Unit: 2

مۇسس founder مات died,

الوالدين My parents المفردات والجمل المامة

ذات شعبية DODUIar أسعار معقولة reasonable prices

التخرج graduation.

ر يتنبأ predict

کریم generous

صادق honest book یحجز

تنفق spend

inexpensive materials. مواد رخيصة

عضو member ترع*رع|تربي* grew up مالذي سوف تفعله بـ What are you going to do with

یدیر runs

الأعمال الخيرية Charity.

a vacation اجازة سيارة مستخدمة a USEO Car. انت تستحق You deserve

لصنع/لخلق to create مفید useful, من الفائدة من.. what's the point of

Real Talk

رك dropped out كاش = فلوس يدور في حلقه مفرغه - متردد في قراره يقودني للجنون جاتني أم الركب ماعندي مانع تضع شيء على جنب للبوم الأسود cash = money

go (around) in circles = to think through many possibilities over and over without coming to a decision drive someone crazy = greatly annoy or irritate

get cold feet = to decide not to do something because you are too scared or nervous
don't mind = not annoyed or bothered by

put (something) aside for a rainy day = to reserve something, usually money, for a future need





Used To versus Be Used To

Used to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about an activity that was repeated habitually in the past, but which is not done now.

He **used to** live in a mansion. But he lost all his money and now he lives in a small apartment. She **didn't use to** care about money. But now she's become very materialistic.

Note: For the negative, use didn't use to (omit the -d).

Be used to + gerund or noun is used to talk about something that has become familiar or habitual.

Some people think it's crazy that he works seven days a week. But he **is used to** it. Although she is a millionaire now, she **isn't used to** shopping in expensive stores.

Note: For the negative, use be + not + use d to (do not omit the -d).

I used to play football everyday.

كنت معتاد أن العب كرة قدم كل يوم، ولكن في الحاضر لم أعد ألعب كل يوم.

S + used to + V1

تستخدم used to للحديث عن شيء كنت معتاد عليه في الماضي ولكن توقفت عن عمله في الحاضر.

I am used to playing football everyday.

الآن أنا معتاد أن ألعب كرة قدم كل يوم (في الحاضر)

S + be (is/are/am/was/were) + used to + Ving

تستخدم be used to + Ving للحديث عن شيء أنت معتاد عليه اليوم وتفعله بشكل مستمر.

I Used to Work in a bank, but I left for another job.

Used to am used to

When I was young, I Use to play football everyday.

Used to am used to

I am used to waking up early for my new job.

Used to

am used to

I used to visit My parents every week.

visit

visited

visiting

I am used to reading up early for my new job.

reading

read

read

I didn't use to work 8 hours a day.

لم أكن معتاد على العمل لثمان ساعات، ولكنني الآن أصبحت معتاد

S + didn't + use to + V1

عند استخدام النفي didn't مع هذه القاعدة فتعكس الحالة تماماً وتصبح عادة الآن ولكنها لم تكن عادة في الماضي.

I didn't use to read a book everyday.

انا لم اعتد ان اقرأ كتاب كل يوم. (أي اننى الآن أصبحت معتاد على ذلك)

Would for Repeated Action in the Past versus Used To

Would can be used to talk about an action that happened regularly in the past. Used this way, would means the same thing as used to.

When I was a child, I **would** dream of being a millionaire. = When I was a child, I **used to** dream of being a millionaire.

Note: Only *used to* (not *would*) can be used to talk about a situation that was true (without habitual action) in the past.

He **used to** live at home until he got a job. (Correct) He **would** live at home until he got a job. (Incorrect) تأتي مع الأحداث المتكررة فقط = would

تأتي مع الأحداث المتكررة والمستمرة = used to

S + would + V1

تستخدم used to و would للحديث عن شيء كنت معتاد عليه في الماضي ولكن توقفت عن عمله في الحاضر. ولكن would تستخدم مع الأفعال المتكررة وليست المستمرة.

I used to go to school by bus. I would go to school by bus.

I used to live in Jeddah for 10 years ago.
I would live in Jeddah for 10 years ago.

العیش او السکن live لیس فعل متکرر بل فعل مستمر permanent action



I Used to live in a big city.

Used to

would

I Used to like an ice cream.

Used to

would

I .. used to would a forget my homework many times when I was a child.

Used to

would

1- When I was a child, I would go barefoot

3- When I was a kid, I used to like candy.

6- When I was a kid, I would help with the chores.

7- When I was a child, I used to hate going....

Was/Were Going To (Future in the Past)

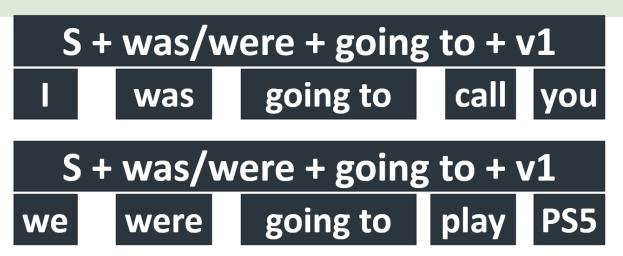
المستقبل في الماضي

في المستقبل في الماضي. أي كان مستقبل في الماضي

Was/Were + going to + the base form of a verb is used to talk about a prediction for the future made in the past, or a past plan that was not carried out.

I knew that company **was going to** be a great success.

He was going to spend the money, but he decided to invest it in the stock market instead.



- **1.** ... but we were too tired.
- **2.** ... but he lost his credit card.
- 3. ... but you weren't home.

- **4.** ... but he didn't get accepted.
- **5.** ... but we were too nervous.
- **6.** ... but she didn't feel well.
- 1- We were going to play football, but we were
 - 2- He was going to buy a book, but he lost
 - 6- She was going to study, but she didn't

Present Perfect Simple Tense

الحاضر التام

Use the present perfect to talk about actions that started at an indefinite time in the past. It is often used to talk about time from the past to now in a person's life.

Q: Have you been to Kuwait?

A: Yes, I've been to Kuwait. I have visited many places in the Middle East.

Use the present perfect to talk about recently completed actions.

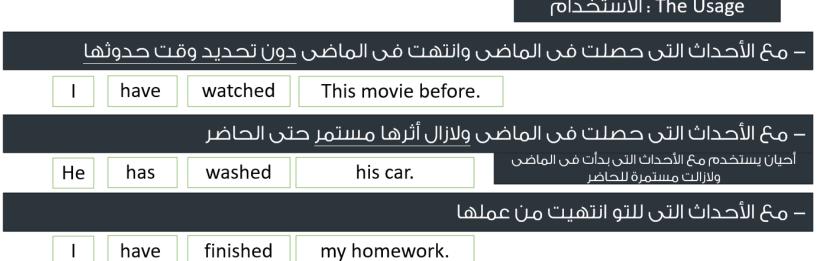
Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel has contributed greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom.

Use the present perfect simple to emphasis an action that started in the past and has continued until now and may continue in the future.

Li Ka-shing has lived in China for all his life.



The Usage ؛ الاستخدام



Time Expressions with For and Since

Use the present perfect simple tense with *for* to indicate the duration of the action: *for two months, for a year, for a long time*.

Use the present perfect simple with since to indicate when the action began: since yesterday, since last June.



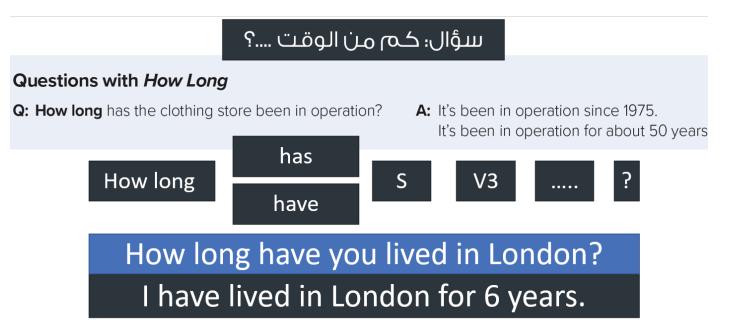
منذ = since

They have lived in London for 6 years.

I have lived here since I was a child.

I have studied English for 10 years.

- 1. Hameed has had the same TV for 15 years.
- 2. I've had my laptop since last June.
- **3.** We've worked on this project **for** a month.
- **4.** My friends haven't visited me since my graduation.
- **5.** We haven't used our car <u>for</u> a long time.
- 6. I've been drinking tea _ for _ years.
- 7. Tariq has worn glasses since the age of seven.
- B. since when have you had that beautiful watch?



How long have you studied English?

I have studied English for 10 years.

Past Simple versus Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or isn't important. Use the simple past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect

Simple Past

A: Have you **ever met** a billionaire?

A: When did he start the company?

B: No, I've never met a billionaire.

B: He **started** the company in the late 70s.

الغرق بين الماضى البسيط والحاضر التام

الحاضر التام لا يحدد فيه وقت حصول الحدث وليس مهم.

الماضى البسيط يحدد فيه وقت حصول الحدث.

Asking and Telling about Personal Experiences: Have you ever ...?

Have you ever ordered books online

Yes. **So far** this year. I've ordered 25 books online. No. **I've never** ordered books online, but **I've bought** other products through the Internet. **I haven't** bought books online **yet**. I buy them from the bookstore on the corner.

سۇال:

هل سبق لک وأن ... = have you ever

Have you ever

V3

С

?

Have you ever visited America?

Have you ever swum in the ocean?

Have you ever driven a truck?

كلمات تستخدم مع زمن الحاضر التام

Note: Time expressions we can use with the present perfect are: yet, so far, ever, never, already, recently, lately,

once, twice, etc.

بعد = yet

مؤذراً = recently

Just: للتو

عتى الآن = so far

مؤذراً = lately

ever = على الاطلاق

once = öLo

أبداً = never

مرتین = twice

مسبقاً = already

I have watched this movie twice.

I have recently finished my homework.

I haven't finished yet.

already : قبل الفعل الأساسي

قبل الفعل الأساسي :ever

never: قبل الفعل الأساسي

قبل الفعل الأساسي :Just

yet: نهاية الجملة

yet: نهاية الجملة

نهاية الجملة :so far

recently: نهاية الجملة, غالباً

انهاية الجملة, غالباً

نهاية الجملة, غالباً :once

نهاية الجملة, غالباً :twice