of Britain.

⊗ **لا حظ :-** عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when)

It is the month July. We go on holiday in it
It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

ملاحظات: ١- يمكن حذف who , which عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف

v. to be

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

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

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

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف who , which إذا جاء بعدهما مبنى للمعلوم ويحذف v. to be إن وجد ويكون الفعل الأساسي مضافا إليه. ing.

▶▶ The man who is living next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

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

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

٣- يحذف ضمير الوصل باستخدام الصفة

→ Students who are brilliant, must be rewarded.

Brilliant students must be rewarded

٤- عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع

My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

Unit 15

Deduction الإستنتاج

Present	Past
<p>must + inf</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع - لا بد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا.</p> <p><i>It's nearly certain</i> } مضارع = <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>I think</i> } مثبت</p> <p>❖ He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich.</p>	<p>must have + pp</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في الماضي - لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.</p> <p><i>It's nearly certain</i> } ماضى = <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> } بسيط <i>I think</i> } مثبت</p> <p>❖ Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams.</p>
<p>can't + inf</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) في المضارع - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا.</p> <p><i>It's nearly certain</i> <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> = <i>I think</i> <i>I don't think</i> <i>It's impossible</i></p> <p>❖ He has three cars and a villa. He can't be poor.</p>	<p>can't have + pp</p> <p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) في الماضي - لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.</p> <p><i>It's nearly certain</i> <i>I'm nearly certain / sure</i> = <i>I think</i> <i>I don't think</i> <i>It's impossible</i></p> <p>❖ Here is his mobile. He can't have left it in his room.</p>
<p>may + inf</p> <p>❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدود شيء في المضارع والمستقبل</p>	<p>may have + pp</p> <p>❖ تُعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدود شيء في الماضي ولكن</p>

<p>ولكن غير مؤكد.</p> <p>I'm not certain / sure It is probable = Perhaps It is quite possible ❖ He is not here today. He may be ill. ▶ I'm not sure where Yara is. She may be in the garden.</p>	<p>غير مؤكد.</p> <p>I'm not certain / sure It is probable = Perhaps It is quite possible ❖ I can't find my bag. I may have left it at home. ▶ His favourite team lost the match yesterday. He can't have been happy.</p>
<p>might + inf</p> <p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>I'm not very sure I'm not very certain = It is possible I don't think / know Perhaps ❖ Ahmed might travel abroad, but I don't think so. ❖ I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill.</p>	<p>Might/could have + inf</p> <p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>I'm not very sure I'm not very certain = It is possible I don't think / know Perhaps ❖ She was late. She might have missed the train. ❖ I don't think he won the race. He might have lost it.</p>

unit 16

The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل التام من will + have(not) + p.p

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

ex- By the year 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests will have been saved.

-By this time next week, I will have heard my test results

- We will have built our new house by April next year.

He will not have finished his homework by nine o'clock tonight.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- In (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /.....) time
- By + (2200) / by 7 o'clock /by next Monday/ by then حينئذ by the time.... etc.)
- This time (tomorrow/ next Monday / next week etc.) / till/until/before
- By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.
- By the end of this year, that football player will have played 100 matches.
- By the time I am thirty, I will have got a good job.
- By 2026, the population of Egypt will have grown to about 95 million.

(will have + been + pp)

٤- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من

- This school will have been built by 2030.
By the end of lesson, the present perfect will have been studied.

ملاحظات هامة

→ In + سنة في المستقبلwill + inf

▶ By + سنة في المستقبلwill have + p.p

Ex- In 2026, the population of Egypt will grow to about 95 million.
By 2026, the population of Egypt will have grown to about 95 million.

→ فاعل + have/has + p.p.....for + فترة زمنية

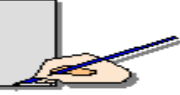
▶ Next/in the future/tomorrow.....will have p.p..... for + فترة زمنية

Ex-He's been a farmer for 20 years.
Next year, he'll have been a farmer for 20 years.

unit 17 المبنى للمجهول تم شرحه مسبقا في الوحدة الثالثة عشر

Unit 18

Countable And Uncountable Nouns



* لابد ان نعرف إننا في هذا الدرس لن نتحدث عن ضمائر الفاعل ولكن سنتحدث عن الأسماء التي تستخدم كفاعل في أول الجملة وتنقسم إلي نوعين :

أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

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

- ١- جمع عادي → a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives →
٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

(نساء women امرأة woman – رجال men رجل man - ظواهر phenomena ظاهرة phenomenon - أطفال children طفل Child)
sheep غزلان deer غزالة Deer – إوز geese إوزة goose – أقدام feet قدم foot – أسنان teeth سنّة tooth – ثيران oxen ثور Ox
bases قاعدة basis – أسماك fish سمكة fish - واحات oases واحة Oasis – وسائل means وسيلة means – خرفان sheep خروف
(فصائل species فصيلة species - وسائل media وسيلة medium – قواعد)

٢- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الآتي :

Liquids	السوائل	water – coffee – oil - milk – soup – blood- petrol
Materials	المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – sliver - paper
Phenomena	الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse- heat- rain – snow- ice
Subjects	المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra- chemistry – history - geography
Activities	الأنشطة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping-painting – fishing- swimming
Abstract nouns	الأسماء المجردة	Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience شجاعة courage - كراهية hatred – honesty – tolerance – peace -
Sports	الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball - basketball – ping pong - baseball
Languages	اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish - German
food	الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter - yogurt - flour - sugar – meat – bread
Other nouns		Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage – baggage الأمتعة - jewellery –

أسماء أخرى

money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك – rubbish
– hair- traffic – clothing الملابس – advice – money

* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

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

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable	معدود	uncountable	غير معدود
a glass	كوب زجاج	glass	زجاج
Please, give me a glass of water .		This window is made of glass .	
a paper	جريدة	paper	ورق
I'm going to buy a paper. (= a newspaper)		Paper is made of wood	
a time	مرة واحدة	time	وقت
He went to London three times		Don't hurry. There's plenty of time	
a cold	نزلة برد	cold	البرد
I've got a bad cold.		The cold is unbearable this winter.	
a chicken	دجاجة	chicken	لحم دجاج
I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm		Do you like chicken?	
a light	لمبة	light	الضوء
There are four lights in our classroom.		The sun gives us light and heat.	
a hair	شعرة	hair	شعر
There are four hairs on your jacket.		Her hair is long.	
an iron	مكواة	iron	حديد
I bought an iron yesterday.		- Hospital beds are made of iron.	
a coffee	فنجان قهوة	coffee	قهوة
Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)		Much coffee is harmful to your health	
an orange	برتقالة	orange	برتقالي (لون)
There are two oranges on the table.		I don't like orange. I prefer red	
A School	المدرسة (مبنى)	School	الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي
They're building a new school in the village.		She drives the kids to school every morning	

a lot of – many – much – a few – few – a little - little

a lot of

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

of تستخدم -

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

Many

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

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

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

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

Much

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

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

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

- I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.

a few

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

- I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

few

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

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

a little

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المثبتة

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

little

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا تكفي في الجملة المثبتة

I have little sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

some

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

- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)

- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)

- Would you like some tea? (عرض)

- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)

any

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- I don't want any stamps. (اسم يعد)

- I didn't drink any milk. (اسم لا يعد)

- I bought some books.

- I didn't buy any books.

- She has some money.

- She doesn't have any money.

: تستخدم لنفي some مع نفي الفعل.

: تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

hardly – never – without – refuse – too to

- He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money.

يمكن استخدام أدوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التي لاتعد وفي حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة مثل :

A piece of jewellery	قطعة مجوهرات	A piece of furniture	قطعة اثاث
A piece/bit of advice	نصيحة	A bottle of milk	زجاجة لبن
A piece of information	معلومة	A bag of flour	كيس دقيق
A loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	A tube of toothpaste	أنبوبة معجون أسنان
A jar of jam/honey	برطمان مربى / عسل	A glass of lemonade	كوب من الليمون
A sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	a slice of meat	شريحة لحم
A bar of chocolate	قالب شوكولاتة	A drop of water	قطرة ماء
A cup of coffee/tea	فنجان قهوة /شاي	A bowl of soup	سلطانية شوربة

Ex - four sheets of paper - five pairs of shoes – six jars of jam – two loaves of bread

- two slices of meat – six bars of chocolate – five cups of coffee.....