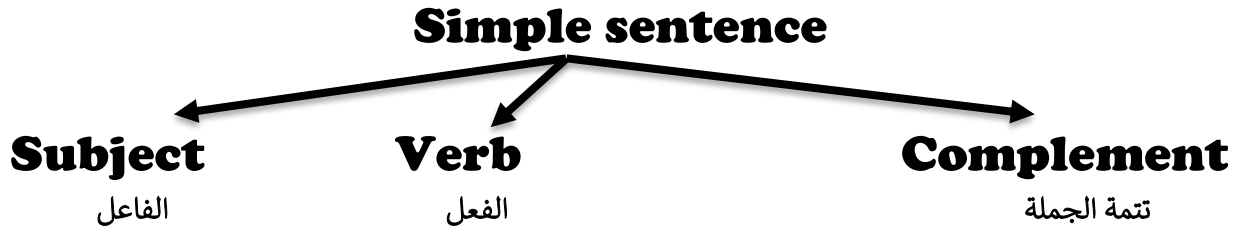


Sentence structure – تكوين الجملة

- الجملة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تستخدم للتعبير عن فكرة معينة.
- وتتألف الجملة البسيطة في اللغة الإنجليزية من (فاعل + فعل + تنمة الجملة).
- يجب أن تبدأ الكلمة الأولى في الجملة بحرف كبير.
- يجب أن تنتهي الجملة بنقطة.



- يُمكن أن تكون تنمة الجملة (مفعولاً به).

أسئلة وجمل أساسية على الطالب إتقانها:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What is your name? | My name is <u>[name]</u> . |
| 2. How old are you? | I am <u>[age]</u> years old. |
| 3. Where are you from? | I am from <u>[country]</u> . |
| 4. Where do you live? | I live in <u>[city]</u> <u>[village]</u> ...etc. |
| 5. What is your favourite <u>[colour]</u> <u>[food]</u> <u>[sport]</u> <u>[movie]</u> <u>[hobby]</u> <u>[season]</u> <u>[book]</u> <u>[subject]</u> <u>[animal]</u> <u>[song]</u> <u>[game]</u> ...etc? | My favourite <u>[colour]</u> is <u>[colour]</u> ? |
| 6. What is the weather like? | It is <u>[hot , cold ... etc.]</u> |
| 7. Do you <u>[verb]</u> ? | Yes, I do. / No, I don't. |
| 8. Can you <u>[verb]</u> ? | Yes, I can. / No, I can't. |
| 9. What colour is <u>[thing]</u> ? | It is <u>[colour]</u> |

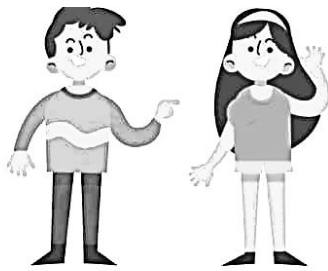
Pronouns – الضمائر

تأتي قبل الفعل <u>She</u> went to school.	I , He , She , It We , You , They	ضمائر الفاعل Subject pronouns
تأتي بعد الفعل She <u>gave him</u> a book. أو بعد حرف الجر He is waiting <u>for me</u> .	me , him , her , it us , you , they	ضمائر المفعول به Object pronouns
يأتي بعدها دائما اسم <u>My shirt</u> is blue.	my , his , her , its our , your , their	صفات الملكية Possessive adjectives
لا يأتي بعدها اسم. وتأتي غالبا في آخر الجملة وأحيانا في بدايتها. The blue shirt is <u>mine</u> .	mine , his , hers , its ours , yours , theirs	ضمائر الملكية Possessive pronouns

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

- is my best friend.
a) He b) His c) Him
- is going to the market.
a) She b) Her c) Hers
- love to play football.
a) We b) Us c) Our
- The book belongs to
- are going to the party.
a) They b) Them c) Their
- Can you give that book, please?
a) I b) me c) my
- This house is
- a) We b) us c) ours

8. enjoy playing video games.
 a) we b) our c) ours
9. I bought a cake for
 a) She b) her c) hers
10. The red bike is
 a) me b) my c) mine
11. Can you help please?
 a) I b) me c) my
12. father works at the hospital.
 a) He b) Him c) His
13. The brown cat is
 a) him b) her c) hers
14. live in Syria.
 a) We b) Our c) Us
15. We saw at the park yesterday.
 a) they b) them c) their



I

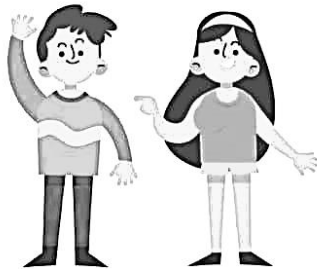
YOU



IT

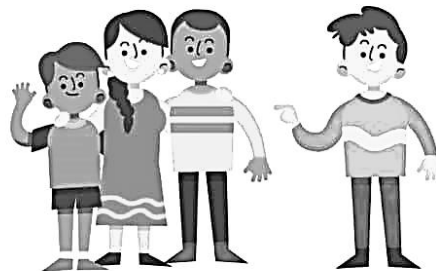


WE



HE

SHE



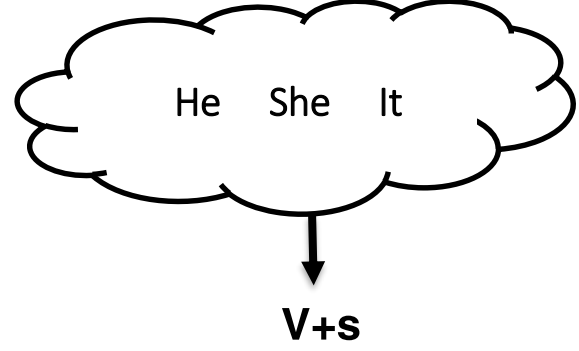
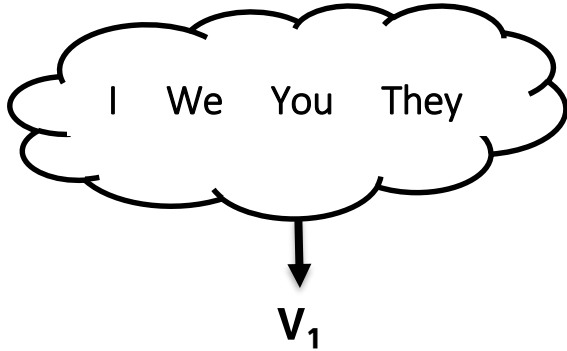
THEY

الحاضر البسيط – Simple present

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط للتعبير عن الأعمال التي تحدث بشكل متكرر، العادات، الأعمال الروتينية.

❖ ونستخدم التصريف الأول للفعل في الجملة V_1 مع الضمائر I , We , You , They .

❖ ونضيف للفعل s مع الضمائر He , She , It .



❖ والكلمات التي تدل على هذا الزمن في الجملة هي:

always	usually	often	sometimes	never
دائما	عادة	غالبا	أحيانا	أبدا
every day	every week	every year		
كل يوم	كل أسبوع	كل سنة		
on Fridays	on/at the weekends			
في يوم الجمعة	في عطلة الاسبوع			

I **play** football every Saturday.

We **go** to the park after school.

You **like** to eat ice cream.

They **watch** movies on Fridays.

He **plays** the guitar.

She **likes** to read books.

It **sleeps** in a small bed.

❖ في حالة النفي نضع (don't , doesn't) قبل الفعل، ونحذف ال s من الفعل.

I **don't play** football every Saturday.

We **don't go** to the park after school.

You **don't like** to eat ice cream.

They **don't watch** movies on Fridays.

He **doesn't play** the guitar.

She **doesn't like** to read books.

It **doesn't sleep** in a small bed.

❖ في حالة السؤال نضع (Do , Does) في بداية الجملة، ونحذف الـ s من الفعل.

Do you play football every Saturday?

Do you go to the park after school?

Do you like to eat ice cream?

Do they watch movies on Fridays?

Does he play the guitar?

Does she like to read books?

Does it sleep in a small bed?

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

1. Tala to school every day.
a) walks b) walk c) walking
2. They football on the weekends.
a) play b) plays c) playing
3. My cat usually on the couch.
a) sleep b) sleeps a) sleeping
4. I my favourite TV show every evening.
a) watches b) watching c) watch
5. We vegetables for dinner.
a) not eating b) don't eat c) doesn't eat
6. She her homework in the morning.
a) not doing b) don't do c) doesn't do
7. My dog doesn't on the bed.
a) sleep b) sleeps c) sleeping
8. the sun shine in the morning?
a) Do b) Does c) Did
9. she ride her bike to school every day?
a) Does b) Did c) Do
10. you TV before bedtime?
a) Does - watch b) Do - watch c) do - watches

الماضي البسيط – Simple past

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن الأعمال التي حدثت في الماضي.

❖ ونستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل في الجملة V_2 مع كل الضمائر.

❖ الأفعال النظامية نضيف لها -ed في نهايتها، أما الأفعال الشاذة فلها صيغتها الخاصة.

❖ والكلمات التي تدل على هذا الزمن في الجملة هي:

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

I **played** football yesterday.

She **watched** a movie last night.

He **ran** in the race two weeks ago.

I **ate** a delicious sandwich for lunch.

❖ في حالة النفي نضع (didn't) قبل الفعل، ويعود الفعل لأصله.

I **didn't play** football yesterday.

She **didn't watch** a movie last night.

He **didn't run** in the race two weeks ago.

I **didn't eat** a delicious sandwich for lunch.

❖ في حالة السؤال نضع (Did) في بداية الجملة، ويعود الفعل لأصله.

Did you play football yesterday?

Did she watch a movie last night?

Did he run in the race two weeks ago?

Did you eat a delicious sandwich for lunch?

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

1. Tala to the park yesterday.
a) goes b) went c) going
2. We a great time at the party last week.
a) have b) has c) had
3. Laith a new bike a month ago.
c) buy d) buys b) bought
4. We a movie at the cinema yesterday.
a) watch b) watching c) watched
5. She her homework on time.
a) not finishing b) don't finish c) didn't finish
6. She her homework in the morning.
a) not doing b) don't do c) doesn't do
7. We our friends at the park last Friday.
a) didn't meet b) don't meet c) not meeting
8. you go to the beach last summer?
a) Do b) Does c) Did
9. the cat sleep on the chair last night?
a) Does b) Did c) Do
10. you your favourite TV show yesterday?
a) Did - watch b) Do - watch c) Did - watching

الحاضر المستمر – Present continuous

نستخدم الحاضر المستمر للتعبير عن الأعمال التي تحدث الآن، (في لحظة التكلم). أو للتعبير عن عمل مخطط له في المستقبل القريب.

❖ وتكون صيغة الفعل في هذا الزمن : am / is / are + V+ing

❖ والكلمات التي تدل على هذا الزمن في الجملة:

now	at the moment	at present	today
الآن	في هذه اللحظة	في الوقت الحالي	اليوم
right now	these days	nowadays	
الآن	في هذه الأيام	في هذه الأيام	

She is reading a book right now.

We are eating dinner at the moment.

I am working on a new project these days.

❖ في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد am / is / are ، فتصبح (I am not , isn't , aren't)

She isn't reading a book right now.

We aren't eating dinner at the moment.

I am not working on a new project these days.

❖ في حالة السؤال نضع (am / is / are) في بداية الجملة.

Is she reading a book right now?

Are you eating dinner at the moment?

Are you working on a new project these days?

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

1. Tala in the pool at the moment.

- a) swims b) swam c) is swimming

2. He a picture now.

- a) isn't drawing b) doesn't draw c) aren't drawing

3. you a movie right now?

- a) Do - watch b) Did - watch c) Are - watching

الماضي المستمر – Past continuous

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن عمل كان مستمرا في وقت محدد في الماضي.

❖ وتكون صيغة الفعل في هذا الزمن : was / were + V+ing

The baby **was sleeping** at seven o'clock yesterday.

They were studying in the library yesterday morning.

❖ أحيانا يمكن أن يستمر العمل في الماضي فيقاطعه عمل آخر، وللربط بين العملين نستخدم:

when	while
عندما	بينما

❖ بحيث يكون الفعل بعد when بالماضي البسيط (V₂) والفعل الآخر ماضي مستمر (was/were + V+ing).

❖ ويكون الفعل بعد while ماضي مستمر (was/were + V+ing) والفعل الآخر بالماضي البسيط (V₂).

When my mum came, we were watching TV.

I was playing with my toys when the phone rang.

While my mum was cooking, my father entered the kitchen.

It started to rain while I was waiting for the bus.

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

- I tennis yesterday evening.
 - am playing
 - were playing
 - was playing
- Yesterday at four o'clock, she
 - is studying
 - was studying
 - studies
- Yesterday at four o'clock, she
 - is studying
 - was studying
 - studies
- While they , it started to rain.
 - were playing
 - are playing
 - was playing
- They were walking in the park when they a lost puppy.
 - find
 - are finding
 - found

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة – Countable and uncountable nouns

❖ الأسماء المعدودة هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها ولها صيغة جمع. أما الأسماء الغير معدودة في الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها وليس لها صيغة جمع. والأسماء الغير معدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
apples , cats , books , toys balloons , cars , pencils , birds	water , milk , rice , sugar butter , music , homework , flour

There is one apple in the bag. There are three apples in the bag.

There is some milk in the glass.

❖ نستخدم many (الكثير) مع الأسماء المعدودة.

❖ نستخدم much (الكثير) مع الأسماء الغير معدودة.

She has many toys in her room.

She put much sugar in the coffee.

❖ نستخدم some (بعض) مع الجمل المثبتة.

❖ نستخدم any (أي) مع الجمل المنفية والسؤال.

There are some flowers in the garden.

There is some milk in the fridge.

I don't have any pens.

She doesn't have any homework today.

Do you have any cookies?

Is there any orange juice?

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

1. Are there birds in the nest?
a) many b) much c) some
2. I have cookies.
a) any b) some c) much
3. How balloons do you want for your birthday?
a) some b) many c) much
4. There isn't honey in the jar.
a) some b) any c) many
5. Is there milk left in the bottle?
a) much b) many c) some
6. How sugar is there?
a) some b) much c) many
7. Are there tomatoes in the box?
a) much b) any c) some
8. There are onions in the basket.
a) any b) much c) many
9. Are there birds in the sky?
a) much b) some c) any
10. There isn't ice cream left in the freezer.
a) any b) much c) many

المقارنة – Comparative

❖ نستخدم المقارنة لنقارن بين اثنين (شخصين، شيئين، .. الخ)

❖ للمقارنة باستخدام الصفات التي تتألف من مقطع واحد: نضيف لنهاية الصفة -er وبعد الصفة كلمة .than

Tall → Taller than

Fast → Faster than

Big → Bigger than

Winter is colder than autumn.Mahmoud is taller than Laith.

❖ للمقارنة باستخدام الصفات التي تتألف من أكثر من مقطع: نضع قبل الصفة more وبعد الصفة كلمة .than

beautiful → more beautiful

interesting → more interesting

intelligent → more intelligent

Sharks are more dangerous than rabbits.Monkeys are more intelligent than gorillas.**التفضيل – Superlative**

❖ نستخدم التفضيل لنقارن بين ثلاثة أو أكثر (أشخاص، أشياء، .. الخ)

❖ للتفضيل باستخدام الصفات التي تتألف من مقطع واحد: نضيف لنهاية الصفة -est وقبل الصفة كلمة the.

Tall → the tallest

Fast → the fastest

Big → the biggest

Winter is the coldest season.Mahmoud is the tallest boy.

❖ للمقارنة باستخدام الصفات التي تتألف من أكثر من مقطع: نضع قبل الصفة the most.

beautiful → the most beautiful

interesting → the most interesting

intelligent → the most intelligent

Tala is the most beautiful girl.This book is the most interesting.

Choose the right answer (a, b, or c):

1. The horse is than the cat.
a) fastest b) more fast c) faster
2. This sofa is than that chair.
a) more comfortable b) comfortable c) the most comfortable
3. Football matches are than films.
a) interesting b) the most interesting c) more interesting
4. Tala is the intelligent girl in the classroom.
a) most b) more c) more than
5. Tortoises are animals in the world.
a) slower than b) the slowest c) slowest than
6. Swimming is than running.
a) most difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult
7. Elephants are than dogs.
a) the largest b) more larger c) larger
8. The blue car is than the red car.
a) faster b) fastest c) fast
9. The Nile River is the river in Africa.
a) long b) longer than c) longest
10. Mount Everest is mountain in the world.
a) higher than b) the highest c) the higher