

المحتويات

Reported Speech

1- الكلام المنقول

Collocations

2- المتلازمات

Derivation

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كما يمكنك زيارة موقعنا لمشاهدة العديد من الفيديوهات

وايضاً تحميل ملفات pdf في التأسيس والقواعد المتقدمة بالإضافة إلى المحادثة باللغة الانجليزية

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الكلام غير المباشر Reported Speech

1. الجملة الخبرية

طبق الجدول التالي عند حل أي سؤال وزاري على جملة كلام الغير مباشر
" جدول ١ يحول إلى ٢ ، و جدول ٢ يحول إلى ٣ "

1 يحول إلى	2 يحول إلى	3
Base	Past v2	Had +pp v3
Is / am / are	Was / were	Had been
Have / has	Had	Had had
Will / can / shall	Would / should / could	
Don't / doesn't + base	Didn't + base	Hadn't + pp v3

Direct	he said ,	sub	+ verb	+ obj	+ com
Indirect	he said ,	that + sub	+ verb	+ obj	+ com

- 1- We **are taking** our grandchildren on holiday
They said that they
- 2- We **don't argue** about anything
They said
- 3- We both **are involved** in farming for most of our lives
He added that

2. جملة السؤال

جدول ١ يحول إلى ٢

1	2
Is / am / are + sub + com	If + sub + was / were + com
Was/ were+ sub + com	If + sub + had + been
Have / has + sub + v3	If + sub + had + v3
Will/ shall / can + sub + base	If ++ sub+ would / should / could + base
Do / does + sub + base	If + sub + v2
Did + sub + base	If + sub+ had + v3

Direct	aux	+ sub	+ verb	+ obj	+ com
Reported	if	+ sub + aux	+ verb	+ obj	+ com

- 1- **Do you enjoy** spending time with each other
He asked me if I
- 2- **Are you enjoying** married life
He asked them if
- 3- How long **have you been** married
He wanted to know how long

طبق القواعد السابقة عند الحل Rewrite

- 1- My plane leaves at four o'clock
Muna said
- 2- I arrived two hours ago
Sami said
- 3- I am doing the right thing
Ali said
- 4- I've lost my glasses
Waleed said
- 5- I'll meet you here tomorrow
He said
- 6- we are taking our grandchildren on holiday
They said
- 7- I never did paid work
Ali said
- 8- The exam was difficult
The students said
- 9- I must do it.
Waleed said
- 10- We don't argue about any thing
They said
- 11- I had no idea about the subject.
Ali said
- 12- You are active
The teacher said
- 13- We did not meet the minister
They said
- 14- How can you solve the problem?
He wanted to know
- 15- When will the ship leave?
She wanted to know

*** Answers:**

1- her plane left at four o'clock.	2- he had arrived two hours ago
3- he was doing the right thing	4- he had lost his glasses
5- he would meet me there the following day	6- they were taking their grand children on holiday
7- he had never done paid work.	8- the exam had been difficult.
9- he had to do it.	10- they didn't argue about any thing
11- he had no idea about the subject.	12- I was active
13- they hadn't met the minister	14- how I could solve the problem
15- when the ship would leave	

المتلازمات : Collocations

make/ do

السؤال يأتي على نمط املأ الفراغ كالاتي :

Do		Make	
We use (do, does, did, done, doing) before the following words:		We use (make, made, making) before the following words:	
research	البحث	effort	الجهد
experiments	التجارب	suggestion	الإقتراح
shopping	التسوق	mistake	الخطأ
homework	البيتي الواجب	decision	القرار
damage	الضرر	promise	الوعد
best	الافضل	an excuse	العذر
an exam	الامتحان	success	النجاح
a job	بالعمل القيام	an arrangement	ترتيب

Complete these sentences with the correct answer:

- The journalist said she was..... **research** for an article.
(doing, making)
- Scientists frequently..... **experiments** to test their ideas.
(do, make)
- You will have to..... a special **effort** if you want to pass your exam.
(do, make)
- Can I..... a **suggestion**?
(do, make)
- Why don't we..... the **shopping** together?
(do, make)
- If you..... a **mistake**, you will redo your homework.
(do, make)
- You have to..... your **homework** again.
(do, make)

Grammar summary

Word Derivation قواعد اشتقاق الكلمات

تساعدك المعلومات التالية في التعرف متى تكون الإجابة : فعل اسم ، صفة أو ظرف . ولكن من الأفضل لك دائماً حل السؤال الاشتقاق بالاعتماد على معنى الجملة .
أقسام الكلام ومواقعها داخل الجملة الإنجليزية :

Verbs ١. الأفعال :

يقع الفعل (المجرد) عادة بعد ما يلي :

أ – بعد الأفعال والكلمات التالية

(to / do/ does/ did/ will/ would/ shall/ should/ can/ could/ may/ might/ ought to / must/ have to/ has to/ had to)

ادرس الأمثلة التالية :

1. He decided to inform the police about the accident.
2. Did Maha expect her results?

ب – ويقع الفعل بعد الفاعل المباشر :

1. Mona succeeded in the last exam.

المقاطع التي تدل على الأفعال هي :

المقطع	مثال
En-	Ensure
-en	Sharpen
-fy	Identify
-ise	finalise
-ize	Recognize
-ate	Participate

مواقع الأفعال في الكلام هي :

١. بعد الفاعل (المبتدأ) { SUB. }

- They ----- chess every night.
(playing – play – player)

٢. بعد الأفعال الناقصة : { Modals }

- She will ----- in the competition
(participation – participant – participate)

فيما يلي معلومات تساعد على في تحديد الكلمة هل هي اسم ، صفة ، أم ظرف من خلال المقطع الأخير .
(لاحظ أن هناك حالات شاذة لا تنطبق عليها هذه المعلومات ، فعليك الاعتماد على المعنى أكثر) .

Nouns ٢. الأسماء :

أ – يقع الاسم بعد الكلمات التالية :

much/ many/ a few/ a little/ other/ another/ one, two, three/ some/ no/ a lot of/ ..	يقع الاسم مباشرة بعد محددات الكمية مثل :
a/ an/ the	ويقع الاسم بعد أدوات التعريف والتكررة :
your/my/his/our/their/her/ 's	ويقع الاسم أيضاً بعد ضمائر الملكية مثل :
on/ at/ of/ from/ after/with/without/ about	ويقع الاسم أيضاً بعد حروف الجر / مثل :
this, that, these, those	ويقع الاسم بعد ضمائر الإشارة، مثل :

ادرس الأمثلة التالية ولاحظ أين يقع الاسم .

1. We need your **contribution** to our progress.
2. The **illness** which she suffers from is blood pressure.

ب- ويقع الاسم كالفاعل الجملة أو المفعول به :

1. **Concentration** of salt in the blood can cause health problems. .
2. Doctors encourage **consumption** of fruit and vegetables.

ملاحظة هامة : نطبق قواعد الاسم التي في الأعلى بشرط ألا يكون هنالك أسم بعد الفراغ . فإذا جاء اسم بعد الفراغ نلغي جميع قواعد استعمال الاسم ونضع في الجواب (صفة) وذلك لأن الصفة تسبق الاسم . المقاطع التالية في نهاية الكلمة تميز الاسم عن غيره .

-- tion	Destruction / starvation / migration
-- ness	Awareness / sleeplessness
-- ment	Development / government / enforcement
-- ure	Pleasure / creature / pressure
-- dom	Wisdom / kingdom / freedom
-- ism	Realism / communism
-- e/ance	Dependence / importance / occurrence
-- ty	Activity / variety / necessity
-- age	Shortage / wastage / usage
-- sion	Evasion / decision / erosion

٣. الصفات : Adjectives

أ- تقع الصفة عادة قبل الاسم . (عكس اللغة العربية تماما)

1. I have a big car	أملك سيارة كبيرة
2. We need to eat healthy food.	نحتاج تناول طعام صحي

ب- وتقع الصفة أيضا عادة بعد الكلمات مثل :

-- too/ very/so /Be (is,am,are,was,were,be,been)

-- feel- felt	يشعر	taste	طعمه
get-got/ become	يصبح	seem look	يبدو
find-found	يجد		
-- more	أكثر	the most	الأكثر
as..... as	مثل		

ادرس الأمثلة التالية ولاحظ أين تقع الصفة .

3. That boy is very intelligent	ذلك الولد ذكي جدا
4. The old lady seems happy	تبدو السيدة العجوز سعيدة
5. I found the game interesting	وجدت اللعبة ممتعة
6. Majed is as tall as Rami.	ماجد طويل مثل رامي

المقاطع التالية في نعاية الكلمة تميز الصفة عن غيرها .

--y	wealthy / stormy
--ful	wasteful/ painful/successful
--less	timeless / selfless/ helpless
--en	golden / wooden / broken
--able	sustainable / favorable / considerable
--ive	constructive / informative / deteriorative
--ous	disastrous / dangerous / various
--ish	selfish / childish / womanish
--al	Legal/environmental/Industrial / Regional
--ic	chaotic / climatic / scientific
--ate	temperate / passionate / fortunate
--ent	innocent / violent / frequent/ dependent

Adverb	٤. الظرف :
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أ- يقع الظرف عادة بعد الفعل العادي مباشرة أو المفعول بع إن وجد . والظرف يصف كيف تم الفعل .

1. The man **walked quickly**
2. She ate **her breakfast slowly**.

ب- أحيانا يقع الظرف في بداية الجملة ، ويقع بعده مباشرة فاصلة ، مثل :

٣. **Fortunately**, I was able to find a new job.

ج- يقع الظرف قبل التصريف الثالث مباشرة ، مثل :

٤. The food was **badly cooked**.

د. وأخيرا يقع الظرف قبل الصفات ، مثل :

٥. The book is **extremely difficult**.

(ly)	عادة ينتهي الظرف بالمقطع
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--ly	favorably/ aggressively / apologetically
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ملاحظة : يتكون الظرف من (الصفة + ly) مثل :

legal/legally - innocent/innocently

disastrous/disastrously- successful/successfully

ملاحظات عامة :

The a. an. a +	اسم + صفة
The a. an	اسم
Be : is, am, are, was, were +	صفة
Be : is, am, are, was, were +	حال + ing or ed (v3)
	اسم + صفة

Derivation الإشتقاق

- 1- The of the dam costed two million J.D.
(construct, construction, constructed)
- 2- The of forests threatens the life of wild animals.
(destroy, destruction, destroyed)
- 3- There are many places in Jerash.
(history, historic, historian)
- 4- The date for the of the dam project is 2009
(complete, completion, completed)
- 5- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the have worked very slowly.
(build, builders, built)
- 6- I'll never forget the I felt on my first day at school
(excitement, excite, exciting)
- 7- When she said was leaving, we just started at her in
(astonish, astonished, astonishment)
- 8- The whole family was when he won the prize.
(astonish, astonished, astonishment)
- 9- My sister's project has been
(amaze, amazing, amazement)
- 10- The workers were dismissed because of
(inefficient, inefficiently, inefficiency)
- 11- Many children find young animals very
(appeal, appealing, appealingly)
- 12- I've never been very good at
(mathematical, mathematician, mathematics)
- 13- I enjoy listening to all kinds of
(musical, music, musician)
- 14- sports has increased greatly in in recent years.
(popular, popularity, popularize)
- 15- The more you practices, the more you will become.
(skill, skillful, skillfully)

Answers:

1. construction	2. destruction	3. historic
4. completion	5. builders	6. Excitement
7. astonishment	8. astonished	9. amazing
10. inefficiency	11. appealing	12. mathematics
13. music	14. popularity	15. skillful