

# شرح سهل ومبسّط لقواعد

## اللغة الإنكليزية

### للسفء الثالث الثانوي (العلمي والأديبي)

للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠

. إعداد المدرس عبد الستار الشريف

#### ❖ من أعماله:

- مواضيع سهلة وبسيطة للسفء التاسع.
- مفردات كتابي الطالب والأنشطة للسفء التاسع بالإضافة إلى نماذج واختبارات هامة وشاملة للسفء التاسع.
- أسئلة دورات اللغة الإنكليزية للسفء الثالث الثانوي (العلمي والأديبي) بالإضافة إلى نماذج واختبارات هامة وشاملة للسفء الثالث الثانوي.
- مفردات كتابي الطالب والأنشطة للسفء الثالث الثانوي (العلمي والأديبي).
- مفردات الملحق العلمي للسفء الثالث الثانوي.
- مفردات الملحق الأديبي للسفء الثالث الثانوي.
- ملاحظات تتضمن طريقة حل الكلمات المفقودة (كلمات الذاكرة) للسفء الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأديبي.
- شرح سهل ومبسّط لقواعد اللغة الإنكليزية للسفء الثالث الثانوي (العلمي والأديبي).
- شرح سهل ومبسّط لقواعد اللغة الإنكليزية للسفء الثالث الإعدادي (التاسع).

وأخيراً لا يخلو أي عمل -مهما كان مدققاً- من الأخطاء. لذلك في حال ورود أي خطأ يرجى إرساله عبر الواتساب ليصار إلى تصحيحه.



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سنتانس براكتر  
Sentence structure:

فائل فعل نمة الجملة  
Subject + Verb + Complement

نوم  
Noun

صير  
Pronoun

Ali

he

Nadia

She

the students

they

The cat

it

تغير الكلمة حسب بركتر الجملة

① Ali plays football twice a week.  
S V C

② Nadia visited Palmyra Last week.  
S V C

③ The students have written three articles so far.  
S V C

④ The cat is drinking water.  
S V C

⑤ Going to the theatre is expensive.  
S V C

فعل  
Verb + ing = noun

play + ing = playing اللعب

clean + ing = cleaning التنظيف



| الفاعل<br>subject     | ضارر<br>pronouns | صفات الملكية<br>Possessive adjectives | المفعول به<br>object | ضارر<br>Pronouns |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| أنا                   | I →              | كتابي <u>my</u> book                  | →                    | me               |
| هو                    | he →             | قلمه <u>his</u> Pen                   | →                    | him              |
| هي                    | She →            | سيارتها <u>her</u> car                | →                    | her              |
| هو / هي / لغير العاقل | it →             | بابها <u>its</u> door                 | →                    | it               |
| نحن                   | we →             | منزلنا <u>our</u> house               | →                    | us               |
| أنت / أنتم / أنتم     | You →            | اسمك <u>Your</u> name                 | →                    | you              |
| هم                    | They →           | غرفتهم <u>their</u> room              | →                    | them             |

ضارر الفاعل تأتي في بداية  
الجملة المضمّنة والمنفصلة

صفات الملكية تأتي  
بعدها أسماء

ضارر المفعول به تأتي  
بعد الفعل أو بعد  
حرف الجر ...

أمثلة عن ضارر الفاعل وصفات الملكية وضارر المفعول به:

① I saw them yesterday. رأيتهم البارحة.

↓  
ضارر فاعل تأتي  
في بداية الجملة

↓  
ضارر مفعول به  
أنت بعد الفعل

② our friends visited us last month. أصدقاءنا زارونا.

↓  
صفة ملكية تأتي  
بعدها اسم

↓  
ضارر مفعول به  
أنت بعد الفعل

③ My friend will go with me to the market. سوف يذهب معي.

↓  
صفة ملكية  
أنت بعدها اسم

↓  
ضارر مفعول به  
أنت بعد حرف الجر



كلمة  
be مصدر فعل الكون

القرن الأول (الماضي) ①

I → am

القرن الثاني (الماضي) ②

was

القرن الثالث ③

been

He  
She  
it  
والا كملوز

is

we  
You

are

were

They  
ولا كملوز

مصدر الفعل (علاية) have

القرن الأول ①

I  
we  
You

have

القرن الثاني ②

had

القرن الثالث ③

had

They  
ولا كملوز

He  
She  
it  
ولا كملوز

has

مصدر الفعل (يفعل) do

القرن الأول ①

I  
we  
You

do

القرن الثاني ②

did

القرن الثالث ③

done

They  
ولا كملوز

He  
She  
it  
ولا كملوز

does



الكلمات التي تنتهي بالزيارات التالية تكون أسماء :

- tion: destruction دمار \* production إنتاج
- nce: violence عنف \* innocence براءة
- ness: illness المرض \* awareness وعي/إدراك
- ment: development تطوّر \* improvement تحسين

الكلمات التي تنتهي بالنهايات التالية تكون صفات :

- ful: harmful ضار \* useful = helpful مفيد/مساعد
- ous: disastrous كارثي \* dangerous = serious خطير/جدي
- nt: important هام \* violent عنيف بريء innocent
- al: Legal قانوني \* natural طبيعي
- ic: economic اقتصادي \* volcanic بركاني
- ive: active نشيط \* destructive دمر
- ble: able قادر على \* responsible مسؤول عن
- less: harmless عديم الضرر \* useless عديم النفع



# The present simple (Verb 1): بسيط الحاضر

- ① I <sup>دائما</sup> always go to Hama every Saturday.
- ② Ali plays basketball <sup>مرتين</sup> twice a week.
- ③ Every time we meet, we watch TV. <sup>دورة تجمعة</sup>
- ④ whenever I go on holiday, I buy some clothes. <sup>دورة تجمعة</sup>
- ⑤ Damascus is located in the south-west of Syria. <sup>تقع</sup>
- ⑥ water plays an important role in agricultural production. <sup>دور</sup>
- ⑦ when the polar ice melts, floods take place in many parts of the world. <sup>دورة فصل</sup>

الاستخدام: تستخدم الحاضر البسيط:

- 1- للكلام عن أعمال اعتيادية ... الأمثلة: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4
- 2- للكلام عن حقائق ثابتة ... الأمثلة: 5 + 6 + 7 + 8

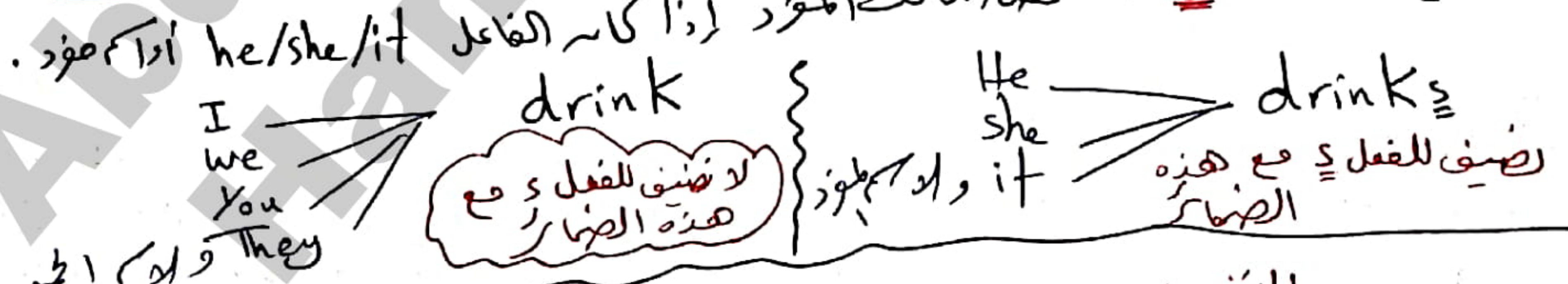
دلائل الحاضر البسيط:

always, often, sometimes, usually, عادة <sup>أحيانا</sup>

every + whenever \* دلالة زمنية <sup>كلمة</sup>

Form: <sup>الصفة</sup> subject + verb 1 + complement.

رُصِفَ للفعل s الشخص الثالث المفرد إذا كان الفاعل he/she/it إذا كان مفرد.



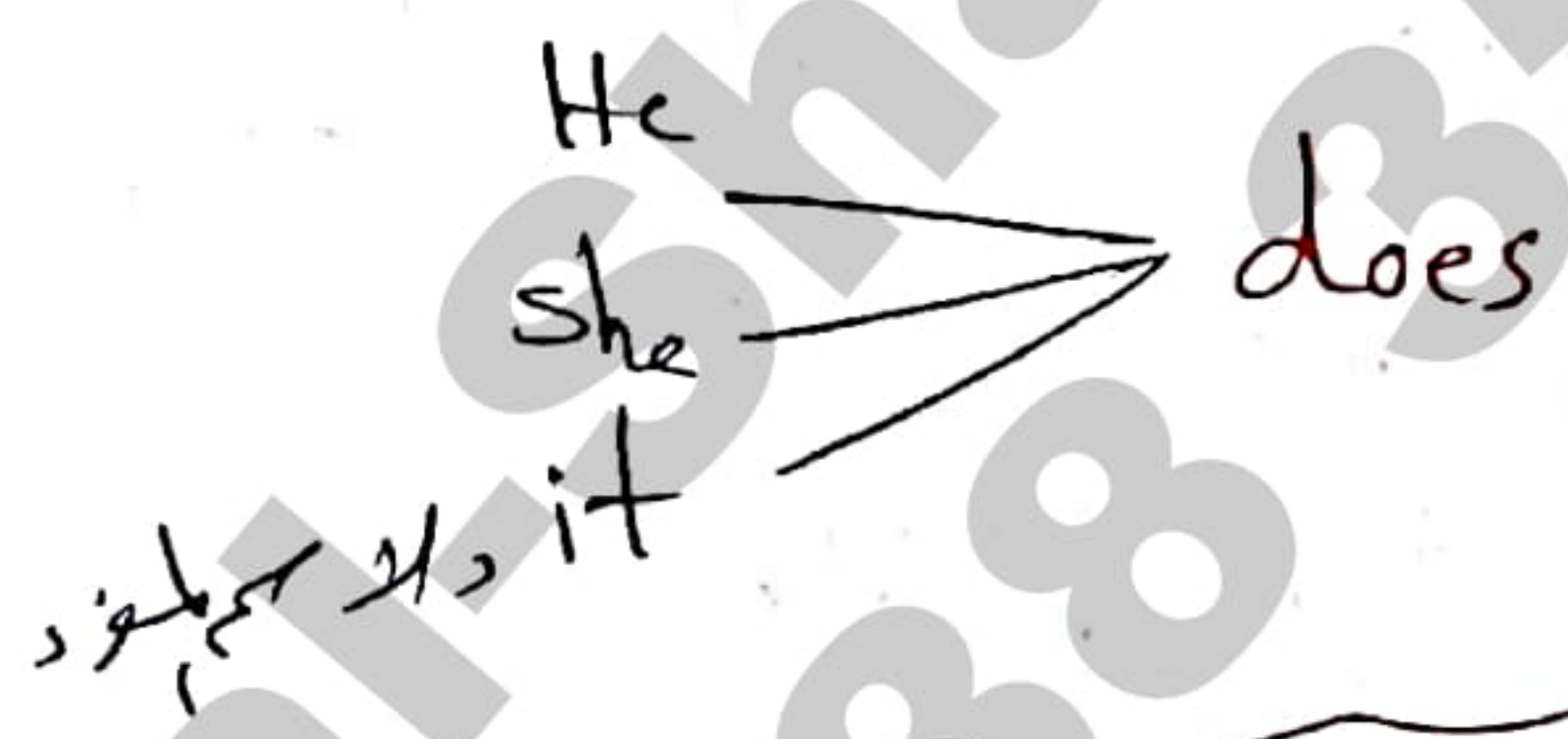
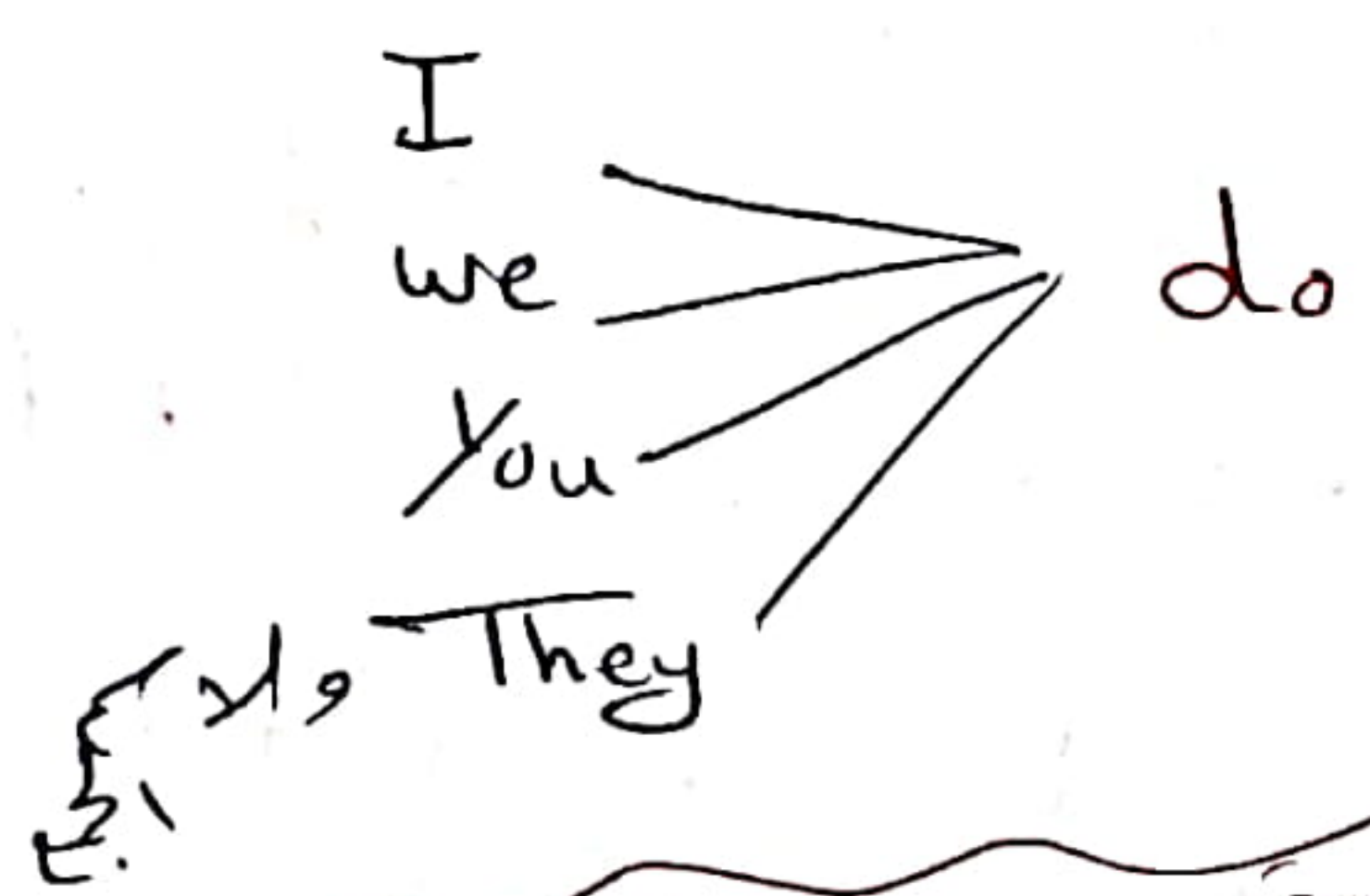
النفي في الصيغة التالية



في إبتداء نضع إما do/does ورفضه not ثم نكتب الفعل  
النفى Negative:  
صيغة المفرد -

- ① I do not go to Hama every Saturday.
- ② Ali doesn't play basketball twice a week.

Form: subject +  $\begin{cases} \text{do} \\ \text{does} \end{cases}$  + not + infinitive + complement



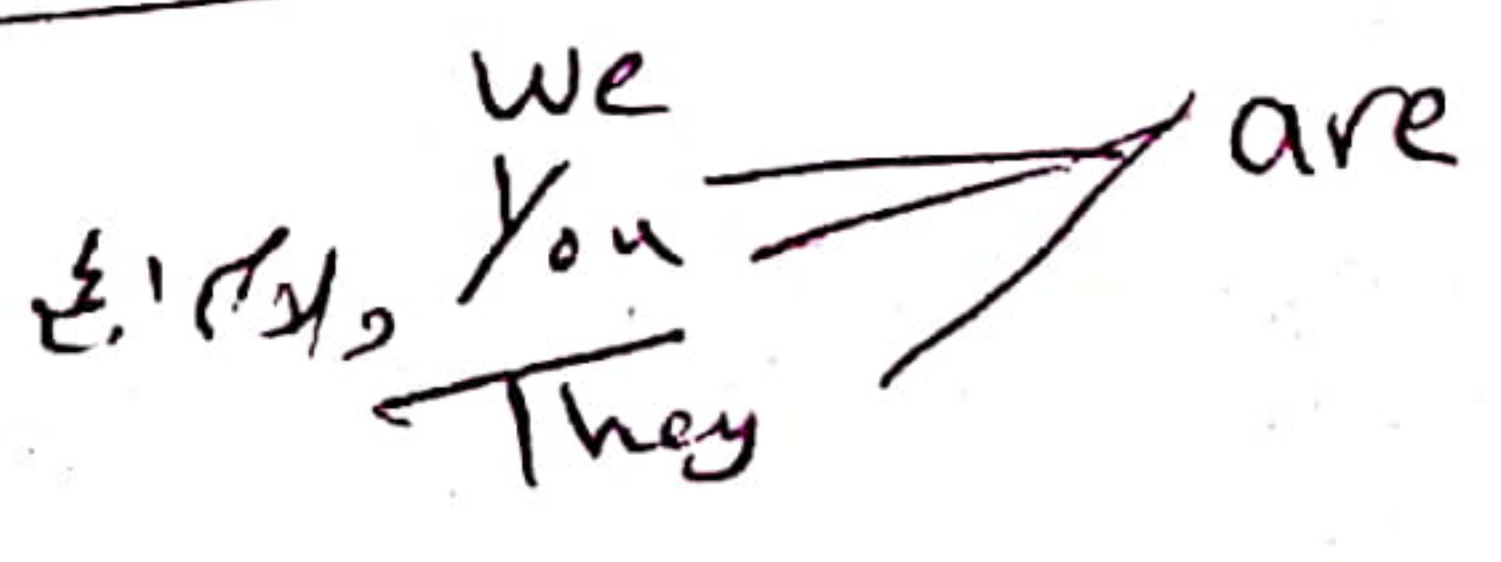
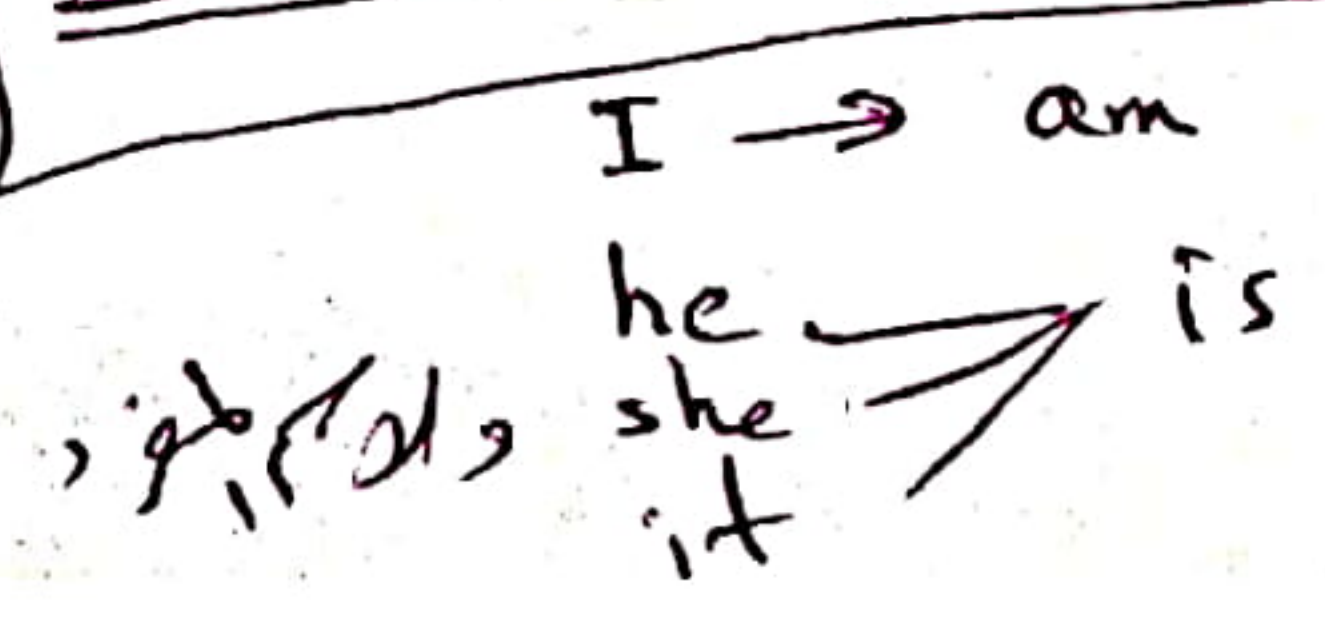
The present continuous: am is + verb-ing are

- ① It is raining now.
- ② The children are playing computer games at the moment.
- ③ At present, they are working in Hama.
- ④ I am so busy because I am helping my father.

Use:

we use the present continuous to talk about activities which are happening now.

Form: subject +  $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$  + verb-ing + complement.





دلائل الحاضر المستمرة  
 الآن  
 now, at the moment, at present

في حالة النفي رضع not بعد am / is / are وذلك الجملة  
 لكي آفرها دونه أي تغيير.

ملاحظة: لتصرف الفعل في المستقبل:  
 will + infinitive

إذا كان لدينا جملة تحتوي على أحد هذه الدلائل:  
 tomorrow - in the future - next + دلالة زمنية + القادم  
 المستقبل

تصرف الفعل will + infinitive

ملاحظة: الفعل بعد:  
 can / could / will / would / shall / should  
 may / might / must / to / do / does / did

يأتي دائما بصيغة المصدر

The past simple: verbs

① My brother left Syria in 2000

② I bought this jacket two years ago.

③ we built our house Last year.

④ They arrived in England yesterday. البارحة

⑤ we lived in Damascus from 2000 to 2005.

⑥ In the past, people used camels to carry goods.  
 بين 2000 and 2005  
 أيضا بين / السبعين



Use: we use the past simple to talk about <sup>أعمال</sup> actions which happened and finished in the past.

الاستخدام: نستخدم الماضي البسيط للكلام عن أعمال حدثت وانتهت في الماضي...

Form: subject + verb2 + complement.

يتشكل التصريف الثاني بإضافة ed للفعل النظامي - هناك أفعال استثنائية يجب حفظها.

Negative: لتفري الماضي البسيط نضع did ثم not ونكتب الفعل الرئيسي بصيغة المصدر.

- ① My brother did not leave Syria in 2000.
- ② I didn't buy this jacket two years ago.
- ⑤ we didn't live in Damascus from 2000 to 2005.

دلالة الماضي البسيط: in the past / yesterday / last + دلالة زمنية / ago / بين عامين في الماضي

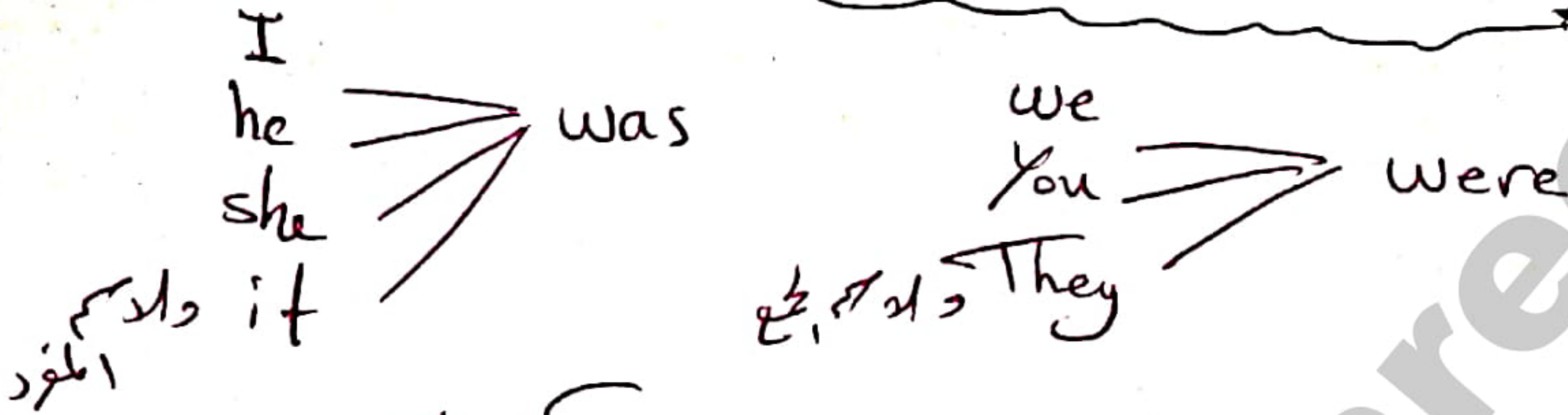
تطبيق:

\* we (not spend) much time together <sup>معاً</sup>  
last year. did not spend



صيغة الماضي المستمر:

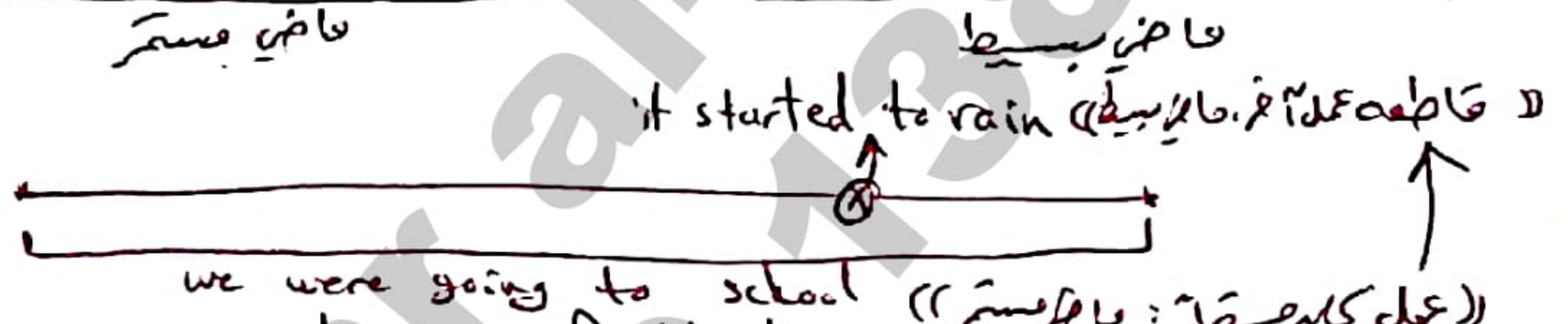
subject +  $\begin{cases} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{cases}$  + verb-ing + complement



في حالة النفي نضع not بعد was/were في كل الجملة دون أي تغيير.

The past continuous and the past simple (in one sentence):

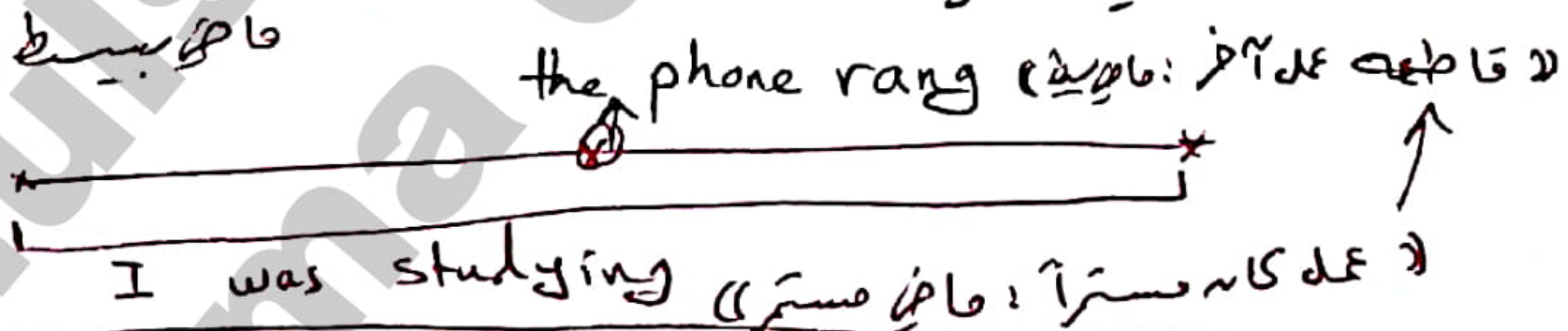
① We were going to school when it started to rain.



② while they were playing football, one of them broke

his leg.

③ The phone rang while I was studying.



uses: The past continuous and the past simple come in one sentence to talk about an activity which was continuous when another action happened.

الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط يأتيان في جملة واحدة للكلام عن عمل كان مستمرا وقاطعه عند آخر (صافي مستمر).

تُعرف صافي مستمر → While



The present perfect: have + verbs  
تام تام

مستعملة تألف من s + v + (c)

① I have broken my leg, so I can't go to school.  
عدم حدث في الماضي (السبب) زمنه تام تام  
تسمية في الكلام «تام بسيط»

② They have broken the law, so they should pay a fine.  
عدم حدث في الماضي (السبب) زمنه تام تام  
تسمية في الكلام «تام بسيط»

③ She is afraid because she has seen a dog.  
تسمية في الماضي (السبب) زمنه تام تام  
تسمية في الكلام «تام بسيط»

④ I have passed my driving test, so I can drive a car.  
عدم حدث في الماضي (السبب) زمنه تام تام  
تسمية في الكلام «تام بسيط»

⑤ I have hurt my back which means I can't play football.  
عدم حدث في الماضي (السبب) زمنه تام تام  
تسمية في الكلام «تام بسيط»

⑥ I have lived in this town since I was born.  
دلالة

⑦ I have lived in this town for 17 years.

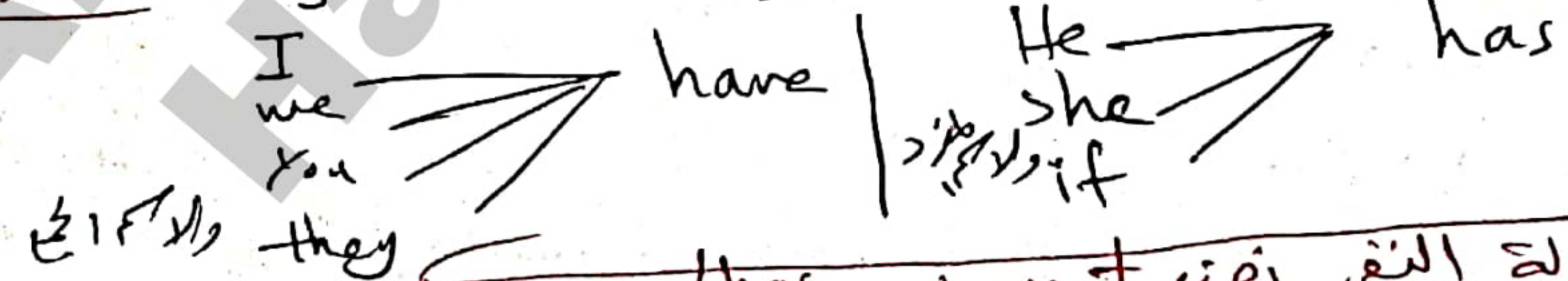
Use: we use the present perfect:

① to talk about an action which happened in the past but it has a present result.  
الكلام عن حدث في الماضي (السبب) زمنه تام تام  
لكن له نتيجة في الكلام (زمنه تام بسيط). التركيز على النتيجة. الأداة: since.

② with since/for to talk about an action which started in the past and continues to the present.  
مع since/for للكلام عن حدث في الماضي ويستمر إلى الآن. الأداة: since/for  
دلالة الكلام (تام): في السنوات الأخيرة

so far / since/for / in recent years / this + زمنه تام  
عبر التاريخ throughout history

Forms: subject + have + verbs + complement.



في حالة النفي نضع not بعد have/has وذلك الجملة دونهاي  
تغيير



The present perfect continuous « <sup>حاضر</sup> <sup>مستمر</sup> have/has + been + verb-ing »

① It has been raining <sup>طوال</sup> all day.

② The price of property <sup>العقار</sup> has been increasing <sup>حُوْفَرًا</sup> recently.

③ She feels tired because she has been travelling <sup>سبب</sup> for <sup>سبب</sup> two days. <sup>نشاط مطول (الزمنه الحاضر المستمر)</sup>

④ I am really tired because I have been working <sup>دوام</sup> all morning.

Use: we use the present perfect continuous:

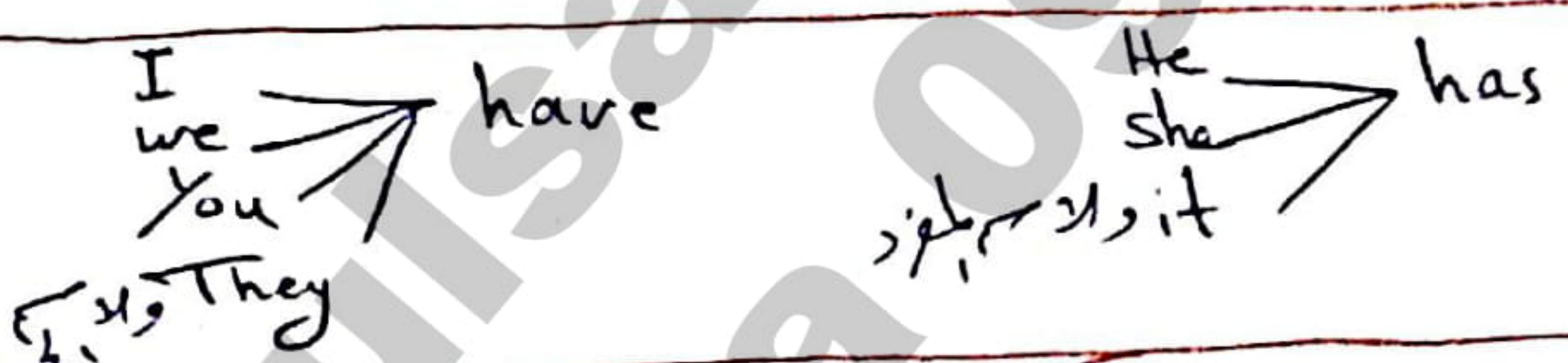
① to stress the length of time which the action has taken.

ا- للتأكيد على طول المدة الزمنية التي تستغرقها العمل.  
(ت ب مطول) - الأمثلة: ا + c

② to talk about a prolonged activity which has a present result. The focus is on the activity which led to the result.

ب- الكلام عن نشاط مطول (الزمنه حاضر تام مستمر) وله نتيجة في الحاضر (الزمنه حاضر مبدا).

Form: subject + <sup>have</sup>/<sub>has</sub> + been + verb-ing + complement.



في حالة الفاعل ضعونه بعد have/has وتلك الجملة دوماً أي تغيير  
دلائل الحاضر التام المستمر:

حُوْفَرًا recently \* دلالة زمنية + all



The past perfect (had + verb 3):  
 تام ماضي

① We had played football before we watched TV.  
 قاضي تام قاضي بسيط

توضيح: لدينا في هذه الجملة عملين أحدهما لعب كرة القدم ومسا هذه التلفاز في العمل الذي حدث أولا هو لعب كرة القدم (قاضي تام) والعمل الذي حدث بعده هو التلفاز (بسيط).

① had played قاضي تام  
 ② watched قاضي بسيط

② By the time I arrived, the accident had happened.  
 قاضي بسيط قاضي تام

① had happened قاضي تام  
 ② arrived قاضي بسيط  
 دوري مشروع  
 ③ My father retired after he had finished the project.  
 قاضي بسيط قاضي تام

① had finished قاضي تام  
 ② retired قاضي بسيط  
 دوري  
 ④ My uncle finally passed his driving test. He had taken the test three times already.  
 قاضي بسيط قاضي تام

⑤ By 2003, many people in my town had bought.  
 قاضي بسيط قاضي تام

⑥ I didn't recognise my friend. I hadn't seen him since 2005.  
 قاضي بسيط قاضي تام

① hadn't seen قاضي تام  
 ② recognise قاضي بسيط

Use: The past perfect and the past simple come in one sentence or two sentences to talk about an action which happened before another action in the past. The action which happened first is the past perfect.

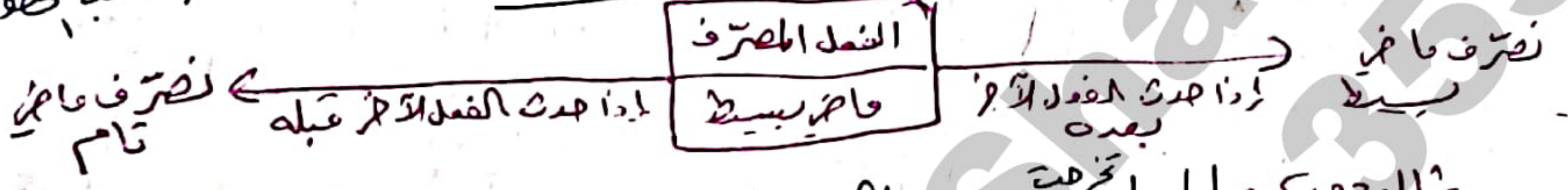
الماضي التام والماضي البسيط يأتيان في جملة واحدة أو في جملتين متتاليتين. العمل الذي حدث قبل عمل آخر في الماضي - العمل الذي حدث أولا هو الماضي التام.



صيغة الماضي التام : subject + had + verb3 + complement.  
 في حالة النفي نضع not بعد had ونكتب الجملة دوراً أو تغييراً.

**ملاحظات لتصرف الفعل في الماضي :**

- ① إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعلين أحدهما مصرفاً فاضرب تام ← تصرف الآخر فاضرب بسيط
- ② = = = = = فاضرب مستر = = = = = فاضرب بسيط
- ③ = = = = = فاضرب بسيط ← تصرف الآخر حسب ملاحظة



مثال دورة : Hiba (have) a new job after she graduated. <sup>تخرجت</sup>  
had فاضرب بسيط  
 تصرف الفعل بالماضي البسيط لأنه الحضور على الفعل حدث بعد التخرج ، قبل

مثال ③ دورة : He (drive) nearly 1000 km by the time he stopped for a break.  
 had driven

**تكوين السؤال**

- أفعال مساعدة
- Auxiliary verbs:**
- ① can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might
  - ② am/is/are/was/were
  - ③ do/does/did
  - ④ have/has/had
- تعتبر أفعال مساعدة فقط في حال النفي والسؤال
- تعتبر أفعال مساعدة فقط مع الأزمنة السابقة

**Question words**  
 كلمات الاستفهام

- ① what ماذا / ما الذي
- ② where أين
- ③ why لماذا
- ④ when متى
- ⑤ How كيف
- ⑥ who من / السؤال عن العاقد
- ⑦ which أي
- ⑧ whose لمتى / السؤال عن الملكية

- ⑨ How long للسؤال عن طول المدة الزمنية / للسؤال عن طول شيء
- ⑩ How many / How much للسؤال عن العدد / كم
- ⑪ How much كم / السؤال عن العمر
- ⑫ How old كم / السؤال عن تكرار العمل
- ⑬ How often كم المسافة / للسؤال عن المسافة
- ⑭ How far كم المسافة / للسؤال عن ساعة محددة
- ⑮ what time كم ارتفاع / للسؤال عن ارتفاع
- ⑯ How high



**① Yes/No Questions:**

يعني في اللغة العربية «هل» - يبدأ بفعل مساعد ويكتبه  
جوابه Yes/No

① إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل مساعد، نبدل بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونكمل السؤال لكي  
② إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد المناسب do/does - did

في بداية السؤال يتم تكتب الفاعل، ثم نضع الفعل الرئيسي بصيغة المصدر.

I am → are you  
I was → were you  
I → you      my → your  
we → you      our → your

- ① Q. Did you enjoy your trip?  
A. Yes, I enjoyed my trip.
- ② Q. Are you an engineer?  
A. No, I am not an engineer.
- ③ Q. were you at school yesterday?  
A. Yes, I was at school yesterday.

- ④ Q. Is it raining?  
A. No, it isn't raining.
- ⑤ Q. Have you finished?  
A. No, I haven't finished.
- ⑥ Q. Do you like your friends?  
A. Yes, I like my friends.

**② Wh-question:**

① نضع كلمة السؤال المناسبة.  
② إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل مساعد، نبدل بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل و نحذف الشرط الذي نسأل عنه.  
③ إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نضع الفعل الرئيسي بالمصدر ونحذف الشرط الذي نسأل عنه بعد كلمة السؤال، ثم نكتب الفاعل ثم نضع الفعل الرئيسي بالمصدر.

**ملاحظة خاصة لسؤال عن الفاعل:** إذا كان الفاعل أنا فقط نحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه كلمة لاستفهام المناسبة ونضع الفعل بصيغة المفرد. **من** Who \* نسأل به إذا كان الفاعل غير عاقل → **ماذا** What

24. when did you migrate to Canada?  
where did you migrate ten years ago?
25. How old were you then?
26. I was sad.
27. who did you always miss?

حل دورة 2021 علمي:



Talking about wishes:

قاعدة wish

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفية وتغير الزمن وإذا كانت الجملة منفية نشبها وتغير الزمن.

am  
is  
are → weren't  
الحالة الأولى

am  
is not  
are → were  
الحالة الثانية

don't  
doesn't  
won't → would  
نستخدم would للتعبير عن النزاع أو نقد سلوك

can't → could  
الحالة الرابعة  
تعبير عن عدم قدرة

Verb → didn't + infinitive  
الحالة الخامسة  
ماضي بسيط منفي

الحالة الأولى  
① The streets are very dirty.  
I wish the streets weren't.....

② The weather is too hot at the moment.  
I wish the weather weren't.....

الحالة الثانية  
① I am not in charge of the company.  
I wish I were.....

② I'm not old enough to go to university.  
I wish I were.....

الحالة الثالثة  
① I can't remember where I left the newspaper.  
I wish I could remember.....

الحالة الرابعة  
① Sami speaks really quickly.  
I wish Sami didn't speak.....

② Newspapers and magazines contain too much adverts.  
I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain.....

③ we have to start work early tomorrow.  
I wish we didn't have to.....

تطبيق  
الحالة الثالثة  
① I don't get up early.  
I wish I would.....

② Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.  
I wish our city would collect.....

③ My friend won't give me my CD back.  
I wish my friend would give.....

الحالة الرابعة  
① I can't remember where I left the newspaper.  
I wish I could remember.....

الحالة الخامسة  
① I don't have a car.  
I wish I had a car.

② we don't spend much time together.  
I wish we could spend.....

③ He's lost his keys.  
I wish he could find his keys.

or I wish he didn't lose his keys.

④ Not every country has a recycling system like that.  
I wish every country had.....



Explanations and results  
التفسيرات / النتائج

in order to كَيْفَ

Explanations:

① in order to + infinitive

تأتي في الاضمان الاختيارين قوسين

My brother travelled to England in order to study English there.

② because + clause

تأتي في الاضمان الاختيارين قوسين + تكلمة جمل

I went to the market because I wanted to buy some clothes.

③ to + infinitive

تأتي كلمة مفقودة

I went to the post office to send a letter.

Results:

④ so that + clause

تأتي في الاضمان نتيجة جمل + الاختيارين قوسين

The top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land becomes poor.

⑤ be the cause of

تأتي اختيارين قوسين

storms are the cause of destroying many crops.

⑥ with the result that

اختيارين قوسين + نتيجة جمل

Forests are cut down, with the result that the land becomes dry.

⑦ Lead to

Driving too fast can lead to dangerous accidents.



Explaining Possibilities:

لا يمكن / لا بد / ربما  
must / can't / may-might

① must + infinitive

تأتي الخبر بينة فوسين وقتد على البربلة

① He must be rich. He has three villas.

② must + have + verb<sub>3</sub>

\* My sister must have got good grades. She has studied very well recently.

③ can't + infinitive

It can't be easy designing and building bridges. They are complicated structures.

④ can't + have + verb<sub>3</sub>

They are very thin. They can't have eaten much food lately.

⑤ might + infinitive

It might be my brother. He usually rings at this time

⑥ might + have + verb<sub>3</sub>

My father might have gone to Hama. I am not sure.



المبني للمجهول  
The Passives

① رضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة .

② رضيع فعل كون له نفس صيغة الفعل الرئيسي بجملة المبني للمعلوم .

|                |                |                |            |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| بالتصريف الأول | التصريف الثاني | التصريف الثالث | بالاستمرار |
| مصدر فعل الكون | was/were       | been           | being      |
| be             | am / is / are  |                |            |

③ رضع الفعل الرئيسي بالتصريف الثالث .

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفاعل اسم رضع الفاعل + by في نهاية الجملة أقتا  
إذا كان الفاعل ضمير حذفه .

① Thousands of tourists visit the Umayyad Mosque every year.

The Umayyad Mosque is visited every year by thousands of people.

② They made the halls wider than the rest of the tunnel.

The halls were made wider than the rest of the main tunnel.

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل مؤنث منه جزئين نكتب الجزر الأول مع مراعاة المفرد والجمع ثم رضيع فعل كونه فتأخرت ثم رضع الفعل الرئيسي بالتصريف الثالث.

③ Throughout history people have hunted elephants

for their tusks.

Throughout history elephants have been hunted

for their tusks by people.



④ People are destroying their natural habitat.  
S are + v -ing

Their natural habitat is being destroyed by people.

القاعدة اسم مفرد لذلك وصيغتها (is)

⑤ The company will build a lot of offices next year.  
S will + infinitive

A lot of offices will be built next year by the company.

⑥ The company has to build many offices.  
S has to + infinitive

Many offices have to be built by the company.

⑦ The company will have to build many offices next year.  
S will + have to + infinitive

Many offices will have to be built next year by the company.

⑧ The company has had to destroy many buildings.  
S has + had to + infinitive

Many buildings have had to be destroyed by the company.

ملاحظة هامة : إذا لم يكتب فعل كـ تأخذ الجملة صيغة be

⑨ The company shouldn't have forced people living along  
S shouldn't + have + verbs

the river out of their homes.  
people living along the river shouldn't have been forced out of their homes by the company.

ملاحظة : بعد Can/could/will/would/shall  
should/may/might/must/-to



**Reported Speech**  
المتنقل الكلام

① وضع فعل النقل Said / told (فقد النقل يكون مكتوب في ورقة الامتحان) <sup>أفبر</sup> <sup>قال</sup>

② نغىر ضمائر الفاعل وصفات الملكية وضمائر المفعول به

|           |   |             |   |           |
|-----------|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| I → he    | } | my → his    | } | me → him  |
| she       |   | her         |   | her       |
| we → they | } | our → their | } | us → them |

③ نغىر زمن الجمل ...

|                     |   |                         |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Can → could         | } | حاضر بسيط ← ماضي بسيط   |
| will → would        |   | حاضر مستمر ← ماضي مستمر |
| was → had been      |   | حاضر تام ← ماضي تام     |
| were → had been     |   | ماضي بسيط ← ماضي بسيط   |
| would like → wanted |   |                         |

④ نغىر دلالة الزمان والمكان <sup>التابع</sup>

yesterday → the previous day / the day before.

Last week → the previous week / the week before.

tomorrow → the following day / the next day.

next week → the following week

here → there

① <sup>دوره</sup> I am enjoying my new job.

Hiba said she was enjoying her new job.

Ali said he was enjoying his new job.

② we took our grandchildren on holiday Last year.

They said they had taken their grandchildren on holiday the previous year / the year before.

③ we don't argue about anything.

They said they didn't argue about anything.



دورة / 10 أ.د.ي لا تصرفي فعل «

He said he (sleep) for ten hours the previous night had slept.

### نقل Reporting yes/No questions

① رضع عبارة النقل 'asked' ، (بكونه مكتوبة في ورقة الامتحان).

② نضع if بعد عبارة النقل .

③ نغير السؤال إلى ترتيب الجملة الاعتيادي S+V+C  
بلا علامة : إذا كان السؤال يحتوي على do/does نضع الفعل بالتصريف الثاني .

④ إذا كان السؤال يحتوي على did نضعها ونضع الراس ماضي تام

نطبق نفس تعبيرات الكلام المنقول من تعبير الضائر وصفات الملكية .  
وزمن الجملة ودلائل الزمان والمكان .

ترتيب الجملة:

① Have you enjoyed your long life? you have enjoyed

He asked me if I had enjoyed my long life.

I asked him if he had enjoyed his long life.

② Did you visit your uncle yesterday?  
I asked my friends if they had visited their uncle the previous day / the day before.

③ Do you work in a college? كنتي

I asked her if she worked in a college.

④ Are you hungry? S+V  
you are -

He asked me if I was hungry.

| تغييرات  | you / your | صفة ملكية | ضمائر |
|----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| asked me | you        | your      | me    |
| " him    | he         | his       | him   |
| " her    | she        | her       | her   |
| " them   | they       | their     | them  |
| " us     | we         | our       | us    |



⑤ Are you going to the library?

I asked her if she was going to the library.

⑥ Can I go out with my friends tomorrow?

Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends the next day / the following day.

⑦ Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?

Bashaar asked Rakan if he could take him to the airport the following day / the next day.

⑧ would you like to go swimming with me?

waleed asked Omar if he wanted to go swimming with him.

### Reporting wh-questions:

نفس خطوات نقل Yes/No لكن نضيف أداة الاستفهام if   
 زعمه السؤال ما جوي في ما جوي   
 ربيع تاخ

① where did you go yesterday?

He asked me where I had gone the previous day.

② where do you live?

I asked them where they lived.

③ what is your favourite hobby?

He asked me what my favourite hobby was.

④ what is your name?

I asked him what his name was.

⑤ what are you doing?

I asked them what they were doing.



## البيان/التناقض contrasting

① <sup>بيننا</sup> whereas + clause تأتي الاختيار بين قوسين أو كلمة

\* whereas some older people prefer a quiet life in the country, other people prefer the city.

② but + clause تأتي تنقطة بعد

My brother prefers living in the country but I prefer living in the city.

③ on the other hand <sup>من ناحية أخرى</sup>

Living in the city is interesting. On the other hand it is expensive.

④ <sup>بدلاً من</sup> Instead of

I will study engineering instead of <sup>الرياضيات</sup> maths.

⑤ <sup>مقارنة بـ</sup> In comparison with

It is expensive to live in the city in comparison with the country.

Learning Chinese is difficult in comparison with English.



Causative verb <sup>الفعل السببي «التكليف»</sup> Subject + have + object + verb<sub>3</sub>

- ① إذا كانت الجملة منفية <sup>منفية</sup> نبتز ونطبق صيغة الفعل السببي.
- ① don't <sup>خذفوا</sup> → have + object + verb<sub>3</sub>
  - ② doesn't <sup>خذفها</sup> → has + object + verb<sub>3</sub>
  - ③ didn't <sup>خذفهم</sup> → had + object + verb<sub>3</sub>
  - couldn't <sup>خذفهم</sup> → had + object + verb<sub>3</sub>
  - ④ won't be able to <sup>خذفهم</sup> → will have + object + verb<sub>3</sub>
  - ⑤ am is not going to <sup>خذفهم</sup> → am is going to + have + object + verb<sub>3</sub>
  - ⑥ have has not + v<sub>3</sub> → have has had + object + verb<sub>3</sub>.
  - ⑦ am is + not + verb-ing → am is having + object + verb<sub>3</sub>.
  - ⑧ rarely <sup>نادرًا</sup> → si have has + object + verb<sub>3</sub>

خذف الضمائر  
الذمكاسية  
: myself / himself  
themselves / ourselves  
yourselves

رطيق

- ① People don't usually repair their computers themselves.  
People have their computers repaired.
- ② My father doesn't clean his car himself.  
My father has his car cleaned.
- ③ \* We didn't build our own house ourselves.  
We had our own house built.
- \* I couldn't repair my own computer myself.  
I had my own computer repaired.
- ④ \* She won't be able to mend her own glasses herself.  
She will have her own glasses mended.
- \* I won't cut down those trees myself.  
I will have those trees cut down.
- ⑤ I am not going to take my tooth out myself.  
I am going to have my tooth taken out.

cut cut cut  
put put put



⑥ They haven't decorated their flat themselves.

They have had their flat decorated.

⑦ He isn't <sup>يقوم بصيانة</sup> servicing his own car himself.

He is having his own car serviced.

⑧ Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses.

Brides have their own wedding dresses made.

⑨ إذا كانت الجملة مبنية بنفسها بـ ز فلها وظيفت صيغة لفعال ليس.

① My mother dyed her own dress blue.

My mother didn't have her own dress dyed blue.

② My neighbours painted their own house themselves.

My neighbours didn't have their own house painted.

③ My brother cut his own hair himself.

My brother didn't have his own hair cut.







