

الصف الثالث الاعدادي

مذكرة جوامر الترم الأول

المنهج الجديد 2022



Ze English - عماده حشيش



2 - ويضاف للفعل (s / es / ies) إذا جاء الفاعل (He / She / It) أو اسم مفرد

- He **plays** basketball.
- Ali **studies** English
- She **watches** TV in the evening.

3 - تصريف الفعل يكون (be) في المضارع يكون (am / is / are)

- I **am** ready for the exam.
- She **is** at school.
- They **are** kind and friendly.

4 - يتم نفي المضارع البسيط كالتالي

1 - إذا جاء الفعل بدون اضافات نستخدم (مصدر + don't)

1. They **watch** the film.
 They **don't watch** TV.
2. We **study** French on Friday.
 We **don't study** French on Friday.

2- إذا جاء الفعل مضاف اليه (s / es / ies) نستخدم (مصدر + doesn't)

1. She **writes** e-mails.
 She **doesn't write** e-mails.
2. He **plays** football.
 He **doesn't play** football.

معلومة هامة

يمكن استخدام كلمة (never) بدلا من (don't / doesn't)

don't + مصدر = never + مصدر
doesn't + مصدر = never + مصدر + s / es / ies

1. They **don't write** English.
 They **never write** English.
2. He **doesn't write** English.
 He **never writes** English.



5 – في حالة تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد تكون الإجابة (Yes, / No) ويتكون السؤال كالاتي

Do / Does + مصدر بدون اضافات + فاعل?

1. **Do** you play football?

Yes, I do

Yes, I play football.

2. **Does** he play football?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't play football.

6 – أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون السؤال كالاتي وتكون الأجابة على أداة الاستفهام

.....? فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات + do / does + أداة استفهام

1. **Where** do you live?

I live in Cairo.

2. **When** does he arrive?

He arrives at 7 o'clock.

7 – يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

1 – الحقائق العلمية (facts)

The sun **rises** in the east.

The earth **is** bigger than the moon.

2 – يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار مثل (always / sometimes / usually) للتعبير عن عادات في المضارع

Basant **always** goes to school by car.

They **usually** visit their uncle.



تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد (am / is / are) وتأتي قبل أي فعل آخر مثل (play / arrive)

- He **is** always late.
- He **always arrives** late.

3 - يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث سوف تقع طبقا لجدول زمني او مواعيد محددة (time table events) مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والامتحانات والبرامج والأفلام في السينما.

- The first metro train **leaves** at 8:00.
- What time does the exhibition **start**?
- The film **starts** at nine o'clock.

8 - صيغة المبني للمجهول في المضارع (passive)

مفعول + am / is / are + p.p.

- Ali **writes** the book.
- The book **is written** by Ali.
- They **watch** films.
- Films **are watched** by them.

1 - في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (am / is / are)

- He **doesn't** play football.
- Football **isn't** played.

2 - في حالة السؤال في المبني للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

Is / Are + مفعول + P.P. ?

- Is** English **spoken** in Egypt?
- Are** cars **made** in Germany?

3 - في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

أداة استفهام + is / are + مفعول + P.P.?

- Where **are** books **made**?
- How **is** oil **transported**?



Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. He.....English every day.

- a. study b. studies c. studying d. is studying

2. She doesn't.....to school on Friday.

- a. go b. goes c. going d. went

3. They.....write letters.

- a. doesn't b. aren't c. don't d. isn't

4. She.....ready for the exam.

- a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't

5. He always.....his bed.

- a. make b. makes c. made d. making

6. The film.....at nine as usual.

- a. start b. starts c. will starts d. starting

7. The sun.....in the morning.

- a. rise b. rising c. rises d. sets

8. He.....clever.

- a. is always b. always is c. never is d. often is

9. Do you.....English?

- a. speak b. speaks c. is speaking d. is spoken

10. Dina.....arrives late.

- a. doesn't b. don't c. isn't d. never

11.Mohamed like fish?

- a. Do b. Does c. Is d. Are

12. The next plane.....at 7 o'clock.

- a. is b. leaves c. is leave d. A & B

13. She never.....Aswan.



a. visit

b. visiting

c. visits

d. to visiting

14.you ready for the game? – Yes, I am.

a. Do

b. Does

c. did

d. Are

15. Where is oil.....?

a. find

b. found

c. finding

d. finds



Unit (2)

Comparison of adjectives

1 - الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم والحال يصف الفعل وتنقسم الصفات الى صفات قصيرة المقطع وصفات طويلة المقطع

صفات قصيرة المقطع	صفات طويلة المقطع
tall	boring
old	interesting
short	enjoyable
big	expensive

2 - يوجد ثلاث أشكال لدرجات المقارنة



1- عند التساوي في الصفة او الحال نستخدم الشكل الاتي

He is **as tall as** his brother.
Salma is **as good as** Mona.
He plays **as cleverly as** his friend.

Ali is as old as Mona.
= Ali and Mona have the same age.

في حالة النفي نستخدم الشكل الاتي

Ali is **not as** old as Samy.
Ali is **not so** old as Samy.

2 - عند المقارنة بين اثنين في حاله عدم التساوي نستخدم الاتي

He is **taller than** Mona.
They are **older than** the boy.
Gold is **more expensive than** silver.
The book is **less interesting than** the film.

3 - عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعه (صيغة التفضيل) نستخدم الاتي



Who is **the richest** person in the world?
 Ali is **the most** intelligent boy.
 The film is **the least** interesting.

4 - يوجد صفات شاذة عند تصريفها في المقارنة

as.....as	than	the
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest

1. She is **better than** Maha.
2. He is **the worst** student.
3. Cairo is **as far as** Giza.

معلومة إضافية

1 - عند التخيير نستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة

1. Who is **taller** Ali **or** Samy?
2. Which is **longer** the Nile **or** the Amazon?

2 - للتأكيد يمكن استخدام (**much / a lot**) قبل الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة

It is **a lot** hotter than yesterday.
 The chair is **much** more comfortable.

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. People are.....than snakes.

- a. big b. bigger c. as big d. biggest

2. This book isn't as interesting.....that one.

- a. as b. so c. than d. then

3. A bike is.....expensive than a scooter.

- a. most b. many c. less d. least

4. English is the.....language.

- a. easy b. easier c. easiest d. as easy



5. Have you ever seen a.....snake than this one?
a. big b. biggest c. as bigger d. bigger
6. Who isAli or Ayman?
a. tall b. taller c. tallest d. most tall
7. She cooks as.....as her sister.
a. clever b. cleverly c. cleverest d. cleverer
8. Everest is.....than Kilimanjaro.
a. higher b. highest c. high d. as high
9. Physics isdifficult than history.
a. most b. more c. as d. the
10. Gold isexpensive than silver.
a. more b. most c. less d. least
11. Aswan is.....than Cairo.
a. far b. farther c. farthest d. furthest
12. She sings asas her friend.
a. good b. bad c. well d. best
13. He is.....than Ali.
a. good b. bad c. best d. worse
14. London is one of the.....cities in the world.
a. large b. larger c. as large d. largest
15. The more you study, the.....marks you get.
a. high b. higher c. highest d. lowest



ملاحظات على (both)

1- نستخدم كلمة (both) بمعنى كليهما ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع اولا يأتي

- I want to buy both a drink and a snack.
 Both cars are black.

2 - ممكن أن يأتي بعد (both) حرف الجر (of)

- Both of them are clever.
 Both of us knew him.

3 - نستخدم الشكل الاتي (.....both....and) للتأكيد على اثنين سواء فعل او صفة

- It was both cold and wet.
 He both acts and writes.

3 - يمكن أن تربط (..... Bothand) بين فاعلين مختلفين والفعل دائما يكون جمع

- Both Ali and Mona are clever.
 Both they and Nora have got cars.





ملاحظات على (either)

- 1- نستخدم كلمة (either) بمعنى واحد من اثنين وإذا جاء معها فعل يكون فعل مفرد
- We can buy **either** a mobile **or** a tablet.
 - He is **either** a doctor **or** an engineer.
 - Either** car **is** expensive.
 - Either** of them **was** killed.
- 2 - إذا ربطت (...either...or) بين فاعلين فإن الفعل يتبع أقرب فاعل (الفاعل الثاني)
- Either** Ali or they **are** at home.
 - Either** they or Ali **is** at home.

ملاحظات على (neither)

- 1- نستخدم كلمة (neither) بمعنى ول واحد من الاثنين ويأتي معها اسم مفرد و فعل مفرد
- Neither** car **is** cheap.
 - Neither** of them **was** clever.
- 2 - إذا ربطت (...neither...nor) بين فاعلين فإن الفعل يتبع أقرب فاعل (الفاعل الثاني)
- Neither** they nor Hamada **is** sleeping.
 - Neither** Hamada nor they **are** sleeping.
 - Neither** Fares nor Imad **can** come to the beach.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1.Tamer nor Ehab arrived early.
a. Both b. Either c. Neither d. All
2. Both my sister and my brother doctors.
a. am b. is c. are d. was
3. Either Hamada nor Basant tennis.
a. like b. likes c. are liking d. were liking
4.Aya and Fatma are clever.
a. Either b. Neither c. Both d. Every
5. Neither book.....useful.
a. were b. have c. is d. are
6. I want to buy.....a mobile and a tablet.
a. either b. neither c. nor d. both
7. We can visit either Cairo.....Aswan.
a. and b. nor c. or d. neither
8. Neither Atef nor Hamdi.....alive.
a. is b. are c. were d. have



Unit (3)

Expressing future

يوجد أربع طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل وهي :

- 1 - استخدام (will + inf)
- 2 - استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)
- 3 - استخدام (am – is – are + v + ing)
- 4 - استخدام المضارع البسيط (present simple)

أولا : - استخدام (will + inf)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ والتوقع والوعد والقرار السريع والعمر أو السن.

- 1 - I think it **will rain** tomorrow. (prediction) تنبؤ
- 2 - If you get high mark, I **will buy** you a mobile. (promise)
- 3 - There is no sugar, I will buy some. (quick decision) قرار سريع
- 4 - My brother **will be** 30 next year.



ثانيا : - استخدام (am – is – are + going to +) (inf)

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدوث شيء طبقا لدليل وكذلك النية لفعل شيء

- There are a lot of clouds. It **is going to** rain.
- They have intention, they **are going to** buy a car.

معلومه هامة جدا

إذا جاءت كلمة (think) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار (am – is – are going to)

- There are a lot of clouds, I **think it is going to** rain.

ثالثا : استخدام المضارع المستمر (am – is – are + V) (+ ing)

نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am /is/are + V+ ing) للتعبير عن الأشياء التي رتبنا أن نفعلها في المستقبل

- They **are visiting** Aswan tomorrow. (It is arranged)
- They **are playing** football after two days. (They have arranged that)

رابعا : استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

نستخدم المضارع البسيط اي المصدر بدون اضافات او المصدر المنهى بـ (s-es-ies) مع الأشياء التي ستحدث طبقا لجدول زمني مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأفلام في السينما والامتحانات

- The train **leaves** at 9 p.m.
- The film **starts** at 12 as usual.
- What time **does** your train **arrive** on Saturday?

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I think it tomorrow.

a. will rain b. is raining c. rains d. is going to rain

2. The bus to Aswan..... at ten past six this evening.

a. will leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. is going to leave

3. My neighboursto a new house next month.

a. move b. moving c. moves d. are moving

4. Let's walk quickly the shop in ten minutes.



- a. closes b. closed c. was closed d. are closing
5. I am hungry. I think I a sandwich.
- a. am buying b. buy c. will buy d. going buy
6. Ahmed's uncle is ill so he to work tomorrow.
- a. is not going b. didn't go c. wasn't going d. went
7. What time the coach go?
- a. does b. do c. will d. is
8. My daughter Bosity 4 years next year.
- a. will be b. is being c. be d. is going to be
9. We are the sleeper train tonight.
- a. take b. took c. taking d. will take
10. The train..... at seven o'clock.
- a. will leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. is going to leave
11. We in the restaurant. We have arranged this.
- a. are going to eat b. are eating c. will eat d. eat
12. I think it hot in Aswan.
- a. is going to be b. will be c. is going d. are
13. There are many dark clouds. I think it.....
- a. is raining b. will rain c. is going to rain d. rains
14. If you come late, Ipunish.
- a. am b. will c. am going d. going
15. We have arranged everything, we next week.
- a. travel b. are travelling c. are going to travel d. will travel
16. I intend, I a new car.
- a. am buying b. will buy c. am going to buy d. buy
17. The phone is ringing, I it.
- a. will answer b. answer c. am answering d. am going to answer
18. She is clever, I think shethe exam.
- a. is going to pass b. passes c. will pass d. is passing
19. I am sure, you..... the film.
- a. will enjoy b. enjoy c. is enjoying d. is going to enjoy
20. The next plane..... tomorrow at 7 a.m.
- a. is going to leave b. is leaving c. leaves d. will leave

adjectives ending in (ing/ed)



1 - الصفات المنتهية بـ (ed) تصف شعور الناس او عواطفهم مثل (interested / bored) (surprised)

I am **excited** to watch the match.
I was so **bored** in that lesson, I almost fell asleep.
He was **surprised** to see Helen after all those years.
She was really **tired** and went to bed early.

2 - أما الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ing) تصف المسبب للحدث او (المؤثر) مثل (interesting/ boring) (surprising)

Have you seen that film? It's really **frightening**.
I could listen to her for hours. She's so **interesting**.
I can't sleep! That noise is really **annoying**!

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The film was.....I didn't enjoy it.
a. bored b. boring c. interested d. interesting
2. I felt.....when I saw the lion.
a. frightening b. frightened c. exciting d. interesting
3. The football match was.....
a. interested b. excited c. bored d. exciting
4. I am.....to watch the match.
a. interesting b. excited c. exciting d. boring
5. There is a big dog but you don't need to be
a. frightening b. frightened c. boring d. exciting
6. The instructions for my new coffee machine are really.....
a. confusing b. confused c. interested d. tired
7. I loved my maths teacher! Lessons with him were never.....
a. bored b. interested c. boring d. interesting
8. I was that I didn't get the job.
a. disappointed b. disappointing c. interesting d. annoying
9. I'm reading a really book.
a. interesting b. interested c. annoyed d. confused
10. They were frightened of the.....man.
a. frightening b. frightened c. frightens d. frighten



انتظروا الملف كاملا جرامر الترم الأول على قناة
حماده حشيش - Ze English



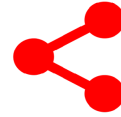
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Unit (4)

Past simple

1 - الماضي البسيط يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي المصدر مضاف ايه (d/ed/ied)

- اذا انتهى الفعل بـ (e) نضع (d)

- اذا انتهى الفعل بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن نحذفها ونضع (ied)

- الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ch / sh / x) نضع (ed)

- She arrived late yesterday.
- They studied English last week.
- He watched TV yesterday.

ويوجد أفعال شاذة مثل

cut	cut	يقطع
put	put	يضع
write	wrote	يكتب
buy	bought	يشترى



sell

sold

يبيع

ملاحظه هامة

يكون شكل (verb to be) في الماضي كالآتي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد was / wasn't

We / You / they / اسم جمعwere / weren't

- She **was** ready for the exam.
- They **were** at home 2 hours ago.

2 - يتم نفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام (didn't + inf) المصدر بدون اضافات

1. He **visited** Aswan last year.
 - He **didn't visit** Aswan last year.
2. They **sent** the letter to Ali.
 - They **didn't send** the letter to Ali.

3 - في حالة تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفاعل مساعد بمعنى (هل) وتكون الأجابة بـ (Yes,... / No) يكون الشكل كالآتي

Did + فاعل + مصدر +?

1. Did he visit the museum yesterday?
 - Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
 - Yes, he visited the museum yesterday.
 - No, he didn't visit the museum yesterday.
2. Did she write her homework?
 - Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
 - Yes, she wrote her homework.
 - No, she didn't write her homework.



.....? فاعل + مصدر + did + أداة استفهام

1. Where did you live?
 I lived in Aswan.
2. How did they go to school?
 They went to school on foot.
3. Why was he sad?
 He was sad because he lost his mobile.

معلومة هامة

- مع كلمة (Did / didn't) يأتي مصدر بدون أي اضافات وإذا حذفنا (Did) فإن الفعل في الإجابة يأتي ماضي بسيط

3 - يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية ليدل على شيء حدث في الماضي

ago - last - yesterday - once - in the past - in + سنة ماضية

When I was young ... / from سنة ماضية to سنة ماضية

فاعل + ماضي بسيط, was / were....., when + فاعل

- He moved to a new house last week.
- He was born in 2010.
- When I was young, I visited Aswan.

لاحظ الجملة الآتية جيدا

- When I was in Alexandria, I always swam in the sea.
- When he was young, he sometimes played football.

4 - يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي باستخدام الشكل الآتي

مصدر + used to + فاعل

He used to smoke.
They used to visit the zoo.



1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. Ito the museum last month.
a. go b. will go c. goes d. went
2. When.....Dina's birthday?
a. do b. did c. was d. does
3. They.....TV an hour ago.
a. watched b. watch c. are watching d. will watch
4. I went.....yesterday.
a. swim b. swam c. swims d. swimming
5. What did Adam.....when he arrived?
a. did b. doing c. does d. do
6. How did you.....when you saw the lion yesterday?
a. feel b. felt c. feels d. feeling
7. I wrote the e-mail.....
a. now b. last week c. tomorrow d. next
8. Heborn in 2010.
a. was b. are c. did d. do
9. When I was young, I always.....football.
a. play b. plays c. playing d. played
10.ready for the exam last week?
a. Did b. Were c. Do d. Are
11. How did you go to school? – Iby car.
a. go b. going c. will go d. went
12. No, he didn't.....Aswan last year.
a. visit b. visited c. go d. went
13. When did you have your last math lesson? – Weit at 2 o'clock.
a. had b. have c. will have d. has
14. The ship sank because there..... a terrible storm.
a. are b. is c. was d. were
15. How.....your weekend?
a. did b. does c. was d. do
16. She used to.....mistakes.



a. make

b. makes

c. made

d. making

Present perfect

1 - المضارع التام يتكون كالآتي : -

مفعول + have / has + P.P + فاعل

- He has watched TV.
- They have watched TV.

2 - يتم النفي بوضع (not) بعد كل من have / has

- Ali hasn't taken the books.
- We haven't met the tourist.

3 - يستخدم المضارع التام مع كل من : -

since	for	just	already	yet	ever - never
(بداية الحدث)	منذ (مدة)	للمدة - حالا	بالفعل	(حتى الان) (في النفي)	السؤال - النفي

1 - يستخدم المضارع التام مع (just / already) في الجملة المثبتة لتدل على انتهاء الفعل منذ فترة قصيرة

- She has cooked two meals already.



- Someone has **just** broken the window.
- They have **already** finished the exam.

2 - يستخدم مع كلمة (ever) في السؤال ومع كلمة (never) في النفي

- Have you **ever** tried the Chinese food?
- No, I have **never** tried it.

3 - يستخدم مع كلمة (yet) في اخر النفي واخر السؤال

- Have you visited Aswan **yet**?
- He **hasn't** mended the car **yet**.

4 - يستخدم مع كلمة (for) للتعبير عن مدة الحدث ومع كلمة (since) للتعبير عن بداية الحدث وهذا جدول مبسط للتعبيرات معهم

since	منذ (بداية الحدث)	for	لمده (مدة) (الحدث)
2019		3 years	
3 o'clock		3 hours	
last week		the last week / a week / a long time	

- They have been married **since** 2005.
- They have been married **for** 16 years.
- She has cooked **since** 4 o'clock.
- She has cooked **for** 2 hours.
- He has lived here **since** last week.
- He has lived her **for** a week.

5 - ما الفرق بين (been to) و (gone to)



نستخدم (been to) بمعنى ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه أما (gone to) معناها ذهب الى مكان وما زال هناك

- He has **been to** the club. (ذهب الى النادي وعاد)
(He isn't in the club now)
 He has **gone to** the club. (ذهب الى النادي وما زال هناك)
(He is still in the club now)

4 - تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد بمعنى هل

Has / Have + فاعل + P.P -----?

- Has He mended the car?
Yes, he has.
No, he hasn't.
 Have they seen the accident?
Yes, they have.
No, they haven't.

5 - تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون كالاتي

اداة استفهام + have / has + فاعل + P.P -----?

- What have you eaten?
 How long has Ali studied English?

6 - صيغة المبني للمجهول مع المضارع التام :-

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P

مفعول + have / has + not + P.P

- They have made plans.
 Plans **have been** made.
 We have sold the house.
 The house **has been** sold.
 He hasn't decided the date yet.
 The date **hasn't been** decided yet.



Exercises

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Have you ever.....to a football match.
a. be b. been c. goes d. went
2. They.....never travelled by plane.
a. are b. has c. have d. were
3. She has been married.....over 50 years.
a. since b. for c. on d. ago
4. She hasn't been to another country.....
a. since b. for c. yet d. just
5. Mona has eaten sandwiches an hour.
a. for b. since c. yet d. ago
6. Abdou and Mohamed taken some photos.
a. has b. have c. is d. was
7. We have known each other.....a long time.
a. ago b. since c. last d. for
8. They have..... me that before.
a. tell b. tells c. telling d. told
9. We have never fish.
a. eat b. eats c. eaten d. eating
10. Atef.....not been to France.
a. has b. have c. is d. are
11. He has.....to school. He is at home now.
a. gone b. been c. went d. going
12. All the information.....been written.
a. are b. were c. have d. has
13. Someone has.....this picture.
a. drew b. draws c. drawing d. drawn
14. Many books.....by her.
a. have written b. has written c. have been written d. has written
15. He has been abroad.....2004.
a. for b. in c. since d. on

Unit (5)



تم شرح المضارع التام في الوحدة (4) كاملا

للمزيد تابعونا على قناة
حماده حشيش - Ze English



Unit (6)



LIKE



COMMENT



SHARE

Modals (ability & obligation)

التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام

1 - التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام في المضارع نستخدم (must / have to / has to)

مصدر + must / has to + اسم مفرد / He / she / it

مصدر + must / have to + اسم جمع / I / we / you / they

- He **must** study hard.
- They **have** to arrive early.
- She **has** to send the email.

والتعبيرات السابقة معناها

مصدر + to + مفعول + It is necessary for

- She **has** to help the boys.
- It is necessary for her to help the boys.

2 - في حالة النفي أي التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم الاتي (don't / doesn't)

مصدر + don't have to + اسم جمع / I / we / you / they

مصدر + doesn't have to + اسم مفرد / He / she / it



- We **don't have to** take a taxi.
- He **doesn't have to** buy bread.

والتعبيرات السابقة معناها

It is not necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول

- They **don't have to** sell the house.
- It is not necessary for them to buy the house.

3 - في حالة الاستفهام بمعنى (هل من الضروري؟) نستخدم الشكل الآتي

Do / Does + فاعل + have to + مصدر?

- Do you **have to** write the email?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

- Does she **have to** cook lunch?

Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't.

والتعبيرات السابقة معناها

Is it necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول?

- Does Ali **have to** wear a uniform?
= Is it necessary for Ali to wear a uniform?

معلومة هامة

نستخدم كلمة (mustn't) للتعبير عن أن الشيء ممنوع طبقا لقانون او قاعدة

- You **mustn't park** here.
(it is not allowed)

- You **mustn't smoke** here.
(it is against the law)

4 - التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام في الماضي نستخدم (had to) ويكون الشكل كالاتي

مصدر + had to + فاعل



- He **had to** tell his parents.
- They **had to** take the bus.

والتعبير السابق معناه الاتي

It was necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول

- She **had to** do the cooking.
- It was necessary for her to do the cooking.

وفي حالة النفي في الماضي نستخدم الشكل الاتي

..... مصدر + didn't have to + فاعل

- Salma **didn't have to** go out.
- They **didn't have to** buy the mobile.

والتعبير السابق معناه الاتي

It was not necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول

- He **didn't have to** travel by car.
- It **wasn't necessary** for him to travel by car.

التعبير عن النصيحة Giving advice

للتعبير عن النصيحة نستخدم الاتي

(مصدر..... (في الاثبات بمعنى يجب أن + should + فاعل
(مصدر.....(في النفي بمعنى لا يجب أن + shouldn't + فاعل

- You **should** study hard.
- You **shouldn't** come late.

تعبيرات اخري بديلة لكلمة (should)

should

..... مصدر + ought to + فاعل
..... مصدر + had better + فاعل

..... مصدر + would + If I were you,
..... مصدر + I advise you to +
..... مصدر + My advice is to +
..... مصدر + It is a good idea to +

shouldn't

..... مصدر + ought not to + فاعل
..... مصدر + had better not + فاعل

..... مصدر + wouldn't + If I were you,
..... مصدر + I advise you not to +
..... مصدر + My advice is not to +
..... مصدر + It is a good idea not to +



- You **should** work to a plan.
- You **ought to** work to a plan.
- Hamada **shouldn't** waste his time.
- Hamada **ought not to** waste his time.

التعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة ability

1 - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع نستخدم

- (مصدر (يستطيع أن + can + فاعل
- (مصدر (لايستطيع أن + can't + فاعل

- She **can** read English well.
- He **can't** write or read.

2 - في السؤال بمعنى هل يستطيع نستخدم الشكل الآتي

Can + مصدر + فاعل?

- Can** you drive?
- Yes, I **can**.
- No, I **can't**.

معلومة هامة يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الآتية بدلا من (can) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع

- مصدر + am / is / are + able to + فاعل
- مصدر + am / is / are + capable of + V + ing
- مصدر + have / has the ability to + فاعل

- He **can** swim in the sea.
- He **is able to** swim in the sea.
- He **is capable of** swimming in the sea.
- He **has the ability to** swim in the sea.

3 - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في الماضي نستخدم الآتي

- (مصدر (اثبات + could + فاعل
- (مصدر (نفي + couldn't + فاعل

- They **could** solve the problem.
- She **couldn't** save the boy.



يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الآتية بدلا من (could) في الماضي

مصدر + was / were + able to + فاعل

فاعل + was / were + capable of + V + ing

مصدر + had the ability to + فاعل

- They could cross the river.
- They were able to cross the river.
- They were capable of crossing the river.
- They had the ability to cross the river.

معلومات إضافية هامة

1 - للتعبير عن الاحتمال او عدم التأكد في المضارع نستخدم (مصدر + might)

- They might be helpful. (I am not sure)

2 - للتعبير عن الاحتمال او عدم التأكد في الماضي نستخدم (have + p.p. + might)

- She might have been at home. (I am not sure)

3 - للتعبير عن اللوم او النقد في الماضي نستخدم الاشكال الآتية

(كان ينبغي أن يفعل الشيء) + should have + p.p. + فاعل

(ما كان ينبغي أن يفعل الشيء) + shouldn't have + p.p. + فاعل

- He should have studied hard. (كان ينبغي أن يذاكر جيدا)
(He didn't study hard)

- She shouldn't have wasted her time. (ما كان ينبغي أن تضيع وقتها)
(She wasted her time)

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I to come to your house last week because I was ill.

a. was able b. wasn't able c. were able d. couldn't

2. I couldn't when I was younger.

a. write b. wrote c. writes d. writing

3. There was a fire, but the firefighters were able it out.

a. put b. to put c. puts d. putting

4. He..... arrive early for his lessons.

a. should b. shouldn't c. don't d. mustn't



5. You.....park here, it is against the law.
a. must b. should c. can d. mustn't
6. My friends to answer the questions.
a. could b. were able c. was able d. couldn't
7. When I was you, I swim.
a. able to b. could c. was able d. were able
8. Ali had the to help people.
a. able b. ability c. could d. can
9. They could..... exams easily
a. answer b. answered c. answers d. answering
10. When he was ten, he read and write.
a. could b. able c. was able d. will
11. She was.....of teaching German.
a. able b. ability c. capability d. capable
12. Did you.....the ability to help others?
a. had b. has c. having d. have
13. He doesn't.....to send the email.
a. have b. has c. had d. should
14. In the past, people.....use camels.
a. could b. able to c. ability d. capable of
15. He.....do his homework so, he was angry.
a. could b. was able to c. was capable d. couldn't

للمزيد تابعونا على قناة حماده حشيش - Ze English

