

الرائد

في اللغة الانجليزية

مكتف قواعد المستوى الثالث

للأستاذ

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المقارنة Comparative

المقارنة :- وهي ذكر أوجه الشبه/ المقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين وهناك نوعان من الصفات .

1- الصفة القصيرة : وهي التي تتكون من مقطع مثل (short , big , tall , small,) نضيف الى هذه الصفات er وبعدها
than

Short / shorter than Big / bigger than Tall / taller than Small / smaller than
Thin / thinner than easy/ easier than

الصفة التي تنتهي ب y وأردنا اضافة er لها فإننا نحذف y ونضع بدلها i (pretty / prettier)

1- Rana is than waad. (tall)

2- Mohammad is than Ali (small)

1- taller 2- smaller

2 الصفة الطويلة : وهي التي تتكون من مقطعين فاكتر مثل (beautiful , interesting) نضيف قبلها less /more وبعدها .than

Beautiful more beautiful than Interesting more interesting than

* Do you think Geography is more interesting than History, or less interesting?

1- Waad is than Rama. (beautiful)

2- snakes are than dogs. (frightening)

1- more beautiful 2- more frightening

وتستخدم أيضا المقارنة لذكر المساواة بين شيئين أو شخصين باستخدام as as

1- I can't run as as you.(fast)

2- Ali is as as Fadi . (rich)

1- fast 2- rich

* نستخدم as many و as much لمقارنة الأرقام والكميات.

as many تتبع باسم معدود بينما as much تتبع باسم غير معدود

There are not as many people in our class as in yours.

I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.

التفضيل Superlative

وهو أن نفضل واحد على مجموعة وهناك نوعان من الصفات.

1 الصفة القصيرة مثل (short , big , tall , small) نضيف الى هذه الصفات قبلها the وبعدها est

Short / the shortest big / the biggest Tall / the tallest Small/ the smallest

*Sami is theboy in our cla

ss. (small) smallest

2-الصفة الطويلة مثل (beautiful , interesting) نضيف قبلها the most / the least

Beautiful / the most beautiful Interesting/ the most interesting

* Walaa is the girl in our village. (beautiful) most beautiful

* Which subjects are the most popular, and which are the least popular?

الرجاء الرجوع الى الدوسية في طرق التحويل

Derivation الاشتقاق

قبل البدء في اشتقاق الكلمة يجب أولاً النظر الى ما بعد الفراغ (المحددات البعدية)

1- اذا اتى اسم بعد الفراغ نضع صفة بغض النظر عما قبل الفراغ

2- اذا اتى of بعد الفراغ نستخدم اسم بغض النظر عما قبل الفراغ

3- اذا اتى صفة بعد الفراغ نستخدم ظرف بغض النظر عما قبل الفراغ

4- اذا اتى and / or بعد الفراغ نعطف ما بعدها على ما قبلها والعكس

1. Their house is an _____ building. (attraction , attractive , attractively))

2- The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil.

(produce , productive , production)

3. I am _____ sorry for being late. (extreme , extremely , extremeness)

2- Entrepreneurship is _____ important among young people.

(particular , particularly , particularity)

Answers: 1- attractive 2- production 3- extremely 4- particularly

4- اذا اتى فعل بعد الفراغ نستخدم اسم ما لم يأتي أحد المحددات القبلية للفعل والظرف كما في الجدول التالي:

to اسم كفاعل ضمير فاعل (I,we,they,he.....) افعال المودلز (will, must,can....) don't,doesn't , didn't do,does,did really, always,usually...	فعل لا يوجد محددات بعديّة بعد الفراغ	to اسم كفاعل ضمير فاعل (I,we,they,he.....) افعال المودلز (will, must,can,should....) don't,doesn't , didn't do,does,did	+ ظرف + V1
		have,has,had	+ ظرف + V3
		is,are,am,was were,be	+ ظرف + V3/Ving

إذا لم يأتي أحد المحددات القبلية السابقة قبل الفراغ وأتى فعل بعد الفراغ فنستخدم اسم

1. The school my parents had chosen my _____ was one of the best schools in my city.

(educate , education , educational , educationally)

2. _____ have been set up to guide young people through the process of business creation.

(organise , organised , organisation , organisations)

Answer: 1- education 2- organisations

Verb derivation اشتقاق الفعل

(ise, ize , ve , ide, ate , en)

تم شرح الفعل في البداية بالاضافة الى :

- يستخدم بعد (let's , had better , would rather)

- يستخدم بعد الأفعال التالية إذا تبعت بمفعول به (help , make , let)

1. I don't _____ to get a job. (expectancy , expect , expectant)

2. Thank you for your help, I really _____ it.

(appreciate , appreciation , appreciative)

3. When do you _____ to receive your test results?

(expectantly , expectancy , expect)

4. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will**..... (success , succeed , successful)
5. Congratulations! Not many **people**such high marks.
(achievement , achieved , achievable)

Answers: 1- expect 2- appreciate 3- expect 4- succeed 5- achieve

اشتقاق الظرف Adverb derivation

نضيف للصفة ly لتصبح ظرفا

تم شرح الظرف في البداية بالاضافة الى :

- اذا اتى فراغ في بداية الجملة وبعده فاصلة, او فراغ بين فاصلتين

ظرف ,
ظرف .
ظرف ,
في بداية الجملة

1. _____, the whole process is done by hand. (traditional , tradition , traditionally)
2. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then , _____ , generate jobs for others. (ideal)

Answers: 1- traditionally 2- ideally

اشتقاق الاسم Noun derivation

(ion/ ment/ er/ or/ ing/ ence/ance/ ess/ ism/ ture/ tude/ dom/ age/ ship/ry /gy / ity/ ist/ ency/ancy/is /ice /ic /ian /)

المحددات القبلية للاسم

my	no	in	صفة	+ اسم لا يوجد محددات بعديّة بعد الفراغ
his	much	at	فعل	
her	little	with	of	
its	few	for	's	
your	any	by	الملكية	
our	many	from	one	
their	another	without	two	
this	other	on	a	
that	some	into	an	
these	only	through	the	
those	all	under		
	enough	between		
	lot	after		
		before		

لكن إذا أتى بعد الفراغ اسم نستخدم صفة ولا ننظر إلى ما قبل الفراغ

my
in + _____ + اسم
the

نضع في الفراغ صفة

1. My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather.
(inherit , inheritance , inheritable)
2. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever?
(invent , invention , inventively)
3. I will be going to university to continue my _____.
(educate , education , educationally)
4. It was a strong _____ that what they were doing would be successful.
(believe , belief , believable)

5. one of the most important things that we give children is a **good**
(educate , education , educationally)
6. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.
(organise , organised , organisation)

Answers: 1- inheritance 2- invention 3- education 4- belief 5- education 6- organization

اشتقاق الصفات Adjective derivation

(ble, ful, ive, less, ect, ing, ed, ant, ent, an, al, ary, ory, ous, ic)

المحددات القبلية للصفة

as (be/get) more most	look feel grow get seem become prove taste smell appear soundly absolutely extremely	
so too a bit very well			+ <u>صفة</u>
be is are am was were			لا يوجد محددات بعديّة بعد الفراغ

لكن اذا اتى بعد الفراغ صفة نستخدم
ظرف ولا ننظر الى ما قبل الفراغ

very
is + _____ + صفة
seem

نضع في الفراغ ظرف

ليس من الضروري أن تنتهي الصفات والاسماء والافعال فقط بالمقاطع السابقة ويعتمد التمييز في معرفة معنى الكلمة

الكلمات التالية صفات لا تنتهي بالمقاطع السابقة:

Strong / ضخم / large / كبير / big / قديم / old / آمن / safe / طويل / long / جديد / new / سيئ / bad / جيد / good / قوي / Strong
small / صغير / short / قصير / صحيح / correct / great

1. It would be _____ .
(succeed , success , successful , successfully)
2. Is one side of the brain **more** _____ **than** the other?
(dominance , dominant , dominate)

Answers: 1- successful 2- dominant

قد يتبع الاسم اسما آخر (في الاسماء المركبة) وفي هذه الحالة لا نطبق قواعد الاشتقاق

- قد يتبع الصفة بصفة اخرى
- يأتي بعد الفعل الرئيسي اما اسما او ظرفا ويعتمد على المعنى (ما لم ياتي محددات بعديّة)

- 1- Organizations have been set up to guide young people through the process of business
_____. (create , creative , creation)
- 2- They had all used different treatments such as _____ Radiotherapy.
(surgeon , surgery , surgical)

Answer: 1- creation 2- surgery

Indirect questions

الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

Function : To ask questions in a polite and formal way

نستخدم الأسئلة الغير مباشرة لطرح الأسئلة بطريقة مؤدبة, ورسمية.

نبدأ الأسئلة الغير مباشرة في العبارات التالية:

Could you tell me	هل يمكنك إخباري	Do you know	هل تعرف
Do you mind telling me	هل تمنع إخباري	Could you explain	هل يمكنك التوضيح
I wonder	اتساءل		

يوجد هنالك نوعان من الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد

Yes / No questions

إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد من أفعال be/have/modals , نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد واكمل الجملة:

فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

→ Could you tell me
Do you know + If/ whether + فاعل + الفعل المساعد

Can Khaled drive faster?

→ Could you tell me if Khaled can drive faster?

Have you written a novel?

→ Could you tell me if you have written a novel?

بوجود Do/Does/Did في بداية السؤال يتم حذفه واتباع القاعدة التالية:

Do → v1 Did → v-2 Does → v1 + s ,es

Do + S + V1 ?

→ Could you tell me if + S + V1? نلاحظ حذف do واكمل الجملة

Do they speak English?

Could you tell me if they speak English?

Does she speaks English?

Could you tell me if she speaks English?

Did they speak English?

Could you tell me if they spoke English?

ملاحظة: نستخدم whether إذا اتى في نهاية الجملة or

Does Mohammad go to Irbid weekly or not?

Do you know whether Mohammad goes to Irbid weekly or not?

WH questions

(What, Who, Why, When, Where, How, What time , How much sleep... etc.)

Could you tell me

Do you know

Do you mind telling me

Could you explain

..... الفعل + الفعل المساعد + فاعل + نفس اداة السؤال

- نطبق نفس قاعدة yes/no question السابقة ولكن ننزل نفس اداة السؤال بدل استخدام if

Where has Tom gone? -

Do you know where Tom has gone -

Who is that man?

Do you know who that man is?

What time does the bank open?

Do you know what time the bank opens

Where did you travel last year?

Could you tell me where you travelled last year?

what do you mean?

Could you explain what you mean

Do you mind + v-ing

Do you mind telling me.....

Do you mind helping me

Do you mind giving me

Do you mind suggesting me بدون

Do you mind explaining why.. me بدون

انتبه :- Do you mind تتبع بفعل مضاف إليه ing

والفعل المضاف اليه ing نأخذه من الجملة المراد تحويلها وقد لا نطبق قواعد التحويل السابقة حيث نضيف ing للفعل
help/give/tell/suggest والتي نحصل عليها تلك الافعال من الجمل المراد تحويلها, واذا لم يوجد فعل منهن في الجملة
فنستخدم الفعل telling me

1- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind _____?

2- Please tell me where you found that information.

Do you mind _____?

3- Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind _____?

4- Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind _____?

Answer:

1- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?

2- do you mind telling me where you found that information?

3- Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?

4- Do you mind **telling me** where the post office **is**? ملاحظ قلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد لان where انت في بداية الجملة

ملاحظة: اذا بدأت جملة التحويل بـ I wonder نضع في النهاية . وليس ؟

The impersonal passive المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي

Function : A formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions in a formal way.

المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي هو طريقة رسمية للإبلاغ عن الأفكار والأقوال والمعتقدات والآراء.

نستخدم المجهول الغير شخصي مع أفعال القول التالية: **Say / think/ claim/ believe/assume/prove/know**

Scientists say that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

Scientists said that dolphins were highly intelligent.

→ It was said that dolphins were highly intelligent.

→ Dolphins were said to have been highly intelligent.

Scientists have said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ It has been said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

→ Dolphins have been said to be highly intelligent.

people believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

طريقة التحويل العكسي

من impersonal passive الى Active

الطريقة الأولى: اذا بدأت الجملة بـ it

It is believed that + S + V

→ People / they believe that + S + V

It was believed that + S + V

→ People / they believed that + S + V

نحول فقط **is believed** الى **believe** - و **was believed** الى **believed** واكمال الجملة دون تغيير (وقس على ذلك جميع أفعال التحويل)

1- It is thought that the earth was flat.

→ Scientists _____.

Scientists think that the earth was flat.

الطريقة الثانية: اذا بدأت الجملة بفاعل غير it

S + is believed + to + V1 مجرد

People/They + believe that + S + V1/V1s

نحول **is believed** الى **believe** --- ثم نضع **that** ثم الفاعل الموجود في بداية جملة التحويل ثم حذف **to** , ثم تحويل **V1/V1s** الى **V1/V1s** حسب الفاعل مفردا أم جمع

1- The story is believed to be true

→ They _____.

2- Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in

several different ways.

→ People _____

1- They believe that the story is true.

2-people claim that Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

Unreal past forms for past regrets

أشكال الزمن الماضي الغير واقعي للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي

If only = S + wish

1) We use wish or If only + Past Simple **to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.**

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتعبير عن الندم في الحاضر والذي يكون مستحيلا أو من غير المحتمل حدوثه

2) We use wish or If only + Past Perfect **to express regrets about the past.** We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي. أو نستخدمها لتنعكس على أفعال ماضية عندما نحاول أن نحسن عملنا أو سلوكنا.

طريقة التحويل باستخدام wish / if only

- المضارع البسيط المثبت يحول الى ماضي بسيط منفي ؟ والمضارع البسيط المنفي يحول الى ماضي بسيط مثبت
- الماضي البسيط المثبت يحول الى ماضي تام منفي والماضي البسيط المنفي يحول الى ماضي تام مثبت-
- المثبت ننفية والمنفي نثبتة. أو يبقى الجملة مثبتة ولكن نقوم بعكس الصفة
- قد تبدأ الجملة ببعض العبارات مثل (I am sorry, I regret , it is a pity) فعند التحويل يتم حذفهن

V1 / V1s	→	didn't + V1	→	had + V3
don't/doesn't + V1	→	V2	→	hadn't + V3
is / are / am	→	weren't	→	had been
isn't / aren't / amn't	→	were	→	hadn't been
		have, has + V3	→	hadn't + V3
		should have been	→	had been
		should be	→	were
		regret + Ving	→	hadn't + V3
very good/ very well	→	better / old enough	→	older

- Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts.

→ I wish newspaper and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.

- I regret I bought an old car.

→ I wish I hadn't bought an old car.

- I regret I didn't help my neighbours.

→ If only I had helped my neighbours.

- should have been → had been

1- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. 2016 (W)

Nader wishes

1- he had been more careful with his essay

S + regret + Ving

→ S + wish + S + hadn't + V3

→ S + wish + S + had + V3 عكس الصفة

- I regret going to bed **late** lastnight.

→ I wish I had gone **earlier**. نلاحظ عكس الصفة

→ I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night.

have / has + V3

hadn't + V3

- I regret I have slept late.

→ I wish I hadn't slept late.

→ if only I had slept earlier.

<i>is</i>	<i>tired</i> متعب	S + wish + S + (past perfect) ↓ had+V3
<i>are</i>	<i>difficult</i> صعب	
<i>am</i>	<i>late</i> متأخر	
<i>feel</i>	<i>hungry</i> جيعان	
<i>regret</i>	<i>ill</i> مريض	
	<i>cold</i>	
	<i>hot</i>	
	<i>sick</i>	

1 - We're late. If only _____ the earlier bus. (**catch**)

2- I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets! (**not eat**)

Answer: 1- had caught 2- hadn't eaten

تصحيح الفعل

إذا كان الفعل المتواجد بين قوسين مثبت يبقى مثبت وإذا كان منفي يبقى منفي.

المضارع البسيط يحول إلى ماضي بسيط والماضي البسيط إلى ماضي تام.

1. Ali **did** not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder **last year**. (**study**)

2- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he _____ so fast.

(**not/run**)

Conditionals

مراجعة للازمة قبل البدء بالدرس

present simple المضارع البسيط : S + V1 , V1s / don't , doesn't + V1 / (be) is, are , am

past simple الماضي البسيط : S + V2 / didn't + V1 / (be) was , were

past perfect التام الماضي : S + had + V3 / (be) had been

1- The Zero conditional الشرط الصفري

If + S + present simple, S + present simple.

* We use the zero conditional to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

نستخدم الشرط الصفري لوصف شيء يحدث دائما (نتيجة حتمية) بعد عمل أو حدث مؤكد .
نستخدم هذه القاعدة مع ظروف التكرار والحقائق العلمية والاستخدامات الأخرى للمضارع البسيط

If plants **don't get** enough sunlight, they **die**.

Water **turns** to ice **if** the temperature **falls** below zero.

If I **have** enough time, I **write** to my parents every week.

2- The first conditional الشرط الأول

If + S + simple present, S + will+ v-1

* We use the first conditional to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

نستخدم الشرط الأول لوصف نتيجة مستقبلية لعمل أو حدث مستقبلي مؤكد

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للمستقبل وأحيانا يوجد ظرف دال على المستقبل

يمكن أن نستخدم **provide that** (بشرط أن) **as long as** (طالما) **unless** (ما لم) **even if** (حتى إذا) بنفس استخدام **if** ولكنهن لا تعني نفس الشيء.

provided that

as long as + S + present simple , S + will + V1.....

unless

even if

when

as if

S + will + v1

provided that

as long as

unless

even if

when

as if

+ S + present simple

- If you **get** an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you **will need** to show real enthusiasm for the industry.
- **When** you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.
- **Even if** we leave right now, we still won't catch the train.
- You will stay here **as long as** you keep quiet.

3- The second conditional الشرط الثاني

If + S + simple past, S + would, could + v1

لم يتم شرح قاعدة الجملة الشرطية الثانية الا بدرس وسيتم شرحها لاحقا
(if I were you , I would + V1) Giving advice

If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.

4- The third conditional الشرط الثالث

If + S + past perfect , S + would/could/might + have + V3

We use the third conditional to imagine past situations. These past situations (that) are impossible, and did not happen.

نستخدم الشرط الثالث لتخيل أحداث في الماضي. وتكون هذه الأحداث الماضية مستحيلة ولم تحدث.
if you _____ (not, drive) fast, you wouldn't have made an accident.
I would have arrived on time if I _____ (catch) the yearlier bus.

Answer: 1- hadn't driven 2- had caught

**If + S + past perfect , S + would/could/might + have + V3
(had / hadn't +v3)**

المثبت ينفي والمنفي مثبت

- 1- Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)
If _____.
- 2- I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)
I _____.
- 3- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
I _____.
- 4- I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)
I _____.

Answers:

- 1- If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.
- 2- I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
- 3- I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.
- 4- I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

Giving advice تقديم النصيحة

هناك عدة طرق وعبارات نستخدمها في تقديم النصيحة، منها:

you could + V1

من الممكن لك وأن

if I were you, S + would + V1

لو كنت مكانك

why don't you + V1

لما لا

SB P 74

2 Listen to the radio programme again and complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

استمع إلى البرنامج التلفزيوني مرة أخرى وأكمل الجمل في التعبيرات الموجودة في الصندوق والتي تطلب او تعطي نصيحة.

you could **if I were you** **why don't you**

1. Before you find a full-time job, _____ **consider** doing voluntary work?

2. _____, I'd **find** out about training courses.

3. As you have a Geology degree, _____ **do** a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

Answers

1 why don't you 2 If I were you 3 you could

SB P 74

3 Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice. أكمل الحوار القصير التالي بإعطاء نصيحة.

1. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: _____ **study** English at university?

2. A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: You _____ **do** a Chinese course online.

3. A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: _____, I **would ask** the teacher.

Answers

1 Why don't you 2 could 3 If I were you

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- قبل حل التمرين يجب أن نعرف أن العبارات **should+V1 / would be a good idea to+V1 / ought to+V1** تدل على النصيحة، وإذا يمكننا استبدالها بأحد عبارات تقديم النصيحة

12 Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

اعد كتابة النصيحة، استخدم الكلمات المتواجدة بين قوسين.

1- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)

2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

3- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

4- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

5- You should do a lot of research. (would)

Answers:

1 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times. 2 You could make a list of questions.

3 Why don't you get some work experience? 4 If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

5 I would do a lot of research.