



Ordinal Numbers الأعداد الترتيبية

عندما تريد أن تقول أنا الأول فأنت تقول: I'm first ولا يصح أن تقول I'm one

l'm first أنا الأول	= 1 st			
أنا الثاني I'm second	= 2 nd			
أنا الثالث l'm third	= 3 rd			
أنا الرابع l'm fourth	= 4 th			
أنا الخامس l'm fifth	= 5 th			
أنا السادس I'm sixth	= 6 th			
أنا السابع I'm seventh	= 7 th			
l'm eighth أنا الثامن	= 8 th			
أنا التاسع l'm ninth	= 9 th			
أنا العاشر I'm tenth	= 10 th			
أنا الحادي عشر I'm eleventh	= 11 th			
أنا الثاني عشر I'm twelfth	= 12 th			
أنا الثالث عشر I'm thirteenth	= 13 th			
l'm fourteenth أنا الرابع عشر = 14 th				
l'm fifteenth أنا الخامس عشر = 15 th				
l'm sixteenth أنا السادس عشر = 16th				
17 th السابع عشر 17 th				
l'm eighteenth أنا الثامن عشر = 18th				
l'm nineteenth أنا التاسع عشر 19th				
أنا العشرون l'm twentieth	= 20 th			

لاحظ أن الأول ينتهي بحرفي st ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 1st
وأن الثاني ينتهي بحرفي nd ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 2nd
والثالث ينتهي بحرفي rd ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 3rd
والرابع حتى العشرون ينتهي بحرفي th
ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 4th

Ordinal Numbers		
Match up the numbers on the left to the words on the right.		
4th	fifth	
1st	seventh	
1 9th	sixth	
7th	first	
2nd	fourth	
6th	ninth	
3rd	second	
10th	eighth	
8th	third	
5th	tenth	

How many How long How old How much How often How tall How long How wide How deep

How heavy

How hot

How cold How wide

How fast

Grammar

في البداية لابد أن تعرف أنه يوجد الكثير من كلمة ?... How

ولكننا سنركز على اثنين فقط



عد جمع + How many کم عدد

How many students are there in the classroom?

How many classes do you have on Monday?

كم المدة + How long

How long is the English Lesson?

لاحظ يأتي بعدها فعل مساعد

How long does it take?

Superlative

small → the smallest cute → the cutest happy → the happiest big → the biggest good → the best ...

التفضيل : <u>Superlative</u> the صفة صغيرة <u>est</u>

صفة كبيرة the <u>most</u>

Ali is <mark>the tallest</mark> boy.

Superlative: Ahmed is the fastest boy.

Arabic is the most difficult.

Mona is the most beautiful girl.

Science is the most interesting class I have. Plane tickets are the most expensive.

<u>lrregular Forms</u>: الصفات الشاذة <u>good / the best</u> <u>bad / the worst</u>

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

والآن أود أن أذكرك بما سبق دراسته في زمن الماضي البسيط والذي يعبر عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي

ومن كلماته التي تدل عليه: yesterday – last – ago

وهو يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل مع إضافة ed في نهاية الفعل مثل:

open → opened treat → treated relax → relaxed stay → stayed enjoy → enjoyed...

love \rightarrow loved like \rightarrow liked close \rightarrow closed arrive \rightarrow arrived complete \rightarrow completed

try → tried carry → carried hurry → hurried study → studied ...

 $\mathsf{stop} \to \mathsf{stopped}$ $\mathsf{clap} \to \mathsf{clapped}$ $\mathsf{drop} \to \mathsf{dropped}$ $\mathsf{skip} \to \mathsf{skipped}$

أفعال غير معتادة (شاذة) Irregular verbs

make > made يذهب go > went يكتب write > wrote يذهب يدهب go > went يأخذ take > took يذهب يذهب do > did يذهب have > had يأخذ come > came يدهب abuy > bought يفعل think > thought يجرى leave > left

eat > ate یاکل find > found یجد eat > ate یکونوا is > was یکونوا set > get > got یکونوا get > got یکونوا

* يدل على فعل تم وانتهي في الماضي.

* علاماته: <mark>* علاماته</mark>: <mark>* علاماته</mark>

He played football yesterday. Last year, I visited my friend in London.

* نفیه: باستخدام .didn't + inf

She didn't cook lunch. We didn't help our Dad.

* سواله: باستخدام .Did + inf

He played tennis. # He didn't play tennis. Yes, he did.

Did he play tennis? No, he didn't.

https://t.me/abokhaledamer

grammar زمن المضارع البسيط Simple Present Tense التصريف الأول للفعل (يعنى الفعل في شكله الأساسي أو الفعل في المصدر) eat / drink / play / study / go eat<mark>s</mark>/drink<mark>s</mark>/plavs/studies/goes مع الضمائر (هو - هي - غير عاقل) مع الضمائر (أنا - نحن - هم - انتم) He We She You lt They المقرد Plavs / goes Play / go استخدامه الجمع يستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق facts or feelings او عادات يومية regular routine تحدث بشكل روتيني. (<mark>روتين</mark>) Example: We work hard everyday (حقيقة) Example: The sun **rises** everyday نضيف حرف للفعل s (عادة) Example: He **goes** to school. الفعل في Do تكملة الحملة الفاعل Does المصدر السوال (أي اسم جمع+l/we/you/they) (أي اسم مفرد+he/she/it) (أي اسم مفرد+be/she/it) **Example:** Do You Like Pizza? Example: Does she like pizza?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Yes, she does

No, she doesn't.

نلاحظ هنا أن الفعل (Like) جاء في المصدر لأن جاء قبله Do أو Does

الفعل في المصدر + don't, doesn't

Examples: I don't eat apple.

Ali doesn't study hard.

always, never, sometimes, usually, often, rarely, every

علاماته

معومة جديدة أول مرة تذكر في المناهج بخصوص المضارع البسيط

action بمعنى حدث وهي أي فعل في اللغة الانجليزية مثل: write, walk, talk, buy, go, do state بمعنى حالة وهي أيفعل يعبر عن المشاعر مثل: يا like, love, want, need, have, know لاحظ أن أفعال الحالة لا يمكن إضافة ing لها

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Simple Present & Simple Past خلاصة **Simple Present**

يعبر عن: حقيقة أو عادة روتينية

* يتكون من: التصريف الأول للفعل (s)

We play football every Friday. The sun <u>rises</u> in the morning.

always, usually, often, sometimes :علاماته* never, every...

المصدر + doesn't / doesn't

السؤال نستخدم: مصدر + Do / Does

* They play football on Friday.

They don't play football on Friday. Do they play football on Friday? Yes, they do. No, they don't.

* She watches TV at home.

She doesn't watch TV at home.

Does she watch TV at home?

Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

Simple Past

* يعبر عن: حدث انتهى في الماضي

* يتكون من: التصريف الثاني للفعل ومعظمه آخره ed We watched TV at home.

He went to school. With his brother.

yesterday, last, ago, in the past علاماته:

المصدر + didn't

* النفى نستخدم

<u>المصدر + did</u>

* <mark>السؤال</mark> نستخدم

* They helped mom yesterday.

They didn't help mom yesterday. Did they help mom yesterday?

Yes, they did.

No, they didn't.

* He won the match.

He didn't win the match. Did he win the match?

Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

والآن وبعد إتقانك التام للماضي البسيط والمضارع البسيط ننتقل لمراجعة المضارع المستمر Present Progressive

am, is, are + ing * يتكون من:

I am, He is, She is, It is, We are, You are, They are I'm , He's , She's , It's , We're , You're , They're

help > helping clean> ----come→ coming write→ ----stop > stopping

get→ ----- swim→ -----

 $close \rightarrow ----- ride \rightarrow ----- drive \rightarrow ----$

go > ----- sleep> ----open>----

 $cut{\longrightarrow} -----$

travel→ -----

begin→ -----

run → ------

win→ -----

* علاماته: يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية: ...now, look , listen , at the moment , at the present, today, this week

- My parents are coming to stay with me this weekend. - She is going to the cinema at this moment.

* استخداماته:

1) يعبر عن حدث يحدث الأن:.She is listening to the radio now. They are playing football at this moment

are not = aren't - am not) (is not = isn't -

* نفیه: نستخدم not

* سؤاله: نستخدم طريقه المقص.

معلومة جديدة أول مرة تذكر في المناهج بخصوص الأفعال:

action بمعنى حدث وهي أي فعل في اللغة الانجليزية مثل: write, walk, talk, buy, go, do state بمعنى حالة وهي أيفعل يعبر عن المشاعر مثل: ____ state المشاعر مثل: ____ like, love, want, need, have, know لاحظ أن أفعال الحالة لا يمكن إضافة ing لها

أفعال في المصدر

be - buy - call - dance - do draw - eat - find - go - look make – play – sing – write



المستقيل Future

نستخدم will للتعبير عن شيء نعتقد أنه سيحدث في المستقبل ولكن غير متأكدين.

Future actions

مصدر + will / won't

الكلمات الدالة عليه

tomorrow, next, soon, in the future...

He will eat fish. >> He won't eat fish.

Yes, he will. Will he eat fish? No, he won't.

They will sleep. >> They won't sleep.

برYes, they will. Will they sleep? No, they won't.

لاحظ نستخدم will في الاحتمال عند وجود: I think, maybe, probably

Future

مصدر + be going to سوف

الكلمات الدالة عليه

tomorrow, next, soon, in the future...

am='m

He is = He's

I am = I'm

She is = She's

It is = It's

We are = We're You are = You're

They are = They're

be going to نستخدم

للتعبير عن خطط في المستقبل

He is going to eat fish.

→He isn't going to eat fish. Is he going to eat fish?

Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

They are going to sleep.

→They aren't going to sleep.

▶ Are they going to sleep?

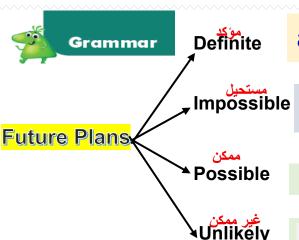
Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

I am going to help mom.

→ I am not going to help mom.

Are you going to help mom?

→Yes, I am. No, I am not.



مصدر + am/is/are going to

He is going to play football.

sure

think

am not/isn't/aren't going to +مصدر

He isn't going to play football.

سمدر + mav not +

He may play football.

صدر + might not

He may play football.

Tag Question

Sentence	Tag Question	مثبت حمنفي
is —	→isn't	'
are 🕳	→aren't	- السؤال المزيل يأتي في الآخر
was 💳	→wasn't	ليعبر عن التوكيد وهو بمعنى:
were —	→weren't	"أليس كذلك؟"
have \leftarrow	haven't	- و هو عبارة عن كلمتين فقط:
has —	→hasn't	فعل مساعد وضمير.
had ←	→hadn't	- في حالة الاثبات يكون منفي

Sente	nce	Tag Question
will		won't
live		don't
play <mark>s</mark>		doesn't
play <mark>ed</mark> /	went	didn't
,re		aren't
've	→	haven't
'11 •		won't
's	\longrightarrow	isn't

Examples:

وفي حالة النفي يكون مثبت

- 1. He isn't good, --is he--?
- 27. We work hard, ----don't we----?
- 29. They helped us, ----didn't they----?
- 15. They are nice, ----aren't they-----?
- 28. She eats much, ----doesn't she----?
- 30. You went home, ---didn't you--?

Grammar

can

Expressing

Advice مصدر + should مصدر+ had better

You should help your mom.

You shouldn't eat junk food.

Should I eat breakfast at home?

You had better do your homework. You had better not hit your sisters.

Zero Conditional

قاعدة اف الصفرية تعبر حقيقة وتستخدم في المضارع البسيط

Simple Present, Simple Present

Simple Present if Simple Present

If you want to eat a sweet snack, you add sugar. = If you want to eat a sweet snack, add sugar. If we don't have sugar, you add sugar. = If we don't have sugar, add sugar.

If it doesn't taste great, I stir in more salt. = I stir in more salt if it doesn't taste great.

If the sauce is too thick, we add more water. = We add more water if the sauce is too thick.

First Jerm

GOAL 2.1