

Unit 1 Working 9 to 5

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The Subjunctive المفعول الشرطي

- نستخدم للتأكيد على أهمية الفعل ، يأتي الفعل في شكل المصدر

- The manager insisted that he work late.

- It is important that you be at the meeting.

- نستخدم المصدر الشرطي بعد أفعال وتعبيرات معينة مثل الآتي:

ask	require	It is essential
demand	suggest	It is important
request	urge	It is necessary
recommend	insist	It is imperative

شكل القاعدة

المصدر (not) + فعل + that + التعبير

- It is essential that you dress appropriately.

- She asked that we not be late.

* I'd like you to + المصدر

* I want you to + المصدر

- نستخدم التعبير السابق للتعبير عن رغبة شخص في عمل شيء

- I'd like you to help with this project.

- I want you to finish the report.

Ex:

1- My manager asks that I — on the weekend.
(works - working - work - worked)

2- I want you — me about any problems.
(tell - telling - to tell - tells)

Tag Question

- يستخدم السؤال المذيل للتأكد من معلومة
- يتكون من الفعل المساعد، بعده فعل الفاعل وله شكلان:

? خبر فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت و ... فعل مساعد سلب + فاعل *

? خبر فاعل + فعل مساعد سلب و ... فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل *

والأفعال المساعدة هي:

am - is - are - was - were - can - could

will - would - shall - should - have - has

had - don't - doesn't - didn't - do - does - did

- You will go to the bank, won't you?

- You are working today, aren't you?

- You won't work this Saturday, will you?

لاحظ ← إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة استخدم الآتي:

مع الفعل المبني بـ (S) doesn't - مع المصدر - don't

مع الفعل المضارع - didn't

- They play tennis, don't they?

- He plays tennis, doesn't he?

- They invested their money, didn't they?

الطلب المهنئ للطلب معلومات:

? فعل + فاعل + كلمة استفهام + Can you tell me

* Could

? جملة ماضية + فعل + Would you mind

- Can you tell me where the bank is?

- Would you mind telling me where the bank is?

الطلب المتهذب لعل طلب باستفهام:

Can / Could / Would + فعل + مصدر

- Can you give me your credit card, please?
- Could you help me?
- Would you open the window, please?

الرد:

- Certainly بالتأكيد
- Of course بالطبع
- Sure بالتأكيد

Express Obligation التعبير عن الإلزام

* نستخدم هذه الزمات الناقصة بعدها المصدر:

must / mustn't + مصدر

I - You - we - They → have to + مصدر
He - She - مفرد → has to

- you must stop at the 'STOP' sign.
- You mustn't arrive late to work.
- You have to slow down at this junction.
- Youma has to be at the office at 9 a.m.

لا حظ - الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم (had to + مصدر):

- we had to study hard last year.

عدم الضرورة

don't have to + فعل .. didn't have to + مصدر
doesn't have to + مصدر .. won't have to + مصدر
don't need to .. doesn't need to
won't (have) need to

- I don't need to hand it in until tomorrow.
- I won't have (need) to find a hotel.

Unit 2 Going Green

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Gerund after Verbs

- نستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing كأسم ، نستخدم للإجابة على سؤال ب What :

- I recommend turning off the lights.
- Our class enjoys learning about ways to help the environment.

- نستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing بعد أفعال معينة مثل :

like	enjoy	advise	intend
finish	keep	go	start
suggest	stop	prefer	can't stand
consider	love	hate	imagine

Infinitives after Verbs

المصدر هو الشكل الأول للفعل بدون إضافات وبإزالة حرف جر to

- نستخدم المصدر كأسم ، ويجب على سؤال ب What

- Don't forget to reuse that plastic container.
- Do you intend to buy a hybrid car?

- نستخدم المصدر بعد أفعال معينة مثل :

agree	continue	intend	offer	try
promise	learn	plan	attempt	ask

- I agree to go for a walk with you.

- هناك أفعال يمكن أن تتبع بمفعول قبل المصدر :

ask - need - want - expect

- They want to plant. They want us to plant.

Simple present Tense

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- يعبر عنه صيغة وحادات ويكتب به ص

* I - You - We - They - جمع → ص

don't + ص

Do + فعل + ص م

* He - She - It - مفرد → + s / es / ies

doesn't + ص

- Does + فعل + ص م ؟

- I play tennis every day.

- He plays tennis every day.

- Does she cook on Friday?

- They don't like fish.

- It takes one million years for a glass bottle to compose.

Simple present Vs present progressive

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق وأحوال دائمة

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال تحدث الآن (وقت لفظي)

- John lives in Quebec, but he is studying in France this year.

- The temperature change with the seasons of the year

- The temperatures in the poles are changing drastically

المضارع المستمر يكتب به

ملحوظة

am

is

are

+ فعل + ing

- تعبيرات المضارع

- currently / these days / now / At present

المجمل الشرطية في المضارع والمستقبل

مضارع بسيط و مضارع بسيط + فعل + If مضارع في المضارع

- If you put water in the fridge, it becomes ice.

مضارع بسيط + will + فعل + If + مضارع بسيط + فعل + If مضارع في المستقبل

- If you study, you will get high marks.

May / Might

- كُنتُمْ في إجابات للإقتراح أو إمكانية حدوث شيء ولكنه غير مؤكد

- If Noura doesn't do the homework, she may fail the class.
- If Emad doesn't go to college, he might not get a good job.

* I'd rather + مضارع
not مضارع

- كُنتُمْ للتعبير عن التفضيل، يأتي بعدها المضارع بدون to

- Would you rather go to the mall now or later?
- I'd rather go now.

I'd rather = I would rather 

Unit 3 There's no place like home

3/11

ترتيب الصفات Adjective Order

- عند استخدام أكثر من صفة قبل الاسم تتبع الترتيب التالي:

اسم → مادة/نوع + جنسية + لون + عمر + شكل/حجم + رأي
difficult round old red British glass

- The beautiful, old, stone house is put for sale.

- I've two large, brown sofas in my room.

Too / Enough كاف جداً

- تستخدم مع الصفات

Too + صفة / ظرف
+ enough + صفة / ظرف

والظروف

- She can't reach the shelf. She's too short.

- You're talking loudly enough. We hear you.

* عليه استخدام enough قبل الاسم :

* اسم + enough + فاعل

- They should buy their own home. They have enough money.

* عليه استخدام (too + , not) بعد enough / too :

- You're too sick to leave the house today.

- You're not well enough to go shopping.

- I've enough days off to go on a trip.

Asking for and Giving Directions

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* طلب وإعطاء الاتجاهات

- Excuse me, I'm looking for the bank.
- Could you tell me where the bank is?

* Turn left / right

* Go straight for a few miles.

* طلب تكرار وصف الاتجاهات

- Can / could you repeat that, please?
- Could / Would you say that again?
- I'm sorry. I didn't catch that.

* التعبير عن الطلب والعرض والوعد والتعذير والقراءة السريع

* نستخدم will و Can وبعدها المصدر

- Can you tell me where you live?
- Will you drive me home?
- Sure, I'll draw you a map

* استخدام المستقبل مع When - After - Before

As soon as - Until

مصدر + will + فاعل , مضارع ببط + نفع + When

- As soon as it stops raining, we will leave.
- Dad will call mom before we set off our trip.
- When he finishes work, he will go home.
- I'll help him with homework while you wash the dishes.

Unit 4 The Sporting Life

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Gerunds as Subjects

- لنستخدم الفعل المضارع له ing كفاعل للجملة

- Swimming uses more muscles of the body.
- Watching sports isn't nearly as fun as playing them.

← عند النفي نستخدم not قبل الفعل في بداية الجملة :

- Not exercising is a sure way to gain weight.
- Not warming up can lead to injuries.

← نستخدم فعل في صيغة المفرد بعد الفعل المضارع له ing :

- Getting in shape takes time and effort.

Present perfect + صيغة التفضيل العليا

... the + صيغة تفضيل + est	... فعل + have + تكديف
... the most + صيغة تفضيل	... has + تكديف

- This is the most exciting sporting event

I've been to in a long time.

- Who is the best football player you've ever seen ?

- This is the easiest exam I have answered.

present perfect progressive

[2]

* المضارع التام المستمر حدث بدأ في الماضي وله

ارتداد بالحاضر وربما انتهى أو لم ينتهِ الحدث بعد

* يؤكد على مدة واستمرار الحدث ويستخدم مع

- I - You - We - They	→ have	been + فعل + ing
- He - She - مفرر	→ has	

* How long have you been learning to ski?

* I have been learning how to ski for
Six months.

* المضارع التام يؤكد على نتيجة الحدث بعد انتهاءه

* ويؤكد على العدد الذي تم إكماله .

have
has + تعريفات

* I have attended five cross-country
skiing events.

كلمات هامة :

- for + مدة زمنية for six year / two weeks

- since + نقطة زمنية since 2010 / last May / yesterday.

- طوال ... all day / month / year / my life ...

Adverbs of Manner

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كَيْفَ الظُّرُوفَ لِمَوْضِعِ كَيْفِيَّةِ صَدْرَتِ الشَّرِّ وَتَكْلُوهِ

إضافة (يا + صفة) :
→ How did he explain?

* He explained carefully.

← هناك كلمات كَيْفَ كصفة وظرف :

- He's a fast runner. صفة

- He runs fast. ظرف

good → well

لا حظ

- He's a good driver. He drives well.

Comparative one syllable

fast → faster than

Comparative two syllables or more

expensive → more expensive than

Carefully

صفات شاذة

good → better than

bad → worse than

Adjective Comparative

- The youngest athlete was faster than all the others.

Adverb Comparative

- The earthquake got stronger and shook more violently.

— as ظرف — / صفة as —