

ملخص قواعد المادة مع حل تمارين كل قاعدة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية

موقع فايلاتي ⇨ المناهج العمانية ⇨ الصف الرابع ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-11-06 12:36:13

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع



صفحة المناهج
العمانية على
فيسبوك

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

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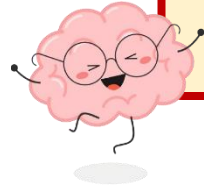
Grammar

Grade 4

Semester 1

Iman Mohammed Al Jahwari





Has \ Have

☆ معناها (يملك \ عنده \ لديه)

☆ نستخدمها عندما نتحدث عن الأشياء التي نملكها أو عن المواد الدراسية التي عندنا في الجدول.

{ He - She - It }

Has

تستخدم مع:

{ We - You - They - I }

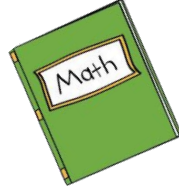
Have

تستخدم مع:





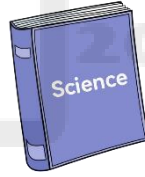
- ★ I have Math at 11 o'clock.
(عندي مادة الرياضيات الساعة 11)



- ★ She has English on Monday.
(عندها مادة اللغة الإنجليزية يوم الاثنين.)



- ★ We have Science today.
(عندنا مادة العلوم اليوم.)



- ★ He has Arabic every morning.
(عنده مادة اللغة العربية كل صباح.)





Has \ Have

*النفي في هذه القاعدة سهل جدًا

نستخدم كلمة Doesn't مع

نستخدم كلمة Don't مع

Has

Have

* وبعد doesn't نرجع نكتب have وليس has .



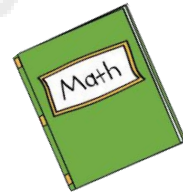
أمثلة على النفي

Has\Have



I don't have Math today.

(ليس عندي مادة الرياضيات اليوم.)



He doesn't have English on Friday.

(ليس عندي مادة اللغة الإنجليزية يوم الجمعة.)





Has \ Have

في السؤال نبدأ الجملة ب Do أو Does ✨

نستخدم Does مع



He, she, it

نستخدم Do مع



I, you, we, they



أمثلة على السؤال

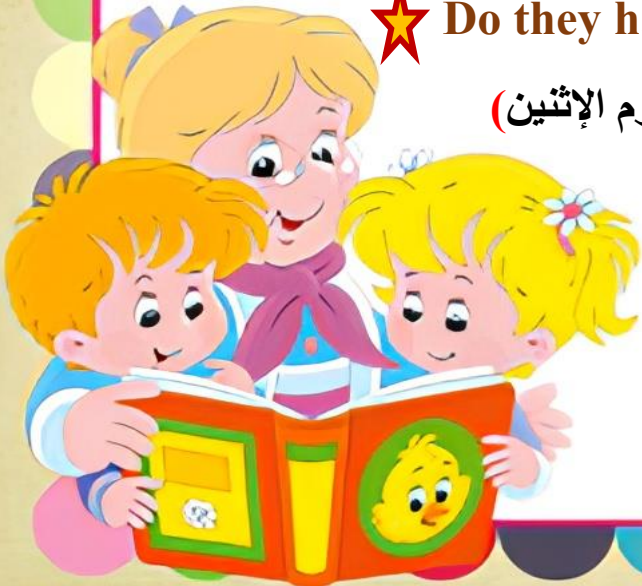
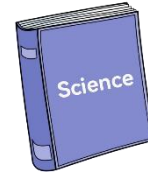
★ Do you have English today?

(هل عندك مادة إنجليزي اليوم؟)



★ Do they have Science on Monday?

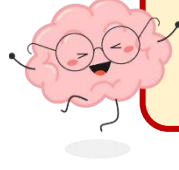
(هل عندهم علوم يوم الإثنين)



تمارين على قاعدة (Has/Have)

1. She ____ a pink bag.
2. They ____ a big house.
3. He doesn't ____ a pencil case.
4. I ____ two brothers.
5. ____ you have English today?
6. We don't ____ Science on Friday.
7. He ____ a blue car.
8. ____ she has Math on Monday?
9. I don't ____ a pet.
10. They ____ a football.
11. ____ he has Art today?
12. We ____ Arabic every morning.
13. She doesn't ____ a ruler.
14. ____ they have Science today?
15. You ____ many books.
16. He ____ a small dog.
17. ____ you have homework today?
18. I don't ____ a computer.
19. She ____ long hair.
20. ____ he has English on Thursday?





المضارع البسيط present Simple

use → Habits & routines

نستخدم المضارع البسيط عند التحدث عن حقائق أو عادات أو شي روتيني يحدث بشكل متكرر.

I / You / We / They + verb(play)

مع هذه الضمائر الفعل يأتي بدون أي إضافة

★ They watch TV every day.



★ I read a story every night.



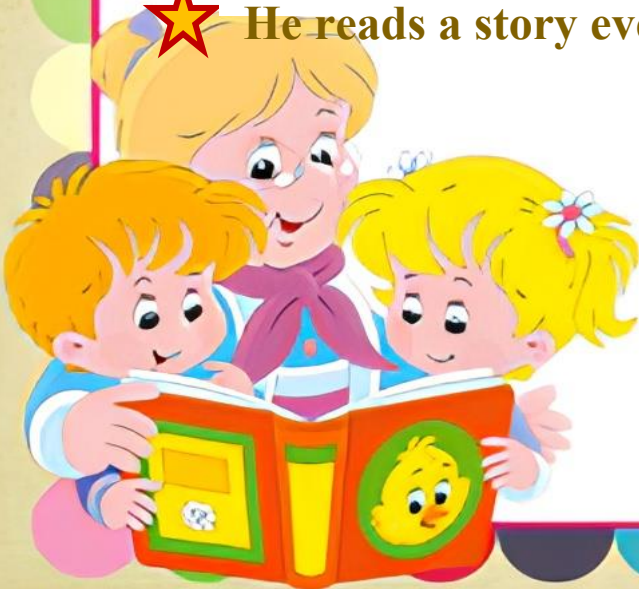
He / She /it + verb+s (plays)

مع هذه الضمائر الفعل يضاف له S

★ She watches TV every day.



★ He reads a story every night.





المضارع البسيط present Simple

عند النفي

I / You / We / They **+don't+** verb

مع هذه الضمائر عند النفي نستخدم **don't**



I don't play tennis.

(أنا لا أَلعب التَنس.)



He / She / it **+doesn't+** verb

مع هذه الضمائر عند النفي نستخدم **doesn't**



He doesn't play tennis.

(هو لا يلعب التَنس.)





المضارع البسيط present Simple

تستخدم **Do** للسؤال مع الضمائر (I, we, they, you)



Do you like apples?
(هل تحب التفاح؟)



تستخدم **Does** للسؤال مع الضمائر (He, She, It)



Does he play tennis?
(هل يلعب التنس؟)

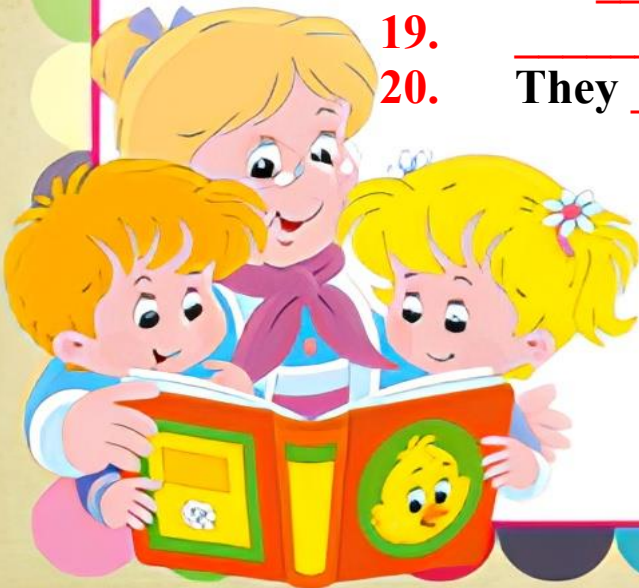


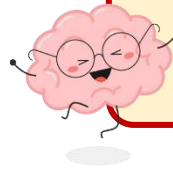
ودائما السؤال الذي يبدأ بـ **Do** أو **Does**
جوابه **yes** أو **NO**



تمارين على قاعدة (Present Simple)

1. She ____ (play) tennis every day.
2. They ____ (watch) TV in the evening.
3. He ____ (go) to school at 7 o'clock.
4. I ____ (read) a story every night.
5. We ____ (like) apples.
6. He ____ (not / eat) pizza.
7. I ____ (not / watch) TV at night.
8. She ____ (not / go) to school on Friday.
9. ____ you (like) ice cream?
10. ____ he (play) football on Sunday?
11. They ____ (study) English on Monday.
12. He ____ (wash) his hands before lunch.
13. We ____ (not / have) class today.
14. She ____ (love) her cat.
15. I ____ (not / play) tennis.
16. ____ they (go) to the park on Saturday?
17. He ____ (brush) his teeth every morning.
18. We ____ (drink) milk every day.
19. ____ she (read) books at night?
20. They ____ (not / like) coffee.





There is \ There are
توجد \ يوجد



There is (singular) يوجد
(للمفرد أو غير المعدود)

There are (plural) توجد
(للجمع أو المعدود)



There is \ There are
السؤال



There is \ There are
النفى



Is there? هل يوجد

Are there? لا يوجد



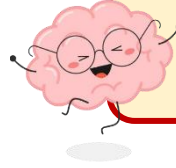
There isn't لا يوجد

There aren't لا يوجد



Helpful words:

- A lot of
- Some
- A few
- A little



There is \ There are الأمثلة



There is a sandwich (يوجد شطيرة)



There are apples (توجد تفاحات)



There isn't any bread (لا يوجد خبز)



Are there any oranges (هل توجد برتقالات؟)



There is some water in the bottle

(يوجد بعض الماء في الزجاجاة.)



There is a lot of sugar in the tea.

(يوجد الكثير من السكر في الشاي)



الأسماء غير المحدودة مثل:

Water – milk – money – sugar

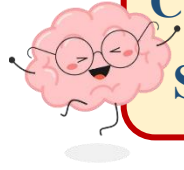
نستخدم there is لأنها تعامل كمفرد.



تمارين على قاعدة (There is / There are)

1. _____ a cat on the chair.
2. _____ many books on the table.
3. _____ any milk in the fridge?
4. _____ a banana in the bag.
5. _____ some apples in the basket.
6. _____ a lot of water in the bottle.
7. _____ any bread on the plate?
8. _____ a sandwich for lunch.
9. _____ oranges on the tree.
10. _____ any money in your bag?
11. _____ some sugar in the tea.
12. _____ a dog in the garden.
13. _____ any pencils on the floor?
14. _____ a computer in the classroom.
15. _____ some chairs in the room.
16. _____ a little juice in the cup.
17. _____ two birds on the window.
18. _____ any rice in the bowl?
19. _____ an apple on the desk.
20. _____ many students in the class.



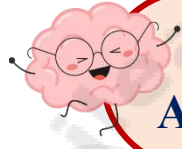


Comparative (المقارنة)

Superlative (التفضيل)

*نستخدمها لما نقارن بين شيئين فقط.

* نضيف er- إلى نهاية الصفة ثم نكتب than بعدها .



القاعدة

Adjective + -er + than



Comparative (المقارنة)

أمثلة

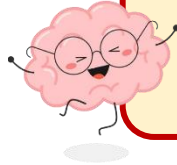


A mountain is higher than a hill.



My gloves are dirtier than yours!





Superlative (التفضيل)

*نستخدمها لما نقارن بين أكثر من اثنين، ونريد الأطول – الأعلى – الأكبر..... إلخ

*نضيف - **est** إلى نهاية الصفة ونضع قبلها **the**



القاعدة

The + adjective + -est



Superlative (التفضيل)

أمثلة



This is the longest wadi in the desert.



Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.



-إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن بعد حرف علة واحد ونضاعف الحرف الأخير.

مثلا

Big → Bigger

Hot → Hotter

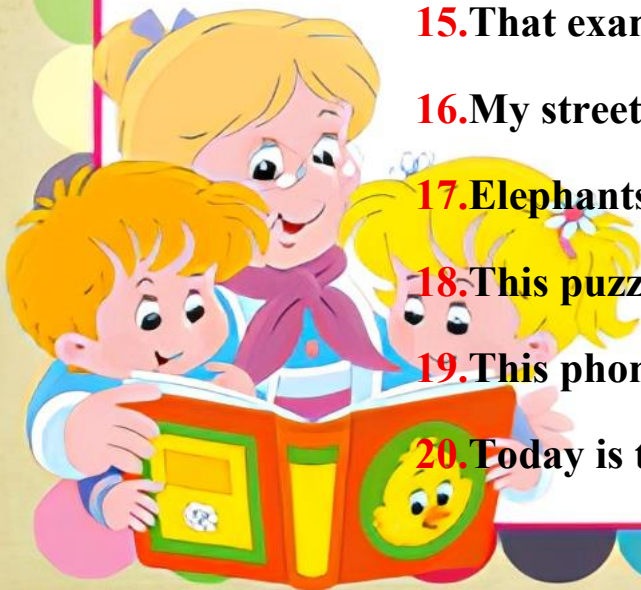
إذا انتهت ب- y نبدلها إلى i

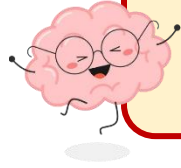
Dirty → dirtier

ثم نضيف **est\er**

تمارين على قاعدة (Comparative & Superlative)

1. A cat is _____ than a mouse. (big)
2. Today is _____ than yesterday. (cold)
3. This book is _____ than that one. (interesting)
4. My bag is _____ than your bag. (heavy)
5. This road is _____ than the old road. (wide)
6. My house is _____ than Ali's house. (small)
7. This car is _____ than that car. (fast)
8. My room is ----- than my brother's room. (clean)
9. Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world. (high)
10. This is the _____ day of the year. (hot)
11. My father is the _____ person in our family. (tall)
12. This shop is the _____ in our town. (big)
13. The blue dress is _____ than the red one. (beautiful)
14. Winter is _____ than summer. (cold)
15. That exam was _____ than the last one. (easy)
16. My street is the _____ in the city. (narrow)
17. Elephants are _____ than lions. (heavy)
18. This puzzle is _____ than that one. (difficult)
19. This phone is the _____ of all. (expensive)
20. Today is the _____ day of my life. (happy)

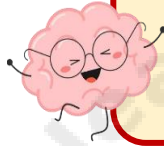




Present continuous

(المضارع المستمر)

المضارع المستمر يُستخدم عندما نتحدث عن شيء يحدث الآن أو في هذه اللحظة، أو شيء مؤقت يحدث هذه الفترة، وليس دائماً.



Present continuous

(قاعدة الأساسية)

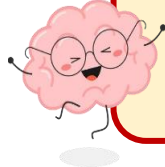
Am \ is \ are + الفعل (ing)

I مع am

He \ she \ it مع Is

You \ we \ they مع are

نستخدم

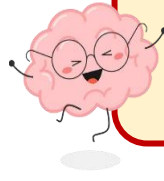


Present continuous

(شكل الجملة)

Subject + (am \ is \ are) + verb(ing)





Present continuous

(أمثلة مع الشرح)

1- I am reading a book. (أنا أقرأ كتابًا الآن)

استخدمنا am لأن الفاعل



2- She is cooking dinner now. (هي تطبخ العشاء الآن)

استخدمنا is لأن الفاعل



3- They are playing football. (هم يلعبون كرة القدم)

استخدمنا are لأن الفاعل



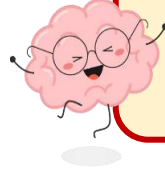
4- He is watching Tv. (هو يشاهد التلفاز)

استخدمنا is لأن الفاعل



5- we are studying English. (نحن ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية)





Present continuous

(متى يستخدم؟)

* للحدث عن شيء يحدث الآن:

I am writing now. (أنا اكتب الان)

* للحدث عن شيء مؤقت:

She is living in London for a few months. (هي تعيش في لندن لبضعة أشهر (بشكل مؤقت))

* لخطة مستقبلية قريبة:

We are traveling tomorrow. (نحن نسافر غداً)





Present continuous

(النفي)

*نضيف not بعد am\is\are :

★ I am not working now (أنا لا اعمل الآن) .



★ He isn't sleeping. (هو لا ينام الآن)



Present continuous

(السؤال)

نبدل الترتيب: نبدأ ب am\is\are ثم الفاعل:

★ Are you studying now? (هل تدرس الآن)



★ Is she cooking? (هل هي تطبخ)



قاعدة على تمارين Present Continuous

1. I _____ (read) a story now.
2. She _____ (cook) dinner at the moment.
3. They _____ (play) football in the park.
4. He _____ (watch) TV now.
5. We _____ (study) English today.
6. I _____ (not / sleep) now.
7. He _____ (not / work) at the moment.
8. They _____ (not / swim) in the pool.
9. _____ you (study) now?
10. _____ she (play) the piano?
11. My father _____ (drive) the car to work.
12. The children _____ (run) in the garden.
13. We _____ (not / eat) breakfast now.
14. The teacher _____ (write) on the board.
15. _____ they (listen) to music?
16. I _____ (draw) a picture now.
17. He _____ (clean) his room.
18. She _____ (not / talk) on the phone.
19. _____ you (watch) a movie now?
20. The birds _____ (fly) in the sky.





Must

كلمة **Must** تعني يجب أو من الضروري أن
نستخدمها عندما نريد أن نقول إن شيئاً واجب فعله أو من الضروري القيام به.



Must

(قاعدة)

Subject+must+verb

يعني: الفعل + must + الفاعل



Must

(أمثلة)

★ I must do my homework. (يجب أن اعمل واجبي)



★ You must listen to the teacher. (يجب أن تستمع إلى المعلم)



★ We must wear our school uniform. (يجب أن نرتدي الزي المدرسي)





Mustn't

كلمة **mustn't** هي اختصار **must not**
 تعني يُمنع \ لا يجب \ لا يسمح ب
 استخدامها عندما نتحدث عن شيء ممنوع أو لا يجوز فعله.



Mustn't

(قاعدة)

Subject+mustn't+verb

يعني: الفعل + mustn't + الفاعل



Mustn't

(أمثلة)

★ We mustn't be late for school. (يجب ألا نتأخر عن المدرسة)



★ You mustn't run in the classroom. (لا يجب أن تركض في الفصل)



★ He mustn't talk during the exam. (يجب ألا يتحدث أثناء الامتحان)



★ They mustn't use their phones here. (لا يسمح لهم باستخدام الهواتف هنا)



تمارين على قاعدة (Must / Mustn't)

1. You do your homework.
2. You _ run in the classroom.
3. We help our parents.
4. He talk during the exam.
5. They be late for school.
6. We wear our school uniform.
7. You listen to the teacher.
8. He _ eat too much candy.
9. We wash our hands before eating.
10. They shout in class.
11. She brush her teeth every morning.
12. You play near the road.
13. We be kind to others.
14. He watch TV all night.
15. They study for the test.
16. You fight with your friends.
17. We respect our teachers.
18. She forget her homework.
19. He _ help old people.
20. They use their phones at school



حل تمارين على قاعدة (Has/ have)

1. has
2. have
3. doesn't have
4. have
5. Do you have
6. don't have
7. has
8. Does she have
9. don't have
10. have
11. Does he have
12. have
13. doesn't have
14. Do they have
15. have
16. has
17. Do you have
18. don't have
19. has
20. Does he have



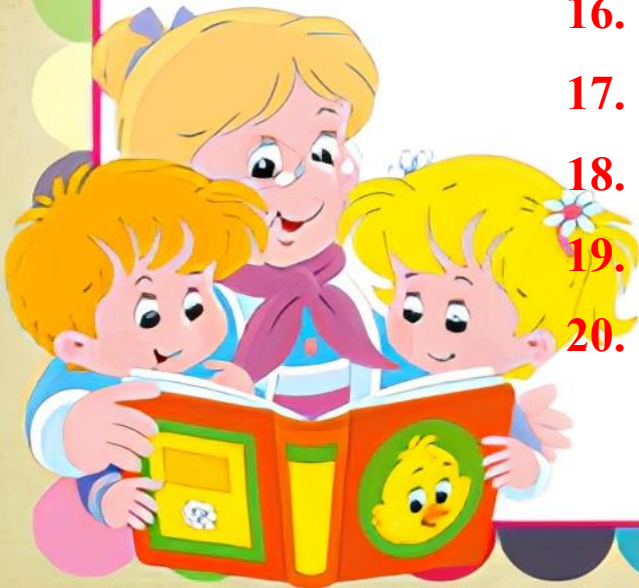
حل تمارين على قاعدة present simple

- 1 plays
- 2 watch
- 3 goes
4. read
5. like
6. doesn't eat
7. don't watch
8. doesn't go
9. Do you like
10. Does he play
11. study
12. washes
13. don't have
14. loves
15. don't play
16. Do they go
17. brushes
18. drink
19. Does she read
20. don't like



حل تمارين على قاعدة there is / there are

- 1 There is
2. There are
3. Is there
4. There is
5. There are
6. There is
7. Is there
8. There is
9. There are
10. Is there
11. There is
12. There is
13. Are there
14. There is
15. There are
16. There is
17. There are
18. Is there
19. There is
20. There are



حل تمارين على قاعدة competitive and superlative

1. bigger
2. colder
3. more interesting
4. heavier
5. wider
6. smaller
7. faster
8. cleaner
9. highest
10. hottest
11. tallest
12. biggest
13. more beautiful
14. colder
15. easier
16. narrowest
17. heavier
18. more difficult
19. most expensive
20. happiest



حل تمارين على قاعدة present continues

1. am reading
2. is cooking
3. are playing
4. is watching
5. are studying
6. am not sleeping
7. is not working
8. are not swimming
9. Are you studying
10. Is she playing
11. is driving
12. are running
13. are not eating
14. is writing
15. Are they listening
16. am drawing
17. is cleaning
18. is not talking
19. Are you watching
20. are flying



حل تمارين على قاعدة must / mustn't

1. must
2. mustn't
3. must
4. mustn't
5. mustn't
6. must
7. must
8. mustn't
9. must
10. mustn't
11. must
12. mustn't
13. must
14. mustn't
15. must
16. mustn't
17. must
18. mustn't
19. must
20. mustn't

