

Unit: 2

المفردات والجمل الهامة

مؤسس
founder

مات
died,

الوالدين
My parents

ذات شعبية
popular

أسعار معقولة
reasonable prices

التخرج
graduation.

يتنبأ
predict

كريم
generous

صديق
honest

book
يحبز

تنفق
spend

inexpensive materials.
مواد رخيصة

مالذي سوف تفعله بـ
What are you going to do with

عضو
member

ترعرع/تربى
grew up

يدير
runs

a vacation
اجازة

سيارة مستخدمة
a used car.

انت تستحق
You deserve

charity. الأعمال الخيرية

من الفائدة من..
what's the point of

لصنع/الخلق
to create

مفيد
useful,

Real Talk

ترك
dropped out

كاش = فلوس

cash = money

يدور في حلقة مفرغة - متردد في قراره

go (around) in circles = to think through many possibilities over and over without coming to a decision

يقودني للجنون

drive someone crazy = greatly annoy or irritate

جاتني أم الركب

get cold feet = to decide not to do something because you are too scared or nervous

ماعندي مانع

don't mind = not annoyed or bothered by

تضع شيء على جنب لليوم الأسود

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

3 Grammar



اعتاد أن

معتاد أن

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 + used 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 أعب 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 أعب 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** 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 انني 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 والمستمرة = **used to**

تأتي مع الأحداث المتكررة فقط = **would**

S + would + V1

تستخدم **would** و **used to** 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.

العيش أو السكن live ليس فعل متكرر
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** .. forget my homework
would 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)

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.

المستقبل في الماضي

تستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما تريد ان تتحدث عن شيء ستفعله في المستقبل في الماضي. أي كان مستقبلا في الماضي

S + was/were + going to + v1

I

was

going to

call

you

S + was/were + going to + v1

we

were

going to

play

PS5

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.



– مع الأحداث التي حصلت في الماضي وانتهت في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثها

I have watched This movie before.

– مع الأحداث التي حصلت في الماضي ولا زال أثرها مستمر حتى الحاضر

He has washed his car.

أحيان يستخدم مع الأحداث التي بدأت في الماضي ولا زالت مستمرة للحاضر

– مع الأحداث التي للتو انتهت من عملها

I have finished my homework.

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.*

for = لمدة

since = منذ

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 **for** a long time.
6. I've been drinking tea **for** years.
7. Tariq has worn glasses **since** the age of seven.
8. **since** when have you had that beautiful watch?

سؤال: كم من الوقت ...؟

Questions with *How Long*

Q: **How long** has the clothing store been in operation?

A: It's been in operation since 1975.

It's been in operation for about 50 years

How long

has

s

v3

....

?

have

How long have you lived in London?

I have lived in London for 6 years.

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

A: Have you ever met a billionaire?

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

Simple Past

A: When did he start the company?

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

الفرق بين الماضي
البسيط والحاضر التام

الحاضر التام لا يحدد فيه وقت حصول الحدث وليس مهم.

الماضي 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.

سؤال:

هل سبق لك وأن ... = have you ever

Have you ever

V3

O

?

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.*

yet = بعد

recently = مؤخراً

Just: للتو

so far = حتى الآن

lately = مؤخراً

ever = على الاطلاق

once = مرة

never = أبداً

twice = مرتين

already = مسبقاً

I have watched this movie twice.

I have recently finished my homework.

I haven't finished yet.

already : قبل الفعل الأساسي

ever: قبل الفعل الأساسي

never: قبل الفعل الأساسي

Just: قبل الفعل الأساسي

yet: نهاية الجملة

yet: نهاية الجملة

so far: نهاية الجملة

recently: نهاية الجملة, غالباً

lately: نهاية الجملة, غالباً

once: نهاية الجملة, غالباً

twice: نهاية الجملة, غالباً