English Grammar

قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية بطرق ممتعة وبسيطة

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المقدّمة

بسم الله والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله، وبعد.

هذا كتاب في قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية، يشمل جميل القواعد، بما في ذلك كل ما يشذ عن القواعد المعروفة، مع أمثلة على كل قاعدة، متمنيّا أن يكون مفيدا جدا لكل المهتمين بتعلّم وتعليم اللغة الإنجليزية، ولا تتسوني من صالح دعائكم.

د.خير شواهين

قبل أن نبدأ

اللغة الإنجليزية لغة عالمية، وتدرّس في جميع البلاد العربية، وإنقانها صار شرطا لكثير من الوظائف المرموقة، ومن يريد أن يطلّع على علوم الغرب أيضا عليه أن يتقن اللغة الإنجليزية.

من الأخطاء التي ترتكب في مدارسنا الخاصة بتعليم القواعد، أن مستوى القواعد التي تعطى للطلاّب تكون غالبا أكثر من مستوى قدراتهم، والخطأ الثاني أنها لا تعطى ضمن سياق بل بشكل منفصل، ومن يتعلّم القواعد بشكل منفصل يصعب عليه توظيفه في الكلام والكتابة.

تعليم اللغة الانجليزية عملية متكاملة مكونة من عدة مسارات متوازية، يجب أن تسير تلك الخطوط بشكل متقارب، وأن يأخذ كل مسار حقه من الجهد والوقت، وقواعد اللغة الانجليزية هي أحد تلك المسارات، فنجد أن هنالك مسار آخر متمثل في تلقي اللغة عبر المشاهدة والاستماع، هذا المسار الأخير يجب أن يأخذ وقت وجهد أكبر من مسار تعلم القواعد، أيضاً اكتساب كلمات جديدة بشكل مستمر أثناء التعلم هو أمر حيوي ومهم. إن الطالب يحتاج في البداية للقليل من القواعد فقط، ما يكفي لأن يتعرف على أساسيات اللغة، مثل أقسام الكلام وطريقة تركيب الجملة بشكل أساسي، ثم يفترض به أن ينقدم عبر فهم عبارات كاملة وتعلم كلمات جديدة وأن يتلقى اللغة عبر الاستماع والمشاهدة، فيما بعد يُقترض أن يأخذ الطالب جرعات خفيفة من القواعد بشكل متدرج. وهذه الإستراتيجيات صمّمها معلمو لغة إنجليزية على مستوى العالم، وتم اختيار وهذه الإستراتيجيات صمّمها معلمو لغة إنجليزية على مستوى العالم، وتم اختيار أفضلها من قبل المجلس الثقافي البريطاني، وبعد اختبارها تم نشرها، وأنا اخترت

وكذلك قبل يومين أكملت كتابا أيضا في اللغة الإنجليزية، وهو "الإنجليزية لخريّجي الجامعات"، وهو مخصص لكل من يريد تقوية لغته الإنجليزية ليصل إلى درجة الاحتراف.

وقد بدأت في سلسلة كتب تغطّي جميع مجالات اللغة الإنجليزية، وأوّلها في القواعد، وقد حشدت الكثير من المراجع في هذا المجال، وسيتبعه بإذن الله عددا من الكتب في اللغة الإنجليزية.

هذا الكتاب سيقدّم بإذن الله قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية بطريقة سهلة جدا، وبسيطة، مدعّمه بالأنشطة، والألعاب وكثير من المرح والمتعة.

جرب هذه الطرق الأربع لتدريس القواعد للطلاب الصغار:

1-تحتاج إلى أن تكون واضحا

لا يجيد الأطفال فهم المفاهيم المجردة ومبادئ القواعد، وخاصة المتعلمين الصغار. لهذا السبب نحتاج إلى سياقات واضحة تساعدهم على التواصل واللغة، ويوجد طريقة واحدة لتحقيق ذلك، وهي من خلال التعليم القائم على موضوع، وفي التدريس القائم على موضوع، وجميع مفاهيم اللغة على موضوع، وجميع مفاهيم اللغة متر ابطة وتعرض ككل، ويحتاج المعلمون أيضًا إلى تكييف اللغة مع المستوى التتموي للطلاب، واختيار الأنشطة التي تناسب مجموعة متنوعة من أنماط التعلم والذكاءات المتعددة، وتكمن الميزة في أنه من خلال العمل حول موضوع ما، يكون لدى الطلاب العديد من الفرص للعثور على الأنماط والروابط، وتجربة أنشطة جذابة ذات محتوى متنوع وكل هذا يسهل النفاعل مع الأطفال الآخرين في سنهم.

2-يجب أن يكون التعليم محفزا ومثيرا للاهتمام

أثناء التعلم بشكل عام، يحتاج الطلاب أن يشعروا أن هناك بعض الإثارة والتحدي، فإذا كان صعبا جدًا سيؤدي لإحباطهم وإذا كان سهلا جدًا سيفقدون الاهتمام.

يعد استخدام الألعاب لتدريس القواعد خيارًا رائعًا لأنه يتيح للأطفال فرصة للتفاعل مع الآخرين بطريقة طبيعية، وهذا مهم لأن بناء المعنى له بعدًا اجتماعيًا أيضًا، لا سيما في درس اللغة، والألعاب ولعب الأدوار والأنشطة الجماعية تحفز الطلاب وتعزز التعلم أيضًا، والبعد الاجتماعي للألعاب هو طريقة أخرى يمكن أن ترستخ المعلومات في الدماغ، حيث يبحث الدماغ عن معنى من خلال البحث عن الأنماط أثناء تنظيم المعلومات. نظرًا لأن المتعلمين الشباب يبحثون عن معنى في الأنشطة التي نوفرها لهم ، فيجب أن نكون متأكدين من إنشاء تجارب ذات معنى يبنون منها أنماط فهمهم الخاصة. بمجرد أن يتعلم الطلاب مفهوما ، يمكنهم ممارسة ذلك مع الشركاء والمجموعات الصغيرة إلى ثراء خبرات التعلم.

فيما يلى بعض الأمثلة للأنشطة البسيطة التي يمكنك القيام بها مع المتعلمين الصغار:

مع بدء الدرس، يرحب بك الصف بأكمله باللغة المستهدفة. بعد ذلك، يمكن للطلاب أيضًا تحية بعضهم البعض في نشاط محفّر قصير جدًا.

اجعل طلابك يتدربون على حوارات الصف مع الشركاء. يمكنك أيضاً أن تطلب من هؤلاء أن يقرؤوا لبعضهم البعض قصة محفوظة قد قرءوها في الصف أو مكتوبة. يمكن للطلاب عمل تقرير عن الطقس أو المرور. أعط أطفالك بعض المعلومات حول الطقس أو حركة المرور في ذلك اليوم. الكلمات أو الجمل البسيطة على السبورة كافية. ثم يتناوب الطلاب لإخبار شركائهم عن الطقس أو حركة المرور في الخارج.

3-يجب أن تكون بسيطة

الأطفال لديهم قدر محدود من اللغة تحت تصرفهم وهذا يجعل تحليل اللغة صعباً عليهم .كما يجب أن تكون المفردات بسيطة ومألوفة حتى يتمكنوا من التركيز على القواعد التي يتعلمونها وفقًا لاكتساب اللغة.

4-مراجعة وتنقيح

يحتاج الأطفال إلى العديد من الفرص لمراجعة اللغة ومراجعتها، وهذا يساعدهم على الاحتفاظ بما تعلموه والشعور بالثقة، وهناك العديد من الأنشطة التي يمكن استخدامها لممارسة، وكذلك مراجعة القواعد، و المراجعة لا يجب أن تكون مملة على الإطلاق. لا تستخدم نفس الأنشطة التي استخدمتها للتعلم أو التدريب، تأكد من استخدام الأنشطة التي تختلف قليلاً عن غيرها من الأنشطة التي استخدمتها من قبل، واختر الأنشطة التي أنت متأكد من أنهم سيستمتعون بها.

يمكن تصنيف أساليب تعلم اللغة إلى ست مجموعات عامة، كل منها مهم للطلاب 1—استراتيجيات الذاكرة

ربما تكون استراتيجيات الذاكرة هي الإجراءات الأكثر وضوحًا التي يتخذها متعلمو اللغة داخل الصف وخارجه، إنها الإجراءات التي تساعد الطلاب على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات ثم الوصول إليها لاحقًا عندما يحاولون التواصل، وهي تشمل التكرار، والترجمة، وتدوين الملاحظات، والاستنتاج، والسياق والتوضيح. إنها الإجراءات التي يتخذها الطالب لتذكر ما تعلمه.

2- الاستراتيجيات المعرفية يستخدم متعلمو اللغة الاستراتيجيات المعرفية لفهم وإنشاء الرسائل باللغة المستهدفة. وتشمل هذه الكلمات تحديد الكلمات التي يسمعونها

وكذلك استرجاع الكلمات من ذاكرتهم عند الحاجة، وتساعد هذه الإجراءات المتحدثين على تحديد ما يقال ومن ثم العثور على المعلومات التي يحتاجون إليها للرد بشكل مناسب.

3-استراتيجيات التعويض

تساعد استراتيجيات التعويض الطلاب على التغلب على أي فجوات في معرفة لغتهم. هذه هي الاستخدامات الإبداعية للغة التي تساعد طلاب اللغة الثانية على التواصل على الرغم من أنها قد لا تكون في مستوى مثالي من الطلاقة. وتشمل التخمين الذكى والتغلب على القيود.

تساعد استراتيجيات التعويض الطلاب على العمل بما يعرفونه واستخدام اللغة والإيماءات وإعادة الصياغة بطريقة مبدعة، وعندما يستخدم الطلاب استراتيجيات التعويض ، فإنهم يستمرون في التواصل على الرغم من الصراعات مع اللغة المستهدفة.

4-الاستراتيجيات وراء المعرفية

تساعد الاستراتيجيات وراء المعرفية الطلاب على التحكم في تعلمهم. هذه السلوكيات تمكّن الطلاب من إلقاء نظرة خارجية على كيفية تعلمهم وإجراء التعديلات اللازمة. من خلال الاستراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفية ، يقوم الطلاب بتقييم تعلمهم والتخطيط لمزيد من التعلم. دورك كمدرس كمستشار للطالب. إن مهمة الطالب هي الالتزام وتحديد أهداف معقولة واختيار الموارد ومراقبة التقدم وتقييم الإنجازات عندما يتعلق الأمر بتعلم اللغة الخاصة به.

5- الاستراتيجيات العاطفية

تساعد الاستراتيجيات الفعالة الطلاب على التحكم في مشاعرهم ومواقفهم المتعلقة بتعلم اللغة. من خلال هذه السلوكيات ، يقال الطلاب من القلق والتوتر ويشجعون أنفسهم. كمدرس ، يمكنك مساعدة طلابك على تذكر أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أن يكون غير مريح ، ويمكنك المساعدة في ربط العلاقات الإيجابية مع اللغة الإنجليزية وتعلم لغتهم.

6-الاستراتيجيات الاجتماعية

تساعد الاستراتيجيات الاجتماعية الطلاب على التفاعل مع الآخرين ، غالبًا في إعدادات المحادثة. يجب على الطلاب طرح أسئلة للتوضيح والفهم والتصحيح. يتعاونون أيضًا مع أقرانهم وأولئك الذين يتقنون اللغة مع الاستراتيجيات الاجتماعية. تساعد هذه السلوكيات الطلاب أيضًا على التواصل مع الثقافة المرتبطة بتعلم اللغة وفهمها

و لا ننسى أن كل استراتيجيات تعلم اللغة هذه مترابطة ، ومن خلال تعليم طلابك ماهية استراتيجيات تعلم اللغة ومن ثم إعطاءهم أمثلة يمكنهم استخدامها في الصفوف الدراسية وحدهم، سيصبح طلابك متعلمين وناطقين ناجحين في اللغة الإنجليزية.

الفصل الأول: إستراتيجيات لتدريس قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية أولا: قوانين Scott Thornberry's

ستة قوانين لتدريس قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية تسمّى Scott Thornberry's وهي:

- 1. The Rule of Context
- 2. The Rule of Use
- 3. The Rule of Economy
- 4. The Rule of Relevance
- 5. The Rule of Nurture
- 6. The Rule of appropriacy

والآن إلى التفاصيل:

1-قانون السياق

تعليم القواعد ضمن السياق. إذا كان يجب أن تأخذ عنصرًا خارج السياق للتركيز عليه ، فأعد تكوينه في أقرب وقت ممكن. اربط دائمًا شكل القواعد النحوية بمعنى المتحدث أو المؤلف.

2-قانون الاستخدام

قم بتدريس قواعد اللغة بهدف تحسين فهم المتعلمين واستخدامهم للغة حقيقية - وليس كنهاية بحد ذاتها (تذكر الحقائق). قم دائمًا بتوفير الفرص للطلاب لاستخدام القواعد النحوية لبعض الاستخدامات التواصلية: التدريب ، الممارسة ، التدريب!

3-قانون الاقتصاد

من أجل تنفيذ القانون2 (قانون الاستخدام) لتكون اقتصادية. تقليل العرض التقديمي ووقت الشرح المباشر من أجل توفير أقصى وقت للممارسة. فمن خلال الممارسة ، يفكر الطلاب ويتواصلون ويختبرون التعلم ويتذكرون اللغة.

4-قانون الصلة

لا تضيع الوقت في العناصر النحوية أو القواعد التي يعرفها الطلاب بالفعل أو سوف ينساها قريبًا (على سبيل المثال، كل نوع من علامات الاستفهام في درس واحد أو أكثر من مثال أو مثالين متناقضين). الهدف تسهيل أهداف التعلم، وليس تبسيط أو استبدال اللغة الإنجليزية.

5-قانون التنشئة

أصعب قانون: التعليم لا يسبب التعلم. البيئة المناسبة والظروف والفرصة للتعلم القيام به. تعلم اللغة ليس فقط اكتشاف التعلم. إنها قائمة على المهارات وتستغرق وقتًا طويلاً.

6-قانون الملاءمة

فكر في كل هذه القوانين وفقًا لمستوى الطلاب واحتياجاتهم واهتماماتهم وتوقعاتهم وأنماط تعلمهم. قد تقود هذه القوانين أحد المعلمين إلى التركيز على الممارسة، ومعلم آخر للتركيز على تدريس قواعد اللغة الصريحة.

ثانيا: طرق بديلة لتدريس القواعد

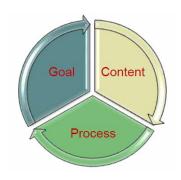
يجب أن تكون دروس قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية:

1- التعليم القائم على النص (تركيز المحتوى).

2-رفع الوعى (التركيز على العملية الاستقرائية).

3-قائمة على المهمة (الهدف التركيز).

4-قائمة على الإنتاج.



والآن إلى التفاصيل:

1- التعليم القائم على النص

مبادئ تعليمات القواعد القائمة على النصوص:

- يجب أن يكون تدريس القواعد النحوية دائمًا في سياق (يعني حرفيًا "مع نص") اللغة لا تحدث أبداً خارج السياق؛ لن تجد سمكة خارج الماء أبداً ، إلا إذا ماتت.
- هناك طبقات من السياق يجب على المعلم إتاحتها من خلال الأنشطة: المواقف والثقافة والنص المشترك.
 - يمكن تقديم المهارات اللغوية والقواعدية بشكل مستقل في أنشطة الإعداد.
 - يسمح هذا النهج على التكامل مع الأساليب الأخرى القائمة على المهارات.
 - متوافق للغاية مع التعليم القائم على النوع.

• المزيد من الفرص لنصوص أصيلة وتكييفها.

2-رفع الوعي (التركيز على العملية الاستقرائية).

يجب أن تتطلب دروس القواعد النحوية من الطلاب التفكير في العلاقة بين شكل القواعد ومعاني اللغة وفهمها

3-قائمة على المهمة (الهدف التركيز).

يجب أن تتطلب دروس قواعد اللغة من الطلاب القيام بشيء أصيل أو عملي أو ممتع باستخدام القواعد التي تم تعلمها، واستخدامها في سياق وتجربة لغة لغرض يتجاوز تمرينات الصف أو الواجبات المنزلية

4-قائمة على الإنتاج (ممارسة هادفة وإعادة التدوير).

مثل تكليف الطلاب بكتابة مواضيع إنشاء، ومقالات، وكلمات صباحية، وأنشطة متنوّعة باللغة الإنجليزية، مع المحافظة على الالتزام بقواعد اللغة.

الفصل الثاني: قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

أولا: Nouns /الأسماء

هناك نوعان رئيسيان من الأسماء: الأسماء الشائعة common nouns، والأسماء الصحيحة proper nouns، ويسمّى أيضا اسم علَم

Common Nouns -

تسمى الكلمات الخاصة بالأشخاص والأماكن والأشياء الأسماء الشائعة.

و هذه أمثلة:

ruler chair hammer bicycle truth

pen table saw ship calculator crayons sofa axe truck television pencil loyalty drill ferry fridge book lamp ladder train cooker dictionary carpet lawnmower bus computer courage telephone spade laziness printer

هذه الأسماء الشائعة common nouns هي للحيوانات . لاحظ أنه يتم تضمين أسماء خاصة للحيوانات الصغيرة:

animal	its young	animal	its young
dog	puppy	fox	cub
cat	kitten	elephant	calf
cow	calf	kangaroo	joey
horse	foal	bear	cub
sheep	lamb	lion	cub
goat	kid	tiger	cub
frog	tadpole	whale	calf

هذه الأسماء الشائعة common nouns هي للأماكن:

bank airport	school post office
hotel gas station	university police station
library park	office restaurant
museum farm	mosque supermarket
mall zoo	temple stadium
theater factory	shop synagogue
hospital nursery	gym church

هذه الأسماء الشائعة common nouns هي لأشخاص الذين يقومون بأشياء معينة:

manager sailor gardener technician athlete friend

dancer secretary pilot police officer brother dentist artist teacher driver plumber lawyer clerk magician photographer doctor writer farmer singer

proper nouns - :

وهي أسماء أعلام معيّنة مثل الأماكن والأشياء، وهي دائما تبدأ بحرف كبير capital، وهذه أمثلة:

أسماء أشخاص وهي من نوع common nouns:

Muhammad	Ali	Mom	Miss	Park
Aladdin	Taylor	Fadia	Harry	Mrs.
			Potter	
Florence	Harry Potter	Mahatma	Bill	Nelson
Nightingale	·	Gandhi	Gates	Mandela
Dad	Frankenstein	Aisha	Salma	REEM
Joha	Sinbad	Samer	Amjad	Fuad

أسماء أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة، وهي أيضا common nouns :

days of the week			
Sunday	Monday		
Tuesday	Wednesday		
Thursday	Friday		
Saturday			

months			
January	February		
March	April		
May	June		
July	August		
September	October		

أسماء الأيام الخاصة والاحتفالات هي أيضًا common nouns:

Ramadan Hajj Eed Mother's Day Labor Day Independence Day Memorial Day Valentine's Day Halloween

أسماء الأماكن والمباني والآثار الشهيرة هي أيضًا common nouns:

Big Ben the Empire State Building the Sphinx the Taj Mahal Graceland the Eiffel Tower the Grand Canyon the Golden Gate Bridge the Sydney Opera House the Great Wall of China Buckingham Palace Chaco Canyon Pueblo the Leaning Tower of Pisa the Statue of Liberty

أسماء الأشخاص الذين يعيشون في بلد معين هي أيضا common noun :

country	people	country	people
Afghanistan	Afghans	India	Indians
Australia	Australians	Indonesia	Indonesians
Britain	the British	Italy	Italians
China	the Chinese	Japan	the Japanese
France	the French	Korea	Koreans
Germany	Germans	Malaysia	Malaysians

Exercise 1:

اكتب كل اسم common noun تحت العنوان الصحيح؟

theater lion father brother

doctor restaurant builder stove elephant kangaroo museum library

things	animals	places	people

Exercise2:

ضع خط تحت كل common nouns، ودائرة حول كلproper nouns في الجمل التالية:

- 1. I told Uncle John about my accident.
- 2. Kim and Stephanie wore masks on Halloween.
- 3. The lawnmower is broken.
- 4. We're going to the movies tomorrow.
- 5. The lion is playing with one of its cubs.
- 6. My sister's favorite soccer player is David Beckham.
- 7. I'm watching a videotape about the Sahara Desert.
- 8. The tourists visited Rome and saw the Colosseum.
- 9. Does this bus go to the stadium?
- 10. We're reading a story about a boy called Harry Potter.

Singular Nouns-1 / الأسماء المفردة:

يمكن أن تكون الأسماء مفردة أو جمع singular or plural عما تتحدث عن شيء واحد أو شخص واحد فقط، استخدم اسما مفرد singular ، مثلا:

a tent a park an idea a taxi a doctor an oven a house a lady an exercise

Plural Nouns-2 /أسماء الجمع:

يستخدم اسم الجمع عندما تتحدث عن شخصين أو أكثر أو أماكن أو أشياء. فقط أضف كالتحويل معظم الأسماء إلى صبيغة الجمع.

singular	plural	singular	plural
a computer	computers	a mountain	mountains
a chair	chairs	a river	rivers
a train	trains	an envelope	envelopes
a player	players	an insect	insects
a teacher	teachers	an oven	ovens
a taxi	taxis	an uncle	uncles

ملاحظات:

1 – تستخدم الكلمات أو حروف تسمى بنود أو محدِّدات articles أو محرِّدات determiners ، مثل: an ، a: للإشارة إلى الأسماء، مثل: an ، a:

a river	an armchair three	three biscuits
five eggs	an idea	a castle

u · o · i · e · a: يتم استخدام an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف العلة: u · o · i · e · a.

an insect	an eye	an artist
an umbrella	an oven	A book

a يتم استخدام الحرف a قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بالحروف الأخرى، وتسمى الحروف الساكنة consonants، لكن بعض الكلمات a تتبع هذه القواعد.

a uniform, a unit, a user : نستخدم a وليس a الأن a حرف العلّة a يلفظ مثل a . you

an hour, an heir, an honor : نستخدم an وليس a لأن الحرف علمات مثل: an hour, an heir, an honor الساكن h consonant لا بلفظ.

singular	plural	singular	plural
bus	buses	sandwich	sandwiches
glass	glasses	witch	witches
dress	dresses	brush	brushes
branch	branches	flash	flashes
church	churches	box	boxes
beach	beaches	fox	foxes

y معظم الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ y مصنوعة بصيغة الجمع عن طريق تغيير y إلى ies

singular	plural	singular	plural
baby	babies	housefly	houseflies
family	families	library	libraries
story	stories	city	cities
teddy	teddies	lily	lilies
fairy	fairies	party	parties
puppy	puppies	dictionary	dictionaries

8- العديد من الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ f تتحوّل للجميع بتغيير f إلى v وإضافة es

singular	plural
half	halves
leaf	leaves
shelf	shelves
wolf	wolves
thief	thieves

f تحوّل لصيغة الجمع ببساطة بإضافة f تحوّل لصيغة الجمع ببساطة بإضافة f

singular	plural
chief	chiefs
roof	roofs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
cliff	cliffs
puff	puffs

10- يمكن جعل بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي بf جماعية بطريقتين:

singular	plural
scarf	scarfs or scarves
hoof	hoofs or hooves
dwarf	dwarfs or dwarves
wharf	wharfs or wharves

الله v و إضافة f عن طريق تغيير f إلى v و إضافة f

:S

singular	plural
knife	knives
wife	wives
life	lives
midwife	midwives

الأسماء المفردة التي تنتهي بـ $\rm O$ إلى جمع بإضافة $\rm S$:

singular	plural
video	videos
hippo	hippos
ZOO	zoos
kangaroo	kangaroos

es الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ O تُجمع بإضافة -13

singular	plural
----------	--------

tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
hero	heroes

14- يتغير هجاء بعض الأسماء من صيغة المفرد إلى صيغة الجمع:

singular	plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	people
mouse	mice
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
goose	geese
singular	plural

15- صيغة الجمع لبعض الأسماء هي نفس صيغة المفرد:

singular	plural
sheep	sheep (not sheeps)
deer	deer (not deers)
fish)	fish (not fishes
aircraft	aircraft (not aircrafts)
salmon	salmon (not salmons)

16- بعض الأسماء تكون دائما بصيغة الجمع:

trousers glasses shorts spectacles jeans goggles pants scissors tights binoculars pajamas pliers

17- بعض الأسماء عادة ما تكون جمع:

shoes chopsticks sandals gloves slippers clogs boots socks

Exercise 1 proper أو common أو common أو common أو nouns ?

1-Do you like cheese	common	proper
2-They stood next to the Niagara Falls		
3-May I borrow your umbrella?		
4-The ambulance was driving very fast		
5-Carl did not agree with them		
6-She loves to visit Disneyland		
7-Would you like some more water?		
8-The fog was very thick		
9-May I invite Tom to join us?		
10-My car is very old		

Exercise 2

اقرأ الفقرة التالية واكتب S في المربع بعد كل اسم مفرد P singular و P في المربع بعد
کل اسم جمع plural .
Our teacher ☐ is a very nice lady ☐ She's very kind to all the
hildren \square in the class \square and she tells us very funny stories \square
Testerday, she told a story □ about the animals □ on a farm □
They all had a race \square . The camel \square and sheep \square ran faster
han the ducks \square and cows \square , but the heroes \square of the story \square
were the mice \Box . They were faster than all the other animals \Box ,
even though they had the \(\Boxed{\pi} \) shortest legs!

Exercise 3

اقرأ الفقرة التالية، حيث ستلاحظ أن كل أسماء الجمع مفقودة، واسم مكتوب داخل قوسين. أكتب اسم الجمع الصحيح الخاص بكل اسم مفرد، والمثال الأول محلول.

Three---(lady)--- in pink ------ (dress) took their ----- (baby) for a walk in the zoo. They saw four----- (giraffe), three----- (hippo), two----- (kangaroo) and an elephant. They walked for so long that their----- (foot) became sore, so they sat down on a bench for a rest near some(monkey). The ------ (monkey) were playing with cardboard------ (box) and throwing------ (stick) at each other. After a while, the------ (lady) looked at their ------ (watch) and decided it was time to go home.

Collective Nouns-3 أسماء الجمع

تسمى الكلمات الخاصة بمجموعات من الناس أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء، بأسماء الجمع .Collective Nouns

فيما يلى بعض أسماء الجمع Collective Nouns لمجموعات من الناس:

a family a crew a team a club

a community a committee a choir a company

a band a gang

an orchestra the government

an audience the army

يمكن استخدام Collective Nouns مع الفعل المفرد أو مع صيغة الجمع. إذا كانت المجموعة تعمل كوحدة واحدة، فاستخدم الفعل المفرد، وإذا كان أعضاء المجموعة يتصرفون كأفراد، فعليك استخدام صيغة الجمع، مثلا:

The crowd was orderly.

or

The crowd were clapping, yelling and cheering

استخدم دائمًا صيغة الجمع plural verb مع اسم الجمع مثل: Police , people

وفيما يلي بعض أسماء الجمع Collective Nouns لمجموعات من الناس:

a crowd of shoppers a panel of a gang of judges

thieves a class of school children

a company of actors a platoon of soldiers

والعديد من مجموعات الحيوانات لها أسماء جمع خاصة بها:

a herd of cattle a pride of lions a brood of chickens a pack of wolves a troop of monkeys a gaggle of geese a litter of puppies a drove of sheep a school of fish a flock of birds a pod of dolphins a swarm of bees

بعض مجموعات الأشياء لها أيضًا أسماء جمع خاصة بها:

a suite of furniture a bunch of bananas a deck of cards a range of mountains a set of tools a cluster of grapes a flight of steps a fleet of ships a bunch of flowers a string of beads a fleet of vehicles a suite of rooms a bouquet of flowers a grove of trees a loaf of bread a bar of soap a ball of string a bar of chocolate

كلمة تعنى جزء من شيء:

a slice/piece of bread	a sheet/piece of paper
a slice/piece of cheese	a piece of chalk
a piece/square of chocolate	a piece of information
a slice/piece of cake	a piece of advice

Exercise1:

1-اقرأ الفقرة التالية، واكتب أسماء الجمع. Collective Nouns المفقودة في المساحات الفارغة، وتذكّر أنه في بعض الأحيان هناك كلمتين يمكنك استخدامها.

Mom took Kate, Rudy and Derrick to the zoo. The zoo was very busy. A----- of people had gathered round the monkeys. One of the monkeys had a----- of bananas. Watching the monkey eat made the children feel hungry. Mom took a----- of bread and some ------of cheese out of the picnic hamper and everyone made sandwiches. After eating the sandwiches, the children had two------ of chocolate each. Rudy wanted to give one piece to a monkey, but the zookeeper gave Rudy a very useful --------of advice. "Monkeys may look friendly but sometimes they are very fierce," he said.

Exercise2:

اقرأ الجمل. هل يشير اسم الجمع collective noun إلى مجموعة تعمل معًا كوحدة واحدة؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك ، ضع دائرة حول الفعل المفرد the singular verb . هل يشير اسم الجمع collective noun إلى مجموعة يتصرف فيها كل عضو على حدة؟ ضع دائرة حول صيغة الجمع plural noun .

- 1-The jury (were/was) arguing about the importance of evidence.
- 2-A whole company of soldiers (is/are) marching in the parade.
- 3-A gaggle of geese (is/are) running every which way in the barnyard.
- 4-Those people (live/lives) in North America.
- 5-The police (has/have) arrested the suspect.
- 6-That troupe of actors always (stay/stays) at the Grand Hotel.
- 7-The committee (is/are) handing in their ballots.
- 8-Our school band (play/plays) many lively marches.

9-A big colony of ants (lives/live) under the front porch.

10-The government (are/is) entitled to collect taxes.

Exercise3:

أكمل كل جملة بإسم a noun من المستطيل بحيث يصلح كإسم لشيء ما في الجملة.

Bushel	drop
Scoop	grain
Ream	pinch
pair	galaxy

1-a ----- of stars

2-a ----of potatoes

3-a -----of sand

4-a -----of bookends

5-a ----of paper

6-a---- of ice cream

7-a---- of salt

8-a -----of rain

/ Masculine and Feminine Nouns-4 أسماء المذكّر والمؤنث

Feminine Nouns

الأسماء المذكّرة Masculine Nouns هي كلمات مخصصة للرجال والفتيان والحيو انات الذكور.

الأسماء المؤنثة Feminine Nouns هي كلمات للنساء والفتيات والحيوانات الإناث.

masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
Boy	girl	Nephew	niece
man	woman	king	queen
father	mother	prince	princess
son	daughter	emperor	empress

brother	sister	wizard	witch
husband	wife	actor	actress
grandfather	grandmother	policeman	policewoman
uncle	aunt	waiter	waitress

يتم استخدام العديد من الأسماء لكل من الذكور والإناث، وتسمى الأسماء المشتركة بين الجنسين:

Teacher	scientist	astronaut	cousin
baby	pupil	president	dancer
doctor	parent	child	manager

بخصوص الحيوانات، أحيانا يكون هناك كلمة واحدة عامة للحيوان وكلمات خاصة للذكور والإناث، وفي بعض الأحيان يكون اسم الحيوان المذكر هو نفس الاسم العام للحيوان، وفي أحيان أخرى يكون اسم الحيوان المؤنّث هو نفس الاسم العام.

animal	masculine	feminine
rabbit	buck	Doe
horse	stallion	mare
sheep	ram	ewe
chicken	rooster	hen
duck	drake	duck
cattle	bull	cow
goose	gander	goose
fox	fox	vixen
tiger	tiger	tigress
lion	lion	lioness

Exercise 1

masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
1-bull		9	duck
2-man		10	witch
3-fox		11	Actress

4	Princess	12-Waiter	
5	empress	13-husband	
6-stallion		14-nephew	
7-brother		15	aunt
8-king		16	goose

The Possessive Form of Nouns-5 / أسماء النسبة أو الملكية

singular nouns لإظهار الملكية، ولتحويل اسم مفر Possessive Nouns لإظهار الملكية، ولتحويل اسم ملكية، فقط ضع في آخر الاسم فاصلة عليا، وبعدها مباشرة حرف S، لتصبح هكذا" S."

- 1-This is my bed and that is Peter's bed.
- 2-We all like Dad's cooking.
- 3-It is my job to collect everybody's plate after the meal.
- 4-The flies are buzzing around the horse's tail.
- 5-This is Susan and Jenny's room.
- 6- This is Tom's hat and that is Tom's father's hat.

- 1-Katy and Mike's house is very big. (= the house that belongs to both Katy and Mike)
- 2-Joe and Sarah's dad works at the shoe factory. (= He is Joe's dad and he is also Sarah's dad).

- 1-This is John's brother's ball. (= The ball belongs to John's brother).
- 2-Paul's teacher's house has a swimming pool. (= the house that belongs to Paul's teacher).

أسماء الجمع التي لا تنتهي بحرف S يتم جعلها اسم تملك بالطريقة العادية وهي وضع في آخر الاسم فاصلة عليا، وبعدها مباشرة حرف S، لتصبح هكذا" S".

- 1-The children's room is always messy.
- 2-Some people's houses are bigger than ours.
- 3-Rats' tails are longer than mice's tails.
- 4-Men's voices are deeper than women's voices.

أسماء الجمع التي تنتهي بحرف S الطريقة الشائعة لجعلها اسم تملّك فقط بوضع فاصلة عليا بعد حرف S مباشرة.

- 1-The pupils' desks are arranged in rows.
- 2-The boys' bedroom is bigger than the girls' bedroom.
- 3-The strong winds destroyed all the farmers' crops.
- -4Mice's tails are shorter than rats' tails.

ولكن أيضا أمامك خيارين، إما أن تضع الفاصلة العليا فقط بعد S، أو تضع فاصلة وحرف S " حسب الطريقة الشائعة.

- 1-This is James's house. or This is James' house.
- 2-Which is Charles's bike? or Which is Charles' bike?

Exercise 1:

اقرأ الجمل التالية حيث أسقطنا أسماء التملّك، وعليك أن تكتب اسم التملّك الصحيح في كل فراغ الخاص بكل اسم مكتوب بين قوسين.

Peter is spending the day at -- (Tom) -- house. Peter likes Tom's

family. He especially likes----- (Tom's mom) cooking! The boys play lots of games together.
-----(Tom) sister doesn't like ------(Tom and Peter) games.
She is playing by herself. Sometimes the ------(boys) games become so noisy that Mom tells them to go and play in the garden. ------(Tom) dog is in the garden, lying in the sunshine. Tom

wants to play with the dog, but Peter is afraid of the-----(dog) big teeth and sharp claws.

At 7 o'clock, -----(Peter) dad arrives in his car to take Peter home. Tom says he likes----- (Peter's dad) new car. -----(Peter) dad says that he'll take Tom for a ride in it sometime

ثانيا: pronouns/ الضمائر

الضمير هي كلمة التي تحل محل الاسم، وهناك أنواع مختلفة من الضمائر.

الضمائر الشخصية Personal Pronouns يمكن أن تستخدم كفاعل:

1-the subject of a verb, or 2-the object of a verb.

Subject Pronouns -1 / ضمائر الموضوع

The subject of a verb does the action of the verb أي الفاعل الذي يقوم The subject of a verb does the action of the verb I, you, he, she, it, مثل: personal pronouns مثل: we, they ، يمكن أن تستخدم كفاعل.

ادرس الجملتين التاليتين:

Lisa likes cats. **She** has four cats.

في الجملة الأولى، اسم العلم proper noun وهو Lisa الفاعل.

في الجملة الثانية، الضمير She الفاعل.

فيما يلى بعض الأزواج من الجمل التي تُظهر الضمائر الشخصية المستخدمة كفاعل:

- My name is Michael. I am fourteen.
- My father works hard. He works in a factory.
- My sister is older than me. She is twelve.
- Our dog is very naughty. It likes to chase cats.
- Bob, you are a bad dog!

- David and I are playing football. We like sports.
- Jim and Jeff are my brothers. They are older than I am.

Object Pronouns -2/ ضمائر المفعول به

المفعول به هو الذي يتلقّى تأثير الفعل، وهي الضمائر الشخصية , me, you, him, المفعول به her, it, us t, them

انظر إلى الجملتين التاليتين:

<u>Lisa</u> likes cats. <u>She</u> likes to stroke them.

في الجملة الأولى، القطط الاسم هو الكائن المفعول به، وفي الجملة الثانية، فإن الضمير هو المفعول به.

فيما يلي بعض الأزواج الأخرى من الجمل التي تُظهر ضمائر شخصية تستخدم كمفعول به:

- I'm doing my homework. Dad is helping me.
- Goodbye, children! I'll call you later.
- Where is John? I need to speak to him.
- Miss Garcia is very nice. All the children like her.
- The car is very dirty. Mom is cleaning it.
- Uncle Harry called Mary to ask her a question.
- My chocolates are all gone. Someone has eaten them.

First Person, Second Person and Third Person الشخص الأول، الشخص الثاني والشخص الثالث:

في قواعد النحو Grammar، الشخص الذي يتحدث يسمّى اسم الشخص الأول، والشخص الذي يُتَحَدَّث عنه يسمى الشخص الثاني، الشخص الذي يُتَحَدَّث عنه يسمى الشخص الثالث.

وفيما يلي جدول لمساعدتك على تذكر الضمير المنعكس reflexive pronoun الذي يجب استخدامه مع الضمير الشخصىpersonal pronoun:

singular personal	reflexive	plural personal	Reflexive
pronoun	pronoun	pronoun	pronoun
I (subject	myself	we (subject	ourselves
pronoun)		pronoun)	
me (object	myself	us(object	ourselves
pronoun)		pronoun)	
you	yourself	you	Yourselves
(subject/object		(subject/object	
		pronoun)	
he (subject	himself	they (subject	
pronoun)		pronoun)	Themselves
him (object	himself	them (object	Themselves
pronoun)		pronoun)	
she (subject	herself		
pronoun)			
her (object	herself		
pronoun)	., .,		
it	itself		

demonstrative pronouns-3 / ضمائر الإشارة

تستخدم ضمائر الإشارة في الإشارة إلى الأشياء، وهذه بعضها: this, that, those, وهذه بعض الأمثلة:

- This is my desk. These are my pets.
- This is the Mings' house. These are sheep but those are goats.
- That is my friend's house. Those are horses.
- That's my mother's car.
- You'll have to work harder than this.
- We can do better than that.

- It's raining again. This is awful!
- Who is that knocking at the door?
- Hi, Kathleen. This is Michael.
 - استخدم this, these عندما تتحدث عن أشياء بالقرب منك.
 - استخدم that, those عندما تتحدث عن أشياء بعيدة.

Interrogative Pronouns-4 ضمائر الاستفهام

ضمائر الاستفهام تستخدم لطرح الأسئلة، ومنها: whom, who, whose, what, نستخدم لطرح الأسئلة، ومنها: whom, who , whose, what,

- Who used all my paper?
- Who is Mom talking to?
- Who are those people?
- Whose pen is this?
- Whose are these shoes?
- What is your brother's name?
- What does Tom want?
- What is the date today?
- What do you want to be when
- you grow up?
- Which of these desks is yours?
- Which do you prefer?
- Which of your sisters is the tallest?
- Whom did the President criticize?

في الكتابة والتحدث الرسمي يمكنك أيضا استخدام whom كمفعول به أو كحرف جر، object of verbs and prepositions.

Whom did the president criticize?

- Whom is the principal talking to?
- To whom is the principal talking?

ولكن لا تستطيع أن تستخدم whom كفاعل:

X Whom came to the party last night?

وعليك أن تعيد صياغة الجملة كما يلي:

✓Who came to the party last night?

يمكنك أن تستخدم Who كفاعل أو مفعول به:

Who broke the window? (as the subject)

Who are you inviting to your party? (as the object)

Who can be used as the object of a preposition. For example:

Who is Mom talking to?

Indefinite Pronouns-5 / الضمائر غير المُحَددَة

الضمائر غير المحددة لا تشير مباشرة إلى أي كلمة أخرى، وهي غالبا تعبّر عن فكرة الكمية:

- Everybody is welcome at the meeting.
- Many prefer their coffee with sugar.
- Does anybody care for a cheese sandwich?
- Few choose to live in the arid desert.

الضمائر غير المُحَددة هي:

all	neither	anybody	no one
each	several	everyone	someone
most	any	none	both
other	everybody	somebody	many
another	nobody	anyone	one

either

some

few

such

الضمير They يعتبر ضمير غير محدد عندما يشير لمرجع غير محدد.

- They produce a lot of coal in your state.
- Why don't they repair the bad roads?

Exercise 1:

أكتب في الفراغات subject and object pronouns المناسبة:
My name is Charlie have two brothers are both older
than Sometimes they take me to the park and play
football together. I like playing football with because they are
very good. We are going to the park today. Would you like to come
with?can all play together. Afterwards, can
come to my house if want to. I think will like my dad.
He is very funny and makes great pizzas. Do like
pizza?

Exercise 2:

	في هذا الجمل يوجد reflexive pronoun، بعضه صحيح، وبعضه خطأ.
	ضع علامة 🗸 على الجمل الصحيحة، وضع 🗶 على الجملة الخاطئة:
1.	Sometimes I wash the dishes all by himself \square
2.	Dad had an accident. He cut herself □with a knife.
3.	Sally washes the car by herself □
4.	Do you think the doctor can cure itself \square when he is
	ill ^e
5.	The cat stays clean by licking itself □
6.	Anna and May made the dinner all by herself □
7.	Mom lets me walk to school by myself □

8. Can you dress themselves, □----- boys and girls?

10. This light is automatic. It switches itself \square -----on at night.

9. David can swim all by himself \square ----now.

Exercise 3:

اكتب جملة قصيرة باستخدام كل من ضمائر الاستفهام interrogative pronouns أدناه:

Example:	Who	Who is th	is man?	
Who:				
Whose:				
What:				
Which:				
Whom:				

Exercise 4:

اقرأ الفقرة التالية اكتب ضمائر الإشارة demonstrative pronouns في الفراغات:

Henry and I went for a walk on the beach. "What's ----- over there?" I asked. "It looks like broken glass," said Henry. He gave me a bag. "Put it in-----," he said. I put the broken glass into the bag. "We'd better put ------in the trash," I said. He took the bag from me. "You have to hold it like-----," said Henry, "so that you don't cut your hand".

Exercise 5:

اكتب ضمائر الملكية possessive pronouns المفقودة في الفراغات لإكمال الجمل.

- 1. I chose this seat first so it's ----- .
- 2. Can we borrow your coloring pens? We've lost -----.
- 3. We live in the city and they live in the countryside. Our house is smaller than ------.
- 4. John, is this pencil -----?

- 5. Sally is looking for her gloves. Are these gloves -----?
- 6. Can Julie use your bike? ----- is broken.
- 7. Tom got the books mixed up. He thought mine was ----- and his was ------.

Exercise 6:

ضع دائرة حول ضمير pronoun واحد على الأقل في كل جملة:

- 1. One never knows who might be listening.
- 2. Many are called but few are chosen.
- 3. I finished my cookie and asked for another.
- 4. Both were punished for the crime they commited.
- 5. Several applied for the job, but no one was hired.

ثالثا: الصفات Adjectives

الصفات تمثّل أو تصف الأسماء والضمائر، وهي توفر المزيد من المعلومات حول الأشخاص والأماكن والأشياء.

: Kinds of Adjectives أنواع الصفات

*بعض الصفات تخبرنا عن حجم الأشخاص أو الأشياء، مثل:

a big house	a high mountain	a short skirt
a long bridge	big hands	a tall building
tiny feet	a huge ship	a thin boy
a large army	a short man	long trousers

* بعض الصفات تحكى عن ألوان الأشياء.

a red carpet	a white swan	a blue uniform
a gray suit	an orange balloon	a yellow ribbon
a brown bear	green peppers	black shoes

* بعض الصفات تخبر الأشخاص أو الأشياء عن طريق وصف جودتها.

a beautiful woman	a hot drink	a familiar voice
a young soldier	a poor family	a sunny day
a flat surface	a kind lady	a strange place
a handsome boy	a cold winter	a deep pool
an old uncle	a rich couple	cool weather

* بعض الصفات تتحدّث عن المواد التي صنعت منها الأشياء.

a plastic folder	a metal box	a concrete road
a stone wall	a glass door	a jade ring
a clay pot	a cotton shirt	a wooden spoon
a paper bag	a silk dress	a porcelain vase

* بعض الصفات مصنوعة من الأسماء الصحيحة proper nouns للأمكنة، وتسمى

صفات المنشأ adjectives of origin.

a Mexican hat Washington apples a British police officer a Japanese lady the French flag a Spanish dance a Filipino dress an Indian temple an American custom an Italian car

The Order of Adjectives-2 / ترتيب الصفات:

في بعض الأحيان يتم استخدام العديد من الصفات لوصف اسم أو ضمير واحد. عند استخدام صفتين أو أكثر، يكون الترتيب المعتاد هو: الحجم، الجودة، اللون، الأصل، المادة.

مثال 1:

a	small	green	plastic	box
	size	color	substance	

مثال2:

a	stylish	red	Italian	car
	quality	color	origin	

و هذه بعض الأمثلة:

- a large Indian temple
- a tall white stone building
- a colorful cotton shirt
- a long Chinese silk robe
- delicious Spanish food
- an old graceful Japanese lady
- crunchy Australian apples
- a short handsome English man

صفات الجودة تأتى في بعض الأحيان قبل صفات الحجم، مثلا:

beautiful long hair elegant short hair

لكن صفات الحجم تأتى دائما قبل صفات اللون:

beautiful long black hair elegant short red hair Exercise 1:

قم بقراءة المقطع التالي ووضع خطوط تحت الصفات، وأكتب الرموز التالية تحت الخطوط، حيث S تشير لصفات الحجم ، و C لصفات اللون ، و Q لصفات الجودة و و O للصفات الأصلية:

Sydney is a large Australian city with busy streets and expensive shops. In summer, it's a very hot place. People wear cool clothes and drink cool drinks. There are beautiful sandy beaches where people can rest and look up at the wide blue sky. There are big parks for tourists to visit. Japanese tourists like to sit and watch other people. British tourists take photographs of the strange plants and colorful birds

Exercise 2:

المقطع التالي يحتوي على الكثير من الصفات. بعض الصفات تظهر في ترتيب خاطئ، ضع سطر أو لا تحت كل صفة مرتبة بشكل خاطئ .ثم اكتبها بالترتيب الصحيح تحت السطر:

My friend Jeremy is a handsome tall boy. He always wears a white long T-shirt and a big red cap. He carries a blue huge canvas bag to school. His favorite food is red crunchy apples and he always has one in his bag. Our teacher is an English kind tall man called Mr. Clark. He wears a blue smart suit and glasses with black plastic thick frames.

Adjective Endings -3/الصفات المنتهية

الصفات لها العديد من النهايات المختلفة:

* بعض الصفات تنتهي في " ful- "، وتصف هذه الصفات الأسماء أو الضمائر التي تمتلئ بشيء ما، أو تحتوي على الكثير من الأشياء.

a beautiful face	a joyful smile	playful children
a painful injury	a helpful teacher	a skillful player
a careful student	a powerful machine	a useful book
a cheerful baby	a wonderful time	colorful clothes

* بعض الصفات تتهي بـ "ous" .

a famous writer a courageous soldier a mountainous area an adventurous explorer a dangerous job a poisonous snake a humorous film a generous gift mischievous children marvelous results

* بعض الصفات تتهي بــ " ٧- ".

a messy room a noisy car dirty hands a sleepy dog a cloudy sky thirsty children a muddy path a sunny day stormy weather an easy test a lazy worker juicy fruit

* بعض الصفات تتتهي بـ "less-" وتصف هذه الصفات شخصًا أو شيئا فارغا، لا يحتوي على شيء.

a cloudless sky a meaningless word a sleeveless dress a fearless fighter a careless driver homeless people a joyless song seedless grapes a useless tool harmless animals

* بعض الصفات تنتهي بـــ" al ".

national flag personal possessions musical instruments a traditional costume electrical goods magical powers a coastal town medical equipment

"ic, -ish, -ible, -able, -ive and -ly-" التي تنتهي بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بعض الصفات التي تنتهي * a fantastic singer talkative children comfortable clothes a terrible mess enthusiastic shouting a lovely dress

a terrible mess an imaginative story an energetic dog a sensible answer expensive jewelry basic grammar horrible smells talkative children enthusiastic shoutin visible footprints a creative artist a selfish act a likeable child friendly teachers foolish behavior

a lovely dress
stylish clothes
valuable advice
a lively cat
childish talk
suitable colors
an elderly man

* تتنهى العديد من الصفات بـ "ing".

loving parents
an interesting book
a caring nurse
a disappointing result
a flashing light
an outstanding swimmer

a smiling face an exciting ride a boring story chattering monkeys a gleaming car shocking news

* العديد من الصفات تنتهى بـ "ed":

a closed door satisfied customers boiled eggs worried passengers wasted time escaped prisoners a painted wall excited students reduced prices invited guests

*كلمات مثل smiling, caring, flashing هي بالأصل أفعال، وتم إضافة " ing " لها، فتحوّلت إلى present participles، ويمكن تحويل كثير من الأفعال بهذه الطريقة.

*کلمات مثل closed, wasted, escaped هي اسم مفعول rpast participles كلمات مثل adjectives .

وصف شيء مصنوع من ..:

يمكن استخدام بعض الأسماء مثل الصفات، مثلا، إذا كان لديك كرسي مصنوع من البلاستيك، يمكنك استخدام الاسم البلاستيك كصفة وتقول:

that the chair is a plastic chair

و إذا كان لديك ساعة مصنوعة من الذهب، يمكنك قول: is a gold watch

ولكن لا يمكن استخدام أسماء wood, wool بهذه الطريقة، ولتحويلها إلى صفات عليك أن تضيفen.

noun	adjective	example
Wood	Wooden	a wooden door
Wool	woolen	a woolen jumper

Exercise 1:

هذه الأسماء تم تحويلها من أسماء لصفات بإضافة حروف لها. والمطلوب تحديد الصفة في كل جملة، وكتابة الاسم الذي أُخذت منه، ويوجد مثال محلول.

1-She's always making careless mistakes	care
2-It was a very painful injury	
3-Witches and wizards have magical powers.	
4-These oranges are very juicy.	
5-Dogs are usually more energetic than cats.	
6-Our neighbors are not very friendly.	
7-She keeps her toys in a large wooden box.	
8-Take off your muddy shoes before you come in.	
9-May I borrow your pencil sharpener? Mine is useless.	
10-What a beautiful dress!	

Exercise 2:

قم بملء الفراغ بالصفات المشتقة من أسماء، والاسم معطى لك، كما يوجد مثال محلول؟

- 1-It wasn't a very ---interesting---(interest) movie.
- 2-We could hear the----- (excite) fans screaming.
- 3-I hope the pupils don't think that my classes are----- (bore).

- 4-My dad had a very----- (worry) look on his face.
- 5-Have the police found the----- (steal) car yet?
- 6--The supermarket sells lots of ----- (freeze) food.
- 7-The players on the ----- (win) team don't look tired at all.
- 8--Some of the old houses had ----- (break) windows.

The Comparison of Adjectives-4 مقارنة الصفات

The Comparative Form صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل:

لمقارنة شخصين أو أشياء نستخدم صيغة المقارنة للصفة، وعادة ما يتم عمل المقارنة عن طريق إضافة "er" إلى الصفة adjective للحصول على صيغة المقارنة comparative form.

adjective	Comparative form	adjective	Comparative form
Dark	Darker	Cold	colder
hard	Harder	fast	faster
light	lighter	slow	slower
warm	warmer	rich	richer
High	higher	poor	poorer
low	lower	soft	softer
old	older	tall	taller
young	younger	small	smaller

The Superlative Form/ التفضيل الفائق:

عندما تقارن ثلاثة أشخاص أو أكثر، استخدم الشكل الفائق للصفة، وعادة ما يكون عن طريق إضافة "est" إلى الصفة.

adjective	superlative form	adjective	superlative form
Dark	darkest	slow	slowest
warm	warmest	old	oldest
light	lightest	young	youngest
cold	coldest	rich	richest
high	highest	poor	poorest
fast	fastest	tall	tallest

low	lowest	small	smallest
soft	softest	hard	hardest

إذا انتهت الصفة بـ e ، أضف r لتكوين صيغة المقارنة comparative ، و st لتكوين صيغة التفضيل superlative .

adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	nicest
close	closer	closest
large	larger	Largest
rude	ruder	Rudest
Safe	Safer	safest
wide	wider	widest

لنفترض أن الصفة هي كلمة قصيرة تتهي بحرف ثابت ولها حرف واحد في الوسط. مجرد مضاعفة الحرف الساكن لتكوين صيغة المقارنة، وإضافة er لتكوين صيغة التفضيل.

adjective	comparative	superlative
Sad	sadder	saddest
wet	wetter	wettest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
thin	thinner	thinnest
big	bigger	biggest

er لنفترض أن الصفة لها مقطعان وتنتهي بy، عليك فقط تغيير y إلى i وإضافة i لصيغة المقارنة، وإضافة i لصيغة التفضيل:

adjective	comparative	superlative
easy	easier	easiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

funny	funnier	funniest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
happy	happier	happiest
Lovely	lovelier	Loveliest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
tidy	tidier	tidiest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest

استخدم more, most لمقارنة معظم الصفات الأخرى المكونة من مقطعين أو أكثر.

adjective	comparative	superlative
famous	more famous	most famous
precious	more precious	most precious
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

صيغ المقارنة غير العادية، Comparative and Superlative: بعض الكلمات صيغ المقارنة لها، سواء للمقارنة العادية Comparative أو التفضيلية Superlative تختلف عن كل الصيغ السابقة، وهي في الواقع كلمات مختلفة تماما عن الأصل.

adjective	comparative	superlative
good	better	best

bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
Many	more	most
far	farther or further	farthest or furthest

مثال:

My painting is good, Melanie's painting is better, but Andrew's painting is the best.

Adjective Phrases/ شبه الجملة الوصفية:

يمكن استخدام شبه الجملة Phrase مثل الصفات الفردية، لوصف الأسماء والضمائر. تسمى العبارات المستخدمة بهذه الطريقة Adjective Phrases.

تأتى شبه الجملة الوصفية عادة بعد الكلمة التي تصفها:

- 1. Who is the girl with long hair?
- 2. My friend lives in the house across the street.
- 3. Mrs. Morris is tall and slim.
- 4. This is the road to Toledo.
- 5. The <u>lady</u> in the bookshop is a friend of mine.

و في أحيان قليلة تأتى شبه الجملة الوصفية قبل الكلمة التي تصفها:

a long-legged bird an eight-year-old child a well-dressed lady a ten-cent coin a **fun-loving** teenager a **twenty-story** building **user-friendly** equipment **a large-sized** shirt

Exercise 1:

اقرأ الفقرة التالية .اكتب الأشكال المقارنة والتفضيلية الصحيحة للصفات بين قوسين في الفراغات الفارغة. السؤال الأول محلول:

Paul likes playing football. He's a very good player, but his friend Sally is a --- better----(good) player. She's the (good) player in the

whole school. She is------(fast) and ------ (strong) than all the boys, even the boys who are ------ (old) and------ (big) than her. That's why Paul likes her. Paul thinks all games are exciting, but football is the------ (exciting) game and it's----- (noisy) than all the other games he plays with his friends. When the grass is wet, everyone gets dirty when they play football. But Sally gets----- (dirty) and ------ (wet) than everyone else.

Exercise 2:

أكمل الجمل التالية. اكتب شبه جملة وصفية تتضمن حرف الجر المكتوب بين قوسين. السؤال الأول محلول:

- 1. Is this the train---to Tokyo---- (to)?
- 2. They live in a big house ----- (near).
- 3. Emilly's desk is----- (opposite).
- 4. The bucket has a hole ----- (in).
- 5. Who is the man----- (with) ?

رابعا: Determiners/ المحدِّدات

المحددات، أو إشارات الاسم، هي صفات خاصة تستخدم قبل الأسماء، أو هي مجموعة كلمات ترافق الأسماء لتوضحها، فهي توضيّح:

- 1. شي أو شخص.
- 2. كمية الأشخاص أو الأشياء أو أسماء أخرى.
 - 3. صيغ الملكية.
 - 4. توضح أن شخص ما أو شي ما هو محدد.
- توضّح كيفية توزيع بعض الأشخاص أو الأشياء.
 - 6. توضيّح الاختلافات بين الأسماء.

7. توضّح أن بعض الأشخاص أو الأشياء ليسوا محددين.

وهناك أنواع مختلفة من المحدّدات.

The Articles-1 / أدوات التعريف

"a, an ,the" نسمّى Articles، و هي صنفين:

a, an تسمّى indefinite articles، وتستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة،

a-1: توضع قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن consonant.

an-2: توضع قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف علّة

و هذه أمثلة:

- 1. John is reading a book.
- 2. Would you like a peach?
- 3. Is that a dog or a fox?
- 4. You'll need a ruler and a pencil.
- 5. Is there also an entrance at the back of the building?
- 6. Have you ever seen an elephant?
- 7. I always take an apple to school.
- 8. Do you have an umbrella that I can borrow?
- 9. Would you like to live on an island?

بعض حروف العلّة تلفظ في الكلمة مثل الحرف الساكن، وهذه تعامل معاملة الحرف الساكن، ويوضع قبلها حرف a وليس an، مثل:

- 1. Is there a university in your town?
- 2. Does every child in the school wear a uniform?
- 3. We are taking a European vacation this summer.

بعض الكلمات تبدأ بحرف h ساكن، وهذا يعامل معاملة حرف العلّة:

- 1. We've been waiting here for an hour.
- 2. Meeting the president was an honor for all of us.

3-كلمة "the" تسمّى definite article/ أداة التعريف، وتوضع قبل الاسم الذي نتحدّث عنه مع شخص يعرفه مسبقا.

- 1. Dad is sitting in **the garden**.
- 2. Who made the mess on **the carpet**?
- 3. Turn **the television** off now.
- 4. I'll wait for you in the car.
- 5. The boys are upstairs and the girls are outside in **the street**.

2-استخدام الأسماء بدون أدوات التعريف/ Articles:

عندما تتحدث عن شيء بشكل عام، وليس شيئًا معينًا، استخدم اسمًا بدون أداة تعريف، ويمكن أيضا استخدام صيغ الجمع بدون أداة تعريف.

- 1. Frogs are my favorite animals.
- 2. Children like playing games.
- 3. Babies cry a lot.
- 4. Glasses are things that you wear to correct your eyesight.
- 5. **Birds** are animals that can fly.
- 6. **People** enjoy watching television.

الأسماء التي تحدد بكميّات، تستخدم عادة بدون an ، ومع ذلك يمكن استخدام the مع الأشياء التي لا تحدد بكميّات.

- 1. I like sunshine.
- 2. I sometimes have **fruit** for breakfast.
- 3. You've got **dirt** on your face.
- 4. A clock measures time.
- 5. Put **sugar** in your tea to make it sweet.

- 6. I need time to think of a new plan.
- 7. Would you pass me the salt, please.
- 8. Can I borrow **the paint** when you've finished?

نستخدم أحيانا أسماء مثل: school, home, work، بدون أداة تعريف،

- 1. We go to school by bus.
- 2. Dad has already left home for work.

3.

Demonstrative determiners-3 /محددات الإشارة

الكلمات this, that, these, those هي ضمائر خاصة تسمّى determiners ، يتم استخدامها للإشارة إلى أي شيء أو شخص مقصود، وتسمّى determiners .

استخدم this, these للتحدث عن الأشياء والأشخاص القريبين منك.

Use this with singular nouns. Use these with plural nouns

Who lives in this house? These trousers are too short.

This car belongs to my mom. I don't like these comics.

Does this key fit the lock? These biscuits don't taste very good.

This book is my favorite. I bought these apples for lunch.

Who gave you this money? Is there an adult with these children?

This cheese tastes funny

استخدم that, those التحدّث عن أشياء بعيدة عنك.

Use that with singular nouns	Use those with plural nouns
This chair is mine and that chair	I gave my sandwiches to those
is yours.	boys.
That animal is making a funny	Those children go to a different
noise.	school.
Would you pass me that book.	These shoes are mine and those

please?	shoes are yours.
Who is that man talking to Dad?	These apples look fresh but
How much is that dress?	those apples look rotten.
	Those people are from Africa

Quantifying Determiners -4 محدّدات الكميّة

كلمات مثل many, much, several تحكي عن الكمية دون إعطاء رقم دقيق، ويطلق عليها Quantifying Determiners.

بعض محدّدات الكمية تستخدم فقط مع أسماء الجمع ,several, both

- 1. Few people have been to the moon.
- 2. We went to Europe many years ago.
- 3. A few children are absent today.
- 4. Several friends went with me.
- 5. I have fewer CDs than you.
- 6. Both brothers have dark hair.

يمكن استخدام بعض محددات القياس الكمي مع صيغ الجمع، والأسماء التي لا تُظهر العدد الدقيق، مثل:

all, half, some, enough, a lot of, lots of, more, most, other, plenty of.

- 1. All children seem to like chocolate.
- 2. We've eaten all the food in the refrigerator.
- 3. Half the balloons have burst already.
- 4. Jenny spends half her time watching television.
- 5. Some girls like to play football.

- 6. Can I have some water?
- 7. Do you have enough books to read?
- 8. I don't have enough material to make a dress.
- 9. A lot of people like burgers.
- 10. There's a lot of fruit in the bowl.
- 11. They went to a park with lots of animals in it.
- 12. You will gain weight if you eat lots of ice cream.
- 13. You've got more brothers than I have.
- 14. There's more space in my room than yours.
- 15. Most teachers enjoy teaching.
- 16. Most lemonade contains sugar.
- 17. He likes playing with other children.
- 18. They had never tasted other food.
- 19. Plenty of my friends have seen the Harry Potter movies.
- 20. Drink plenty of water every day

يمكن استخدام بعض المحددات فقط مع الأسماء التي ليس لها رقم محدد، مثل:

- little (meaning not much)
- a little (meaning some)
- much and less.

مثل:

- We have little time to play.
- There's a little rice left.

- Does the teacher give you much homework?
- I've got less ice cream than you.

بعض المحددات الكمية لا يمكن استخدام إلا مع الأسماء الفردية، وهي: ,another every, each

- I need another pencil.
- He likes every child in the class.
- Each house is painted a different color.

المحددات الكمية either, neither تعني شخصين أو شيئين.

- don't like either drink.
- Neither sister has long hair.

بعض محددات الكمية تستخدم مع المفرد أو الجمع، مثل: , any, no, no other .other .other

- 1. Any dog will bite if it's afraid.
- 2. Are there any good books in the library?
- 3. There wasn't any space in the cupboard.
- 4. No child likes getting hurt.
- 5. There were no pencils in the drawer.
- 6. We've done no work today.
- 7. There is no other way of solving the problem.
- 8. She has no other friends.
- 9. We have no other food in the refrigerator.
- 10.Do you like this picture or the other picture?
- 11. The other boys laughed at him.
- 12.I like the other music better

Interrogative Determiners -5

تستعمل what, which and whose قبل الكلمات للسؤال حول الأشخاص أو الأشياء، هذه الكلمات تسمى محددات الاستفهام interrogative determiners أوصاف الاستفهام interrrogative adjectives.

What time is it? كم الساعة؟

- What color is her hair?
- What kind of clothes do you like to wear?
- Which school do you go to?
- Which doll is your favorite?
- Which road leads to the zoo?
- Which runner is the winner?
- Do you know Which girl won the prize?
- Whose footprints are these?
- Whose baby is this?
- Whose dog was barking in the middle of the night?
- What size do you wear?
- What kind of bird is that ?

Possessive Determiners -6 محددات الملكية

الكلمات my, your, his, her, its, our تسمى محددات الملكية أو صفات الملكية .Possessive adjectives

- I lent Margaret my guitar .
- The dentist asked his patient to open her mouth .
- Is this your house?
- Khaled, your handwriting is difficult to read .
- Omar is showing his tortoise to his friends

- My sister lost her way in the city .
- The lion is chasing its prey .

Numbers -7/ الأعداد

أعداد هي محددات أيضا، وغالبا ما تستخدم الأعداد قبل الأسماء لإخبارك بالضبط بعدد الأشخاص أو الأشباء الموجودة.

- Our family has two dogs.
- There are twelve months in the year.
- We bought three pizzas.
- My grandfather lived for a hundred years.

Using Determiners Together-8

يمكنك استخدام محددات الكمية مع بعضها البعض ومع الأرقام.

- Some people like winter but many more people prefer summer.
- There's a little less space in this cupboard than in that one.
- There are five fewer children in my class than in your class.

9-استخدام محدد الكمى ومحدد من نوع آخر:

- I don't like any of these drinks.
- Some of my friends don't like country music.
- Each of the boys answered the question correctly.
- I've had enough of your bad behavior!
- Five of these girls are taller than any of the boys

يمكن استخدام المحِّدد الكمّي all مع أو بدون of:

1-We ate all of the food in the fridge.

or

We ate all the food in the fridge.

2-He spends all of his time playing football.

Or

He spends all his time playing football.

3-She likes all of my friends.

Or

She likes all my friends.

Exercise 1

اقرأ النص واكتب أداة التعريف article في الفراغات. المثال الأول محلول.

John lives in---an---- apartment with his mom, dad and sister Katy.

------ apartment has three bedrooms, ------ kitchen, -----bathroom and------ living room. John's mom works in----office and his dad stays at -------home and looks after----apartment. He spends much of
his time in------ kitchen, preparing meals. John and Katy help
their dad with------ housework. John likes using------ vacuum
cleaner and Katy likes to sweep------- floor. Dad gives John and
Katy money when they help him. They usually spend the money
on------ computer games!

خامسا: Verbs and Tenses / الأفعال والأزمنة

معظم الأفعال تصف نشاط أو إجراء action، لذلك تسمى action verbs، وتخبر الأفعال الإجرائية ما يفعله الناس أو الأشياء، وفيما يلي بعض الأفعال الشائعة. drink look jump swim fall

eat shout walk throw climb laugh run sit catch dance

Subject and Verb Agreement -1 / توافق الفعل والفاعل

عند استخدام الفعل ، عليك أن تقول من أو ماذا يفعل الإجراء، وهذا 'who or what' هو الفاعل subject، والفعل والفاعل يجب أن يتطابقان مع بعض.

استخدم الفعل المفرد عندما يكون الفاعل اسم مفرد، أو ضمير مفرد.

- He always drinks milk when he's hot.
- She eats bananas for breakfast.
- Mom walks to work every day.
- My sister dances like a professional dancer.
- The baby falls when she tries to walk.
- Our cat climbs the trees in our garden.

هذا النوع من الفعل يسمىthird person singular، ويمكنك استخدامه عندما يكون الفاعل ليس أنت أو الشخص الذي تتحدث إليه، ولكن شخصًا آخر – أي شخص ثالث – أو أي شيء.

فيما يلي بعض الأفعال المفرد للشخص الثالث التي تنتهي بـ 8:

plays sings shines rides smiles draws paints blows thinks stops reads rains travels talks starts

تحويل صيغة المفرد لبعض الأفعال إلى الشخص الثالث third person singular يتم عن طريق إضافة es في النهاية.

و فيما يلي بعض الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ sh, ch, ss, x, zz, o، والتي يمكن تحويلها إلى الشخص الثالث بإضافة es في النهاية.

Brushes	reaches	passes	does
Watches	misses	buzzes	washes
kisses	mixes	crashes	touches
fixes	polishes	catches	dresses
rushes	teaches	presses	goes

فيما يلى بعض الجمل التي تتضمّن الأفعال بصيغة المفرد للشخص الثالث.

- She always brushes her teeth at bedtime.
- Dad polishes his shoes until they shine.
- My brother watches television after school.
- Kim catches the ball with one hand.
- Dad **mixes** flour and water when he makes bread.
- The bee **buzzes** around the flowers.
- My friend Sanjay goes to the same school as I do.

third الشخص الثالث y إلى الشخص الثالث y المورد لبعض الأفعال التي تتهي ب y إلى المورد، يتم بتحويل y المورد، يتم بتحويل y الماقة y الحامة.

carry – carries	hurry – hurries	copy – copies
cry – cries	marry – marries	worry – worries
fly – flies	study – studies	bully – bullies

- A cat carries its kitten with its mouth.
- Mr. Chen hurries to work every morning.
- The baby cries a lot at night.
- This plane flies to the island every day.
- Alice tries hard at school.
- She copies all the questions in her notebook.

بعض الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ y يسبقها حرف علة. فقط أضف s في نهاية هذه الكلمات للتحويل إلى صيغة الشخص الثالث المفردة.

buy – buys say – says pray – prays pay – pays annoy – annoys stay – stays

- Mom buys bread at the supermarket.
- Mr. Carter pays all his bills with a credit card.
- My friend says he has a salt-water aquarium.
- She annoys me with her silly jokes.
- Anna stays with her aunt on weekends.

إذا كان موضوع الفعل عبارة عن صيغة الجمع ، مثل "Mom and Dad"، أو our أو Mom and Dad"، أو es أو es أو es ألي أفعال الجمع . تُستخدم صيغ الجمع أيضًا مع الضمائر I, we, you, they.

- Mom and Dad love us.
- My sisters listen to music a lot.
- The stars shine brightly on a clear night.
- Some people drink tea.
- <u>I</u> like juicy hamburgers.
- We learn interesting things at school.
- You all **know** the words to this song, children.
- They always walk home from school together

لنفترض أن موضوع الاسم يشير إلى مجموعة من الأشخاص، اعتمادًا على معنى الجملة، يمكنك استخدام الفعل المفرد أو الجمع.

- The audience was enjoying the play.
- The audience have all gone home.
- The class has thirty students.
- The class are handing in their papers.
- **The band** is performing until midnight.

• The band were arguing among themselves.

collective nouns هي كلمات تشير إلى مجموعات من الناس أو الحيوانات. Crowd, committee, herd, crew, litter, flock

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs -2 / الأفعال اللازمة والمتعدّية معض الأفعال لها مفعول به object قد يكون شخصيا أو شيئا قد يتأثّر بالفعل، وتسمّى الأفعال المتعدّية Transitive Verbs .

Alice eats a banana for breakfast subject وهو الفعل verb وهو object وهو الفعل الذي تأثر بالفعل الإجراء الذي تم الذي قام بالعمل

وهنا بعض الجمل مع الأفعال المتعدية، حيث الفعل تحته خط، والمفعول به بلون غامق.

- John <u>likes</u> apples.
- Sam knows the answer to the question.
- My sister cooks all our meals.
- My brother <u>rides</u> **his bike** in the street.
- Dad buys **tea** at the market.
- Mom writes stories in her spare time.

بعض الأفعال ليس لها مفعول به object، وتسمّى الأفعال اللازمة Intransitive بعض الأفعال اللازمة Verbs، وهذه بعض الأمثلة، حيث الفعل بلون غامق:

- In China, lots of people walk to work.
- The boys play in the yard after school.
- Mr. Carter always **drives** very carefully.
- Doris **is** a very successful businesswoman.

• Michael and I both entered the race. He won but I lost.

يمكن أن تكون بعض الأفعال قد تأتي أحيانا لازمة، وفي أحيان أخرى متعدية، وأحيانا يختلف معنى الفعل بين اللازم والمتعدّي،المفعول به في الجمل اليسرى باللون الغامق:

transitive verbs	intransitive verbs	
The pilot flies the plane very	Eagles fly high in the sky.	
well.		
The boys play football on	The boys play in the yard on	
weekends.	weekends.	
My mom runs her own	My mom runs in the park for	
company.	fun.	
We walk the dog every evening.	We walk on the beach every	
	evening.	

Exercise 1

اقرأ الجمل التالية وضع سطر تحت الفعلverb في الجمل التالية:

- 1. We live in an apartment on the boulevard.
- 2. Some children learn very fast.
- 3. We go for swimming lessons on Sunday.
- 4. I like my new bike.
- 5. Babies sometimes sleep during the day.
- 6. My dad buys a newspaper every morning.
- 7. These dolls belong to Kathleen.
- 8. I often walk to school with my dad.
- 9. My sister plays the piano very well.
- 10. Sarah sometimes reads in bed at night.

Exercise 2

املاً الفراغات الفارغة بالشخص الثالث بصيغة المفرد للأفعال الموجودة بين قوسين third person singular form?

و هذا مثال محلول: Ali ---looks----(look) sad today

- 1. Sumiko----- (speak) English very well.
- 2. Mr. Kim----- (come) to school on his motorbike.
- 3. My neighbor's dog----- (bark) very loudly.
- 4. My little brother always----- (brush) his teeth properly.
- 5. Dad is so tall that his head almost----- (touch) the ceiling.
- 6. Our dog----- (catch) the ball in its teeth.
- 7. Mom---- (mix) vinegar and oil to make salad dressing.
- 8. Sally----- (try) not to disturb her brother when he's reading.
- 9. Dad ----- (buy) his newspaper from the store on the corner.
- 10. Her music ----- (annoy) me when I'm doing my homework.

Exercise 3

ضع سطر تحت الفعل، وحدد هل هو لازم أو متعدّي transitive or intransitive، وإن كان متعدّى أكتب المفعول به، والسؤال الأول محلول.

1. My brother and I often play	Intransitive	Transitive	Object
chess.	verb	verb	المفعول به
2. Mom and Dad work in the		✓	chess
garden on weekends.			
3. The library closes at 5 P.M.			
4. Mr. Ross drives his car very			
carefully.			
5. The cat jumped over the			
wall.			
6. My sister likes her new			
jeans.			
7. Grandad walks the dog			
every evening.			
8. Will you come with me to			
the shop?			
9. The boys are skating in the			

park.	
10. Dad is making	
sandwiches.	
11. The children went to bed.	
12. We buy our food at the	
supermarket.	
13. Sally found a good hiding	
place.	
14. They are learning to speak	
English.	
15. Anna was reading an	
interesting book.	
16. On weekends, I usually go	
to the beach with Dad.	
17. The cat is sleeping under	
the tree.	
18. They pushed the cart into	
the shed.	

The Simple Present Tense-3 المضارع البسيط

الأفعال لها أشكال تسمى الأزمنة تخبرك متى حدث الفعل.

إذا حدث الفعل بانتظام، أحيانًا أو أبدًا regularly, sometimes, never ، استخدم المضارع البسيط، وفيما يلى أمثلة، والفعل بلون غامق:

- We always wash our hands before meals.
- Joe sometimes **lends** me his bike.
- Dad **jogs** in the park every day.
- We often **go** to the movies on Saturday.
- Mr. Ross takes a train to work.

المضارع البسيط يستخدم أيضا لوصف حالة:

1. The sun **rises** every morning.

- 2. Penguins live in the Antarctica.
- 3. Dogs **love** playing in water.
- 4. The earth **goes** around the sun.
- 5. Australia is an island.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط لإخبار أحداث القصة تحدث الآن.

- 1. I arrive at school.
- 2. I see another girl crying.
- 3. I **ask** her why she is sad.
- 4. She says she hasn't got any friends to play with.
- 5. I **tell** her that she
- 6. can play with me.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن أشياء ستحدث في المستقبل.

- 1. My little sister **starts** school tomorrow.
- 2. The new supermarket **opens** this Friday.
- 3. Next week I go on holiday to Japan.
- 4. We **fly** to London on Sunday.
- 5. The train **leaves** in five minutes.
- 6. My family **moves** to a new house next month.

am, is and are-4

استخدام there مع is ,are لتقول ما هو موجود أو ما يمكن أن يكون لديك. استخدم there مع الأسماء الجمع، حيث يوجد خط تحت الاسم في الجملة.

- 1. There is a tree in our garden.
- 2. There is a girl called Farah in my class.

- 3. **There is** fish for dinner.
- 4. **There is** <u>nothing</u> to do when it rains.
- 5. There is a cat sitting on the bench.
- 6. There is a boy in my class who can walk on his hands.
- 7. **There is** cows in the field.
- 8. **There are** some very big <u>ships</u> in the harbor today.

Exercise 1

أنظر إلى أزواج الفعل والفاعل وأكتب جملة مستخدما هذه الكلمات من نوع المضارع البسيط simple present، وتذكر أنه يمكنك أيضًا استخدام المضارع البسيط الحالي للتحدث عن المستقبل.

Example: Dad goes to work on his bike Subject verb ----qo-----1. Dad ride-----2. My brother watch-----3. The dog leave-----4. The bus 5. Tom and Sam buy-----6. We eat----come-----Aunt Grace 8. Our neighbor like----start-----9. The boys travel -----10. My family

Exercise 2

أكمل الجمل التالية عن طريق الكتابة am أو in ، أو في المساحات الفارغة.

- 1. The weather---- beautiful today.
- 2. All the children---- on the playground.
- 3. Boys! You---- always late for class.
- 4. ----you on the basketball team, too?
- 5. Nobody in my class---- interested in football.

- 6. ----this computer more expensive than that one?
- 7. Sally ----my best friend.
- 8. Mom and Dad----- downstairs watching television.
- 9. Paul and Henry---- in the computer room.
- 10. The Eiffel Tower---- the tallest monument in Paris.

Exercise 3

اقرأ الفقرة التالية واملأ الفراغات بالكلمات المناسبة من ضمن هذه الكلمات: ,there are, there isn't ,there aren't

I like playing in our park because------ some great things to play on. -----a big chute to slide on and a huge sandbox to play in. ---- also some swings. Dogs are not allowed in the park so -----no dogs to bother us. -----also a lot of space for us to run around. It sometimes gets hot because ------many trees to give shade, but ---- fountain where we can drink water. It's the best place in the town for children. ------another place as good as the park.

The Present Progressive Tense-5/ المضارع المستمر

ويسمّى أيضا Present Continues، ويستخدم للحديث عن الأشياء التي لا زالت تحدث حتى هذه اللحظة، ويمكن تحويل الفعل إلى المضارع المستمر من خلال إضافة am, is, are

- 1. I am learning how to swim.
- 2. I am eating my lunch.
- 3. I am watching television.
- 4. She **is** reading a book.
- 5. Dad is baking a cake.
- 6. My sister **is** listening to music.
- 7. Uncle David is cleaning his car.
- 8. The dog **is** barking in the garden.

- 9. We are singing our favorite song.
- 10.My brother and I are playing a computer game.
- 11. The teachers **are** showing us a film.
- 12. They **are** bringing a television set into the classroom.

The form of a verb is called the. You use the present participle with am, is or are to make the present progressive tense

صيغة ing من الفعل يطلق عليها present participle، ويمكن استخدام ing صيغة ing من الفعل يطلق عليها The Present Progressive Tense / am, is, are مع participle المضارع المستمر، وهذه أمثلة:

am + watching(present participle)
is + listening(present participle)
are + playing(present participle)

المضارع المستمر يستخدم أيضًا للحديث عن الأشياء المخطط لها في المستقبل.

- 1. I am going to the library tomorrow.
- 2. My sister is giving me her bike when she gets her new one.
- 3. We can't go to the movies tomorrow because my mom is working.
- 4. We are having a barbecue on Sunday.
- 5. All my friends are coming to my party next week.
- 6. We're taking my cousin to the zoo later today.

Exercise1

إملاً الفراغات بأفعال simple present الصحيحة.

1. The teacher always----- (give) us interesting project work.

- 2. The wind ----- (blow) very strongly today.
- 3. I ---- (like) chocolate ice cream.
- 4. Be quiet! We ----- (try) to listen to the radio.
- 5. Let's go inside now. It---- (begin) to rain.
- 6. Penguins ----- (eat) fish.
- 7. Dad never ----- (let) us play in the street when it's dark.
- 8. The children ----- (go) swimming every day.
- 9. We're trying to catch the ball that ----- (roll) down the hill.
- 10. My teacher ----- (know) a lot about plants and animals.

The Simple Past Tense-6 / الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط للحديث عن الأشياء التي حدثت في الماضي. المضارع البسيط عادة ما يتم عن طريق إضافة ed إلى الفعل.

- 1. I opened the door and looked inside.
- 2. The plane landed ten minutes ago.
- 3. My cousin visited us last summer.
- 4. We walked to school yesterday.
- 5. She laughed when I told her the joke.

إذا انتهى الفعل بe ، فما عليك سوى إضافة d للحصول على الزمن الماضي البسيط.

- 1. Who closed all the windows?
- 2. We lived in that house when I was a baby.
- 3. She smiled when she saw me.
- 4. We raced each other on our bikes.

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ y ، فغيّر y إلى i قبل إضافة ed .

- 1. I carried my mom's shopping bag.
- 2. My brother cried when he fell off his bike.
- 3. We hurried to the station to catch the train.
- 4. Dad tried to help me with my homework.

مع بعض الأفعال القصيرة التي تتهي بحرف ساكن، يجب عليك مضاعفة الحرف الساكن قبل إضافة ed .

- 1. I climbed over the fence and ripped my shirt.
- 2. The stranger grabbed my arm.
- 3. The dog wagged its tail when it saw the biscuits.
- 4. He slammed the door and walked off angrily.

was and were-7

الكلمات was, were هي صيغة الماضي البسيط من الفعل be، وكذلك was هي الماضي البسيط من am, is.

تستخدم Was مع الاسم المفرد مثل 'the teacher'، 'my dad' ، ومع الضمائر مثل: he, she , it .

were هي الماضي البسيط من are، وهي تستخدم مع أسماء الجمع مثل Were .we, you ,they ومع الضمائر مثل: we, you ,they.

- 1. My friend was ill yesterday.
- 2. Mom was angry when she saw the broken vase.
- 3. It was very wet on Monday.
- 4. It was six o'clock when we got home.
- 5. **We** were away on vacation last month.
- 6. **John and I** were in the garden.
- 7. You were nasty to me!
- 8. You and Sally were not at school yesterday.
- 9. **Dinosaurs** were prehistoric animals.
- 10. **Those** were my best jeans.

فيما يلى جدول لمساعدتك على تذكر كيفية استخدام was, were:

	singular	plural
first person	I was	we were

second person	you were	you were
third person	he was	they were
	she was	they were
	it was	they were

يمكنك استخدام هذه الاختصارات contractions عندما تقوم بالجمع بين was , were مع Not.

full form	short form
I was not	I wasn't
he was not	he wasn't
she was not	she wasn't
it was not	it wasn't
we were not	we weren't
you were not	you weren't
they were not	they weren't

Irregular Verbs -8 / الأفعال الشاذة

العديد من الأفعال الشائعة لها صيغ مضارع وماضي غير عادية، وتسمى بالأفعال الشاذة.

تذكر أن الماضي البسيط simple past tense لمعظم الأفعال يتم عن طريق إضافة ed في آخر الكلمة، مثل: looked تتحوّل إلى looked ، بينما الأفعال التالية تبدو مختلفة:

irregular	simple past tense	irregular	simple past tense
verb		verb	
break	Broke	keep	Kept
bring	brought	kneel	knelt
buy	bought	know	knew

catch	caught	feel	Felt
leave	Left	see	Saw
come	Came	fly	flew
lose	lost	sell	sold
do	did	get	got
meet	met	sleep	slept
fall	fell	go	went
ring	rang	speak	spoke
feed	fed	have	had
run	ran	write	wrote

أحيانا الماضي البسيط لبعض لأفعال الشاذة الأخرى لا يتغير على الإطلاق.

verb	simple	example
	past tense	
cost	cost	I bought a new CD. It cost twenty dollars.
cut	cut	My brother cut his finger this morning.
hit	hit	She hit the ball into a neighbor's garden.
hurt	hurt	I hurt my leg when I jumped off the wall.
let	let	Mom opened the door and let us in.
put	put	The tea tasted horrible because I put too much
		sugar in it.
read	read	Dad read us a story last night.

Exercise 1

اكتب كل فعل الماضيpast tense verb من القائمة التالية في الجدول تحت العنوان الصحيح.

laughed lived smiled landed cried pinned hurried played

hopped tried grabbed raced

verb + ed	Verb + d	double the last letter + ed	change y to i and add ed

Exercise 2

أكمل الجُمل مع الزمن الماضي البسيط للأفعال simple past tense الذي بين قوسين.

- 1. The boys ----- (whisper) secrets to each other.
- 2. Uncle Ben ----- (hurry) to catch his bus.
- 3. We ----- (return) our books to the library.
- 4. She ----- (kiss) the frog and it (change) into a prince.
- 5. Someone----- (tap) me on the shoulder.
- 6. The baby ----- (cry) when we took her toy away.
- 7. John---- (pin) the badge onto his jacket.
- 8. Two doctors---- (rush) into the room.
- 9. This is the house that we----- (live) in when I was younger.
- 10. Grandad----- (lower) himself into the chair.

Exercise 2

ارسم دائرة حول الفعل المضارع الماضي past tense verb الصحيح في كل جملة أدناه.

- 1. I (losed / lost) my watch in the park.
- 2. David (hurt / hurted) his knee when he (falled / fell).
- 3. I kicked the ball hard and it (breaked / broke) a window.
- 4. My new shoes (cost / costed) a lot of money.

- 5. I (getted / got) this book from the library.
- 6. We had a garage where we (keeped / kept) our car.
- 7. Ali (shew / showed) me the cut on his knee.
- 8. The glass (falled / fell) off the table and (breaked / broke).
- 9. We (selled / sold) our old car and (buyed / bought) a new one.
- 10. The bell (ringed / rang) and we all (goed / went) into school.
- 11. The dog (catched / caught) the ball in its mouth.
- 12. The man (kneeled / knelt) down to talk to the little boy.
- 13. I (meeted / met) my friend in the park.
- 14. Our cat (runned / ran) onto the road in front of a car.
- 15. Jane (writed / wrote) a letter to her best friend.

The Past Progressive Tense-9 / الماضي المستمر

يستخدم الزمن الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن الأشياء التي كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تتوقف عن الحدوث حتى الآن، أي هي مستمرة بالحدوث.

لتحويل فعل إلى الماضي المستمر Past Progressive Tense استخدم was أو was وفعل ينتهي بـ ing .

- 1. I was watching television.
- 2. Ben was finishing his homework.
- 3. She was putting her books into her schoolbag.
- 4. Jenny and I were tidying the classroom.
- 5. We were all dancing at the party.
- 6. You weren't listening to the teacher.
- 7. Some boys were looking out of the window.

صيغة الفعل التي تنتهي بـ ing تسمى present participle ، ويمكن تحويل هذا الفعل و هو present pressive tense إلى past progressive tense من خلال استخدام was أو were .

- was + cleaning(present participle)
- were + listening(present participle)

يمكن أيضا استخدام past progressive tense لنخبر عن شيء كان يحدث، أثناء حدوث شيء آخر.

- 1. Sam was doing his math homework when the phone rang.
- 2. Dad was cooking our dinner when I got home.
- 3. When I saw Joe, he was looking for his dog.
- 4. We were all enjoying the movie when the power went out.
- 5. What were they doing when the bell rang?

Exercise 1

أكمل الجمل بالماضي المستمر past progressive tense مستخدما الفعل المكتوب داخل القوسين.

- 1. At the block party lots of people ----- (dance) in the street.
- 2. I ----- (sit) in my bedroom reading a book.
- 3. Someone----- (make) a very loud noise in the street.
- 4. Why you all----- (laugh) when I came in?
- 5. Mike and John ----- (wash) their paintbrushes.
- 6. Sally ----- (practice) the piano.
- 7. I ran so fast that my heart----- (beat) really hard.
- 8. Our neighbors ----- (have) a barbecue.

have, has and had -10

يستخدم الفعل have ليقول ما يمتلكه الناس أو يختص بهم.

يستخدم have مع الضمائر: 'I, we, you, they و 'Tom and Susan' ومع أسماء الجمع مثل: 'my parents' و 'my, she, she, it وتستخدم has مع الضمائر مثل: 'he, she, it ومع الأسماء المفردة مثل: 'the teacher' و 'dad'

- 1. I have two brothers and one sister.
- 2. **Monkeys** have long tails.

- 3. My sister and I have a swing in our garden.
- 4. **John** <u>has</u> a big brother.
- 5. Sally has a pretty face.
- 6. An elephant has a long trunk. It also has big ears.
- 7. **His brother** has dark hair.
- 8. Our apartment has big windows.

نستخدم have عندما نتحدث عن الأشياء التي يفعلها الناس أو يحصلون عليها.

- 1. I can't play football because I have a broken leg.
- 2. We <u>have</u> art lessons on Mondays.
- 3. You have a stain on your shirt.
- 4. They <u>have</u> the desks nearest the teacher.
- 5. Peter has a sore knee.

نستخدم have عندما نتحدث عن الأشياء التي يأكلها الناس.

- 1. We usually <u>have</u> lunch at school.
- 2. **Mom and Dad** sometimes <u>have</u> their breakfast in bed.
- 3. **Jenny** often <u>has</u> sandwiches for lunch.
- 4. **She** sometimes has cola to drink.

فيما يلي جدول لمساعدتك على تذكر كيفية استخدام have و has:

	singular	plural
first person	I have	we have
second person	you have	you have
third person	he has	they have
	she has	they have
	it has	they have

الماضى البسيط simple past tense من have و had هو had:

- 1. had a big toy car when I was small.
- 2. It was sunny so we had lunch in the garden.
- 3. They had a wonderful holiday in Europe.
- 4. Sally and I had chicken for dinner.
- 5. The boys had a fight in the playground.
- 6. Dad had a sore back yesterday.
- 7. She had long hair when I saw her a year ago.
- 8. Our cat had three kittens last week.

تستخدم had عندما تتحدث عن رغباتك:

- 1. I wish I had a new bike.
- 2. Kathleen wishes she had a big sister.
- 3. Dad wishes he had a bigger garage.
- 4. The boys wish they had more space to play football in.

و يمكنك أن تتحدّث بشكل سلبي من خلال قول didn't have :

- 1. I wish I didn't have so much homework.
- 2. Jack wishes he didn't have a broken leg.
- 3. Dad wishes he didn't have to work on weekends.
- 4. Do you wish you didn't have English classes today?

The Present Perfect Tense -11/ المضارع التام

المضارع التام الحالي يظهر الفعل الذي حدث في زمن ماضي غير محدد. يستخدم المضارع التام أيضاً لإظهار الفعل الذي بدأ في الماضي ويستمر حتى الوقت الحاضر.

لتحول فعل إلى المضارع التام، استخدم have أو has مع الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ ed.

- 1-We **have lived** in this house for five years.
- (= and we still live there)
- 2-Your plane has already landed.
- (= and it's still on the ground)
- 3-e has dirtied her new shoes.
- (= she made them dirty and they're still dirty)
- 4-he teacher has pinned a notice on the board.
- (= and the notice is still there)
- 5-You don't need your key. **I've** already **opened** the door. (= and it's still open)

The ed form of a verb is called the past participle when it is used with has or have to make the present perfect tense:

Irregular Past Participles -12/ اسم المفعول الشاذ

irregular verb	simple past tense	past participle
Fight	fought	fought
have	had	had
lose	lost	lost
teach	taught	taught

: irregular past participles هنا المزيد من الأمثلة على اسم المفعول الشاذ

irregular	simple	past	example
verb	past tense	participle	
keep	kept	kept	I have kept the letter you sent
			me.
catch	caught	caught	The police have caught the
			thieves.
bring	brought	brought	Maggie has brought her
			favorite CD to school
make	made	made	The children have made a
			birthday card for their mom.
sell	sold	sold	They've sold their car and now
			they
buy	bought	bought	They've sold their car and now
-			they have bought motorcycles

بعض الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة لها اسم مفعول past participles يختلف عن الماضي البسيط simple past tense.

Irregular	simple	past	example
verb	past form	participle	
be	was	been	Anna has been my best friend for years.
break	broke	broken	I'm sorry, I've broken your pencil.
do	did	done	Jack has already done his homework.
draw	drew	drawn	We've drawn a picture for you, Mom
drink	drank	drunk	Have you drunk all your orange

			juice?
eat	ate	eaten	Someone has eaten all the
			chocolates.
fall	fell	fallen	One of the pictures has fallen off
			the wall.
go	went	gone	I'm sorry, but your train has
			already gone.
know	knew	known	I've known Michael for two
			years.
see	saw	seen	Kathleen has already seen that
			movie.
speak	spoke	spoken	Miss Hill has spoken to the
			principal about the problem

بعض الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة لها اسم مفعول past participles لا يتغيّر.

irregular	past	example	
verb	participle		
cut	cut	I've cut my finger and it's bleeding badly.	
hit	hit	The children next door have hit their ball into	
		the busy street.	
cost	cost	This vacation has cost us hundreds of dollars.	
read	read	Dad hasn't read my school report yet.	
hurt	hurt	Can Anna sit down? She's hurt her leg	
put	put	Have you put any sugar in my tea?	

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences with has or have.

- 1. My ----- dog a long shiny coat.
- 2. Our teacher----- a very kind face.
- 3. You -----a lot of homework to do.
- 4. Sam and I -----desks near the front of the class.
- 5. Paul -----two brothers and a sister.

- 6. My friend Andy -----a big house.
- 7. Mice long tails.
- 8. Most dogs----- sharp teeth.
- 9. I---- more toys than my friend.
- 10. These flowers----- a strange smell.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentence with the present perfect tense of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1. The children ----- (make) the house very messy.
- 2. I ----- (see) that actor in several movies.
- 3. The boys ----- (drink) all the soda in the refrigerator.
- 4. Our dog ----- (hurt) its leg.
- 5. One of the workmen ----- (fall) off his ladder.
- 6. She's sad because her friends ----- (go) to the park without her.
- 7. Dad ----- (have) a shower already.
- 8. I've been shouting so much that I----- (lose) my voice.
- 9. My sister's boyfriend----- (buy) her a diamond ring.
- 10. Alan---- (do) this jigsaw puzzle so many times that he could do it with his eyes shut.

Exercise 3

Draw a circle around the correct **past participle** in each sentence below.

- 1. Your child has (broke/broken) my window!
- 2. Have you (eaten/ate) all your dinner?
- 3. I have (known/knew) Sally since we were in kindergarden.
- 4. Michael has (drew/drawn) a picture for his grandad.
- 5. The new girl seems nice, but I haven't (spoke/spoken) to her yet.
- 6. We've (drank/drunk) all the milk.
- 7. The ball has (went/gone) over the garden fence.
- 8. Has Tom (did/done) all his homework?

- 9. You have (been/was) late for school every day this week.
- 10. Help! I've (fell/fallen) down a hole!

The Future Tense-13/ المستقبل البسيط

لإظهار العمل المستقبلي نستخدم shall و will مع فعل آخر يصف العمل.

- يمكنك إما أن تستخدم shall أو will مع الضمائر I و we .
 - you, he, she, it , they مع الضمائر will مع
- تستخدم Will مع الأسماء المفردة مثل 'my dad' أو الجمع مثل Will مع الأسماء المفردة مثل boys in my class'

و هذه أمثلة:

- 1. <u>I</u> shall do my homework after dinner.
- 2. <u>I</u> will miss you when you leave.
- 3. We shall take the dog for a walk later.
- 4. We will visit Grandma this weekend.
- 5. He will be home later.
- 6. She will help us cook the food for the party.
- 7. It will soon be dark outside.
- 8. I think it **will be** sunny tomorrow.
- 9. I expect they will give you a present.
- 10. Mom will be very pleased with you.
- 11. Your plant will die without water.
- 12. The school will soon need a lot of repairs.
- 13. <u>John and I</u> **shall be** glad when the exams are over.
- 14. <u>Bill and Kim</u> will be late for school if they don't hurry.

• يمكنك اختصار shall و will، إلى 11' عند استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الضمائر، مثل:

full form	contraction
I shall	I will I'll
we shall	we will we'll

you will	you'll
he will	he'll
she will	she'll
it will	it'll
they will	they'll

- للحصول على الوضع السلبي عندما تستخدم will و shall مع not بطريقة الاختصار contraction، حوّ ل will not إلى won't بلي:
- 1. I will not help you unless you help me first.
- 2. It won't be very sunny again until next summer.
- 3. You won't like this food. It's horrible!
- 4. We shall not go to the party without you.

للحديث عن الحقائق في المستقبل أو الخطط التي لن تتغير، استخدم المضارع البسيط simple present tense

- 1. Tomorrow **is** Sunday.
- 2. Summer vacation **ends** on Friday.
- 3. The new library **opens** next week.
- 4. We fly to Paris on Wednesday..

يمكنك أيضًا التحدث عن خطط للمستقبل والأحداث المستقبلية الأخرى باستخدام الانتقال إلى فعل آخر، تذكر أن:

- استخدم am و was مع الضمير I.
- استخدم is, was مع الضمائر he, she ,it مع الضمائر is, was ومع الأسماء المفردة مثل:
 'my mom' و 'the teacher'.
 - استخدم are و wer مع الضمائر we, you, they ، ومع أسماء الجمع، مثل: 'my friends' .

وهذه بعض الأمثلة:

1. I am going to visit my cousin tomorrow.

- 2. I am going to see the new Star Wars movie next week.
- 3. My friend John is going to move to Chicago next year.
- 4. <u>Dad</u> is going to buy me a skateboard.
- 5. Aunt Jane is going to have another baby soon.
- 6. It is going to be windy tomorrow.
- 7. I hope someone is going to fix the television soon.
- 8. You are going to help me, aren't you?
- 9. My friends are going to teach me how to play chess.
- 10. Mom and Dad are going to buy a new computer.
- 11. Your books are going to fall off the shelf if you're not careful.
- 12. Are you going to read your book now?

Exercise 1

حدد هل كلمتي shall و will مستخدمتين بالطريقة الصحيحة في هذه الجمل. ضع علامة ✓ أو × في المربّع.

- 1. My dad will □ be home later.
- 2. I will □ never forget my days at school.
- 3. Tom and Kumar shall □ come with us.
- 4. The weather report says that it shall □ be sunny again tomorrow.
- 5. We will □ miss my cousins when they leave.
- 6. Raj and I shall □ feel happier when the exams are over.
- 7. It will □ be late when we arrive in London.
- 8. I shall □ stay awake all night and watch for Santa Claus.
- 9. My grandparents shall □ enjoy coming to our house for Christmas.
- 10. The winter holidays shall □ give us all a good rest.

do, does and did -14

- الفعل يتحدّث do يستخدم للتحدّث عن فعل أو إجراء، والفعل do و does هما المضارع البسيط من الفعل do.
 - يستخدم do مع الضمائر I, we, you, they ، ومع الاسم المفرد.
 - يستخدم does مع الضمائر he, she, it ومع اسم الجمع.

- 1. I always do my homework after dinner.
- 2. I do drawings with colored pencils.
- 3. We do our shopping at the supermarket.
- 4. You do magic tricks very well.
- 5. They do their housework on the weekend.
- 6. Mom and Dad do the cooking together.
- 7. Jim and Alan always do well in math tests.
- 8. The artist does beautiful paintings.
- 9. She does very interesting work.
- 10.He does the washing and she does the cooking.
- 11. Julie always does her exercises before breakfast.
- 12. My friend Hannah does karate at a local gym.
- 13. The vacuum cleaner does a better job than the broom.

فيما يلى جدول لمساعدتك على تذكر كيفية استخدام do, does:

	singular	plural
first person	I do	we do
second person	you do	you do
	he does	they do
third person	she does	they do
	it does	they do

الماضي البسيط من do هو did:

- 1. I did my homework but forgot to take it to school.
- 2. Sally did her hair in front of the mirror.
- 3. The boys did very badly in their spelling test.
- 4. Paul and Roger did some magic tricks for us.
- 5. The children did the housework while their parents relaxed.

للحصول الشكل السلبي من المضارع البسيط، أستخدم do و does مع not :

- 1. I do not have any brothers or sisters.
- 2. We do not want any more bread, thank you.
- 3. My brother and I do not like football.

- 4. You see beautiful mountains in Scotland but you do not see much sunshine.
- 5. Mom does not buy our food at that supermarket.
- 6. Jenny does not eat lunch at school because she does not like the food.
- 7. My cat does not make as much noise as your dog.

الماضي البسيط من does not و do not هو did not، والاختصار contraction

- 1. Maggie did not have long hair when I first met her.
- 2. I got sunburned because I did not wear my hat.
- 3. The teacher didn't give us any homework.
- 4. Mom and Dad didn't buy me a cell phone for my birthday.
- 5. You didn't take the dog for a walk last night.

وفيما يلي بعض الاختصار اتcontraction التي يمكن أن تستخدمها عندما تستخدم do و does مع not :

full form	short form
I/we do not	I/we don't
you do not	you don't
they do not	they don't
he/she/it does not	he/she/it doesn't
I/we did not	I/we didn't
you did not	you didn't
they did not	they didn't
he/she/it did not	he/she/it didn't

Exercise1

أكمل الجمل التالية بـ do, does , did أكمل الجمل التالية

- 1. I always ----- my homework in my room.
- 2. Mom and Dad usually -----the laundry together.
- 3. You----- the same math problems last week.
- 4. We always----- our shopping at the farmers' market.

- 5. The children -----their work quietly while the teacher looks at their homework.
- 6. Uncle Faris -----magic tricks when he comes to visit.
- 7. Last night, Mom----- her exercises before bedtime.
- 8. Anna played the piano and Sara----- a lively dance.
- 9. Kamal always----- well in math tests.
- 10. If John----- the cooking, will you----- the dishes?

The Infinitive-15/ صيغة المصدر

صيغة المصدر The infinitive هي الشكل الأساسي للفعل، وغالبًا ما تسبقها كلمة to، وغالبًا ما يأتي المصدر بعد أفعال أخرى، وفيما يلي أمثلة حيث يوجد خط تحت المصدر، والفعل الذي يسبق المصدر بلون غامق.

- 1. The rain began to fall.
- 2. Sally and I **agreed** to meet this afternoon.
- 3. **I've arranged** to see the doctor at 3 o'clock.
- 4. I hope to visit Disneyland someday.
- 5. I like to ride my bike in the street.
- 6. My parents **have decided** to buy a new car.
- 7. Paul is learning to swim.
- 8. I didn't mean to upset you.

* بعض الأفعال يوجد لها فاعل يأتي في الجملة قبل المصدر، وفيما يلي أمثلة، حيث يوجد خط تحت المصدر، والفاعل الذي يسبق المصدر بلون غامق:

- 1. Simon asked **me** to help him.
- 2. The teacher told **us** not to run in the corridor.
- 3. Susie persuaded her **friends** to play on the team.
- 4. The manager allowed the **staff** to leave early.

* غالبا ما يأتي المصدر بعد الصفات، وفيما يلي أمثلة، حيث يوجد خط تحت المصدر، والصفة بلون غامق:

- 1. The boys were **afraid** to cross the busy road.
- 2. I'm very **pleased** to see you again.
- 3. This problem will be **difficult** to solve.
- 4. The shelf is too **high** to reach.
- 5. Don't you think it's **rude** to ignore the new girl in class?
- 6. The experiment was **interesting** to watch.
- 7. You're **welcome** to come with me.

* أحيانا يستخدم المصدر بعد بعض الأسماء والضمائر، لتقول عن شيء كنت تستخدمه. يوجد خط تحت المصدر، والشيء الذي نستخدمه بلون غامق.

- 1. Take a book to read.
- 2. I phoned for a taxi to take us to the airport.
- 3. Has everyone got **something** to drink?
- 4. I've got lots of nice clothes to wear.
- 5. Find a space on the floor to sit in.

* المصدر يتبع في بعض الأحيان كلمات: how, what, which ,where، وهذه الكلمات بلون غامق.

- 1. My brother is learning **how** to cook.
- 2. I can't decide **which** to choose—the ice cream or the pudding.
- 3. I don't know **what** to say.
- 4. Sally can't remember where to hang her coat.

* المصدر يستخدم أيضا بعد أفعال المساعدة helping verbs مثل: ,helping verbs مثل: ,may, must

- 1. I can swim.
- 2. We think she will win the race.
- 3. You must try harder.
- 4. Do you think we **should wait**?
- 5. May I come in?

The Imperative Form of Verbs-16 / صيغ فعل الأمر

عندما تصدر أمر أو طلب استخدم النموذج الأساسي للفعل، مثل:

give, read, come، وهذه الصيغة الأساسية تسمّى Imperative، وهذه بعض الأمثلة. فعل الأمر بلون غامق.

- 1. **Open** your books to page 25.
- 2. **Stop** and look before you cross the road.
- 3. **Come** to the front of the class.
- 4. **Show** me your homework.
- 5. **Read** the first sentence out loud.
- 6. Choose a partner and stand in a circle.

صيغ فعل الأمر هي مباشرة جدا، ولتكون أكثر تأدّبا يمكنك وضع كلمة please قبل فعل الأمر.

- 1. **Please show** me your homework.
- 2. Please read the first sentence out loud.
- 3. **Please come** to the front of the class.

للحصول على النموذج السلبي من فعل الأمر ضع do not أو don't أمام الفعل.

- 1. **Do not bring** calculators into the exam room.
- 2. Please don't change anything on my computer

Gerund -17 اسم المصدر

اسم المصدر gerund هو الصيغة التي تنتهي بـ ing من الفعل والمستخدم كاسم. أحيانا المصدر gerund يسمّى verbal noun ، وهذا يعني اسم الفعل، لأنه صيغة من الفعل.

- 1. Running is a good way to keep fit.
- 2. Susan is very good at drawing.
- 3. He loves **dancing** and **singing**.
- 4. Have you ever tried sailing?
- 5. I don't like watching television.
- 6. We enjoyed **visiting** our grandparents.

يمكن استخدام gerunds أحيانا أمام الأسماء الأخرى، مثل الصفات.

a washing machine	= a machine that does washing
a shopping bag	= a bag for carrying your purchases
walking boots	= boots you wear for walking in the
_	countryside
gardening clothes	= clothes you wear for gardening

يصعب أحيانا معرفة هل ing تتبع للمصدر أو present participle. ،عندها تكون it أو شبه الجملة الخاصة بها، بالضمير ing إذا كان بإمكاننا استبدال

، ولنعيد النظر بالجمل السابقة. gerund الكلمة

Running is a good way to keep fit.	It is a good way to keep fit.
Susan is very good at drawing.	Susan is very good at It.
He loves dancing and singing .	He loves It and It.
Have you ever tried sailing?	Have you ever tried It.
I don't like watching television.	I don't like It television.
We enjoyed visiting our	We enjoyed It our
grandparents.	grandparents.

Exercise1

أكمل كل جملة مع infinitive صحيح، ويوجد مثال محلول.

I was too afraid to touch the spider.
1. I was too afraid
2. Mom and Dad are happy
3. She seemed very pleased
4. The book was very interesting
5. Is your hand small enough?
6. The dog looked too tired
7. The wall was impossible
8. The first question wasn't easy
9. It was embarrassing
10. The sea was warm and wonderful
Exercise2
قرر ما إذا كانت كل جملة تستخدم صيغة المصدر بشكل صحيح أم لا.
من خلال وضع إحدى هاتين الإشارتين في المربع الخاص بالسؤال √، ☀ .
1. She likes play in the park. □
2. The sun was beginning to shine. □
3. I decided to help Dad with the dinner. □
4. Mom asked me close the window. □
5. The teacher warned me to be quiet. \square
6. I didn't know which tool use. □
7. We couldn't decide how many cakes to buy. □
8. Can I to watch the TV, Mom? □
9. Do you think I should help him? □
10. I think I shall to go home now. □

سادسا:Auxiliary Verbs / الأفعال المساعدة

يتم استخدام الأفعال المساعدة Auxiliary, or helping verbs قبل صيغة المصدر لإضافة معنى آخر، مثلا، يمكنك استخدام الأفعال المساعدة لتقول:

- أن شخصا ما، قادر على فعل شيء ما.
- أن شخص ما، يُسمح له أن يفعل شيئا.
 - أن شخص ما، يجب أن يفعل شيئا.

الأفعال المساعدة هي:

.can, could, would, should, ought to, will, shall, may might, must

can and could-1

*يمكن استخدام can لتقول أن شخص ما قادر على القيام بشيء ما.

- 1. She can draw really good pictures.
- 2. Philip can run faster than Matt.
- 3. Can you ride a bike?
- 4. Can you help me with my homework?
- 5. She **could** already **read** before she started school.
- 6. Our teacher said we **could go** home early.
- 7. I ran as fast as I could.
- 8. Sarah **could not come** to the party because she was ill.

*يمكنك أيضًا استخدام can و could لتقول إن شخصًا ما يسمح له بعمل شيء ما.

- 1. My mom says you can come to our house for dinner.
- 2. Dad says I can't walk to school on my own.
- 3. You can't go in there without a ticket.
- 4. Mom said I could have ice cream after my dinner.

- 5. The big sign on the gate said PRIVATE, so we **couldn't go** in.
 - * Could هو الزمن الماضي البسيط من Could
 - * عند كتابة not بعد can يمكن أن تكتبها cannot. لأن اختصار cannot هو cannot عند كتابة cannot و cannot مو cannot

*تستخدم أيضا Can و could لطلب المعلومات أو المساعدة، وتقديم شيء، واقتراح شيء ما.

- 1. Can you tell me if this train goes to Topeka?
- 2. Could you show me where the accident happened?
- 3. Could you open that window, please?
- 4. You can borrow my pen, if you like.
- 5. Your sister could come with us, if she wanted to.
- 6. I could lend you my football.
- 7. We can go to the library instead.
- 8. You could ask your dad to help us.
- 9. **John can borrow** his brother's skates.

will and would -2

*تستخدم will و would عندما تطلب من شخص ما فعل شيء ما.

- 1. Will you please stop making that noise?
- 2. Would you pass me that book, please?
- 3. Please, will you close the door?
 - *تستخدم will و would أيضا لتقديم شيء أو اقتراح شيء.
- 1. Will I hold this end of the rope?
- 2. Will I carry the bag for you?
- 3. Would you like another drink?
- 4. Which cake would you like?

*الاختصار اتcontraction:

تختصر will not إلى won't وwould not إلى wouldn't .

shall and should -3

*يمكنك استخدام shall و should لطلب المشورة، أو لتقديم شيء أو اقتراح شيء ما.

- 1. **Should** I bring waterproof clothes?
- 2. **Shall** I go by car, or will it be better to walk?
- 3. **Should** I phone the police?
- 4. **Shall** I help you with that heavy bag?
- 5. **Shall** we go home now?
- 6. You **should** try that new French restaurant.

* تستخدم ought to لتقديم اقتراحات قوية، والتحدث عن واجب شخص ما.

- 1. You look tired. You ought to go to bed early tonight.
- 2. I ought to get more physical exercise.
- 3. We ought to lock the door when we leave home.
- 4. You ought to turn off the computer when you're not using it.
- 5. You ought to know how to spell your own name.
- 6. The teacher ought to make his classes more interesting.

must-4

استخدام must للتحدث عن الأشياء التي عليك القيام بها.

- 1. I must mail this letter today.
- 2. You must speak louder. I can't hear you.
- 3. Children must not play with matches.
- 4. Go to bed now. Oh, **must I**?
- 5. Why **must I** do my homework tonight?

may and might -5

*تستخدم may لسؤال ما إذا كان مسموحًا لك بالقيام بشيء ما، أو إخبار شخص ما بأنه مسموح له بالقيام بشيء ما.

- 1. "May I go out to play now?" "Yes, you may."
- 2. May I borrow your pen?
- 3. Please **may I** see your ticket?
- 4. John may leave now, but Sally may not.
- 5. May Kenny come with us to the movies?

*تستخدم may و might للحديث عن الأشياء الممكنة أو المحتملة.

- 1. Take an umbrella. It might rain.
- 2. I may not have time to go swimming tonight.
- 3. We might go to the party later.
- 4. If you're not careful, you may hurt yourself.
- 5. "Are you going to the concert?" "I don't know. I might or I might not."

* اختصار must not هو mustn't

Verb Phrases-6 / الأفعال المركبة

on, up, out, for هي أفعال تتكون من فعل مع حرف جر مثل: Verb Phrases ظرف مغ عندما يلحق الفعل بحرف جر عادة يتغير المعنى أو يعطي معنى خاص بالفعل، وقد يكون ظرف مع حرف جر، وفيما يلي بعض الجمل التي تحتوي على أشباه الجمل الفعلية. اقرأ المعانى بين الأقواس.

- 1-Who **looks after** (= takes care of) the baby when your parents are at work?
- 2-Mike has blond hair and blue eyes. He **takes after** (= looks like) his mother.
- 3-Dad **bumped into** (= met by chance) an old friend at the station.

My sister is getting into (= is starting to be interested in) pop music.

- 4-Is your mom **getting over** (= recovering from) her illness?
- 5-Some health inspectors came to **look over**(= inspect) the factory.
- 6-We hoped that the thieves wouldn't get away with (= escape punishment for) their crime.
- 7-I'm going to the store because **we've run out of** rice (= used all our rice).

بعض الأفعال المركبة لها ثلاثة أجزاء، مثل: run out of 'get away with.

Exercise 1

إملاً الفراغات في الجمل التالية بكلمات can't أو can't

- 1. You---- borrow my book, if you want to.
- 2. Sam looked everywhere but he---- find his pencil.
- 3. Don't help me. I ----do it by myself.
- 4. Sandy---- open the window. She's not tall enough to reach it.
- 5. "Why ---- John come out to play?" "Because he's ill."
- 6. This is a film for adults only. Children ---- watch it.
- 7. ----you help me with this heavy bag?
- 8. They've lost the map and ----find their way back to the hotel.

سابعا: Adverbs and Adverb Phrases/ ظرف الحال، وشبه جملة

Adverbs هي كلمات تخبرك أكثر عن الأفعال والصفات والظروف الأخرى، العديد منها ينتهى بالحرفين 1y.

يمكنك تحويل هذه الصفاتadjectives إلى Adverbs عن طريق إضافة ال إلى الصفات

1. She writes **neatly**.

- 2. The traffic was moving **slowly**.
- 3. We waited **patiently** to see the doctor.
- 4. They waved goodbye sadly.
- 5. David sings **beautifully**.
- 6. The children walked quickly into the classroom.

شبه الجملة الظرفية Adverb phrases عبارة عن مجموعات من الكلمات التي تعمل ظرف حال مفرد، لوصف الفعل.

- 1. Are you sitting in a comfortable chair?
- 2. Mr. Dickson always dresses in fashionable clothes.
- 3. He draws cartoons like a real cartoonist.
- 4. The train arrived **on time**.

Adverbs of Manner-1 الحال الخاص بنمط أو شكل معين أو هيئة معينة تصف بعض أنواع الحال الطريقة التي يفعل بها الناس الأشياء، حيث يجيبون على السؤال "!How?"

- 1. The girls answered all the questions correctly
- 2. He was driving **carelessly.**
- 3. The plane landed **safely.**
- 4. Katy plays the piano skillfully.
- 5. Sam is behaving like a baby.
- 6. Please speak in a clear voice.
- 7. She writes in a very grown-up way.
- 8. You can buy fruit very cheaply in this shop.
- 9. They sell everything at very low prices.
- 10. David sings like a professional singer.

Adverbs of Time-2 / الظرف الزماني

أحيانا يكون ظرف الزمان، أو شبه الجملة الظرفية إجابة على سؤال "?when"

- 1. I'm going to my new school tomorrow.
- 2. The train has already left.
- 3. We moved into our new house last week.
- 4. My big brother goes to college in the autumn.
- 5. Our favorite TV program starts at 6 o'clock.
- 6. It rained heavily last night.
- 7. We're going on a trip in a **few days' time**.
- 8. We'll leave as soon as possible.
- 9. My shoes will be too small for me **next year**.
- 10.I haven't seen Mom this morning. Is she working today?

Adverbs of place-3 / الظرف المكاني

أحيانا يكون ظرف المكان، أو شبه الجملة الظرفية إجابة على سؤال "?where"

- 1. It's very sunny but cold **outside**.
- 2. The boys are playing **upstairs**.
- 3. That's our ball **there**.
- 4. I couldn't find my book anywhere.
- 5. They live in a house nearby.
- 6. The dog is in the garden.
- 7. Flowers like these grow in the park.
- 8. We're going to **New York City** on our school trip.
- 9. My brother is studying at an **English university**.
- 10. They live on the northern side of the island.

Adverbs of Frequency-4 ظرف التكرار

أحيانا يكون الظرف أو شبه الجملة الظرفية إجابة على سؤال "?how often""، ولهذا يسمّى الظرف الخاص بالتواتر والتردد.

1. Katy practices the piano regularly.

- 2. The children always go to school on the bus.
- 3. I'll **never** make that mistake again.
- 4. Have you ever been to Japan?
- 5. We've been to Disneyland twice.
- 6. The shops are **often** very busy.
- 7. The newspaper is delivered **daily**.
- 8. We walk home from school every day.
- 9. I clean my bedroom every week.
- 10. Have you forgotten my name? I've told you **three times** already.
 - 11. Dad polishes his shoes twice a week.
 - 12. You should go to the dentist **once every six months**.

Adverbs of Duration-5 / ظرف المدّة الزمنية

أحيانا يجيب الظرف أو شبه الجملة الظرفية على سؤال "how long?"، ولهذا يسمّى الظرف الخاص بالمدّة الزمنية.

- 1. The library is **temporarily** closed.
- 2. We're staying in a hotel **overnight**.
- 3. The teacher left the classroom **briefly**.
- 4. The snow lasted **for three days**.
- 5. Mom was away a very long time.
- 6. Stand still for a moment while I comb your hair.
- 7. He talked to his girlfriend for over an hour.
- 8. We waited **for ages** for a bus.
- 9. I haven't seen my cousins for two years.
- 10. We stayed up all night talking.

Adverbs of Emphasis-6 طرف التشديد

لقد رأينا أن ظرف الحال يصف الأفعال. لكن تذكر أن بعض الظروف تصف الصفات، أو أنواع أخرى من الحال، وهي تستخدم للتشديد على الموضوع.

وهذه بعض الأمثلة، حيث أن ظرف التشديد بلون غامق، والصفة أو الظرف الثاني تحته خط.

- 1. Anna can run really fast.
- 2. That's a very good drawing.
- 3. My rice is **too** hot.
- 4. The film was **just** terrible.
- 5. Your excuses are **completely** <u>unbelievable</u>.
- 6. These old tools are **totally** useless.
- 7. She sings quite beautifully.

Exercise 1

Are the bold words in the following sentences adverbs or adjectives?

Write adverb or adjective on the line after each sentence.

- 1. The teacher smiled **kindly**.-----
- 2. She has a **lovely** smile. -----
- 3. The children in my class are very **friendly**. ------
- 4. John had no friends and felt very **lonely**. -----
- 5. It was raining, so they wisely decided to stay in. ------
- 6. My dad buys a daily newspaper. -----
- 7. Some snakes are deadly. -----
- 8. I've **nearly** finished my homework. -----
- 9. I shook hands **politely** with the head teacher. ------
- 10. They played some very lively games. -----

ثامنا: Prepositions and Phrases Prepositional Phrases

حروف الجر وشبه جمل الجر

حروف الجر هي كلمات قصيرة تستخدم لعمل صلة بين كلمات الأخرى.

معظم حروف الجرهي كلمات صغيرة مثل: at, in, on.

إذا وجدت كلمة متبوعة بإسم أو ضمير فهي حرف جر.

مثال 1:

She	put	her	hand	inside	my	bag
				preposition		noun

بينما:

It	was	raining,	so they	decided to	stay	inside
						adverb.

مثال2:

His	friends	walked	past	him	without	speaking.
			preposition	noun		

بينما:

A car	drove	past	at	high	speed.
		adverb			

Prepositions of Place-1 حروف الجر المكانية

بعض حروف الجر تظهر مكان حدوث شيء ما، ويطلق عليه حروف الجر المكانية .Prepositions of Place

- 1. Sally was sitting **under** a tree.
- 2. There's a wooden floor underneath the carpet.
- 3. Some geese flew **over** their house.

- 4. John and Sarah were hiding **inside** the wardrobe.
- 5. There was a tree **beside** the river.
- 6. I have a friend who lives in Wyoming.
- 7. A big truck parked in front of their car.
- 8. The cat jumped **on top of** the cupboard.
- 9. One girl sits **in the middle of the** playground and the others dance round her.

2- Prepositions of Time حروف الجر الزمانية

بعض حروف الجر تظهر مكان حدوث شيء ما، ويطلق عليه حروف الجر الزمانية Prepositions of Time.

- 1. School starts at nine o'clock.
- 2. I brush my teeth in the morning and at night.
- 3. We're going to the zoo on Saturday.
- 4. No, you can't watch a video. It's **past** your bedtime already.
- 5. I visited my grandparents during the summer.
- 6. You must finish the work by Friday.
- 7. I'll do my homework **before** dinner.
- 8. "Mom, can you help me with my homework?" "Not now. You'll have to wait **until** this afternoon

Prepositions of Direction -3 مروف الجر الخاصة بالاتجاه

حروف الجر تظهر إلى أين يحدث شيء ما.

- 1. The boys chased after each other.
- 2. The football rolled **down** the hill.
- 3. A man was walking his dog along the riverbank.
- 4. The freeway goes right **through** the city.
- 5. We were traveling **towards** Miami.
- 6. A girl went **past** them on a bike.
- 7. This road leads **away from** the stadium.
- 8. They watched the train pull **out of** the station.

Prepositions with Special Uses-4 / حروف الجر ذات الاستخدامات الخاصة

حروف الجر كثيرة تستخدم بطرق أخرى، وهذه بعضها:

of

- 1. I bought a bag of rice and a quart of milk.
- 2. Would you like a glass of orange juice?
- 3. Kathleen is a member of the chess club.
- 4. I need three pieces of paper.
- 5. Most of the children in my class like school.
- 6. There are several ways of cooking meat.

for

- 1. I made this bookmark **for** Mom.
- 2. Is there room **for** me on this seat?
- 3. I'd like a new computer for Christmas.
- 4. We're going downtown for a meeting.
- 5. What's this bag for?
- 6. This word is too difficult **for** me to spell.

with

- 1. He pounds nails in **with** a hammer.
- 2. Mix the flour with water.
- 3. She painted the picture **with** her new paints.
- 4. Would you like to come with us to the arcade?
- 5. I can do difficult problems with help from Mom.
- 6. Who is the man with the beard?
- 7. Michael came home with dirty hands.
- 8. Cross the busy street with care.

except and instead of

- 1. I like all kinds of food **except** pasta.
- 2. Everyone likes chocolate **except** Tom.
- 3. We go to school every day **except** Saturday and Sunday.

- 4. You should eat fruit **instead** of candy.
- 5. Dad is coming to the theater with **us instead** of Mom.
- 6. We could watch TV **instead** of reading our books.

like, as and than

- 1. The words like, as and than are used to compare things.
- 2. Kathleen looks like her dad.
- 3. Andrew smiles **like** his mother.
- 4. Peter sings like a professional singer.
- 5. Are these shoes the same **as** those?
- 6. Sue is nearly as tall **as** the teacher.
- 7. My backpack is bigger than John's.
- 8. Dad is taller **than** all of us.
- 9. This painting is more beautiful **than** that one.
- 10. The neighborhood streets are less busy **than** downtown streets.

Prepositions with Adjectives, Verbs or Nouns-5 حروف الجر مع الصفات، الأفعال أو الأسماء

حروف الجر تستخدم مع بعض الصفات.

الصفات في الأمثلة التالية تحتها خط، وحروف الجر بلون غامق.

- 1. Dad was angry with us.
- 2. We were <u>afraid</u> of the big dog.
- 3. She's not very <u>interested</u> in sports.
- 4. John is very good at drawing.
- 5. Mr. Lee is <u>pleased</u> with our work.
- 6. The teachers are always <u>kind</u> to us.
- 7. What's wrong with the computer?

حروف الجر تستخدم مع بعض الأفعال، والصفات في الأمثلة لونها غامق.

- 1. I'm looking for my pencil. Have you seen it?
- 2. Can you **think** of another word for 'pleased'?
- 3. Does this book **belong** to you?
- 4. We're **listening** to CDs.
- 5. I agree with you.
- 6. I **lent** my skateboard to Sue.
- 7. **Tell** me about the show you saw.
- 8. Cut the cake into five pieces.
- 9. They **borrowed** money from the bank.

حروف الجر تستخدم مع بعض الأسماء، والأسماء في الأمثلة بلون غامق.

- 1. What's the **answer** to this question?
- 2. Is there a **reason** for this delay?
- 3. What's the **matter** with you?
- 4. Here's an **example** of good behavior.
- 5. Congratulations on winning the competition!
- 6. Traffic can cause damage to the environment.

Exercise 1

ضع خط تحت حروف الجر في الجمل التالية:

- 1. There was a sign above the door.
- 2. The ball rolled under a car.
- 3. She put the letter in her pocket.
- 4. Sam hid behind the fence.
- 5. Tuesday comes after Monday.
- 6. Mr. Shin is from Korea.
- 7. The train went through the station without stopping.
- 8. I left the book on the table.
- 9. My favorite TV program starts at 6:00 o'clock.
- 10. There's a path between the two houses.

تاسعا: Conjunctions / أدوات العطف أو الربط

حروف العطف هي كلمات تستخدم لربط الكلمات أو العبارات أو الجمل، وأهمّها, are, but, or

and, but and or-1

تستخدم and لربط الكلمات المتشابهة.

- 1. We buy fruit and vegetables at the grocery store.
- 2. The president visited towns and cities across the country.
- 3. The house is warm and comfortable.
- 4. The weather was cold and windy.
- 5. There were several cars and trucks in the street.

2-استخدم but لربط الكلمات المختلفة والتي لا تتفق عادةً مع بعضها البعض.

- 1. He works quickly but neatly.
- 2. The teacher is firm but fair with the children.
- 3. The musicians are young but very talented.
- 4. The weather was sunny but cold.
- 5. Karate is tiring but fun.
- 6. We want a vacation that's interesting but relaxing.
- 7. Some animals are big but gentle.

3-استخدم or للتحدث عن الخيارات:

- 1. You can have a soda or lemonade.
- 2. Would you like pasta or rice?
- 3. Who is cooking the dinner, Mom or Dad?
- 4. Does the sauce taste sweet or sour?
- 5. Do we turn right or left?
- 6. Is your sister older or younger than you?
- 7. Should the children bring bikes or skateboards?

4-غالبًا ما يتم استخدام كلمة or مع not والكلمات السلبية الأخرى.

- 1. She does **not** like apple juice **or** orange juice.
- 2. I didn't see or hear anything strange.
- 3. He can't sing or dance.
- 4. They've **never** been to Europe **or** Asia.

Conjunctions Linking Phrases-5 حروف العطف تربط شبه الجمل

تستخدم حروف عطف مثل and, but, or لربط شبه الجمل. الأمثلة بلون غامق.

- 1. We like going shopping and visiting museums.
- 2. I tell my parents and my best friend all my secrets.
- 3. Some of my toys are dirty and a bit broken.
- 4. The car is very old <u>but</u> still very reliable.
- 5. The weather was very sunny but rather cold.
- 6. I'm older than Anna but younger than Jack.
- 7. Is it quicker to go by train or by car?
- 8. You could call it a thin book or a thick magazine.
- 9. She couldn't decide whether to **stay in bed** <u>or</u> **get up** and take a shower.

6-استخدام حروف العطف and, or لربط القوائم مع بعض:

- 1. We bought milk, eggs, cheese and butter.
- 2. My favorite teachers are Mr. Lee, Mrs. Carter and Mr. Park.
- 3. In the morning I get up, take a shower, eat breakfast **and** brush my teeth.
- 4. Kathleen didn't have any paper, pens or pencils.
- 5. People travel to work by car, bus **or** train.
- 6. I haven't eaten breakfast, lunch or dinner

7-Conjunctions Linking Sentences حروف العطف تربط الجمل

حروف العطف مثل: and, but, or تربط بين جملتين، لعمل جملة واحدة.

الجملة الكبيرة الناتجة من جمع جملتين تسمّى compound sentence.

- 1. Mom is working in the garden. Dad is busy in the kitchen.
- 2. Mom is working in the garden and Dad is busy in the kitchen.
- 3. Sam is playing football. Eric is reading a book.
- 4. Sam is playing football and Eric is reading a book.
- 5. I switched on the TV. There were no interesting programs on.
- 6. I switched on the TV, but there were no interesting programs on.
- 7. Meera phoned her friend Anna. She wasn't at home.
- 8. Meera phoned her friend Anna, but she wasn't at home.
- 9. Would you like to go to the movies? Shall we go
- 10. for a burger?
- 11. Would you like to go to the movies or shall we
- 12.go for a burger?
- 13. Hurry up! You'll be late for school.
- 14. Hurry up or you'll be late for school!

Other Words Used for but-8/ كلمات أخرى تستخدم بمعنى but كلمات أخرى تستخدم بمعنى but يوجد كلمات تستخدم بديل لكلمة but وتعطى نفس المعنى، وقد تحمل معانى أخرى

1-Grandpa is old but very fit.

Although Grandpa is old, he's very fit.

2-The weather was sunny but cold.

Even though the weather was sunny, it was cold.

3-The bus is slower than the train <u>but</u> it's cheaper.

While the bus is slower than the train, it's cheaper.

4-This computer is very old <u>but</u> reliable.

Though this computer is very old, it is very reliable.

Other Words for or-9/ کلمات أخرى تستخدم بمعنى or

يوجد كلمات تستخدم بديل لكلمة or وتعطي نفس المعنى، وقد تحمل معاني أخرى وتجمع بين جملتين.

1-The movie wasn't funny. It wasn't interesting.

The movie was **neither** funny **nor** interesting.

2-You can do your homework now. You can do your homework after dinner.

You can do your homework either now or after dinner.

3-We could walk. We could take a taxi.

We could walk, or else take a taxi.

Conjunctions of Time -10حرف العطف للزمن

کلمات مثل before, after, since, until, when, while, as, as soon as تقول ما حدث شیء ما.

- 1. Take the toy out of the box **before** you throw the box away.
- 2. **Before** you leave the house, be sure that you've got your backpack.
- 3. I usually do my homework after I have my dinner.
- 4. After I went to bed, I heard a strange noise downstairs.
- 5. We've moved to a new house **since** I last wrote to you.
- 6. **Since** the new teacher arrived, we all enjoy our work more.
- 7. You can't watch TV **until** you've done your homework.
- 8. Until the rice is cooked, we can't eat dinner.
- 9. I'll call you when I get home.
- 10. When the wind blows, the branches on the tree bend.
- 11.Dad watches TV while he does his exercises.
- 12. While we're waiting for the bus, let's play a game.
- 13. People stand back **as** the train goes through the station.
- 14. As the president's car goes past, everybody waves.

- 15. We went inside as soon as it started to rain.
- 16. As soon as you've finished your homework, let me see it.

Conjunctions of Place -11/حرف العطف للمكان

حروف العطف where و where نتحدّث عن الأمكنة.

- 1. Does anybody know where Mr. Carter lives?
- 2. Where the road is narrow, big trucks can't get through.
- 3. The dog follows Andrew **wherever** he goes.
- 4. Wherever there are mountains, you will also find streams.

Conjunctions of Reason -12حرف العطف للسبب

حروف العطف since, as, in case تتحدّث عن لماذا شخص ما يفعل شيئا.

- 1. I sat down because I was feeling tired.
- 2. **Because** we arrived late, we missed the beginning of the play.
- 3. I took an apple **since** it was the only fruit in the bowl.
- 4. **Since** you have finished your homework, you can help me make dinner.
- 5. Mom switched off the TV as it was past my bedtime.
- 6. As you're my best friend, I'll lend you my new bike.
- 7. Take an umbrella in case it rains.
- 8. **In case** you forget the number, I've written it on this piece of paper.

Conjunctions of Purpose -13

حروف العطف so, so that, in order to تقول ما هو الغرض من شيء ما.

- 1. The children are wearing hats **so** they won't get sunburned.
- 2. John finished his homework before dinner **so** he could watch his favorite TV
- 3. program.

- 4. Let's write down the address so we don't forget it.
- 5. We left early **so that** we wouldn't be late.
- 6. John took a map so that he wouldn't get lost.
- 7. I hid the comics under the bed **so that** nobody could find them.
- 8. She goes jogging every morning in order to keep fit.
- 9. **In order to** get to sleep, he reads a really boring book at bedtime.
- 10.Dad painted the walls white **in order to** make the room look brighter.

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences by adding and, but, or.

- 1. Mrs. Taylor is tall----- slim.
- 2. Learning geography is hard----- interesting.
- 3. I don't like football----- soccer.
- 4. Do you pull the handle -----push it?
- 5. These tools are old----- still useful.
- 6. We visited lots of castles -----palaces in England.
- 7. The classes are quite difficult ------I'm doing well.
- 8. I didn't know whether to turn left -----right.

عاشرا: Sentences/ الجُمَل

الجملة عبارة عن مجموعة من الكلمات تعبر عن فكرة كاملة, والجملة دائما لها فاعل وفعل.

subject	verb
She	is working.
Не	is reading.
The children	are playing.

1-أربعة أنواع من الجملة:

A declarative sentence makes a statement الجملة التصريحية تدلي ببيان، أو تقدّم معلومة:

- 1. It is raining.
- 2. Tom likes football.
- 3. The school bell was ringing.
- 4. The children are playing with the dog.
- 5. Topeka is in Kansas.

An interrogative sentence asks a question الجملة الإستفهامية تطرح سؤ الاً.

- 1. Where are my keys?
- 2. Why is the sky blue?
- 3. Who is talking to the teacher?
- 4. Is this the way to the ice skating rink?

An exclamatory sentence : الجملة التعجبية تقدّم بيانًا قويًا جدًا يسمى التعجب. إنه يظهر شعور قوي مثل المفاجأة أو الغضب.

- 1. What a kind thing to do!
- 2. How beautiful she is!
- 3. The silly boy!

An imperative sentence gives an order: جملة الأمر تعطي أمرا.

Sentences with Objects-2/ الجملة مع مفعول به

الفاعل subject في الجملة عادة يقوم بعمل لشخص آخر أو شيء آخر، والشخص أو الشيء الذي يتلقّى الفعل يسمى المفعول به object.

الأفعال التي لها مفعول به تسمّى أفعال متعديّة transitive verbs. وهنا بعض الجمل مع الأفعال متعدية:

subject	transitive verb	object
Dad	is reading	a book.
Ι	am cooking	dinner.
You	have broken	my new toy.
Mom	likes	her new car.
She.	has forgotten	her backpack
The dog	licked	my face.
Our ball.	hit	a window
They	visited	the museum.
Anna	is sewing	a dress for her doll.
Uncle Ben	sent	a package to his friend

Verbs with Two Objects-3 / فعل له اثنين من المفعول به

بعض الأفعال لها اثنين من المفعول به. أنظر الجملة التالية:

Sam	gave	Anna	a present.
name	verb	indirect object	direct object

الشيء الذي قدّمه سام هو هديّة a present، وهي المفعول به المباشر، ولكن يوجد مفعول به آخر هو Anna وهي الشخص الذي تلقّى الهديّة، وهي المفعول به غير المباشر.

subject	verb	indirect object	direct object
Dad	is reading	the children	a story.
Uncle Andy	told	me	a cake.
A kind man	showed	us	the way.
We	have brought	you	some new
			magazines to read.
Mr. Berg	is teaching	the children	French.
Jack	asked	the teacher	a question.

Ι	am writing	them	a letter.
She	sent	her cousin	an email.
John	has found	us	a secret place to play.
Grandma	is baking	my friend	the good news

Verbs with No Object-4 أفعال بدون مفعول به

بعض الأفعال ليس لها مفعول به،Object ، وتسمّى intransitive verb ، وهذه بعض الجمل، حيث أن الفاعل بلون غامق:

- 1. Mr. Park usually walks to work.
- 2. Anna talks a lot in class.
- 3. The sun is **shining**.
- 4. It is **snowing**.
- 5. I don't know.
- 6. We have already **eaten**.
- 7. The man **smiled**.
- 8. Dad always **drives** carefully.
- 9. Miss Lee always **dresses** very smartly.
- 10.Can your little brother **read**?

Exercise1

Underline the objects in the following sentences. Write **D** for **direct** object or **I** for **indirect object** above each one. The first one has been done for you.

1. Uncle Bill gave <u>Michael</u> some <u>money</u>.

I D

- 2. Mom is baking us a chocolate cake for Christmas.
- 3. The children crossed the road safely.
- 4. Please pass me that pencil.
- 5. Henry sent Sam a letter from Japan.
- 6. I've forgotten your name.

- 7. She's always giving her students advice.
- 8. We gave Dad a watch for his birthday.

Simple Sentences-5/ الجمل بسيطة

A clause عبارة شبه جملة مكوّنة من مجموعة من الكلمات، وتحتوي على فاعل واحد، ولها معنى تام.

الجملة Sentence التي تتكون من clause و احد تسمى جملة بسيطة. وفيما يلى بعض الأمثلة، حيث الفاعل بلون غامق، والفعل تحته خط.

- 1. The girls are playing baseball.
- 2. Sally found a good hiding place.
- 3. I am eating my breakfast.
- 4. <u>Tom</u> **is wearing** his new shoes today.
- 5. Will you help me?
- 6. The sky was very cloudy.
- 7. <u>I</u> can hear the birds.
- 8. Everyone was happy.
- 9. Is it raining again?

Compound Sentences -6/ الجملة المركبة

الجملة المركبة A compound sentence تتكون من اثنتين من شبه الجملة clause، مربوطتين معا من خلال إحدى الكلمات التالية: and, or, but, so. الأفعال بلون غامق، والحروف الرابطة تحتها خط.

- 1. Some people **are** always happy <u>and</u> some people **are** always sad.
- 2. She **opened** the bag <u>and</u> **took out** a book.
- 3. Do you want coffee or would you prefer lemonade?
- 4. **Is** that a bird <u>or</u> **is** it a plane?
- 5. John is good at English but he's not very good at math.

- 6. Michael wants to see Star Wars <u>but</u> his friends have already seen it.
- 7. Tom **dropped** his sandwich so I gave him mine.
- 8. It **started** to rain so we **went** inside.

Conditional Sentences-6 جمل شرطية

الجملة التي تحتوي على if هي جملة شرطية.

شبه الجملة الشرطية if-clauses بلون غامق، وشبه الجملة الرئيسية تحتها خط.

- 1. If there's no rice in the cupboard, we'll buy some more.
- 2. If we don't work hard, we'll never learn.
- 3. **If we leave now**, we'<u>ll arrive</u> on time.

يمكن أيضا وضع شبه الجملة الرئيسية قبل الجملة الشرطية. شبه الجملة الشرطية if-clauses بلون غامق، وشبه الجملة الرئيسية تحتها خط.

- 1. We'll play indoors if it rains.
- 2. You'll get sick if you don't eat good food.
- 3. Sam will **do** well in his piano recital **if he practices** regularly.

Positive and Negative Sentences-7 /الجمل الإيجابية والسلبية

الجملة الإيجابية تخبرك عن شيء موجود أو يحدث.

- 1. I like ice cream.
- 2. Michael is my brother.
- 3. The train leaves at five o'clock.
- 4. I'm feeling really tired.
- 5. She's finished her homework.
- 6. Dad is in the kitchen.

7. There's a cartoon on TV.

الجمل السلبية تخبرك عن شيء غير موجود، وهي تحتوي على كلمة not، أو أي كلمة سلبية أخرى.

- 1. I'm **not** very good at math.
- 2. Tom isn't as tall as Alan.
- 3. We **didn't** hear you shout at us.
- 4. Meera hasn't read the Harry Potter books.
- 5. People **can't** see very well in the dark.
- 6. There's **nothing** interesting on TV tonight.
- 7. We've **never** been to China or Japan.
- 8. **Nobody** knows my secret.
- 9. There are **no** coins in my pocket

Questions-8 / الأسئلة

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة، أسئلة الصحيح والخطأ yes or no questions، وأسئلة الكلمات Question-word questions.

yes or no questions: والجواب يكون فقط yes or no.

- 1. Is this your seat? Yes.
- 2. May I sit here? Yes.
- 3. Can you ride a bike? Yes.
- 4. Don't you like pizza? No.
- 5. Do you like swimming? No.
- 6. Are we late? No.

Question-word questions: في هذه الأسئلة تطلب معلومات من خلال الكلمات: what, which, who, whom, whose, when, where and how be, have, do: كما تستخدم الأفعال مثل:

. can, will, should: وأفعال المساعدة مثل

المفعول به تحته خط، والفعل بلون غامق.

- 1. What **is** your name?
- 2. What date is it today?
- 3. Which boy is your brother?
- 4. Which house **do** you live in?
- 5. Who **is** the boy next to Alan?
- 6. Who (or Whom) did he ask?
- 7. Whose book **is** this?
- 8. When **can** <u>I</u> come to visit you?
- 9. When **does** the spring vacation start?
- 10. Where **is** the pencil that I left on my desk?
- 11. Where **do** the birds go when they fly away in winter?
- 12. How can Grandma read without her glasses?
- 13. How does a plane stay in the sky?

في بعض الأحيان كلمات wh-word تمثّل الفاعل في الجملة، وهي: what, which, who, whom, whose, when, where and how

- 1. **Who** wants to come with me?
- 2. What caused the accident?
- 3. Which is the fastest car?
- 4. I've got my coat. Whose is this?

Question Tags / السؤال المذيّل أحيانا يتم إنهاء الكلام بسؤال قصير.

لماذا يفعلون هذا؟

لأنهم يريدون معرفة ما إذا كان الشخص الذي يتحدثون إليه يتفق معهم فيما قالوه. هذا السؤال القصير يسمى Question Tag، وبالعربي يطلق عليه السؤال المذيّل أو سؤال التوكيد، والجزء الرئيسي من الجملة إيجابي، لكن علامة الاستفهام سلبية، والإجابة المتوقّعة نعم.

وفيما يلي أمثلة، وسؤال النهاية بلون غامق.

- 1. The weather is lovely today, isn't it?
- 2. Tom is older than you, isn't he?
- 3. Sally has got a dog, hasn't she?
- 4. Anna and I can go by train, can't we?
- 5. Peter and David should leave now, shouldn't they?

إذا كان الجزء الرئيسي من الجملة سالبًا، تكون علامة الاستفهام إيجابية، والإجابة المتوقّعة لا، وفيما يلي أمثلة، وسؤال النهاية بلون غامق.

- 1. These questions aren't very difficult, are they?
- 2. You haven't read this book, have you?
- 3. Peter isn't as tall as I am, is he?
- 4. She isn't eight yet, is she?
- 5. There aren't many clouds in the sky, are there?
- 6. There isn't much wind today, is there?
- 7. There weren't any emails for me, were there?

الحادي عشر: Direct and Indirect Speech / الخطاب المباشر وغير المباشر

Direct Speech-1/ الخطاب المباشر

الكلمات الدقيقة التي يقولها شخص ما تسمى الكلام المباشر، وتوضع عادة بين علاماتي الاقتباس "".

- 1. Mom said, "Where are my keys?"
- 2. "This ice cream is delicious," said Tom.
- 3. "Have you boys washed your hands?" asked Dad.
- 4. "Please get out of the car," the police officer ordered.
- 5. "What a beautiful dress!" said Sally.

Indirect Speech -2/ الخطاب غير المباشر

يمكنك الإبلاغ عن ما يقوله شخص ما دون استخدام كلماته بالضبط، حيث يمكنك أن تتسب له الكلام من خلال كلمات مثل: say, ask, tell. هناك عدة اختلافات بين الجملة ذات الخطاب المباشر والجملة ذات الخطاب غير المباشر، أهمها:

- لا تستخدم علامات الاقتباس مع الخطاب غير المباشر.
 - يمكنك تغيير زمن الفعل.
 - يمكنك تغيير الضمائر والمحددات.

direct speech	indirect speech
Maggie said, "I feel ill."	Maggie said that she felt ill.
Sumiko said that it was time to	Sumiko said, "It's time to
leave.	leave."
Alice said that she couldn't find	"I can't find my book," said
her book.	Alice.

"John is hitting me," said Peter.	Peter said that John was hitting
	him.
Dad said, "I haven't had my	Dad said that he hadn't had his
breakfast yet."	breakfast yet.
"My car won't start," said Mom.	Mom said that her car wouldn't
	start.

Indirect Commands-3 / أوامر غير مباشرة

استخدم الأفعال مثل: order, tell, warn لإعطاء أو امر أو تعليمات. وقد نحتاج إلى to + verb أو not to + verb .

direct speech	indirect speech
The teacher said, "Stop running	The teacher ordered us to stop
in the corridor!"	running in the corridor.
Put your books away, children,"	"Mr. Park told the children to
said Mr. Park.	put their books away.
Dad said to David, "Please help	Dad asked David to help him by
me by washing the dishes."	washing the dishes.
Jack said to Maggie, "Please	Jack begged Maggie not to tell
don't tell anyone my secret!"	anyone his secret.
Miss Lee said to Alan, "Don't be	Miss Lee warned Alan not to be
late again tomorrow."	late again the next day.

Indirect Questions-4 / أسئلة غير مباشرة

عادةً ما يستخدم ask السؤال للإبلاغ عن أسئلة.

direct speech	indirect speech	

Sally said, "Where is my	Sally asked where her backpack
backpack?"	was.
Peter said, "Have you finished	Peter asked if I had finished my
your homework?"	homework.

helping أو الفعل verb قبل الفعل subject للإبلاغ عن سؤال ضع الفاعل subject للإبلاغ عن سؤال ضع الفاعل subject .verb

asking a question	reporting a question
"Where are they going?"	I asked where they were going.
"Can Jack ride his bike?"	I asked if Jack could ride his
	bike.
"Did Miss Lee sing a song?"	I asked whether Miss Lee sang a
	song.
"Has she finished her	I asked if she had finished her
homework?"	homework.

للإبلاغ عن أسئلة من نوع question-word question أستخدم نفس كلمات السؤال بصيغة غير مباشرة.

direct speech	indirect speech
Mom said, "Where are your	Mom asked where my shoes
shoes?"	were.
Maggie said, "Who has taken	Maggie asked who had taken
my pen?"	her pen.
"What time does the show	Sue asked what time the show
start?" asked Sue.	started
Peter said, "Why did you leave	Peter asked why I left before
before the end of the movie?"	the end of the movie.

عند الإبلاغ عن أسئلة yes or no، أستخدم If أو whether.

direct speech	indirect speech
"Is it raining?" asked Tom.	Tom asked if it was raining.
Alice said, "Can you help us?"	Alice asked whether I could help
	them.
Dad said, "Is the train on time?"	Dad asked if the train was on
	time.

ثاني عشر: Punctuation / علامات الترقيم علامات الاستفهام. علامات الترقيم هي علامات مثل الفواصل وعلامات الاستفهام. يتم استخدامها في الجمل لتوضيح المعنى.

Rule 1: Using commas

Commas are one of the most important and most frequently used punctuation marks (separator) that are easily misplaced in a sentence, giving it a completely different meaning.

Let's eat, grandpa.

Let's eat grandpa.

See that?

There are nearly 16 rules for using the comma right, but here are a few areas where we are prone to make mistakes.

While introducing active speech in a sentence, you must use a comma to separate a quote from the subsequent sentence but never when the sentence precedes the quote. Example: "Stop the car," he said. / He said "Stop the car". You can also avoid the comma if the sentence within the quotations contains an object or subject.

Example: Telling "Please stay with me" was my mistake. In this sentence, me is the subject.

An appositive comma is often missed out in the flow while writing a sentence. It goes unnoticed at first, but the flaw is visible when you give the sentence a closer look. An appositive comma comes after an inessential part of a sentence Example: I asked Jim, who's my friend, to come over. The line who's my friend is inessential in the sentence and hence, is followed by a comma.

The Oxford comma appears when a series of items are stated and is used at the end of the series, especially to avoid confusion.

Example: My favorite snacks are fries, rolls, bagels, cheese and crackers, and donuts. The last comma before and donuts is an Oxford comma which denotes that donuts are a separate item unlike cheese and crackers which are treated as one. Oxford commas are often missed (or dropped intentionally) in a sentence as it seems unnecessary to add an extra character.

Rule 2: Using Colon and Semicolon

A colon (:) is a punctuation used before the start of an explanation, series of items or a quotation.

A semicolon (;) acts like a comma and is used to give a longer pause before a sentence.

Never start the sentence that follows a colon with a capital letter unless it's a quote with a quotation, or a combination of two or more words that complete a sentence.

Example 1: You're required to buy the following things: curd, bread, flour, and butter.

Example 2: He got what he deserved: a raise in his pay.

Example 3: Our teacher tells us three things: Wake up early. Study hard. Be honest.

Example 4: The captain made an announcement: "We are ready to take off."

Don't use a colon after a preposition or verb when mentioning a list of items that directly follows them in the sentence.

Example 1: I had breakfast with Jim, Jill, Jake and Jonathan.

Example 2: I've read Harry Potter, Twilight, and Lord of the Rings. Use a semicolon to connect two independent clauses if one or more commas are already used in the first clause. Example: You may

think I don't care, but I will come over soon; and that's a promise. Also, a semicolon separates a series of places where there are commas used in between. Example: St. Louis, Missouri; Houston, Texas; LA, California...

Don't use colons and semicolons interchangeably.

Rule 3: Using M Dash, N Dash, and Hyphen

The M Dash (or em-dash) is the longest of the dash symbols that shows an interruption in the sentence. Say, while adding a parenthesis or introducing a change of thought. Example: When I picked up the cans—all 6 of them—I noticed that one was leaking. The N Dash (or en-dash) is shorter than the M Dash and is used to separate a time period or indicate a range. Example: 2012–2016, pages 50–55, etc.

(Joanne says: don't get hung up about N dash and M dash the only people who seem to know these are proof editors, and editors. The hyphen is a small dash that is used to break connecting words, compound verbs, nouns and adjectives. Example: Two-bedroom apartment, State-of-the-art security, etc.

Again, you must never use these three dashes interchangeably as they serve different purposes. If you think it's hard to remember the difference, write it down or even better, make flashcards with simple tools like Cram to note them down.

Remember, dashes are mostly used in informal writing and are replaced by commas, brackets and colon in formal writing.

Rule 4: Using the Ellipsis

An ellipsis (...) is a series of three dots that are used at the end of a sentence. They have two different purposes. One, to denote that a few irrelevant words from a sentence or phrase have been removed to save space. Two, by authors to show a poignant pause between two sentences.

Example 1: Today, after so much hard work, we won the match.

Today...we won the match.

Example 2: I know I may be wrong but...I still want to do it. An ellipsis always has three dots. Not two, not four, but three. Writers sometimes forget this rule and put an extra dot or two in their flow of words and miss it while revising their work. Afterall, it's just an extra dot; but editors will point it out.

Rule 5: Using the Exclamation Mark

An exclamation mark (!) was invented as a note of admiration which can be used after any word that expresses excitement, shock, astonishment or any other strong feeling. It makes an immediate impact on reader's mind and helps them better understand a scene or a situation.

Example: Oh Yes. I won the Gold.

Oh Yes! I won the gold!

See the difference? Generally, in formal writing, only one exclamation mark is used after a sentence. But we see while reading books or stories that the author sometimes uses multiple marks to state the extremity. Example: No!!! You must not read from that book!!!

Exclamation marks are also used in combination with question marks to show a sign of protest and shock. Example: What do you mean you don't have my money!?!?!?! Although an exclamation is used freely in informal writing, it should have a minimal or preferably no use in formal articles and papers.

Rule 6: Using Quotations (double and single)

Quotations ("") are the most useful punctuation marks that find their place in both formal and informal writing. They are used a lot in research papers and books while using a scientist's or an author's quote that makes a vital point and cannot be paraphrased, or simply when using an active speech.

While using quotations, any other punctuation mark that comes before a quote in a sentence must be outside the quotations and a punctuation that comes after the quote must be within the quotations. Example: He said "I'll never see you again!" and left. Quotations are also used to imply a tone of sarcasm. Example: The cop didn't believe that Joe "accidently" got the knife. If a quote runs into two or more paragraphs, always start the new para with a quotation mark, and close the quotations only once at the end. There's a confusion among writers about when to use single quotation marks. In British English, the writers mostly use the single quotations, while American English uses the double. Keeping it American, single quotations should be used when there is a title or a quote within a quote.

Example 1: The teacher asked "Did you all write the book report on 'The Lord Of The Flies?"

Example 2: Mom told me "Your dad had called and he says 'tell Tim not to go out today."

Never use quotation marks unnecessarily to highlight words. You can underline or italicize them instead.

ثالث عشر: Capital Letter /الحرف الكبير

- 1. **D**ogs have wet noses.
- 2. Where is my ball?
- 3. That isn't fair!
- 4. This is my brother.
- 5. You need a racket if you're going to play tennis.

يستخدم أيضا الحرف الكبير للحرف الأول من الكلمة الأولى في الخطاب المباشر.

- 1. Sam said, "This is my brother."
- 2. "Where is my ball?" Tom asked.
- 3. Alice shouted, "That isn't fair!"

4. "You'll need a racket if you're going to play tennis," said Dad.

الكلمة I مكتوبة دائما كحرف كبير.

- 1. I'm really pleased with your work.
- 2. Do you know what I got for my birthday?
- 3. Paul and I asked if we could help.

يستخدم الحرف الكبير ً لبدء أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن.

John Australia the Sphinx Germany the Taj Mahal

يستخدم الحرف الكبير للأسماء المختصرة.

T.K. Lee

J.K. Rowling

J.R.R. Tolkien

M.C. Hammer

تبدأ أسماء الأعياد والاحتفالات الخاصة بحرف كبير.

Valentine's Day Halloween Independence Day Memorial Day

تستخدم الحروف الكبيرة أيضًا في عناوين الكتب والأفلام والمسرحيات.

Star Wars
Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Alice in Wonderland
The Sword in the Stone
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
Cats and Dogs
Universal World Atlas

الجنسيات واللغات تبدأ أيضاً بحرف كبير

Australian German Indonesian Korean Spanish French Egyptian Russian Hindu Japanese South African British English Chinese Pakistani

يمكنك أيضًا استخدام حرف كبير للحرف الأول في الكلمات والعبارات التي تستخدمها استخدام لقول مرحبا وداعا.

