Direct and Indirect speech المباشر والغير مباشر

الكلام المباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر هن المتكلم نفسة ، ويوضع بين علامتى تنصيص"..........."

-She Said," I like tennis" (مباشر)
- She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص اخر

1- statement الجمل الخبرية

لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الاتى :

١- تبقى said كما هى ويمكن نستخدم(promised/explained)
٢- نحول said to ألى told
٣- نحذف الاقواس
٤- نربط بـ that ، اويمكن حذفها
٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

انتبه

فاعل القول + فاعل + فعل ماضى + **said/explained (that)**
فاعل القول + مفعول + فاعل + فعل ماضى + **told**

٦-

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

* I ☞. he / she ════ me ☞.. him / her ════ my ☞.. his / her
* We ☞.. they ════ us ☞... them ════ our ☞. their

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

* You .... I / he / she / we / they   ---------- فاعل
* you .... me / him / her / us / them ---------- مفعول
* your .... my / his / her / our / their --------- ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

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

• **تتغير الازمنة حسب الجدول الاتى :**

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

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day			
tomorrow	→	the next (following) day			
now	→	then	today	→	that day
tonight	→	that night	ago, last	→	Before/the previous
next	→	the following	here	→	there
this	→	that	these	→	those

أمثلة → Ex

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer
- Tamer said that he <u>liked</u> tennis and <u>had played</u> a good game that morning.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."
-Ahmad told me that he <u>could swim</u> fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".
He told me that he <u>would</u> see me the <u>next day</u>

4-" "I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.
Hany said that he <u>wanted</u> to visit Cairo <u>the following week</u>.

5-"I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.
He promised that he <u>would</u> be home the <u>next morning</u>.

6-"We're hot because we've been playing tennis," said Tarek.
Tarek explained that they <u>were</u> hot because they <u>had</u> been playing tennis.

لاحــظ : لا يتــم تغييــر ما بداخـل الأقـواس فى هـذه الجمـل

❖ لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقـة.

-Ali said to Ramy, " The sun <u>rises</u> in the morning."
Al told Ramy that the sun <u>rises</u> in the morning..
The teacher said to us"The Nile <u>is</u> the longest river in the world."
The teacher told us that the Nile <u>is</u> the longest river in the world

❖ لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط .

Rania says, " I will travel to London."
Rania says that she <u>will</u> travel to London.
Ahmad says"I <u>am</u> ready for the exam."
Ahmad says that he <u>is</u> ready for the exam

❖ لأن الحـدث قيـل فى الحـال أو قبـل فتـرة بسيطة مع (just now – a moment ago)
He said just now, " <u>I have</u> already passed the exam."
He said just now that <u>he has</u> already passed the exam.

❖ الماضى التام والافعال الناقصة فى الماضى لاتتغير
He said" We <u>could see</u> the mountain after we <u>had reached</u> the top of the tower "
He said that they <u>could see</u> the mountain after they <u>had reached</u> the top of the tower.

Unit 11

Yes/ No questions النوع الاول

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتى :

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

٢ – نحذف الاقواس

٣ – نربط بـ " If / whether " بمعنى أذا /لو .

٤ – نحذف " do/does / did "ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعداو الناقص.

٥ – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

فعل ماضى + فاعل +(أداة استفهام / if-whether) + مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked فاعل القول

Examples →

1 - "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed
➔ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids.

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona
➔ -Mona asked ola if / whether she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"
➔ Amira asked Radwa if/whether she had ever been to Aswan

4- " "Do you often write poems?" said I.
I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

5-" "Will you study abroad?" he said to me
She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6-"Shall we go now?" He said
He asked me if / whether we should go now.

Wh questions النوع الثانى

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتى :

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

٢ – نحذف الاقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة بكلمة ألاستفهام الموجودة .

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

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.
Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me
-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 ""Where will you go next week?" She said to him
She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"
He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5-"What did you do yesterday?" I asked Ali
I asked Ali **what he had done the day before**.

6-" "How old was Spring-Rice when he went to Egypt?
/She asked me how old Spring-Rice was when he had gone to Egypt.

Unit 12

لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبيةاو نصيحة اواقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتى

١- نحول said / said to الى :

Asked) مع الطلب فقط(+told/ advised/ordered/warn/encourage + مفعول بة

٢ – نحذف الأقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

Examples: أمثلة
1-"Open your books." the teacher said
➔The teacher told / asked/ ordered us to open our books.
2-"Don't waste time." My father said
➔my father advised me not to waste time.
5-"Study science at university. "Ali said
Ali encouraged his friend to study science at university.
4-"If I were you, I'd take you coat." My mother said
My mother advised me to take my coat.
5-Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.
The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

⊠ that+ subject + infinitive: او (verb + ing) (suggest / recommend) لاحظ اننا نستخدم بعد

➔ "Do Exercise 2 again."   ✪ Leila suggested (doing / that I do) Exercise 2 again.
➔ "You should revise quietly."   ✪My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

- لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) و لكــن يأتي بعده (جملــة كاملــة) that +
"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

- يتم اختيار فعل قول مناسب للجملة من حيث المعني: لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية

1- The doctor said to me, "Stop smoking!". The doctor <u>told</u> me to stop smoking.
2- "Get out of the car!" said the policeman. The policeman <u>ordered</u> him to get out of the car.
3 - "Could you please be quiet," she said. She <u>asked</u> me to be quiet.
4- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.
Nawal <u>warned</u> Ola not to touch the snake
5-"Go on"!You can swim across the pool! Mazin's father said to him
Mazin's father <u>encouraged</u> him to swim across the pool.

- -

Unit 13

الافـــــعال

١- أفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	want	يريد
choose	يختار	refuse	يرفض
decide	يقرر	offer	يعرض
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد

learn	يتعلم	Would like	يود

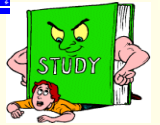**Ex:** Everyone <u>agreed to</u> meet at the airport.

Ali has <u>decided to</u> study science at university.

I <u>expect to</u> finish my homework later this evening.

They <u>hope to</u> get a job they enjoy doing.

٢- أفعال يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

keep	يحافظ	finish	ينهي
avoid	يتجنب	practise	يمارس
dislike	يكره	suggest	يقترح
enjoy	يستمتع	deny	ينكر
admit	يعترف ب	spend	يقضى

Ex: He <u>admitted</u> borrowing my pen without asking me.

he <u>enjoys</u> playing with her grandchildren..

He <u>dislikes</u> sleeping during the day.

٣- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعني

Begin = start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر
like /love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

Ex: my brother began <u>to work / working</u> as a teacher 5 years ago.

We **like to watch / watching** tennis.

إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال (like /love/prefer) فانه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

Ex: I'<u>d like to</u> finish my work early today.

I'<u>d prefer to</u> drink coffee.

I'<u>d love to</u> go for a swim this evening.

٤- -أفعال يأتي بعدها (to+ inf.) أو (v.+ing) مع وجود إختلاف فى المعنى

هذه الأفعال إذا جاء بعدها (Gerund) تدل على ان الحدث قد انتهى أما اذا جاء بعدها (to+inf.) فتدل على ان الحدث لم يتم بعد

remember + (to + inf.)	يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً ما ثم يفعله
remember + (v. + ing)	يتذكر أنه قد فعل شيئاً ما فى الماضى

Ex- When I was young, I <u>remember visiting</u> my grandmother every week

I love my grandmother. I <u>remember to visit</u> her every week.

stop + (to + inf.)	يتوقف لغرض (لكى يفعل شىء ما)
stop + (v. + ing)	يتوقف عن فعل شىء لفترة قصيرة أو بصفة دائمة

Ex- He <u>stopped to listen</u> to music = *He stopped what he was doing to listen to music.*

He <u>stopped listening</u> to music. = *He didn't listen to music any more.*

forget + (to + inf.)	ينسى أن يفعل شىء ما (أى لم يفعل الشىء)
forget + (v. + ing)	ينسى أنه فعل شىء ما (أى أنه فعل الشىء)

He <u>forgot to lock</u> the door = He didn't lock it.

He <u>forgot locking</u> the door. = He locked it but couldn't remember.

try + (to + inf.)	يُحاول (يبذل مجهود لكى يفعل شىء ما) لا يصل
try + (v. + ing)	يَجرب شىء ما ، وسيرى ما سوف يحدث

I <u>tried to buy</u> some medicine, but the chemist was closed.

I had a headache, so I <u>tried taking</u> some medicine.

regret + (to + inf.)	يأسف أنه مضطر أن يفعل شىء ما او يقول خبر غير سار
regret + (v. + ing)	يندم على شىء فعله فى الماضى

Ex: He **regretted to tell** you the bad news = He was sorry that it was necessary to tell you the bad news.
He **regretted selling** his car. = He was sorry that he had to sell it.

٥ ـ استخدام v + ing بعد to في هذه التعبيرات

take to	يعتاد علي	object to	يعترض
be used to	معتاد	look forward to	يتطلع إلي
be accustomed to	معتاد	due to	بسبب
get used to	يعتاد علي	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
owing to	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

Ex: He **is used to** getting up early.
➔ He **took to** drinking.
➔ I **look forward to / am used to** spending the holidays in Sharm.

٦ـ استخدام فعل مضاف له ing بعد هذه التعبيرات التعبيرات

be busy	مشغول	Be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يجد صعوبة في	How /what about	ما رأيك فى
It's no good = It's no use	لا فائدة من	It's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
Can't stand	لا يحتمل	Feel like	يود/ يريد

➔ It's no good / no use wasting time.
➔ I feel like / can't help eating sweets
➔ How about looking at that festival for our project?.

لاحظـ يمكن أن نستخدم (مصدر+ to) للتعبير عن الغرض

- She is driving quickly to arrive on time.   - I study hard **to get** good marks.
- هنـــــــا (to = in order to = so as to) بمعني (لكـــــي)
- He completed all his homework to get a good grade.

unit 14
Obligation/ Necessity الالزام/ الضرورة

present		past		future	
Have to Has to Must Have got to Has got to Need/needs to تستخدم للاحداث التى يمكن ان تكون ضرورية او غير ضرورية	+ مفعول + It is necessary for To + inf	Had to كان مضطر ان Needed to	+ مفعول + It was necessary for To + inf	Will have to Will need to	+ مفعول + It will be necessary for To + inf

١-تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية ليس لدي اختيـار فى فعلها
(مدرسة، مكتبة، قوانين مرور)

➔ - He **has to** be at work at 8 o'clock.
- You **have to** drive on the right.
- You **have to** wear your uniform. We **have to** go to school on time.
► You **have to** show your passport when you leave the country.

→He <u>had to</u> take a taxi because he was late
→Hassan <u>needs to</u> go the bank after he finishes work.

١-٢ نستخدم: *must*

١ـ للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. You <u>must stop</u> smoking

→You <u>must remember</u> to drive on the left.

٣ – تستخدم(المشاعر او الامنيات) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر We / I ومع You في حالة السؤال

→We <u>must tell</u> the truth.   →I <u>must visit</u> my grandparents more often.
►We <u>must buy</u> a present for Ali's birthday.. →I <u>must work</u> hard for the exams next week.

٣ـ كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

→You <u>must come</u> to my party tonight.   →You <u>must try</u> a piece of my cake

- لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل
- I must see my doctor tomorrow.   - I must go now.

عدم الضرورة Lack of Necessity

present		past		future	
غير مضطر ـ لا داعي أن **Don't Have to** **Doesn't have to** **Don't/doesn't need to** **Needn't**	مفعول **To + inf**+ It isn't necessary for	لم نضطر أن **Didn't have to** **Didn't need to** لم يكن ضروريا فعل شى ولم نفعله **Needn't have +p.p** لم يكن ضروريا فعل شى ولكن تم فعله	مفعول **To + inf**+ It wasn't necessary for	**Won't have to**	مفعول **To + inf**+ It won't be necessary for

→-she <u>doesn't have to/needn't /doesn't need</u> to buy more dresses.
►My father <u>doesn't have to work</u> today. because it is a holiday.
→She isn't late for school so she <u>doesn't have to / needn't</u> hurry.
- in some countries, children <u>don't need to</u> wear school uniform.
- I <u>didn't have to do</u> the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.
- I <u>didn't need to go</u> to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
- You <u>needn't have brought</u> your umbrella. It's not going to rain.
I <u>didn't have to buy</u> more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread because we have some.)
I <u>needn't have bought</u> more bread. We already have a lot. (I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

نستخدم: 'mustn بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعني أن هناك قواعد و قوانين يجب إتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

| **Mustn't =** | **Be not allowed to**   غير مسموح
Be forbidden to   ممنوع
Be prohibited / banned to   ممنوع
It's against the law to   ضد القانون
No + v.ing | مصدر + |

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.

Unit 15
Deduction الإستنتاج

Present	Past
must + inf	**must have + pp**
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى المضارع ـ لابُد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تاتى معه **I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think** ➔ He has three cars and a villa. He **must be** rich. ➔ Ali **must be** happy. He has just won a gold medal. ➔ Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she **must speak** English well.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى الماضى ـ لابُد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا. ➔ Menna looks very happy. She **must have passed** her exams. ➔ It **must have been** cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
can't + inf	**can't have + pp**
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى المضارع لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا. **I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think** ➔ He has three cars and a villa. He <u>can't be</u> poor. He <u>can't be</u> cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى الماضى ـ لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا. ✪ Here is his mobile. He **can't have left** it in his room. ✪ They **can't have had** lunch. Their food is in the fridge.
might + inf	**Might have + inf**
❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شىء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.	❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شىء فى الماضى ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.
I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think	
✪ Ahmed **might travel** abroad, but I don't think so. ✪ I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He **might feel** ill. ✪ The tourist **might be** American because he has an English guidebook.	✪ She was late. She **might have missed** the train. ✪ I don't think he won the race. He **might have lost** it. ✪ I can't find my book. I **might have left** it at home. ✪ We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He **might not have been** there.

✎ **should(ought to) have + p.p:**

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين:

⊠ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.

☒ **I'm sorry! I ought to have come** on time.

✎ **shouldn't /ought not have + pp.:**

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم او الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين:

The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

-لكن يمكن أن تعبر **P.P. + could have** أيضا عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

➤ He went to school on foot but he **could have gone** by bus.

تستخدم هذه الأفعال لإعطاء النصائح - يجــــب أن **(Should / ought to)**

- In summer, tourists **should wear** a hat and **ought not to sit** in the sun.
= It is a good idea to take a rest. - You **should take** a rest.

Unit 16

حالة "if" الصفرية : **(zero conditional)**

If/when + مضارع بسيط , → مضارع بسيط →

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → if I **feel** hot , I **take** a bath . ➔ If we **mix** red and green, we **get** blue.
→ if I **have** a headache, I **take** aspirin. ➔ Streets **become** wet if it **rains**
➔ If I **am** tired , I **go** to bed. ➔ I **get** a headache if I **read** for too long
➔ If / When I **read** in bed, I **fall** asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals **are heated** , they **expand**. If you **heat** ice, it **melts** -
If you **boil** water , it **evaporates**. If we **freeze** water , it **turns** into ice.
If the bark **is** badly damaged, the tree **dies**/ when molten glass **cools**, it **is** hardened

-ملحوظة: لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة و ليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى:

١ـ استخدام صفة الاشارة **this / that / these / those** قبل الفاعل او المفعول:

-If you **heat** the ice in this pan, it **will melt** .
- if you **don't water** these plants soon , they **will die.**

٢ـ استخدام صفة الملكية (**my/his/her/its/your/their/our**)
➔ If the plants on our farm **get** very thirsty , we **will irrigate** them.
- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالتى: ⬅
What **happens** if you freeze water?

حالة "if" الأولى: **(1st conditional)**

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في المضارع البسيط , الفاعل + will/can/may/should + المصدر

Ex - If the bus **arrives** late again, I**'ll phone** my mother.
Ex - Tarek is ill. If he**'s** better tomorrow, he**'ll come** to school.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١- شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you <u>study</u> hard, you <u>will succeed</u>.

٢- التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there <u>are</u> clouds, it <u>will rain</u>.

٣- الوعد promise. مثل:

If you <u>get</u> high marks, I <u>will buy</u> you a new mobile phone.

٤- التهديد threat. مثل:

If you <u>annoy</u> your brother, I <u>will punish</u> you.

ملاحظـات :: ▬ ▬ ➡

١- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزاما:

➔ If you <u>want</u> to succeed , you <u>should study</u> hard.
➔ If there <u>is</u> a law , you <u>must obey</u> it.

٢- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية اوطلب او نهى:

1- If you meet ali , <u>invite</u> him to the party.
2- If you see my father, <u>don't</u> tell him what happened.

بدائل أداة الشرط (٤)

١- يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) فى الاثبات ويليها جملة مع مراعاة معنى كل اداة:

فقط لو only if تحسبا لــــــ = (in case) بشرط أن= (provided that) طالما = As long as بشرط أن (provided that)

➔ I'll attend the party *provided that*(in case) he invites me.
- I'll lend you the money *as long as* you promise to pay it back soon.

او يمكن استخدام في حالة + **In case of + noun/ v. ing**

e.g.- *In case of* getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

٢: يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) فى حالة النفى :

(But for) + noun /Without + noun/ v. ing = Unless+ اثبات = If+ not انتبه

e.g.- <u>if</u> you do<u>n't</u> hurry, You will be late = <u>unless</u> you hurry, You will be late
= <u>Without</u> hurrying, you would be late.
➔ <u>Without</u> (But for) his hard work, he will fail.

٤- تُحذف (If) في الحالة الأولى و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) وفاعل و نستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.
- <u>If</u> he <u>has</u> enough time, he will watch the football match.
- <u>Should</u> he <u>have</u> enough time, he will watch the football match.

٦- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الأولى كالاتى : (جملة مضارع بسيط) ◀ ? What will + sub + do if

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

حالة "if" الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر+would/*might/ could* + الفاعل , جملة في الماضى البسيط + If

نستخدم حالة "if" الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

١- تعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع

➔ If I <u>had</u> a lot of money, I <u>would buy</u> a big house
➔ If Ali <u>were</u>/<u>was</u> taller, he <u>would be</u> a good basketball player.
➔ If I <u>was / were</u> rich, I <u>would build</u> a palace!
➔ If Egypt <u>had</u> a lot of rain, it <u>might have</u> a lot more trees.

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام were مع جميع الضمائر

- If I <u>were</u> you, I'd <u>help</u> poor people -   .If I <u>were</u> you, I <u>wouldn't waste</u> my time.

بـدائل أداة الشرط (If)

-يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

۱- فى حالة الاثبات نستخدم :

In case of + في حالة + **noun/ v. ing**

- *In case of* getting his passport, he would travel abroad.

٢- فى حالة النفى نستخدم : If+ not = اثبات + Unless = **Without + noun/ v. ing /(But for) + noun**

➜ You wouldn't catch the bus <u>if</u> you <u>didn't</u> run fast.   = You wouldn't catch the bus <u>*unless*</u> you ran fast.

   = <u>Without running</u> fast, you wouldn't catch the bus.

➜ I would get low marks <u>but for</u> his help.

٣ - تحـل   If it were not for   (+If it were not for V. ing /n.+) محـل (without)   فى الحالة الثانية

If it were not for + v.ing /n. ◼══➤ **subj.+   Would   + inf ...**

► But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.

= If it weren't for her cleverness, she would get low marks.

حذف أداة الشرط (If) فى الحالة الثانية

١- يمكن ان تحذف (if) و تبدأ الجملة بـ (were) و يأتي بعدها (to + inf).

Were + الفاعل + **to +** المصدر , الفاعل + **would +** مصدرالفعل

⊠If he worked hard, he would succeed.   = Were he to work hard, he would succeed.

٢- وإذا كانت ((were)) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if):كالاتى

Were + الفاعل + صفة , الفاعل + **would +** مصدرالفعل

➔If I were tall, I would play basketball.   = Were I tall, I would play basketball.

٣- تحـل   Had   محـل If   فى الحـالــة الثـانيـة ويليهـا اسـم بشرط أن تكون فعلا اساسي للجملة

Had + الفاعل + ... , الفاعل + **would +** مصدرالفعل

⊠If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house = Had I a million dollars, I would buy a big house

٤- يمكن أن نستخدم ((Suppose / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that) بدلا من (If) فى الحالة الثانية.

⊠ **Suppose / Supposing / Imagine** (that) you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?

٥- تُحذف (If) فى الحالة الثانيـة و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) مثل الحالة الأولى و نستخدم الفعل الأساسي فى المصدر.

⊠ If he played well, he would win

- <u>Should</u> he <u>play</u> well, he would win

- -

حالة "if" الثالثة: (3rd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If   + جملة في الماضي التام , الفاعل + **would/could/might + have + p.p.**

١-تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير فى الماض أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها فى الماضى كما تعبر عن الندم.

1-If I **had (I'd) left** home on time, I **would (I'd) have caught** the school bus. -

2- If you **had gone** to the sports club, you **would / could / might have seen** Ali.

3-If I **had had** enough money yesterday, I **would / could / might have bought** that mobile phone.

بـدائل أداة الشرط (If)

-يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If)

۱- فى حالة الاثبات نستخدم :

In case of + في حالة + **noun/ v. ing**

➔ *In case of* studying hard (his hard study) , he would have come first

= <u>if he had studied hard</u>, he would have come first

Had + الفاعل + p.p. , الفاعل + would + have + p.p.

E.g. If they <u>had played</u> well, they would have won the match.
= <u>had</u> they <u>played</u> well, they would have won the match

٢-: فى حالة النفى If+ not اثبات = Unless+ = (But for)+ noun /Without + noun/ v. ing

نستخدم :

➜ <u>If he hadn't come</u> early, he wouldn't have entered .
= <u>unless</u> he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.
= <u>Without coming</u> early, he wouldn't have entered.

٣- تصـل (V. ing /n.+) If it hadn't been *for* محـل (But for - without) فى الحالة الثالثة

If it hadn't been *for* + v.ing /n . ⟹ subj.+ Would have + p.p

► <u>But for (Without)</u> her cleverness, she would have got low marks.
= <u>If it hadn't been for</u> her cleverness, she would have got low marks.

- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثالثة كالاتى : (جملة ماضي تام)? ⟵ What would + sub + have +pp if

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Unit 17

I wish / If only لتعبير عن التمنى والندم

1-I wish / If only+ past simple

امنية فى المضارع	⟹	I wish I ......v+ed .....اوشاذ ماضى بسيط If only I ......v+ed .....او شاذ ماضى بسيط

ا -يأتي بعدهما الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أمنية في المضارع

Ex- I wish I <u>had</u> a flat.   Ex– Omer wishes he <u>was/were</u> a millionaire.
Ex-I wish there <u>were</u> something I was really interested in
Ex-My father only speaks Spanish. he wishes he <u>spoke</u> English or French
Ex-I'm not very tall. I wish I <u>was / were</u> tall enough to play basketball.

لاحظ: تأخذ were مع جميع الضمائر بعدها للاستحالة إذا كانت الأمنية في المضارع

-I wish I were in London now -   . I wish the car were cheap.

2-I wish / If only+ past perfect

امنية فى الماضى	⟹	I wish I had+ ....p.p ماضى تام =I regret ... v+ ing...

-٢ يأتي بعد هما ماضي تام للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي

1-I wish I <u>hadn't wasted</u> my time in the holidays
2-I wish I <u>hadn't failed</u> the test .
3- I wish I <u>had seen</u> him yesterday.   - If only I had seen him yesterday.
4-I'm really tired this morning. I wish I <u>had sleep</u> more last night.

-في حالة وجود فعل مضاف له (ing) بعد regret نستخدم الماضي التام بعد wish
- I regret not studying hard =   -I wish I had studied hard.
Dalia regrets not finishing her work yesterday= she wishes she had finished it yesterday.

3-I wish / If only+ would/could

امنية فى المستقبل →
I wish (I, we) could….. المصدر
I wish(he-she-they-you) would ……المصدر

-في حالة التعبير عن المستقبل تستخدم inf + could مع We / I ويمكن استخدام would مع they / you / it / he / she

-I wish I <u>could see</u> my friends tomorrow.   - I wish he <u>would visit</u> me next week.

I wish global warming <u>would stop</u>.   I wish I <u>could find</u> time to read more.

<mark>لاحظ</mark>: يأتي بعدها inf + could مع كل الضمائر في حالة تمني القدرة علي عمل شيء:

-I wish I could *sing*.   – Ali wishes he could *speak Chinese*.

ملاحظـــــات

فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد **Wish** بعدها inf + **to** بمعنى يريد ان	➤I **wish to** see the manager, please. ➤Heba **wishes to** achieve her goals.
فى حالة عدم وجودضمير مفعول او اسم بعد **Wish** يأتى بعد اسم	➤ I **wish you** a speedy recovery. ➤I **wish her** good luck. ➤ I **wish them** a happy life.
- **hope** اما يأتي بعدها اما مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل ويأتي بعدها المصدر <u>**Hope**+ to</u>	➤ I hope he **passes** the test . = I hope he **will pass** the test. ☒ I hope **to win** the first prize
I wish / If only لا يأتي فعل مضارع أو مستقبل بعدهم على الإطلاق	-I wish I (li~~ve~~ – ha~~ve lived~~ – will ~~live~~ – <u>lived</u>) near you