

مادة اللغة الانكليزية

المختصر المفيد

في دورات السبر

المحتوى:

- * نماذج امتحانيه (العلمي & الأدبي).
- * أهم القواعد المطلوبة (الضمائر- الأزمنة - if الشرطية - السؤال القصير- الكلام المنقول - المبني للمجهول - ضمائر الوصل).
- * أدوات النكرة والتعريف.
- * أهم الأفعال التركيبية.
- * تشكيل السؤال.
- * أحرف الجر.
- * الصفات & بعض الملاحظات- التمني (wish).
- * الأفعال الشاذة.

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*** أتمنى أن تحقق هذه النوتة الهدف المطلوب ***

70) I-Choose the correct answer A, B, or C marks)

1- I got up late , so I had to breakfast this morning.

A- go out B- go away C- go without

2- You can move the cursor on the screen of your computer using the

A- mouse B- printer C- cable

3- They live alife.

A- simply B- simple C- simplify

4- My parents..... when I came back home.

A-were chatting B- would chat C- are chatting

5- He says he a new car next week.

A-bought B- will buy C- buys

6- He's passed his exams..... he can go to the university .

A- so B-but C- although

7- She goes to school by bus , she?

A- hasn't B- isn't C- doesn't

30) II- Complete the following dialogue marks)

Who are you going to visit at the week end? -8- M

S- I'm going to visit my aunt at the weekend.

Where does she live? 9- M-

S- She lives in Homs.

10- M- How long will you stay there?

S- for two days.

70) I-Choose the correct answer A, B, or C marks)

1. How..... coins have you got in your collection?

A. much B. many C. some

2. Horse riders wear a helmet to protect their.....

A. heads B. eyes C. legs

3. It's sometimes difficult to jobs in rural areas.

You have to move to the city.

A. spend B. find C. lose

4. The children were terrified the storm .

A. of B. with C. on

5. He's a computer programmer , he

A. doesn't B. hasn't C. isn't

6. The studentfootball since morning.

A. played B. have been playing C. are playing

7. If you sleep well , you..... active all the day.

A. will be B. would be C. would have been

30) II- Complete the following dialogue marks)

8- F. What is the most popular drink in the world today?

H- Today, tea is the most popular drink in the world.

9. F-When did planting tea begin?

H- Planting tea began in China two thousand years ago.

10. How often do you drink it?

H-two times a day .

PRONOUNS الضمائر

Personal Pronouns	possessive Adjectives	possessive Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	e.g. * is playing football.
I	my	mine	me	A- Him B- He C- His
We	our	ours	us	- This is new car.
You	your	yours	you	A- I B- mine C- my
They	their	theirs	them	*That book is
He	his	his	him	A- he B- his C-
She	her	hers	her	him
it	its	its	it	* I told to come soon.

A- them B- they C- their

*will visit uncle tomorrow.

- A- her\she B- She\hers C- She\her

*They will give their ball.

	A- us	B- we	C- our
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<u>VERB TO (be)</u>	<u>فعل الكون VERB TO (have)</u>	<u>فعل الملك</u>
<u>V3</u>	<u>past</u>	<u>present</u>
have	was	am
had	has	been
have	were	We \ they \ you are

* I a good student.
 A- is B- were C- am

* They playing football in the garden now.
 A- was B- were C- are

* You in Homs yesterday .
 A- are B- were C- was

* She going to fly tomorrow.
 A- was B- are C- is

* We a new ball now.
 A- have B- has C- had

* My friend just come home.
 A- has B- have C- had

PRESENT CONTINUOUS الحاضر المستمر

am : FORM }
 is + V+ing
 are

: Usages

1 - عمل يحدث وقت الكلام أو الآن تماما

She is cooking the dinner now.

I'm studying law this year.

'Shut the door, please' I'm studying.

نشط لها في المستقبل

We are having a party next Friday.

TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE الحاضر البسيط

+ V FORM: I , we , you , they, plural nouns
 He , she , it , singular nouns +

V+s
 (am , is , are) (have - has) ماعداء

:Usages

- عادات

I walk to school every day.

am : Negative }
 V+ ing + not + is
 are

Am : Question }
 + Is + S
 V+ing ?

Are

now -- still - today - this.....- : Indicators
 because - at present - at the moment - tonight - next.....

The sun shines during the day.

My friend lives in Hama.

The bus arrives at seven o'clock.

don't : Negative
+ infinitive

doesn't

Do : Question
S + infinitive? +

Does

always – usually – often – :Indicators
sometimes – every..... – never – hardly ever
–seldom- generally.

* He always at this time.

A- come B- came C- comes

* She go to the sea every summer.

A- don't B- isn't C- doesn't

* What her friend need?

A- is B- does C- do

* Where you live ?

A- do B- are C- does

* My friends like watching T.V.

A- aren't B- doesn't C- don't

can..please? would like? tomorrow

They a new house at the moment. *

A- build B- were building C- are building

* My friend chess at school now.

A- am playing B- is playing C- plays

* My brothers to Canada next week.

A- is leaving B- are leaving C- were leaving

* I can't answer the phone because I

A- read B- was reading C- am reading

* We a celebration next week- would you like to come?

A- are having B- have C- have had

* He his breakfast now, he isn't hungry.

A- doesn't eat B- haven't had C- isn't eating

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أتمنى لكم النجاح و التوفيق

سورينا التعليمية

PRESENT PERFECT

الحاضر التام

have : **FORM**
V3 + }
has

Usages

بدأ في الماضي و تابع حتى الآن

She has lived in Homs for ten years.

اضي و له نتائج في الوقت الحاضر

He has cleaned his car. (the car is clean now)

بط للحاضر

I have visited Damascus many times.

I have watched that film before.

The match has just started.

have not : **Negative**
has not

V3 + }
Have
V3? Has + S +

Question

since - for - just - yet - ever : **Indicators**
- never - already - in recent.... - recently -
so far - before - times - throughout
history- this..... .

*I Ahmad since I was 13 years old.

A- know B- am knowing C- have known

* He that film three times before.

في الماضي دون تحديد عدد المرات

I have been using my bike all this month.

have : **Negative**
+ not + been + V+ing
has

have : **Question**
S + been + V+ing ? +
has

since - for - recently - lately - : **Indicators**
all....+(time)

* They football all morning.

A- play B- have been playing C- will play

* He hard so he is very tired.

A- works B- has been working C- worked

* She the piano since she was ten years old

A- has been playing B- is playing C- will play

PAST SIMPLE - الماضي البسيط

V2 / Ved : **FORM**

was - were) (had) ماعدا

Usages

في وقت معروف

I walked to school this morning.

ت معروف في الماضي

She did shopping every day this week.

ن عمليين تقاطعا في الماضي

While I was walking in the street, I saw my friend.

ثاني من عمليين في الماضي, الاول تم قبل الآخر

When he came in, I had eaten my meal.

A- is watching B- has watched C- watches

* I my friend for two weeks.

- A- am not seeing B- don't see C- haven't seen

* I'm too tired because I for three hours.

A- have studied B- study C- will study

* In recent years, Syria..... a lot of efforts to save

wild animals.

A- have made B- makes C- has made

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

have : FORM

+ been + V+ing

has

: Usages

1- عمل بدأ في الماضي و استمر حتى الآن دون أن ينقطع

He has been studying for about two hours.

له عواقب
He is tired, he has been working all morning.

PAST CONTINUOUS الماضي المستمر

was : FORM

V+ing +

were

: Usages

did not + infinitive : Negative

Did + S + infinitive ? : Question

after – before – when – while – as – : In

last – for – never – yesterday – ago

in..... – by the time – from... to...

* They to visit their friends yesterday.

A- are going B- go C- went

* My friend history and law last year.

A- studies B- studied C- is studying

* When I in , he was playing chess.

A- am coming B- came C- have come

* She in this city from 2011 to 2015

A- lived B- lives C- is living

* This building seven years ago.

A-built B- was building C- builds

* When I arrived , they their meal.

A- had had B- have had C- have

* He went to bed after he that film .

A- was seeing B- is seeing C- had seen

EXERCISES*** EXERCISES*** EXERCISES***

1- The streets were dirty because there a sandstorm.

A- has been B- had been C- is

2- I here since 7 o'clock this morning.

A- am waiting B- had waited C- have waited

3- He the driving test three times already.

A- is taking B- was taking C- has taken

4- While he, he broke his leg.

A- is playing B- was playing C- will play

ماضي

While I was eating, the phone rang.

في نفس اللحظة في الماضي

They were playing chess, while I was sleeping.

لحظة محددة تماما في الماضي

I was reading a story at 9 o'clock last night.

was : Negative

+ not +

V+ing

were

was

: Question

+ S +

V+ing?

were

while – as – when – : Indicators

because –

* While he his car , He saw an accident.

A- drives driving B- was driving C- is driving

* When they arrived, I my lunch.

A- am eating B- was eating C- eat

* She her lessons when her mother came in.

A- wasn't studying B- doesn't study C- isn't studying

PAST

الماضي التام

PERFECT

5- My brother..... history all morning.

A- had studied B- has been studying C- studies

6- Damascus located in the south-west of Syria

A- is B- was C- had been

7- He his car in 2010

A- buys B- has bought C- bought

8- The family had eaten the meal before the guests

A- are arriving B- will arrive C- arrived

9- You can't phone him because he now.

A- is sleeping B- sleep C- was sleeping

10- He spoke English when he in England.

A- was B- is C- has been

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IF

RESULT CLAUSE

IF CLAUSE

I- present simple , - will + inf.

- present simple

الحالة ممكنة و قابلة للتحقيق

If you study hard , you will pass your exams. *

If you eat healthy food, you will have strong body

If we meet on Monday, we will see the new film.

He will be punished if he comes late .

go to the sea if it is hot. We will

II- past simple , would + inf.

الحالة غير ممكنة و لا تتحقق في الحاضر.

* If he had a car, he would come early.

I would sleep if I were at home now.

: had + V3 FORM

:Usages

الأول اكتمل ثم بدأ الآخر

After I had done my homework, I went to bed.

رابط في الماضي

She was tired because she had worked hard.

الماضي

By 1854, many people had emigrated abroad.

حدث في الماضي

The earthquake hit the city. It had killed a lot of people, it had destroyed half of the city ...

had + not + V3 : Negative

? : had + S + V3 Question

after – before – by.....- as : Indicators

soon as

because – by the time – already

– when

* By the time theytheir homework, it was

time for bed.

A- have finished B- are finishing C- had finished

had studied hard , he would have *- If he all passed

his exams.

wouldn't have -If he hadn't got up late , he come

late.

-He wouldn't have missed the meeting if he hadn't

If I were a doctor, I would help the poor.

We would eat our dinner if she came early.

If I had one million dollar, I would buy a villa.

** ملاحظة يمكن أن استخدم (were) مع كافة الضمائر

III- past perfect , would have + V3

الحالة لم تتحقق في الماضي

IMPERATIVE الأمر

- " please help me "

She said to me to help her.

- "Don't waste your time "

Teacher said to him not to waste his time.

- " please lend me your camera."

He requested her to lend him her camera.

خطوات الحل:

- عبارة القول

- مع الإثبات نستخدم (to) مع النفي نستخدم (not to) مع المصدر

- تحويل الضمائر حسب من يطلب و ممن يطلب

- التتمة

PAST الماضي

statement

- " I'm driving my car quickly ."

He said he was driving his car quickly.

- "I've lived there for ten years.

She said she had lived there for ten years.

خطوات الحل:

- عبارة القول

- تحويل الفاعل حسب القائل (ا تصبح she \ he و we تصبح (they

- تحويل الزمن إلى الماضي حسب الحاضر (الماضي البسيط إلى الماضي التام)

lost his watch.

(would = could\ should\ might

(will = am- is-are + going to \ can

=====
=

QUESTION TAG

I – With AUX. مع فعل مساعد

got your phone with you, **have** _*-You haven't you?

- We **are** playing football after school, **aren't** we?

- She **won't** come today, **will** she?

خطوات الحل :

- نضع الفعل المساعد بعد الفاصلة.

- إذا كان الفعل منفي ثبتته والعكس.

- نضع الفاعل (إذا كان اسماً نضعه ضميراً).

II- Without AUX. بدون فعل مساعد

*- You **live** in Homs, **don't** you?

- He **phoned** me yesterday, **didn't** he?

- He **uses** his new car, **doesn't** he?

خطوات الحل :

- نضع (did – does – do) حسب زمن الجملة

- إذا كان الفعل منفي ثبتته والعكس.

- نضع الفاعل (إذا كان اسماً نضعه ضميراً).

*- Your phone's black and white, it?

A. doesn't B. hasn't C. isn't

- He's lived in Hama for ten years, he?

A. don't B. hasn't C. is

- She'll give you her book, she?

- تحويل الضمائر حسب الفاعل الجديد.

- التتمة

Wh- Question

- " What are you doing with your friends?

I asked her what she was doing with her friends.

- " Where have you lived with your family?

I asked them where they had lived with their family.

خطوات الحل :

- عبارة القول

- نقل كلمة السؤال

- تحويل الفاعل حسب ضمير النصب (ما بعد asked)

- تحويل الزمن إلى الماضي حسب الحاضر (الماضي البسيط إلى الماضي التام)

- تحويل الضمائر حسب الفاعل الجديد.

- التتمة لكن لا نضع إشارة استفهام

YES \ NO Question

- "Have you done your homework?"

I asked him if (whether) he had done his homework.

- " Are you enjoying your holiday?"

I asked her if she was enjoying her holiday.

خطوات الحل:

- عبارة القول

- نضع (whether \ if)

- نتابع خطوات الحل السابقة

ملاحظة: نحذف (did \ does \ do) من السؤال مع الانتباه للزمن

QUESTIONS

YES \ NO QUESTION:

A. doesn't B. will C.
won't

- They're my friends, they?

A. are B. aren't C-
don't

- You've just bought a new mobile,.....
you?

A. don't B. haven't C.
aren't

=====
=====

REPORTED SPEECH

PRESENT :

- "I'm going to my house now ."

He says that he is going to his house
now.

- "I will leave to Lebanon next week."

She says that she will leave to Lebanon
next week.

- " We watch T.V every day ."

They say that they watch T.V every day.

خطوات الحل:

- عبارة القول

- تحويل الفاعل حسب القائل (\ \ she - he
(they..... we

- نقل الزمن كما هو مع مراعاة الفاعل الجديد.

- تحويل الضمائر حسب الفاعل الجديد. - التتمة

***** EXERCISES ***** **EXERCISES *****

EXERCISES

1- I asked him what he for the exams.

A- has studied B- is studying C- had
studied

مع فعل مساعد -1: with Auxiliaries

A- Is he living in Aleppo ?

B- Yes, he is living in Aleppo. \ \ No, he's not
living in Aleppo.

A- Can she cook well?

B- Yes, she can cook well. \ \ No , she can't
cook well.

1- USE { AUX + S +? }

Auxiliaries : Without -2 بدون فعل مساعد

A- Did they go there by bus?

B- Yes, they went there by bus. \ \ No, they didn't
go there by bus.

A- Does he study well?

B- Yes, he studies well. \ \ No , he doesn't study well.

A- Do they like playing chess?

B- Yes , they like playing chess. \ \ No, they don't
like playing chess.

2- USE { Do \ Does \ Did + S + INF+..? }

WH- QUESTION :

with Auxiliaries-1

A- What is he playing in his school?

B- He is playing football in his school.

A- How was she coming home?

B- She was coming home by car.

A- When will they come from the airport?

B- They will come from the airport next week.

1 - USE { Wh- + AUX + S +? }

Auxiliaries : Without -2

2- She told me and help her

A- not to coming B- to come C- is coming

3- I ordered them late for school.

A- have been B- being C- not to be

4- They say that they tomorrow.

A- will leave B- would leave C- have left

5- She asked me if I in Homs before.

A- am living B- lived C- have lived

6- I requested them me their book.

A- to give B- will give C- are giving

7- She told me that she feeling ill.

A- is has been B- was C-

=====

PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمجهول

O + (be + V3) + by+S + c

مفعول التهمة الفاعل تصريف فعل الكون

1- present simple

The apple **is eaten** by my brother in the kitchen.

2- present continuous

The car **is being driven** by my father quickly.

3- present perfect

The homework **has been done** for two hours.

A- Where did they live before that?

B- They lived in Homs before that.

A- Why does he go to the supermarket?

B- He goes to the supermarket to buy food.

A- What do they drink in the morning?

B- They drink coffee in the morning.

2- USE

{Wh + do \ does \ did + S + INF +.....?}

4- past simple

Our house **was built** in by my father 2008.

5- past continuous

Our food **was being prepared** by my sister.

6- past perfect

The dam **had been built** by the year 1996.

7- will-can-would-could-should-must-.....

English **can be spoken** very well.

***** EXERCISES ***** **EXERCISES *****

EXERCISES

1- A large supermarket..... last week.

A- is opening **B- was opened** C-
has opened

2- Cameras..... to make some films.

A- are used B- are using C- is
used

3- Efforts by Syria to save the
environment.

A- have made **B- have been made** C- are
making

4- Computers on the Internet at
present.

A- are being sold B- have sold C- are
selling

5- His car..... fast in the city center.

A- has driven **B- was being driven** C- is
driving

6- The new camera from the shop
tomorrow.

A- will buy B- is buying **C- will**
be bought

7- The story when he arrived.

A- had been read B- has been read C-
have read.



كلمات و تراكيب السؤال

Wh- word : Where - When - what - why - who - whom - whose - which - how

كيف - أي - لمن - من - من - لماذا - ماذا - متى - أين

How long – How many – How much – How old – How often – How far – How fast – How wide – How tall

كم الطول – كم العرض – كم السرعة – كم المسافة – كم مرة – كم العمر – كم كمية – كم عدد – كم المدة

How high – How deep – How cold – How are you? – How do you feel?

كيف تشعر – كيف أنت – كم البرودة – كم عمق – كم ارتفاع

What + N ... ? - What is \ was \ are \ were + S + like ? - \ \ What do \ does \ did + S + look like?

للشكل و المظهر – الطقس و صفات شخصية – ما + أسم

ANSWER

Any suitable answer أي جواب مناسب للحوار

**A-? B- He likes studying history. A-.....? B-He studies it at school. A- Why does he like it? B- **A-.....? B- I bought my computer last week. A-.....? B- It costs 30000 S.P. A- Why are computers useful? B-.....	**A-? B- She lived in Aleppo in 2009. A-.....? B- She has lived there for 17 years. A- What is Aleppo famous for? B-..... **A.....? B- My brother studies medicine at university. A-.....? B- He goes there by bus. A- What will he do after that? B-.....
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RELATIVE PRONOUNS ضمائر الوصل

Who فاعل \ مفعول به عاقل

My brother..... lives in Damascus is a teacher. -

A- who B- which C- where

- The man invented T.V was Baird.

A- which B- who C- when

Which فاعل \ مفعول به غير عاقل

sets , were very expensive , - The first T.V had small screens. A- which B- who C-

DIFINTE AND INDIFINITE ARTICLES

أدوات النكرة والتعريف

(A \ AN \ THE)

a: أمام اسم مفرد

an: أمام اسم مفرد مبدوء بحرف صوتي (a-e-l-o-u)

the: أمام اسم مفرد و جمع

a \ an :

اسم مهنة (teacher – doctor- engineer-accountant job :

whose

- The car is red, belongs to Ahmad .

Where حيث \ للمكان

- The place , I met her , was in Homs .

A- why B- which C- where

- Damascus is the place I will live.

A- who B- when C- where

when للزمان

- The day we met was Monday

A- who B- when C- where

- Sunday is the day we will leave .

A- when B- what C- who

whose name\whose car ...

Whose للملك

*- Ahmad is **the** tallest friend in the group.

- Sami is the best teacher.

compound nouns : أسماء مركبة :

(rivers – seas – mountains – countries)

The U.S.A. \the U.N \ the Dead Sea \ the U. A.E.

SHOULD

PRESENT :

((SHOULD + INF.)) (advice)

- You **should drive** more carefully .

- He **should study** hard to pass his exams.

- She **should learn** how to cook.

PAST :

((SHOULD + have + V3)) (advice in the past)

* He is **a** doctor . \ She is **an** accountant

an object for the first time: اسم ذكر لأول مرة:

I saw **a** man in the street*

particular person or thing: شخص أو شيء محدد:

* If I'm writing to **a** friend, I prefer letters.

to mean one (not two – three....): واحد (لا اثنين...):

the :

something that have already mentioned or everyone

knows about : شيء ما ذكر أو معروف

* I saw a man in the street, **the** man is my father.

superlative expressions: تراكيب التفضيل:

(the first – the last – the best – the second – the most

the ... est.)

- tell يخبر:

- debate يناقش \ يحاور:

- discuss يناقش :

MULTI- PART VERBS

go out: أطفأ

go on: يستمر

go off: يعمل ضجة- يرن :

go away: خرج بنزهة:

go up: يرتفع:

go without: خرج بدون:

- get over : يشفى

- get through : ينجح

- get up : ينهض

- get on : يستمر

- get down : يركز:

- get behind with: يفشل:

- He **should have driven** more carefully yesterday.

- You **should have bought** the car with two airbags.

- He was tired. He **should have gone** to bed early.

*- He had a bad toothache. He to the dentist

yesterday.

A- is going B- should go C- should have gone

- It was cold yesterday. You your coat on.

A- should have put B- should put C- put

- You early to your school.

A- should come B- come C- should have come

ADJECTIVES AND THEIR OPPOISTES

- worthless بلا قيمة - precious ذات قيمة

- amateur هاو - professional محترف

- complicated معقد - simple بسيط

- impractical غير عملي - practical عملي

- modern حديث - ancient قديم

QUANTITY WORDS WITH UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- bar :chocolate

- grain : rice – salt – sugar

- item : clothing

- lump: sugar

-pane : glass

- piece : bread – cake – cheese – advice - information

chocolate

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVE

- careful : حريص - care : عناية

- dangerous : خطير - danger : خطر

- poisonous : سام - poison : السم

- government : حكومة - govern : يحكم

- environment : بيئة - environ : يحيط

-equipment : تجهيزات - equip : يجهز

-responsibility : مسؤولية - responsible: مسؤول

- motorist : سائق - motor: محرك

- بسيطة - simplicity: بساطة

simple :

conjunction words

كلمات الربط

: because- بسبب

He went to the doctor because he was ill.

She was tired because she had worked hard .

:So \ so that - لذا \ لذلك

It was hot so we went to the sea.

:Although \ even though \ though - بالرغم من ذلك

It was raining even though I went out.

They have exams although they are playing football

But - لكن:

It is not cheap but it is very good.

It is raining outside but I will go out soon.

: When - عندما

When he comes at 5 o'clock, we will eat our food.

: -While- بينما

While he was eating , the phone rang.

in order to : لكي

- I went to the supermarket in order to buy food .

- slice : bread – cake - cheese – lemon – toast

TALKING VERBS أفعال الحديث

- argue : يتجادل
- agree : يوافق
- speak : يتكلم
- chat : يناقش \ يرددش

أحرف الجر PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME أحرف الجر مع الوقت **PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE** أحرف الجر مع المكان

<p>on</p> <p>in</p> <p>at</p> <p>since</p> <p>for</p> <p>ago</p> <p>before</p> <p>to</p>	<p>: days</p> <p>: months- seasons- time of the day- year- period of time</p> <p>: night – weekend- certain point of time</p> <p>: certain time in the past</p> <p>:period of time</p> <p>: period of time in the past</p> <p>: before certain point of time</p> <p>:telling the time</p> <p>: telling the time</p>	<p>*on Monday</p> <p>*in April- in the morning- in 2012- in an hour-</p> <p>*at night-</p> <p>at weekend- at half past nine</p> <p>*since2012</p> <p>*for 7 years</p> <p>*two years ago</p> <p>*before 2004</p> <p>*ten to six</p>	<p>in</p> <p>at</p> <p>by – next to – beside</p> <p>under</p> <p>below</p>	<p>: room- building – street – town – country – book – paper – car – taxi – picture – world –</p> <p>: next to – table – events – place where you do something</p> <p>:left or right of sb or sth</p> <p>:on the ground – lower than</p> <p>: lower than sth but above the ground</p> <p>: covered by – more than- across</p>	<p>*in the kitchen – in London – in the book – in the car – in a taxi – in the picture – in the world-</p> <p>*at the door – at the station – at the table – at the party – at the cinema – at school – at work</p> <p>*next to – by beside the car</p> <p>*under the table</p> <p>*the fish are below the surface</p> <p>*put the jacket over the shirk – over 16 years of age – over</p>
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past		*ten past six	over	: higher than sth.	the bridge *a path above the lake
OTHER IMPORTANT PREPOSITION				:getting to the other side	*walk across the bridge- swim across the river
from	:who gave it	*it's from Mark	above	:something with limits	*drive through the tunnel
of	: belong to – what does it show?	*a page of the book – the picture of a palace	across	:movement to building, person, place or country	*speak to Sami – fly to Rome
by	who made it?	*a book by Mark Twain.	through	: enter a room or building	*go into the kitchen- the house
on	walking- riding	*on foot – on horse – get on the bus	to	: movement to the top	*jump onto the table
in	entering public transport	*get in the car	into	:where from	*a flower from the garden
off	: entering	*get off the train			
out of	:leaving	*get out of the taxi			
by	:leaving	*by ten dollars -			
at	:rise or fall of sth – travelling	*by car			
about	:age	*at the age of 20.	onto		
	:what about	we are talking about you.	from		

since :NOTES

e.g. I haven't seen him since Monday \ April \ 2016 ...

قد يأتي بعدها شبه جملة فيكون زمنها ماضي بسيط I **haven't seen** him since we **were** in

Aleppo.

for يكون بعدها فترة من الوقت (عدد ساعات , عدد أيام ,)

just مكانها وسط صيغة الحاضر التام المثبت (He has just come home)

yet مكانها بعد صيغة الحاضر التام المنفي (The film hasn't started yet)

e.g. He has eaten his lunch..... 2 o'clock

A- for B- just C- since

- The match has not finished

A - for B- yet C- just

- She has been in Homs three days

A- for B- since C- yet

- The match has started.

A- just B- for C- yet

both and (كل من ... و) Both Sami and Hani **are** coming to the party

Not only ... but also.... (ليس فقط ... بل أيضا) No only Sami but also Hani **is** coming to the party.

Either ... or (إما ... أو) Either Sami or Hani **is** coming to the party .

Neither ... nor.. (لا و لا) Neither Sami nor Hani is coming to the party .

ADJECTIVES الصفات

* Comparative degree: درجة المقارنة

(((Adj + er than)))

1- (shorter than \ smaller than \ taller than \

e.g. - Ahmad is **taller than** Sami .

2- (bigger than \

slimmer than

e.g. The castle is **bigger than** that house.

3- (i) easy **easier than** \

4- (إذا كانت الصفة فيها e في نهايتها نضع فقط r حرف)
حرف

wide **wider than**

* Superlative degree: درجة التفضيل

(((the Adj + est.)))

1- the shortest \ the tallest \ the smallest

Hani is the tallest student in the class

2- (مضاعفة الحرف الأخير) **the biggest **

the slimmest

3- (i) easy **the easiest** \

4- (إذا كانت الصفة فيها e في نهايتها نضع فقط st حرف)
حرف

this : (هذه هذا للقريب)

This is a book. \ \ This is a table.

that: (هذا هذه للبعيد)

That is a ball. \ \ That is a car.

these : (جمع قريب)

These are my books.

These are his brothers.

those : (جمع بعيد)

Those are your friends.

Those are her dresses.

THERE : (يوجد- هناك)

* إذا كان بعدها اسم مفرد يكون الفعل مفرد:

e.g. There **is** a **book** on the table.

There **was** a nice **car** in the street.

* إذا كان بعدها اسم جمع يكون الفعل جمع:

e.g. There **are** three **pens** on the table.

There **were** many **books** in the bag.

fine **the finest**

بعض الصفات الشاذة

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	further than	the furthest
<u>بعض الاختصارات</u>		
's - : 1- has + V3 2- is + V+ing \ N \ Adj. ...	'd : 1- had + V3 2- would + inf.	
'm : am	'll: will + inf.	
've: have	shall + inf.	

*إذا كان الاسم غير معدود نستخدم الفعل المفرد معها:

e.g. There **was** some **sugar** in the glass.

There **is** not any **water** in the glass.

الفرق بين (any - some)

* (some) تأتي مع الجملة المثبتة:

e.g. I have **some** books in my bag.

* (any) تأتي مع الجملة المنفية أو الاستفهام:

e.g. He doesn't have **any** books in his bag.

Have you got **any** books in your bag?

التمني مع (wish)

ملاحظة هامة جداً (دائماً الفعل الذي معها يجب أن يكون ماضي)

1- إذا وجدنا فعل الكون (are - is - am) يصبح الفعل بعدها (were- was) و يمكن إن يكون (were) دائماً.

e.g. I wish I at home now. A- am B- were C- will be

2- إذا كان فعل عادي يكون قبله إما (wouldn't - didn't)

e.g. I wish he drive so fast. A- wouldn't B- will not C- is not

3- مع الفعل (can) يكون الحل (could)

e.g. I wish I swim well. A- can B- will C- could

(نماذج امتحانيه ادبي)

سورينا التعليمية

90) I-Choose the correct answer A, B, or C
marks)

1- Car's fumes are..... and can damage the environment.

A- safe B- dangerous C- natural

2-Breakfast is my favourite..... of the day.

A- meal B- mile C- mill

3- These days more people by email than traditional letters.

- A- record B- repeat C
communicate

4- If I had remembered your number, I..... you.

A- will phone B- would phone

C- would have phoned

5-While I was walking home, I an old friend.

A-meet B- met C- have met

6-I a new computer game next week.

A- am buying B-would buy C- have bought

7- Asma has been reading the age of three.

A- for B- since C- when

8- You live here, you?

A- doesn't B- don't C- didn't

9- Mona's Husband name is Ahmad works here

A- who B- which C- whose

60) II- Complete the following dialogue
marks)

10- M-What have you bought ?

S- I have bought a new mobile phone.

90) I-Choose the correct answer A, B, or C
marks)

1.My family is for two weeks in the summer.

A. going without B. going with C. going away

2.breakfast is my favourite of the day

A. meal B. mile C. mill

3. These days more people by email than traditional letters .

A. record B. repeat C.
communicate

4.If I had remembered your number, I you .

A. will phone B. would phone

C. would have phoned

5. While I was walking home, I an old friend.

A. meet B. met C. have met

6.I a new car next week .

A. am buying B. would buy C. have bought

7.Hind has learnt to read the age of three.

A. for B. since C. when

8. You live here, you?

A- doesn't B- don't C- didn't

9. Suha's father, is a teacher , works in a famous school.

A. who B. which C. whose

60) II- Complete the following dialogue
marks)

10- F-Where are you going to ?

11- M-How often do use it?

S- I use it once or twice a day

12- M- what do you use it for?

to send emails. S-

H- I'm going to my friend's party

11. F- What will you wear?

H- I'll wear a nice blue dress

12. Why is she having a party ?

H. It's her birthday .

T. GEORGE GHANEM
0932533409

الأفعال الشاذة

IRRIGULAR VERBS

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past participle</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past participle</u>
be \is-am are	was - were	been	يكذب - يستلقي lie	lied - lay	lain - lie
يصبح become	became	become	يخسر lose	lost	lost
يبدأ begin	began	begun	يصنع make	made	made
ينحني bend	bent	bent	يعني mean	meant	meant
يعض bite	broke	bitten	يقابل meet	met	met
يكسر break	brought	broken	يدفع pay	paid	paid
	built	brought	يضع put	put	put
	burnt	built	يقرا read	read	read
			يركب ride	rode	rode

يحضر	bring	bought	burnt	يرن	ran	ridden
يمني	bring	caught	bought	يشرق	rose	rung
يحرق	bring	chose	caught	يركض	ran	risen
		came	chosen	يقول	said	run
يشترى	buy	cost	come	يرى	saw	said
يلتقط	catch	cut	cost	يبيع	sold	seen
		did	cut	يرسل	send	sent
يختار	choose	drew	done	يطلق	set	sent
		dreamt	drawn	يهز	shake	set
يأتي	come	drank	dreamt	يشع	shine	shaken
يكلف	cost	drove	drunk	يعرض	show	shone
		ate	driven	يغلق	shut	shown
يقطع	cut	fell	eaten	يعني	sing	shut
		felt	fallen	يجلس	sat	sung
يعمل	do	found	felt	ينام	sleep	sat
يرسم	draw	flew	found	يشم	smelt	slept
		forgot	flown	يتكلم	speak	smelt
يحلم	dream	forgave	forgotten	يتهجى	spell	spoken
يشرب	drink	got	forgiven	يقضي	spend	spelt
يقود	drive	gave	got	يكب	spilt	spent
		went	given	يقف	stand	spilt
يأكل	eat	grew	gone	يسرق	steal	stood
يسقط	fall	had	grown	يعلق	stick	stolen
		heard	had	يسبح	swim	stuck
يشعر	feel	hid	heard	يأخذ	take	swum
يجد	find	hit	hidden	يعلم	teach	taken
يطير	fly	held	hit	يمزق	tear	taught
		hurt	held	يخبر	tell	torn
ينسى	forget	kept	hurt	يفكر	think	told
يعفو	forgive					

يحصل get	knew	kept	يرمي thro	threw	thought
يعطي give	learnt	known	يفهم understand	understood	thrown
يذهب go	left	learnt	يستيقظ wake up	woke up	understood
ينمو grow	lent	left	يلبس we	wore	woken up
يملك h	let	lent	يربح v	won	worn
يسمع he		let	يكتب write	wrote	won
يخفي hide					written
يختبئ					
يضرب					
يحمل hold					
يؤذي h					
يحتفظ keep					
يعرف know					
يتعلم learn					
يفادر leave					
يفرض lend					
يدع let					