

قواعد الوحدة الثانية

صفات الملكية (Possessive adjectives)

تعبر عن امتلاك شيء ما، ويأتي بعدها الاسم الذي نتحدث عن ملكيته.

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| my | our | your | their | his | her | its |
|----|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|

I have a shirt. **My shirt** is blue.

They have a house. **Their house** is big.

ضمائر الملكية (Possessive pronouns)

تعبر عن امتلاك شيء ما، وتأتي منفردة بدون اسم بعدها.

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|-----|------|-----|
| mine | ours | yours | theirs | his | hers | its |
|------|------|-------|--------|-----|------|-----|

Please give me that book. It's **mine**.

Don't take that dress. It's **hers**.

أسماء الإشارة (Demonstratives)

تستخدم للإشارة إلى شخص أو شيء ما.

| This | That | These | Those |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| هذا/هذه (للمفرد القريب) | ذلك/تلك (للمفرد البعيد) | هؤلاء (للمجمع القريب) | أولئك (للمجمع البعيد) |

This flower is beautiful. These flowers are beautiful.

That house is big. Those houses are big.

محددات الكمية (Quantifiers)

تستخدم محددات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة والأسماء الغير معدودة، وهي تستخدم قبل الاسم للتعبير عن الكمية.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----------|------|--------|------|----------|
| some | any | a lot of | many | a few | much | a little |
| بعض | أي | الكثير من | كثير | القليل | كثير | القليل |

• نستخدم **some** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة المثبتة.

We saw **some lions** at the zoo.

• نستخدم **any** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة المنفية والسؤال.

I didn't see **any friends**. Do you have **any children**?

• نستخدم **a lot of** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة المثبتة والجملة المنفية والسؤال.

We met **a lot of friends** at the party.

She has eaten **a lot of chocolate**.

• نستخدم **many / a few** قبل الأسماء المعدودة فقط (الجمع)

She doesn't have **many friends**.

I have only **a few coins** in my pocket.

• نستخدم **much / a little** قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة فقط.

John doesn't have **much money**.

There is **a little tea** in the glass.

المستقبل (will , going to)

• will + V₀

تستخدم للتنبؤ بالمستقبل عندما لا نكون متأكدين من حدوث العمل بسبب عدم وجود دليل.

I **think** Brazil **will win** the next world cup.

وتستخدم عندما نتخذ قرارا مفاجئا لفعل شيء أو لتقديم المساعدة.

I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll **change** it.

• be + going to + V₀ (تذكر أن Be هي am , is , are)

تستخدم للتنبؤ بالمستقبل عندما نكون متأكدين من حدوث العمل بسبب وجود دليل.

Look at the clouds! It's **going to rain**.

وتستخدم للتعبير عن أعمال خططنا لفعلها في المستقبل.

I'm **going to visit** Aleppo next week.

• الظروف:

tomorrow , next (week) , in the future, in 2030 , tonight , today , on Monday.

أدوات التعريف والتنكير (a , an , the)

• أداة التنكير (a) تُستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الغير محدد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن (جميع الأحرف ما عدا الأحرف الصوتية) ، وهي تعني واحد من مجموعة .

a teacher , a month , a window.

• أداة التنكير (an) تُستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الغير محدد الذي يبدأ بحرف صوتي (a , e , i , o , u).

an egg , an apple , an ant.

ملاحظة: لا نستخدم أدوات التنكير a , an قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة أو الجمع.

• أداة التعريف (the) تستخدم قبل كافة الأسماء (المفرد والجمع) إذا كانت محددة (أي معروفة)

The weather was fine yesterday.

• إذا ذكر الاسم المعدود للمرة الأولى نستخدم (a , an) وعند ذكر

الاسم نفسه للمرة الثانية نستخدم (the)

I read **a book**. **The book** was interesting.

• نستخدم أداة التعريف (the) مع الحالات التالية دائما:

1. قبل صيغة التفضيل: **the smallest , the most expensive**

2. قبل الاتجاهات: **The north , The centre**

3. قبل الأسماء التي لا يوجد منها إلا واحد: **The Sun**

4. قبل أسماء الأماكن التي نزورها في المدينة وقبل أسماء المحلات:

the cinema , the bank

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

1. My parents us to the museum next week.
a. were taking b. have taken
c. had taken d. are going to take
2. My father the house next week.
a. painted b. will paint
c. has painted d. was painting
3. The weather colder tomorrow.
a. will get b. would get
c. got d. was getting
4. He practicing with the football team next week.
a. has started b. had started
c. is going to start d. was starting
5. Sea level in the future.
a. would rise b. has risen
c. was rising d. will rise
6. They the project tomorrow.
a. are going to finish b. have finished
c. were finishing d. would finish
7. Next Monday, she a letter to her cousin.
a. has written b. was writing
c. will write d. going to write
8. Next year, I French.
a. studied b. have studied
c. am going to study d. had studied

9. Mexico City is one of largest cities in the world.
a. the b. x
c. an d. a
10. Farah waited for you for hour.
a. an b. a
c. the d. x
11. Our school is in centre of the city.
a. x b. the
c. a d. an
12. I haven't got pictures in bedroom.
a. my b. yours
c. I d. mine
13. Thousands of drivers will lose jobs.
a. they b. their
c. them d. theirs
14. Don't take that dress. It is
a. she b. my
c. her d. hers
15. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is
a. theirs b. her
c. our d. their
16. flowers aren't for sale.
a. This b. Much
c. That d. These

17. was such an interesting experience.
a. Some b. Those
c. These d. That
18. Are your shoes?
a. that b. this
c. those d. much
19. Hassan doesn't have money.
a. any b. many
c. a few d. some
20. She needs eggs to make a cake.
a. some b. any
c. much d. a little
21. There are cars in our street.
a. much b. many
c. a little d. any
22. In modern cities, there is too pollution.
a. some b. many
c. much d. a lot of
23. Many kids waste time playing games.
a. much b. many
c. a few d. any
24. I have told you to pay attention times before.
a. a lot b. much
c. many d. any

Answers

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. d. are going to take | 2. b. will paint |
| 3. a. will get | 4. c. is going to start |
| 5. d. will rise | 6. a. are going to finish |
| 7. c. will write | 8. c. am going to study |
| 9. a. the | 10. a. an |
| 11. b. the | 12. a. my |
| 13. b. their | 14. d. hers |
| 15. a. theirs | 16. d. These |
| 17. d. That | 18. c. those |
| 19. a. any | 20. a. some |
| 21. b. many | 22. c. much |
| 23. a. much | 24. c. many |

أ. لؤي محمود كريم

0958707790

قواعد الوحدة الثالثة + الرابعة (الماضي التام)

They **had moved** to Canada **by 2011**.

I **had arrived** at the station **before** the train left.

He **bought** a car **after** he **had learned** to drive.

By the time I got home, my parents **had already eaten**.

صيغة الأمر (The imperative)

نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات أو أوامر أو طلبات. وتبدأ صيغة الأمر بالفعل (V₀) بدون فاعل، وفي حالة النفي نضع قبل الفعل كلمة **.Don't**

Raise your hand!

Don't run in the corridor.

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

- She from university last year.
 - have graduated
 - is graduating
 - graduates
 - graduated
- Ruba hurt her ankle while she in the park.
 - is running
 - has run
 - was running
 - run
- I felt better after I the medicine.
 - have taken
 - was taking
 - had taken
 - take
- I the street when the policeman stopped me.
 - was crossing
 - am crossing
 - have crossed
 - will cross
- I dinner when the phone rang.
 - have
 - have had
 - was having
 - am having
- Yesterday, I my friend.
 - visit
 - will visit
 - have visited
 - visited
- Sami by the time the visitors arrived.
 - leaves
 - had left
 - have left
 - is leaving
- The lesson before we arrived.
 - is starting
 - starts
 - has started
 - had started
- When we at the cinema, the film had finished.
 - are arriving
 - arrive
 - arrived
 - have arrived
- I the teacher coming two minutes ago.
 - saw
 - have seen
 - will see
 - am seeing
- A lot of damage by the last earthquake.
 - happens
 - is happening
 - will happen
 - happened
- interrupt me when I am speaking.
 - Let's
 - Didn't
 - Don't
 - Be

الزمن الماضي البسيط (Simple past)

يدل على عمل حدث وانتهى في الماضي.

- الصيغة: V₂
- الظروف:

yesterday , last (week) , ago , in 1981

She **went** to the dentist **last month**.

I **broke** my leg **yesterday**.

I **bought** a new car two months **ago**.

• النفي: دائما نستخدم (didn't) قبل الفعل. والفعل يرجع V₀

Mahmoud **went** shopping yesterday.

Mahmoud **didn't go** shopping yesterday.

• السؤال: دائما نستخدم (Did) في بداية الجملة. والفعل يرجع V₀

She **visited** her friend last week.

Did she visit her friend last week?

الزمن الماضي المستمر (Past Progressive)

• الصيغة: was , were + (V+ing)

• يدل على عمل كان مستمرا في وقت محدد في الماضي.

She **was reading** at seven o'clock yesterday.

• عمليين استمرا في الماضي في نفس الوقت (نربط بينهما باستخدام

كلمة while)

She **was reading** a story **while** he **was writing** a letter.

• عمل استمر في الماضي وقاطعه عمل آخر يكون بالماضي البسيط.

(نربط بينهما باستخدام while أو when)

انتبه:

الفعل بعد when دائما ماضي بسيط والفعل الثاني ماضي مستمر.

الفعل بعد while دائما ماضي مستمر والفعل الثاني ماضي بسيط.

While I **was having** breakfast, the phone rang.

I **was walking** when it began to rain.

الزمن الماضي التام (Past perfect)

يدل على عمل حدث قبل عمل آخر في الماضي. أي أن العمل الذي

حدث أولا في الماضي يكون ماضي تام والعمل الذي حدث بعده يكون

ماضي بسيط.

• الصيغة: had + V₃

• الظروف:

after , before , by 1981 , by the time , until

انتبه:

الفعل بعد after دائما ماضي تام والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط.

الفعل بعد before , by the time , until ماضي بسيط والفعل

الآخر يكون ماضي تام.

إذا كان في الجملة already (وهي من ظروف الحاضر التام) يمكن ان

يكون الفعل معها ماضي تام إذا كان هناك فعل ماضي آخر في الجملة.

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

- She wanted to know if her exams.
a. Mary had passed b. Mary will pass
c. did Mary pass d. has Mary passed
- She asked her friend which dress she best.
a. likes b. liked
c. is liking d. will like
- The mother asked her daughter where she
a. had been b. have been
c. is d. been
- Martin asked us
a. how we are b. how we were
c. how were we d. how are we
- He asked if he it.
a. had to do b. have to do
c. has to do d. do have to
- Laila wanted to know where
a. her umbrella is b. was her umbrella
c. her umbrella was d. is her umbrella
- John asked me if I to the party.
a. go b. will go
c. am going d. was going
- He inquired why I
a. was crying b. am crying
c. cry d. have cried
- Nancy wanted to know where we football.
a. are playing b. played
c. play d. have played
- He asked if
a. could he type b. he can type
c. can he type d. he could type

Answers

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. Mary had passed | 2. b. liked |
| 3. a. had been | 4. b. how we were |
| 5. a. had to do | 6. c. her umbrella was |
| 7. d. was going | 8. a. was crying |
| 9. b. played | 10. d. he could type |

أ. لؤي محمود كريم

0958707790

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

- Bilal teaches in the school we all studied.
a. who b. where
c. when d. which
- My brother, is an engineer, is very successful.
a. who b. which
c. where d. whose
- The car I bought is very good.
a. whom b. whose
c. which d. where
- Mary was a teacher motivated her students.
a. when b. which
c. who d. where
- The gift was for the student marks are excellent.
a. where b. who
c. when d. whose
- Nada came forward the shoes were.
a. who b. where
c. whom d. when
- The table, was my grandmother's, got broken.
a. which b. when
c. where d. who
- We broke the computer belonged to my father.
a. who b. where
c. that d. when
- Last week I met Mrs. Smith lives next door.
a. who b. which
c. where d. when
- Do you know that man car is blue.
a. which b. whose
c. who d. where

Answers

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. b. where | 2. a. who |
| 3. c. which | 4. c. who |
| 5. d. whose | 6. b. where |
| 7. a. which | 8. c. that |
| 9. a. who | 10. b. whose |

أ. لؤي محمود كريم

0958707790

قواعد الوحدة السادسة

السؤال التوكيدي (Question tag)

السؤال التوكيدي هو عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف في نهاية الجملة لزيادة التأكيد ومعناه (أليس كذلك؟).

Mary is here, isn't she?

Jack can't come to the party, can he?

ولصياغة السؤال القصير **Question tag** نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد، نضعه في نهاية الجملة مع تغيير حالته من مثبت إلى منفي أو العكس، ثم نضع بعده الفاعل على شكل ضمير، ثم نضع إشارة استفهام.

You are English, aren't you?

Hani can't drive yet, can he?

2. إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم (, doesn't , don't) حسب زمن الجملة والفاعل، ثم نضع الضمير الذي ينوب عن الفاعل ثم نضع إشارة استفهام.

You play football every day, don't you?

Laith often goes to the park, doesn't he?

We saw amazing things, didn't we?

ملاحظة:

- إذا كان في الجملة (have, has, had) فعلين أن نميز إذا كان فعلاً مساعداً أو رئيسياً ، فنعاملهما كفعل مساعد إذا كان بعدها فعل بالتصريف الثالث V_3 ، وما عدا ذلك تكون فعلاً رئيسياً.

He's got a house, hasn't he?

He has a fast car, doesn't he?

- في حالة الاقتراح إذا بدأت الجملة بكلمة **Let's** فيكون السؤال التوكيدي دائماً: **shall we?**

Let's eat out tonight, shall we?

- إذا كان الفعل في الجملة **am** فإنه يصبح في السؤال التوكيدي **aren't** (أما **am not** فتبقى **am** في السؤال التوكيدي) .

I'm good at English, aren't I?

I'm not fat, am I?

- للإجابة عن السؤال التوكيدي ننتبه لما يلي:

1. إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة فالسؤال التوكيدي يكون منقياً، والإجابة المتوقعة تكون مثبتة.

They have left, haven't they? Yes, she is.

You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.

2. إذا كانت الجملة منفية فالسؤال التوكيدي يكون مثبتاً، والإجابة المتوقعة تكون منفية.

They haven't left, have they? No, they haven't.

You don't like tea, do you? No, I don't.

المبني للمجهول (Passive voice)

نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل غير معروف أو ليس له أهمية لنذكره. فاهتمامنا بالفعل أكثر من اهتمامنا بمن قام بالفعل.

The house was built in 1981.

بُني البيت عام 1981.

في المثال السابق البيت لم يقم بالعمل ولكن وقع عليه الفعل والمعنى أن شخصاً ما قد بنى البيت.

- صيغة المبني للمجهول العامة هي : $Be + V_3$.

- لتحويل جملة المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات:

1. نُحدد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به. ونحذف **الفاعل**.

2. نضع **المفعول به في بداية الجملة**.

3. نحول الفعل حسب الجدول:

| المبني للمجهول | المبني للمعلوم |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| am, is, are + V_3 | V_1 |
| was, were + V_3 | V_2 |
| am, is, are + being + V_3 | am, is, are + ($V+ing$) |
| was, were + being + V_3 | was, were + ($V+ing$) |
| have, has + been + V_3 | have, has + V_3 |
| had + been + V_3 | had + V_3 |

4. إذا أحببنا أن نذكر الفاعل الحقيقي الذي قام بالعمل نضعه في نهاية الجملة مسبقاً بكلمة **by** ، وإذا كان ضمير نحوله إلى ضمير مفعول به.

Newton discovered laws of motion.

المفعول به الفعل الفاعل

Laws of motion were discovered (by Newton).

- ملاحظة: في الامتحان نختار الإجابة في جمل المبني للمجهول حسب ظروف الأزمنة الموجودة في الجمل (أي مثل جمل المبني للمعلوم).

الضمائر التوكيدية الإنعكاسية

(Emphatic and Reflexive pronouns)

الضمائر الانعكاسية هي ضمائر تحل محل المفعول به وسميت انعكاسية لأنها تعود على فاعل الجملة سواء كان اسماً أو ضميراً. (أي أن الفاعل والمفعول به هو نفس الشخص). وتستخدم للتعبير عن التوكيد.

تُشتق بإضافة (self) للمفرد و(selves) للجمع. وهي تكتب كلمة واحد وليس كلمتين.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| I | We | You | You |
| myself | ourselves | yourself | yourselves |
| They | He | She | It |
| themselves | himself | herself | itself |

I looked at myself for a long time.

My father painted the room himself.

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

1. A new bridge by our company last year.
a. was built b. is built
c. has built d. had built
2. Nowadays, basketball all over the world.
a. was played b. is played
c. was being played d. had played
3. Many buildings in the last earthquake.
a. are damaged b. have damaged
c. had damaged d. were damaged
4. The food now.
a. is being cooked b. was being cooked
c. is cooked d. was cooked
5. Millions of mobile phones calls every second.
a. had made b. were made
c. are made d. had been made
6. This house now.
a. was being built b. is being built
c. had built d. has been built
7. Damascus by many tourists last summer.
a. has visited b. had visited
c. is visited d. was visited
8. A special food in the party yesterday.
a. is served b. was served
c. is being served d. has served
9. The school project by Omar yet.
a. isn't done b. didn't do
c. hasn't been done d. hasn't done
10. Before we arrived at the theatre, it
a. is being closed b. is closed
c. has been closed d. had been closed

11. Maha and Sally collected the stickers
a. them b. theirs
c. herself d. themselves
12. Robert made this T-shirt
a. myself b. his
c. herself d. himself
13. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help
a. themselves b. himself
c. yourselves d. yourself
14. The girl looked at in the mirror.
a. hers b. herself
c. themselves d. itself
15. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework
a. yourself b. yours
c. yourselves d. you
16. I introduced to my new neighbour.
a. my b. I
c. myself d. himself

17. He plays computer games very well, he?
a. didn't b. hasn't
c. isn't d. doesn't
18. You like apples, you?
a. don't b. aren't
c. didn't d. weren't
19. He's washing his car, he?
a. isn't b. doesn't
c. hasn't d. haven't
20. You brought your umbrella, you?
a. don't b. haven't
c. didn't d. aren't
21. She's eaten all the biscuits, she?
a. isn't b. hasn't
c. doesn't d. didn't
22. Laila won't be late, she?
a. isn't b. won't
c. doesn't d. will
23. You have a big house, you?
a. don't b. haven't
c. aren't d. didn't
24. They've lived in Homs for 10 years, they?
a. didn't b. don't
c. haven't d. aren't
25. He's interested in studying medicine, he?
a. isn't b. hasn't
c. doesn't d. don't
26. They can't contact us, they?
a. do b. can
c. can't d. don't

Answers

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. was built | 2. b. is played |
| 3. d. were damaged | 4. a. is being cooked |
| 5. c. are made | 6. b. is being built |
| 7. c. is visited | 8. b. was served |
| 9. c. hasn't been done | 10. d. had been closed |
| 11. d. themselves | 12. d. himself |
| 13. c. yourselves | 14. b. herself |
| 15. a. yourself | 16. c. myself |
| 17. d. doesn't | 18. a. don't |
| 19. a. isn't | 20. c. didn't |
| 21. b. hasn't | 22. d. will |
| 23. a. don't | 24. c. haven't |
| 25. a. isn't | 26. b. can |

جمل سؤال المفردات (Vocabulary)

Module 1

1. The teacher began to **praise** the students for their excellent work.
بدأ المعلم يمدح الطلاب على عملهم الممتاز.
2. An act of **violence** caused the window to be broken.
تسبب عمل عنيف في كسر النافذة.
3. The artist had to **employ** a hammer to open his paint cans.
كان على الفنان أن يستخدم مطرقةً لفتح علب الطلاء الخاصة به.
4. She was wearing a splendid **outfit**.
كانت ترتدي زياً رائعاً.
5. His **struggle** against cancer lasted for two years.
استمرت معاناته ضد مرض السرطان لمدة عامين.
6. This party was done **for the benefit of** the poor.
أقيم هذا الحفل لصالح الفقراء.
7. A lift was put to **meet** the disabled **needs**.
وُضِعَ مصعدٌ لتلبية احتياجات المعاقين.
8. Some people in Africa do not **have access** to safe drinking water.
بعض الناس في إفريقيا لا يحصلون على مياه شرب آمنة.
9. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the **manager**.
لديها مشكلة في البنك، لذلك طلبت مقابلة المدير.
10. He has no money; he has been **unemployed** for months.
ليس لديه مال، لقد كان عاطلاً عن العمل منذ شهور.
11. Life doesn't **exist** on Mars.
الحياة لا توجد على المريخ.
12. I was **astonished** when my nine-months brother could walk.
كنت مندهشاً عندما تمكن أخي ذو التسعة أشهر من المشي.

Module 2

13. It is difficult to **predict** what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
من الصعب أن نتنبأ بما ستكون عليه الآثار طويلة المدى للحدث.
14. The weather **improved** towards the evening.
تحسّن الطقس في المساء.
15. His father suffers from a heart **disease**.
يعاني والده من مرض في القلب.
16. The **obvious** way of reducing pollution is to use cars less.
الطريقة الواضحة للحد من التلوث هي استخدام السيارات بشكل أقل.
17. She felt at **peace** when she arrived.
شعرت بسلام عندما وصلت.
18. The new software package **replaces** the old one.
حزمة البرامج الجديدة تحل محل الحزمة القديمة.
19. Do you have **insurance** on your house and its contents?
هل لديك تأمين على منزلك ومحتوياته؟
20. The **long-term** effects of smoking are serious.
الآثار طويلة المدى للتدخين خطيرة.

21. He was **fined** for parking on the wrong side of the street.
تم تغريمه لوقوفه على الجانب الخطأ من الشارع.
22. They are working together to **benefit** the whole society.
يعملون معاً لصالح المجتمع كله.
23. My parents wouldn't **allow** me to go abroad.
لم يسمح لي والدي بالسفر إلى الخارج.
24. She took on extra work to increase her **income**.
قامت بعمل إضافي لزيادة دخلها.
25. It is **normal** to feel nervous before an exam.
من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالتوتر قبل الامتحان.
26. Property in Homs is **cheaper** than property in Damascus.
العقارات في حمص أرخص من العقارات في دمشق.
27. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him **breathe**.
أعطى الأطباء هاني الأكسجين لمساعدته أن يتنفس.
28. You will need to **obtain** permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.
ستحتاج أن تحصل على إذن من المعلم إن كنت تريد أن تغادر الصف.
29. He has to take **pills** to control his blood pressure.
يجب أن يأخذ أقراص دواء ليتحكم بضغط دمه.
30. Our goal is to **establish** a new research centre in our city.
هدفنا أن ننشئ مركز أبحاث جديد في مدينتنا.
31. I didn't see your bike, so I **assumed** you had gone out.
لم أر دراجتك، لذا افترضت أنك خرجت.
32. The two cars are very **similar** in size and design.
السيارتان متشابهتان جداً في الحجم والتصميم.
33. John lived a life of **degradation** after he lost his fortune.
عاش جون حياة التدهور بعد أن فقد ثروته.
34. The solar power is a **renewable** energy.
الطاقة الشمسية هي طاقة متجددة.
35. Cycling is totally **sustainable** form of transport.
ركوب الدراجات هو تماماً شكل مستدام من وسائل النقل.

Module 3

36. Health officials have tried to raise **awareness**.
حاول مسؤولو الصحة زيادة الوعي.
37. My parents wouldn't **allow** me to go to the party.
لم يسمح لي والدي بالذهاب إلى الحفلة.
38. The club's **priority** is to win the league.
أولوية النادي هي الفوز بالدوري.
39. Always write an **outline** for your essays.
أكتب دائماً مخططاً لمقالاتك.
40. Elephants **collaborate** to look after their young.
تتعاون الفيلة لرعاية صغارها.
41. My father was a **genius** at storytelling.
كان والدي عبقرياً في سرد القصص.

42. His **experiments** showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.

أظهرت تجاربه أن البرق هو نوع من الكهرباء.

43. She **persisted** with her studies in spite of financial problems.

استمرت في دراستها على الرغم من المشاكل المالية.

44. Failing more than once **frustrates** students.

الفشل أكثر من مرة **يحبط** الطلاب.

45. Tickets are **available** in the box office.

التذاكر **متوفرة** في شباك التذاكر.

46. Earthquakes are **extremely** difficult to predict.

من الصعب جداً أن نتنبأ بالزلازل.

47. Don't do anything you might **regret**.

لا تفعل شيئاً ربما **تندم** عليه.

48. We plan to buy some property as an **investment**.

نخطط أن نشترى بعض العقارات ك**استثمار**.

49. He heard someone's **footsteps** in the hall.

سمع **خطوات** شخص ما في القاعة.

50. You are wrong, and I can **prove** it.

أنت مخطئ، ويمكنني أن **أثبت** ذلك.

51. She **graduated** from university this year.

تخرّجت من الجامعة هذا العام.

52. I **specifically** told you not to go near water.

أخبرتكم **تحديداً** ألا تقترب من الماء.

53. She gave the greatest **performance** of her career.

لقد **قدّمت** أفضل أداء في مهنتها.

54. Is he learning to play an **instrument**?

هل يتعلم أن يعزف على آلة **موسيقية**؟

55. The accident has not caused any **permanent** damage.

لم يتسبب الحادث في أي ضرر **دائم**.

56. All the information that we **gathered** has been kept in a file.

كل المعلومات التي **جمعناها** تم الاحتفاظ بها في ملف.

57. The police are working hard to **discover** the cause of the fire.

تعمل الشرطة بجد كي **تكتشف** سبب الحريق.

58. A good diet is **beneficial** for your health.

النظام الغذائي الجيد مفيد لصحتك.

59. A new work programme for young people will be **implemented** soon.

برنامج عمل جديد للشباب **سينقذ** قريباً.

60. We have no **choice** but to study hard.

ليس لدينا خيار إلا أن ندرس بجد.

61. She has to pay a **fine** for speeding.

يجب عليها أن تدفع غرامة **للسرعة**.

Module 4

62. This team needs a **miracle** to win the match.

يحتاج هذا الفريق **معجزة** ليربح المباراة.

63. She asked the **pharmacist** to prepare the medicine.

طلبت من الصيدلي أن يحضّر الدواء.

64. My friend was filled with **despair** when he lost his job.

امتألاً صديقي **باليأس** عندما فقد وظيفته.

65. The patient felt better after the **operation**.

شعر المريض بتحسن بعد **العملية**.

Module 5

66. Millions of people in the world live in **poverty**.

ملايين الناس في العالم يعيشون في فقر.

67. She is nominated for the best actor **award**.

رُشّحت لجائزة أفضل ممثلة.

68. The plan is designed to **motivate** workers to work efficiently.

صُمّمت الخطة **لتحفيز** العمال على العمل بكفاءة.

69. Is that rule **applicable** in this case?

هل هذه القاعدة **قابلة للتطبيق** في هذه الحالة؟

70. It's against my **principle** to lie.

الكذب ضد **مبدئي**.

71. She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time **efficiently**.

هي شخص ناجح. تعرف كيف تستغل وقتها **بكفاءة**.

72. Most of our students **attain** high grades in the final exam.

يحصل معظم طلابنا على درجات عالية في الامتحان النهائي.

73. I had a very **productive** day; I finished the whole work.

كان يومي **مثمراً** جداً، انتهيت من العمل كله.

Module 6

74. You should be positive and **capable of** inspiring others.

يجب أن تكون **إيجابياً** وقادراً على إلهام الآخرين.

75. Trust can be destroyed in **no time**.

يمكن أن تتدمر الثقة **بلمح البصر**.

76. You should be honest to **earn** people's trust.

يجب أن تكون صادقاً **لتكسب** ثقة الناس.

77. Don't **make fun of** people.

لا **تسخر** من الناس.

78. Show your family that you **care about** them.

أظهر لعائلتك أنك **تهتم** بهم.

79. The student was very **intellectual**; he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.

كان الطالب **مثقفاً** جداً. قدم إجابة ذكية للغز صعب جداً.

80. The police are always ready to **response** to people's calls for help.

الشرطة **مستعدة** دائماً **للاستجابة** لنداءات الناس للمساعدة.

81. The dog was wagging its tail as a **gesture** of happiness.

كان الكلب يهز ذيله **كإشارة** على السعادة.

82. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers' **commands**.

الحيوانات في السيرك تقوم بالحركات بناء على **أوامر** مدربيها.

صياغة السؤال (Question making)

القاعدة العامة لصياغة السؤال العام هي:

1. إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد:

نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + Wh-word .

2. إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد: (نضع do , does , did حسب الفاعل وزمن الفعل في الجملة) .

نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفعل بالمصدر + الفاعل + (do , does , did) + Wh-word .

Wh-words

| Which | Why | When | Where | What |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| أي | لماذا | متى | أين | ما - ماذا |
| How | Who | Whose | How much | How much |
| كيف | من | لمن | الكمية | السعر |
| How many | How often | How old | How long | How far |
| العدد | تكرار الأفعال | كم عُمر | المدة الزمنية / الطول | كم بُعد (للمسافة) |
| How fast | How high | What time | What colour | What sort /kind |
| للسرعة | للسؤال عن الارتفاع | ما الوقت | ما لون | ما نوع |

The hotel is **in the city centre**.The road is wet **because it was raining**.I drink my coffee **with milk and sugar**.That is **Laila's pen**.I got up **at 7 o'clock**.You paid **five pounds** for this coat.**Thirty** boys are in this class.

Where is the hotel?

Why is the road wet?

How do you drink your coffee?

Whose pen is this?

When did you get up?

How much did you pay for this coat?

How many boys are in this class?

حالات ثابتة للسؤال: تُحفظ كما هي :

1. السؤال عن الطقس:

What is/was the weather like?

What will the weather be like tomorrow?

2. السؤال عن المواصفات الشكلية (الجسدية): (tall , fat , short ,)

What + (do , does , did) + الفاعل + look like ?

He is tall and has dark hair.

What does he look like?

3. السؤال عن المواصفات الغير شكلية (الشخصية): (lazy , honest , friendly ,)

What + (فعل كون) + الفاعل + like ?

She is friendly.

What is she like?

4. السؤال عن مواصفات الأماكن والمدن:

What + (فعل كون) + الفاعل + like ?

Syria is a beautiful country.

What is Syria like?

5. السؤال عن المرض:

What is the matter?

6. السؤال عن المهنة:

What + (do , does , did) + الفاعل + do ?

What + is + (your , his , her) + job ?

My father is a doctor.

What does he do? / What is his job?

7. السؤال عن الفاعل:

إذا كان الخط تحت الفاعل ... ننظر هل الفاعل عاقل فنحذفه ونضع مكانه Who وإذا كان غير عاقل نحذفه ونضع مكانه What .

My brother plays with me.

Who plays with you?

Her joke made me happy.

What made you happy?

ملاحظة:

- بعد How many مباشرة يجب أن نضع الاسم المعدود الموجود في الجملة.
- بعد How much مباشرة يجب أن نضع الاسم الغير معدود الموجود في الجملة.

أ. لؤي محمود كريمة

0958707790

1. He works **in a factory in the city centre**.
.....
2. **Amer** was repairing the car.
.....
3. We arrived in Homs **yesterday**.
.....
4. I'm **sixteen years old**.
.....
5. I went to the cinema with **my friends** yesterday.
.....
6. We went to Palmyra **to see the ancient ruins**.
.....
7. She goes to school **by bus**.
.....
8. The film started **at 8 o'clock**.
.....
9. I have got **two** brothers.
.....
10. My sister studies **medicine**.
.....
11. We have been playing football **for one hour**.
.....
12. The idea of Suspended Coffee started **in Italy**.
.....
13. She is working on **a new project**.
.....
14. The weather will be **cold** tomorrow.
.....
15. Laith travelled **to Europe** last winter.
.....
16. Tala has lived in Damascus **since 2012**.
.....
17. I enjoy reading **because it is interesting**.
.....
18. My brother speaks **three** languages.
.....
19. Anne was writing **a letter**.
.....
20. **Salwa** lost her keys yesterday.
.....
21. I usually wake up **at 6.00 o'clock**.
.....
22. Suzan enjoys **reading**.
.....
23. I spent my holiday **in Homs** last year.
.....

24. Mr. Loay has been a teacher **for twenty years**.
.....
25. She is fit **because she always exercises**.
.....
26. She is **talking on the phone** right now.
.....
27. I live **in Damascus**.
.....
28. There are **seven** continents in the world.
.....
29. The weather is **very hot** today.
.....
30. We visited **our cousins** last week.
.....

Answers

1. Where does he work?
2. Who was repairing the car?
3. When did you arrive?
4. How old are you?
5. Who did you go to the cinema with yesterday?
6. Why did you go to Palmyra?
7. How does she go to school?
8. When did the film start?
9. How many brothers have you got?
10. What does your sister study?
11. How long have you been playing football?
12. Where did the idea of suspended coffee start?
13. What is she working on?
14. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
15. Where did Laith travel last winter?
16. How long has Tala lived in Damascus?
17. Why do you enjoy reading?
18. How many languages does your brother speak?
19. What was Anne writing?
20. Who lost the keys yesterday?
21. When do you usually wake up?
22. What does Suzan enjoy?
23. Where did you spend your holiday last year?
24. How long has Mr. Loay been a teacher?
25. Why is she fit?
26. What is she doing right now?
27. Where do you live?
28. How many continents are there in the world?
29. What is the weather like today?
30. Who did you visit last week?

أ. لؤي محمود كريم

0958707790

الصوتيات

الصوتيات في اللغة الإنجليزية هي أساس نطق الكلمات بطريقة صحيحة. والصوتيات في اللغة الإنجليزية تنقسم إلى أصوات متحركة (Vowels) وأصوات ساكنة (Consonants).
الأصوات المتحركة تنقسم إلى قصيرة (Short vowels) وطويلة (Long vowels).

| Short vowel /æ/ | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|
| cab | dad | bag | van |
| mat | hat | map | sad |
| rag | cat | ant | track |
| flag | glad | flag | |

| Long vowel /a:/ | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|
| jar | car | art | arch |
| part | palm | calm | class |
| father | | | |

| Short vowel /e/ | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|
| men | met | red | led |
| bed | set | wet | ten |
| net | bet | tell | fell |
| hell | end | egg | peck |
| vent | lend | check | |

| Long vowel /i:/ | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|
| mean | read | lead | seat |
| heal | deal | seal | weak |
| wheat | meat | feel | teen |
| peek | need | feet | beef |
| meet | sheep | key | |

| Short Vowel /ʌ/ | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|----------------|-----|
| bun | bum | bus | bud | bug | but | hut | cut |
| cup | dug | fun | gun | truck | summer | bungee-jumping | |
| trouble | | | | | | | |

| Diphthongs /ei/ | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|------|
| bake | sake | sane | cape | wake | gaze | hate | bate |
| shake | shape | James | fail | wait | sail | weight | ape |
| day | | | | | | | |

| Short vowel /u/ | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------|
| put | full | pull | push |
| bush | butcher | look | took |
| cook | foot | would | |

| Long vowel /u:/ | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|
| juice | rude | cruel | fruit |
| true | blue | shoot | fool |
| school | soup | group | |

| Short vowel /ɔ/ | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|
| not | fox | pot | box |
| rob | cock | dock | lost |
| shot | spot | clock | |

| Long vowel /ɔ:/ | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| cork | forks | port | torn |
| cord | born | horn | torch |
| short | bought | naught | |