

تحويل الجملة الخبرية لغير المباشر

تبليغ جملة خبرية: نضع فعل القول
He said ثم الرابط that ثم الجملة الخبرية مع تحويل
فعل الجملة للماضي الأقدم.

The soup is hot. He said that the soup was hot.

تحويلات الأزمنة والضمائر إلى غير المباشر ..

مباشر	غير مباشر
V1	V2
V2	had+V3
am/is	was
are	were
have/has	had
now	then
this	that
these	those
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day

خطوات تبليغ السؤال ..

- نضع في البداية He asked
- السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد نستخدم If كرابط.
- السؤال المبدوء بكلمة استفهام نستخدم what كرابط.
- نبدل بين الفعل المساعد والفعل.
- نحذف do/does/did عند التحويل إن وجدت.
- نتبع تحويلات الأزمنة والضمائر السابقة.

Is she a nurse?
He asked if she was a nurse.
What is the food like?
He asked what the food was like.

Centuries القرون

القرن يساوي مائة عام فمثلاً ..

القرن السابع	الرمز	بدايته ونهايته
the seventh century	the 7 th century	600 to 699

49/2 "It is too early." He It was too early.

- (A) told (B) advised
(C) asked (D) said

50/2 He said Shakespeare poems and plays.

- (A) had written (B) had
(C) written (D) have written

51/2 He said that the stories in easy English.

- (A) had been written (B) have written
(C) had written (D) has written

52/2 He said he had tasted many kinds of tea

- (A) yesterday (B) now
(C) tomorrow (D) the day before

53/2 He said that it helped him to stay awake.

- (A) has (B) have
(C) had (D) having

54/2 He asked Dickens had written plays, too.

- (A) if (B) that
(C) did (D) what

55/2 He why I was late.

- (A) said (B) told
(C) asked (D) ordered

56/2 The teacher asked me if I English.

- (A) like (B) liked
(C) liking (D) likes

57/2 The twentieth century means the years from

- (A) 2100 to 2199 (B) 1900 to 1999
(C) 2000 to 2099 (D) 1800 to 1899

58/2 The 17th century means the years from

- (A) 2100 to 2199 (B) 1900 to 1999
(C) 2000 to 2099 (D) 1600 to 1699

58/2 _____ has a larger surface than all the dry land on earth?

- (A) What (B) Whom
(C) Who (D) Which

60/2 What _____ smoking affect?

- (A) do (B) done
(C) does (D) doing

61/2 How do some westerners _____?

- (A) suffers (B) suffering
(C) suffer (D) suffered

62/2 Where are tests _____?

- (A) do (B) did
(C) does (D) done

63/2 When did the patient _____ all the pain?

- (A) felt (B) feel
(C) feels (D) feeling

64/2 What _____ the pupil going to clean with an eraser?

- (A) are (B) is
(C) am (D) were

65/2 Mohammed is happy _____ Youssef was sad.

- (A) and (B) or
(C) but (D) too

66/2 The car stopped _____ the driver got out.

- (A) and (B) or
(C) but (D) too

67/2 Nujood likes swimming. Samar likes swimming, _____.

- (A) and (B) too
(C) also (D) or

68/2 You can travel by bus _____ by plane.

- (A) or (B) but
(C) and (D) also

كيفية تكوين السؤال

للسؤال عن الفاعل: لحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه

أداة السؤال: Who للفاعل أو What لغير الفاعل ..

Mr. Ahmad teaches these pupils.

Who teaches these pupils?

للسؤال عن المفعول: لتحديد أداة السؤال المناسبة للجزء

للمراد السؤال عنه ثم نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ..

He has started learning first aid.

What has he started learning?

إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد ..

للفعل الماضي نستخدم ..	للفعل المضارع نستخدم ..	للفعل المضارع نستخدم ..
does	do	did
he/she/it	I/we/you/they	جميع الضمائر
تحذف s	-	تعيد الفعل للمصدر
من الفعل	-	-

He plays football everyday.

What does he play everyday?

He played football yesterday.

What did he play yesterday?

Connectors الروابط

and و	لربط جملتين متشابهتين
but لكن	لربط جملتين متناقضتين
or أو	للتخيير بين شيئين
too أيضاً	لربط جملتين بحيث تأتي في نهاية الجملة الثانية

Connectors الروابط



not ... either	لا هنا ولا ... ذلك	لربط جملتين متضادتين بحيث تأتي في نهاية الجملة الثانية
Either ... or	إما هذا أو ذلك	تستخدم للاختيار بين شيئين
Neither ... nor	لا ... ولا	تعبر عن النفي في جملة مشتبة بحيث أن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

الصفات المكونة من أكثر من كلمة



العدد الموصوف بكلمة واحدة: نضع **شرطة**
واحدة فقط بعد العدد ..

It is a five-ryal note.

العدد الموصوف بكلمتين: نضع شرطتين: **الأولى**
بعد العدد مباشرة، و**الثانية** بين كلمتي الصفة ..

He is a 15-year-old boy.

الصفة بعد العدد لا تجمع.

إعطاء تعليمات قوية



الأمر المثلث: نضع **Always** قبل فعل الأمر ..

Always send a fire engine quickly.

الأمر المنفي: نضع **Never** بدل **Don't** ..

Don't waste any time.

Never waste any time.

عمل الاقتراحات والرد عليها



Why don't you + **V1** ... ? الاقتراح

That's a good idea. الموافقة

I'm afraid I can't. I ... الرفض

68/2 ► Mohammed does not have a beard. Haitham does not have one, ...

- (A) either (B) but
(C) neither (D) and

70/2 ► Guests sometimes take _____ chocolate or flowers.

- (A) neither (B) and
(C) either (D) too

71/2 ► Neither the sisters _____ the boy is clever.

- (A) nor (B) and
(C) or (D) too

72/2 ► You should have _____ break between your study sessions.

- (A) a ten minute (B) a ten minutes
(C) a ten-minute (D) a ten-minutes

73/2 ► This is an _____ building.

- (A) eight floor (B) eight floors
(C) eight-floor (D) eight-floors

74/2 ► This is _____ bridge.

- (A) a ten metre wide (B) a ten metres wide
(C) a ten-metres-wide (D) a ten-metre-wide

75/2 ► Always _____ off the TV before you go to bed.

- (A) turns (B) turning
(C) turn (D) turned

76/2 ► Never _____.

- (A) don't smoke (B) smoke
(C) doesn't smoke (D) smoking

77/2 ► Why don't you _____ a game? That's a good idea.

- (A) playing (B) play
(C) played (D) plays

- 78/2 ▶ Would you mind me? No. Not at all.
 (A) helping (B) help
 (C) helps (D) helped
- 79/2 ▶ Would you mind the board? No. of course not.
 (A) cleaning (B) cleans
 (C) clean (D) cleaned
- 80/2 ▶ He must stir the mixture with wooden spoon.
 (A) a (B) the
 (C) an (D) and
- 81/2 ▶ sun rises in the east. *sun moon earth*
 (A) A (B) The
 (C) An (D) the
- 82/2 ▶ I bought a newspaper at Heathrow Airport. *لطار*
 (A) A (B) The
 (C) An (D) No article
- 83/2 ▶ Milk is good for your bones.
 (A) A (B) The
 (C) An (D) No article
- 84/2 ▶ A place where we park our cars is a
 (A) car in park (B) park of car
 (C) park car (D) car park
- 85/2 ▶ The time for prayers is
 (A) prayer time (B) time for praying
 (C) time prayers (D) prayer on time
- 86/2 ▶ You must work hard you can pass exams.
 (A) to (B) so that
 (C) In order to (D) although
- 87/2 ▶ You must train hard so that you become a good runner.
 (A) could (B) would
 (C) can (D) should
- 88/2 ▶ Ali observed his father so that he learn how to farm.
 (A) can (B) could
 (C) shall (D) may



السؤال الملهب

تمة الجملة + V-ing ؟

Would you mind opening the door?

. No, of course not أو No, not at all **للرد:**



أدوات التكرار والمعرفة "a/an", "the"

a	توضع قبل الاسم المفرد المحدود المبدوء بحرف ساكن عندما يُذكر للمرة الأولى وقبل الوظائف
an	توضع قبل الاسم المفرد المحدود المبدوء بحرف متحرك "a, e, i, o, u"
the	توضع قبل الاسم المفرد من نوعه أو المذكور للمرة الثانية في الجملة وقيل البحار والأنهار والقنادق والمتاحف والجرائد

تنبه: لا تُستخدم أي أداة قبل الحديث عن الأسماء بصيغة عامة أو أسماء الدول والمدن والمطارات والبلدان والجبال والوجبات.



أسماء تُستخدم كصفات

الصفات المركبة: تتكون من اسمين: الاسم الأول يعمل حمل الصفة لوصف الاسم الثاني ..

car park	English book
prayer time	meat market
shopping centre	vegetable soup



so that لكي

تستخدم لتوضيح الغرض من وقوع الحدث. **so that** يأتي بعلمة جملة كاملة ..

العبارة الأساسية	عبارة الغرض
He is in Saudi Arabia	<u>so that he can do</u> Al-Hajj.

إذا كان فعل العبارة الأساسية في الماضي فنستخدم **could** بدلاً من **can** ..

He was in Saudi Arabia so that he could do Al-Hajj.

هن بالرفع من Although

تعبّر عن التناقض بين عبارتين ..

Although they are poor, they are happy.

الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

الاسم المعدود: الاسم الذي يمكن جمعه،
وتستخدم a, an قبل الاسماء المفردة ..

a worshipper → worshippers
a girl, a cup, an egg, an apple

الاسم غير المعدود: الاسم الذي لا يمكن جمعه،
ولا تستخدم a, an معه ..

water, sugar, milk, bread, money, room

تركيب الجملة الوصفية

It is	صفة	to + مصدر	تكملة الجملة
It is	good	to arrive	on time.

اسم الفاعل V-ing

.. V-ing يأتي بعدها when, before, after

It is good to say thank you when leaving.

الضمائر الانعكاسية

تستخدم للتأكيد، وكل ضمير فاعل له ضمير

انعكاسي خاص به ..

I	myself	You	yourself
He	himself	You	yourselves
She	herself	We	ourselves
It	itself	They	themselves

88/2 they are rich, they aren't happy.

- (A) While (B) As soon as
(C) When (D) Although

90/2 The Holy Mosque In Makkah now has for 730,000 worshippers.

- (A) a room (B) room
(C) an room (D) rooms

91/2 He wrote a book about his In the jungle.

- (A) a adventure (B) adventures
(C) an adventures (D) the adventure

92/2 These are empty.

- (A) a cup (B) an cup
(C) cups (D) ~~a cups~~

83/2 It is polite to a small gift to sick people.

- (A) takes (B) taking
(C) take (D) took

94/2 It is better early.

- (A) to be (B) to being
(C) be (D) being

95/2 Say nice things about the cooking when ..

- (A) eat (B) eats
(C) ate (D) eating

88/2 I cooked the food ..

- (A) myself (B) ourselves
(C) himself (D) herself

87/2 He wrote those letters ..

- (A) herself (B) himself
(C) yourself (D) myself

98/2 He is teaching English.

- (A) himself (B) his self
(C) yourself (D) myself

- 88/2 ▶ Aren't you Ahmad Al-Ali? _____, I am.
 (A) Yes (B) I'm not sure
 (C) No (D) I don't know

- 100/2 ▶ He said that she was _____ wife?
 (A) his (B) mine
 (C) her (D) their

- 101/2 ▶ I went to _____ school yesterday.
 (A) mine (B) yours
 (C) my (D) theirs

- 102/2 ▶ Whose book is it? It's _____.
 (A) mine (B) your
 (C) my (D) their

- 103/2 ▶ Ahmad gave _____ a present last week.
 (A) mine (B) your
 (C) my (D) me

- 104/2 ▶ The teacher gave _____ some homework.
 (A) mine (B) me
 (C) my (D) their



الأسئلة المتضيق

السؤال المتضيق بـ **not** تتوقع الإجابة عنه بـ **Yes**..
Don't you get any complaints? **Yes**, we do.



صفات وضمائر الملكية

This is my car.
 this car is mine

my ...	mine	her ...	hers
your ...	yours	its ...	its
his ...	his	our ...	ours
their ...	theirs		

صفات الملكية يأتي بعدها الشيء المملوك ..

my house

ضمائر الملكية لا يأتي بعدها الشيء المملوك ..

Whose bag is it? It's mine.



ضمائر المفعول

direct pronouns

I	me	You	you
He	him	They	them
She	her	We	us
It	it		

I gave
 give me a boo

ضمائر المفعول تقع محل المفعول به أو بعد حرف
 الجر أو مضافة إلى مصدر.



ANER



ANER