

5: Do you really need it?

Grammar

Adverb Clauses

العبرة الظرفية: هي عبارة تابعة وتبدأ بظرف ودائماً ما ترتبط بعبارة مستقلة

Ex: Because the shoes were on sale, I bought two pairs.

- Don't buy that dress Unless you really need it.

⚠️ نستخدم (,) فاصلة سفلى عندما تبدأ الجملة بالعبارة الظرفية.

1- Adverbs of Reasons روابط السبب

" because / since / now that → (جملة كاملة)

" because of → (ing + فعل / اسم) بسبب

Ex:

1- They closed the store early, there were no customers.

(because of / because)

2- They went to the mall, of the sale.

(because of / because)

3- I bought a mobile it was on the sale.

(because of / because)

2- Adverbs of purpose

روابط الغرض

* ... in order to → (مصدر) لكي

* so that → (مصدر + can/could + فاعل) لكي
فعل ناقص

Ex:

1- Advertisements use many techniques
convince people to buy products.

(in order to / so that)

2- I left my wallet at home, I wouldn't
be tempted to buy anything. (in order to / so that)

3- Adverbs of Conditions

روابط الشرط

* .. in case of → اسم / ing في حالة

* if / even if / in case → فعل + فاعل (جملة)

* ... if only / Unless → فعل + فاعل (جملة)

1- I'll write down my phone number
you need it. (in case / in case of)

2- I'll write down my phone number
needing it. (in case / in case of)

⚠️ خطأ: لنستخدم (if) إذا كان فعل الشرط يؤثر على
النتيجة. ولنستخدم (even if) إذا كان لا يؤثر.

Ex: We won't go to the picnic if it rains.

We're going to the picnic even if it rains

- If

- Even if

مضارع بسيط
→
go goes

مستقبل

will + مصدر

4- Adverbs of Place

ظروف المكان

3

" where , where ver , every where "

تدّن على مكان .

Ex: 1- He buys something - - - - he goes.

(so that / wherever / since)

2- The advertisements were placed - - - -

You could imagine.

(since / everywhere / because)

Conditional Sentences with Present and Future

الجملة الشرطية في المضارع والمستقبل

1- Present facts: حقائق في المضارع

مضارع بسيط + فاعل , مضارع بسيط + فاعل If

* If you put a piece of wood in water , it floats.

2. Future facts: حقائق في المستقبل

مضارع بسيط + فاعل , will / won't + فاعل If

* If I study hard, I will pass the exam.

* If he plays well, he will win the game.

3- may / might تستخدم إذا كانت النتيجة غير مؤكدة

* If you sleep late, you may get up late.

التفضيل Preference

نستخدم التعبيرات الآتية في التفضيل:

مصدر + would rather + فاعل
(د)

* I would rather go shopping than stay home.

مصدر + would prefer to + فاعل
(د)

* I would prefer to go shopping

Ex:

- Would you to go shopping or stay home?

(rather / prefer)

- I'd go shopping.

(rather / prefer).

أحمد / الأستاذ / محمد

تمهيد ما جستير في نابع وطرمه تدریس

اللغة الإنجليزية

مدرس البشرى الزاهر . مكة المكرمة