

Grammar



ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

ِ ` المبني للمعلوم: هو الجملة التي يكون فاعلها معلوما | المبني للمجهول: هو الجملة التي يكون فاعلها مجهولا أو قليل الأهمية

- Ahmed broke the window yesterday • هذه الجملة مبنية للمعلوم و active و ذلك لأن الفاعل فيها معلوم و هو
- Ahmed • The window was broken yesterday (by ahmed) • هذه الجملة مبنية للمجهول passive و ذلك لأن فاعلها Ahmed مجهول

	و حل مكان المفعول به مسبوقا بـ"by"
Active	Passive
Ali writes letters	Letters are written
Hoda wrote the lesson	The lesson was written
Saleh will bye a car	A car will be bought
Khaled is helping Ahmed	Ahmed is being helped
She has eaten the apple	The apple has been eaten
Does student write the lessons?	Are lessons written?
Did she eat the cake?	Was the cake eaten?
Will your father buy a new car?	Will a new car be bought?
Why are you doing this?	Why is this being done?
Who broke the window?	By whom the window was broken?

CONDITIONAL

الجهلة الشرطية؛ هي الجملة التي تضم نتيجة تقتضي سببا يجب فعله لتتحقق هذه النتيجة، و هنا سندرس 3 أنواع فقط:

Structure: If + Subject + Simple present / Subject + Will (not) + Verb infinitive	Conditional 1
Example: If I get my driving license next year, I will buy a car لو كنت حاصلا على رخصة السياقة في السنة المقبلة، سوف أشتري سيارة	يعبر عن إمكانية حدوث شيء في المستقبل
Structure: If + Subject + Simple past / Subject + Would (n't) + Verb infinitive	Conditional 2
Example: If people drove carefully, they would be more safe لو قاد الناس بحذر فسيكونون أكثر أمانا	يعبر عن حالة الندم في وقت حاضر
Structure: If + Subject + Had (n't) + past participial / Subject + Would (n't) have + past participial	Conditional 3
Example: If the test had been easier, I would have got a good mark لو كان الإمتحان سهلا، لكنت قد حصلت على علامة جيدة	يعبر عن حالة الندم في وقت مضى

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- → Structure: will + have + past participial
- Examples:
- 1- At 6 O'clock, I will have left school
- 2- By June 10th, we will have taken our final exam
- 3- By the time I get my Visa, I will have traveled abroad
- 4- In five years time, I will have got married
- 5- I will have gone to bed before 11 O'clock
- 6- This time next month, we will have graduated
- 7- When the teacher is 65, he will have retired
 - ← ملاحظة: بالنسبة لـ "When"دائما ما يتلوها مباشرة زمن الماضي البسيط، ثم يأتي من بعده زمن الماضي التام

PAST PERFECT TENSE

يستخدم زمن الماضي النام للتعبير عن حدث حصل و انتهى في لحظة ما في زمن الماضي. و يأتي عادة مع ظروف زمنية مثل:

After - before - as soon as - which

- → Structure: had + past participial
- Examples:
- 1- I had washed before I prayed
- 2- He went home after he had finished his work
- 3- He had eaten the cake which he bought
- 4- As soon as they had bought a car, they drove to Rabat → ملاحظة: هذا الزمن غالبا ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط الذي حدث بعد انتهاء الماضي التام

REGRETTING PAST ACTIONS

ُللتعبير عن النوم على أحواث مضك و كانت نتيجتها مخيبة للأمل أو عاقبتها وخيمة، نستعمل العبارات الآتية:

If only - I wish - I should have - I ought to have ⊙ مثال لحالة الندم: استمريت في التدخين رغم نصائح الأخرين، إلى أن أصابني داء السرطان الذي لا يرجى علاجه

- ⊙ Examples:
- If only / I wish I had given up smoking
 - ياليتني أقلعت عن التدخين
- I should have / I ought to have taken the advice
 - كان من الأجدر بي أن آخذ بنصائح الآخرين

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct	Indirect
I live in Rabat now	He said that he lived in Rabat then
We are happy here	He said that they were happy there
We are playing football today	He said that they were playing football that day
I will see you tomorrow	He said that he would see me the next day
I have been in the school library yesterday	He said that he had been in the school library the day before
I should take this medicine	He said that he should take that medicine
What is your name?	He asked me what my name was
Why are you late?	He asked me why I was late
Where do you live?	He asked me where I lived
Are you okay ?	He asked me if/whether I was okay
Do you go to school?	He asked me if/whether I went to school