ملخص قواعد نهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج القطرية ⇦ الصف العاشر ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملخصات وتقارير ⇦ الملف
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-14 15:30:25
المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية: ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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
إعداد: Rajab Ahmed

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر					
صفحة المناهج القطرية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	ملخص قواعد نهاية الفصل
2	موضوعات كتابة: وصف الأماكن ورسالة بريد إلكتروني رسمية - نهاية الفصل
3	مفردات نهاية الفصل
4	مواصفات اختبار نهاية الفصل - منهاج النصف الثاني
5	أوراق عمل قواعد ومفردات – الوحدة الخامسة message the Get

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

10 Grade
(End of 1st Term)

End of 1st Term



Grammar Summary

Tenses

Verbs

Sentence Structure

Practice
Learn
Improve
Succeed

Grammar
English
Language
Success

Better
English
Brighter
Future

Mr. Ahmed Rajab
the top
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MR Ahmed Rajab

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Master the rules, build clear sentences, and express yourself with confidence.

Present Perfect

Present perfect — مضارع تام

has / have + V.3

01 to talk about an **action** which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.

للتحدث عن فعل حدث في الماضي، لكن الوقت غير محدد الضبط.



- I've *already* finished the project.
- They have visited Paris *before*.



02 to talk about a **state** which started in the past and continues up to the present.

للتحدث عن حالة بدأت في الماضي واستمرت للحاضر.



- I have known Ali *for* 3 years.
- Osama has had toothache *since* yesterday.
- They have lived in Doha *since* 2014.



03 for actions that happened in the past and finished, but the **results** are obvious in the present.

للتحدث عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهي، لكن النتائج تظهر واضحة في الحاضر.



- Tim has washed his car, it's clean.
- Dana has broken her arm. (she can't write)
- They have painted the house, and it looks brand new.



Time Expressions

for	since	how long	just	already	yet	so far	ever	never
	JAN 1			ALREADY	?		EVER?	

lately / recently
once / twice / 3 times

before

في آخر الجملة

Have been

ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه مرة أخرى



Salem has been to Paris.
(he is in Doha now)

I've been to the greengrocer's twice this week.

Have gone

ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد منه حتى الآن.



Salem has gone to Paris.
(he is not in Doha now)

Hamad isn't here; he's gone to the greengrocer's

for

يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية / مدة حدوث الفعل



I've known Julie *for ten years*.

She's lived in London *for three years*.

since

يأتي بعدها نقطة بداية الحدث / الفعل



I've known Sam *since 2015*.

She's lived in London *since last year*.

ملاحظة: Regular verbs → add -ed Irregular verbs → use the 3rd form

Comparative and Superlative

Adjectives الصفة	Comparative المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlative المقارنة بين واحد و مجموعة
tall	taller than	the tallest
short	shorter than	the shortest
nice	nicer than	the nicest
fine	finer than	the finest
happy	happier than	the happiest
easy	easier than	the easiest
big	bigger than	the biggest
hot	hotter than	the hottest
interesting	more interesting than	the most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
difficult	more difficult than	the most difficult
good / well	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least
far	farther than / further than	the farthest / the furthest

Some two-syllable adjectives form comparative and superlative forms in both ways.

clever	cleverer / more clever than	the cleverest / the most clever
common	commoner / more common than	the commonest / the most common
narrow	narrower / more narrow than	the narrowest / the most narrow
simple	simpler / more simple than	the simplest / the most simple

أشياء أو أشخاص متساوون

Mariam is as tall as Huda. (= they are the same height)

This tower is twice as tall as that building. (= the tower's height is double)

The red shirt is as expensive as the blue shirt. (= they are the same price)

نستخدم not as ... as للتعبير عن عدم التساوي بين شيئين أو شخصين ≠

Noura is not as tall as Salma. (= Salma is taller than Noura)

Doha is not as big as Cairo. (= Cairo is bigger than Doha)

للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين غير متساويين في الصفة

Khalid is	far, much, a lot, rather a bit, slightly, even	taller than / more / less careful than	Omar

لمقارنة شخص أو شيء بمجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء

Yousef is	one of	the tallest	student(s)	(in the class)	
	by far	the most / least careful	student	of all / ever / I have ever seen	

Modal Verbs Summary
ملخص الأفعال الناقصة

	Function | الوظيفة	Present | المضارع	Past | الماضي
1	 **Ability** القدرة	**can** – يستطيع	**could** – استطاع
2	 **Inability** عدم القدرة	**can't** – لا يستطيع	**couldn't** – لم يستطع
3	 **Advice** النصيحة	**should / shouldn't** **ought to / oughtn't to** **had better / had better not** ينبغي / ينبغي ألا	–
4	 **Prohibition** المنع والتحريم	**mustn't** **can't** يجب ألا / ممنوع	–
5	 **Obligation / Necessity** الضرورة والإلزام	**must** **have to / has to** **need to / needs to** يجب / يلزم	**had to** **needed to** كان ضرورياً أن
6	 **Lack of Necessity** انعدام الضرورة	**needn't** **don't / doesn't have to** **don't / doesn't need to** لا يجب أن	**needn't have + V3** **didn't have to** **didn't need to** لم يكن ضرورياً أن
7	 **Deduction** الاستنتاج	**must** – أكيد **can't** – مستحيل **may / might / could** – ربما	–

Relative Clauses

WHO
= (that)
تحل محل
(He/She/They)
(him/her/them)
تُستخدم مع
العاقل
(فاعل / مفعول)



This is Maryam. + She lives in Doha.

✓ This is Maryam who/that lives in Doha.

The man works in a bank. + He lives next door.

✓ The man, who lives next door, works in a bank.

✓ The man, who works in a bank, lives next door.

WHOSE
تحل محل
(his/her/their / its)
تُستخدم مع
الملكية



This is my friend. + His car was stolen yesterday.

✓ This is my friend whose car was stolen yesterday.

Ghalia lives on the first floor. + Her sister won the race.

✓ Ghalia, whose sister won the race, lives on the first floor.

WHICH
= (that)
تحل محل
(it)
تُستخدم مع
غير العاقل



We bought a house. + It is 200 years old.

✓ We bought a house which/that is 200 years old.

The wallet belonged to Ali. + Aisha found the wallet in the garden.

✓ The wallet, which Aisha found in the garden, belonged to Ali.

✓ Aisha found the wallet, which belonged to Ali, in the garden.

WHERE
تحل محل
(there)
تُستخدم مع
المكان



Monira went to the school. + She used to study there.

✓ Monira went to the school where she used to study.

The restaurant is the best in town. + We usually eat there.

✓ The restaurant, where we usually eat, is the best in town.

WHEN
تحل محل
(then / at that time)
تُستخدم مع
الوقت



It was in the year 2019. + I bought my car then.

✓ It was in the year 2019 when I bought my car.

The year was unforgettable. + You were born then.

✓ The year, when you were born, was unforgettable.

Passive Voice

object (المفعول) + be / في زمن الجملة + V3 + by subject (الفاعل)

PRESENT SIMPLE

Active	Passive
Present simple (V1 \ V1+s)	Object + am / is / are + V3
• Aya cleans the room every day. • They clean the rooms.	• The room is cleaned every day by Aya. • The rooms are cleaned.
don't / doesn't + v	am / is / are not + V3
• Aya doesn't clean the room every day. • They don't clean the rooms.	• The room isn't cleaned every day by Aya. • The rooms aren't cleaned.

لحل سؤال الاختياري وتصحيح الفعل

every / usually / always / often / daily / sometimes / weekly / annually / once a week

1. Sarah cleans her room every morning.
   Her room is cleaned every morning by Sarah.
2. Tourists explore the city's landmarks each month.
   The city's landmarks are explored each month by tourists.
3. Adam doesn't read his books frequently.
   His books aren't read frequently by Adam.
4. Maya checks the emails daily.
   The emails are checked daily by Maya.

PAST SIMPLE

Active	Passive
Past simple (V2)	Object + was / were + V3
• Aya cleaned the room yesterday. • Aya cleaned the rooms.	• The room was cleaned yesterday. • The rooms were cleaned.
didn't + v	was / were not + V3
• Aya didn't clean the room yesterday. • Aya didn't clean the rooms.	• The room was not cleaned yesterday. • The rooms were not cleaned.

لحل سؤال الاختياري وتصحيح الفعل

yesterday / last... / ago / in the past / in 2007

1. The plumber repaired the sink this morning.
   The sink was repaired this morning by the plumber.
2. Omar accidentally cracked the mirror while moving furniture.
   The mirror was accidentally cracked by Omar while moving furniture.
3. They constructed several new bridges last summer.
   Several new bridges were constructed last summer.
4. Dad didn't cook dinner for the family last night.
   Dinner wasn't cooked for the family by Dad last night.