

أهم الأفعال الشاذة :

المعنى	(\mathbf{V}_0) صيغة المصدر	(\mathbf{V}_2) صيغة الماضي	(V_3) صيغة اسم المفعول		
يضع/ يؤذي/ يقرأ/ يقص	cost\cut\read\hurt\put يكلف	cost\cut\read\hurt\put	cost\cut\read\hurt\put		
يركض/ يأتي/ يصبح	become\come\run	became\came\ran	become\come\run		
يفكر/ يمسك/ يعلّم	teach \ catch \ think	taught\ caught \ thought	taught\caught\thought		
يطعم/يبني/ يشتري/ يجلب	bring \ buy \ build\feed	<pre>brought\ bought \ built\fed</pre>	<pre>brought\ bought \ built\fed</pre>		
يحافظ ايغادر ايشعر اينام	sleep \ feel \ leave\ keep	slept \ felt \ left \ kept	slept \ felt \ left \ kept		
يسمع\يعقد\ يجد	find \ hold \ hear \ get	found \ held \ heard \ got	found \ held \ heard\ got		
يعير ايعلم ايقود ايضيع	lose\lead \ learn \ lend	lost\led \ learnt \ lent	lost\led \ learnt \ lent		
يلتقي\يصنع\يمضي\يرسل	send \ spend \ make\ meet	sent \ spent \ made \ met	sent \ spent \ made \ met		
يحفر \يبيع \يقول \يدفع	pay \ say \ sell \ dig	paid \ said \ sold \ dug	paid \ said \ sold \ dug		
يسبح\يغني\يرنّ\يشرب\يبدأ	begin\drink\ring\sing\swim	began\drank\rang\sang\swam	begun\drunk\rung\sung\swum		
يتكلم\يكسر\يقود\يكتب	write\drive\break\speak	wrote\drove\broke\spoke	written\driven\broken\spoken		
يستيقظ ايختار ايسرق	steal\choose\wake	stole\chose\woke	stolen\chosen\woken		
يأخذ\يسقط\يلبس	wear\fall\take	wore\fell\took	worn\fallen\taken		
يرمى\يعرف\يزرع\يطير	fly\grow\know\throw	flew\grew\knew\threw	flown\grown\known\thrown		
يأكل\يسامح\يعطي	give\forgive\eat	gave\forgave\ate	given\forgiven\eaten		
يرى\يفعل\يذهب	go\do\see	went\did\saw	gone\done\seen		

تصاريف الفعل و أنواعه: $(V_1 + V_2)$ لا تسبق بفعل مساعد لكن $(V_3 + V_0 + V_{ing})$ فتسبق بفعل مساعد.

(V _{ing})	(V ₃) ع ed أو شاذ	الماضي (V ₂) مع ed أو شاذ م	•	اضر (V ₁) أو بلا s	صيغة الد مع ع	لمصدر (V ₀) حاضر مجرد		الفعل / النوع
playing	played	Played		(play)	*			to play يلعب
working	worked	worke	d	(work)	(works)	wor	k	to work يعمل
drinking	drunk	drank		(drink) (drinks)		drin	k	یشرب to drink
(V ₃)	(V ₂) الماضي	الحاضر (V1)	(V ₀)				
					الصيغة		ساعدة	أنواع الأفعال الم
been able to	could	can	b	e able to	can يستطيع			0
-	would	will		-	will ^(۱) سوف			الأفعال المساعدة
-	should	shall		-		shall سوف		الناقصة (المصدرية)
-	might	may		-	ن	may ربما، یمک	⊒ Moc	· · ·
[had to]	[had to] ⁽²⁾	must		-	must ربنه، يستن must يجب أن			(11)
had	had	has\have		have	فعال (Verb to have):(have)		<u>أفعال (have)</u> :	
been	was were	am – is are		be	<u>مال الکون</u> : (Verb to be)			
done	did	does - do		do		(Verb	to do)	<u>4 أفعال (do)</u> : (

will not = won't ()

^(*) الحاضر منها هو (have to) و هو ليس فعل مساعد لذلك فنفيه هو (don't have to \ doesn't have to)



القواعد الأساسية:

أولاً: قواعد الضمائر Pronouns:

(r				# 1						<u> </u>		
	-	سمائر الفا		النصب	-	× .	الضمائر المن	1 1		× .	الملكية (المن	-
(Subject Pronouns)				djective Pronouns)			(Possessive Pronouns)					
الاسم	الضمير	المعنى	الموقع	الضمير	الموقع	الضمير	مثال	المعنى	الموقع	الضمير	المعنى	الموقع
ضمير المتكلم المفرد	Ι	أنا	تأتي مكان الفاعل أي:	me		my	my	كتابي	5	mine	ملكي،	
			١) في بداية الجملة.		تأتي		book		تأتي		خاصتي	تأتي
ضمير المتكلم الجمع	We	نحن	٢) بعد الفعل المستاعد	us	مكان	our	our	كتابنا	قبل	ours	ملكنا،	منفصلة
		<u> </u>	في السؤال.		المفعول به.		book		الاسم		خاصتنا	لوحدها
ضمير الفاعل الغانب المفر د	He	ھو	أمثلة:	him	ب . أي	his	his	كتابه	المملوك	his	ملکه،	في
			I play every day.		بعد		book		مباشرة،		خاصته	الجملة. فهي لا
	She	هي		her		her	her	كتابها	فهي	hers	ملکھا،	فهي لا تحتاج
			You're clever.		1-211		book		تحتاج		خاصتها	-
	It	ھو	D 1 110	it	الفعل	its	its	كتابه	اسم	its	خاصته،	اسىم أبداً.
		هي لغير	Do <u>you</u> play well?		في الجملة.		book	كتابها	اسىم دوماً.		خاصتها	• • -
		لتعير العاقل			الجملة.			(لغير) العاقل)				
ضمير الفاعل الغانب	They	هم		them	أو	their	their	كتابهما		theirs	خاصتهم	
الجمع	псу	هما		them	او ا	then	book	 کتابهم		thens	خاصتهما	
		هنّ			بعد			كتابهن			خاصتهن	
ضمير المخاطب	You	أنتَ		you	ح ف	your	your	كتابك		yours	خاصتك	-
(الجمع المفرد)		أنتما			حرف الجر.		book	كتابكما			خاصتكم	
		أنتم			, جر.			كتابكنّ			خاصتكن	
		أنتنُّ										
										• .1	ن الضما	أمثلهم
										<u>.)</u>	() (<u>1</u>	

و المطلوب أ**ربعة** أنواع و أين تأتي في الجملة ، انظر الجدول التالي:

						<u>:</u>	أمثلة عن الضمائر
Would you	like to come with	?	6.	Can you w	vash car qu	uickly.	
a - my	b - mine	c -me		a- me	b - mine	c - my	
live	in Homs.		7.	Only twen	ty people attend	led	
a - My	b- Me	c - I		a- its	b- it's	c- it	
They make	always feel hap	py.	8.	When was	s birthday?		
a - my	b - mine	c- me		a - you're	b - yours	c - you	ır
School took	on a journey to	o visit it.	9.	A good fri	end keeps	friend's sec	crets.
a - we	b - our	c- us		a - him	b - he's	c- his	
			10.	We spent	all holiday	there.	
History told	about old civiliz	zation.		a - us	b - ours	c- oui	r
a- your	b - you're	c - you	11.	The first a	lphabet is found	1	
				a - they'r	e b - their	c- the	ere
			12. W	e met Paul	and Jane last ni	ght. This ho	ouse is
			a- t	they're	b - their	c- there	d- theirs
	a- my live a- My They make a- my School took a- we History told	 a- my b- mine live in Homs. a- My b- Me They make always feel happ a- my b- mine School took on a journey to a- we b- our History told about old civilization of a second civilization o	a- myb- minec-me live in Homs.a- Myb- Mec- IThey make always feel happy.a- myb- minec- meSchool took on a journey to visit it.a- web- ourc- usHistory told about old civilization.	a- myb- minec-me live in Homs.7.a- Myb- Mec- IThey make always feel happy.8.a- myb- minec- meSchool took on a journey to visit it.9.a- web- ourc- usHistory told about old civilization.10.a- yourb- you'rec- you12. W	a- myb- minec-me live in Homs.a- Myb- Mec-Ia- Myb- Mec-Ia- itsThey make always feel happy.8.When wasa- myb- minec- meSchool took on a journey to visit it.9.A good fria- web- ourc- usHistory told about old civilization.a- usa- yourb- you'rec- you10.We spenta- they'r12. We met Paul	a- myb- minec-me live in Homs.7.a- Myb- Mea- Myb- Mec- Ia- Myb- Mec- Ia- myb- Mec- Ia- myb- minec- meSchool took on a journey to visit it.a- web- ourc- usa- web- ourc- usHistory told about old civilization.a- yourb- you'rec- you10.We spent all holidaya- they'reb- ourc- you11.12. We met Paul and Jane last nip	Would you like to come with?6.Can you wash car quickly. a - my b - mine c -me a - me b - mine c - my live in Homs.7.Only twenty people attended7. a - My b - Me c - I a - its b - it's c - itThey make always feel happy.8.When was birthday? a - my b - mine c - me a - you're b - yours c - youSchool took on a journey to visit it.9.A good friend keeps friend's sec a - we b - our c - us a - him b - he's c - hisHistory told about old civilization. a - us b - ours c - our a - your b - you're c - you11.The first alphabet is found



	ثانيا: قواعد الأفعال المساعدة: (يجب حفظ الأفعال الشاذة)
	ا - الفعل (V_0) : يأتي بعده (V_0) دوماً
رن فعل مساعد).	۲ - الفعل (have): يأتي بعده (V ₃₋ got). (وإلا فإنه لا يكو
) أو(V ₃) في المبني للمجهول.	٣- الفعل (be) يأتي بعده إما (V _{ing}) أو (صفة) أو (اسم
إلا فإنه لا يكون فعلّ مساعد).	الفعل (do) يأتي بعده (V_0) في السوال والنفي فقط. (ϵ
1- I suffering from a bad toothache.	5 you interested in history? (tired متعب)
a - do b - have c - am	a- Do b- Have c- Are
2 you ever tried skiing?	6- What the meeting about?
a - Are b - Do c - Have	a- had b- did c- was
3- How long you stay in Europe?	7 you think happiness depends on money?
a - had b - were c - did	a - Have b - Are c - Do
4- Where your school located?	8- What the weather like there?
a - will b - do c - is	a - does b - has c - is

<u>ثالثا: قواعد حروف الجر:</u>____

مثال	الاستخدام الشائع	_	حرف الجر
at night- at the moment – at home- at school – at the theatre – at the weekend – at 70'clock – at Christmas – at the top of – at the bottom of	قبل الساعة– مع بعض الأسماء	at	في
on (Saturday – Sunday – Monday- Tuesday – Wednesday-Thursday-Friday)/ on 11 September	قبل أسماء الأيام (بدلاً من in)	on	في
In (July) - in (summer) in (1999/2010)	قبل أسماء الأشهر – الفصول – السنوات	in	في
for ten years – for two weeks	قبل مدة زمنية (رقم + زمن)	for	لمدة
Since 1999 since July	قبل زمن محدد	since	منذ
from 1999 to 2010 – from Friday to Sunday	لتحديد بداية ونهاية مدة زمنية	from to	من … إلى
between 4 and 5 o'clock – between 10\$ and 20\$	لتحديد ما بين شيئين	between. و	
during (the month of August – the 20 th century)	أثناء مدة زمنية	during	أثناء
	ال المساعدة:	صارات الأفعا	رابعا: اخت

رابعا: اختصارات الأفعال المساعدة:

s = is	'll = will	
's $(V_3 - got) = has$	've = have	
$'d(V_0) = would$	'm = am	
$d(V_3 - got) = had$	're = are	
Ali's book (للملكية)	won't = will not	

		~
The state The second second	الطــرف الأول	الطرف الاخسر
القاعدة العامة للأزمنة في الجملة من طرفين :	الطـرف الأول When he graduates, حـاضـر	he <u>will work</u> . حاضر او مستقبل
في الجملة من طرفين .		
	و When he <u>graduated</u> , مساخ <i>سي</i>	he <u>worked</u> . مساضى
الزهن Tense	Form action	الكلائل
1-Present Simple	He-She-It-Ali (plays) (goes)	every – (once - twice) a day
الحاضر البسيط (V1)	I-We-They-You-Students (play) (go)	
	لمعنى: عمل يحدث في الحاضر بشكل دائم أو متكرر.	rarely \ at the weekend \ on weekdays
2-Present Continuous	He-She-It-Ali(is playing)\I (am playing)	this year \ now – nowadays - today
(Progressive)	We-They-You-Students (are playing)	these days\at the moment\at present\
الحاضر المستمر	لمعنى: عمل يحدث في الحاضر بشكل مؤقت. (فعل حركة	at this time
$(am is are + V_{ing})$	قط)	ii (Be quiet\listen\look\Don't forget\)
	<u>أو</u> عمل سيحدث في المستقبل مرتب له مسبقا	
3- Present Perfect	He-She-It-Ali (has played \ has gone)	already - just (في وسط الجملة)
	I-We-They-You-Students (have played)	
الحاضر التام	المعنى: ١ - عمل حدث في الماضي القريب دون تحديد	
$(has have + V_3)$	الزمن: (تمرين ١٦ – الصفحة التالية).	yet بَعْدُ
	· عمل تكرر في الماضي عدة مرات حتى الأن: (تمرين ١٧)	
	 ١- عمل حدث فى الماضى ومازال مستمراً حتى الآن مع 	
	since – for): تمرین (۱۹ + ۱۹)	
	د- عمل حدث في الماضي وانتهى لكن له أثر الآن (٢٠)	(مرحصه بهدا الرمل لا يحتاج لجمله ثانية مرافعة وإن
	، - عمل لم يحدث قبل الآن مع (yet) (تمرين ٢١)	
4- Past Simple	He - She (played) (went)	last week\ yesterday \ in 1999
الماضى البسيط (V2)	معنى: - عمل حدث في الماضي مع تحديد الزمن (تمرين ٣١).	ظرف يدل على الماضي in the past \ ال
× / *	أعمال حدثت بشكل متتالى وأحدا بعد الآخر (تمرين ٣٢).	
5- Past Continuous	I - He-She-It-Ali (was playing) when \	
(Progressive)	While We-They-You (were playing),	< _
الماضي المستمر	المعنى: - عمل كان يحدث في الماضي في وقت محدد (تمرين ٢٧)	ماضي مستمر 🔶 While\as ماضي بسيط
$(was were + V_{ing})$	عملاًن كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت (تمرين ٢٨).	
_	عمل كان مستمر عندما قاطعه عمل ثاني: (٣٠ + ٣٠). (لذلك يجب	
	جود جملتين: المستمر بالماضي المستمر والمقاطع بالماضي البسيط)	و
6- Past Perfect	He-She-It-Ali (had played) before	ماضی تام 🔶 بعد after ماضی بسیط
الماضى التام	المعنى: عمل حدثُ في المأصى قُبل ماضى ثانى: (الذاك	P
$(had + V_3)$	جب وجود جملتين: الأقدم بالماضي المتام، و التي حدث بعده تكون	
	الماضي البسيط) (تمارين: من ٤٥ إلى ٢٢)	
7- Future Simple	He - She (will play) (will go)	(يحتاج لجملة ثانية بالماضي البسيط) غداً tomorrow \ الشهر المقبل next month
المستقبل البسيط	المعنى: عمل سوف يحدث في المستقبل مع تحديد	in the future في المستقبل in 2050
(will + V0)	<u>سن</u> . د د ک ی پې ۲۰ ع یا لزمن.	
		يجب حفظ تصاريف الأفعال الشاذة لمعرفة الزمن الصحيح

يبب سے مساری <u>متعلق مصلی معرب</u> (مریک (مصیف). <u>هام</u> : الأفعال التالية لا تأخذ (ing) وتسمى أفعال الحالة (state verbs) و أهمها: (...... <u>need</u> - love – like – hate - want – <u>know</u> – prefer – agree – understand – cost – see يحتاج)

قامصة If الشرطية (للمراجعة):

[امتحاناتك.) If you study,	أولاً: إن كان طرف If يحتوي الزمن الحاضر البسيط: (الترجمة: إن تدرس، تجتز
If you study, you will pass exams.	فإننا نكمل الطرف الثاني باستعمال (will can) ثم (V ₀) للفعل الرئيسي:
If you studied, (بجحت.)	<u>شانياً: إن كان طرف If يحتوي الزمن الماضي البسيط: (الترجمة: لو درست، ل</u>
If you studied, you would succeed.	فإننا نكمل الطرف الثاني باستعمال (would\could) ثم (\mathbb{V}_0) للفعل الرئيسي:



أَهِم تَمارِينَ الْأَرْمَةَ (فِي الْكَتَابِينَ):
1. Every Monday, Sally (drives – is driving) her kids.
2. Usually, I (am working - work) as a secretary, but this summer, I (study – am studying) French.
3. Be quiet! John (is sleeping – sleeps).
4. Don't forget to take an umbrella. It (rains – is raining).
5. She is fit because she always (runs - is running).
6- What (do you do – are you doing) under the table? Is there anything wrong?
7. Where (do you usually stay - are you usually staying) when you go to Homs?
8. What a delicious smell! What (do you prepare / are you preparing) for dinner?
9. What time (do you wake up – are you waking up) on weekdays?
10. Where (are you living - do you live)?
11. They (build – are building) a new bridge nowadays.
12. I (am studying - study) in the library at the moment.
13. She (talks - is talking) on the phone right now.
14. It's good news to hear that John's health (is improving – was improving).
15. Where are the children? There they are. They (play - are playing) tennis.
16. She (has seen – had seen) this film already.
17. They (won – have won) several awards.
18. I (have been-was) in the city since last year.
19. He (was - has been) a teacher for nine years.
20. I (have lost - lost) my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.
21. They (have discovered – haven't discovered) a cure for the common cold yet.
22. I <u>am</u> not hungry. I already (eat).
23. We (not/plan) for our holiday yet.
24 you (read) any interesting books?
25. I just (feed) the cat.
26 Amer (buy) a car <u>yet</u> ?
27. He (was playing – played) football at 10 am yesterday.
28. Anne (wrote – was writing) a letter while Steve was reading the newspaper.
29. When the phone suddenly rang, I (was having – had) breakfast.
30. I (walked - was walking) down the street when it began to rain.
31. I (bought – have bought) a new car two months ago.
32. Sue (buys-bought) a book, went home and started to read it.
33. He (was writing- wrote) an e-mail when the phone rang.
34. I (were preparing - was preparing) dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
35. I wasn't sleeping when you (came - come) home last night.
 When Mrs. Brown (arrives - arrived), the girls were studying. I lost my keys while I (was walking - walked) to school.
38. Tom (were wrapping – was wrapping) the gift when I walked in the room.
39. What (is – was) the manager doing at 7:00 pm yesterday?
40. Tina and Shelly to the hotel when it to rain. (walk/start)
40. This and Shelly to the noter when it to fail. (walk/start) 41. When Donny the room, everyone (enter/talk)
42. I in the sales department when I first Sofie. (work/meet)
43. My brother the computer while I for my trip. (use/pack)
44.This morning, while I breakfast, someone at the door. (have/knock).
45. When I (arrived – arrive) home, my son had already made an enormous carrot cake.
46. Karen had already left by the time Sally (gets - got) there.
47. After the guests (had left – left), I went to bed.
48. I (arrived - had arrived) at the station before the train left.
49. I (had discussed - discussed) the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
50. The lesson (has already begun – had already begun) when we arrived.



52. By the time mom (comes – came), I had prepared dinner. I. We (are building –build) a garage next to our house.	ارين إضافية:
We (are needing – need) somewhere to put the car now. 2. Mrs. James (leaves – will leave) early every day.	
B. They (didn't visit – haven't visited) the museum recently.	
 Sarah hurt her ankle while she (was running – runs) Leila (had – was having) lunch when her friends came. 	
6. As soon as I graduate, I (will look – have looked) for a job.	5
7. This time last year, she (studied – was studying) at university. 3. I (missed – will miss) your call because I was working.	
 When we saw the accident, we (called – are calling) the police. (Watch – Watching) out! You <u>are driving</u> very fast. 	
11- He usually (is traveling – travels) early.	
11- He (doesn't eat – hasn't eaten) since the morning.	
12- If I am lucky. I (will find – would find) a place.	
13- He (decorated – is decorating) a house at present.	
14- While I was going to school, I (saw – see) a friend.	
15- By the time they reached the station, the bus (would leave -	– had left).
16- My father (will paint - painted) a house next week.	
17- While Salma (is studying - was studying), someone knocker	d the door.
18- If I were you, I (would tell - will tell) the truth.	
19- The bus (had left - leaves) at 7 a.m. every day.	
20- Where is your mother? She (is cooking - cooked) in the kitc	hen.
21- When she arrived, the film (starts - had started).	
22- The driver said he (would be - will be) in time.	
23- I (hear - had heard) a lot about Damascus before I visited it	
24- Food (is being cooked - was being cooked) now.	
25- He (walks - was walking) down the street when it began to r	rain.
26- I (saw – have been seen) the teacher coming two minutes a	ago.
27- I felt better after I (take - had taken) a medicine.	
28- You (will succeed - would succeed) if you study hard.	
29- If she (knows - knew) the correct answer, she would be hap	ору.

<u>صنع السؤال: القاعدة العامة حسب نوع الجواب</u>

ثانياً، لا يبدأ ب (Yes-No) أولاً: يبدأ ب (No^(r) –Yes) القاعدة: (إضافة - حذف – تبديل) ۻ 🗱 القاعدة: (حذف – تبديل) () نصيف كلمة سؤال مناسبة (حسب الجواب المحذوف). () نحذف الجواب ((⁽⁾) بحذف الجواب () (Yes \ No+not). ٢) نبدل بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل ٢) نحذف الجواب (ما تحته خط). ٣) **نبدل** بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل. مثال ۱ الجو اب: Yes, he has lived here. <u>مثال ۱ :</u> السؤال: ? Has he lived here الجو آب: he has lived here. مثال ۲: Where has he lived ? السو ال: No, he hasn't lived here. الحو اب مثال ۲: السؤال: ? Has he lived here He hasn't lived here. الجواب: ملاحظة: ماذا نفعل إن لم نجد فعل مساعد^(°) ؟ Where hasn't he lived? السؤ ال: ملاحظة: ماذا نفعل إن لم نجد فعل مساعد ؟ إن لم نجد فعل مساعد نأتي بفعل do مناسب ونضعه قبل الفاعل. - إن لم نجد فعل مساعد نأتي بفعل do مناسب ونضعه قبل الفاعل. و ذلك حسب الفعل الرئيسي، فنستخدم : و ذلك حسب الفعل الرئيسي، فنستخدم : إما (does): إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي حاضر مزيد بـ (s) إما (does): إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي حاضر مزيد به (s) او (do) : إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي حاضر مجرد من (s) او (do):إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي حاضر مجرد من (s) أو (did): إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي بالماضي: (ed أو شاذ)⁽¹⁾ أو (did): إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي بالماضي: (ed أو شاذ) – ولا ننسى أن نرد الفعل <mark>الرئيسي</mark> إلى المصدر (V₀). - و V ننسى أن نرد الفعل <u>الرئيسى</u> إلى المصدر V_0). امثلة: 1) Yes, he lives here. الجواب: · älia الجو اب: 1) He lives here. **Does he live** here ? السو ال: Where does he live? السؤال الجواب: 2) Yes, I live here. الجو اب: 2) I live here. السؤ ال: **Do you live** here ? السؤال: ? ? Where do you live 3) Yes, he lived here. الجواب: 3) He lived here. الجو اب: السؤال: ? Did he live here Where did he live? السو ال: 4) **Yes**, he fell here. الجو اب: الجو اب: 4) He fell here. **Did** he fall here? السو ال: السوال: ?Where did he fall إلى حالة المخاطب (غالباً في السؤال) العنائة المتكلم (غالباً في الجواب) I - we - me - usyou my-our vour mine - ours yours I am \setminus We are are you I was \ We were were you

^(٣)لماذا كل جواب يبدأ بــ NO غالباً ما يحتوي فعل مساعد - ولماذا تكون أفعال (do) هنا فعلاً مساعداً؟*

⁽⁺⁾ انتبه إن لم توجد (not) مع (No) فيجب اتباع طريقة أخرى في صنع السوّال (وهي: حذف - تبديل – تغيير الكلمة الهامة في آخر الجواب) مثال: <u>No, I went by bus.</u> Did you go by <u>car</u>?

^(°) يجب أن يوجد فعل **مساعد** لصياغة السؤال في اللغة الانكليزية.(إلا في حالة واحدة فقط..... متى؟).

^(١) انتبه: إن الفعل الماضي الشاذ (الذي لا ينتهي بـ ed) قد يبدو فعل <u>حاضر مجمد م</u>ثل: (شرب drank– قرأread) فلنحفظه جيداً.

قواعد اختيار كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة.

كلمة السؤال	السؤال مثال الجواب	الجواب المحذوف (بشكل عام)	للسوال عن:
-			
When	I'll come next week. When will you come?	أي ظرف زمان next\last week. أي ظرف	الـزمـان
متی	I came yesterday \ in 2000. When did you come?	ago - when - as soon as	1 1
Where	She is $\underline{at home}$. \ She is in London. Where is she?	يلزم وجود (حرف جر + اسم مکان)/	المكان
أين	She is here \there. Where is she?	at home.\ near my home	
	Homs is located in the middle of Syria . Where is Homs?	أو (أي ظرف مكان) مثل: here\there	
لماذا Why	He left because he's sick . Why did he leave?	Because he's sick. \ He's tired.	السبب
	He traveled for work \ to study . Why did he travel?	to study امن أجل العمل for work	
	They hunt animals for money.	In order to study. لکي يدرس	
	Why do they hunt animals?	Because of its skin.	
What city	I visited France and Canada . What countries did you visit?	France - Canada.	المفعول به إن
What country	I visited <u>Homs.</u> What city did you visit?	Damascus – Homs - Tartus	كان: اسم لبلد أو مدينة
ما البلد-ما المدينة	{ I lived <u>in Homs</u> . → Where did you live?}	(اسم بلد أو مدينة بدون حرف جر قبلها)	
What time	My dad came back at 8 p.m.\a.m.\o'clock.	at 70'clock.(ساعة ما)	التوقيت
ما الساعة	What time did your dad come back?	at half past ten. \ at 6:30 p.m.	بالساعة
What colour	My car is red/white/black. What colour is your car?	dark red light fair.	لون شيء
ما لون	His hair is light fair. What colour is his hair?	(وجود لون بعد فعل کون) بدون استعمال the	
کیف How	I go to school by bus . How do you go to school?	واسطة نقل) by bus \ on foot.	وسيلة النقل
	He drives <u>carefully.</u> How does he drive?	quickly\late\fast\well (ظرف حال)	أو الحال
How old	I am 15 years old. How old are you?	12 (years old) (of age).	العمر
کم عمر	He is at the age of 18 . How old is he?\(What age is he?)	at age of 18.	
How long	He's studied for 3 years. How long has he studied?	for two weeks\a year\ages.	المدة الزمنية
كم المدة	He's stayed since 7 o'clock. How long has he stayed?	since 7 o'clock\I was a child	
How often	I play tennis once a week. How often do you play tennis?	(أي ظرف تكرار) / every day.	ظروف
كم التكرار	I read a book every year. How often do you read a book?	once\twice\thrice a week.	التكرار
How far	It is 300 km to Homs. How far is it to Homs?	5 m\miles\kilometres\km.	المسافة
كم المسافة		. (عدد + كلمة تدل على المسافة)	
How many	There are 10 books . How many books are there?	(عدد + اسم معدود)/ 10 <u>books.</u>	العدد (فاعل
کم عدد	15 people came. How many people came?	(عدد + اسم جمع)/. 15 <u>people (</u> عدد +	أو مفعول به)
How much	It cost 100 SP. How much (money) ⁽⁷⁾ did it cost?	500 dollars\SP. /(السعر)	السعر أو
کم سعر - کم کمیة		<u>a little\some\a lot of</u> tea\coffee	کمیة اسم
	There is <u>some</u> sugar left. How much <u>sugar</u> is there left?	(كمية اسم غير معدود)/	غير معدود
لِمَن Whose	This is Ahmed's book. Whose book is this?	(اسم + s + الملكية).	الملكية
	This pen is mine. Whose pen is this?	This pen is mine./(ضمير ملكية)	(فاعل أو
	My book is new.Whose book is new?	(صفة ملكية)/. <u>My book is new</u>	مفعول به)
أيّ Which	I prefer the blue car. Which car do you prefer?	وجود (the) أو صفة مقارنة أو	الاختيار
, enter e	The blue car is better. Which car is better?	وجود (me) ،و تصف مصورت ،و أفعال الاختيار (prefer - choose)	، کے مسبب کر (فاعل او مفعول به)
What kind of		نوع المفعول به أو الفاعل في الجملة.	النوع (فاعل
مانوع	I like reading <u>history</u> books. What kind of <u>books</u> do you like reading?	نوع المعتون به أو العاص في الجملة history \ science books	اللوع (کاعل أو مفعول به)
مانوع	·	5 (اق مصون جا)
	Mercedes car hit me. What kind of cars hit you ?	\ Mercedes car	

(^(۷) يمكن إضافة كلمة (money) أو الاستغناء عنها. لماذا استخدمنا الفعل المساعد (did) وليس (do أو does) ؟ لأن (cost) بالماضي. كيف عرفنا أنها بالماضي؟ ح(٩) ~ √ ~

تتمة: القواعد الخاصة:

السوال عن المفعول به كاملا: إن أردنا أن نسأل عن المفعول به ^(٨) ، فنحن أمام حالتين فقط :

ثانياً : أن يكون المفعول به غير عاقل فنستخدم كلمة السؤال (What):	أولاً : أن يكون المفعول به عاقل فنستخدم كلمة السؤال (Who):
I visited a library\ my school\ a zoo.	I visited my friend\ a dentist\ my relatives. يشال : المثال :
What did you visit?	Who did you visit?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق القاعدة العامة :(إضافة- حذف- تبديل)	نلاحظ أننا نطبق القاعدة العامة :(إضافة- حذف- تبديل)

- السوال عن الفاعل كاملا: إن أردنا أن نسأل عن الفاعل ، فنحن أمام نفس الحالتين السابقتين أيضاً (لكن مع تغيير في القاعدة)^(٩):

ثانياً : أن يكون الفاعل غير عاقل فنستخدم كلمة السؤال (ماذا What):	أولاً: أن يكون الفاعل عاقل فنستخدم كلمة السؤال (من Who):
مثال : Tennis is my favourite sport.	Ali is my best friend.
What is your favourite sport?	Who is your best friend?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذف- دون تبديل (لماذا؟)]	نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذف- دون تبديل(لماذا؟)]

- السوال عن الفعل: إن أردنا أن نسأل عن الفعل الرئيسي (١٠) ، نطبق القاعدة العامة + تغيير الفعل الرئيسي إلى فعل do مناسب :

He studies English. ↔ What does he do?	المزيد من الأمثلة: He can sing. ⇒ What can he do?
He is studying English. ⇒What is he doing?	He will travel soon. → What will he do soon?
He has studied English. ⇒What has he done?	I am going to travel. → What are you going to do ?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذف-تبديل-إضافة do (أين؟)]	نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذف- تبديل- إضافة do]

- السوال عن المهنة (العمل): إن أردنا أن نسأل عن المهنة ، فهناك سوال جاهز يحفظ حفظاً (لكن مع بعض التغيير أحياناً) :

- I am a doctor. What do you do? ثانیاً:	- I am a doctor. What (is\was) your job? <u>أولاً :</u>
- My father is a teacher. What does your <u>father</u> do?	
أهم أسماء المهن في الكتاب: – dentist – professor – nurse – writer	- Ali is a news-reporter. What is <u>Ali's</u> job?
fashion designer - art collector - astronaut – player – engineer	نلاحظ أننا نطبق قالب خاص مناسب لأي جواب مع تغيير قليل:

- السوال عن الطقس: إن أردنا أن نسأل عن الطقس، فهناك سؤال جاهز يحفظ حفظاً أيضاً (لكن مع بعض التغيير أحياناً) :

ثانياً: الجواب يصف حال الجو: It sometimes snows here.	أولاً: الجواب يحتوي صفات تدل على الطقس. (It will be dreadful.
نفس السوال السابق: ? What is the weather like here	السىؤال: What will the weather be like?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق نفس القالب الخاص مع تكملة الجملة :	نلاحظ أننا نطبق قالب خاص مناسب لأي جواب مع تغيير قليل:

- السوال عن الصفات: إن أردنا أن نسأل عن الصفة (^(١) ، فنحن أمام حالتين فقط :

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ثانياً: أن تكون الصفات مادية مثل: (fair-haired – brown-eyed)	أولاً: أن تكون الصفات معنوية مثل: (interesting - exciting)
نطبق القالب التالي: ?What (do-does-did) (sub) <i>look like</i> القالب التالي:	نطبق القالب التالي: (sub) <i>like</i>) (sub) نطبق القالب التالي:
<u>He is blue-eyed</u> . What does <u>he look like</u> ? مثال:	<u>The trip was exciting</u> . What was the trip like? مثال: ?
- تنبيه : السؤال دوما يحوي (فعل do) مهما كان الفعل المساعد في الجواب.	- تنبيه : السؤال دوما يحوي (فعل كون) مهما كان <u>الفعل المساعد</u> في الجواب.
- نختار (فعل do) حسب زمن و فاعل الجواب. ويجب وضع كلمة (look like) دوماً.	- نختار (فعل الكون) حسب زمن و فاعل الجواب. ويجب وضع كلمة (like)دوماً.
- الفاعل(sub) نأخذه من الجواب.	- الفاعل(sub) نأخذه من الجواب.
نلاحظ أننا نطبق قالب خاص يجب حفظه.	نلاحظ أننا نطبق قالب خاص يجب حفظه.
(بأته، في فراغات من الذاكرة و الاختيار من متعدد)	- السؤال التوكيدي (القصير) Ouestion Tag: أليس كذلك؟

- هو سؤال يتذيل الجملة (في نهايتها) ^(١) ليسأل المستمع عن موافقته. - كيف نصنعه؟! نقوم بتبديلين ، أولاً : بين حالتي النفي والإثبات^(١). <u>شانياً</u>: بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل، (إن كان الفاعل اسم نستبدله بضمير مناسب): (will not = won't it is expensive, isn't it : أهم الاختصارات مع (not) هي : (will not = won't \ cannot = can't)

[&]quot;) (عند النفي نستخدم not حصراً ، ونختصرها مع الفعل المساعد دوماً.) و إن لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي بـ (do – does – did) حسب القاعدة العامة.



^{(&}lt;sup>٨)</sup> يفضل ألا يكون المفعول به من الأنواع المذكورة في الجدول أعلاه. أي إن كان المفعول به عداً فإن السؤال عن <u>العدد</u> أفضل من السؤال عن المفعول به.

^{(&}lt;sup>1)</sup> (لا يوجد تبديل عند السؤال عن الفاعل). لأنه عند السؤال عن الفاعل فإننا نحذفه و بالتالي لن نستطيع التبديل بين الفاعل والفعل المساعد، لأنه محذوف! إذن هناك حالتان في السؤال لا نبدل فيها : <u>1 - الفاعل محذوف (لأننا نسئل عنه)</u> ٢ - الفاعل محجوز (بوضعه بعد كلمة السؤال) راجع الجمل المنقوطة في الجدول السابق.

⁽۱۰) يجب أن يكون فعل حركة حصراً.

^{(()} الصفة لها أحد موقعين في اللغة الانكليزية: إما بعد فعل الكون أو قبل الاسم. و هي لا تنكر ولا تعرف ولا تجمع (بعكس اللغة العربية).

⁾ يُسبق السؤال بـ فاصلة وينتهي باشارة استفهام (?---,) وهذا أهم ما يميزه عن غيره من الأسئلة، شكلاً.

1- What is your brother studying..? My brother is studying <u>medicine</u>. 2- **How long** has he been studying there ? He has been studying there for 2 years. 3- How does he go to university? He goes to university by bus. 4- How old is Susan? Susan is **about twenty-two**. 5- did you your mobile? I bought my mobile phone 2 years ago. 6- did you give it to ? I gave it to **my brother**. 7- did you give it to brother? I gave it to my brother to study. 8- did you travel ? I travelled to **Paris**. 9- How often do you use it? I use it once a day 10- How many? have you? I have borrowed **five** books. 11- Why you like reading? I like reading **because it is interesting**. 12-about them? I have <u>a lot of\some</u> information about them. 13- Who do you usually study with? I usually study with <u>my friends</u>. 14-do you study ? I study <u>quietly</u> \ I study <u>fast.</u> 15- How do you feel now? I feel **better** now. 16- What do you do in your free time? I play football in my free time. 17-do you want to buy? I want to buy a tennis racket. 18- Where? you buy it? I'll buy it from a nearby store. 19- do you play tennis with? I play tennis with my friends. 20- How often do you practise sport? I practice sport every day. 21- What are they going to do? They are going to have a party. 22- did he decide to do ? He decided to travel. 23- have you stayed in a library? I've stayed in a library about 30 minutes. 24- did you the library ? I left the library **at 7 o'clock**.

25- did you leave the library ? I left the library since 7 o'clock. 26-do you prefer reading? I prefer reading history books. 27- is school from house? My school is <u>3 km</u> from my house. 28- <u>Whose</u> is this ? This is \underline{my} car \ This is \underline{my} father's car. 29- What is Peter now? Peter **is working** now. 30- What will the weather be like tomorrow? The weather will be **<u>dreadful</u>** tomorrow. 31- What made her sad? **Overweight** made her sad. 32- <u>Who</u> is your best writer ? My best writer is Wissam. **33-** What is your job? My father is <u>a news-reporter</u>. 34 – What was the trip like ? The trip was exciting. 35 – What does he look like ? He is fair-haired. 36 – What is the weather like? The weather is **<u>cold and rainy</u>**. 37 - What is your favourite subject ? My favourite subject is **English**. 38 - is your favourite hobby? **Sport** is my favourite hobby. 39 - is best friend? Hani is my best friend. 40 - Which pen did you? I chose the red pen. 41 – How much money it cost? It cost 5000 Syrian pounds. 42- How many trees are needed to make a ton of paper? <u>20</u> trees are needed to make a ton of paper. 43- When will he start his job? He will start his job when he graduates from college. 44- What happened to Hani? Hani broke his leg. 45- What did Anna say? "I like to be strong", said Anna. 46- Whose ceremony was the wedding ceremony? The wedding ceremony was Susan's sister's ceremony.



عدال هوا الشاملة لكتاب ي اللغة الان كليزية: (بالترتيب)

Will / be going to

1- I think Brazil (will – is going to) win the next world cup.
 (think brazil (will – is going to) win the next world cup.
 (think brazil (will – is going to) win the next world cup.
 2- I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I (will – am going to) change it.
 3- Look at the clouds! It (is going to – will) rain.
 3- Look at the clouds! It (is going to – will) rain.
 4- I (am going – will) to visit Aleppo next week.
 (as prove the matching of the match

5. Amal has bought a new book. **Tonight** she (will, **is going to**) stay at home and start reading it.(

6. The phone is **ringing**. I (am going to, **will**) **answer** it. (

7. I am not free tomorrow. I (will, am going to) see the doctor. (

8. We **forgot** to buy bread. We (are going to, **will**) **go back** to buy some. (

9. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I **think** she (is going to, **will**) take a week off. (

10. Do you want to go with us **next Saturday**? We (**are going to**) attend a football match. (

11. The **weather** (**will be**) dreadful **tomorrow**. (

12. I (will lift) that <u>heavy</u> box <u>for you</u>. (

13. Tonight (we are going to) have a birthday party for our mother. (

14. I **think** our team (**will**) win the match. (

المحددات Determiners

)

أدوات اللا تحديد (a / an)	عدود	قبل الأسم المفرد الم	a teacher, an egg
Indefinite articles (a /	نبل الإسم الجمع أو	(أي لا تأتي قبل المصفة ولا تأتي ق	a month, a window
an)	من مجموعة)	غير المعدود لأنها تعني واحد	an apple, an ant.
all)	بل حرف صوتی	(a) قبل حرف ساكن و (an) ق	(<u>an hour</u> , an honour, an honest man) هناك شواذ: (<u>an hour</u> , an honour, an honest man)
			+ (a university, a unit)
		 الاسم المحدد أو الفريد 	The weather was fine yesterday.
		٢ – الاسم المذكور للمرة الثانية	I read a <u>book</u> . The <u>book</u> was interesting.
أداة التحديد (التعريف)(the)		of - الاسم المضاف (الذي تليه)	The capital of Syria is Damascus.
Definite article (the)	(est la	٤ – قبل صفة التفضيل (التي آخر	The biggest planet is Jupiter.
	west -east -nortl	٥ - قبل أسماء الجهات h- south	Tartus is in the west of Syria.
صفات الملكية			I have a shirt. My shirt is blue.
Possessive Adjectives	ath till to the		
(my, your, his, her, its,	له على المالك.	تستخدم قبل الاسم حصرا للدلا	They have a house. Their house is big.
our, their)			
أسماء الإشارة	(this) تدل على اسم مفرد قريب		This flower here is beautiful.
Demonstratives	(these) تدل على اسم جمع قريب		These flowers here are beautiful.
(this, that, those, these)	فرد بعید	(that) تدل على اسم م	That house there is big.
هي كلمات تشير للمتكلم عنه	جمع بعید	(those) تدل على اسم	Those houses there are big.
محددات الكمية مع الأسماء	any	تستخدم مع النفى أو السوال	Do you have any children ?
المعدودة وغير المعدودة	-	-	I didn't see any friends.
(some, any, a lot of)	some	تستخدم مع الإثبات	We saw some lions at the zoo.
	many – a few		She doesn't have many friends.
(many – a few)	Ť		I have <u>only</u> a few coins in my pocket.
(much – a little)	much –	تستخدم مع الاسم غير المعدود	John doesn't have much money.
	a little		There is a little tea in the glass.
		\sim \wedge \sim	Ø



1. Does anyone know (the – an) answer?

2. I haven't got pictures in (my – a) bedroom.

- 3. I have told you to pay attention (many any) times before.
- 4. I have **only** (a few a little) **coins** in my wallet.

5. There aren't (any – some) students in the library.

- 6. There is (a little -a few) **milk** left in the fridge.
- 7. (Many Any) people drive cars nowadays.

8. Sami likes to eat (some – any) food before he sits down to study.

9. (Some – Any) children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree!

- 10. The doctor advised me to eat (an a) apple every morning.
- 11. She got her license without (many much) problems. She travels without (any much) problems.
- 12. I would like to ask (a few, any) questions.
- 13. She doesn't have (many, much) friends.

14. There are (some, a lot) birds on the tree.

- 15. He doesn't have (much, many) money.
- 16. (The, A) sun rises in the east.
- 17. (These, This) flowers aren't for sale

mperatives

صيغة الأمر بالإثبات	صيغة الأمر بالنفي
نستخدم (V0) فقط	(Do not + V_0) نستخدم
Examples:	Examples:
- Listen!	- Don't come here!
- Raise your hand!	- Don't speak Arabic in class!
- Speak English!	
- Be quiet!	
- Watch out! - Please, have a seat!	
1. (Dress - Dressing) warmly so you don't get co	باقي تمارين الكتاب: Id outside. It's snowing
2. (Be – You be) careful! You almost spilled your coff	ee.
2 (Depth exercise) of exercises)	is model. It is not a model idea

3. (**Don't exercise – Exercise**) after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.

- 4. Always (save don't save) your documents as soon as you finish writing them. Yes, I will.
- 5. Teacher: Jerry, (sit down you sit down) please.
- 6. Husband: (Please, don't interrupt Interrupt) me when I am speaking. \ wife: Sorry.
- B. Why,? What's wrong? B. Oh, sorry. 7. A. (Be – To be) careful!
- A. You're standing on my foot.

8. A: Hello everybody. Please (sit – sits) down and open your books. B: Teacher, let's play a game! A: No, today we're going to study. (Open - Opening) your books, and (let's - let) start!

9. The kitchen is really dirty! So (do – does) the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!

10. (Don't - Do) make the same mistake twice.

التمنى Wish	
الاستخدام	أمثلة
التبذية الماجد وأر المستقبل	- I want to go home, but I <u>don't</u> know the way.
لللملي في الحاصل أو المسلقين	- I wish I <u>knew</u> the way home.
التمنية الملحي	Rita didn't come to class yesterday.
للتملي في الماضي	I wish Rita <u>had come</u> .
	التمنى Wish الاستخدام للتمني في الحاضر أو المستقبل للتمني في الماضي

حظه: ۱ - دوما استخدم (were) مع كل الضمائر عندما تستخدم (wish I were... - I wish it were...) : (... (wish I were ٢- دوما (wish) بالحاضر البسيط أي أن (wished) غلط.

- 1. I wish I (had listened have listened) to my father.
- 2. I wish it (will stop would stop) snowing.
- 3. He wishes he (isn't weren't) so old.
- 4. She wishes she (had taken has taken) the train.
- 5. I wish the prices (aren't weren't) so expensive.



Relative Clauses	، جمل الوصل	اشباه

ضمير الوصل	الاستخدام	أمثلة
who	مع العاقل بدون حرف جر	I told you about the <u>woman</u> who lost her bag.
whom	مع العاقل إن سبقت بحرف جر	The parents whom we interviewed were all involved in education.
which	مع غير العاقل (الحيوانات والأشياء) أو للجملة كاملة	Do you see the <u>cat</u> which is lying on the roof?
whose	للملكية (قبلها المالك وبعدها المملوك)	Do you know that <u>boy</u> whose <u>shirt</u> is red?
that	مع العاقل وغير العاقل	I don't like the <u>table</u> that stands in my kitchen.
when	قبلها اسم زمان وليس بعدها حرف جر	Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were popular.
where	قبلها اسم مكان وليس بعدها حرف جر	I want to visit the island where my teacher lives.

أسماء العاقل: (brother - teacher - Sami – Michael – Mrs. Smith – friend - lady - man – woman - person)

أسماء غير العاقل: (mask – light – hospital – car – pen-bag-books-television-fruit-gift-table-bank-house) مطعم island - جزيرة hospital (island - جزيرة hospital) مطعم restaurant مشفى store - متبعير island) محمد الأماكن : (الساعة السابعة seven - أيام days - صيف summer)

أسماء المالك والمملوك: ((the man whose mobile - the student whose marks - the boy whose shirt)

- قاعدة: (who) تأتي في موقع الفاعل (بعدها فعل). أما (whom) فتأتي في موقع المفعول به (يأتي بعدها فاعل) أو (يأتي قبلها حرف جر). Ex: Mary was a teacher (whom – who) wanted to motivate her students.

The teacher thought "to (whom - who) I will give the gift (of my students)."

1. My sister wore a <u>mask ...which......</u> made her look like Mickey Mouse.

- 2. He came with a friendwho...... waited outside in the car.
- 3. The man ...whose....... mobile was ringing did not know what to do.

4. I still remember the days ...whengrandmother told us interesting stories.

- He didn't wait at the traffic light ...which...... was red.
- 6. Is that the hospital ...where... your brother works?
- 7. Who was that <u>lady ...who\ whom.....</u> you were talking to?
- 8. I live in the <u>city ...where......</u> my friend studies.
- 9. Do you know a good storewhere...... I can buy a new shirt?
- 10. Nada came forward (when where) the shoes were.
- 11. My parents bought a new house (that whom) was very expensive. (

Reported Questions

(قاعدة:

لنقل السؤال نستخدم أفعال مثل : (wanted to know – wondered – inquired – asked) ثم نجري التغيير ات الأربعة التالية :

١- التبديل بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل (أي يعود السؤال إلى جملة فنضع نقطة في نهاية السؤال المنقول).

٢ - الضمير (المخاطب يصبح متكلم أو حسب المفعول به في جملة النقل و المتكلم يصبح غائب أو حسب الفاعل في جملة النقل. والغائب لا يتغير) .

۳- كل حاضر يصبح ماضي ، وكل ماضي يصبح ماضي تام.

٤- نغير كلمات معينة (يجب حفظها حسب الجدول بالصفحة التالية).

مباشر Direct	منقول Reported
Simple Present حاضر بسيط	Simple Past ماضي بسيط
Where is it ?	She asked me <mark>where it was</mark> .
Simple Past ماضي بسبط	ماضي تام Past Perfect
Who was that man?	She asked me who that man had been.
Present Perfect حاضر تام	ماضي تام Past Perfect
Where is he ?	My mother wanted to know where he was .
حاضر مستمر Present Progressive	Past Progressive ماضي مستمر
Why are you crying?	He asked me why I was crying.

. عندما ننقل سؤال لا يحوي كلمة سؤال في بدايته فإننا نضع كلمة (if) (14) بدلا من كلمة السؤال. ثم نجري التغييرات السابقة:

مباشر Direct	منقول <u>Reported</u>
Are you living here?	She asked me if I was living there.
Have you ever been to Mexico?	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico.
Do you know him?	He asked me if (whether) I knew him.
Did you pass your exams	عند وجود (do) نحذفه ونختار الماضي البسيط
عند وجود (did) فإننا نحذفه ونختّار الماضي البسيط.	He asked me if (whether) I had passed my exams.

					ییرها:	ې يجب تع	جدول بالكلمات التو
yesterday	tomorrow	today	now	here	these	this هذا	السؤال المباشر
the previous day \ the day before	the next day	that day	then	there	those	that	السؤال المنقول

A. Choose the correct verbs between brackets.

- 1. He asked her if she (spoke speak) English.
- 2. He asked me if I (was am) British or American.
- 3. They wanted to know whether we (have had) a computer.
- 4. She asked if he (can could) type.
- 5. **He asked** how old her mother (is was).

B. Complete the sentences with the correct tense.

- 1. 'Have you met Angela?' She asked us if (we had I have) met Angela.
- 2. 'Did Mark pass all his exams.' He asked if Mark (had done had passed) all of his exams.
- 3. 'Are you excited about going on a picnic?' He asked the children if (they were I was) excited about
- 4. 'Have you read this book?' He asked me if (I had he has) read the book.
- 5. 'What time will the plane arrive?' They asked what time the plane (would will) arrive.
- 6. 'Can Melanie drive?' She asked if Melanie (could can).
- 7. 'How much did the concert tickets cost?' She asked how much the concert tickets (cost had cost).
- 8. 'Are you going to the party?' John asked me if I (was were) going to the party.

C. Report the following questions.

1. "Where is my umbrella?"

She asked where (her - his) umbrella was.

2. "How are you?"

Martin asked us how (we - he) were.

3. "Do I have to do it?"

He asked if (he - she) (had – has) to do it.

4. "Where have you been?"

The mother asked her daughter where (she - he) (had been - has been).

5. "Which dress do you like best?"

She asked her friend which dress she (likes - liked).

6. "What are they doing?"

She asked what (we - they) were doing.

7. "Did you enjoy the festival?"

He wanted to know if we (enjoyed – had enjoyed) the festival.



مارين الكتاب :

للمجهول في الماضي البسيط فقط (Passive Voice Past Simple Tense

مثال: نيوتن اكتشف قوانين الحركة. (مبنى للمعلوم) مسمسه قوانين الحركة اكتشفت من قبل نيوتن. (مبنى للمجهول)

Newton discovered laws of motion.(active) Laws of motion were discovered by Newton. (passive) نستنتج أن القاعدة هي: by + S العاعدة هي: O be V3 by + S S V_2 0 أو بالتفصيل: | Object + (was, were) + V₃ + by + agent

ملاحظة: نحتاج إلى أن نحول ضمائر الفاعل إلى ضمائر مفعول به بعد (by).

ين الكتاب

1. Many plays (wrote, were written) by Shakespeare.

2. Someone (was delivered, delivered) a package to our apartment yesterday.

3. The book (returned, was returned) to the library.

4. Jouri (was given, gave) her friend a present when she retired.

- 5. Customers (were served, served) at the party yesterday by waiters.
- 6. The farmer's wagon by the horses.

a. was pulling b. was pulled c. pulled

7. The government a final solution to the problem.

a. was reached b. reached c. is reached

8. A new bridge by our company last year.

a. is built b. built c. was built

9. My friend received a birthday card by last week.

c. me a. I b. my

10. Our teacher us to do the project. a. helped b. was helped c. is helped

11. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.

The electric light bulb a. was invented. b. was inventing. c. is invented.

12. They awarded him a prize in 2015.

He a. was awarding b. was awarded c. is awarding a prize in 2015.

13. He took them for a drive in the new car.

They a. drove b. were driven c. are driven for a drive in the new car.

14. Tom designed several public buildings.

Several public buildings a. designed b. was designed c. is designed by Tom.

15. He scored the winning goal at the championship.

The winning goal a. scored b. was scored c. is scored by (he – him) at the championship. 16. They built a new school last year.

A new school a. were built b. was built c. is built



by (they - them).

فمائر الملكية/Possessive Pronouns

تستخدم للدلالة على المالك. وتتميز بأنها تأتي لوحدها، أي لا يجب أن تتبع باسم (مثل صفات الملكية) . مثال: . That car is hers

مثال	possessive pron	ضمائر الملكية nouns
Please give me that book. It is	mine.	ملکي
Here are some toys. They are	yours.	ملككم (للمخاطب)
The blue shirt is	his.	ملکه
Don't take that dress. It is	hers.	ملكها
Don't spill the cat's milk. It is	its.	ملكها (لغير العاقل)
My father bought a new car. It is	ours.	ملكنا
They live in a beautiful house. it is	theirs.	ملكهم

A. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

- 1. This book is (your you yours).
- 2. The ball is (I me mine).
- 3. The blue car is (we us ours).
- 4. The ring is \dots (she her hers).
- 5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is (they there theirs their).
- 6. The luggage is (he his him).
- 7. In our garden is a bird. The nest is (its his hers).

الضمائر الانعكاسية / Reflexive Pronouns

تستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل و المفعول به في الجملة يشير ان لنفس الشخص: مثال: (أنا رأيت نفسي في المرآة. \ I saw myself in the mirror.)

ضمير الفاعل Subject Pronouns		الضمير الانعكاسي .Reflexive Pro	
I		myself	
you		yourself – yourselves	
He		himself	in the universe
She	saw	herself	in the mirror.
lt		itself	
We		ourselves	
They		themselves	

B. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

- 1. Robert made this T-shirt (yourself himself).
- 2. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help (yourself yourselves) .
- 3. Alice and Doris collected the stickers (yourselves themselves) .
- 4. The girl looked at (yourself herself) in the mirror.
- 5. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework (himself yourself) .
- 6. I introduced (yourself myself) to my new neighbour.
- 7. We can move the table (yourself ourselves)





- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة للتأكد من صحة المعلومة أو لطلب الموافقة: مثال : (ماري هنا، أليس كذلك؟ / ?Mary is here, isn't she) كيف نصنع (Question Tag) ؟

الجملة مثبتة فيكون السؤال بالعكس (منفي): Affirmative sentence + Negative tag	الجواب المتوقع مثبت (Affirmative) :
Mary is here, isn't she?	Yes, she is.
They have left, haven't they?	Yes, they have.
You like tea, don't you? ⁽⁾	Yes, I do.
الجملة منفية فيكون السؤال بالعكس (مثبت): Negative sentence + affirmative tag	الجواب المتوقع منفي (Negative) :
Mary isn't here, is she?.	No, she isn't
They haven't left, have they?	No, they haven't.
You don't like tea, do you?	No, I don't.
let's go, shall we?	حالة خاصة (حفظ)
	آنيارين الكتارين

- 1. You like fish, (doesn't he don't you)?
- 2. John isn't very happy, (isn't he is he)?
- 3. Your parents aren't at home, (aren't you are they)?
- 4. He didn't eat much lunch, (don't you did he)?

5. Your friends haven't left yet, (have you - have they)?

6. Let's go to the party, (will we - shall we)?

1- He said that he (lived – lives) in Damascus. She told Sami that she (was – is) sorry. He (told-said) me he would come.
 القاعدة: بعد (said – told) نختار الزمن الماضي دوماً // نميز بينهما بأنه بعد (told) بأتي مفعول به أما بعد (said – told) فلا بأتي مفعول به.
 2- There is (much – many) pollution in the city. There are too (many - much) cars here. I ate too (much - many).

القواعد: بعد (much) يأتي اسم معدود مفرد (ليس آخره s) أو لا يأتي شيء \ لكن بعد (many) فيأتي اسم معدود جمع (آخره s) 3- Too (many – much) people drive cars. There isn't (much–many) space for them all. We need (more – many).

القواعد: <u>بعد (many) يأتي اسم معدود جمع نظامي أو تكسير و هي: (many) يأتي اسم معدود جمع نظامي أو تكسير و هي: (many) باتي اسم معدود جمع نظامي أو محسير و هي: (4- I'm going to tell you about (**a – an - the**) city called Hama for (**an – a**) <u>hour</u>, in (**the – a**) west of Syria.</u>

القاعدة: نستخدم (a – an) قبل اسم معدود مفرد نكرة \ (a) قبل الحرف الساكن \ (an) قبل الحرف الصوتي و هي (a – a – a – a). 5- One of (the – a) best places for tourists to visit is (the – an) Omayyad Mosque in (the – a) centre of Damascus.

القاعدة: نستخدم (the) قبل: ١- أسماء الجهات (west -north-south) ٢- الاسم المحدد ٣- الاسم المضاف (الذي تليه of), ٤- مع (est)) 6- (Some - Any) people can speak Romansh. \ There is (some - any) water left. Do you want (any - some) more? القاعدة: (any أي) تستخدم في النفي أو السؤال \\ : (some yeak) تستخدم في الاثبات (لا نفي ولا سؤال). \\

7- I haven't read it (yet – ago). \ I have (just – yet) drunk my tea. \ I broke my leg two years (ago – yet).
(yet) القاعدة: (yet - ago) تأتيان في آخر الجملة: (yet) تأتي مع الحاضر التام ،أما (ago) فتأتي مع الماضي البسيط و يأتي قبلها مدة زمنية بعكس (yet).
8- I haven't (already- yet) read this book. / I've read this book (already- yet). I haven't read this book (yet – already).
القاعدة: (yet) تأتي فقط في آخر الجملة في النفي أو السؤال ، أما (already) فتأتي في آخر الجملة أو وسطها في جميع الحالات.

^(۱۰) ملاحظة: في السؤال القصير، بان لم نجد فعل مساعد فإننا نستخدم (doesn't – don't – didn't) حسب الفعل الرئيسي .

9- I've lived here (for – since) 7 hours most of my life a year years ages. I've lived here (for – ago) 14 years. القاعدة: (for) يأتى بعدها مدة زمنية (أي رقم و زمن معاً) . تذكر أن (ago) يأتي قبلها مدة زمنية وليس بعدها بعكس (for).

10- I've lived here (since – for) I was a child $\$ yesterday $\$ last month $\$ 7 o'clock $\$ 2005. القاعدة: أما (since) فيأتى بعدها جملة بالماضى البسيط أو زمن محدد (أي إما زمن لوحده أو رقم لوحده)..

11- We'll go if we (have – had) time. \ If we (have – had) time, we'll go. \ If we have time, we (can – could) go. القاعدة: إذا كان طرف (if) بالحاضر فإننا نكمل ب (will) أو (can) وبالعكس.

12- We (would-will) go if we had time. \ If we (had-have) time, we'd go \ If we (had-have) time, we could go. القاعدة: إذا كان طرف (if) بالماضي فإننا نكمل ب (would) أو (could) وبالعكس. (يجب حفظ الأفعال الشاذة)

13- If I (were – wasn't) you, I'd take a coat. \ If I (were – am) you, I wouldn't come home late. القاعدة: مع (if) نستعمل (were) بدلا من (was).

14- The telephone (was invented – is invented) by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. القاعدة: المبنى للمجهول هو (فعل كون ومن ثم V3). \\ الزمن يحمله فعل الكون \\ by تدل على المبني للمجهول (إن كان بعدها فأعل الجملة) 15- Penicillin (was discovered - discovered) by Alexander Fleming. القاعدة: كلمة (by) تدل على المبنى للمجهول // نختار الزمن الماضي إن تحدثنا عن عمل قديم.

16- You aren't going to the shops, (are-aren't) you ? \ Alexander's parents are both doctors, (aren't- are) they? القاعدة: نصنع السؤال القصير بـ : ١) التبديل بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ٢) عكس حالة الفعل المساعد من نفي إلى إثبات وبالعكس. 17- That's our new teacher, (isn't – hasn't) it? \ He's lived in Syria, (hasn't – isn't) he? \ It's not time, (is – isn't) it? القاعدة: (s') هي إما (is) أو (has) . (is) إذا تبعت بـ (اسم ، صفةً ، Ving ، أو V3 في المبنى للمجهول)

أما (has) فتلحق بها (V3) فقط، (ماعدا tired \ interested لأنها صفات).

18. It takes a long time, (doesn't-don't) it? \ You won the match, (didn't-don't) you? \ They left, (didn't-don't) they? 19. We have to wear shoes, (don't-haven't) we?\ Most students in Britain have lunch at school, (don't-haven't) they?

20- I wish I (stayed - stay) there. I wish I (had-have) a map. I wish I (didn't - don't) forget. I wish I (were-am) you. القاعدة: بعد (wish) نستخدم الزمن ا**لماضي** دوما (شاذ أو نظامي) . **يجب حفظ الأفعال الشاذة.**

21- You can either eat a sandwich (or - nor) go to a restaurant. I can't neither swim (nor - or) ride a bike.

القاعدة: الكلمات التالية متر افقة دوماً (either - or) في الاثبات و (neither - nor) في النفي.

22- He is taller (than – from) his brother. His house is (bigger – biggest) than mine.

القاعدة: نستخدم (than) مع صفات المقارنة (taller - bigger) والعكس صحيح.

23- Russia is the (largest – larger) country in the world. It has (the – than) deepest lake in the world.

القاعدة: نستخدم (the) مع صفات التفضيل (largest - deepest) والعكس صحيح.

24- Ali is (**better – best**) than Fadi. \ He is the (**best – better**) friend. He is (**more – less**) sympathetic than him. القاعدة: صفات شاذة (good/better/the best) (little/less/the least) (many/more/the most).

25- I study (quietly – quiet). I swim (well – good). It is a (good – well) idea.

القواعد : ١) نصنع الظرف بإضافة (ly) لأخر الصفة.

۲) الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتى قبله.

٣) الظرف يصف الفعل ويأتى بعده

٤) هناك ظروف شاذة (late\late) (hard\hard) (fast\fast) (good\well)

كيفية كتابة أي موضوع في اللغة الانكليزية:

المقدمه	In this paragraph, I am going to tell you about (عنوان الموضوع) .
	First of all,
العرض	In addition to that,
	On the other hand,
	Last but not least,

الخاتم) is\was\will be so great\ so bad.

نصائح و تنبيهات:

- يجب ألا ينقص عدد الكلمات عن (٤٠).
- ابدأ الجملة بحرف كبير وأنهها بنقطة.
- أكتب على الأقل جملة و حدة في عرض الموضوع السابق لتحصل على درجات تبدأ من (٢٥) على الأقل.
 - يجب تضمين الأفكار أو المفردات المعطاة في نص الموضوع.
 - في حال وجود أسئلة معطاة في نص الموضوع فيجب تضمين إجاباتها في موضوعك.
 - يمكن الاستفادة من النصين المعطيين في الامتحان لتوليد مفردات أو التأكد من تهجئتها.
 - يمكن كتابة الجمل باللغة العربية ومن ثم ترجمتها.
 - اتبع طريقة الترتيب الانكليزية في كتابة الجملة (S V O C).
 - ثق بنفسك و بقدرتك على الكتابة بالإنكليزية .
 - احفظ ولو قليلا من المفردات عن كل عنوان ورد في كتابك.
 - إن طلب منك كتابة رسالة : استبدل كلمة (paragraph) بكلمة (Hi,) و أضف (Hi,) قبل الرسالة و ((Hi) فبل الرسالة. و (Best wishes أفضل الأمنيات) بعد الرسالة.
 - خصص أول تلت ساعة من الامتحان لكتابة الموضوع إلى حد نصف ساعة على الأكثر.

بعونه تعالى تمت الجلسة الامتحانية يالتوفيق للجميع Good Luck Mr. Bashar Cl-Sayyed 0988509351