

Unit: 3

المفردات والجمل الهامة

health **الصحة**

change
يغير

لن يكون هناك أي..
There will be no

تجمع
collect,

تنقل
transport

توصل
deliver,

ما الخيار الذي لدي؟
what choice do I have?

سائح
tourist.

perhaps
ربما

بسهولة
easily

able to
قادر على ان

أجهزة
devices

الايجابيات
advantages

يصبح
become

span **تمتد / تغطي**

شخص
person

instead of
بدلاً من

تختفى
disappeared.

تحضر / تجهز
prepared

حدث
event

على نطاق واسع
extensively

steep **باهظ الثمن**

build.
يبني

تحمل

يترك / يتخلص

يتحقق

تمشي مع التيار

ضجيج / هرج و مرج

Real Talk

lugging = carrying, especially something heavy or awkward

ditch = leave, get rid of

check out = look at something in order to evaluate it

go with the flow = accept things

hoopla = excitement created by a large amount of publicity

Future Perfect

المستقبل التام

The future perfect is used to express the idea that an action will be completed in the future, before another event or before another specific time in the future. The future perfect is formed with *will have* + past participle.

By the time my children are grown, scientists **will have found** a solution to global warming.

The car company **will have introduced** their new models by November.

القاعدة:

S + will have + V3 ...

الجملة الزمنية التي مع المستقبل التام تكون حاضر بسيط
إذا لم يحدد الوقت في المستقبل فنستخدم المستقبل البسيط

الاستخدام:

حدث سيكتمل في المستقبل قبل حدث آخر أو في وقت محدد.

قبل Before - بعد After - By the time بحلول الوقت

By (a specific time) ... بحلول (وقت محدد ساعة أو سنة) - When عندما - By the end of بنهاية الـ

I will have finished by 10 am.

Before the weekend, I will have finished my homework.

He will have fixed his car by tomorrow.

Use the future perfect to combine the future events into one sentence, using *by*, *by the time*.

1st Event: I will take all my final exams. **2nd Event:** The end of June will come.
By the end of June, I will have taken all my final exams.

- 1st Event:** It will start to rain.
2nd Event: We will arrive at the picnic.
- 1st Event:** I will fall asleep.
2nd Event: This film will be over.
- 1st Event:** I will get married and have children.
2nd Event: 2035 will come.
- 1st Event:** My father will work at his company for 20 years.
2nd Event: He will retire.
- 1st Event:** He will decide which college to attend.
2nd Event: February will come.
- 1st Event:** The food will get cold.
2nd Event: You will come to the table.
- 1st Event:** He will learn to drive.
2nd Event: He will graduate.



1. By the time we arrive at the picnic, it will have started to rain.

2. I will have fallen asleep, by the time this film is over.

3. By 2035, I will have gotten married and have children.

4. By the time he retires, he will have worked at his company for 20 years.

5. By the time he graduates, he will have learned to drive.

Future Perfect Progressive

المستقبل التام المستمر

The future perfect progressive is used to focus on the duration of an action that will be happening in the future before another time or event happens in the future. The future perfect progressive is formed with *will have + been + present participle*.

By the year 2033, people **will have been flying** for 130 years.

Note: Sometimes either the future perfect or the future perfect progressive can be used to express the same idea.

By 2030, I **will have been living** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

By 2030, I **will have lived** in Sao Paulo for 15 years.

القاعدة:

S + will have + V3

الاستخدام:

حدث سيكتمل في المستقبل بحلول وقت محدد وسيستمر في المستقبل.

In July next year, I will have been studying for eight months.

At 10 pm, I will have been swimming for six hours.

At 6 pm, I will have been studying for three hours.

لدينا نوعين من الأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية

Wh

What = ماذا - ما - ماهو

How = كيف - كم

When = متى

Where = أين

Who = من

Why = لماذا

Yes/No

نرجع الفعل المساعد لأول الجملة فقط.

is – are – am – was – were – will – should – can –
could – have – has – had – do – does – did

عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فنستعين بأحد الأفعال المساعدة
التالية حسب زمن الجملة + الفاعل :

Do = I – They – we – you مع الحاضر

Does = He – she – it – Ali مع الحاضر

Did = I – They – we – you مع الماضي
– he – she – it – Ali.

Yes/No

نرجع الفعل المساعد لأول الجملة فقط.

is – are – am – was – were – will – should – can – could – have – has – had – do – does – did

عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فنستعين بأحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية حسب زمن الجملة + الفاعل :

Do = I – They – we – you مع الحاضر

Does = He – she – it – Ali مع الحاضر

Did = I – They – we – you – he – she – it – Ali. مع الماضي

He **lives** in Taif.

Does he live in Taif?

He **is** happy.

Is he happy?

They **played** football yesterday.

Did they play football yesterday?

He **will** go to the supermarket.

Will he go to the supermarket.

We study in King Abdulaziz School.

Do we study in King Abdulaziz School ?

You **are** studying.

Are you studying?

Wh

في أسئلة المعلومات فنكون السؤال البسيط حسب القاعدة التالية:
Wh + + S + الفعل المساعد

What = ماذا - ما - ماهو

How = كيف - كم

When = متى

Where = أين

Who = مَنْ

Why = لماذا

Wh + do / does / did + S + V1 + ?

Wh + is/are/am/was/were + S + ing / اسم/مكان/صفة/فعل

The vacation is in March.

When **is** the vacation?

I am going to the gym.

Were **are** you going?

I was born in Abha.

Were **were** you born?

My name is Khaled.

What **is** your name?

They live in Jeddah.

Were **do** they live?

He is 16 years old.

How old **is** he?

I lived in Jeddah.

Where **did** you live?

He wrote a letter.

What did he write?

I ate pizza.

What did you eat?

إذا ادخلنا أحد الأفعال المساعدة
التالية على الجملة فيكون الفعل
في شكله الأساسي:
do - does - did