

المتكامل في اللغة
الانجليزية
اعداد المعلم
سامر الديات
٠٧٧٨٦٤٤٦٨٦

المتكامل في اللغة الانجليزية

{رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي * وَيَتَذَكَّرْ لِي لِسَانِي * وَيَقْفُهَا قَوْلِي }

TAWJIHI ENGLISH TEXTS

**مادة تأسيسية لطلاب الثانوية العامة
(التوجيهي) بكافة فروع**

**PREPARED BY TEACHER :
SAMER AREF AL.DAYYAT**

إعداد المعلم: سامر الديات

Mobile : 0772391097/ 0778644645
www.facebook.com/alsamerr
samer.aldayyat@yahoo.com



المتكامل في اللغة الانجليزية

الفهرس CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Words order in simple statement	2
TENSES	3
Simple tenses	
Continuous tenses	
Perfect tenses	
Perfect continuous tenses	
Conjugation of common irregular verbs	7
RULES	11
How to make a question	13
Negation	17
General exercises on tenses	18
Comparison of adjectives	25
Conditional statement (IF)	27
Active and passive voice	28
Causative (HAVE)	33
Direct & Indirect (Reported Speech)	34
1- statement	
2- question	
GENERAL EXERCISES ON REPORTED SPEECH	39
Appendix – Word Familie	41

“Word order in the simple statement”

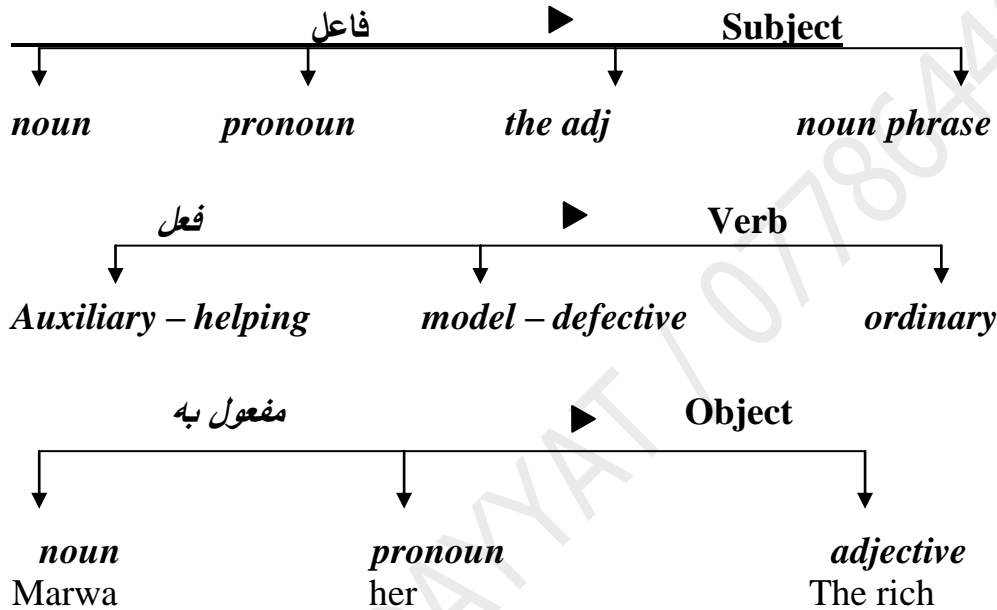
تكوين الجملة الخبرية

Subject + verb + object + manner + place + time

► ► ► ► ► ►
S. + V. + O. + adv.m + adv.p + adv.

- Shaimaa helps her mother actively in the kitchen every day.
- Every day Shaimaa helps her mother actively in the kitchen.

لاحظ أن adverb of time يمكن أن يأتي في أول الجملة أو آخرها .



الظروف ► Adverb of Manner

• يتكون الحال بزيادة (Ly) في نهاية الصفة كالاتي :

quick → quickly
active → actively

bad → badly
beautiful → beautifully

• لاحظ أن هذه الكلمات تستخدم كصفة وكظرف في وقت واحد مثل :

hard – late – well – fast

أما هذه الكلمات فتستخدم كظرف فقط hardly – lately

► Place

school – factory – club وهو يدل على أسماء الأماكن

► Time

• ويستخدم فيه الكلمات الدالة على الوقت والزمان

today – every day – yesterday – now – tomorrow

Simple tenses

Tense	The present simple	The past simple	The future simple
Formation تكوينه	First conjugation of the verb يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل	Second conjugation of the verb يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل	* shall / will + inf. Am *Is + going to + inf. Are
Usage استخدامه	* للتعبير عن عادة أو هيئة أو وصف دائم	* للتعبير عن حدث وقع وانتهى في الماضي	* للتعبير عن حدث سوف يقع في المستقبل
Time line			
Indicators Guided words	Usually – sometimes- always- after- every ..- rarely- generally- occasionally	Last... - once – one day – yesterday – ago – early...- in the past – in ancient times	Soon – tomorrow – in the future- tonight – next... - in a few minutes – in the evening
Examples أمثلة	-He usually <u>goes</u> to school early. -The earth <u>moves</u> round the sun	-I <u>was</u> born in 1968. -They <u>played</u> football yesterday. -Early man <u>lived</u> in caves.	-He <u>will travel</u> abroad tomorrow. -The runners <u>are going to start</u> soon
Notes	* تضاف (S) إلى نهاية الفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب أو (es) في نفس الحالة إذا انتهى الفعل ب (ss-ch-sh-o-x) -He plays well -She catches the bus ... تحذف (y) وتحول إلى (ies) إذا سبقها حرف ساكن studies	* يستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد wish - suppose I wish I had a car Suppose I asked you for 100 pounds. يستخدم بعد as if – if only	• تستخدم هذه الأفعال للدلالة على المستقبل promise – expect- hope- want-intend-like من الممكن استخدام المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل

Continuous tenses

	Present continuous	Past continuous	Future continuous
Formation	Am Is are } + V.+ing	Was Were } + V. + ing	Shall well } + be+v. +ing
Usage استخدامه	يعبر عن حدث يقع الآن يعبر عن حدث مستقبلي مخطط له	*يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرًا في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر * يعبر عن حدثين كانا مستمران في الماضي	يعبر عن حدث سيكون مستمرًا في المستقبل يعبر عن حدث سوف يستمر في المستقبل
Time line			
Indicators Guided words	Now- look – listen- still – at present – at this moment – hurry up	While – as - when	All time tomorrow- this time tomorrow- at...O'clock tomorrow- next
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She <u>is</u> still <u>making</u> the beds • It <u>is</u> <u>raining</u> now • Look, the car <u>is</u> <u>running</u> madly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While I <u>was</u> <u>walking</u> in the street, I fell down • The husband <u>was</u> <u>reading</u> while the wife was cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you next see me I'll <u>be</u> <u>wearing</u> my suit • I <u>shall</u> <u>be</u> coming to your house tomorrow

ملحوظة : لاحظ أن أفعال الحواس والشعور والإدراك والملكية وبعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي في صيغة الاستمرار

أفعال الشعور see, hear, smell, notice, feel

أفعال التفكير realize, know, understand, mean, suppose, believe, remember, remember, recollect, trust, mind

أفعال العاطفة want, desire, refuse, forgive, wish, care, hate, love, like, dislike

أفعال الملكية own, owe, belong ,possess

Perfect tenses

	Present perfect	Past perfect	Future perfect
Formation	Have / has + v3 p.p	Had + v3 p.p	Shall + have + v3p.p Will
Usage	* للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي ولا زال له علاقة بالحاضر أو حدث انتهى توا	* للتعبير عن حدث تام وقع في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر (ماضي بسيط)	للتعبير عن حدث سوف يتم اكتمال وقوعه في المستقبل قبل أن تتم فترة زمنية معينة
Time line			
Indicators Guided	Just- already- ever- never- since- for- yet- so far- lately -recently	After- before- as soon as – no sooner.....than- hardly.....when scarcely.....when	By In + future This time
	<p>I haven't seen him since he traveled abroad.</p> <p>We have lived here for ten years.</p> <p>She hasn't come yet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After he had left his office he returned home. • Before she watched T.V she had finished homework • No sooner had he found his keys than he lost them again. 	<p>They will have finished the school in a year</p> <p>By next October I will have joined the university</p> <p>By next year we shall have built a new house</p>

Perfect continuous tenses

	Present Perfect continuous	Past Perfect continuous	Future Perfect continuous
Formation	Have + been + v. + ing Has	Had + been + v. + ing	Shall + have + been + v. + ing will
Usage	للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمرا حتى الآن أو انتهى توأ أو يمكن استمراره في المستقبل	للتعبير عن الأحداث المستمرة أو المتكررة قبل حدث ماضي انتهى فعلا	للتعبير عن حدث مستمر لآن أو سوف يبدأ في الاستمرار بعد قليل وسوف يستمر في المستقبل
Time line			
Indicators	Since / for + now So far / till now All this morning...	After - before	By / in this time + future
Examples	I <u>have been waiting</u> for you all morning He <u>has been reading</u> all afternoon. It <u>has been raining</u> for two hours and it still hasn't stopped .	I <u>had been working</u> in a shop for years before I got this job . The boy was delighted with his toy. He <u>had been wanting</u> it for a long time .	By the end of the week they <u>will have been living</u> here . In this time next month we <u>shall have been working</u> in a new school .

ملحوظة :

- لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر في المبني للمجهول ويستخدم المضارع التام بدلا منه
* She has been cooking Mahshi. – Mahshi has been cooked
- لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر في المبني للمجهول ويستخدم الماضي التام بدلا منه
He had been waiting for it a long time - It had been waited for ..

Conjugation of common Irregular verbs

الافعال الشاذة بطريقة سهلة تساعدك على فهمها وحفظها بسرعة

- المجموعة الأولى أفعال متشابهة في جميع التصاريف

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم
let	let	let	يدع
put	put	put	يضع
shut	shut	shut	يغلق

- المجموعة الثانية التصريفان الثاني والثالث متشابهة

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
build	built	built	يبنى
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	يحرق
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
catch	caught	caught	يلتقط/يمسك
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	يحلم
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
find	found	found	يجد
get	got	got	يحصل
have	had	had	يملك/يأخذ

hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	يعلق
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hold	held	held	ي عقد/يمسك
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lend	lent	lent	يقرض
light	lit	lit	يضيء
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
make	made	made	يصنع
mean	meant	meant	يقصد
meet	met	met	يقابل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	يقرأ
say	said	said	يقول
send	sent	sent	يرسل
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	يشم
spend	spent	spent	يقضي
stand	stood	stood	يقف
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
think	thought	thought	يفكر/يعتقد
understand	understood	understood	يفهم

– المجموعة الثالثة التصريفان الأول والثالث متشابهان

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
become	became	become	يصبح
come	came	come	يأتي
run	ran	run	يجري/يركض

المجموعة الرابعة فعال تتبع نظاماً معيناً من التصريف

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
break	broke	broken	يكسر
bite	bit	bitten	يلدغ/يعض/يلسع
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
drive	drove	driven	يقود
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
give	gave	given	يعطي
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
see	saw	seen	يرى
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
take	took	taken	يأخذ
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
write	wrote	written	يكتب

المجموعة الخامسة أفعال تتبع نظاماً معيناً من التصريف

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
blow	blew	blown	ينفخ
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
fly	flew	flown	يطير
grow	grew	grown	يزرع
know	knew	known	يعرف
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي

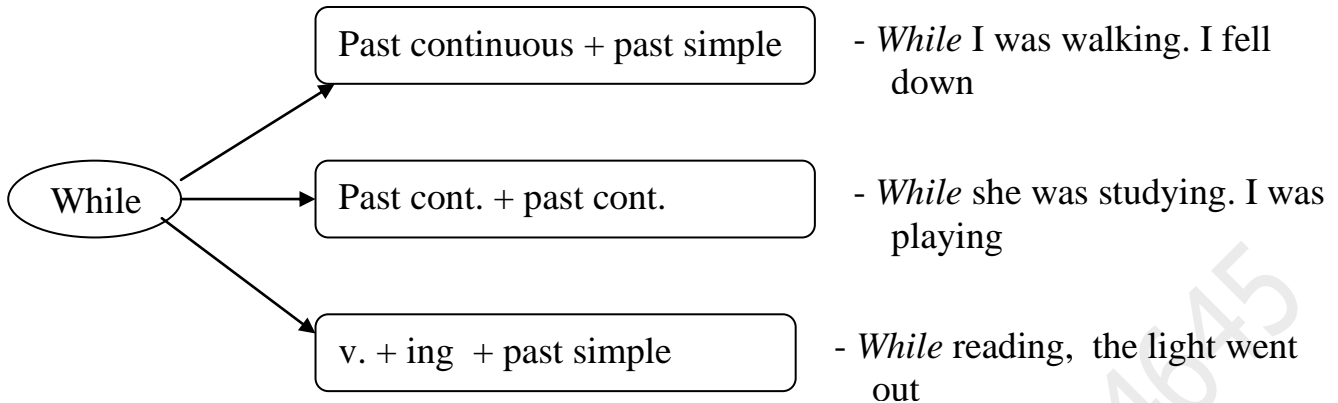
المجموعة السادسة أفعال تتبع نظاماً معيناً من التصريف

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
ring	rang	rung	يرن
swim	swam	swum	يسبح

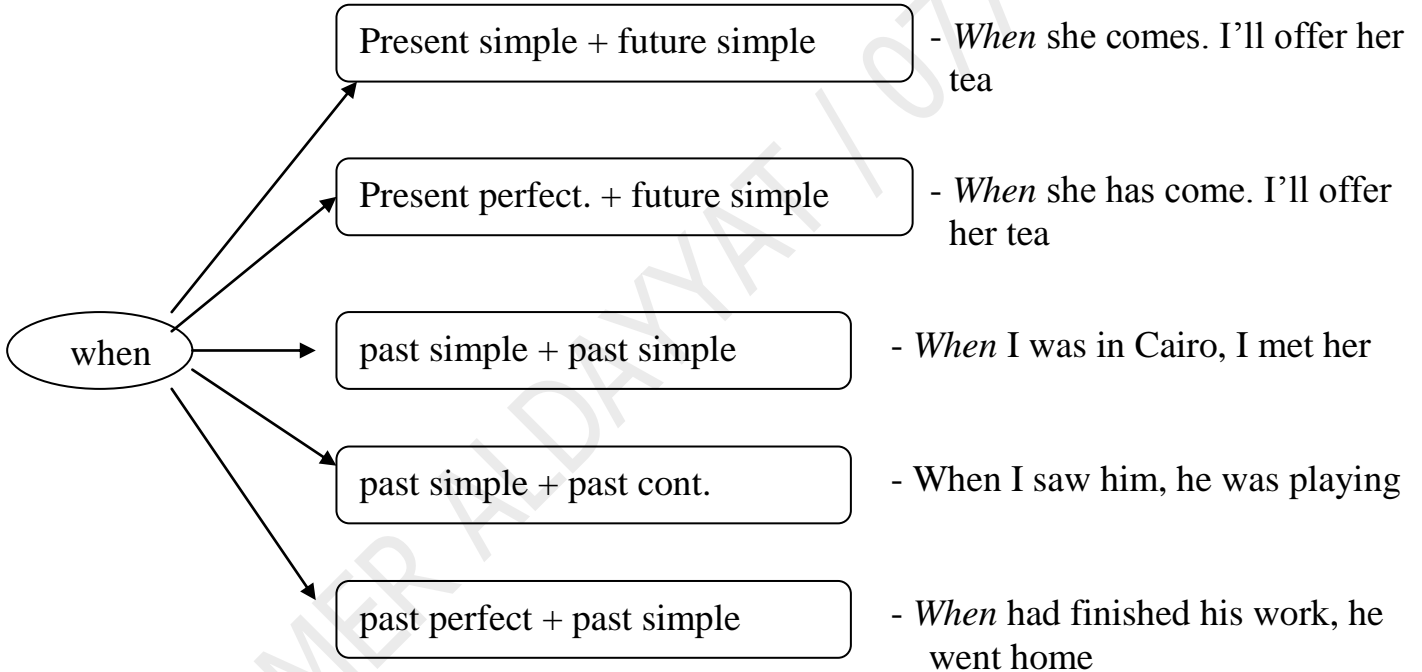
المجموعة السابعة أفعال ذات تصريف غير محدد

infinitive	second form	third form	meaning
be	was/were	been	يكون
can	could	been able	يستطيع
do/does	did	done	يفعل
go	went	gone	يذهب

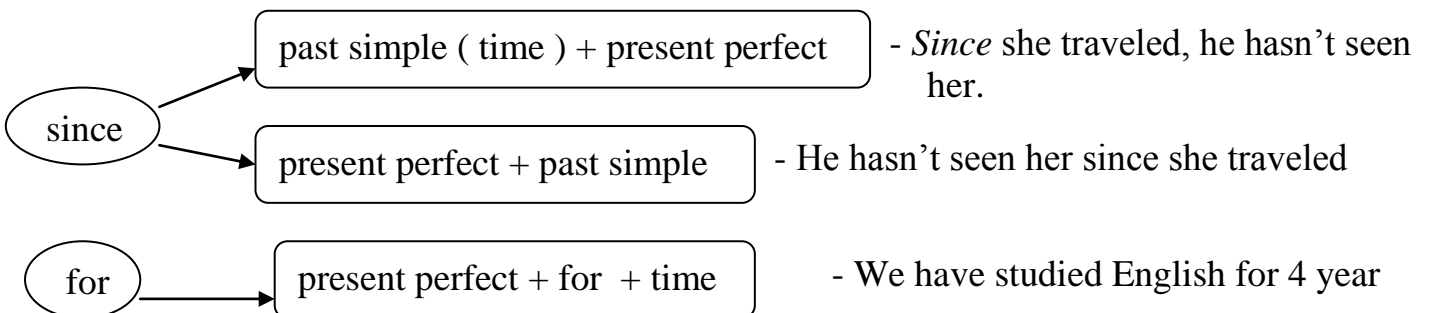
WHILE = AS قاعدة



WHEN قاعدة



since- for- ago قاعدة



إذا استخدمت **for** مع الماضي البسيط، فإنها تدل على أن الفعل انتهى

* I lived here for two years.

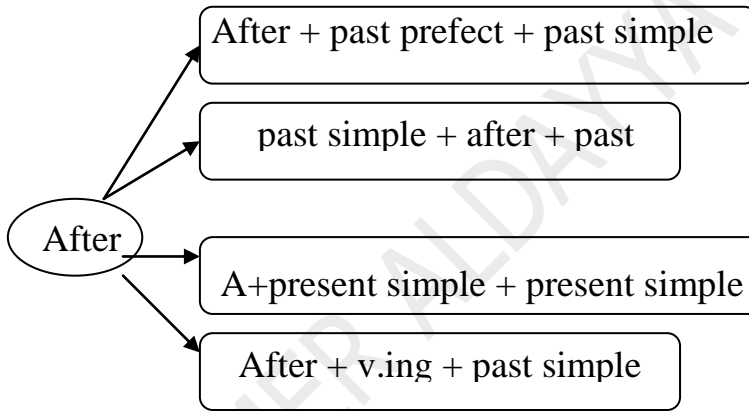
" **since** " يأتي الفعل معها في المضارع التام ويأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط أو تاريخ (له دلالة على بداية فترة زمنية) .

" **for** " يأتي الفعل معها في المضارع التام ويأتي بعدها تاريخ أو زمن (له دلالة على وجود فترة زمنية معينة ومحددة) .

" **ago** " تأتي في نهاية الجملة ويكون الفعل معها في الماضي البسيط

I visited the zoo two weeks ago.

قاعدة after – before

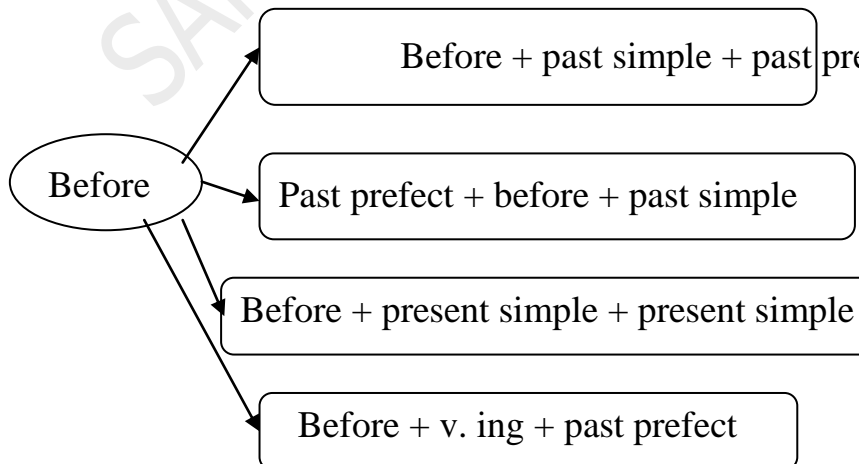


- **After** I had had breakfast, I went to school.

-She slept **after** she had finished her homework.

- **After** I eat I wash my hands.

- **After** having my breakfast, I went to my school



- **Before** I went to school I had had breakfast

- She had finished her homework **before** she slept

- **Before** I eat, I wash my hands

- **Before** going to my school I had had my breakfast

تكوين الاسئلة

yes / no questions

أولاً: السؤال بـ

أي السؤال الذي تكون إجابته بـ yes أو no

ابوضع تصريفات *to be* أو *to have* قبل الفاعل

(am , is , are , was , were / have , has , had)

- Samy has got a car.

-Has Samy got a car?

- He was clever.

- Was he clever?

٢) بتقديم الفعل على الفاعل

(will – would – can – could – shall – should – may – might-must)

Can you carry this box ?

- yes , I can carry this box .

٣) إن لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص أي أن الزمن في الجملة مضارع بسيط أو

ماضي بسيط فإننا نستخدم في هذه الحالة *v. to do*

← **Do** مضارع بسيط

← **Does** مضارع بسيط (S)

← **Did** ماضي بسيط

و تقدمه على الفاعل مع ملاحظة أن الفعل يعود إلى تصريفه الأول

#

Did you buy a house last week ?

- yes , I bought a house last week .

Who . question

ثانيا: السؤال بأدوات الاستفهام

عند السؤال بأدوات الاستفهام فإننا نتبع نفس خطوات السؤال بـ(هل)

ونضع أداة الاستفهام في بداية السؤال مع حذف الشيء الذي نسأل عنه .

-عند السؤال بـ **Who** نحذف الفاعل ونضع **Who** مكانه بدون تغيير، وكذلك الحال بالنسبة لـ **What**

Interrogative words

أدوات الاستفهام

Who telephoned you?

من : السؤال عن الفاعل العاقل

Whom did you meet yesterday?

من : السؤال عن المفعول العاقل

Which do you prefer ?

من - أى: السؤال عن الأشخاص أو الأشياء وفي التخيير

Whose book is it ?

لمن: للسؤال عن الملكية

Why did you travel to Benha?

لماذا: للسؤال عن السبب (الغرض)

What is your name ?

ما-ماذا : للسؤال عن الأشياء

When do you usually get up ?

متى: للسؤال عن الزمان

Where do you live ?

أين: للسؤال عن المكان

How are you ? / **How** can I go to the station ?

كيف: للسؤال عن الحال

How many desks are there in your class room?

كم عدد :

How much oil do you want ?

كم للكمية :

How much does it cost ?

كم ثمن :

How old are you?

كم عمر :

How long is the street ?

ما طول (أشياء)

How long does it take ?

ما المدة:

How tall is the tree ?

ما طول (للإنسان والأشياء الضيقة)

How high is the building?

ما ارتفاع

How wide is the car?

ما عرض

How deep is the well?

ما عمق

How far is it from Cairo to Alex?

كم للمسافة

How heavy is this fruit?

ما السرعة

How often do you go to the cinema?

كم للوزن

What color is it?

كم مرة

ما لون

Ali bought six eggs at the grocer's yesterday .

من *Who* “ “ “ “ “ “ ؟

هل *Did* Ali buy “ “ “ “ “ ؟

ماذا *What* did Ali buy “ “ “ “ ؟

كم *How many* eggs did Ali buy at the “ ؟

أين *Where* did Ali buy six eggs yesterday ؟

متى *When* did Ali buy “ “ at the grocer's ؟

Rawan plays basketball at the school today .

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

The students are studying English in Amman .

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

QUESTION-TAGS (or TALL PHRASES)

- Many English sentences, especially in conversation, consist of an affirmative statement followed by an interrogative negative construction

كثير من الجمل الإنجليزية، وخاصة في المحادثات، تتكون من عبارة أو جملة مثبتة يتبعها استفهام منفى.

Ex: Yesterday was the first the month ,wasn't it ?

Ex: They came by car, didn't they ?

Ex: He will arrive tomorrow, won't he ?

- Negative statements are followed by interrogative forms of the auxiliary verb.

الجمل المنفية يتبعها استفهام مثبت للفعل المساعد

Ex: You aren't angry, are you?

Ex: Mary doesn't dance well, does she?

Study the following:

Ex: I'm your favorite, *aren't I*?

Ex: Let's go out for a walk, *shall we* ?

Ex: Open the door, *will you*?

Add suitable question-tags (tail-phrases):

- 1- It's too cold today
- 2- Jack likes ice-cream,
- 3- We are learning fast ,.....
- 4- You don't like cheese ,.....
- 5- We never eat meat,.....
- 6- I make all my own dresses,.....
- 7- These boys haven't been here very long,.....
- 8- We must try hard to succeed,.....
- 9- You can speak English well,.....
- 10- She doesn't see well,.....
- 11- John is a good footballer,.....
- 12- Let's help him,.....
- 13- Tom won't be late,.....
- 14- It's very expensive,.....
- 15- It's a beautiful day,.....
- 16- Shut the window,.....
- 17- I am very tired,.....

النفى Negation

(am , is , are , was , were)

(١) الأفعال المساعدة

to Be/

(have , has , had)

to Have

shall, should, will, would, can, could, may ,

الأفعال الناقصة

might, must

تتفي هذه الأفعال بوضع **not** بعدها

I have a car → I have not a car.

to Do , main verbs.

(٢) الأفعال الأساسية

(١) إذا كان الفعل مضارع ينفي بوضع **don't** قبله

(٢) إذا كان الفعل مضارع به **s** ينفي بوضع **doesn't** قبله مع حذف **s**

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ماضي ينفي بوضع **didn't** قبله مع رجوع الفعل لأصله

* She bought meat . She didn't buy meat.

تمارين عامة على الازمنة

The present simple

1. Correct the following :

1. Ahmed (not go) to the cinema very often.
2. How many languages you (speak)?
3. What time the bank (close) in Egypt?
4. I have a car but I (not use) it very often
5. Who you (meet) in the club?
6. What you (do)?
7. If you need money, why you (not get) a job?
8. I (play) the piano, but I (not) play very well.
9. I don't understand the word deceive what it (mean)?
10. Oxygen (combine) with hydrogen to form water.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

I- correct the verb in brackets :

1. In ancient times the pharaohs (build) the pyramids as burial places.
2. Suppose I (get) there late what (will) happen?
3. While I was swimming someone (steal) my clothes and I(have to) walk home in my bathing costume.
4. She was cooking the food when the door bell (ring).
5. If he (work) hard, he would succeed.
6. We haven't seen them since they (leave) our district.
7. Columbus (discover) America 400 years ago.
8. I (go) to the dentist yesterday but I (forget) all about it.
9. I (lie) in bed and (watch) TV yesterday.

II - Make sentences :

Example

Go shopping / finish the housework (after)

- I went shopping after I had finished the housework

1. Make these notes / read the book (when)
2. Write to Areeg / put Noha to bed (as soon as)
3. Not bark my car / find a space (until)
4. Eat my supper / iron the shirts (when)

The Simple Future Tense

المستقبل البسيط

I - Join the following sentences using the words in brackets :

1. We'll wait here. The plane will arrive (until)
2. We will get there. The shop will shut (before)
3. He'll send me a card. He'll know if he's got the job (as soon as)
4. We'll have lunch. We'll finish the shopping (after)
5. I'll be on holiday. You will come to Egypt (when)
6. We'll stay with her. The doctor will arrive (till)

The present continuous tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

Correct the verb in brackets :

- 1- Please don't make so much noise . I (study) .
- 2- Look ! some body (climb) up that tree over there.
- 3- Look ! that man (try) to open the door of your car.
- 4- I (not belong) to apolitical party.
- 5- Hurry ! the bus (come) . I (not want) to mess it.

The past continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

I.Put the verb in the correct form , past continuous or past simple:

- 1- Zaki (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling.
- 2- Last night (read) in bed when suddenly (hear) a scream.
- 3- (you / watch) television when I phoned you ?
- 4- Salwa (wait) for me when I (arrive) .
- 5- I (not / drive) very fast when the accident(happen) .
- 6- I (break) a plate last night.
- 7- (do) the washing up . when it (slip) out my hand.
- 8- we (not / go) out because it (rain).
- 9- what (you / do) at this time yesterday ?

II choose the correct answer

- 1- I (find – found – have found – was finding) the ring as I (dig – dug – was digging) in the garden .
- 2- It (rained – was raining – raining – has rained) when we (are going – went – going) out.
- 3- Ahmed (was getting – getting – got – has got) off the train while it (was going – going – went) .
- 4- She (live – was living – has been living) in Kuwait when Saddam Hussien (invaded – invading – was invading) it
- 5- He (hurt – hurting – was hurting has hurt) his foot while he (climbed – climb – was climbing) the tree.
- 6- When I (arriving – was arrived – arrived) at the house he (still sleeping – still slept – was still sleeping – has been sleeping) .
- 7- She (was talking –talked – talking) to her neighbour when the baby (begin – began – was beginning) to cry.

The future continuous tense

Put the verbs in brackets in the future continuous tense:

- 1- This time next month I (sit) on the beach.
- 2- When you arrived I probably (watch) TV.
- 3- I (wait) for you when you come out.
- 4- When you next see me I (wear) my new dress.
- 5- We have to do night duty. I (do) mine next week.
- 6- In a hundred years' time people (go) to Mars for their holiday.
- 7- He (use) the camera this afternoon.
- 8- I (see) you again.
- 9- I've just remembered that I left the bathroom taps on. I expect the water (flow) down the stairs by now
- 10- You (need) your camera tomorrow or can I borrow it?

The present perfect tense

زمن المضارع التام

I – Correct the verb :

- 1- I (not see) Ahmed for three years. I wonder where he is.
- 2- He (not smoke) for two weeks. He (decide) to give it up.

II – put the verb in the present perfect tense , add “since” or “for” :

- 1- I (wait) here five o'clock.
- 2- I (write) letters the last two hours.
- 3- She (not wear) that dress two years.
- 4- I (read) two novels the last two months.
- 5- We (study) English six years.

III – Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I (am – was – have been – had been) here since 8 o'clock.
- 2- It (rains – rained – raining – has rained) for two years.
- 3- My father traveled to London two days (since – for – ago – yet).
- 4- I have lived in Aswan (two years ago – since two years – last two years – for two years).
- 5- I haven't eaten any meat (since – for – ago) over a year.
- 6- We've been here for (yesterday – the last day – two days – days to come).

The past perfect tense

زمن الماضي التام

I – make sentences using the words in brackets :

Example

I wasn't hungry (I / just / have / lunch)

I wasn't hungry . I had just had lunch

- 1- Ahmed wasn't at home when I arrived . (he / just / go / out)
- 2- We arrived at the cinema late (the film / already / begin)
- 3- They weren't eating when I went to see them (they / just / finish / their dinner)
- 4- I invited Salma to dinner last night but she couldn't come (she / already/ arrange / to do some thing else)
- 5- I was very pleased to see Nora again after such long time (I/ not /see / her for five years)

II – put the verb in brackets in the simple past or past perfect :

- 1- When he (leave) already , he (realize) he (forget) his wallet.
- 2- She (burst) into tears the moment he (shut) the door.
- 3- His finger (begin) to bleed as soon as he (cut) himself.
- 4- He (lose) his new watch shortly after he (buy) it.
- 5- The fire (burn) for three hours when the firemen (arrive) .
- 6- He (begin) to read as soon as he (find) the place in his book.
- 7- It already (rain) for half an hour when we (step) out – into the street.
- 8- The patient (die) already by the time doctor (arrive) .
- 9- When we (get) home , night already (fall) .

The future perfect tense

I – Correct the verb :

- 1- By the next visit here he (return) from a world tour
- 2- By the end of the summer he (teach) as how to speak English
- 3- I hope it (stop) raining by 5 o'clock
- 4- I (finish) this work by 6 o'clock when I (finish) it I (telephone) you
- 5- By the end of next year I (be) here twenty – five years

The present perfect continuous tense
زمن المضارع التام المستمر

1- Write the following sentences using “since” or “for”

Example :

I know Ahmed (five years)

I have known Ahmed for five years.

- 1- Kareem lives in Cairo. (he was born)
- 2- Hassan is unemployed. (April)
- 3- Samira has a bad child. (the last few days)
- 4- I want to go to moon. (I was a child)
- 5- My brothers is studying languages at university. (two years)

II – Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I (have tried – have been trying – trying – am trying) to open the door since I came.
- 2- The driver of that car (has blown – has been blowing – blows – is blowing) his horn for the last ten minutes.
- 3- He (has taught – has been teaching – taught – is teaching) in his school for five years.
- 4- They (have built – are building – have been building – build) that bridge for over a year and it still isn't finished.
- 5- He (is going – has gone – has been going – is gone) to the dentist off and on for six month.

The past perfect continuous tense

1- Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect continuous or past continuous

- 1- Yasser was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) for his pencil.
- 2- We (walk) along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift.
- 3- When I arrived everyone was sitting round the table with their mouth full. They (eat)
- 4- When I arrived everyone was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They (eat).
- 5- When I arrived, Nawal (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she (wait) for a very long time

General Objective Tests On Tenses

- 1- The Suez Canal (joins – is joining – will join) the East to the West.
- 2- I wish I (know – knew – will know) English will.
- 3- My father (lived – has been living – had lived) in Aswan since 1960.
- 4- We expect the bus (was – will be – to be) late.
- 5- There was (no – none – not) body waiting at the bus stop.
- 6- I have not seen my uncle (for - ago – since) the last two weeks.
- 7- Don't get off the bus till it (stopped – will stop – stops).
- 8- Suppose I (get – will get – got) there late.
- 9- I haven't seen the cinema (from – since – for) over a month.
- 10- I (didn't speak – have never spoken) to a foreigner since I (have started - started) learning English.
- 11- After they (left – had left) I (go – went – had gone) home.

Change the following sentences into negative :

- 1- The sick child needs a doctor.
- 2- Horses sleep in stables at night.
- 3- There is some butter in the disk.
- 4- All the boys were ready to begin the lesson
- 5- Give me some meat, please.
- 6- There is salt in my soup.
- 7- She tells lies.
- 8- I need help.

مقارنة الصفات Comparison of Adjectives

* الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله

* من الممكن أن تأتي بعد v. to be كخبر *He is poor

* من الممكن أن تأتي الصفة بعد become - go

- They become rich . - The milk went bad .

- They are clever . الصفة لا تجمع

الصفة ذات المقطع الواحد

- He is a short man . عندما نصف شخص أو شيء

* عند المقارنة بين اثنين تكون القاعدة هي إضافة **er** للصفة + **than**

* إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف **y** مسبوقة بحرف ساكن تصبح **ier**

* Marwa is happier **than** Mona.

* إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف متحرك تضعف الحرف الساكن

* Aswan is hotter **than** Cairo.

* عندما تكون الصفة بنفس القدر عند المقارنة تستخدم

as + adj. + as

Amal is as beautiful as the moon.

* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين تكون القاعدة هي إضافة **est** إلى نهاية الصفة وتسبق الصفة **the**

* Magdy is the tallest boy in our school.

* Our house is the biggest one in the street.

الصفة ذات المقطعين أو أكثر

* Mona is a beautiful girl. عندما نصف شخص أو شيء

* عند المقارنة بين اثنين تكون القاعدة هي **more + adj. + than**

* Dalia is **more** beautiful **than** Mona.

* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين تكون القاعدة هي : **the most + adj**

* Amal is **the most** beautiful girl in the school.

الصفات الشاذة

Positive الصفة العادية	Comparative صفة المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
good	Better than	The best
bad	Worse than	The worst
many	More than	The most
much	More than	The most
some	Less than	The least
little	Less than	The least
	Farther than مسافة	The farthest
	Further than مسافة زمن	The furthest

- * بعد الصفة للأحسن (صيغة التفضيل القصور) غالبا ما تستعمل **in** للأماكن **of** للأشخاص
- * Nagy is the best boy **in** the class.
- * Nabil is the best **of** the three boys.

طريقة الاختيار للصفات في الاختبارات

- * قبل الأقواس (a , an , very , so , too) نختار الصفة ذاتها.
- * قبل وبعد الأقواس (as) نختار الصفة ذاتها.
- * قبل وبعد الأقواس (اسم) نختار الصفة التي بها **more than** أو **er than**.
- * بعد الأقواس (than) نختار الصفة التي بها **more** أو **er**.
- * قبل الأقواس (the) نختار الصفة التي بها **most** أو **est**.

Correct the following adjectives

- 1- It is cool today , but it was (cool) yesterday.
- 2- This test is (easy) then that one
- 3- This book is expensive, but that one is (expensive) .
- 4- Your book case is (large) than mine.
- 5- This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
- 6- Suzy is (beautiful) than her sister.
- 7- She is the (thin) girl in class.
- 8- The (soon) he comes, the better.
- 9- The (less) effort makes him feel tired.
- 10- She is not (intelligent) as we think.
- 11- America is the (rich) country in the world.
- 12- His health is (bad) than it was last year.

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

الجمل الشرطية

	IF CLOUSE	Independent clause	Time meant	Kind of condition
Type 1	Present simple	Future simple	future	probable
	If he studies hard, he will succeed.			
Type 2	Past simple	Would/should + inf.	Present or future.	improbable
	If he studied hard, he would (might)succeed.			
Type 3	Past prefect	Would/should + have + p.p	past	Impossible or unfulfilled
	If he had studied hard, he would have succeeded.			

* تستعمل **unless** أيضا مثل **If** في ربط الجمل الشرطية If clause بالجمل الرئيسية المتبوعة

principal clause ، وهي تساوي **If not** .

* القواعد الخاصة مع If هي نفس القواعد المستخدمة مع unless

- If she had not made that mistake, she would have passed the examination.

- Unless she had made that mistake, she

في الحالة الثالثة عندما نشير إلى شيء حدث في الماضي ولكن تأثيره أو نتيجته واضحة الآن، من الممكن استخدام **would + be** بدلا من **would + have** + التصريف الثالث.

* If he had saved the money , he would be happy now.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- If you had told the doctor you were in pain, you (were given – will be given –had been given- would have been given) an injection before.
- 2- If you stuck another stamp on this letter, it (would have been sent- would be sent – would be sending- was sent) by air.
- 3- Had the employment agency had your address, you (would inform- would have been informed-would be informing)earlier.
- 4- Had you sent me a letter earlier, I (shall reserve- would reserve- should have reserved- shall reserve) a room for you.
- 5- He (has been operated on – would have been operated on – will be operated on – had operated on) if the doctor thinks it is necessary.
- 6- He (learned – had learned- would have learned- would learn) more if you had agreed to help him.

المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول Active & Passive Voice

- عند بناء الجملة الخبرية للمجهول نتبع الآتي :
- (١) الفاعل يتأخر إلى آخر الجملة مسبقا بكلمة by ويمكن حذفه
 - (٢) لمفعول به يتقدم إلى أول الجملة ليصبح فاعلا.
 - (٣) تأتي بتصريف *To Be* في نفس زمن الجملة ومناسبا للفاعل الجديد
 - (٤) نضع الفعل الأصلي للجملة في التصريف الثالث .
- Mona plays tennis. Tennis is played by Mona.

تصريفات V. To Be

am – is – are	مضارع بسيط	
was - were	ماضي بسيط	في الأزمنة البسيطة
Am		
is + going to + be / will be/ shall be	مستقبل بسيط	
are		
am being – is being – are being	مضارع مستمر	في الأزمنة المستمرة
was being- were being	ماضي مستمر	
have been – has been	مضارع تام	في الأزمنة التامة
had been	ماضي تام	

+be الفعل الناقص

مع الأفعال الناقصة

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

<i>tense</i>	<i>Active Voice</i>	<i>Passive Voice</i>
Present Simple	Write, writes	Is or are written
Past simple	wrote	Was or were written
Future simple	Will (or shall) write	Will be or shall be written
Present continuous	Is (am, are) writing	Is (are) being written
Past continuous	Was (were) writing	Was (were) being written
Future continuous	Shall (will) be writing	Not used
Present perfect	Has (have) written	Has (have)been written
Past perfect	Had written	Had been written.
Future perfect	Will have written	Will have been written.
Present perf. continuous	Has (have) been written	Not used
Past perf. continuous	Had been writing	Not used
Future perf. continuous	Will have been writing	Not used

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	
PRESENT	AM	AM	HAS	+ p.p
	IS	IS + BEING	+ BEEN	
	ARE	ARE	HAVE	
PAST	WAS	WAS	HAD	+ p.p
		+BEING	+	
	WERE	WERE	BEEN	
FUTURE	DEFECTIVE VERBS		WILL HAVE + BEEN SHALL HAVE + BEEN	+ p.p

[1] SIMPLE TENSES

- 1 – They clean the houses - The houses are cleaned by them.
 2 – He drank tea. - Tea was drunk by him.
 3 – He will meet his friends. - They will be met by him.
 4 – She doesn't buy book. - Books are not bought by her.

[2] CONTINUOUS TENSES

- 1 – He is eating an apple. - An apple is being eaten by him.
 2 – She was cooking fatta. - Fatta was being cooked by her.
 3 – He was making baskets. - Baskets were being made by him.

[3] PERSENT PERFECT

- 1- He has found a pen. - A pen has been found by him.
 2- They have made rings. - Rings have been made by them.

[4] DEFECTIVE FERBS

- 1- They may break the window.- The window may be broken by him.
 2- She can do it. - It can be done by her.

[5] SENTENCE WITH TWO OBJECTS.

- 1- I gave her money . She was given money (by me)
2- I gave her money . (or) money was given to her (by me)
3- He teaches us ENGLISH. We are taught English (by him)

[6] Preposition after verbs

- 1- He eats with a spoon. –A spoon is eaten with .
2- They speak well of her . –She is well spoken of .

[7] OTHER DIFFICULT FORMS

- 1- He kicked the ball quickly . – The ball was quickly kicked .
2- No body met me . – I was not met by anyone .
3- Please , give him the book . – Please , let him be given the book
4- People say that he is brave . – It is said that he is brave .
(or) He is said to be brave.
5- He let her cheat him . – He let himself be cheated.
6- Don't let people hear you . – Don't let yourself be heard .
7- I hate people laughing at me . – I hate being laughed at .

[8] QUESTIONS

- 1- When did Sami write the letter ? - Sami wrote the letter .
- the letter was written by him .
* When was the letter written?
2- Do you meet these boys ? - I meet these boys .
- these boys are met by me .
* Are these boys met by you?
3- Who broke the window. * by whom was the window broken?

GENERAL EXERCISE ON ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE.

Change the active form into the passive form and vice versa.

- 1- The servant was beating the carpet.
- 2- The child was run over by a motor-car.
- 3- The rooms are kept clean.
- 4- I was given a present.
- 5- He has been bitten by a snake.
- 6- Did Aly eat all the apples?
- 7- Was he honoured last year?
- 8- He is putting the books in the drawer.
- 9- The thief was caught.
- 10- He will be punished for disobedience.
- 11- Aly eats two apples .
- 12- Aly will eat an apple.
- 13- Aly ate an apple.
- 14- Ali has eaten too many apples.
- 15- Ali had eaten all the apples.
- 16- Aly is eating an apple.
- 17- Aly was eating apples.
- 18- Aly has eaten an apple.
- 19- Aly had eaten an apple.
- 20- Someone stole my fountain pen yesterday.
- 21- A message will be sent immediately.
- 22- It could not be used by them.
- 23- The meal has been prepared by my sister .
- 24- The man was being questioned by the police.
- 25- He had lost a large some of money.
- 26- Somebody had cleaned my shoes.
- 27- We use this room only on special occasions.
- 28- Someone switched on a light and opened the door.
- 29- Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in ?
- 30- They are pulling down the old cinema.
- 31- Someone will serve refreshments .
- 32- Who wrote it?
- 33- They showed her the easiest way to do it.
- 34- Did the idea interest you ?

THE CAUSATIVE "HAVE"

المبني للمجهول باستخدام "Have" – الفعل المنسوب لغير مذكور .

• وعادة ما يأتي الفعل السببي مع الأفعال الآتية :

Clean, print, polish, cut, service, repair, deliver, decorate, press.

Noun **المستفيد** + **v. To Have** + **object** + **p. p**

* *The mechanic repaired my car.*

- I had my car repaired.

Noun **المستفيد** + **v. To Have** + **object** (ind.) + **inf.** + **object** (dir)

* *The mechanic repaired my car.*

- I had the mechanic repair my car.

** *The maid has cleaned my room.*

- I have had my room cleaned.

- I have had the maid clean my room.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH REPORTED SPEECH

🔔 Statement الجملة الخبرية 🔔

* **Subject + verb +**

الجملة الخبرية هي الجملة التي ليست أمرية أو استفهامية . ولتحويل الجملة الخبرية - الكلام المباشر إلى غير مباشر تتبع الخطوات التالية

١- إذا كان فعل القول ماضيا فإن **said to** تحول إلى **told** أما **said** فقط تظل كما هي .

٢- تحذف الأقواس ونضع كلمة **that** بدلا منها كأداة ربط (ويمكن الاستغناء عنها) ويلزم وضعها إذا جاءت بعد أي فعل آخر مثل

protest, point to , object, explain, complain.....

٣- تحول الضمائر سواء في حالة الفاعل أو المفعول به أو الملكية بحيث تعود على الفاعل

والمفعول خارج الأقواس حسب المعنى ، وغالبا ما تكون كالاتي

D.		Ind. فاعل		D.		Ind. مفعول		D.		Ind. ملكية	
I	He , she	Me	Him, her	My	Her, his						
we	They	Us	Them	Your	My, his, her						
He	He	You	Me, him	Our	Their						
she	she	him	him	his	His						

٤- تحول الأزمنة كالاتي (يُرفع الفعل درجة):

direct

Present simple
Present continuous
Present perfect
Past simple
Was, were
Shall, will
Can
Must

Indirect

Past simple
Past continuous
Past perfect
Past perfect
Had been
Should, would
Could
Must, had to

تحول بعض الكلمات كالاتي

Direct	Indirect
this	That
these	Those
here	There
now	Then
today	That day
tonight	That night
tomorrow	The next day
Tomorrow morning	The next morning
Next week, month	The following week, month
yesterday	The day before
Last night	The night before
Ago	Before
Come	Go
The day before yesterday	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	In two days time

He said to me , “ I went to the zoo yesterday”.

- He told me (that) he had gone to the zoo the day before.

• ***She said, “ this was my house”.***

- She said (that) that had been her house.

• ***He said “I had a car”.***

- He said (that) he had had a car .

• ***He said to her “ I’m here to help you .”***

- He told here that he was there to help her .

ملاحظات هامة جداً على الجملة الخبرية :

• ***She says ,” I usually visit my grand ma every week “.***

- She says (that) she usually visits her grand ma every week .

• إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط فإن الأزمنة والظروف

وأسماء الإشارة لا تتغير في التحويل، ويكون التغيير في الضمائر فقط .

• لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حقيقة مطلقة أو حدث منذ فترة قصيرة جداً أو أن

الحدث دائم ومتكرر .

* ***He said “ the earth is round “.***

- He said (that) the earth is round .

• ***He said to me “I’m glad to meet you.”***

-
- She told her friend (that she gets up at 6 o'clock every morning.
* إذا كان الكلام المباشر يحتوي على جملتين خبريتين تربطهما معاً بالعارة and، أو added that أو and that
- **Tamer said “I know that it is wrong” “I shall try to do it better tomorrow.”**
- Tamer said (that) he know that it was wrong and added that he would try to do it better the next day .
• إذا كان المخاطب داخل الأقواس فانه يوضع بعد فعل القول عند التحويل .
وإذا جاءت جملة القول في آخر الجملة الخبرية على صورة said he أو he said فإننا نبدأ بها الجملة عند التحويل .
 - **“I want to dine with you Shaimaa .”, said Faten .**
- Faten told Shaimaa that she wanted to dine with her .
* إذا بدأت جملة الحديث المباشر بـ yes فإننا نحولها إلى agreed أو answered in affirmative بدلا من (said) وإذا بدأت بـ no فإننا نحول said إلى refused أو answered in the negative
 - **Mai said , “yes , this is Marwa’s house .”**
- Mai answered in affirmative (that) that was Marwa’s house .
 - **Amal said, “No, I’m sorry”.**
- Amal answered in the negative (that) she was Sorry .
* إذا كانت جملة الحديث المباشر على صورة تحية مثل (Good morning) فإن said تحول إلى wished
 - **Haitham said, "Good morning"**
Haitham wished me good morning .
• إذا جاءت في جملة الحديث المباشر كلمة وداع مثل “Good bye” فإن said تحول إلى bade (أى الماضي من bid يودع)
 - * **Amany said to Abla , “Good bye”. “I shall see you tomorrow”.**
-Amany bade Abla good bye and added that she would see her the following day .
• إذا جاءت العبارة come here في الكلام المباشر تحول إلى go there في الكلام الغير مباشر .
 - **She said to me ,” I shall come here tomorrow “.**
- She told me (that) she would go there the next day .
• إذا جاءت كلمة شكر في الكلام المباشر تحول said إلى thanked
 - **Bushra said to me ,” Thank you very much”.**
- Bushra thanked me very much .
• التعبيرات الآتية لا تتغير عند التحويل إلى الكلام الغير مباشر .
should like would like had better
 - **He said to me , “ you’d better get up early”**
 - He advised me that I’d better get early.

كيفية تحويل الكلام الغير مباشر إلى الكلام المباشر في الجملة الخبرية

- ١- تحول told إلى said to.
 - ٢- نحذف that إن وجدت ونضع بدلا منها الفاصلة والأقواس .
 - ٣- نغير الضمائر من الغائب إلى المتكلم والمخاطب حسب المعنى .
 - ٤- نغير الأزمنة من الماضي التام إلى الماضي البسيط أو من الماضي البسيط إلى المضارع البسيط .
 - ٥- تراعى الظروف وأدوات الإشارة التي في الجدول كل فيما يقابله.
 - ٦- يجب مراعاة الحالات الخاصة والأفعال التي لا تتغير.
- ***She told her mother that she had gone to the zoo with a friend of hers.***
- She said to her mother , “ I went to the zoo with a friend of mine”.
 - ***Ahmed told Magda that he wished he knew.***
- Ahmed said to Magda ,”I wish I knew”.

🔔 2- Questions الأسئلة - الجملة الاستفهامية 🔔

* لتحويل السؤال إلى **Indirect** اتبع الآتي:

Indirect

١- خارج الأقواس

Direct

say → ask, enquire , want to know
shall say → shall ask, shall enquire
said, said to → asked, enquired
asked → wanted to know

٢- إذا كان السؤال داخل الأقواس بـ " هل " فعند التحويل تحذف الأقواس ويربط بـ **whether** أو **If** وتحذف **do, does , did** .

٣- أما إذا كان السؤال بأداة استفهام فإننا نحذف الأقواس وتوضع أداة استفهام كما هي (تعتبر أداة ربط)

٤- يحول السؤال إلى جملة خبرية بمعنى أن يوضع الفاعل قبل الفعل .

٥- نتبع إجراءات وجدول التحويل كما سبق ذكرها في الجملة الخبرية

• **Ali said to his friend , “ why were you absent yesterday? ”, “Were you ill ? ”**

- Ali asked his friend why he had been absent the day before and if he had been ill.

• **I said to Dalya , “ don’t you believe this story? ”**

- I asked Dalya if she didn’t believe that story.

٦- إذا وجدت **yes** أو **No** في الكلام المباشر ردا على سؤال بالنفي أو الإثبات فإننا نردها إلى عبارتها في الجملة الخبرية

• **Ahmed said to me ,” Did you write the letter? ” I replied, “yes” / “No”**

- Ahmed asked me if I had written the letter and I replied that I had. / but I replied I hadn’t.

• هناك أسئلة تعبر عن **الطلب** مثل:

• **“ What shall I say mother ? ” she said.**

• She asked her mother what she would say.

• هناك أسئلة تعبر عن **الغرض**

• **He said , “ shall I bring you a drink? ”**

• He offered to bring me a drink.

GENERAL EXERCISES ON REPORTED SPEECH

Do as shown in brackets :

1. He said to her , “ you haven’t got much time”.
(Begin with : He told her)
2. Yesterday he said to her , “ You haven’t got much time”.
(Change into Reported speech)
3. Mother always says she is tired.
(Give the actual words)
4. My friends think car is newer than mine .
(What do they actually say ?)
5. I went to the cinema with my uncle .
(Begin with : He said that)
6. “ Will this medicine cure they baby’s spots ?”
(Rewrite beginning with : I want to know
.....)
7. “ Shall we have time to finish ?”(Begin with : They wondered)
8. Shall we wait till the others come ? (Begin with : They wanted to know)

II. Change into direct speech :

1. The inspector asked the man if he always caught such an early train .
2. I asked her why she had been absent the day before .
3. He advised me to work harder and not to waste my time .
4. He wanted to know if had taken my breakfast and when I was going to leave .
5. She asked her friend when she was going to get married .
6. The police officer asked me whether I had seen the thief .
7. He offered me a cup of tea .
8. She told me to look where I was going as the road was full of holes and very badly lit .
9. He begged his father to forgive his mistake and promised not to make it again .
10. My friend told me to think well before I answered .

III. Choose the correct answer from those given in brackets.

1. She said that she never (*work , worked , has worked , would work*) on Sundays .
2. Sami said that he (*has finished , finished , finishing , had finished*) then .
3. Ali (*suggested , told , asked , said*) if father would arrive the next day.
4. Tom asked Sam (*if he has, why he had, why he has, why had he*) been late.
5. My father (*asked, insisted, said, told*) me to work hard to succeed.
6. He asked me if I (*know , knew , known , knows*) what was inside the package .
7. I told him that the weather (*was , would be , had been , is*) fine the next day .
8. They said that they were tired and (*need , needed , ask , asked*) some rest .
9. He warned me that if I (*went , go , had gone , would go*) to swim I would be drowned .
10. She asked me if I (*will help , to help , helped , help*) her .

Appendix – Word Families ملحق: الجذور اللغوية (الاشتقاق)

I. Introduction

١. مقدمة

I. The endings of the words often tell us whether they are nouns, adjectives, verbs...etc. For example, many words that end in **-ment** are nouns such as **movement** and many words that end in **-ous** are adjectives such as **dangerous**.

إن للكلمات في اللغة الإنجليزية لها نهايات معينة غالباً ما تدل على أنها أسماء أو صفات أو أفعال، فكل نهاية لكلمة ما تحدد ما إذا كانت تلك الكلمة اسم أو صفة أو فعل فعلى سبيل المثال، كثير من الكلمات التي تنتهي بالنهاية (اللاحقة) **-ment** تدل على أن الكلمة هي اسم كما في **movement** وكثير من الكلمات التي تنتهي بالنهاية **-ous** ما هي إلا صفة كما في كلمة **dangerous**.

II. Noun Endings: نهايات الاسم

noun endings	examples	noun endings	examples
-ment	environment	-ence	innocence
-ist	motorist\dentist	-dom	wisdom
-ity	responsibility	-or	actor
-hood	neighbourhood	-age	hostage
-tion	regulation	-ism	racism
-er	swimmer	-ship	friendship
-ance	substance	-ee	refugee
-sion	persuasion		
-cy	frequency		
-ness	business		

III. Adjective Endings: نهايات الصفات

adjective endings	examples	adjective endings	examples
-al	natural	-ive	destructive
-y	busy	-ary	necessary
-ful	beautiful	-less	careless
-ous	dangerous		
-ent	frequent		
-ble	responsible		
-ic	economic		
-ing	interesting		
-ed	interested		

IV. Verb Endings: نهايات الفعل

verb endings	examples
-en	sharpen
-ify	identify
-ise -ize	criticize
-ate	participate

V. Adverb Endings: نهايات الظرف

adverb endings	examples
-ly	permanently

II. Positions of Nouns

٢. مواقع الأسماء في الجملة

1. Before verbs as subjects

١. في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل كفاعل

e.g. *Pollution* has bad consequences on us.

2. After verbs as objects

٢. بعد الفعل كمفعول به

e.g. The explosion caused *disturbance* to the people living in the area.

3. Between the.....of

٣. بين the.....of , وبعد * of.....

e.g. The *production* of *weapons* has to be reduced.

4. After adjectives

٤. بعد الصفات

e.g. People are worried

about the threat of *environmental pollution*.

5. After determiners such as a, an, the, some...etc.

٥. بعد المحددات الكمية وأدوات التعريف والتكثير مثل a, an, the, some, a lot of, few,...etc

e.g. Industries can damage the *environment*.

6. After possessive adjective and possessive ('s)

٦. بعد صفات الملكية و 's\ ' الملكية.

e.g. We lost the goal of *our ambition*

e.g. My father's *generosity* is endless.

7. After demonstrative adjectives

٧. بعد صفات الإشارة .this, that, these, those

e.g. We can't comply to *this decision*.

8. After more providing that it is not preceded by verb to be

٨. بعد more شريطة ألا تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال .be

e.g. Children need *more confidence* in developing their skills.

III. Positions of Adjectives

٣. مواقع الصفات

1. Before nouns

١. قبل الأسماء

e.g. People are worried about the threat of *environmental* pollution.

2. After verb to be (be, is, are, am, was, were..etc)

٢. بعد عائلة be عندما تكون رئيسية وليست مساعدة.

e.g. You must be *careful* when you cross the road.

3. After intensifiers and specific adverbs (so, very, extremely, too...)

٣. بعد المؤكدات وظروف معينة مثل (so, very, too, extremely, quite...etc)

e.g. Tornadoes are *so violent* that they can seriously damage buildings.

4. After *more* if it preceded by verb to be.

٤. بعد *more* بشرط أن تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال *be*.

e.g. She *is more beautiful* than Amal.

5. between as.....as

٥. بين as.....as

e.g. He is not as *strong* as Haithem.

e.g. She is as *beautiful* as Salma.

6. After certain verbs such as (look, seem, grow, feel, get, become)

٦. بعد أفعال معينة (أفعال الصيرورة) مثل: look, seem, grow, feel, get, become

e.g. Children returned home quickly because it was *getting\growing* dark.

e.g. After a long journey he *became* famous.

IV. Positions of Verbs

٤. مواقع الأفعال

1. After modals

١. بعد الأفعال الناقصة بجميع أشكالها

e.g. I must *sharpen* this knife.

2. After *be going to* and *to*

٢. بعد *to* المصدرية والسببية و تركيب *be going to*

e.g. I'm going to *shorten* my trousers.

3. After verbs to (Do)

٣. بعد أفعال *do* بجميع أشكاله *do, does, did, don't didn't, doesn't*

وفي حالة السؤال *Do + S + verb ...?*

e.g. She *didn't* succeed in her driving test.

e.g. *Did* she succeed in her driving test?

4. After subjects (nouns and pronouns)

٤. بعد الفاعل (بعد الأسماء والضمائر)

e.g. Children *depend* on their parents.

V. Positions of Adverbs

٥. مواقع الظروف

1. After verbs

١. بعد الأفعال.

e.g. He *behaved strangely* yesterday.

2. Before a comma at the beginning of a sentence.

٢. أول الجملة مفصولة بفاصلة.

e.g. **Finally**, he was able to reach the summit of the mountain.

3. An adverb may place in the following positions

٣. قد تأتي الظروف في المواقع التالية:

١. بين فعلين: الأول فعل مساعد والآخر فعل تام (تصريف ثالث)

e.g. He had completely changed- I didn't recognise him.

٢. بين أحد افعال be وصفة.

e.g. She is extremely beautiful

٣. بين الفاعل (اسم/ضمير) والفعل.

e.g. They strongly believe their children should make decisions for themselves.

- صفات ليست لها نهايات

- ثمة كثير من الصفات التي لا تنتهي بنهايات محددة كما ذكرنا سابقاً ومن هذه الصفات:

strong, tall, short, small, long, slow, old, large, bad, good, thin, fat,
sharp, angry ...etc

مع تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق

المعلم : سامر الدييات

٠٧٧٨٦٤٤٦٤٥

Samer.aldayyat@yahoo.com

<http://facebook.com/alsamerr>

مجموعة المتكامل على الفيس بوك:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/almutkamel/>

موقع المتكامل للغة الانجليزية

<http://almutkamel.jordanforum.net>

نبذة عن المعلم سامر الدييات	نبذة عن موقع المتكامل
<p>الاسم: سامر عارف عبد الدييات. التعليم: 2000-2001 شهادة التوجيهي 2001-2004 بكالوريوس في اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها(جامعة الحسين بن طلال). 2008-2009 الدبلوم العالي في تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات من جامعة اليرموك في الأردن ممتاز</p> <p>الخبرات: العمل كمدرس في وزارة التربية والتعليم في الأردن ٢٠٠٥ / ٢٠٠٨-٢٠١٥. -مترجم ومدرس في وزارة الداخلية لمدة ٢ سنوات ٢٠٠٥ - ٢٠٠٨. العمل كمحاضر ومدرس في امديست الأردن (مركز اللغات الامريكى) لمدة سنتين.</p> <p>الدورات التدريبية: ICDL 2010 - -إنتل ٢٠١٠. -تشكيل طرق التعليم / مركز اللغات الأمريكي عام ٢٠١٠. -تشكيل طرق التعليم / مركز اللغة الأمريكي عام ٢٠١١. -مؤتمر التيسول الدولي البحث في الممارسات التعليمية (الدوحة - قطر) ٢٠١١. -تدريب المدربين / العمل مع الشباب / مركز الأميرة بسمة للشباب ٢٠١١. -الوصول الى أفضل الممارسات التعليمية مؤتمر التيسول (الدوحة - قطر) ٢٠١١. -تشكيل طرق التعليم / مركز اللغات الأمريكي عام ٢٠١٢. -المناهج التعليمية المحوسبة ٢٠١٢. الحصول على شهادة تقدير من جائزة الملكة رانيا العبدلله للمعلم المتميز.</p>	<p>موقع المتكامل : أول موقع متخصص في اللغة الانجليزية لطلبة التوجيهي في الاردن تأسس سنة ٢٠١٢م.</p> <p>أول موقع متخصص لمادة اللغة الانجليزية لطلبة الثانوية العامة في الأردن ، تم تأسيسه ليكون نافذة تفاعلية تقدم خدمات تربوية وتعليمية لجميع طلبة المملكة في مختلف الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية.</p> <p>أسس الموقع الأستاذ سامر الدييات ، معلم اللغة الانجليزية، في وزارة التربية والتعليم . خيرة في تدريس مادة اللغة الانجليزية لطلبة التوجيهي.</p> <p>يتضمن الموقع العديد من المواضيع التي تتكامل لتقدم خدمة حصرية و هامة لطلبة التوجيهي في مادة اللغة الانجليزية :</p> <p>أوراق العمل لطلبة التوجيهي لمادة اللغة الانجليزية بشقيه (توجيهي أكاديمي ، توجيهي مهني) أسئلة وزارية لسنوات السابقة أسئلة مقترحة إختبارات الكترونية منتدى - منتديات المتكامل الالكترونية أخبار تربوية بشكل يومي مجتمع معلمون نتائج التوجيهي الأردني والعديد من المبادرات والأنشطة التي تجدد بشكل يومي</p>

BEST WISHES

