Future forms   صيغ المستقبل

1- المستقبل البسيط   المصدر + (ll') Will
1- وتأتى مع التنبؤ بالأحداث بدون دليل و تأتى بعد كل من الأفعال.

{I think ,hope, expect ,sure, promise, predict}

I expect that he will win.

I am sure, you will win

I will be 50 years next year   1- للتعبير عن الحقيقة في المستقبل.

3- وتأتى مع اتخاذ القرار السريع و عرض مساعدة و الطلب.

I am thirsty. I will get you a drink.

4- ومع التهديد threat ويعرف (or\otherwise) والوعد promise.

I will punish you if you do this again.

(As soon as-after-till- if –when)   5- ومع الروابط كظرف ثانى

After I finish , I will leave

am, is, are + going to + المصدر
1- تستخدم للتنبؤ بما سيحدث في المستقبل بناء على دليل

There is a dark cloud .I think it is going to rain.

2- تعبر عن النية intend

I'm going to play computer games. I intend

3- تعبر عن التخطيط (plan)

I'm going to play chess. I planed

4- تعبر عن اتخاذ قرار (decide)

- They are going to go shopping. They decided.

5- و تستخدم ايضا للتعبير عن أشياء على وشك الحدوث:

Watch out! You are going to fall.

3 المضارع المستمر (am, is are + V +ing)   تكوينه
يستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل للأحداث المرتب لها

(arrange, prepare, book, all is okay)

He is visiting his uncle . He has arranged to visit him.

I have booked two tickets. I'm traveling to Spain

- لاحظ أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات و'عياد ميلاد وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

He's getting married next Friday.

4 المضارع البسيط (he,she ,it مع المصدر+s) أو المصدر فقط)
1- يستخدم مع المواعيد الثابتة (مواصلات- فتح وغلق- بداية ونهاية)

The train leaves at 7:30 am tomorrow.

Our lesson starts at 12 am.

The plane takes off at 9:30 am.

The train arrives at 7 am.

5 المستقبل المستمر (will be + v + ing)
(كلمات الدالة) + at / for / all / to.............from / in)

In 20 years ,people will be queuing to book a space trip   I will be studying English from 3 to 6 tomorrow.

| After as soon as since because when | Before By the time When By then | (v) (v+ s he –she - it) مضارع بسيط | مستقبل بسيط(will + inf) |

| until till | | (v) (v+ s he –she - it) مضارع بسيط | مستقبل بسيط منفي (won't + inf) |

Before Mr. Mohamed Sayed leaves the office, he will send some e-mails.
After he finishes, he will leave.
Mr. Mohamed Sayed won't send some e-mails until he leaves the office

Countable and uncountable
المعدود و الغير معدود:

Countable المعدود:	uncountable الغير المعدود:

1.الأسماء المعدوده :مفرد يعد a \ an أو جمع

A pen   pens   an orange   oranges

يوجد بعض الاسماء تكون لا تجمع باضافة ( ) مثل

Man (men) child (children) - mouse (mice)

ـ الأسماء الكميه (التى لاتعد) لايمكن جمعها الا بالتجزئه لاتاخذ a an s تعامل معاملة المفرد

وتشمل جميع السوائل والحبوب والغازات والمواد الخام المواد الدراسية والواجبات والالعاب والظواهر

bread- money – time – furniture – wood- luggage

many — كثير (يعد)	كثير (لايعد) — much
How many — كم عدد (يعد)	كم كميته (لايعد) — How much
Few — قليل (يعد)	قليل (لايعد) — Little
a Few — قليل يكفي (يعد)	قليل يكفي (لايعد) — a Little

(a lot of) (Plenty of) كثير من تأتي مع اسماء معدودة وغير معدودة بشرط ان تكون الجملة مثبتة

Lots of كثير من تأتي مع اسماء معدودة فقط

	Some	يأتي بعدهم اسم معدود جمع او اسم لا يعد
بعض(جملة مثبتة او سؤال طلب)		Some boys some sugar
اي(جملة منفية او سؤال)	any	any girls any money

1ـ الأفعال المفرد (likes) الفعل ينتهى بـ (is , was , has , does , s

الأفعال الجمع (like) الفعل لا ينتهى بـ (are, were , have ,do , s

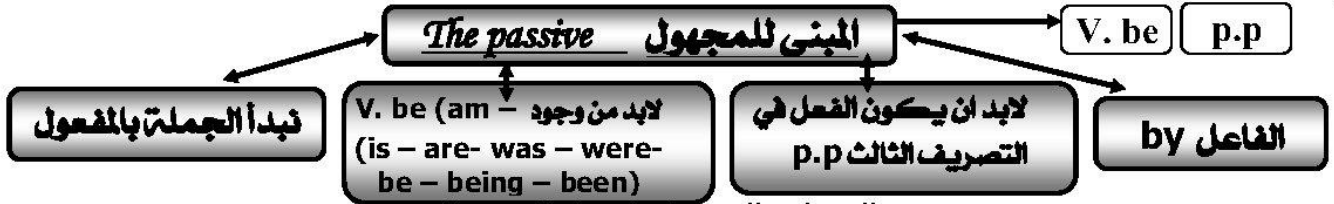**2ـ أسماء لا تنتهى بحرف الـ(s) يعدهم فعل جمع**

(time, paper, iron, hair, orange)

4ـ أسماء تعامل مفرد: و جمع وكميه

(Police , public , people , men ,women , phenomena)

- أسماء تشبه الجمع ولكن يأتي معها فعل مفرد:

السبب	الفعل الذى يأتى بعدهم مفرد
اى مبلغ من المال	Ten million pounds is
اى وزن أو عبوه من...	Fifty liters of petrol is
اى مسافه	Five kilometers is
اى مده	Forty minutes is
عمليه الجمع والضرب	Three plus seven is
اى مواد دراسيه	Classics-politics-maths is
العاب رياضيه	Athletics – gymnastics is
اسم كمى \ والأمراض	The news is \ measles is

The passive المبنى للمجهول | V. be | p.p |

نبدأ الجملة بالمفعول	لابد من وجود V. be (am – is – are- was – were- be – being – been)	لابد ان يكون الفعل في التصريف الثالث p.p	الفاعل by

المضارع البسيط Present simple

مبنى للمعلوم Active	Passive مبنى للمجهول
s/es+مصدر / inf. / مصدر inf. -Ali **cleans** this room every day.	am/is/are + pp - This room **is cleaned** every day.(by Ali)

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

مبنى للمعلوم Active	Passive مبنى للمجهول
am/is/are + v. + ing - Mechanic **is mending** my car.	am/is/are + being +pp - My car **is being mended**.

Present perfect المضارع التام

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
Has /have + pp - Somebody **has planted** some trees.	has/have +been + pp - Some **trees have been planted**.

Past simple الماضي البسيط

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
(v+ed) التصريف الثانى للفعل Ahmed **painted** this room yesterday.	was/ were + pp This room **was painted** yesterday.

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
was / were + v. + ing -Somebody **was washing** the dishes when I arrived.	was/were + being + pp -The dishes **were being washed** when I arrived.

Past perfect الماضي التام

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
had + pp -When Mr Ali arrived, she found that thieves **had broken** into her shop.	had + been + pp - When Mrs Ali arrived, she found that her shop **had been broken** into.

Future simple المستقبل البسيط

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
will/shall + inf. -The company **will build** new house next year	will/shall + be + pp -New houses **will be built** here next year.

Simple modals الأفعال الناقصة البسيطة

will / would / shall / should /can / could / may / might / has to / have to / had to /

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
Modal + inf. - We **will find** more oil	Modal + be + pp - More oil **will be found**.

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
Modal + have + pp -Someone **will have opened** the door.	Modal + have + been + pp - The door **will have been opened**.

افعال القول والاعتقاد في المجهول

Active مبنى للمعلوم	Passive مبنى للمجهول
People say that MR.Mohamed Sayed is perfect. People said that MR.Mohamed Sayed was perfect. People think that MR.Mohamed Sayed is perfect.	It is said that MR.Mohamed Sayed is perfect. it was said that MR.Mohamed Sayed was perfect. It is thought that MR.Mohamed Sayed is perfect.

الجمل الشرطية   Conditionals

The Zero Conditional   الحالة الصفرية

نستخدم الحالة الصفرية لوصف أحداث تكون عادات عامة او حقائق.

| If | present simple(v , v+s) مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط present simple(v , v+s) |

- If water is heated to 100° c, it boils.   If water freezes, it turns into ice.
- If I feel thirsty, I drink water.   If I feel tired, I go to bed.

The first conditional   الحالة الأولى

| If present simple(v , v+s) مضارع بسيط , will / shall + inf. |
| will / shall + inf.   If   present simple(v , v+s) مضارع بسيط |

• تعبر الحالة الأولى عن أحداث محتملة فى المستقبل.
- If I **earn** some money, I'**ll go** abroad.
  If we **have** enough time, we'**ll visit** Ahmed.
- If you'**re** hot, I'**ll buy** you a cool drink.

• يمكن استخدام can / may / must بدلا من will. If we **have** enough time, we **can visit** Ahmed.
يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب.   If you **see** Asmaa, **give** him a message for me, please.
☞ لاحظ صيغة السؤال مع if   - **What will you do** if you **win** a lot of money?

ملاحظات:
• نستخدم الحالة الأولى فى حالة وجود جملتين فى المستقبل أو وجود كلمات تدل على الاحتمال مثل perhaps / may / I think أو أداة الربط If so.
1- Perhaps it will rain tomorrow. If so, we'll stay at home. (If…)
  If it **rains** tomorrow, we'**ll stay** at home.
• نستخدم الحالة الأولى فى حالة و جود كلمات تدل على الضرورة مثل necessary / must أو وجود أداة الربط
2- She must practise well or she won't play the piano. (If……)
  If she **doesn't practise** well, she **won't play** the piano.
• (حذف if الحالة الاولى) نستخدم should بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم مصدر
  - **If he has** enough money, he **will buy** a car. (Should)
    Should he have enough money, he **will buy** a car.

The second conditional   الحالة الثانية

| If past simple(v+ed , شاذ) ماضى بسيط , would/could/might/should +inf. |
| would/could/might/should +inf.   If   past simple(v+ed , شاذ) ماضى بسيط |

• تعبر الحالة الثانية عن حدث من غير المحتمل ان يحدث فى الحاضر او المستقبل
- If I **had** a lot of money, I'**d travel** round the world.
- If I **didn't feel** so tired, I'**d come** out with you.
• تستخدم الحالة الثانية If I were you للنصيحة لاحظ استخدام were مع المفرد للدلالة على الاستحالة
  If I were you, I'**d look** for another job.
• (حذف if الحالة الثانية) استخدام were بدلا من if مع ملاحظة أن were هى فعل الجملة الأساسى
- If I were younger, I'd play football with you. (**Were**)
  Were I younger, I'd play football with you.
• إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل آخر غير were نستخدم were ثم الفاعل ثم **to + inf**.
- If it rained, the match would be postponed. (Were)
  Were it to rain, the match would be postponed.
• يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if
- If he had enough time, he would go to the club. (Had)
  Had he enough time, he **would go** to the club.
- **What would you do** if you won a lot of money?   • لاحظ صيغة الاستفهام مع if

The third conditional   الحالة الثالثة

If past perfect(had + p. p)ماضى تام , would/could/might/should +have +p.p
would/could/might/ have +p.p.   **If**   past perfect(had + p. p)ماضى تام

- تعبر الحالة الثالثة عن مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير فى الماضى.
  - **If** the sky **had been** clear yesterday, I **would have seen** the eclipse.
  - **If** you **hadn't missed** the bus, you **wouldn't have been** late for the match.
  - **If** you **had taken** the exam, you **might have passed** it.

- لاحظ صيغة الاستفهام مع if
- **What would you have done** if you **had won** a lot of money?

- **حذف if الحالة الثالثة** يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث
  - **If he had played** well, he would have won. (Had)
    Had he played well, he would have won.

ملاحظات:

Unless = if   not   (إذا لم – لولم)

- تنطبق حالات if الثلاثة على unless و يأتى بعدها جملة مثبتة
  - If Ali doesn't improve, he will fail the exam. (Unless)
    Unless Ali **improves**, he will fail the exam.

if = In case=when= as long as = provided that = on condition that

- You **can stay** with us **as long as** you share the rent.
- I'**ll lend** you the money **on condition that** you **return** it within 6 months.
- She **will pass** her exams **provided that** she **studies** hard
- Take this money **in case you need** it.

if = In case of = But for = Without+ v + ing (noun)

- **If it weren't for the Nile**, Egypt **would be** a desert.
- **But for the Nile**, Egypt **would be** a desert.
- - **If it hadn't been for his hard work**, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.
- **Without his hard work**, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.
- **In case of having** enough money, he will buy a car.

If

(v) (v+ s)he –she - it) مضارع بسيط , (v) (v+ s he –she - it) مضارع بسيط

(v) (v+ s he –she - it) مضارع بسيط   ,   will + inf

ماضى بسيط (v+ ed)   ,   would + inf

ماضى تام (had + p. p)   ,   would have +p.p

يتم الحل فى الاختياري من خلال الرجوع الي الجملة الكاملة وتحديد اذا ما كانت

will   مضارع

Would   ماضي بسيط

wold have + p.p   ماضي تام

Direct and indirect   الكلام المباشر و الكلام الغير مباشر

جملة   **ماضي**

الكلام المباشر :ـ هو الكلام الذي ينقل كما قيل من المصدر

الكلام الغير مباشر :ـ هو نقل الكلام علي لسان المتحدث

ويقسم الي خمسة انواع

جملة خبرية	جملة امرية	جملة نهي	سؤال بمعني هل	سؤال بأداة استفهام
That	**to**	**not to**	**If - whether**	**نفس اداة الاستفهام**
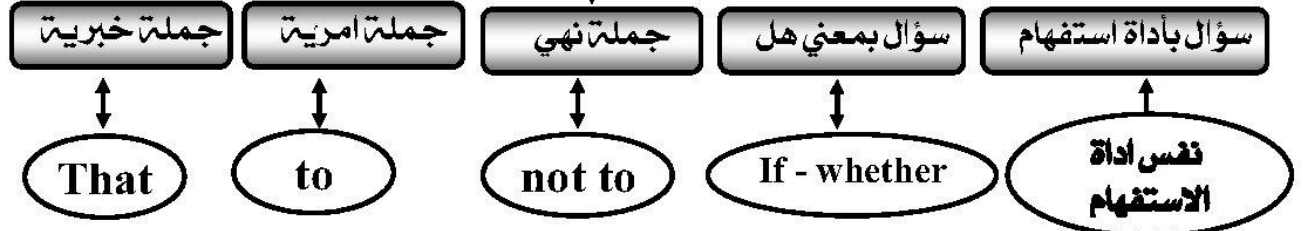
1ـ جملة خبرية   وهي التي تتكون من (فاعل و فعل و مفعول)

| Said to ⟶ told
Said ⟶ said | نحذف الاقواس و نربط بـ **that** | I – you ⟶ he- she
We ⟶ they
Your ⟶ his- her | ماضي ⟶ مضارع
ماضي تام ⟶ ماضي |

❶ He said to me, " I have been to Luxor and Aswan."
- He <u>told</u> me <u>that</u> <u>he</u> <u>had</u> been to Luxor and Aswan.

❷ Ahmed said , " I will help you do your homework, Mohamed. "
- Ali <u>told</u> Mohamed <u>that</u> <u>he</u> <u>would</u> help <u>him</u> do <u>his</u> homework.

❸ Soha said to Ahmed, " I bought a special light bulb to save energy. "
- Soha <u>told</u> Ahmed <u>that</u> <u>she</u> <u>had bought</u> a special light bulb to save energy.

❹ Waleed said, " I am preparing for my birthday part now. "
- Waleed <u>said</u> <u>that</u> <u>he</u> <u>was</u> preparing for his birthday party <u>then</u>.

هناك كلمات معينة تتغير في غير المباشر كما يلي:

Direct	Indirect
now	then
yesterday	the day before
(two days) ago	(two days)before
last week	the week before / the previous week
tomorrow	the day after
next week	the following week
tonight (today)	that night(that day)

Was +ing
were
⟵ then --at that moment

had +p.p ⟵ before yet, already, since, for

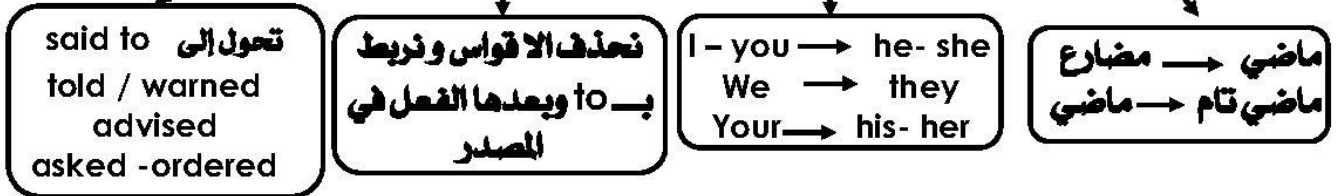the following day, the next day, the future

just now / a moment ago / a short time ago /says /say / tell/ tells / ask / asks / want to know / wants to ⟶ نختار المضارع

would + inf
Was , were +going to+ inf
was, were + v + ing

2- جملة أمرية   وهي التي تتكون ليس هناك فاعل (الجملة الأمرية تبدأ بمصدر

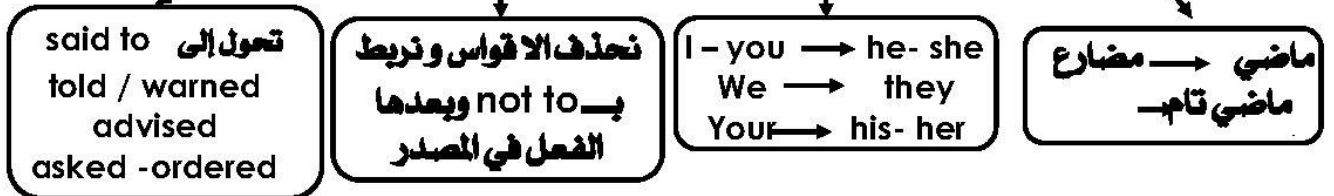| تحول إلى said to told / warned advised asked -ordered | نحذف الاقواس ونربط بــ to ويعدها الفعل في المصدر | I – you ➝ he- she We ➝ they Your ➝ his- her | ماضي ← مضارع ماضي تام ← ماضي |

❶ **The doctor said to me, " Stay in bed for three days."**
   ● The doctor <u>advised</u> me to <u>stay</u> in bed for three days.
❷ **MR. Mohamed Sayed said to Nada, "Study hard for your exam."**
   ● MR. Mohamed Sayed<u>asked</u> Nada <u>to</u> Study hard for <u>her</u> exam.".

3- جملة نهي   وهي التي تتكون ليس هناك فاعل (تبدأ Don' t)

| تحول إلى said to told / warned advised asked -ordered | نحذف الاقواس ونربط بــ not to ويعدها الفعل في المصدر | I – you ➝ he- she We ➝ they Your ➝ his- her | ماضي ← مضارع ماضي تام ← |

❶ **MR. Mohamed Sayed said to Ali, " Don't neglect your homework again."**
   ● MR. Mohamed Sayed <u>warned</u> Ali <u>not to</u> neglect <u>his</u> homework again.

4- سؤال بمعني هل   ويبدأ بــ فعل مساعد (am-is-are-was-were-do-does-did-have-has-had-will)

| تحول إلى said to asked Wanted to know wondered \ inquir | نحذف الاقواس ونربط بــ if \ whether (weather طقس) وليست | I – you ➝ he- she We ➝ they Your ➝ his- her | ماضي ← مضارع ماضي تام ← ماضي |
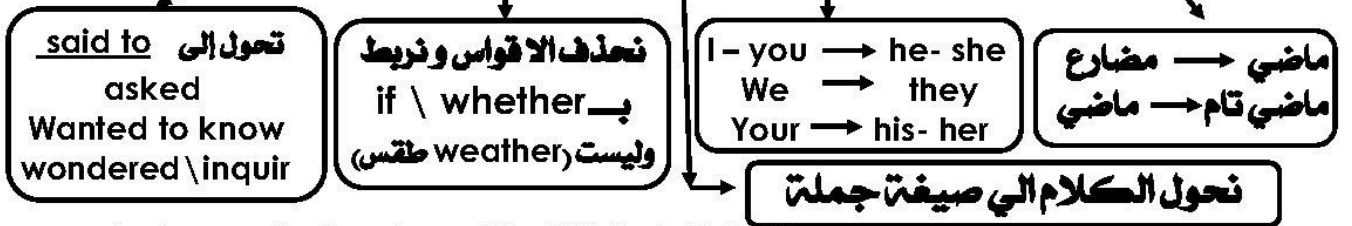
نحول الكلام الي صيغة جملة

ــالأفعال المساعدة والناقصة تصبح ماضي والفعل بعدهم كما هو

ونحذف كل من (do-does) ونضع ماضي بسيط ونحذف ونضع ماضي تام

❶**I said to my brother, " Can you look these words up in a dictionary? "**
   ● I <u>asked</u> my brother <u>if he could</u> look <u>those</u> words up in a dictionary.
❷**She said to her friend, " Do you help your mother cook dinner? "**
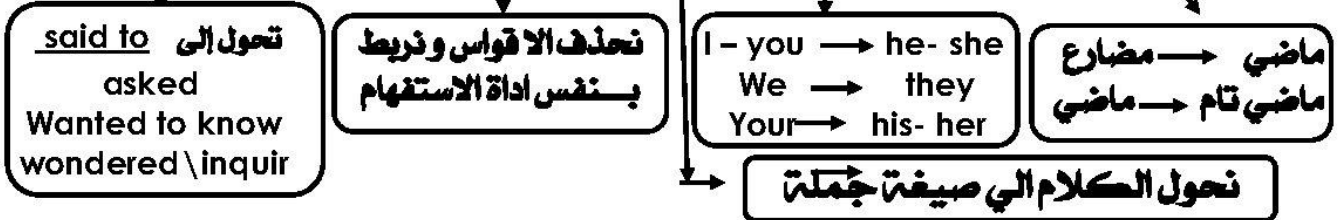   ● She <u>asked</u> her friend <u>if she helped her</u> mother cook dinner.
❸❹**She said to her friend, " did you help your mother cook yesterday ? "**
   ● She <u>asked</u> her friend <u>if she had helped her</u> mother cook the day before.
❹ **MR. Mohamed Sayed said to Ali , " are you sick?"**
   ● MR. Mohamed Sayed <u>asked</u> Ali <u>if he</u> was sick."

5ـ سؤال بأداة استفهام ويبدأ بـ أداة استفهام
.................(what-where-how-why-when)

تحول إلى said to	نحذف الا قواس ونربط	I – you ⟶ he- she	ماضي ⟶ مضارع
asked	بـنفس اداة الاستفهام	We ⟶ they	ماضي تام ⟶ ماضي
Wanted to know		Your ⟶ his- her	
wondered \ inquir			

نحول الكلام الي صيغة جملة

❶ I said to him, " Where did you buy this nice jacket? "

● I asked him where he had bought that nice jacket.

❷ He said to his friend , " How much sugar have you bought? "

● He asked his friend how much sugar he had bought.

- He said, " Where did you spend your summer holiday?"

He wanted to know where I had spent my summer holiday.

- He said, " What are you doing now?"

= He asked what I was doing then.

- لا تتغير الأزمنة في الحالات التالية:

ا ـ لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول في المضارع أو المستقبل:

-She says, "I don't believe this story." - She says she doesn't believe that story.

2- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة:

-She said, "If water freezes, it changes into ice.

- She said that if water freezes, it changes into ice.

3- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة ويدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل:

(now / just now / a moment ago / a minute ago / a short time ago / recently)

-He said just now, "I have already done my work." - He said just now he has already done his work.

Notes

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said to عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها v.ing):

Suggested/admitted قبل / أقر denied أنكر /apologised for/objected to اعترض علي /insisted on أصر علي

-He said, "Let's discuss this question now."
-He suggested discussing that question then.

- وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الافعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

-He said, "I wasn't there when the crime happened."
- He denied being there when the crime happened.
- He denied that he had been there when the crime happened.

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said to عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (to + inf):

Promised / offered / advised / agreed / threatened هدد / reminded/decided / Refused

-He said, "I'll give you all the money you need."
- He promised to give me all the money I needed.

- وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الافعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

- He promised that he would give me all the money I needed.

الاستنتاج — Making deductions

كلمات دالة	في المضارع Present deduction	في الماضي Past deduction
- I'm sure - I'm certain - I think - I believe - Certainly - definitely - I suppose - Impossible	Must + inf. مؤكد الحدوث (100%) -She wears a white coat and helps a doctor. She must be a nurse.	must have + p.p. مؤكد الحدوث (100%) -Ahmed was unhappy yesterday. He must have lost the match against Ali.
	Can't + inf. (استحالة احتمال حدوثه) - He can't be a teacher. He wears a uniform and stands at a traffic station.	can't have + p.p. (استحالة احتمال حدوثه) - His favourite team lost the match yesterday. He can't have been happy.
-I'm not sure -I'm not certain - perhaps - It is probable -It is likely	may + inf. احتمال حدوثه (70%) - I'm not sure where Yara is. She may be in the garden.	may have + p.p. احتمال حدوثه (70%) - I didn't see Omer at school today. He may have got up late. It's likely
-it is possible -I don't think so -I don't believe -I don't know	might + inf. احتمال حدوثه (40%) - I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He might feel ill.	might have + p.p. احتمال حدوثه (40%) - I don't think he won the race. He might have lost it.

ـ نستخدم الشكل الآتي للتعبير عن استحالة حدوث الشيء في الماضي :

- couldn't have + p.p.   - He couldn't have killed the man. He was in prison.

الأمنيات والندم - Wishes and regrets (I wish , If only)

ندم
أمنيه في الماضي

إذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط يأتي بعدهم الفعل ماضي تام

⇨ I wish I (see –saw- had seen – could see) him yesterday

⇨ I wish I (study – studied - had studied – could study) last year

I wish / If only

أمنيه في المضارع

ـ إذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع يأتي بعدهم الفعل ماضي بسيط

⇨ I wish I (see –saw- had seen – could see) him now.

⇨ I wish I (know –knew- had known – could know) where I put my watch.

2ـ تستخدم were مع كل الضمائر بعدها للأستعماله إذا كانت الأمنيه في المضارع

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

أمنيه في المستقبل

لابد أن يأتي بعدهم فعل ماضي فقط ولا يأتي فعل مضارع ولا مستقبل على الأطلاق بعدهم

ـ إذا كانت الجملة مستقبل يأتي بعدهم could + مصدر مع I , we

would + مصدر مع باقي الضمائر you, he, she ,it, they

⇨ I wish I (would meet – met - had met – could meet) him tomorrow.

⇨ I wish they (would meet – met - had met – could meet) him tomorrow.

1ـ إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد wish يأتي (مصدر to)   ⇨ I wish to be a doctor

2ـ في حالة وجود (فعل مضاف له) ing بعد regret (فعل ماضي تام منفى + فاعل I wish) تساوى

⇨ I regret selling my car.   = I wish I had not sold my car.

I hope

1ـ إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد hope يأتي (مصدر to)   ⇨ I hope to be a doctor

1ـ إذا وجد فاعل بعد hope يأتي (مصدر will)   ⇨ I hope I will be a doctor

question tag   السؤال المذيل

السؤال المذيل عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف فى نهاية الجملة لزيادة التأكيد و معناه "أليس كذلك".

- يتكون السؤال المذيل من فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص و ضمير فاعل.
- فى حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص نستخدم did / do / does حسب الزمن.
- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال المذيل منفى و العكس.

1- **It is** hot   today, **isn't** **it** ?

ضمير فاعل ← **it**
فعل مساعد منفى ← **isn't**

1- They **came** by car, **didn't** they?
2- Magi **speaks** English well, **doesn't** she?
3- Dalia **has** typed the letters, **hasn't** she?
4- Tom **won't** be late, **will** he?
5- I **shall** visit you, **shan't** I?

ملاحظات:

1- الكلمات الآتية few / little / never / seldom / hardly / rarely / no longer / neither تعبر عن النفى و لذلك يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت.
- I **will never** speak to her again, **will** I?
- They **rarely visit** Japan, **do** they?

2- نستخدم they بدلا من someone/somebody/everyone/everybody/no one/ nobody
- **Nobody believes** a liar, **do they**?
- **Everyone has** come to the party, **haven't they?**

3- نستخدم it بدلا من something / nothing / everything .
- **Everything is** ready, **isn't it**?

4- لاحظ الشواذ الآتية.

1- **Let's** go to the club, **shall we**?
2- **Let us** stay here, **will (won't) you**?
3- **I am** a dentist, **aren't I**?
4- **Open** the door, **will you**?
5-**Don't stay** up late, **will you**?
6-**This / That is** fantastic, **isn't it**?

5- لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية:

's → **is** → V=ing
's → **has** → P.P
'd → **had** → P.P
'd → **would** → مصدر

- I**'d** rather have tea, **wouldn't** I?
- We**'d** prefer to go to the club, **wouldn't** we?
- We**'d** like to eat fish, **wouldn't** we?
- You**'d** better stay in bed, **hadn't** you?
- We**'d** better work to a plan, **hadn't** we?
- It**'s** stopped raining, **hasn't** it?
- It**'s** running fast, **isn't** it?
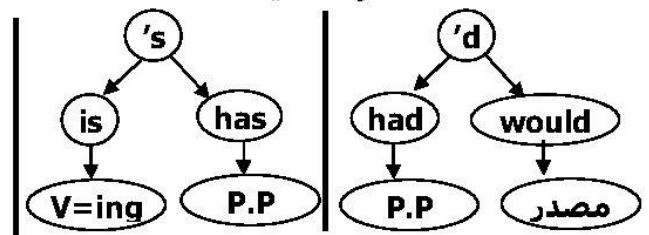
- **'ll = will**   • won't = will not   • shan't = shall not

6- اذا احتوت الجملة الاساسية علي فعل من افعال الراي يوضع السؤال المذيل علي الجملة الثانية
- I **believe(think-expect**ينوقع**)** **it's** going to rain, **isn't** it?

7-عند وجود جملتين يوضع المذي علي الجملة الأساسية
-**it's** very important that we eat healthy food, **isn't it**?

8- فى حالة وجود أداة ربط فان السؤال المذيل يتبع الجملة التى لا تحتوى على أداة الربط.
- **I'll** help you if you ask, **won't I**?

Past perfect ماضي تام

had + p.p .... Passive ....→ **had been + p.p**

يستخدم الماضي التام لوصف حدث وقع قبل حدث اخر فى الماضى.

- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

يستخدم الماضى التام مع الكلمات التالية:

1

| After as soon as since because when | ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل | , | ماضي بسيط (v+ ed) |

| ماضي بسيط (v + ed) | | After as soon as since because when | فاعل (had + p.p) ماضي تام |

- After / As soon as I had read the novel I saw the film.
- He bought a car after she had learned to drive.
- They couldn't go swimming because they had forgotten their swimsuits.

يمكن استخدام الماضى البسيط بدلا من الماضى التام بعد after / as soon as

- After I read (had read) the novel, I saw the film.
- As soon as I read (had read) the novel, I saw the film.

After / As soon as + فاعل + ماضي تام = Having + pp

- He bought a car after she had learned to drive. (Having)
  Having learned to drive, she bought a car.

فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد when / before / after نستخدم v. + ing

- After doing his homework, he went to bed.
- He had done his homework before going to bed.
- When seeing the police, the thief ran away.
- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

2

| Before By the time When By then | ماضي بسيط (v+ ed) | , | فاعل (had + p.p) ماضي تام |

| ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل | | Before By the time When By then | ماضي بسيط (v+ ed) |

- He finished his training. Then he got the job.
  He had finished his training before he go the job.
- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.

أحيانا تستخدم on بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له ing :

- When she saw the robber, she called the police.
  On seeing the robber, she called the police.

3

| until till | ماضى بسيط منفي (didn't + inf) | | فاعل (had + p.p) ماضي تام |

تأتي until / till في وسط الجملة و قبلها الماضي البسيط (منفي) و بعدها الماضي التام:

I didn't know the truth until I had met him.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة علي المضارع التام إذا كان في الجملة ماضي بسيط :

- When we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.
- When I arrived home, my father had just left.
- It was the best novel I had ever read.
- The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it yet.
- She said she had seen the film the night before.
- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات التالية:
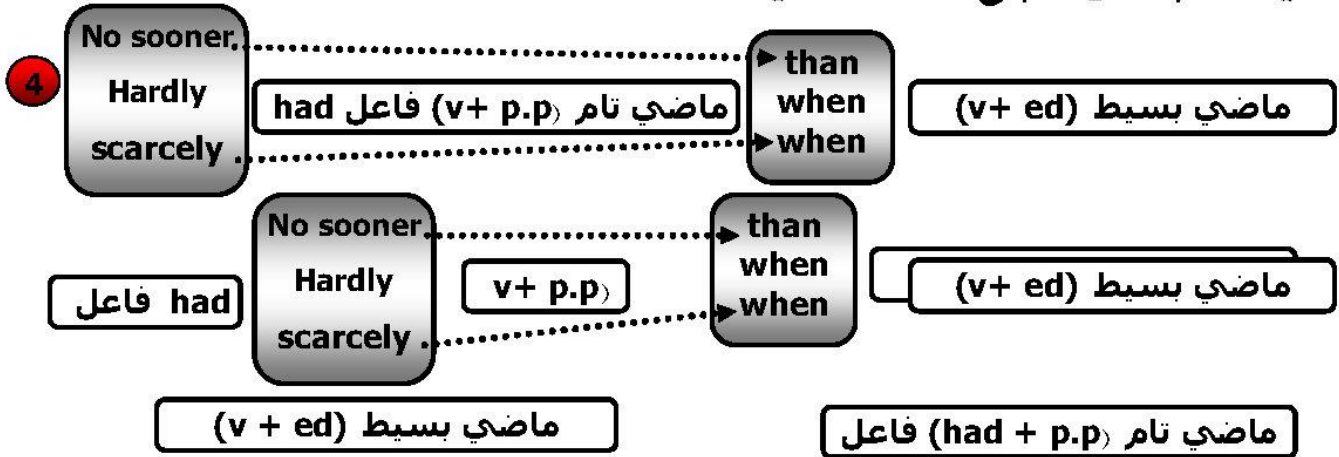
- I had no sooner read the novel than I saw the film.
- No sooner had I read the novel than I saw the film.
- She had hardly learned to drive when he bought a car
- Hardly had she hardly learned to drive when he bought a car

Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث أخر ويستخدم عادة مع since / for
بالاضافة الي جميع الروابط التي تستخدم مع الماضي التام when / all day / all weekend

- يتكون الماضي التام المستمر من **had been + v + ing**

- They had been waiting for an hour when the train arrived.
- We'd been waiting for three hours before our plane took off.

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضي.
- There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

يأتي الماضي التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل
wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel
- I was very tired when I arrived home. I had been working hard all day.
- He had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.
- They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived.
- What had he been doing when the accident happened?
- There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضي التام و ليس الماضي التام المستمر:
- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

6- Grammar unit (12) " (Gerund) (v + ing)" &"(to + infinitive)"

تنقسم الأفعال إلى : 1ـ أفعال يأتي بعدها : (gerund) (v + ing) فقط:

suggest	يقترح	avoid	يتجنب	imagine = fancy	يتخيل ـ يتصور
practise	يتدرب	admit	يعترف	deny	ينكر
finish	ينهى	give up = quit	يتخلى عن \ يترك	consider	يفكر فى
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	put off = postpone	يؤجل	risk	يجازف
don't feel like	يكره	go	يذهب	miss	يفقد
keep on	يستمر	It is no use (good)	لا فائدة	mind	يمانع
recommend	يوصى \ يرشح	can't stand	لا يطيق		

⇨Ali admitted taking my pen.　　　⇨The driver avoided hitting the young boy.

ملحوظه ـ هناك بعض الأفعال و الصفات تأخذ حرف الجر to وهي جزء من الفعل ويأتي الفعل بعدها (V +ing) مثل

look forward to يتطلع إلى , owing to بسبب , due to بسبب , thanks to بفضل , take to يدمن
, يعترض على v to be+ used to(accustomed to) اعتاد على , object to = oppose to عاقل+
Prefer + v + ing ...to + v+ ing يفضل ـ على lead to , يؤدى إلى in addition to بالإضافة الى,

2 – أفعال يأتي بعدها : (to + infinitive)

agree	يوافق	offer	يعرض	wish	يتمنى
arrange	يرتب	plan	يخطط	threaten	يهدد
decide	يقرر	promise	يوعد	accept	يقبل
expect	يتوقع	want, need ,require	يحتاج ـ يتطلب	can / could afford	يتحمل شراء
hope	يأمل (بدون فاعل)	manage	يتمكن	dare	يجرؤ على
learn	يتعلم	refuse	يرفض	Pretend	يدعى ـ يتظاهر

⇨Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.　⇨She offered to help her mother.

لأحظ أن: يأتي بعد make فى المعلوم ـ مصدر ـ ولكن فى للمجهول أي بعد v to be + made مصدر to"

⇨He made us go out .　　　　⇨ We were made to go out.

3 ـ تلك الأفعال يأتي بعدهم مفعول ويأتي بعدهم (مصدر to أو مصدر not to) فى المعلوم:

advise	ينصح	help	يساعد	tell	يخبر
ask	يطلب	invite	يدعو	want	يريد
encourage	يشجع	order	يأمر	warn	يحذر
expect	يتوقع	learn	يتعلم	persuade	يقنع
force	يجبر	allow	يسمح	permit	يسمح

Ex ⇨What do you expect me to do ? ⇨Ali's father advised his son to work harder.
⇨ My sister encourages me to plan for my future. ⇨The bad weather forced people to stay at home.
Ex ⇨He was asked to answer the questions. 2ـ يمكن حذف المفعول بعد تلك الأفعال فى حالة المجهول :
3ـ بدون مفعول بعد تلك الأفعال يأتى (ing) : (allow, advise, permit ,recommend, encourage +v+ing)
Ex- ⇨ They don't allow parking here. ⇨ He advised buying this car .

4ـ أفعال يأتي بعدها إما (to + infinitive or gerund) مع وجود اختلاف بسيط في المعني :

هذه الأفعال يأتي بعدهم to + inf أو V + ing

A) (begin \ start \continue) بدون اختلاف
Ex It started raining = It started to rain
B)(hate \love like \prefer) هناك اختلاف و الفرق كالآتي
1ـ بعدهم ing + V للتعبير عن حدث عام أو عادة
2ـ بعدهم to + inf. للتعبير عن حدث خاص أوالآن وتعرف here\ this\ that أو قبلهم
would ('d)

I usually like playing football.⇨ I like playing games . عام
I would like to play football. خاص ⇨I prefer to play football here\now.

(remember \
forget \
try \
stop \
regret)
الفرق بينهم
اذا تم الحدث بعدهم يأتى الفعل
مضافا له الـ(ing) واذا لم يتم الحدث
(المصدر to)

| **6 - A) Grammar unit (13) "Relative clauses**　　" ضمائر الوصل" |

ملحوظة : عند اختيار ضمائر الوصل يجب ملاحظة ما قبلها وما بعدها :

بعدها (الجملة الثانية)	الرابط	قبله (الجملة الأولى)
(فعل + فاعل)\ فعل met her . cured your brother is my cousin.	who ⇐ التي – الذي تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول عاقل مفرد أو جمع يوضع بعدها فعل	This is the man　عاقل The doctor
(فعل + فاعل)You met here.	whom ⇐ التي – الذي تحل محل المفعول العاقل فقط و يوضع بعدها اسم	This is the man　عاقل
(فعل + فاعل)\ فعل I bought.	which ⇐ التي ـ الذي تحل محل الفاعل والمفعول الغير عاقل	This is the car　غير عاقل
(فعل + فاعل)\ فعل I met.	that ⇐ التي ـ الذي	this is the man　عاقل \ غير عاقل
المملوك bag was lost suit is black is my uncle	whose ⇐ ملكها ملكه تحل محل صفات الملكية) my- his – her......) ويتبعها الاسم المملوك	This is the girl　المالك The man
فعل + فاعل I was born . I lived we have our tea. I learnt	where ⇐ الذي فيه – التي فيه – حيث تحل محل المكان أو حروف الجر التي تشير إلى المكان	This is the place　مكان We have a garden This is my school
فعل + فاعل We go to Alex. all the family members meet.	when ⇐ عندما ـ حينما	Summer is the time　الزمان Friday is the weekend
فعل + فاعل 2 This is what I bought	what ⇐	اول الجمله \ قبلها فعل \ ضمير 1- What makes him a good teacher is that he is polite.

- Which.

ملحوظة:قد يأتي قبلها مكان ولكن يعامل كشئ او لا يستخدم كمكان
This in my house which my father built

| which　حرف الجر الذي يأتي قبلها حسب المعنى |

This is the article for the paper (in which – for which - at which - on which) he writes .
Dr Aisha used to go to the meetings, (at which- in which) she learned to read and write.
Dr. Aisha wrote many books and articles (at which-in which)she argued for women.

- That = who- whom - which

*لاحظ أن that تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل أو غير العاقل المكرر في الجملة الثانية

| شروط استخدام that أو عدم استخدامها |

1ـ لا يمكن استخدام that بعد حكومه(جملة اعتراضية) ولا بعد حرف الجر مثل (in- about- to wit)
Ex ⇒ This is the flat in (who- whom- which- that) I live.⇒　Ali,(that – who)is a doctor, is my friend
2ـ تستخدم | that | فقط | إذا سبقت بالكلمات الآتية (only - alone – all ـ some | ـ صفة درجة ثالثة)
لاحظ التركيبيين الآتيين للتأكيد | ....الفعل that الفاعل.......... } It \this is (was)}
Ex ⇒ Ali is the only boy that got bad marks in the exam.　⇒　It was Ali that got the prize .

- Where.

ملحوظة قد يأتي قبلها شئ ولكن يعامل كمكان او يستخدم كمكان

This is meeting where (in which) I learn

This is my bag where I put my books

ملحوظة:- لاحظ الفرق بين [(بدون حرف جر) فعل +فاعل where مكان]

حرف الجر يأتي قبلها مباشرة أو بعد الفعل(معه حرف جر) فعل +فاعل which مكان]

1. This is the house (which - <u>where</u>) I live. / This is the house (<u>which</u> - where) I live in.

هناك أفعال لا تأخذ أصلا حرف جر ولذلك الأماكن معها تعتبر مفعول غير عاقل . (sell - see - buy - visit)

2. The museum was the place (<u>which</u> - where) I had <u>visited</u> . (المكان هنا مفعول غير عاقل)

3. This is the room (<u>where</u>- which) I study. / This is the room <u>in</u> (where- <u>which</u>) I study.

حذف ضمائر الوصل :

1- يحذف ضمير الوصل دون أي تغيير إذا جاء بعده فاعل و فعل ⇒This is the car(which) I bought. لاحظ أن ،

فى الجمل التى تنتهى بجملة بها ever يكون حذف ضمير الوصل اجبارى .

⇒ <u>It is the first time I have ever seen a fox.</u> ⇒ <u>This is the best student I have ever seen</u>

2- يحذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء بعده فعل

أ إذا كان الفعل معلوم يضاف له ing ⇒This is the man <u>living</u> here.

ب إذا كان الفعل مجهول يحذف v to be ويبقى التصريف الثالث أى أن(pp = pp + v to be +ضمير الوصل)

Ex The letter <u>which was</u> sent by my uncle arrived yesterday .

  = The letter ,<u>sent</u> by my uncle, arrived yesterday.

Ex Projects <u>which are</u> carried out in Egypt, will increase the production.

  = Projects , carried out in Egypt, will increase the production.

6- Grammar unit (15) - Future Passive "

الشكل	المستقبل البسيط	المستقبل التام
Key words	In the future Tomorrow Next............	(<u>by</u>+2020)(سنة قادمة)(by+ tomorrow) (by +next.) (by +the end of next...) (by + 6 o'clock tomorrow) بحلول (<u>in</u> a year's time) (<u>in</u> a month's time) (in a day's time)(in a week's time) في خلال
active	المصدر + will + الفاعل **Examples** ⇒ He will visit Cairo tomorrow. ⇒ They will build a house next month.	الفاعل + will have + P.P **Examples** ⇒ He will have finished the project by 2020. ⇒ They will have built a house by next month.
passive	المفعول + will be + P.P **Examples** ⇒In the future, our energy <u>will be produced</u> from wind power. ⇒Petrol and oil will not <u>be used</u> as they are today.	المفعول + will have been + P.P **Examples** ⇒ The project will have been finished by 2020. ⇒ The house will have been built by next month

6-Grammar unit (18) " Modal Verbs •• "الأفعال الناقصة"

1- أفعال القدرة -

المضارع Present (قادر علي)	الماضي Past (كان قادر علي)	الأستخدام Its uses
can مصدر \ can't مصدر	Could مصدر \ couldn't مصدر	It is (was) (not) possible\ allowed
=manage to مصدر	=managed to مصدر	
= succeed in + v+ ing	= succeeded in+ v+ ing	
=am, is, are + (not) able to مصدر	=was,were+(not) able to مصدر	
=have / has + the ability to مصدر	=had + the ability to مصدر	
=am ,is are + capable of + ing	was, were+ capable of+v ing	

- In some countries, you can drive at the age of 17.(It is permitted by the law مسموح)
- In some cities, people can't use their cars every day. (It is against the law. ضد القانون)

2- الإلزام والضرورة والتحذير -

المضارع Present (يجب ان)	الماضي Past (كان يجب ان)	الأستخدام Its uses
must مصدر **اثبات**	had to مصدر **اثبات**	It is (was) necessary for.......to مصدر
have (has)to =need to = have got to مصدر	had to مصدر	
don't(doesn't) have to مصدر **النفي**	needn't have +p.p **النفي**	It is (was) not necessary for....to مصدر
needn't مصدر =don't\doesn't need to مصدر	didn't have(need) to مصدر	
	(ليس لها ماضي ولا اثبات)	
mustn't مصدر = can't مصدر **(التحذير والتحريم)**		It's not allowed(banned forbidden(illegal) to

- When you are on holiday, you don't need to go to bed early.
- You needn't (don't have to\ don't need to) come with us . We will go alone .
- We needn't have bought (didn't have to buy) much food. We have a lot .
- You mustn't park here. It is forbidden.

3- الأحتمال والأستنتاج القائم على دليل -

المضارع Present	الماضي Past	الأستخدام Its uses
may مصدر **(الأحتمال)**	may have + p.p.	It's(was) probably likely \not sure
might/could مصدر	might (could)have + p.p.	
must be **(الأستنتاج القائم على دليل)**	must have + PP	It's (was) almost sure
can't be	can't have + pp	It's (was) almost sure

- I don't know where my bag is, I might have left it on the train.
- The streets are wet. It must have rained last night.

4- النصيحة (مضارع فقط)

Should مصدر = ought to مصدر = had better مصدر = If I were you, I would مصدر = (V to be) to + مصدر = It's a good idea to مصدر = It's advisable to مصدر

- You had better not look at the sun. It's very dangerous.
- You shouldn't look at the sun. It's very dangerous.

5- اللوم في الماضي فقط وبالعكس في المعني

⇒ Should (ought to) have + P.P. = but he didn't **(اللوم على عدم فعل شيئ في الماضي:)**

= It was wrong of you not to = I blame.............................for not + v+ ing

- You should have done your homework yesterday.

Grammar unit (14) " Linking Words (Conjunctions) الروابط

1ـ روابط الاضافة

و – بالاضافة الي

الشكل	جملة	اسم / n. فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	besides that in addition **Examples** Besides that she cooked, she did the washing up. - In addition we went to the market, we went to the zoo.	besides in addition to as well as **Examples** -Besides cooking, she did the washing up. -In addition to going to the market, we went to the zoo. -As well as going to the market we went to the zoo.

2ـ روابط السبب

بسبب – لان (لابد ان يأتي بعدهم سبب)

الشكل	جملة	اسم / n. فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	because as since as long as **Examples** -I didn't ask her to help me *because / as* she was busy. - *As / Since* she was busy, I didn't ask her to help me. - *As long as* you are unfit, you won't join the team.	because of owing to due to thanks to as a result of **Examples** -We lost the match due to playing badly. -We didn't play the match owing to bad weather. -He went to the doctor's because of his illness. Thanks to working hard, he became a millionaire.

3ـ روابط النتيجة

لذا – لذلك (لابد ان يأتي بعدهم نتيجة)

الشكل	جملة	اسم / n. فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	So / thus / Hence For this reason / *Because of that* **Examples** It was raining, *so* we didn't go out.	The cause of / The reason for **Examples** - *The reason for* his considerable progress *is that* he has been studying hard for a long time. - *The cause of* (us)not going out *was that* it was raining.

4. روابط التناقض

بالرغم من

الشكل	جملة	فعل v +ing / اسم n.
Conjunctions	1-Although=though=even if= even though + فاعل + فعل , ... 2- However + حال\صفة + فاعل 3- as + صفة \ حال + فاعل + فعل 4-Whatever + اسم + فاعل + فعل 5- . However, =. however , yet , =but,) بين الجملتين (**Examples** ⇒Although he is rich , he is unhappy. ⇒Rich as he is , he is unhappy . ⇒ However rich he is , he is unhappy ⇒Whatever richness he has , he is unhappy. - Ali is rich, but (,however) he is happy.	In spite of / Despite For all /Regardless of + v + ing, + ،اسم\ صفة+ أسم **Examples** –⇒In spite of being rich ,he is unhappy. Despite his strength (being strong), he couldn't work.

2. ملاحظات هامة

الفاعل مختلف	الفاعل واحد
الفاعل الأول + as well as + الفاعل الثاني + 1 الفعل * أي أن الفعل حسب الفاعل الأول Ex I am wrong . He is wrong. (as well as) ⇒ I , as well as he, am wrong . لاحظ and عندما تربط فعلان يكونوا معطوفين (متشابهان) Ex. He studied and watched TV . ⇒ He studied as well as watching TV .	* إذا تشابه الفاعل واختلف الفعلان نحذف الفاعل المكرر ونضع الرابط مكانة و بعدها (v + ing) Ex –He studied. He watched TV. ⇒As well as studying , he watched TV. * إذا تشابه الفاعل والفعل واختلف الاسم أو الصفة نحذف الفاعل والفعل المكرر ونضع الرابط بين الأسماء أو الصفات المختلفة مثل and Ex He was a writer .He was a poet . He was a writer as well as (and) a poet

2 – Not only ... .as well.
الفعل + فاعل + مساعد + Not only =but also....الفعل+ فاعل + مساعد
not only ......but also ... .
Not only 1فاعل..but also 2فاعل + فعل2
الفاعل

الفاعل مختلف	الفاعل واحد
فعل2 + فاعل2..but also1فاعل... Not only أى أن الفعل حسب الفاعل الثاني (الأقرب) . فعل2 مثل Neither 1الفاعل nor 2الفاعل + فعل2 Either 1الفاعل or 2الفاعل + فعل2 ولكن Neither of/Either of+ مفعول + فعل مفرد ولكن مع Both ... and../Both of مفعول+ فعل جمع ⇒ Not only I but also he is a teacher. ⇒ Neither of the boys is absent.	1- أما توضع Not only أول الجملة و بعدها صيغة سؤال 2-أونضع not only الصمول بين الفاعل والفعل * و توضع but also بين الجملتين فى الطريقتين Ex. He wrote the letter. He sent it. ⇒ Not only did he write the letter but also (he) sent it . ⇒ He not only wrote the letter but also (he) sent it .

The purpose clause الغرض المعقد	The purpose phrase الغرض البسيط
A (لكي) can \may مصدر so that could/ might مصدر + فاعل in order that will be able to مصدر * عند النفي نضع not بعد الناقص could \ can * can\may فى المضارع و could\might فى الماضي * lest = for fear that فاعل should مصدر ⇒She studied hard lest she should fail.	C (to / in order to / so as to + المصدر) Ex-He worked hard so as to finish early . - He worked hard so that he could finish early * نضع عند النفي not قبل to so as not \ in order not to مصدر = * for fear of + v + ing/ اسم ⇒ She studied hard for fear of failure.

حرف جر + اسم + Preposition Noun

reason for	سبب لـ	apology for	اعتذار عن
cause of	سبب لـ	an answer to	حل لـ
increase in	زيادة فى	a solution to	حل لـ
decrease in	نقص فى	a reply to	رد على
problem of	مشكلة كذا	a supply of	مؤن / امداد من
damage to	دمار لـ	an obstacle to	عائق لـ

حرف جر + صفة + Preposition Adjective

Brilliant at	رائع فى	Crowded with	مزدحم بـ
Wonderful at	رائع فى	Bored with	يشعر بالملل من
Good at	ماهر فى	Ashamed of	خجلان من
Clever at	ماهر فى	Proud of	فخور بـ
Bad at	سيىء فى	Afraid of	خائف من
Terrible at	فظيع فى	Frightened of	خائف من

famous for	مشهور بـ	terrified of	مرعوب من
responsible for	مسئول عن	scared of	مرعوب من
keen on	مغرم بـ / شغوف بـ	worried about	قلق على
interested in	مهتم بـ	excited about	مثار من / فرحان بـ
angry with	غاضب من (شخص)	happy about	سعيد بـ
annoyed with	متضايق من (شخص)	sorry about / for	حزين بشأن
disappointed with	خاب أمله (فى شخص)	mad about	مهووس بـ
pleased with	مسرور من	sad about	حزين بشأن
delighted with	مسرور من	crazy about	مهووس بـ

Prepositions after verbs

find out about	يعرف عن	complain to	يشكو لشخص
apply for	يتقدم بطلب (لوظيفة)	object to	يعترض على
belong to	يخص / ملك	look for	يبحث عن
apologize to	يعتذر لشخص	complain about	يشكو من
work for	يعمل لدى / من أجل	consist of	يتكون من
go on	يستمر فى	die of	يموت بسبب
escape from	يهرب من	suffer from	يعانى من
blame ... for	يلوم ... على	crash into	يصطدم بـ
help in / with	يساعد فى	care for	يعتنى بـ
hear from	يتلقى أخبار من	accuse of	يتهم بـ
hear of / about	يسمع عن	congratulate on	يهنئ على
apologize for	يعتذر عن	concentrate on	يركز على
prevent from	يمنع من	dream of / about	يحلم بـ
protect from / against	يحمى من	depend on	يعتمد على
recover from	يشفى من	rely on	يعتمد على
charge ... with	يتهم ... بـ	believe in	يؤمن بـ
result from	ينتج من	succeed in	ينجح فى
hope for	يأمل فى	result in	يؤدى الى