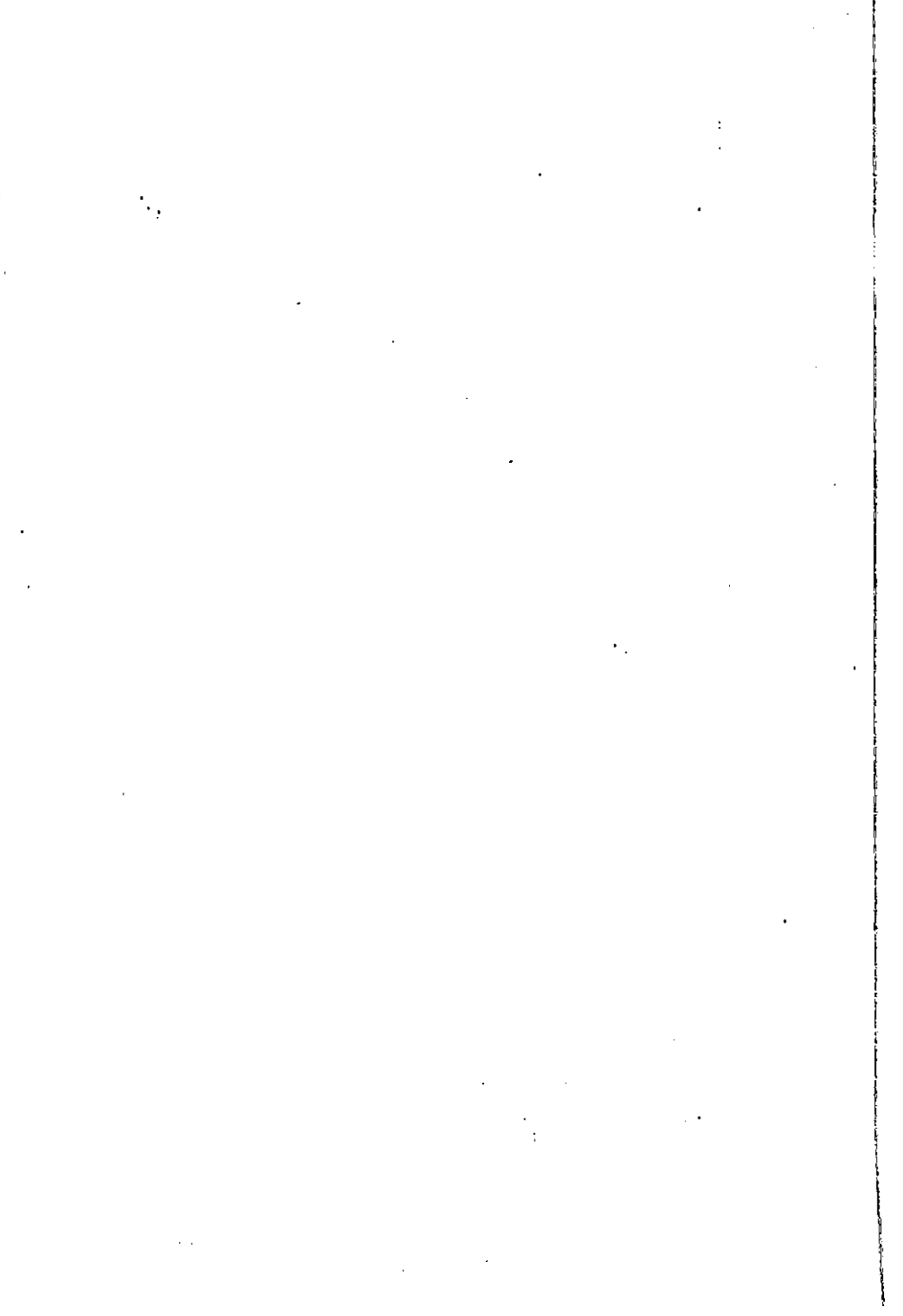


الفريد

في قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية



إبراهيم ، عبدالله عبد الرازق
الفريد فى قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية /
عبدالله عبد الرازق إبراهيم
القاهرة - المكتب المصرى للمطبوعات
٢٠١٤

ص ، س
تدمك ١٢٢٣ - ٤٠٧ - ٩٧٧ - ٩٧٨
١ - اللغة الإنجليزية
أ - العنوان

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رقم الإيداع
٢٠١٤/١٦٩٤٨

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التليفون

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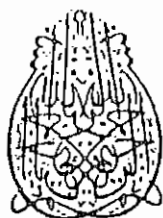


الدكتور عبد الله عبد الرازق إبراهيم

الفريد

في قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

بجميع الحقوق محفوظة للناس
طبعة جديدة منقحة ومُضاف إليها



مقدمة

لقد حثنا الدين الإسلامي الحنيف على تعلم لغة الأقاليم الأخرى فمن تعلم لغة قوم آمن مكرهم، وقد جعل الإسلام من طلب العلم فريضة ويقول الرسول الكريم «اطلبوا العلم ولو في الصين» وغير ذلك من الأحاديث التي تطالب المسلم بالسعي في طلب العلم من مهده إلى لحدّه.

وكيف يتأتى له ذلك دون معرفة لغة الأقاليم التي يسعى إلى طلب العلم عندهم، ولذا فإن معرفة لغة أي قوم هي مفتاح الاتصال، وجواز سفر الدخول إلى هذه اللغة، فاللغة هي وسيلة التعبير، وأداة نقل الأفكار والمشاعر، والمعين الذي لا ينضب من الفكر والأدب. ولذا حرصت كل دولة على جعل لغتها أكثر شيوعاً، وأعظم انتشاراً.

واللغة العربية - لغة القرآن والحديث - صارت أكثر اللغات خلوداً وأوسعها انتشاراً لأنها سارت في ركاب الإسلام، وصارت تواتراً له في كل مكان. وكيف يستطيع أي مسلم أن يؤدي الفرائض دون الإلمام بها، وكيف يفهم حديث الرسول والسلف الصالح دون دراية بهذه اللغة.

وفي المقابل صارت أكثر اللغات الأوروبية شيوعاً هي اللغة الإنكليزية نظراً لما حققته إنجلترا من توسعات في العالم الجديد، والقديم في آسيا وأفريقيا.

وصارت أكثر اللغات انتشاراً وأعمها استخداماً سواء في المحافل الدولية، أو في المؤلفات الأوروبية حتى أن بعض الكليات العملية صارت تستخدم هذه اللغة في دراستها الجامعية والعليا.

ونظراً لأهمية هذه اللغة. وارتباطها بشكل وثيق مع عنقوتنا العربية فقد شرعت في إعداد كتاب مبسط عن قواعد هذه اللغة، وحاولت قدر الإمكان أن يكون السرد خفيفاً، والأمثلة بسيطة حتى يتمكن القارئ العادي من متابعة دراسة اللغة، وفهم قواعدها، ولقد لقي هذا الكتاب رواجاً كبيراً ونفذت الطبعة الأولى فور صدورها في القاهرة عام ١٩٧٨، كما نفذت الثانية فور صدورها في الدوحة عام ١٩٨٦، وكان لا بد من إعادة إصدار الكتاب بعد إضافة بعض التمارين وتفسير بعض الأمور التي لم تكن مشروحة بالتفصيل في الطبعت السابقة، وهما هي الطبعة الثالثة بعد هذه الإضافات، وتلك التعديلات التي تجعل منها مرشداً وموجهاً للطلاب والأستاذ والمثقف العادي، حيث قمت معه بجولة سياحية في ربوع اللغة الإنجليزية، وكنت مرشده الأمين، ورائده الحكيم في الوصول إلى بر الأمان بعد هذا الزاد من أسس هذه اللغة التي عايشتها أيام كنت طالباً في الثانوي، وأحببتها عندما التحقت بقسم اللغة الإنجليزية بجامعة القاهرة عام ١٩٥٨، وعشقت التدريس بها عندما عينت مدرساً لها في مدارس مصر عام ١٩٦٢ وما بعدها وفي السعودية عام ١٩٧٢ وما بعدها حتى اليوم وأنا أواصل التدريس بها، والتأليف في كيفية تبسيطها وأصدرت كتاباً في فن الترجمة والإنشاء للغرض ذاته.

والسؤال الذي يواجه أي دارس للغة هو؟

ما هي اللبئات التي تتكون منها اللغة وتصلح كوسيلة لنقل الأفكار والتعبير عما يحول بخاطر الإنسان في نسق كامل، واتساق مرتب

يسهل به نقل ما نريد، ونفهم من الآخرين ما يقولون؟

أولاً: إن اللغة الإنجليزية كأي لغة من لغات العالم تتكون من حروف هي ست وعشرون حرفاً منها خمسة حروف متحركة هي (a) للفتحة و (e) للكسرة الخفيفة و (o) للضمة الخفيفة، و (i) للكسرة الثقيلة وحرف (u) للتضخيم وبقية الحروف الإحدى وعشرين فهي الساكنة، ولا يتغير شكلها إلا بالحروف المتحركة فمثلاً حرف (h) حرف ساكن يتغير حسب المتحرك الذي بعده فنقول: -

hat - hot - hit - hut

لذا لابد للدارس من معرفة هذه الحروف الأبجدية في المقام الأول.

ثانياً: من هذه الحروف تتكون الكلمات (Words) مثل:

عندما when - في in - قلم pen. يضع put وهذه الكلمات لا يمكن أن تعبر عن الأفكار إلا إذا وضعت بشكل منسق.

ثالثاً: إذا وضعت الكلمات بشكل منسق دون أن تحمل فاعلاً أو فعلاً أو معنى مفيداً فهي تسمى (عبارة phrase) وهي لا تصلح للتعبير عن أي فكر ولا تنقل أية معلومات مثال:

1 - On my way to school. (في طريقي إلى المدرسة).

2 - By the help of my parents. (بمساعدة والدي).

ما معنى هذه العبارة؟ وماذا تفيد؟

رابعاً: هناك أيضاً أشباه الجمل أي جملة بدون معنى كامل ولذا لا تصلح للتعبير مثل:

1 - When I see my friend.

(عندما أرى صديقي) ماذا حدث وأين المعنى الكامل؟

خامساً: هناك إذا جملة كاملة لها فاعل وفعل ومعنى كامل وأولها حرف كبير وآخرها نقطة تعني اكتمال المعنى وتماه وهو ما نسميه الجملة (The sentence) مثل:

أذاكر دروسي في المنزل. 1 - I study my lessons at home.

ماذا نلاحظ؟

أولاً: تبدأ الجملة بفاعل هو (I) أو أي اسم.

ثانياً: تضم فعلاً يحمل معنى الحدث.

ثالثاً: تضم تكملة توضح أن المراد الحديث عنه واضح.

رابعاً: بدأت بحرف كبير وانتهت بنقطة والمعنى كامل.

إذا توفرت هذه الشروط الأربع في أي كلام فإنه يأخذ طابع الجملة التي هي أول درجات السلم نحو فهم وتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية.

ولكن مما تتكون الجملة؟ وما هي أجزاء هذا الكلام سواء أكانت أسماء nouns أو ضمائر Pronouns أو أفعال Verbs؟ إلخ وما هي أشكال الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية؟ وما هي أنواع الجمل؟ كل هذه التساؤلات تجعل من الحوار حول اللغة وأشكالها في الجملة موضوعاً طريفاً حاولنا الوقوف أمام هذه المكونات وتلك اللبنة في إطار من التنسيق والترتيب يسهل على دارس اللغة أن يصعد السلم تدريجياً حتى يصل إلى القمة، والفهم الكامل لقواعد هذه اللغة، ولهذا فإن الإطار الذي سارت عليه دراسة اللغة صار يعتمد في المقام الأول على هذا الهدف ألا وهو الجملة.

وقسمنا دراسة اللغة إلى:

أولاً: أجزاء الكلام (parts of speech) والتي تضم في اللغة الإنجليزية ثمانية أجزاء هي:

1 - The nouns الأسماء

2 - The pronouns الضمائر

- الظروف 4 - The adverbs 3 - The adjectives الصفات
حروف الجر 6 - The prepositions 5 - The verbs الأفعال
أدوات 8 - The interjection 7 - The Conjunctions حروف
التعجب 8 - The interjection 7 - The Conjunctions حروف
المعطف

ثانياً: بعد التعرف على هذه الأجزاء تضمن الكتاب حصراً كاملاً لكل تصرفات الأفعال الشاذة مشفوعة بمعناها في اللغة العربية، وموضح في نهاية التصريفات طريقة استخدام كل تصرف.

ثالثاً: هل اقتصرت اللغة على شكل واحد، أم هناك أشكال (Forms) لهذه اللغة؟ حاولنا عرض أشكال الجملة الأربعة وهي:

- النفي 2 - Negative 1 - Affirmative الإثبات
الأمر 4 - Imperative 3 - Interrogative الاستفهام

رابعاً: نظراً لأن الجملة بأشكالها المختلفة تنضوي تحت أنواع، فقد أفردت دراسة مطولة حول أنواع الجمل Kinds of sentences، وتضمنت الدراسة:

١ - الجملة البسيطة (The Simple Sentence) ذات الفعل الواحد الرئيسي مثل (The girl eats the egg).

٢ - الجملة المركبة (The compound Sentence) التي تضم فعلين أو أكثر، ولها أدوات ربط لهذا النوع مثل:

I get up at six o'clock, but he gets up late.

٣ - الجملة المعقدة (The Complex Sentence) ذات الفعل الواحد الرئيسي، وعدة أفعال فرعية مثل:

When I come to the party, I see my Friends.

وهناك دراسة تفصيلية لكل أنواع الجملة المعقدة سواء أكانت اسماً

أم طرفاً أو صفة، وكيفية تحويل المعقدة إلى بسيطة، والعكس.

خامساً: تلعب حروف الجر في اللغة دوراً هاماً لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه، ويتمثل هذا الدور في حروف الجر البسيطة التي تسبق الأسماء مثل I Come by bus at noon وحروف تندمج مع عبارات فتكون تركيباً وتفاعلاً غريباً يختلف عن معنى الحرف بمفرده، ويؤثر في الكلمة التي اندمج فيها مثل:

He looks after his friends.

كلمة (look after) تعني يعتني بـ أو يهتم بـ.

سادساً: بعد الإلمام بأشكال الجملة وأنواعها والكلام المباشر وغير المباشر من الحوار وجدنا أنه عند الكتابة بهذه اللغة لا بد وأن نلم بما نسميه الهيكل الذي نصب فيه الأفكار، ولذا أفردت دراسة لعلامات الترقيم (Punctuation) وركزت على كل هذه العلامات وأشكالها، وطرق استخدامها، وطريقة استخدام الحروف الكبيرة في الجملة.

تلك هي الخطة التي اعتمدت عليها في تبسيط قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية، وهي خطة لم تكن مقصودة لذاتها أو نابعة من فراغ، لكن بعد الدراسة والتجربة على مدى ربع قرن من الزمان أدخلت فيها التعديل والتبديل حتى وصلت إلى هذا الشكل النهائي الذي يرتقي بدراسة اللغة تدريجياً، حتى يصل إلى أعلى مراحل الجملة الإنجليزية وكنت حريصاً على أن يتابعني الطالب المبتدئ أو القارئ البسيط، وحتى لا تظني الجمل على فهم القاعدة أثرت عن قصد استخدام الجمل البسيطة والعبارات السهلة التي أعطت المطلوب دون التأثير عن الفهم العام للقاعدة.

وأتمنى أن يكون هذا التبسيط لقواعد اللغة الإنجليزية بعد هذه الخبرات الطويلة، عاملاً في فهم هذه اللغة، والدراية بأهم مكوناتها،

وأن يكون تعليم اللغة أمراً ميسراً، ووفق الخطة التي اتبعتها في عرض هذه المادة العلمية .

وأخيراً أرجو من كل من لاحت له فرصة دراسة هذه اللغة أن يتمتع بقدر من الصبر والأناة، وأن يحفظ من المفردات ما شاء، وأن يضع نصب عينيه أنه يتعلم لغة أجنبية على أسس اللغة الفصحى وليست لغة الأم التي تعتمد على الطريقة الدارجة، وأن يكتب بشكل مكثف الكلمات محاولاً تكوين جمل بسيطة من فاعل وفعل ومعنى كامل . . .

وكلما ازدادت الحصيلة اللغوية، وكلما ركز على أسس تركيب الجملة وأشكالها، وكلما التزم بقواعد هذه اللغة، وجد تقدماً ملموساً، وتطوراً محسوساً، وانطلاقة نحو النهم والكلام، وهو غاية المرام، من تعلم لغة الأقوام .

وفقنا الله إلى تعلم اللغة وتعليمها إلى أجيالنا من الدارسين والباحثين . إنه نعم المولى ونعم النصير، وآخر دعواهم أن الحمد لله الذي هدانا إلى هذا القدر اليسير من اللغة، وأعاننا على فهمه وتقديمه للقراء بشكل مُيسر ومُبسط .

المؤلف

د. عبد الله عبد الرازق إبراهيم

الدوحة في ٢٠٠٧/١٠/٢٠

كيف تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية

سؤال هام يطرح نفسه على كل طالب وطالبة ولا بد من رقعة قصيرة حتى تتمكن من دراسة هذه اللغة على أبسط أسسها العامة. وإجابة هذا السؤال عملية أكثر منها نظرية ولكن أخص الإجابة على هذا السؤال في بضع نقاط هي:

- ١ - حفظ حروف اللغة ومفرداتها ومعرفة النطق البليغ لأبسط القواعد ومرفق طريقة نقط جميع الحروف الساكنة والمتحركة.
- ٢ - احفظ بعض الكلمات كتابة لمعرفة الأحرف التي تتكون منها الكلمة، وحاول تكرار حفظها كتابة.
- ٣ - انطق الكلمة بصوت مرتفع أثناء كتابتها حتى تتمكن حاسة السمع من التمشي مع حاسة البصر.
- ٤ - بعد حفظ الكلمة تصبح مجردة لا قيمة لها على الإطلاق إلا بمحاولة وضعها في جملة بسيطة مراعي أبسط القواعد في تركيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) مثل I See you أو مبتدأ أو خبر مثل The earth is round.
- ٥ - احفظ بعض التعابير والتراكيب اللغوية التي تقوي وتزيد من حصيلتك في اللغة مع التركيز الشديد على حفظ تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة الموجودة في هذا الكتاب.

٦ - لا تترك اللغة فترة طويلة بل يجب الاستمرار في الدراسة والعودة لحفظ الكلمات مرات ومرات حتى يتمكن العقل من حفرها في باطنه.

٧ - اقرأ الروايات واستخرج كل الكلمات الصعبة وحاول وضعها في جمل بسيطة مطبقاً القواعد الواردة في الكتاب.

٨ - درّب نفسك على كتابة عدة جمل حول موضوع معين كمحاولة لكتابة موضوعات الإنشاء.

٩ - لا تحفظ دون أن تعرف مكونات ما تحفظ.

١٠ - احذر الترجمة العربية للروايات والقطع المقررة بل حاول قراءتها باللغة الإنجليزية حتى تستفيد من التراكيب والتعبيرات التي هي سلاحك في الكتابة السليمة.

وأخيراً اكتب كثيراً واقرأ بصوت مرتفع وحاول أن تضع الكلمات التي تحفظها في جمل كاملة حتى يتكون لك أسلوب خاص هو الأساس لدراسة اللغة.

والله الموفق.

المؤلف

Before dealing with the articles, we should notice that the articles are put before certain nouns as the countable nouns.

قبل دراسة الأدوات يجب أن نلاحظ أنها توضع أمام بعض الأسماء وخاصة التي يمكن أن نعدّها من الأسماء العامة.

Articles cannot be used before the proper nouns.

الأدوات النكرة لا تستخدم إطلاقاً أمام أسماء الأعلام.

There are two kinds of articles, definite or indefinite articles.

هناك نوعان من الأدوات، الأدوات النكرة وهي: (a - an) والأدوات المعرفة وهي: (the).

1 - The definite article (the). This article is put before the nouns that are singular or plural.

١ - أداة التعريف (the) تأتي أمام الأسماء مفرداً كانت أم جمعاً
مثل:

(The teacher. The teachers). (The pupil. The pupils).

2 - The indefinite articles. These articles are (a - an).

(A): It is used before the Countable nouns which are in

the Singular. It is omitted in the plural. It is used before the nouns which begin with Consonants.

٢ - أداة النكرة (A) تأتي أمام الأسماء المعدودة المفردة فقط والتي تبدأ بحرف ساكن. [مثل]:

a boy - a pen - a table - a chair (Singular)

boys - pens - tables - chairs (Plural).

(B) (An): It is used before the Countable nouns that begin with vowels (a - e - i - o - u) and it is also omitted in the plural: an apple - an egg - an orange (Singular) : [مثل]
apples - eggs - oranges (Plural) : [مثل]

Notice if nouns are preceded by any adjective the articles come before these adjectives.

ملحوظة: إذا سبق الاسم صفة فإن الأداة تأتي قبل الصفة وتأتي بها مثل:

1 - He is a good man

3 - We see an old man

2 - This is a nice story

4 - He is an honest boy

Notice: Proper nouns cannot take any articles.

ملحوظة: لاحظ أن أسماء الأعلام لا تأخذ أدوات النكرة أو المعرفة إلا إذا استخدمت كصفة مثل أسماء بعض البحار:

The Red Sea. The Atlantic Ocean.

Ali. Mokattam. Nasser. Cairo. London. Doha : [مثل]

3 - (Some) This can be used as an article before the uncountable nouns and the plural nouns which are countable.

٤ - يمكن استخدام (Some) أمام الأسماء التي لا تعد أو الأسماء الجمع
المعدودة.

[مثل] Some water. Some milk. Some cheese.

Some boys. Some men. Some books.

So we can say that the articles are (A. An. The. Some).

ولذلك يمكن أن نقول إن الأدوات هي (A - An - The -
Some).

Exercises

Choose the correct articles:

- 1 - He has eaten (a - an - some) apple.
- 2 - I put (a - some - an) box on the desk.
- 3 - This is (an - some - a) old man.
- 4 - He reads (some - a - an) lesson.
- 5 - The boy bought (a - some - an) kilo of rice.
- 6 - Huda writes (a - some - an) letters.
- 7 - He broke (an - some - the) cup.
- 8 - He saw (a - an - some) nice film.
- 9 - Mona took (the - an - some) pen from Ali.
- 10 - The teacher explains (a - an - some) difficult lessons.
- 11 - Raja wrote (an - a - some) lesson.
- 12 - The mother looks after (the - an - some) child.
- 13 - (The - an - a) Scientists work for humanity.
- 14 - He bought (some - an - a) suger.
- 15 - The student attended (some - an - a) lectures.

A noun is a word used to denote something. as Ali, pen book, noney - Doha - University.

الاسم هو كلمة تدل على شيء ما وهناك أنواع مختلفة من الأسماء.

There are many kinds of nouns as:

- 1 - Proper nouns: These are the nouns of proper names countries, towns, rivers, seas, as Ali - Cairo - England - Qatar - Mohammed - River Nile - Doha - Hamad.

١ - أسماء الأعلام: وتدل على أسماء أشياء ثابتة ومحدودة مثل أسماء المدن والدول والبحار والأنهار وأسماء الأعلام من الذكور والإناث.

- 2 - Common nouns: They are used for general things as - a boy - a cat - a pupil - a table - a school - a girl.

٢ - أسماء عامة: وهي تدل على أسماء عامة وغير محدودة.

- 3 - Collective nouns: They are the nouns of groups as - army - navy - government - band - herd - bunch.

٣ - أسماء مجموعات: وهي أسماء تدل على جماعة ما داخل إطار اسم واحد. وهي في الغالب أسماء مفردة مثل - The team (الفريق) - The herd (القطيع).

4 - Abstract nouns: These are the nouns of things that cannot be touched. They are the names of meanings.

: [مثل] Sleep - love - hatred - beauty - happiness - friendship

٤ - أسماء معنوية: وهي أسماء لمعانٍ مجردة غير محسوسة أو ملموسة.

Common nouns: These are either singular or plural.

لاحظ أن: الأسماء العامة إما أن تكون مفردة أو جمعاً.

: [مثل] (a pen - pens) (a boy - boys)

كيف تجمع الأسماء؟ How to form the plural of nouns?

The general rule is to add (s) to the noun in the singular.

: [مثل] A boy - boys. A pen - pens. A table - tables

القاعدة العامة لتجمع الأسماء تكون عادة بإضافة حرف (S) في نهاية الاسم المفرد.

There are some other cases.

ولكن هناك بعض الحالات الأخرى وهي:

1 - Nouns ending in (ss - ch - sh - o - x - z) We add (es) to the noun.

١ - الأسماء المنتهية بـ (z - x - o - ch - sh - ss) نضيف إليها (es).

A glass → glasses

A church → churches

A bush → bushes

A potato → potatoes

A fez → fezes

A box → boxes

2 - Nouns ending with (fe - f) are changed into (ves).

٢ - الأسماء المنتهية بـ (f - fe) تُقلب عند الجمع إلى (ves).

A wife → wives

A shelf → shelves

A loaf → loaves

A knife → knives

هناك بعض أسماء شاذة عن هذه القاعدة حيث نضيف (s) فقط للجمع بدون تغيير حرف (F).

chief → chiefs رئيس
grief → griefs حزن
roof → roofs سطح
staff → staffs هيئة

3 - Nouns ending with (y) are of two kinds.

a - (y) preceded by a vowel we add (s) only.

b - (y) preceded by a consonant is changed into (ies).

٣ - أسماء منتهية بـ (y) وقبلها حرف متحرك نضيف (s) فقط مثل a boy - boys أما الـ (y) المسبوقة بحرف ساكن نقلب في الجمع إلى (ies) مثل (a city - cities) (a company - companies) إلى (a lady - ladies).

4 - These are irregular nouns:

٤ - توجد بعض الأسماء الشاذة وهي :

a man	رجل - men	a woman	امرأة - Women
a child	طفل - children	a foot	قدم - feet
a tooth	سن - teeth	a mouse	فأر - mice
an ox	ثور - oxen	an oasis	واحة - oases
a louse	قملة - lice	a symposium	اجتماع - symposia
a phenomenon	ظاهرة - phenomena		

5 - There are some singular nouns:

٥ - هناك أسماء دائماً مفردة ولا تجمع.

air	هواء	Milk	لبن
snow	ثلج	smoke	دخان
baggage	أمتعة	garage	جراج

news	أخبار	money	مال
butter	زبد	cheese	جبين
knowledge	معرفة	information	معلومات

لاحظ أن جميع الأسماء التي لا تعد (uncountable nouns) تكون في صيغة المفرد ولا تجمع إطلاقاً.

[مثل]: water - milk - cheese - meat - tea - suger

توجد بعض أسماء جمع وليس لها مفرد.

trousers	بظلون	police	البوليس	goods	بضائع
scissors	مقص	thanks	الشكر	alms	حسنات

موقع الاسم في الجملة:

الاسم له مواقع عدة داخل الجملة منها:

- ١ - فاعل الجملة Subject مثل 1 - Ahmad is a pupil
- ٢ - مفعول به للجملة object مثل 2 - He helped the girl
- ٣ - منادى vocative مثل 3 - Ali, write this lesson
- ٤ - بعد حرف الجر مثل 4 - The book is in the box
- ٥ - في حالة الملكية مثل 5 - This is Ali's book

ملحوظة: يمكن إذا أضفنا لأي فعل المقطع (ing) يتكون لنا اسم مشتق من الفعل يطلق عليه verbal noun أي اسم من الفعل مثل:

write - writing	الكتابة	read - reading	القراءة
play - playing	اللعب	eat - eating	الأكل

It is a word that replaces a noun.

الضمير هو كلمة تحل محل الاسم.
وتنقسم الضمائر إلى ثمانية أنواع هي :

١ - الضمائر الشخصية : The personal pronouns

وهذه الضمائر يمكن أن تكون فاعلاً أو مفعولاً به في الجملة وهي :

مفرد :		
فاعل	مفعول به	
I	أنا المتكلم	Me
He	هو للغائب	Him
She	هي للغائبة	Her
It	هو لغير العاقل	It
You	أنت للمخاطب	You
جمع :		
We	نحن للمتكلمين	Us
They	هم للغائبين	Them
You	أنتم للمخاطبين	You

2 The possessive pronouns

٢ - الضمائر الملكية

وهذه الضمائر تنقسم إلى نوعين:

١ - صفة ملكية وهي الضمائر التي يأتي بعدها الاسم .

٢ - ضمير ملكية وهي الضمائر التي لا يأتي بعدها اسم

Pronoun	Possessive adj.	Possessive adverb
I	my + noun	mine
You	your + noun	yours
He	his + noun	his
She	her + noun	hers
It	its + noun	its
We	our + noun	ours
You	your + noun	yours
They	their + noun	theirs

3 - The Demonstrative Pronouns ضمائر الإشارة

تدل ضمائر الإشارة على تحديد الاسم الذي تدل عليه، وهذه الضمائر لها نفس التكوين الذي للصفات الإشارية، وهذه هي أهم الضمائر الإشارية:

This هذا للقريب

This pen is new .

That ذلك للبعيد

That book is old .

These هؤلاء للقريب

These are pens .

Those هؤلاء للبعيد

Those boys are clever .

4 - Relative pronouns

٤ - ضمائر الوصل

وهي ضمائر تشير إلى اسم سبق ذكره، وأهم ضمائر الوصل :
(who: whom - which - whose - that).

1 - (الذي) تستخدم لربط جملتين المكرر فيهما فاعل عاقل **Who**

Ex: I see Ali - Ali is fat.

I see Ali who is fat.

2 - (الذي) تستخدم لربط جملتين المكرر فيهما المفعول به العاقل **Whom**

Ex: 1 - I help a girl. people give her money.

I help a girl whom people give money.

2 - He met Huda. people helped her.

He met Huda whom people helped.

3 - This is Sahar - He looked at her.

This is Sahar at whom he looked.

لاحظ إذا سبق الاسم المكرر حرف جر فإن الحرف الجر يسبق
الأداة عند الربط (مثال ٣).

3 - (الذي) أو التي لغير العاقل وتربط جملتين المكرر في الثانية
اسم غير عاقل **Which**

1 - I have a pen. It is new.

I have a pen which is new.

2 - This is the cat. people like it.

This is the cat which people like.

4 - (الذي) للملكية وتخل محل اسم الملكية أو ضمير الملكية **Whose**

1 - He has a car. Its colour is red.

He has a car whose colour is red.

- 2 - He met Huda. Her father was sick.
He met Huda whose father was sick.

5 - That (who - whom - which) أو التي وتحل محل (الذي)

- 1 - I saw a film. It was funny.
I saw a film which was funny.
I saw a film that was funny.

5 - Interrogative pronouns ضمائر الاستفهام

وهي ضمائر تستخدم للاستفهام عن شيء ما:

(who - whom - whose - which - that).

- 1 - Who is playing?
2 - Whom did he see?
3 - Whose house is this?

6 - Reflexive and Empha - Sizing pronouns

6 - الضمائر العكسية والتأكيدية

الضمير العكسي هو ضمير يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث ينعكس على نفس الشخص أي أن الحدث لم ينتقل إلى غيره مثل:

- 1 - He shaves himself.
2 - She dresses herself.

أما الضمير التأكيدي فهو يستخدم لتأكيد المعنى وجعله أكثر قوة مثل:

- I played football myself.
He killed the cat itself.

7 - Distributive pronouns الضمائر التوزيعية

وتسمى هذه الضمائر بالتوزيعية لأن معناها موزع بين شي، أو شيئين منفصلين ومن هذه الضمائر:

(either - neither - all - each - other).

Ex: 1 - Each of them got money with him.

2 - They talk to each other.

8 - Indefinite pronouns ضمائر غير محددة

(somebody - anyone - someone).

Ex: 1 - I see someone.

2 - He met somebody.

Exercise

1 - Choose the correct words:

- 1 - The (man - men) are clever.
- 2 - The (ox - oxen) are animals.
- 3 - I spend - a lot of (money - moneys).
- 4 - He saw (me - my - I) in the street.
- 5 - The trousers (are - is) clean.
- 6 - The (ladies - lady) have two (child - children).
- 7 - He gave (me - my - mine) (he - his - him) book.
- 8 - This is (you - your) pen but that is (my - me - mine).
- 9 - The news (is - are) sad.
- 10 - The (boys - boy) reads (he - him - his) lesson.
- 11 - He has eaten two (loaf - loaves).
- 12 - He broke one (tooth - teeth).
- 13 - He hit (she - her) with two (stick - sticks).

- 14 - (We - our) house is clean, but (her - hers) is not.
- 15 - He knew a lot of (information - informations).
- 16 - I drink a cup of (milk - milks).
- 17 - He put his (luggages - luggage) in the (boxs - boxes).
- 18 - The (roafs - roofs) of the (house - houses) are high.
- 19 - The (key - keys) of the rooms are lost.
- 20 - There are ten (box - boxes) of (apple - apples).

2 - Join into one sentence using relative pronouns:

- 1 - This is Doha. I live in Doha.
- 2 - He has a car. It is old.
- 3 - My father is rich. He has a car.
- 4 - The lion is fierce. He kill it.
- 5 - I have a car. Its colour is blue.
- 6 - We wrote a letter. It was short.
- 7 - The man has a son. The son is fat.
- 8 - She broke the chair. It was new.
- 9 - I eat bread. It is delicious.
- 10 - I go to Doha. It is in Qatar.

3 - Form sentences using these nouns:

- 1 - London.
- 2 - University.
- 3 - Zoo.
- 4 - Hotel.
- 5 - Airport.
- 6 - Letter.
- 7 - Shop.
- 8 - Cinema.

- 9 - Table.
- 10 - Bread.
- 11 - Sugar.
- 12 - Elephant.

4 - Form the plural of these nouns: ١ - اجمع هذه الأسماء

an ox - a table - a shelf - a house - a cat - a box - a foot - a woman - a boy - a cow - a hen - a window - a chair - a leg - an apple - an orange - a man - a child - a louse.

5 - Put these sentences in the plural

ضع هذه الجمل
في الجمع

- 1 - The boy saw the ox.
- 2 - The cat ate the food.
- 3 - The man helped the woman.
- 4 - The girl saw a film.
- 5 - Ali helped the pupil
- 6 - The teacher wrote a lesson.
- 7 - The farmer had a farm.
- 8 - The whale ate the fish.
- 9 - The snake is harmful.
- 10 - The boy met an old man.

6 - Choose the correct word:

- 1 - This is (my - I - mine) trousers.
- 2 - Hany has two (brother - brothers).
- 3 - (My - me - I) have got a car.

- 4 - The boy met (he - his - him) friend.
- 5 - The pupils ate (an - some - the) egg.
- 6 - Nagy answered (a - an - some) questions.
- 7 - The fox killed (a - an - some) geese.
- 8 - I saw (I - me - my) family.
- 9 - The pupil broke (a - an - some) chair.
- 10 - The team won (some - the - an) match.
- 11 - The girl met (she - her - hers) mother.
- 12 - We live in (us - our - ours) flat.
- 13 - He kill three (fox - foxes - faxen).
- 14 - The bag has three (corner - corners).
- 15 - The army fought (an - a - the) battles.

7 - Change these sentences into plural:

- 1 - The fox ate the goose.
- 2 - The child saw a hen.
- 3 - He broke his tooth.
- 4 - She visited the woman.
- 5 - The ox killed the boy.
- 6 - The lady met her child.
- 7 - The man married the woman.
- 8 - The city is full of streets.
- 9 - The pupil wrote the lesson.
- 10 - The university is big.

An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

الصفة كلمة تصف الاسم أو الضمير.

Ex: 1 - He is kind.

2 - She is a happy girl.

The adjective is always singular whatso ever the noun it qualifies.

الصفة دائماً مفردة مهما كان الموصوف.

1 - He is good. She is good. We are good. It is good.

The place of the adjective. It can be after verb to BE or before the noun it qualifies.

الصفة إما أن تكون بعد فعل (يكون) أو قبل الاسم الدالة عليه.

Ex: 1 - She is beautiful. (After Be).

2 - I see a kind man. (Before the noun it qualifies).

The adjective has **THREE** degrees.

للصفة ثلاث مراحل هي :

1 - Positive degree. ١ - عادية

2 - Comparative degree. ٢ - مقارنة

3 - Superlative. ٣ - أفضل تفضيل

1 - The Positive Case

الحالة العادية

Here the adjective is qualifying one thing only. It is in its first form.

الصفة العادية تصف شيئاً واحداً فقط .

Ex: We are happy. She is clean. Ali is rich.

2 - The Comparative case

حالة المقارنة

In this case the adjective is comparing between two things. We add (ER) to the adjective and the word **than**.

الصفة في المقارنة تقارن بين شيء وآخر - تتكون الصفة في هذه الحالة بإضافة (er) + كلمة **than** .

Ex: 1 - He is (strong) **than** his brother.

He is stronger **than** his brother.

2 - Ali is (big) **than** Mohammed.

Ali is bigger **than** Mohammed.

N. B. Adjectives of more than two syllables do not take (ER) We add the word **MORE** before the adjective.

ملحوظة : الصفات التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطعين تظل ثابتة في المقارنة وتسبق بكلمة **more** .

Ex: 1 - She is (beautiful) **than** her sister.

She is more beautiful **than** her sister.

2 - Huda is (attractive) **than** Mona.

Huda is more attractive **than** Mona.

3 - The Superlative Case حالة أفضل التفضيل

In this case the adjective is preferring something to others.
We add (EST) to the adjective.

الصنفة في التفضيل تفضل شيئاً عن بقية الأشياء الأخرى -
وتكون الصفة بإضافة (est) إليها ومسبوقة بكلمة The.

Ex: 1 - He is the (strong) man in the city.
He is the strongest man in the city.

2 - She is the (clever) girl in class.
She is the cleverest girl in class.

N. B. Adjectives of more than two syllables take the most before the adjective.

ملحوظة: في حالة أفضل التفضيل تظل الصفات طويلة المقاطع
كما هي وتسبق بكلمة The most.

Ex: 1 - He is the (powerful) man.
He is the most powerful man.

2 - She is the (beautiful) lady in the class.
She is the most beautiful lady in the class.

3 - She is the (attractive) lady.
She is the most attractive lady.

Notice there are some irregular adjectives هذه صفات شاذة

عادية	مقارنة	أفضل التفضيل
Good	جيد	Better
Bad	سيء	Worse
		The best
		The worst

Many (much)	كثير	More	The most
Little	قليل	Less	The Least
Far	بعيد	Farther	The farthest

Ex: 1 - He is (good) than Huda.

He is better than Huda.

2 - She is the (good) lady here.

She is the best lady here.

3 - He is (bad) than she.

He is worse than she.

4 - I have (little) money than you.

I have less money than you.

Exercises

Correct These Adjectives:

- 1 She is (short) than some girls.
- 2 - Ali is (strong) than the boys.
- 3 - The film is (nice) than the story.
- 4 - The teacher is (fat) than the headmaster.
- 5 - This is the (attractive) film.
- 6 - He is the (good) man.
- 7 - We are (rich) than these people.
- 8 - I am (happy) than she.
- 9 - This is the (funny) film.
- 10 - She is (beautiful) than her aunt.
- 11 - Winter is (cold) than summer.
- 12 - Ali is (big) than Huda.

- 13 - The man is (strong) than she.
- 14 - The lesson is (interesting) than the novel.
- 15 - I am (smart) than my friend.
- 16 - The story is (nice) than the novel.
- 17 - I am (sad) than she.
- 18 - Huda is (short) than Áli.
- 19 - The lady is (intelligent) than her mother.
- 20 - I am (weak) than the boy.

Choose the correct adjectives:

- 1 - He is (stronger - strong - strongest) than she.
- 2 - I have seen the (strangest - stranger - strange) film in Cairo.
- 3 - He is (short - shortest - shorter) than his brother.
- 4 - That is the (good - better - best) man in my city.
- 5 - He is (thin - thinnest - thinner) than she.
- 6 - That is the (interesting - more interesting - most interesting) story.
- 7 - Ali is (big - bigger - biggest) than his sister.
- 8 - The tree is (high - highest - higher) than the building.
- 9 - That the (bad - worse - worst) film in Cairo.
- 10 - I am (more - many - most) intelligent than she.
- 11 - I am (young - younger - youngest) than Ali.
- 12 - This is the (clean - cleaner - cleanest) one.
- 13 - To day is (hot - hotter - hottest) than Monday.
- 14 - She is (clever - cleverest - cleverer) Than her mother.
- 15 - I am the (old - older - oldest) pupil.

3 - Correct the words between brackets

- 1 - This is the (short) story in the book.
- 2 - The boy read three (novel).
- 3 - My Father gave (I) the book.
- 4 - She is the (intelligent) lady here.
- 5 - He Studied (he) lessons.
- 6 - He is the (good) boy at school.
- 7 - I am the (fat) one at home.
- 8 - The film is (interesting) than the play.
- 9 - Ayman got three (fez).
- 10 - Nahid finished (she) lessons.
- 11 - Maha ate three (Sandwitch).
- 12 - He is the (good) student in this class.
- 13 - (We) parents help (we).
- 14 - They are the (intelligent) pupils.
- 15 - I have finished eight (lesson).
- 16 - This is (she) book, but that is (we).
- 17 - The man helped (he) friend.
- 18 - She is the (fat) girl here.
- 19 - July is (hot) than March.
- 20 - The Child asked (he) mother to give (he) some water.

الظرف هو أحد أجزاء الكلام، ويصف أي جزء من أجزاء الكلام
عدا الاسم أو الضمير مثل :

1 - He runs quickly.

2 - She is very fat.

والظروف عادة تعبر عن الزمان أو المكان أو الطريقة أو السبب أو
الكمية إلخ ..

١ - ظرف زمان Time الزمان

now, always, yearly, monthly.

٢ - ظرف الطريقة Manner الطريقة

Well, slowly, ill, happily, sadly.

٣ - ظرف مكان Place المكان

there, here, elsewhere, down, behind.

٤ - ظرف العدد Adverb of number العدد

often, twice, once.

٥ - ظرف الكم والدرجة Adverb of quality

very, almost, quite, too

٦ - ظرف الترتيب Adverb of order

first, last, secondly

إلى جانب هذه الأنواع فإن الظروف تستخدم في ربط الجمل .
وسوف نعالج هذا بالتفصيل في الجمل الظرفية مثل :

- 1 - When he comes, I help him. .
- 2 - He was late because he was sick.
- 3 - If you work hard, you will succeed.

مقارنة الظروف Comparison of Adverbs

للظرف نفس حالات المقارنة مثل الصفة أي ظرف عادي أو مقارنة أو أفضل تفضيل، وتتكون الظروف صغيرة المقاطع بإضافة (er) في المقارنة و (est) في أفضل التفضيل مثل :

- 1 - Ali walks fast عادية
- 2 - Ali walks faster than Huda.
- 3 - Ali walks the fastest of all the pupils.

أما الظروف طويلة المقاطع أو المنتهية بـ (ly) فإنها تستخدم في المقارنة كلمة more وفي أفضل التفضيل كلمة the most .

- 1 - He behaves wisely.
- 2 - He behaves more wisely than she.
- 3 - He behaves the most wisely of all.

وهناك أيضاً بعض الظروف الشاذة مثل :

عادي	مقارنة	تفضيل
much	كثير	the most
well	جيد	the best
bad	سيء	the worst

ملحوظة: معظم الظروف تتكون من الصفة بعد إضافة (ly) لها، والصفة تصف الاسم أو الضمير، أما الظرف فإنه يصف بقية أجزاء الكلام الأخرى، مثل:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - happy (صفة) سعيد | happily (ظرف) بسعادة |
| 2 - quick (صفة) سريع | quickly (ظرف) بسرعة |
| 1 - Ahmed is happy | صفة |
| Ahmed lives happily | ظرف |
| 3 - This is a quick boy | صفة |
| He walks quickly | ظرف |

نظام الظروف في الجملة Adverb Order

من المعروف أن الجملة تتكون من الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به مثل:

The teacher explains the lesson.

ولكن في حالة وجود بعض الظروف فإن هناك ترتيباً عاماً لهذه الظروف.

١ - إذا وجدت ظروف من نوع واحد:

(زمان - مكان) مثلاً: فإنها ترتب من الأصغر فالأكبر وهكذا مثل:

1 - He lives at 12 Fuad Street, Zamalik, Cairo.

2 - I get up at six o'clock in the morning of Monday.

٢ - في حالة ظروف من نوع مختلف ترتب كالآتي:

١ - طريقة Manner (أي نستخدم ظرف الطريقة أولاً).

٢ - مكان Place (بعده ظرف المكان).

٣ - زمان Time (بعده ظرف الزمان).

- 1 - He walks quickly to school every morning.
- 2 - He lives happily in this house for many years.

٣ - ظروف التردد والتكرار مثل:

Sometimes, always, usually, often, seldom, rarely, scarcely, never.

فإنها توضع قبل الفعل الرئيسي أو بعد الأفعال المساعدة.

Ex:

- 1 - He is always late.
- 2 - He always sleeps early.
- 3 - She never plays football.
- 4 - He has already seen the film.

Exercises

1 - Correct these adverbs:

- 1 - He reads (carefully) than she.
- 2 - He runs (slowly) than his father.
- 3 - We have (much) money than them.
- 4 - Nadia Plays (slowly) than her sister.
- 5 - Huda writes the (quickly) of her friends.
- 6 - I study (early) than you.
- 7 - She comes (late) than her mother.
- 8 - She swims (cleverly) than Nadia.
- 9 - I play (roughly) than you.
- 10 - She spoke (gently) than her sister.

2 - Put the adverbs in their correct places:

- 1 - He comes to school (early).
- 2 - He is happy (always).
- 3 - He comes in time (never).
- 4 - You are right (perfectly).
- 5 - He reads his lessons (usually).
- 6 - He eats the bread (never).
- 7 - She helps me (often).
- 8 - Mona comes by bus (sometimes).
- 9 - She sleeps in bed early (always).
- 10 - I have eaten the cake (already).

3 - Choose the correct adverbs:

- 1 - He shut the door (noisely - noise).
- 2 - He behaves (wise - wisely).
- 3 - She walks (graceful - gracefully).
- 4 - Ali Plays (clever - cleverly).
- 5 - The teacher explains the lesson (well - better).
- 6 - He looked at her (miserable - miserably).
- 7 - He appeared (mysterious - mysteriously).
- 8 - He walks (quick - quickly).
- 9 - Ahmed enjoys his time (wasteful - wastefully).
- 10 - The Pupil did his home work (early - earlier).

4 - Arrange these adverbs in the sentences

- 1 - I get up (in the morning - at six o'clock).
- 2 - She comes (by bus - late - to school).
- 3 - I read the lesson (at home - early at six o'clock).

- 4 - She gives me the book (on Monday - at six o'clock - in the evening).
- 5 - I visit them (at home - lately).
- 6 - He was born (in 1966 - on Sunday - at six o'clock).
- 7 - The pupil lives (in Cairo - at 12 Manyal street).
- 8 - We learn English (at home - at six o'clock - very early).
- 9 - She ate the cake at school (at seven o'clock - quickly).
- 10 - I met my friend (at school - early - at ten o'clock).
- 11 - He goes to school (at eight o'clock - by bus).
- 12 - She enjoyed the party (happily - at school - at three o'clock - yesterday).
- 13 - The Pupil wrote his homework. (at home - easily - at nine o'clock).
- 14 - The lady worked (at noon - hard - in her flat).
- 15 - She prepared the food (at noon - early - in her kitchen).
- 16 - I wrote a letter (yesterday - at home - at three o'clock).
- 17 - He asked her to visit him (in Cairo - at 31 Sudan street - Dokki - A. R. E).
- 18 - We welcome her (at home - at six o'clock).
- 19 - He arrived (at noon - early - on Monday).
- 20 - The man gave me money (last week - at six o'clock - in 1989).

The Infinitives

المصادر

المصدر هو شكل الفعل في تصريفه الأساسي - أي فعل بدون أي تصريف وغالباً ما يسبق بكلمة to، والمصدر في اللغة الإنجليزية يؤدي عمل الفعل والفاعل والمفعول ونستخدم المصدر في الحالات التالية:

١ - بعد الأفعال الناقصة:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 - He can go to school | 4 - She might help us. |
| 2 - We must play tennis | 5 - Ali will sleep early |
| 3 - We have to help her | 6 - She would enjoy the party |

(do, dare, need)

٢ - بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - We do not come | 3 - When do you come |
| 2 - I need not go out | 4 - She does not eat the egg |

٣ - في أول الجمل الأمرية التي ليس لها فاعل مثل:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 - Shut the door | 4 - Listen to what I say |
| 2 - See this well | 5 - Write this lesson tomorrow |
| 3 - Help your parents | 6 - Read the Story carefully |

٤ - بعد كلمة to .

1 - He wanted to play

3 - I eat to grow

2 - He used to read

4 - We play to become fit

٥ - بعد أفعال الإدراك والحس مثل :

(Feel - watch - hear - listen - notice - observe - perceive - smell).

1 - I hear her sing

3 - I noticed her walk slowly

2 - I watched him draw
a map.

4 - She observed him read
a book

٦ - مع بعض الأفعال مثل :

(advise - agree - allow - begin - cease - forget - study - regret - start - try).

1 - I allow him read this.

2 - I try to finish my work.

ملحوظة : يستخدم المصدر ليؤدي عمل الاسم فيكون فاعلاً أو مفعولاً به أو مكملًا للجمله .

1 - To do this is foolish

(فاعل)

2 - I Want to know the answer

(مفعول به)

3 - This house is to let

(مكمل للجمله)

The Special Finites

الأفعال الخاصة

الأفعال الخاصة هي مجموعة أفعال تستخدم في اللغة لتكوين صيغ معينة من الفعل، كما أنها تستخدم في تكوين أزمنة الاستمرار والتام. والأفعال الخاصة أو المساعدة عبارة عن أربع مجموعات هي:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1 - Verb to Be | فعل يكون |
| 2 - Verb to Have | فعل يملك |
| 3 - Defective Verbs | فعل ناقص |
| 4 - Verb to Do | فعل يفعل |

1 - Verb to Be

Present	Past	P. participle
1 - Am (I)	Was Were	Been
2 - Is (He. She. It)		
3 - Are (We. They. You)		

تستخدم هذه الأفعال في الحالات الآتية:

١ - فعل أساسي في الجملة مثل:

1 - He is a doctor

5 - He is rich

2 - She is sick

6 - She is a nurse

3 - They are old

7 - We are at School

4 - He was at home

8 - He is an engineer

٢ - تستخدم كفعل مساعد مع اسم الفاعل لتكوين زمن الاستمرار
مثل :

1 - He is playing now.

2 - We are reading the lesson at this moment.

3 - He was eating eggs when I came in.

4 - I am sitting in the room.

٣ - تستخدم مع اسم المفعول لتكوين أزمنة المبني للمجهول :

1 - The film was seen by her.

2 - He has been killed by the thief.

3 - Ali was seen by us.

4 - The chair was broken yesterday.

٤ - إذا كان فعل الكينونة في أول السؤال كان معناه «هل يكون»
مثل :

1 - Is he rich?

3 - Am I playing at school?

2 - Are we happy?

4 - Was Ali at home?

٥ - تستخدم هذه الأفعال لنفي الجملة بوضع not بعدها مثل :

1 - He is not rich

5 - He was not at school

2 - She is not fat

6 - Ahmed was not rich

3 - We are not at home

7 - Mona was not fat

4 - He is not short

8 - Doha is not in Africa

2 - Verb to Have:

٢ - فعل يملك

Present	Past	P. participle
Have (الجمع + I) Has (المفرد الغائب)	Had	Had

ويستخدم هذا الفعل في الحالات الآتية:

١ - فعل أساسي في الجملة مثل:

1 - They have books

3 - She has an old car

2 - He has a car

4 - I have two eyes

٢ - كفعل مساعد لتكوين أزمنة الفعل التام مثل:

1 - He has seen the film for a week.

2 - We have eaten the egg.

3 - She had worked hard for three hours.

٣ - يستخدم مع كلمة to ليدل على الإيجار (obligation).

1 - He has to work hard

3 - I have to leave now

2 - We have to help him

4 - She has to sleep early

٤ - إذا كان هذا الفعل في السؤال كان معناه «هل يملك».

1 - Has he seen a film?

3 - Have you a flat?

2 - Have they met her?

4 - Has she a bag?

٥ - يستخدم لتكوين النفي بوضع كلمة not بعده:

1 - He has not gone out

3 - She has not gone out

2 - We have not played games

4 - He has not eaten well

3 Defective Verbs

٣ - الأفعال الناقصة

هذه الأفعال الناقصة لا تصرف تصریفاً كاملاً، كما أنها أيضاً يأتي بعدها فعل في صيغة المصدر أي فعل بدون تصریف. والأفعال المساعدة الناقصة هي :

Shall	سوف	Should
Will	سوف	Would
Can	يقدر	Could
May	ربما	Might
Must	يجب أن	
Ought to	ينبغي أن	

تستخدم هذه الأفعال في الحالات التالية :

١ - تستخدم shall أو will لتكوين أزمنة المستقبل مثل :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 - He will go out | 4 - She will read tomorrow |
| 2 - She will play games | 5 - He will sleep early |
| 3 - I shall sleep well | 6 - We shall help her |

٢ - تستخدم can, could للتعبير عن القدرة مثل :

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - He can go out alone | 3 - She can carry a big bag. |
| 2 - We can play games. | 4 - He can drive the car. |

٣ - تستخدم should للتعبير عن الإلزام :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - Ali should eat early. | 3 - She should sleep early. |
| 2 - We should come by car. | 4 - We should help the poor. |

٤ - تستخدم must لتدل على الإلزام مثل :

- 1 - I must finish my work.
- 2 - She must get up early.
- 3 - People must work for peace

4 - Man must protect himself.

٥ - تستخدم would لتدل على الرغبة مثل :

1 - Would you like to help me?

2 - Would you come with we.

٦ - هذه الأفعال إذا جاءت في أول السؤال كان معناها «هل» إلى جانب نفس الفعل الأصلي مثل :

1 - Will they come early?

4 - Must they fight the enemy.

2 - Can you sing?

5 - Would you study the lesson?

3 - Will they go to school?

6 - Shall we go by bus?

٧ - بعد هذه الأفعال نضع كلمة not لتدل على النفي مثل :

1 - He will not eat.

5 - She will not sing.

2 - She will not come.

6 - He will not buy a car.

3 - I cannot play tennis.

7 - She must not eat bread.

4 - We may not study.

8 - Ahmed could not help us.

Change into a - Negative b - Interrogative.

1 - The sun is shining now.

2 - He has gone out.

3 - She will read loudly.

4 - We must help him.

5 - She can fly in a plane.

6 - He will arrive early.

7 - We have enjoyed the party.

8 - Doha a big city.

9 - The farmer has grown wheat.

10 - He must come now.

4 - Verb to Do

٤ - فعل الجملة الفعلية

Present	Past	P. P
Do (I, we, they, you) Does (He, She, it)	Did	Done

تستخدم هذه الأفعال في الحالات الآتية :

١ - فعل أساسي في الجملة مثل :

- 1 - I do my homework.
- 2 - He does his best to succeed.

٢ - تستخدم لتكوين السؤال الفرعي من الأفعال العادية مثل :

- 1 - Do you play games?
- 2 - Does he go out?
- 3 - Did she study English?

٣ - تستخدم does لنفي المضارع الذي به S مثل :

- 1 - He does not play tennis
- 2 - She does not see him

٤ - تستخدم do لنفي الفعل المضارع بدون S مثل :

- 1 - We do not eat eggs.
- 2 - They do not write the letter.

٥ - تستخدم did لنفي الفعل الماضي مثل :

- 1 - He did not write a letter.
- 2 - She did not walk quickly.

٦ - تستخدم هذه الأدوات مع الإثبات لتعطي معنى التأكيد مثل :

1 - I do help her 3 - She does come to school

2 - We do see her 4 - They do listen to him

I - Ex: Change into 1 - Negative 2 - Interrogative.

- 1 - He has gone out.
- 2 - We are tired.
- 3 - They must do that.
- 4 - He reads his lessons.
- 5 - We write a letter.
- 6 - She is fat.
- 7 - We Can read at home.
- 8 - Ali may arrive late.
- 9 - She will spoil it.
- 10 - Ahmed can go to school.
- 11 - We help the poor.
- 12 - They studied Arabic.
- 13 - You visited her.
- 14 - You met her.
- 15 - We have done that.
- 16 - A boy may visit her.
- 17 - We had drunk tea.
- 18 - They will finish it.
- 19 - They obeyed her.
- 20 - We brought a pen.
- 21 - Ali has got some money.
- 22 - The teacher came late.
- 23 - We stood in class.

- 24 - They had done that.
- 25 - A girl might eat eggs.
- 26 - He will swim.
- 27 - Ayman has drawn a map.
- 28 - We bought books.
- 29 - I finish my homework.
- 30 - The citadel is big.

II - Answer these questions:

- 1 - Can Man land on the moon?
- 2 - Did you watch the match?
- 3 - Will she travel to morrow?
- 4 - Is Doha the capital of Qatar?
- 5 - Is Egypt in Africa?
- 6 - Do you like to come with me?
- 7 - Is London in Asia?
- 8 - Does she drink coffe?
- 9 - Have you got a plane?
- 10 - Will you send the letter?
- 11 - Have you even seen a lion?
- 12 - Are you in the Secondary School?
- 13 - Must we fight diseases?
- 14 - Can a bird fly?
- 15 - Do you travel to U. S. A?
- 16 - Does the farmer grow cotten?
- 17 - Did he write the letter?
- 18 - Do they helps the old lady.
- 19 - Can you sing at home?
- 20 - Will you visit the pyramids?

Tense in time الزمن يعني وقت حدوث الفعل

لكل حادثة زمن معين لا بد من استخدامه عند التعبير عن هذه الحادثة، والأزمنة مرتبطة بالأفعال التي هي محور الدراسة في اللغة الإنجليزية.

تنقسم الأزمنة إلى ثلاثة أنواع:

Present Tenses	١ - أزمنة مضارعة
Past Tenses	٢ - أزمنة ماضية
Future Tenses	٣ - أزمنة مستقبلية

وكل زمن ينقسم بدوره إلى:

Simple	١ - أزمنة بسيطة
Continuous	٢ - أزمنة مستمرة
Perfect	٣ - أزمنة تامة

ودراسة أي زمن تعني التركيز على:

Form	١ - تكوين الزمن
Use	٢ - استخدام الزمن
Words	٣ - كلمات الزمن

1 - The Present Tenses

١ - المجموعة الأولى الأزمنة المضارعة

١ - The Present Simple Tense : الزمن المضارع البسيط :

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون من المصدر بعد حذف (to) مع مراعاة إضافة حرف (S) للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً غائباً أي (He, She, It) مثل :

1 - I See you.

2 - You help me.

3 - He Plays football.

4 - She eats the apple.

لاحظ أن الفعل المنتهي بحرف (y) وقبله ساكن تقلب إلى (ies) مع المفرد الغائب مثل :

1 - She studies English.

2 - He cries loudly.

ثانياً - الاستخدام :

يدل زمن المضارع البسيط على :

١ - الحقائق العامة - أي كل شيء ثابت مثل :

1 - The earth is round.

2 - The cow gives us milk.

3 - Egypt lies in Africa.

4 - Doha is the capital of Qatar.

5 - Water boils at 100 c.

6 - The hen gives us eggs.

7 - The cat is an animal.

8 - I have two eyes.

٢ - الأمثال والحكم مثل :

١ - إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع :

1 - Birds of a feather flock together.

٢ - الأقربون أولى بالمعروف .

2 - Charity begins at home.

٣ - السعادة في القناعة .

3 - Content is happiness.

٤ - لا تصدق كل ما يقال لك .

4 - Believe not every talk.

٥ - الصديق وقت الضيق

5 - A friend in need is a friend indeed.

٣ - للتعبير عن العادات التي تحدث من حين لآخر :

1 - He comes to our house every day.

2 - She sometimes helps me.

3 - Ahmed often arrives late.

٤ - للتعبير عن أحداث حاضرة تحدث في الوقت الحاضر .

والكلمات الدالة عليه هي :

1, - sometimes	أحياناً	- habitually	عادة
2 - always	دائماً	- seldom	نادراً
3 - usually	عادة	8 - rarely	نادراً
4 - often	غالباً	9 - Occasionally	من حين لآخر
5 - every	كل	10 - Scarcely	نادراً

Ex: 1 - He sometimes (play) games.

He sometimes plays games.

2 - We often (See) him.

We often see him.

3 - She always (come) late.

She always comes late.

4 - He often (sleeps) earley.

He often sleeps early.

Exercises

Choose the Correct Words:

1 - He (tries - try) to understand her.

2 - We often (help - helps) her.

3 - He (is reading - reads) every day.

4 - The sun (set - sets) in the west.

5 - We usually (help - helped) her.

6 - The moon (Shine - Shines) at night.

7 - The teacher always (explian - explains) the lesson.

8 - The farmer (grows - grow) cotton.

9 - I (be - am - is) a pupil.

10 - We (have - has) common sense.

11 - She often (go - to go - goes) to school.

12 - We sometimes (learned - learn - learnt) the lesson.

13 - Water (boil - boils - boiled) at 100 C.

14 - Money (help - helps - to help) man.

15 - We seldom (finish - finished finishes) our homework.

2 - The Present Continuous Tense

٢ - زمن المضارع المستمر

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون من (am - is - are) + الفعل مضافاً إليه ing مثل :

- 1 - He is playing.
- 2 - We are eating.
- 3 - She is studying.
- 4 - Ali is walking.

ثانياً - الاستخدام :

يستخدم هذا الزمن ليدل على :

١ - حدث مستمر أثناء التعبير عنه مثل :

- 1 - I am reading now.
- 2 - He is eating at this moment.

٢ - للتعبير عن المستقبل القريب مثل :

- 1 - I am leaving for Cairo next month.
- 2 - I am not writing any more.

ثالثاً - الكلمات الدالة عليه :

يستخدم مع بعض الكلمات مثل :

1 - Now

الآن

2 - At this moment

في هذه اللحظة

3 - At Present

في الوقت الحاضر

Ex: 1 - Now I (play) tennis.

Now I am playing tennis.

2 - Look, he (Write) a letter.

Look, he is writing a letter.

ملاحظات عامة على هذا الزمن :

١ - الأفعال المنتهية بـ (e) تحذف عند إضافة ing مثل :

(like - liking) (hate - hating) (Write - writing).

Ex: I am writing a letter now.

٢ - الأفعال قصيرة المقاطع (مقطع واحد فقط) وتنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الساكن في الاستمرار
مثل :

(sit - sitting) (hit - hitting) (cut - cutting)

(put - putting) (swim - swimming).

٣ - الأفعال الدالة على المشاعر والتفكير لا تأتي مع هذا الزمن مثل :

1 - love	يحب	9 - think	يفكر
2 - hate	يكره	10 - understand	يفهم
3 - notice	يلاحظ	11 - wish	يرغب
4 - know	يعرف	12 - feel	يشعر
5 - forget	ينسى	13 - see	يرى
6 - care	يهتم	14 - hear	يسمع
7 - refuse	يرفض	15 - touch	يلمس
8 - like	يحب	16 - taste	يتذوق

Exercises

Choose the Correct words:

- 1 - I am (play - played - playing) now.
- 2 - He (loves - love - is loving) her.
- 3 - He is (sitting - sit - siting) now.
- 4 - Ali (Write - writes - writing) a letter now.
- 5 - We (touch - touches - touching) it now.
- 6 - The man is (put - will put - putting) the pen on the desk.
- 7 - I can not (hating - hates - hate) her.
- 8 - We (are sleeping - sleeps - sleep) now.
- 9 - Huda (is eating - eat - eats) at this moment.
- 10 - We (see - sees - are seeing) you.

3 - Present Perfect

٣ - المضارع التام

أولاً: التكوين:

يتكون من (Have - has) + التصريف الثالث للفعل مثل:

- 1 - He has Played tennis.
- 2 - I have seen you.

ثانياً: الاستخدام:

يدل هذا الزمن على:

١ - حدث انتهى فعلاً في الوقت الحاضر مثل:

- 1 - He has just finished his homework.
- 2 - We have already seen her.

٢ - حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال يحدث في الوقت الحاضر مثل:

- 1 - He has learnt English since 1972.

٣ - ليدل على النتيجة الحالية للفعل :

- 1 - I have decided to Come.
- 2 - He has read many books.

ثالثاً - الكلمات الدالة عليه :

1 - already	بالفعل	6 - recently	حديثاً
2 - lately	أخيراً	7 - up to now	حتى الآن
3 - just	حالياً	8 - for	لأجل
4 - not yet	حتى الآن	9 - never	أبداً
5 - ever since	منذ أن	10 - since	منذ

Ex: 1 - He (play) for three hours.

He has played for three hours.

2 - I just (come).

I have just come.

ملاحظات :

١ - كلمة Since تستخدم مع هذا الزمن ولها حالتان :

٢ - حالة حرف الجر ويكون بالجملة فعل واحد فقط ويكون مضارعاً تاماً مثل :

1 - Since 1970, I have not met him.

٣ - حالة حرف العطف ويكون بالجملة فعلاً :

١ - الفعل الذي بعدها مباشرة ويكون ماضياً بسيطاً.

٢ - الفعل الثاني ويكون مضارعاً تاماً.

1 - Since he came, I have played with him.

لاحظ أيضاً أن كلمة Since تدل على بداية مدة أما كلمة for فتدل على مدة كاملة ليس لها بداية محددة مثل :

- 1 - He has worked for two hours.
- 2 - I have played for ten days.
- 3 - He has worked since there o'clock.
- 4 - She has slept since two o'clock.

Exercises

Choose the correct words:

- 1 - I have just (help - helped) her.
- 2 - Since he (arrived - arrive - has arrived) I (have worked - had worked - worked hard).
- 3 - He has studied (for - ago - Since) Monday.
- 4 - She has eaten (Since - for - ago) two hours.
- 5 - Ali has (already - for - since) finished.
- 6 - He has (ever - since - never) seen a film.
- 7 - The teacher has just (go - goes - gone) out.
- 8 - We have (lately - for - Since) written a letter.
- 9 - Huda has (just - for - Since) played.
- 10 - The pupils has (forgot - forget - forgotten) his pen.

I - Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1 - Mona always (helps) Adel.
- 2 - Her bag (be) on the table.
- 3 - She (be) my sister.
- 4 - Maha (live) in Doha.
- 5 - I (do) my homework every day.
- 6 - She (lie) in bed every night.

- 7 - She often (sleep) early.
- 8 - Salma (not sleep) every night.
- 9 - He usually (go) to school by bus.
- 10 - We seldom (finish) the homework.
- 11 - He often (smoke) at home.
- 12 - She usually (play) tennis.
- 13 - Ali sometimes (speak) English.
- 14 - Mecca (be) in Saudi Arabia.
- 15 - The train usually (arrive) in time.
- 16 - He rarely (write) in ink.
- 17 - She Scarcely (visit) her aunt.
- 18 - We Sometimes (not drink) pepsi.
- 19 - She often (start) her work early.
- 20 - Aisha usually (try) to help me.

II - Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1 - It (rain) now.
- 2 - Sht (sleep) now.
- 3 - Look, it (rain) now.
- 4 - We (eat) now.
- 5 - He (eat) at this moment.
- 6 - She (sing) now.
- 7 - Ali (swim) now.
- 8 - She (lie) in bed now.
- 9 - Huda (study) now.
- 10 - He (clean) the car now.
- 11 - She (write) a letter now.
- 12 - We (visit) her now.
- 13 - Maha (play) at this moment.

- 14 - Ranya (eat) now.
- 15 - He (smoke) now.
- 16 - She (learn) English now.
- 17 - We (stop) at the corner now.
- 18 - He (run) now.
- 19 - They (swim) at this moment.
- 20 - She (sleep) now.

III - Choose the correct word:

- 1 - He eats (now - every day - last week).
- 2 - She has worked (for - Since - ago) amonth.
- 3 - Mona studies the lesson (every day - last week - now).
- 4 - The boy has fallen (since - for - ago) three o'clock.
- 5 - She usually (read - reads - is reading) the lesson.
- 6 - Ali has (latelly - now - at this moment) arrived.
- 7 - I am reading (yesterday - now - alwyas).
- 8 - She (always - now - since) visits us.
- 9 - I (be - am - is) a pronoun.
- 10 - I (is - am - are) a teacher.

IV - Correct the verbs between prackets:

- 1 - I just (go) by bus.
- 2 - They never (smoke) at school.
- 3 - I already (eat) an egg.
- 4 - He (not see) him yet.
- 5 - She recently (travel) to Europe.
- 6 - My mother just (clean) the flat.
- 7 - He already (visit) the zoo.
- 8 - Ali just (arrive) at school.

- 9 - We already (buy) acar.
- 10 - She (study) for three hours.
- 11 - He (sleep) since three o'clock.
- 12 - She (live) in Doha since 1989.
- 13 - Ahmed (n + play) for a week.
- 14 - She just (sell) fruits.
- 15 - I already (meet) him.
- 16 - We lately (visit) her.
- 17 - The student never (write) - Arabic.
- 18 - Ali just (break) the cup.
- 19 - Noha (not see) him for a week.
- 20 - He (enjoy) the party for three hours.

II - Past Tenses ٢ - المجموعة الثانية - الأزمنة الماضية

1 - Past Simple Tense ١ - زمن الماضي البسيط

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل مثل :

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - I Saw him | 3 - I bought a villa |
| 2 - He helped me | 4 - She sold her car |

ثانياً - الاستخدام :

يدل هذا الزمن على :

١ - أحداث حدثت في الماضي، مثل :

- 1 - Last year, he succeeded.
- 2 - He came here last month.

٢ - الوصف في الماضي مثل :

- 1 - Yesterday he saw an interesting film.
- 2 - She broke the chair last Monday.

٣ - الروايات القصص والتاريخ مثل :

- 1 - Napoleon ruled Egypt.
- 3 - Bismark ruled Germany.
- 2 - Hamlet was a brave hero.
- 4 - Cleopatra was a queen.

ثالثاً - الكلمات الدالة عليه :

1 - Yesterday	أمس
2 - ago	منذ
3 - once	ذات مرة
4 - one day	في يوم من الأيام
5 - last	الأخير
6 - in the past	في الماضي
7 - in olden times	في العصور القديمة
8 - long ago	في قديم الزمان

Ex: 1 - last year he (fail).

Last year he failed.

2 - Yesterday I (buy) a car.

Yesterday I bought a car.

3 - He (arrive) last Friday.

He arrived last friday.

4 - We (be) here two days ago.

We were here two days ago.

Exercises

Choose the Correct words:

- 1 - He (lives - live - lived) here last year.
- 2 - We (have seen - saw - see) him yesterday.
- 3 - He (has eaten - eats - ate) an apple since 3 o'clock.
- 4 - He lived here (a week ago - since Monday) for a week.
- 5 - They (finished - finish - have finished) it for two days.
- 6 - Ali (played - plays - has played) last month.
- 7 - They (lived - live - have lived) here for ten years.
- 8 - Mona (saw - sees - has seen) a cat last month.
- 9 - Boys (study - have studied - studies) every day.
- 10 - The story that (was - were - is) written yesterday (speak - spoke - is speaking) about our brave men.
- 11 - Last year he (come - came - comes) by bus.
- 12 - Ten years (since - for - ago) he married her.
- 13 - Last summer we (travel - travelled - will travel) to Doha.
- 14 - Three months ago he (finish - finished - has finished) his homework.
- 15 - I (be - was - were) sick last week.

٢ - زمن الماضي المستمر Past Continuous Tense أولاً - التكوين:

يتكون من فعل Be في الماضي (was - were) + الفعل به ing
مثل:

- 1 - I was sleeping when he came.
- 2 - While he was sitting, I arrived.

ثانياً - الاستخدام:

يدل على استمرار حدث في الماضي أثناء وقوع حدث آخر أي حدث طويل أثناء وقوع حدث قصير مثل:

While I was walking, I saw a cat.

٢ - يدل على استمرار حدثين في وقت واحد في الماضي مثل:

1 - While I was reading, he was writing.

(أي أن الحدثين يقعان في وقت واحد).

ثالثاً - الكلمات.

تدل عليه الكلمات الآتية:

عندما 3 - When بينما 2 - As بينما 1 - While

Ex: 1 - While I (write) a letter, he (come)

While I was writing a letter he came.

Ex: 2 - When he (come) I (sleep).

When he came, I was sleeping.

ملحوظة:

١ - تدل (while) أو (as) على الزمن ويكون بعدها إعلان الفعل الذي بعدها مباشرة يوضع في زمن الماضي المستمر أي أنه هو الحدث الطويل الذي قطعه الآخر.

٢ - الفعل الثاني هو الماضي البسيط مثل:

While it was raining, he went out.

٢ - تدل (when) أيضاً على الزمن وهي عكس (while) أي الفعل

الذي بعدها مباشرة هو الماضي البسيط أما الفعل الآخر يكون
الماضي المستمر مثل:

- 1 - When he came, I was reading.
- 2 - He was reading the lesson when I came in.

Exercises

I - Choose the correct words:

- 1 - While he (played - play - was playing) I (see - sees - saw) him.
- 2 - When the war (began - begin - was beginning) we (lived - was living - were living) here.
- 3 - As she (was sleeping - sleeps - slept) he came.
- 4 - While he (ran - runs - was running) he saw his friend.
- 5 - Mona (worked - works - was working) when I met her.
- 6 - As he (had - have - was having) tea, the light went out.
- 7 - While the man (sang - sings - was singing) I heard him.
- 8 - When he (entered - enter - was entering) we are sleeping.
- 9 - While he (was studying - studies - studied) I listened.
- 10 - As she (wrote - were writing - was writing) a letter, I spoke to her.

II - Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1 - While he (have) supper, I (come).
- 2 - He (read) when I (enter).
- 3 - As it (rain) heavily, he (walk) in the street.
- 4 - Mona (help) him while he (write) a letter.
- 5 - As we (sleep) he (depart).
- 6 - He (speak) to her when she (shut) the door.

- 7 - Ali (live) here while I (live) in Cairo.
 8 - He (visit) her while he (drive) his car.
 9 - Magdy (put on) his suit while he (travel).
 10 - As she (look) at me, I (smile).

٣ - زمن 'الماضي التام' Past Perfect Tense - 3

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون الماضي التام من الفعل المساعد had ثم التصريف الثالث
 مثل :

It is formed of «had» and the past Participle.

- He said that he had played tennis.

ثانياً - الاستخدام :

يدل على حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى قبل حدوث آخر في الماضي
 مثل :

1 - He had killed her before she got up.

2 - After I had seen him, he travelled.

ثالثاً - الكلمات الدالة عليه :

١ - تدل عليه الكلمات .

(قبل Before بعد After)

إذا استخدمت أداة الربط after أو before تستخدم الماضي التام .

لاحظ أن الماضي التام يأتي بعد after وقبل Before والفعل الثاني
 ماضي بسيط .

After «after» and Before «before» we use the Past Perfect.

Ex: 1 - After I (play) I (sleep).

After I had played I slept.

2 - Before he (enter) he (shut) the door.

Before he entered, he had shut the door.

3 - He told her that he had succeeded.

٢ - يستخدم هذا الزمن مع الكلام غير المباشر إذا كان فعل القول في صيغة الماضي مثل :

1 - He asked her why he (leave) early.

He asked her why he had left early.

Exercises

I - Correct the verbs between brackets:

1 - The teacher (read) the lesson when I came in.

2 - It Started to rain whill we (study).

3 - When I arrived he (sleep).

4 - As she (swim) in the sea, he fell down.

5 - While he (play) tennis, she came in.

6 - Yesterday they. (break) the door.

7 - She (help) him last week.

8 - While he (eat) the phone rang.

9 - While the policeman (follow) the thief, he killed himself.

10 - He listened while she (sing).

11 - When she arrived, he (sleep).

12 - As it (rain) heavily, the boy ran.

13 - While she (sing) Ali listened.

14 - As he (clean) his car, I helped him.

15 - He met her as she (walk) in the street.

II - Do as Shown between brackets:

- 1 - He (play) at this moment. (correct).
- 2 - We help him at school. (begin with yesterday).
- 3 - He was playing football. He broke his leg (join using while).
- 4 - While he (drive) the car, he (fall asleep. (correct).
- 5 - After she had succeeded..... Complete.
- 6 - He was watching T. W. when.... Complete.
- 7 - Last week he (lose) his keys (correct).
- 8 - As he (listen) to the radio, I (come) in (correct).
- 9 - She worked hard. (begin with now).
- 10 - While the teacher (explain) the lesson, the boy (fall) asleep (correct).

III - Correct the words between brackets:

- 1 - After he (arrive) I (visit) him.
- 2 - Before he (travel) he (finish) his work.
- 3 - While they (swim) Someone (fall) down.
- 4 - As it (get) dark I (run) to school.
- 5 - He (buy) a new car before he (die).
- 6 - After they (depart) we (come) back.
- 7 - They (grow) wheat before it (rain).
- 8 - While the teacher (explain) the lesson a pupil (ask) a question.
- 9 - As the Scientist (work) he (discover) a new drug.
- 10 - After the war (end) people (return).
- 11 - As she (walk) in the street, she (lose) her ring.
- 12 - After she (pass) her exams, she (travel).

- 13 - As they (enjoy) the party, a boy (cry) out.
 14 - Before she (arrive) he (depart).
 15 - He (help) her while she (do) her homework.

The Future Tenses

٣ - المجموعة الثالثة «أزمنة المستقبل»

1 - The Future Simple Tense

١ - زمن المستقبل البيسط

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون زمن المستقبل البسيط من (Will أو Shall) + المصدر مثل :

- 1 - He will play.
- 2 - She will read.
- 3 - I shall help you.

ثانياً - الاستخدام :

يُبدل زمن المستقبل على أحداث لم تقع بعد، وسوف تحدث
مستقبلاً مثل :

- 1 - Tomorrow he will go to his uncle.
- 2 - Next month she will marry him.
- 3 - Next year he will travel.
- 4 - We shall join the university next month.

ثالثاً - الكلمات : تدل عليه الكلمات الآتية :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| 1 - Tomorrow | عداً | 2 - Next | التالي |
| 3 - In the future | في المستقبل | | |

Ex: 1 - Tomorrow he (finish) his homework.

Tomorrow he will finish his homework.

2 - Next year I (travel) to Europe.

Next year I shall travel to Europe.

2 - Fututre Continuous Tense

٢ - زمن المستقبل المستمر

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون من Will أو Shall - he + اسم الفاعل مثل :

1 - He Will be reading.

2 - She will be studying English.

ثانياً - الاستخدام :

يدل على حدث سوف يستمر في فترة معينة في المستقبل .

All the boys will be studying by ten o'clock.

ثالثاً - كلمات هذا الزمن :

تشبه كلمات المستقبل البسيط وغالباً ما تستخدم كلمة by قبل الزمن :

Ex: She will be swimming by eight o'clock.

3 - Future Perfect Tense

٣ - زمن المستقبل التام

أولاً - التكوين :

يتكون من (Will أو Shall) + have + التصريف الثالث .

Ex: 1 - I shall have helped her.

2 - She will have seen him.

ثانياً - الاستخدام:

يدل على حدث سوف ينتهي في فترة معينة في المستقبل مثل:

1 - He will have arrived by midnight.

2 - I shall have come by six o'clock.

ثالثاً - كلمات هذا الزمن:

مثل المستقبل عموماً ويأتي معه كلمة By .

٤ - المستقبل القريب Future of Intention

أولاً - التكوين:

يتكون من (am - is - are) + going to + المصدر .

Ex: 1 - I am going to play games.

2 - He is going to visit us.

ثانياً - الاستخدام:

يدل على النية في وقوع الحدث بعد فترة قصيرة في المستقبل .

1 - He is going to open the door.

2 - She is going to help him.

Choose the Correct words:

1 - He (go - goes - will go) out tomorrow.

2 - She will (sleep - sleeps is sleeping) after two hours.

3 - Ali is going to (studying - studies - study) his lesson.

- 4 - Tomorrow she (will write - writes - write) a letter.
- 5 - The pupil (will do - did - does) his homework tomorrow.
- 6 - She (buy - buys - will buy) a car next year.
- 7 - Magdy (shall eat - could eat - will eat) his breakfast.
- 8 - Mona (will go - goes - went) to bed every night.
- 9 - I am going to (see - sees - saw) you after two minutes.

Sequence of Tenses

تناسب الأزمنة

هناك قاعدة عامة لتتابع الأزمنة في جملة واحدة معقدة أو مركبة :

القاعدة الأولى : إذا كان الفعل الأول مضارعاً بسيطاً أو أي زمن مضارع يمكن أن يكون الفعل الثاني من أي زمن مثل :

- 1 - I think that he **will** come.
- 2 - I think that he **would** come.
- 3 - I think that he **came**.

القاعدة الثانية : إذا كان الفعل الأول ماضياً بسيطاً أو أي زمن ماضٍ فإن الفعل الآخر يكون في أزمنة الماضي مثل :

- 1 - I **knew** that he **succeeded**.
- 2 - I **thought** he **had travelled**.

ملاحظات :

١ - يجب مراعاة أن الحقائق العامة تكون في زمن المضارع مهما كان الفعل الأول مثل :

- 1 - He said that Doha is in Qatar.
- 2 - He told me that the earth is round.

٢ - جمل الوصف يمكن أن تستخدم أي زمن يتفق مع المعنى .

1 - The man who wrote this letter is a teacher.

الخلاصة :

الأزمنة هي أساس بناء الجملة، والزمن هو الذي يتحكم في موضوع التعبير، ولكل موضوع زمن يحدد حسب الموضوع نفسه، ولهذا يجب أن نلتزم بزمن الموضوع حتى لا تضيع أفكارنا بين الأزمنة المختلفة ويجب أن نراعي في الإنشاء :

١ - زمن المضارع البسيط للحقائق والعادات وكل الأشياء الثابتة .

٢ - زمن الماضي البسيط وأزمنة الماضي عموماً تدور حول أحداث الماضي والوصف والتاريخ والروايات .

٣ - في حالة استخدام فعلين في جملة واحدة نراعي التناسب عدداً :

1 - While	+	past continuous	+	past simple
2 - As	+	past continuous	+	past simple
3 - After	+	past perfect	+	past simple
4 - Before	+	past simple	+	past perfect
5 - Since	+	past simple	+	present perfect

Exercises

General Objective Exercises

1 - Choose the Correct Words:

- 1 - He (lived - live - lives) here ten years ago.
- 2 - We (are playing - play - played) now.
- 3 - The pupil (throw - is throwing - throws) the ball now.
- 4 - Since 1973 we (live - lives - have lived) in peace.

- 5 - He has worked (for - ago - since) a month.
- 6 - Tomorrow he (will - would) (come - came).
- 7 - After he had (died - dies - dead) they (be - are - were)
Sorry.
- 8 - Yesterday I (be - was - am) sick.
- 9 - Before he (steal) had stolen - stolen) the book, he
(wrote - had written) a letter.
- 10 - When it (rained - was raining) I (was walking - am walk-
ing) in the street.
- 11 - Since he (visited - visit - has visited) me I (have been -
was - were) lucky.
- 12 - The earth (is - were - was) round.
- 13 - The farmer (grow - is growing - grows) Cotton.
- 14 - The teacher (is stand - stands - is standing) now.
- 15 - He (Will - could- would) come tomorrow.
- 16 - He (dig - dog - dug) the soil last month.
- 17 - We have (already - for - since) finished.
- 18 - She had (buy - will buy - bought) a pencil.
- 19 - We are (go - went - going) to travel.
- 20 - After she had broken the cup, She (Sleeps - is sleeping -
slept).

II - Choose the Correct Words:

- 1 - I played three hours (Since - ago - for).
- 2 - I have got (many - little - much) pencils.
- 3 - He has seen (all - each - whole) the pupils.
- 4 - I am (too - to - any) tired to play.
- 5 - I have not (some - any) money.
- 6 - He is working (now - then - tomorrow).

- 7 - He arrived (early - earlier - earliest) yesterday.
- 8 - He has worked for me (for - since - ago) three months.
- 9 - She has travelled (since - for - ago) last march.
- 10 - Ali played tennis a week (since - ago - for).

III - Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1 - He (begin) his work at six o'clock yesterday.
- 2 - While he (speak) I (interrupt) him.
- 3 - After he (win) the match he (take) rest.
- 4 - He just (sell) his car.
- 5 - She (send) a letter to Doha Last week.
- 6 - As they (discuss) the problem, I (come) in.
- 7 - Before he (ring) me up, I (go) out.
- 8 - He (be) sick last week.
- 9 - The farmer (grow) cotton in winter.
- 10 - Doha (be) a quiet city.
- 11 - Yesterday she (be) sick.
- 12 - We (help) him last year.
- 13 - To morrow he (finish) his homework.
- 14 - Africa (be) a big continent.
- 15 - Students always (enjoy) their party.
- 16 - while they (sing) someone (come) in.
- 17 - After the war (end) people (return).
- 18 - while she (eat) her mother (fall).
- 19 - The pupil always (cry) at home.
- 20 - Egypt (be) a great country.

The Irregular Verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

Abide	يسكن	abode	abode
Arise	ينهض	arose	arisen
Awake	يستيقظ	awoke	awaken
Be am is	يكون	was	been
Be (are)		were	been
Bear	يأبد	bore	born
Bear	يحمل	bore	borne
Beat	يهزم	beat	beaten
Become	يصبح	became	become
Befall	يحدث له، يسقط	befell	befallen
Begin	يبدأ	began	begun
Behold	يمسك	beheld	beheld
Bend	يطوي	bent	bent
Bereave	يسلب	bereft	bereft
Beseech	ترجو	besought	besought
Bespeak	يطلب مقدماً	bespoke	bespoken
Bet	يراهن	bet	bet
Bid	يأمر	bade	bidden
Bind	يربط	bound	bound
Bite	يعض	bit	bitten
Bleed	يدمي	bled	bled

Blend	يُزج	blent	blent
Blow	تهب	blew	blown
Break	يكسر	broke	broken
Breed	يرب	bred	bred
Bring	يُحضّر	brought	brought
Broadcast	يذيع	broadcast	broadcast
Build	يُبنى	built	built
Burn	يُحرق	burnt	burnt
Burst	ينفجر	burst	burst
Buy	يشتري	bought	bought
Cast	يقذف	cast	cast
Catch	يمسك	caught	caught
Chide	يلوم	chid	chid
Choose	يُختار	chose	chosen
Cleave	يفصل	cleft	cleft
Cling	يتعلق	clung	clung
Come	يُحضّر	came	come
Cost	يكلف	cost	cost
Creep	يزحف	crept	crept
Crow	يصيح	crew	crowed
Cut	يقطع	cut	cut
Dare	يتجرأ	dared	dared
Deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt
Dig	يُحفّر	dug	dug
Do	يفعل	did	done
Draw	يُجر، يرسم	drew	drawn
Dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
Drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
Drive	يسوق	drove	driven

Dwell	يسكن	dwelt	dwelt
Eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
Fall	يقطع يسقط	fell	fallen
Feed	يطعم	fed	fed
Feel	يشعر	felt	felt
Fight	يحارب	fought	fought
Find	يجد	found	found
Flee	يهرب	fled	fled
Fly	يطير	flew	flown
Fling	يقذف بالقوة	flung	flung
Forbid	يمنع	forbade	forbidden
Forecast	يتنبأ	forecast	forecast
Forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
Forgive	يعفو عن	forgave	forgiven
Freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
Get	يحضر	got	got
Gird	يشد بقوة	girt	girt
Give	يعطي	gave	given
Go	يذهب	went	gone
Grind	يطحن	ground	ground
Grow	ينمو	grew	grown
Hang	يعلق	hung	hung
Hear	يسمع	heard	heard
Heave	يسحب	hove	hove
Hew	يقطع يبحث	hewed	hewn
Hide	يخفي	hid	hidden
Hit	يضرب	hit	hit
Hold	يمسك	held	held
Hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt

Keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
Kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
Knit	ينحيط بالإبرة	knit	knit
Know	يعرف	knew	known
Lade	يحمل	laded	laden
Lay	يعدّ يجهز	laid	laid
Lead	يقود	led	led
Lean	يستند	lent	lent
Leap	يقفز	leapt	leapt
Learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
Leave	يغادر	left	left
Lend	يسلف - يقرض	lent	lent
Let	يؤجر - يدع	let	let
Lie	يرقد	lay	lain
Light	يضيء	lit	lit
Lose	يفقد	lost	lost
Make	يُعمل	made	made
Mean	يعني	meant	meant
Meet	يقابل	met	met
Mow	يموء	mowed	mowed
Pay	يدفع	paid	paid
Put	يضع	put	put
Quit	يترك	quit	quit
Read	يقرأ	read	read
Reeve	يتجول	rove	rove
Rend	ينزع بقوة	rent	rent
Rid	يحور - يخلص	rid	rid
Ride	يركب	rode	ridden
Ring	يدق	rang	rung

Rise	ينهض	rose	risen
Run	يجري	ran	run
Saw	ينشر	sawed	sawn
Say	يقول	said	said
See	يرى	saw	seen
Seek	يبحث عن	sought	sought
Sell	يبيع	sold	sold
Send	يرسل	sent	sent
Sew	ينحيط	sewed	sewn
Shake	يهز	shook	shaken
Shave	يخلق	shaved	shaven
Shed	يذرف	shed	shed
Shine	يشرق	shone	shone
Shoe	يلبس الحذاء	shod	shod
Shoot	يقذف	shot	shot
Show	يرى	showd	shown
Shred	يمزق	shred	shred
Shrink	ينكمش	shrank	shrunk
Shut	يقفل	shut	shut
Sing	يغني	sang	sung
Sink	يهبط	sank	sunk
Sit	يجلس	sat	sat
Slay	يذبح	slew	slain
Sleep	ينام	slept	slept
Slide	ينزلق	slid	slid
Sling	يدلي	slung	slung
Slink	ينسل خلسة	slunk	slunk
Slit	يشق	slit	slit
Smell	يشم	smelt	smelt

Smite	يضرب بقوة	smote	smote
Sow	يبدل	sowed	sown
Speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
Speed	يسرع	sped	sped
Speel	يتعجب	spelt	spelt
Spend	ينفق	spent	spent
Spill	يسكب	spilt	spilt
Spin	ينسج	spun	spun
Spit	يصف	spat	spat
Split	يشطر	split	split
Spoil	يفسد	spoilt	spoilt
Spring	يتفزز	sprang	sprung
Steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
Stand	يقف	stood	stood
Stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
Strew	ينثر - يثبع	strewed	strewn
Strike	يضرب	struck	struck
String	يعلق بخيط	strung	strung
Strive	يجاهد	strove	striven
Swear	يقسم	swore	sworn
Sweat	يعرق	sweat	sweat
Sweep	يكس	swept	swept
Swim	يسبح	swam	swum
Take	ياخذ	took	taken
Teach	يعلم	taught	taught
Tear	يمزق	tore	torn
Tell	يحكي	told	told
Think	يفكر	thought	thought
Throw	يرمي	threw	thrown

Thrust	يَقْذِف	thrust	thrust
Swing	يَتَأرجح	swung	swung
Tread	يَطأ	trod	trodden
Understand	يَفْهَم	understood	understood
Wake	يَسْتَيْقِظ	woke	woke n
Wear	يَلْبَس	wore	worn
Weave	يَنْسِج	wove	woven
Wed	يَتَزَوِّج	wed	wed
Weep	يَبْكِي	wept	wept
Wet	يِلل	wet	wet
Win	يَكْسِب	won	won
Wind	يَلْف - يَلْتَوِي	wound	wound
Withdraw	يَنْسَحِب	withdrew	withdrawn
Withhold	يُمْسِك	withheld	withheld
Withstand	يَتَحَمَّل - يَقَاوِم	withstood	withstood
Wring	يَعْصِر	wrung	wrung
Write	يَكْتُب	wrote	written

ملحوظة ١ :

١ - تسمى الأفعال التي تصرف تصريفاً مختلفاً كالسالف ذكرها بالأفعال القوية.

The verbs conjugated above are irregular and so they are called the strong verbs.

ملحوظة ٢ :

أما الأفعال التي تأخذ ed في التصريف الثاني والثالث فتسمى الأفعال الضعيفة.

The verbs which take Ed in the past or past participle are called the weak verbs.

ملحوظة ٣:

يستخدم العمود الأول من تصريفات الأفعال في حالات المصادر أو المضارع البسيط أو الأمر أو بعد الأفعال الناقصة.

The First Column is used in the infinitive, in the present simple, in the imperatives, or after the modal verbs.

ملحوظة ٤:

يستخدم العمود الثاني في أزمنة الماضي البسيط:

The second column is used in the past tenses.

ملحوظة ٥:

العمود الثالث يستخدم في أزمنة الماضي التام والمبني للمجهول وأسماء المفعول المستخدمة كصفات.

The third column is used in the perfect tenses, in the passive voice, in the past participle as adjectives.

ملحوظة ٦:

هناك تصريف رابع يتكون بإضافة ing للتصريف الأول ويسمى هذا اسم الفاعل ويستخدم في أزمنة الاستمرار والأسماء المشتقة وغيرها.

بعد أن فرغنا من دراسة أهم أجزاء الكلام ، وبعد تحليل الأزمنة بكل أشكالها ، تنتقل إلى دراسة شكل الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية .
تنقسم الجملة الإنكليزية إلى أربعة أشكال :

The English sentence has four forms.

Interrogative	٣ - استفهام	Affirmative	١ - إثبات
Imperative	٤ - أمر	Negative	٢ - نفي

١ - شكل الإثبات لتوكيد المعنى .

1 - The affirmative is to affirm the action.

1 - He comes to school.

2 - He Plays football.

٢ - شكل النفي يعني عدم حدوث الفعل .

2 - The Negative is to show that the action is not done.

1 - He does not play.

2 - She does not eat.

3 - She is not rich.

4 - He cannot come in time.

٣ - شكل السؤال يفيد الاستفسار عن شيء ما .

3 - The Interrogative is to ask about something.

1 - Is he at school?

2 - Where did he go?

3 - When does he go out?

4 - Will you help me?

٤ - شكل الأمر يطلب القيام بعمل ما :

4 - The Imperative is to ask for something.

1 - Shut the door.

2 - Write the lesson.

3 - Help your friends.

4 - Give me your pen.

النفي The Negative

عند نفي الجملة تتبع الخطوات التالية :

To change a sentence into negative we follow these rules.

١ - تضع كلمة not بعد أفعال Be, have, والأفعال الناقصة .

1 - In case of (Be, Have, Defective Verbs) add not.

1 - He is at school

He is not at school

2 - He has a car

He has not a car

3 - She will come

She will not come

٢ - المضارع وبه (S) نستخدم does not مع حذف S .

2 - In case of present simple with (S) use does not.

1 - He reads English

He does not read English

2 - She cleans the chair

She does not clean the chair

٣ - المضارع وبدون (S) نستخدم do not .

3 - In case of Present simple without (S) use do not.

1 - We help the poor We do not help the poor

2 - They visit us They do not visit us

٤ - في حالة الفعل الماضي نستخدم did not ونغير الفعل إلى المصدر .

4 - In case of past simple use did not and the infinitive.

1 - He saw the cat He did not see the cat

2 - She played tennis She did not play tennis

٥ - نحول some إلى no أو not any .

5 - The word (some) is changed into no or not any.

1 - He has some money He has no money

Or He has not any money.

٦ - حول هذه الكلمات (Some - ever - often - usually - always) إلى times - Someday كلمة never عند النفي .

6 - The words (sometimes - always - ever - usually) (often - someday) are replaced by (Never).

1 - He always comes late He never comes late

2 - He often helps me He never helps me

3 - She sometimes plays She never plays

4 - Ali usually sleeps early Ali never sleeps early

٧ - الكلمات الآتية :

7 - The Words (both... and)

(Either... or)

are changed into (Neither... Nor) تحول إلى :

1 - He is both happy and rich.

He is either happy or rich.

He is neither happy nor rich.

2 - Both Ali and Hamad are clever.

Neither Ali nor Hamad is clever.

٨ - الكلمات also - too either بعد نفي الفعل .

8 - The words (Also... Too) are changed into Either.

1 - He is eating too He is not eating either

2 - He comes also He does not come either

٩ - كلمة so تحول إلى (neither) .

9 - The word (So) is changed into Neither.

1 - He plays and so does he.

He does not play and neither does he.

١٠ - كلمة (As... As) تحول إلى (not so... as) .

10 - The word (As... As) is changed into.

(Not so... as).

1 - He is as clever as she.

He is not so clever as she.

Exercises

I - Change into Negative.

1 - He is the best pupil at school.

2 - She has got a car.

3 - He will arrive tomorrow.

- 4 - Nasser can travel by plane.
- 5 - Huda visited her aunt yesterday.
- 6 - We buy a new house in Doha.
- 7 - She bought fruits.
- 8 - He tries to know the answer.
- 9 - He is as fat as she.
- 10 - Both Noha and Soha are brave.
- 11 - He is either honest or clever.
- 12 - He always learns at home.
- 13 - Eman usually asks many questions.
- 14 - Ranya finished her homework early.
- 15 - He lived in England too.
- 16 - Both the man and his wife are active.
- 17 - I studied hard and so did she.
- 18 - We learnt English at school.
- 19 - The pupils often sleep before noon.
- 20 - Ali bites his friend and so does Mona.

The Interrogative

السؤال

There are two kinds of questions

يوجد نوعان من السؤال

١ - سؤال فرعي بمعنى هل ويتكون من الأفعال المساعدة .

1 - Auxiliary questions. These are the questions that begin with the special finites. (Be - Have - Defective - Do).

1 - Is she at school?

3 - Will they come

2 - Can you sing?

4 - Do they eat?

ولهذا السؤال الفرعي إجابتان هما الإثبات والنفي .

- السؤال الأصلي ويبدأ بأداة استفهام أصلية من الأدوات التالية :

2 - Interrogative questions, these are the questions which begin by some question words, They are.

والسؤال الأصلي إجابة واحدة حسب الأداة المطلوبة وأهم أدواته .

1 - When (for time) متى للزمان

1 - When did he come? He came at six o'clock.

2 - Where (for place) أين للمكان

2 - Where did he play? He played at school.

3 - What (for things) ماذا لغير العاقل

3 - What do you see? I see a cat.

4 - Why (for the reason) لماذا للسبب

4 - Why did he go to school? He went to school to learn.

5 - How (for manner) كيف للطريقة

5 - How did he go to school? He went to school by bus.

6 - Who (for persons) من للعاقل الفاعل

6 - Who went to school? Ali went to school.

7 - Whom (for personal obj) من للمفعول به العاقل

7 - Whom did he see? He saw his father.

8 - Which (for choice) أي للاختيار

8 - Which do you like tea or coffee? I like tea.

9 - Whose (for possessions) للملكية

9 - Whose house is this? This is my house or Ali's.

10 - How old (for ages) للعمر

10 - How old is Ali? Ali is ten years old.

11 - How far (for distances) للبعد

11 - How far is the way to school? It is seven Kilometres.

12 - How wide (for width) للعرض

12 - How wide is the canal? The canal is 90 metres in width.

13 - How deep (for depth) للعمق

13 - How deep is the sea? the sea is eighty metres deep .

14 - How long (for distance) للطول

14 - How long is it to Cairo? It is fifty miles to Cairo

15 - How fast (for fastness) للسرعة

15 - How fast is the train? The train is 120 kilometres per hour.

16 - How much (for price) للثمن

16 - How much is the shirt? The shirt is fifty riyals.

17 - How tall (for persons) لطول الأشخاص

17 - How tall is Ali? Ali is 170 Centmetres.

18 - How many (for counting) للعدد

18 - How many books have you? I have seven books.

19 - How often (for times) لعدد المرات

19 - How often do you study a day? I study twice a day.

20 - What colour (for colours) ما لون

20 - What colour is the map? It is green.

بعد استعراض أدوات الاستفهام الأصلية والفرعية نجد أنفسنا

أمام السؤال: كيف نجيب عن أي سؤال؟

عند الإجابة عن أي سؤال نبحث عما إذا كان فرعياً أم أصلياً.

والسؤال الفرعي دائماً معناه «هل» ويبدأ بفعل مساعد. وله إجابتان:

١ - إثبات نستخدم yes + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + البقية.

٢ - نفي نستخدم No + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + not + البقية.

Ex:

1 - Is this man rich?

Yes this man is rich

إثبات

No this man is not rich

نفي

2 - Can the girl swim?

Yes the girl can swim

إثبات

No the girl cannot swim

نفي

3 - Have you got a car?

Yes I have got a car.

No I have not got a car.

لاحظ: إذا وجدت do في أول السؤال الفرعي ومعناها «هل» لها إجابتان:

أ - إثبات yes + الفاعل + الفعل الأصلي + البقية.

ب - نفي No + الفاعل + do not + الفعل الأصلي + البقية.

Ex:

1 - Do you drink tea at home?

Yes I drink tea at home.

No I do not drink tea at home.

2 - Do people enjoy the party?

Yes people enjoy the party.

No people do not enjoy the party.

3 - Do girls sleep early?

Yes girls sleep early.

No girls do not sleep early.

لاحظ إذا وجدت كلمة does في أول السؤال الفرعي كان معناها «هل» ولها إجابتان :

أ - إثبات yes + الفاعل + الفعل الأصلي به S + البقية .

ب - النفي No + الفاعل + does not + الفعل بدون S + البقية .

Ex:

1 - Does the boy write the lesson?

Yes the boy writes the lesson.

No the boy does not write the lesson.

2 - Does Huda see the boys?

Yes Huda sees the boys.

No Huda does not see the boys.

3 - Does he cry at night?

Yes he cries at night.

No he does not cry at night.

لاحظ : إذا وجدت did في أول السؤال الفرعي معناها «هل» ولها إجابتان :

إثبات : A - Yes + الفاعل + الفعل الماضي + البقية .

ب - نفي : No + الفاعل + did not + الفعل الأصلي + البقية .

Ex:

1 - Did he visit his friends?

Yes he visited his friends.

No he did not visit his friends.

- 2 - Did she study the lesson?
Yes she studied the lesson.
No she did not study the lesson.

- 3 - Did he arrive early?
Yes he arrived early.
No he did not arrive early.

أما السؤال الأصلي فهو سؤال له إجابة واحدة حسب الأداة المطلوبة وعند الإجابة عن السؤال الأصلي فإننا نضع الآتي :-

أولاً: نبحث عن الفعل المساعد ونجيب بعده ونضع الفعل المساعد بعد الفاعل.

وإذا كان الفعل المساعد من:

- ١ - do نجيب بعدها بدون أية تغيرات.
٢ - does نجيب بعدها ونضع مع الفعل S.
٣ - did نجيب بعدها ونضع الفعل في الماضي.

ثانياً: نبحث عن أداة الاستفهام ونجيب حسب المطلوب. مثال:

- 1 - Where is Ahmed standing?
Ahmed is standing in the street.

- 2 - When will she arrive?
She will arrive at six o'clock.

- 3 - Why is he fat?
He is fat as he eats a lot.

- 4 - What does he eat?
He eats the apple.

- 5 - How old is Samy?
Samy is twelve years old.

6 - How much is the book?

The book is ten riyals

7 - Whose car is this?

This is Nasser's car.

8 - Who has seen the film?

Ali has seen the film.

9 - How do people go to their work?

People go to their work by bus.

10 - How deep is the well?

The well is twenty metres in depth.

ملاحظات عامة عن السؤال الأصلي:

أولاً: لا بد وأن نحدد إجابة حسب الأداة المشار إليها في السؤال. فمثلاً إذا وجدنا when فالمراد من السؤال الاستفسار عن الزمان ولذا نكوّن الإجابة من الفاعل والفعل ثم الزمان المطلوب وتكون كتابة الزمن:

١ - ساعة ما ونستخدم عليها at.

٢ - شهر ما ونستخدم قبله in.

٣ - يوم من شهر ونستخدم قبله on.

٤ - يوم من الأسبوع ونستخدم قبله on.

٥ - وقت غير محدد ونستخدم قبله in مثال:

When do you go to Europe?

I go to Europe →

أي إجابة صالحة طالما التزمنا بحرف
الحر حسب هذا الزمان

at six o'clock
in July
on 2nd June
on Monday
in the evening

ثانياً: إذا وجدنا what نجد أن المطلوب شيء، أما إذا وجدنا who فالسؤال عن العاقل مثال:

1 - What did he see?

He saw a lion or a cat.

2 - Who saw the lion?

Huda saw the lion.

وأيضاً في سؤال Who تحذف وتضع الفاعل العاقل.

ثالثاً: في السؤال المبدوء بـ Why نجد أن المراد سبب ولذا نكون الإجابة ونضع السبب مسبقاً بأحد الأدوات الآتية:

١ - to + المصدر.

٢ - (Since, As, For, because) + جملة كاملة.

Why does he go to Egypt?

He goes to Egypt to see the pyramids. أو

He goes to Egypt	[	because -	he sees the pyramids
		As	
		for	
		since	

رابعاً: إذا وجدنا إجابة سؤال وطلب منا أن نكون السؤال لهذه الإجابة فإننا نستخدم نفس الفعل المساعد الموجود في الإجابة ونبدأ به إن كانت هناك yes أو no. وإذا لم نجد هاتين الكلمتين فالمراد تركيب سؤال أصلي حسب المعنى. وأيضاً نستخدم الأداة المطلوبة حسب الإجابة ونضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل.

وهذه العملية مفيدة جداً لكل من يرغب المحادثة مع زميل له،

فالمحادثة ما هي الحوار يتضمن تساؤلاً والإجابة عليه أو العكس،
وطالما عرفنا شكل السؤال وشكل الجواب والأدوات الاستفهامية فلا
توجد صعوبة لإجراء الحوار مهما كانت الجملة، مثال: -

Yes he is a good pupil

هذه إجابة تبدأ بـ yes وبها فعل مساعد فيكون السؤال؛

Is he a good pupil?

مثال آخر:

I live in Doha

نجد في هذه الإجابة ذكر كلمة الدوحة وهي مكان ثم نجد live وهو
فعل مضارع بدون (S) ولذا نستخدم الأداة (Where) للمكان و do
للفعل المضارع بدون ال (S) فنقول:

Where do you live?

لاحظ أن كلمة (I) في السؤال تحول إلى you في الجواب
والعكس.

مثال آخر:

1 - He studied his lessons at six o'clock When did he study
his lessons?

لاحظ أننا استخدمنا When الدالة على الزمان.

لاحظ أننا استخدمنا did لأن الفعل ماضٍ.

لاحظ أن الجزء الذي حلت محله الأداة قد حذف.

وهكذا نجد أن مَنْ يفهم أدوات الاستفهام والأفعال المساعدة يكون
قد اجتاز عقبة كبرى في سبيل المحادثة باللغة الإنجليزية، بل إنه
يستطيع أن يتحاور مع الآخرين لطلب أي شيء مستخدماً الأدوات
الدالة على هذا الطلب - وقد سبق الإشارة إليها - ثم تكوين السؤال
بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل.

وعند الإجابة عن أي سؤال لا بد من استخدام نفس الفعل المساعد، ووضعه بعد الفاعل وبعبارة أخرى السؤال في اللغة الإنجليزية يعتمد أساساً على شكل وجود الفعل المساعد قبل فاعله وهذا هو شكل السؤال.

والإجابة تعتمد على الشكل العادي أي وضع الفاعل في صدارة الجملة وبعده الفعل. ونوضح ذلك فنقول:

1 - When did he come?

He came last week.

نجد أن المطلوب هنا السؤال عن الزمان والفعل المساعد did لا بد وأن يتبع بالماضي.

2 - Why is he angry?

He is angry as he has lost his book.

استخدمنا نفس الفعل المساعد ثم as وبعدها جملة السبب.

The Imperative الأمر

الجملة الأمرية هي جملة تبدأ بالفعل الرئيسي في صيغة المصدر وليس بالجملة أي فاعل.

It is the form of the sentence where the verb is in its zero form. It has no subject. It is never conjugated. In the negative we use the word (Do Not).

Ex:

1 - Shut the door.

Do not shut the door.

2 - Open the window.

Do not open the window.

It is used to order for something.
Sometimes it is introduced by the word please.
Please write this letter.

Exercises

Change the following into 1 - Negative 2 - Interrogative.

- 1 - I study English.
- 2 - We helped the poor.
- 3 - He has written two letters.
- 4 - We have some books.
- 5 - He will come tomorrow.
- 6 - She always sleeps early.
- 7 - He is as fat as she.
- 8 - The boys are clever.
- 9 - The teacher explains the lesson.
- 10 - She comes early.
- 11 - We saw the film someday.
- 12 - The boy met her.
- 13 - The boys ate the apples.
- 14 - She always eats eggs.
- 15 - We often see them.
- 16 - The man is happy.
- 17 - The men fought bravely.
- 18 - Both he and she are old.
- 19 - The farmer plants cotton.
- 20 - The table is broken.

2 - Ask questions for the words underlined

- 1 - I saw them yesterday.
- 2 - He comes at six o'clock.
- 3 - The teacher explained the lesson.
- 4 - I see you.
- 5 - She is at home.
- 6 - He has twenty apples.
- 7 - He will travel tomorrow.
- 8 - He is ten years old.
- 9 - The lesson is easy.
- 10 - The boy comes by car.

3 - Choose the correct words from those in brackets:

- 1 - He (does not - do not) play games.
- 2 - We do not (eat - eats) apples.
- 3 - How many books (does - do) they read.
- 4 - I cannot (help - helped) her.
- 5 - I have (no - any) money.
- 6 - He does not read (also - either).
- 7 - He is not (so - as) strong as she.
- 8 - She did not (lay - lie) the table for dinner.
- 9 - He is (either - neither) rich (so... nor) poor.
- 10 - The farmer does not (grow - grows) many crops.
- 11 - The pupil does not (see - sees - saw) me.
- 12 - He will (come - comes - came) early.
- 13 - He will not help me (also - either - too).
- 14 - She did not (ate - eats - eat) eggs.
- 15 - They will not (go - went - gone) out.

The Question tags

السؤال المذيّل للجملة

السؤال المرتبط بالجملة الخبرية سؤال يذيل هذه الجملة بمعنى أليس كذلك والقاعدة العامة في تكوين هذا السؤال هي :

- ١ - أولاً: يتكون السؤال من نفس الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ونفس الفاعل وذلك بوضع هذا الفعل قبل الفاعل .
- ٢ - الأسماء العادية تحول إلى الضمائر الدالة عليها .
- ٣ - إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفيًا والعكس .
- ٤ - Let us تحول إلى Shall we .
- ٥ - للأفعال المضارعة نستخدم (Do أو Does) حسب الفاعل .
- ٦ - للأفعال الماضية نستخدم Did .
- ٧ - كلمة used to نستخدم did not .
- ٨ - كلمة I am تحول إلى I am not .

- 1 - He is rich, is not he?
- 2 - We can go, cannot we?
- 3 - She will not come, will she?
- 4 - Ali comes late, does not he?
- 5 - Let us go early, shall we?
- 6 - He used to play, did not he?
- 7 - I am lazy, aren't I?
- 8 - She came early, did not she?

Exercises

I - Add the question tags to these sentences:

- 1 - He is poor.
- 2 - We have money.
- 3 - He has a car.
- 4 - She used to read Arabic.
- 5 - He will go to school.
- 6 - She must help him.
- 7 - We used to sleep early.
- 8 - Ali has money.
- 9 - She met him at the corner.
- 10 - I am late.
- 11 - I am happy.
- 12 - Doha is a big city.
- 13 - He will come early.
- 14 - Egypt is in Africa.
- 15 - We go to the mosque to pray.
- 16 - He is weak.
- 17 - She met the old man.
- 18 - Let us come.
- 19 - We broke the glass.
- 20 - Ahmed is a man.
- 21 - She is old.
- 22 - Ali is big.
- 23 - He will not come.
- 24 - She can sing.
- 25 - We read at school.
- 26 - Man is active.

- 27 - Mona is young.
- 28 - He used to sing.
- 29 - Let us play games.
- 30 - He did not study.

II - Add tag questions to these sentences:

- B - 1 - Huda has gone out....
- 2 - She has been out....
- 3 - They have helped us....
- 4 - You donot know me....
- 5 - She has killed him....
- 6 - He will phone me....
- 7 - Moha never eats eggs....
- 8 - Open the window....
- 9 - Let us have supper....
- 10 - Stop talking....
- 11 - We have got a car....
- 12 - Ranya reads Arabic.
- 13 - He'll come late....
- 14 - It was not dark....
- 15 - Boys Can't Swim.....
- 16 - Girls can sing....
- 17 - Soha cooks well...
- 18 - Eman is clever....
- 19 - She used to help us....
- 20 - He broke the chair....
- 21 - He was n't happy....
- 22 - She does n't arrive.....
- 23 - We are good....
- 24 - I cannot fly.....

- 25 - She would not sleep....
 26 - Let's play tennis....
 27 - I am very fat.....
 28 - She is not rich....
 29 - He swims cleverly.
 30 - Huda will arrive to morrow,....

ملحوظة: السؤال المذيل يكون دائماً مختصراً على هذا النحو:

is not	= is n't	are not	= aren't
was not	= was n't	were not	= weren't
will not	= won't	would not	= would n't
has not	= has n't	have not	= have n't
had not	= hadn't	do not	= don't
does not	= does n't	did not	= did n't
should not	= should n't	shall not	= shan't
		can not	= can't

Active and Passive

المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول

١ - الجملة إما أن تكون مبنية للمعلوم (Active) وفيها يكون التركيز على الفاعل مثل :

1 - The pupils read English

3 - Anhar ate the egg

2 - I help you

4 - Mona is eating the fruit

٢ - مبنية للمجهول (Passive) وفيها يكون التركيز على المفعول به مثل :

1 - English is read by the pupils.

2 - You are helped by me.

3 - The egg was eaten by Anhar.

4 - The Fruit is being eaten by Mona.

كيف نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول؟

١ - المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً في أول الجملة .

٢ - الفاعل يصبح مفعولاً به مسبقاً بكلمة by .

٣ - نصرف فعل الجملة مع فعل (Be) ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل ولتسهيل عملية التحويل نوضح الحالات الآتية :

أولاً : إذا كان الفعل مضارعاً بسيطاً نستخدم (is - am - are) حسب الفاعل الجديد .

Ex: 1 - He helps her (Active).

She is helped by him (Passive).

2 - We see the men.

The men are seen by us.

3 - He helps me.

I am helped by him.

ثانياً : إذا كان الفعل ماضياً بسيطاً نستخدم (was - were) مثل :

Ex: 1 - She played games.

Games were played by her.

2 - The teacher explained the lesson.

The lesson was explained by the teacher.

3 - She helped us.

We were helped by her.

4 - Mona saw Noha.

Noha was seen by Mona.

ثالثاً : إذا كان الفعل محتوياً على أي فعل ناقص ، يظل الفعل وبعده
Be مثل :

Ex: 1 - He can write a letter.

A letter can be written by him.

2 - She will buy books.

Books will be bought by her.

3 - She will help him.

He will be helped by her.

4 - The boy must eat the egg.

The egg must be eaten by the boy.

رابعاً: إذا كان الفعل في صيغة الاستمرار - يظل الفعل من Be تم
كلمة Being أي مثل:

(am - is - are - was - were).

Ex: 1 - He is writing a letter.

A letter is being written by him.

2 - She was drawing a picture.

A picture was being drawn by her.

3- She is helping him.

He is being helped by her.

4 - They were drinking coffee.

Coffee was being drunk by them.

خامساً: إذا كان الفعل في صيغة التام يظل الفعل من :
(had - has - have) ثم كلمة Been مثل :

Ex: 1 - She has cooked the food.

The food has been cooked by her.

2 - She has cut the paper.

The paper has been cut by her.

2 - The boy had broken the cup.

The cup had been broken by the boy.

4 - He had killed her.

She had been killed by him.

سادساً: الجملة الأمرية المبدوءة بفعل في صيغة المصدر تحول كالآتي :

١ - نبدأ الجملة بكلمة let.

٢ - نضع بعدها المفعول به.

٣ - نضع بعدها كلمة be.

٤ - بعدها التصريف الثالث للفعل.

1 - Shut the door.

Let the door be shut by you.

2 - Help this man

Let this man be helped by you.

3 - Obey your parents.

Let your parents be obeyed by you.

سابعاً : السؤال المبني للمعلوم عند تحويله إلى المبني للمجهول تتبع الخطوات التالية :

١ - الإجابة عن السؤال إثباتاً لكي نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل .

٢ - نحول الإجابة إلى المبني للمجهول حسب القواعد السابقة .

٣ - نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ليصبح السؤال مبنياً للمجهول وفي حالة وجود أداة استفهام أصلية نوضع قبل الفعل فقط مثل :

1 - Can the man climb the tree?

The man can climb the tree.

The tree can be climbed by the man.

Can the tree be climbed by the man?

2 - Did he break the glass?

He broke the glass.

The glass was broken by him.

Was the glass broken by him?

3 - Where does he put the eggs?

He puts the eggs.

The eggs are put by him.

Are the eggs put by him.

Where are the eggs put by him?

Exercises

I - Change into passive voice:

- 1 - He teaches us English.
- 2 - I lend you some money.
- 3 - Ali understands the situation.
- 4 - He bought a camera.
- 5 - The man built the house.
- 6 - Huda writes her lessons.
- 7 - He is drinking coffee.
- 8 - He has lost his camera.
- 9 - He won a prize.
- 10 - She is throwing the ball.
- 11 - We have seen the play.
- 12 - Mona studied Arabic.
- 13 - The man broke the chair.
- 14 - Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
- 15 - Mimi is reading a story.
- 16 - He has thrown the ball.
- 17 - Hassan took the sticks.
- 18 - She is carrying the plates.
- 19 - Bill will cut the cake.
- 20 - They are making a loud noise.

II - Choose the correct words:

- 1 - The boy has (made - make) a mistake. Many
- 2 - The egg (eats - is eaten) by Mona.
- 3 - The news (is known - are known).
- 4 - Many projects (carry out - are carried out) in our country.

- 5 - The lion (was shot - was shooting) by the hunter
6 - He has (do - did - done) his homework.
7 - He (was laughing - was laughed) at by her.
8 - Ants (are killed - killed) by the man.
9 - Is this story (be - being - been) read by Ali.
10 - The teacher (explains - is explained) the lesson.

III - Begin with the words underlined:

- 1 - He reads his lessons every day.
2 - The story was told by Huda.
3 - Our government set up many projects.
4 - The fire burnt the house.
5 - He sang nice songs.
6 - She will finish her homework.
7 - The man sells meat.
8 - She was drawing a map.
9 - He has studied his lessons.
10 - I help you.
11 - He is putting the money in his pocket.
12 - He gave us some presents.
13 - He has answered the questions.
14 - We are playing tennis.
15 - He will buy new trousers.
16 - She has made a cake.
17 - He is wearing a hat.
18 - He will touch the ceiling.
19 - They are carrying the plates.
20 - He brushes the floor.

The Reported Speech

الكلام غير المباشر

1 - If a speech is spoken from a person to another directly it is called «Direct speech».

١ - إذا كان الكلام من شخص لآخر مباشرة سمي بالكلام المباشر ويوضع بين قوسين مثل :

He said, «I am a teacher».

2 - If a speech is reported to another person it is called «Reported speech».

٢ - إذا كان الكلام منقولاً من شخص لآخر فإنه يسمى كلام غير مباشر مثل :

He told me that he was tired.

تنقسم الجملة المباشرة إلى أربعة أقسام وهي :

1 - Statement

جملة خبرية

2 - The question

جملة استفهامية

3 - The imperative

جملة أمرية

4 - Exclamation

جملة تعجبية

The Statement

أولاً الجملة الخبرية

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر تتبع الخطوات التالية:

١ - حول فعل القول إلى:

1 - Change «said to» told, told.

٢ - احذف القوسين ويمكن بداية الجملة بكلمة that أو بدونها.

1 - Omit the inverted Commas and the sentence is introduced by the word that.

٣ - حول الضمائر حسب المعنى العام.

2 - The pronouns are changed according to the sense.

٤ - الأفعال داخل الأقواس لا تتغير إذا كان فعل القول مضارعاً أو مستقبلاً.

4 - The verbs between brackets keep the same tense if the introducing verb is **present simple or present perfect or present continuous or future.**

٥ - إذا كان فعل القول ماضياً تحول الأفعال على النحو التالي:

5 - If the introducing verb is past the verbs between brackets are changed into the following.

مباشر Direct	غير مباشر Indirect
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Future simple	Conditional
Past simple	Past perfect

٦ - الظروف والأحوال تغير على النحو التالي :

6 - The adverbs are changed in the following.

Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Today	That day
Tomorrow morning	The next morning
Tomorrow	The next day
Here	There
Thus	So
Ago	Before
Yesterday evening	The evening before
Come	Go
The Previous night	The night before
Tomorrow evening	The next evening

Ex: 1 - He says to me, «I am very rich».

He tells me that he is very rich.

2 - He said to her, (I helped you yesterday).

He told her that he had helped her the day before.

3 - Ali said to Mona (I write this letter now).

Ali told Mona that he wrote that letter then.

4 - The man said, (I have done this work).

The man said that he had done that work.

5 - The boy said to his friend, (Tomorrow I shall travel to Cairo).

The boy told his friend that next day he would travel to Cairo.

Ex: Choose the correct words:

- 1 - He told me that he (is - was) clever.
- 2 - Ali said he (will finish - would finish) his work.
- 3 - He tells (her - she) that he (is - was) rich.
- 4 - He said he (breaks - had broken) the chair.
- 5 - Huda told Adel that she (is - was) reading her lessons (yesterday - the day before).
- 6 - He said he (write - had written) (this - that) letter (now-then).
- 7 - The boys told her that they (do - had done) many wonderful things.
- 8 - The butcher told the boy he (will - would) bring nice meat (tomorrow - the next day).
- 9 - Mona told her mother that she (play - played) games (yesterday - the day before).
- 10 - Our president says that he (will - would) restore our rights.

The Questions

ثانياً : الجملة الاستفهامية

1 - To change the question into reported speech we follow.

١ - عند تحويل السؤال إلى الكلام غير المباشر نراعي التالي :

1 - (said to) is changed into asked or questioned or inquired.

١ - حول فعل القول إلى (Asked) .

2 - Omit the inverted commas and the question mark.

٢ - احذف الترسين وعلامة الاستفهام .

3 - In case of main question. They remain as the conjunction. These are (who - what - why - where - when).

٣ - أداة الاستفهام الأصلية تظل كما هي كأداة ربط .

4 - Questions made by helping verbs (be - have - do - defective) use the word (if or whether) as conjunctions.

٤ - في حالة السؤال الفرعي نستخدم (if) للربط أو (whether) .

5 - Notice that we must put the subject before its verb.

٥ - لاحظ تحويل الجملة من شكل السؤال إلى شكل الخبر بوضع الفعل بعد الفاعل .

6 - Follow the previous rules concerning tenses and adverbs.

٦ - اتبع القواعد السابقة مثل :

1 - He said to her, (where is the car now)?

He asked her where the car was then.

2 - I said to Huda, (Why did you play yesterday)?

I asked Huda why she had played the day before.

3 - He said to Ali, (Is this a new car)?

He asked Ali that was a new car.

4 - He said to me, (Can a bird fly)?

He asked me if a bird could fly.

The Imperative

ثالثاً: الجملة الأمرية

عند تحويل الجملة الأمرية تتبع الآتي:

1 - Said to is change into.

a - (Told) in case of equal persons.

أ - حول فعل القول إلى (told) عند التساوي بين المخاطبين.

b - (Ordered) in case of a higher rank to lower ones.

ب - حول فعل القول إلى (ordered) إذا كان المتكلم أعلى مرتبة من المخاطب.

c - (Begged) in case of lower ranks to higher ones.

١ - حول فعل القول إلى (Begged) إذا كان المتكلم أقل مرتبة من المخاطب.

d - (Advised) in case of advice.

د - حول فعل القول إلى (advised) عند النصيح.

2 - Omit the commas and begin the sentence by (to).

٢ - احذف القوسين واربط بكلمة (To).

3 - (Do not) is changed into (not to).

٣ - كلمة don't تستبدل بكلمة not to.

4 - Follow the previous rules concerning the verbs.

٤ - اتبع القواعد السالفة بخصوص الأفعال والظروف.

التعجب هو انفعال الشخص بشيء معين ويبدأ التعجب ببعض العبارات مثل :

Alas - Hurrah - How - What.

وعند تحويل جملة التعجب إلى الكلام غير المباشر نتبع الآتي :
أ - حول فعل القول إلى كلمة (exclaimed) وبعدها أي عبارة من عبارات التعجب حسب المعنى مثل :

With sorrow	الأسف	With regret	الندم
With joy	الفرحة	With surprise	الدهشة
With anger	الغضب	With Pleasure	السرور

ب - حول الأسلوب التعجبي إلى أسلوب عادي واربط الجملة بعد حذف عبارات التعجب بكلمة That .

ج - حول الأفعال حسب الأنواع السابقة وكذلك الظروف والضمائر مثل :

1 - He said, (Alas; I have lost my money)!

He exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his money.

2 - She said (Hurrah; my uncle died)!

She exclaimed with anger that her uncle had died.

3 - He said to her (what a happy day I have enjoyed this morning).

He exclaimed with admiration that he had enjoyed a happy day that morning.

Ex: Change into reported speech:

- 1 - He said, (I am fat this year).
- 2 - She said to her mother, (Why did you leave me alone)?
- 3 - The teacher said, (I shall explain this lesson today).
- 4 - He said to her, (Why did this man come in our house)?
- 5 - He said to her, (I can take you to the club tonight).
- 6 - The man said to his wife, (Do not cook this meat today).
- 7 - I said to my friend, (Where is your new car now)?
- 8 - He said, (I wore this suit for I was ill yesterday).
- 9 - The girl said to her mother, (please help me now).
- 10 - He said, (I finished this lesson yesterday).
- 11 - The pilot said, (When can I land on this place)?
- 12 - She said, (did it rain yesterday)?
- 13 - He said to me, (I am lazy today. Can you help me)?
- 14 - Ali said, (This car is broken. Who can mend it)?
- 15 - The lady said, (This man loved me but he was a miser).
- 16 - He said, (Where are these pupils? I want them).
- 17 - He said to me (When did you travel abroad)?
- 18 - The baker said to me, (I have no bread now).
- 19 - He said to her, (Do not waste all your time).
- 20 - He said to her, (When can I see you this afternoon)?

Change into direct speech:

- 1 - He asked her why she came late.
- 2 - I told Ali that I had gone out.
- 3 - He told her that he loved her.
- 4 - The teacher said I explained that lesson.
- 5 - The teacher told her not to put that card.

- 6 - He asked her if she had brought the pen.
- 7 - Ali asked his father when he had arrived.
- 8 - She said she had done her homework.
- 9 - Nadia told him to shut that window.
- 10 - He told her how many books she had read.

Change into indirect speech:

- 1 - The man said to his servant, «Donot leave this room before I come».
- 2 - She said to her servant. «Why did you take this plate yesterday».
- 3 - He said to the farmer, «you planted cotton last year».
- 4 - She said to her teacher. «Can you help me to understand this lesson».
- 5 - The boy said to the butcher, «Why did you refuse to give me meat».
- 6 - He said to her, Yesterday I asked you to come but you refused».
- 7 - The farmer said to his son. «Take these seeds and help me now».
- 8 - He said, «I worked hard last year».
- 9 - He said to her, will you visit me».
- 10 - She said to him. «Where is the book now?».

Prepositions are words to show the relation between a noun and another word in a sentence.

Ex: 1 - He sits at home.

2 - I Put the pen on the desk.

Prepositions have many uses. They can express place, time or any relation with word.

حروف الجر هي كلمات توضح العلاقة بين اسمين وعلى هذا فهي تعبر عن المكان والزمان أو أي علاقة بين الأسماء، وتنقسم إلى:

أولاً: حروف الزمان

1 - Prepositions of Time

1 - In It is used with the names of months and seasons. It is also used with parts of day or night in general sense.

١ - In لأيام الشهور والفصول والسنين والوقت غير المحدود مثل:

Ex: 1 - He will come in May.

2 - He was born in 1962.

3 - We teach him in winter.

4 - I eat in the evening.

2 - **On** It is used with the days of the week and the days of the month.

٢ - on تدل على أيام الأسبوع وأيام الشهور مثل :

1 - I see you on May. 2 - He went out on 5th July.

3 - **At** It is used to indicate a definite time as hours, minutes and with noon, night and midnight.

٣ - تدل at على الوقت المحدد مثل الساعات والدقائق مثل :

1 - He plays at six o'clock.

2 - He prays at noon.

3 - He came at night.

4 - He slept at midnight.

4 - **Till** It is used for future time.

٤ - till لفترة محددة في المستقبل مثل :

He will play till midnight.

5 - **After** It is used for a certain period.

٥ - after تدل على فترة معينة .

He will finish after one hour.

6 - **Before** It means before a certain Period.

٦ - before معناها قبل فترة معينة .

He works before noon.

7 - **Since** It is used for the beginning of a certain period of time.

٧ - تدل since على بداية المدة .

He has read the lesson since six o'clock.

8 - **For** It is used for the duration of time.

٨ - **for** تدل على فترة محددة ليس لها بداية أو نهاية.

I have played for two hours.

2 - **Prepositions of Place** ثانياً حروف المكان

1 - **In** for countries, capitals, states; provinces and the inside of things.

١ - **in** تدل على العواصم والمقاطعات وداخل الأشياء الثابتة.

1 - He lives in London.

2 - He studies in Egypt.

3 - I put the pen in the desk.

4 - He works in Saudi Arabia.

2 - **On** It is used to show contact with things.

٢ - **on** علاقة اتصال شيء بآخر.

The pen is on the table.

3 - **At** To show a definite position.

٣ - **at** تدل على موقع محدد ثابت.

He sleeps at home.

4 - **Beside** It is used to show (next to).

٤ - **beside** بجانب الشيء.

I sit beside you.

5 - Near It means beside to.

5 - near تدل على القرب .

The house is near the mosque.

6 - Far From It means not near.

6 - Far from بعيداً عن شيء ما .

The office is far from the house.

7 - In Front of It means face to face.

7 - In front of أمام شيء معين .

He sits in front of the mirror.

8 - Behind It shows that something is in front of another.

8 - Behind خلف شيء معين .

He sits behind the wall.

9 - Above Means everything higher than a certain point.

9 - Above فوق شيء ولكن في وضع أفقي .

The fan is above the desk.

10 - Over It Means above a certain point in a perpendicular line.

10 - over فوق شيء محدد في وضع أفقي .

The ceiling is over us.

11 - Below Means anything below a certain point.

11 - Below أسفل شيء معين .

The picture is below the lamb.

2 - Under Means below a certain point in a perpendicular line.

١٢ - Under تحت شيء معين .

He sits under the desk.

13 - Towards Means going to something or a place.

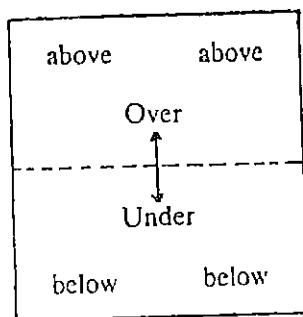
١٣ - Towards نحو الشيء .

He goes towards the hill.

14 - To Means motion continued to a definite place.

١٤ - to الوصول للشيء .

He goes to school.



شكل يوضح الفرق بين above و over من جهة وكلمة under و below من جهة أخرى .

15 - Into Means motion that ends inside a place.

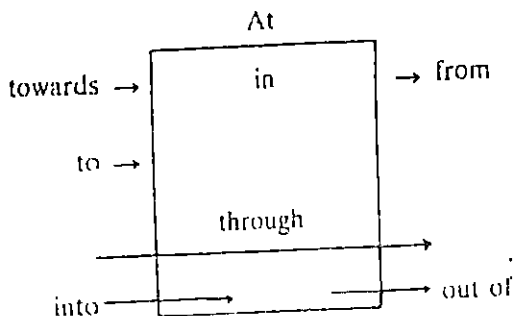
١٥ - into داخل الشيء نفسه .

He went into the office.

16 - Out of Means motion that ends outside a thing.

١٦ - out of خارج من داخل الشيء .

He went out of the class.



17 - Through Means into and out of.

١٧ - Through خلال الشيء كله .

He goes through the tent.

18 - From Means motion away from a place.

١٨ - From من نهاية الشيء إلى الخارج .

He takes the pen from the bag.

19 - Between It is used when speaking of two things.

١٩ - Between بين اثنين فقط .

I sit between Ali and Ahmed.

20 - Among It is used when speaking of more than two.

٢٠ - Among بين أكثر من اثنين .

He divides the apple among his four friends.

21 - Upon Means the same as an expression of place but it is not so common as on.

٢١ - Upon على الشيء نفسه .

He puts the key upon the table.

22 - Of It indicates a quantity or part of something.

٢٢ - Of تدل على جزء من الشيء .

I have a pound of meat.

23 - From It indicates the origin of people or things.

٢٣ - From تدل على أصل الناس أو الأشياء .

He is from Egypt.

He goes from the office to the house.

24 - Off It is the opposite of on in expression of place.

٢٤ - Off بعيداً عن الشيء أي عكس on .

He went off.

25 - For Means In exchange for.

٢٥ - For تدل على التبادل أو مقابل الشيء .

He rented the house for ten pounds.

b - It means for the pleasure of.

He sang for us.

c - It means instead of.

I am tired will you help them for me.

26 - By It means an agent.

٢٦ - By تدل على الوسيلة .

I come by bus.

27 - **With** It means in company of.

With - ٢٧ تدل على الصحبة أو الرفقة .

He comes home with me.

28 - **Without**. It Means with the exception of.

Without - ٢٨ بدون هذا الشيء أو ذلك .

He goes out without her.

29 - **Past** It means pass by.

Past - ٢٩ تعني يمر به وتأتي بعد فعل .

He walked past her.

30 - **Across** It means to go across something.

Across - ٣٠ عبر الشيء اختراقاً .

He walked across the room.

31 - **Along** It means along something.

Along - ٣١ على طول الشيء .

He walks along the street.

32 - **Beyond** It means behind something.

Beyond - ٣٢ فيما وراء الشيء .

Beyond the house there is a big garden.

33 - **Concerning** It means about.

Concerning - ٣٣ بخصوص كذا وكذا .

He spoke concerning the problem.

34 - Next to It means beside.

٣٤ - Next المجاور للشيء.

He plays next to the garden.

35 - Round It means go around something.

٣٥ - Round حول الشيء.

He walked round the school.

36 - About It means concerning.

٣٦ - About للحديث عن الشيء.

He spoke to her about his love.

37 - Except It means the exception of.

٣٧ - Except فيما عدا للاستثناء.

He took every thing except his handbag.

38 - Despite It means In spite of and shows contradiction.

٣٨ - Despite بالرغم من الشيء نفسه.

Ex: 1 - Despite his money, he is unhappy.

2 - In spite of his books, he is ignorant.

أما القسم الثاني من حروف الجر فيكون مصطلحات، وفيها يكون الحرف مع بعض الكلمات مصطلحات معينة لا بد من حفظها وهذه هي أهم المصطلحات:

Prepositions are used in an idiomatic sense and these uses must be learnt by heart. In the following pages there is a list of the most common idiomatic usage of prepositions.

Idioms With Prepositions

مصطلحات مع حروف الجر

Accustomed to	متعود على	I am accustomed to reading.
Afraid of	خائف من	He is afraid of the dog.
Angry at	غضبان من شيء	I am angry at his behaviour.
Angry with	غضبان من شخص	He is angry with you
Anxious for	مشتاق إلى	I am anxious for meeting you.
Anxious about	قلق على صحة	He is anxious about her health.
Arrive in	يصل إلى عاصمة	He arrived in London.
Arrive at	يصل إلى مدينة صغيرة	He arrive at Loxor
Break into	يقتحم	He broke into the house.
Break to	ينقل خبر إلى	He broke the news to her.
Break with	يقطع الصلة بشخص	He broke relation with her.
Break of	يقلع عن عادة	He broke of smoking

Burst into tears	انفجر باكياً	She burst into tears
Call on	يزور شخصاً	He Called on us.
Call to	ينادي على شخص	I Call to Ahmed.
Call for	يطلب - يقتضي	The answer call for an explanation.
Capable of	قادر على	He is capable of playing.
Care for	يهتم بـ	I care for my friends.
Take care of	يعتني بـ	She took care of us
Careful of	معتنى بـ	He is carefull of his work.
Certain of	متأكد من	I am certain of the answer
Certify to	يشهد بـ	I certify to his bravecy.
Change for	يبدل شيئاً	He changed the book for the pen.
Charge against	تهمة ضد	He charged against his enemy.
Take charge of	يتولى مسئولية	He take the charge of this shop.
Coincide with	يطابق	this news coincides with mine.
Come across	يصادف	He comes across my cars.
Come into fashion	يساير العصر	Her dress comes into fashion.

Comes into existence	يأتي إلى الوجود	His inventions comes into existence.
Come into force	ساري المفعول	The laws come into forces.
Come of	ينجم عن	His death comes of their poverty.
Come to an end	ينتهي	The film comes to an end;
Come to terms	ينتهي إلى اتفاق	Egypt and Israel come to terms
Come to pieces	تفتت	The house comes to pieces.
Compare with	يقارن للأشياء المماثلة	I compare the letter to the dialogue.
Compare to	يقارن للأشياء غير المتشابهة	Compare English to Arabic
Compensate for	يعرض عن	I compensate Ali for his lesson.
Complain of	يشكو من شخص أو شيء	I complain of sore throat.
Complain to	يشكو إلى شخص	I complain to my friend.
Composed of	مركب من	The book is composed of many chapters.
Concerned with	مهتم بـ	I am concerned with her.

Concerned in	له دخل في مؤامرة	He is concerned in stealing money.
Confide in	يثق به	I confide with him.
Conscious of	مدرك لـ	I am conscious of his speech.
Consist of	يتكون من	The hous consists of three rooms.
Cope with	يساير	He copes with my opinion
Deal in	يتاجر في بضاعة	He Deals in suger.
Deal with	يعالج موضوعاً	He deals with this subject.
Depend on	يعتمد على	I depend on her.
Die of	يموت من مرض	He died of lung diseases.
Die by	يموت بأداة	He died by poison.
Die from	يموت من التعب	He died from hard work.
Die for	يموت فداء لـ	He died for his country.
Differ from	يختلف عن	He differs from her.
Dispense with	يستغني عن	I cannot dispense with you.
Dispose of	يتخلص من	I dispose of bad habits.
Due to	يعزى إلى	Due to his hard work, he passed.

Engaged in	مشغول بـ	I am engaged in work.
Engaged to	مخطوب بـ	He is engaged to her.
Excel in	يتفوق في	He excels in English.
Fail in health	تدهور صحته	She failed in health
Fall in love with	يقع في حب	He fell in love with her
Fight for	يكافح من أجل	He fights for his country
Full of	ملىء بـ	The room is full of people.
Set fire to	يشعل النار في	He set fire to the building.
Fit for	مناسب لـ	This work is fit for me
Fond of	مغرم بـ	I am fond of reading.
Get up	يستيقظ	I get up at six o'clock
Get over	يتغلب على مرض	He got over influenza
Get into	يدخل في	He got into the car.
Get off from	يتزل من	He got off from the bus.
Get through	يحتاج امتحاناً	He got through the test.
Grateful to	شاكر لـ	I am grateful to her
Indebted to	مدين لـ	I am indebted to you
Leave for	يسافر إلى	He left for Cairo
Look for	يبحث عن	I look for the pen
Look after	يعني بـ	He looks after her.

Look at	ينظر إلى	I look at the window
Look over	يطل على	The house looks over the sea.
Look through	يفحص حساباً	He looks through the accounts.
Look out of	يُطل من	He looked out of the window.
Look up a word	يبحث عن، في القاموس	He looked up the difficult words
Make for	يتجه إلى - يقصد	He makes for Cairo.
Make of (made of)	مصنوع من	The chair is made of wood.
Make in	مصنوع في مكان ما	This car is made in London.
Make out	يفهم	I make out the answer
Make up to	يتروّد إلى	I make up to her
Make up for	يعوض	I make up for the past time
Make fun of	يسخر من	He makes fun of her
Make a fool of	يُزأ من	They make a fool of him.
Make love to	يطارح الغرام	He makes love to Mona.
Prefer - to	يفضل على	I prefer coffee to tea.
Proud of	فخور بـ	I am proud of my country.

Put on	يلبس	I put on my dress.
Put off	يؤجل	I put off this subject.
Put up with	يتحمل	We put up with her.
Rely on	يعتمد على	He relies on us.
Get rid of	يتخلص من	We get rid of rats.
Run into.	يتورط في	He ran into that problem.
Take care of	يحتس	I take care of cats.
Take part in	يشترك في	He takes part in the match
Wait for	ينتظر	I wait for her.
Wait on	يقوم بخدمة	He waited on us.
See... off	يودع	I see them off.
Zealous for	متحمس لـ	He is zealous for helping her.

Put in the suitable prepositions:

- 1 - He will go..... his father's shop.
- 2 - Listen..... me and don't look..... the window.
- 3 - I am fon..... sweets..... the morning.
- 4 - A bird..... The hand is worth ten..... the bush.
- 5 - He came..... six o'clock - the evening.
- 6 - She wrote..... a pencil.
- 7 - I am afraid..... the dog.
- 8 - She has played..... two hours.
- 9 - She has laughed..... him..... six o'clock.
- 10 - He was condemned to death..... murder.

- 11 - He is angry..... me..... leaving her alone.
- 12 - He is not accustomed..... such a life.
- 13 - Are you pleased..... me?
- 14 - I shall meet you..... the station..... the morning.
- 15 - Some people are good..... nothing.

Choose the correct preposition:

- 1 - He arrived (in - at) six o'clock (in - at) the evening.
- 2 - I am afraid (from - of) the day.
- 3 - His is fond (of - with) playing tennis.
- 4 - She has worked hard (since - for) two hours.
- 5 - He sits (between - among) Ali and Huda.
- 6 - I put the pen (beside - besides) the wall.
- 7 - The fan is (over - on) the table.
- 8 - Egypt is famous (with - for) its cotton.
- 9 - He came (in - at) noon.
- 10 - I meet her (at - in) street (at - in) the office.
- 11 - Get (in - out) this bus and look (on - at) the trees.
- 12 - He put the light (of - off).
- 13 - She wrote a letter (in - at) the afternoon.
- 14 - The pupil is putting (on - in) his clothes.
- 15 - He left (for - to) Cairo (in - at) six o'clock (in - on) the morning.
- 16 - The boy looks (after - over - on) her.
- 17 - She is fond (out - of - in) music.
- 18 - Yesterday he saw her (out - off - in).
- 19 - We must get rid (out - of - in) rats.
- 20 - He left (for - out - in) Doha.

Words often Confused

كلمات متشابهة وتختلف في معناها

هناك من الكلمات ما تشابه في الشكل ولكن تختلف في معناها،
ولذا لا بد من التدقيق عند استخدام كل كلمة في وضعها الصحيح،
وتد اخبرنا أكثر هذه الكلمات شيوعاً واستخداماً

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 - House | مبنى - منزل عام | This is a house. |
| Home | بيت خاص | I study at home. |
| 2 - Event | حدث هام | His death is a great event. |
| Accident | حادثة تحدث مصادفة | I saw an accident in the street |
| 3 - Interesting | ممتع - صفة | The film is interesting. |
| Interested | مهتم بـ | I am interested in reading. |
| 4 - Custom | عادات شعب أو دولة | The Egyptian customs are important. |
| Habit | عادات شخص | It is my habit to eat before sleeping. |
| 5 - Steal | يسرق شيئاً | He stole three pounds. |
| Rob | يسرق منزلاً أو بنكاً | He robbed the bank. |

6 - Salary	مرتب عادة شهري	I got my salary at the end of the month.
Wage	أجر عن يوم أو مدة	He got high wages.
7 - Borrow	يستلف	I went to the library to borrow a book.
lend	يسلف	He lent her some money
8 - Nervous	عصبي	Ali is nervous
Irritable	سريع الغضب	She is irritable.
9 - Suit	بدلة	My suit is black
Costume	رداء	He put on his costume.
dress	فستان	Her dress is clean.
10 - Exciting	مثير صفة	the sotry is exciting.
excited	متفعل	Ahmed is excited.
11 - Experience	خبرة / تجربة	It my experiencetowrite novels.
experienced	ذو خبرة	He is experienced in playing cards
12 - Adopt	يتبنى	He adopted my ideas.
adept	ماهر	He is adept in swim-ming.
adapt	يكيف	You must adapt your-self.
13 - Eminent	مشهور	He is eminent.
imminent	على وشك الحدوث	They go shopping as the feast is imminent.

14 - Genius	عبقريه	He has a genius in English
genus	نوع	He belongs to our genus.
15 - Genteel	مؤدب - مهذب	He is very genteel in his habits.
gentle	طيب	He is very gentle.
16 - Human	آدمي	We are human beings.
humane	طيب	She is humane.
17 - Ingenious	ماهر جداً	Ahmed is ingenious.
Ingenuous	بسيط، طيب، ساذج	The ways of children are ingenuous.
18 - Industrial	صناعي	Egypt is an industrial country.
Industrious	بجتهد	Ali is an industrious boy.
19 - Accede	يرافق على	He acceded to my opinion.
Exceed	يتفوق على	He exceeds his friends.
20 - Except	يرافق على	He accepted my proposals.
except	عدا. سوى	He eats all the apples except one.
expect	يتوقع	He expects to see us in the evening.
21 - Affect (a)	يؤثر	He affects her.

effect (n)	تأثير	He has great effect on them.
22 - Allude	يشير إلى	He alludes to my work.
Elude	تهرب من	The thief eluded the police.
23 - Eligible	يحق له	He is eligible to have a certificate.
Illegible	لا يقرأ	His handwriting is illegible.
24 - Command	يأمر	He commanded us to escape.
Commend	يمدح	He was commended for his bravery.
25 - Insight	بصيرة	He has a great insight.
Incite	يحث	He incited him to fight.
26 - Loose	مخلخل	His shirt is loose.
Lose	يفقد	He lost his pen.
27 - patron	حامٍ ، مدافع	This man is my patron.
Pattern	نموذج ، مثل	This pattern is correct.
28 - Populous	مليء بالناس	The cinema is populous.
popular	شعبي	Ahmed is popular.
29 - Precede	يسبق	The president preceded the people in ceremony.

Proceed	يتقدم	As we proceed, we see strange people.
30 - Rout	يزم	We routed our enemies
Route	طريق	The route is narrow
31 - Statue	تمثال	They saw the statue of Ramses.
Statutes	لوائح	He read the statutes perfectly.
32 - Suit	بدلة	His suit is red.
Suite	اتباع	He arrived with his suites.
33 - Thorough	دقيق	Ali is thorough in his work.
Through	خلال	He passed through the garden.
34 - Veracity	الصدق	He is famous for his veracity.
Voracity	(شهية)	He has great voracity in his food.
35 - Dairy	مكان بيع اللبن	He went to the dairy to buy milk
Diary	مذكرة يومية	He wrote notes in his diary.
36 - Week	أسبوع	Last week he went abroad.

Weak	ضعيف	Huda is weak.
37 - Sweet	حلو	Apples are sweet.
Sweat	عرق	Sweat comes out of our skin.
38 - Hall	صالة	The hall is large.
Hole	فجوة، فتحة	There is a hole in the street.
39 - Whole	كل من شيء واحد	I read the whole book.
All	كل للجميع	All the boys are clever.
40 - Loth	غير متعدد	He is loth to read.
Loathe	يكره	I loath liars.
41 - Disease	مرض	Doctors fight diseases.
Decease	موت	He got a lot of money after his uncle's decease
42 - advise	ينصح	He advised him to sleep early
Advice	نصيحة	His advice is important
- Practice	ممارسة	You cannot play without practice
Practise	يمارس	He practised the writing
- Love	يحب شخصاً	I love Mona
Like	يحب أشياء / أو يميل إلى	I like apples
- Many	كثيرة وتستخدم للعدد	I read many books
Much	كثيرة وتستخدم للكمية	He ate too much

46 - Too	جداً للدرجة المبالغة	He is too fat to play
Very	وتأتي لتدل على النفي	He is very tired
47 - Since	جداً	I have read since
	منذ لبداية مدة	3 o'clock
for	لمدة كاملة محددة	He has played for two
		hours
48 - Since	بداية مدة من	He has lived
	الماضي للحاضر	here since 1971
Ago	منذ فترة انتهت	Ten days ago
49 - Little	تعني كمية قليلة من	Give me little water
	الشيء	
Few	تعني عدداً قليلاً من	I read few books
	الشيء	
50 - Some	بعض للإثبات	I have some money
Any	أي للنفي والسؤال	Have you any pencils?

Objective Exercises

Choose the correct word:

- 1 - The film is (interesting - intersted).
- 2 - He put on my (suit - dress).
- 3 - The boys are (exciting - excited).
- 4 - He (stole - robbed) the house last night.
- 5 - I sleep at (home - house) every day.
- 6 - Ali is (industrial - industrious).
- 7 - He has full (affect - effect) on us.
- 8 - Last (weak - week) he met her.
- 9 - This clever pupil (accedes - exceeds) all of us.
- 10 - He went (through) thorough) the building.
- 11 - His clothes are (loose - lose).
- 12 - He (incited - insight) her to go on.
- 13 - No (sweet - sweat) without sweat.
- 14 - I have read (all - whole) books.
- 15 - We must depend upon his (advise - advice).
- 16 - You must (practise - practice) before playing.
- 17 - I have not seen him (since - for) three days.
- 18 - He lived here ten years (ago - since).
- 19 - I am (too - very) tired to help you.
- 20 - I do not have (any - some) books.

- 21 - Last (week - weak) he was sick.
- 22 - When we run (sweet - sweat) come out.
- 23 - He has a flat with a big (hole - hall).
- 24 - After a day's work he wrote his (dairy - diary).
- 25 - His (advice - advise) is useful.
- 26 - He studied at (home - house).
- 27 - The novel has a great (affect - effect) on me.
- 28 - This house is (popular - populous).
- 29 - There are many (industrial - industrious).
- 30 - This suit is (lose - loose).

Affixes mean to add before or after the root of a word. if we add at the beginning, it is called a prefix. If we add at the end it is called a suffix.

الإضافة تعني إضافة مقطع في أول الكلمة أو في آخرها وهي نوعان .
١ - إضافة بداية : أهم إضافات البداية هي :

Prefixes

The main prefixes in the English are:

- 1 - A' تكون صفة (to form adjectives) awash -
astir - asleep - atremble.
- 2 - A نفى (as negative) anormal - asexual.
- 3 - Ante قبل (Before) Anteroom Anteréformation.
- 4 - Anti ضد (Against) Anti - pope - Anticraft
- 5 - Arch (Chief) Archenemy - Archprophet
Archliar
- 6 - Auto ذاتي (Self) Autobiography - Automobile
- 7 - Be الأشياء الكثيرة (For many things) Bemoan
bemock - belittle
- 8 - Bi اثنان (Two) Bisexual - bilingual
- 9 - Co. معاً (Together) Co education -
cooperate

10 - Counter	ضد	(Against) Counter - revolution - Counter - attack
11 - De	يزيل	(Remove) defrost decode dehumalize
12 - Dis	نفي	(Negative) Distrust, disobe- disagree.
13 - En - Em	أفعال	(Form verbs) embed endang - renslave
14 - Extra	خارج	(Outside) extra - territorial, extraordinary
15 - Ex	سابق	(Former) exprime minister, expel
16 - Fore	اسم مركب	(compounds) forehead forearm
17 - Hyper	زائد	(Excessively) hypersensitive
18 - Inter	بين	(Among) interlock interna- tional
19 - Mal	سيئ	(Badly) maltreat malpractice
20 - Mis	خطأ	(Wrong) misconduct misread
21 - Non	لا	(Negative) nonpayment - nonstop
22 - Post	بعد	(After) postwar post reformation
23 - Pre	قبل	(Before) prewar
24 - Pro	مع	(With) Progerman bro - common mark
25 - Re	مرة ثانية	(Again) rebuild. rebirth
26 - Semi	نصف	(Half) semivowel - semicircle
27 - Sub	تحت	(under) submarine - subway
28 - Super	أعلى	(above) supernatural, supersonic
29 - Trans	عبر	(across) transport, transplant
30 - Un	لا	(not) unhappy - unking
31 - Ultra	فيا وراء	(beyond) ultraviolt - ultra - fashionable
32 - Ir	نفي	(negative) irregular, irrelevant

33 - Im	(negative) impossible, imperfect
34 - Mono	(one) monologue mon, tone
35 - In	(not) inexact - incorrect
36 - Il	(not) illegal

Suffixes

ثانياً إضافات نهاية: إضافات النهاية تستخدم لتكوين أسماء من الكلمات أو صفات أو أفعال أو أحوال.

Suffixes are the additions at the end of the words.

They help to form nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs.

1 - Nouns

١ - تكوين الأسماء

1 - Personal and concrete non personal nouns.

١ - أسماء شخصية وملموسة.

1 - EE (person affected by action) payee addressee.

2 - EER (person concerned) sonneteer, profiteer.

3 - ER (to form nouns) writer, reader.

4 - ESS (to form female nouns) hostess, mayoress.

5 - IST (nouns) dramist, novelist.

6 - ITE (added to proper nouns) Ibsenite.

7 - STER (person belonging to the action) gamester, dient, songester.

8 - IE/Y (to form pet names) Doggie, johny.

9 - KIN (also nouns) catkin, lambkin.

10 - LET (added to names of things) booklet eyelit.

11 - LING (nouns of young animals) catling, duckling.

2 - Abstract and collective nouns:

٢ - أسماء معنوية وجماعية :

- 1 - Age (acrage. peerage. postage).
- 2 - Al (Denial. refusal. trial).
- 3 - Ance (distance hindrance. utterance).
- 4 - Action (operation. preparation. starvation).
- 5 - Cy (acuracy. prophecy. bankruptcy).
- 6 - Dom (Freedom. dukedom. kingdom).
- 7 - Hood (fatherhood - motherhood boyhood).
- 8 - Ing (reading. writing).
- 9 - Ism (capitalism - inperialism).
- 10 - Itis (puritantis. bronchitis. (for diseases).
- 11 - Ity (identity. visibility. personality).
- 12 - Ment (treatment. government).
- 13 - Ness (kidness. sweetnes.. (added to adjectives to form nouns).
- 14 - Ry/Ery rivalry. chemistry. slavery.
- 15 - Ship (hardship. men.bership. (added to nouns to form abstract nouns).

3 - Adjectives

٣ - إضافات لتكوين الصفات :

- 1 - Able (eatable. comfortable. reliable).
- 2 - Al (musical. cultural. brutal).
- 3 - An (American. Russian. African).
- 4 - Ed (cultured. booted (added to nouns to form adjectives).
- 5 - En (woolen. leaden. wooden).

- 6 - Esc (Chinese. Japanese. (to names of foreign countries to make adj)).
- 7 - Esque (Dantesque. Romanisque). (to names of artists to make or express manner).
- 8 - Fold (towfold. tenfold) (to cardinal numbers showing multiplied by).
- 9 - Ful (wonderful. forgetful).
- 10 - Ic (systematic. emphatic).
- 11 - Ical (historical. tragical. economical).
- 12 - Ing (amusing. interesting. surprising).
- 13 - Ish (English Jewish. Boyish).
- 14 - Less (without) (waterless. helpless. restless).
- 15 - Like (childlike. Godlike).
- 16 - Ly (cowardly. lively. womanly). (added to personal nouns).
- 17 - Some (fearsome. troublesome).
- 18 - Th (fourth. ninth).
- 19 - Ous (conscious. murderous).
- 20 - Ward (onward. backward. homeward, (to show direction)).
- 21 - Y (from adj. meaningfull of) Bony. noisy. earthy.

٤ - إضافات لتكوين الأفعال : 4 - Verbs

EN deepen. fasten. harden. darken.
 FY (satisfy. certify. signify).
 IZE (organize. civilize. legalize).

٥ - إضافات لتكوين الظروف 5 - Adverbs

LY (greatly. roughly. lately).

N. B. Adjectives ending with LY. Do not take the LY as freindly. Manly. They form adverbial idea by a phrase as:
Friendly. In a friendly way.
Manly. In a manly way.

Punctuation is the use of certain marks or signs called stops.

علامات الترقيم هي مجموعة العلامات التي تبين الوقفات في الجمل وهي تنقسم إلى إثنتي عشرة علامة لكل منها اختصاص معين في الجملة وهذه الأدوات هي : -

The main kinds of punctuation are:

- 1 - The full stop (.)
- 2 - The colon (:)
- 3 - The semicolon (;)
- 4 - The comma (,)
- 5 - The question mark (?)
- 6 - The exclamation mark (!)
- 7 - The dash (-)
- 8 - Quotation mark (« »)
- 9 - The apostrophe (')
- 10 - The hyphen (-)
- 11 - Brackets ()
- 12 - Dots (...)

١ - The fullstop: (.) ١ - نستخدم النقطة في الحالات الآتية

It is used in these cases.

١ - في نهاية الجملة.

1 - At the end of the sentence.

EX: 1 - I come to school every day.

2 - He finished his work.

٢ - بعد الأسماء المختصرة.

2 - After abbreviations, M. A. D. Sc. U. S. A.

٣ - تستخدم للعلامات العشرية

3 - For decimal points in numbers. 3.5 - 24.4.

2 - The colon (:): ٢ - النقطتان أعلى بعضهما

١ - لتقديم العبارات المباشرة.

1 - To introduce a direct statement as He said: (I am late).

٢ - لتقديم قائمة من التفاصيل.

2 - To introduce a list of details.

The great tragedies of Shakespaere: Hamlet, King, Lear, Othello).

٣ - لفصل جملتين ليس بينهما أداة ربط.

3 - Between two complete sentences not jointed by conjunction.

This is the doctor: he has treated many people.

٣ - The semicolon (;): شبه الفاصلة تستخدم في هذه الحالات

١ - لفصل الجمل المركبة عن بعضها البعض .

1 - To separate long coordinate clauses , especially when conjunctions are absent.

Ex: When I meet my friend at school yesterday at exactly six o'clock; he was greatly sad as he lost his pen.

٢ - لفصل جملتين مركبتين تعبران عن التناقض .

2 - To distinguish coordinate clauses joined by conjunctions that express Opposition.

Ex: Eat more fruit; otherwise, you will regret it.

٣ - لفصل جمل معقدة ومركبة .

3 - To separate coordinate clauses, when these contain parts of their own marked off by commas.

Ex: I will do it, if I can; but, to be quite frank, I think it acelyar possible.

٤ - تستخدم الفاصلة في الحالات الآتية

4 - The comma (,):

١ - لتحديد المنادى

1 - To mark off the vocative.

Ex: Ali, come here if you please.

٢ - لفصل الجمل المطلقة .

2 - To mark phrases in the absolute construction.

Ex: The sun having risen, they continued their journey.

٣ - لفصل العبارات القصيرة .

3 - To mark off a short direct question.

(It is the wolf), cried Ali (open the door).

٤ - لفصل عبارات تناقضة .

4 - To mark off phrases in apposition.

Shakespaere, the dramatist, was a great poet.

٥ - لفصل مجموعة من الكلمات لا تربطها أدوات ربط .

5 - To mark off any series of coordinate words or groups of words not joined by conjunctions.

Ex: Ali, (said he), father and mother, eight boys, nine girls, ten ladies and grandmother.

٦ - لتدل على بعض الجمل أو العبارات الاعتراضية .

6 - To indicats ellipsis.

Ex: He will go to Europe, and I, to America.

٧ - لفصل الجمل الظرفية

7 - To mark off adverb clauses.

Ex: If you come to school, I shall help you.

٨ - لتحديد الأسلوب البلاغي .

8 - To mark off retorical effect.

Ex: In the name of the prophet, figs.

٩ - لفصل جمل وصلية غير محددة .

9 - To mark off non, defining relative clauses.

Ex: Ahmed who is tired, cannot come to school.

١٠ - لفصل الجمل الإسمية.

- 10 - To mark off a series of noun clauses or adjective clauses.
Ex: I do not know where he did it, when he did it or why he did it.

١١ - لفصل جمل مركبة طويلة.

- 11 - To mark off coordinate clauses, unless these are very short.
Ex: I do not know where he had left it, because I am very tired.

- ٥ - علامة الاستفهام نستخدم في الحالات الآتية
١ - في نهاية السؤال المباشر

- 1 - At the end of a direct question.
Ex: Where did he go?

٢ - بعد مجموعة من الأسئلة.

- 2 - After each separate question in a series of questions.
Ex: When did he come?
Why did he come?
How did he come?

- ٦ - علامة التعجب (!):

6 - The exclamation mark (!):

١ - بعد المنادى

- 1 - After the vocative case.
O World! O Time!

٢ - بعد التعجب

2 - After interjections and exclamatory.

Alas! I have lost my parents.

7 - The dash (-):

٧ - الشرطة الطويلة تستخدم في

١ - لتلخيص عدة أشياء

1 - To summarise a multiple.

Ex: He had ships men, soldiers and all men of nations - all were his.

٢ - للأنثر البلاغي في الجملة

2 - For rhetorical effect.

Ex: And this great man is criticised by - you.

٣ - تستخدم بدل الأقواس في الجمل الاعتراضية .

3 - Instead of brackets to mark parenthesis.

Ex: She was the only daughter - girl of seventeen years of age - who married - this prince.

٤ - لتحديد كلام اعتراض في الجملة .

4 - To mark or denote falting speech.

Ex: The man has stolen - mean - oh, he has stolen a cow.

٥ - لتحديد الحذف المقصود من الكلمة أو الاسم .

5 - To show the intentional omission of a name or word.

Ex: Dr. C..... is a great man.

٦ - لإعطاء صدى للكلمة بتكرارها .

6 - Before an echo word.

Ex: She dwells with beauty - beauty that must die.

٨ - علامات التنصيص تستخدم في: « »

١ - لتدل على الكلام المباشر

1 - It is used to denote direct speech.

Ex: He said, «I am very happy this year».

٢ - لتقديم عبارة أو مثل .

2 - To introduce a quotation.

Ex: He follows her as the proverb says, «look before you leap».

٣ - أسماء وعناوين الكتب والروايات .

3 - In the title of books, plays or novels.

Ex: Shakespaer's play «Hamlet» is a great tragedy.

٩ - علامة الفاصلة على الجزء المحذوف ')

١ - تستخدم لتدل على حذف بعض الكلمات .

1 - It is used to show, the omission of some words or letters.

Ex: It's hot today.

٢ - لتبين حالة الملكية .

2 - To show the genitive case.

Ex: This is Ali's pen.

٣ - لتكوين أسماء الجمع والأرقام والحروف .

3 - In the plural of some nouns as.

Ex: He gave me 7's and car for you P's and R's.

١٠ - الشرطة الفاصلة بين الأسماء
10 - The hyphen (-):

١ - لتكوين أسماء مركبة

1 - It is used to form compound nouns.

Ex: Father - in law.

boat - house.

٢ - لتقسيم الكلمة إلى عدة مقاطع .

2 - To divide words into syllables.

Ex: Un - happy. know - ledge.

١١ - الأقواس
11 - Brackets ():

١ - تستخدم لتضمن الأقواس

1- They are used to enclose paranthesis.

Ex: He got from her (all he wished) a kiss.

١٢ - النقاط المتراصة
12 - Dots (...):

١ - تستخدم في الجمل المكسورة التي لم تكتمل

1 - They are used for a broken sentence.

Ex: He helped her to.....

الحروف الكبيرة
The Capital Letters

تستخدم الحروف الكبيرة لتدل على :-

Capital letters are used to indicate.

١ - في أول الجملة حيث يكون أول حرف من أي جملة مبدوءاً بحرف كبير.

1 - The first word of a sentence.

Ex: The man went to school.

٢ - في أول الشعر .

2 - The first word of every line of verse. .

Ex: Shall I compare thee to a summer's day.

٣ - في التخييص .

3 - Personifications.

Ex: Ay, in the very temple of Delight.

٤ - أسماء الأعلام والعناوين .

4 - Titels, proper nouns and proper adjectives.

Ex: Ali. Nasser Saudia Arabia. Washington.

٥ - ضمير المتكلم أنا والتعجب .

5 - The pronoun I and the interjection.

Ex: I come to school. O will you come?

٦ - الفاظ الجلالة .

6 - Nouns and pronouns relating to Deity.

Ex: Let us thank God for manifold mercies.

٧ - بداية الكلام غير المباشر .

7 - The beginning of reported speech.

Ex: He said, (We must hurry).

Ex: I: Punctuate the following passage:

did you buy anything in europe asked the customes officer
just a few small articles answered the lady I did not buy any-
thing valuable may I open the case please ask the officer of
course said the lady. the man opened the case and he found

the gold watch then he said your a liar I shall put you in prison. The lady asked him to forgive her.

Ex: II: Punctuate these sentences:

- 1 - I went to school when i was young.
- 2 - They say mr. ali and miss huda.
- 3 - in the past I met a friend in cairo.
- 4 - when did you come.
- 5 - Alas I lost my car what shall i do.
- 6 - He spoke to me about the story of hamlet.
- 8 - He ate apples eggs figs bananas and cheese.
- 9 - I got up at six o'clock.
- 10 - Why did he leave in a hurry said huda to samia.

Say it this way

قل ولا تقل

Say قل

Do not say لا تقل

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 - I am twelve years old | I have twelve years old |
| 2 - I do my homework | I make my homework |
| 3 - I sit at the table | I sit on the table |
| 4 - I look at the picture | I look to the picture |
| 5 - I am going to take an Exam | I am going to make an exam |
| 6 - I got a good mark in Eng | I took a good mark in English |
| 7 - It is half past eight | It is eight and half |
| 8 - I reached the top at six | I reached to the top at six |
| 9 - I entered the room | I entered to the room |
| 10 - We write with chalk | We write with chalks |
| 11 - You are right | You have right |
| 12 - He studies hard | He studies hardiy |

13 - I have your book
 14 - I took a walk
 15 - The ship is going fast
 16 - He is afraid of the dog
 17 - I did my best
 18 - How much does it cost?
 19 - I turn on the radio
 20 - He speaks English well
 21 - He left for Cairo yeste.
 22 - The news is good today
 23 - I do not think so
 24 - He is conceited
 25 - He was laughing with me
 26 - He finished his work
 27 - I have a gold- watch
 28 - Go this way
 29 - He went to London yest.
 30 - The police are polite
 31 - He agreed to go with me
 32 - She prefers this work to
 33 - He waited for him a long
 time
 34 - He resembles his father
 35 - Be careful of that knife
 36 - He was studying all day
 long
 37 - His wife gave birth to a
 baby.

Your book is with me
I made a walk
The ship is going fastly
He is afraid from the dog
I did my possible
How much is its price?
I open the radio
He speaks well the English
He left to Cairo yesterday
The news are good today
I do not think
He sees himself
He was laughing on me
He finished from his work
I have a golden watch
Gop from her
He travelles to London yest.
The police is polite
He accepted to go with me
She prefers this work on that
He waited him a long time

He looks like his father
Take care of that knife
He was studying all the day

His wife brought a baby

38 - I saw some flowers in the garden

39 - Use the word in a sentence

40 - He played a joke on his friend

I saw in the garden some flowers

Make a sentence on this word

He made a joke on his friend

Kinds of sentences

أنواع الجمل

تنقسم الجملة الإنجليزية إلى ثلاثة أنواع هي :

- 1 - The simple sentence ١ - الجملة البسيطة
- 2 - The compound sentence ٢ - الجملة المركبة
- 3 - The complex sentence ٣ - الجملة المعقدة

ولكن قبل دراسة هذه الأنواع لابد وأن ندرس بعض المصطلحات التي تواجه الدارس لأنواع الجمل .

- 1 - The present participle ١ - اسم الفاعل

وهو اسم يتكون من الفعل الأصلي بعد إضافة ing إليه مثل :

(Play - playing) (Read - Reading)

- 2 - The phrase ٢ - العبارة

It is a group of words which cannot make complete sense and it does not contain a verb.

العبارة عدة كلمات لا تحتوي على فعل ولا فاعل ولا تعطي أي معنى كامل مثل :

- 1 - On my way to school.
- 2 - By the help of his friends.

It is a group of words which cannot make complete sense.
It contains a verb.

شبه الجملة عبارة عن عدة كلمات تحتوي على فعل وفاعل ولكنها لا تعطي معنى امل.

4 - The finite verb

٤ - الفعل الرئيسي

It is the main verb in a sentence.

الفعل الرئيسي هو الفعل الذي لا يمكن للمعنى أن يتم بدونه.
بعد هذا العرض ندرس أنواع الجمل.

1 - The simple sentence

الجملة البسيطة

It contains one finite verb and gives a full meaning
Ex: 1- I see you.

2 - You helped her.

والجملة البسيطة هي أبسط وسائل التعبير في اللغة حيث أنها تضم الفاعل ثم الفعل الرئيسي ثم بقية الجملة.

ملحوظة: يمكن أن نربط أكثر من جملة في جملة واحدة بسيطة (أي يوجد فعل واحد فقط) وتحول بقية الأفعال إلى اسم فاعل أو مصدر أو إلى جملة وصفية مثل:

١ - باستخدام الصفة

1 - I saw a man. He is fat.

I saw a fat man.

٢ - باستخدام اسم الفاعل .

2 - He was strong.

He played games.

He was strong by playing game.

٣ - باستخدام المصدر .

3 - I went to the sea.

I wanted to swim.

I went to the sea to swim.

الجملة المركبة

2 - The compound sentence

It is a sentence which contains two or more independent sentences joined by co - ordinating conjunctions.

الجملة المركبة هي جملة تتكون من فعلين أو أكثر تربطهما إحدى أدوات الربط التالية :

١ - الواو وتعطف فعلين في نفس الوقت

1 - And

I play football and he plays tennis.

٢ - ولكن للتناقض بين الجملتين .

2 - But.

He worked hard, but he failed.

٣ - أو للاختيار بين الجملتين .

3 - Or

He reads English, or he sleeps early.

٤ - ومع ذلك (إلا أن) للاستدراك .

4 - Yet

He was late yet he could finish his homework.

٥ - مثلما الربط - لئلا بينهما أكثر من علاقة .

5 - As will as

He is a doctor as will as an engineer.

إذا ربطت جملتين فاعلاهما مختلفان فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول
مثل :

He as will as they is clever.

٦ - كلا - وكلتا

6 - Both..... and

Both Ali and Huda are friends

٧ - إما وإما للاختيار

7 - Either..... or

He is either tired or annoyed.

٨ - لا - ولا للنفى

8 - Neither..... nor

He is neither rich nor poor

٩ - بناء على ذلك

9 - Accordingly

He helped her accordingly she succeeded.

10 - So

١٠ - لهذا

11 - Therefore

١١ - على هذا

12 - Thus

١٢ - وعلى هذا

13 - Hence

١٣ - ومن ثم

14 - Consequently

١٤ - ونتيجة لذلك

تدل هذه الأدوات جميعاً على روابط النتيجة والسبب .

1 - He was poor so he had no money.

- He came late then he slept.

١٥ - ليس فقط ولكن كذلك .

15 - Not only..... but also.

2 - He is not only a teacher but also a doctor.

١٦ - ومع ذلك .

16 - Nevertheless.

١٧ - على النقيض .

17 - On the contrary.

Ex: 1 - He worked hard, nevertheless he failed.

2 - He seemed cunning, on the contrary he was kind hearted.

Choose the correct conjunctions:

1 - He is (neither - not only) fat, also very strong.

2 - He helped her (so - yet) she thanked him.

3 - He is honest (so - as well as) brave.

4 - The teacher explained the lesson (nor - but) She did not understand it.

5 - They read (either - not only) the newspapers but also the set books.

6 - He (but - as well as) the girls (is - are) innocent.

7 - They succeeded (therefore- but) they travelled abroad.

8 - The good pupil is (both - or) honest and clever.

9 - Money is (neither - either) a blessing or a curse.

10 - He drinks milk (and - but) tea.

3 - The complex sentence الجملة المعقدة

It is a sentence which contains one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

الجملة المعقدة هي جملة تحتوي على فعل واحد رئيسي مستقل بذاته، وفعل أو آخر من الأفعال الفرعية التي لا تعطي معنى بدون الفعل الرئيسي.

الجملة المعقدة تحتوي على أداة ربط ومن ثم فإن الفعل الفرعي يكون دائماً بعد هذه الأداة مثل:

1 - When he gets up, he washes his face.

الجملة الرئيسية الجملة الفرعية

2 - If you help me, I shall give you money.

الجملة الرئيسية الجملة الفرعية

الجملة المعقدة يمكن أن تحول إلى جملة بسيطة وذلك بتحويل الفعل الفرعي من clause إلى phrase، ولكن كيف يتم هذا؟

الجواب بمتتهى البساطة يكون بأحد الوسائل الآتية:

٢ - تحويل الفعل الفرعي إلى اسم فاعل مثل:

1 - go → going.

2 - write → writing.

٢ - تحويل الفعل الفرعي إلى مصدر مسبوق بكلمة to.

1 - read → to read.

2 - meet → to meet.

٣ - تحويل الصفة إلى اسم مثل:

1 - strong → strength

2 - happy → happiness.

وهذه هي أهم وسائل التحويل. ولكن قبل دراسة تحويلات
الجملة المعقدة يجب أن نعرف أن شبه الجملة clause ينقسم في الجملة
المعقدة إلى ثلاثة أقسام:

- ١ - شبه الجملة الإسمية ويحل محل الاسم
- ٢ - شبه الجملة الوصفية وتحل محل الصفة
- ٣ - شبه الجملة الظرفية وتحل محل الظرف

The subordinate clause depends on another principal clause in the formation of a complex sentence.

The subordinate clause is one of three kinds.

- 1 - Noun clause.
- 2 - Adjective clause.
- 3 - Adverb clause.

When we change a complex sentence into a simple one, we change the subordinate clause into phrase.

This can be done by:

- 1 - Changing the subordinate clause into a gerund.

Ex: When I see you, I help you.

Seeing you, I help you.

- 2 - By using the adjective.

Ex: I saw a man who is happy.

I saw a happy man.

- 3 - By the use of infinitives.

Ex: He helped her that she might pass.

He helped her to pass.

- 4 - By using the noun from the adjective.

Ex: As he is happy, we help him,

Due to his happiness, we help him.

We shall deal with the various divisions of the complex sentence and how to change it into simple ones.

وسوف ندرس أقسام الجملة المعقدة وكيفية تحويلها إلى جملة بسيطة.

1 - The adverb clause

أشباه الجمل العرفية

أشباه الجمل الدالة على ظرف الزمان

1 - Adverb clause of time.

شبه الجملة Clause	العبرة Phrase
1 - When عند 2 - Whenever عندما	On or At or In + Gerund.
3 - While بينما 4 - As بينما 5 - Whilst بينما	During + Gerund.
6 - Since منذ 7 - Till حتى 8 - until لغاية	Since - Till - Untill + Gerund
9 - After بعد 10 - Before قبل	Having + past participle Or After or Before + Gerund.
11 - As soon As. بمجرد أن 12 - No... sooner than. 13 - Hardly... when. 14 - Scarcely... when. لم يكند حتى	Immediately on + Gerund Or Immediately after + Gerund

Examples:

- 1 - When I get up, I wash my face (complex).
On getting up I wash my face. (Simple).
- 2 - Look before you leap. Look before leaping.
- 3 - While he was reading, I saw him.
During reading, I saw him.
- 4 - After he had finished, he went out.
After finishing, he went out. or having finished, he went out.
- 5 - No sooner did he come, than I saw him.
Immediately on coming, I saw him.
- 6 - Hardely had he helped her. when she passed.
Immediately on helping her, she passed.

Exercises

Change into simple sentences:

- 1 - After he had come I went out.
- 2 - He worked till he finished.
- 3 - Before I get up, he come.
- 4 - Since he went, I have slept.
- 5 - Hardly had he met me when I helped him.
- 6 - Eat until you die.
- 7 - While he was sleeping, he dreamed.
- 8 - When he come I met him.
- 9 - As soon as he travelled, we slept.
- 10 - Wait her until I return.

2 - Adverb clause of purpose

٢ - أشباه الجمل الظرفية الدالة على الغرض

Clause	Phrase
That In order that So that. for fear that. لكي	To + Infinitive. So as to + Infinitive. In order to + Infinitive.
Lest (should) خشية أن In case	For fear of + Gerund.

لاحظ أن so that تدل على الغرض وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي مضارعاً كان الثاني به may وإذا كان الأول ماضياً كان الثاني به might.

لاحظ : أن كلمة lest تتبع دائماً بكلمة Should.

Examples:

- 1 - I go to school so that I may learn.
I go to school to learn.
- 2 - He helped me that I might pass.
He helped me to pass.
- 3 - He plays well in order that he might win.
He played well to win.
- 4 - He works lest he should fail.
He works for fear of failure.
- 5 - He comes early in case I should hit him.
He comes for fear of hitting him.

Change into simple sentences:

- 1 - I go out so that, I may play.
- 2 - Work hard lest you should fail.
- 3 - He came that I might help him.
- 4 - I travel so that I might refresh my mind.
- 5 - Eat that you might grow.
- 6 - He wrote clearly so that I might read.
- 7 - He walked so carefully lest he should fail.
- 8 - We help the weak pupils lest they should fail.
- 9 - He went to the sea so that he might swim.
- 10 - The teacher explained the lesson in order that the pupils might understand.

3 - Clause of result

٣ - الجملة الظرفية الدالة على النتيجة

Adverb phrase	Adverb clause
So $\frac{\text{Adjective}}{\text{Adverb}}$ that لدرجة أن Noun ↓ Such that	{ Adjective + enough to + Adverb infinitive (in case of affirmative) عند الإثبات Too + $\frac{\text{Adj.}}{\text{Adv.}}$ + to + infinitive (In case of negative) عند النفي

ملحوظة ١ - so..... that - تتبع دائماً بصفة أو ظرف وإذا جاءت في أول الجملة أصبح الفعل على شكل سؤال.

ملحوظة ٢ - such..... that تتبع دائماً باسم ويأتي الفعل على شكل سؤال إذا جاءت في أول الجملة .

Examples:

- 1 - Ali is so fat that he cannot walk. (Complex).
Ali is too fat to walk. (Simple).
- 2 - She walked so slowly that she arrived late. (Com).
She walked slowly enough to arrive late.
- 3 - He has such strength that he can defeat them.
He has strength enough to defeat them.
- 4 - She looks sexy that she can pull any one's leg.
She looks sexy enough to pull any one's leg.
- 5 - So rich is he that he can buy a car.
He is rich enough to buy a car.

Exercises

Complete the following sentences:

- 1 - Life is so hard.....
- 2 - Ahmed is so tired.....
- 3 - The answer is so easy.....
- 4 - It is so hot.....
- 5 - The apple is so ripe.....
- 6 - The man is so strong.....
- 7 - She is such a nice girl.....
- 8 - We are so poor.....
- 9 - She is so clever.....
- 10 - He wrote so clearly.....
- 11 - Ahmed is so lazy.

- 12 - Huda is so stupid.....
 13 - He is so rich.....
 14 - He played so cleverly.....

Choose the correct words:

- 1 - Ali is so weak (to - that) he cannot play.
 2 - I go to school so that I (may - might) learn.
 3 - He is (too - to) tired to come.
 4 - She learns a lot lest she (will - should) fail.
 5 - It is too dark (to - two) see.
 6 - I am so rich (that - too) I can buy a car.
 7 - He helped her that she (may - might) pass.
 8 - Mona is (to - too) young to understand.
 9 - He hurried lest he (should - would) arrive.
 10 - I play games (to - too) be strong.

**4 - Adverb clause
of place**

٤ - أشباه الجمل الدالة
على المكان

Adverb clause	Adverb phrase
1 - Where 2 - Wherever	Preposition + noun

Ex:

- 1 - Peace begins where ambition ends.
 Peace begins at the end of ambition.
 2 - We are back where we started.
 We are back at the starting point.

3 - May you find luck wherever you go.

May you find luck everywhere.

5 - Adverb clause
of cause

هـ - أشباه الجمل الدالة
على السبب

Adverb clause	Adverb phrase
1 - Because لأن	Because of
2 - Since لأن	Owing to اسم مشتق
3 - As لأن	On account of
4 - For لأن	+ Gerund
5 - Now that حيث أن	Due to
6 - Seeing that لأن	For

Ex

1 - He could not come because he was in a hurry.

He could not come because of being in a hurry.

2 - He was late, he did not know.

Due to being late, he did not know.

3 - We are glad because he succeeds.

We are glad owing to his success.

4 - He was punished for he was disobedient.

He was punished for his being disobedient.

5 - Seeing that he is ill, he did not come.

Due to his illness, he did not come.

Exercises

Change into simple sentences:

- 1 - As you are lazy, I punish you.
- 2 - He came for he needed money.
- 3 - We help him for he is weak.
- 4 - Since he was fat he cannot run.
- 5 - Seeing that he is late, he stayed at home.
- 6 - Get up as you are fat.
- 7 - He is famous for he is honest.
- 8 - As you worked hard, you got high marks.
- 9 - Since she loved him, he married her.
- 10 - Poverty is the enemy of man as it destroys freedom.

6 - Adverb clause of contrast

٦ - أشباه الجمل الدالة على التناقض

Adverb clause	Adverb phrase
1 - although	بما أنا
2 - though	رغم أن
3 - Even though	حتى ولو
4 - Even if	حتى ولو
5 - For all that	رغم كل هذا
6 - Whatever	مهما
7 - However	مهما
8 - No matter	مهما
	Despite
	In spite of
	Regardless of
	Heedless of + Gerund
	For all.
	Notwithstanding
	With all

Ex: 1 - Although he is rich, he is miser.

In spite of his wealth, he is a miser.

2- Though he works hard, he fails.

Despite working hard he fails.

3 - However strong he is, he cannot run

Heedless of his, strength, he cannot run.

4 - Whatever books he reads, he is ignorant.

Regardless of his reading books, he is ignorant.

ملحوظة :

تتبع كلمة However بالصفة وتتبع كلمة whatever

N.B. However is followed by an adjective.

Whatever is followed by a noun.

Change into simple sentence:

1 - Although she is fat, she runs quickly.

2 - Though she can read well, she is weak.

3 - However strong he is, he cannot lift the stone.

4 - Whatever money he has, he is a miser.

5 - He comes early even if it rains.

6 - Although he is poor, he is happy.

7 - Although she is beautiful, people dislike her.

8 - He helped her, however dull she is.

9 - Although it is dark, he can read some notes.

10 - He could read the lessons well, though she is ignorant.

11 - Although he is a teacher, he forgot many of the words.

12 - She helps the poor though she is not a good woman.

13 - Whatever beauty she has, people hate her.

- 14 - However tired she is, she works hard.
 15 - He arrived late, though he got up early.
 16 - Although he writes the letter, I don't answer.
 17 - She helped him though, he neglected her.
 18 - However stiff he is, we respect him.
 19 - Whatever water he drinks, he is thirsty.
 20 - Although it is dark, he plays well.
 21 - She defeated him though he used magic.
 22 - However clever, he is, he fails.
 23 - She is gentle though she is a miser.
 24 - Although it is hot, I walk in the street.
 25 - Whatever lessons he reads, he does not understand.

**7 - Adverb clause
of condition**

**٧ - أشباه الجمل الدالة
على الشرط :**

Adverb clause	Adverb phrase
If إذا	With of by. In case of + Gerund In the event of.
Unless (if not) إذا لم	Without + Gerund But for
Whether .. Or. سواء .. وسواء	With or without + Gerund

Ex: 1 - If you sow you will reap.

By sowing you will reap.

- 2 - If you advised me I should pass.
By your advice, I should... pass.
- 3 - Unless you eat you will die.
Without eating, you will die.
- 4 - You will go unless I ask you.
You will go but for asking you.
- 5 - Whether he goes or not, I shall go.
With or without his going, I shall go.

Complete the following sentences:

- 1 - If you work hard
- 2 - Unless you come
- 3 - If she had seen the film
- 4 - If you study or not
- 5 - If I had time
- 6 - Unless she came
- 7 - If you help me
- 8 - If you write to me
- 9 - If you help the poor
- 10 - If we study hard
- 11 - If you had eaten the apple
- 12 - Whether you help her or not
- 13 - If you had met her
- 14 - If you are rich

change into simple sentences:

- 1 - If you travel , you will enjoy the trip.
- 2 - If you come . I shall go.

- 3 - If you have money, I shall come with you.
- 4 - If you had met the old man, you would have known him.
- 5 - I should have succeeded if I had worked.
- 6 - Unless you come with me , I shall stay at home.
- 7 - Whether he reads or not, I shall not help him.
- 8 - He would have married her if she had loved him.
- 9 - If you had obeyed the laws, people would have respected you.
- 10 - If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.

ملاحظات: قاعدة if تدل على الشرط ويكون بعدها إعلان هما فعل الشرط وجواب الشرط ولها ثلاث حالات:

١ - إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارعاً كان جواب الشرط مستقبلاً بسيطاً (حالة الاحتمال).

If you see me, I shall help you.

٢ - إذا كان فعل الشرط ماضياً بسيطاً كان جواب الشرط به should أو would.

Ex: If he came, i should see him.

٣ - إذا كان فعل الشرط ماضياً تاماً كان جواب الشرط به should أو have + would + التصريف الثالث مثل:

If he had gone, I should have helped him.

8 - Adverb clause
of manner

٨ - أشباه الجمل الدالة
على الطريقة :

Adverb clause	Adverb phrase
As - As if As though وكان	According to In accordance with In conformity with Like
As as مثل ... مثل	With

- Ex 1 - He behaves as a soldier does.
He behaves as a soldier.
- 2 - He ran as if he were a deer.
he ran like a deer.
- 3 - He sings as if he were Haleem.
He sings like haleem.
- 4 - She tried as hard as if she could.
She tried with all her might.
- 5 - I shall help you as willingly as I can.
I shall help you with all my heart.
- 6 - He walks as though he were a king.
He walks like a king.

9 - Adverb clause
of comparison

٩ - أشباه الجمل الدالة
على المقارنة :

Adverb clause	Adverb phrase
1 - As As So as	Equal in Of equal + Gerund Of the same, of like
'2 - Not as as Not so as	Not equal in Not of equal + Gerund Unlike
3 - Comparative + than 4 - The the (compa.)	comparative + than + to By the (comparative)

Ex: 1 - She is as brave as Huda.

She and Huda are of equal bravery.

2 - She is not as clever as Mona.

She and Mona are not of the same cleverness.

3 - He is as soft as a girl.

He is like a girl in softness.

4 - Nothing hurts worse than humiliation does.

Nothing hurts worse than humiliation.

5 - The more you learn the more you succeed.

By learning, the more you succeed.

6 - She is more attractive than any of them.

She is the most attractive of them.

Change into simple sentence:

- 1 - He is as dull as a dog.
- 2 - She is not so clean as Ali.
- 3 - They work as if they were donkeys.
- 4 - He is as hot as summer.
- 5 - She is more attractive than Mona.
- 6 - She plays as if she a bird.
- 7 - He reads as if he were a teacher.
- 8 - The more you care the more you gain.
- 9 - He runs as if he were a horse.
- 10 - She walks as soft as a bird.

10 - The noun clause

أشياء الجمل الاسمية

The noun clause does the work of a noun, therefore it may be:

- 1 - the subject of a verb.
- 2 - The object of a verb.
- 3 - Object of a preposition.
- 4 - The complement of a verb.
- 5 - In opposition of a noun.

Noun clause		Noun phrase
1 - that.	5 - Which.	Question + Infinitive + Gerund
2 - What.	6 - How.	
3 - Why.	7 - Where.	
4 - Who.	8 - When.	

Ex: 1 - What you say is true.

Your saying is true.

2 - I told her how it should be done.

I told her how to do it.

3 - why he fails is unknown.

The reason of his failure is..

4 - Is this what you wrote.

Is this your writing.

5 - I must admit that I have failed.

I must admit my failure.

6 - Do you believe what he says.

Do you believe his words.

7 - I know where she lives.

I know her address.

The adjective clauses أشباه الجمل الوصفية

الجملة الوصفية هي جملة تحل محل النصفة، وعلى هذا فهي تصف الإسم، والضمير مثل:

1 - I see a clever man (adjective).

I see a man who is clever. (adjective clause).

الجملة الوصفية عادة ما تربط بإحدى أدوات الربط التي يطلق عليها «ضائر الوصل» relative pronouns وهي:

(Who - Whom - Which - Whose - That).

الذي للشخص العاقل في حالة الفاعل مثل:

1 - Who:

1 - I help Ali. Ali is poor.

I help Ali who is poor.

2 - We see the woman. She is clean.

We see the woman who is clean.

الذي للشخص العاقل في حالة المفعول به مثل :

2 - Whom:

1 - This is the lady. We help her.

This is the lady whom we help.

2 - Ahmed is a teacher. I speak to him.

Ahmed is a teacher to whom I speak.

لاحظ أن أداة الربط دائماً تأتي بعد الاسم الدالة عليه وإذا سبق
الاسم المكرر حرف جر فإنه يأتي أمام أداة الربط .
الذي والتي للفاعل والمفعول به غير العاقل

3 - Which

1 - I have a pen. It is new.

I have a pen which is new.

2 - The man saw the pyramids, He admired them.

The man saw the pyramids which he admired.

الذي والتي للملكية

4 - Whose

1 - This is the man. His leg is broken.

This is the man whose leg is broken.

2 - I met Ali. Ali's father died last year.

I met Ali whose father died last year.

الذي والتي ونحل محل

5 - That (Who - Whom - Which)

فقط على ألا يكون الاسم المكرر مسبوقة بحرف جر مثل :

1 - I wrote a letter. It was very long.

I wrote a letter that was very long.

تحويل الجملة الوصفية من جملة معقدة إلى بسيطة حسب الجدول التالي:

Adjective clause	Adjective phrase
1 - Who. 2 - Whom. 3 - Whose. 4 - Which 5 - That 6 - as	Present participle or past participle. participle of preposition + Noun or Gerund or infinitive

Ex: 1 - I am the man who will help you.

I am the man to help you.

2 - The lesson which you read, was easy.

The lesson read by you was easy.

3 - I saw the girl who was kind.

I saw the kind girl.

4 - He wrote the lesson that was long.

He wrote the long lesson.

5 - I met a man whose leg was broken.

I met a man with a broken leg.

- 6 - She was the first that arrived.
She was the first to arrive.
- 7 - He married a widow who was charming.
He married a charming widow.

Change into simple sentences:

- 1 - He saw a girl who was deaf.
2 - What you hear is wrong.
3 - He has a car whose colour is blue.
4 - That he is fat is true.
5 - Here she sleeps is known.
6 - I see a cat that is yellow.
7 - The boy whom you helped, died.
8 - Why he comes is not true.
9 - When he leaves, is certain.
10 - Where he goes is not known.

change into complete sentences:

- 1 - I know your intention.
2 - It is hard to answer.
3 - I play to win.
4 - We live to eat.
5 - You are the one to bell the cat.
6 - Her adress is still unknown.
7 - By your help I shall pass.
8 - Having gone, I stayed here.
9 - Dispite her beauty we hate her.
10 - Without money we shall die.
11 - It looks like rain.
12 - Study to succeed.

General Exercises

Choose A,B,C or D.

Choose the best answer.

Good morning. How are you? My name is Mohamed.

1. I a) living
b) am live in Doha.
c) lives
d) live
2. a) I am student.
b) I am a student.
c) I student.
d) Me am student.
3. I have a sister and a) two a brothers.
b) tow a brother.
c) two brother.
d) two brothers.
4. a) My brothers's name
b) My brother is name is Ibrahim.
c) My name brother
d) My brother name
5. He a) work
b) is work at the airport.
c) working
d) works

6. a) Are you know
 b) Do you know
 c) You know
 d) You knowing

7. a) Is he
 b) Does he
 c) Do he your good friend?
 d) He is

8. Today he is a) a very busy.
 b) the very busy.
 c) very busy.
 d) very busy man.

9. Now he a) work
 b) is work in his office.
 c) is working
 d) is works

- 10 - What a) he is doing?
 b) he doing?
 c) is he doing?
 d) does he doing?

11. Last year I a) go
 b) went to the United States
 c) going of America.
 d) gone

12. Why a) did you go
 b) did you went - there
 c) you go
 d) you went
13. a) Was you
 b) Were you
 c) You was - a student
 d) You were
14. No, I a) not go
 b) not went to any classes.
 c) dit not went
 d) did not go
- 15 - I went to America. a) in
 b) on Tuesday
 c) to
 d) at
16. and I came back home a) in
 b) at September
 c) to 25th.
 d) on
17. Did you spend a) many money?
 b) many moneys?
 c) much money?
 d) much moneys?

23. He a) isn't write often
 b) isn't often write to his family.
 c) doesn't often write
 d) don't write often
24. I a) often write
 b) write often to my father.
 c) am writing often I ask him a lot of questions:
 d) am often writing
25. For example, a) Why you don't write
 b) Why aren't you write to me?
 c) Why you not write
 d) Why don't you write
26. a) Did my brother passed
 b) did my brother pass his important examination
 c) did my brother passing last week?
 d) Has my brother passed
27. a) Is he studiying
 b) Is he study seriously at the moment?
 c) Does he study
 d) Does he studies.
28. a) Are you need
 b) Do you need any money?
 c) do you needig
 d) Have you need

29. a) Have you received
b) Did you received your passport yet?
c) Have you receive
d) Do you received
30. When a) You can visit
b) Can you visit me in Doha?
c) can you to visit
d) You can to visit
31. My friend Ali a) some
hasn't received b) a letters from Pakistan this year.
c) every
d) any
32. Yesterday I a) write
b) have written a letter when the
c) was writing telephone rang.
d) have been writing
33. It was Ali. He a) teel me
b) told me that he.....
c) say me . (continues for question 34)
d) daid me
34. a) received
b) has received a telegram from his father.
c) was receiving
d) had received

35. He said that he a) is going to Fly to Pakistan as soon as possible.
 b) going to
 c) was going to
 d) had going to
36. «I a) must flying
 b) must to fly tomorrow,» he said.
 c) must fly
 d) must to flying
37. Would you mind a) tell
 b) for telling the Chief Inspector.
 c) to tell
 d) telling
38. I should a) tell
 b) told him myself, but I am too busy.
 c) telling
 d) to tell
39. If I a) will catch
 b) catch The plane at 11 o'clock tonight....
 c) Would Catch (continues for qu. 40).
 d) catching
40. I will reach my a) father house
 b) house father the day after tomorrow.
 c) fathers house
 d) father's house

41. If I went to see the Inspector now, I
- a) missed
b) would miss
c) will miss
d) am missing
42. Unfortunately, Ali missed the plane. If he
- a) left
b) was leaving
c) has left
d) had left
43. ... have caught it. He
- a) hadn't to waste
b) didn't have to waste
c) should not have wasted
d) shouldn't waste
44. I am not sure
- a) what he did next.
b) What did he do next.
c) what had he done next.
d) what he had done next.
45. I think he
- a) had to be
b) must be
c) must have been
d) has had to be
46. The plane
- a) on which
b) which
c) what
d) who

47. When Ali arrived, his father told him that his grandfather
- a) has dead
 - b) had dead
 - c) was died
 - d) had died
- the day be.

INSTRUCTION

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

1. Is your name Ahmed?
 - a. Yes, I'm
 - b. No, I am not
 - c. No, It is not
 - d. Yes, I
2. Isn't Qatar a Gulf State?
 - a. No, It's
 - b. Yes, he is
 - c. Yes, they are
 - d. Yes, it is
3. What are you doing these days?
 - a. I am playing tennis
 - b. I was playing tennis
 - c. I can play tennis
 - d. I'll play tennis
4. Whose books are these?
 - a. It's my
 - b. they are yours
 - c. It's you
 - d. Tey're my

5. Who's that man walking over there?
- No, he isn't
 - Yes, he's a man
 - It's Mr Farid
 - Mr Farid is
6. Where is the grammar book?
- There's it
 - Here's it
 - There's on a chair
 - There it is
7. What did he..... you?
- tell
 - say
 - speak
 - talk
8. Why are you carrying an umbrella?
- The sun is a hot
 - a sun is a hot
 - The sun is hot
 - The sun is too hot
9. listening to the radio?
- When were you
 - When did you
 - How were you
 - What were you
10. Can you see..... you are sitting?
- from what
 - from where
 - into what
 - at which

11. Could you lend me 50 riyals, please?... Sorry, ...

- a. I don't have any
- b. I don't have some
- c. I don't borrow money
- d. I have 50 reiyals

12. When is your birthday?

- a. It is on August
- b. It was yesterday
- c. It's on august
- d. It was at 9 o'clock

13. What would you like to drink?

- a. Yes. please
- b. Coffee, please
- c. No, please
- d. No, thank you

14. Do you like ice-cream? Yes, and.....

- a. So my sister
- b. So is my sister
- c. So does my sister
- d. so is my sisters

15. Do you like writing.....?

- a. by pencil
- b. in pencil
- c. in a pencil
- d. with pencil

16. Does the history teacher hate.....late?

- a. you arrive
- b. you arrived
- c. your arriving
- d. yours arrive

- he needs help or not?
- a. if not
 - b. Whether
 - c. unless
 - d. otherwise
18. Did the teacher make them..... the lesson twice?
- a. write
 - b. wrote
 - c. writing
 - d. written
19. did your father try to avoid..... the matter?
- a. discuss
 - b. discussing
 - c. disscussion
 - d. discussed
- 20 Do they know how dangerous smoking is? Yes,..... they go on smoking.
- a. although they do
 - b. never they do
 - c. however they do
 - d. but they do
21. How did you break the vase? wich..... more careful.
- a. you are
 - b. have been
 - c. you were
 - d. you'll be
22. He was leaning..... the wall.
- a. over
 - b. at
 - c. against
 - d. on

23. I don't like..... others.
- a. having cheated
 - b. having cheated by
 - c. cheating by
 - d. being cheated by
24. a pity I didn't see her off.
- a. It's
 - b. What was
 - c. There's
 - d. There was
25. I found the first question..... answer.
- a. such easy to
 - b. easy enough to
 - c. so easy to
 - d. enough easy
26. At last he..... his driving test.
- a. have passed
 - b. would have passed
 - c. succeeds to pass
 - d. has managed to pass
27. We'll have to walk. We must get there.....
- a. somewhere or other
 - b. somehow
 - c. anyway of other
 - d. anyhow of other
28. The better horse,..... to ride.
- a. easy
 - b. is easy
 - c. easier
 - d. the easier

29. The book was.....
- as soft as
 - as heavy as
 - as beautiful as
 - as smart as
30. This basketball player is 220 centimetres.....
- high
 - tall
 - long
 - length
31. I..... time to watch TV.
- have never
 - had never
 - not ever
 - never have
32. I have not washed the car,.....
- and intend not to
 - or I intend to
 - not intend to
 - nor do I intend to
33. In tropical areas..... almost every day.
- it raining
 - it rains
 - rain
 - raining
34. Qatar..... independent 16 years ago.
- has become
 - becomes
 - would become
 - became

35. Not only..... produce oil but it trades in pearls as well.

- a. Qatar
- b. is Qatar
- c. Qatar is
- d. does Qatar

36. Learning English is not..... learning Arabic.

- a. as the same
- b. the same as
- c. the same like
- d. like the same

37. Before..... to the north, they used to live in Doha.

- a. moving
- b. moved
- c. have moved
- d. had moved

38. asleep while I was working.

- a. must fall
- b. ought to fall
- c. must have fallen
- d. should fall

39. She is..... student in her class.

- a. more clever
- b. the cleverest
- c. most cleverest
- d. cleverer

40. She was disappointed..... the results obtained.

- a. with
- b. in
- c. at
- d. from

41. Mr Badr..... since he left.
- didn't write
 - does not write
 - has not written
 - would not write
42. Since your car is broken down, I..... you a lift.
- have given
 - gave
 - had given
 - will give
43. If I had received your letter, I..... to it.
- Would reply.
 - had replied
 - would have replied
 - will reply
44. By 5 p.m. tomorrow I..... the essay.
- shall write
 - I have written
 - I could writing
 - I shall have written
45. Before leaving for London last week, I.....English.
- had been practising
 - have practised
 - would practise
 - would have practised.
46. The girl was dancing..... the oriental music.
- at
 - on
 - by
 - to

47. He tried to catch the thief..... neck.
- from
 - with
 - by
 - at
48. He found the camera which.....
- had stolen
 - had been stolen
 - has stolen
 - has been stolen
49. Since your English....., you can join the Faculty of Engineering.
- was
 - has been
 - had been
 - is
50. Harry scored..... goal.
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a. win | c. won |
| b. winning | d. the winning |

Complete the following into full sentences:

- The faster you walk, ...
- We were getting ready to leave
- Very old buildings are not good for people
- Either you come with us now
- Travelling in the past was than

choose the correct ending of each sentence from the right column:

1. We Continue to build high-rise buildings a holiday which I enjoyed very much. ()
2. Anna went to Scotland last year which was very dangerous ()
3. As the seasons change many birds, fish, insects and land animals for people to live in. ()
4. Mary walked alone at night that had won victory over China and Persia. ()
5. I spent two months in Italy, where she first met Jan. ()
- 6 - The Mongols were great horsemen used ordinary letters raised on paper. ()
7. It necessary to learn English start to move. ()
8. the French person who started the school for blind children as an international language. ()

Fill in the blanks: (You may need to write more than one word, sometimes.)

1. November is the month follows October.
2. A key is an instrument..... locks and unlocks doors.
3. An orphan is a child parents are both dead.
4. A nurse is a woman looks after sick people.

5. A desert is a place there is only sand.
6. Tina Charl is the singer..... sings' Falling in Love in the summertime is Easy'.
7. Seoul is the city the next Olympic Games will be hold.
8. Ramadhan is the month Moslems fast.
9. Dhahran is the international airport is nearest to Bahrain Airport.
10. A duty - free shop is a place..... you can buy cheap cigarettes.
11. Nepal is the name of the country Capital is Katmandu.
12. A laboratory is a room experiments are carried out.
13. An assassin is a man has killed a VIP.
14. A dentist is a man treats people's teeth.
15. The instrument..... men shave is called a razor.
16. A drought is a long period there has been no rain.
17. Barter is the system goods are exchanged for other goods without any money changing hands.
18. 212 degrees is the temperature water boils, on the Fahrenheit scale.
19. A machine. washes clothes is called a washing machine.
20. A racecourse is a place..... horses race.
21. A photocopier is a machine copies documents.
22. The editor is the man direction a newspaper is produced.

Join these two sentences together, and make them into one sentence:

Example:

That is the lion. I am afraid of it. That is the lion that I'm afraid of.

He is the man. I know him. He is the man that I know.

1. He is the criminal. the police are looking for him
.....
2. This book is about three people. They live in Doha.
.....
3. The Sheraton is the hotel. I spent a night there.
.....
4. He is the policeman. I spoke to him.
.....
5. He is the man. His wife is in hospital.
.....
6. These are the keys. They open my office.
.....

General objective Test

Choose the correct words from these brackets:

- 1 - What (was the pupil doing - did the pupil do - does the pupil do) when the teacher (enters - entered - had entered) the class.
- 2 - He (Lived - was living - lives) in England when the war (begins - begin - has beginning).
- 3 - I (did - need - have) pay the bill.
- 4 - (Do - have - Be - Don't) careful when you cross the road.
- 5 - He (speak - speaks - is speaking) four languages. Now he (learn - learned - is learning) the fifth.
- 6 - Since he (has left - left - was leaving) I hav' ent met him.
- 7 - The man (falls down - fell down - was falling down) as he (runs - run - was running).
- 8 - It (has rained - rained - has been raining) all the day.
- 9 - The wind (has blown - has been blowing - is blowing) strongly all the night.
- 10 - Since 1965 there (are - is - have been - has been) no earthquakes here.
- 11 - I was reading a book when you (come - are coming - came - have come).

- 12 - He works hard so that he (may - will - can - cannot) make money.
- 13 - After supper I (shall watch - shall be watching - shall have watched) a television programme.
- 14 - The man from (which - whom - Whose - Who) you bought the camera has been arrested.
- 15 - I don't know how (to answer - can answer - answer) this.
- 16 - (Do you use - Did you use - Have you used - Were you using) oil or butter when you cook it.
- 17 - Adel (does - did - was doing) his work while his brothers (played - were playing - are playing) games.
- 18 - I saw Sami (studied - studying - had studied - was studying) his lessons.
- 19 - All the questions on the paper (must answer - must be answered - is answered).
- 20 - Our work (was corrected - is corrected) yesterday.
- 21 - Sami has been in this school (for - ago - since) 1973.
- 22 - This story (Printed - has printed - is printed) in America.
- 23 - He succeeded (on - to - for - in) passing the examination at his second attempt.
- 24 - Neither Adel nor Nabil (was - were) present.
- 25 - Never (he will - will he) play with matches.
- 26 - There is no excuse (for - on - of - from) coming late.
- 27 - He (does not - did not - had not) go to school nor did his friend.
- 28 - (Neither both) the doctor (and - nor) the nurse is here.
-

- 29 - He (used to not - used not to - did not use) smoke.
- 30 - (No one - any one) was coming.
- 31 - The doctor was (done - doing - being done) his work well.
- 32 - He told me that the thief (is arrested - was arrested).
- 33 - Sami (toled - asked - said) if father would arrive the next day.
- 34 - He asked me if (I know - to know - had known) what was inside the package.
- 35 - I said to him «did you finish (that - this) work (yesterday - the day before)»?
- 36 - The teacher asked the pupils if the (visited - had visited) the pyramids (the week before - last week).
- 37 - I (said to - asked) him if he (thought - thinks) he (was - had been) there.
- 38 - Either she or they (be - is - are) wrong.
- 39 - He must do his work well (however - otherwise - hence) I shall dismiss him.
- 40 - (Although - Whatever - However) money he earns, he is not satisfied.
- 41 - However (clean - cleanly - cleanliness) the house was. We did not stay in it.
- 42 - There was (such - so - too - enough) much food that every one ate too much.
- 43 - He took a taxi (last - in order that - so - so as to) he might not be late.

- 44 - He ran quickly (so that - so... that - lest) he should miss the train.
- 45 - He worked hard so that he (may - might - should) succeed.
- 46 - He ate so much that he (fell - falls) ill.
- 47 - She speaks slowly so that they (may - might) understand her.
- 48 - Such a (clever - cleverness - cleverly) boy is he that he gets high marks.
- 49 - (In spite of - because of - according to) the rain, they travelled to Alexandria.
- 50 - (like - however - because) high the mountain, I can climb it.
- 51 - She can swim faster (more than - than - that) I can.
- 52 - The more you read (the better - the best - the less) you understand.
- 53 - Were he to make a mistake he (would - would have - would be) punished.
- 54 - If I he enough money (I shall - I may - I would) buy it.
- 55 - The house in (when - which - that) he lives is a place.
- 56 - He had had breakfast (after - before - as) he went out.
- 57 - (when - Although - because) it is very hot, I shall go out.
- 58 - (without - but for - unless) he works hard, he will not succeed.
- 59 - However (strength - stong - strongly) he is, I can defeat him.
-

- 60 - (quick - quickness - quickly) as he was, we could catch him.
- 61 - (since - while - for) waiting for a bus we happened to see an accident.
- 62 - He wants to know (what - whether - because) you will come.
- 63 - (should - were - had) the weather be fine, he would go for a walk.
- 64 - No sooner (had he - he had - did he have) seen the clouds than, he returned home.
- 65 - Not only (will he came - he came - did he came) early but he also stayed late at night.
- 66 - He has not visited us before - since - while) we moved to Alex.
- 67 - The pupil is clever (so - enough - much) to understand the lesson.
- 68 - Without the Nile, Egypt (will be - would be - would have) a desert.
- 69 - I did every thing according to his (ordered - orders).
- 70 - While (was sleeping - sleeping) I had a fearful dream.
- 71 - She looks as if she (is - has been - were) a queen.
- 72 - The men (whom - who - whose) helped you are my friend's.
- 73 - The examination was (very hard that - so hard that - so hard as) no one passed.
- 74 - Owing to his (youth - young) he was not allowed to smoke.

- 75 - He makes friends (wherever - where) he goes.
- 76 - Hardly (he reached - had he reached - he had reached) the station when the train departed.
- 77 - He is proud (with - at - of) his son.
- 78 - Egypt is famous (with - for - in) cotton.
- 79 - Turn (on - in - at) the radio.
- 80 - Turn (off - in - on) the light because I went to the bed.
- 81 - Science leads (at - to - for) progress.
- 82 - She will meet him (in - on - at) 6 o'clock.
- 83 - He depends (in - for - on) our help.
- 84 - Four years (since - for - ago) I visited Tanta.
- 85 - (However - although - in spite of) high the tree is, he can climb it.
- 86 - The more you eat (the more you grow - you grow more).
- 87 - I am a doctor (don't - isn't - aren't) I?
- 88 - He was (had lying - lying) in bed.
- 89 - I don't know (what - which - how) to do.
- 90 - This car used (too much - too many - a lot) oil.
- 91 - I saw the man while (repairing - was repairing - repair) his car.
- 92 - We had a two (weeks - weeks - week's) holiday.
- 93 - All the pupils (accept - except - expect) Aly to come.
- 94 - The boy (cry - cries - is crying) when he is hungry.
- 95 - I have never seen him (for - since - ago - before).
- 96 - The boy (begged - ordered) the teacher (to do not - not to) dismiss him.

- 97 - Ibrahim asked me to give him (my - his) book because he (forget - had forgotten) is.
- 98 - He said that he (would - will) visit me (tomorrow morning - the next morning).
- 99 - He went to (before - After - as) he had had the supper.
- 100 - Helwan is famous (with - for - on) its dry weather.

The model answers

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 - was the pupil
doing, entered. | 22 - is printed |
| 2 - was living, began | 23 - in. |
| 3 - need | 24 - was. |
| 4 - Be. | 25 - will he. |
| 5 - speaks, is speaking | 26 - for. |
| 6 - left. | 27 - did not |
| 7 - Fell, was running | 28 - neither... nor |
| 8 - has been raining | 29 - used not to. |
| 9 - has been blowing | 30 - noone. |
| 10 - have been. | 31 - doing |
| 11 - came. | 32 - had been arrested. |
| 12 - may | 33 - asked. |
| 13 - shall watch | 34 - had known. |
| 14 - whom. | 35 - this yesterday. |
| 15 - to answer. | 36 - had visited, the
week before. |
| 16 - Did you use. | 37 - asked, thought,
had been. |
| 17 - was doing, were playing. | 38 - are. |
| 18 - studying | 39 - otherwise. |
| 19 - must be answered. | 40 - whatever. |
| 21 - Since. | 41 - clean. |
| | 42 - so much. |
-

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 43 - in order that. | 72 - Who. |
| 44 - lest. | 73 - so hard that. |
| 45 - might. | 74 - youth. |
| 46 - fell. | 75 - Wherever. |
| 47 - may. | 76 - had he. |
| 48 - clever. | 77 - of. |
| 49 - In spite of. | 78 - for. |
| 50 - However. | 79 - on |
| 51 - then. | 80 - off. |
| 52 - the better. | 81 - to. |
| 53 - would be. | 82 - at. |
| 54 - I would. | 83 - on. |
| 55 - which. | 84 - ago. |
| 56 - after. | 85 - However. |
| 57 - Because. | 86 - The more you grow |
| 58 - Unless. | 87 - aren't I. |
| 59 - strong. | 88 - Lying. |
| 60 - quick. | 89 - What. |
| 61 - While. | 90 - too much. |
| 62 - Whether. | 91 - repairing. |
| 63 - should | 92 - Weck's |
| 64 - had he. | 93 - except. |
| 65 - did he come. | 94 - cries. |
| 66 - before. | 95 - before. |
| 67 - enough | 96 - begged not to. |
| 68 - would be. | 97 - my, had forgotten. |
| 69 - orders. | 98 - Would, the next morning. |
| 70 - sleeping. | 99 - after. |
| 71 - were. | 100 - for. |

1- Insert a or an if necessary

1- My neighbour is ----- photographer , Let's ask him for ----

----- Advice about Colour Films

2- We had ----- Fish and - chips for ----- lunch

3- ----- Travel agent would give you ----- information about ----- hotels .

4- Do you take ----- Sugar in ----- coffee

5- Kohen he was charged with ----- murder he said he had ----- alibi

6- I have ----- hour and ----- half for lunch

7- I hope you have ---- lovely him and ----- good weather

8- I pay you ----- thousand ----- your. It's

Not ----- enormous Salary but after an you

Is ----- Completely Unskilled man

9- I have ----- Little money Left, Let's have dinner in ---- restaurant

10- ----- man is born unto ----- Trouble as ----- Sparks fly we ards

II- Insert the if necessary

1- ----- youngest boy has just started going to ----, ----- eldest boy is at ----

College

2- She Lives on ---- Top Floor of an old house

3- When ---- Wind blows , an ---- Windows rattle

4- ----- darkness doesn't Worry ----- Cats , ----- Cats Can See in ---- dark

5- ----- modern boys usually say that they Want to be ----- Spacemen but most of them Will Probably end up in ----- less dramatic

6- Do you Know ----- time

7- He Was Sent ----- Prison for ----- Six months for ----- Shop -- Lifting .

8- I Went to ---- School to Talk to ---- headmaster I persuaded him to let Amira give up --- gymnastics and take ---- piano Lessons instead

- 1- Ahmed, s at ----- offices but you Could get him on -----
 Phone
 0- Like all ----- Women , she loves ---- tea Parties and ----- gossip

III - Insert a , an or the if necessary

- 1- At most meetings ----- people Vats by raising ----- right
 hands
 2- The bullet Struck him in ----- Foot
 3- I have ----- Pain in my shoulder
 4- He was ---- Very tall With ----- dark hair and ----- small beard
 She Pulled him by ---- leg
 5- The Lioness bit him in ----- leg
 6- I have ----- headache
 7- He pointed to a Woman in ----- green dress
 8- He has ---- horrible job
 9- She was on ---- knees , Scrubbing Kitchen Floor

IV - Read the Following . Supplying the suitable articles

Without ----- Knowledge of grammar, it is impossible for you to
 Write or to Speak Correctly. ----- Labour necessary to acquire this
 knowledge is , indeed, not Trifling , grammar is not ----- science
 Consisting of Several distinct divisions some of which may be dispensed
 With . It is ---- Whole and ----- Whole must be learnt ----- Subject
 demands much reflection and much patience , but once ----- task is
 performed , it is performed for life , and in every day of that life it will be
 found to be in ----- greater or less degree , ----- source of pleasure or of
 profit or of both together . I learnt grammar When I was ----- private
 Soldies on ----- pay of Sixpence ----- day .

V - Insert a an or the Where necessary Otherwise Leave the Space blank

- 1- ----- geometry set contains ----- ruler ----- pair of Compasses ,
 ----- protector and ----- pair of dividers
 2- ----- boy over there is ----- worst in the class at French
 3- May brother is a postman , he plays ----- tennis , -----
 football , ----- Cricket and ----- hockey
 4- His father was ----- Lawyer and earned L. E 3000 ----- year
 5- Go and buy ----- half ----- pound of sugar
 6- Samy , ----- Chemist , sells ----- pills

- 7- Have you hand ---- tea yet
 8- He became ---- member of parliament
 9- ----- monkeys are intelligent animals
 10- ----- World opinion is against ----- aggression

(٢٢ - ١٩) المفراد والجمع ص

I- Rewrite the following sentences , putting as many words as possible into the plural and making any other necessary alterations

- 1- A witch used to be burnt
- 2- A match is taken from a box or torn from a book
- 3- The leaf Which the bird was carrying fell on the roof of the house
- 4- The cheese could not be Sold as a mouse had left a tooth - mark on it
- 5- Which is the greater curse in the Middle East the fly or the louse
- 6- The crisis comes in a long series
- 7- The defeated army had not even time to bury the body of its herd
- 8- The monkey jumped from rock to rock up above , watching the movement of the man in the valley below
- 9- The chief of the tribe had his own means of Catching a Salmon
- 10- The dog ate the meat hungrily

II- Write down the Plurals of the Following nouns :

Army	eye	box	Wolf
Size	life	answer	proof
Leaf	lady	goose	sheep
Spoonful	shelf	piano	fish
Mouse	child	ox	volcano
Echo	man	foot	woman
Knife	Trousers	brother	belief
Scarf	Passer-by	Staff	arch
Monkey	gas	Scissors	bunch

تمارين علي الضمانر الشخصية والضمانر المنكية وضمانر الإشارة وضمانر الوصل
والضمانر العكسية والتأكيدية والضمانر التوزيعية والضمانر غير المحددة
(كتاب الفريد من ص ٢٣ إلى ٢٧)

I- Complete each of the following sentences With the Correct form of the personal pronoun . Cheasing one of the two in brackets

- 1- My uncle and aunt Love animals . Between ----- (they , them) they own four dogs and two cats . One Cat was a present from my wife and ----- (I , me)
- 2- This parcel is for Ali and ----- (I , me)
- 3- Is that Sahar over there ? yes , that's ----- (her , she)
- 4- My Wife and ----- have not been well recently (I , me)
- 5- ----- Scots are always making jokes about ourselves (we , us)

II- Rewrite the following sentences , Choosing the Correct pronoun from those in brackets :

- 1- (They – Them) met (We , us) when (We , us) were Coning home
- 2- (I , me) Looking for Ibrahim . where is (he – him) ?
- 3- Ali and (I , me) met Ahmed , (We , us) all went with (he , him) to his house
- 4- (He , Him) and (She , Her) are getting married next month
- 5- The master is Keeping (he , him) and (I , me) in this afternoon : (he , him) and (I , me) have to do our work again

III- Rewrite the following sentences , putting a suitable pronoun in each Space :

- 1- Ibrahim and Abdullah are spending their holidays in France , ----- have invited ----- to visit -----
- 2- Mohammed and Ali are fine boxers , wish ----- Could box as well as -----
- 3- ----- think ----- Can hear the telephone ringing , will --
--- an awer ----- for ----- , Please

- 4- Ehab lent a book to his brother , later ----- asked -----
if ---- had finished With -----
- 5- Ahmed became engaged to Mona and ----- gave ----- a
beautiful ring , but Later ----- quarrelled , and -----
reterend ----- to -----

IV- Complete These Sentences by means of possessive adjective

- I Live in the Country , ----- House Stands alone near a Stream
- 1- Love ----- neighbor as thyself
- 2- Hassan has a car but ----- brother hasn't
- 3- They have sold ----- house
- 4- This is a slow Train , engine is out of date
- 5- We have passed ----- examination
- 6- You Can't Trust him , he never keeps ----- promises
- 7- Do Come , and bring ----- Friend with you
- 8- ----- wife and I Celebrate ----- Silvers wedding next
month
- 9- Farmers like ----- crops to be gathered in as soon as
possible in Autumn
- 10- He took off ----- coat and set to work
- 11- The bullet stuck him in ----- foot
- 12- They tied ----- hands behind ----- back and Locked
him in a cellar
- 13- You'll Strain ----- Eyes if you read in a bad light
- 14- He Tree ----- Trousers getting over a barbed wire Fence

III- Supply the appropriate demonstrative pronoun in the following Sentences :

----- are more expensive than ----- but they are worth the extra money

- 1- ----- is the best way to learn English
- 2- Here is L. E. to but ----- is all I Can do for you
- 3- The University of Durham is the oldest in England after ---
- of Oxford and Cambridge
- 4- That Careless driver has had an accident ----- is what I
expected to happen

**IV- Combine the following pairs or groups of sentences ,
using relative Pronouns**

- 1- Samy had been driving all day . He was tired and wanted to stop
- 2- Ramy Wanted to take the mountain road . His tyres were nearly new
- 3- He gave orders to his Lieutenants the Lieutenants passed them on to the soldiers
- 4- The matter was reported to the chief of Police . He ordered us all to be arrested
- 5- We lit a fire . It soon dried out our Clothes
- 6- I Went to Paris . I had always wanted to visit Paris
- 7- I met Soha . She asked me to give you this
- 8- The Lorry Crashed into a bus – Load of school Children . Six of them were Slightly injured
- 9- The gentleman is my uncle . you met him yesterday
- 10- The gentleman is my uncle . He impressed you when you met him
- 11- The gentleman over there is my uncle . He is ninety years old
- 12- The gentleman over there is my uncle . His face must be familiar to you
- 13- The gentleman over there is my uncle . you would do well to humour him
- 14- The Cow has disappointed us this year . It gave so much milk last year.
- 15- Here is the car . I told you about it.
- 16- The bed has no mattress . I Sleep on this bed
- 17- Romeo and Juliet were two Lovers . Their parents hated each other
- 18- There wasn't any directory in the telephone box . I was phoning from this box
- 19- This is the story of a man . His wife Suddenly loses her memory
- 20- I missed the train . I usually catch this train

VII - Put The Correct Relative Pronouns in The spaces:

- 1- The King ----- will speak on the wireless tomorrow.
- 2- Babies cannot look after ----- . Their mothers must look after them .
- 3- A cat washes ----- with its tongue.
- 4- You must do your homework by -----

- 5- The madman found a revolver and shot -----
- 6- All my friends had a holiday Last Year , but I -----
- 7- Who taught Huda to ride a bicycle? No one. She taught -----
- 8- Do you always test the Truth? Ask ----- this question
- 9- Many People like to travel , but I ----- Prefers to Stay at home
- 10- The garden round the house is very Large, but the house ----- is very small.
- 11- The Queen ----- is going to open the new hospital
- 12- Some men go to a barber , but most men Share -----
- 13- Mohamed's Father and both his uncles are doctors , but Mohammed ----- wants to be an engineer
- 14- I Shall do the job -----
- 15- The headmaster ----- will take this particular lesson
- 16- She stood admiring ----- in front of the mirror
- 17- Look after -----
- 18- They think ----- Clever
- 19- Why don't you go -----?
- 20- We gave ----- a lot of trouble

VIII - Fill in The blanks With suitable Pronouns. Distributive Pronouns or adjectives:

- 1- Is there ----- in the pot ? No, -----
- 2- Can ----- Tell me the right time ?
- 3- Tell me ----- you know , and ----- will be well
- 4- Look at my hands , ----- is on the table and the ----- on my Knee
- 5- Now There are ----- under the table
- 6- Which arm have I raised? The Left -----
- 7- There will be a prize for ----- of you
- 8- ----- must Look after himself
- 9- Who is going to the lecture? -----
- 10- Have you ----- money ? yes , ----- but Not -----
- 11- Are you doing ----- tonight? No , -----
- 12- Will you have ----- more tea? There is plenty in the pot
- 13- ----- are agreed that the government has taken a bad decision
- 14- I have only two eyes , ----- are good , but if I had Six , I should need them ----- to supervise these children properly
- 15- I take a lesson ----- other day
- 16- On ----- Occasion he has been late

17- He shouted her name twice , ----- Time banging his Fist
on the table

18- I wanted ----- of those nice red apples but the green
hadn't ---

19- I want two Seats for tonight Concert Have you ----- ?

20- He seizes ----- opportunity to get away from the house

تمارين على درس الصفات / صفحة ٣١ - ٣٤ من كتاب الفريد

1- Choose the Correct adjective :

1- Samia is (old – older) Than her Cousin

2- Cairo is (big – bigger) Than Alex

3- Can you direct me to The (near – nearest) post office?

4- Nobel birth is of (Little – Less) account than Solid Worth

5- Have you Seen the (Late – Latest) edition of this dictionary?

6- My Wife has there brothers, all ----- than She. The (old –
oldest) is a teacher

7- What was your (Worse – Worst) Subject and French my
(bad – Worst).

8- A horse is (more Intelligent – intelligent) than a pig

9- I was able to get (Far – Farther) information about trains at
the railway – station

10- Give me a (larger – large) piece of paper Bring me a (small
– smaller) one.

11- That was the (happy – happiest) day of his life

12- She is the (beautiful – most beautiful) Lady in the City

13- The Nile is The (Long – Longest) River in Africa

14- Is It true that the (old – older) you are, the (wise – wiser)
you become?

15- Mahmoud is the (Young – Younger) and (quick – quicker)
boxer of the two but Osama is (Cunning – more Cunning)

16- The (most expensive – expensive) Cars are often the (Cheap
– Cheapest) in the Long sun

17- Tom is the (dull – dumbest) boy in the school

18- Basketball is a (exciting – more exciting) game than many
people realize

19- This is not the (deep – deepest) part of the river , but the
Current is (Strong – Stronger) here , and it is not a safe place to
bathe in

- 20- Ahmed is not a (better – good) cricketer but I am (bad – Worse)

(تمارين على الظرف (كتاب الفرند ص ٣٨)

I- Put The adverbs in The best position in The Sentence , making any necessary Changes in Punctuation or Word order :

- 1- It's anise day (quite)
 - 2- We all went to Town (Last week)
 - 3- Hany is working; he has not retired. (Yet; Still)
 - 4- Ahmed Works hand; he is too Stupid to pass his examination. (however)
 - 5- What Christopher Said was Wrong (altogether ; yesterday)
 - 6- The Whole Family is going out . (tomorrow)
 - 7- Mona is hungry . (Sometimes)
 - 8- He is becoming a Chain – Smoker (Fast)
 - 9- He reads music. (easily)
 - 10- How the holidays have passed. (quickly)
 - 11- The Train went. (away)
 - 12- We told them that the matter did not concern them. (actually)
 - 13- We have had our dinner at Seven O'clock. (always)
 - 14- Has he done the Work . (well)
 - 15- I Walk for files every morning. (always)
- II - Read aloud and explain the difference in meaning between:
- 1- She is always late ; She always is late
 - 2- Altogether , I Consider it wrong ; I Consider it altogether wrong
 - 3- I never did well ; I never did
 - 4- My Friend Speaks English well ; my Friend Speaks good English
 - 5- Still, I believe him to be innocent I Still believe him to be innocent

III - Give the Comparative and superlative from of :
Quietly, badly, hard, little, well, low. back wards, in a friendly manner, beautifully

IV - Correct the following Sentences:

- 1- Samir Speaks well Spanish
- 2- Always I have trouble in September
- 3- They rather Sometimes take too much to drink
- 4- I always nearly go to London on Saturdays
- 5- Only once I have done that that
- 6- She quite never can act well
- 7- Almost I had made the some mistake
- 8- We will today begin to study the we of prepositions in English
- 9- They every new and then came to stay with us
- 10- He generally always arrives on time

تمارين علي المصادر ص ٤٣ من كتاب الفريد

I - Pick out the infinitives in the following Sentences:

- 1- That Seems hard to do but is less difficult than it looks
- 2- To Complete that book in three months was a great a achievement
- 3- To Climb Everest Seemed an impossible Task
- 4- I Saw him risen the mile in four minutes
- 5- We are to have a holiday tomorrow
- 6- Why did you try to persuade him to come with us ?
- 7- It is easy to criticize
- 8- Will you teach me to play Tennis?
- 9- The dog wants Something to eat
- 10- Strain every nerve to succeed
- 11- What do you think is the right thing to do ?
- 12- The men have come to take down the tree
- 13- He made me tell him the whole story
- 14- I tremble to think what you father will say
- 15- He has repent all his money

تمارين علي الأثرمة كتاب الفريد ص ٥٣

I - Put the verbs in brackets into the Correct present Tense

- 1- I usually (go) to school by car
- 2- The teacher always read his newspapers in the evenings.
His wife sometimes (knit) but she (not knit) tonight

- 3- The Teacher (give) Lectures everyday
 - 4- The collar (Suit) you but it (not fit) you very well . It's much too big
 - 5- All the guides here (Speak) at least three Foreign Languages , because a lot of foreign visitors (Come) every Summer
 - 6- My daughter never (write) to me so I never (Know) what she (do)
 - 7- My next door neighbour always (Knock) on my door and (ask) me to lend him Some money
 - 8- How much she (owe) you now
 - 9- Ali (get) up very early but he (wash) and (shave) and (get) his breakfast so quietly that I (not hear) a thing . But I (hear) him driving away from the house because his Car (make) a lot of noise
 - 10- Englishmen very seldom (talk) in the under ground . They (Prefer) to read their news papers
 - 11- I (Think) repair jobs always (take) Longer than one (expect). What they (do) now ?
 - 12- They always (hammer) next door
 - 13- I (Smell) Something burning
 - 14- She usually (iron) and (watch) TV at the some time
 - 15- We (Wait) ten minutes for a bus, and we are still (Wait) at the bus-stop
 - 16- It (rain) for three hours
 - 17- The Postman (ride) that old bicycle for many years
 - 18- Ibrahim (work) very hard today
 - 19- Those poor children (eat) nothing today
 - 20- We (have) three English Lessons this week
 - 21- The Lazy servant (do) very Little Work today
 - 22- Ahmed (borrow) three books from the library this month
 - 23- His Father (Spend) a lot of money this year
 - 24- The Great Pyramid (Stand) for Thousands of years
 - 25- I (Wear) this shirt for two days and I (wear) it now
- I- Put For or Since in the Spaces:
- 1- He waited outside The Cinema ----- an hear
 - 2- Those two old men have been Friends ----- 1990
 - 3- The doctor hasn't had a holiday ----- July 1980
 - 4- May I borrow your dictionary ----- an hour or two
 - 5- The baby has been asleep ----- 6 O'clock

- 6- The servant worked hard Until 2 P.m. but she hasn't done much Work ----- Then
- 7- I am going to read ----- half an hour
- 8- Ahmed went to London and stayed there ----- a month
- 9- There has been a lot of rain ----- December
- 10- She hasn't Seen her eldest Son ----- many years
- 11- The Secretary has typed ten letters ----- 1 O'clock
- 12- The Shopkeeper has sold nothing ----- 3 o'clock this afternoon
- 13- The Pupils were quite ----- ten minutes, but then they began to make anise
- 14- I lent you my dictionary ----- an hour or Two but you keep it --- a week
- 15- The Clerk has worked in the bank thirty years..

III - Put The following sentences in the present continuous tense.

- 1- I (take) a holiday today.
- 2- He (do) his best to win the prize this term .
- 3- They (start) from Paris next Monday and (arrive) in Rome on Wednesday .
- 4- The house in full so you (sleep) next door .
- 5- My Partner (Come) to see me tomorrow on business

EV - Put The verbs in brackets into the correct tense : Simple past or past Continuous

- 1- They (begin) painting , but (find) the walls (be) too wet
- 2- While they (wait) for the walls to dry , Samira (remember) she (have) a phone call to make
- 3- Just as they (start) the third Wall, the deer bell (ring)
- 4- He (stay) talking to Munir in the hall While Huda (go) on painting
- 5- He just (Climb) the stop ladder when the doorbell (ring) again
- 6- He (grumble) that she always (telephone) at the wrong time
- 7- He (sit) on the bank fishing when he (see) a man's hat floating down the river
- 8- As the goalkeeper (run) forward to seize the ball a bottle (strike) him on the shoulder
- 9- It (Snow) heavily when he (wake) up
- 10- When I (reach) the street I (realize) that I (not know) the number of Ahmed's house
- 11- Everyone (read) quietly when suddenly the door (burst) open and a complete stranger (rush) in

- 12- They (build) the bridge when I (be) here last year
 13- While I (wonder) whether to buy the dress or not, some one else (Come) and (buy) it
 14- As it (rain) the children (play) in the sitting room
 15- When Jihan (Say) that she (Come) to see me the next day, I (wonder) what flowers she would bring. she always brings flowers

V - use the past Tense or the Present Perfect Tense of the verb stems in brackets:

- 1- We (begin) to learn English three years ago
 2- I (see) Hany in the street yesterday, but I (not speak) to him
 3- I (Wear) this shirt for two days, but it isn't dirty yet, so I'm still wearing it today
 4- The child (eat) nothing Since 9 o'clock this morning, and it is now 3 o'clock in the afternoon
 5- It's a very hot day, and I (drink) six glasses of water already this morning
 6- We (not finish) this book yet, but we hope to finish it this year
 7- The Servant (Sweep) this room ten minutes ago
 8- Ramzi (be) absent from school for two weeks, and he is still absent
 9- Tom's father (go) to Egypt in 1949
 10- There (be) no Snow in the South of England Last Winter

V1 - Correct the Verbs in bracket:

- 1- The boy was knocked down by a bus as he (Cross) The road
 2- A lot of People (see) this accident While they (Wait) for the bus
 3- Just as the doctor (go) to bed there was a knock at the door
 4- Ali often (go) to the British Museum When he (study) at London University
 5- He fell down and (break) his leg while h (Play) football
 6- The Travelers reached the Town just as the sun (set)
 7- The foolish boy (jump) off the bus while it (go)
 8- My mother often sang while she (cook) in the kitchen
 9- Just as the manager (Leave) his advice an important telegram came
 10- I (cut) my finger while I (sharpen) the pencil

VII - Put the verbs in brackets in their Correct form:

- 1- We (go) to the Cinema last night
- 2- At last I (finish) this work
- 3- Once that man (has) much money, but now he (lose) it all
- 4- If you (try) hard you succeed
- 5- This morning I (meet) your brother as I (walk) to school
- 6- While I (speak) than man continually (interrupt) me
- 7- That Car over there (travel) too fast; there (be) an
accident soon
- 8- The Children (wait) impatiently While he (untie) the parcel
- 9- No body (feel) safe until planes (fly) away
- 10- They (visit) their Cousin in New York When they (go) to
America
- 11- I (sit) by the fire (read) a book, when my friend (arrive)
- 12- He (drive) a car for the last six hours
- 13- When (finish) our work , we (allow) to go out
- 14- They dog (kill) because the car (drive) too fast
- 15- How much that (cost)?
- 16- While (swim) he (drown)
- 17- This morning I (meet) your brother as I (walk) to school
- 18- While (walk) over the hills, we (overtake) by a thunder
storm
- 19- I not (meet) him since we (be) at school together
- 20- The geography teacher (tell) the pupils that the earth (go)
round the sun

Put the Verbs in brackets into Future

Continuous or Future Simple Tense

- 1- Samy usually gives me a lift home, but we both (come)
home by train tomorrow as his car is being repaired
- 2- He says he (meet) us at the bus stop, but I'm sure he
(Forget) to Turn up
- 3- Wait a bit . Don't drink your tea without milk. The
milkman (Come) in a minute
- 4- I'm going to Switzerland next week you're lucky. The wild
flowers just (come) out
- 5- The Coming election (be) the main Topic of conversation
for the next fortnight . the party leaders (speak) on T.V. and the
local Candidates (address) meetings in Constituencies

- 6- On the news tonight they mentioned the possibility of a power strike Everybody (look) for candles tomorrow
- 7- You (use) your dictionary this afternoon? No you can borrow it if you like . Thanks very much . I (put) it back on your desk this evening
- 8- I (write) in code if you insist , but I don't think it's at all necessary
- 9- This time tomorrow every one (read) of your success, and all Sorts of People (ring) up to Congratulate you
- 10- I (tell) her what you say but she (not believe) it
- 11- They give very good dinners at the school but my daughter (not eat) them She prefers to go out and buy Fish and chips
- 12- I (not wear) 9 lasses when you see me next I'll be wearing Contact lenses you probably (not recognize) me
- 13- I (have) to be a bit Careful about money when I retire because I'll only be getting half my present Salary But of Course I (not pay) Suppurate
- 14- He's a clever boy but he's lazy He (not work)
- 15- I (not shown) any Films this time The projector's broken down

IX - Put the Verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect tense

- 1- I hope they (repair) this road by the time we come back next summer
- 2- By the end of next week my wife (do) her spring cleaning and well all be able to relax again
- 3- In two months time he (finish) his preliminary training and will be starting work
- 4- He spends all his spare time planting trees. He Says that by the end of next year he (plant) 2000
- 5- When he reaches the Land's End he (Walk) 1,500 Kilometers
- 6- By the end of next year I work for him for 45 years
- 7- By the end of my tour I (give) exactly the Some Lecture 53 Times
- 8- Come back in an hour . I (do) my packing by then and well be able to have attack

- 9- Our Committee is Trying to raise money to buy anew lifeboat. By the end of the year we (send) out 5,000 Letters asking for Contributions
- 10- A hundred people have died of starvation already. By the end of the week two hundred (die)
- X - Put the Verbs in brackets into their going to or Will + infinitive forms
- 1- I (have) a look at the vroom , it's Leaking and I think atile has slipped
- 2- I am afraid I'm not quite ready Never mind. I (wait)
- 3- Why do you want all the furniture out of the room ?
Because I (Shampoo) the carped
- 4- If you leave your Keys will the hall porter he (take) the car sound to the garage
- 5- Why have you brought your camera? You (Try) to take Photograph?
- 6- Thy new owner (make) any changes?
- 7- I hear the farmer down the road has hired a bulldozer. Yes, he (dig) up all his hedge and put in fences instead
- 8- There's Someone at the door. I (go) But I expect it's someone for you

أمارين علي شكل الجملة من كتاب الفريد ص ٨٧

Make the Following Sentences negative, using Shortens forms when Possible

- 1- Hany Speaks English well
- 2- Explain it to him
- 3- I understood What the teacher said
- 4- He broke that glass
- 5- Ibrahim did his best in that trace
- 6- The Small boy ran away
- 7- There Will be enough food for everybody
- 8- I take both milk and sugar in my tea
- 9- There are good films showing at all the Cinemas this week
- 10- Ether you or your brother must come here again
- 11- I always have sugar in my tea
- 12- Have you anything to write with?
- 13- Have you ever seen or ghost?
- 14- During the war my brother was wounded Several times

15- These verbs are difficult

II - Make the Following Sentences (a) negative, (b) interrogative

- 1- My aunt is awake
- 2- You saw Ahmed in Paris
- 3- The students can speak English
- 4- He had only a apple and some chocolate for lunch
- 5- You can go now
- 6- We shall arrange a party for our Friends
- 7- Your friend was wrong
- 8- He found a better job
- 9- It will be warm on the beach
- 10- You have quite finished
- 11- The Policeman will arrest the thief
- 12- He went for a swim
- 13- He ought to grow a beard
- 14- They did it easily
- 15- He has a new tennis racket

III - Give the Full answer and then that short answer, (a) affirmative, (b) negative, to the following:

- 1- Can he Speak Italian?
- 2- Will they come to dinner tonight?
- 3- Didn't they finish the work?
- 4- Who likes the flavor of garlic?
- 5- Have you spoken to him about it?
- 6- Will you be at the party tonight?
- 7- Did he found the money he lost?
- 8- Could you come and see us tomorrow?
- 9- Ought I to answer the letter?
- 10- Are they coming with us this evening?

IV - Change the following statements into questions:

- 1- Cairo is the largest city in the Middle East
- 2- His father owns many feddans
- 3- They won the football match
- 4- Ibrahim's brother has bought a motor - bicycle
- 5- He has studied hard to pass the examination
- 6- John arrived from England yesterday
- 7- Ahmed is your best friend
- 8- He has been studying very hard
- 9- Ali told me the latest news

- 10- The men were working in the field all day
 V - Ask questions about the underlined words
- 1- he earns 60 pounds a week
 - 2- My room is five meters by four
 - 3- The biggs ate them
 - 4- He met her in a coffee bar
 - 5- The car does move thirty to the gallon
 - 6- I smoke forty cigarettes a day
 - 7- They went to New York
 - 8- I'd like to speak to Mr. Abdullah please
 - 9- He tried to blow up the Camp
 - 10- I didn't think much of it
 - 11- He left the country 2 years ago
 - 12- They were very old - fashioned
 - 13- They came by bus
 - 14- I've had it since the beginning of August
 - 15- I've been here for two months
 - 16- I've bee waiting for half an hour
 - 17- I found her address by calling at every house in the village
 - 18- I threw it away because I was tired of it
 - 19- He buried it in the garden
 - 20- The lake is sixteen meters deep
 - 21- There are ten hotels in the town
 - 22- This is E hocarab's
 - 23- She gave me duck and green peas for lunch
 - 24- Hany bought the tickets
 - 25- It was awful
 - 26- I come from Paris
 - 27- I'm looking for a telephone box
 - 28- He complained to the manager
 - 29- The bridge is built of reinforced concrete
 - 30- He's coming at the end of the week

Add question tags

- 1- he can't play football well -----
- 2- he isn't a good player -----
- 3- He hasn't played very well -----
- 4- He doesn't play very well -----
- 5- He didn't play very well -----
- 6- They don't come have every day -----

- 7- He speaks English -----
- 8- The students are not all Egyptian -----
- 9- The police man will arrest the thief -----
- 10- We shall arrange a party for our friends -----
- 11- Your friend was wrong -----
- 12- He ought to grow a beard -----
- 13- I am a pupil -----
- 14- It isn't raining -----
- 15- You needn't write to him -----
- 16- He needs a new shirt -----
- 17- His hair needs cutting -----
- 18- He needed all the help you could give him -----

تمارين على السؤال المذيل الجملة / كتاب الفريد ص ١٠٣

- 1- Add tag questions to these Sentences
- 1- He is a handsome man -----
- 2- She is very well- dressed -----
- 3- You don't mind Waiting -----
- 4- He can speak English -----
- 5- You couldn't understand me -----
- 6- It's a fine day -----
- 7- You were in London last year -----
- 8- He will write to me -----
- 9- She gives a lesson every day -----
- 10- They gave her a book -----
- 11- You went to the theatre -----
- 12- That wasn't your brother who spoke to me -----
- 13- She won't play tennis tomorrow -----
- 14- You didn't forget to send a Christmas present -----
- 15- I oughtn't to ask the driver for a ticket -----
- 16- Ali and I have passed the examination -----
- 17- I may go out now -----
- 18- Samy won't come today -----
- 19- None of his sister is married -----
- 20- It rained yesterday -----
- 21- Nobody wants another piece of cake -----
- 22- They are coming to the party -----

تمارين على الدبني للمعلوم و المبتني للمجهول / كتاب الفريد ص ١٠٧

I- Change into passive voice

- 1- The President will make the first speech
2- The Ancient Egyptians invented the first kind of writing
3- The car you bought me won the prize easily
4- She told me to come back
5- He tore up the papers and burnt them
6- I did that
7- The strong wind blew down the tree
8- The police captured the Criminal
9- The store hit him on the nose
10- The owner will turn his house into an hotel
11- I made this bookcase
12- That boy threw the stone
13- Do you understand this
14- Did you write a letter
15- Shall we play football
16- Must I drink this
17- Why did you hit your brother
18- When will you see your father
19- Who wrote that novel
20- They haven't stamped the letter
21- She didn't introduce me to her mother
22- An earth quake destroyed the town
23- A machine could do this much more easily
24- Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom
25- We Can't repair your clock
26- The police shouldn't allow people to park here
27- They are watching my home
28- You need not type this letter
29- The examiner will read the passage three times
30- A Larry knocked him down
31- Nobody has used this room for ages
32- You mustn't more this man
33- We have warned you
34- They returned my keys to me
35- We shall have to tow the car to the garage
36- Has Someone posted my parcel?
37- They invited Mona but they didn't invite Soha
38- The guests ate all the Sandwiches and drank all the beer.
they left Nothing

- 39- Why did no one inform me of change of plane?
 40- The Watchman Called the police the police arrested the
 man
 41- Someone left this purse in a classroom yesterday; the
 cleaner found it
 42- Someone turned on a light in the hall and opened the door
 43- The milkman brings the milk to my door but the postman
 leaves the letters in the hall
 44- People steal things from supermarkets every day; Someone
 stole twenty bottles of Whisky from this one last week
 45- We never saw him in the dinning - room
 46- An ambulance took the sick man to hospital
 47- The court tried the man, found him guilty and sent him to
 prison
 48- They are repairing my piano at the moment
 49- Dogs guarded the warehouse
 50- Normally men sweep this street everyday, but nobody swept
 it last week
 51- They searched his home and found a number of stolen
 articles
 52- You should have taken those books bade to the library
 53- Some one broke into the house and stole most of his silver
 54- They awarded him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951.
 55- I finished my work at about five o'clock
 56- People are talking about him every where
 57- They told me you had gone to Paris
 58- When the parade was over, the Commanding officer
 dismissed the Troops
 59- They shall not Treat me as if I were a baby
 60- The manager offered him the choice of two posts in the firm
 61- They had only lived in that house for three weeks when fire
 destroyed it
 62- We Cannot award him good marks on the work he has
 done
 63- Their uncle left them an his property when he died
 64- The school governors gave his a scholarship to the
 University
 65- The English people greatly love the Queen
II - Change into active:

- 1- The beast was frightened by the noise of the first shot
- 2- He has been warned by his guide of this clangorous beast
- 3- Was he killed or did he kill the tiger
- 4- Our captain was captured by the enemy
- 5- The homework was finished by only two boys
- 6- The old lady was given a severe shock by the news
- 7- By whom was this window broken?
- 8- This house will be sold by the owner
- 9- The Luggage has been Carried to the train by the porter
- 10- Those questions couldn't be answered by us
- 11- Is there anything that Cannot be explained by scientists?
- 12- Has this room been cleaned by the servant
- 13- A party will be given to – morrow by my brother
- 14- I have been cheated by that shopkeeper
- 15- The President was cheered by a large crowd

تمارين على الكلام غير المباشر / كتاب الفريد ص ١١٣

Change into Indirect Speech:

- 1- The teacher said to the pupils, "I hope to see you during the holidays "
- 2- The teacher told Mary, " you didn't write corrections "
- 3- Hassan said to me, " I will wait for you outside the Cinema "
- 4- The miser said, " I count my money every night before I go to bed. "
- 5- Hany said to sahar, " I didn't throw stones at your dog, "
- 6- The teacher told us, I will soon give you your examination results
- 7- I told the policeman, " I saw the thief in the garden. "
- 8- The beggar said, " I have eaten nothing for two days, "
- 9- Huda said , " I don't want to wear my old dress
- 10- The woman told her husband , " I feel very tired, and I have a headache"
- 11- He said " I'm going out now, but I'll be in by nine "
- 12- I can't live on my basic salary, " said Osama. " I'll have to offer to do overtime
- 13- I've missed the train, " said Nagy. " Now I'll be late for work and my boss will be furious

- 14- If you lend me the book, said samia, " I'll bring it back the day after tomorrow
- 15- There has been an accident and the road is blocked, said the policeman

II- Change into indirect Speech:

- 1- May said, Are you hungry, Ahmed?
- 2- Ibrahim asked me " when are you going to have dinner?
- 3- I asked samy, who gave you that watch
- 4- The policeman said to me " where did you lose your wallet?
- 5- I said to my friend "How do you feel after your holiday?
- 6- The judge said to the prisoner, why don't you tell the truth?
- 7- Abir asked Soha "what do you usually have for breakfast?
- 8- The teacher asked I man, " when did you learn to swine
- 9- The boy's mother " where have you put your shoes?
- 10- Ahmed Said to Hany "who did you visit in the hospital?
- 11- The man asked his wife, "How much do you spend on food every week?
- 12- The pupils Said to the teacher, when Shall we know the results of examination?
- 13- The mother Said to the doctor, "what can my sick child eat?
- 14- I asked him, who are you looking at?
- 15- The woman asked the policeman, "Where does the No. 15 bus stop?
- 16- My mother Said to me " Are you hungry?
- 17- He asked his gust, " Do you like coffee?
- 18- I asked Mohammed, Did you sell your bicycle?
- 19- The teacher asked " Can every one see the blackboard ?
- 20- The pupil asked the teacher, " May I sit near the blackboard?

III- change into indirect speech:

- 1- Don't put sticky things in your pockets, Said his mother
- 2- His wife said, " Please, please don't do anything dangerous
- 3- I should say nothing about it, Said my brother
- 4- Could you please ring back in half an hour? Said the secretary
- 5- Hold the ladder, he said . It's rather unsteady

- 6- You'd better not leave your money lying about, Said one of the students
- 7- Don't take more two of these at once, Said the doctor, handing me a bottles of pills
- 8- Fasten your seat belts, there may be a little turbulence, Said the air hostess
- 9- Remember to insure your luggage, my father said
- 10- Do go to a dentist, Samer, before your toothache gets any worse, I said
- 11- Could I have some more pudding, please? Said the box
- 12- Please don't drink any more, said his wife, Don't forget that we have to drive home
- 13- Why don't you cut your hair? He said
- 14- Read the questions twice, said the teacher, and don't write in the margin
- 15- Don't lend Adel any money, I said to Emad. He never pay his debts
- 16- Would you please Fill up this from and then join the queue by the door? Said the Clerk
- 17- Please, please don't tell my mother begged the boy
- 18- Don't Smoke near the petrol pump, said the mechanic
- 19- Could I see your ticket, please? Said the inspector
- 20- Sit down and tell me what is worrying you, he said to her
- 21- Let's not tell anyone, Said Hassan, till we are quite certain that the report is true
- 22- When you have read this, pass it on to the next person on the list, he said
- 23- Don't forget to put your name at the top of the page, said the supervisor
- 24- Reduce speed now, said a huge notice
- 25- Could you read the last sentence again, please? Said the examiner

IV - Change into direct Speech

- 1- The farmer said that he hadn't grown any wheat since 1955
- 2- We told the teacher that we didn't understand his question
- 3- I told you that I hadn't seen your brother for a long time
- 4- She told the grocer that she didn't want any sugar

- 5- The Judge told the thief that he would send him to prison for six months
- 6- The Carpenter said that he wouldn't make the furniture before he was paid half the price
- 7- The teacher told us this morning that we had to listen more Carefully to him
- 8- I man said that she hadn't got a watch
- 9- She told the grocer that she didn't want any sugar
- 10- The serrand said that she couldn't work on Sundays
- 11- I asked samir whether he sat next to Abdo or samy in class
- 12- The pupil asked the teacher if he might go home early
- 13- We asked the teacher whether we had to answer all the questions
Or only four of them
- 14- I asked the old man if he had lived in the same village all his life
- 15- I asked the other passengers in the railway Carriage if I might open the window
- 16- The teacher asked us whether we had brought our English books or left them at home
- 17- She asked her father if he would take her to the Zoo
- 18- The judge asked the prisoner whether he was speaking the truth or telling lies
- 19- The doctor asked me if I had got a headache
- 20- She asked her husband if he could give her more money
- 21- He asked his friend whether he had walked to the station or taken a taxi
- 22- He told him to do some exercises every day if he wanted to pass his examination
- 23- The farmer asked the visitors not to leave the gate open
- 24- The teacher told the pupil to get his work done property or he would Punish him
- 25- The sergeant told the sentry to stay at his post until he was relieved

تمارين على حروف الجر / كتاب الفريد ص ١٢٢

I - Insert Suitable prepositions:

- 1- I'm going to Alex ----- Monday ----- Hassan Would
you like to come ----- us?
- 2- Are you going ----- bus?
- 3- We are going ----- Ahmed's Car
- 4- I saw him Standing ----- the queue but I don't know
whether he got ----- the bus or not
- 5- How do you go ---- School? It depends ----- the weather --
---- wet days I go ----- tube, fine weather I go ----- foot
- 6- Someone threw a stone ----- the speaker. It hit him -----
- the head and knocked his hat -----
- 7- He arrived ----- London ----- 6 p.m. ----- a foggy
November day. We often have fogs ----- November
- 8- The boy was leaning against the wall ----- his hands -----
his pockets " take your hands ----- your pockets, said his father
sharply
- 9- The man ----- the pipe and long hair is the brother ---- the
girl ----- blue
- 10- He accused me ----- selling secret information ----- the
enemy
- 11- Four people were injured ----- the demonstration three ---
- them are students ----- the University, the fourth is here -----
holiday. That's him over there ----- his arm ----- Plaster
- 12- This picture was painted ----- Picams , and there's another
Picasso ----- the opposite wall
- 13- Divers breathing a mixture ----- helium and oxygen can
work -a depth ----- 100 meters
- 14- I've Lived ----- this street ----- ten years
- 15- He has lived ----- 101 Ahmed Orabi street ----- 1960
- 16- ----- age ----- 18 he was sent to prison ----- theft
- 17- He was ----- prison ----- years. ----- that time he
became interested ----- pigeons
- 18- As the child was too young to travel ----- herself they
arranged -her to travel ----- the guard's van ----- the care ----
the guard
- 19- He was ill ----- a week and ----- that week his wife never
left his side
- 20- I'm very sorry ----- being late. It was good ---- you to wait
---- me
- 21- ----- spite ----- the heat he refused to take ----- his coat

- 22- He was wounded ----- the shoulder ----- a bullet fired -----
on upstairs window
- 23- While ----- their way from the coast ----- the town they
were attacked ----- bandits
- 24- He was fined ----- parking his car ----- a non - parking
area
- 25- The adults worked ----- 6 a. m to 6 p.m., ----- an hour ---
-- lunch
- 26- He insisted ----- seeing the documents
- 27- They succeeded ----- escaping ----- the burning house
- 28- I am interested ----- anything that happened ----- the
very remote past
- 29- The children are very fond ----- swimming ----- summer
they spend most ----- their time ----- the water
- 30- If never occurred ----- me to ask him ----- proof ----- his
identity
- 31- He was so absorbed ----- his work that when I came ---- he
didn't even look ----
- 32- I'm waiting ----- my friend he'll be here ----- a moment
- 33- If you don't comply ----- the Traffic regulations you will get
---- Trouble ----- the police
- 34- He threw stones ----- the wolves, trying to drive them ----
- 35- I don't object ----- lending you my pen, but wouldn't it be
better if you had a pen ----- your own?
- 36- I was ----- the impression that I had paid you ----- the work
you did ----- me
- 37- Go on ----- the cross ----- roads
- 38- We work from 1 a'm ----- 6 p.m
- 39- Go back ----- the hotel and wait there ----- I call for you
- 40- We had tea and ----- went for a walk,
- 41- He was Charged ----- driving while ----- the influence -----
- Al Cobol
- 42- Shall we discuss it ----- my room, or shall I come ----- your
office?
- 43- ----- my astonishment I was the only person ----- club.
Everybody else had gone ----- the cinema
- 44- write ----- ink and put your name ----- the top of the Page

- 45- Who is the girl ----- the blue dress, sitting ----- the head of the table
- 46- I'm returning ----- France ----- the enter of the term
- 47- ----- the day time the streets are crowded but ---- night they are quite deserted
- 48- I saw Salem ----- the bus stop this morning but couldn't speak ---him because we were standing ----- a queue and he was - ---- the front of it and I was the back
- 49- According ----- Jack, it is impossible to live ----- Paris ----- less than E 3,000 a year
- 50- He sits ----- his desk all day ----- his head ----- his hands. It gets ----- my nerves

مارين علي مصطلحات مع حروف الجر / كتاب الفريد ص ١٣١

1- Choose the night preposition on:

- 1- The man was absorbed (in – at) his work
- 2- He accused the man (for – of) stealing
- 3- I am accustomed (with – to) hot weather
- 4- He is used (to – with) heat
- 5- The boy is afraid (from – of) the dog
- 6- He aimed (on – at) the bird
- 7- The teacher was angry (with – against) him
- 8- They are anxious (for – about) his health
- 9- Parents are anxious (with – for) their children's success
- 10- We arrive (to – at) the village at night
- 11- Mr. John has arrived (at – in) London
- 12- He is now ashamed (from – of) his bad conduct
- 13- He boasted (for – of) his riches
- 14- The woman is very careful (for – of) his health
- 15- he came (with – by) train
- 16- young people complain (for – of) the heat
- 17- Our class is composed (of – from) 40 boys
- 18- She has a great confidence (in – to) her husband
- 19- We must conform (with – to) the rules
- 20- I congratulate you (for – on) your success
- 21- A year consists (from – of) twelve months
- 22- The mountains are cornered (by – with) snow

- 23- The man was cured (from – of) his illness
- 24- He depends (from – on) his father
- 25- My country is different (than – from) Yours truly,
- 26- She divided the cake (in – into) four parts
- 27- He failed (at – in) mathematics last year
- 28- The jar is full (with – of) water
- 29- We shall be glad to get rid (from – of) that bad man
- 30- He was found guilty (of – for) murder
- 31- She always insisted (to – on) her opinion
- 32- He is interested (for – in) history lessons
- 33- He lives (from – on) his father's money
- 34- She was married (with – to) a rich man
- 35- He plays (with – for) zamalek sporting club
- 36- The teacher is pleased (from – with) me
- 37- Are you satisfied (from – with) your marks
- 38- I hope he will succeed (in – at) his work
- 39- I am quite sure (for – of) his honesty
- 40- Translate the passage (to – into) English
- 41- I have written the letter (with – in) ink
- 42- I suspect him (of – for) stealing the pen
- 43- He is very proud (for – of) his promotion
- 44- His book is not similar (with – to) mine
- 45- We were surprised (for – at) his honesty

تمارين علي كلمات متشابهة وتختلف في معناها / كتاب الفريد ص ١٣٩

1- Choose the right word :

- 1- The work was shared (between – among) all
- 2- There was a fight (between – among) the two friends
- 3- There is a road (beside – besides) the River .
- 4- He sat (beside – besides) me.
- 5- Have you any other books (beside – besides) these?
- 6- He always (tells – says) the truth.
- 7- He (said – told) that he would go the next day
- 8- Don't (say – tell) lies.
- 9- He (does – makes) his best to help me.
- 10- Have you (done – made) your homework?
- 11- Don't (do – make) a noise.
- 12- The best cloth is (do – made) in England.

- 13- I shall go and (lie – lay) down.
- 14- The book was (laying – lying) on the floor
- 15- The hen has – lied – laid) an egg
- 16- He ordered his men to (lie – lay) down
- 17- Please (sit – seat – set) down
- 18- Please (sit – seat – set) yourself.
- 19- The old man was (sitting – seating – setting) by the fire.
- 20- The sun (sit – seat – set) in the west.
- 21- Prices (rose – raised) during the way.
- 22- He (rose – raised) his hat to the teacher
- 23- He (rose – raised) from his seat and left the room.
- 24- He was found guilty and (hanged – hung).
- 25- Mother (hanged – hung) clothes up to dry
- 26- The picture (hanged = hung) on the wall
- 27- May I (borrow – lend) your book?
- 28- Please (borrow – lend) me your book.
- 29- From whom did you (borrow – lend the money?
- 30- They (stole – robbed,) cried the lady
- 31- Someone has (stolen – robbed) his money
- 32- I have been (stolen – robbed,) cried the lady
- 33- He (refured – denude) to do the work
- 34- Samir (refured – denyed) that he had seen him
- 35- (may – van) you play the piano?
- 36- (may – can) I leave the book with you?
- 37- She (learnt – taught) her friends the new game
- 38- Will you (teach – learn) me how to swim
- 39- My teacher (teaches – learns) me English
- 40- We were sure to (win – beat)
- 41- I can (beat – win) him at chess
- 42- We cannot (see – look) in the dark
- 43- Don't (see – look) out of the window
- 44- I (hear – listen) carefully but (listen – hear) nothing
- 45- I was (hearing – listening) to the music
- 46- I like oranges (too much – very much)
- 47- Thank you (too – very)much
- 48- It is (very – too) cold today
- 49- He is (very – too) old to work
- 50- This hat is (very – too) small for me
- 51- She told me an interesting (history – story)

- 52- We study the (history – story) of the Ancient Egyptians
 53- Telling his is a very bad (custom – habit)
 54- The Egyptians have strong (habit – customs)
 55- The (streets – roads) of the town are narrow
 56- Which is the (street – road) to the village?
 57- My elder brother has a new (suit – dress)
 58- My sister has a new (suit – dress)
 59- Many new (homes – houses) have been built
 60- You should go (house – home) now
 61- He has been (ill – sick) for over a week
 62- The (sick – ill) man is Lying in bed
 63- You should keep your hands (clean – clear)
 64- The sky is (clean – clear)
 65- He has grown into a (handsome – beautiful) youth
 66- He loves a (beautiful – hand – some) girl
 67- Cairo is (farther – further) than Alex
 68- I shall get (farther – further) information
 69- Is there (many – much) dust in the room?
 70- I haven't (much – many) books
 71- The teacher (agreed – accepted) to go with us
 72- I (agreed – accepted) his invited – on
 73- I (revenged – avenged) myself for the insult
 74- He now (avenged – revenged) his son's murder
 75- I am now (persuaded – convinced) of his honesty
 76- We could not (persuade – convince) him to play
 77- We (stayed – remained) in very big hotel
 78- Few figs have (remained – stayed) on the tree
 79- The (climate – weather of Egypt is delightful
 80- We had rainy (climate – weather) all last week

II - Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

- 1- look ---- this new book
 2- A wise man is careful ----- his money
 3- Divide the apple ----- three parts
 4- He is angry ---- you
 5- I was not pleased ----- him
 6- This diary is not similar ----- the one I bought last year
 7- I would not advise you to have confidence ----- him
 8- They exchange cloth ----- rubber

- 9- I am not in different ----- your happiness
- 10- Cats are afraid ----- dogs
- 11- He feels as homed ----- his low marks
- 12- she is very different ----- her sister
- 13- my brother is interested ----- stamps
- 14- I prefer honesty ----- deceit
- 15- Examinations papers are usually written ----- ink
- 16- We should not spend our money ----- useless things
- 17- The judge suspected the witness ----- lying
- 18- We arrived ----- the station late
- 19- Are you satisfied ----- your car
- 20- This diary is not similar ----- the one I bought last year

III - Rewrite the following sentences using the correct prepositions

- 1- He was accursed for lying
- 2- Water is composed from oxygen and hydrogen
- 3- We believe to good
- 4- I am interested for fishing
- 5- Are you sure for his honesty
- 6- The cat was guilty for stealing meat
- 7- He is very good in English
- 8- When is he leaving to England
- 9- This cloth is superior from that
- 10- Can you translate this letter to English
- 11- I cannot get rid from this cold
- 12- Pupils who are weak at lessons are often good in games
- 13- I shall angry against you
- 14- Everything in the room was covered by dust
- 15- He grew tired from walking and sat down to rest
- 16- Some people are jealous from their friends
- 17- His composition was full with mistakes
- 18- If you persist on doing that I shall be angry against you
- 19- Many birds live with seeds
- 20- When is he leaving to England s

الأستاذ الدكتور عبد الله عبد الرازق إبراهيم

□ المؤهلات الدراسية:

- ١- ليسانس أداب قسم اللغة الإنجليزية - جامعة القاهرة ١٩٦٢ .
- ٢- ماجستير في الدراسات الإفريقية - جامعة القاهرة ١٩٦٧ .
- ٣- ليسانس أدب قسم التاريخ - جامعة عين شمس ١٩٧٩ ..
- ٤- دكتوراه للفلسفة في الدراسات الإفريقية من جامعة القاهرة .

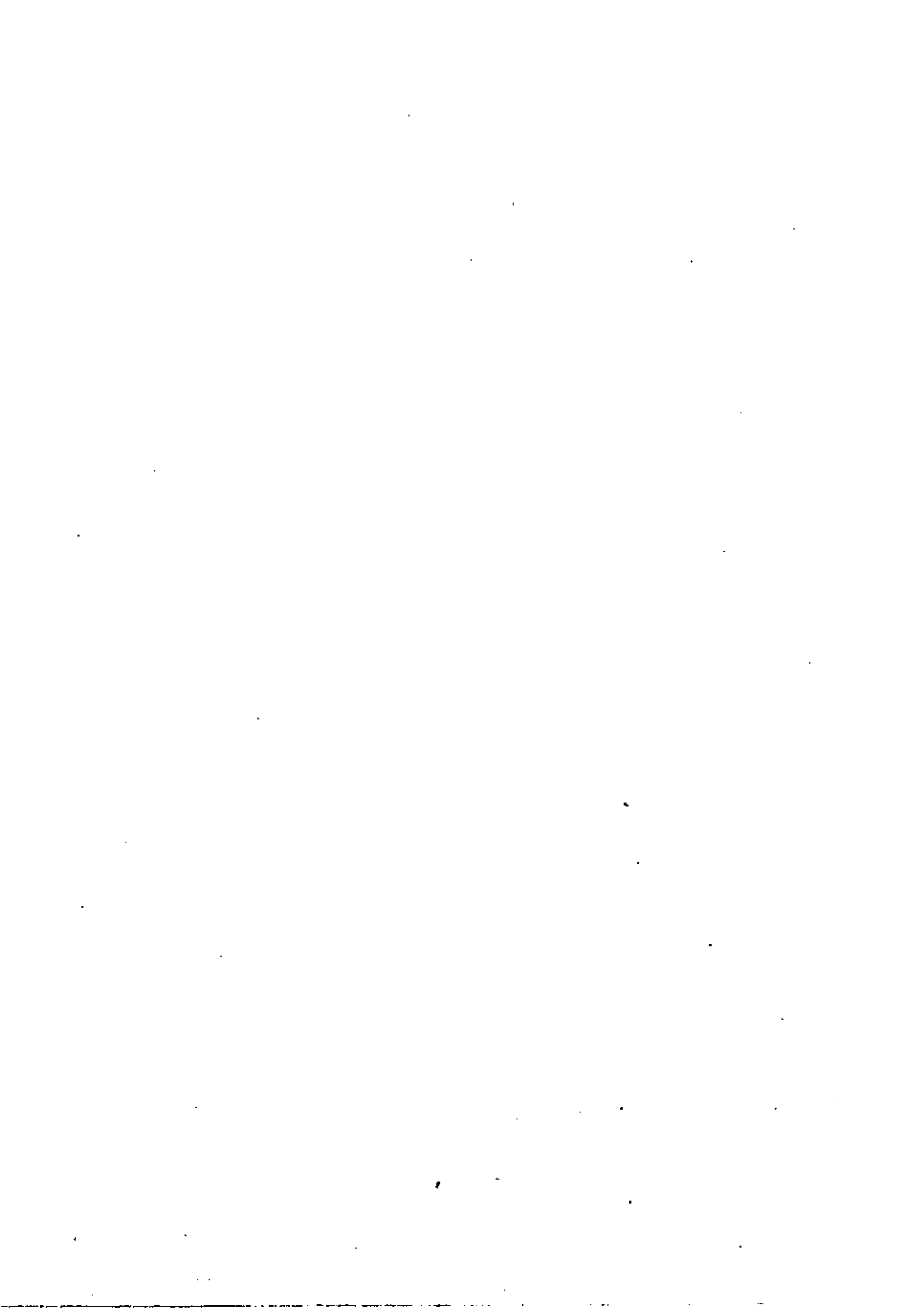
□ الوظائف العلمية :

- ١- مدرس مساعد بمعهد للبحوث والدراسات الإفريقية ١٩٨٠ - ١٩٨٢ .
- ٢- مدرس تاريخ حديث ومعاصر بالمعهد ١٩٨٢ - ١٩٨٨ .
- ٣- أستاذ مساعد بقسم التاريخ بالمعهد ١٩٨٨ وحتى ١٩٩٣ .
- ٤- أستاذ مساعد بجامعة قطر منذ ١٩٨٦ - ١٩٩٢ .
- ٥- أستاذ بمعهد البحوث والدراسات الأفريقية منذ ١٩٩٣/٤/١٤ .
- ٦- وكيل معهد البحوث والدراسات الأفريقية منذ ١٩٩٤/٧/٧ .
- ٧- أستاذ متفرغ بقسم التاريخ ابتداء من ١٩٩٩/٨/٢٠ .

□ بعض المؤلفات :

- ١- الإسلام والثقافة الإسلامية في نيجيريا - القاهرة ١٩٨٤ .
 - ٢- مصر وحركات التحرر الوطني في شمال أفريقيا - القاهرة ١٩٨٦ .
 - ٣- تاريخ أفريقيا الحديث والمعاصر - الدوحة ١٩٨٧ .
 - ٤- المعلمون والاستعمار الأوربي لإفريقيا - الكويت - عالم المعرفة ١٩٨٩ .
 - ٥- أضواء على الطرق الصوفية في القارة الإفريقية ، القاهرة ١٩٩٠ .
 - ٦- نلسون مانديلا ودوره في تحرير جنوب أفريقيا - الأنجلو ١٩٩٢ .
 - ٧- الصوفية والمجتمع في غرب أفريقيا ، القاهرة ١٩٩٩ .
 - ٨- موسوعة التاريخ والسياسة في أفريقيا ، القاهرة ١٩٩٨ .
 - ٩- الطرق الصوفية في أفريقيا ، القاهرة ١٩٩٩ . (طبعة مزيّدة ومنقحة)
- شارك في العديد من المؤتمرات العلمية سواء في داخل مصر أو خارجياً .

□ أشرف على عدد من الرسائل العلمية بمعهد البحوث والدراسات الإفريقية والجامعات المصرية



Introduction	7 مقدمة
	14 كيف تدرس اللغة الإنكليزية
The articles	16 الأدوات
The nouns	19 الأسماء
The pronouns	23 الضمائر
The adjectives	31 الصفات
The adverb	37 الظرف
The infinitives	43 المصادر
The special finites	45 الأفعال الخاصة
The tenses	53 الأزمنة
The irregular verbs	79 الأفعال الشاذة
The form of the sentence	87 شكل الجملة
a) The negative	88 النفي
b) The interrogative	91 السؤال
c) The imperative	100 الأمر
The question tags	103 السؤال المذيّل للجملة
Active and passive	107 المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول

The reported speech	الكلام غير المباشر	113
The prepositions	حروف الجر	122
Idioms with prepositions	مصطلحات مع حروف الجر	131
Words often confused	كلمات متشابهة وتختلف في معناها	139
Objective Exercises		146
Affixes	الإضافات	148
Punctuations	علامات الترقيم	154
Say it this way	قل ولا تقل	163
Kinds of sentences	أنواع الجمل	166
General exercises		192
General objective test		212
The model answers		219