

اللغة الإنكليزية

ملخص في أهم قواعد

سبر المعلومات

للتالث الثانوي الأدبي والعملي

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إعداد المدرّس أشرف بدران

0991212501

مراجعة عامّة

((The structure of the simple sentence))
تركيبية الجملة البسيطة في اللغة الإنكليزية

- ❖ لدينا ثلاثة أنواع رئيسيّة للجملة في اللغة الإنكليزية:
- 1- الجملة البسيطة (simple sentence)
- 2- الجملة المركبة (compound sentence)
- 3- الجملة المعقدة (complex sentence)

في هذه المرحلة سنتكلم عن الجملة البسيطة ومكوناتها

- ❖ الجملة البسيطة هي الجملة التي تتكوّن من فعل واحد. ولها عدّة عناصر وهي:

1.) Subject: "S." الفاعل

	•	الفاعل عدّة أشكال وهي:
a. Noun	الاسم	chair - table ... etc.
b. Pronoun	الضمير	he - she - it ... etc.
c. Proper Name	اسم العلم	Sami - Rami ... etc.

2.) Verb: "V." الفعل

	•	هناك خمسة أشكال للفعل:
a. Infinitive	المصدر	to watch - to go
b. Present (V.1)	الحاضر	watch - go
c. Present Participle	اسم الفاعل	watching - going
d. Past (V.2)	الماضي	watched - went
e. Past Participle (V.3)	اسم المفعول	watched - gone

ملاحظة: التصريف الثاني و الثالث من الفعل النظامي يكون بإضافة (-ed)

3.) The rest of the sentence: "R." تتمة الجملة

يمكننا القول أنّ الجملة البسيطة تتكوّن من

S. + V. + R.

((Auxiliary Verbs))
(aux.)

الأفعال المساعدة

- 1. لدينا نوعان من الأفعال المساعدة في اللغة الإنكليزية:

((A)) - Basic Auxiliary Verbs:

الأفعال المساعدة الرئيسيّة

- 2. يصحّ أن تأتي أفعالاً رئيسيّة.
- 3. تأخذ تصارييف الفعل كلّه.
- 1. **To Be:** be - am - is - are - was - were - been
- 2. **To Do:** do - does - did - done
- 3. **To Have:** have - has - had

((B)) - Modal Auxiliary Verbs:

الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (الثانويّة)

- 1. لا يصحّ أن تأتي أفعالاً رئيسيّة.
- 2. لا تأخذ تصارييف الفعل كلّه.
- 3. الفعل بعدها يكون بصيغة التصريف الأوّل أي لا يأخذ الفعل (-s).
- can / could / be able to / managed to
- may / might
- will / would / be going to / shall / should
- have to / has to / had to / must / should / ought to / had better

❖ ملاحظات هامّة جدّاً:

- 1. الفعل بعد الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة يكون بتصريفه الأوّل/المصدر.
- 2. الفعل بعد فعل (to do) يكون بتصريفه الأوّل/المصدر.
- 3. الفعل بعد (to be) يكون مضافاً له (-ing).
- 4. الفعل بعد (to have) يكون بالتصريف الثالث.

❖ Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1- She is (read) a sad story.
- 2- They were (have) dinner.
- 3- Did you (finish)?
- 4- Do you (finish)?
- 5- Does she (watch) TV every day?
- 6- Have they (visit) him?
- 7- Rami has (buy) a big house .
- 8- What did you (do) last week?

Verbs Tb be

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle
to be	am is are	being`	was were	been

Pronoun	Present	Past
He	is - 's isn't - is not	was
She		wasn't
It		wan not
We	are aren't	were
You		weren't
They	are not am - 'm am not	were not
I		was wasn't wan not

Verb to have

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle
to have	have has	having ,	had	had

Pronoun	Present	Past
He	has - 's has not hasn't	had - 'd had not hadn't
She		
It		
We	have - 've have not haven't	
You		
They		
I		

Verb to Do

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle
to do	do does	doing`	did	done

Pronoun	Present	Past
He	does doesn't does not	did didn't did not
She		
It		
We	do don't do not	
You		
They		
I		

== Exercise ==

❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- He (**am** - **is** - **are**) a doctor.
- 2- We (**am** - **is** - **are**) students.
- 3- Ali (**am** - **is** - **are**) not an engineer.
- 4- (**Am** - **Is** - **Are**) Ali and Huda brothers?
- 5- A cat (**am** - **is** - **are**) an animal.
- 6- Cats (**am** - **is** - **are**) animals.
- 7- My father (**am** - **is** - **are**) a teacher.
- 8- My sisters (**am** - **is** - **are**) all small.
- 9- Doors (**am** - **is** - **are**) usually made of wood.

❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- (**Do** - **Does**) Peter live with his father?
- 2- (**Do** - **Does**) you learn Spanish?
- 3- (**Do** - **Does**) Ammar and Sami ride their bikes to school?
- 4- (**Do** - **Does**) they play in the garden?
- 5- (**Do** - **Does**) Sandy's hamster live in a cage?
- 6- (**Do** - **Does**) the cats sit on the wall?
- 7- (**Do** - **Does**) we work in front of the computer?
- 8- (**Do** - **Does**) you play the drums?
- 9- (**Do** - **Does**) Rita wear pullovers?
- 10- (**Do** - **Does**) I clean the bathroom?
- 11- My mother likes chocolate, but she (**don't** - **doesn't**) like biscuits.
- 12- What (**do** - **does**) the children wear at your school?

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My dog (**have** - **has**) a long tail.
- 2- They (**have** - **has**) milk in it.
- 3- They (**have** - **has**) the correct answer.
- 4- I never (**have** - **has**) a clean room.
- 5- The flag of Syria (**have** - **has**) two stars.
- 5- The house (**have** - **has**) a lot of furniture.
- 6- The water (**have** - **has**) a bad taste.
- 7- The teacher (**have** - **has**) a yellow shirt.
- 8- My brother (**have** - **has**) a great job.
- 9- Does he (**have** - **has**) a dog?
- 10- They don't (**have** - **has**) a lot of money.
- 11- We can (**swim** - **swimming**).
- 12- They were (**sleep** - **sleeping**).
- 13- I was (**drink** - **drinking**) coffee.
- 14- Will you (**visit** - **visited**) me?

Read , Think & Answer

((Negation)) النفي

▪ **النفي:** هو تحويل الجملة المثبتة الغير منفيّة (**affirmative**) إلى جملة منفيّة غير مثبتة (**negative**).

▪ **للنفي طريقتان:**

1- إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد (**aux.**) ، فإننا نضيف (**not**) للفعل المساعد دون تغيير أي شيء في الجملة.

2- إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد (**aux.**) ، فإننا نضيف فعلاً مساعداً مضافاً (**do - does - did**) ، و نضيف (**not**) للفعل المساعد المضاف ، ونعيد الفعل الرئيسيّ إلى أصله.

ملاحظات هامة جداً

- (1) مع الكلمات (**sometimes - usually - always - often**) ، فإننا نحذف الكلمة نفسها و نضع (**never**) بدلاً منها ظن ولا نحذف ال (**-s**) من الفعل إن وجدت.
- (2) النفي من (**have to → don't have to**) و النفي من (**has to → doesn't have to**) و النفي من (**had to → did not have to**).
- (3) النفي من (**managed to → did not manage to**).
- (4) النفي من (**some**) يكون (**any**).

• **Change the following sentences into the negative form.**

1. I have one brother _____
2. I watched TV. _____
3. You have many pens. _____
4. It has a long tail. _____
5. Ali has much money. _____
6. They bought a big farm. _____
7. She will cut her hair. _____
8. My father bought a new car. _____
9. We have to go now. _____

((Pronouns))

الضمائر

- الضمير بشكل عام هو نوع من أنواع الكلمات، ووظيفته هي النيابة عن الاسم.
- للضمائر عدّة أنواع منها:

Subjective Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Objective Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	Its	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
تأتي قبل الفعل	تأتي بعد الفعل مباشرة وتتبع بحرف جر أو أداة	يأتي بعدها اسم	لا يأتي بعدها اسم وتأتي في آخر الجملة	تستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل في الجزء الأول من الجملة هو نفسه في الجملة الثانية

1- I is playing basketball.

a) Him

b) He

c) His

2- This is book.

a) me

b) my

c) I

3- I told to come soon..

a) them

b) they

c) their

4- Ali said that was having a picnic on Friday.

a) he

b) him

c) his

5- I see in the mirror.

a) he

b) ours

c) myself

6- Fatima said wanted to go skinning that winter.

a) her

b) herself

c) she

7- Have you seen coat?

a) my

b) mine

c) myself

8- Rita solved the problem

a) herself

b) himself

c) mine

((Verb Tenses)) صيغ الفعل (الأزمنة)

- لكي نستطيع فهم أي صيغة فعل أو زمن في اللغة الإنكليزية ، يجب علينا أن ننتبه ونفهم ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية وهي:
 - 1- تركيبة الصيغة (the form of the tense).
 - 2- مفاتيح الحلّ - الدلائل (key words of the tense).
 - 3- استخدامات الصيغة (the usage of the tense).

1) Simple Present: الحاضر (المضارع) البسيط

S. + V.1 + R.

▪ مفاتيح الحلّ: Keywords

1- ظروف التكرار (Adverbs of Frequency):

- هي الظروف التي تأتي قبل الفعل.

always - often - usually - sometimes
rarely - seldom generally - normally

E.g.: They usually go shopping. ✓
They go usually shopping. ✗

2- ظروف الوقت (Time Adverbs)

هي الظروف التي تأتي في بداية أو نهاية الجملة و لا يجوز أن تأتي في منتصفها.

Every + Time

E.g.: We go to school every day. ✓
Every day, we go to school. ✓
We go every day to school. ✗

▪ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط مع:

1- الأعمال الاعتيادية (المتكررة او الروتينية):

Habitual Actions & Daily routine

E.g.: Sami and Rami visit their grandparents every week.

2- الحقائق العلمية والعامّة:

Scientific Facts and General Truths

E.g.: Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen.
The sun rises in the East.

((ملاحظات هامة حول الحاضر البسيط))

1- إذا كان الفاعل (he - she - it) ، فإننا نضيف (-S) للفعل.

2- إذا كان الفاعل (he - she - it) ، وكان الفعل ينتهي ب (Z - SH - S - TCH - O) ، فإننا نضيف (-ES) للفعل.

3- إذا كان الفاعل (he - she - it) ، وكان الفعل ينتهي ب (-Y) ، وقبل ال (-Y) حرف ساكن ، فإننا نحذف ال (-Y) ونضيف (-IES).

daily - weekly - yearly -
monthly - per-week -
per-month - annual

2) Present Continuous: الحاضر المستمرّ

S. + am/is/are + V.1 + ing + R.

مفاتيح الحلّ: Keywords

now - right now - still - at the moment -
at present - today - these/ this+time -
nowadays - Look! - Listen! - Hurry up!

الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر المستمرّ للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي القريب ومازال مستمرّاً حتّى لحظة الكلام دون انقطاع ، ويمكن أن يستمر للمستقبل.

E.g.: Look! It is raining again.

((ملاحظات هامة))

- 1- هناك بعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي مع صيغة الاستمرار.
- 2- الأفعال المشار إليها بنجمة يكمن أن تأتي بصيغة الاستمرار لكن يتغيّر معناها من فعل حسيّ إلى فعل حركيّ.

know , believe , want , realise , doubt , need ,
understand , suppose , remember , prefer ,
recognise , think* , forget , mean , love , hate
, fear , mind , like , dislike , envy , care ,
appreciate , possess , have* , own , belong ,
taste* , hear , see* , smell* , feel* , seem , cost
, consist of , look* , owe , exist , contain ,
appear* , weigh* , include .

• ملاحظات حول إضافة الـ (ING)

- 1- الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ (-e) ، فإننا نحذف الـ (-e) ونضيف (-ing) .
- 2- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن (consonant) ، و قبل الحرف الساكن حرف صوتيّ واحد (vowel) ، فإننا نضاعف الحرف الساكن ونضيف (-ing) .

== Exercise ==

❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Water (consists, is consisting , consisted) of Hydrogen and Oxygen.
- 2) Most animals (kill, are killing , killed) only for food.
- 3) The world (be, was, is) round.
- 4) I (study, studied, am studying) for two hours every night.
- 5) My class (are beginning, began, begins) at nine daily.
- 6) He always (is eating, has eaten, eats) a sandwich for lunch.
- 7) I (had, am having, have)only a dollar right now.
- 8) I (play- am playing) volleyball every Saturday.
- 9) Diana (washes, is washing, washed) her hair every other day or so.
- 10) Please, be quiet. I(try, tried, am trying) to concentrate.
- 11) Look! It (began, begins, is beginning)to rain.
- 12) Are you (listen, listening, listened) carefully?
- 13) She (is reading - reads - read) a sad story at the moment.
- 14) Her baby usually (cries - is crying - crys) a lot.

3) Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

S. + V.₂ + R.مفاتيح الحلّ: Keywords

yesterday - ago - last + time

in + date in the past

الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عم عمل حدث و انتهى في الماضي بوقت محدد.

E.g.: We visited our friends last month.

4) Past Continuous: الماضي المستمرّ

S. + were/was + V.₁ + ing + R.مفاتيح الحلّ: Keywords

while when - as

الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الماضي المستمرّ:

1- للتعبير عن عمل كان مستمرّاً في الماضي وانتهى.

E.g.: She was playing volleyball.

2- إذا كان لدينا عمل رئيسيّ وقطعه عمل ثانويّ، فإنّ العمل الرئيسيّ يكون بصيغة الماضي المستمرّ، و العمل الثانويّ بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

E.g.: When I was having dinner, Sami came.

== Exercise ==

❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. He (**moves - moved**) to Canada when he was five.
2. Yesterday, we (**went - go**) to Covent Garden Market.
3. Naser (**rode - was riding**) his bike when he fell off.
4. In 1976, a student in Poland (**writes - wrote**) to his parents.
5. I (**waited - was waiting**) for the bus when it started to rain.
6. I (**came - come**) to the school last year.
7. I (**lied - was lying**) in bed, when I heard a noise downstairs.
8. The last time I heard from her, she (**is working - was working**) in Damascus.
9. While I (**shopped - was shopping**) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit.
10. I was walking away, when suddenly he (**put - was putting**) his hand on my shoulder.
11. He was standing still and I (**thought - was thinking**) he was a statue.
12. I (**saw - was seeing**) every one laughing.
13. I (**felt - was feeling**) so embarrassed.
14. She was standing outside the stadium, when a thief (**sees - saw**) the ticket in her bag.
15. I was thinking about my English homework, when I (**had - was having**) an idea for a story.

5) Present Perfect: الحاضر التام

S. + has / have + V.3 + R.

▪ مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

since - for - ever - never - just - already - yet
- recently - lately - up to now - so far -
many+time - once - twice

▪ الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر التام:

1- للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي بوقت غير محدد.

E.g.: I have visited Dubai recently.

2- للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي وظهرت نتيجته في الحاضر.

E.g.: She has broken her leg, so she can't walk.

((ملاحظات هامة حول الحاضر التام))

مع الفترات الزمنية المحددة.

She has visited her town since April.

Since

مع الفترات الزمنية الغير محددة.

She has visited her town for three weeks.

For

تأتي في نهاية الجملة السلبية أو السؤال.

Have you finished yet?

Yet

No, I haven't finished yet.

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن العمل انتهى منذ فترة زمنية قصيرة.

We have just done our homework.

Just

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن العمل انتهى منذ فترة زمنية طويلة.

We have already done our homework.

Already

تستخدم للسؤال.

Have you ever met her?

Ever

تستخدم مع الجملة المنفية للتعبير عن أن العمل لم يحدث سابقاً أبداً.

I have never met her.

Never

== Exercise ==

❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. Come in ! I (just made - have just made) tea.
2. I (haven't had - didn't have) lunch yet.
3. I (went - have gone) to the dentist last week.
4. I was on my way to school one day, when I (have slipped - slipped) and (fell - have fallen) off the bus.
5. I (was - have been) in hospital about five weeks ago.
6. I (didn't ride - haven't ridden) my new bike yet.
7. I (already packed - have already packed) my suitcase.
8. I (sprained - have sprained) my ankle once, in a basketball match.
9. I (just received - have just received) an e-mail.
10. Fatima (has already eaten - already ate) her lunch.
11. I (have just started - just started) writing properly.
12. (Have you ever hurt - Did you ever hurt) yourself?
13. I (broke - have broken) my leg two years ago.
14. (Have you tidied - Did you tidy) your room as I asked you to yet ?

===== ملاحظة هامة =====

Been : تستخدم مع الحاضر التام أو الماضي التام للتعبير عن أنّ الشخص ذهب أو سافر إلى مكان ما وعاد منه.

Gone : تستخدم مع الحاضر التام أو الماضي التام للتعبير عن أنّ الشخص ذهب أو سافر إلى مكان ما وعاد منه أي أنّه مازال هناك.

6) Present Perfect Continuous:

الحاضر التام المستمر

S. + has / have + been + V.1 + ing + R.

مفاتيح الحل: **Keywords**

All + Time

الاستخدام: **The Usage**

نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر للتعبير عن عمل في الماضي البعيد وما زال مستمراً حتى لحظة الكلام ، ولا بهمنا إذا حدث به انقطاعات سابقة.

E.g.: I have been teaching English since 2002.
She has been writing the letter all morning.

== Exercise ==

❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- I've (**lived - live**) here for fourteen years.
- 2- I've done gymnastics since I (**am - was**) a child.
- 3- I (**do - have done**) gymnastics since 1989 .
- 4- Why are you crying ? I've just (**been watching - watched**) a sad film.
- 5- I've (**been looking - looked**) after my neighbour's son all afternoon.
- 6- I've (**known - been knowing**) my best friend all my life.
- 7- My mother has (**taught - been teaching**) me to play the piano, but I can't play very well yet.
- 8- I've already (**tidied - been tidying**) my room.
- 9- I haven't (**visited - been visiting**) Europe yet.
- 10- Hurry up ! You've (**talked - been talking**) on the phone for an hour !

11- Where have you been?

I've (**waited - been waiting**) for you all morning.

12- Lubna ! The post has just (**arrived - been arriving**). Maybe there's a letter for you.

13- Your eyes are red. (**Have you cried - Have you been crying**)?

14- For the past three weeks, (**I've read - I've been reading**) a very sad story.

15- I'm so tired ! I (**have cleaned - have been cleaning**) the house all day.

1- (**Just - already**) يجب أن تأتي مع. (**have/has/had + V.3**)2- (**Just - already**) لا تقبل صيغة

الاستمرار أبداً.

3- (**yet**) تأتي في السؤال أو مع:. (**haven't - hasn't - hadn't + V.3**)4- للتقاطع:

V.2 ↔ was/were + V.ing

5- للترتيب:

V.2 ↔ had + V.3

V.2 ↔ V.2 -6

7) Past Perfect: الماضي التام

S. + had + V.3 + R.

مفاتيح الحل: keywords

before – after – as soon as

by the time – by+ past time

الاستخدام: The Usage

يستخدم لترتيب الأحداث في الماضي ، فإذا كان لدينا عملان ، فإنّ العمل الأوّل يكون بصيغة الماضي التام ، و العمل الثاني يكون بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

E.g.: I **felt** better after I **had taken** the medicine.
Rita **sent** the letter after she **had written** it.

== Exercise ==

❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- I (**am – was**) in hospital about five weeks ago.
- 2- I was on my way to school one day, when I (**slipped – slip**).
- 3- I (**have – had**) already cooked the dinner by the time my mother came here.
- 4- When we (**arrive – arrived**) at the theatre, the concert had already started.
- 5- A tourists stopped to ask me for directions. He (**loses – had lost**) his map.
- 6- Hussein had a stomachache. He (**had – has**) eaten too many sweets.
- 7- They (**wasn't – weren't**) home when I rang them. They (**has – had already**) gone out.

9- When we went to the restaurant, we realized that it (**closes – had closed**).

10- Before Carol went to school, she had (**learning – learned**) to speak three languages.

11- When I (**arrive – arrived**) at the restaurant, my friends had left.

12- After the lesson (**is ending – had ended**) , I spoke to the teacher.

13- The train (**have – had**) already left by the time we got to the station.

14- I (**have left – left**) a message because she had gone out.

15- I (**am knowing – knew**) the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.

16- As soon as she (**is finishing – had finished**) her essay , she helped her mother.

17- Ahmad (**eats – ate**) his supper, although he had had a late lunch.

18- When I (**get – got**) to school, I realized I had left my book at home.

19- I (**am reading – had read**) the book before I saw the film.

8) Simple Future: المستقبل البسيط

S. + will/shall + V.1 + R.
S. + be going to + V.1 + R.

مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

next+time - tomorrow - in the future - any date in the future

الاستخدام: The Usage

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن عمل سيحدث في المستقبل.

ملاحظات هامة:

- : تستخدم للتنبؤ (prediction) . نسبة الحدوث (50%) أو القرارات الفورية.
E.g.: It will rain. **Will**
I will drink a glass of water.
- : تستخدم للأعمال الطوعية . (willingness) **Will**
E.g.: I will help you.
- : تستخدم لتقديم العروض و المساعدة. **Shall**
E.g.: Shall I help you ?
- : تستخدم للخطط المعدّة مسبقاً (prior plans) .
نسبة الحدوث (90-100%) **Be going to**
E.g.: It is cloudy and cold. I'm sure it is going to rain.

8) Future Time Clause: عبارة الوقت المستقبلية

بعد (when - while - as soon as - after - before - till - until) يكون الزمن بالحاضر البسيط.

E.g.: When he comes, I will tell him.

when
while
as soon as
after
before
till / until

S. + V.1 → S. + will/shall/be going to + V.1 + R.

===== مفاتيح الأزمنة =====

Simple Present:S + V.₁ + R.

Usually - always - often - sometimes - rarely - generally - seldom - daily - weekly - monthly - every+time

- يستخدم مع الأعمال الروتينية (الاعتيادية).
- يستخدم مع الحقائق العلمية أو العامة .

Simple Past:S. + V.₂ + R.

Yesterday - last+time - time+ago - in+time in the past

- يستخدم للتعبير عن عمل حدث و انتهى في الماضي بوقت محدد.

V.₂ → V.₂Present Perfect:S. + have/has + V.₃ + R.

Since - for - recently - up to now - so far - lately - ever - never - just - yet - already - once - twice - many+time

- يستخدم للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي و انتهى بوقت غير محدد.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي و ظهرت نتيجته في الحاضر.

Present Perfect Continuous:S. + have/has + been + V.₁ + -ing + R.

All + time

- يستخدم للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي البعيد وما زال مستمراً حتى لحظة الكلام و حدث به انقطاعات سابقة .

Simple Future:S. + Will/shall + V.₁ + R.S. + be going to + V.₁ + R.

Tomorrow - next+time - in the future - any date in the future.

- يستخدم للتعبير عن عمل سيحدث في المستقبل.

Present Continuous:S. + am/is/are + V.₁ + -ing + R.

look! - listen! - now - right now - at present - at the moment - still - this+time.

يستخدم للتعبير عم عمل حدث في الماضي القريب وما زال مستمراً حتى وقت الكلام دون انقطاع و يمكن أن يستمر للمستقبل.

Past Continuous:S. + was/were + V.₁ + -ing + R.

When - While - As

- يستخدم: إذا كان لدينا عمل رئيسي و قطعه عمل ثانوي ، فإنّ العمل الرئيسي يكون بالماضي المستمرّ و العمل الثانوي بالماضي القريب.

V.₂ ↔ was/were + V._{ing}Past Perfect:S. + had + V.₃ + R.

After - before - as soon as - by the time - by + date in the past

- يستخدم: إذا كان لدينا عملاً في الماضي ، فإنّ العمل يكون بصيغة الماضي التام و العمل الثاني بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

V.₂ ↔ had + V.₃Past Perfect Continuous:S. + had + been + V.₁ + -ing + R.

Because

- يستخدم مع السبب و النتيجة في الماضي.

When
as soon
after
before
till
until

S. + V.₁ + , → will + V.₁ + R.
shall
be going to

V.₁ ↔ will + V.₁

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I volleyball every day.
a) played b) am playing c) play
- 2- I a sad story at the moment.
a) read b) am reading c) reads
- 3- He a newspaper reporter.
a) is b) is being c) were
- 4- They skiing in winter.
a) always go b) are always going c) have always gone
- 5- She to the school last year.
a) come b) came c) are coming
- 6- In 1976, a student in Poland to his parents.
a) wrote b) write c) has written
- 7- I every one laughing.
a) saw b) was seeing c) seen
- 8- I in the bed when I hear a noise.
a) lied b) was lying c) has lied
- 9- We shopping three days ago.
a) went b) are going c) have gone
- 10- I was having dinner when the phone
a) ring b) rang c) was ringing
- 11- He said he in Damascus with his family.
a) lives b) live c) lived
- 12- I yet.
a) didn't finish b) haven't finished c) finished
- 13- yourself?
a) Have you ever hurt b) Did you ever hurt c) Do you ever hurt
- 14- I my ankle once in a basketball match.
a) sprained b) have sprained c) am spraining
- 15- She has laid the table.
a) already b) yet c) ever
- 16- Sami has been here 2002
a) since b) for c) four
- 17- After the lesson had ended, I to the teacher.
a) speak b) spoke c) spoken
- 18- I sent the letter after I it.
a) had sent b) send c) have sent
- 19- I come from Canada, my parents are Chinese.
a) and b) but c) or
- 20- We always go to Egypt, we love diving.
a) so b) because c) and
- 21- I am going to the library the school.
a) after b) when c) until
- 23- By the time she to hospital, she had become very ill.
a) got b) had got c) get
- 24- 1. Mr. Hamdan , has got a lot of experience, is our doctor.
a) who b) which c) where

- 25- The museum, is very interesting, is in the city centre.
a) who b) which c) where
- 26- My brother, is working in France, has sent me some e-mails.
a) who b) which c) where
- 27- turn the music down a bit?
a) I'll turn b) Shall I c) Would
- 28- I speak German. you?
a) I'll teach b) Shall I teach c) Would
- 29- I'll phone you when I
a) will arrive b) arrived c) arrive
- 30- I indoors until it stops raining.
a) stayed b) will stay c) am staying
- 31- I Europe yet.
a) haven't visited b) haven't been visiting c) am visiting
- 32- I the house all day.
a) am cleaning b) have been cleaning c) cleaned
- 33- I've a message on my mobile.
a) just received b) just been receiving c) receives
- 34- We at about five past six.
a) arrived b) were arriving c) have arrived
- 35- They an hour ago.
a) went out b) were going out c) have gone out
- 36- Yesterday, My brother abroad.
a) travels b) travelled c) have travelled
- 37- My class at nine daily.
a) is beginning b) begins c) has begun
- 38- Kazem Al-Saher launched his new CD after he it.
a) finishes b) will finish c) finished
- 39- The secretary spilt coffee while she it.
a) drink b) was drinking c) drinks
- 40- The secretary spilt coffee while she it.
a) drink b) was drinking c) drinks

- (have/has/had + V.3) يجب أن تأتي مع: -1 (Just - already)
-2 (Just - already) لا تقبل صيغة الاستمرار أبداً.
-3 (yet) تأتي مع: (haven't - hasn't - hadn't + V.3).
-4 للتقاطع: V.2 ↔ was/were + V.ing
-5 للترتيب: V.2 ↔ had + V.3
-6 V.2 ↔ V.2
-6 V.1 ↔ will + V.1
-7 since : مع الفترات الزمنية المحددة.
-8 for : مع الفترات الزمنية غير المحددة.
-9 yet : في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو السؤال.
-10 ever : للسؤال.
-11 never : للنفي.

ضمائر الوصل
Relative Pronouns

منها:	
which	أشياء
who	أشخاص
where	أماكن

((Would - Used to))

- نستخدم (would - used to) للتعبير عن عمل اعتياديّ بالماضي. (*habitual action in the past*)
- **would** → **wouldn't** :النفى يكون:
- **used to** → **didn't use to**
- نستخدم (**used to**) مع الأفعال الجامدة و الحركيّة.
- نستخدم (**would**) مع الأفعال الحركيّة.

❖ ملاحظات هامة:

- 1- الفعل بعد (**would - used to**) يكون بالتصريف الأوّل دون إضافة أيّ شيء.
- 2- عندما توضع (**would - used to**) بين أقواس نختار دائماً (**used to**) ، ولكن عند عدم وجود (**to**) في القوس أو بعد القوس نختار (**would**).

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. I didn't always live in Canada.
a) used to b) would c) use to
2. I live in Syria when I was a child.
a) used to b) would c) use to
3. We have a cinema, or a sports centre, like we do now.
a) used to b) didn't use to c) use to
4. We didn't have a cinema, so in our free time, we play imaginary games.
a) used to b) don't use to c) use to
5. Although we didn't have entertainment, we have a lot of fun.
a) used to b) didn't use to c) use to
6. I to live on a farm in the countryside.
a) used b) didn't use to c) use
7. That used to our favourite game.
a) be b) been c) is
5. There didn't use to be many people. Now, there a lot.
a) are b) were c) was

((could - was/were able to - managed to))

- جميعهم يستخدمون للتعبير عن المقدرة في الماضي *ability in the past*.
- Could** : للتعبير عن مقدرة كانت موجودة في الماضي و الآن لا توجد.
النفي يكون: **couldn't**

E.g.: I could run 20 miles when I was a child.

- Was / Were able to** : للتعبير عن مقدرة أو عمل في زمن محدد في الماضي وتمّ إنجازه.
النفي يكون: **wasn't / weren't able to**

E.g.: I was able to run 20 miles yesterday.

- Managed to** : للتعبير عن عمل تمّ إنجازه في الماضي لكن بصعوبة.
النفي يكون: **didn't manage to**

E.g.: The questions were difficult, but I managed to answer them.

((Must - Should - Have to))

- جميعهم للتعبير عن الإلزام والضرورة (obligation and necessity).
- Should** : تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة (advice) :
النفي يكون: **shouldn't**
- Must** : تستخدم للضرورة (necessity). عندما يريد المتكلم أن يلزم نفسه.
النفي يكون: **mustn't**
- Have to** : تستخدم للإلزام القوي و القوانين (strong obligation).
لها شكلان في الحاضر (**have to - has to**) و في الماضي تصبح (**had to**).
النفي يكون: **don't / doesn't have** - و نفي الماضي: **didn't have to**.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. Didn't you (**manage to - could**) find what you had lost?
2. I looked all over the garden, but I (**could - couldn't**) find it.
3. Because it was dark, I (**could - couldn't**) see anything.
4. One day, some people were discussing the things they weren't (**able to - manage to**) do .
5. When I was young, I was (**manage to - able to**) do exactly the same things that I can do now.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. We are only allowed to wear black shoes to school. We (**have to - should**) wear black shoes to school.
2. It's important for me to remember my aunt's birthday next week. I (**must - mustn't**) remember her birthday.
3. We (**have to - should**) wear a uniform to school.
4. You (**should - have to**) keep your phones at home. It's a strict rule at school.
5. I (**must - have to**) buy a gift for my friend's birthday because he always remembers mine.
6. You look very tired! I think you (**should - have to**) take a break.
7. When you're ill, you (**shouldn't - don't have to**) go to school. It's better to stay home and rest.

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة و الغير معدودة

- الاسماء المعدودة (countable nouns): هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها وتعامل معاملة المفرد و الجمع.
- الاسماء الغير معدودة (uncountable nouns): هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها و تعامل معاملة المفرد فقط.

((ملاحظات هامة جداً))

- 1- مع (**many - a few**) نستخدم اسم جمع معدود.
- 2- مع (**much - a little**) نستخدم مع الاسم الغير معدود.
- 3- نستخدم (**a lot**) مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة في الجمل المثبتة.
- 4- بعد كلمة (**cost - eat**) نستخدم: **much**
- 5- نستخدم (**some**) مع الإثبات.
- 6- نستخدم (**any**) مع النفي والسؤال.
- 7- نستخدم (**more**) قبل الصفة أو بعد (**often**).
- 8- بعد كلمة (**hardly**) نستخدم: (**any**).
- 9- نستخدم (**too**) قبل الصفة في جملة الإثبات وتعني جداً.
- 10- نستخدم (**enough**) بعد الصفة في جملة النفي وتعني بشكلٍ كافٍ.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. There is too (**many - much**) traffic on our roads.
2. There are too (**many - much**) cars and lorries.
3. There aren't (**much - enough**) buses, so people drive their cars everywhere.
4. There aren't (**much - enough**) pedestrian crossings.
5. I'm going to do (**a lot of - many**) relaxation.
6. There isn't (**enough - many**) parking, so cars are parked badly and block the streets.
7. Too (**much - many**) noise is bad for people's health.
8. There aren't (**some - any**) restaurants in this part of the city.
9. There should be (**much - more**) buses and not as many cars.
10. (**More - Much**) trees should be planted.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. I can't drive a car yet. I'm not old (**too - enough**) .
2. I don't like this building. It's (**too - enough**) old-fashioned.
3. I prefer to live in a big city. This town (**is - isn't**) big enough.
4. The pavements are (**too - enough**) narrow.
5. These buildings are (**too - enough**) dark. They are not bright (**too - enough**).
6. The building is (**too - enough**) low. It isn't high (**too - enough**).

Articles (A - An - The) أدوات التنكير و التعريف

❖ أداة التعريف (definite article) THE

وهي تعادل (ال) التعريف باللغة العربية وتستخدم مع الجمع أو المفرد المحدّد.
تستخدم (The) :

- 1- الأشياء الفريدة من نوعها.
- 2- مع أسماء الأنهار – البحار – المحيطات – السلاسل الجبلية – مجموعات الجزر.
- 3- مع الاتجاهات – أسماء المنظّمات – أسماء البلدان المركبة.
- 4- مع "صفة" لتتكلم عن مجموعة من الناس الذين يتصفون بصفة واحدة.
- 5- نستخدم "The" أيضا عندما يذكر شيء في الجملة للمرة الثانية وعندما يذكر للمرة الأولى نستعمل (A/An).

❖ لا نستخدم أداة تنكير أو تعريف (Ø) No Article

لا نستخدم أداة تنكير أو تعريف :

- 1- مع اسم الجمع أو اسم غير معدود لتتكلم عن شيء بشكل عام.
- 2- مع أسماء القارات – البلدان – المدن – الجبال المفردة – البحيرات.
- 3- أمام أسماء المطارات – المحطّات – وأسماء الشوارع.

(A) تستخدم إذا بدأ الاسم بحرف ساكن
(An) إذا بدأ الاسم بحرف صوتي أو صوت
الحرف الصوتي

❖ أداة التنكير (indefinite article) A/AN

تستخدم (A / An)

- 1- مع اسم مفرد غير محدّد.
- 2- عندما نذكر شيء لأول مرة في الجملة.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. I'm going to tell you about (a - an) city called Hama.
2. Hama is in (a - the) west of Syria.
3. Hama is (a - an) city with beautiful old houses.
4. I'm going to tell you about a city called Hama. You can move around (a - the) city on your own feet.
5. You can move around Hama by (Ø , an) car.
6. Today we sailed across (a - the) Bosphorous.
7. We visited (a - the) Princes Islands.
8. I'm in Istanbul. Some islands lie just outside (a - the) city.
9. We visited the Princess Islands. All transport on (a - the) islands is provided by horses.
10. One of (a - the) best places to visit is the Old City.

((Conditional Sentences))

الجمل الشرطيّة

- تستخدم الجمل الشرطيّة للتحدث عن حالات محدّدة و تأثيراتها.
- تتكوّن الجملة الشرطيّة من قسمين:
- 1- جملة الشرط: (if clause - condition)
- 2- جملة جواب الشرط: (main clause - /result , consequence/)
- لدينا نوعان من الجمل الشرطيّة

أولاً : حقيقيّ (REAL)

وله نوعان:

❖ **الزيرو : Zero Conditional**

- وتكون تركيبه جملته: $If + S. + V.1 , \rightarrow S. + V.1 + R.$
- يستخدم مع الحقائق العلميّة و الحقائق العامّة. Scientific facts & General truths
- نسبة حدوثه و تحقق الحدث 100%

E.g.: If we heat water to 100 degrees, it boils

❖ **النوع الأوّل : Type One**

- تكون تركيبه جملته: $If + S. + V.1 , \rightarrow S. + will + V.1 + R.$
- يستخدم هذا النوع من الأشياء ممكنة الحدوث . Possibilities
- نسبة تحقق الحدث بين ال 90 و 100%

E.g.: If Rami finishes his homework , he will visit me.

ثانياً : غير حقيقيّ (UNREAL)

❖ **النوع الثاني: Type Two**

- تكون تركيبه جملته: $If + S. + V.2 , \rightarrow S. + would + V.1 + R.$
- يستخدم هذا النوع مع الأحداث التي يمكن أن تتحقّق في الحاضر أو المستقبل. Present & Future events
- نسبة تحقق الحدث 50%
- نستخدم (WERE) مع جميع الضمائر إذا كان الفعل (TO BE).

E.g.: If I passed my exams , I would be happy.
If I were you, I would travel.

❖ **النوع الثالث: Type Three**

- تكون تركيبه جملته: $If + S. + had + V.3 , \rightarrow S. + would + have + V.3 + R.$
- يستخدم هذا النوع للتعبير عن الندم عن الأشياء التي حدثت في الماضي و نود تغييرها لكننا لا نستطيع لأنّها في الماضي.
- نسبة تحقق الحدث 0%.

E.g.: If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a new house.

Conditional sentences:**Zero Conditional:**

$If + S. + V.1 \leftrightarrow S. + V.1$

First Conditional:

$If + S. + V.1 \leftrightarrow S. + will + V.1$

Second Conditional:

$If + S. + V.2 \leftrightarrow S. + would + V.1$

Third Conditional:

$If + S. + had + V.3 \leftrightarrow S. + would + have + V.3$

- يمكننا استبدال (will) بـ (can - may - have to - has to - shall - must)
- يمكننا استبدال (would) بـ (could - might - had to - should)

❖ **Choose the correct answer.**

- If I wanted to get fit, I exercise.
 - will do
 - would do
 - would have done
- If I speak English, my English improve
 - will
 - would
 - would have
- If we hurry up, we won't get to school on time.
 - don't
 - didn't
 - have done

4. If they down, they would be in the buried city.
 a) fell b) fall c) fallen
5. If I go to London, I know anyone.
 a) won't b) wouldn't c) will have
6. If I know anyone in London, I'll have to speak English.
 a) don't b) didn't c) done
7. He go if he doesn't feel well.
 a) won't b) wouldn't c) will have
8. If my English better, I'll do well at school.
 a) got b) gets c) get
9. If you me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.
 a) tell b) told c) have told

((Question Tag))

السؤال التوكيدي (المذيل / المختصر)

❖ السؤال التوكيدي: هو السؤال الذي يأتي في نهاية الجملة لتأكيد ما فيها أو نفيها.

❖ القاعدة العامة:

- 1- إذا كانت الجملة منفيّة تصبح مثبتة و بالعكس.
 2- إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد ، فإننا نبذل بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل ، وإذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد فإننا نضيف (- don't doesn't - did't) .
 3- إذا كان الفاعل اسماً ، فإننا نستبدله بضمير في السؤال التوكيدي.

((ملاحظات هامة جداً حول السؤال التوكيدي))

- 1- إذا جاء في الجملة (let's) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (Shall we?) .
 2- إذا جاء في الجملة (I am) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (Aren't I ?) .
 3- إذا جاء في الجملة فعل أمر ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (Will you?) .
 4- إذا جاء في الجملة فعل تملك (have - has - had) وتبعه اسم ، فإننا نعتبره فعل أساسي و يتوجب إضافة فعل مساعد .
 5- النفي من:

have to → don't

has to → doesn't

had to → didn't

❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. They didn't do their homework,?
 a) didn't they b) did they c) did we
2. It's a lovely day, it?
 a) is b) isn't c) was
3. You couldn't help me, you?
 a) could b) couldn't c) can't
4. He can't drive yet, he?
 a) could b) couldn't c) can
5. Somebody left the door open, they?
 a) didn't b) don't c) doesn't
6. It takes five hours to get there, ?
 a) doesn't it b) don't it c) do it
7. You can speak English,?
 a) can you b) couldn't you c) can't you

8. We have to wear sports shoes, ?
 a) don't we b) have we c) doesn't we
9. I should say sorry, ?
 a) should I b) shouldn't I c) shall I
- 10- Let's go out,?
 a) shall we b) shall I c) don't we
- 11- I am a student, ?
 a) am not I b) aren't I c) am I
- 12- Stop shouting,?
 a) will you b) would you c) won't you

=====

(((Linking Words - Connecting Ideas)))

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. I'll phone you I arrive.
 a) until b) as soon as c) although
2. I brush my teeth I go to bed.
 a) after b) before c) as soon as
3. I hope I manage to see you you go on holiday.
 a) until b) before c) although
4. a few hours, I got tired of playing video games.
 a) When b) After c) till
5. you see Hind next time, tell her I said hello.
 a) When b) After c) before
6. Do we have to wait July to visit them?
 a) When b) After c) till
7. Promise you'll phone me and tell me you get your results.
 a) as soon as b) until c) because
8. You can wait here it's time to go home.
 a) after b) until c) so
9. I'd never seen her I met her at the conference.
 a) after b) before c) so
10. I saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets.
 a) As soon as b) Until c) But
- 11- I arrived late I didn't wake up early.
 a) so b) because c) then
- 12- I was really tired, I watched football games all evening.
 a) Although b) For c) But
- 13- She needs her glasses she can't read without them.
 a) so b) because c) then
- =====

Adjectives & Adverbs

الصفات و الظروف

■ الظروف التي تدل على الطريقة والأسلوب (الحال)

quick → quickly	يصاغ الظرف adjective بإضافة (ly) للصفة adjective.
possible → possibly	الصفة المنتهية بـ (e) نحذف (e) ونضيف فقط. (y)
happy → happily	الصفة المنتهية بحرف (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذف الحرف (y) ونضيف. (ily)
Fast – hard – early – late.	هناك بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم كحال أو صفات دون أي إضافات.
Friendly → in a friendly way Ugly → in an ugly way	إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (ly) تتكون شبه جملة ظرفية: In + a \ an + صفة + ly + way

ملاحظة هامة

نختار الصفة دائماً عند وجود: (am – are – was – were – very – be – so – really – too)

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Ahmad usually drives _____.
a- careful b- carefully c- more careful
- 2- Ahmad is a _____ driver.
a- careful b- carefully c- more careful
- 3- Noor is _____ than Reem.
a- taller b- tall c- tallest

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Reem held the plate
a) care b) careful c) carefully
- 2) Julia is a person.
a) care b) careful c) carefully
- 3) I ran to the station.
a) quick b) quickly c) quite
- 4) The journey was
a) quick b) quickly c) quite
- 5) You look Didn't you sleep well?
a) tired b) tiredly c) try
- 6) She sang
a) happy b) happily c) happily
- 7) You sound
a) happy b) happily c) happily
- 8) I speak English
a) good b) well c) will
- 9) Her English is
a) good b) well c) will
- 10) Rami drive his car
a) slow b) slowly c) slowly

((Quick Grammar))

- 1- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (-ing) تصف الأشياء.
- 2- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (-ed) تصف الأشخاص.
- 3- Listen : to pay attention to a sound يعني ينصت لشيء ما بتركيز ، أي تعتمد الاستماع أو الإنصات لشيء معين.
- 4- Hear : to receive a sound in your eyes ، أي يسمع شيء بدون تركيز أو مجرد صوت أو ضوءاء تحدث فنسمعه بالأذن دون تعتمد السماع.
- 5- Look at : to pay attention , to try to see what is there . وتعني يدقق النظر إلى شيء ما لكن بانتباه أكثر ، وتعني هذه الكلمة بمعنى يفحص.
- 6- See : when your eyes receive the picture ، وهي قدرة العين الطبيعية على الإبصار.
- 7- Watch : we watch something that moves like picture on TV ، يشاهد أو يراقب و تستخدم مع الأشياء المتحركة.
- 8- Say : عندما نريد أن نتحدث بأن شخصاً ما قال كذا وكذا.
- 9- Tell : تستخدم عندما نريد أن نعطي معلومات لشخصي ما.
- 10- Speak : عندما نتكلم عن اللغات و عن إلقاء المحادثات و عن المحادثة خاصة بين شخصين.
- 11- Talk : تستخدم عندما نريد أن نتكلم فيما بيننا عن مواضيع عامة.
- 12- الفرق بين another / other : كلاهما بمعنى (آخر) لكن (another) تستخدم مع المفرد ، وكلمة (other) مع الجمع.
- 13- بعد (to be - like - prefer - love - hate - start - dislike - begin - enjoy - avoid - support - suggest - explain - finish - forgive - consider - mind - stop - explain - imagine - advice - admit - celebrate) يكون الفعل مضافاً له (-ing)
- 14- (cup of tea - coffee etc.) تعني السائل الموجود. أما (tea , coffeeetc. cup) يعني الوعاء بحد ذاته.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I enjoyed the film. It was really
- a) exciting b) excited c) excite
- 2- The children were always in his lesson.
- a) interested b) interesting c) interest
- 3- I'm of spiders.
- a) terrifying b) terrify c) terrified
- 4- We had a very journey last night.
- a) tiring b) tired c) tire
- 5- Before we went on holiday, we were very
- a) exciting b) excited c) excite
- 6- When I was a child, I was never
- a) bore b) bored c) boring
- 7- Mike told us an story about his dog.
- a) amusement b) amused c) amusing
- 8- The music is so loud I can't to what he's saying.
- a) hear b) listen c) say
- 9- I a great documentary last night.
- a) looked at b) watched c) saw
- 10- Can you me the way to the station, please?
- a) say b) tell c) speak
- 11- She her name was Amira.
- a) said b) spoke c) told
- 12- I'm feeling very thirsty. I'd love
- a) a cup of tea b) a tea cup c) cup
- 13- People use their cars less when the price of petrol is
- a) high b) tall c) low

14- Some experts believe that warming affects our climate.

a) globe

b) global

c) globalisation

15- This serves the customers politely.

a) shop assistance

b) teacher

c) doctor

16- Sportsmen and women who play together are called

a) staff طاقم العمل

b) crew طاقم الطائرة

c) team فريق

Forming Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

صيغتي المقارنة والتفضيل

صيغة المقارنة والتفضيل في اللغة الانجليزية : هو أسلوب يطرأ على الصفات:

❖ أولاً: الصفات التي تتكوّن من مقطع صوتي واحد:

أ- إذا كانت الصفة مؤلفة من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضيف (er) في المقارنة و (est) في التفضيل .

tall

taller thanthe tallest

ب- إذا كانت الصفة منتهية بحرف (e) فإننا نضيف (r) في المقارنة و (st) في التفضيل.

large

larger thanthe largest

ج- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى صفة منتهية بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير.

big

bigger thanthe biggest

د- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى صفة منتهية بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف الحرف (y) ونضيف (ier) أو (iest) .

heavy

heavier thanthe heaviest

❖ أولاً: الصفات التي تتكوّن من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد:

إذا كانت الصفة مؤلفة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضع قبلها ، (more - less) في المقارنة و (the most - the least) في التفضيل.

beautiful

more beautiful thanThe most beautiful

❖ هناك بعض الصفات أو الظروف الشاذة:

الصفة أو الظرف	المقارنة	التفضيل
bad	worse than	the worst
good	better than	the best
well	better than	the best
ill	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many	more than	the most
much	more than	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / furthest
late	later than	the latest
near	nearer than	the nearest
old (العمر)	elder than	the eldest
old (قديم)	older than	the oldest

❖ ملاحظة:

يمكن أن نستعمل الصيغة التالية للتعبير عن صفة مشتركة بين شخصين أو شيئين لهما نفس الصفة.

حالة النفي	حالة الإيجاب
as + (so) + adj. + as	as + adj. + as

E.g.: Sami is as old as my brother

Sara is not as (so) pretty as her sister.

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Our flat is than yours.
a) large b) larger c) largest
- 2- This photo is the in the album
a) worse b) bad c) the worst
- 3- I am than you.
a) healthier b) healthiest c) healthy
- 4- You are person I have ever known.
a) lucky b) the luckiest c) luckier
- 5- The Clifton Suspension Bridge is also the in the world.
a) high b) higher c) highest
- 6- It was the Engineering project in the history of Denmark.
a) expensive b) more expensive c) most expensive
- 7- I am than you.
a) good b) better c) best
- 8- I am the in the class.
a) good b) better c) best

تمارين هامة

- 1) To take a photograph of something in the distance, you need a camera with a
a) telephoto lens b) telescope c) telephone
- 2) To look at something far away, you need a
a) telephoto lens b) telescope c) telephone
- 3) To speak to someone in another place, you need a
a) telephoto lens b) telescope c) telephone
- 4) If you do your job at home and communicate with your office by computer or phone, this is an example of
a) telephoto lens b) teleworking c) teletext
- 5) To read written information on a TV screen, you need to turn on
a) telephoto lens b) teleworking c) teletext
- 6) Horse riders wear a helmet to protect their
a) heads b) hands c) bodies
- 7) My uncle is the of a large international company.
a) manager b) head c) a & b
- 8) Best friends should not with each other.
a) argue b) discuss c) talk
- 9) did you live? I lived in Beirut.
a) When b) Where c) How long
- 10) The people in your family are your
a) spectator b) relatives c) passenger
- 11) If you travel on a plane or a train, you are a
a) spectator b) relatives c) passenger

telephoto lens	عدسة الكاميرا
Telescope	تيلسكوب
Head	رأس - زعيم
Teleworking	مكالمة عمل
spectator	جمهور
relatives	مسافر
passenger	أقارب

مفردات الطبخ

- 1- To something you cook it in a pan in hot oil or fat.
a) bake b) fry c) grill
- 2- Yesterday, I three loaves of bread in the oven.
a) boiled b) steamed c) baked
- 3- You can vegetables by cooking them over boiling water.
a) steam b) boil c) grill

bake	يخبز
boil	يسلق
steam	يبخّر
fry	يقلي
flour	طحين
filling	حشوة
pastry	معجنات
grill	يشوي

- 4- If you want to meat , you must cook it under very hot surface.
 a) grill b) fry c) boil
- 5- To make an egg which is not too soft or too hard, it in water for
 3 -4 minutes.
 a) grill b) fry c) boil
- 6- You need and water to make bread
 a) flower b) flour c) milk
- 7- is food to put inside a sandwich, a cake or a pie.
 a) filling b) pastry c) flour

مفردات المال

- 1- I can't afford to a new CD this week.
 a) spend b) buy c) earn
- 2- I really like your T-shirt. How much did it
 a) save b) spend c) cost
- 3- How much do you a month on clothes?
 a) spend b) buy c) save
- 4- I can't afford to go out. I am up for a new computer game.
 a) earning b) buying c) saving
- 5- It's only a part-time job, but I 50 pounds a week.
 a) earn b) cost c) buy

earn	يكسب
buy	يشترى
spend	يصرف
save	يدّخر
cost	يكلف

أجزاء الحاسوب

- 1- To turn on the computer, press the
 a) screen b) cable c) power-button
- 2- To play a CD or DVD , open the
 a) touchpad b) keyboard c) CD/DVD drive
- 3- Join the mouse and the printer to the computer with
 a) cable b) cursor c) mouse
- 4- Move the cursor on the screen using the mouse or the
 a) printer b) touchpad c) screen
- 5- On a computer there are usually three rows of letters.
 a) keyboard b) mouse c) screen

screen	شاشة
cable	كابل
mouse	فأرة
keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح
touchpad	لوحة اللمس
drive	سوّاقّة / قرص
printer	طابعة
row	صفّ
button	زرّ
cursor	مؤشّر
press	اضغط
power-button	زرّ التشغيل

Make & Do

Do		Make	
The cooking	يقوم بأعمال الطهو	Dinner	يحضر العشاء
The shopping	يتسوق	Phone call	يجري مكالمة
Well/badly	بشكل جيّد / سيء	An arrangement	يتوصل لتسوية – ترتيبات
Homework	وظيفة مدرسيّة	Mess	يسبب فوضى
Research	يجري بحث	Meal	يحضر وجبة (فطور)
Sport	يمارس الرياضة	Noise	يصدر ضجيجاً
Exercise	يعمل تمرين – يتدرب	Gesture	يلمح
A course	يجري دورة	A mistake	يرتكب غلطاً أو خطأً
Sightseeing	يتجول لرؤية المناظر	A suggestion	يقدم اقتراح
The dishes	يعد الأطباق	An effort	يبذل جهداً
Experiment	يجري تجربة	A decision	يتخذ قراراً
Damage	يسبب الضرر	A promise	يقطع وعداً
Hair	الشعر	A living	يكسب عيشه
(his/her..) best	يعمل أفضل ما لديه	Success	يحقق النجاح
A job	يقوم بعمل	(his / her ...etc.) bed	يرتب سريره
Business	عمل	Sure	متأكد
Job	عمل	Money	
The laundry	الغسيل و الكوي	Excuse	عذر
favour	خدمة	Tea-coffee – cake	
Task	مهمة	objection	اعتراض
Activity	نشاط	Profit	ربح
Work	عمل	Plan	خطة
Clean		Sound	صوت

❖ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- What do you do for (**doing - making**) a living
- 2- Have you (**made - done**) your homework yet?
- 3- Mary isn't very sociable. She doesn't (**do - make**) friends easily.
- 4- We're having guests tonight, so please (**do - make**) coffee for them.
- 5- My husband (**does - makes**) business in food stuffs.

The ending – ever

• whoever	أيّ شيء
• whichever	أيّ شيء
• wherever	أيّ مكان
• whenever	أيّ وقت
• whatever	أيّ شيء

1. There are two books on the table. Take you like.
A. whichever **B. whoever** **C. wherever** **D. whenever**
2. you go, you'll find people speak English.
A. Whoever **B. Whichever** **C. Whenever** **D. Wherever**
3. I don't want to talk to him he is.
A. wherever **B. whoever** **C. whichever** **D. whenever**

1	a
2	d
3	b
4	a
5	C

4. I'll cook you want.

A. whatever B. whoever C. wherever D. whichever

5. You can borrow my car..... you like.

A. whoever B. whichever C. whenever D. wherever

QUANTITY WORDS WITH UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

لوح	bar	chocolate
ذرة - رشّة	grain	rice-salt-sugar
قطعة	item	clothing
قطعة	lump	sugar
لوح	pane	glass
قطعة	piece	bread-cake-cheese-advice- information - chocolate
رغيف	loaf	bread
شريحة	slice	bread-cake-cheese-lemon-toast

Question Words

كلمات الاستفهام كثيرة منها:

كلمة الاستفهام	المعنى	الاستخدام
Where	أين	للسؤال عن المكان
What	ماذا	للسؤال عن الأشياء
Why	لماذا	للسؤال عن السبب
When	متى	للسؤال عن الزمان
How	كيف	للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الأشياء
How much	كم	للسؤال عن الكمية / غير المعدود
How many	كم	للسؤال عن الكمية / المعدود
How old	كم عُمر	للسؤال عن العمر
How long	كم فترة	للسؤال عن المدة
How often	كم مرّة	للسؤال عن التكرار
How tall	كم طول	للسؤال عن الطول
How far	كم بُعد	للسؤال عن المسافة
How high	كم ارتفاع	للسؤال عن الارتفاع
How wide	كم عرض	للسؤال عن العرض
How big	كم حجم	للسؤال عن الحجم
How weigh	كم وزن	للسؤال عن الوزن
Who	من	للسؤال عن الأشخاص
Whose	لمن	للسؤال عن الملكية
What colour	ما لون	للسؤال عن اللون
What time	ما وقت	للسؤال عن الوقت
Which	أي	للسؤال عن الخيارات

Put: (who / what / when / where / why / which / how)

- time did you wake up?
- is your best friend?
- many pencils are there?
- are you so happy?
- color do you prefer? Red or blue?
- does the train arrive?