

مُلخص قواعد اللغة الإنجليزيه

للصف الثاني متوسط الترم

الثالث

إعداد المُعلمة/ ندا البلوي



# Future: Be+ going to+ V

هنا استخدام المُستقبل بتخطيط ويكون حسب التركيب أعلاه والفعل بدون أي إضافات مثال:

I'm going to travel to Jeddah next week

سوف أسافر إلى جدة الأسبوع القادم

She is going to visit her friend on Thursday

سوف تزور صديقتها يوم الخميس

النفى يكون كالآتي:

I am not going to travel to Jeddah next week •

She is not going to visit her friend on Thursday •

في السؤال بنعم أو لا نبدأ بها مثال:

Are you going to travel next week?

Yes, I am

أما باستخدام السؤال ب WHQ

يكون نفس تركيب السؤال بنعم أو لا سوى أننا نضعها في البداية مثال:

Where are you going to travel next week?

I'm going to travel to Jeddah

## 12 It's Going to Be Fun!

### 3 Grammar



#### Future with *Be Going To*

Use *be going to* for the future, to talk about plans.

##### Affirmative (+)

I'm **going to** travel to Jordan.

##### Negative (-)

I'm **not going to** visit Petra.

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Are you **going to** travel to Jordan?

##### Short Answer (+)

Yes, I am.

##### Short Answer (-)

No, I'm not.

#### Information Questions

**What** are you going to do on your vacation?

I'm going to travel to Africa.

**When** is he going to leave?

He's going to leave next week.

**Which** countries is he going to visit?

He's going to visit Tunisia and Morocco.

**How** are we going to go?

We're going to go by plane.

**Where** am I going to stay?

You're going to stay in a four-star hotel.

**Who** is going to travel with them?

They're going to travel with friends.

**How long** are they going to stay?

They're going to stay for a month.

#### Position of Adjectives

Antarctica is an **exotic** place. (*before nouns*)    Antarctica is **exotic**. (*after the verb **be***)

A. Add the question words. Match the questions and the answers.

1. Which suitcase are you going to take? e
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are they going to travel? \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is he going to do when he arrives? \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are they going to write to? \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are we going to stay? \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are we going to get there? \_\_\_\_\_

- a. In a beautiful hotel.
- b. To their parents.
- c. They're going to take a bus.
- d. You're going to arrive in the morning.
- e. The red one. It's new.
- f. He's going to rest.



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## Adverbs of manner ظرف الحال

ظرف الحال هي الصفات التي تصف أفعال وغالباً تنتهي بـ  
Ly

مثال:

He opened the door **quietly** فتح الباب بهدوء

She walked **quickly** وأحياناً لا تنتهي بها مثال:

هي مشيت بسرعة y.

You speak English **well** أنت تتحدث الإنجليزية بشكل جيد

أحيانا الصفة و الحال لهما نفس الشكل

مثل: fast تعني ك صفة (سريع) وهي نفسها فك حال وتعني (بسرعة)

أيضا كلمة hard هي صفة وحال أيضا. صفة تعني ( قاس, صارم) وك حال تعني (باجتهاد, بعزم)

الأمثلة:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**. He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**.

## 11 Form, Meaning and Function

### Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are formed by adding -ly to an adjective. They express how something is done.

Adverbs of manner usually go after the main verb or after the object of the main verb.

He drives **slowly**.

He is reading the map **carefully**.

Adjectives that end in -l, double the l: careful → carefully

Adjectives that end in consonant -y, change y to i: easy → easily

**Note:** Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**. We ate a **late** dinner. We ate dinner **late**.

He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**. The mountain is **high**. They climbed **high**.

**Note:** The adverb form of good is well and the comparative form is better:

He's a **good** player. He plays **well**. He plays **better** than he did last year.



A. Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.

Adel is a careful driver. Adel drives carefully.

1. Hameed has a loud laugh. \_\_\_\_\_

2. We always eat an early dinner. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Eadua and Amal are slow readers. \_\_\_\_\_



# Future with well

نستخدم التعبير للمستقل بإستخدام **will** :  
والفعل بعدها دائماً بدون اضافات

1 - للحدث المستقبلي السريع او الغير متوقع مثل حينما نكون في الغرفة ويطرق الباب هنا فلنتفرض ان زينب قالت انا سأفتحه فتكون الجملة:

I will open it

كذلك اذا رن هاتف المنزل فأريد ان أقول انا سأرد

I'll get it

٢- مع الأحداث المستقبلية المتوقعة الحدوث " تعتمد على التوقع " مثل ستمطر في المساء:  
It will rain in the evening

٣- مع الوعود مثل ان نعد نعد طفل بأننا سنعطيه هديه:  
I will give you a gift I promise

٤- نستخدم

ايضاً عند قول ماذا ستصبح في المستقبل مثال :

I will be a teacher

نود التنويه ان اختصار

Will / 'll

I'll be a teacher

## 13 What's the Weather Like?

### 3 Grammar



#### Future with Will

**FYI** won't = will not

Use *will* to talk about something that you think will or will not happen in the future.

#### Affirmative (+)

I'll	(I + will)
You'll	(you + will)
He'll	(he + will)
She'll	(she + will)
It'll	(it + will)
We'll	(we + will)
They'll	(they + will)

#### Negative (-)

I		
You		
He		
She	won't	travel.
It		
We		
They		

#### Yes-No Question (?)

Will you travel next summer?

#### Short Answer (+)

Yes, I **will**.

#### Short Answer (-)

No, I **won't**.

#### Information Questions

**What** will you do in the summer? I'll probably travel.

**Where** will you go? I'll go to Jordan.

**How** will you go? Maybe I'll drive.

**Note:** We often use *will* with *probably* or *maybe* to express doubt or uncertainty.



رابط الدرس الرقمي

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٥-نستخدمها ايضاً عند عرض فعل لشخص ما مثل المساعدة

مثال:

سأساعدك في المشروع

I will help you with the project

عند النفي تكون الجملة

هم لن يأتوا للحفلة They will not come to the party

زينب لن تكون معلمه Zainab won't be a teacher

اختصارها Will not / won't

في السؤال نبدأ دائماً بـ

Will

مثال:

هل ستتأتين معنا ؟

Will you come with us ?

مثال آخر:

هل ستكون أستاذ ؟

Will you be a teacher ?

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## Present fact

في استخدام اف الشرطيه هُنا يتم استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط في التركيب لأن الشرط وجواب الشرط مُتحقق الحدوث في الحاضر  
مثال:

If it rains outside , I usually take the umbrella with me.

إذا أمطرت في الخارج، عادةً آخذ المظله معي

## Future facts

في استخدام الشرط هُنا يكون مبني على نتيجه مستقبلية لذلك يتم استخدام المضارع البسيط بعد اف الشرطيه والجواب بإستخدام المستقبل  
مثال:

If she studies , she will come with us

إذا هي درست، ستأتي معنا

## May / might

جميعها تعني رُبما ويدل على عدم التأكد من حدوث جواب الشرط  
مثال:

If they don't study, they might fail the test  
إذا لم يدرسوا، رُبما يخفقوا في الإمتحان

## 11 Form, Meaning and Function



### 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 it **is** sunny outside, I always **wear** sunglasses.

Water **becomes** ice if you **put** it in the freezer.

#### Future Facts

Use the simple present in the *if*-clause and the future with *will* in the result clause.

If their team **wins**, the fans **will be** happy.

The fans **won't be** happy if their team **loses**.

They **won't play** tennis if it **rains**.

If it **doesn't rain**, they'll **play** tennis.

Will they **play** tennis if it **rains**?

#### May/Might

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

If Noura **doesn't study**, she **might fail** the test.

We **might go** skiing if there **is** enough snow.





# Can / could / will / would

جميعها تُعبر عن الإذن بشيءٍ والأفعال بعدها تكون مُجرده بدون إضافات  
مثال:

Can I borrow your pen?

ممكن أستعير قلمك

Could you help me?

ممكن تساعدني؟

I will "I'll" / let me

تستخدم كجواب للمساعدة أو عرض المساعدة

مثال:

I'll help you

سوف أساعدك

Let me help you

دعني أساعدك

## 14 Could You Do Me a Favor?

### 3 Grammar

#### Can, Could, Will, Would

Use *can, could, will, or would* for requests.

##### Request

Can	you	help me?
Could		
Will		
Would		

##### Agreeing

Sure.  
Certainly.  
Of course.  
No problem.

##### Refusing

Sorry. I can't.  
Not now. I'm busy.

#### I'll, Let me

Use *I'll* or *Let me* when offering to do something.

##### Offering

I'll	carry that for you.
Let me	

##### Accepting

Thank you.  
You're very kind.

##### Refusing

That's all right.  
Don't worry.

#### Want + Object Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Use *want* + object noun/pronoun + infinitive to get people to do something.

**Q:** What do you **want Omar to do**?

**A:** I **want him to take out** the garbage.

#### Tell and Ask + Object Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

**Ask Amina to bring** some snacks.      **Tell her not to be** late.

#### A. Write requests for the situations.

 This bag is really heavy. I can't carry it.

*Could you help me with this bag?*

# Want + objective pronoun+ infinitive

عند استخدام "أريد" ويكون من شخص مُعين يكون التركيب كما هو مكتوب أعلاه ، مثال:

I want Noha to help me  
أريد نُهى أن تُساعدني  
I want them to come with me  
أريدهم أن يأتون معي

من الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها ضمائر المفعول به هو الفعل tell  
مثال:

She always tells me stories  
هي دائماً تُخبرني قصص

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Would		

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## Past progressive

الماضي المستمر

نستخدمه عندما نريد ان نقول اننا كُنّا نفعل شيئاً ما او احد ما كان يفعل شيئاً ما

مثال :

كنت أكتب

I was writing

هي كانت تدرس

She was studying

نحن كُنّا نلعب

We were playing

كذلك يتم استخدامه عند وجود فعلين حدثا في الماضي مثال:

My sister came when I was watching TV

أنت أختي عندما كنت أشاهد التلفاز

في النفي wasn't / weren't  
مثال :

لم نكن نلعب We were not playing

لم تكن تدرس She wasn't studying

وللسؤال نبدأ ب was /were

مثال :

Were they playing ?

هل كانوا يلعبون ؟

Was she studying ?

هل كانت تدرس ؟

## 15 Today's News

### 3 Grammar



#### Past Progressive

##### Affirmative (+)

I		
He	was	
She		
It		sleeping.
We		
You	were	
They		

##### Negative (-)

I		
He	wasn't	
She		
It		sleeping.
We		
You	weren't	
They		

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Was	I	
	he	
	she	
	it	sleeping?
Were	we	
	you	
	they	

##### Short Answers (+)

I	
he	was.
she	
it	
we	were.
you	
they	

##### Short Answers (-)

I	
he	wasn't.
she	
it	
we	weren't.
you	
they	

#### Past Progressive + When

Use *when* to indicate that a longer, continuous action is interrupted by a shorter one.

**Action 1:** I was taking a shower.

**Action 2:** The telephone rang.

I **was taking** a shower **when** the telephone rang.

**Q:** What were you doing **when** I called you?

**A:** I **was taking** a shower.

**A.** Make sentences using **when**. Follow the example.

**Jack / sleep // hear / noise** *Jack was sleeping when he heard the noise.*

# Adverbs of degree

تُستخدَم ظروف الدرجة للتعبير عن شدة الشيء. تُوضَع ظروف الدرجة عادةً قبل الصفات أو الظروف أو الأفعال التي تصف درجتها إلا أن هناك حالات استثنائية لذلك. من أمثلة ظروف الدرجة: ( too, enough, very, & extremely ).

مثال	يُحدِد	ظرف يُعبّر عن الدرجة
The water was extremely cold.	صفة	extremely
The movie is quite interesting.	صفة	quite
He was just leaving.	فعل	just
She has almost finished.	فعل	almost
She is running very fast.	ظرف	very
You are walking too slowly.	ظرف	too
You are running fast enough.	ظرف	enough

## 11 Form, Meaning and Function



### Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree tell about the intensity of a verb, adjective, or adverb. Some common adverbs of degree are: *absolutely, almost, completely, extremely, hardly, just, quite, really, very.*

Adverbs of degree go before the main verb and before the adjective or adverb.

I **absolutely** agree with you.  
You **almost** missed your flight.  
The students did **quite** well.

He was **just** running.  
He can **hardly** stand up.  
He is **completely** exhausted.



### Could and Was Able To

We use *could* and *was able to* to talk about general ability in the past.

I **could** run fast when I was young.  
They **couldn't** see in the dark.

I **was able to** run fast when I was young.  
They **weren't able to** see in the dark.

We use *was/were able to*, but not *could*, to talk about one specific past action.

He **was able to** rescue his grandson. He **could** rescue his grandson.

A. Write each student's test score next to the name. (Note: 60% = pass)

1 Jason completely failed the test 100%





كنت قادر على / إستطعت Could

تُعبّر عن الإستطاعة في عمل شيء في الماضي  
مثال:

I could study hard  
استطعت الدراسة بجد

I was able to study hard  
كنت قادر على الدراسة أكثر

## 11 Form, Meaning and Function



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100%





# Present perfect

المضارع التام يتحدث عن فعل حدث ولا يزال تأثيره موجود مثال:

هو عاش في لندن طوال حياته. *He has lived in London all his life.*

تحدثت معها قبل أن تأتي. *I have spoken with her before you came.*  
التركيب :

S + have/has + vPp  
الفاعل + has/have + الفعل بالتصريف الثالث

والتصريف الثالث للأفعال يُحفظ أما بعض الأفعال يكون فقط بإضافة ed

## 16 Have You Ever...?

### 3 Grammar



#### Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an indefinite time in the past, when the specific time in the past is not important. It is often used to talk about time from the past up to now, for example, in a person's life up to now.

##### Affirmative (+)

I've			(I + have)
You've			(you + have)
He's	been	to Bahrain.	(he + has)
She's			(she + has)
We've			(we + have)
They've			(they + have)

##### Negative (-)

I	haven't		
You			
He	hasn't	been	to Bahrain.
She			
We	haven't		
They			

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Have	I			
	you			
Has	he	ever	been	to Bahrain?
	she			
Have	we			
	they			

##### Short Answers (+)

I	have.
you	
he	has.
she	
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- The present perfect is made up of the verb *have* and the past participle.
- To form the past participle of regular verbs, add *-ed*.
- Here are some irregular past participle forms:

be – <b>been</b>	eat – <b>eaten</b>	go – <b>gone</b>	meet – <b>met</b>	see – <b>seen</b>	take – <b>taken</b>
do – <b>done</b>	fly – <b>flown</b>	hear – <b>heard</b>	ride – <b>ridden</b>	swim – <b>swum</b>	write – <b>written</b>

See the list of irregular verbs on page 180.

**Note:** *Ever* means "at any time." It is often used in questions with the present perfect.

#### Present Perfect versus Simple Past

Use the simple past to indicate a specific time in the past.

I've been to Bahrain. I was in Bahrain last year.

**A.** Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a snake?  
**B:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_. Have you?
3. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_ Nasser ever gone snorkeling?  
**B:** Yes, he has.

# Present perfect

أما في النفي فيتم بإضافة not بعد ( have/ has )

مثال:

He has not lived in London all his life.

وفي السؤال بنعم او لا نبدأ ب ( have/ has )

مثال :

هل عاش في London all his life ؟  
لندن طوال حياته؟

هل عملت Have you worked many hours today ؟  
لساعات عديدة اليوم ؟

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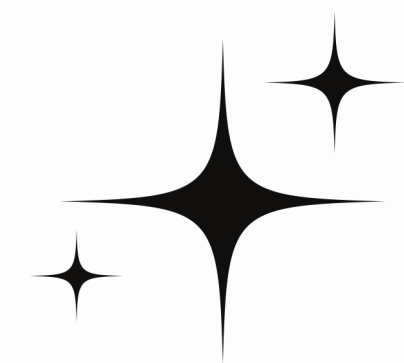
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ختاماً الإستعانه بالله هي سر كُل توفيق وبركة كُل سعي،

دعواتي لكم بالتوفيق :

ندا البلوي

