

دليل قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف الرابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 18:55:15 2025-10-30

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الرابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

مراجعة اللغة الإنجليزية الاختبار الأول

1

مراجعة اختبار اللغة الإنجليزية للصف الرابع

2

مراجعة القواعد المتعلقة بالأزمنة

3

كتاب الطالب في اللغة الإنجليزية

4

حل كتاب العمل اللغة الإنجليزية

5

KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

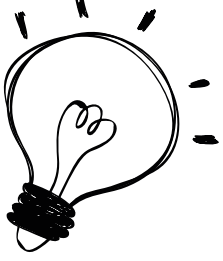
Ministry of Education

School Operations Region (1) Directorate

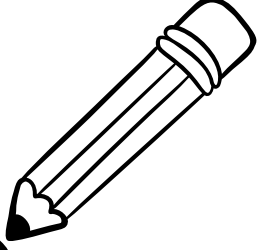
Abu Saiba Primary Boys' School



مملكة البحرين
وزارة التربية والتعليم
إدارة العمليات التعليمية المنطقة (1)
مدرسة أبو صيبع الابتدائية للبنين



Grade 4- Look 4



GRAMMAR

Guide

First Semester

2026 2025



Name: _____

Class: _____



Teachers:

T. Ahmed Ramadan
T. Abdulla Jamal Awad

School Principal:

Mohammed Mohammed Shams Al-Deen

Senior Teacher:
Ahmed Ramadan

ALL KINDS OF JOBS

UNIT 1



Present Simple

- We use present simple to talk about daily routines , habits or facts.
- نستخدم الزمن الحاضر البسيط للحديث عن الروتين اليومي والعادات أو الحقائق.

Affirmative Sentences

Subject	verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل		تكملة الجملة
I You We They	play	football on the weekend.
He She it	(+s/es) plays	

Examples:

1. She works at a hospital.
2. They watch their favourite cartoon on TV.

Negative Sentences

Subject	don't / doesn't	base verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل			تكملة الجملة
I You We They	don't	play	football on the weekend.
He She it	doesn't		

Examples:

1. He doesn't eat fish nor meat.
2. I don't like the cinema.

Spelling Rules:

- For regular verbs we just add an (s) (play-> plays)
- For verbs that end in (y) after a consonant, we change the (y) into (i) and add (es) (fly->flies)
- For verbs that end in (s, ss, sh, ch, x, and o) we add (es).

Present Simple

- We use present simple to talk about daily routines , habits or facts.
- نستخدم الزمن الحاضر البسيط للحديث عن الروتين اليومي والعادات أو الحقائق.

Do Does	Subject	base verb	Sentence Completion
	الفاعل		تكلمة الجملة
Do	I You We They	play	football on the weekend?
Does	He She it		

Examples:

1. Do you work at a school?
2. Does it drink milk from a bowl?



Present Continuous

- We use the present continuous for things you are doing at the time of speaking.
- نستخدم الزمن المستمر الحاضر للأشياء التي نقوم بها في وقت الحديث.

Affirmative Sentences	Subject	verb to be	verb + ing	Sentence Completion
	الفاعل	فعل الكون	ing + الفعل	تكملة الجملة
	I	am	eating	a salad.
	You We They	are		
	He She it	is		

Example: We are reading a book.

Negative Sentences	Subject	verb to be	verb + ing	Sentence Completion
	الفاعل	فعل الكون	ing + الفعل	تكملة الجملة
	I	am	not eating	a salad.
	You We They	are		
	He She it	is		

Example: They are not swimming in the pool.

Spelling Rules:

- For regular verbs we just add (ing)
- For verbs that end in (e) we drop the (e) and add (ing). (take->taking)
- For verbs that has a vowel before the last letter, we double the last letter and add -ing (swim->swimming)

Present Continuous

- We use the present continuous for things you are doing at the time of speaking.
- نستخدم الزمن المستمر الحاضر للأشياء التي نقوم بها في وقت الحديث.

Questions	verb to be	subject	verb + ing	Sentence Completion
	فعل الكون	الفاعل	ing + الفعل	تكملة الجملة
	Am	I	eating	a salad?
	Are	you we they		
	Is	he she it		

Example: Are they cooking dinner?

Adverbs of Frequency

We use adverbs of frequency for talking about the frequency of something and how often we do it.

نستخدم أدوات التكرار للحديث عن تكرار شيء ما ومدى تكرار القيام به.

Subject	adverbs of frequency	base verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	ظروف التكرار	الفعل المصدر	تكملة الجملة
I You We They	always usually sometimes	write clean cook	stories. the kitchen. pasta.
He She it	rarely never	<u>writes</u> <u>cleans</u> <u>cooks</u>	

Examples:

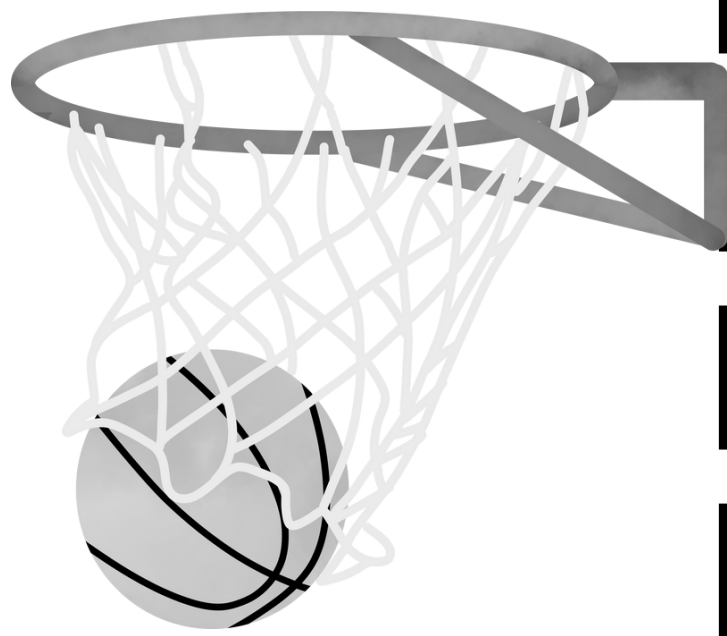
1. I always walk to school at 6:30 am.
2. She sometimes cooks lunch for her kids.

Subject	verb to be	adverbs of frequency	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	فعل الكون	ظروف التكرار	تكملة الجملة
I	am	always usually sometimes rarely never	happy. ready. easy.
You We They	are		
She He It	is		

Examples:

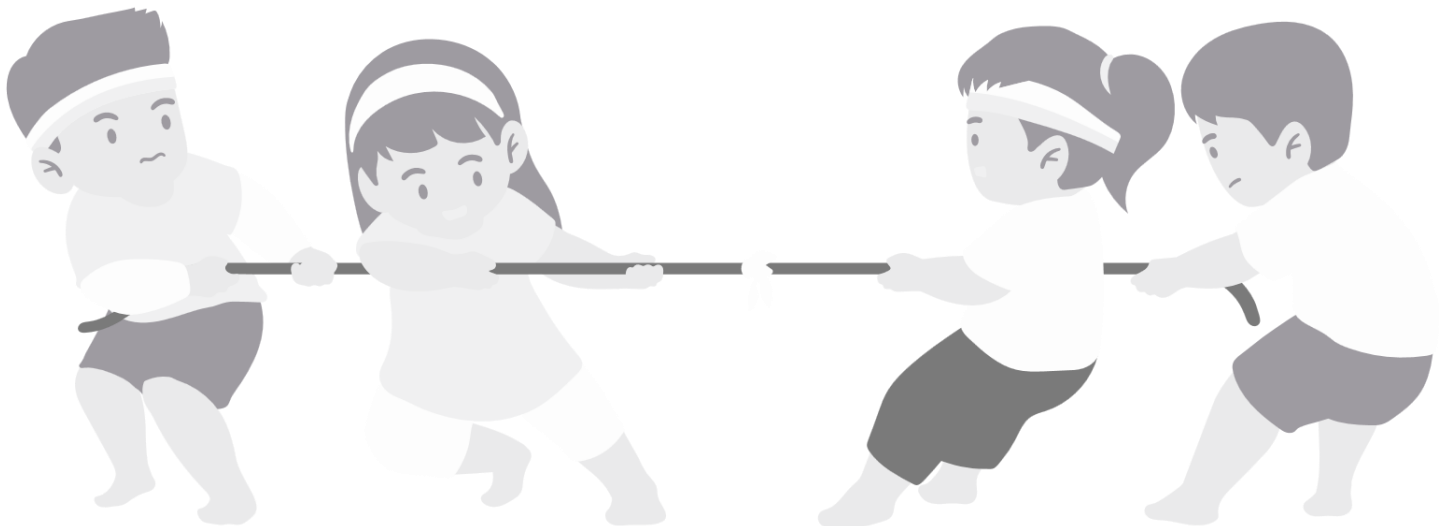
1. I am always happy .
2. She is sometimes angry.

100% = always - 80% = usually - 60% often
40%=sometimes - 20% = rarely - 0% never



LET'S HAVE FUN!

UNIT 2



Past Simple/ regular verbs

We use past simple to talk about actions that happened in the past

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن الأفعال التي حدثت في الماضي

Affirmative Sentences

Subject	regular verb + ed	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	الفعل العادي + ed	تكملة الجملة
I You We They He She it	play+ed	football.

Examples:

1. She cleaned her room.
2. They watched the football game.

Negative Sentences

Subject	verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	الفعل	تكملة الجملة
I You We They He She it	didn't play	football.

Examples:

1. She didn't go to the park.
2. They didn't watch the movie.

Spelling Rule: For regular verbs, add -ed - If the verb ends in 'e' add 'd'.
if the verb ending with 'y' to 'i' and add -ed



Past Simple/ regular verbs

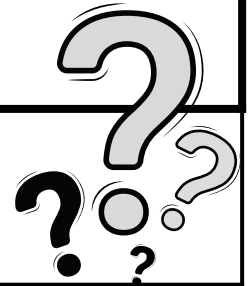
We use past simple to talk about actions that happened in the past

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن الأفعال التي حدثت في الماضي

Questions Form	Subject	verb	Question Completion
	الفاعل	الفعل	تكملة السؤال
	I You We They He She it	play	football?

Examples:

1. Did they watch the movie?
2. Did you do the homework?



Adverbs of Manner

We use adverbs of manner to describe **how** an action is performed.

نحن نستخدم ظروف الحال لوصف كيفية تنفيذ الفعل.

Affirmative Sentences

Subject	verb	object
الفاعل	فعل	المفعول به
I You We They	play	happily.
He She it	plays	

Examples:

1. "She has already finished her homework."

2. "She has just finished her homework."

Irregular adverbs (do not follow the -ly rule):

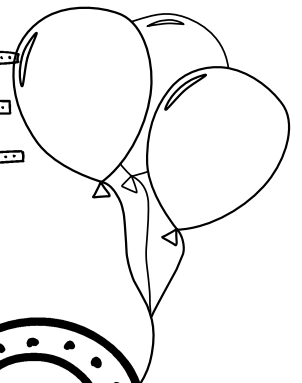
- Example: good → well
- Example: fast → fast
- Example: hard → hard
- Example: early → early

Spelling Rules:

Add -ly to the adjective. Example: slow-> slowly

If the adjective ends in -y, change -y to -i and add -ly. Example: happily

LET'S CELEBRATE



UNIT 3



Past Simple / irregular verbs

Irregular verbs do not follow a fixed pattern. You need to memorize their past forms

الأفعال الغير عادية لا تتبع نمطًا ثابتًا. تحتاج إلى حفظ أشكالها الماضية.

Affirmative Sentences

Subject	irregular verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	الفعل الغير عادي	تكملة الجملة
I		
You	go → went	to the park.
We	eat → ate	pasta and pizza.
They	see → saw	a bird.
He	write → wrote	a story.
She	feel → felt	good,
It		

Examples:

1. My dad went to the bank yesterday morning.
2. Amina drove to her work.

Negative sentences

Subject		irregular verb(base)	Sentence Completion
الفاعل		الفعل الغير عادي (المصدر)	تكملة الجملة
I	didn't		
You		go	to the park.
We		eat	pasta and pizza.
They		see	a bird.
He		write	a story.
She		feel	good,
It			

Examples:

1. I didn't see the bird.
2. She didn't eat the spicy food.

Past Simple / irregular verbs

Irregular verbs do not follow a fixed pattern. You need to memorize their past forms

الأفعال الشاذة لا تتبع نمطًا ثابتًا. تحتاج إلى حفظ أشكالها الماضية.

Question Form

Did	Subject	irregular verb(base)	Sentence Completion
	الفاعل	الفعل الغير عادي (المصدر)	تكملة الجملة
	I you we they he she it	go eat see write feel	to the park. pasta and pizza. a bird. a story. good,
Examples: 1. Did you go to the cinema last week? 2. Did they take any photos of the bird?			

Past Simple / irregular verbs

Base Form	Past Form
be	was, were
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drive	drove
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
forget	forgot

Base Form	Past Form
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
have	had
hear	heard
hide	hid
hit	hit
hold	held
keep	kept
lay	laid
lead	led
leave	left
let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put

Past Simple / irregular verbs

Base Form	Past Form
read	read
ring	rang
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
shut	shut
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
write	wrote

Questions in the Simple Past Tense with WH Words

Wh- with did

WH word		Subject	base verb	Questions Completion
		الفاعل	الفعل المصدر	تكملة السؤال
What Where When Who Why How	did	I you we they he she it	go eat see write feel	questions completion.

Examples:

1. What did you eat for breakfast?
2. Where did you go last summer?



Wh with verb 'be'

WH word	was / were	subject	Questions Completion
		الفاعل	تكملة السؤال
What Where When Who Why How	was	she he it	questions completion
	were	you we they I	

Examples:

1. Where was your mum last night?
2. When were they at the cinema?

The background of the page is a repeating pattern of various sports-related icons in a light gray color. These icons include soccer balls, basketballs, footballs, tennis rackets, dumbbells, kettlebells, bowling pins, baseballs, baseball bats, checkered flags, stopwatchs, swimming goggles, and boxing gloves. The icons are scattered across the entire page, creating a textured, thematic background.

SPORT FOR ALL

UNIT 4

Present (Can and Can't)

We use it to indicate what someone is able to do.

نستخدمه للإشارة إلى ما يمكن لشخص ما القيام به.

Subject	can / can't	base verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	يستطيع \ لا يستطيع	فعل مصدر	تكملة الجملة
I You We They He She It	can can't	run use speak play	fast the laptop Korean tennis
Examples: 1. I can swim in the deep sea. 2. My dad can't eat nuts.			

Past (could and couldn't)

.To describe what someone was able to do in the past

لوصف ما كان بإمكان شخص ما فعله في الماضي.

Subject	could / couldn't	base verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	يستطيع \ لا يستطيع	فعل مصدر	تكملة الجملة
I You We They He She It	could couldn't	run use speak play	fast the laptop Korean tennis
Examples: 1. Sara couldn't reach the shelf when she was a baby. 2. They couldn't speak Spanish 1 year ago.			

Object Pronoun

Object pronouns are used to replace the object of a sentence

تُستخدم ضمائر المفعول به لاستبدال مفعول الجملة

Subject	object pronoun
الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول به
I	me
You	you
We	us
They	them
He	him
She	her
It	it
Examples: 1. He eats pizza → He eats it, 2. The dog bites a man. → The dog bites him.	

- **Me:** Refers to the speaker.

Example: "She called me."

- **You:** Refers to the person being spoken to.

Example: "I will help you."

- **Him:** Refers to a male person.

Example: "We saw him at the park."

- **Her:** Refers to a female person.

Example: "I talked to her yesterday."

- **It:** Refers to a thing, animal, or idea.

Example: "He found it on the table."

- **Us:** Refers to the speaker and others.

Example: "They invited us to the party."

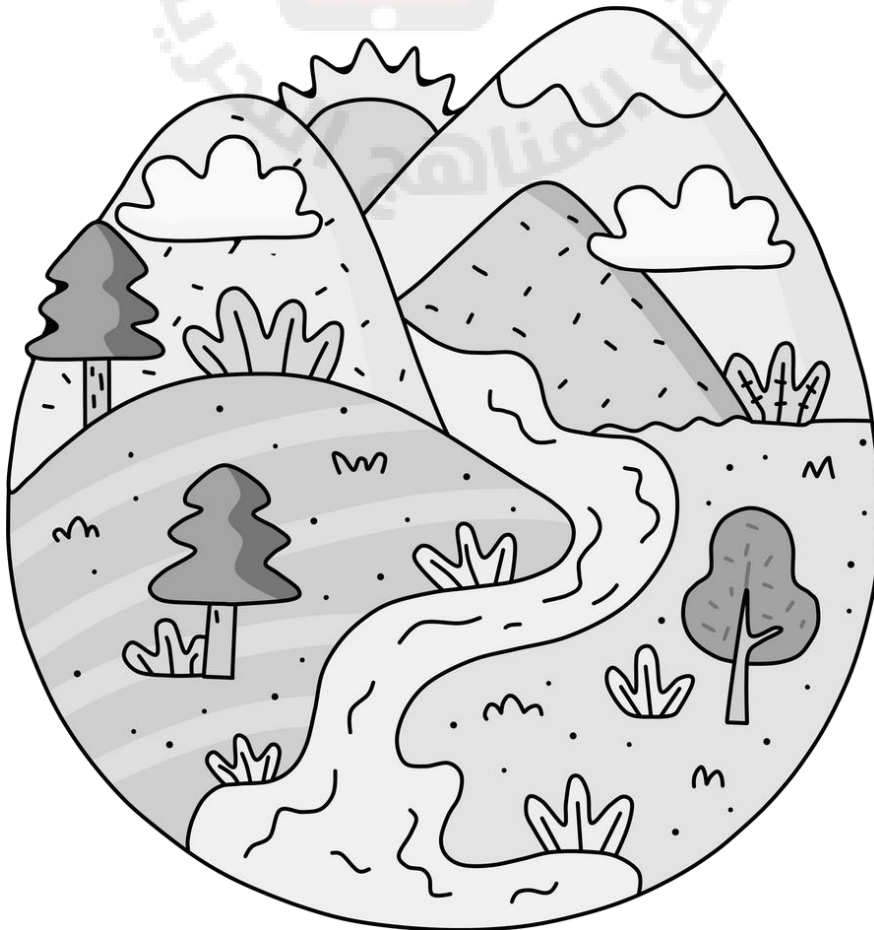
- **Them:** Refers to people or things being spoken about.

Example: "I will meet them later."



INCREDIBLE PLACES

UNIT 5



Comparative and Superlative short adjective

short adjective

Subject	am/is/are	short adjective	than	sentence completion
الفاعل		صفة المقارنة		تكملة الجملة
I	am	shorter er taller er bigger er		my brother
You We They	are			
She He It	is			

Examples:

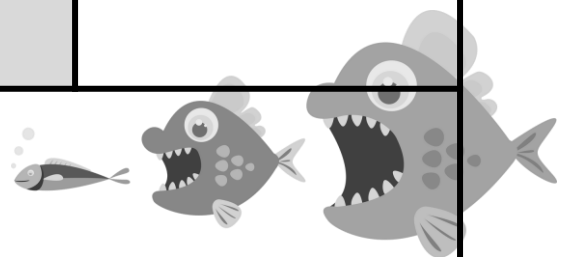
1. My brother is taller than me.
2. I'm shorter than my sister.

short adjective

Subject	am/is/are	the	short adjective (superlative)
الفاعل			صفة قصيرة (التفضيل)
I	am		smartest.
You We They	are		
she he it	is		

Examples:

1. My brother is the tallest.
2. My shirt is the largest.



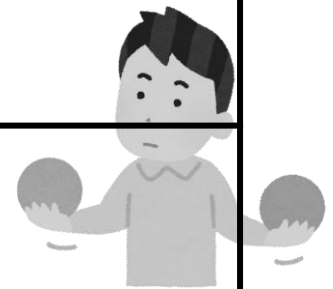
Comparative and superlative (long adjectives)

long adjective

Subject	am/is/are	more	long adjective	than	sentence completion
الفاعل			صفة المقارنة		تكملة الجملة
I	am		beautiful amazing comfortable		
You We They	are				
She He It	is				

Examples:

1. This movie is more interesting than the last one.
2. The bed is more comfortable than the seat.



long adjective

Subject	am/is/are	the most	long adjective (superlative)
الفاعل			صفة طويلة (التفضيل)
I	am		comfortable.
You We They	are		
She He It	is		

Examples:

1. This sofa is **the most** comfortable.
2. The dolphin is the most intelligent animal.

COOL CLOTHES

UNIT 6



Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership or possession of something.

تُستخدم الضمائر الملكية لإظهار الملكية أو الحيازة لشيء ما.

Subject pronoun		Possessive pronoun
I	→	mine
You	→	yours
We	→	ours
They	→	their
He	→	his
She	→	her
it	→	its

- **Mine:** Refers to something that belongs to me.

Example: "This is my toy. It is mine."

- **Yours:** Refers to something that belongs to you.

Example: "Is this bike yours?"

- **Ours:** Refers to something that belongs to us.

Example: "The garden is ours."

- **Theirs:** Refers to something that belongs to them.

Example: "The keys are theirs."

- **His:** Refers to something that belongs to him.

Example: "That jacket is his."

- **Hers:** Refers to something that belongs to her.

Example: "The umbrella is hers."

- **Its:** Refers to something that belongs to it.

Example: "The dog wagged its tail."

Infinitive of purpose

When we use the infinitive of purpose, we often use "to" plus a verb. It tells us the reason for doing something.

عندما نستخدم المصدر لغرض ما، فإننا غالبًا ما نستخدم "to" زائد الفعل. إنها تخبرنا بسبب القيام بشيء ما.

Subject	action		base verb	Sentence Completion
الفاعل	الفعل		الفعل المصدر	تكملة الجملة
You We They I He She it	watched T.V	to	learn	about the world

Examples:

1. I eat fruit to stay healthy.
2. She goes to school to study.

Examples:

- "He studies hard to pass the exam."
- (The reason is to pass the exam.)
- "We eat vegetables to stay healthy."
- (The reason is to stay healthy.)
- "She called her friend to invite her to the party."
- (The reason is to invite her to the party.)
- "They saved money to buy a new bike."
- (The reason is to buy a new bike.)
- "I woke up early to catch the bus."
- (The reason is to catch the bus.)

**END OF
BOOKLET**