





## قواعد الوحدة الثانية

## صفات الملكية (Possessive adjectives)

تعبر عن امتلاك شيء ما، ويأتي بعدها الاسم الذي نتحدث عن ملكيته.

my	our	your	their	his	her	its
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I have a shirt. **My shirt** is blue.

They have a house. **Their house** is big.

## ضمائر الملكية (Possessive pronouns)

تعبر عن امتلاك شيء ما، وتأتي منفردة بدون اسم بعدها.

mine	ours	yours	theirs	his	hers	its
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Please give me that book. It's **mine**.

Don't take that dress. It's **hers**.

## أسماء الإشارة (Demonstratives)

تستخدم للإشارة إلى شخص أو شيء ما.

This	That	These	Those
هذا/هذه (المفرد)	ذلك/تلك (المفرد)	هؤلاء (للجمع)	أولئك (للجمع)
(القريب)	(البعيد)	(القريب)	(البعيد)

**This flower is beautiful. These flowers are beautiful.**

**That house is big. Those houses are big.**

## محددات الكمية (Quantifiers)

تستخدم محددات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة والأسماء الغير معدودة، وهي تستخدم قبل الاسم للتعبير عن الكمية.

some	any	a lot of	many	a few	much	a little
بعض	أي	الكثير من	كثير	القليل	كثير	القليل

• نستخدم **some** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة المثبتة.

We saw **some lions** at the zoo.

• نستخدم **any** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة المنفية والسؤال.

I didn't see **any friends**. Do you have **any children**?

• نستخدم **a lot of** قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة المثبتة والجملة المنفية والسؤال.

We met **a lot of friends** at the party.

She has eaten **a lot of chocolate**.

• نستخدم **many / a few** قبل الأسماء المعدودة فقط (الجمع)

She doesn't have **many friends**.

I have only **a few coins** in my pocket.

• نستخدم **much / a little** قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة فقط.

John doesn't have **much money**.

There is **a little tea** in the glass.

## المستقبل (will , going to)

• will + V<sub>0</sub>

تستخدم للتنبؤ بالمستقبل عندما لا نكون متأكدين من حدوث العمل بسبب عدم وجود دليل.

I **think** Brazil **will win** the next world cup.

وتستخدم عندما نتخذ قرارا مفاجئا لفعل شيء أو لتقديم المساعدة.

I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll **change** it.

• be + going to + V<sub>0</sub> ( am , is , are هي ) نتذكر أن Be

تستخدم للتنبؤ بالمستقبل عندما نكون متأكدين من حدوث العمل بسبب وجود دليل.

Look at the clouds! It's **going to rain**.

وتستخدم للتعبير عن أعمال خططنا لفعالها في المستقبل.

I'm **going to visit** Aleppo next week.

• الظروف:

tomorrow	next (week)	in the future	
غدا	(الأسبوع) القادم	في المستقبل	
in (2030)	tonight	today	on (Monday)
في (2030)	الليلة	اليوم	في (يوم الاثنين)

## أدوات التعريف والتنكير (a , an , the)

• أداة التنكير ( a ) تُستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الغير محدد الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن ( جميع الأحرف ما عدا الأحرف الصوتية ) ، وهي تعني واحد من مجموعة .

a teacher , a month , a window.

• أداة التنكير ( an ) تُستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الغير محدد الذي يبدأ بحرف صوتي ( a , e , i , o , u ) .

an egg , an apple , an ant.

ملاحظة: لا نستخدم أدوات التنكير a , an قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة أو الجمع.

• أداة التعريف ( the ) تستخدم قبل كافة الأسماء (المفرد والجمع) إذا كانت محددة (أي معروفة)

The weather was fine yesterday.

• إذا ذكر الاسم المعدود للمرة الأولى نستخدم ( a , an ) وعند ذكر الاسم نفسه للمرة الثانية نستخدم ( the )

I read **a book**. The **book** was interesting.

• نستخدم أداة التعريف ( the ) مع الحالات التالية دائما:

1. قبل صيغة التفضيل: the smallest , the most expensive

2. قبل الاتجاهات: The north , The centre

3. قبل الأسماء التي لا يوجد منها إلا واحد: The Sun

4. قبل أسماء الأماكن التي تزورها في المدينة وقبل أسماء المحلات:

the cinema , the bank

**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

1. My parents ..... us to the museum next week.  
a. were taking                      b. have taken  
c. had taken                         d. are going to take
  2. My father ..... the house next week.  
a. painted                             b. will paint  
c. has painted                        d. was painting
  3. The weather ..... colder tomorrow.  
a. will get                              b. would get  
c. got                                     d. was getting
  4. He ..... practicing with the football team next week.  
a. has started                         b. had started  
c. is going to start                    d. was starting
  5. Sea level ..... in the future.  
a. would rise                         b. has risen  
c. was rising                         d. will rise
  6. They ..... the project tomorrow.  
a. are going to finish                b. have finished  
c. were finishing                     d. would finish
  7. Next Monday, she ..... a letter to her cousin.  
a. has written                         b. was writing  
c. will write                            d. going to write
  8. Next year, I ..... French.  
a. studied                              b. have studied  
c. am going to study                d. had studied
- 
9. Mexico City is one of ..... largest cities in the world.  
a. the                                     b. x  
c. an                                      d. a
  10. Farah waited for you for ..... hour.  
a. an                                      b. a  
c. the                                     d. x
  11. Our school is in ..... centre of the city.  
a. x                                        b. the  
c. a                                        d. an
  12. I haven't got pictures in ..... bedroom.  
a. my                                      b. yours  
c. I                                        d. mine
  13. Thousands of drivers will lose ..... jobs.  
a. they                                  b. their  
c. them                                  d. theirs
  14. Don't take that dress. It is .....  
a. she                                     b. my  
c. her                                     d. hers
  15. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is .....  
a. theirs                                 b. her  
c. our                                     d. their
  16. .... flowers aren't for sale.  
a. This                                  b. Much  
c. That                                  d. These

17. .... was such an interesting experience.  
a. Some                                 b. Those  
c. These                                d. That
18. Are ..... your shoes?  
a. that                                    b. this  
c. those                                 d. much
19. Hassan doesn't have ..... money.  
a. any                                    b. many  
c. a few                                 d. some
20. She needs ..... eggs to make a cake.  
a. some                                 b. any  
c. much                                 d. a little
21. There are ..... cars in our street.  
a. much                                 b. many  
c. a little                                d. any
22. In modern cities, there is too ..... pollution.  
a. some                                 b. many  
c. much                                 d. a lot of
23. Many kids waste ..... time playing games.  
a. much                                 b. many  
c. a few                                 d. any
24. I have told you to pay attention ..... times before.  
a. a lot                                  b. much  
c. many                                 d. any

**Answers**

1. d. are going to take	2. b. will paint
3. a. will get	4. c. is going to start
5. d. will rise	6. a. are going to finish
7. c. will write	8. c. am going to study
9. a. the	10. a. an
11. b. the	12. a. my
13. b. their	14. d. hers
15. a. theirs	16. d. These
17. d. That	18. c. those
19. a. any	20. a. some
21. b. many	22. c. much
23. a. much	24. c. many

## قواعد الوحدة الثالثة + الرابعة (الماضي التام)

انتبه:

الفعل بعد after, because دائما ماضي تام والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط.

الفعل بعد before, by the time, until ماضي بسيط والفعل الآخر يكون ماضي تام.

إذا كان في الجملة already (وهي من ظروف الحاضر التام) يمكن ان يكون الفعل معها ماضي تام إذا كان هناك فعل ماضي آخر في الجملة.

They had moved to Canada by 2011.

I had arrived at the station before the train left.

He bought a car after he had learned to drive.

By the time I got home, my parents had already eaten.

## صيغة الأمر (The imperative)

نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات أو أوامر أو طلبات. وتبدأ صيغة الأمر بالفعل (V<sub>0</sub>) بدون فاعل، وفي حالة النفي نضع قبل الفعل كلمة .Don't

Raise your hand!

Don't run in the corridor.

## Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

- She ..... from university last year.
  - have graduated
  - is graduating
  - graduates
  - graduated
- Ruba hurt her ankle while she ..... in the park.
  - is running
  - has run
  - was running
  - run
- I felt better after I ..... the medicine.
  - have taken
  - was taking
  - had taken
  - take
- I ..... the street when the policeman stopped me.
  - was crossing
  - am crossing
  - have crossed
  - will cross
- I ..... dinner when the phone rang.
  - have
  - have had
  - was having
  - am having
- Yesterday, I ..... my friend.
  - visit
  - will visit
  - have visited
  - visited
- Sami ..... by the time the visitors arrived.
  - leaves
  - had left
  - have left
  - is leaving
- The lesson ..... before we arrived.
  - is starting
  - starts
  - has started
  - had started
- When we ..... at the cinema, the film had finished.
  - are arriving
  - arrive
  - arrived
  - have arrived

## الزمن الماضي البسيط (Simple past)

يدل على عمل حدث وانتهى في الماضي.

- الصيغة: V<sub>2</sub>
- الظروف:

yesterday	last (week)	ago
البارحة	(الأسبوع) الماضي	منذ / قبل
in (1981)	in the past	
في (1981)	في الماضي	

She went to the dentist last month.

I broke my leg yesterday.

I bought a new car two months ago.

- النفي: دائما نستخدم (didn't) قبل الفعل. والفعل يرجع V<sub>0</sub>

Mahmoud went shopping yesterday.

Mahmoud didn't go shopping yesterday.

- السؤال: دائما نستخدم (Did) في بداية الجملة. والفعل يرجع V<sub>0</sub>

She visited her friend last week.

Did she visit her friend last week?

## الزمن الماضي المستمر (Past Progressive)

- الصيغة: was, were + ( V+ing )

يدل على عمل كان مستمرا في وقت محدد في الماضي.

She was reading at seven o'clock yesterday.

- عمليين استمرا في الماضي في نفس الوقت ( نربط بينهما باستخدام كلمة while )

She was reading a story while he was writing a letter.

- عمل استمر في الماضي وقاطعه عمل آخر يكون بالماضي البسيط.

( نربط بينهما باستخدام while أو when )

انتبه:

الفعل بعد when دائما ماضي بسيط والفعل الثاني ماضي مستمر.

الفعل بعد while دائما ماضي مستمر والفعل الثاني ماضي بسيط.

While I was having breakfast, the phone rang.

I was walking when it began to rain.

## الزمن الماضي التام (Past perfect)

يدل على عمل حدث قبل عمل آخر في الماضي. أي أن العمل الذي حدث أولا في الماضي يكون ماضي تام والعمل الذي حدث بعده يكون ماضي بسيط.

- الصيغة: had + V<sub>3</sub>

- الظروف:

before	after	by the time
قبل	بعد	بحلول وقت
by (1981)	until	because
بحلول عام (1981)	حتى	لأن





**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

- She wanted to know if ..... her exams.  
a. Mary had passed                      b. Mary will pass  
c. did Mary pass                          d. has Mary passed
- She asked her friend which dress she ..... best.  
a. likes    b. liked  
c. is liking                                      d. will like
- The mother asked her daughter where she .....  
a. had been                                      b. have been  
c. is    d. been
- Martin asked us .....  
a. how we are                                      b. how we were  
c. how were we                                      d. how are we
- He asked if he ..... it.  
a. had to do                                      b. have to do  
c. has to do                                        d. do have to
- Laila wanted to know where .....  
a. her umbrella is                                  b. was her umbrella  
c. her umbrella was                                  d. is her umbrella
- John asked me if I ..... to the party.  
a. go    b. will go  
c. am going    d. was going
- He inquired why I .....  
a. was crying                                      b. am crying  
c. cry    d. have cried
- Nancy wanted to know where we ..... football.  
a. are playing                                      b. played  
c. play    d. have played
- He asked if .....  
a. could he type                                      b. he can type  
c. can he type                                      d. he could type

**Answers**

1. a. Mary had passed	2. b. liked
3. a. had been	4. b. how we were
5. a. had to do	6. c. her umbrella was
7. d. was going	8. a. was crying
9. b. played	10. d. he could type

**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

- Bilal teaches in the school ..... we all studied.  
a. who    b. where  
c. when    d. which
- My brother, ..... is an engineer, is very successful.  
a. who    b. which  
c. where    d. whose
- The car ..... I bought is very good.  
a. whom    b. whose  
c. which    d. where
- Mary was a teacher ..... motivated her students.  
a. when    b. which  
c. who    d. where
- The gift was for the student ..... marks are excellent.  
a. where    b. who  
c. when    d. whose
- Nada came forward ..... the shoes were.  
a. who    b. where  
c. whom    d. when
- The table, ..... was my grandmother's, got broken.  
a. which    b. when  
c. where    d. who
- We broke the computer ..... belonged to my father.  
a. who    b. where  
c. that    d. when
- Last week I met Mrs. Smith ..... lives next door.  
a. who    b. which  
c. where    d. when
- Do you know that man ..... car is blue.  
a. which    b. whose  
c. who    d. where

**Answers**

1. b. where	2. a. who
3. c. which	4. c. who
5. d. whose	6. b. where
7. a. which	8. c. that
9. a. who	10. b. whose

## قواعد الوحدة السادسة

## السؤال التوكيدي (Question tag)

السؤال التوكيدي هو عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف في نهاية الجملة لزيادة التأكيد ومعناه (أليس كذلك؟).

**Mary is here, isn't she?**

**Jack can't come to the party, can he?**

ولصياغة السؤال القصير **Question tag** نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد، نضعه في نهاية الجملة مع تغيير حالته من مثبت إلى منفي أو العكس، ثم نضع بعده الفاعل على شكل ضمير، ثم نضع إشارة استفهام.

**You are English, aren't you?**

**Hani can't drive yet, can he?**

2. إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم ( , doesn't , don't ) حسب زمن الجملة والفاعل، ثم نضع الضمير الذي ينوب عن الفاعل ثم نضع إشارة استفهام.

**You play football every day, don't you?**

**Laith often goes to the park, doesn't he?**

**We saw amazing things, didn't we?**

## ملاحظة:

- إذا كان في الجملة ( have, has, had ) فعلياً أن نميز إذا كان فعلاً مساعداً أو رئيسياً ، فنعاملها كفعل مساعد إذا كان بعدها فعل بالتصريف الثالث  $V_3$  ، وما عدا ذلك تكون فعلاً رئيسياً.

**He's got a house, hasn't he?**

**He has a fast car, doesn't he?**

- في حالة الاقتراح إذا بدأت الجملة بكلمة **Let's** فيكون السؤال التوكيدي دائماً: **shall we?**

**Let's eat out tonight, shall we?**

- إذا كان الفعل في الجملة **am** فإنه يصبح في السؤال التوكيدي **aren't** ( أما **am not** فتبقى **am** في السؤال التوكيدي )

**I'm good at English, aren't I?**

**I'm not fat, am I?**

- للإجابة عن السؤال التوكيدي ننتبه لما يلي:

1. إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة فالسؤال التوكيدي يكون منفيًا، والإجابة المتوقعة تكون مثبتة.

**They have left, haven't they? Yes, they have.**

**You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.**

2. إذا كانت الجملة منفية فالسؤال التوكيدي يكون مثبتًا، والإجابة المتوقعة تكون منفية.

**They haven't left, have they? No, they haven't.**

**You don't like tea, do you? No, I don't.**

## المبني للمجهول (Passive voice)

نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل غير معروف أو ليس له أهمية لنذكره. فاهتمامنا بالفعل أكثر من اهتمامنا بمن قام بالفعل.

**The house was built in 1981.**

بُني البيت عام 1981. في المثال السابق البيت لم يقم بالعمل ولكن وقع عليه الفعل والمعنى أن شخصاً ما قد بنى البيت.

- صيغة المبني للمجهول العامة هي:  $Be + V_3$

- لتحويل جملة المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات:

1. نُحدد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به. ونحذف الفاعل.

2. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة.

3. نحول الفعل حسب الجدول:

المبني للمجهول	المبني للمعلوم
am, is, are + V3	V1
was, were + V3	V2
am, is, are + being + V3	am, is, are + ( V+ing )
was, were + being + V3	was, were + ( V+ing )
have, has + been + V3	have, has + V3
had + been + V3	had + V3

4. إذا أحببنا أن نذكر الفاعل الحقيقي الذي قام بالعمل نضعه في نهاية الجملة مسبقاً بكلمة **by** ، وإذا كان ضمير نحوله إلى ضمير مفعول به.

X

**Newton discovered laws of motion.**

المفعول به      الفعل      الفاعل

**Laws of motion were discovered (by Newton).**

- ملاحظة: في الامتحان نختار الإجابة في جمل المبني للمجهول حسب ظروف الأزمنة الموجودة في الجمل (أي مثل جمل المبني للمعلوم).

## الضمائر التوكيدية الإنعكاسية

## (Emphatic and Reflexive pronouns)

الضمائر الانعكاسية هي ضمائر تحل محل المفعول به وسميت انعكاسية لأنها تعود على فاعل الجملة سواء كان اسماً أو ضميراً. (أي أن الفاعل والمفعول به هو نفس الشخص). وتستخدم للتعبير عن التوكيد.

تُشتق بإضافة (self) للمفرد و(selves) للجمع. وهي تكتب كلمة واحد وليس كلمتين.

I	We	You	You
myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves
They	He	She	It
themselves	himself	herself	itself

I looked at **myself** for a long time.

**My father** painted the room **himself**.

**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

1. A new bridge ..... by our company last year.  
a. was built                      b. is built  
c. has built                      d. had built
2. Nowadays, basketball ..... all over the world.  
a. was played                    b. is played  
c. was being played            d. had played
3. Many buildings ..... in the last earthquake.  
a. are damaged                 b. have damaged  
c. had damaged                 d. were damaged
4. The food ..... now.  
a. is being cooked               b. was being cooked  
c. is cooked                      d. was cooked
5. Millions of mobile phones calls ..... every second.  
a. had made                      b. were made  
c. are made                        d. had been made
6. This house ..... now.  
a. was being built                b. is being built  
c. had built                        d. has been built
7. Damascus ..... by many tourists last summer.  
a. has visited                      b. had visited  
c. is visited                        d. was visited
8. A special food ..... in the party yesterday.  
a. is served                        b. was served  
c. is being served                d. has served
9. The school project ..... by Omar yet.  
a. isn't done                      b. didn't do  
c. hasn't been done              d. hasn't done
10. Before we arrived at the theatre, it .....  
a. is being closed                b. is closed  
c. has been closed                d. had been closed

11. Maha and Sally collected the stickers .....  
a. them                              b. theirs  
c. herself                          d. themselves
12. Robert made this T-shirt .....  
a. myself                          b. his  
c. herself                          d. himself
13. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help .....  
a. themselves                      b. himself  
c. yourselves                      d. yourself
14. The girl looked at ..... in the mirror.  
a. hers                                b. herself  
c. themselves                      d. itself
15. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework .....  
a. yourself                          b. yours  
c. yourselves                      d. you
16. I introduced ..... to my new neighbour.  
a. my                                  b. I  
c. myself                            d. himself

17. He plays computer games very well, ..... he?  
a. didn't                              b. hasn't  
c. isn't                                d. doesn't
18. You like apples, ..... you?  
a. don't                                b. aren't  
c. didn't                              d. weren't
19. He's washing his car, ..... he?  
a. isn't                                b. doesn't  
c. hasn't                              d. haven't
20. You brought your umbrella, ..... you?  
a. don't                                b. haven't  
c. didn't                              d. aren't
21. She's eaten all the biscuits, ..... she?  
a. isn't                                b. hasn't  
c. doesn't                            d. didn't
22. Laila won't be late, ..... she?  
a. isn't                                b. won't  
c. doesn't                            d. will
23. You have a big house, ..... you?  
a. don't                                b. haven't  
c. aren't                              d. didn't
24. They've lived in Homs for 10 years, ..... they?  
a. didn't                              b. don't  
c. haven't                            d. aren't
25. He's interested in studying medicine, ..... he?  
a. isn't                                b. hasn't  
c. doesn't                            d. don't
26. They can't contact us, ..... they?  
a. do                                    b. can  
c. can't                                d. don't

**Answers**

1. a. was built	2. b. is played
3. d. were damaged	4. a. is being cooked
5. c. are made	6. b. is being built
7. d. was visited	8. b. was served
9. c. hasn't been done	10. d. had been closed
11. d. themselves	12. d. himself
13. c. yourselves	14. b. herself
15. a. yourself	16. c. myself
17. d. doesn't	18. a. don't
19. a. isn't	20. c. didn't
21. b. hasn't	22. d. will
23. a. don't	24. c. haven't
25. a. isn't	26. b. can

## جمل سؤال المفردات (Vocabulary)

## Module 1

1. The teacher began to **praise** the students for their excellent work.  
بدأ المعلم يمدح الطلاب على عملهم الممتاز.
2. An act of **violence** caused the window to be broken.  
تسبب عمل عنيف في كسر النافذة.
3. The artist had to **employ** a hammer to open his paint cans.  
كان على الفنان أن يستخدم مطرقةً لفتح علب الطلاء الخاصة به.
4. She was wearing a splendid **outfit**.  
كانت ترتدي زياً رائعاً.
5. His **struggle** against cancer lasted for two years.  
استمرت معاناته ضد مرض السرطان لمدة عامين.
6. This party was done **for the benefit of** the poor.  
أقيم هذا الحفل لصالح الفقراء.
7. A lift was put to **meet** the disabled **needs**.  
وُضِعَ مصعدٌ لتلبية احتياجات المعاقين.
8. Some people in Africa do not **have access** to safe drinking water.  
بعض الناس في إفريقيا لا يحصلون على مياه شرب آمنة.
9. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the **manager**.  
لديها مشكلة في البنك، لذلك طلبت مقابلة المدير.
10. He has no money; he has been **unemployed** for months.  
ليس لديه مال، لقد كان عاطلاً عن العمل منذ شهور.
11. Life doesn't **exist** on Mars.  
الحياة لا توجد على المريخ.
12. I was **astonished** when my nine-months brother could walk.  
كنت مندهشاً عندما تمكن أخي ذو التسعة أشهر من المشي.

## Module 2

13. It is difficult to **predict** what the long-term effects of the accident will be.  
من الصعب أن نتنبأ بما ستكون عليه الآثار طويلة المدى للحدث.
14. The weather **improved** towards the evening.  
تحسّن الطقس في المساء.
15. His father suffers from a heart **disease**.  
يعاني والده من مرض في القلب.
16. The **obvious** way of reducing pollution is to use cars less.  
الطريقة الواضحة للحد من التلوث هي استخدام السيارات بشكل أقل.
17. She felt at **peace** when she arrived.  
شعرت بسلام عندما وصلت.
18. The new software package **replaces** the old one.  
حزمة البرامج الجديدة تحل محل الحزمة القديمة.
19. Do you have **insurance** on your house and its contents?  
هل لديك تأمين على منزلك ومحتوياته؟
20. The **long-term** effects of smoking are serious.  
الآثار طويلة المدى للتدخين خطيرة.

21. He was **fined** for parking on the wrong side of the street.  
تم تغريمه لوقوفه على الجانب الخطأ من الشارع.
22. They are working together to **benefit** the whole society.  
يعملون معاً لصالح المجتمع كله.
23. My parents wouldn't **allow** me to go abroad.  
لم يسمح لي والدي بالسفر إلى الخارج.
24. She took on extra work to increase her **income**.  
قامت بعمل إضافي لزيادة دخلها.
25. It is **normal** to feel nervous before an exam.  
من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالتوتر قبل الامتحان.
26. Property in Homs is **cheaper** than property in Damascus.  
العقارات في حمص أرخص من العقارات في دمشق.
27. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him **breathe**.  
أعطى الأطباء هاني الأكسجين لمساعدته أن يتنفس.
28. You will need to **obtain** permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.  
ستحتاج أن تحصل على إذن من المعلم إن كنت تريد أن تغادر الصف.
29. He has to take **pills** to control his blood pressure.  
يجب أن يأخذ أقراص دواء ليتحكم بضغط دمه.
30. Our goal is to **establish** a new research centre in our city.  
هدفنا أن ننشئ مركز أبحاث جديد في مدينتنا.
31. I didn't see your bike, so I **assumed** you had gone out.  
لم أر دراجتك، لذا افترضت أنك خرجت.
32. The two cars are very **similar** in size and design.  
السيارتان متشابهتان جداً في الحجم والتصميم.
33. John lived a life of **degradation** after he lost his fortune.  
عاش جون حياة التدهور بعد أن فقد ثروته.
34. The solar power is a **renewable** energy.  
الطاقة الشمسية هي طاقة متجددة.
35. Cycling is totally **sustainable** form of transport.  
ركوب الدراجات هو تماماً شكل مستدام من وسائل النقل.

## Module 3

36. Health officials have tried to raise **awareness**.  
حاول مسؤولو الصحة زيادة الوعي.
37. My parents wouldn't **allow** me to go to the party.  
لم يسمح لي والدي بالذهاب إلى الحفلة.
38. The club's **priority** is to win the league.  
أولوية النادي هي الفوز بالدوري.
39. Always write an **outline** for your essays.  
أكتب دائماً مخططاً لمقالاتك.
40. Elephants **collaborate** to look after their young.  
تتعاون الفيلة لرعاية صغارها.
41. My father was a **genius** at storytelling.  
كان والدي عبقرياً في سرد القصص.

42. His **experiments** showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.

أظهرت تجاربه أن البرق هو نوع من الكهرباء.

43. She **persisted** with her studies in spite of financial problems.

استمرت في دراستها على الرغم من المشاكل المالية.

44. Failing more than once **frustrates** students.

الفشل أكثر من مرة **يحبط** الطلاب.

45. Tickets are **available** in the box office.

التذاكر **متوفرة** في شبك التذاكر.

46. Earthquakes are **extremely** difficult to predict.

من الصعب جداً أن نتنبأ بالزلازل.

47. Don't do anything you might **regret**.

لا تفعل شيئاً ربما **تندم** عليه.

48. We plan to buy some property as an **investment**.

نخطط أن نشترى بعض العقارات ك**استثمار**.

49. He heard someone's **footsteps** in the hall.

سمع **خطوات** شخص ما في القاعة.

50. You are wrong, and I can **prove** it.

أنت مخطئ، ويمكنني أن **أثبت** ذلك.

51. She **graduated** from university this year.

**تخرّجت** من الجامعة هذا العام.

52. I **specifically** told you not to go near water.

أخبرتكَ **تحديداً** ألا تقترب من الماء.

53. She gave the greatest **performance** of her career.

لقد قدّمت أفضل أداء في مهنتها.

54. Is he learning to play an **instrument**?

هل يتعلم أن يعزف على آلة **موسيقية**؟

55. The accident has not caused any **permanent** damage.

لم يتسبب الحادث في أي ضرر **دائم**.

56. All the information that we **gathered** has been kept in a file.

كل المعلومات التي **جمعناها** تم الاحتفاظ بها في ملف.

57. The police are working hard to **discover** the cause of the fire.

تعمل الشرطة بجد كي **تكتشف** سبب الحريق.

58. A good diet is **beneficial** for your health.

النظام الغذائي الجيد مفيد لصحتك.

59. A new work programme for young people will be **implemented** soon.

برنامج عمل جديد للشباب **سينقذ** قريباً.

60. We have no **choice** but to study hard.

ليس لدينا خيار إلا أن ندرس بجد.

61. She has to pay a **fine** for speeding.

يجب عليها أن تدفع غرامة **للسرعة**.

#### Module 4

62. This team needs a **miracle** to win the match.

يحتاج هذا الفريق **معجزة** ليربح المباراة.

63. She asked the **pharmacist** to prepare the medicine.

طلبت من الصيدلي أن يحضّر الدواء.

64. My friend was filled with **despair** when he lost his job.

امتلاً صديقي **بالياس** عندما فقد وظيفته.

65. The patient felt better after the **operation**.

شعر المريض بتحسن بعد **العملية**.

#### Module 5

66. Millions of people in the world live in **poverty**.

ملايين الناس في العالم يعيشون في **فقر**.

67. She is nominated for the best actor **award**.

رُشّحت لجائزة أفضل ممثلة.

68. The plan is designed to **motivate** workers to work efficiently.

صُمّمت الخطة **لتحفيز** العمال على العمل بكفاءة.

69. Is that rule **applicable** in this case?

هل هذه القاعدة **قابلة للتطبيق** في هذه الحالة؟

70. It's against my **principle** to lie.

الكذب ضد **مبدئي**.

71. She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time **efficiently**.

هي شخص ناجح. تعرف كيف تستغل وقتها **بكفاءة**.

72. Most of our students **attain** high grades in the final exam.

**يحصل** معظم طلابنا على درجات عالية في الامتحان النهائي.

73. I had a very **productive** day; I finished the whole work.

كان يومي **مثمراً** جداً، انتهيت من العمل كله.

#### Module 6

74. You should be positive and **capable of** inspiring others.

يجب أن تكون **إيجابياً** وقادراً على إلهام الآخرين.

75. Trust can be destroyed in **no time**.

يمكن أن تتدمر الثقة **بلمح البصر**.

76. You should be honest to **earn** people's trust.

يجب أن تكون صادقاً **لتكسب** ثقة الناس.

77. Don't **make fun of** people.

لا **تسخر** من الناس.

78. Show your family that you **care about** them.

أظهر لعائلتك أنك **تهتم** بهم.

79. The student was very **intellectual**; he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.

كان الطالب **مثقفاً** جداً. قدم إجابة ذكية للغز صعب جداً.

80. The police are always ready to **response** to people's calls for help.

الشرطة مستعدة دائماً **للاستجابة** لنداءات الناس للمساعدة.

81. The dog was wagging its tail as a **gesture** of happiness.

كان الكلب يهز ذيله **كإشارة** على السعادة.

82. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers' **commands**.

الحيوانات في السيرك تقوم بالحركات بناء على أوامر **مدربيها**.

## صياغة السؤال (Question making)

القاعدة العامة لصياغة السؤال العام هي:

1. إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد:

. نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + Wh-word

2. إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد: ( نضع do , does , did حسب الفاعل وزمن الفعل في الجملة ) .

. نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفعل بالمصدر + الفاعل + ( do , does , did ) + Wh-word

## Wh-words

Which	Why	When	Where	What
أي	لماذا	متى	أين	ما - ماذا
How	Who	Whose	How much	How much
كيف	من	لمن	الكمية	السعر
How many	How often	How old	How long	How far
العدد	تكرار الأفعال	كم عُمر	المدة الزمنية / الطول	كم بُعد ( للمسافة )
How fast	How high	What time	What colour	What sort /kind
للسرعة	للسؤال عن الارتفاع	ما الوقت	ما لون	ما نوع

The hotel is **in the city centre**.The road is wet **because it was raining**.I drink my coffee **with milk and sugar**.That is **Laila's pen**.I got up **at 7 o'clock**.You paid **five pounds** for this coat.**Thirty** boys are in this class.

Where is the hotel?

Why is the road wet?

How do you drink your coffee?

Whose pen is this?

When did you get up?

How much did you pay for this coat?

How many boys are in this class?

حالات ثابتة للسؤال: تُحفظ كما هي :

1. السؤال عن الطقس:

What is/was the weather like?

What will the weather be like tomorrow?

2. السؤال عن المواصفات الشكلية (الجسدية): ( tall , fat , short , .... ) .

What + ( do , does , did ) + الفاعل + look like ?

He is tall and has dark hair.

What does he look like?

3. السؤال عن المواصفات الغير شكلية (الشخصية): ( lazy , honest , friendly , .... ) .

What + ( فعل كون ) + الفاعل + like ?

She is friendly.

What is she like?

4. السؤال عن مواصفات الأماكن والمدن:

What + ( فعل كون ) + الفاعل + like ?

Syria is a beautiful country. What is Syria like?

5. السؤال عن المرض:

What is the matter?

6. السؤال عن المهنة:

What + ( do , does , did ) + الفاعل + do ?

What + is + ( your , his , her ) + job ?

My father is a doctor.

What does he do? / What is his job?

7. السؤال عن الفاعل:

إذا كان الخط تحت الفاعل ... ننظر هل الفاعل عاقل فنحذفه ونضع مكانه Who وإذا كان غير عاقل نحذفه ونضع مكانه What .

My brother plays with me.

Who plays with you?

Her joke made me happy.

What made you happy?

ملاحظة:

- بعد How many مباشرة يجب أن نضع الاسم المعدود الموجود في الجملة.
- بعد How much مباشرة يجب أن نضع الاسم الغير معدود الموجود في الجملة.

1. He works **in a factory in the city centre**.  
.....
2. **Amer** was repairing the car.  
.....
3. We arrived in Homs **yesterday**.  
.....
4. I'm **sixteen years old**.  
.....
5. I went to the cinema with **my friends** yesterday.  
.....
6. We went to Palmyra **to see the ancient ruins**.  
.....
7. She goes to school **by bus**.  
.....
8. The film started **at 8 o'clock**.  
.....
9. I have got **two** brothers.  
.....
10. My sister studies **medicine**.  
.....
11. We have been playing football **for one hour**.  
.....
12. The idea of Suspended Coffee started **in Italy**.  
.....
13. She is working on **a new project**.  
.....
14. The weather will be **cold** tomorrow.  
.....
15. Laith travelled **to Europe** last winter.  
.....
16. Tala has lived in Damascus **since 2012**.  
.....
17. I enjoy reading **because it is interesting**.  
.....
18. My brother speaks **three** languages.  
.....
19. Anne was writing **a letter**.  
.....
20. **Salwa** lost her keys yesterday.  
.....
21. I usually wake up **at 6.00 o'clock**.  
.....
22. Suzan enjoys **reading**.  
.....
23. I spent my holiday **in Homs** last year.  
.....

24. Mr. Loay has been a teacher **for twenty years**.  
.....
25. She is fit **because she always exercises**.  
.....
26. She is **talking on the phone** right now.  
.....
27. I live **in Damascus**.  
.....
28. There are **seven** continents in the world.  
.....
29. The weather is **very hot** today.  
.....
30. We visited **our cousins** last week.  
.....

## Answers

1. Where does he work?
2. Who was repairing the car?
3. When did you arrive?
4. How old are you?
5. Who did you go to the cinema with yesterday?
6. Why did you go to Palmyra?
7. How does she go to school?
8. When did the film start?
9. How many brothers have you got?
10. What does your sister study?
11. How long have you been playing football?
12. Where did the idea of suspended coffee start?
13. What is she working on?
14. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
15. Where did Laith travel last winter?
16. How long has Tala lived in Damascus?
17. Why do you enjoy reading?
18. How many languages does your brother speak?
19. What was Anne writing?
20. Who lost the keys yesterday?
21. When do you usually wake up?
22. What does Suzan enjoy?
23. Where did you spend your holiday last year?
24. How long has Mr. Loay been a teacher?
25. Why is she fit?
26. What is she doing right now?
27. Where do you live?
28. How many continents are there in the world?
29. What is the weather like today?
30. Who did you visit last week?

## الصوتيات

الصوتيات في اللغة الإنجليزية هي أساس نطق الكلمات بطريقة صحيحة. والصوتيات في اللغة الإنجليزية تنقسم إلى أصوات متحركة (Vowels) وأصوات ساكنة (Consonants).  
الأصوات المتحركة تنقسم إلى قصيرة (Short vowels) وطويلة (Long vowels).

Short vowel /æ/			
cab	dad	bag	van
mat	hat	map	sad
rag	cat	ant	track
flag	glad		

Long vowel /a:/			
jar	car	art	arch
part	palm	calm	class
father			

Short vowel /e/			
men	met	red	led
bed	set	wet	ten
net	bet	tell	fell
hell	end	egg	peck
vent	lend	check	

Long vowel /i:/			
mean	read	lead	seat
heal	deal	seal	weak
wheat	meat	feel	teen
peek	need	feet	beef
meet	sheep	key	

Short Vowel /ʌ/							
bun	bum	bus	bud	bug	but	hut	cut
cup	dug	fun	gun	truck	summer	bungee-jumping	
trouble							

Diphthongs /ei/							
bake	sake	sane	cape	wake	gaze	hate	bate
shake	shape	James	fail	wait	sail	weight	ape
day							

Short vowel /ʊ/			
put	full	pull	push
bush	butcher	look	took
cook	foot	would	

Long vowel /u:/			
juice	rude	cruel	fruit
true	blue	shoot	fool
school	soup	group	

Short vowel /ɔ/			
not	fox	pot	box
rob	cock	dock	lost
shot	spot	clock	

Long vowel /ɔ:/			
cork	forks	port	torn
cord	born	horn	torch
short	bought	naught	

## IRREGULAR VERBS

V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	المعنى	V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	المعنى
am , is	was	been	يكون	leap	leapt	leapt	يقفز
are	were	been	يكون	leave	left	left	يغادر
become	became	become	يصبح	lose	lost	lost	يفقد/ يخسر
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	make	made	made	يصنع
break	broke	broken	يكسر	mean	meant	meant	يعني
build	built	built	يبنى	meet	met	met	يقابل
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	pay	paid	paid	حيدفع
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	put	put	put	يضع
can	could	.....	يستطيع	read	read	read	يقرأ
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	ring	rang	rung	يرن
come	came	come	يأتي	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	run	ran	run	يركض
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	say	said	said	يقول
do	did	done	يفعل	see	saw	seen	يرى
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
drive	drove	driven	يقود	send	sent	sent	يرسل
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	set off	set off	set off	ينطلق
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	sing	sang	sung	يغني
feed	fed	fed	يُطعم	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
find	found	found	يجد	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
fly	flew	flown	يطير	spend	spent	spent	يصرف
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	stand	stood	stood	يقف
get	got	got	يحصل	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
give	gave	given	يعطي	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
go	went	gone	يذهب	take	took	taken	يأخذ
grow	grew	grown	ينمو/يزرع	teach	taught	taught	يُعلم
have	had	had	يملك/يتناول	tell	told	told	يُخبر
hear	heard	heard	يسمع	think	thought	thought	يفكر
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
keep	kept	kept	يُبقى	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
know	knew	known	يعرف	will	would	.....	سوف
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم	win	won	won	يفوز
lead	led	led	يقود	write	wrote	written	يكتب