

الفصل الثالث

البنى والتعبيرات التحريرية

Structure & Written Expressions

يرتكز هذا القسم في الأساس على كل ما يتعلق بالقواعد اللغوية للإنجليزية المكتوبة ويبلغ عدد أسئلته نحو أربعين سؤالاً - وقد تزيد - وتأخذ الأسئلة شكلين:

١- خمسة عشر سؤالاً من الجمل غير التامة incomplete sentences بكل سؤال مساحة فارغة blank space ولا بد من اختيار كلمة أو شبه جملة لملء هذا الفراغ وتكملة الجملة لتصبح ذات معنى.

Example:

1- The commercial bottle cork is obtained from the cork oak,..... in the Mediterranean region.

- (a) who grows
- (b) is growing
- (c) growing
- (d) which grows

٢- خمسة عشر سؤالاً من الجمل التامة تحتوي على أربع كلمات أو أشباه جمل أحدها خطأ أو يوضع تحت هذه الأجزاء من الجملة خط وترقم بالأحرف a,b,c,d وعليك أن تحدد أيها الخطأ.

Example:

1- For some time now, television advertising is
(a) (b) (c)
controlled by the Federal Communications Commission.
(d)

إرشادات خاصة بالإعداد لهذا القسم

١- يقيس هذا القسم مهاراتك في استخدام القواعد اللغوية المحضة والقدرة على تمييز أشكالها المختلفة. فعليك إذن دراستها بشيء من التفصيل ابتداءً من أجزاء الجملة sentence parts إلى أنماط الجمل sentence patterns

٢- بجانب القواعد اللغوية يختبر هذا القسم مهاراتك في استخدام الكلمات using words ومدى علمك بتلك التي يُساء استخدامها commonly misused words.

هناك أبنية لغوية structure يعد التعرف عليها ضرورياً لحصولك على مجموع نقاط عالٍ في هذا القسم وهي تقوم على الأسس التالية:

الجملة وأجزائها The sentence & its Parts

تتكون الجملة بشكل رئيسي من جزئين:

1- Main clause:

Example: The accommodation agency telephoned.....

وهو الجزء من الجملة الذي يؤدي بمفرده معنى تاماً

1- The accommodation agency ← subject فاعل ويتكون من:

2- telephoned ← verb فعل

2- Subordinate clause:

Example:

The accommodation agency telephoned after you left.

وهو الجزء من الجملة الذي إذا انفصل عنها لا يعطى معنى مفيداً وهو عدة أنواع منها:

a- A subordinate adjective clause: which, that, who, whom, where, when.

Example:

Mother's day..... has been observed since 1914.

(a) is celebrated in May

(b) which is celebrated

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

b- A subordinate adverb clause: than, as, if, after, before, though,.....etc.

Example:

.....I get your call, I will leave.

(a) now that

(b) as soon as

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

c- A subordinate noun clause: what, why, where, whose, which,.....etc.

Example:

I don't know..... he said so.

(a) why

(b) what

(a) الإجابة الصحيحة

Nouns الأسماء

تتعدد أنواع الأسماء كالتالي:

١- أسماء تجمع count nouns مثل: rooms, pens, house

ويستخدم معها المحددات Determiners الآتية:

The, this, that, those, few, all, a, an, all, each, some, any, many, a lot of. one, two, three, a great number of, the number of, fewer than, more than

Example:

Incorrect: She bought a small amount of tickets .

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Correct: She bought a **small number** of tickets.

٢- أسماء لا تجمع non-count nouns مثل:

Pottery, progress, information, news, air, advice, fun, evidence, butter, clothing, courage, equipment, enjoyment, furniture, happiness, homework, honesty, housework, intelligence, jealousy, jewelry, knowledge, luck, luggage, machinery, milk, money, music, postage, poverty, violence, transportation, traffic, silver, significance, scenery, sadness

٣- أسماء لا تعد ولكن يضاف إليها a, an, s في بعض الحالات مثل:
fruit, rice, sugar, tea, pepper, bread, coffee
ويستخدم معها المحددات الآتية:

The, this, that, (a) little, much, a lot of, some, any, a large amount of, less...than, more...than

Example:

Incorrect:

The letter was short because there wasn't many news.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

The letter was short because there wasn't **much** news.

٤- التعبير الاصطلاحي المفرد للاسم الذي لا يجمع

Idiomatic singular expressions of non-count nouns

-A piece of (bread- equipment- furniture- jewelry- luggage- mail- music- toast)

Example:

I'd like a steak, a salad and a..... with butter.

(a) a speck of corn

(b) an ear of corn

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

٥- أسماء مع أو بدون أداة التعريف the

١- استخدام The مع أسماء المحيطات والأنهار والخلجان والبحار وسلاسل الجبال والبحيرات ومجموعات الجزر مثل:

The Pacific Ocean, The Rockies, The Great Lakes, The Philippines

ولا تستخدمها مع أسماء البحيرات المفردة أو سلاسل الجبال المفردة

Lake Superior, Mount Everest, Haiti مثل:

ب- استخدم The مع أسماء البلدان الجمع مثل:

The United States, The Netherlands

ولا تستخدمها مع أسماء الدول المفردة مثل:

Spain, Egypt, Canada

ج- استخدم The مع المناطق الجغرافية مثل:

The Middle East, The Orient

ولا تستخدمها مع أسماء القارات والولايات والمدن والشوارع
Asia, Africa, Latin America, Florida, Cairo, Broadway
د- استخدم The مع أسماء الجامعات والكليات والمدارس مثل:
The University of Texas, The College of Engineering
ولا تستخدمها مع نفس الأسماء إذا ما بدأت باسم الجامعة أو الكلية أو
المدرسة مثل:

Los Angeles City College, Harvard

ه- استخدم The مع أسماء الحروب مثل:

The War of Independence, The Civil War

ولا تستخدمها مع أسماء العلوم مثل:

Linguistics, Physics, History, English

و- استخدم The مع أسماء الوثائق التاريخية
Historical documents
مثل:

The Treaty of Camp David, The Magna Carta

ولا تستخدمها مع أسماء المجلات مثل:

Time Magazines, Times

Example 1:

Incorrect: In 1955 the Hawaii was admitted to the
(a) (b)

Union as the 50th State.
(c) (d)

الإجابة الصحيحة (a)

Example 2:

Incorrect:

The coal is the world's most abundant fossil fuel .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

الإجابة الصحيحة (a)

٦- أسماء مع أرقام

Example 1:

Incorrect: We left before the beginning of act third .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

الإجابة الصحيحة (d)

Correct: We left before the beginning of the third act.

Example 2:

Incorrect: Your tickets are for gate the tenth, section B.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

الإجابة الصحيحة (c)

Correct:

Your tickets are for gate ten section b.

لاحظ أن هناك أرقام أصلية cardinal numbers وهى:

one, two, three, four, five,..... twenty

كما أن هناك أرقام ترتيبية ordinal numbers وهى:

first, second, third, fourth, fifth,..... twentieth

٧- أسماء تأخذ شكل الفعل مضاف إليه ing أو مصدر

قد يأتى الاسم فعلاً verb word مضافاً إليه ing أو يأتى مصدراً + To infinitive

1- **Reading** requires practice → Verb + ing

2- **To read** a foreign language is more difficult. → To + infinitive

Example:

Incorrect: The sneeze spreads germs and infection.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: To sneeze spreads germs and infection.

Or: Sneezing spreads germs and infection.

الضمائر Pronouns

١- تنقسم الضمائر إلى:

1- Subject pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they ضمائر فاعل

2- Object pronouns: Me, you, him, her, it, us, them

ضمائر مفعول

٢- فرق بين ضمائر الملكية وصفات الملكية

possessive adjectives & pronouns

Example:

They lent me **their** book. صفة ملكية

They lent me **theirs**. ضمير ملكية

Possessive Adjectives: My, your, his, her, its, our, their

Possessive Pronouns: Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

٣- تأكد أن الضمير موافقاً للاسم العائد عليه

Pronoun reference for agreement

Example:

Incorrect: The boys cause trouble if let him.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The boys cause trouble if you let **them**.

لاحظ التوافق بين الضمائر والأسماء في الأمثلة التالية:

١- استخدم ضمير المفرد الغائب he/his مع كلمة everyone

Example 1:

Incorrect: Everyone must give their name.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Everyone must give **his** name.

لاحظ استخدام الملكية المفردة مع الضمائر المجهولة indefinite

pronouns مثل:

1- Every ———→ one, body, thing

2- Some ———→ one, body, thing

3- Any ———→ one, body, thing

4- No ———→ one, body, thing

وكذلك مع each one, none of

Example2:

None of the women had **her** purse.

٢- استخدم ضمير المفرد الغائب he/his مع كلمة whoever

Example 3:

Incorrect:

Whoever called didn't leave their name and number.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Whoever called didn't leave **his** name and number.

٣- استخدم ضمير المفرد الغائب he بدلاً من كلمة one

Example 4:

Incorrect: If one knew the facts, you would not be so
(a) (b) (c) (d)
quick to criticize.

Correct: If one knew the facts, he would not be so quick to criticize.

Or: If one knew the facts, one would not be so quick to criticize.

٤- استخدم ضمائر الفاعل بعد subject pronoun To be

Example 5:

Incorrect: It was her whom everyone wanted to win.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: It was she whom everyone wanted to win.

٥- استخدم ضمائر المفعول بعد object pronouns حروف جر معينة

Example 6:

Incorrect:

Of those who graduated with Betty and he, Ellen is the
(a) (b)

only one who has found a good job.
(c) (d)

Correct: Of those who graduated with Betty and him, Ellen is the only one who has found a good job.

تستخدم ضمائر المفعول بعد حروف الجر الآتية:

among, between, for, from, of, to, with, without

٦- استخدم الفعل مضافًا إليه ing بعد ضمائر الملكية

Example:

Incorrect: I would appreciate you letting me know as
(a) (b) (c)

soon as possible.
(d)

Correct: I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible.

Example:

Incorrect:

The doctor insisted on she taking a leave of absence.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

The doctor insisted on **her** taking a leave of absence.

٧- استخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية reflexive pronouns بدلاً من ضمائر وصفات الملكية

الضمائر الانعكاسية هي: Myself, yourself, herself, itself, himself, themselves, ourselves

Incorrect: I had to teach me to swim.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I had to teach **myself** to swim.

٨- استخدم الضمائر التبادلية reciprocal pronouns استخداماً صحيحاً

Example:

Incorrect: Let's meet each to the other after class.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Let's meet **each other** after class.

٩- استخدم ضمائر الربط Relative pronouns استخداماً صحيحاً

ضمائر الربط هي: Who, whom, whose

Example:

Incorrect: I know the candidate whom was elected.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I know the candidate **who** was elected.

لاحظ أن who, whom تستخدم للعقل أو للحيوانات المنزلية

household animals

١٠- استخدم ضمائر الملكية Possessive pronouns استخداماً صحيحاً

Example 1:

Incorrect: I don't know who that is, but it isn't yours.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I don't know **whose** that is, but it isn't yours.

Example 2:

Incorrect:

Some friends of you are visiting Marianne this week.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Some friends of **yours** are visiting Marianne this week.

١١- استخدم الضمائر (جمع أو مفرد) حسب أقرب فاعل closer subject

Example 1:

Incorrect:

Neither Harry nor his friend are going to their class.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Neither Harry nor his friend is going to **his** class.

Example 2:

Incorrect: Not only the principal but also the teachers
(a) (b) (c)

have had his pay increased.
(d)

Correct: Not only the principal but also the teachers have had **their** pay increased.

١٢- استخدم ضمائر الفاعل مع صيغ المقارنة

Example:

Incorrect: She is taller than him .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: She is taller than **he**.

She is taller than **he is**.

لاحظ أن أصل الجملة هي:

أسئلة مضللة خاصة بالضمائر

1- **Incorrect:** The director as well as the teachers is in
(a) (b) (c)

their office.
(d)

Correct:

The director as well as the teachers is in **his** office.

لاحظ أن الضمير المفرد الغائب موافقاً للفاعل the director ولم تؤثر as well as the teachers على الفعل (is) أو الضمير لأنها تعد جملة اعتراضية.

2- **Incorrect:**

Either you or he should have brought their watch.
(a) (b) (c)

Correct: Either you or he should have brought **his** watch.
لاحظ أن Either.....or لا بد أن يليه ضمائر مفعول مفردة (he) وضمائر ملكية مفردة (his) لأنها تنفي الجملة.

3- **Incorrect:**

Both I and he should have brought his watch.
(a) (b) (c)

Correct: Both I and he should have brought **our** watch.
لاحظ استخدام ضمائر الملكية الجمع مع Both.....and

4- **Incorrect:**

That species of bird has lost their ability to produce.
(a) (b) (c)

Correct:

That species of bird has lost **his** ability to produce.

لاحظ استخدام المفرد الغائب مع بعض الأسماء الجامعة Collective nouns

الأفعال Verbs

الأزمنة Tenses : سنركز في هذا الجزء على الاستخدامات غير الشائعة

١- زمن المضارع Simple Present

١- يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن عادة habit أو حقيقة fact.

ب- يستخدم مع أفعال الإحساس والتمنى والرجاء stative verbs مثل:

Look, seem, appear, taste, prefer, wish, own, hear, need, sound, want, smell, have, like, love, mean, know, understand, believe, remember

Example:

I..... my first day at school.

- (a) remember
- (b) am remembering
- (c) remembers
- (d) remembered

(a) الإجابة الصحيحة

arrive/leave- open/close- يعبر عن المستقبل مع الأفعال
begin/end

Example:

John..... at 6 p.m. on Sunday

- (a) will arrive (b) arrives
(c) is arriving (d) arrive

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

٢- المضارع المستمر The Present Progressive

١- لا يستخدم هذا الزمن على الإطلاق مع أفعال الإحساس والتمنى والرجاء.

ب- يعبر عن المستقبل إذا ما وجدت كلمة تدل على الوقت time word في المستقبل.

Example:

I..... a friend at six.

- (a) meeting (b) am meeting
(c) meets (d) is meeting

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

٣- الماضي البسيط Past Simple

أ- يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي

Example:

Incorrect: Islam has become a worldwide religion

(a) (b)

since it has begun almost fourteen hundred years ago.

(c) (d)

الإجابة الصحيحة (c) لا بد أن يكون الزمن ماضياً هنا (began)

٤- الماضي المستمر The Past Progressive

أ- يعبر عن حدث بدأ بالفعل ثم قطعه حدث آخر.

Example:

Incorrect: Marry sleeping when the phone rang.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Mary was sleeping when the phone rang.

ب- يعبر عن حدثين بدءاً معاً في الماضي ومازالا مستمرين.

Example:

Incorrect:

Cindy was watching television while Tom slept.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Cindy was watching television when Tom **was sleeping**.

٥- المضارع التام Present Perfect

أ- يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال قائماً

Example:

Incorrect: Peter lived in Chicago since 1976.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Peter **has lived** in Chicago since 1976.

ب- يعبر عن حدث تكرر أكثر من مرة في الماضي

Example:

Incorrect: She has failed her driving test twice this year.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: She failed her driving test twice this year.

ج- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الزمنية Verbal time expression التالية:
up to now, often, as soon as, during the past few days, lately, recently, just, ever, never, so far, frequently, finally, yet, already

Example:

Incorrect:

We have had lunch yet, so we are going to a restaurant.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

He **haven't** had lunch yet, so we are going to a restaurant.

لاحظ أن yet لا تستخدم إلا في الجمل المنفية أو السؤال.

Example:

Incorrect:

I have typed already the letter, I'll send it soon.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I have **already** typed the letter, I'll send it soon.
لاحظ أن مكان already الصحيح لا بد أن يتوسط الفعل المساعد
.main verb والفعل الرئيسي auxiliary

٦- المضارع التام المستمر **The Present Perfect Progressive**
أ- يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستغرق مدة معينة وما زال مستمراً
وتستخدم معه الكلمات الآتية:
all week, all day

Example:

Incorrect: I have done this exercise for 20 minutes.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I **have been doing** this exercise for 20 minutes.
ب- يستخدم أحياناً بديلاً للمضارع التام مع أفعال مثل: teach, live, work

Example:

Incorrect: He teaches here since he was 25 years old.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He **has taught** here since he was 25 years old.

Or: He **has been teaching** here since he was 25 years old.

٧- الماضي التام **The Past Perfect**
أ- يعبر عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

Example:

Incorrect:

By the time I got to the airport, the plane takes off.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

By the time I got to the airport, the plane **had taken** off.
ب- يستخدم أحياناً بديلاً للماضى البسيط مع كلمتي: after, before

Example:

Incorrect: She learns English before she came here.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: She **learnt** English before she came here.

Or: She **had learnt** English before she came here.

٨- الماضي التام المستمر **The Past Perfect Progressive**
يستخدم هذا الزمن مثل الماضي التام لكنه يؤكد على المدة التي استغرقتها الفعل.

Example:

Incorrect: He have lived (a) in New York before (b) he decided (c) to move (d) Los Angeles.

Correct: He **had been living** in New York before he decided to move to Los Angeles.

٩- المستقبل البسيط **The Simple Future**
أ- يعبر عن حدث سيتم في المستقبل القريب.

Example:

Incorrect:

He mails (a) the (b) letters and (c) the parcels tomorrow. (d)

Correct:

He **will mail** the letters and the parcels tomorrow.

Or:

He **is going to mail** the letters and the parcels tomorrow.

لاحظ أن be going to تعبر عن نية القيام بعمل ما بناء على قرار سابق على عكس will التي تؤكد على اتخاذ قرار ما.

1- I am going to buy a car —————> Intention

2- I will buy a car —————> Expressing decision

ب- يستخدم مع when, as soon as, before, until إذا تلاهم مضارع بسيط.

Example:

Incorrect:

After we (a) finish the (b) work. we had watched (c) television. (d)

Correct:

After we finish the work, we **will watch** television.

١٠ - المستقبل المستمر The Future Progressive

١- يعبر هذا الزمن عن حدث سيبدأ في المستقبل وسيستمر حتى وقت محدد.

Example:

Incorrect:

At this time tomorrow, We are taking the test.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Correct:

At this time tomorrow, we **will be taking** the test.

١١ - المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

١- يعبر عن حدث سيتم قبل حدث آخر في المستقبل.

Example:

Incorrect:

By the time you apply, you will take the Toefl.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Correct:

By the time you apply, you **will have taken** the Toefl.

١٢ - المستقبل التام المستمر The Future Perfect Progressive

١- يؤكد هذا الزمن مثل المستقبل التام على المدة التي سيستغرقها الحدث.

Example:

Incorrect: By the time we get home, I will be driving

(a)

(b)

(c)

for four hours.

(d)

Correct: By the time you get home, I **will have been driving** for four hours.

ب- يستخدم كذلك مع أفعال مثل: work, teach, live, study

Example:

Incorrect: By the end of the year, she will be worked

(a)

(b)

(c)

here for twenty years.

(d)

Correct: By the end of the year, she **will have been working** here for twenty years.

Or: By the end of the year, she **will have worked** for twenty years.

أسئلة مضملة خاصة بزمن الفعل وشكله:

1- The teacher with her students..... a film.

- (a) are reviewing
- (b) reviewing
- (c) is reviewing
- (d) review

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

لاحظ أن is reviewing موافقاً لكلمة teacher وليس لكلمة students ولا تؤثر أشباه الجمل prepositional phrases على شكل الفعل مثل:

together with, in addition to, as well as, along with.

2- It was the neighbour's dogs that..... last night.

- (a) was barking
- (b) were barking
- (c) barking
- (d) bark

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة لأنها توافق dogs وليس it

3- The doctor..... out of town since last week.

- (a) was
- (b) have been
- (c) had been
- (d) has been

(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

رغم وجود كلمة last فإن الزمن هنا لابد أن يكون مضارعاً تماماً لوجود كلمة since .

4- **Incorrect:** The man said that he will work late tonight.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The man said that he **would** work late tonight.

لاحظ أن الزمن لابد أن يكون ماضياً بعد الكلمات الآتية:

told that, said that, wanted to know if, wondered if

5- **Incorrect:** The ship sunk ten miles from the coast.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The ship **sank** ten miles from the coast.

للأفعال ثلاثة أشكال رئيسية بعضها يتبع قاعدة وينتهي ed مثل:
irregular work- worked- worked لا يتبع قاعدة
مثل sink- sank- sunk

6- **Incorrect:**

The New York Times are read by many people.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The New York Times **is** read by many people.

الاسم هنا قد يوحي بأنه جمعاً ولكنه اسم جريدة ومن ثم لا بد أن يكون
الفعل الموافق له مفرداً.

7- **Incorrect:**

Only a few has passed the exam successfully.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Only a few **have** passed the exam successfully.

لاحظ أن كلمات مثل: few, many, several, both يتبعها أفعال جمع.

8- **Incorrect:** A word of thanks are enough for me.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: A word of thanks **is** enough for me.

لا بد أن يكون الفعل جمعاً plural verbs بعد كلمات مثل:
trousers, pants, jeans, sunglasses, scissors, pliers,
tweezers, riches, thanks, means.

ويكون الفعل مفرداً singular verbs بعد نفس الكلمات إذا أضيف
إليها كلمات مثل: a pair of....., a word of.....

9- **Incorrect:**

Not only the nurses but also the doctor are coming now.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Not only the nurses but also the doctor **is** coming now.

لاحظ أن الفعل مع الكلمات مثل: Not only....but also,
neither....nor, either....or يتبع أقرب فاعلاً من حيث الجمع والمفرد
ففي الجملة السابقة استخدم الفعل (is) مع الفاعل المفرد الأقرب doctor
وليس كلمة nurses.

10- **Incorrect:**

Two weeks are enough for a nice vacation.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Two weeks **is** enough for a nice vacation.

(amount of time)

-Incorrect:

Twenty gallons of gasoline cost a lot of money.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Twenty gallons of gasoline **costs** a lot of money.

لا بد أن يكون الفعل مفرداً مع:

١- كمية من الوزن أو المال أو الزمن أو المجلدات volumes

٢- مع أسماء الأمراض مثل: Herbs, Mumps, Measles

٣- مع أسماء المواد العلمية مثل: Physics, Economics, Statistics

٤- مع الأسماء المجردة: news, ethics, politics

٥- مع أسماء الكتب والمجلدات والأفلام حتى لو كانت جمعاً كالتالي:

Example:

Incorrect:

Star Wars were the best movie I have ever watched.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Star wars **was** the best movie I have ever watched.

11- English..... widely spoken all over the world.

(a) was (b) is
(c) are (d) has been

الإجابة الصحيحة (b)

12- The English..... tea and pets.

(a) loves (b) loving
(c) love (d) lovely

الإجابة الصحيحة (c)

الفعل يكون مفرداً أو جمعاً بعد الجنسيات nationalities حسب المعنى المقصود فيكون مفرداً لو أشارت الكلمة إلى اللغة وجمعاً لو أشارت لأهل البلد. people of the country.

13- We had planned..... day before yesterday.

- (a) to leave (b) leaving
(c) leave (d) left

(a) الإجابة الصحيحة

استخدم الفعل فى شكل to + infinitive بعد الأفعال التالية:

plan- agree- decide- expect- fail- hope- intend- learn-
promise- refuse- tend- want- used to

14- He wouldn't mind.....

- (a) To wait (b) waiting
(c) wait (d) waits

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

استخدم الفعل فى شكل verb + ing بعد الأفعال التالية:

admit- appreciate- avoid- consider- deny- enjoy- finish-
practice- quit- regret- risk- stop

وبعد أشباه الجمل الفعلية verbal phrases التى تليها حروف جر مثل:

approve of- be better of- can't help- count on- don't mind-
forget about- get through- insist on- keep on- object to-
took forward to- think about- think of- object to- be used
to- can't resist- it is not worth- it is worth

15-**Incorrect:** His mother forbids him from staying out

(a)

(b)

late on school nights .

(c)

(d)

Correct:

His mother forbids him **to stay** out late on school nights.

Or:

His mother forbids his **staying** out late on school nights.

لا يتبع الفعل forbid حرف الجر from وإنما يتبعه فعلاً فى شكل

.verb + ing أو to + infinitive

16- **Incorrect:**

The house needs to paint, but we plan to wait until June.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Correct:

The house needs **painting**, but we plan to wait until June.

Or: The house needs **to be painted**, but we plan to wait until June.

الفعل بعد need إما أن يأخذ شكل verb + ing أو past + to be
participle تعبيراً عن الضرورة necessity.

17- I don't know..... the card catalog in the library.

- (a) using (b) to use
(c) how to use (d) use

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

يتبع الفعل know فعلاً آخر يسبقه how to تعبيراً عن القدرة ability.

18- This pen won't write, it..... out of ink.

- (a) must be run (b) must be running
(c) must run (d) must have run

(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

يستخدم must + have + p.p. تعبيراً عن استنتاج منطقي logical
conclusion في الماضي past time.

19- This line is busy, someone..... the telephone.

- (a) must be used (b) must have been using
(c) must be using (d) must have used

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

يستخدم must + be + v. ing تعبيراً عن استنتاج منطقي في الحاضر
present time.

19- **Incorrect:** We **had better made** reservation **so that**

- (a) (b) (c)

we **will be** sure of getting a good table.

(d)

Correct: We had better **make** a reservation so that we will be sure of getting a good table.

يتبع had better فعل في شكل infinitive تعبيراً عن النصح
advisability.

-**Incorrect:** You **had better don't quit** your job, **until**

- (a) (b) (c)

you find **another** one.

(d)

Correct: You had better **not quit** your job, until you find another one.

تنفى had better باستخدام .not + infinitive

20- **Incorrect:**

I'd rather that you should come tomorrow.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I'd rather that you **came** tomorrow.

-Incorrect:

If you don't mind, I'd rather went to a small college.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: If you don't mind, I'd rather go to a small college.

يتبع would rather جملة تامة فعلها فى الماضى أو فعلا فى الحاضر
تعبيراً عن التفضيل preference.

-Incorrect: I'd rather that you don't do that.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I'd rather that you **didn't do** that.

-Incorrect:

I would rather don't drive because I am dizzy.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I would rather **not** drive because I am dizzy.

تنفى would rather بالفعل didn't إذا تبعها جملة. وتنفى بإضافة
not إذا تبعها فعلا.

21- We had hoped..... her mind.

(a) her changing (b) that she changes
(c) that she would change (d) that she had changed

الإجابة الصحيحة (c)

يلى الفعل had hoped كلمة that ولا بد أن تتضمن الجملة
unfulfilled desire in the الماضى لم يتحقق فى الماضى
past.

22- I wish that I..... this letter before the office closed for the day.

(a) received (b) have received
(c) could have received (d) should have received

الإجابة الصحيحة (c)

تستخدم could/would + have + past participle بعد الفعل
wish تعبيراً عن الآمال desires فى الماضى.

-I wish that you..... tomorrow.

- (a) will call (b) call
(c) should call (d) called

الإجابة الصحيحة (d)

يستخدم الفعل الماضى would/could + infinitive بعد wish
تعبيراً عن أمل مستقبلى ولا تستخدم will مطلقاً.

-**Incorrect:** I wish that it was true.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I wish that it **were** true.

يستخدم الفعل were مع كل ضمائر الفاعل بعد wish وبعد if تعبيراً
عن شئ مناقضاً للحقيقة تماماً contrary to fact.

23- Mr. Johnson prefers that she..... with him personally.

- (a) will speak (b) should speak
(c) speaks (d) speak

الإجابة الصحيحة (d)

يستخدم الفعل فى المصدر infinitive بعد الأفعال الاحتمالية
subjective مثل:

ask, demand, desire, insist, prefer, recommend, require,
suggest

-**Incorrect:** The recommendation that we are evaluated

- (a) (b) (c)

was approved.

(d)

Correct:

The recommendation that we **be** evaluated was approved.

وتستخدم الصيغة that + subject + infinitive بعد الأسماء التالية:

Recommendation, requirements, suggestion

24- **Incorrect:** It is imperative that your signature

- (a) (b)

appears on your identification card.

- (c) (d)

Correct: It is imperative that your signature **appear** on your identification card.

Or: It is imperative **to sign** your identification card.

يستخدم المصدر أو verb word to + infinitive بعد التعبيرات غير الشخصية impersonal expression مثل:

It is essential, it is imperative, it is important, it is necessary

25- **Incorrect:** I want to have my book reviews.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I want to have my book **reviewed**.

استخدم هذه الصياغة have + something + participle

-Incorrect:

They want to have a lawyer changes their will.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: They want to have a lawyer change their will.

استخدم الصياغة have + someone + verb word

-Incorrect: His mother made him taking his medicine.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: His mother made him **take** his medicine.

استخدم هذه الصياغة make + someone + verb word

let + someone + verb word

-Incorrect: Let's get Tony goes with us for a picnic.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Let's get Tony to **go** with us for a picnic.

-Incorrect: Let's get our car repairs first.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Let's get our car **repaired** first.

استخدم هذه الصياغة let's get + someone + infinitive

26- She had to leave,.....?

(a) hadn't she

(b) did she

(c) had she

(d) didn't she

(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

استخدم صيغة السؤال التوكيدي Tag question بعد had to على النحو التالي:

had to _____ → didn't.....?
hadn't to _____ → did.....?
let's _____ → shall we.....?
ought to _____ → should....?
shouldn't.....?

27- **Incorrect:**

We **are** going to **the concert** and so **do** they.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: We are going to the concert and so **are** they.

استخدم so تعبيراً عن الموافقة إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة affirmative agreement

28- **Incorrect:**

If Jane **won't** go to **the** party, **either will** he.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: If Jane won't go to the party, **neither will** he.

استخدم either أو neither بالشكل السابق تعبيراً عن الموافقة إذا كانت الجملة منفية negative agreement

29- **Incorrect:** **Would** you **please don't tell** anyone.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Would you please **not tell** anyone.

Or: Please don't tell anyone.

استخدم not + verb word مع negative imperatives مثل: would you please

المقيدات النحوية Modifier

هناك أنواع عديدة من المحددات النحوية وسنذكر غير الشائع منها:

١- الصفات **Adjectives**.

أ- ترتيب الصفات:

1- He was..... footballer.

(a) great American

(b) a great American

(c) an American great

(d) American great

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

استخدم الصفات بالترتيب من العام إلى الخاص specific كالتالي:

Colour لون-مظهر خارجي	Style	Nationality	Noun
1- a big yellow			book
2- a tall	modern		building
3- a large		American	footballer

ب- صفات للفعل لا تسبقه:

Example:

Incorrect:

She told her brother bad news and he seemed sadly .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

She told her brother bad news and he seemed sad.

ضع الصفات بعد الأفعال التالية وليس قبلها:

be- seem- appear- become- grow- remain- get- look-
sound- smell- taste- feel.

٢-الأحوال Adverbs.

Example:

Incorrect: The woman looked careful in her purse.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The woman looked **carefully** in her purse.

يأتي الحال بعد أفعال العمل action verbs والحال صفة تضاف إليها
نهاية (ly) مثل: slowly, sweetly, honestly.

وهناك صفات تنتهي بـ (ly) وتتغير كلية عند التحويل للحال مثل:

Adjectives	→	Adverbs
cowardly	→	in a cowardly way
friendly	→	in a friendly way
brotherly	→	in a brotherly way
lovely	→	in a lovely way

هناك صفات لا تتغير عند تحويلها لأحوال: low- fast- hard- late

أسئلة مضملة خاصة بالصفات والأحوال:

1- **Incorrect:** Her father works as a college's teacher.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Her father works as a **college** teacher.

Noun functioning as **أحيانا** بدور الصفات
adjectives: مثل:

a dinner plate, English teacher, science students

2- **Incorrect:** He didn't read quick enough .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He didn't read **quickly** enough.

-Incorrect:

He doesn't have money enough to buy the book.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

He doesn't have **enough money** to buy the book.

يسبق enough حال أو يتبعه اسم

3- **Incorrect:** He walked such quickly that I couldn't
(a) (b) (c)

catch up with him.
(d)

Correct:

He walked **so** quickly that I couldn't catch up with him.

-Incorrect:

He was so nice person that everyone liked him.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

He was **such** a nice person that everyone liked him.

-Incorrect:

He made such much noise that we couldn't sleep .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He made **so** much noise that we couldn't sleep.

استخدم الحال أو الصفة بعد so وصفة + اسم بعد such واستخدم
إذا تبعها الصفات التالية: few- many- much- little

4- **Incorrect:** She wasn't very well this morning and now she's feeling bad .
(a) (b)
(c) (d)

Correct: She wasn't very well this morning and now she's feeling worse.

استخدم well/ill و better/worse عند مقارنة الحالة الصحية .
comparison of health

5- **Incorrect:** Have you ever met my oldest brother?
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Have you ever met my **eldest** brother?

استخدم elder/eldest بدلاً من older/oldest وصفاً للأشخاص.

6- **Incorrect:** Mary was as old like Jane, wasn't she?
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Mary was as old **as** Jane, wasn't she?

لا بد أن يتبع الصفة as إذا سبقها as.

7- **Incorrect:** The noise is far least than in Florence.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The noise is far **less** than in Florence.

استخدم صفات المقارنة التالية: far less, far more, much more, much less

8- **Incorrect:** Not as much coffee is drunk by young people than sodas.
(a) (b) (c)
(d)

Correct:

Not as much coffee is drunk by young people **as** sodas.

استخدم الصيغ الآتية:

Not so many.....as.....

Not as many.....as.....

Not so much.....as.....

Not as much.....as.....

9- **Incorrect:**

The less they **pay** him, the **slowest** , he **works**.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The less they pay him, the **slower** he works.

-Incorrect: **The** weather **was** getting **hotter** and **hottest**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The weather was getting hotter and **hotter**.

استخدم المقارنات المزدوجة double comparative رغم وجود أداة التعريف The مثل:

The more..... the more
The colder..... the faster
hotter and hotter.

10- **Incorrect:** **He** is **much** more **careful** than **me** .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He is much more careful than **I**.

تستخدم ضمائر الفاعل بعد صيغة المقارنة + adjectives.....than + subject pronouns وإن كان استخدام ضمائر المفعول ممكن في الإنجليزية غير الرسمية Informal English.

11- **Incorrect:**

He **eats with** chopsticks **like** they **do** in China.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He eats with chopsticks **as** they **do** in China.

Or: He eats with chopsticks **like** the **Chinese**.

استخدم like في المقارنات البسيطة إذا تبعها اسم ولا تستخدمها إذا تبعها فعلا.

12- **Incorrect:** He **writes** and **reads** as **careful** **as** Mary.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He writes and reads as **carefully** as Mary.

لا يمكن استخدام الصفات هنا لأن الوصف للفعلين read, write وليس لشخص ومن ثم استخدم adverbs مثل:

Could Mary come **earlier**? تصف الفعل وليس ماري

The earliest she can come is 10 o'clock.

13- **Incorrect:** She was more welcome here .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: She was **most** welcome here.

استخدم most بمعنى very قبل الصفة أو الحال.

14- **Incorrect:**

We have not a file under the name Wagner.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: We have **no file** under the name Wagner.

لا تستخدم none أو not فى الجملة السابقة وما شابهها.

15- He always plays this stereo..... to enjoy.

- (a) so loud (b) too loud
(c) such loud (d) as loud

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

لا تستخدم so قبل الصفة إذا تبع هذه الصفة to + infinitive
واستخدم too + adjective + to infinitive التى تعنى excessively وتفيد النفى.

16- Wait until June..... those bulbs.

- (a) plant (b) for plant
(c) to plant (d) planting

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

استخدم to + infinitive تعبيراً عن الغرض purpose infinitive
واجتنب استخدام الفعل verb word أو for قبل الفعل.

-**Incorrect:** For play golf well , don't move your feet
(a) (b) (c)

when you swing .
(d)

Correct:

To play golf well, don't move your feet when you swing.

17- **Incorrect:**

We haven't seen him since almost a year .
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: We haven't seen him **for** almost a year.

- Since + the beginning point of a period of a time [Since he went to England – since 1992]

- For + the entire extent of the past – to – present period.
[for three years – for three months].

18- **Incorrect:** I have an appointment on the five of June at three o'clock.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I have an appointment on the **fifth** of June at three o'clock.

استخدم الأرقام الترتيبية ordinal عند كتابة التواريخ dates واجتنب استخدام الأرقام الأصلية cardinal.

19- **Incorrect:** Some schools are universities, others are colleges and others are junior colleges.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Some schools are universities, others are colleges and **the rest/the others** are junior colleges.

استخدم محددات التتابع consecutions كالتالي:

1- **One** movie starts at five, **another** movie starts at seven, and **the other** movie starts at nine.

يأتي الاسم مفردا بعد another و the other .

2- **Some** houses are for rent, **other** houses are for sale, and **the others/still others** are empty.

لاحظ أن الاسم جمع والفعل جمع بعد other, the others, still others في المثال السابق.

20- **Incorrect:** I believe that this coat is alike that one.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I believe that this coat is **like** that one.

استبدل في المقارنات الوسطى middle comparison الكلمات التالية محل بعضها البعض: like = the same as = similar to + noun

-Incorrect: I believe that this coat and that one are like
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: I believe that this coat and that one are **similar**.

استبدل في المقارنات التي تقع في نهاية الجملة
الكلمات التالية محل بعضها البعض: similar = alike = the same

21- **Incorrect:** She is as age as her cousin, John.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: She is **the same** age as her cousin John.

استخدم as + adjective + as مع الصفات التي تعبر عن النوعية
light, easy, tall, long, little.....etc. : quality adjectives مثل

واستخدم as + noun + as مع الأسماء التي تعبر عن النوعية
size, age, color, height, length, price, : quality nouns مثل
weigh,.....etc.

22- **Incorrect:** The cost of one day in an average
(a) (b) (c)

hospital can run as high to \$250.
(d)

Correct: The cost of one day in an average hospital can run as high as \$250.

لا تعد as high as في الجملة السابقة صيغة مقارنة وإنما تعبيراً
اصطلاحياً يعبر عن مدى التكلفة أو الغلاء أو الارتفاع limit of height
or cost مثلها مثل as soon as التي تعبر عن الوقت limit of time
أى أن كلاهما مقارنة زائفة أو شكلية pseudo comparative.

23- We didn't buy the car because they wanted it was worth.

- (a) as much twice as (b) twice so much as
(c) twice as much than (d) twice as much as
(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

هذا النوع من المقارنة المتعددة multiple comparative يكون على النحو التالي:

half }
twice } { as much as
three times } { as many as
five times }

24- **Incorrect:**

More one hundred people came to the meeting.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

More than one hundred people came to the meeting.

استخدم المقارنة التقييمية comparative estimate على النحو التالي:

more than + number + verb

-The main library has more than one million volumes.

أدوات الربط والبنى المتوازية

Connectors & parallel structures

أ- استخدام أدوات الربط ذات البنى المتوازية parallel structure

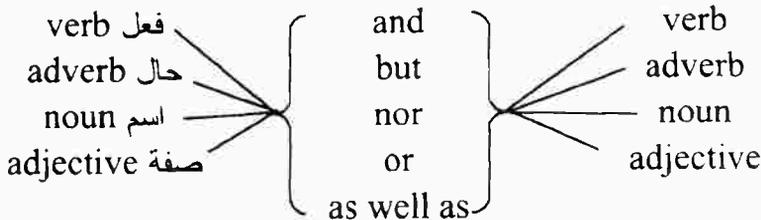
1- **Incorrect:**

He will leave at six and the arrival at nine.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He will leave at six and **arrive** at nine.

استخدم الأدوات الآتية مع بنى متوازية أى أن ما يتبعها مثل ما يسبقها

كالتالى:

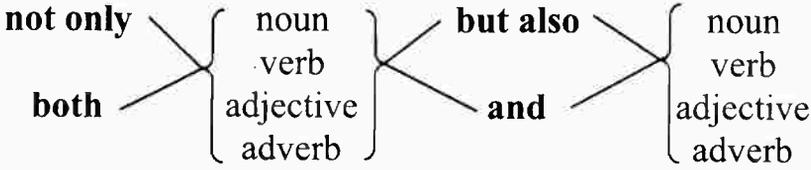


2- **Incorrect:**

Both Mary, Ellen and Jean are going on the tour.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Both Mary and Ellen **as well as** Jean are going on the tour.

استخدم الأدوات التالية مع بنى متوازية أيضاً.



ب- استخدم أدوات الربط التي تعبر عن التناقض Contrast connectors

1- **Incorrect:**

Despite he had a **good night's** sleep, he **felt** tired.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Correct:

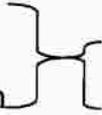
Although he had a good night's sleep, he felt tired.

استخدم أدوات الربط الآتية يليها جملة تامة:

Although

Though

Even though



+ subject + verb + complement

+ فاعل + فعل + تكملة

Incorrect: Despite of the light **rain**, the baseball game

(a)

(b)

was not canceled.

(c)

(d)

Correct: Despite the light rain, the baseball game was not canceled.

Or: In spite of the light rain, the baseball game was not canceled.

لاحظ أدوات الربط الآتية:

Despite	noun	}	or
	v.ing		

In spite of

ج- استخدم أدوات الربط الغرضية Purpose Connectors

1- **Incorrect: He** borrowed **the** money **so** he could

(a)

(b)

(c)

finish his education.

(d)

Correct: He borrowed the money **so that** he could finish his education.

can, يلى so that و in order that جملة تعبر عن نتيجة مثل: , may / could, might

د- استخدم أدوات الربط السببية Cause connectors

1- **Incorrect:**

The flights **were** canceled **because** the **bad** weather.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

The flights were canceled **because of** bad weather.

Or:

The flights were canceled **because** the weather was bad.

Or: The flights were canceled **due to** bad weather.

Or: The flights were canceled **due to the fact that** the weather was bad.

استخدم الأدوات التالية على النحو الآتي:

Because + subject + verb

Because of + noun اسم

Due to + noun اسم

Due to the fact that + subject + verb

أسئلة مضملة خاصة بأدوات الربط والبنى المتوازية:

1- **Incorrect:**

Could you **please** tell me **where** **is** the post office?
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

Could you please tell me where the post office is?

لا يتبع أدوات الاستفهام question words مثل what, where, when, how much صيغة سؤال إذا كان الغرض من استخدامها هو الربط أو نقل كلام غير مباشر.

2- **Incorrect:** Jobs at **food fast** restaurants **for such**
(a) (b)

McDonald's or Burger King **are** often filled **by** students.
(c) (d)

Correct: Jobs at fast-food restaurants **such as** McDonald's or Burger King are often filled by students.

عند ضرب الأمثلة Examples لابد من استخدام كلمة such as وليس .like

3- **Incorrect:** We choose Terry instead from Gene as
(a) (b) (c)
our representative.
(d)

Correct:

We choose Terry **instead of** Gene as our representative.

استخدم تعبير instead of بمعنى الإحلال replacement ويمكن استبدالها بتعبير .in place of

4- **Incorrect:**

All of the group exception Barbara went to the lake.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

All of the group **except** Barbara went to the lake.

Or: All of the group **but** Barbara went to the lake.

تعبير الكلمتان but و Except فى الجملة السابقة عن الاستثناء Exception وليس التناقض.

5- **Incorrect:** Beside Taxi service, there isn't any
(a) (b) (c)
public transportation.
(d)

Correct: **Besides** Taxi service, there isn't any public transportation.

تعبير كلمة besides عن الإضافة addition وتعنى بالإضافة إلى.... أما كلمة beside فتعنى بجوار.

6- **Incorrect:**

Benjamin Franklin was a writer, a scientist and politics
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: Benjamin Franklin was a writer, a scientist and a politician.

عند العطف استخدم كلمات من نفس النوع فتكون جميعها صفات مثلاً
فلا تخلط الصفات بالأسماء كالأتي:

- 1- Series of adjectives: He is tall, blond, and handsome.
- 2- Series of verbs: She sings, dances, and plays the guitar.
- 3- Series of adverbs: He works quickly, efficiently and carefully.
- 4- Series of infinitives: She likes to swim, to jog and to play tennis.
- 7- **Incorrect:** To be rich is better than being poor.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: To be rich is better than **to be** poor.

قبل وبعد بعض صيغ المقارنات التالية استخدم نفس الجملة من حيث
البنية:

Same structure + { more.....than
-er.....than
less.....than
as.....as
the same....as
similar.....to } + Same structure

الكلمات واستخدامها الصحيح

Words & Correct Usage

هناك كلمات أو أشباه جمل يُساء استخدامها لتشابهها في النطق ويكون
الاختلاف في الأحرف الأبجدية بسيطاً إلا أن الاختلاف في المعنى يكون
جوهرياً مثل:

- 1- **Incorrect:** In the heat, one gets an allusion that the
streets are wet.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

In the heat, one gets an **illusion** that the streets are wet.

لاحظ أن الفارق بين الكلمتين هو الحرف الأول إلا أن الأولى تعنى
تلميح والثانية تعنى وهم أو خيال.

وإليك هذه المجموعة من الكلمات:

1- accept: except:	agree. omitting.	يوافق. ما عدا.
2- costume: customs:	typical style of dress traditions.	طريقة فى اللبس. تقاليد.
3- council: counsel:	assembly of officials to give advice.	مجلس. ينصح.
4- capital: capitol:	the head town. state legislature building.	عاصمة. مبانى الهيئات التشريعية الأمريكية.
5- already: all ready:	by this time. prepared.	فى هذا الوقت. مُستعد
6- Industrial: Industrious:	belonging to industry. hard working.	شئى صناعى. مكافح.
7- Imaginary: Imaginative:	unreal thing. a person showing imagination.	شئى خيالى. شخص خيالى.
8- Elicit: Illicit:	draw out. unlawful.	يستخرج. غير قانونى.
9- Decent: Descent:	respectable. the way down.	محترم. منحدر.
10- Access: Excess:	a way of gaining entrance. extra amount.	طريقة للدخول. زيادة فى الوزن.
11- Complement: Compliment:	to complete. to praise	يكمل. يجامل.
12- Formerly: Formally:	previously. officially.	سابقاً. رسمى.
13- Devise: Device:	to create. instrument.	يبينكر. أداة.
14- Advice: Advise:	opinion. give an opinion.	رأى. ينصح.

15- emigrant:	A person who leaves a country to another.	نازح من.
Immigrant:	a person coming to country.	مهاجر إلى.
16- Immortal:	something which cannot die.	خالد.
Immoral:	something evil.	لا أخلاقي.
17- Aspiration:	ambition.	طموح.
Inspiration:	stimulation.	تنبيه.
18- Principal:	primary.	مهم / مدير مدرسة.
Principle:	a belief.	مبدأ.
19- Precede:	to come before.	يسبق.
Proceed:	to go ahead.	يتبع جدول أعمال مثلا.
20- Whether:	if.	إذا.
Weather:	atmospheric conditions.	الأحوال المناخية.
21- Through:	from one side to another.	عبر.
Thorough:	complete.	تام.
22- Affect:	influence.	يؤثر.
Effect:	result.	أثر.
23- Barely:	only, just.	فقط.
hardly:	with difficulty	بصعوبة.
24- Considerable	much.	كثير.
Considerate:	thoughtful.	يراعي مشاعر الآخرين.
25- Intelligent:	possessing a lot of mental ability.	ذكي.
Intelligible:	easily understood.	يسهل فهمه.
26- Personal:	private.	شخصي.
Personnel:	workers in a company.	مجموعة الموظفين.
27- Remember:	think again.	يتذكر.
Remind:	cause someone to remember.	يذكر.

28- Loose: Lose:	the opposite of tight. unable to find something.	فضفاض . يفقد شيئاً .
29- Sensible: Sensitive:	having a good judgement. touchy.	يحكم بحكمة . حساس .
30- Maybe: May be:	possibly. a possibility exists.	من المحتمل (صفة) . يمكن .
31- Stationary: Stationery:	Not moving . things for writing.	ثابت . أدوات مكتبية .
32- Lonely: Alone:	feeling abandoned. not accompanied.	يشعر بالوحشة . وحده - منفرد بنفسه .
33- Later: Latter: Former:	Comparative of late. the second of two persons. the first of two persons.	صيغة مقارنة من متأخر . الثاني من شخصين . الأول من شخصين .

التكرار والحشو

Repetition & Redundancy

تجنب تكرار معاني الكلمات بغرض تكرار المعلومة لأن ذلك يؤدي إلى الحشو .

1- Incorrect:

The injured and wounded were taken to hospital.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: The **injured** were taken to hospital.

لا داعي لتكرار wounded لأنها تؤدي نفس معنى injured .

2- Incorrect:

He wanted to return to the place where he was born.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: He wanted to return **to where** he was born.

3- **Incorrect:** The money that I have is sufficient enough for my needs.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

The money that I have is sufficient **for** my needs.

لا داعى لتكرار كلمة enough بعد كلمة sufficient.

4- **Incorrect:**

That it was in 1976 was the Bicentennial celebrated.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct:

It was in 1976 **that** the Bicentennial was celebrated.

حروف الجر Prepositions

-**Incorrect:** In recent years, educators have become more concerned of Bilingualism.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

Correct: In recent years, educators have become more concerned **with** Bilingualism.

هناك تعبيرات اصطلاحية يتبعها أو يسبقها حروف جر معينة
 prepositional idioms مثل:

glance at/through	in the near future	compete with
incapable of	knowledge of	related to
in conflict with	equal to	compare with
frown on	of the opinion	respect for
inferior to	effect on	similar to
in the habit of	conscious of	capable of
next to	In regard to	bored with
from now on	concerned with	ashamed of
except for	composed of	approve of
accede to	according to	with regard to

هوامش الفصل الثالث.

- ١- تعبر هذه الأدوات subordinating conjunction بدورها عن:
- 1- Time: after, before, since, when, while, whenever, as, as soon as, once, until, as, so long as, by the time that, now that.
 - 2- Manner: as if, as though.
 - 3- Condition: If, unless, even if, only if, in case that, whether or not, in the event that, provided that.
 - 4- Cause & effect: because, since, so that, in order that.
 - 5- Opposition: although, while, though, even though, whereas.
 - 6- Comparison: than, as.

٢- يأتي هذا النوع من الجمل فاعلاً:

What she wears is exciting. → subject.
ومفعولاً:

We were told **where to mail it**. → object.

كما يمكن إسقاط الأداة omission إذا جاءت مفعولاً:

The student felt that the test was too difficult.

The student felt the test was too difficult.

٣- وحدات الأسماء التي لا تعد كالتالي:

a loaf of bread, a slice of cake, a speck of dust, a lump of sugar, a piece of chalk, a bar of chocolate, a bar of soap, an item of information, a packet of tea, a speck of sand, a ball of wall, a log of wood.

ولاحظ أن هناك أسماء لا تتبع قاعدة عند الجمع irregular plural مثل:

analysis/analyses	appendix/appendices
crisis/crises	medium/media
diagnosis/diagnoses	bacterium/bacteria
thesis/theses	datum/data
alga/algae	curriculum/curricula
vita/vitae	fungus/fungi
index/indices	syllabus/syllabi

٤- بعض الأسماء الجامعة التي تعامل معاملة المفرد مثل:
committee, herd of cattle, crew, crowd, team, public,
government, organization, class, faculty, family,
assembly, jury, flock of birds, swarm of bees, school of
fish, pack of wolves, colony of ants, audience.

وبعضها يستخدم نفس الشكل في الجمع أو المفرد مثل: species, deer
وبعضها يستعمل جمع دائما مثل: police, people