Question making

صياغة الســـــــقال لكل المســــتوات

أداة السوال	المعنى	للسوال عن الأشياء والأفعال	دلالات في الجواب
What	ماذا ؟	الأشياء والأفعال	Play - read - watch-
			Favourite book, sport, place, hoppy
When	متى ؟	الزمان	In 1988 – last – in the morning – since – last
			<u>every</u>-yesterday – <u>before</u> – <u>after</u>
Where	أين ؟	المكان	In Homs – to cinema – from Syria – at home
			– <u>near</u> school
Why	لماذا ؟	السبب	Because – inorder to – to – for
Who	من ؟	للاشخاص (الفاعل	With my friend – meet him – invite them
		العاقل)	للسؤال عن الفاعل اول الجملة فقط نستبدل الفاعل بالأداة who
	_		ونكمل الجملة
Which	أي؟	للاختيار -النوع	<u>Big</u> house – <u>nice</u> car – tea <u>or</u> coffee
Whose	لمن؟	الملكية	<u>Ahmad's</u> car - <u>my</u> book – <u>hers</u> , <u>theirs</u> ,
What time	مالوقت؟ماالساعة ؟	الوقت – الساعة	At 2 <u>o'clock</u> – at <u>half past ont</u> – 12:00 <u>p.m</u>
What colour		اللون	<u>Green</u> eyes – <u>red</u> car – <u>blue</u> pen
How	كيف ؟	الحال - الصفات	<u>Fine</u> weather - <u>rainy</u> - <u>exciting</u> holiday -
		الوسيلة	<u>by</u> car
How much	كم ــ الوزن و الكمية	الكمية الغير معدودة	Cost too much – kilo – cheap – expensive –
	و السعر ؟ كم عدد ؟	V /A	<u>a lot of</u>
How many		العدد	<u>Five</u> men – <u>one</u> book – <u>twenty</u> students
How old	کم عمر ؟	العمر	5years <u>old</u> – <u>age</u> – I'm <u>ten</u>
How often	كم مرة ؟	التكرار ؟	Once – twice – five times – sometimes –
	/ A		<u>every</u> , day , week ,
How long	كم المدى ؟	الفترة الزمنية	For a week – since 2002 -
How far	كم المسافة البعد ؟	المسافة – البعد	500 <u>.km</u> – too <u>far</u> – <u>near</u>
How high?	كم ارتفاع ؟	للارتفاع	Everest mountain is 8,848 k.m <u>high</u>
			- 1(6, 1) 7±1, - m(1,1-2)

خطوات صياغة السؤال: أولا: نضع كلمة السؤال (WH)

تاتياً: نكتب الفعل المساعد الموجود حسب الزمن is ,are , have , can , will أما اذا كان الفعل ٧١ نا s ,are , have , can , will واذا كان ٧2 نستخدم does واذا كان ٧2 نستخدم الم

ثالثا: نكتب الفاعل

رِابِعا: الفعل الرئيسي ومن ثم تتمة الجملة ...إذ لم يكن السؤال عليها

الضمائر التي تحول عند صياغة السؤال:

I was = were you

I am = are you

أما إذا كان الجواب يبدأ بـ wes, No عندها لا نحتاج كلمة سؤال فقط - فعل مساعد فاعل وتتمة؟ Yes, he is tired. Is he tired?

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0991257151-0958729360

Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers.

A :?	A :?
B : My name is Hamza.	B: The Geneva Convention is a set of
A :?	international laws.
B : I was born in Damascus.	A :?
A: Where did you live before that?	B : The first treaty was written in 1864.
B:	A :?
A :?	B: The agreement is important because
B : Yes, I enjoyed living there.	during war a country might need help.
?	A:Who does The Geneva Convention help?
	B:
	A:?
A :?	B: I went to Bosra two weeks ago.
B: I got a new job after I had graduated .	A: Where are you staying?
A: ?	B:
B: I was at the age of twenty four .	A:?
A:?	B: I visited the old theater
B: I have been to Canada .	A:?
	B: I could see enormous and high walls.
A: How long have you been there?	B. I could see enormous and high wails.
B:	
1 4.	Α. 2
A:?	A:?
A:? B. Many tourists come to Syria every year .	B : I've worked in accompany for a year
A:? B. Many tourists come to Syria every year . A:?	B: I've worked in accompany for a year A:?
A:? B. Many tourists come to Syria every year . A:? B: They come from far and wide .	B: I've worked in accompany for a year A:? B: I started working with my uncle .
A:? B. Many tourists come to Syria every year . A:?	B: I've worked in accompany for a year A:? B: I started working with my uncle . A:?
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A:? B. Many tourists come to Syria every year . A:? B: They come from far and wide . A:? B: They visit the old cities.	B: I've worked in accompany for a year ? A:? B: I started working with my uncle . A:? B: I've gone there by my car. A: What time do you start working?
A:? B. Many tourists come to Syria every year . A:? B: They come from far and wide . A:? B: They visit the old cities. A: What do you like most in Syria?	B: I've worked in accompany for a year A:? B: I started working with my uncle . A:? B: I've gone there by my car.
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صياغة السؤال سؤال رئيسى على ورقة الامتحان علما أنه من الأسئلة الهامة جدا لطلاب الشهادات الثانوية والإعدادية وذات التوزيع العالى في الدرجات الإمتحانية بالإضافة الى تشكيل جواب

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هام جدا: سؤال الكلمة المفقودة علما انه سؤال رئيسى على ورقة الامتحان للثالث الثانوي العلمى والأدبى رقم السؤال على ورقة المتحان (١٥ - ١٦ - ١٧ - ١٨ أدبى و ١٤ - ١٥ - ١٦ - للعلمى) الكلمات المفقودة هي كلمات وظيفية (قواعدية) .

have , has , had, can , will, هد تكون أفعال مساعدة *

مثلاً عندما يكون لدينا بعد الفراغ V3 أو been +v0 ing نستخدم have, has, had حسب الزمن الموجود.

already arrived ,we -<u>have</u>-----<u>been</u> studying .he---<u>has</u>----just come :مثلا

am , is , are , was , were , be , been فعل کون فعل کون *

إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم او صفة أو v0+ing

have , has , had <u>been</u> v0+ing :مثلا

*بعد الأفعال المساعدة (Modals) نستخدم be مثل (Modals) بعد الأفعال المساعدة

We <u>are</u> enjoying now , It <u>was</u> very hot yesterday , He <u>is</u> a doctor , while it was raining , there (<u>are</u> , <u>is</u> , <u>was</u> , <u>were</u>)

*قد تكون to المصدرية اذا جاء بعدها vo مثلا : to المصدرية اذا المصدرية اذا عاء بعدها

*قد تكون الكلمة المفقودة أحد أحرف الجر.

مثلا قبل أيام الأسبوع والعطل on وقبل أشهر السنة والأماكن والمواقع in وقبل الساعات نستخدم at وقبل الساعات نستخدم وقبل وسائل النقل by والأفعال الحركية بالإضافة لأحرف الجر الموجودة في الكتابين أيضا مهمة جدا

مع الافعال التركيبية

on Friday , on holiday , in March , in Syria , live in , interested in , travel to , : گُــٰد listen to , at 9 o'clock , by car , with my friend , at home , different from , good at , keen on , look forward to , come up with , fromtoetc.

عرف الجر of بين اسمين مثل of people عرف الجر

Directed by Mohammad Alloubad

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*قد تكون أداة تعريف the قبل صيغ التفضيل المنتهية ب est او قبل اسماء الانهار والمحيطات والخلجان والاختصارات والجهات واجزاء اليوم وغيرها
```

in <u>the</u> morning , in <u>the</u> West , <u>The</u> capital , <u>the</u> city centre , <u>the</u> : مثلا longest , <u>the</u> best , <u>the</u> Ded Sea – <u>The</u> UN , <u>The</u> agreement , <u>The</u> middle , (<u>*the first</u> , <u>second</u> , <u>last</u>) <u>the</u> weekend , <u>the</u> Geneve Convention

*ربما تكون الكلمة المفقودة أداة تنكير (a - an):

An إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد مبدوء بحرف صوتى .

an email - an important part – <u>an</u> h<u>o</u>ur * : مثلا

there is <u>a</u> computer . إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد يبأ بحرف ساكن مثل

*قد تكون الكلمة المفقودة احد الوات الربط (linking words) مثل and , but , so ,or أو مثل because , although

They are known for their speed and agility.

They emigrated **because** they had got starvation .

Both<u>and</u> , either<u>or</u> , neither<u>nor</u>

*قد تكون أحد ضمائر الوصل Who , which , that

The Eden project, which was opened in 2000

*قد تكون أحد الضمائر الشخصية و ضمائر الملكية و ضمائر المفعول به

ضمائر الفاعل (I , we , you , they , he, she . it) والتي يأتي بعدها فعل ز

صفات الملكية (my , his , her , والتي ياتي بعدها اسم

ضمائر الملكية (ours , mine , yours والتي ياتي قبلها اسم

ضمائر المفعول به (...., me, him, them) والتي تاتي بعد الفعل او حرف الجر

Tareq is an oud maker . <u>his</u> father is a teacher .

He took a course at woodwork .

I usually talk to him.

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