



Grammar Summary

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Super Star



Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصية

فاعل	مفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	Reflexive Pronouns	ضمائر منعكسة
I	me	my+ اسم	mine	myself	نفسي / بنفسي
He	him	his + اسم	his	himself	نفسه / بنفسه
She	her	her + اسم	hers	herself	نفسها / بنفسها
It	it	its + اسم		itself	نفسه / بنفسه (لغير العاقل)
We	us	our+ اسم	ours	ourselves	أنفسنا / بأنفسنا
You	you	your + اسم	yours	yourself / yourselves	نفسك / أنفُسكم
They	them	their + اسم	theirs	themselves	أنفسهم / بأنفسهم

am / is / are

مضارع

Verb to be فعل يكون

ماضي

was / were

V3

been

I → am ('m) was

He
She
It
(A boy) مفرد
(tea) لا يعد

is ('s)

was

We
You
They
(boys) جمع
Ali and Saif

are ('re)

were

يأتي بعد فعل يكون:

① صفة : I'm **worried**.② فعل منتهي ب (ing) : I **am studying** now.I **was sleeping**.

③ تصريف ثالث في المبني للمجهول :

Rice **is grown** in Egypt.

There

يوجد / هناك

is / was + (اسم مفرد أو اسم لا يعد) There **is** a bird on the tree now.are / were + (اسم جمع) There **are** three birds on the tree now.

have / has

مضارع

Verb to have فعل يمتلك

ماضي

had

V3

had

I
We
You
They
(boys) جمع

have ('ve)

had ('d)

He
She
It
(A boy) مفرد
(tea) لا يعد

has ('s)

had ('d)

يأتي بعد فعل يمتلك:

① اسم الشيء الذي نمتلكه : I **have** a car.

② فعل في التصريف الثالث:

I **have played** football.

التصريف الثالث ينتهي ب ed/d مثل lived أو en/n مثل eaten أو فيه u
في المنتصف مثل sung أو مختلف عن المضارع مثل slept

Verb to do فعل يعمل / يفعل

do / does

مضارع

ماضي

did

V3

done

I
We
You
They
They (boys) جمع

do

did

He
She
It
(A boy) مفرد
(tea) لا يعد

does

did

يأتي بعد فعل (يعمل / يفعل):

فعل في المصدر (بدون إضافات):

► I did not watch TV yesterday.► He doesn't play tennis.

Model Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

will ('ll)/would ('d)
can / could
shall / should
may / might
must / had to
have to / had to
ought toمصدر
الفعل
go

يأتي بعد الأفعال الناقصة فعل في المصدر (بدون إضافات):

► I won't come tomorrow. (won't = will not)► When I was young, I couldn't drive a car but now I can drive a car.► You shouldn't eat too much food.► I may come with you to the club.

(Asking Questions) تكوين الأسئلة

1) Yes , No

Helping/Modal مساعد / ناقص

Subj. فاعل

Comp. تكملة الجملة

I'll come tomorrow. → Will you come tomorrow? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.I was sad last day. → Were you sad last day? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.I play tennis. → Do you play tennis? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

2) "Wh- / How" ques.

السؤال بأداة إستفهام

أداة إستفهام

فعل مساعد

الفاعل

تكملة الجملة

Who فاعل - مفعول

Whom للمفعول

(من الناس)

للسؤال عن الناس

► Who are you?- I'm Ali.

what

ما / ماذا

(للأشياء)

للسؤال عن غير العاقل

► What did you buy?- I bought a car.

Why

لماذا (للسبب)

للسؤال عن السبب / الغرض

► Why do you go to the club?- To play.

Whose

لمن (للملكية)

للسؤال عن الملكية

► Whose book is this?- It's Ali's book.

بعد حروف الجر (About/with) نستخدم (Whom) للسؤال عن الناس:

With whom will you go to the club? With my friend Ali.

when What time (متى)	للسؤال عن الوقت ► When will you go? - I'll go at 6:00 .	Which أي / أيهما (للإختيار)	للسؤال عن الاختيار / التفضيل ► Which car do you like? - The red car.
Where (أين)	للسؤال عن المكان ► Where do you live? - I live in Paris .	للسؤال عن الفاعل نحذفه ونضع أداة استفهام مكانه ثم نكمل الجملة (لا تأتي بأفعال مساعدة خارجية) Ali ate fish. → Who ate fish?	

How (كيف)	للسؤال عن المشاعر / الحال ► How are you today? - I'm fine .	How big كم (حجم) (مساحة)	للسؤال عن الحجم / المساحة ► How big is an elephant? - 4000 kg .
How (كيف) الوسيلة / المواصلات	للسؤال عن الوسيلة ► How do you go to work? I go by car .	How long كم طول المدة (مدة زمنية)	للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية ► How long will you stay? - For 2 days .
How old كم عمر	للسؤال عن العمر ► How old are you? - I'm 10 years old .	How long كم طول (بشكل أفقي)	للسؤال عن الطول (أفقي) ► How long is this bridge? - 8 m. long .
How many كم عدد	للسؤال عن العدد ► How many boys are there? - Three boys.	How tall كم طول (بشكل رأسي)	للسؤال عن الطول (رأسي) ► How tall is your father? - 150 cm .
How much كم كمية	للسؤال عن الكمية ► How much sugar do you want? - Little sugar.	How far كم بعد للمسافة	للسؤال عن المسافة ► How far is your house? - 2 km far .
How much كم سعر	للسؤال عن السعر ► How much is this dress? - 40 dollars .	How often كم مرة (لعدد المرات)	للسؤال عن عدد المرات ► How often do you swim? - Once a day .

أدوات إستفهام يأتي بعدها أسماء: (Whose / Which / How many / How much)
 (How many + اسم جمع) ► **How many** boys.....?
 (How much + اسم لا يعد) ► **How much** water.....?
 Ex: **What** grade are you in? – I am in grade **5**. : (What) يمكن أن نستخدم اسم بعد (What)

اسم + What = صفة + How

How old? = **What age?**

How far = **What distance?**

How much? = **What price/ quantity?**

How big = **What size/area?**

How long? = **What length?**

How high? = **What height?**

ضمير + فعل مساعد أو ناقص

◀ إذا كان فعل الجملة مثبت فإن الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في نهاية السؤال نجعله منفي والعكس صحيح.
 ▶ إذا لم يوجد أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم (do , does , did).

My brother **is** sleeping, **isn't** he?
 My friends **aren't** here, **are** they?
 I **ll** come, **won't** I?

My father **sleeps** early, **doesn't** he?
 My sister **watched** TV, **didn't** she?
 I **don't** like fish, **do** I?

I **am** tall, (**aren't** I / **am** I **not**)?
 I **am not** short, **am** I?
 I **was** sad, **wasn't** I?
 Everyone **is** here, **aren't** they?

Open the door, **will** you? أمر:
Don't come late, **will** you? نهى:
Let me go out, **will** you? طلب إذن:
Let's play tennis, **shall** we? إقتراح:

You'd **better** study, **hadn't** you?
 I'd **rather** have tea, **wouldn't** I?
 He'd **like** to sleep, **wouldn't** he?

'd better = **had** better
 'd rather = **would** rather
 'd like = **would** like

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبر عن النفي أو معنى سلبي وعند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

scarcely - seldom-rarely- hardly - never - neither - nor - none - no one -
 no body - nothing - nowhere - little - few Ex: I **ate** **little** fish, **did** I?

كلمات تعطي معنى ايجابي (a little / a few)

Ex: I **ate** **a little** fish, **didn't** I?

Present	مضارع	Past	P.P. (V3)
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع / يجرح	cut	cut
hit	يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit
hurt	يؤذي / يصيب	hurt	hurt
let	يترك / يسمح	let	let
put	يضع	put	put
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
lend	يسلف	lent	lent
send	يرسل	sent	sent
spend	ينفق / يقضي	spent	spent
build	يبنى	built	built
burn	يحرق / يحترق	burnt	burnt
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
lose	يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
get	يصلح / يحصل	got	got
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
feel	يشعر / يحس	felt	felt
leave	يترك / يغادر	left	left
meet	يقابل	met	met
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
fight	يحارب / يتشاجر	fought	fought
think	يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought
catch	يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught
teach	يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
tell	يخبر / يحكي	told	told
find	يجد	found	found
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hold	يمسك / يعقد	held	held
read	يقرأ	read	read
say	يقول	said	said
pay	يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid
make	يجعل / يصنع	made	made
stand	يقف	stood	stood
understand	يفهم	understood	understood

Present	مضارع	Past	P.P. (V3)
break	يكسر	broke	broken
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
speak	يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
drive	يسوق	drove	driven
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
rise	يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
write	يكتب	wrote	written
beat	يهزم / يضرب	beat	beaten
bite	يعض	bit	bitten
hide	يخفي / يختبأ	hid	hidden
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
see	يري	saw	seen
blow	يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
grow	يكبر / يزرع	grew	grown
Know	يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
throw	يرمي / يقذف	threw	thrown
fly	يطير	flew	flown
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
show	يبين / يوضح	showed	shown
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
ring	يرن / يدق	rang	rung
sing	يغني	sang	sung
run	يجري	ran	run
come	يأتي	came	come
become	يصبح	became	become
go	يذهب	went	gone

Helping (Aux.) Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

Inf.	Present	Past	P.P (V3)
be	am / is	was	been
	are	were	
have	have / has	had	had
do	do / does	did	done

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

Present	will	shall	can	may	must	have to	ought to
Past	would	should	could	might	had to	had to	

Tense	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Present Simple	(eat) مصدر (eats) فعل + s	don't } eat مصدر doesn't }	Do } eat مصدر ? Does ... }
always دائما - usually عادة - sometimes أحيانا - often غالبا - seldom/rarely نادرا - never أبدا - every			

Present Cont.	am/is/are + V+ing	am /is/are + not + V+ing	Is } V+ ing ? Are }
now الآن / at this moment في هذه اللحظة / at the present time في الوقت الحالي / these days/ nowadays / this week/ this month / Look! / Listen! / Watch out! / Be quiet!			

Past Simple	lived (d/ed) منتظم (ate) شاذ تصريف ثاني	didn't + eat مصدر	Did + eat مصدر ?
yesterday أمس / last (day..) / ago (two days ago) / Once / in the past / in 1990			

Past Cont.	was/were + V+ing	was /were + not + V+ing	Was } V+ ing ? Were }
all day"night" yesterday / at 5 yesterday / While-As-Just as بينما / When			

Future Simple	1. will ('ll) + مصدر 2. am-is-are+ going to + مصدر	1. will not(won't)+inf. 2. am-is-are+(not) + going to + مصدر	Will } مصدر Is/Are....going to }
tomorrow غدا / next (day..) القادم / soon قريبا / in the future المستقبل / in 2030 hope-wish أتمنى / today اليوم / I think أنا أعتقد / I expect أنا أتوقع / probably محتمل			

Future continous	will + be + V+ing	will not (won't) + be + V+ing	Will be + V+ing?
at (9am) tomorrow / from 2 to 4 next day / this time tomorrow			

Present Perfect	have ('ve) } V3 has ('s) }	haven't } V3 hasn't }	Have } V3 ? Has }
just / already بالفعل / ever من قبل / never أبدا / since منذ / for لمدة / yet حتى الآن up till now / so far حتى الوقت الحالي / lately-recetly مؤخرا / several (many) times مرات عديدة			

Present Perf. C	have / has + been + V+ing	Have / has + not + been + V+ing	Have/Has been + V+ing ?
for / since / lately / recently / this (week- month - year) / today / all day			

Past Perfect	had ('d) + V3	had not (hadn't) + V3	Had + V3?
After / As soon as بمجرد أن / Before - By the time قبل / till - until حتى			

Future Perf.	will have + V3	will not (won't) have + V3	Will ... have + V3?
by 2050 / by the end of this year / by tomorrow / before " by the tme " I graduate Ex: I will have studied all my lessons by 5 tomorrow.			

	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط	Example
0 If حقائق	مضارع بسيط inf. / V+s don't/doesn't+inf.	مضارع بسيط inf. / V+s don't/doesn't+inf.	If we boil water, it turns into steam.
1 If	مضارع بسيط inf. / V+s don't/doesn't+inf.	will ('ll)/won't can/can't + inf. may/may not	If he goes to the zoo, he will see animals.
2 If	ماضي بسيط (V2) played / went didn't +inf.(go)	would ('d) could + inf. might	If he went to the zoo, he would see animals.
3 If	ماضي تام had +V3 (eaten) hadn't +V3 (eaten)	would('d) could +have+ V3 might	If he had gone to the zoo, he would have seen animals.

يمكن استخدام (should / ought to / have to + inf.) أو فعل أمر في المصدر في الحالة الأولى.
If you **are** ill, you **should go** to the doctor. / If you're ill, **go** to the doctor.

نستخدم (were) بدل (was) للتعبير عن إفتراض خيالي بعد (If) :
Ex: If I **were** you, I **would go** to the doctor.

إذا لم Unless ← نفس حالات if ولكن لا نضع بعدها نفي (not). Unless = if ... not.
Ex: Unless you **study**, you **won't pass** the exam.

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

مفعول

فعل
يكونتصريف
ثالث

English **is studied** (by me) every day.
English **was studied** (by me) yesterday.

مبني للمجهول	مبني للمجهول	Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
أفعال ناقصة (will/can...)	be + V3	We should play sports every day.	Sports should be played every day.
أزمنة مستمرة (is/are/was..)	being + V3	Ali is eating fish now.	Fish is being eaten by Ali now.
أزمنة تامة (have/has...)	been + V3	I have just ridden a horse.	A horse has been just ridden by me.
مضارع بسيط (eat/eats)	is / are + V3	My friends play football every day.	Football is played by my friends every day.
ماضي بسيط (ate)	was / were + V3	I did my homework yesterday.	My homework was done yesterday.

الكلام الغير مباشر Indirect Speech

الجملة الخبرية	- Reem told me (that) she felt tired. - Ali said to me (that) he had been ill.
جملة السؤال	- I wondered if she had won the race. - She asked me whether I would play with them. - He asked me where I was going .
الأمر أو النصح أو النهي	- He told me to study . - He advised me not to smoke .

- ◀ عندما يكون فعل القول في زمن المضارع (**says / tells**) فإن الأفعال بعده تكون في صيغ المضارع أو المستقبل.
- He **says** he **lives** in London.
► My friend **says** that he **will work** in business when he **grows** up.
- ◀ عندما يكون فعل القول في الماضي (**told**) فإن الأفعال بعده تكون في صيغ الماضي.
- He **said** that he **would come** the following day.
- ◀ نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط إذا كان الكلام يدل على حكم أو حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية :
- My teacher **said** time **is** gold.
► It is **said** that eating an apple a day **keeps** the doctor away.

Expressing Regret / Far wish

التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل

- ◀ عند الندم أو التمني المستحيل في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط:
- I **am** very poor. / (I wish / If only) I **were** a millionaire!
- ◀ عند الندم أو التمني المستحيل في الماضي البسيط نستخدم زمن الماضي التام في جملة التمني أو الندم:
- I **was** very poor. / (I wish / If only) I **had been** a millionaire!
- ◀ عند الندم أو التمني المستحيل نستخدم (were) بدل (was) للتعبير عن إفتراض خيالي.
- ◀ عند التمني في المستقبل نستخدم (will) :
- (I hope / I wish) I **will** be a doctor.

◀ يمكن استخدام (regret 's' + V+ ing / not+ V+ing) للتعبير عن الندم :

- He has cancer. He **regrets smoking**.
► I am very fat. I **regret not playing** sports.

جملة الأمر والجملة العادية

- ◀ جملة الأمر تبدأ بفعل في المصدر وقد تحتوي على to / in order to / so that للتعبير عن الغرض:
- **Open** your book. / **Play** sports **to be** fit. / **Play** sports **so that** you get fit.
- ◀ الجملة العادية قد تبدأ بفاعل وقد يكون فاعل الجملة فعل منتهي ب (ing) وبعدها فعل منتهي ب (s):
- **Playing** sports **makes** you fit.

want - need - would like - hope -
plan - try - afford - fail - refuse - tend -
arrange - decide - forget - learn -
promise - offer - manage

مصدر الفعل + to

- Do you want to eat fish?
- I decided to stop smoking.

ask - tell - advise - teach - persuade -
expect - encourage - help - remind

المصدر + to + مفعول

- My father told me to study.

It's + adj. صفة (important / vital / easy
/ necessary...)

مصدر الفعل + to

- It's important to play sports.

make/made/ let

had better / would rather

Let's / Why not / Why don't you?

مصدر الفعل بدون to

- Plays make me laugh.
- You'd better study well.

go/like/prefer/hate/appreciate/
enjoy/avoid/ keep/ complete / finish
/stop/quit/give up/ mind/ deny/
suggest/imagine/ fear/miss/
practice/ involve/risk/ fancy/ regret/
can't stand/can't help/look forward
to / It's no (use – good) / It's worth

ing + فعل

- Did you go swimming?
- Do you mind coming with me?
- Fancy seeing you today.

بعد حروف الجر:
in/ on / at /of / for /about /by /with
/without /through...)

ing + فعل

- I'm fond of reading stories.

بعد الروابط الزمنية إذا حذفنا الفاعل:
After/Before/When/While/As soon as

ing + فعل

- While running, he fell down.

► There is / are + مفعول
► مفعول + فعل

ing + فعل

- There is a man waiting for me.
- I see a bird flying in the sky.

- 1- صفات قصيرة المقطع تحتوي على مقطع واحد (tall / short / big / small/ quick)
 2- صفات طويلة المقطع و الظروف المنتهية ب (ly) يحتون على أكثر من مقطع (exciting / quickly)

عدم التساوي

Comparative بين اثنين

1 + er + than + صفة قصيرة

أكبر سناً من older than

► My dad is older than my mom.

2 + than + صفة طويلة + (more/less)

أكثر متعة من more exciting than

► Football is more exciting than tennis.

Superlative بين أكثر من اثنين

1 + est + صفة قصيرة + the

الأضخم the biggest

► The blue whale is the biggest animal.

2 + the (most/least) + صفة طويلة

الأكثر متعة the most exciting

► Football is the most exciting sport.

◀ في حالة التساوي بين اثنين نستخدم : (as + صفة أو ظرف بدون إضافات + as)

► I am nearly as tall as my brother. / I run as quickly as a tiger.

◀ يمكن استخدام (as + صفة أو ظرف بدون إضافات + not as/so) للتعبير عن عدم التساوي بين اثنين:

► I am not as smart as you. ► A donkey can't run so quickly as a horse.

◀ هناك بعض الظروف تأتي قبل المقارنة بين اثنين وهي :

much / a lot / far / largely / a good deal / slightly / a little / a bit
 Ali is much taller than Saif. / He runs a bit more quickly than me.

الصفات الشاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad / ill سئ / مريض	worse than	the worst أسوأ
good/well جيد / بخير	better than	the best الأفضل
many / much كثير	more than	the most الأكثر
little قليل للكمية	less than	the least الأقل
far بعيد	farther than (للمسافة) further than (للوقت)	the farthest (مسافة) the furthest (للوقت)

◀ عند المقارنة المترابطة (Correlative Comparison) نستخدم:

The (more / less / er) , the (more / less / er)

► The more you study, the higher marks you will get.

Nouns الأسماء

إسم مفرد (boy)

إسم جمع (boys)

إسم لا يعد (tea)

- ◀ نستخدم (a / an) قبل الاسم المفرد الغير معروف.
- ◀ نستخدم (a) قبل الأصوات الساكنة. a boy / a table
- ◀ نستخدم (an) قبل الأصوات المتحركة (a/e/i/o/u). an apple/an egg/an orange
- ◀ حرف (u) إذا نطق كما هو يكون ساكن ونضع قبله (a) مثل a university
- ◀ حرف (u) إذا نطق (a) يكون متحرك ونضع قبله (an) مثل an umbrella
- ◀ إذا كانت بداية الكلمة حرف صامت نركز على الحرف الثاني (an honest man / an hour)

◀ نستخدم (the) قبل جميع الأسماء المعروفة (الجبال / الأنهار / المحيطات / آلات موسيقية / بعد ضمائر الوصل / وعند ذكر الاسم للمرة الثانية في الجملة / وأرقام الترتيب first / الاتجاهات north).
 The sun/The universe/The president/The first/The boy who studies hard/
 I saw a girl. The girl was running.

many / few / much / little

many/ several/a lot of/ lots of كثير من / too many
 a few قليل يكفي / few (لا يكفي) / too few

اسم جمع (boys)

comparative

مقارنة بين اثنان

moreX fewer

اسم جمع (boys)

than

superlative

مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنان

the (most X fewest)

اسم جمع (boys)

much/plenty of/a lot of/ lots of كثير من / too much
 a little قليل يكفي / little (لا يكفي) / too little

اسم لا يعد (oil)

comparative

مقارنة بين اثنان

moreX less

اسم لا يعد (oil)

than

superlative

مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنان

the (most X least)

اسم لا يعد (oil)

some / any أي / بعض

◀ نستخدم (some / any) قبل الاسم الجمع والاسم الغير محدود
 ◀ (some) تستخدم في الاثبات و (any) في النفي والسؤال العام :
 I have some pens. / I don't have any books. / Are there any boys in class?
 ◀ نستخدم (some) في سؤال الطلب (Can I have some tea?)
 و العرض (Would you like some tea ?)

	مفرد (Boy)	جمع (Boys)
محدد	the other (boy)	the other boys = the others
غير محدد	another	other boys = others

◀ بعد (others/the others) لا نكتب أسماء ويعبران عن الاسم الجمع.
 ◀ (The other) تعبر عن الاسم المفرد والجمع المعروفين ولكن الاسم المفرد قد نكتبه أو نحذفه.
 ◀ نستخدم (other / the other) قبل الاسم الغير معدود.

every/each/this/that	مفرد (Boy)
all/most/both/these/those	جمع (Boys)

◀ نكتب اسم مفرد بعد every / each ويمكن أن نستخدم each فقط بدون اسم مفرد
 ▶ **Each** of them **is** happy.
 ◀ نستخدم all للتعبير عن الاسم الجمع
 ▶ **All** of them **are** happy.

الملكية

's

'

◀ نضع ('s) بعد الأسماء المفردة (The boy's pen) أو أسماء الجمع الشاذ (Children's pens).
 ◀ أمثلة على الجمع الشاذ: (men/women/children)

This is the **boy's** book. **He** often reads it.

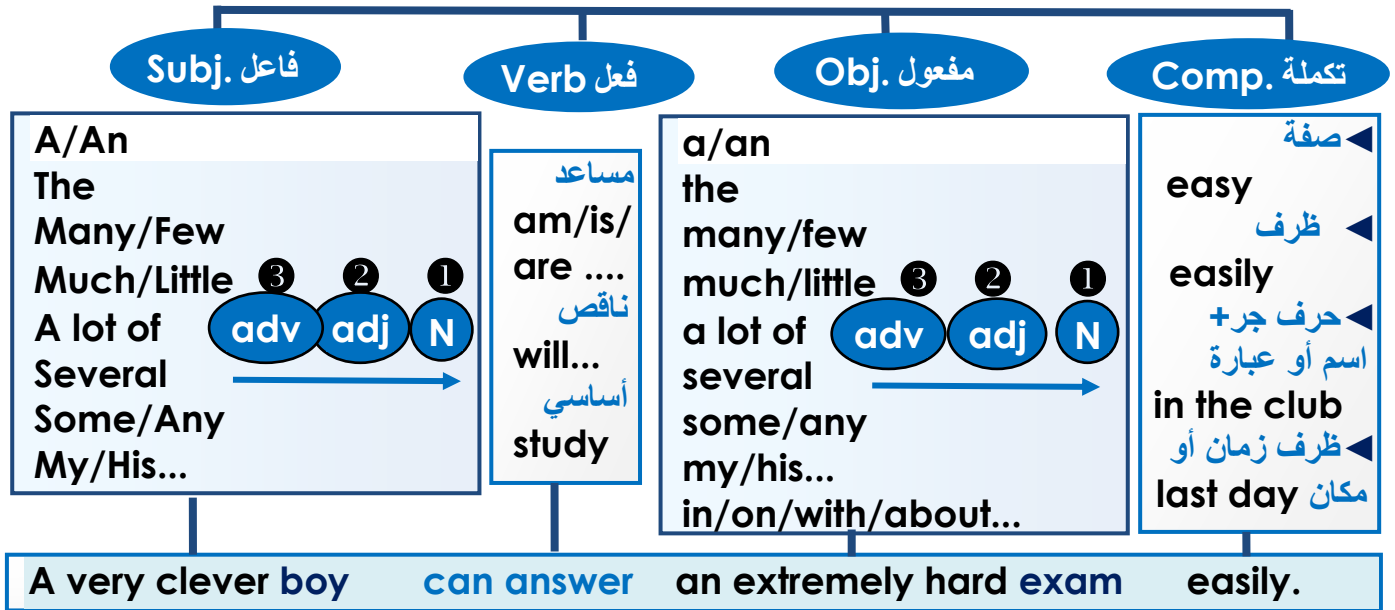
◀ نضع فاصلة (') فقط بعد أسماء الجمع المنتظم أي المنتهية ب (s) (The boys' pens)

Ex: These are the **boys'** teacher. **They** love him.

حروف جر للوقت Prepositions of time

in	فترة زمنية (the morning / afternoon / evening) شهر (April) سنة (1990) فصول السنة (the summer / winter / spring / fall" autumn") مدة زمنية للمستقبل (a few years)
on	تاريخ (April first "the first of April" / Sunday morning / Sunday / Holiday / Birthday / Eid Alfitr
at	ساعات (6:00) noon / night / midnight / midday / the same time / sunrise / sunset / (breakfast/lunch/dinner) / at the end / at the beginning / at the moment
	at the weekend (U.K.) / on the weekend (US.)
by	قبل الظهر by noon

Sentence Structure تركيبة الجملة



إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل أساسي مثل (run) فإننا نكمل الجملة بظرف حال : He's **running quickly**.
 إذا كان الفعل الأساسي للجملة فعل يكون (be/been/am/is/are/was/were) أو فعل يصبح مثل (become/ get) أو أفعال الحواس مثل (seem/look/ sound/taste/delicious/feel/felt) أو فعل يجد (find/found) فإننا نكمل الجملة بصفة. He **is** very **quick**. / I **feel** **happy** today.
 الصفة المنتهية ب (ed) غالبا تعبر عن أشخاص والصفة المنتهية ب (ing) غالبا تعبر عن أشياء:
 I am **interested** in reading. / Reading is very **interesting**.

◀ ظرف الحال يتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة (quick-quickly) ويصف ثلاثة أشياء:

- ① الفعل ويأتي قبله أو بعده: He can **run quickly**. / He can **quickly run**.
- ② الصفة ويأتي قبلها: He is **extremely tall**. / The door is **firmly locked**.
- ③ الجملة كلها: **Really**, the weather is very nice today.

◀ قبل الصفات والظروف ممكن نكتب هذه الكلمات وتعني جدا أو إلى حد ما:

إلى حد ما: so - very - extremely - too / fairly - quite - pretty - rather - a bit
 هادئ quiet إلى حد ما quite
 ▶ Ali is **quite tall**. / Ali is **quite** a **tall** boy.

◀ مصدر الفعل (غالبا ينتهي ب ize/ ise /ate /fy /uce) ويأتي بعد:

to / don't / doesn't / didn't / can / could / will / won't / would / shall /
 should / may /might / must / have to / had to / ought to

▶ You **should organize** your time.

ترتيب الصفات

opinion رأي	size حجم	age عمر	shape شكل	color لون	origin أصل/ جنسية	material مادة خام	purpose غرض
nice	small	new	round	brown	French	wooden	relaxing

▶ I bought a very **nice new brown wooden table**.

for لأن (للسبب)
 and و (لإضافة معلومات)
 nor ولا (للنفي)
 but ولكن (للتناقض)
 or أو (للاختيار أو التحذير)
 (either..... or)
 yet ولكن (للتناقض)
 so ولذلك (للنتيجة)

- ① My friend didn't come for he was very sick.
- ② I went to the club and I played football.
- ③ My sister hasn't studied nor has she relaxed.
- ④ He is a rich man, but he doesn't help the poor.
- ⑤ You should study hard or you will fail the exam.
- ⑥ You can either drink tea or you can drink coffee.
- ⑦ He is a rich man, yet he lives a simple life.
- ⑧ My friend was very sick, so he didn't come.

Both and
 not only....but also (as well)
 and also (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت)
 and (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) too

نفي

Neither nor لا
 and neither (فاعل + مساعد مثبت)
 and (فاعل + مساعد منفي) either

- ① Both Ali and his sister play tennis.
- ② Not only Ali but also his sister plays tennis.
- ③ Ali plays tennis and also does his sister.
- ④ Ali plays tennis and his sister does too.

- ① Neither Ali nor his sister plays tennis.
- ② Ali doesn't play tennis and neither does his sister.
- ③ Ali doesn't play tennis and his sister doesn't either.

Conjunctions الروابط

because / as / since / for لأن (سبب)
 so , / Thus , / Therefore / As a result ولذلك (نتيجة)

Although/Though بالرغم من (تناقض وبعدهم جملة أساسية)
 However, بالرغم من (ويأتي بعدها جملة التناقض)

جملة I was ill.

I didn't come as I was ill.Although I was ill, I went out.

because of/due to/as a result of بسبب (سبب)
 despite/in spite of بالرغم من (تناقض)

عبارة my illness being ill

Despite my illness, I went out.

to / in order to / so as to لكي
 not to / in order not to / so as not to لكي لا

مصدر الفعل learn

I go to school to learn.

so that / in order that

جملة

I study so that I can succeed.
 I studied so that I could succeed.

as (adj.) as
not [as/so (adj.) as]
so (adj.) that
such (adj. + N) that
too (adj.) to + inf.
(adj.) enough to + inf
(adj.) enough for +V+ ing

- ① My friend is as smart as a computer.
- ② I am not as (so) tall as my elder brother.
- ③ The test is so hard that I can't answer it.
- ④ It is such a hard exam that I can't answer it.
- ⑤ The box is too heavy (for me) to carry.
- ⑥ Ali is old enough to drive a car.
- ⑦ Ali is old enough for driving a car.

Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

للأشخاص (فاعل)	who	فعل	Students, <u>who</u> study hard, usually get high marks.
للأشخاص (مفعول)	who / whom	I/he ...	The man (<u>who</u> / <u>whom</u>) I met yesterday was tall.
للملكية	whose	إسم	The boy, <u>whose</u> grades were high, was very smart.
للأشياء	which	فعل / ضمير	I ate the apple <u>which</u> was in the fridge.
للأشخاص والأشياء	that		The man <u>that</u> I met yesterday was tall. I ate the apple <u>that</u> was in the fridge.
للمكان	where		This is the club <u>where</u> we play football.
للوّقت	when		The spring is a nice time <u>when</u> flowers grow.
للسبب	why		I don't know the cause <u>why</u> he was absent.
للكيفية	how		I don't know <u>how</u> to make cake.
بعد (all)	what		This is all <u>what</u> I have.

◀ بعد حروف الجر نستخدم (whom) للعاقل و (which) لغير العاقل (أشياء / مكان / وقت):

- ▶ The boy with whom I play, is very funny.
- ▶ This is the school in which I learn.

◀ بعض الكلمات ممكن تكون شئ أو مكان حسب معنى الجملة:

- ▶ This is the house that my father bought for us. شئ :
 - ▶ This is the house where I live. مكان :
- كلمات مثل (live / was born) تشير للمكان أما (bought / rented / sold) تشير لأشياء.