

سلسلة

التجمع التعليمي



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القناة الرئيسية: t.me/BAK111



بوت التواصل: [@BAK1117_bot](https://t.me/BAK1117_bot)



الأوقات في الأفعال

Correct the verbs in brackets. [18] علامات

Complete the sentences using clauses: [14] علامات

أجباء كل باستم الحبل آمل

حالات الأزمنة

① حالة الحاضر البسيطة Simple present

عادات - عفاقة

S + V1 + Comp.

S + don't / doesn't + V1 + Comp.

أبداً لا - نادراً - أحياناً - غالباً - دائماً always - usually - often - sometimes - rarely - never

every + كل يوم every day - week

EX: Correct

① He usually rings (ring) at this time.

② My journey to work gets (get) worse every day.

③ Computer criminals are (be) invisible.

المخبر التي لا تترك دليل خالفاً ما يكون حافزاً

(2) مازت بسيط Past Simple

اسم عند حط في

صيغة S + V2 + comp.

نق S + didn't + V1 + comp

منذ عام في الأسبوع الماضي الأسبوع الماضي اليوم yesterday - last week - last year - in + عام , ago

مازت بسيط - في الماضي in the past

EX: Correct

① Sofia arrived (arrive) in England 7 years ago,
وصلت سوفيا سنة 7 سنوات مضت انجلترا الي

② I didn't see (not see) you last week.
لا أنا الأسبوع الماضي

③ An earthquake destroyed (destroy) the city of Agadir in 1960.
الزلزال دمر مدينة أخبار عام 1960

④ Al-Khawarizmi was (be) a famous mathematician.
الخوارزمي كان مؤرخ عالم رياضيات

(3)

Present Continuous

استعمال

استقامة - استقامة حالة

صيغة

S + (is, am, are) + V1-ing + comp.

نفي

S + (is, am, are) + not + V1-ing + comp.

دوام

now - at the moment - at present - today -

tonight - this week - this year.

EX: Correct

① Hani is studying (study) law this year.

② The kids are playing (play) outside at the moment.

③ Look! It is raining (rain).

بعد فعل أمر (نكتبه حافضاً)

(4)

Future Simple

استعمال

عزم - عزم في المستقبل

صيغة

S + will + V1 + comp.

نفي

S + won't + V1 + comp.

دوام

In the future - tomorrow - next week - next year

EX: Correct

① She will travel (travel) to France next year.

② In the future sea levels will rise (rise).

5) Present Perfect (هنا)

عمره قبل قبل (أنا مره مره)

صيغه S + (have-has) + V3 + Comp.

نفي S + (have-has) + not + V3 + Comp.

دليل مؤخرًا مؤخرًا مؤخرًا مؤخرًا مؤخرًا مؤخرًا
just - already - yet - ever - recently - lately

في السنوات القليلة الماضية في السنوات القليلة الماضية حتى الآن
in recent years - in the last few years - so far

منذ منذ
Since + ... For + ...

Ex: Correct.

1) Hani has studied (study) law for four years.

2) I haven't seen (not see) you since last week.

3) I haven't slept (not sleep) well recently.

6) Past Continuous

تفاعلين (هنا)

صيغه S + (was, were) + V1-ing + Comp.

نفي S + (was, were) + not + V1-ing + Comp.

دروس

أدوات ربط

بينما While عندما عندما

عندما عندما while عندما

عندما When عندما عندما

عندما عندما When عندما

EX: Correct صحيح

① While we were driving (drive) home, we saw an accident.
بينما كنا نسير عندما رأينا عندما

② I was walking to school when my brother called (call) me.
عندما كنت عندما أسير عندما أخبرني عندما

EX: Complete أكمل

① While I was shopping, it started to rain.
بينما كنت عندما عندما بدأت عندما

② I was watching TV when he called me.
عندما عندما عندما عندما عندما عندما

Farah

(7) part perfect حالة الماضي التام

إبتداء حالتين (تأكيدية)

صيغة S + had + V3 + Comp.

نفي S + had + not + V3 + Comp.

دلائل أدوات ربط

By the time } ما قبل
Before } ما قبل

ما قبل { before } ما قبل
by the time

After } ما قبل

ما قبل after ما قبل

ملاحظة: 1) يمكن استخدام ما قبل بعد ما قبل مع after/before

ولا يمكن العكس.

ملاحظة: 2) إذا كان في الجملة by + تقدم ما قبل

Exs Correct

1) She had a job after she graduated (graduate)
V2 بعد عمل لديها ثمرة had graduated

2) They had finished (finish) their work by the time
انتهوا من وقتها ما قبل

Farah Notebook it was the time for bed.
كان وقت النوم

3 By 1996 They had used (use) the new technology.
استخدموا التقنية الجديدة

EX: Complete:

1 She prepared lunch before she watched TV.
هي أعدت الغداء قبل أن شاهدت التلفاز

2 I watched TV after I arrived home.
I had arrived home.
شاهدت التلفاز بعد أن وصلت إلى المنزل
كانت قد وصلت إلى المنزل

8 Cause and result
السبب والنتيجة

سبب (مفرد) - نتيجة (مفرد) =

Because سبب (مفرد) - نتيجة (مفرد)

نتيجة (مفرد) because سبب (مفرد) - نتيجة (مفرد)

نتيجة (مفرد) So سبب (مفرد) - نتيجة (مفرد)

نتيجة (مفرد) So سبب (مفرد) - نتيجة (مفرد)

نتيجة (مفرد) because سبب (مفرد) - نتيجة (مفرد)

EX: Correct:

1 She was nervous because she didn't travel (not had't travelled) alone before.
كانت عصبية لأن أنها لم تسافر وحيدة من قبل

② Hani didn't recognise his friend, Ali. He hadn't seen (not see) him for ten years.

EX: Complete!

① I was hungry because I didn't eat breakfast.
I hadn't eaten breakfast

② I am tired because I am studying for exam.

③ I was tired, so I didn't go to school.

④ I am tired, so I won't go to work,
I will go to sleep.

⑨ Present Perfect Continuous

التركيز على فعل مستمر

S + has/have + been + V1-ing + comp.

S + has/have + not + been + V1-ing + comp.

all + ظرف all morning, week

EX: Correct!

① I have been trying (try) to phone you all morning.

② Hassan has been writing (write) an essay all day.

⑩ Adverbials

(when - while - before - after - by the time)

as soon as - until

Adverbial حاضر مستقبل - أمر - حرف

حاضر adverbial حرف - أمر - مستقبل

EX: Correct

① We will have to tidy the room before anyone

sleeps (sleep) there.

② Come over when you are (be) next in the town.

EX: Complete

① When I graduate, I will travel

② I will phone you as soon as I arrive home.

⑪ Conditionals الظروف الشرطية

إن If ظرفية S + will + V1

S + will + V1 if ظرفية

إذا If ظرفية S + would + V1

S + would + V1 if ظرفية

لو If ظرفية S + would + have + V3

S + would + have + V3 if ظرفية

Ex: Correct:

① If you misused (misuse) the equipment, it wouldn't work properly.

② She will scream (scream) if she sees a spider.

③ If she had come (come) early, she would have met the boss.

Complete:

① If you want to pass your exam, you will study.

② If I were rich, I would buy a car.

⑫ حالہ تالی میں ہضم ہوتے ہیں
When

ما فی بطنہ + مالہ بطنہ

EX complete:

① I got angry when he lost my ball

② I changed my mind when it started to rain

محنتیہ الہ ظہیر

المرکز

Making Questions

Make questions

① A: Whom do you live in Damascus with?

B: I live in Damascus with my parents.

② A: How long have you lived there?

B: I've lived there for ten years.

③ A: How does night shade protect itself?

B: Night shade protects itself by poison.

④ A: Why were you late?

B: I was late because of traffic.

I am → are you
I was → were you

⑤ A: When did the potato famine happen?

B: The potato famine happened in 1854.

⑥ A: What is your brother studying?

B: My brother is studying English.

7) A: How many brothers have you got?

B: I have got ^{لدي} two ^{إخوتين} brothers.

8) A: How often do you ^{تذهب} visit your ^{جدتي} grandparents?

B: once a week

خطوات - خطوات

الصفة لصفة للوال في اللغة الإنجليزية

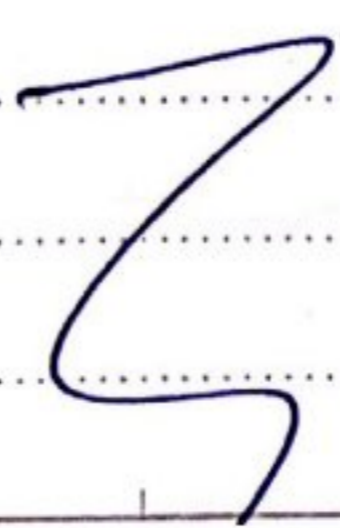
أداة استفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل	صفة	استفهام
Wh	<u>aux</u>	S	<u>V</u>	Comp	?
	do, does		V1		
	did		V1		
	is, are		V1-ing		
	was, were		V1-ing		
	have, has		V3		
	have, has		been + V1-ing		
	had		V3		
	will		V1		

علاقات لغوية

I - We → you
 my - our → your
 me - us → you

أهم أدوات الاستفهام
Question words

- ① Where أين → للسؤال عن مكان محدد.
- ② When متى → للسؤال عن ظرف زمان محدد.
- ③ why لماذا → للسؤال عن السبب.
- ④ How كيف → للسؤال عن الوصل.
- ⑤ How many + كم عدد → للسؤال عن عدد العناصر.
- ⑥ How much كم سعر → للسؤال عن السعر.
- ⑦ How often كم مرة → للسؤال عن عدد المرات.
- ⑧ How long كم المدة → للسؤال عن المدة.
- ⑨ Who من (من) → للسؤال عن الفاعل أو المفعول به (معرفة الأشخاص) ونكلا (سؤال).
- ⑩ whom من (من) → للسؤال عن المفعول به أو المفعول لـ (للعامل).
- ⑪ what ما → للسؤال عن الفاعل أو المفعول به (معرفة الأشياء).



استعمل
استعمل يا
Use 'I wish'

علامه

[8]

الحاله الثالثه

الحاله لا يمكن الفعل لا يمكن
Can't
- بعد كتابة الحرف - مع قول
Can't
الى Could

① I can't speak Russian.
I wish I could speak
Russian.

② I can't sing very well.
I wish I could sing
very well.

الحاله الاولى

الحاله لا يكون فعل يكون (is, am, are)
تفعل آسأكن الحاله
بعد كتابة الحرف مع قول فعل يكون الى were
- اذا كانت الحاله ايجاب - فاعكس بالعكس.

① I am not good at maths.
I wish I were good at maths.

② I am very shy.
I wish I were not so shy.

الحاله الرابعه

الحاله لا يكون فعل يكون
لا يمكن الفعل لا يمكن
can't
نكر تديا I / We
بعد كتابة الحرف مع قول
نكر الفعل الا سلب.
- اذا كانت الحاله ايجاب
فاعكس بالعكس.

① I don't have my glasses with me
I wish I had my glasses with me
② we have to start
I wish we didn't have to start.

③ You are losing things.
I wish you wouldn't
lose things.

الحاله الثانيه

الحاله لا يكون فعل يكون تفعل آسأكن
ولا يمكن الفعل لا يمكن
can't
بعد كتابة الحرف مع وضع would
- اذا كانت الحاله لا يمكن فعل يكون
- اذا كانت الحاله ايجاب - فاعكس بالعكس.
- يجب ان يكتب الفعل بعد would
في الحاله.

① He speaks very quickly.
I wish he wouldn't speak so quickly

② My friend won't give me my book
I wish my friend would give me my book.

Use the Causative Verb 'have' 8

① S + $\frac{V1}{V1-s}$ + obj He cleans his car himself _x
 ↓
 S + $\frac{don't + have}{doesn't + have}$ + obj + V3 He doesn't have his car cleaned.

② S + $\frac{don't V1}{doesn't V1}$ + obj People don't service their own cars. _x
 ↓
 S + $\frac{have}{has}$ + obj + V3 People have their cars serviced.

③ S + V2 + obj He cut his own hair. _x
 ↓
 S + didn't have + obj + V3 He didn't have his hair cut.

④ S + didn't + V1 + obj I didn't take out my own tooth. _x
 ↓
 S + had + obj + V3 I had my tooth taken out.

⑤ S + $\frac{will + V1}{won't + V1}$ + obj I won't test my own eyesight. _x
 ↓
 S + $\frac{won't have}{will have}$ + obj + V3 I will have my eyesight tested.

⑥ S + $\frac{(is, am, are) going to}{(is, am, are) not going to}$ + V1 + obj We aren't going to cut down the trees ourselves. _x
 ↓
 S + $\frac{(is, am, are) not going to}{(is, am, are) going to}$ + have + obj + V3 We are going to have the trees cut down.

⑦ S + couldn't + V1 + obj I couldn't repair my computer myself.
 ↓
 S + had to + have + obj + V3 I had to have my computer repaired.

نہیں اپنے آپ کو دیکھ سکتے تھے۔
 (*) I couldn't see my own eyesight.

[8]

Make Passive Voice

حوالہ میں لکھو
عند نقل میں لکھو، الی میں لکھو، تین لفظ لکھو!

① Present Simple: الحاضر البسيط

S + V1
V1-s + obj ⇒ obj + (is, am, are) + V3

People hunt Pandas for their skins. ⇒
V1

Pandas are hunted for their skins by people

② Past Simple: الحاضر البسيط

S + V2 + obj ⇒ obj + (was-were) + V3

Storms destroyed many crops last night. ⇒
V2

Many crops were destroyed last night by storms.

③ Present Continuous: الحاضر المستمر

S + (is, am, are) + V1-ing + obj ⇒

obj + (is, am, are) + being + V3

Human activities are destroying the natural world

The natural world is being destroyed by human activities.

④ Present Perfect: الكامرليت

S + (have-has) + V3 + obj ⇒ obj + (have-has) + been + V3

Elephants have changed the natural environment. ⇒

The natural environment has been changed by elephants.

⑤ Future Simple: المستقبلي

S + Will + V1 + obj ⇒
(is, am, are) going to

Obj + Will + be + V3
(is, am, are) going to

The government will construct a new airport. ⇒

A new airport will be constructed by the government.

⑥ Modals المودالز

S + Can / Could / have to / has to / had to / should / must + V1 + obj ⇒ Obj + Can / Could / have to / has to / had to / should / must + be + V3

We have to protect rare animals. ⇒

Rare animals have to be protected by us

Farah

بالاستخدام حول الكلام منقول

Report using

علامات

[8]

عند تحويل الكلام من مباشر إلى كلام منقول حول:

(1) الأفعال خاصة من يتكلم وعماضياً إلى الغائب أو المتكلم حسب السياق

(1) He said: I → he
my → his
me → him

(2) She said: I → she
my → her
me → her

(3) He/she said: We → they
our → their
us → them

(4) asked him: you → he
your → his
you → him

(5) asked her: you → she
your → her
you → her

(6) asked them: you → they
your → their
you → them

(7) asked me: you → I
your → my
you → me

(2) زمن الفعل من الحاضر إلى الماضي بنظر ومن الماضي إلى الماضي أو من حسب السياق

(1) الحاضر بسيط → الماضي بسيط

(2) الحاضر مستمر → الماضي مستمر

(3) الحاضر تام → الماضي تام

(4) الماضي البسيط → الماضي المستمر

(5) Will + V1 → Would + V1

(6) Can + V1 → Could + V1

(7) have to + V1 → had to + V1
has to

(8) Is, am, are → Was, Were

(9) was, were → had been

Note
ملاحظة: عند تحويل الجملة للكلام المنقول:

الإيجاب ← الإيجاب

القي ← القبي

الطوار ← الإيجاب

(3) تحويل الإشارات الزمانية والمكانية

(1) tomorrow → the following day
الغدا → اليوم التالي

(2) yesterday → the previous day
أمس → اليوم السابق

(3) next week → the following week
الأسبوع القادم → الأسبوع التالي

(4) last night → the previous night
الليلة الماضية → الليلة السابقة

(5) this → that
هنا → هناك

(6) here → there
هنا → هناك

(*) حذف علاقتي مقبالتين " " وإشارة الكلام المنقول
من عملية الكلام المنقول

عائبة الصغرى

① " ^{لي} I ^{مع والدي} am going out with my parents."

(Report using "She said")

She said she was going out with her parents.

② " We don't ^{تجادل} argue about ^{أي شيء} anything"

(Report using "He said")

He said they didn't argue about anything.

③ "Where ^{أين} will you go ^{تذهب} tomorrow?"

(Report using "She asked them")

She asked them where they would go the following day.

④ "How long ^{كم فترة} have you ^{تقت} lived ^{هنا} here?"

(Report using "He asked him")

He asked him how long he had lived there.

⑤ "Did you ^{هل} enjoy ^{استمتع} your holiday?"

(Report using "He asked her")

He asked her if she had enjoyed her holiday.

⑥ "Are you busy?"
هذه است مفعول

(Report using "Ahmad asked Ali")

Ahmad asked Ali if he was busy.

⑦ "Do you work in a collage?"
هل تعمل في كلية

(Report using "He asked me")

He asked me if I worked in a collage.

(*) عند تحويل السؤال المباشر إلى سؤال مفعول:

1- إذا كان السؤال مبدوء بأداة استفهام مضمرة بداية السؤال لمفعول وتكتب بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل مع التحول.

2- إذا كان السؤال مبدوء بفعل مساعد وقع إذا ما بداية السؤال لمفعول و

تكتب بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل مع التحول.

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