Unit 5 + Unit 6 Grammar

Mega Goal 2.2

ENGLISH
PAGES

Unit 5 Grammar : Subjunctive

Use الاستخدام

للتأكيد على أهمية أو ضرورة أمر ما.

Examples

- He demanded that he pay the rent on time.

- She suggested that we go to the beach for a picnic.

- It is necessary that she bring her own snacks to the party.

- It is essential that you not be late.

Form الصيغة

- He demanded that he pay the rent on time.

- She suggested that we go to the beach for a picnic.

- It is necessary that she bring her own snacks to the party.

- It is essential that you not be late.

verb / expression + that + subject + (not) base verb

Verbs and Expressions

أفعال و تعابير

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
ask	يسأل	it is essential	من الأساسي
demand	يطالب	it is imperative	من الضروري / من اللازم
insist	يصرّ	it is important	من المهم
recommend	يوصي	it is necessary	من الضروري
request	يطلب		
require	يتطلب / يحتاج		
suggest	يقترح		
urge	يحث		

The Subjunctive

We use the subjunctive to stress the importance or urgency of an action. The subjunctive uses the base form of a verb.

The manager insisted that he **work** late.

It is important that you **be** at the meeting.

يستخدم مع أفعال و تعابير معينة مثل التالي :

The subjunctive is used with certain verbs and expressions, like the following:

ask	request	it is essential
demand	require	it is imperative
insist	suggest	it is important
recommend	urge	it is necessary

The subjunctive follows the sentence pattern:

verb or expression + *that* + subject + (*not*) base verb

يتبع القاعدة التالية :

It is essential that you **dress** appropriately.

She **asked** that we **not be** late.

I'd Like You + Infinitive / *I Want You* + Infinitive

صيغة خاصة للتعبير الرغبة في
أن يقوم شخص ما بعمل شيء ما

Two common phrases used to express a desire that someone do something are
I'd like you + infinitive and *I want you* + infinitive.

I'd like you to help with this project.

I want you to finish the report this afternoon.

Unit 5 Form, Meaning and Function

Tag Questions

You are the new student, aren't you ?

عندما تكون الجملة الرئيسية مثبتة، يُستخدم Tag Question بصيغة منفية.

وعندما تكون الجملة الرئيسية منفية، يُستخدم Tag Question بصيغة مثبتة.

تستخدم لتأكيد المعلومات، البحث عن موافقة، إشارة إلى الاهتمام أو الشك.

$$+ , - ? \qquad - , + ?$$

Tag Questions

Verb Be

الفعل	الجملة الرئيسية	Tag Question	أمثلة
be (am, is, are)	She is a teacher.	isn't she?	She is a teacher, isn't she?
	You are not busy.	are you?	You are not busy, are you?

Tag Questions

Verb Do

الفعل	الجملة الرئيسية	Tag Question	أمثلة
do / does / did	They do their homework.	don't they?	They do their homework, don't they?
	He doesn't like coffee.	does he?	He doesn't like coffee, does he?
	She didn't cook the lunch.	did she ?	She didn't cook the lunch, did she ?

Tag Questions

Verbs

✓ في حال وجود فعل في الجملة نستخدم do ، does ، أو do حسب الفعل.

الفعل	الجملة الرئيسية	Tag Question	أمثلة
play	He plays basketball well.	doesn't he ?	He plays basketball well, doesn't he?
	They play tennis.	don't they ?	They don't play tennis, do they?
	He played football.	didn't he ?	He played football, didn't he ?
	They don't play tennis.	do they ?	They don't play tennis, do they?

Tag Questions

Modals

الفعل	الجملة الرئيسية	Tag Question	أمثلة
can should will	He can swim.	can't he?	He can swim, can't he?
	You can't be serious.	can you?	You can't be serious, can you?
	You should apologize.	shouldn't you?	You should apologize, shouldn't you?
	They shouldn't eat too much.	should they?	They shouldn't eat too much, should they?
	He will come to the party.	won't he?	He will come to the party, won't he?

Tag Questions

have, has, had

الفعل	الجملة الرئيسية	Tag Question	أمثلة
have has had	You have a pen.	haven't you?	You have a pen, haven't you?
	She has her exam tomorrow.	hasn't she?	She has her exam tomorrow, hasn't she?
	They have eaten at that restaurant.	haven't they?	They have eaten at that restaurant, haven't they?
	He hasn't visited that museum.	has he?	He hasn't visited that museum, has he?
	We had completed the task on time.	hadn't we?	We had completed the task on time, hadn't we?

Tag Questions

تستخدم للتأكد من المعلومات و يكون السؤال عكس الجملة بالإثبات أو النفي.

We use tag questions to check information. We use an auxiliary verb and a subject personal pronoun. With an affirmative sentence, use a negative tag. With a negative sentence, use an affirmative tag.
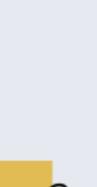
You will go to the bank, **won't you**?

You won't work this Saturday, **will you**?

There's a cash machine on Main Street, **isn't there**?

They are not going to go look for another job, **are they**?

They invested in the property market, **didn't they**?

He didn't get the job, **did he**?

It was the night shift you wanted, **wasn't it**?

You are working today, **aren't you**?

بعد أداة السؤال، يعود السؤال إلى صيغة الجملة

Polite Ways to Ask for Information with *Can, Could* and *Would*

Excuse me, can (could) you tell me **where the bank is**?

Can (Could) you tell me **where the bank is**?

Would you be able to tell me **where the bank is**?

Would you mind telling me **where the bank is**?

Polite Ways to Make Requests with *Can, Could* and *Would*

طرق مؤدبة للسؤال و الطلب باستخدام ...

Q: Can you give me your credit card details, please?

Q: Could you help me?

Q: Would you open the window, please?

A: Certainly.

A: Of course.

A: Sure.

بعدها مصدر infinitive

Express Obligation: *Must, Mustn't, Have to* التعبير عن الإلتزامات باستخدام

We use *must*, *mustn't* and *have to* to express obligation in the present and the future.

You **must** stop at the 'STOP' sign.
You **mustn't (must not)** arrive late to work.

You **have to** slow down at this junction.
You **have to** be at the office at 9 a.m.

Note: *Mustn't* means you are not allowed to do something. There is no past tense of mustn't. The past tense of *must* and *have to* is **had to**.

Express Necessity and Lack of Necessity: *Have to, Need to, Needn't, Don't have to, Don't Need to*

التعبير عن الضرورة أو عدمها باستخدام ...

We use *have to* and *need to* to express necessity in the present, past and future. Use the negative form to express lack of necessity.

Q: What do you **have (need) to** do today?
A: I **have (need) to** finish a report for work but I **don't need to (needn't)** hand it in until tomorrow morning.
Q: What duties **did** you **have (need) to** perform in your last job?
A: I **needed (had) to** answer the phone and deal with customer complaints.
Q: What **will** we **need to** do before we leave for the conference in Abu Dhabi?
A: We **will have (need) to** book an airport taxi. We **won't have (need) to** find a hotel. I've done that already.

Unit 6 Grammar

Gerunds and Infinitives

What is a gerund ?   v+ing

Examples :

playing

keeping

hating

enjoying

beginning

He enjoys walking in the morning.

I will finish working on the project soon

What is an infinitive?   to + base form

Examples :

to play

to work

to start

to use

to make

He forgot to close the door.

I will try to finish the homework today.

Verbs followed by a gerund, infinitive or both

By a gerund

avoid	imagine
advise	keep
consider	recommend
enjoy	stop
finish	suggest
go	

By an infinitive

agree	need*
ask*	offer
attempt	plan
decide	promise
expect*	remember
forget	try
learn	want*

Both

begin	like
can't stand	love
continue	prefer
hate	strat
intend	

v+ing (speak-speaking)

Gerunds After Verbs

يتحول الفعل إلى اسم بإضافة ing إلى الفعل

Gerunds are the *-ing* form of a verb. They act like nouns and answer the question *what.*

I recommend **turning off** the lights when you leave the room.
Our class enjoys **learning** about ways to help the environment.

We use gerunds after certain verbs, such as:

avoid

advise	enjoy	intend	quit
begin	finish	keep	recommend
can't stand	go	like	start
consider	hate	love	stop
continue	imagine	prefer	suggest

Infinitives After Verbs   to + inf. (base form)

An *infinitive* is *to* + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question *what*.

Don't forget **to reuse** that plastic container.
Do they intend **to buy** a hybrid car?

We use infinitives after certain verbs, such as:

agree	continue	intend	offer	start
ask*	decide	learn	plan	try
attempt	expect*	like	prefer	want*
begin	forget	love	promise	
can't stand	hate	need*	remember	

*These verbs can be followed by an object before the infinitive.

They *want* **to plant** a garden. / They *want* us **to plant** a garden.

الأفعال التي بعدها *
يمكن أن تتبع بمفعول به
قبل المصدر

Unit 6 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present VS Present Continuous

	Simple Present المضارع البسيط	Present Progressive المضارع المستمر
Form القاعدة	v1 (اضف s للفعل إذا كان الفاعل he, she, it, مفرد)	am, is, are + (v+ing)
الاستخدام Use	العادات و الحقائق / أحداث دائمة	ما يحدث الآن / أحداث مؤقتة
مثال	He drinks coffee every day.	He is drinking coffee right now.
حسب الموقف	Water boils at 100°.	The water is boiling. Turn it off !

The temperatures **change** with the seasons of the year. *(habit or routine)*

The temperatures in the poles **are changing** drastically. *(happening now)*

أفعال لا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر

هي أفعال المشاعر و الأحاسيس

believe	يعتقد، يصدق		prefer	يفضل
forget	ينسى		remember	يتذكر
hear	يسمع		see	يرى
know	يعرف		understand	يفهم
like	يحب / يعجب		want	يريد
love	يحب		realize	يدرك
need	يحتاج			

Examples :

He ~~is liking~~ this book.

He likes this book.

I ~~am needing~~ a pencil.

I need a pencil.

Time Expressions for the Present

We are **currently** studying for examinations.
Most people recycle **these days**.

At present there are measures in place to tackle climate change.
Air travel is more affordable **now** than it was in the past.

Zero Conditional	If + present	,	Present
أمثلة	If you heat ice , it melts. If it rains , the street gets wet.		
الاستخدام	للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية أو الأحداث التي تكون صحيحة دائماً.		
First Conditional	If + present	,	Model Verb + Infinitive
أمثلة	If you study hard , you will pass the exam. If he wastes his time , he might fail the course.		
الاستخدام	للتعبير عن الأحداث التي ربما تحدث في المستقبل.		
Second Conditional	If + past	,	would + infinitive
أمثلة	If I had a rocket , I would travel to space. If I won one million , I would buy ten cars .		
الاستخدام	للتعبير عن الأحداث الخيالية و الغير واقعية.		

Present

Future
May / M

للتع

nitive

ملاحظة :
إذا بدأت الجملة بالنتيجة result لا نضع فاصلة. مثال :
You will pass the exam if you study hard.

MAHDI
EBRAHIM
أمثلة

Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

Present Facts

Use the *simple present tense* in both clauses.

> **If** you **cook** an egg in the microwave, it **explodes**.
> **If** you **put** water in the freezer, it **becomes** ice.

Future Facts

Use the *simple present* in the *if*-clause and the *future* with *be going to* or *will* in the result clause.

> **If** we **don't take** measures now, the oceans **will** soon be completely depleted of fish.
> **If** Imad **doesn't go** to college, he**'s going to be** very sorry.

May/Might

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

> If Noura doesn't do the homework, she **may fail** the class.
> If Imad doesn't go to college, he **might not get** a good job.

I'd Rather   للتعبير عن التفضيل

Use I'd rather (= *I would rather*) to talk about preferences.
A: Would you rather go to the mall now or later?
B: I'd rather go now.