

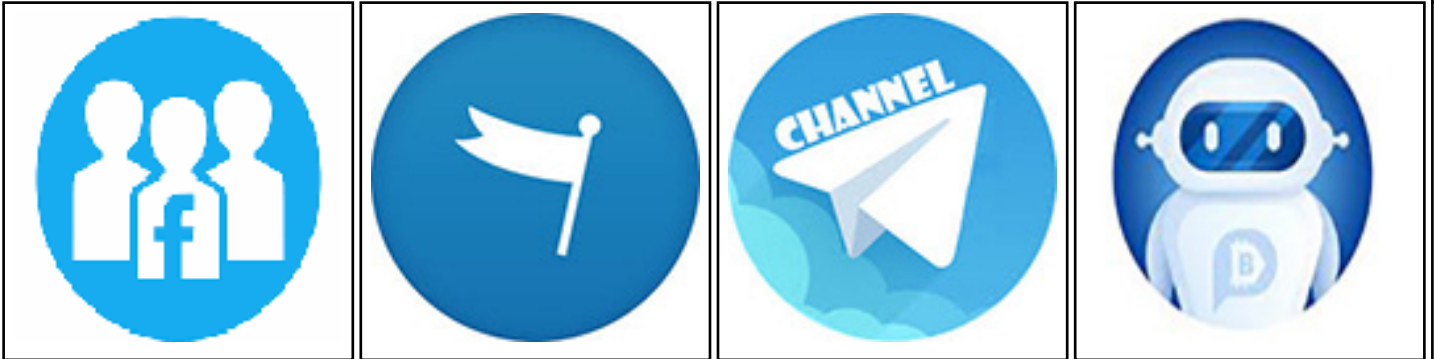
تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف : دليل شامل لقواعد الأزمنة الصفات حروف الجر والأساليب النحوية المتقدمة

موقع المناهج ⇌ ملفات الكويت التعليمية ⇌ الصف العاشر ⇌ لغة انجليزية ⇌ الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام

الرياضيات	اللغة الانجليزية	اللغة العربية	التربية الاسلامية
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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

كتاب الطالب في مادة اللغة الانكليزية	1
مواضيع التعبير للصف العاشر	2
مذكرة قواعد رائعة ومفيدة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية	3
الكلمات الجديدة بالترجمة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية	4
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NA.H

اللغة الإنجليزية



الصف العاشر

شرح قواعد مع نمازين

الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب:

ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple مضارع بسيط	always- usually- sometimes- often-every	verb1 أو verb + s- es	-للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة -للحقائق	He always comes - here. -The usually sleep early.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	now-look- listen-still-at present-at the moment	am is +verb+ing are	-للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	already-just- never-ever- for-since-yet	have +verb3 has	-للأعمال التي انتهت للتو -للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	have +been- verb-ing has	-للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple ماضي بسيط	yesterday- last-ago-in the past	verb 2	-للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	was +verb+ing were	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرًا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect ماضي تام	after-before- by the time- when	had + verb3	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future مستقبل	tomorrow- next-soon- in the future	will + verb1	-للحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد نطلب تغيير نصريف الفعل، وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له نصريف معين، -أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الأفعال النظامية بإضافة: للفعل (ed)

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

موقع
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الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	Go	went	gone
يرى	See	saw	seen
يشرب	Drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	Take	took	taken
يعطي	Give	gave	given
يأتي	Come	came	come
يقابل	Meet	met	met
يبني	Build	built	built
يرسل	Send	sent	sent
يقضي- يصرف	Spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	Learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	Sell	sold	sold
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يجد	Find	found	found
يخسر- يفقد	Lose	lost	lost
يحصل	Get	got	got
يفعل	Do	did	done
ينسى	Forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع- ينمو- يكبر	Grow	grew	grown
يرمي	Throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	Speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	Tell	told	told

يقول	Say	said	said
يضرب	Hit	hit	hit
يضع	Put	put	put
يقطع	Cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	Keep	kept	kept
ينام	Sleep	slept	slept
يفادر	Leave	left	left
يدفع	Pay	paid	paid
يحل	Dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	Think	thought	thought
يعلم	Teach	taught	taught
يجد	Find	found	found
يقرأ	Read	read	read
يملك	Have	had	had
يشترى	Buy	bought	bought
يجعل	Make	made	made
يقف	Stand	stood	stood
يفهم	Understand	understood	understood
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يسرق	Steal	stole	stolen
يمسك - يصاد	Catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	Wake	woke	woken
يقود	Drive	drove	driven
يكتب	Write	wrote	written
يشعر	Feel	felt	felt
يختار	Choose	chose	chosen
يعني - يقصد	Mean	meant	meant
يعرف	Know	knew	known
يطير	Fly	flew	flown
يرس - يسحب	Draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	Begin	began	begun
يسبح	Swim	swam	swum
يركض	Run	ran	run

Unit 1

Past Simple
الماضي البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
- Yesterday - last - ago - in the past - Previous dates (2015-2020 etc.....)	Verb 2 فعل نصريف ثاني ملاحظة : عند إضافة (ed) لفعل ينتهي بـ e فإننا نضيف d فقط reduce-reduced ملاحظة : إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ y مسبقة بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف الـ y ونكتب بدلاً منها ied study- studied أما إذا كانت الـ y مسبقة بحرف متحرك فإننا نضيف فقط ed play-played	1- للحديث عن الأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي

Examples:

1. He visited us yesterday.
2. They bought a new car last month.
3. Omar left his house an hour ago.

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 Ihim a week ago.
a.visit b.visits c.visited d.visiting
- 2 The boyst ennis last Friday.
a. plays b.played c.playing d.play
- 3 Hamadhere with his f at her yesterday.
a. came b.come c. comes d. coming
- 4 Het he first prize in the competition in 2020.
a.getting b. has got c. gets d. got

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 We (spend) our last holiday in London. (Correct)
a-We were spending our last holiday in London.
b-We spend our last holiday in London.
c-We spent our last holiday in London.

Past Continuous + Past Simple

الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما كان مستمرا، والآخر حدث خلال استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا، فالعمل الذي كان مستمرا يكون في الماضي المستمر والعمل الذي حدث خلاله يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Form الصيغة
- while - when - as	Past Continuous الماضي المستمر was أو were + verb + ing فعل I- he-she-it -----(was) أو اسم مفرد we-you-they -----(were) أو اسم جمع	Past Simple الماضي البسيط (نصريف ثاني)

1. When I arrived home, my mother was cooking.
2. The boys were playing football when it started raining.

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 When I arrived home, my mother food.
a. cooks b. cooked c. was cooking d. cooking
- 2 While the boys, it started raining.
a. were playing b. played c. was playing d. play
- 3 When I the class, the students were talking.
a. enter b. entered c. was entering d. will enter
- 4 The boy down while he was running.
a. falls b. has fallen c. was felling d. fell

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 While I was studying, the lights (go) out. (Correct)
a. While I was studying, the lights is going out.
b. While I was studying, the lights was going out.
c. While I was studying, the lights went out.
- 2 The boys (play) when it started raining. (Correct)
a. The boys played when it started raining.
b. The boys were playing when it started raining.
c. The boys was playing when it started raining.

Order of Adjectives

ترتيب الصفات

عندما يكون هناك أكثر من صفة مع الاسم فيجب استخدام تلك الصفات حسب الترتيب التالي:

1-	Opinion	الرأي	wonderful-nice-beautiful-attractive
2-	Size	الحجم	small-medium-big-huge
3-	Age	العمر	old-young
4-	Shape	الشكل	fat-round-square-oval
5-	Colour	اللون	black-white-green
6-	Origin	الأصل-المنشأ	Kuwaiti-American-Japanese
7-	Material	مادة الصنع	woolen-wooden-plastic-metal

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Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 I bought acar last month.
 a. wonderful Japanese large c. large wonderful Japanese
 b. wonderful large Japanese d. Japanese wonderful large
- 2 She is wearing a shirt.
 a. cotton large red c. large cotton red
 b. red large cotton d. large red cotton

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 She has bought a (wooden/ beautiful/ blue) vase. (Reorder the adjectives)
 a. She has bought a beautiful blue wooden vase.
 b. She has bought a beautiful wooden blue vase.
 c. She has bought a blue beautiful wooden vase.
- 2 The pharmacy is beside the (grey / round / small) building. (Reorder the adjectives)
 a. The pharmacy is beside the grey small round building.
 b. The pharmacy is beside the round small grey building.
 c. The pharmacy is beside the small round grey building.

For - لمدة

- نأتي بعدها المدة كاملة ومنتهية
Minute-hour-day-week-month-year- a long time-ages

Since - منذ

- نستخدم عندما يكون الوقت محدد بدقة ويأتي بعدها كلمات مثل : (ساعة- يوم -شهر-تاريخ -فصول السنة) وعندما يكون بعد الفراغ جملة كاملة
(o'clock -Friday-June-2015-yesterday-last-summer-winter-spring)

- I have lived here for 10 years.
- Heba has travelled Oman for three weeks.
- We haven't seen him for a month.
- Hamad hasn't visited his uncle for a year.

- I have lived here since 2001.
- Ali has finished studying since three o'clock.
- We haven't seen him since May.
- He hasn't travelled since he was a child.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1 I haven't seen him.....October .

- a. yet b. for c. ago d. since

2 I haven't seen him.....a month.

- a. yet b. for c. ago d. since

3 I have spoken English I was 3 years old.

- a. since b. for c. already d. yet

4 Bader has lived in this town 45 years.

- a.by the time b. for c. just d. since

Prepositions

حروف الجر

on	مع أيام الأسبوع
at	مع التوقيت (الساعة)
in	مع الأشهر والسنين
on	لكن إذا حدد تاريخ من الشهر
by	مع وسائل المواصلات
at	night
 in	the morning the afternoon the evening summer-winter spring-autumn
interested	in
keen	on
insist	
good	at
bad	
angry	with
provide	
take part	in
thank you	
wait	
famous	for
responsible	
the reason	
different	from
arrive	at
fond	
the cause	of
afraid	
tired	
take care	
belong	to
depend	on
rely	

Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1 We don't go to school.....Friday.

- a.in b. on c. at d.by

2 I get up6 clock.

- a.in b. on c. at d.by

3 They will travel.....Sept ember .

- a.in b. on c. at d.by

4 They travelled.....2019.

- a.by b. on c. at d.in

5 They travelled.....June 15t h.

- a.in b. on c. at d.by

6 I like travelling.....plane.

- a.in b. on c. at d.by

7 I like to walkt he morning.

- a.in b. on c. at d.by

8 High speed is t he main causeaccident s.

- a.in b. on c. of d.by

9 Not all people are good..... doing one t hing.

- a. for b. in c. at d. of

10 Don't help them with their research. They should depend.....t hemselves.

- a. at b. on c. for d. to

Unit 3

Comparatives and Superlatives

المقارنات والنفذيل

نسنخدم صيغة المقارنة للمقارنة بين عدد اثنين بينما النفذيل هو مقارنة واحد مع مجموعة
نشكل صيغة المقارنة والنفذيل من الصفات

أولاً

الصفات التي تكون من مقطع لفظي واحد (الصفات القصيرة)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller than	the tallest
short	shorter than	the shortest
large	larger than	the largest

الصفات التي تكون من مقطع لفظي واحد ويكون الحرف الأخير مسبقاً بحرف منحرك:

big	bigger than	the biggest
hot	hotter than	the hottest

الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف (y)

happy	happier than	the happiest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest

ثانياً

الصفات التي تكون من مقطعين لفظيين أو أكثر (الصفات الطويلة)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
successful	more successful than	the most successful

الحالات الشاذة

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
much	more than	the most

Examples:

1. Ali is taller than Fahed.
2. Sami is the tallest boy in the class.
3. Sara is more beautiful than her sister.
4. Fatemah is the most attractive girl in her family.
5. That is the best film I have ever seen.

Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 Ali ist han Hamad.
a. tall b. taller c. tallest d. the tallest
- 2 Khalid ist han his brother.
a. successful b. most successful
c. more successful d. the most successful
- 3 Fahed ist han his friend.
a. older b. old c. oldest d. the oldest
- 4 She is the girl in the class.
a. clever b. cleverer c. cleverest d. the cleverest
- 5 Majed is theamong his friends.
a. careful b. more careful
c. the most careful d. most careful
- 6 The Nile is river in the world.
a. long b. longer c. the longest d. longest
- 7 That isbook I have ever read.
a. the best b. good c. better d. best

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 I like eating fish because it is (delicious) t han meat . (Correct)
a-I like eating fish because it is very delicious than meat.
b-I like eating fish because it is more delicious than meat.
c-I like eating fish because it is most delicious than meat.
- 2 That is the (interesting) film I have ever seen. (Correct)
a-That is the most interesting film I have ever seen.
b-That is the more interesting film I have ever seen.
c-That is the better interesting film I have ever seen.

Compound Adjectives

الصفات المركبة

الصفة المركبة هي عبارة عن كلمتين لوصف اسم معين وهذا النوع من الصفات غالباً ما يحنوي على رقم مرتبط بالاسم المراد وصفه.

طريقة تحويل الجملة إلى صفة مركبة:

عادةً ما نبدأ الصفة المركبة (a-an-the) يليها الرقم المكنوب ثم نضع (شَرْطَة -) ونكتب الاسم الأخير مع ضرورة حذف ال (s) بالزيادة الموجودة في الجملة وبعدها نكتب الاسم الأول ويجب حذف حرف الجر الموجود في الجملة.

Examples:

1. It is a hotel with seven stars.
➤ It is a seven - star hotel.
2. I have read a story of ten chapters.
➤ I have read a ten - chapter story.

Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 Next week, we have to prepare apresent at ion about pollut ion.
a- ten- minute b- ten minutes c- ten minute d- ten-minutes
- 2 She lives in af lat at t he city cent re.
a- three room b- three rooms c- three- room d- three-rooms

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 He has a building of twelve storeys. (Use a compound adjectives)
a-He has a twelve storey building.
b-He has a twelve-storey building.
c-He has a twelve-storeys building.
- 2 He wrote a letter of four pages to his pen-friend. (Use a compound adjective)
a-He wrote a four- page letter to his pen friend.
b-He wrote a four- pages letter to his pen friend.
c-He wrote four- page letter to his pen friend.

FOCUS ON

Correlative Conjunctions and Giving Choices

كلمات مترابطة وإعطاء خيارات

both	كلاهما	and	و
either	إما	or	أو
neither	لا	nor	ولا

1. Both.....and للتأكيد على شيئين مترابطين. ودائما نعامل الاسم بعدها معاملة الجمع
2. either.....or للحدث عن خيار من احتمالين-والاسم بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل
3. neither.....nor لربط جملتين منفيين- والاسم بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل

Examples:

- Both Ali and Jassim attended the lecture.
- He wanted to buy either a car or a motorbike.
- Neither Ahmed nor Fahad is going to write the report

A. From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

- She is both a singeran actress.
a- or b- and c- nor d- so
- She is smart and kind.
a-either b- neither c- after d- both
- You can either go to the park stay home.
a- or b- and c- nor d- after
- You cancall me later or send an email if you have any questions
a-either b- neither c- after d- both
- He likes neither coffee tea.
a- or b- and c- nor d- after
- I want pizza nor pasta for dinner.
a-either b- neither c- after d- both

Unit 4

Future

المستقبل

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
- tomorrow - next - soon - in the future تاريخ مستقبل (2030 etc...)	1- الصيغة الأولى فعل مصدر + Will	1- نستخدم الصيغة الأولى عند الحديث عن التوقع والتنبؤ ويمكن استخدام هذه الصيغة بعد الأفعال التالية: think-believe-expect-predict
	2- الصيغة الثانية am أو is أو are فعل مصدر + going to +	2- نستخدم الصيغة الثانية عند الحديث عن خطط أو النية
	I ----- (am) He-she-it ----- (is) We-you-they ----- (are) مع الاسم المفرد (is) ----- مع الاسم الجمع (are)	

Examples:

1. It is cloudy today. I think it will rain.
2. I am going to travel next June.

Present Continuous with Future Meaning

المضارع المستمر بمعنى المستقبل

يمكن استخدام المضارع المستمر مع كلمات دلالة على المستقبل للحديث عن أعمال مخطط لها مسبقاً

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
- tomorrow - next - soon - in the future تاريخ مستقبل (2030 etc...)	am أ is + فعل + ing أ are	1- للحديث عن أعمال مستقبلية مخطط لها مسبقاً
	I ----- (am) He-she-it ----- (is) We-you-they ----- (are) مع الاسم المفرد (is) مع الاسم الجمع (are)	

Examples:

- I am seeing the doctor tomorrow morning.
- He is having his interview on Monday next week.

Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- I my country to settle in London next month.
 - leave
 - left
 - have left
 - am leaving
- My brother buy a new villa next June.
 - is going to
 - goes
 - has gone
 - went
- My mother expects that I an engineer in the future.
 - am
 - will be
 - was
 - have been

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 My friend (take part in) the equestrian competition next time. (Correct the verb)
- My friend was going to take part in the equestrian competition next time.
 - My friend is going to take part in the equestrian competition next time.
 - My friend went to take part in the equestrian competition next time.
- 2 They (visit) their parents next Thursday evening. (Correct the verb)
- They are visiting their parents next Thursday evening.
 - They visiting their parents next Thursday evening.
 - They were visiting their parents next Thursday evening.

The more.....The more

نستخدم هذه الصيغة كنوع من المقارنة عندما نريد أن نقول أن الأشياء تتغير مع بعضها البعض في نفس الوقت.

نستخدم the more----the more في أكثر من صيغة كما يلي:

1- يمكن أن تأتي في جملتين مترابطتين على أن يأتي بعدها اسم وبعده جملة كاملة

➤ The more books you read, the more knowledge you get.

2- يمكن أن تأتي في جملتين مترابطتين على أن يتبعها اسم وفي الجزء الثانية صيغة مقارنة

➤ The more exercise you do, the healthier you will be.

➤ The more countries you visit, the more excited you feel.

3- في حال كانت المقارنة مع صفات قصيرة فإننا نستخدم صيغة The مع الصفة مضاف لها er

➤ The harder you work, the richer you will be.

Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 The more books I read, thement ality I get .
- good
 - better
 - best
 - the best
- 2 The more food you eat , theyou will be.
- fatter
 - fat
 - fattest
 - the fattest

- 3 The more countries you visit, the.....people you meet .
 a. much b. most c. more d. the most
- 4 The more sports you play, theyour body will be.
 a. strong b. stronger c. strongest d. the strongest

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 The more books you read, the (the more....the more)
 a. The more books you read, you will have more information.
 b. The more books you read, the more information you get.
 c. The more books you read, the most information you get.
- 2 The more fast food you eat, the (the more....the more)
 a. The more fast food you eat, the more fat you will be.
 b. The more fast food you eat, the fattest you will be.
 c. The more fast food you eat, the fatter you will be.

Unit 5

Forming Questions

نكوين السؤال

يوجد طريقان لنكوين السؤال في اللغة الانجليزية لكن قبل شرح تلك الحالتين يجب أن نعرف أن هناك بعض الكلمات التي يجب استخدامها لنكوين السؤال ونسمى كلمات الاستفهام وهذه الكلمات هي:

Question words

كلمات الاستفهام

Where	أين	----
When	متى	----
What	ماذا	----
Why	لماذا	----
How	كيف/كم	
Who	من	للسؤال عن من قام بالفعل ويأتي بعدها الفعل مباشرة
Which	أي	للسؤال عن انتخاب أو اختيار ويأتي بعدها مباشرة الشيء الذي نسأل عنه
Whose	لمن	للسؤال عن الملكية أو تبعية شيء ويأتي بعدها مباشرة الشيء الذي نسأل عنه
How many	كم العدد	يأتي بعدها مباشرة الشيء الذي نسأل عن عدده
How much	كم الكمية/كم السعر	يأتي بعدها مباشرة الشيء الذي نسأل عن كميته أما في حال السؤال عن السعر فنطبق القاعدة العادية
How long	كم المدة	
How far	كم المسافة	
How often	كم مرة؟	

ملاحظة:



يوجد بعض الكلمات التي يجب أن نغير في حال تكوين السؤال مثل:

I + we + me + us -----you

my + our -----your

(am- is – are – was- were- can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-
had-must-may-might)

إذا كانت الجملة نحوي فعل مساعد نضع كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة في البداية ثم نعكس بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونكمل الجملة عدا الجزء الذي يفترض أن يكون إجابة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام

أمثلة

1. I will travel tomorrow.
➤ When will you travel?
2. We are studying English now.
➤ What are you studying now?
3. He has bought a new car.
➤ What has he bought?
4. There are five books on the shelf.
➤ How many books are there on the shelf?
5. That computer is 100 KD.
➤ How much is that computer?

إذا كانت الجملة نحوي فعل رئيسي فإننا نستخدم (**do** أو **does** أو **did**) وذلك حسب ما يناسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة:
نستخدم (**do**) إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة مصدر دون تغيير الفعل.
نستخدم (**does**) إذا كان الفعل مضارع ب s أو es وهنا يجب حذف s أو es من الفعل
نستخدم (**did**) إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة ماضي وهنا يجب أن نعيد الفعل إلى المصدر

أمثلة

1. They go to school by car.
➤ How do they go to school ?
2. He lives in London
➤ Where does he live?
3. I visited Ali yesterday.
➤ When did you visit Ali?
4. They left the office an hour ago.
➤ When did they leave the office?

Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 do you like to travel? - By plane.
a- When b- Where c- Why d- How
- 2did you meet Ali ? - Last week.
a- How much b- How many c- When d- Where
- 3 do you look angry? - Because I lost my money.
a- Where b- When c- How d- Why

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 I spent my last vacation in Egypt. (Ask a question)
a- When did you spend your last vacation?
b- Where did you spend your last vacation?
c- How long do spend your last vacation?
- 2 My brother prefers to travel by plane. (Ask a question)
a- How does your brother prefer to travel?
b- How do your brother prefer to travel?
c- How does your brother prefers to travel?
- 3 The children visit their grandparents every Friday. (Ask a question)
a- How often did the children visit their grandparents
b- How far do the children visit their grandparents?
c- How often do the children visit their grandparents?

Imperatives

أفعال الأمر

يستخدم فعل الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات ونوجيهات وهذا يعني أن نبدأ الجملة بفعل مصدر، أو (Don't) في حال كان فعل الأمر بحالة النهي.

Examples:

1. Take this medicine regularly.
2. Turn left at the corner.
3. Don't touch the electric switch.



Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 Please,quiet . The baby is sleeping
a- keeping b- kept c- keep d- keeps
- 2 your medicine regularly.
a- Take b- Takes c- Taking d- Took
- 3 make noise. I am studying
a- Did b- Doesn't c- Didn't d- Don't

Modals (can / could / should / would)

1- can	للحديث عن القدرة في الزمن الحاضر	I can speak English.
2- could	للحديث عن القدرة في الزمن الماضي	I could swim when I was young.
3- should	لإعطاء نصيحة	You should study well.
4- would	غالباً ما نستخدم كنوع من التأكيد	I would accompany you under other circumstances.

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 You are a strong-willed man.I am sure that youachieve success in business.
a- can b- should c- can't d- wouldn't
- 2 You have a dear plan before you start your project .
a- couldn't b- wouldn't c- should d- shouldn't
- 3- You use your mobile phone while driving.
a- should b- shouldn't c- would d- can
- 4- My cousin make a fortune when he was 25 years old.
a- can b- can't c- could d- should

Unit 6

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

1. Count able Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

الأسماء المعدودة هي التي يمكن أن نستخدم بصيغة المفرد وصيغة الجمع ويمكن استخدام الكلمات التالية معها

a-an-the-one-two-three four etc....few-a few-a lot of -lots of-some-any-many-no

Examples:

1. I have bought a car.
2. He has a few friends.
3. He has read many stories.

2. Uncount able Nouns

الأسماء غير المعدودة

الأسماء غير المعدودة هي التي ليس لها صيغة جمع ويمكن استخدام الكلمات التالية معها

little-a little-a lot of -lots of-some-any-much-no-the

Examples:

1. There is no milk in the fridge.
2. I like to drink tea with a little sugar.
3. They need some money.

ملاحظات مهمة حول أدوات الأعداد والكميات

1-	a	مع الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن
2-	an	مع الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف منحرك
3-	the	مع المفرد والجمع والاسم المعدود وغير المعدود
4-	some	مع الاسم المعدود وغير المعدود مع الجمل المثبتة ويمكن استخدامها مع السؤال في حال كانت الإجابة بـ نعم
5-	any	مع الاسم المعدود وغير مع النفي والسؤال
6-	A few	مع الاسم المعدود (قليل نوعاً ما - للإشارة لعدد قليل لكنه معقول)
7-	few	مع الاسم المعدود (قليل جداً)
8-	A little	مع غير المعدود (قليل نوعاً ما - للإشارة لكمية قليلة لكنها معقولة)

9-	little	مع غير المعدود (قليل جدا)
10-	much	مع الاسمي غير المعدود (الكمية والسعر)
11-	many	مع الاسمي المعدود
12-	A lot of	مع الاسمي المعدود وغير المعدود
13-	lots	مع الاسمي المعدود وغير المعدود

Exercise

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- Although he is a new comer in our area, he has.....friends.
a- little b- a little c- few d- a few
- Fortunately,.....people were injured in the accident.
a- little b- a little c- few d- a few
- I have.....money, but I can lend you some.
a- little b- a little c- few d- a few
- How.....books have you read?
a- many b- much c- little d- any
- How.....sugar do you like with tea?
a- many b- much c- some d- any
- I have readinteresting books.
a- some b- any c- an d- much
- I have to go to the supermarket. There isn't coffee left.
a- many b- any c- a few d- some

Present Perfect Continuous

المضارع الناج المسنم

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
- for - since - all-the whole + دالة على الوقت (day-night-morning)	have + ing فعل + been + أو has he-she-it -----(has) أو اسم مفرد I-we-you-they -----(have) أو اسم جمع	- غالبا ما يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال يحدث حنك الآن

Examples:

1. I have been learning English since 2012.
2. He has been playing tennis for two hours.

A. Choose the right answer in brackets.

- 1** Itall t he night ..
- a. rains b. have been raining
c. has been raining d. rained
- 2** They f oot ball since 4 o'clock.
- a. play b. have been playing
c. has been playing d. played

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1** They (live) in Kuwait f or t went y years. (Correct)
- a. They are living in Kuwait for twenty years.
- b. They lived in Kuwait for twenty years.
- c. They have been living in Kuwait for twenty years.

FOCUS ON

Inversion - Inverted Sentences

المكس - الجمل المعكوسة

تختلف الجمل المعكوسة عن ترتيب الجملة العادية فالجملة العادية تبدأ بفاعل ثم الفعل ثم نكلمة ولكن قبل الحديث عن ترتيب الجملة المعكوسة هناك كلمات خاصة بالجملة المعكوسة لابد من معرفتها قبل كل شيء. وهذه الكلمات يجب أن نضعها في بداية الجملة المطلوب أن نعكسها:

- No sooner.....than.....
- Hardlywhen
- Scarcely.....when
- Not only.....but also.....
- Never
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Little
- So

طريقة عكس الجملة

أولاً الأفعال المساعدة:

في حال كانت الجملة تحتوي فعل مساعد والأفعال المساعدة هي:

(am-is-are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

نضع في بداية الجملة المراد عكسها الكلمة المناسبة للقاعدة من الجدول أعلاه الكلمة

نكون موجودة في الجملة نفسها

ملاحظة:



ثم نعكس بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

Examples:

1. I have never been astounded like that.
➤ Never have I been astounded like that.
2. I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.
➤ Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

ثانياً الأفعال الرئيسية:

- في حال كانت الجملة نحوي فعل رئيسي يجب أن نستخدم (**do** أو **does**) أو **did** وذلك حسب زمن الجملة
- نستخدم (**do**) إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة مصدر دون تغيير الفعل.
- نستخدم (**does**) إذا كان الفعل مضارع بـ s أو es وهنا يجب حذف s أو es من الفعل
- نستخدم (**did**) إذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة ماضي وهنا يجب أن نعيد الفعل إلى المصدر

Examples:

1. I rarely go to the cinema.
➤ Rarely do I go to the cinema.
2. He scarcely behaves foolishly with others.
➤ Scarcely does he behave foolishly with others.
3. She never understood the real problem.
➤ Never did she understand the real problem.

Exercise

From a,b and c choose the right answer as required:

- 1 The sun was so bright that we had to wear sunglasses. (Begin with: So)
a- So the sun was bright that we had to wear sunglasses.
b- So bright the sun was that we had to wear sunglasses.
c- So bright was the sun that we had to wear sunglasses.
- 2 I have never seen such a sight. (Inverted sentences)
a- Never had I see such a sight.
b- Never have I seen such a sight.
c- Never I have seen such a sight.
- 3 As soon as he had written the letter, he tore it into pieces. (Begin with No sooner)
a- No sooner had he written the letter than he tore it into pieces.
b- No sooner he had written the letter than he tore it into pieces.
c- No sooner had he written the letter when he tore it into pieces.

4 We seldom get such an opportunity. (Inversion)

- a- Seldom we get such an opportunity.
- b- Seldom do we get such an opportunity.
- c- Seldom did we get such an opportunity.

5 He rarely behaves foolishly with his friends. (Begin with rarely)

- a-Rarely he behaves foolishly with his friends.
- b-Rarely does he behaves foolishly with his friends.
- c-Rarely does he behave foolishly with his friends.

6 I scarcely visited such an amazing place. (Inversion)

- a- Scarcely did I visit such an amazing place.
- b- Scarcely did I visited such an amazing place.
- c- Scarcely had I visit such an amazing place.

7 She scarcely understood the problem. (Inversion)

- a-Scarcely does she understand the problem.
- b-Scarcely did she understand the problem.
- c-Scarcely did she understood the problem.

8 I have never been to America. (Inverted sentences)

- a- Never have I been to America.
- b-Never I have been to America.
- c-Never had I been to America.

9 He rarely goes out shopping with his friends. (Begin with rarely)

- a-Rarely he goes out shopping with his friends.
- b-Rarely does he go out shopping with his friends.
- c-Rarely does he goes out shopping with his friends.