

Learning English Grammar Simply

أهم قواعد
اللغة الإنجليزية

بطريقة سهلة ومختصرة

إعداد

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

" أهم قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية "

** بطريقة سهلة مختصرة **

** أشكر أساتذتي على ما بذلوه من جهد في تعليمي **

" ملاحظات يجب أخذها بعين الاعتبار "

- ✓ جميع القواعد الموجودة هنا تهم الطلبة من الصف السابع وحتى الاول ثانوي . ومعظم قواعد التوجيهي .
- ✓ تم إثراء كل موضوع بأمثلة كثيرة ومتنوعة لتبسيط الامور شمول الموضوع ، مع أوراق عمل تدعم الموضوع .
- ✓ هناك مواضيع أخرى سيتم إعطاؤها وهي فقط لطلبة الدورات والخصوصي ك(كيفية تركيب الجمل ، حفظ أكبر كم من الكلمات ..)
- ✓ ما كان من خطأ فمني ومن الشيطان فتسعدني ملاحظاتك .

It's never too late

To become what you might have been

* start where you are , use what you have , do what you can

BAHA'A SHANNK

Pronouns

1

ضمائر الفاعل : أول الجملة

Subject :

He

She

It

They

You

We

I

2

ضمائر المفعول به :

Object: بعد الفعل مباشرة

him

he

it

them

you

us

me

3

الضمائر المنعكسة :

Reflexive pronouns:

Himself , herself

Itself , Themselves

Yourself , Yourselves

Ourselves , myself

**تستعمل عندما يكون
الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول
به

4

ضمائر الملكية / تأتي مع الاسم

Possessive
dependent

His \ N

Her \ N

Its \ N

Their \ N

Your \ N

Our \ N

My \ N

أمثلة توضح موضع الضمائر من الجمل

Subject:

*He lives in Amman

*she lives in Amman

* it lives in Amman

* they live in Amman

* you live in Amman

* we live in Amman

* I live in Amman

Object :I give him booksI give her booksI give it food .I give them booksI give you booksHe gives us booksHe gives me booksReflexive pronoun :He is looking at himself.She is looking at herself .It is looking at itself.They are looking at themselves.You are looking at yourself .We are looking at ourselves .I am looking at myself.Possessive dependent:This is his book.This is her book.This is its tail.These are their booksThis is your bookThese are your books.

These are our books.

Helping verbs / Auxiliary verbs

V1		V2		V3
Verb to be : (am , is , are)	→	(was , were)	→	(been)
Verb to do : (do , does)	→	(did)	→	(done)
Verb to have: (has , have)	→	(had)	→	(had)
Modals :				
will	→	would		
Shall	→	should		
Can	→	could		
May	→	might		
(must , have to , has to , ought to)	→	had to	→	had to

Tenses**1.present simple :**

(He , She , It) + V1 + s/es

(They , you , we , I) + V1

- نستدل على هذا الزمن اذا كانت الجملة :
- حقيقة علمية - عادة او روتين - وصف لشخص او لشيء ما - إذا كان يوجد فيها أحد ظروف التكرار

Key words : always , usually , often , sometimes , every day , every week , once a day , twice a week , three times a month ,

- 1.She the kitchen every day . (clean)
2. I tennis every week . (play)
3. Water at 100 C . (boil)
4. Trees CO2 at day time . (need)
5. He usually stories . (read)

إعداد : بهاء شنك

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ملاحظة خطيرة : إذا انتهى الفعل ب (S , SS , X , O , Ch , Sh , Z) فنضيف له (es) وغير ذلك نضيف (s) فقط

- 1.Rami always TV at night. (watch)
2. Sameer often his exam . (pass)

ملاحظة متفجرة : الغير عاقل المفرد او الغير معدود يعامل معاملة المفرد (يعتبر it)

الغير عاقل الجمع يعامل معاملة الجمع (يعتبر they)

- 1.The River Jordan into the Dead Sea. (flow)
2. Ice when it is heated . (melt)
3. Banks at 8: 30 . (open)
4. The earth around the sun . (go)
5. Most bears in Winter . (hibernate)

ملاحظة أخطر : الأفعال التي تنتهي ب (y) مسبوقة بحرف علة (e , o , u , i , a) نضيف لها (s) فقط دون

تغيير أما الأفعال المسبوقة بحرف صحيح فنحول ال (y) الى (i) ومن ثم نضيف (es) .

- 1.She tennis every week . (play)
2. He often to do his tasks . (try)

ملاحظة 1: كيفية حل الجمل المنفية للمضارع البسيط:

(He , She , It) + doesn't + V1

(They , you , we , I) + don't + V1

- 1.He the tasks every day . (not , write)
2. We tennis every week. (not , play)
3. She her friend every month. (not , visit) .

ملاحظة 2 : كيفية حل جمل السؤال للمضارع البسيط :

Does + (He , She , It) + V1 ?

Do + (They , you , we , I) + + V1?

1. he his car every day ? (clean)
2. they tennis every week ? (play)
3. she her friend every month ? (visit)

2. present continuous :

(He , She , It) +	is	+ V ing
(They , you , we)+	are	+ V ing
(I)	+ am	+ V ing

**** نستدل على هذا الزمن إذا وجد بالجملة :**

Key words : look ! , listen ! , watch! , pay attention! , for the time being , now , right now, nowadays, at the moment .

- 1.We English at the moment . (learn)
2. Ali an interesting story now . (read)
3. I hard at the moment . (study)
4. The students their tasks right now. (do)

ملاحظة على الطائر : الفعل الذي ينتهي ب حرف (e) يتم حذفها ومن ثم اضافة (ing) كما في (rise – rising) الا في الفعل (be) فلا نحذف منه (e) حين اضافة (ing) بعده .

ملاحظة نااار : إذا كان الحرف ما قبل الاخير حرف علة وهو الوحيد يتم مضاعفة الحرف الاخير كما في (sit – sitting) و (set – setting) .

- 1.She on the stage now . (run).
- 2.look ! the children (swim) .

ملاحظة 1 : كيفية النفي في المضارع المستمر :

(He , She , It) +	is + not	+ V ing
(They , you , we)+	are+ not	+ V ing
(I)	+ am+ not	+ V ing

- 1.We English at the moment . (not , learn)
2. Ali an interesting story now . (not , read)

Is + (He , She , It) + V ing?

Are + (They , you , we) + V ing ?

Am + (I) + V ing?

1.We English at the moment ? (learn)
2. Ali an interesting story now ? (read)
3. I hard at the moment ? (study)
4.The students their tasks right now? (do)

3. present perfect:

(He , She , It) + has + V3

(They , you , we , I) + have + V3

**** نستدل على هذا الزمن إذا وجد بالجملة :**

Key words : this (morning or summer or year) , all morning , all his time , for several years, several time , lately , recently , so far , until now , at last , since , for , just , already , never , ever , yet .

1. Ali law and history this year . (study)
2. Nada two essay this morning . (write)
3. The police sergeant two people so far . (interview)
4. I six European countries until now . (visit)
5. Healready to Canada . (travel)
6. They just back from his trip . (come)

ملاحظة مهمة : (recently) ممكن أن تأتي بين ال (has \ have) والفعل الرئيسي في زمن المضارع التام :

1. They recently their work . (finish)
2. Emman recently a good job . (find)

إعداد : بهاء شنك

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** اولا نستعرض بعض الجمل لتخفيف اثار الانفجار

1. I three letters since yesterday . (write)
2. Sami in Jerash for six year . (live)
3. Huda her driving test since she was 20 . (pass)

ملاحظة : استعمالات for , since

1 since تستعمل مع اسم الزمن (اسم السنة \ اسم الفصل \ اسم الشهر \ اسم اليوم \ اسم الساعة.....) (فترة زمنية محددة

أمثلة : (since 1998 , since spring , since April , since Sunday , since seven o'clock)

2 العبارات التي تبدأ ب S + V

أمثلة : since I left the village منذ أن غادرت القرية ، since I started the school منذ أن بدأت الدراسة .

The season of the year : فصول السنة

1. Summer
2. Winter
3. Spring
4. Autumn

The days of the week : أيام الأسبوع

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday

The months of the year : اشهر السنة

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December

3 يجوز أن تأتي last مع since فنقول since last Sunday , since last April .

1 for تستعمل مع عدد الزمن (عدد السنوات \ عدد الفصول \ عدد الأشهر \ عدد الايام \ عد الاسبوع \ عدد الساعات \ عدد الدقائق

\ عدد الثواني) . للفترة الزمنية الغير محددة

(for two years , for three season , for four months , for five days , for nine weeks)

2 يجوز أن تأتي كلمة (half , nearly , the last) مع for فنقول

for the last two days لمدة آخر يومين

for nearly twenty years لمدة عشرين سنة تقريبا

for half an hour لمدة نصف ساعة

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إعداد : بهاء شنك

كتابة السؤال : write down " since " or " for " in the following sentence :

1. She has been playing the piano she was thirteen .
2. They have lived in this area 2002
3. Firas's been able to swim three years .
4. Firas's been able to swim he was three years old
5. We have waited here 9 o'clock .
6. Khalid hasn't eaten 9 hour .

كتابة النفي بالمضارع التام :

(He , She , It) + has + not + V3

They , you , we , I) + have + not + V3

1. She her key since last week . (not , find)
2. they anything for the exam recently . (not , revise)
3. Sami in Jerash for six year (not , live)

كتابة السؤال في المضارع التام :

(Wh) + Has + (He , She , It) + V3

(Wh) + Have + (They , you , we , I) + V3

** Have you seen Ibrahim recently ?

** Why have they broken the law lately ?

1. What you since I last saw you ? (do)
2. he to play musical instrument since he was child ? (learn)
3. you a holiday since April ? (have)
4. she her driving test yet ? (pass)

ملاحظة على الطائر : كيفية استعمال الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية :

(be) نحولها إلى (been) ، (have) نحولها إلى (had)

1. He his breakfast recently . (have)
2. We in Jordan since 2007 . (be)

4. present perfect continuous :**(He , She , It) + has been + Ving.....****(They , you , we , I) + have been + Ving**

ملاحظة جميلة : نستدل على هذا الزمن اذا وجد بالجملة أي دليل من دلائل المضارع التام شرط وجود be مع الفعل بين الاقواس .

- 1.It for half an hour . (be , rain)
2. Osama Arabic since the age of three . (be , read)
3. They information for forty minutes . (be , transcribe)

إنتبه ، إنتبه : إذا وجدت has , have مع الجملة فلا يجوز كتابتها مرة أخرى :

- 1.It has for half an hour . (be , rain)
3. They have information for forty minutes . (be , transcribe)

**** كيفية حل الجمل المنفية في المضارع التام المستمر :****(He , She , It) + hasn't been + V(ing)****(They , you , we , I) + haven't been + V(ing)**

1. She very well since last week . (not , be , sleep)
2. we anything for the exam recently . (not , be , revise)



5. past simple :

(He , She , It , They , You , We , I) + V2

1. Yesterday 2. ago 3. last 4. in 1988 5. in the past : ** نستدل على هذا الزمن من :

1. We Jerash last week . (visit)

2. He an accident yesterday . (see)

3. my family England in 2003 . (leave)

ملاحظة لطيفة : كيفية السؤال بالطريقة الثانية :

1. Sophia in Canada from Poland 7 year ago . (arrive , arrived , has arrived)

2. She as a primary school teacher in 2008 . (works , had works , worked)

3. He from culture shock in the past . (suffered , suffers , is suffering)

** قنبلة موقوتة : كيفية استعمال الافعال المساعدة ك أفعال رئيسية : (مهم)

(be) تتحول إلى (was) عندما يكون الفاعل (he , she , it , I)

(be) تتحول إلى (were) عندما يكون الفاعل (they , you , we)

(have) تتحول إلى (had) دائما .

1. He ill last week . (be)

2. They happy yesterday . (be)

3. I a headache five minutes ago . (have)

4. Huda very sad after the accident yesterday . (be)

5. We a big problem last month (have)

** كيفية حل الجمل المنفية :

(He , She , It , They , You , We , I) + didn't + V1

1. We Jerash last week . (not , visit)

2. He an accident yesterday . (not , see)

3. my family England in 2003 . (not , leave)

Did + (He , She , It , They , You , We , I) + V1

1. you a nice weekend last week ? (spend)
2. he to the museum yesterday ? (go)

6. past continuous :

(He , She , It , I) + was + + V(ing)

(They , you , we) + were + V(ing)



** نستدل على هذا الزمن من (as , while , when) :

when past simple , past continuous
 while past continuous , past simple
 as past continuous , past simple

1. when I arrived , he on the phone . (talk)
2. As I through the town , I saw Tareq . (walk)
3. Irish people emigrated while many of starvation . (die)

** كيفية السؤال بالطريقة الثانية :

1. I a letter when a bell rang .

a. was writing b. am writing c. were writing

2. while they to the radio , they drank a cup of tea .

a. are listening b. were listening c. listened

3. The police arrived as they

a. was fighting b. were fighting c. are fighting

7. past perfect :

(He , She , It , They , You , We , I) + had + V3

** نستدل على هذا الزمن إذا وجد بالجملة :

after had + v3 , v2

as soon as had + v3 , v2

before V2 , had + v3

by the time V2 , had + v3

by + تاريخ ماضي V2 , had + v3

1. before he went to sleep , he his teeth . (brush)
2. as soon as the guest the coffee , he left . (drink)
3. I washed my face after I (wake up)
4. Irish people emigrated as soon as many of starvation . (die)

** كيفية السؤال بالطريقة الثانية هي ضع دائرة

** السؤال يكون بوضع had بداية الجملة .

** كيفية حل الجملة عند استعمال الافعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية

1. We in Syria before we dwelt in Jordan. (be) ← be تصبح been
2. after he his breakfast , he went to work . (have) ← had تصبح have



7. Future simple :

(He , She , It , They , You , We , I) + will – shall + V1

(He , She , It) + is going to + V1

(They , You , We) + are going to + V1

(I) + am going to + V1

**** نستدل على هذا الزمن من : tomorrow , in the future , next , in 2025**

- 1.He Petra tomorrow. (visit)
2. We from school next year . (graduate)
3. Sajedah to Austria in 2020. (go)

**** نستعمل القاعدة الاولى :**

1- لعمل قرار فجائي او لحظي في لحظة الكلام

1.Don't pick up the phone , I will answer it .

2- للتعبير عن وجهة نظرنا او اعتقاداتنا في المستقبل :

2. I think he will move to another house next week .**** نستعمل القاعدة الثانية :**

1- لنتكلم عن حدث مستقبلي نستطيع التنبؤ به من موقف حالي

1.Look at those black clouds in the sky . It is going to rain .

2- للتعبير عن نية الشخص للقيام بعمل ما :

2. The minister is going to resign next month . his resignation was already written in the drawer .

1. Present simple :

(He , she , it) + V1 + s / es.....
(They , you ,we , I) + V1

5. past simple :

(He ,she , it ,) + V2

9. future simple :

(S) + will/ shall +V1)

2. Present continuous :

(He , she , it) + is + V ing
(They , you ,we) + are + V ing
(I) + am + V ing

**6. past continuous :**

(He , she , it , I)+ was + V ing
(They , you ,we)+were +V ing

**10. future continuous:**

(S) + will be/shall be+Ving

**3. Present perfect :**

(He , she , it) + has + V3
(They , you ,we , I) + have + V3

**7. Past perfect :**

(s) + had + V3

**11. future perfect :**

(S) + will have/shall have+ Ving

**4.Present perfect continuous**

(He , she , it) + has been + V3
(They , you ,we , I)+ have been+ V3

**8.past perfect continuous**

(s) + had been + V ing



Question Tag

** سمي بهذا الاسم لأنه سؤال يأتي في ذيل الجملة (أي نهايتها) ويكون معناه " أليس كذلك " ؟

: Question Tag ** طريقة تكوين ال

- ضع فاصلة (,) مع نهاية الجملة

- البحث عن الفعل المساعد (Auxiliary verb) داخل الجملة

(am , is , are , was , were , do , does , did , have , has , had , will , would ,)

- قم بتحويل النفي إلى إثبات و الإثبات إلى نفي

- دائما ضع الفاعل على هيئة ضمير : (Ahmad : He)

- ضع علامة الاستفهام (?) question mark

Ex :

1-Maher is studying English now

–Maher is studying English now, isn't he ?

2-Sara wasn't out

- Sara wasn't out, was she ?

قنبلة موقوتة ، انتبه : اذا لم تجد الفعل المساعد (Auxiliary verb) فعليك فعل ما يلي :

- اذا كانت الجملة بالمضارع نضيف do , does حسب الفاعل (subject)

- اذا كانت الجملة بالماضي نضيف did مهما كان الفاعل (subject)

- Am تحول aren't وكذلك النفي .

3-Eman plays tennis every day

–Eman plays tennis every day, doesn't she ?

EXAMPLE

- He eats his lunch at two

- I am his friend

-This is an interesting film

- I don't think you can swim

- These are some exciting books

- There is not harm in trying it

- He has never been to America

- There are hardly plants in the desert

- Everyone liked the idea

- they must write the letter

- No one would like to visit him

- We believe that he will come tomorrow

Articles

نستعمل a في الحالات التالية

- للإسم المفرد النكرة المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح : a car , a book
- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة : Ali lives in a big house . there is a garden next to it with an apple tree .
- للحديث عن المهنة أو العمل الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح :
He is a carpenter , a blacksmith , a pilot , a merchant , a mechanic , a baker , a barber , a driver

نستعمل an في الحالات التالية

- للإسم المفرد النكرة المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف علة : an apple , an envelope
- للحديث عن المهنة أو العمل الذي يبدأ بحرف علة : I'm an accountant , He is an engineer

نستعمل the في الحالات التالية

- مع الاسماء الوحيدة في هذا الكون او الفريدة من نوعها او التي درجت العادة وضع the قبلها :
-The Earth goes round the sun .
- She's the only women to have won two Nobel Prizes .
- مع صيغ التفضيل : the most + adj , the + adj + est
-He is the tallest boy in the class .
- Paris is the most beautiful city
- عندما يذكر الاسم مرة ثانية :
-I read a story yesterday . The story was very wonderful.
- عندما نتكلم عن شيء معروف للمتكلم والسامع :
-Ali lives in a big house near the post office . the garden is beautiful .
- (The teacher said to the students) open the door.

دول مملكة جمهورية متحدة اتحاد

- مع الدول التي تحتوي على : Union , United , Republic , Kingdom , State

- The United Kingdom .

- The United States of America .

- مع المحيطات والبحار والانهار :

- Sri Lanka is in the Indian ocean .
- They took a boat trip along the river Nile .
- The Mississippi , the Amazon , The dead sea.

- مع سلاسل الجبال :

- The pontic Mountains , the Himalayas , the Alps , the Andes .

- مع الاتجاهات اذا كانت بالصورة التالية :

- The North of Jordan , the south of Jerash , the East of Irbid

North Jordan

south Jerash

East Irbid

- مع الالات الموسيقية :

- The piano , the oud.

نستعمل zero article , no article , none , - في الحالات التالية / لانضع شيئاً

- Mallorca is one of the Balearic Island . : الجزر المفردة -
- Libya is in Africa , Aqaba is located in Jordan , Asia , South America , ... : القارات و البلاد والمدن -
- Mount Everest , Mount Nebo , Mount Sinai : قمم الجبال -
- They have a home near Lake Geneva , Niagara Falls separates Canada : البحيرات والشلالات -
- Chocolate tastes good , sweets , sugar , rice , water : الاسماء الغير معدودة -
- the language spoken in Jordan is Arabic , - English is easy : اللغات -
- they live in Oxford Street. : الشوارع -
- She was born on Monday ,23 April , 2002 : الايام والاشهر والسنوات -

** Examples :

1. Complete the sentences with a , an , the , or - :

1. Amman is capital of Jordan .
2. It's one of oldest cities in word .
3. Petra is in south of Jordan . It's important archaeological site .
4. It was important city until huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE .
5. Aqaba is next to Red sea ; people often go there for their holiday .
6. I'm very interested in history , in particular history of Jordan .

2. Complete the text with a , an , the , or - :

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) biggest of its kind across (2) entire Middle East and (3) North Africa .It's held annually in (4) April , and (5) festival is (6) attempt to promote (7) Jordanian theater . Performances are in (8) English and (9) Arabic . many international stars and famous people from (10) Hollywood attend . usually , (11) festival lasts for about eight days . (12) visitors can choose (13) days on which they want to attend . This is (14) great way to learn about different cultures at one event .

" Conditional sentences الجمل الشرطية "**If clause**

في المضارع محتمل ممكن حقيقي

الجمل الشرطية
تتكون من
شقين**** Type (1) : (real / possible / probable at present)**

← If clause → ← main clause ←

If + (he , she , it) + V1+s/es , S +(will , shall , can , may , must) + V1
(They , you , we , I) + v1.....

1. If it rains , I will wear a coat .

** ملاحظة على الطائر : يجوز عكس الشقين لكن نحذف الفاصلة كما هو موضح في المثال التالي :

- I will wear a coat if it rains .

ملاحظة على الطائر : عند الحل نصح كل شق حسب قاعدته .

EX:

1. If the teacher explain well , we (understand)
2. They will use the line if the king it . (open)
3. If he to Madrid , I will visit my friend . (go)
4. water if the temperature goes below 32 F . (freeze)

- كيفية حل الجمل المنفية

If + (he , she , it) + doesn't + V1 .. , S +(will , shall , can , may , must) + not V1
(They , you , we , I)+ don't + v1.....

1. If you , up early , you will be late. (not , get)
2. If it , we will go on a picnic . (not , rain)
3. if he doesn't invite me , I (not , come)
4. I will get hungry during class if I my breakfast . (not , eat)

** كيفية حل الجمل عند استعمال الافعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية :

If clause	main clause
(am , is , are)	be (be)
(has , have)	have (have)

1. if it sunny tomorrow , we will go on picnic . (be)
2. I happy if I get a high mark . (be)
3. if she time , she will visit more place . (have)
4. I a bath if I feel hot . (have)

في المضارع غير محتمل غير ممكن غير حقيقي

**** Type (2) : (unreal / impossible / improbable at present):**

← If clause ← main clause ←
 If + (S) + V2 , S +(would , should , could , might) + V1....

** If I knew the answer , I would tell you

** ملاحظة على الطائر : يجوز عكس الشقين لكن نحذف الفاصلة كما هو موضح في المثال التالي :

I would tell you if I knew the answer

ملاحظة على الطائر : عند الحل نصح كل شق حسب قاعدته .

1. If I were you , I him . (help)
2. If you to my school , I would thank you . (come)
3. she would be happy if she her lost wallet . (find)

** كيفية حل الجمل المنفية :

If + (S) + didn't + V1..... , S +(wouldn't , shouldn't , couldn't , mightn't) + V1....

1. If I , I wouldn't tell you . (not , know)
2. If you arrived late , you the class . (not , enter)

** كيفية حل الجمل عند استعمال الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية :

If clause
 (was , were)
 (had)

main clause
 be (be)
 have (have)

1. If I money , I would buy a big house . (have)
2. He would help us if he enough time . (have)
3. If I a doctor , I would help the poor people . (be)
4. If he here , he would share us . (be) .

مهارات القواعد

إعداد

" بهاء شنك "

0785284585



غير حقيقي

غير ممكن

غير محتمل

في المضارع

**** Type (3) : (unreal / impossible / improbable in the past) :**

← If clause →

← main clause ←

If + (S) + had + V3..... , S +(would have , should have , could have , might have) + V3...

ملاحظة على الطائر : عند الحل نصح كل شق حسب قاعدته .

1. If I , I would have played the game . (finish)
2. I the boy chocolate if he had come early . (give)
3. I would have said hello if I you . (see)

**** كيفية حل الجمل المنفية :**

If + (S) + hadn't + V3..... , S +(wouldn't have , shouldn't have , couldn't have , mightn't have) + V3..

1. If I , I would have shared them . (not , go)
2. If we had been comfortable , we a house . (not . buy)

**** كيفية حل الجمل عند استعمال الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية :**

If clause

(been)

(had)

main clause

been

had

(be)

(have)

1. I would have eaten all of the food if they enough . (be)
2. If I money , I would have bought a car . (have)
3. If Tom had missed the train , he late . (be)



" Number of Nouns "

قاعدة جمع الاسماء

ملاحظة خطيرة : الاسم باللغة الإنجليزية إما مفرد أو جمع وليس هناك ما يسمى بالمتنى

** Ex

Teacher / teachers	معلم / معلمون	table / tables	طاولة / طاولات
boy / boys	ولد / أولاد	pen / pens	قلم / أقلام

** طريقة جمع الأسماء :

-1- بإضافة (S) على آخر الكلمة

Ex :

1. pen / pens قلم / أقلام
2. student / students طالب / طلاب
3. desk / desks مقعد / مقاعد
4. pencil / pencils قلم رصاص / أقلام رصاص

-2- بإضافة (es) على آخر الكلمة

ملاحظة متفجرة : نضيف (es) لآخر الأسماء إذا انتهت ب (s , ss , sh , ch , x , o)

Ex :

أكتب أمثلة تحفظها

1. Bus / buses باص / باصات
2. glass / glasses كأس / كؤوس
3. dish / dishes طبق / أطباق
4. church / churches كنيسة كنائس
5. hero / heroes بطل / أبطال

** هناك أسماء منتهية بحرف (O) ولكن تأخذ عند جمعها لأنها من أصل أجنبي

Piano	pianos
Radio	radios
Solo	solos
Photo	photos

هناك أمثلة أخرى ولكن هذه أهمها

Be
careful

**** بعض الأسماء يجرى جمعها بإحداث تغيير في داخلها أو على آخرها :**

Man	Men
Foot	Feet
Child	Children
Ox	Oxen
Woman	Women
mouse	mice
Penny	Pence

EX : answer this questions :

Man	
Roof	
Child	
Wash	
Woman	
mouse	
Gulf	

Chair	
Play	
Cry	
Watch	
Press	
Sheep	
Tea	

Don't let small minds convince you

That your dreams are too big

By : Bahaa Shannk

Silent (H)	Silent (T)	Silent (K)	Silent (B)
Wh <u>at</u>	W <u>i</u> tch	<u>K</u> nife	L <u>am</u> b
Wh <u>e</u> n	F <u>a</u> sten	<u>K</u> nee	Th <u>u</u> mb
Wh <u>y</u>	Ca <u>s</u> tle	<u>K</u> not	Num <u>b</u>
Wh <u>ic</u> h	Wa <u>t</u> ch	<u>K</u> nitting	Cr <u>um</u> b
Wh <u>e</u> ther	But <u>ch</u> er	<u>k</u> now	Clim <u>b</u> ing
G <u>h</u> ost	Scr <u>a</u> tch	<u>K</u> nob	B <u>om</u> b
<u>H</u> onest	Li <u>s</u> ten	<u>k</u> nock	Co <u>m</u> b
<u>H</u> our	Ma <u>t</u> ch	<u>K</u> nickers	Do <u>ub</u> t
Wh <u>il</u> e	Christ <u>m</u> as	<u>K</u> nuckle	Pl <u>um</u> ber
Wh <u>it</u> e	Mort <u>g</u> age	<u>K</u> night	Lim <u>b</u>
Wh <u>er</u> e	Soft <u>e</u> n	<u>K</u> nack	Deb <u>t</u>
R <u>h</u> ythm	Of <u>t</u> en (British)	<u>k</u> new	Tom <u>b</u>

" Comparative / superlative "

" المقارنة والتفضيل "

1. one- syllable adjectives

** في هذه الحالة يتم إضافة (er) مع الصفة للمقارنة (Comparative) و يتم إضافة (est) للتفضيل (superlative)

one- syllable adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
Tall	T <u>al</u> ler than	the T <u>al</u> lest
Old	Old <u>e</u> r than	the Old <u>e</u> st
Long	Long <u>e</u> r than	the Long <u>e</u> st

Ex :

1. Ali is taller than Ahmad .

- Ali is the tallest of all the students .

2. Muhammad is Khalid (old)

- of the three students , Muhammad is (old)

3. My hair is Your hair . (long)

- my hair is Of all my family . (long)

إذا انتهت الصفة بالمقطع (e)

فإننا نضيف فقط (r) للمقارنة

و (st) للتفضيل

Wise : wiserWise : wisest

*** ملاحظة خطيرة : إذا كانت الكلمة ذات المقطع الواحد تنتهي بحرف ساكن (consonant) وكان الحرف الذي قبله حرف صوت

يتم مضاعفة الحرف الاخير كما هو موضح بالجدول التالي :

one- syllable adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
big	bigger than	the biggest
thin	thinner than	the thinnest
fat	fatter than	the fattest

Ex : My dog is bigger than your dog . , My dog is the biggest of all dogs

2. Tow - syllable adjectives

** في هذه الحالة يتم إضافة (more) مع الصفة للمقارنة (Comparative) و يتم إضافة (most) للتفضيل (superlative)

Tow- syllable adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
peaceful	More peaceful than	the Most peaceful
thought	More thought than	the Most thought
careful	More careful than	the Most careful

1. this morning is more peaceful than yesterday morning .

- Ali house in the mountains is the most peaceful in the world .

2. Muhammad is Khalid (careful)

- of all the taxi drivers , Muhammad is (careful)

3. Ali is Your brother . (thought)

- Bahaa is Person I've ever met . (thought)

*** ملاحظة خطيرة : إذا كانت الكلمة ذات المقطعين تنتهي بحرف (y) فإنه يتم حذف ال (y) و يتم إضافة (ier) مع الصفة للمقارنة

(Comparative) و يتم إضافة (iest) للتفضيل (superlative) ويكون الحل نفس القاعدة الاولى كالتالي :

Tow- syllable adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Angry	Angrier	Angriest
Busy	Busier	Busiest

Ex : John is happier than he was yesterday , John is the happiest boy in the world .

*** ملاحظة خطيرة : إذا كانت الكلمة ذات المقطعين تنتهي بحرف (er , le , ow) يتم إضافة (er) مع الصفة للمقارنة (Comparative) و يتم إضافة (est) للتفضيل (superlative) ويكون الحل نفس القاعدة الاولى كالتالي :

Tow- syllable adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
narrow	Narrower than	the narrowest
Gentle	gentler than	the gentlest

Ex : Big dogs are gentler than small dogs ... , Big dogs are the gentlest in the world .

3. Three - syllable adjectives

** في هذه الحالة يتم إضافة (more) مع الصفة للمقارنة (Comparative) و يتم إضافة (most) للتفضيل (superlative)

three- syllable adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
important	More important than	the Most important
generous	More generous than	the Most generous
intelligent	More intelligent than	the Most intelligent

1. Eman is more generous than Fatima

- Eman is the most generous of all the people I know.

2. of all the people I know, Ali is (important)

- Health is Money . (important)

3. Men are women . (intelligent)

- Muhammad is person I've ever met . (intelligent)

** EXCPTIONS : استثناءات

** Irregular adj

Irregular adj	Comparative form	Superlative form
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	The farthest
Little	Less than	The least
many	More than	The most

1. Italian food is better than American food . - my dog is the best dog in the world

" Relative clause "

" ضمائر الوصل "

who

Who . 1 وتستعمل للعاقل (المفعول به والفاعل)

1. The man who lives next door is very friendly .
2. The farmer who I saw in the field is Rashid .

whom

whom . 2 وتستعمل للعاقل المفعول به .

1. The boy whom I thought driving was Sami .
2. The teacher whom we saw in the festival was Mr. Samer.

which

Which . 3 وتستعمل لغير العاقل (المفعول به والفاعل)

1. The horses which jump high are very strong .
2. The shirts which Huda made last week are very beautiful .

where

Where . 4 وتستعمل للمكان

1. The place where he was born is Amman .
2. I went yesterday to the village where I was born .

when

When . 5 وتستعمل للزمان

1. The day when we first met is Friday .
2. 1898 is the year when the revolution happen .

whose

Whose . 6 وتستعمل للملكية

1. The driver whose car had been damaged is David .
2. The horse whose tail is long won the race .

Be wise enough to know that you

Don't know everything.....

That , when , which , whose , where , who

Ex :

1. Amman is the city the committee meets every month .
2. I admire people..... devoted their lives to their children .
3. The most important of these numerals was zero was used in the Arab world at least 250 years before Europe .
4. Omar Khayyam lived from 1048 to 1133 CE, was also an astronomer and mathematician.
5. One example of this can be found in Madaba an organization has been set up to help the poor people.
6. The scientist wrote the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra is Musa al-Khwarizmi.
7. He likes books contain many pictures .
8. He's the man daughter I met in Jordan .
9. 1993 is the year I was born .

" Coordinate Conjunction and Punctuation "

Tow independent clauses

Compound sentence

Tow independent clauses	Compound sentence
And – Addition / conjunction الإضافة للشيء	
Some people love Tom Brady . Some people hate him .	Some people love Tom Brady, and some people hate him .
But / contrast للمقارنة / لكن	
Tom is a very good football player . He may also be a cheater .	Tom is a very good football player, but he may also be a cheater .
Or – option / choice / Alternative للاختيار / أو	
We can buy hamburger for dinner . We can cook tacos at home .	We can buy hamburger for dinner, or we can cook tacos at home .
So – Result نتيجة للشيء / إذا	
I forgot to study for my final exam . I failed it .	I forgot to study for my final exam, so I failed it .
Yet – Unexpected outcome / concession نتيجة غير متوقعة / حتى الآن (بعد)	
Mr. Jones set his alarm for 6:00 a.m . He didn't wake up until 8:00 a.m .	Mr. Jones set his alarm for 6:00 a.m, yet he didn't wake up until 8:00 a.m .
For – Reason بسبب / لأن	
Grace called to check on her father . He had fallen and broken his leg	Grace called to check on her father, for he had fallen and broken his leg .
Nor – " not or " (subject and verb changes order in second clause) ليس / ولا	
Eman doesn't know Spanish . She doesn't know French .	Eman doesn't know Spanish, nor does She know French .

قواعد اللغة الانجليزية

إعداد : بهاء شنك

" a few , a little "

" few , little "

ملاحظة مهمة جدا : قبل البدء يجب معرفة الفرق بين countable nouns (الأسماء المعدودة) و uncountable noun (الأسماء الغير المعدودة)

1. countable noun : الأسماء المعدودة التي يمكن عدّها مثل :

- one page , two pages , three pages .

- one book , two books , three books .

2. uncountable noun : الأسماء الغير معدودة التي لا يمكن عدّها :

- one milk , two milk , three milk

one water , tow water , three water

" a few , a little "

1. a few تعني بالعربية (بعض) ونستعملها عندما يكون الاسم جمع و countable معدود

- She bought a few oranges .

- He read a few books .

2. a little تعني بالعربية (قليلا) ونستعملها عندما يكون الاسم uncountable غير معدود

- I drank a little water .

- I did a little homework .

تستخدم كلا من a few , a little للتعبير عن شيء إيجابي

تستخدم كلا من few , little للتعبير عن شيء سلبي

Ex :

1- Students passed in the exam . (a few , a little)

2- cars are in the street . (a few , a little)

3- there is work left . (a few , a little)

4- we have Time to finish the exam . (a few , a little)

في حالة النفي لا نضع (a few not) ولا (a little not)

Not many تصبح A Few

Not much تصبح A little

أكتب الجمل التي في الأعلى على صيغة النفي أنت قدها ✓

" some , any "

1. استخدامات كلمة (some) :

I gave him some papers .

- في جمل الإثبات :

Did you give him some tea ? sure, I did

- الأسئلة الواثقين من إجابتها :

- طلب شيء ما ، التشجيع على شيء ما او الدعوة لشيء ما : could I take some onion , please ?

2. استخدامات كلمة (any) :

I don't have any money .

- جمل النفي :

Have you got any money .


- في الاسئلة الغير واثقين من اجابتها :

Ex :

1. We don't have books . (some , any)
2. I have Cookies . (some , any)
3. can you see frog in the pond . (some , any)
4. we don't have extra worksheet . (some , any)

" Question Tools "

أدوات السؤال

1. Who من	9. Which أي	17. How old كم عمر
2. Whom من	10. How many كم / تستعمل للمعدود	18. How well كيف جودة
3. What ماذا / ما	11. How much كم / لغير المعدود كم سعر	19. How deep كم عمق
4. Where أين	12. How often كم مرة	20. How wide كم عمق
5. When متى	13. How far كم المسافة	21. How thick كم سمك
6. Why لماذا	14. How long كم طول	
7. How كيف	15. What kind of ما نوع	
8. Whose لمن	16. What happened ماذا حصل	

" Passive voice "

المبني للمجهول

** إذا الفعل في المضارع البسيط فينبثق منه قاعدتان :

1. إذا كان المفعول به مفرد فتكون القاعدة : Obj + is + V3

2. إذا كان المفعول به جمع فتكون القاعدة : Obj + are + V3

- He presents the award to successful participant .

The award is presented to successful participant .

- We repel the attackers .

The attackers are repelled .

- They dress boys in white .

Boys

- The patient takes the medicine regularly .

The medicine

** إذا الفعل في الماضي البسيط فينبثق منه قاعدتان :

3. إذا كان المفعول به مفرد فتكون القاعدة : Obj + was + V3

4. إذا كان المفعول به جمع فتكون القاعدة : Obj + were + V3

- We found the latter .The latter was found .

- We prepared the lanterns for the festival .

The lanterns were prepared for the festival .- The introduced me to the headmaster .

I

- I saw George and peter yesterday .

George and peter

** إذا الفعل في المضارع التام فينبثق منه قاعدتان :

5. إذا كان المفعول به مفرد فتكون القاعدة : Obj + has been + V3

6. إذا كان المفعول به جمع فتكون القاعدة : Obj + have been + V3

- He has read the novel .

The novel

- I have written the tasks .

The tasks

- He has read the novels .

The novels

- I have written the task .

The task

صديقي النظر دائما
يكون للمفعول به
حتى لا تختلط عليك
الامور

** إذا الفعل في الماضي التام فينبثق منه قاعدة واحدة فقط :

7. إذا كان المفعول به مفرد أو جمع فتكون القاعدة : Obj + had been + V3

- The police had caught the thief .
The thief had been caught .
- We had seen smoke coming out of the car .
Smoke

** إذا الفعل في المستقبل البسيط فينبثق منه قاعدة واحدة فقط :

8. إذا كان المفعول به مفرد أو جمع فتكون القاعدة : Obj + modals+ be + V3

- I will clean the house .
The house will be cleaned.
- I must eat the breakfast .
The breakfast

ملاحظة خفيفة لطيفة : (has to , have to) يجب تبديلهما حسب المفعول به .

He , she , it	+ has to	+ be +	V3
They , you , I , we	+ have to	+ be +	V3

- The government has to help the farmers .
The farmer have to be helped .
- They have to help the famer .
They farmer

** تذكر : هذه الأسماء الجمع منها لا يأخذ s/es وقد تكلمنا عنها في موضوع المقارنة والتفضيل

<u>singular</u> مفرد	<u>plural</u> جمع
1. person	people ناس
2. mouse	mice فئران
3. man	men رجال
4. wife	wives زوجات
5. child	children أولاد
6. tooth	teeth أسنان
7. women	women نساء
8. sheep	sheep خراف

Ex : أمثلة على المبني للمجهول

1. Many Ministry of Health has built many new hospitals in our country .
Many new hospitals
2. Elephants teach the small babies how to depend on themselves .
The small babies
3. people have turned their natural habitats into farmland or building land .
Their natural habitats.....
4. Elephants make paths through the areas where they live .
Paths
5. Throughout history , the human being has hunted elephants for their tusks .
Throughout history, elephants
6. Ahmed built this house last year .
This house
7. All homework's must write in ink .
All homework's

" so & too "

Person A	Person B	
I am happy	So am I .	= I am happy too
I'm going to Brazil in the summer	So am I .	= I am going to Brazil too
You look nice today	So do you.	= You look nice too
We went to concert last night	So did I .	= I went to concert too
I would love a coffee right now	So would I .	= I would love a coffee too
He will won a prize	So will I .	= I will win one too
They have finished their homework	So have I .	= I have finished too
I can speak two languages	So can I .	= I can speak two too
He should study more	So should I .	= I should study more too
We could see the mountains	So could we .	= We could see them too
My brother had eaten too much	So had I .	= I had eaten too much too

وفي النهاية أشكر كل من قدم لي النصح و أبدى ملاحظاته على المختصر

و أسأل الله العلي العظيم التوفيق لجميع الطلبة.....

ولا ننسى من جد وجد و من زرع حصد

أ. بهاء شنك

للملاحظات و الدروس الخاصة : 0785284585

أو متابعة صفحتي : bahaa shank

" Irregular Verb "
الأفعال الشاذة

Present – Past – past participle اسم المفعول – ماضي – مضارع	Present – Past – past participle اسم المفعول – ماضي – مضارع	Present – Past – past participle اسم المفعول – ماضي – مضارع
am, is, are – was – were يكون beat – beat – beaten يهزم begin – began – begun يبدأ bend – bent – bent يحني bite – bit – bitten يعض bleed – bled – bled ينزف blow – blew – blown يهب break – broke – broken يكسر bring – brought – brought يحضر build – built – built يبني burn – burnt – burnt يحرق buy – bought – bought يشتري catch – caught – caught يمسك choose – chose – chosen يختار come – came – come يأتي cost – cost – cost يكلف creep – crept – crept يزحف cut – cut – cut يقطع (1)	get – got – got يحصل على give – gave – given يعطي go – went – gone يذهب grind – ground – ground يطحن grow – grew – grown يزرع / ينمو have – had – had يملك hear – heard – heard يسمع hide – hid – hidden يخبئ hit – hit – hit يضرب hold – held – held يمسك / يعقد hurt – hurt – hurt يؤذي keep – kept – kept يحفظ kneel – knelt – knelt يركع know – knew – known يعرف lay – laid – laid يضع lead – led – led يقود leave – left – left يغادر lend – lent – lent يُقرض (3)	shake – shook – shaken يهز shine – shone – shone يشرق shoot – shot – shot يطلق show – showed – shown يُري shrink – shrank – shrunk يتقلص shut – shut – shut يغلق sing – sang – sung يغني sink – sank – sunk يغرق sit – sat – sat يجلس sleep – slept – slept ينام smell – smelt – smelt يشم speak – spoke – spoken يتكلم spell – spelt – spelt يهجي spend – spent – spent ينفق spread – spread – spread ينشر stand – stood – stood يقف steal – stole – stolen يسرق stick – stuck – stuck يلصق (5)
deal – dealt – dealt يعامل dug – dug – dug يحفر do – did – done يعمل draw – drew – drawn يرسم dream – dreamt – dreamt يحلم drink – drank – drunk يشرب drive – drove – driven يسوق dwell – dwelt – dwelt يسكن eat – ate – eaten يأكل fall – fell – fallen يقع feed – fed – fed يطعم feel – felt – felt يشعر fight – fought – fought يحارب find – found – found يجد flee – fled – fled يهرب fly – flew – flown يطير forget – forgot – forgotten ينسى freeze – froze – frozen يتجمد (2)	let – let – let يسمح light – lit – lit يضيء lose – lost – lost يفقد make – made – made يعمل / يصنع mean – meant – meant يعني meet – met – met يقابل pay – paid – paid يدفع put – put – put يضع read – read – read يقرأ ride – rode – ridden يركب ring – rang – rung يرن run – ran – run يهرب rise – rose – risen ينهض say – said – said يقول see – saw – seen يرى seek – sought – sought يبحث sell – sold – sold يبيع send – sent – sent يرسل (4)	strike – struck – struck يضرب swear – swore sworn يحلف sweep – swept – swept يجتاح swim – swam – swum يسبح take – took – taken يأخذ teach – taught – taught يُعلم tear – tore – torn يمزق tell – told – told يخبر think – thought – thought يفكر throw – threw – thrown يرمي thrust – thrust – thrust يدفع tread – trode – trodden يدوس wake – woke – woken ينهض wear – wore – worn يلبس weep – wept – wept يبكي win – won – won يربح / يكسب write – wrote – written يكتب understand – understood – understood يفهم (6)