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4

The English Alphabet الحروف الأبجدية الانجليزية

Aa , Bb , Cc , uv , Dd , vv , Ee , vv , Ee , vv , vvالحروف المتحركة (vowels) هم: a e i o u ، أما بقية الحروف فهي ساكنة (consonants) . ومن الضروري حفظ هذه الحروف بالترتيب لاستخدام أي قاموس

1 (H.W) اكتب الحروف الأبجدية كلها غيبا وبالترتيب بالحروف الكبيرة والصغيرة (في كراس الواجب) 2) اتمرن على اخراج معانى الكلمات التالية من القاموس: box , play , escape , [H.K.) [Meena)

الضمائر الشخصية [Meena] الضمائر الشخصية

(.Singu	(.Singular (H.K					
I	أنا					
You	انت، أنت					
He (he, she, it = third singular)	هو.					
She	ه <i>ي</i>					
<i>It</i>	هوأو هي لغير العاقل (الجماد أو الحيوان)					
Plu	ral					
We	نحن					
You	انتما، انتم، أنتن					
They	هم (جمع المذكر و/ أو المؤنث و/ أو غير العاقل)					

<u>H.W.</u> What are the personal pronouns?

ماهم الضمائر الشخصية؟ اكتبهم مع معانيهم في كراس الواجب

دايما احفظ كل كلمات تصادفك ، اكتبها مرة والكتاب مفتوح ثم مرة غيبا لتحفظ ال spelling (الاستهجاء) وحسن خطك وأذكر النطق جيدا.

Pronunciation of Some Letters [Meena] قواعد نطق بعض الحروف

الم (حمل) . $\bf B$ احيانا لا تنطق (تكون صامتة) كما في $\bf lamb$ لام (حمل) . $\bf C$ \bf مثل : nice نایس (حسن) ، centre سنتر (مرکز) .

2) وتنطق ك لو جاء بعدها أي حرف آخر ماعدا h ، مثل cycle سايكل (دورة) ، cat كات

(قُطَةً) ، crime كرايم (جريمة) . (ق) أما لو جاءت مزدوجة (cc) ، تنطق الأولى ك والثانية حسب القواعد السابقة ، مثل : accept أكسبت (يقبل) ، accuse أكبوز (يتهم) .

4) أما **لوَ جاءَ بعدها h** : أ) تنطق تش مثل : chalk تشوك (طباشير) . ب) وتنطق ك مثل: chemistry كمستري (كيمياء) . ج) وتنطق ش مثل: machine مأشين (ماكينة) .

5) وأحيانا تنطق ش مثل :ocean أوشن (محيط)

وأحيانا لا تنطق وتكون صامتة مثل : muscles ماصلز (عضلات)

بصفة عامة تنطق ج كما في gold جولد (ذهب) ، لكنها تنطق j لو أتى بعدها $\operatorname{\underline{G}}$ e, i, y مثل Egyptian ، edge 2) أما لو أتى بعدها n, th في نهاية الكلمة فتكون صامتة (لاتنطق) ، مثل sign ساين (علامة أوَّ اشارة) ، length لنث (طولُ).

3) أما لو أتى بعدها h : أ) تنطق ف مثل enough اناف (يكفي) . ب) أو لا تنطق مثل high هاي (عالي) ، straight إستريت (مستقيم) .

 $\frac{1}{2}$ أحيانا لا ينطق كما في straight أور (ساعة) ، honest أونست (أمين). $\frac{1}{2}$ hour أور (ساعة) $\frac{1}{2}$ لا تنطق إذا جاء بعدها $\frac{1}{2}$ في أول الكلمة مثل knife نايف (سكينة) . $\frac{1}{2}$ لا تنطق في بعض الكلمات التي فيها التركيبات alk , alf , ould تشوك $\frac{1}{2}$ (طباشير)، half هاف (نصف) ، could کود (ممکن) .

 $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{P}$ $oldsymbol{N}$ $oldsymbol{$ phosphor فسفور

روز (وردة) ، disease دیزیز مثل rose دیزیز مثل disease دیزیز (مرض)، ولکن پستثنی من هذه القاعدة dis لما تأتی فی بدایة کلمة مثل disappear دیس أبیر

رُّ وأحيانا تنطق j مثل usually .

3) وأحيانا تنطق ش مثل sugar شوجر (سكر)، وخاصة لو أتى بعده h مثل fish فيش (سمك).

4) وَأُحِيَانًا لا تَنْطَقَ كَمَا في island آيلاند (جزيرة) . (1 عَنْطَقَ شُ إِذَا أَتَى بعدها ion مثل action أكثن (حركة) . 1

2) وَأُحِيَّانًا تَنطَقَ تَشُ مثل nature نيتشر (طبيعة). 3) وأحيانًا لا تنطق كما في often أوفن (مرارا) و listen ليسن (يستمع).

(4) وإذا جاء بعدها (1) تنظق ث أو ذ مثل (1) أو (1) ماوس (1) و (1) وإذا جاء بعدها (1) المنطق إذا جاء في أول الكلمة وبعده (1) أو (1) write هوو (1)

x ينطق جز لو أتى بعده حرف متحرك مثل exactly اجزاكتلى (بالضبط) .

كلمات هامة ومعانيها

Important words and their meanings [Meena]

والآن نأخذ كلمات كثيرة الاستخدام في الحياة عامة ومبوبة أو مجمعة معا:

H.W. (ضروري حفظهم جيدا جدا ، النطق مع المعاني مع الاستهجاء) It is very important to study them by heart, their pronunciation, meanings and their spelling. (H.K.)

شروق sunrise الفجر (dawn (day-break) : أوقات اليوم sunrise بعد الظهر noon , الصباح afternoon , الشمس sunset , بعد الظهر noon , الطهر noon , الشمس sunset , imam , midnight , midnight , midnight , icoday , tomorrow night , tomorrow night , tomorrow night غدا لبلا

Week days [Meena] أيام الاسبوع , Tuesday الثلثاء , Tuesday الثلثاء , Tuesday الشبت , Thursday الخميس , Friday الجمعة , Saturday , الأحد Sunday

, مارس March فبراير February يناير January الشهور April مايو , May مايو , June يونية , July , يونية , August أبريل , September , نوفمبر , October , أكتوبر , December , نوفمبر , نوفمبر , December ,

لاحظ أن كل أيام الاسبوع وكل الشهور دايما يكتبوا ب Capital مهما كان موقعهم في الجُملة .

Seasons [Meena] : (المواسم (الفصول) : spring الربيع , summer الشتاء , autumn (fall) الفريف , winter

: الأعداد الأصلية Cardinal Numbers One 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6, seven 7, eight 8, nine 9, ten 10, eleven 11, twelve 12, thirteen 13, fourteen 14, fifteen 15, sixteen 16, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, twenty 20, twenty-one 21, twenty- two 22 twenty nine 29, thirty 30, forty 40, fifty 50, sixty 60, seventy 70, eighty 80, ninety 90, one hundred 100, one hundred and one 101, one hundred and two 102, two hundred and one thousand 1000, one thousand and one 1001, one million (A million) 1000000, two millions, one billion (A billion).

: الأعداد الترتيبية [Meena] Ordinal numbers

وهنا سنكتب بنفس ترتيب الأعداد السابقة ، والحظّ أننا الأبد دائما أن نضع the أولا . The first الثالث , the second الثاني , --- third الثالث , --- fourth , الشائي , sixth السابع , eightth , ninth , tenth , eleventh , twelfth , thirteenth , fourteenth , fifteenth , sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twentyfirst, twenty-second, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, eightieth, ninetieth, hundredth, hundred and first, hundred and second, two hundred and first, thousandth, thousand and first, the millionth, the two millionth, the billionth, the last الأخير , the last but one الأخير

Once مرتين , twice = two times , مرتين , thrice = three times , مرة four times , أربع مرات , hundred times , مئة مرة , pouble , triple 3 أضعاف , quadruple 4 أضعاف , five fold 5

مئة ضعف the centuple أضعاف

A quarter = one fourth ربع , one third ثلث , half نصف .

	[Meena] (H.K.) Family and kindred العائلة والأقارب						
Father	أب	Mother	أم	Son	ابن	Girl	بنت
Daughter	ابنة	Brother	أخ	Sister	أخت	Boy	ولد
Husband	زوج	Wife	زوجة	Baby	رضيع	Man	رجلِ
Child	طفل	Aunt	عمة ، خالة	Uncle	عم ، خال	Woman	امرأة
			[Meena] Fo	ل od	(な)		
Meals	وجبات	Oil	زيت	Fruits	فو اکه	Barley	شعير
Grains	حبوب	Breakfast	فطار	Lunch	غداء	Potato	بطاطس
Supper	عشاء	Bread	خبز	Wheat	قمح	Flour	دقیق

Honey	Olive عسل أبيض	Grapes زيتون	عنب	Salad	سلطة
Milk	Rice لبن	Water أرز	ماء	Pickles	مخلل

H.W. Translation : Write the English meaning of the following words اكتب المعنى الانجليزي للكلمات الآتية

		, , ,	
	يناير	ربع	اتنين
ات	أربع مر	زوجة	الرابع
	أم	الثلاثاء	ز پیتون
	زوج	الصباح	الضعف
	أخت	اخ	أب

Write the Arabic meaning of the following words اكتب المعنى العربي للكلمات الآتية

		<u> </u>
Honey	Child	Twelve
The fifth	Baby	Wednesday
Aunt	Five fold	Summer
Pickles	Twice	August
One third	rice	Autumn

--- في كشكول الواجب: 1) اكتب قواعد نطق الحروف: 1, S, T 2) اكتبُّ أيام الاسبوع وشهور السنة والمواسم .

Level 2 [Meena] (H.K.)

الآن نأخذ كلمات كثيرة الاستخدام في الحياة عامة ومبوبة أو مجمعة معا:

(H.K) (ضروري حفظهم جيدا جدا ، النطق مع المعاني مع الاستهجاء) (H.K). It is very important to study them by heart, pronunciation, meanings and spelling.

		The hum	an body (TIV) M	جسم الانس		
Head	الرأس	Hair	ا iaii bouy الشعر	Nose	جسم (2 م الأنف	Beard	لحية
Eye	عين	Ear	أذن	Mouth	۱ د ت فم	Teeth	ىحى- أسنان
Hand	يد	Leg	رجل	Back	ے ظہر	Tongue	,ستان لسان
Face	ي وجه	Skin	ر <u>ب</u> ن حلد	Fingers	سهر أصابع	Jaw	عدن <u>فاک</u>
Soul	و <u>ب</u> نفس	Blood	دم	Spirit	-	Lips	<u>۔۔</u> شفایف
Sour			Traveling		روح	Lips	
Airplane	طائرة	Train	ع المار قطار	Passport	جواز سفر	Vacant	خالي
Ticket	تذكرة	Arrival	ر الوصول	Departure	بور سر الرحيل	Brake	ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
Direction	اتجاه	Class	درجة	Speed	سرعة	Tyre	حروبيس كاو تش
Customs	الجمرك	Inquiries	ر . استعلامات	Office	مكتب	Ship	سفينة
Customs	<u> </u>		pations [N		وظائد وظائد	ыпр	
Teacher	مدرس	Engineer	مهندس	Doctor	دكتور	Soldier	عسکر <i>ی</i>
Judge	قاضي	Actor		Lawyer	محامي	Driver	سائق
- tuuge			tinents (F				
Africa	أفريقيا	America	أمريكا	Europe	أوروبا		
Australia	أستراليا	Asia	آسيا				
	(Countries ai	nd nation	alities بات	ول والجنسي	الد	
Egypt	مصر	Egyptian	مصرى	America	أمريكا	American	أمريكاني
Palestine	فلسطين	Palestinian	فلسطيني	Syria	سوريا	Syrian	سور <i>ي</i>
Jordan	الأردن	Jordanian	أردني "	England	انجلترا	English	انجليزي
France	فرنسا	French	فر نسي	China	الصبين	Chinese	صيني "
Germany	ألمانيا	German	ألماني	Greece	اليونان	Greek	يوناني
		P	ost office	مكتب البريد			
Letter	جواب	Stamp	طابع	Postage	أجرة	Sample	عينة
Fee	اجرة	Envelope	ظرف	Sender	الر اسل	Form	استمارة
		Banl	king (H.K	ال البنوك (
Cheque	شيك	Account	حساب	Deposit	وديعة	Rate	معدل
Client	عميل	Loss	خسارة	Profit	مكسب	Loan	سلفة
Interest	فائدة	Capital	ر أسمال	Withdraw	يسحب	Broker	سمسار
			and vices				
Patience	صبر	Wisdom	حكمة	Faith	ايمان	Wise	حكيم
Fear	خوف	Lying	کذب	Envy	حسد	Fool	جاهل
				() (معمار (ع م			
House	منزل	Room	غرفة صلب	Bricks	طوب	Design	تصميم
Column	عمود	Steel		Concrete	خرسانة	Building	مبنی
	معنى .	نها مختلفة في ال					
Coarse			خشن	Course [Me	enaj		در اسات ، مة فريسة ، غنيه
Pray (H.K.)			يصلي	Prey			فریسه ، عدیه یقلل ، یخفضر
Lesson			درس هادئ ، ساک	Lessen			يقلل ، يحقصر تماما ، نهائيا
Quiet				Quite			ىماما ، ىھانت
To sail Lightning		2	يبحر برق ، اضاء	For sale Lightening			ىنبىغ تخفىف
Lightning		6.	برق ، اصد	Lightening			محققم

Might	قدرة ، قوة	Mite	عثة
Precede	يسبق	Proceed	يخرج من ، ينبثق
Sealing	ختم	Ceiling	سقف
Stare	يبحلق	Stair	اسلمة
Principal	رئيس ، ناظر	Principle	مبدأ ، رأ <i>ي</i>
Site	موقع ، موضع	Sight	منظر ، مشهد
Tail	ذیل	Tale	قصة

Synonyms : وهي كلمات مختلفة في النطق والهجاء لكنها لها معني متقارب

		- <u> </u>	<u> </u>
Current [Meena]	تيار ماء أو كهرباء	Draught	تيار هواء
Fingers	أصابع اليد	Toes	أصابع القدم
Habit	عادة فردية	Custom	عادة جماعية
Shade	ظل (الشجر مثلا)	Shadow	ظل ، خیال
Peel	يقشر (برتقالة)	Pare	يكشط (تفاحة)
Mobile	متنقل	Movable	متحرك
Childish	صبياني ، تافه	Childlike	بسيط زي الأطفال
Make	يعمل ، يصنع	Do (H.K.)	يعمل

وجيد هنا أن نذكر بعض الكلمات التي يأتي قبلها make وبعض الكلماتِ التي يأتي قبلها do خطط plans بوشة noise , بيتزا a pizza ق , - a decision ق , - a decision بيتزا معروف me a favor , معروف - some shopping , me a favor , واجب

السوابق واللواحق Prefixes and suffixes

وكثير من الكلمات يضاف إليها جزء في البداية يسمى prefix أو جزء في النهاية يسمى suffix. [Meena] : أي السوابق مثل Prefixes

يرجع ex: return (رجوع، ظهر back تأني, back برجع) ex: return يرجع Tele (from far away من بعيد) ex: television تلفزيون , telegraph نلغراف , telegraph عندي الله (insufficient عندي أقل , underfed عند ياقل , underfed بيغذي أقل) ex: underpay

الوقت الأضافي ex: overload حمل أكثر من ex: overload أكثر من vertime الوقت الأضافي Fore (before قبل ex: foretell يخبر بالشئ قبل حدوثه

-- Some prefixes give the meaning of negation, like: بعض السوابق تعطي النفي مثل:

Im ex: impossible غير ممكن، مستحيل Dis ex: disconnect / يفصل، يقك وصلة Un ex: unbelievable لا يمكن تصديقه / Mis ex: misunderstand / يسبئ فهم

غير شرعي II ex: illegal غير نشيط In ex: inactive لا يمكن مقاومته Suffixes --- أي اللواحق وذلك مثل كل اللو وظروف وسوف ندرسهم أيضا في هذا الكتاب، وذلك مثل: وذلك مثل كل اللواحق التي تستخدم في تكوين اسماء وصفات

-an, ian ex: Egyptian, American (أمريكي، مصري) / -able ex: readable (يمكن قرائته) -ness (kindness) طفولة (-hood (childhood) مداقة -ness (kindness) مطبية -hood (childhood) مطفولة -ry (bakery) معالم -ism (socialism) معالم -ism (socialism) , -ist (scientist) , -ion (invention) اختراع , -ation (information) معلومات , -ance (ignorance) جهل , -ency (presidency) معلومات , -r (maker) معلومات , -ency (presidency) . ممثل , -r (maker) معلومات , -ency (presidency)

H.W. Translation: Write the English meaning of the following words اكتب المعنى الإنجليزي للكلمات الأتبة

0.0			
Γ	مهندس	أمريكا	مصري
	معمار	فايدة	طابع
	ید	للبيع	شعر
	وجه	يمكن قرائته	فر امل
	در اجة	طبية	سلفة

Write the Arabic meaning of the following words

اكتب المعنى العربي للكلمات الآتية

House	Tele	African
Profit	Blood	China
Wisdom	Direction	Lawyer
Unbelievable	Form	Fee
lesson	letter	Europe

(الساعة (الوقت <u>Time</u> سنأخذ طريقة ذكر الساعة، في مثال وليكن من الساعة السابعة إلى الساعة الثامنة ونذكر ها كل خمس دقائق وذلك بالطريقتين البريطانية والأمريكية .

			. , , , ,
British [Meena]	American (H.K.)	In #s	بالمصري
Seven o'clock	Seven o'clock	7:00	السابعة
Five past seven	Seven five	7:05	سابعة وخمسة
Ten past seven	Seven ten	7:10	سابعة وعشرة
Fifteen past seven	Seven fifteen	7:15	سابعة وربع
Twenty past seven	Seven twenty	7:20	سابعة وتلت
Twenty five past seven	Seven twenty five	7:25	سابعة ونص إلا خمسة
Half past seven	Seven thirty	7:30	سابعة ونص
Thirty five past seven	Seven thirty five	7:35	سابعة ونص وخمسة
Twenty to eight	Seven forty (H.K.)	7:40	تمانية إلا تلت
Fifteen to eight	Seven forty five	7:45	تمانية إلا ربع
Ten to eight	Seven fifty	7:50	تمانية إلا عشرة
Five to eight	Seven fifty five	7:55	تمانية إلا خمسة
Eight o'clock	Eight o'clock	8:00	تمانية

الوحد سأل :So If someone asks

ما هو الوقت الآن ?What is the time now / أو Or / ما الوقت !What time is it

We answer saying: [Meena] نجاوب قائلين

الوقت الآن هو.. Or / The time is .. الوقت هو .. Or / The time is / الوقت هو .. It is

H.W. في كراس الواجب ، اكتب بالانجليزي بالحروف وبالأرقام أوقات الساعة كل 5 دقائق من الساعة 12 إلى 12:30 ومن 5:35 إلى 6:00

Write the time every 5 minutes from 12 to 12:30 and from 5:35 to 6:00

حروف الجر [Meena] حروف الجر

سنأخذ بعض حروف الجر في اصطلاحات ثابتة بها مع معانيها ، ثم بعض الأمثلة في جمل ، ثم سنأخذ كلمات تأتي مع حروف جر مختلفة فيتغير المعنى وأيضا أمثلة عليها في جمل . ويرجاء ان نذكر (ولاتسى) أن اختصار someone سيكون so. واختصار something سيكون sth.

At (H.K.)				
At present	At the moment في الوقت الحاضر	في هذه اللحظة		

At first	في الأول	- last	في الآخر على الأكثر
- least	علَّى الأقل	- most	
- once	في التو ، حالا	- hand	في متناول اليد
Look at	ينظر إلى	Gaze (stare) at	يبحلق في
Surprised at	اندهش من	Shocked -	صدم ب
Amazed -	تعجب من	Astonished -	تعجب ، اندهش
Good -	كويس في	Bad -	وحش في
Excellent - (H.K.)	ممتاز في	Brilliant -	لامع في
Clever -	ذکي في	Slow -	بطئ في
Quick -	سريع في	Hopeless -	لارجاء فيه في
Pleased -	سعيد ب	Angry -	غضبان من
Laugh -	يضحك على	Smile -	يبتسم ل

فمثلا لوضع هذه الاصطلاحات في جمل نقول:

Look at this [Meena] أنظر إلي هذا She is busy at the moment انها مشغولة في هذه اللحظة He is good (excellent, bad,) at English هو كويس في الانجليزي

--- ثم يوجد كلمات مثل "shout, throw" يكون معناهم مع at مختلف عن معناهم مع to ... ثم يوجد كلمات مثل "shout, throw" يكون معناهم مع so. (when being angry) / shout to so. (to hear) : فقول مثلا يقول at so. (when being angry) / shout to so. (to hear) : وكذلك نقول (throw sth. at so. or sth.(to hit) / throw sth. to so. (to give it to him : فمثلا لو قلنا He shouted at them يمون معناها : هي حدفتها له .

اسماء الاشارة هم: 1) This للمفرد القريب . 4) Those للمفرد البعيد Those (4) للجمع الجمع البعيد (3)

بعطوا معنى النفي ، ثم كلمة كمثال prefixes يعطوا معنى النفي ، ثم كلمة كمثال كل منهم . [Meena]

Level 3 [Meena] _(H.K.)

حروف الجر Prepositions

في هذا الباب سنأخذ حروف الجر في اصطلاحات ثابتة بها مع معانيها ، ثم بعض الأمثلة في جمل ، ثم سنأخذ كلمات تأتي مع حروف جر مختلفة فيتغير المعنى وأيضا أمثلة عليها في جمل . وبرجاء ان <u>نذكر (ولانسي)</u> أن اختصار someone سيكون so. واختصار something سيكون sth.

دايما احفظ كل كلمات تصادفك ، اكتبها مرة والكتاب مفتوح ثم مرة غيبا لتحفظ ال spelling

(الاستهجاء) وحسن خطك وأذكر النطق جيدا.

About [Meena]					
Excited about	مثار حول	Worried -	قلق بشأن		
Troubled -	مضطرب بسبب	Upset -	غضب من أجل		
Annoyed -	متضايق ل	Sorry about	آسف بسبب		

وهنا أيضا يوجد كلمات يختلف معناها مع about عن معناها مع حروف جر أخرى، مثل:

Dream about (details تفاصيل) / dream of (being sth. or doing sth.)

Hear *about* (details) / hear *of* (know that) / hear *from* (receive a letter or a phone call)

Think *about* (details) (concentrate the mind on) / think *of* (remember)

By (H.K.)					
Pass by	يمر ب	Walk by	يمر ماشيا		
Stopped by	وقف عند	Drove -	مر و هو يقود		
- mistake	بالخطأ	- chance	بالصدفة		
A play -	مسرحية كتبها		کتاب کتبه		
- all means		- no means	بلا أي وسيلة		
One - one	واحد واحد	- the way (H.K.)	بالمناسبة		

یدفع کاش pay in cash = pay cash یدفع بشیك Pay by cheque

For				
For ever	للأبد	- God's sake	من أجل الله	
- life	لطول العمر	- a while	إلى حين	
Need -	احتياج ل	Reason -	سبب	
- a walk	اذهب اتمشي	- breakfast	للفطار	
Famous -	مشهور ب	- lunch	للغذاء	

--- [Meena] Blame so. or sth. for sth. / blame sth. on so. or sth. / ex: everybody blamed him for the accident الكل لاموه على الحادثة له everybody blamed the accident on him الكل قال انه يجب ان يلام على الحادثة الكل قال انه يجب ان يلام على الحادثة الكل قال انه يجب ان يلام على الحادثة الكل قال انه يجب ان المدرد المد

--- It's time for school / he is going to school / now he is at school.

it's time for sensor, he is going to sensor, now he is at sensor.					
In					
Increase -	زيادة في	Decrease -	نقصان في سقوط ، نقص في بصحة		
Rise -	ارتفاع فَي	Fall-	سقوط ، نقَص في		
Believe -	يؤمن ب	- health			
- a moment	في لحظة شخصيا	- English	بالانجليز <i>ي</i> بالكام <i>ل</i>		
- person	شخصيا	- full	بالكامل		
Into (H.K.)					
Look (see) -	يفحص	Break -	يقتحم مكان		
Run -	اصطدم ب	Run - debt	استدان		
	(Of			

A cause -	سببب	Photograph -	صورة
Afraid -	خایف من	Proud -	فخور ب
Jealous -	غيور من	Capable -	قادر على
Careful -	حذر من	Tired -	تعبان من
Healed -	تم شفاؤه من	Repent -	يتوب عن
- course	بالطبع	Instead -	بدلا من
A lot -	كثير من	A piece -	قطعة من

كانت كويسة منك (.. ,- It was nice of you (kind of you , good - , silly - , stupid To accuse so. of doing sth. / Man of his word, man of courage. موضوع رأي a matter of opinion في الواقع A matter of fact

On [Meena]					
- foot	سيرا على الأقدام	- occasion	في مناسبة		
من الآن فصاعدا - From now پهنئ علي - Congratulate					

I have spoken to her on the phone لقد تكلمت معها على التليفون I'm (I am) not on the phone yet , I haven't got a phone yet

To watch sth. on T.V.

يتفرج على حاجة في التليفزيون

To listen to sth. on the radio [Meena] يستمع لشئ في الراديو

On leave في رحلة عمل on holiday أفي عطلة on business trip في أجازة on a trip / on a tour في جولة سياحية (H.K.)

/ (يغيش علة الفلوسُ (الخبز (live on money (or food)

يصرف فلوس على شئ . To spend money on sth.

يستمر في Keep on / go on / carry on

Out					
- of kindness	من باب الطيبة	- of sight	اختفى عن الأنظار في الخلاء		
- of print		1811.5 15 1161	في الخلاء		
- of doubt	بدون شك	Have it -	انهوا الموضوع		
To (H.K.)					
- an end	لنهاية	- no end	بلا نهاية		
Look -	یهتم ب، یعتمد علی	According -	بناء على		
Married -	متزوج من	Engaged -	مخطوب ل		

عزومة لحفلة (Invitation to a party (or a wedding) تكسير للعربية Solution to a problem عزومة لحفلة (answer to a question / اجابة للسؤال reply to a letter رد على الجواب key to a door مفتاح للباب key to a door رد على الجواب (H,K.) يفضل شيئ عن شيئ أو يفضل شخص عن شخص عن شخص Prefer so. or sth. to so. or sth.

Up [Meena]					
Speak - Use -	تكلم بصوت عالي		لغاية		
Use -	يستنفذ ، ينهك	Bring -	يربي		
Wake -	يصحى	Get -	قم ، انتصب		
Give -	يستسلم	Keep - with	يساير ، يجاري		
With					
Satisfied -	مكتفي ب	Crowded -	مزدحم ب		

Pleased	l with s	خص .0	شخص او بش	بة be perfect. (pl) مسرور مع // th a crime	eased at sth.	/ علاقتنا بالله / (مسرور بشئ with sth. (H.K.)		
They ca He repl	Translate into Arabic ترجم إلي العربية They care about her He replied to the letter Write the preposition used after these words: worry a lot							
ال y s فقط . مثل	جمع الاسماء مند جمع الاسماء نضع وفي نهاية الكلمة ، مثل book , books . في نهاية الكلمة ، مثل book , books . في نهاية الكلمة ، مثل s ss sh ch x z . أ) اذا انتهى الاسم بأحد الحروف الآتية : ss sh ch x z . مثل hero , heroes مثل . ب) اذا انتهى الاسم بحرف o قبله حرف ساكن مثل box , boxes ونضع ونضع و قبله حرف ساكن ، وذلك بعد حذف ال y ونضع ونضع و ققط . [story , stories [Meena مثل مثل story , stories [Meena] ولكن لو ال y قبلها حرف متحرك تظل كما هي ونضع و ققط . [4] وبعض الاسماء التي تنتهي ب f أو f وأخذ ves بعد حذف ال f وذلك مثل (half , halves / life , lives . (H.K foot , feet / man , men / قواعد ثابتة وذلك مثل / foot , feet / man , men .							
	son-in-law, sons-in-law. 6) بعض الاسماء لا تتغير عند جمعها مثل Japanese . 7) وقد يوجد قليل اسماء لا تتغير عند جمعها مثل prothers أخ brother أخ brother أخوة (أشقاء) brothers أخوة (في جماعة معينة) . 8) بعض الاسماء ليس لهم جمع مثل : hope , happiness . 9) والبعض يكون دائما في صيغة الجمع مثل contents , trousers . 10) والبعض يكون آخره و لكنه دائما مفرد مثل news , mathematics . 11) وهناك اسماء يتغير معنى الجمع فيها عن المفرد مثل means وحش ، سئ / means طرق ، وسائل / goods خير ، حسن / goods بضائع .							
H.W. write the plural of the following words: (H.K.) Pen, dish, factory, shoe, knife, Woman, Chinese, sister-in-law,								
[Meena] [Past] (present present pronouns of future) في الحاضر (present والماضي (past) والماضي (past) والمستقبل (future) ، مع ال pronouns وكيفية عمل أسئلة به في ال present والاجابة عليها (وهو حينما يستعمل في عمل أسئلة يعتبر كفعل مساعد) :								
Pro-	/verb "Do" كفعل مساعد فقط أي بمعنى هل و في النفي فقط)							
nouns	Pres.	Past	Future		'Do" in the <u>pr</u>			
			21 11 1	Questions	Yes,	No,		
	Do	Did	Shall do	Do I eat?	Yes, you eat	No, you don't eat		
You	Do	Did	Will do	Do you eat?	Yes, I eat	No, I don't eat		
He	Does	Did	Will do	Does he eat?	Yes, he eats	No, he doesn't eat		
She	Does	Did	Will do	Does she eat?	Yes, she eats	No, she doesn't eat		

It We You They	Does Do Do Do	Did Did Did Did	Will do Shall do Will do Will do	Do you eat? Do they eat?		No, you don't eat
. prese	ی ال nt	s, es,	ies يأخذوا	hُ دائما مثل بعض	e, she , it لا أن	ونلاحظ الآتي: 1) أوا
_			. will	بقية الضمائر تأخذ	I. we فقط أما	2) Shall تکون مع ج
زال	في السو	we बार	بالعكس ، و	الاجابه ، والعكس و العكس بالعكس	ل إلي you	3) I في السؤال تتحو تتحول إلي you (الج
does	اختصار	do ھي	، و esn't	contraction of	of) (do not) 、	4) don't هي اختصار
	ابة بالنفي	في الاجا	ي السؤال أو	infiniti ً سواء ف	يأتي الفعل ال ve	not ، و didn't ا 5) دایما بعد does ، وفیما یلی أمثلة أخ
She do	es wha what is	t is rigl s right.	صح	ً أنا أعمل ا هي تعمل ا	-	٠ ي
<u>H.W.</u>	Answe	r the fo	ollowing q	uestions one ti	ime with Yes	, another with No
		10020 50000 1		` '		أجب على الأسئلة التالي
Does h	e drink	tea? Y	es,	N	0,	
DOING	eea it?					
		ies, _		No, _		
ی, l, he,			طوات ، وسن	ر ، فنتبع نفس الذ	جوبة في ال past	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they ، فمثلا نقول :
ی, he, Pro-	طبيق علم	كتفي بالت	طوات ، وسن	ا ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb "do" in	جوبة في ال past	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they ، فمثلا نقول :
ی, he, Pro- nouns	طبيق علم	كتفي بالت Questio	طوات ، وسند	i ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb "do" in Yes (H.K.)	past جوبة في ال the <i>past</i>	و بالنسبة لعمل أسئلة و أ. they ، فمثلا نقول : No
ی, he, Pro-	طبیق علم)) Did I e	كتفي بالت	طوات ، وسند ns	i ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb "do" in Yes (H.K.)	past جوبة في ال the <i>past</i> d No, you	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they ، فمثلا نقول : No u didn't eat bread
I, he, e Pro- nouns I	طبیق عار) Did I e	كتفي بالت Questio at bread	طوات ، وسن ons ا?	ا فنتبع نفس الخ ، Perb "do" in Yes (H.K.) Yes, you ate bread Yes, he ate bread Yes, they ate brea	the <i>past</i> d No, you No, he nd No, the	و بالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they ، فمثلا نقول : No u didn't eat bread didn't eat bread
I, he, و Pro- nouns I He They	طبیق علم Did I e Did he Did the	کتفی بالت Questio eat bread eat brea ey eat br pro	طوات ، وسند ns ? ?! ad? ? read? ضي) ق ال nouns و ولا في ال e	ا ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb ''do'' in Yes (H.K.) Yes, you ate bread Yes, he ate bread Yes, they ate bread اکل خبز؟ (في الما اکل عبز الما past مثل بقي وليس في ال past	the <u>past</u> d No, you No, he No, the e : هل انا كنت he, she, it present	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they ، فمثلا نقول : No u didn't eat bread didn't eat bread
I, he, و Pro- nouns I He They no - A H.W.	طبيق علم Did I e Did the Did the ما ، لانهم	كتفي بالت Questio at bread eat bread ey eat br pro futurd أو في the fo	طوات ، وسن ons ? ? ? ? d? read? ضي) ق ال المواا و ولا في السؤاا والم في السؤاا	ا ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb "do" in Yes (H.K.) Yes, you ate bread Yes, he ate bread Yes, they ate brea الكل خبز؟ (في الما past مثل بقي وليس في ال infinitive uestions with	the past ال the past d No, you No, he No, the No, the d No, the e : هل أنا كنت he, she, it present فقط yes and No :	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they No u didn't eat bread didn't eat bread en didn't eat life s, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies us verb الما ال es, es, ies us en didn't eat bread en didn't eat bread en didn't en d
I, he, و Pro- nouns I He They no - A H.W.	طبيق علم Did I e Did the Did the ما ، لانهم	كتفي بالت Questio eat bread eat bread ey eat br pro futurd في the fo	طوات ، وسن ons ? ? ? ? d? read? ضي) ق ال المواا و ولا في السؤاا والم في السؤاا	ا ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb "do" in Yes (H.K.) Yes, you ate bread Yes, he ate bread Yes, they ate brea الكل خبز؟ (في الما past مثل بقي وليس في ال infinitive uestions with	the past ال the past d No, you No, he No, the No, the d No, the e : هل أنا كنت he, she, it present فقط yes and No :	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they No u didn't eat bread didn't eat bread en didn't eat life s, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies us verb الما ال es, es, ies us en didn't eat bread en didn't eat bread en didn't en d
I, he, و Pro- nouns I He They no - A H.W.	طبيق علم Did I e Did the Did the ما ، لانهم	كتفي بالت Questio eat bread eat bread ey eat br pro futurd في the fo	طوات ، وسن ons ? ? ? ? d? read? ضي) ق ال المواا و ولا في السؤاا والم في السؤاا	ا ، فنتبع نفس الخ Verb "do" in Yes (H.K.) Yes, you ate bread Yes, he ate bread Yes, they ate bread اکل خبز ؟ (في الما past الما past الما past الما infinitive	the past ال the past d No, you No, he No, the No, the d No, the e : هل أنا كنت he, she, it present فقط yes and No :	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they No u didn't eat bread didn't eat bread en didn't eat life s, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies us verb الما ال es, es, ies us en didn't eat bread en didn't eat bread en didn't en d
I, he, و Pro- nouns I He They no و H.W. A Did she Did the	طبيق علم Did I e Did the Did the Answer e work	يالت Questio Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro P	طوات ، وسند ons !? ?! ed? ouns أ أ ال nouns ولا في ال و الا في السؤاا وا في السؤاا	Verb "do" in Yes (H.K.) Yes, you ate bread Yes, he ate bread Yes, they ate bread الك خبز؟ (في الما past مثل بقي ال infinitive الله يودي الما يودي الما يودي الما يودي الما الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	the past d No, you No, he No, the e : هل آنا كنت he, she, it present eid present eid wes and No:	وبالنسبة لعمل أسئلة وأ. they No u didn't eat bread didn't eat bread en didn't eat life s, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies الما ال es, es, ies us verb الما ال es, es, ies us en didn't eat bread en didn't eat bread en didn't en d

Pro-	Questions	Yes (H.K.)	No
nouns		In the present	
I	Do I do my work?	Yes, you do your work	No, you don't do your
He	Does he do his	Yes, he does his	No, he doesn't do his
They	Do they do their	Yes, they do their	No, they don't do their
		In the <i>past</i>	
I	Did I do my work	Yes, you did your	No, you didn't do your
He	Did he do his	Yes, he did his	No, he didn't do his
They	Did they do their	Yes, they did their	No, they didn't do their

ونلاحظ الأتي : 1) استخدامات do, does, did مرّتين في كل جملة (في السؤال وفي النفي فقط وليس مع yes)، مرة كفعل مساعد ومرة كفعل بمعنى يعمل. 2) ونفس الاسلوب نطبقه مع بقية الضمائر (pronouns) .

H.W . Answer the questions wi	ith Yes and No	
Does he do it? Yes,	No,	
Did she do it? Yes,	No,	

أما في ال future فان Verb "Do" يأتي كفعل بمعنى "يعمل" فقط ، كما يتضح من الجدول الآتي:

ركفعل بمعنى يعمل فقط) Verb "Do"						
		In the <u>future</u> (H.K.)			
I	Shall I do my	Yes, you will do your	No, you'll not do your			
He	Will he do his	Yes, he'll do his	No, he'll not do his			
They	Will they do their	Yes, they'll do their	No, they'll not do their			

و للحظ هنا: 1) استخدام "Do" كفعل بمعنى يعملُ فقطَ. 2) دايما not في النفي بتأتي بعد shall و will .

H.W. Answer the questions with	Yes and No (H.K.)	
Will you do them? Yes,	No,	
Shall we do them? Yes,	No,	

هام: ثم لاحظ أيضا ملحوظة هامة وهي أننا دائما بعد الكلمات الآتية نأتي بالفعل في المصدر (infinitive): Shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, to.

محادثات [Meena] محادثات

Introducing: Hi, I'm Ahmed / hi Ahmed I'm Magdy (hi Ahmed my name is Magdy).

--- George, this is Aly, Aly this is George / nice to meet you Aly / nice to meet u too, what do you do George? / I'm a writer, and you? (what about you?) (and what do you do?) / I'm an accountant. / Haven't we met before? / yes, I think we have. (H.K.)

H.W. (C.W.) Pair practice : Each 2 introduce yourselves to each other کل اثنین یقدموا أنفسهم لبعض (H.K.)

وبعد ذلك كل 3 , 3 Then each

<u>Level 4</u> [Meena] _(H.K.)

بعض الكلمات تأتي مع حروف الجر والعطف أو مع كلمات أخرى، فتعطي معنى مختلف:

Back [Meena]						
Get back	ارجع	Give back	رجع			
Hold back	احجز	Throw -	ارمي للخلف			
	Fi	re				
Put out the -	يطفئ النار	Set - to sth.	أشعل النار في			
Set on - النار اطفأت " The - is out						
	Get					

Get in	ادخل	- out	أخرج		
- off	اهرب ، اخلع	- on with	اخرج پياري پياري		
- through	يجتاز من خلال	- hold of	ا يقبض على		
- advantage of	يتفوق على	- home	روح البيت		
	Go	(H.K.)			
- after	يتبع	- ahead	كمل ماتفعله		
- beyond	يتجاوز	- astray	يضل		
	L	ay			
- before	يعرض على	- up	يدخر يرتب يمسك		
- down	يضع	- out	یرتب		
- hand on		- hold of	يمسك		
	Lo	ok			
- at	Lo ينظر إلي يفحص يتصفح بسرعة يترقب يودع	- to	یهتم ب		
- into	يفحص	- out	احترس		
- over	يتصفح بسرعة	- for	یبحث عن یفتش علی ینظر حوله		
- out for	يترقب	- up	ا يفتش علي		
- off	يودع	- about	ا ينظر حوله		
- down upon	يحلفر ، يتغالى علي	- arter	يعتني ب		
Use					
Of -	نافع ، مفید	Out of -	بطل استعمال کان متعود علی		
To – up	يستنفذ ، ينهك	he used to	کان متعود علی		
He is used to	متعود على				

I used to get up early when I was a child, but now I don't.

أنا كنت متعود ان استيقظ مبكرا لما كنت طفلا ولكن الأن لأ

I am used to getting (to get) up early in the morning because I've done this for أنا متعود أستيقظ مبكر الاني أفعل هذا منذ فترة طويلة .so long

Drop [Meena]					
Drop off	Drop in يسطح	يزور ، يأتي			

I dropped the cup and it broke. الكأس سقط مني وانكسر

We couldn't take him all the way, so we dropped him off at the station.

لم نستطع ان نوصله كل الطّرّيق فنزلناه عُند المحطة.

My husband always *drops off* a few minutes in the afternoon. (H.K.)

زوجي دائما ينّام (يسطح) دقائق قليلة بعد الظهر. لماذا لاتأتي هنا أحيانا لترانا .Why don't you *drop in* and see us sometimes

استخدام حروف جر مع الوقت [Meena] At / on / in (time)

عاليل at night في منتصف الليل at night في منتصف الليل at night بالليل at week-ends / في نهاية الاسبوع at the week-end / في وقت الغذاء at lunch time at public holiday seasons / عند الكريسماس at Christmas / في نهايات الاسوع في الوقت at present / في هذه اللحظة at the moment / في هذه اللحظة at the same time في الوقت السليم at the proper time في نفس الوقت at the same time الحاضر المداعة 4the age of في عمر Ex.: We shall meet at 11:45 11:45 On: (Simply we use "on" when we mean a specific day نستخدمها عندما (يوم الجمعة (أيام الجمع on Friday(s) / في 12 مارس On 12 March :(نتكلم عن يوم محدد / on Friday morning(s) / on Sunday afternoon(s) / on Christmas day / on any public holiday / on the third day (في أليوم الثالث). (H.K.)

Ex.: They always have meetings on Fridays. دايما عندهم مقابلات في أيام الجمعة. In: (Simply we use "in" with months, years, seasons or any long period): in the morning(s) / in the afternoon(s) / in the evening(s) / In the days of .. / In April/ in 1960 / in the winter / in the 18th century 18 في القرن in the 1970s 1980 إلي in the 1970s 1980 إلي in the Middle Ages في العصور الوسطى In a few minutes = few minutes from now [Meena] In a week = in a week's time = a week from now Ex.: I'll finish it in a few minutes.

Put 3 of these words in sentences: أدخل 3 من الكلمات السابقة في جمل ... H.W Ex.: I went there on Monday morning. (H.K.)

	\$ 10 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m
1)	
-/ -	
²) _	
3)	

بعض قواعد الكتابة Some Rules of Writing [Meena]

A, An, and The

```
I've got a headache. Be careful of the dog.
      The [Meena] وهي تستخدم ، باختصار ، حينما نتكلم عن أشياء معروفة لنا وللسامع . -- فمثلا ، اذا كنا نتكلم عن شئ معروف للكل مثل
The police, the sky, the sun, the sea. (H.K.)
--- وأيضا اذا كنا في غرفة أو منزل أو فصل أو مدرسة أو حديقة أو أي مكان ونتكلم عن شئ
The Egyptian man, The American woman : وأيضا مع الجنسيات مثل :
                   --- أُمّا حينما نتكلم بصفة عامة عن اسماء في الجمع لا نستخدم The مثل
I love bananas. He likes flowers.
         --- أيضا the قد توضح لنا أحيانا مااذا كنا نتكلم عن شخص أو أكثر ، فمثلا الجملة :
The owner and manager has come
                                         يكون المقصود فيها شخص واحد ، أما الجملة:
 The owner and the manager have come
                                                         يكون المقصود فيها شخصين .
                                             -- وفي الاستخدام في الحياة بصفة عامة:
     نجد the دائما تأتى مع كلمات معينة مثل
                                             The cinema, the theatre, the radio
                                            في حين لا نجدها تتواجد مع كلمات أخرى مثل
Television / (all meals like): breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper.
H.W.: Put the right article and /or word in the blanks, or leave it blank:
             ضع الأداة و/أو الكلمة المناسبة مكان الفراغات ، أو اترك الفراغ كما هو: [Meena]
We ate breakfast together. أكلنا الفطار معا
                                            هم يحبون العنب
They like _____ grapes.
                                              ذهبنا للسينما
We went to _____cinema.
His father and _____teacher will go together. أبوه والمدرس سيذهبون معا
     lot of trees. كثير من الأشجار
احذر القطة الشرسة في هذه الحديقة . Be careful of _____ bad cat in this garden
```

Verbs "Be" and "Have"

-- ما يلي هو جدول فيه تصريف الأفعال المساعدة be, have في الحاضر البسيط simple future ، والماضي البسيط past simple ، والماضي البسيط

	Be [Meena]			Have		
Pronouns	Present	Past	Future	Present	Past	Future
I (H.K.)	Am	Was	Shall be	Have	Had	Shall have
You	Are	Were	Will be	Have	Had	Will have
He, she, it	Is	Was	Will be	Has	Had	Will have
We	Are	Were	Shall be	Have	Had	Shall have
You	Are	Were	Will be	Have	Had	Will have
They	Are	Were	Will be	Have	Had	Will have

وتوجد اختصارات (contractions) لما يحتويه هذا الجدول السايق وهي:

	Be			Have [Meena]		
Pronouns	Present	Past	Future	Present	Past	Future
I	I'm		I'll be	I've	I'd	I'll have
You	You're		You'll be	You've	You'd	You'll have
He (H.K.)	He's		He'll be	He's	He'd	He'll have
She	She's		She'll be	She's	She'd	She'll have
It	It's		It'll be	It's		It'll have
We	We're		We'll be	We've	We'd	We'll have
You	You're		You'll be	You've	You'd	You'll have
They	They're		They'll be	They've	They'd	They'll have

لاحظ هنا أن اختصار أhe is هو نفسه اختصار he has (وكذلك she, įt)، ويتم التمييز بِد بسهولة حسب سياق الكلام . ﴿ وَلَفُهُمْ هِذَانِ الْجَدُولَانُ وَالْتَمْرِينَ عَلَيْهُمَا ، نَعْطَي بَعض الأمثلة :

I shall be a teacher

هم كانوا تلاميذ They were students

She will be a doctor He has a car [Meena]

 He nad a car
 عربیه

 He will have a car
 عربیة

 انحن کان عندنا کتب
 عدنا کتب

أنتم (أنت) سيكون عندكم كتب You will have books

[Translate into English	ترجم إلي الانجليزية: Meena]	<u>.H.W</u>
	, , , ,	

- هی تکون سکرتیرة 2) هي طبيبة
- 3) هم كانوا مهندسين (H.K)
 - 4) أنت ستكتب الكتاب
 - 5) هو عنده عربة
- 6) هم سیکون عندهم کتب غدا 7) أنتم كنتم طلبة

ولعمل أسئلة ، نأتي بال verb قبل ال pronoun ، ونتبع نفس الاسلوب كما فعلنا في جداول verb "Do" فنقول :

- 1) Am I a teacher? / Yes, you are a teacher. / No, you aren't a teacher.
- 2) Were they students? / Yes, they were . / No, they weren't students.

3) Will she be a doctor? / Yes, she will / No, she will not.

- 4) Has he a car? (Does he have a car?) / Yes, he has a car / yes, he does / no, he hasn't a car / no, he doesn't have a car. (H.K.)
- 5) Had we books? (Did we have books?) / yes you had books / Yes, you did / no, you didn't have books / No, you hadn't .
- 6) Will you have books? / Yes, we shall have books / No, we shall not . لاحظ أننا في السؤالين الرابع والخامس أي في الأسئلة ب verb have ، يمكن أن نسأل السؤال بطريقتين ، حيث في الثانية استخدمنا verb do

	<u>H.V.</u> جاوب على الأسئلة التالية مرة بنعم ومرة بلا : (H.K.)	V
Answer the following quest	ions, one time with Yes, another with No:	
Are you a doctor? Yes,	, No,	
Are you doctors? Yes,	, No,	
Will they be drivers? Yes,	, No,	
Shall I do it? Yes,	, No,	

Conversation [Meena]

Meeting: Formal: Good morning (good ...) / good morning (good ...) / How are you? / I'm fine, thank you.

Informal: Hi, how are you today? / fine thanks, what about you / ok. (not bad) (feel tired) (H.K.)

- --- Hi Sheriff / Hi Zaki / where is Roushdy / he is at home, he has some things to do and won't be able to meet us / ok. let us go and help him / that
- --- Hello John / oh , hi Ann / how is it going ? (how are you ?) (how are you doing?) / great (fine thanks) (ok.), John, this is Sue my sister / hi Sue / hi / and this is Mona her friend / hi Mona / hi John.

H.W. (C.W.): Pair practice (each 2) / then each 3 (the last paragraph) كل اتنين يتمر نوا معا ، ثم كل 3 (للجز ء الأخير)

Level 5 [Meena] (H.K.)

In / At / on (position / place) [Meena] استخدام حروف الجر مع المكان

In: In a (in the): room غرفة building, محلى, shop محلى, garden غرفة, park محلى, sea محلى, river مركن, rown مدينة قرية town, بهر rown, بهر river, مراة mirror مراة mirror مراة armchair كرسي بذراع armchair طابور - خط picture مورة فوتو غرافية street, محراة, sky, شارع street, محرورة وردة (H.K.)

Ex: there is no one in the room. / I prefer to sit in the front row.

الله المستشفى the hospital بسجن بالمستشفى the hospital بسجن بالمستشفى the hospital بسرير بالله بالله بالله بالله بالله الله بالله ب

مقدمة أو مؤخرة مجموعة من (of a building) back (front) of a group of people		
meeting مؤتمر conference ,حفلة موسيقية concert ,حفلة party // الناس أو مبنى		
[Meena] ماتش كورة football match مقابلة		
Ex: Were there many people at the meeting?		
<u>at</u> : home (the house) منزل, work شغل, school مدرسة, university		
a station محطة, an airport مطأر, an airport محطة, Ex.: He is at home		
notice board . أرضية floor حائط wall سقف, notice board		
left كرسي chair ترابيزة table الرف العلوي top shelf بجيلة grass لوحة الاعلانات		
على on her nose / (الجانب الأيسر (الأيمن left (right) hand side , يمين right , يمين		
// على صفحة on a page // على صفحة		
على on a road , على نهر on a river) على الساحل , on a road على نهر		
// على الطريق لمكان آخر on the way to another place , أو or , (الشارع		
بيتُه يقع على النهر "His house is on the river."		
Corner: 1) In the corner of a room		
2) At / on the corner of a street على ناصية شارع .		
front / back: 1) In the front / back of a car (or taxi)		
2) At the front / back of a group of people (building مُبنى / cinema سينما		
(عَلَى وش/ظهر جواب (ورقة On the front / back of a letter (piece of paper) على وش/ظهر جواب		
Arrive: 1) In a country or town.		
2) At other places (school, work, the hotel, the party)		
3) Arrive home. يوصل للمنزل (H.K.)		
The end (the beginning): 1) At the end of (at the beginning of) a		
place or sth Ex: At the end of the street / At the beginning of a book.		
2) In the end (in the beginning) so. did sth., or, sth. was done,		
Ex: In the end we decided to do it في الأخر قررنا نعمله		
In the beginning I thought I would be able to do it, but I couldn't.		
في الأول افتكرت أني سأتمكن من عمله ، لكني لم أتمكن [Meena]		
To (places): Go to Egypt, travel to America, go to the bank,		
return to Europe, fly to Moscow, walk to work, drive to the airport, sent		
to prison, taken to the hospital, go to bed, go to a meeting.		
Home: go home, at home, come home, get home, arrive home.		
Go: on foot على قدميك / by; car عربة taxi عربة, train قطائر , plane قطائر ,		
boat بركب, ship باخرة bus أوتوبيس, bus دراجة, bicycle مركب, underground		
Get: get in (get out of) a car, taxi. [Meena]		
Get on (get off) a train, plane, boat, ship, bus, bicycle, underground.		
dei on (get off) a train, plane, boat, sinp, bus, bicycle, underground.		
H.W. Put 4 of the previous words in sentences. Ex.: He got in her car.		
1)		
·/		
الأفعال _ Verbs [Meena]		
بالطبع الأفعال هي أي شئ فيه حركة أو عمل يتم مثل		
بـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		

25

walk, run, speak, eat, write, drink. أو باسلوب آخر نقول ان أي كلمة معناها "عمل أو فعل شئ معين" تكون verb في حين ان الاسم كان مجرد اسم لأي شخص أو دولة أو أي شئ محسوس أو مادي والأفعال نوعان: 1) transitive متعدي: وهو الذي له مفعول به مثل: He drank water

.The water drops : لازم : وهو الذي ليس له مفعول به ، مثل: intransitive (2 ... ويوجد أفعال مساعدة Auxiliary verbs ، وهي التي تساعدنا في : 1) عمل أسئلة. (2 ... الإجابة على أسئلة خاصة في النفي. (3 ... وهي تكوين أزمنة (4 ... (tenses)) وفي تصريف الأفعال ، وهي :

Be, have, do, can (could), may (might), shall (should), will (would), must وهي تستخدم : 1) بمعناها كفعل مستقل. (2) وكفعل مساعد ليس له معنى خاص.

Let us take verb "Work", with the pronouns, in the present, past and future

Pronouns	Present	Past [Meena]	Future
I	Work	Worked	Shall work
You	Work	Work ed	Will work
He	Work s	Work ed	Will work
She	Works	Work ed	Will work
It	Works	Work ed	Will work
We	Work	Work ed	Shall work
You	Work	Work ed	Will work
They	Work	Work ed	Will work

H.W. fill the following table in a similar way to this table with verb "eat" املاً الجدول التالي بتفس اسلوب الجدول السابق مستخدما الفعل "يأكل" (H.K.).

	(.11.IX) U U	<u> </u>	٠, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١, ١,
Pronouns	Present	Past	Future
I (H.K.)		Ate	
You	Eat		
He, She, It We			
We			

ومايلي هو كثير من الكلمات المتنوعة مع حروف جر متنوعة (اصطلاحات ثابتة) ، مع معانيها، وادخالها في جمل :

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
الاصطلاح	المعنى بالعربي	مثال في جملة _(H.K.)
Back up	یسند، یأید	I backed up him (him up) in what he said
Blow up	يفجر	They want to blow up the car
Break down	يبوظ، يعطل	
Break in	يقتحم، يدخل بقوة	A gang broke in the bank this morning
Break out	يهرب بقوة	A prisoner tried to break out of jail
Break up	يكسر أو يوقف بشدة	They broke up all what he had
Bring up	يربي	She brought up her children well
Close down	يقفل خالص، يتوقف	His factory closed down
Come in	يدخل	May I come in? [Meena]
Come down	ينزل	After he had come down of the mountain, he went
J		home

يصعد، يطلع	He came up with a good idea
Lount on یعتمد علی	I count on your promise
يصرخ، يصيح Cry out	He cried out saying "help us"
بصوت عالى	and and any ang meap up
يشطب، يمحو Cross off	They crossed off his name
يقلل Cut down	She tried to cut down swimming
يقطع ويفصل Cut off	He cut off the book into pieces
يسوق لبعيد Drive off	Drive off this place quickly
يفهم، يتخيل Figure out	Try to figure out what she means
إيملأ Fill in	Fill in this form please (H.K.)
يكتشف، يعرف Find out	I can't find out what the cause is
أدخل Get in	Get in the house and bring it to me
أخرج Get out	Get out of my house
ارجع Get back	Get back home and do your homework
یجتاز، یمر خلال Get through	Can you get through this narrow door?
يمر ب Go by	When you go him, see what he does
ينهض، يقوم Get up	Sometimes I get up before 6:00 o'clock
يعطي، يتخلص من Give away	It is good to give away your old clothes to the poor
يستسلم، يتوقف Give up	You must have hope, don't give up
ينمو Grow up	I grew up in the country
	He hung up on me
ينتظر Hold on	Hold on I'll call him
	Lay it before him
ا Lay up	
Let down يخجل	He let her down in front of her friends
	Look at me
	He looked to the reward
يفحص Look into	He looked into family matters
يحترس، يراقب Look out	Look out, it's dangerous
يبحث عن Look for	look for my pen, I can't find it
يفتش على، يجد	Loop up this word in the dictionary
يودع Look off	I want to look him off before he leaves
ينظر حوله Look about	Look about try to find something
يهتم ب	She looked after her father when he was sick
Pass away يموت	They passed away in a bad accident
يطفئ Put off (put	Put off the fire [Meena]
out)	We sand for a depton wight - Q1-1-1-1 C-i-t-1
	We send for a doctor right after he had fainted
يتكلم بصوت عالي Speak up يأخذ على عاتقه Take upon	Speak up that we may hear
The second secon	He takes upon himself to save her
oneself Wait at یخدم	She waits at that table (HV)
پختم پنتظر Wait for	She waits at that table (H.K.) I've been waiting for you for 2 hours
پشکر Wait for یخدم	He waits on the Lord
Wait Oil	The waits on the Lord

62	Phrasal verbs with two	Particles	من أداة)	أفعال وكلمات مع أكثر من حرف جر (أو أكثر ه	ثم
	الاصطلاح	، بالعربي	المعنى	مثال في جملة [Meena]	

(Come up with	يطلع ب(فكرة)	He came up with a good idea	ı
1	Keep up with	يلاحق، يجاري	She couldn't keep up with him when he	l
1			was running fast	ı
1	Look down upon (on)	يحتقر، يتعالى على	He looks down on some poor people	l
	Cut down on		She cut down on smoking	l
				-

H.W. Write the Arabic meanings of any 6 of the previous sentences:

(2	(1
(4	(3
(6	(5

متنوعات هامة

1) يمكن استخدام shall بدل will والعكس في حالات معينة هي:

--- We put shall instead of will when : (H.K.)

ستأخذ النقود قريبا جدا. You shall have the money very soon وعد Promise وعد اذا فعلت هذا ثانيا If you do that again you shall be punished: تهديد ستعاقب

لا تسرق You shall not steal أمر، وصية

العدو لا يجب أن يمر . The enemy shall not pass : تحديد

--- We put will instead of shall when:

Promise: We will send them a present. سنرسل لهم هدية

سأدفع بالمعدل الذي تريده. I will pay at the rate you ask: تمني، مشيئة --- Shall I? (Shall we?), has often the meaning of "Would you like me to ..?" ex: Shall I open the window?

--- Will you? , has often the meaning of "Would you like to ..?" ex: Will you help me to carry this bag?

	2) استخدامات do (does , did) هي :
? questions :	ا) لعمل اسئلة do you like it
negative [Meena] :	no, I do not like it بُ النَّفِي
for emphasis:	ج) للتأكيد yes, I do like it
to avoid repetition:	he likes it and so do I تجنب التكرار
for politeness:	ه) كنوع من الأدب والذوق please do come
oje allelië Ilelië ais	وأشرح أأنقطة (ح) أكثر زأت بثلاث أسئلة فروه لمأل

السؤال [Meena]	الاجابة العادية	الاجابة التي فيها تأكيد
Do you like it?	Yes, I like it	Yes, I do like it (Yes, I do.)
Does he like it?	Yes, he likes it (H.K.)	Yes, he <i>does like</i> it
Did they like it?	Yes, they liked it	Yes, they did like it

$\underline{Level\ 6} \ [\text{Meena}]\ _(\text{H.K.})$

الأسئلة Questions

لعمل أسئلة: 1) نستخدم الأفعال be, have, do وهذا شرحناه. 2) ونستخدم كثير من الكلمات وهي:

	الكلمة	معناها	مثال [Meena]
1)	Why	لماذا	Why did you do this?
2)	How	كيف	How can this be?
3)	Who (H.K.)	من للعاقل	Who are you?
4)	What		What is this?
5)	Where	أين للمكان	Where is my book?
6)	When	متى للزمان	When is he coming?
7)	Whose	لمن هذا	Whose pen is this?
8)	Whom [Meena]		Whom did you give it to?
9)	How much	كم للأشياء التي لا تعد	How much does it cost?

11) How 12) Can 13) May	-	كم من الوقت هل أقدر هل ممكن هل من المفروض	How many pens do we have? How long will it take to do it? Can I lift this up? May I go out? (H.K.) Should we wait for him?		
الإجابات ستكون كالاتي (بنفس ترتيب الأسئلة) : 1) We did this to save his life (because we had to) 2) That is what happened . 3) I'm Medhat , the manager . 4) This is the report . (H.K.) 5) It is on the desk . 6) He is coming next Friday . 7) It is yours (It is your pen) . 8) I gave it to her . 9) It costs three dollars . 10) We have seven pens . 11) It takes two days to be done . 12) Yes, you can if you are strong enough . / No, you can't . 13) Yes, you may if you have finished your homework . / No, you may not 14) Yes, I think we better wait for him . / No, I think we better go. H.W. [1] Answer the following questions: 1) How many books does she have?					
2) What time is it now? 3) Whom are you talking about? 4) What is in your hand? 5) Where are the bags? [2] In your h.w. copy book, write 14 questions, using each question word in each one of them and answer them with every possible answer. (H.K.) في كراسة الواجب اكتب 14 سؤال مستخدما كل كلمة في الجدول في سؤال مختلف، وجاوب عليهم بكل اجابة ممكنة.					
	Punc	ctuation [Meena	<u>علامات الوقف</u> [ا		
نسيات ، ثم الكلام الذي ذا ذكرت مع The Sh عبالاضافة ة متوافقة أو I boug	ص وكل الدول والج Full st) وفي بداية والألقاب والرتب ا eraton Hotel / محرف فيها pital	ca: وكل اسماء الأشخاه وكل اسماء الأشخاه والهيئات والجامعات but / we went 1 حروف ، يكون أول أساسا لتفصل بين ك	ثم في العناوين ، أي كلمة أكثر من 3 لأول كلمة ، مثل "he Plural of Nouns" . وتوضع () [Comma] ، وتوضع متسلسلة أو يصلها حرف عطف مثل		

(3) النقطة (.) [Full stop, or, Period] وتستعمل أساسا في نهاية الجمل أو عند انتهاء معنى معين ، و تستعمل أيضا مع ال initials (أي أول حرف من اسم أو بعض الكلمات الأخرى) وال abbreviation ، مثل : abbreviation ، مثل

4) علامة الاستفهام (؟) [Question mark , or , Interrogation mark] وتستخدم بعد الأسئلة .

5) النداء والتعجب (!) [Exclamation mark] وتستخدم في حالة النداء أو التعجب ، و هي في حالة التعجب تجعلنا نميز المقصود من الكلام ، عنه في الأسئلة لان صيغة الكلام تكون أصلا شبيهة بالأسئلة ، مثل

What a beautiful watch!

6) قوسان (()) [Brackets, or, Parantheses] ويستخدمان لتحديد أو حصر الكلام المقصود أ

7) النقطتان (:) [The Colon] ويوضعان قبل سرد لقائمة معينة أو قبل شرح أو قبل

H.W. In your h.w. copy book, write a paragraph of at least 3 lines using all possible punctuation.

في كراس الواجب اكتب فقرة من 3سطور أو أكثر مستخدما كل علامات وقف ممكنة.

The Apostrophe علامة الملكية للاسماء the boy's أي استخدام علامة ال apostrophe لملكية شئ الشخص أو الشخاص مثل book أي "كتاب الولد". [Meena]

في حالة الجمع الذي آخره s نضع علامة ال apostrophe بعد ال s مثل s مثل the girls

--- لو شئ ملك شخصين أو أكتر مع بعض ، نضع العلامة مرة واحدة في الآخر ، مثل Mary and Magdy's car . أما لو مجموعة أشياء متشابهة ملك عدة أشخاص ، نضع العلامة بعد كل واحد مثل Mary's and Magdy's cars .

--- ولكن لو شئ تابع لشئ لا نستخدم علامة ال apostrophe بل نستخدم f مثل: the leg of the chair أي رجل الكرسي، ولكن هناك استثناءات قليلة مثل:

(a) Some places. (b) some expressions of time, take 's

ex: (a) Egypt's largest city is Cairo. / The city's old cinema was renewed last month. (b) A night's rest. / Three hour's travel. / a week's vacation.

N.B.: With some common nouns like "class, school, farm...", we don't use 's nor "of" (H.K.) [Meena]

ex: The class teacher / A farm girl.

--- ويوجد أيضا استخدامات أخرى لعلامة ال apostrophe غير الملكية ، وذلك مثل استخدامها في اختصارات verb be مع ال pronouns (هذه الْختصارات تسمى بالانجليزي contractions) و ذلك مثل I'm اختصار

H.W. ترجم إلى الانجليزية:

- 1) هذه كتب مريم 2) هذا بيت ذكي ومنى _
 - 3) رجل الترابيزة

حرف ال S و نطقه ، في حالات : أ) الجمع plural . ب) والمفرد الغائب للفعل المضارع third singular . ج) وصيغة الملكية apostrophe : تنطق س مع الكلمات التي آخر حرف فيها PTKFHS مثل : أ) cats أ) كاتس (قطط) . ب) التي آخر حرف فيها he works هي ووركس (هو يعمل) . ج) Medhat's book مدحت بووك (كتاب مدحت) . وتنطق زمع أي كلمة تنتهي بأي حرف غير الحروف السابقة مثل : أ) beds بدز الدروف السابقة مثل : أ) beds بدز المدون السابقة مثل : أ) المحمدة المدارك المد (سراير). ب) he says هي سييز (هو يقول). ج) Magdy's pen ماجديز بن (قلم مجدي).

الاسماء التي تعد والتي لاتعد Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns [Meena]			Uncountable nouns				
Job	وظيفة	Girl	بنت	Blood	دم	Silver	فضية
House	بيت	Animal	حيوان	Gold (H.K.)	ذهب	Music	موسيقى
Group	مجمو عة	Company	شركة	Engineering	هندسة	Air	هواء
Computer	كمبيوتر	Project	مشروع	Information	معلومات	Smoke	دخان
Apple	تفاحة	Book	كتاب	Advice	نصيحة	Bread	خبز
Orange	برتقالة	Bottle	زجاجة	Milk	لبن	Water	ماء

استخداماتهم في جمل مع there is, there are ومع there is, bere are:

There is an *apple (orange)*. There is some *milk (water)*.

There are some apples (oranges). There are some bottles of milk (of water).

نلاحظ هنا ان الاسماء التي تعد تأخذ there is في المفرد وتأخذ there are مع الجمع ، أما الاسماء التي لاتعد دائما تأخذ there is إلا لو أضفنا اسم يعدها مثل bottles.

أما بالنسبة للأشياء التي تأتّي مع كلمة pair مثل glasses فتكون الجمل كالآتى:

There is a pair of glasses (trousers, shoes, socks). There are some pairs of glasses (trousers, shoes, socks). [Meena]
ومن الممكن في كل ماسبق أن نضع here is بدل here is ونضع there are بدل there are ويكون كل شئ كما هو

 H.W. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:
 املأ مكان الفراغات بكلمات مناسبة

 1) _____ some pens. 2) ____ a ruler. (H.K.)

 3) There is ____ socks. 4) Here are ____ trousers.

--- ويوجد بعض الاسماء التي قد تستخدم countable وأيضا uncountable وذلك مثل hair ، فيمكن أن نقول a hair أو مثلا beautiful hair . --- ويوجد بعض الاسماء التي لاتعد uncountable في الانجليزي ولكنها تعد في بعض اللغات الأخرى ، مثل :

Advice, furniture, news, bread, behavior, trouble, traffic, work, luggage, baggage, weather, information, permission

أي أنه يمكن اضافة هذه الكلمات السابقة في هذا الجدول المُوجود أعلى هذه الصفحة في الجزء اليمين منه الخاص بال advice أو uncountable nouns وعلى سبيل المثال ، عند جمع advice أو bread نقول loaves of bread .

Saying good bye: Formal: Good bye / good bye, it was nice to meet (see) you.

--- I wish you the best of luck . / same for you .

Informal: Bye (bye bye) (see you) / bye (see you).

--- Keep in touch . / I will . (H.K.)

--- Have a good day (have a nice one) / you too.

At work: Excuse me, are you busy / oh, hi Mary I'm not working right now, I'm just reading the newspaper, come in.

الضمائر Pronouns

أفضل وأسهل أسلوب لحفظ الضمائر المهمة أن نضعهم في جدول واحد و هو:

Personal pronouns		Possessive pronouns		Reflexive and
	الضمائر الشخصية		ضمائر الملكية	intensive
Before the	After the verb	With nouns	Without a	pronouns
verb [Meena]			noun	الانعكاس والتأكيد
أنا I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You أنت	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He هو	Him	His (H.K.)	His	Himself
She هي	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
لغير العاقل It	It	Its		Itself
نحن We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You انتم	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
هم They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

```
أول جزء هو الضمائر الشخصية التي تأتي قبل الفعل (
                                                                                                                                                     ونفهم من الجدول ما يأتي:
           before the verb) مثل L write ، قم يليها الضمائر الشخصية التي تأتي بعد الفعل
   they gave <u>me</u> مثل (after the verb) مثل they gave <u>me</u> الاسماء (with nouns of this is <u>my</u> book مثل (with nouns) مثل (without a noun) مثل Ti is <u>mine</u> الانعكاس مثل I struck <u>myself</u> saw him واتأتي في صورة التأكيد مثل I struck <u>myself</u> المنافقة التي تأتي في المائعة التي تأتي في الانعكاس مثل is smy book المنافقة التي في المائعة المنافقة التي المنافقة ال
                                                                              ولفهم استخدامات ما في الجدول أكثر نقول مثلاً: [Meena]
I have a book , my fatner gave it الم بيب , يما يا المعنى هو : أنا عندي كتاب ، أبي أعطاه لي ، هو بنفسه أعطاه لي في عيد ميلادي ، كان كتابه ولكن الأن أصبح كتابي .
              I have a book, my father gave it to me, he himself gave it to me on
                                                                                                                                          H.W. ترجم إلى الانجليزية: [Meena]
هو أعطاك كتابه بنفسه ، كان كتابه ولكن الآن اصبح كتابك ، وانت يمكن أيضا أن تعطيها نفس
. الكتاب بنفسك
     ومن الضروري معرفة ان ال personal pronouns    بنوعيه ممكن استخدامهما مكان الاسماء
                                                                                 (و هذا المفروض ان يكون معروف أصلا) ، فمثلا يمكن ان نقول
              Ahmed is a teacher.
                                                                                                                    Ahmed and George are teachers.
           .He is a teacher.
                                                                                                                 وأيضا يمكن أن نقول     The cat is young
       .The girl is beautiful.
                                                             .She is beautiful. (H.K.)
                                                                                                                                                                   او نقول It is young
                                                             She gave the book to Magdy. They asked Mary و She gave the book to him. They asked her أ
من المهم أن نذكر كل هذا لان استخداماتهم كثيرة جدا
                                                          .She gave the book to Magdy.
                                                                                  Level 7 [Meena] (H.K.)
        Gerund (its pronunciation is djerend):
A gerund is used : [Meena]
```

1) After certain prepositions (بعد حروف الجر) :

- He is interested *in* **learning** English . / I'm accustomed *to* **getting** up early.
- We're looking forward to seeing you . / She went on crying all the time .
- They talked *about* solving the problems.
- 2) After certain *expressions* (بعد بعض اصطلاحات) (go on , carry on , keep on , be used to , got used to , no use , worth , give up , would you mind) :
- He *kept on* **interrupting** us. / I'm used to **getting** up early.
- I got used to getting up early. (H.K.)
- لاحظ ان am used to أكثر في التعود من got used to ، أي أنّ في بدأية التعود نستخدم got ثم بعد التعود تماما نستخدم am أو يعني eot .
- This car is nice, it's worth buying. / There is no use trying this again.

- I don't feel like eating lunch. / will you give up smoking.
- Would you mind giving it to me. [Meena]
- 3) Gerund is also used as a *subject* of a sentence (في البداية أو كمبتدأ) :
- Learning English is very important. / Driving quickly can be dangerous.
- Swimming and walking are good exercises.
- 4) And as an *object* of a sentence when it (the gerund) comes after the following verbs (بعد أفعال): (enjoy, like, dislike, love, hate, begin, stop, finish, avoid, appreciate, mind, consider, discuss, delay, go, hear, imagine, keep, give up, prevent).
- I'll go when I've *finished* **doing** my work. / They *enjoy* **praying**.
- I can't imagine Magdy driving a truck. / Stop talking.
- She likes walking. / It started raining last night.
- Would you *mind* giving it to me. (H.K.)

<u>H.W.</u> ترجم إلي الانجليزية :
 1) هم مهتمين بدر اسة الانجليزية
 2) هو يحب التمشية
3) هذا البيت يستحق الشراء

--- الجزء القادم قد يكون صعب ، إذا أردت تأجيله يكون أفضل ولكنه يتعلق بنفس الموضوع لذلك كتبناه هنا.

وهنا يفضل توضيح الفرق بين استعمال ال gerund وبين استعمال ال infinitive وهو أصل أو مصدر الفعل (verb) ، فيوجد بعض الأفعال التي يمكن أن نضع بعدها gerund أو (infinitive to + infinitive to + بدون تغيير معنى الجملة ، ويوجد بعض أفعال أخرى يتغير المعنى إذا وضعنا بعدها (gerund + نفيل وضعنا بعدها (gerund + نفيل وضعنا بعدها وضعنا بعدها (judiciple) عن إذا وضعنا بعدها وضعنا وضعنا بعدها وضعنا وضعنا بعدها وضعنا بعدها وضعنا وضعنا بعدها وضعنا بعدها وضعنا بعدها وضعنا وضعنا وضعنا بعدها وضعنا و

1) مايلي هي أفعال ممكن نضع بعدها أي من الاثنين بدون تغيير في المعنى :

Like, hate, start, begin, prefer

She *likes* walking = She *likes* to walk

- It started raining last night = It started to rain last night.

(2) ومايلي هي أفعال يتغير بعدها المعنى إذا وضعنا بعدها gerund عن إذا وضعنا بعدها (to + infinitive).

Stop, try

He stopped playing . He stopped to play .

- Try swimming . Try to swim . [Meena] يكون المقصود بها : نوع من التجربة أو الاختبار أو التغيير : مثل : مثل : المعالمة الأولى (ing غلير : مثل : المعالمة الأولى (ing غلير : مثل : I have had a headache for 2 hours now, I tried taking an aspirin but it didn't help. والثانية (to + infinitive) يكون المقصود بها : لمرة واحدة أو في أي وقت أو بصفة عامة، مثل : Try to be quiet when you come home late , everyone will be asleep. (H.K.)

--- وكما عملنا اسماء في ال gerund باضافة ing في الآخر ، هكذا أيضا يمكن عمل اسماء بالإضافات التالية في نهاية الكلمات :

To form nouns : we add suffixes (see page 11) , some of which are :

```
-ness (kindness), -ship (friendship), -hood (childhood), -ry (bakery),
-ism (socialism), -ist (scientist), -ion (invention), -ation (information), -ance (ignorance), -ency (presidency), -r (maker), -er / -ar / -or (actor).
H.W. Write the noun form of each of the following words:
Verb
                          Noun
                                                    Verb
                                                                              Noun
Make
                                                    Inform
Build
                                                    Do
Translate into Arabic:
I don't feel like doing it
They hate playing football
                                                                                ترجم إلى الانجليزية
                                                                             أنا متعود أستبقظ مبكرا
                                                                            هذه الشقة تستحق الشراء
                   الحروف الأبجدية العربية The Arabic Alphabet
        وهي ضرورية في حالة الترجمة من عربي لانجليزي ، أي عند استخدام قاموس عربي- انجليزي
   أَ بُ تُ ثُ جَ حَ خَ دَ ذُ رَ زَ سَ شُ صَ ضُ طُ ظَ عَ غَ فَ قَ كَ لَ مَ نَ هَ وَ يَ
وعندما نحتاج معرفة معنى كلمة عربي بالانجليزي، نرجع الكلمة لأصلها ثم نبحث عنها في القاموس،
  مُثال : كلمة "يشتغل" نجدها هي وكُل مشتقاتها في "شغل" ، وكذلك مثلا كلمة "يلعبون" نجدها هي وكل مشتقاتها في "He works" ، وترجمة يلعبون هي "
                                                              H.K. ترجم إلى الانجليزية: (H.K.)

 الطلبة يصغون (يستمعون) للمدرس

                                                                   2) المشي مفيد للجسم
```

<u>Things to Know [Meena]</u> _: Subjects: A subject tells who or what is doing the main verb. It can be a regular noun, pronoun or a gerund.

Appositives: An appositive is simply a noun phrase that defines the subject. It must be identical to the subject and provide additional information. A comma must immediately precede and follow the appositive.

Ex.: Aids, a highly infectious disease, causes death.

Modifiers: They describe or give more information about the subject, verb, or other modifiers.

Ex.: Canada, which has a small population, covers slightly more territory than the United States does. [Meena]

N.B. Adjectives are modifiers for nouns, and adverbs are modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Subordinations (modifying clauses): They combine two or more sentences into one sentence. The subordinate clause usually contains a relative pronoun. Relative pronouns are:

Who / which / that / when / whose / where

Ex.: He plays with a ball. The ball is blue / He plays with a ball that is blue.

Conjunctions: They express a relationship between ideas.

There are two basic types of conjunctions:

1) those that show agreement between ideas, like: because / also / in addition to / such as / as well as / as

2) Those that show disagreement between ideas, like: Although / but / however / despite / in spite of / whereas

Conjuncion Patterns: like: either ... or / neither ... nor / both ... and / such ... as / not only ... but also

كلمات الوصل Joining words

And/so/as well/both.. and/as well as/either.. or/neither.. nor/but/ not only .. but also (but.. also) / when / as soon as / because / as / since / to / in order to / so as to / so that (so., that) / in order that / such a (an)., that Ex: We may go either to Cairo or to Alexandria, we haven't decided yet. *Neither* Ahmed *nor* George did the homework.

Mary is studying hard *so that* she may get high grades.

It was such an interesting book that I read it several times.

Other expressions followed by a gerund: Responsible for doing something / punish someone for doing something / capable of doing .. / believe in ... / known for ... / accuse someone of ... / committed to ... / succeed in ... / excited about ... / participate in ... / take part in ... / admit to ... / confess to ... / blame someone for ... / keep someone from ... / prohibit someone from ... / forgive someone for something .

H.W.: In your h.w. copy book: 1) Put each of the following words in a sentence: capable / either / although / because / when / who / but also. 2) Write a sentence with a gerund as a subject.

الظروف Adverbs

نقول باختصار عن الظروف أنها هي التي تدل على كيفية حدوث الفعل أو مكانه أو زمانه (وقته) . Adverbs are related to verbs, they tell: 1) how, 2) where, and, 3) when, the verbs are done.

1) How: like: fast, quickly

هو عملها بسرعة جدا. He did it very quickly / هو بيجري بسرعة Ex: He runs fast

2) When: like: next, now, yesterday (H.K.)
Ex: Next thing you should do is this./ She went there yesterday. Do it now.

3) Where: like: nowhere, anywhere, here, there, out

Ex: I couldn't find it anywhere. / Come here. [Meena]

--- ومعظم الظروف في الانجليزي تنتهي ب ly مثل : He ran slowly ولكن يوجد صفات تنتهي أيضا ب ly مثل : A friendly person A friendly person

الصفات أو النعوت Adjectives

أهمها والمعروفة دائما هي descriptive أي الصفات أو النعوت التي تصف أسماء وهي لا تتأثر بعدد أو نوع الموصوف مثل H.K). ced, young.)

--- الاحظ أن الصفات (adjectives) تصف اسماء، أما الظروف (adverbs) ، كما قلنا تصف أفعال ، مثال :

H.W. Write 6 adverbs that say how a verb is done				
Write 6 descriptive adjectives				
، أما ال adjectives يصفوا	أكمل الجملة الآتية: ال adverbs يصفوا			

Conversations:

Making suggestions: Shall we go swimming? (let us go swimming) (why don't we eat dinner there?) (How about doing this?) / Yes, sure (that is a good idea) (it sounds great) (ok.). (H.K.)

--- There is a football game at the stadium tomorrow, do you want to go? (would you like to go?) (how about going?) / yes, sure (I'd like to) (may be) (I don't know), what time is it? / at 7:30 / ok. see you there.

Asking for permission:

Asking for permission	Giving the permission	Refusing the permission	
May I [Meena]	Yes, sure (certainly)	I'm sorry	
(can I)	(of course)	(sorry I need it myself)	
(could I)	(here you are) (help		
drink some water	yourself)		
Do you mind if I borrow	No, of course I don't mind.	Yes, I 'm using it right now.	
your book?	(no problem)	(Yes, I need it)	

Giving thanks: Thank you (thanks) (thanks a lot) (I appreciate your help) / you're welcome (you are very welcome any time) (my pleasure)

To agree or disagree: Do you agree with me? (what do you think?) (Is that right?) / I agree with you (I agree with all what you've just said except..) (yes, that's right) (exactly) (you are absolutely right) or Sorry I don't agree (I disagree with you) (I don't think so) (that is not right because ...) [Meena]

To ask for help: Could you help me? (may you do me a favor?) / yes, sure (of course)

--- Would you mind doing this for me ? / no, I don't mind (yes , I'm sorry I can't) (H.K.)

H.W. Practice all these conversations with any of your friends

Level 8 [Meena] (H.K.)

Adjectives and adverbs

الظروف Adverbs

نقول باختصار عن الظروف أنها هي التي تدل علي كيفية حدوث الفعل أو مكانه أو زمانه (وقته) . Adverbs are related to verbs , they tell : 1) how , 2) where , and , 3) when , the verbs are done.

1) How: like: fast, quickly Ex: He runs fast. He did it very quickly. 2) When: like: next, now, yesterday (H.K.)

Ex: Next thing you should do is this. She went there yesterday. Do it now.

3) Where: like: nowhere, anywhere, here, there, out Ex: I couldn't find it anywhere. Come here.

> He ran slowly

> > --- والكلمات الآتية تعتبر ظروف (adverbs) :

Where, when, how, why, before, after, while, since, there, rarely, seldom, should, had, little, not only, nowhere, no sooner, never

Examples: Rarely has he done a good job.

Seldom do I eat butter.

Should they come, we wouldn't go out. *Had* he prayed, he would have succeeded.

Not only did he succeed but he also got the best grade.

Never will I do that again.

Nowhere could they find her.

الصفات أو النعوت Adjectives

أهمها والمعروفة دائما هي descriptive أي الصفات أو النعوت التي تصف أسماء وهي لا تتأثر بعدد أو نوع الموصوف مثل red, young .

much , little , صفة تبين كمية ويكون لاموصوف بعدها دائما مفرد مثل Quantitative (2 . some , enough

, some , many , few , صفة تبين العدد وبالتالي سيكون الموصوف بعدها في الجمع مثل , many , few , (3 three, no

. each , every مثل Distributive

Possessive أي صفات الملكية وهم (5 My, your, his, her, its, our, your, their, whose this للمفرد القريب ، that للمفرد البعيد ،

Demonstrative صفات الاشارة وهم: these للجمع القريب ، those للجمع البعيد

what, which, whatever, whichever ex : I had to الصفات الموصولة وهم Relative wait for 4 hours, during which I watched a movie. 8) Interrogative what, which وهم

صيغة التفضيل في الظروف والنعوت (الصفات)

The Comparison of adjectives and adverbs [Meena]

عند وضع الظروف والصفات في صيغة التفضيل (المقارنة): _____ في الكلمات الصغيرة (مقطع أو اثنين) نستخدم est أو est فمثلا نقول:

Rich, richer, the richest

لاحظ اضافة er لو واحد أغنى من آخر أو آخرين واضافة est لو واحد أغنى من الكل

--- أما في الكلمات التي تزيد عن مقطعين نستخدم more و most مثل:

Wonderful, more wonderful, the most wonderful

ولاحظ اننا دائما نضع the مع الأفضل

--- وتسمى الكلمة الأصلية (المجردة) positive والثانية تسمى comparative والثالثة تسمى

--- ومايلي هو جدول لبعض الظروف المنتظمة في تفضيلها (في مقارنتها)

The following is a table of comparison of some *regular* adverbs:

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Positive [Meena]	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Quickly	More quickly	Most quickly
Hard	Harder	Hardest
High	Higher	Highest (H.K.)

--- ومايلي هو جدول لبعض الظروف الغير منتظمة في تفضيلها (في مقارنتها)

The following is a table of comparison of some *irregular* adverbs:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Well	Better	Best
Badly	Worse	Worst
Late	Later	Latest (last)
Little	Less (lesser)	Least
Much (many)	More	Most

--- ويوجد بعض الظروف التي لا تأتي في صيغة التفضيل، مثل Completely, immediately --- ويوجد بعض الكلمات التي يمكن أن تستخدم كظروف ويمكن أن تستخدم أيضا كصنفات ، مثل: Fast, cheap, high, short, fine, straight, bright, flat, free, sharp, hard , late , loud , real Ex: A *fast* car runs **fast**.

--- ونلاحظ أن في حالتي ال adverbs وال adjectives : 1) إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي ب \mathbf{Y} قبله حرف متحرك تأخذ \mathbf{er} أو \mathbf{er} كبقية الكلمات ، أما إذا كان هناك حرف ساكن قبل ال \mathbf{y} نحذف ال \mathbf{y} ونضع مكانها \mathbf{I} مثل :

Grey, greyer, greyest / busy, busier, busiest

2) أما إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي بحرف ساكن غير أل y وقبله حرف متحرك ، نضاعف الحرف الأخير ، مثل :big , bigger , biggest / hot , hotter , hottest 3) يمكن استخدام الكلمات التي تعني كمية قبل مقارنة الظروف والصفات ، وذلك مثل الكلمات :

a bit / a little / much / a lot / far (H.K.)

ex: He is much (a lot) richer than her / this watch is much more expensive than the other one / may you walk a bit (a little) more slowly / the discovery was far more dangerous than we thought at first.

وبالنسبة للصفات adjectives

--- أذكر أن الصفات (<u>adjectives)</u> تصف اسماء ، أما الظروف (adverbs) ، كما قلنا تصف أفعال ، مثال : Ex : He speaks <u>perfect</u> Arabic. He speaks Arabic **perfectly** : تصف أفعال ، مثال --- يمكن عمل صفات بكثير من اللوأحق (suffixes) ، وسنكتب بعض الأمثلة وستكون اللواحق إل bold : [Meena بال

wonderful, patient, bored, blackened, reddish, tiresome, metallic, natural, active, friendly, Egyptian, American, Chinese, secondary, partial, interesting.

The following is a table of comparison of some regular adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster [Meena]	Fastest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Friendly	More friendly	Most friendly

Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Interesting	More interesting	Most interesting (H.K.)

--- ومايلي هو جدول ببعض الصفات الغير منتظمة في تفضيلها:

The following is a table of comparison of some irregular adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best (H.K.)
Bad (ill)	Worse	Worst
Little (uncountable)	Less (lesser)	Least
Few (countable)	Fewer	Least
Near	Nearer	Nearest (next)
Much (many)	More	Most
Far	Farther (further)	Farthest (furthest)
Late	Later	Latest (last)
Old	Older (elder)	Oldest (eldest)
Out	Outer (utter)	Outmost (utmost)
Up	Upper	Upmost
In [Meena]	Inner	Inmost (innermost)

Rectangular, correct: ويوجد بعض الصفات التي لا توضع في صيغة التفضيل مثل Sometimes we use two or more adjectives together, ex: Roushdy lives in a *nice new* house . --- بعض الصفات تنتهي ب _ed أو ed مسب الكلام المستخدم Some adjectives end in –ed or –ing like , bored and boring , for we say:

someone is -ed if something (or someone) is -ing, or, if something (or someone) is -ing it makes you -ed, (H.K.)

ex : Zaki is bored with his job . / Zaki's job is boring .

Are you interested in buying a nice house?

Did you meet anyone interesting at the club?

Other adjectives that can end in -ed or -ing are: satisfied, worried, excited, confused, annoyed, astonished, amazed, amused, terrified, depressed, shocked.

ied وهنا أيضا نلاحظ أن الصفات التي تنتهي ب \mathbf{Y} قبله حرف ساكن تتحول إلي \mathbf{v} مثل worried, terrified ، أما الصفات التي تنتهي \mathbf{v} قبله حرف متحرك تبقى كما هي و نضيف لها ed مثل annoyed .

--- Sometimes we use adjectives after some verbs, especially be and get, ex: be patient, be careful, I'm getting hungry. [Meena]

	1) هو أطول منها	
		2) هم يتكلمون انجليزي بسهولة
		3) هذا قميص أبيض جميل
		4) هذا الفستان الأصفر مري ح جدا
		5) هي أكثر صبرا منه
(H.I	(.)	

أكمل الجدول التالي: H.W. Complete the following table

Positive	Comparative [Meena]	Superlative
Fast		
	Better	
		Most
Quickly		

The following is a table of some nouns and their adjectives:

Nouns	المعنى	Adjectives	Nouns	المعنى	Adjectives
Accuracy	دقة	Accurate	Honesty	أمانة	Honest
Aggression	عدوان	Aggressive	Hunger	جوع	Hungry
Anger	غضب	Angry	Joy (H.K.)		Joyful
Anxiety	قلق	Anxious	Kindness	فرح طبية	Kind
Ascetic,	تقشف، ز هد	Ascetic	Length	طول	Long
asceticism					
Bigot, bigotry	متعصب (في الرأي)	Bigoted	Loneliness	وحدة ، وحدانية	Lonely
Boredom	ملل	Bored / boring	Loyalty	وفاء	Loyal
Bravery	شجاعة	Brave	Maturity	نضج أهمية	Mature
Cleverness	ذكاء	Clever	Necessity	أهمية	Necessary
Confidence	ثقة	Confident	Nervousness	عصبية	Nervous
Creation	خليقة	Creative	Outgo	الخروج	Outgoing
Death	موت	Dead	Patience	صبر	Patient
Discipline	نظام ، تهذیب	Disciplined	Popularity	شعبية ، شهرة	Popular
Energy	طاقة	Energetic	Probability	احتمال	Probable
Equality	مساواة	Equal	Rarity	ندرة	Rare
Faithfulness	ثقة	Faithful	Reality	حقيقة ، واقع	Real
Fluency	طلاقة لسان	Fluent	Responsibility	مسئولية	Responsible
Friendliness /	صداقة	Friendly	Selfishness	أنانية	Selfish
friendship					
Happiness	سعادة	Нарру	Shyness	خجل	Shy
Hard-work	شغل بهمة	Hard-working	Stupidity	بلاهة	Stupid
Heat	حرارة	Hot	Thirst	عطش	Thirsty
Height	ارتفاع	High	Wisdom	حكمة	Wise

Tenses [Meena] الأزمنة

--- بالنسبة لل simple

Simple (Simple Tense)			
Present	Past	Future	
I eat	I ate	I shall eat	
You eat	You ate	You will eat	
He (she, it) eats	He (she, it) ate	He (she, it) will eat	
We eat	We ate (H.K.)	We shall eat	
You eat	You ate	You will eat	
They eat	They ate	They will eat	

ونلاحظ (كما قلنا من قبل) ان ال s بتأتي فقط مع he, she, it في ال present فقط.

H.W. Complete the following table like the previous one using verb "Drink". أكمل الجدول التالي مثل السابق مستخدما الفعل "يشرب"

Simple (Simple Tense)

Present	Past [Meena]	Future
I drink	I drank	I shall drink
You drink		
He, she, it		
We		
1		
1		
	ا و هي انه هناك فرق بين	وهنا ملحوظة هامة يجب معرفته

--- وهنا ملحوظه هامه يجب معرفتها وهي انه هناك فرق بين s, es, ies الذين يأتوا مع ال verbs مع he, she, it في ال present ، وبين الذين يأتوا عند جمع الاسماء nouns ، فمثلا :

He (she, it): eats, enjoys, / goes, does, / carries, tries
Pen-pens, toy-toys, / dish-dishes, box-boxes, / factory-factories
ولاحظ في السطرين السابقين ان ال Y تتحول ل ies إذا كان قبلها حرف ساكن فقط ، أما اذا كان
قبلها حرف متحرك تبقى كما هي ونضيف لها s فقط

ا كثر نأخذ أمثلة: (لاحظ ال simple tense أكثر نأخذ أمثلة: (لاحظ ال <u>Key words</u> العنصيح استخدامات ال <u>simple tense</u> العنصيح writes letters to his friends.

<u>Last week</u> she wrote many letters to her friends.

I'll write a letter to him <u>tomorrow</u>. (H.K.)

--- ولعمل أسئلة (وأجوبة) لهذه الجمل السابقة ، تكون بنفس الاسلوب الذي در سناه من قبل

1) Does he always write letters to his friends? / yes, he always writes letters to his friends / yes, he does / no, he doesn't always write --

2) Did she write any letters to her friends? / yes, she wrote some letters to her friends / yes, she did / no, she didn't write any --

3) Will you write a letter to him tomorrow? / yes, I shall / no, I shan't the sun rises مثل facts فهو يتكلم أيضا عن حقائق present simple فهو يتكلم أيضا عن حقائق facts مثل present simple فهو يتكلم أيضا عن حقائق yowel يأخذ ed ينتهي ب y وقبلها وقبلها yowel يأخذ ied مثل play - played ، والفعل الذي ينتهي ب y وقبلها حرف ساكن نلغي ال y ونضع ied مثل carry – carried ، وذلك يشبه تماما ماقلناعن ال Y التي تأتي في نهاية ال verbs و ال nouns

--- وبالنسبة لل simple future يمكن عمله باسلوب آخر (بدون استخدام simple future) وهو يتم ب V.be + going to فنقول مثلا I am going to eat والمقصود بها I'll eat يتم ب V.be + going to فنقول مثلا going to احيانا استخدام الاثنين بدل بعض ، ولكن أحيانا و استخدام الاثنين بدل بعض ، ولكن أحيانا و استخدام المستقبل أو في القريب وأحيانا تستخدم في اثبات النية في عمل شئ في المستقبل أو التخطيط للمستقبل أو في الكلام عن شئ على وشك الحدوث مثل : [It is going to be hot today [Meena] وبين ال continuous (الذي سنشرحه في ال level القادم) ، وهو ان ال going to في going to تكون دائما في going ، أما ال going في ال cont.

تكون دائما في ال verb نفسه ، فنقول مثلا: (أنا آكل الآن) I am going to eat (أنا سآكل) , or , I am eating now (أنا كنت بآكل) I was going to eat (أنا كنت بآكل) , or , I was eating

المبني للمطوم والمبني للمجهول Active and passive

لاحظ ان ال active and passive ليسوا tenses ليسوا active and passive لاحظ ان ال

نحتاج أن نتذكر هنا الجدول الخاص بال personal pronouns وخاصة الجزء الأول فيه حيث نجد مثلا أن "I" تتحول ل me و هكذا .

I	Me (H.K.)
You	You
Не	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
You	You
thev	Them

Tens	es	Active	Passive
Sim.	Pr	He eats apples	Apples are eaten by him
	Pa	I ate an apple	An apple was eaten by me
	Fu	They will eat apples (H.K.)	Apples will be eaten by them

الحرف" *Y*"

Words (verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs) end in "a consonant + y", we change the Y to I, to add es or ed or er or est or ly / but the Y remains the same when we add ing:

 $Ex: country-countries \ / \ study-studies \ / \ apply-applied \ / \ easy-easier-easiest \ / \ heavy-heavily \ / / \ but \ study-studying \ .$

Conversation

At home: Where is dad? / he is in the kitchen / what's he doing? / he is reading / why is he reading in the kitchen? / because Ahmed is watching TV. in the living room.

On the phone: Hello Omar / yes / this is Medhat / oh, hi Medhat / is Ahmed there / no, he is not, he is at the supermarket / ok. I'll call him back later . (H.K.)

--- Hello / hi Ann / is Mary there / sure , hold on she is listening to the radio , Mary , it is for you .

--- Hello John , are you busy? / well I'm eating lunch right now , can I call you back later / sure no problem .

About a trip: Hi Aly, how was your trip, I just talked to George and he said it was really nice / nice! I thought it was awful, the weather wasn't very good, the people weren't friendly, and the hotel wasn't good at all / was the food any good? / Ya it was delicious. (H.K.)

At the airlines office: I'd like to go to New York on Tuesday flight / ok. Madam / what are the departure and arrival times please?

Level 9 [Meena] (H.K.) Tenses [Meena] الأزمنة

بالنسبة للأزمنة سنكتبهم كلهم مع بعض ثم نشرحهم كلهم مع بعض ، وذلك للسهولة ولمقارنة كله ببعض وبالتالي اتقانهم أكثر وللسهولة أكثر سناخذ من ال pronouns معهم كلهم في هذا الجدول التالي "I" فقط ، ثم نستخدم بقية ال pronouns مع بعض التطبيقات . وبرجاء الاهتمام بفهم وحفظ هذا الباب (الفصل) تماما ، لانه هام جدا في المحادثات (وبرجاء الانه مبني عليه كل الأبواب التي تليه في هذا الكتاب . ولاننسي (بل دايما نذكر) أننا دائما سنختصر بعض الكلمات كالآتي : Present = pr. / past = pa. / future = fu. / past participle = p.p. / simple = s. / continuous = cont. / perfect = perf. / verb = v. (H.K.) ملحوظة : ستجد جداول فيها ال past participle (p.p.) ابتداء من صفحة 52

Tenses [Meena]

Simple (H.K.) Pr. I eat (everyday, sometimes, always, usually, often)

بسيط	Pa. Fu.	I ate (yesterday , last night , in the past , ago) I shall eat (tomorrow , next week , later) (H.K.)
Continuous	Pr.	
مستمر	Pa.	I was eating (while, as, when)
<i>V. be</i> +ing	Fu.	I shall be eating (tomorrow, at that time)
Perfect	Pr.	I have eaten (already, just, almost, nearly, since, yet, not
تام		yet, ever, never, now, today)
V. $have + p.p$.	Pa.	I had eaten (before, after, when, until)
	Fu.	I shall have eaten (by) (H.K.)
Perfect continuous	Pr.	I have been eating (for, since)
V.have + been +	Pa.	I had been eating (for, since, before)
ing	Fu.	I shall have been eating (for, on, after)

من الضرورى جدا حفظ هذا الجدول لانه سيفيد كثيرا جدا.

ونلاحظ اننا عندنا 12 زمن (tenses) ، s., cont., perf., perf. cont 12. وكل واحد من هؤلاء الأربعة فيه pr. , pa. , fu. . وبجوار كل واحد بعض كلمات بين قوسين تسمى ال key

مودء الاربعة عنه الم pr. , pa. , in . . و بجوار حل واحد بعض هلمات بين قوسين تسمى ال words وهي الكلمات التي تساعد في تكوين هذا الزمن .
-- ال s. هو بسيط ، ليس فيه اي تعقيدات و لا أي شروط لتركيبه ولذلك سمى بسيط .
-- ال cont . وهو المستمر ، أي أنه فعل مستمر ألآن في ال pr. ، أو كان مستمر في ال pa. أثناء حدوث فعل آخر أو أثناء حدوث فعل آخر أو اثناء حدوث فعل آخر أو مستمر في ال fu أثناء حدوث فعل آخر أو -- ال ru وهو التام ، وهو فعل ، بيتم (بينتهي) أو على وشك الانتهاء الآن ، أو تم (انتهى) أو كان على وشك الانتهاء في الماضي بالمقارنة بفعل آخر أو وقت معين ، أو سيتم (سينتهي) أو سيكون على وشك الانتهاء في المستقبل بالمقارنة بفعل آخر أو وقت معين ، و مدن ت كده ب سيكون على وشك الانتهاء في المستقبل بالمقارنة بفعل آخر أو وقت معين ، و مدن ت كده ب سَيكونِ عِلَي وَشَكَ الْإِنتَهَاءَ فَي المستقبل بالمقارنة بفعل آخر أو وقت معين ويكون تركيبة ب

verb have ثم ال p.p. " (مثل have eaten) . - ال verb have وهو التام المستمر ، وفيه نعرف طول مدة استمرار الفعل وبداية أو نهاية -- ال هذه المدة . في ال pr ما هي مدة استمراره إلي الآن أو متى بدأ ، وفي ال pa . و ال fu . مدة استمراره التي الآن أو متى بدأ ، وفي ال pa . و الله fu . مدة استمراره من أو إلي حدوث فعل آخر أو وقت معين . ويكون تركيبه ب verb have + been ثم ing في نهاية ألفعل (مثل have been eating).

H.W. Complete the table using "drink" and one key word in each sentence

11.W. Complete the table using drink and one key word in each sentence					
Tenses					
Simple	Pr.	They always drink water (H.K.)			
بسيط	Pa.	It			
	Fu.	We			
Continuous	Pr.	She			
مستمر	Pa.	He			
<i>V. be</i> + <i>ing</i>	Fu.	You			
Perfect	Pr.	You			
تام	Pa.	They			
V. $have + p.p$.	Fu.	It			
Perfect continuous	Pr.	We			
V.have + been +	Pa.	He			
ing [Meena]	Fu.	You			

--- والآن سنأخذ أمثلة عن كل زمن (tense) في جداول أخرى مع بقية ال pronouns أو علي هيئة أسئلة وأجوبة لتوضيح كل التفاصيل بقدر الامكان: بالنسبة لل simple تم شرحه.

--- وبالنسبة لل continuous:

Continuous						
Present	Past	Future				
I am eating	I was eating	I shall be eating				
You are eating	You were eating	You will be eating				
He is eating	He was eating (H.K.)	He will be eating				
She is eating	She was eating	She will be eating				
It is eating	It was eating	It will be eating				
We are eating	We were eating	We shall be eating				
You are eating	You were eating	You will be eating				
They are eating	They were eating	They will be eating				

أنا أصلى الآن.I'm praying now

هم كانوا يصلون بالأمس حينما قابلتهم .They were playing yesterday when I met them هي ستكون بتتمشي حينما تأتي غدا 'She will be walking tomorrow when you come

Are you praying now? / Yes, I'm praying now / No, I'm not --Were they playing yesterday when you met them? / Yes, they were playing yesterday when I met them / No, they were not playing --.

Will she be walking tomorrow when I come? / Yes, she will be walking

H.W. complete the following table like the previous one using verb "play" أكمّل الحدول القادم مثل السابق مستخدماً الفعل "بلعب"

	Continuous	مسى مبرق مستم متى مستوى مستم
Present	Past	Future
I am playing (H.K.)		
You		
	He was	
She		
		It will be playing [Meena]
	We	
You		
		They

--- N.B.: The present continuous is also used for the near future (like going to), specially with verbs of movement like "go, come, leave" Ex: Ahmed is coming here next week. / They are leaving for U.S.A. on Friday. --- ويجب ملاحظة أنه توجد بعض الأفعال(verbs) التي لا تأتي في ال continuous أي لانضيف لها ing ومنها: [Meena]

Like, love, believe, hate, see, hear, understand, consist, contain,

possess, belong, resemble, recognize, want.
--- و لابد أن نذكر ما قلناه من قبل و هو انه عند اضافة ing لفعل ينتهي ب e نحذف ال و مثل write - writing ، و عند اضافة ing لفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن قبله vowel ، نضاعف الحرف آلساكن ، مثل get - getting

--- في ال past continuous ، ممكن يكون الفعلين في ال past continuous Ex: While he was reading, the children were playing. (H.K.)

--- وبالنسبة لل perfect

		· periecto : .5
	Perfect	
Present	Past [Meena]	Future
I have eaten	I had eaten	I shall have eaten
You have eaten	You had eaten	You will have eaten
He has eaten	He had eaten	He will have eaten
She's eaten (H.K.)	She had eaten	She will have eaten
It's eaten	It had eaten	It will have eaten
We've eaten	We had eaten	We shall have eaten
You've eaten	You had eaten	You will have eaten
they've eaten	They had eaten	They will have eaten

H.W. complete the following table like the previous one using verb "walk" أكمل الجدول القادم مثل السابق مستخدماً الفعل "يمشي"

Perfect							
Present Past Future							
have walked (H.K.)							

ولعمل أسئلة وأجوبة:

Have you prayed yet? / Yes I've already prayed. / No, I haven't prayed yet. Had she written the report before he came? / Yes, she had written it before he came. / No, she hadn't written it before he came. (H.K.) Shall we have done the homework by 6:00 o'clock? / Yes, we shall have done it by 6:00 o'clock. / No, we shall not have done it by 6:00 o'clock. ونكرر هنا أيضاً ماقلناه في صفحة 47 و هو أن ال perf. هو النّام ، و هو فعل ، بيتم (بينتّهي) أو علي وشك الانتهاء الآن ، أو تم (انتهى) أو كان علي وشك الانتهاء في الماضي **بالمقارنة بفعل آخر** أو وقت معين ، أو سيتم (سينتهي) أو سيكون علي وشك الانتهاء في المستقبل بالمقارنة بفعل آخر أو وقت معين. ويكون تركيبه ب verb have على أنه ([Meena] (have eaten] .

--- بالنسبة لل perfect continuous

Perfect continuous						
Present Past Future						
I've been eating	I had been eating	I shall have been eating				
You've been eating	You had been eating	You will have been eating				
He's been eating	He had been eating	He will have been eating				
She's been eating	She had been eating	She will have been eating				
It's been eating	It had been eating (H.K.)	It will have been eating				
We've been eating	We had been eating	We shall have been eating				
You've been eating	You had been eating	You will have been eating				
They've been eating	They had been eating	They will have been eating				

H.W. complete the following table like the previous one using verb "talk" المابق مستخدما الفعل "يتكلم"

Perfect continuous							
Past	Future						

ولعمل أسئلة وأجوبة:

Have you been playing here since 5:00 o'clock? / Yes. I have been playing here since 5:00 o'clock. / No, I haven't been playing here since 5:00, I've been playing just for half an hour. (H.K.)

Had they been praying for 3 hours before we went there? / Yes, they had been praying for 3 hours before we went there / No, they had not been ----. Will you have been studying here for 5 hours by 10:00 o'clock? / yes, we shall have been studying here for 5 hours by 10:00 o'clock / No, we shall not have been studying ----. [Meenal

<u>H.W.</u> Answer the questions w	vith Yes and No: [Meena]
Is he drinking water now? Yes,	No	,
Has she already eaten? Yes,	No,_	

Have they been praying for an hour now? Yes,
(H.K.) No,
Were you talking when I called her? Yes,
N ₀
Will they have eaten when I come? Yes,
No,
Will you have finished eating when we come? Yes,
No
Do you always drink tea in the morning? Yes,
No,
Will she have been studying for an hour when we go to her?
Yes,
No,

تصريف الأفعال Conjugation of verbs

وهو تحويل الفعل ، إلي الماضي (past) وإلي اسم المفعول (past participle) أو تصريفهم مع ال Ipronouns . [Meena] . وهنا نجد الأفعال المنتظمة (القياسية) (regular verbs) وهي التي تأخذ d أو ed في التصريف الثاني والثالث أي في ال past وفي ال past participle مثل : past participle مثل : pray prayed prayed ، ويوجد الأفعال المغير منتظمة (الشاذة) (irregular verbs) وليس لهم قواعد في تصريفهم مثل : eat ate eaten .

The following is a table of conjugation of some regular verbs(that take d):

	The following is a table of conjugation of some regular veros that take a)							
Regi	Regular verbs (that take "d")				ular verbs	s (that ta	ake " <i>d</i> ")	
Present	المعنى	Past	Past	Present	المعنى	Past	Past	
(infinitive)			participle	(infinitive)			participle	
Advise	ينصح	Advised	Advised	Норе	يرجو	Hoped	Hoped	
Agree	يوافق	Agreed	Agreed	Like	يحب، يفضل	Liked	Liked	
Arrange	يرتب	d	d	Love	يحب	Loved	Loved	
Care	يعتني، يهتم	Cared	Cared	Manage	يدير	d	d	
Continue	يستمر	d	d	Prepare	يحضر، يعد	d	d	
Decide	يقرر	Decided	Decided	Promise	يو عد	d	d	
Deserve	يستحق	d	d	Refuse	يرفض	d	d	
Hate	یکرہ	d	d	Struggle	يصارع	d	d	
Hesitate	يتردد	d	d	(H.K.)			[Meena]	

The following is a table of conjugation of some regular verbs(that take ed):

Regular verbs (that take "ed")			Regular verbs (that take "ed")			ake " <i>ed</i> ")	
Present	المعنى	Past	Past	Present	المعنى	Past	Past
(infinitive)			participle	(infinitive)	5.000		participle

Affect	يؤثر	Affected	Affected	Learn	يتعلم	Learned	Learned
				[Meena]		(learnt)	(learnt)
Afford	يمد ، يقدر	Afforded	Afforded	Need	يحتاج	Needed	Needed
Appear	يظهر	ed	ed	Offend	يعثر	Offended	Offended
Arrest	يقبض على	Arrested	Arrested	Offer	يقدم، يعرض	Offered	Offered
Ask	يسأل	Asked	Asked	Plan	يخطط	Planed	Planed
Attack	يهاجم	Attacked	Attacked	Pretend	يتظاهر	ed	ed
Avoid	يتجنب	Avoided	Avoided	Regret	يندم	ed	ed
Beg	يتوسل	Begged	Begged	Resist	يقاوم	Resisted	Resisted
Blink	يرمش	Blinked	Blinked	Seem	بيدو	Seemed	Seemed
Claim	يطالب ب	Claimed	Claimed	Shop	يتسوق	Shopped	Shopped
Climb	يتسلق	Climbed	Climbed	Slow	يبطئ	Slowed	Slowed
Control	يتحكم	ed	ed	Smell	يشم	Smelled	Smelled
[Meena]						(smelt)	(smelt)
Demand	يطلب	ed	ed	Spell	يتهجى	Spelled	Spelled
			(H.K.)			(spelt)	(spelt)
Discuss	يناقش	ed	ed	Start	بيدأ	Started	Started
Drop	يسقط	Dropped	Dropped	Step	يخطو	Stepped	Stepped
End	ينتهي	Ended	Ended	Stop	يقف	Stopped	Stopped
Expect	يتوقع	Expected	Expected	Switch	ينقل، يشغل	ed	ed
Fail	يسقط، يرسب	Failed	Failed	Threaten	يهدد	ed	ed
Float	يطفو	Floated	Floated	Travel	يسافر	ed	ed
Guess	يخمن	ed	ed	Wait	ينتظر	Waited	Waited
Harvest	يحصد	ed	ed	Want	يريد	Wanted	Wanted
Heat	يسخن	ed	ed	Water	يسقي	ed	ed
Intend	ينو <i>ي</i>	ed	ed	Wish	يتمنى	Wished	Wished

The following is a table of conjugation of some regular verbs (that take ied):

Regula	r verbs	(that take	"ied")	Regula	ar verbs	(that take	"ied")
Present	المعنى	Past	Past	Present	المعنى	Past	Past
(infinitive)		[Meena]	participle	(infinitive)		(H.K.)	participle
Bury	يدفن	Buried	Buried	Reply	يجاوب	Replied	Replied
Carry	يحمل	Carried	Carried	Worry	يقلق	Worried	Worried
Marry	ينزوج	Married	Married	[Meena]			

The following is a table of conjugation of some irregular verbs:

	Irregi	ılar verbi	5		Irregul	lar verbs	
Present (infinitive)	المعنى	Past	Past participle	Present (infinitive)	المعنى	Past	Past Participle
Am, is	يكون	Was	Been	Leave	يترك	Left	Left
(be)				[Meena]			
Are (be)		Were	Been	Lend	يقرض	Lent	Lent
Bear	يحتمل	Bore	Borne	Let	يجعل	Let	Let
Beat	يضرب	Beat	Beat	Lie		Lay	Lain
Become	يصبح	Became	Become	Lie	يكذب	Lied	Lied
Begin	يبدأ	Began	Begun	Lose	يخسر، يفقد	Lost	Lost

1				l s e e			
Bend	يثتي	Bent	Bent	Make	يصنع	Made	Made
Bet	يرِاهن	Bet	Bet	Mean	يعني	Meant	Meant
Bid	يأمر	Bade	Bidden	Meet	يقابل	Met	Met
Bid	یزید	Bid	Bid	Pay	يدفع	Paid	Paid
Bind	يربط	Bound	Bound	Put	يضع	Put	Put
Bite	يعض	Bit	Bitten	Read	يقرأ	Read	Read
Bleed	ينزف	Bled	Bled	Rebuild	يعيد بناء	Rebuilt	Rebuilt
Blow	ينفخ	Blew	Blown	Ride	يركب	Rode	Ridden
Break	يكسر	Broke	Broken	Ring	يرن	Rang	Rung
Breed	يربي	Bred	Bred	Rise	يرتفع، يقوم	Rose	Risen
Bring	يحضر	Brought	Brought	Run	يجري	Ran	Run
Build	يبني	Built	Built	Saw	ينشر	Sawed	Sawn
Burst	يفجر	Burst	Burst	Say	يقول	Said	Said
Buy	يشتري	Bought	Bought	See	یر <i>ی</i>	Saw	Seen
Cast	يلقي "	Cast	Cast	Seek	يبحث	Sought	Sought
Catch	يمسك	Caught	Caught	Sell	يبيع	Sold	Sold
Chide	يوبخ	Chided	Chidden	Send	يرسل	Sent	Sent
Choose	يختار	Chose	Chosen	Set	ينظم، يثبت	Set	Set
Cling	يتعلق،	Clung	Clung	Sew	يخيط	Sewed	Sewn
[Meena]	يلتصق			(H.K.)			
Come	يأتي	Came	Come	Shake	يهز	Shook	Shaken
Cost	يتكلف	Cost	Cost	Shine	يلمع	Shone	Shone
Creep	يزحف	Crept	Crept	Show	يظهر، يفرج	Showed	Shown
Cut	يقطع	Cut	Cut	Shrink	ينكمش	Shrank	Shrunk
Deal	يتعامل	Dealt	Dealt	Shut	يغلق	Shut	Shut
Dig	يحفر	Dug	Dug	Sing	يغني	Sang	Sung
Do	يعمل	Did	Done	Sink	يغطس	Sank	Sunk
Draw	يرسم،	Drew	Drawn	Sit	يجلس	Sat	Sat
(H.K.)	يسحب						[Meena]
Dream	يحلم	Dreamt	Dreamt	Slay	يذبح	Slew	Slain
Drink	يشرب	Drank	Drunk	Sleep	ينام	Slept	Slept
Drive	يسوق	Drove	Driven	Slide	يتزحلق	Slid	Slid
Dwell	يسكن	Dwelt	Dwelt	Smell	يشم	Smelt	Smelt
Eat	يأكل	Ate	Eaten	Sow	يبذر	Sowed	Sown
Fall	يقع	Fell	Fallen	Speak	يتكلم	Spoke	Spoken
Feed	يغذي	Fed	Fed	Speed	يسرع	Sped	Sped
Feel	يشعر	Felt	Felt	Spell	يتهجى	Spelt	Spelt
Fight	يتشاجر	Fought	Fought	Spend	يصرف	Spent	Spent
Find	يجد	Found	Found	Spill	يدلق	Spilt	Spilt
Flee	يهرب	Fled	Fled	Split	يفصل، يشق	Split	Split
Fly	يطير	Flew	Flown	Spread	ينشر	Spread	Spread
Forbear	يرفض/	Forbore	Forborne	Spring	يقفز لأعلى	Sprang	Sprung
	يترفق			[Meena]			
Forbid	يمنع	Forbade	Forbidden	Stand	يقف	Stood	Stood
Forget	ينسى	Forgot	Forgotten	Steal	يسرق	Stole	Stolen
Forgive	يسامح	Forgave	Forgiven	Stick	يلصق	Stuck	Stuck
Freeze	يجمد	Froze	Frozen	Sting	يلذغ	Stung	Stung
Get	يحضر	Got	Got / gotten	Strike	يضرب	Struck	Struck

Give	يعطى	Gave	Given	Strive	يجاهد	Strove	Striven
Go	يذهب	Went	Gone	Swear	يحلف	Swore	Sworn
Grind	يطحن	Ground	Ground	Sweep	یکنس	Swept	Swept
Grow	ينمو	Grew	Grown	Swim	يسبح	Swam	Swum
Hang	يشنق	Hanged	Hanged	Swing	يتأرجح	Swung	Swung
Hang	يعلق	Hung	Hung	Take	يأخذ	Took	Taken
Have	يملك ،	Had	Had	Teach	يعلم	Taught	Taught
	عنده	[Meena]					(H.K.)
Hear	يسمع	Heard	Heard	Tear	يمزق	Tore	Torn
Hide	يخبي	Hid	Hidden	Tell	يقول	Told	Told
Hit	يخبط	Hit	Hit	Think	يفكر	Thought	Thought
Hold	يمسك	Held	Held	Throw	يرمي	Threw	Thrown
Hurt	يضر،	Hurt	Hurt	Wear	يلبس	Wore	Worn
	يجرح						
Keep	يحفظ،	Kept	Kept	Weep	يبكي	Wept	Wept
	يخلي	(H.K.)	-	1		-	-
Kneel	يركع	Knelt	Knelt	Win	يكسب	Won	Won
Know	يعرف	Knew	Known	Write	يكتب	Wrote	Written
Lay	يضع	Laid	Laid				l
Lead	يقود	Led	Led				

--- والآن برجاء ، قبل الانتقال للباب التالي ، اقرأ هذا الباب مرة أخرى حتى لاتنساه أبدا لكي يسهل عليك فهم كثير مما سيأتي.

$\underline{Level~10}~[\text{Meena}]~_(\text{H.K.})$

Active and passive المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمعلوم

لاحظ ان ال active and passive ليسوا tenses ولكنهم اسلوب كلام وفيهم tenses ، أي ان الكلام يكون الفاعل معلوما من هو ، او ان يكون الفاعل مجهولا . أحسن وأسهل طريقة لفهم واتقان ال active and passive voices هي أن نعمل جدول من جدول ال tenses الموجود في صفحة 47 مع تغيير شوية في ال pronouns ومع تكميل جزء في الجملة . ونحتاج أن نتذكر أيضا الجدول الخاص بال personal pronouns وخاصة الجزء الأول فيه حيث نجد مثلا أن "I" تتحول ل ma ، و "he" تتحول ل him و هكذا .

	J mm C C J me J me C
I [Meena] Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
You	You
they	Them

Tense	enses Active		Passive [Meena]
Sim.	Pr	He eats apples	Apples are eaten by him
	Pa	I ate an apple	An apple was eaten by me
	Fu	They will eat apples	Apples will be eaten by them

Con.	Pr	He is eating apples	Apples are being eaten by him
1	Pa	I was eating an apple (H.K.)	An apple was being eaten by me
	Fu	They will be eating apples	Apples will be being eaten by them
Per.	Pr	He has eaten apples	Apples have been eaten by him
1	Pa	I had eaten an apple	An apple had been eaten by me (H.K.)
	Fu	They will have eaten apples	Apples will have been eaten by them
p.c.	Pr	He has been eating apples	Apples have been being eaten by him
1	Pa	I had been eating an apple	An apple had been being eaten by me
	fu	They will have been eating	Apples will have been being eaten by
		apples	them

لاحظ الآتي : An apple (1 مفرد فنتعامل معها كأنها it (أي تأخذ was في ال present)، في حين apples جمع فنتعامل معها كانها they (أي تأخذ are و have في ال will في future). verb يتاع ال passive voice يكون دائما فيه ال passive voice.) بتاع ال

في ال simple يتكون ال passive من passive من simple (.verb be + past participle (p.p

وفي ال continuous يتكون من verb be + being + p.p.

eفي ال Perfect يتكون من verb have + been + p.p. يتكون من verb have + been + p.p. يتكون من verb have + being + p.p. يتكون من perf. Cont وفي ال by me بيكون بدلها by me و انستبدلها ب by me و هكذا .

H.W.Complete the following table like the previous one using verb "drink"

Tens	es	Active	Passive [Meena]
Sim.	Pr	You drink milk	Milk is drunk by you
	Pa	She drank milk (H.K.)	Milk was drunk by her
	Fu	We shall drink milk	
Con.	Pr	You	
	Pa	She	
	Fu	We	
Per.	Pr	You	
	Pa		
	Fu		
p.c.	Pr		
2520	Pa		
	fu		

--- والان لنأخذ جملة أطول فيها مفعولين two objects ، بنفس اسلوب الجدول السابق ، في كل الأزمنة ، وسنجد طريقتين لعمل ال passive

Active (H.K.)	Passive
She tells me stories	Stories are told to me by her
	I am told stories by her
I told them a story	A story was told to them by me
1	They were told a story by me
They will tell us stories	Stories will be told to us by them

	We shall be told stories by them
She is telling me stories	Stories are being told to me by her
	I am being told stories by her (H.K.)
I was telling them a story	A story was being told to them by me
	They were being told a story by me
They will be telling us stories	Stories will be being told to us by them
	We shall be being told stories by them
She has told me stories [Meena]	Stories have been told to me by her
	I have been told stories by her
I had told them a story (H.K.)	A story had been told to them by me
	They had been told a story by me
They will have told us stories	Stories will have been told to us by them
	We shall have been told stories by them
She has been telling me stories	Stories have been being told to me by her
	I have been being told stories by her (H.K.)
I had been telling them a story	A story had been being told to them by me
	They had been being told a story by me
They will have been telling us stories	Stories will have been being told to us by them
	We shall have been being told stories by them

ونلاحظ ان هذا الجدول هو نفسه الجدول السابق له ، ولكن فقط أضفنا فيه to me أو to to me

two objects يأخذ tell يأخذ two objects ، يوجد أيضا أفعال أخرى مثله ، ومنهم give, ask, send, show, teach, pay

Ex: The men were *paid* 500\$ by him to do the job. [Meena]

I was given two hours by him to make my decision.

--- كما نلاحظ اننا من الممكن في كل الأزمنة في الجملة الثانية في ال passive لا نكتب " by --" و هذا لان عدم كتابتها لن يغير شئ في الموضوع طالما انه مفهوم من هو الفاعل أو طالما انه لن يهمنا من هو الفاعل .

H.W.Complete the following table like the previous one using verb "teach"

the the previous one using verb teach
Passive
English is taught to you by him.
You are taught Eng. by him (H.K.)
Eng. was taught to them by us
Eng. is being taught to you by him

]	

--- وهذه بعض أمثلة أخرى.

The room looks nice, somebody has cleaned it

The room looks nice, it has been cleaned (by somebody)

The room looked nice, somebody had cleaned it

The room looked nice, it had been cleaned (by somebody)

والان لنأخذ بعض أمثلة من الجداول السابقة مع استخدام key words

--- Every Sunday she tells them some short stories =

Every Sunday some short stories are told to them by her

--- While he was writing the letter, they came =

They came while the letter was being written by him

--- By 6:00 o'clock, I'll have told them a story =

By 6:00 o'clock a story will have been told to them by me

--- He has been writing the report to his manager for an hour now =

The report to the manager has been being written by him for an hour now.

- --- The new hotel will be opened next month (H.K.)
- --- That house is going to be painted after a week
- --- leave him, he wants to be left alone

--- أحيانا نستخدم الكلمات <u>should, must, ought to</u>مع الأزمنة وال active and passive:

--- Someone *should* have cleaned the house last Friday

The house *should* have been cleaned last Friday

--- Somebody *must* have stolen her car

Her car <u>must</u> have been stolen [Meena]

--- They *ought to* have cancelled the meeting

The meeting ought to have been cancelled

--- كلمة born دايما تأتى في ال passive

Where were you born? I was born in Cairo

How many babies are born in this hospital everyday?

: active and passive في ال ing استخدام

I don't like people telling me what to do

I don't like being told what to do

It is said / He is said to : الفرق بين

It is said that he is 90 years old / He is said to be 90 years old.

It is **believed** that Noha eats one meal a day / Noha is believed *to eat* one meal a day. (H.K.)

It is **expected** that the strike *will begin* tomorrow / The strike is expected *to begin* tomorrow.

It is reported that two people were killed / Two people are reported to have been killed.

عند عمل شئ :

Magdy repaired the roof yesterday (he did it himself)

Magdy had the roof repaired .. (he got someone else to do it)

وبنفس اسلوب الجملة الثانية ، يمكن أن نكتب الجمل التالية :

	Have	Object	Past part.	
We are	having	the house	painted	at the moment
Where did you	have	your hair (H.K.)	done?	
Roushdy has just	had	a telephone	installed	in his flat
I want to	have	my photograph	taken	

<u>Coversation</u>: When will she fix her car? / It can't be fixed by just one person / Will you help her? / she will be helped by her brother.

The following is a table of some verbs with their meanings, nouns and

their adjectives:

Present	المعنى	Nouns [Meena]	Adjectives
(infinitive			
)			
Act	يعمل، يمثل	Action, actor,	Acting, active
Affect	يؤثر	Effect	Effective
Amaze	یدهش	Amazement	Amazed / amazing
Apostate	يرتد عن العقيدة		Apostate
Bear		Bearing (H.K.)	Bearable
Beat	يضرب	Beat / beating	Beaten
Blacken	يسود		Black
Bleed	ينزف		Bleeding
Blow	ينفخ	Blow / blowing	Blown
Bow	يحني، ينحني	Bow / bowing Break / breakage	Bowing
Break	يكسر	Break / breakage	Broken
Build	يبني	Builder / building	Built / built-up
Care	يعتم	Care	Careful
Choose		Choice / choiceness	Choice / chosen
Come	يأتي	Coming	Coming [Meena]
Compete	ينافس	Competition	Competitive
Correct	يصحح	Correction, corrector Difference	Correct
Differ			Different (H.K.)
Do	يعمل	Doing	Done
Eat	يأكل	Eater	Eatable / uneatable
Encourage	يشجع	Encouragement / courage	Encouraging / courageous
Entertain	يسلي	Entertainment	Entertaining

Exchange	Excha يبدل	nge	Exchangeable
Excite	Excite يثير	ment	Excited / exciting
Fly (H.K.)	Fly / fl يطير	lying	Flying
Forgive	Forgiv بسامح	er / forgiveness	Forgiving
Grow		th / grower	Grown / grown-up
Infect	Infecti يعدي	on	Infectious
Inform	Inform يبلغ	nation	Informative
Lose	Loser يخسر	/ loss	Lost
Make	/ Make یصنع	make-up / maker / making	Made / made-up
Marry	Marria يتزوج	ıge	Married
Organize		ization	Organized
Perfect Slake	Perfec يجعله	tion / perfectionist	Perfect
، يتمرن Practice	Practic يمارس	ce	Practical
Pride	Pride يفتخر		Proud
Read	/ Read یقرأ	reader / reading	Readable / Unreadable
Redden	Red يحمر		Red
Regulate	Regula ينظم	ation / regularity	Regular
Rise	/ Rise یقوم	rising	Risen
Save (.H.I	لنقذ (X) ينقذ		Safe
Write		writing	Written

The following is a table of some verbs with their meanings, past, past participle, nouns and their adjectives:

Verb	المعنى	Past	Past participle	Noun	Adjective
Accuse	يتهم (H.K.)	Accused	Accused	Accusation, accuser	Accusing
Adapt	يتكيف	Adapted	Adapted	Adaptation, adapter	Adaptable
Adopt	يتبنى	Adopted	Adopted	Adoption, adoptionism	Adaptive
Adultery	يزني، يفسق	Committed	Committed	Adultery, adulteration	Adulterous
(commit)		adultery	adultery	Adulterer, adulteress	
Advise	ينصح	Advised	Advised	Advice, adviser, advisor,	Advisable,
				advisability	advisory
Advocate	يشفع، يحامي	d	d	advocate	[Meena]
Afflict	يصيب، يؤذي	ed	ed	Affliction	Afflicted
Amaze	يدهش		d	Amazement	Amazing
Anoint	يمسح، يدهن		ed	Anointing, anointment	Anointed
Appoint	یعین، پرسم		ed	Appointment	
Bear	يحتمل/ تحبل	Bore	Borne	Bearing	Bearable
Beatify	يطوب	ied	ied	Beatification	Beatified
Beget	يولد (للذكور)،	Begot	Begotten	Begetting	(H.K.)
[Meena]	ينجب				
Believe	يؤمن	d	d	Believer, belief	Believable
Bestow	يو هب، يمنح يخون	ed	ed	Bestowal	
Betray		ed	ed	Betrayal, betrayer	
Betroth	يخطب	ed	ed	Betrothal	
Bind	يربط	Bound	bound		
Blame	يلوم، يؤنب	ed	ed	Blame	Blameful, blameless, blameworthy
Blaspheme	يجدف	ed	ed	Blasphemy, blasphemer	
Bless	يبارك	ed	ed	Blessedness, blessing	Blessed,

L .				~	blessing
Bound	يحدد (يعطي حدو د)	ed	ed	Boundary, boundlessness	Boundless
Breathe		d	d	Breath, breather	Breathless
Cast		Cast	Cast	Cast, casting	Cast
Catechize		d	d	Catechism, catechist	
(H.K.)	والجواب			,	
Celebrate	يحتفل	d	d	Celebration, celebrity	Celebrated
Chasten,	يؤدب	ed,	ed,	Chastening, chastisement	Chaste
chastise	. 3.	d	d	8,	
Chase	يطارد	d	d	Chase	
Circumcise	يختن		d	Circumcision	Circumcised
Comfort	يعزي، يريح		ed	Comfort, comforter	Comfortable
Command		ed	ed	Command, Commandment,	Commanding
	•			Commander, Commandant	δ
Confess	يعترف، يقر	ed	ed	Confessant, Confessor,	Confessed
		[Meena]		Confession	(H.K.)
Consecrate	يكرس،		d	Consecration	Consecrated
	يخصص				
Contribute	مساهمة، عطاء	d	d	Contribution, contributor	Contributory
Corrupt	يفسد	ed	ed	Corruption, corrupter,	Corrupt
			[Meena]	corruptness	•
Create	يخلق	d	d	Creator, creation, creature	Creative
Do	يعمل	Did	Done	Doer	Done
Darken	يغمق، يظلم	ed	ed	Darkness, dark	Dark
Deafen	يغمق، يظلم يجعله أصم	ed	ed	Deafness	Deaf
Die	يموت	d	d	Death	Dead
Deepen		ed	ed	Depth, deepness	Deep
Defile	ينجس		d	Defilement	Defiled
Deliver	ينقذ / يسلم	ed	ed	Deliverer, delivery,	Delivered
(H.K.)				deliverance	
Descend		ed	ed	Descendents, descent	
Divorce	يطلق	d	d	Divorce, divorcee	Divorced
Donate	يهب، يتبرع		d	Donator, donation	
Elect		ed	ed	Elector, election	Elect, electoral
Enchant	يسحر، يشعوز	ed	ed	Enchanter, enchantress,	Enchanting,
		_		enchantment	enchanted
Fast		ed	ed	Fast, fasting	
Forgive	يغفر، يسامح	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiveness	Forgiven,
_				(H.K.)	forgiving
Free	يحرر		d	Freedom	Free
Guide	يرشد ·		d	Guide, guidance	
Leaven		ed	ed	Leaven	Leavened
Legalize		d	d	Legality, legalism,	Legal
1:	شرعي		.1	legalization	Timing 11
Live	يحيا، يُعيش	d	d	life, living	Living, live,
		a	a	I area larvan	alive
Love	يحب يتأمل	d	d	Love, lover	Loving, lovely
Meditate		d	d	Meditation	Meditative Ministerial
Minister Offend		ed ed	ed ed	Minister, ministry Offence, offense, offender	Ministerial Offenders
Onena	يعر ، يصايق	cu	eu	Offence, offense, offender	Offencless, offensive
1					OHEHSIVE

Oppress	يظلم	ed	ed	Oppression, oppressor	Oppressive
Praise	يسبح	d	d	Praise	Praiseworthy
					praising
Pray	يصلي	ed	ed	Prayer	Prayerful
Proceed	ينبثق، يتقدم	ed	ed	Procession, proceedings	Processional
Prophesy	يتنبأ	ied	ied	Prophecy, prophet,	Prophetic,
				prophetess	prophetical
Reform	يصلح	ed	ed	Reformist, reformation	Reformed
Represent	يمثل، ينوب	ed	ed	Representation,	Representative
				representative	
Reveal	يعلن	ed	ed	Revelation	Revealing,
	(.H.K)				revealed
Revive	ينهض	d	d	Revival	Revived
Revise	يراجع	d	d	Revision	Revised
Symbolize	يرمز	d	d	Symbol, symbolism,	Symbolic,
(H.K.)				symbolization	symbolical
Terrorize	یر هب، یفز ع	d	d	Terror, terrorism, terrorist	Terrorist
Vote	ينتخب	d	d	Vote, voter, voting	Voting, votive

Level 11 [Meena] (H.K.)

(لو (الشرطية Conditional If

ببساطة جدا نقول: 1) انه لو جزء الجملة بعد if كان في ال present يكون النصف الثاني ب will ، ويكون المقصود كلام عن المستقبل (وليس الحاضر) ، مثل

If he prays , you will succeed.

2) ولو نصف الجملة بعد if كان في ال past يكون النصف الآخر ب would ، ويكون المقصود كلام عن الحاضر (وليس الماضي) ، مثل

If he prayed , you would succeed.

(or / past perf. cont في ال if في ال if ولو نصف الجملة بعد if في ال if ولو نصف الجملة بعد would have + past participle الآخر ب Would have + past participle ، ويكون الزمن المقصود هو الماضي ، مثل الآخر ب If he had prayed , you would have succeeded.

If he had been praying, you would have succeeded.

H.W. Complete the sentences: [Meena]
f she eats, they
f we bought the house, he
f you had done it, he
f he had been working, she

--- هذه هي القواعد الثلاثة الرئيسية ، أما خلاف ذلك فيمكن التكلم بحسب سياق الكلام وبحسب مايفهم السامع ، أو ممكن القول ان خلاف ذلك يسمى open condition أو كلام مفتوح في حرية التكلم بحسب مايفهم السامع ، وفي ال open condition حقائق ثابتة ، وذلك مثل :

If you are right , I'm wrong

--- ومايلي أمثلة أخرى على القواعد الثلاثة الرئيسية :

If he goes to the club tomorrow, I'll meet him.

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If I were you, I would pray every time. (H.K.)
If he had informed the police, he would not have been killed.
    ونلاحظ أن في كل هذه الجمل ، أي دائما مع if يمكن أن نأتي بالجزُّء الأخير من الجملة أو لا
                                                   وتكون if في الجزء الأخير ، مثل
I'll meet him if he goes to the club tomorrow.
   ونلاحظ اننا في الجملة الثانية استخدمنا were مع if نمكن أن نستخدم were مع
   كل الضمائر (pronouns) بدل التصريف العادي ل   verb be  ، ولكن ممكن أيضا نستخدم
                                                            التصريف العادي، فمثلا
                                                                  يمكن أن نقول ``
               .If he were at home, he would help her
                                                   وَأَيضًا يَمَكنَ أَن نقولُ
ولعمل أسئلة ب if تكون كالآتي :
               .If he was at home, he would help her
--- 1) What will you do if you have a lot of money? I'll buy a car.
2) What would you do if you had a lot of money? I'd buy a car. (H.K.)
3) What would you have done if you had had a lot of money? I would have
bought a car.
--- 1) If you have a lot of money, will you buy a car?
Yes, I will buy a car. No, I won't buy a car.
2) If you had a lot of money, would you buy a car?
Yes, I would. No, I wouldn't. [Meena]
3) If you had had a lot of money, would you have bought a car? Yes, I'd
have bought a car. No, I wouldn't have bought a car.
   --- وكما قلنا من قبل ، الزمن المقصود في نمرة (1) هو المستقبل وفي نمرة (2) هو الحاضر
                                وفي نمرة (3) هو الماضي .
--- وأذكر الاختصارات التي تكلمنا عنها من قبل وهي :
   I would اختصار I will not . 3) I'd اختصار I shall . 2) I won't اختصار I l'll(1
                                                                واختصار I had.
<u>H.W.</u> Answer the questions with Yes and No:
If he has good health, will he help her?
                                   ___ No, __
If they prayed a lot, would she give you some help?
If we had prayed, would they have succeeded? [Meena]
Yes, ______No, ___
     وممكن استخدام unless بدل "if not" فيكون كل شئ كما هو ، نفس القواعد ونفس
                                                                  المعنى ، أمثلة :
If he doesn't work hard, they won't pay him.
Unless he works hard, they won't pay him.
If he didn't go out, we would visit him. (H.K.)
Unless he went out, we would visit him.
If I hadn't visited your brother, I wouldn't have seen you.
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Unless I had visited your brother, I wouldn't have seen him.

--- وأحيانا unless تعني 'except if' مثل: Sheriff can't hear unless you shout --- ويمكن أيضا استخدام could , might مع if بدل من would :

We could go out if it stopped raining.

She could get a job more easily if she could type.

We might have won if we'd played better. (we'd = we had)

If the weather hadn't been so bad, we could have gone out.

--- واذا أضفنا only بعد if يظل كل شئ كما هو ، ولكن يكون المقصود هو التمني (تمني حدوث الشئ) ، وهذا سندرسه مع wish في الصفحة القادمة ، ولكن كمثال : If *only* he was at home, he would help her.

Wishes [Meena] (and if only)

[1] If the wish is in the future, we use present simple tense after "wish" . Ex.: It will rain tomorrow, I wish it doesn't rain.

[2] If the wish is in the present simple (or present continuous), we use past tense after "wish" (H.K.)
Ex: 1) I am short, I wish (if only) I was tall (I wish I wasn't short)

2) I don't have a nice watch, if only I had this watch.

3) He always comes late, if only he would come early.

4) Omar and Aly are shouting, their father wishes they would stop arguing.

5) It is raining hard, I wish it would stop raining.

--- 6) If the wish is fulfilled, there would be a consequence.

ex: We live far away from the beach, I wish we lived near the beach all the time, then I could swim everyday.

[3] If the wish is in the past, we use past perfect tense after "wish"

Ex: 1) He ate too much, he wishes he hadn't eaten too much. 2) She came late, I wish she would've come early. [Meena]

--- 3) *If the wish was fulfilled*, there would have been a consequence.

Ex: Í didn't know that Mary was ill, I wish I'd (I had) known that she was ill, then I'd (I would) have gone to see her. (H.K.)

(بمعنى التمني وليس بمعنى محبة) (-- love to / like to (would --) 1) I'd love to get a car. 2) I'd like to apply to work as

3) She would like to buy a house.

لاحظنا من كل ماسبق ، إن ال tenses مع ال conditional if ، شبيهة ب wish أو - المستقبل المستقبل الفعل بعد fi أو wish أو (if only : 1) في الحاضر يكون الزمن الذي يقصده المتكلم هو المتكلم في الماضي يكون الزمن الذي يقصده المتكلم هو الماضر . 3) وعندما يكون الفعل بعدهم في ال past perfect يكون الزمن الذي يقصده المتكلم هو الحاضر . 3) وعندما يكون الفعل بعدهم في ال الماضي، وهذه أمثلة أخرى للتوضيح:

I didn't know that you were ill. If I'd known that you were ill, I'd have

gone to see you. I didn't know that you were ill. *I wish (if only) I'd known* that you were ill, then I'd have gone to see you.

ولتجميع كله في أمثلة واحدة متشابهة :
1) If he goes to the club tomorrow, I'll meet him.
Unless he goes to the club tomorrow, I'll not meet him.
I wish (if only) he goes to the club tomorrow, then I'll meet him.
2) If I were you, I would pray every time. (H.K.)
Unless I were you, I would not pray every time.
I wish (if only) I were you, then I would pray every time.
3) If he had informed the police, he would not have been killed.
Unless he had informed the police, he would have been killed. I wish (if only) he had told the police, then he would not have been killed.
H.W. complete the following
If they went home, she would see them
Unless
I wish (if only)
<u>ملحوظ</u> ة: يجب التمييز بين if only التي تعني wish وبين only if التي تعني as long as , or , provided that , or , providing that you may use my car as long as (but only if) you drive carefully.
<u> خطابات Letters</u> [Meena
وسنكتب جواب تقديم على عمل ، و هو بالطبع يكون مرفق لل "السيرة الذاتية" أي ال "resume" (أو ال "C. V") ، وقد تختلف الصيغة قليلا ولكن الأكثر استخداما هو :
Dear sir or Madam, I would like to apply for (to work
for) Sincaraly yours
Sincerely yours Magdy Youssef
ممكن نبدأ ب Dear Sir (Dear Madam), (H.K) بأي واحدة مما يأتي : وممكن نختم بدل sincerely yours بأي واحدة مما يأتي : وممكن أن نضع على الشمال فوق Dear sir ، عنوان المستلم (المرسل إليه) وممكن أيضا نضع التاريخ على اليمين أعلى من Dear sir وممكن أيضا نضع sincerely yours أو بدائلها، على اليسار، ونضع تحتهم الوظيفة
او الرببة الحالية Job fitle وممكن في أول سطر تحت Dear sir نكمل بكتابة الوظيفة المطلوبة ورقم اعلانها. نلخص كل ما فات بانه من الممكن أن يكون الجواب كالآتي:
أو الرتبة الحالية Job title وممكن في أول سطر تحت Dear sir نكمل بكتابة الوظيفة المطلوبة ورقم اعلانها وممكن في أول سطر تحت Dear sir نكمل بكتابة الوظيفة المطلوبة ورقم اعلانها تلخص كل ما قات بانه من الممكن أن يكون الجواب كالآتي:

Dear Sir or Madam,
I would like to apply to work for (جهة العمل) , as a "Construction Engineer", Job announcement # 1234
Construction Engineer, 500 announcement # 1254
Respectfully yours Magdy Youssef Project manager

السيرة الذاتية <u>Resume (C.V.)</u> [Meena]

لاحظ انه يمكن كتابة "C. V." في العنوان بدل resume . وعادة تكون السيرة الذاتية كالآتي :

Interests and skills:

H.W. There is a job vacancy for an accountant, and you want to apply, write your C.V. and the attached letter.

Street directions: Excuse me, how can I get to ABC club? / go straight ahead, make left at this coming square, then turn right on the second street, it'll be on your left hand side.

Eating: I'll have big breakfast this morning / what will you have for breakfast? / bread and butter and fried eggs with sausages / tea or coffee? / tea with milk please. (H.K.)

Everyday life: Have the children left for school, honey?/yes, they have, darling. I'm going to make the beds and clean the living room./ and I'll help some before going to work/oh yes, you must hurry, the traffic is very heavy today.

- -- How about going out for a walk after dinner? / that is fine and tomorrow we'll go to see some friends.
- -- It's bedtime / not yet dad / ok., come, take off your clothes and put on your pajamas.
- -- Where is he? / At the bank / where is the bank? / on 33 Ramses st.
- -- That is a nice watch, where is it from, Japan? / No, from Italy.
- -- Good morning mother / good morning son / where are my sandwiches? / come and have breakfast at the table, it is better for your health.
- -- Are you going downtown tomorrow? / Yes, I am / may you get a train ticket for I'll be working many hours all this week. / ok.
- -- Now that the school year has come to an end, how will you spend the summer vacation? / I'll go to U.S.A / who are you going to visit there? / my family.
- -- Do you want me to bring you anything for lunch? / No, thanks I had eaten a sandwich before I left home.
- -- Have you ever been to London? / Yes, I went there once and I have travelled to U.S. many times.
- -- Are Ahmed and George doing their homeworks? / no, they aren't / what are they doing? / they are playing on the computer / since when? / they have been doing this since six o'clock (for 3 hours now).

Comprehension: The concept of love

The best thing in the world is to love God and love everyone through or within our love for God.

It is great to love our parents, life partener, children, friends, and everyone, and even our enemies. We should love them as we said, through and within our love to God. Therefore, love should be wise and spiritual, for there are kinds of false love that may cause harm and may destroy a lot of things. True love wants always to give as to receive. What may false love cause?

What is the greatest thing?	

About the following topic: Virtues and vices with other concepts.

- 1) Write a **dialogue** between you and one or more of your friends (at least 5 lines).
- 2) Write an essay (at least 7 lines).

Level 12 [Meena] _(H.K.)

Direct and Indirect Speech

سندرسه في الثلاث حالات: 1) Statements (2) Questions (3) Commands (1 يكون حسب الجدول الآتى : وببساطة نقول ان التحويل من ال direct لل indirect يكون حسب الجدول الآتى :

	. <u> </u>	
	Direct [Meena]	Indirect
1	Present (simple, continuous)	Past (simple, continuous)
2	Will (H.K.)	Would
3	Past simple or present perfect	Past perfect
4	Would + infinitive(المصدر)	Would have + past participle
5	(حقيقة أو واقع) Fact	Stays the same (تبقى كما هي)

وبعض الكلمات يتم تغيير ها أيضا من ال direct لل indirect كالآتى:

- + This that / these those / here there / now then (at that time) / come go, go go, came-went, went-went / ago before / today that day / tomorrow the next day, the day after , the following day / yesterday the day before, the previous day / may might . [Meena] وبالنسبة للكلمات الآتية تظل كما هي :
- Must, might, could, would, should, ought
 - والأمثلة التالية توضح هذه القواعد (الأمثلة التالية مرتبة حسب ترتيب القواعد في الجدول السابق):
- 1) Statements (said to -- / told -- that)
- 1) Mark said to me, "I am learning French" direct
- He told me that he was learning French indirect (reported)
- 2) He said to Mary, "I will *come* tomorrow"
- He told Mary that he would go the next day.
- 3) He said to me, "I finished my work"
- He told me that he had finished *his* work.

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4) He said, "If I had the money, I would buy a house". He said that if he had had the money he would have bought a house. 5) When what is said is a fact, it remains the same. He said, "The triangle has 3 sides" (H.K.) He said that the triangle has 3 sides.
2) Questions (said to / asked - if, asked, wanted to know) Roushdy said, "What time do the banks close?" He wanted to know what time the banks closed John said to me, "Are you playing now?" He asked me if I was (were) playing at that time The policeman said to us, "Where are you going?" He asked us where we were going "Did you speak French?" He said to me. He asked me if I had spoken French. 3) Commands (said to / ordered to , requestedto , asked to) He said to me, "Go away" He ordered me to go away [Meena] He said to him, "Play the piano, please" He requested him to play the piano He said to them, "Don't shut the door" He asked them not to shut the door.
All the previous examples are when what was said, was in the past (said to), but if the act is in the present (say) or in the future (will say), the sentence does not change. Ex: 1) He says, "This work is too difficult" He says that this work is too difficult. (H.K.) 2) He will say, "This work is too difficult" He will say that this work is too difficult.
H.W. rewrite the following sentences in the indirect form: [Meena] 1) They said "We are students" / They 2) He said "I'll be playing football tomorrow"
3) She said "I've just finished"
7) I said to him "Go away"

N.B.: 1) It is always better to use the direct speech, than the indirect speech.

2) It's not always necessary to change the verb when we change the direct into the indirect speech (the reported speech) especially if we are reporting (saying) something and we feel that it is still true or still happening: (H.K.)

Ex: Ahmed said "I want to go to Egypt"

Ahmed said (that) he wants (or wanted) to go to Egypt.

Zaki said "I woke up feeling ill and so I stayed in bed"

Zaki said (that) he woke (or had woken) up feeling ill and so he stayed (or had stayed) in bed.

كلمات متشابهة وتوضيح الفروق بينها في جمل: (ضروري محاولة وضع كل منهم في جملة أخرى) . (طروري محاولة وضع كل منهم في جملة أخرى)

Above / over: who live in the flat above you? / the lamp is over the desk Near / beside / next to: our house is near the sea / we sit beside each others / our house is next to the bank. [Meena]

Below / under (underneath): the temperature is below freezing point / put it under the table (H.K.) [Meena]

In front of / opposite / before: behave in a better way before the children / our house is opposite the bank / put matters before God in prayers

Too / enough (too comes before the adjective but enough comes after it):

Magdy is too young to go to school

Magdy can't go to school this year because he is not old enough.

May / might: might is the past of may, and sometimes it is used when there is less possibility, and also for politeness.

Ex: Where is your brother today? he may be at work.

What is he doing now? He might be watching TV. **Should (ought to) / must**: [Meena]

المفروض (يستحسن) تعملها "You should (ought to) do it

You must do it الازم تعملها

Deed / work / job / occupation /

مهنة الانسان التي درسهاأو / profession (مهنة الحياة العملية للانسان): تدرب عليها:

Ex: repent of your evil deeds / he wants to finish his work now / he wants to get a good fulltime job / what is your occupation? I'm a doctor / he started his career 3 years ago / teaching is a profession.

Leave / stop / forsake (leave forever) / quit (stop and leave) :

Ex: she left her book on the desk / you must stop this loud noise / they all forsook him after he had become poor / he quit smoking **Speak / talk**:

Ex: do you speak English / speak good things / it is I who speak / I'll not talk much with you because I have something to do / this is he whom you need to talk to .

Like / as: (*like* is followed by a noun or a pronoun / *as* is followed by subject + verb)

Ex: It is *like* the other one / *like me* (you, him, her, it, us, them) / *like this* (that, these, those) / *like* someone (or something)

Write it as it is / just as I told you / stay as you are / as usual / as you know.

NB. Sometimes we also put a noun after as: 1) when we talk about someone's job, or 2) how we use something

Ex: 1) He worked as a bus driver. 2) This hotel was used as a hospital. "A few", "many" and "a lot of" are used with countable plural nouns, ex: she bought a few pens

"A little", "much" and "a lot of" are used with uncountable nouns ex: please, I need a little rest.

Things to know

in case of / علشان لو in case

After "in case" comes "subject + verb", but after "in case of" comes "noun" --- He wears two watches in case one of them stops.

We bought more food in case they came.

We rang the bell again *in case* they hadn't heard the first time.

--- *In case of* emergency, telephone this number.

الفرق بين while وبين

After while comes "subject + verb", but after during comes "noun"

Ex: He ate while he was watching TV.

He ate during the film [Meena]

استخدامات بعض الكلمات: استخدامات كلمة ''need'

I need to rest. / I needed to rest / the house needs cleaning I don't need to rest / I didn't need to rest / the house doesn't need cleaning [Meena]

I needn't rest / I needn't have rested (it wasn't necessary but I rested) / the house needn't cleaning.

استخدامات كلمة "mind":

Keep (bear, have) in mind to do it tomorrow

Keep (set) your mind on your work.

Turn (put) your mind to it.

She took her mind off her sorrow

Have you made up your mind yet? No, I'm still in two minds about it He is out of his mind (he's mad)

I'm sorry, I broke the bottle. Never (don't) mind, we'll get another one.

Conversations:

At the airport: I'd like to check in for flight number 758 that is going to London / ok., may I have your ticket and passport? / sure, here you are / thanks, the boarding time is ten fifteen, and here is your boarding pass / thank you.

The customs: Which is your luggage? / this is my luggage, two suitcases and a handbag / have you anything to declare? / yes I have a mobile phone and some presents.

Ordering goods from a supermarket: Yes, please, I'd like some goods to be sent to my home / sure sir, can I take your home address / yea, I live in 33 Rameses St., second floor appartment # 4 / good, and what would you like? / I need a bottle of milk, three kilos of rice, one coffee creamer medium size and a bag of sugar.

Tourism: Where are you from ? / I'm from Cairo, Egypt / oh, that's great, I'd love to visit Egypt sometime / you're very welcome, and you'll find good hospitality from all Egyptians there

At the railway station: Can I help you? / yes please, I'd like a ticket to Aswan / what day and time? / next Monday at 7:00 am. (in the morning) / first or second class? / first class / ok. here you are / thank you / you're very welcome. (H.K.)

At the doctor's clinic: Doctor, my eyes hurt me much / how long have you had this? / for about a week now / don't worry, let me see / they get red especially when I use the computer / I'll give you eye drops, you should use it two times a day and everything will be ok. / Thank you.

Comprehension: How to spend leisure time:

Leisure time can be useful or harmful. Among the useful things that suits leisure time, to those who can read and like reading, is to read. It is important to choose such a reading that is useful for building your personality intellectually, spiritually and socially

Another method is listening, listen to your father and mother, to friends, to cassette tapes and to the T.V., but in all this you should choose useful things for you.

No objection at all to getting some entertainment, amusement, rest or relaxation, for all these things are also useful and no one can continuously concentrate, be serious, or be in tension all the time.

To summarize the whole matter, everything can be useful to me if I do it the right way, in the right place and in the best time.

Is there a problem of getting some rest?
What is useful for us?
Is reading useful to everyone?

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About: How can we, easily, learn and be excellent at English
1) Write a dialogue between you and one or more of your friends (at least 7 lines).
2) Write an essay (at least 10 lines).

Speaking English : [Meena] Now, after you have studied this book by heart and have memorized everything in it, can you speak, read and write English good? / yes, sure, not only good but very good, now I'm excellent and brilliant at English / could you make up your own conversations as you need in your daily life? / of course / will you help others learning English? / sure, I will / will you do this honestly / Yes, I promise to do it honestly, so that God may also help me when I'm in need / very good, you are a good person, may God be with you / and also with you sir / thank you / thank you sir very much.