

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الطلاب والطالبات الأعزاء :

أقدم لكم هذه الدوسية وهذا الجهد من أساسيات اللغة الإنجليزية ليساعدكم في المرحلة القادمة وهي مرحلة التوجيهي وفيها كل ما يتطلبه طالب الثانوية العامة من أساسيات تساعده على اجتياز هذه المرحلة بنجاح وتفوق إن شاء الله ولا أريد منكم سوى الدعاء لوالدي بالرحمة والمغفرة .

The Letters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

English Pronunciation

Vowels and Diphthongs		Consonants		دمج الحروف	
æ	bat, apple	b	bet, able	sh	ش
ɑ:	farm, calm	d	door, mended	ch	تش
e	set, less	g	go, bag	th	ث
ə	above, porter	h	hit, reheat	th	ذ
ɜ:	turn, work	j	you, pure	tia	ش
ɪ	tip, pity	ŋ	bank, singer	su	ش
i:	see, been	r	rate, sorrow	tio	ش
ɒ	rot, wash	ɹ	bear, after	cia	ش
ɔ:	bail, board	s	sit, sing	cie	ش
ʊ	soot, full	v	vine, river	ciou	ش
u:	root, fool	w	wine, window	ck	ك
ʌ	come, rum, blood	z	zero, roses	sio	ج
aɪ	lie, fry	ʒ	rouge, leisure,	ph	ف
aʊ	now, plough	dʒ	page, jail	gh	غ - ف
eɪ	fate, say, waiter	ʃ	shame, ocean		
əʊ	ago, also, note	tʃ	much, cheese		
ɛə	there, rare, fair	θ	thin, maths		
ɪə	here, interior, fear	ð	this, other		
ɔɪ	toy, voice	x	box		
ʊə	mute, pure				

عماد ابو الزمر

The past cannot be changed , the future is yet in your power

Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns	Subjective Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
myself	I	me	my
himself	he	him	his
herself	she	her	her
ourselves	we	us	our
themselves	They	them	their
itself	it	it	its
yourself - yourselves	You + V	V + you	your

1. ضمائر الفاعل (Subjective Pronouns) : هي الكلمات التي تحل محل الأسماء وتأتي قبل الفعل .
2. ضمائر المفعول به (Objective Pronouns) : هي الكلمات التي تحل محل الأسماء وتأتي بعد الفعل أو حروف الجر .
3. صفات الملكية (Possessive Adjectives) : هي الكلمات التي تدل على ملكية ويأتي بعدها اسم .

Simple Sentence

- الجملة البسيطة تتكون من (subject + verb + object)
 - الفاعل (subject) : يتكون من إما اسم (noun) و إما ضمير (pronoun)

- Fadi studies English .
- He studies English .

أنواع الضمائر :

1. The first personal pronouns (ضمائر المتكلم) : I (للمفرد) - We (للجمع)
2. The second personal pronouns (ضمير المخاطب) : you (للمفرد) - you (للجمع)
3. The third personal pronouns (ضمائر الغائب) : he , she , it (للمفرد) - they (للجمع)

1. Choose the correct pronoun :

(he - me - him - we - my - her - him - it - them - us - she - they)

1. ----- are teachers .	5. He gave ----- a present .
2. ----- is my best friend .	6. They told ----- the truth .
3. ----- best friend is Sami.	7. Do you study with ----- .
4. I saw ----- yesterday.	8. ----- car needs repairing .

2. Replace the underlined names and nouns with the suitable pronouns :

1. Can you help Ali and Fareed . -----
2. Look at that beautiful scene . -----
3. Nour and Nagham go to school by bus. -----
4. Salma is my Arabic teacher . -----
5. Many animals have four legs . -----
6. Don't phone your friend at 12 . -----
7. Read the story carefully . -----

Parts of Speech (7 parts)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections
الأسماء	الأفعال	الصفات	الظروف / الاحوال	حروف الجر	حروف العطف	التعجب

Nouns

تنقسم الأسماء الى عدة أقسام رئيسية و هي :

1. الأسماء العامة (**common nouns**) : وهي كل اسم يطلق على شيء او على جنس الشيء مثل :
boy - door - man - woman - girl - book - school
2. اسم العلم (**proper noun**) : و هو اسم يخص شخص او مكان او شيء او يوم ويبدأ بحرف كبير لانه معرف :
Fadi - Ali - Amman - Jordan - The Red Sea - Sunday - December - Petra
3. الاسم المعنوي (**abstract noun**) : و هو اسم يدل على شيء معنوي لا يرى او يلمس مثل :
hope - poverty

1. Countable nouns : (singular or plural)

الأسماء المعدودة : هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها ويكون لها مفرد وجمع وتجمع بعدة طرق :
1. باضافة حرف (s) للكلمة :

boy – boys	chair – chairs	school – schools	door – doors
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2. اذا انتهى الاسم بالحروف التالية (sh – ch – x – o – ss – z) يضاف للاسم (es) :

watch – watches	brush – brushes	bus – buses	
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بعض الاسماء تنتهي بحرف (o) ونضيف لها (s) فقط وهي :

photo – photos	video – videos	kilo – kilos	piano – pianos
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3. اذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف علة (a e i o u) يضاف له (s) فقط :

boy – boys	day – days	toy – toys	
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4. اذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن (b, c, d) يقلب (y) الى (ies) :

baby – babies	city – cities	enemy - enemies	
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5. اذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (f أو fy) تقلب (f أو fy) الى (ves) :

wife – wives	knife – knives	leaf - leaves	
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بعض الأسماء تنتهي بحرف (f) ونضيف لها (s) فقط وهي :

chief – chiefs	belief – beliefs	roof - roofs	
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6. بعض الأسماء تجمع جمع شاذ (irregular nouns) ولا تقبل (s) عند جمعها :

person – people	child – children	man – men	woman – women
mouse – mice	fish – fish	sheep – sheep	tooth - teeth
foot – feet	ox – oxen	goose – geese	deer – deer

7. هذه الكلمات تعامل معاملة الجمع :

people	children	police	youth
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8. هذه الكلمات تعامل معاملة المفرد :

anyone	anybody	someone	somebody
no one	nobody	(is – has – was – does – v+s-es) يتبعها	

2. Uncountable nouns :

الأسماء غير المعدودة : هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن جمعها باضافة حرف (s) الجمع لها وتعامل معاملة المفرد :
ودائما تستخدم الأسماء المفردة مثل (is - has - was - does - V+s)

water - tea	coffee - oil	juice – milk - blood	السوائل
rice – bread – gold - meat	sugar – silver – ice - flour	salt – dust – grass - butter	المواد الصلبة
air - smoke	oxygen - steam	hydrogen - nitrogen	الغازات
news - homework - team - advice - family - government - information education - knowledge - health - music - energy - equipment			الاسماء غير المعدودة (مفرد)
Arabic – English - History	Chemistry – Mathematics	Science - Geography	اسماء المواد الدراسية
Arabic – English	French - Chinese	Japanese - Indian	اللغات
tennis - chess	football - basketball	volleyball - baseball	الألعاب الرياضية
weather – heat - rain	snow – light – fog	humidity	الطقس
food – fruit	furniture – money – traffic	cloth – equipment - luggage	أسماء متنوعة

المصدر Gerund

10. المصدر الذي ينتهي ب (v + ing) يعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد سواء جاء بعده اسم مفرد أو اسم جمع شريطة أن لا يكون مسبقاً بأحد أفعال (be) :

1. **Playing** games is my favourite hobby.
2. **Reading** is useful .
3. **Walking** miles every week influences my health .
4. **Studying** hard doesn't make me fail .
5. **Playing** football makes you healthier .

يأتي المصدر (v + ing) بعد حروف الجر (in , on , of , about , for , with) :

1. The teacher is talking about **studying** hard for the exams.
2. He is interested in **learning** foreign languages .

Choose the correct answer :

1. Reading ----- useful . (am - is - are - have - were)
2. Our teacher ----- talking about the Present Simple . (am - is - are - have - were)
3. The students in my school ----- a lot of effort. (need - needs - is - has - am)
4. You ----- my best friend . (am - is - are - has - was)
5. Football ----- my favourite sport . (am - is - are - have - were)
6. The weather ----- sunny today. (am - is - are - have - were)
7. All the news ----- unexpectedly . (come - comes - have come - don't come)
8. Ali ----- English fluently. (speak - speaks - have spoken - don't speak)
9. My car ----- stolen yesterday . (am - have - are - were)
10. They ----- given the winner a present. (am - is - was - have - doesn't)

- الأسماء الجمع يأتي بعدها الكلمات التالية حسب الزمن والقاعدة :

Plural nouns : (are – have – do – were – V-inf.)

(aren't – haven't – don't – weren't – don't + V-inf.)

1. Most students don't study carefully .
2. They are careful .
3. They have got high marks .
4. They do their homework quickly.
5. They were studying yesterday at this time .

- الأسماء المفردة يأتي بعدها الكلمات التالية حسب الزمن والقاعدة :

Singular nouns : (is – has – does – was – V+ s)

(isn't – hasn't – doesn't – wasn't – doesn't + V-inf.)

1. My friend doesn't study carefully .
2. He is careful .
3. He has got high marks .
4. He does his homework quickly.
5. He was studying yesterday at this time .

Verbs الأفعال

يأتي الفعل في اللغة الانجليزية على النحو التالي : (Subject + verb)

اقسام الفعل

verb

Helping verbs	الأفعال المساعدة	Main verbs	الأفعال الرئيسية
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verbs to be	أفعال الكينونة	Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة play – played - played
verbs to do	أفعال العمل	
verbs to have	أفعال الملكية	Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة see – saw - seen
Modals	الأفعال الشكلية	

الأفعال الرئيسية : (main verbs) : هي الأفعال التي تصف حدث معين : (swim – play – read – go – cook – write) وينقسم الفعل الرئيسي الى قسمين :

1. أفعال منتظمة (regular verbs) : وهي الأفعال التي نضيف لها (ed) عند تحويلها للماضي مثل :
(visit – visited – visited)
تصريف 1 ماضارع تصريف 2 ماضى بسيط تصريف 3 ماضى تام

2. أفعال شاذة (irregular verbs) : وهي الأفعال التي لا نضيف لها (ed) عند تحويلها للماضي ويجب ان تحفظ غيبا مثل :
(speak – spoke – spoken)
تصريف 1 ماضارع تصريف 2 ماضى بسيط تصريف 3 ماضى تام

ملاحظة : - يأتي الزمن الاول (المضارع) اما مجرد او يضاف له (s او es) : go – goes / read – reads / play – plays
- يأتي الزمن الثاني (الماضي البسيط - ed) عند التحدث عن حدث في الماضي بدلائل معينة : played - cut - broke
- يأتي الزمن الثالث (الماضي التام) اذا سبقه احد الأفعال التالية (has – have – had) : has played - have done

Irregular Verbs

الأفعال المتشابهة في التصريف الثلاث :

cost	cost	cost	يكلف	عماد ابو الزمر	hurt	hurt	hurt	يصيب, يؤدي
hit	hit	hit	يضرب		bet	bet	bet	يراهن
let	let	let	يسمح		read	read	read	يقرا
cut	cut	cut	يقطع		spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
put	put	put	يضع					
set	set	set	تغرب					
shut	shut	shut	يغلق					

know	knew	known	يعرف	عماد ابو الزمر 6	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
blow	blew	blown	يهجم		break	broke	broken	يكسر
fly	flew	flown	يطير		steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
grow	grew	grown	ينمو		choose	chose	chosen	يختار
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي		freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم		wake	woke	waken	يستيقظ

deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل مع	عماد ابو الزمر	lend	lent	lent	يقرض
mean	meant	meant	يعني		send	sent	sent	يرسل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم		spend	spent	spent	يقضي
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق		smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم		bend	bent	bent	ينحني
learn	learnt- ed	learnt- ed	يتعلم		lead	led	led	يقود
leave	left	left	يغادر		spell	spelt	spelt	ينتهي

bleed	bled	bled	ينزف	عماد ابو الزمر	bring	brought	brought	يحضر
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ		fight	fought	fought	يحارب
meet	met	met	يقابل		buy	bought	bought	يشترى
feed	fed	fed	يغذي		teach	taught	taught	يعلم
feel	felt	felt	يشعر		think	thought	thought	يفكر
sleep	slept	slept	ينام		catch	caught	caught	يمسك
sweep	swept	swept	يكنس					

ride	rode	ridden	يركب	عماد ابو الزمر	swear	swore	sworn	يقسم
drive	drove	driven	يقود		wear	wore	worn	يلبس
rise	rose	risen	يرفع		tear	tore	torn	يحطم/يمزق
write	wrote	written	يكتب		shine	shone	shone	يلمع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى		get	got	got/gotten	يحصل على
take	took	taken	ياخذ		tell	told	told	يخبر
shake	shook	shaken	يهتز		sell	sold	sold	يبيع

lose	lost	lost	يخسر	عماد ابو الزمر	sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق		drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
win	won	won	يربح/يفوز		begin	began	begun	يبدأ
hold	held	held	يمسك		sing	sang	sung	يغني
bend	bent	bent	ينحني/يلوي		swim	swam	swum	يسبح
hold	held	held	يمسك		ring	rang	rung	يرن

go	went	gone	يذهب	عماد ابو الزمر	come	came	come	يحضر
see	saw	seen	يرى		become	became	become	يصبح
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل		fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
sew	sewed	sewn	يخيط		stand	stood	stood	يقف
give	gave	given	يعطي		understand	understood	understood	يفهم
show	showed	shown	يري/يبين		hang	hung	hung	يعلق
beat	beat	beaten	يهزم		dig	dug	dug	يحفر

run	ran	run	يركض	عماد ابو الزمر	say	said	said	يقول
sit	sat	sat	يجلس		pay	paid	paid	يدفع
find	found	found	يجد		lay	laid	laid	يستلقي
build	built	built	يبني					
make	made	made	يعمل					
hear	heard	heard	يسمع		be	was / were	been	يكون
get up	got up	gotten up	ينهض		have	had	had	يملك/يتناول

Dynamic and State Verbs

الأفعال الحركية والأفعال الثابتة

1. الأفعال الحركية (dynamic verbs) : هي الافعال التي تدل على حركة أو نشاط ويمكن استعمالها في جميع أزمنة اللغة الانجليزية ويمكن ان تأتي في حالة الاستمرارية (V+ing) وهي معظم أفعال اللغة الانجليزية .

(read , write , visit , go , swim , help , cook , play , sleep , eat , walk , run , etc.)

1. They **play** football everyday . (Present Simple)
2. They **are playing** football now . (Present Continuous)

2. الأفعال الثابتة (State verbs) : هي الافعال التي تدل على حالات أو اعتقاد أو شعور أو حواس أو تملك ك وهي افعال نعتبرها دائما كأنها حقائق لا تتغير ولا يمكن ان تأتي في حالة الاستمرارية (V+ing) وهي :

(be , like , love , hate , know , believe , remember , forget , want , see , hear , feel , etc.)

- **Be** = am , is , are , was , were , been
- **Senses** = see , hear , taste , smell
- **Thoughts and beliefs** = love , like , hate , know , think , seem , feel , recognize understand , consider , need , believe , dislike ... etc.

1. Mohammad **loves** English . (Present Simple)
2. They **know** that lightning is hotter than the sun ?
3. Science answer many questions we **like** to ask .

2. بعض الأفعال يمكن ان تكون ثابتة وحركية معا : مثل (think) بمعنى يعتقد و (have) بمعنى يمتلك own :

- الفعل (think) : اذا كان بمعنى **يعتقد** فانه يستخدم كفعل ثابت ولا يمكن أن يتبع ب (ing)
- الفعل (have) : اذا كان بمعنى **يمتلك** فانه يستخدم كفعل ثابت ولا يمكن أن يتبع ب (ing)

1. I **think** Faisal is a very generous man . (opinion)
2. I **have** a new school bag. (own)

- الفعل (think) : اذا كان بمعنى **يفكر** فانه يستخدم كفعل حركي و يمكن أن يتبع ب (ing) وعادة يأتي بعده (of أو about)
- الفعل (have) : اذا كان بمعنى **يتناول** أو **يواجه** فانه يستخدم كفعل حركي و يمكن أن يتبع ب (ing)

1. I **am thinking** about my final exam. (to have a thought in my head)
2. I **am having** difficulty with the new lesson. (to experience)

Questions

السؤال عن الأفعال الحركية والأفعال الثابتة

1. الأفعال الحركية (dynamic verbs) : يمكن السؤال عنها ب (Do و Does) في زمن المضارع البسيط و يمكن السؤال عنها ب (am , is , are + ing) في زمن المضارع المستمر .

1. الأفعال الثابتة (State verbs) : لا يمكن السؤال عنها الا ب (Do و Does) في زمن المضارع البسيط .

1. Mohammad **loves** English . Does Mohammad love English ?
2. They **know** that lightning is hotter than the sun ? Do they know that lightning is hotter than the sun ?
1. I **think** Faisal is a very generous man . Do they think that Faisal is a very generous person ?
2. I **have** a new school bag. Do you have a new school bag ?
1. I **am thinking** about my final exam. What are you thinking about ?
2. I **am having** difficulty with the new lesson. Are you having difficulty with the new lesson ?

Helping verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

تعتبر هذه الأفعال هي أساس قواعد اللغة الانجليزية لانها تستخدم في اغلب الازمنة وفي تكوين السؤال والنفي وتسمى افعال مساعدة لانها دائما تأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي :

تقسم الأفعال المساعدة الى اربع اقسام :

1. Verbs to be : افعال الكينونة

Pronoun	Present – V1	Past – V2	Past Participle – V3
I	am	was were	been
He , She , It	is		
We , They , You	are		

يمكن ان تأتي افعال (be) كأفعال مساعدة أو افعال رئيسية في الجملة :

Helping Verbs & main Verbs :

1. He **is** reading a book now . (Present continuous)
2. They **are** playing tennis at the moment . (Present continuous)
3. I **am** at home now. (before a preposition)
4. She **is** from Jordan. (before a preposition)
5. My car **was** stolen. (Passive Voice)
6. She is a teacher. (before a noun)

2. Verbs to have : افعال الملكية

Pronoun	Present – V1	Past – V2	Past Participle – V3
I , We , They , You	have	had	had
He , She , It	has		

يمكن ان تأتي افعال (have) كأفعال مساعدة أو افعال رئيسية في الجملة :

Helping verbs & Main verbs :

1. He **has** finished his work . (Present Perfect)
2. They **have** had their lunch . (Present Perfect)
3. She **had** her lunch. (Past Simple)
4. I **had** had my breakfast. (Past Perfect)
5. She **has** a beautiful car. (Present Simple)
6. We **had** an enjoyable vacation. (Past Simple)

Contractions

الاختصارات

Verb	Affirmative	Negative- not	Verb	Affirmative	Negative- not
is	's	isn't – is not	will	'll	won't – will not
are	're	aren't – are not	do	لا يختصر	don't – do not
am	'm	'm not – am not	does	لا يختصر	doesn't – does not
has	's	hasn't – has not	did	لا يختصر	didn't – did not
have	've	haven't – have not	can	لا يختصر	can't – can not
had	'd	hadn't – had not	must	لا يختصر	mustn't – must not
would	'd	wouldn't – would not	was were	لا يختصر	wasn't – was not weren't – were not

3. Verbs to do : أفعال العمل

Pronoun	Present – V1	Past – V2	Past Participle – V3
I , We , They , You	do	did	done
He , She , It	does		

يمكن ان تأتي افعال (do) كأفعال مساعدة أو افعال رئيسية في الجملة :

1. She **doesn't** study hard. (Present Simple) - H
2. We **don't** study French. (Present Simple) - H
3. He **did** his homework yesterday. (Past Simple) - M
4. He **didn't** sleep early yesterday. (Past Simple) - H

4. Modals : الأفعال الشكلية

الافعال الشكلية (Modals) : هي الافعال الناقصة التي لا يوجد لها تصريح ثالث ولا يمكن ان تأتي بعد (has – have – had) . ولا تأتي ابدا افعال رئيسية وانما دائما هي افعال مساعدة ويأتي بعدها دائما الفعل مجرد .

Verb 1	Verb 2	Verb 1	Verb 2
will	would	have to – has to	had to
shall	should	must	had to
can	could	be going to	was / were going to
may	might	am – is - are to	was – were to
ought to	had to	want to	wanted to

1. She **had to** get up early .
2. The year 2025 **will** be a very interesting year.
3. Issa's phone **might** be broken.
4. **Can** you swim ?
5. He **should** go to the doctor.
6. You **mustn't** touch this machine.
7. We **have to** prepare well for our exams .
8. you don't **have to** switch off the screen.

The Infinitive Verbs

الافعال المجردة

1. نستعمل الفعل مجردا من الاضافات في الحالات التالية :

1. After modals (can , could , shall , should , may , might , must , had to , has to , have to , ought to)
2. After (to)
3. After (do , does , did) or (don't doesn't , didn't)
4. After the verbs (let , make , help) + obj + v-inf.

2. يضاف ل (to) ing في التعبيرات التالية :

1. I **am looking forward to** hearing from you .
2. I **am used to** helping my father in the morning .

Questions

تنقسم الأسئلة باللغة الانجليزية الى قسمين :

1. الأسئلة التي تبدأ ب (wh) وتسمى (Wh- Questions) وتكون الاجابة عليها بمعلومة كاملة ومن عائلتها (How) .
2. الأسئلة التي لا تبدأ ب (Wh – Questions) ولكن تبدأ بجميع الأفعال المساعدة ونجيب عليها ب (Yes / No) وتسمى (Yes / No Questions)

(Wh- Questions)

Wh – word / How	المعنى	الاستخدام	مثال
Who	من	الفاعل - العاقل	Who is your English teacher ?
Whose	لمن	المفعول به - العاقل	Whose car is this ?
Whom	من	المفعول به - العاقل	Whom do you study with ?
What	ماذا	الفاعل او المفعول به / غير العاقل	What is your favourite subject ?
Where	أين	للمكان	Where did you study Medicine ?
When	متى	للزمان	When do you have the English lesson ?
Why	لماذا	للسبب	Why do you come to school late ?
Which	أي	للتخيير	Which colour do you like ?
How	كيف	للطريقة او الحال	How do you go to the university ?
How many	كم عدد	للمعدود	How many brothers have you got ?
How much	كم كمية / كم سعر	لغير المعدود	How much money did you spend ?
How old	كم عمر	للعمر	How old are you ?
How often	كم مرة	للتكرار	How often do you visit your friends ?
How far	كم البعد	للمسافة	How far is your house from your school ?

عند تكوين السؤال باللغة الانجليزية يجب ان تتبع اداة السؤال (Wh – Q) بفعل مساعد الا اذا اردنا السؤال عن الفاعل :

1. نتبع اداة السؤال ب (do – does – did) في الحالات التالية :

- اذا كان الفعل في الجملة V1 مجرد نضع بعد اداة السؤال كلمة (do) :
- اذا كان الفعل في الجملة V+ s-es نضع بعد اداة السؤال كلمة (does) :
- اذا كان الفعل في الجملة V2 نضع بعد اداة السؤال كلمة (did) :

1. They study English .

What ----- ?
Who ----- ?

2. Ali studies English .

What ----- ?
Who ----- ?

3. Ali studied English .

What ----- ?
Who ----- ?

4. He bought a new car yesterday.

What ----- ?

Who ----- ?

When ----- ?

5. Sami lives in Amman .

Where ----- ?

Who ----- ?

6. Salma met her teacher in Petra last week.

Where ----- ?

Who ----- ?

When ----- ?

Whom ----- ?

7. Fadi's car is the most beautiful .

Whose ----- ?

8. The most intelligent students got high marks.

Which ----- ?

Who ----- ?

9. The teacher gave Samer a new bag yesterday.

Who ----- ?

Whom ----- ?

When ----- ?

What ----- ?

10. Huda failed the test because she didn't study well .

Who ----- ?

What ----- ?

Why ----- ?

11. She went to school by car .

How ----- ?

Who ----- ?

Where ----- ?

12. I always study at night .

When ----- ?

How often ----- ?

13. He drank two glasses of tea .

What ----- ?

How many ----- ?

14. I have got 1000 dollars .

How many ----- ?

How much ----- ?

Yes / No Questions

1. الأسئلة التي لا تبدأ ب (Wh – Questions) ولكن تبدأ بجميع الأفعال المساعدة التي يأتي بعدها الفعل الرئيسي مباشرة ونجيب عليها ب (Yes / No) وتسمى (Yes / No Questions) .
2. اذا بدأ السؤال بأحد الافعال التالية تكون اجابته اما Yes أو No .
3. نكون سؤال (Yes / No) بأننا نستخرج الفعل المساعد من الجملة ونضعه في بداية السؤال .

am , is , are , was , were : **verbs to be** -

do , does , did : **verbs to do** -

have , has , had : **verbs to have** -

will , would , shall , should , can , could , may , might , must , have to , has to : **modals** -
,had to, used to , going to , want toetc.

Make questions :

1. He is from Palestine.
..... ?
- 2.They are reading now.
..... ?
3. Salma was playing tennis.
..... ?
4. They were playing tennis.
..... ?
5. He has already finished the task.
..... ?
6. We have studied English.
..... ?
7. The students had studied before they slept.
..... ?
8. Brazil will win the World Cup.
..... ?
9. It is going to rain any minute .
..... ?
10. I can swim.
..... ?
11. The child might break the phone.
..... ?
12. You must stop at the traffic light .
..... ?

4. عند تكوين السؤال على الأفعال التالية : (have to , has to , had to , used to , want toetc.)
نحضر للسؤال (do , does , did) كأفعال مساعدة .

1. He has to study hard.
..... ?
- 2.They used to sleep early.
..... ?
3. She wants to be a doctor .
..... ?
4. They had to do the work quickly.
..... ?

Adjectives

الصفات

1. الصفات : هي الكلمات التي تصف الاسماء :

good - bad - tall - short - new - beautiful - interesting - important - generous ...etc.

يوجد مقاطع محددة تنتهي بها الصفة ومنها نعرف ان هذه الكلمة هي صفة وهي :

(ant - al - ive - ent - able - ful - ous - ic - ing - ed - less - ish)

1. He is a practical man.
2. My friend is clever.

Adverbs

الظروف

2. الحال أو الظرف : هي الكلمات التي تنتهي ب (ly) ودائما تصف الفعل :

1. He drives slowly / carefully / quickly .
2. The boy successfully completed his work.

Prepositions

حروف الجر

2. حروف الجر : هي كلمات تأتي غالبا قبل الأسماء :

in - on - at - for - of - about - from - with - near - around - about - betweenetc.

1. My teacher lives in Amman.
2. He is from Jordan .

أسئلة القطع

يوجد كلمات مهمة جدا يجب حفظها تساعد في فهم أسئلة القطع :

ways طرق	methods طرق	reasons اسباب	causes اسباب	advantages ايجابيات	disadvantages سلبيات
results نتائج	solutions حلول	factors عوامل	suggestions اقتراح	differences اختلاف	facilities منشآت
difficulties صعوبات	problems مشاكل	punishments عقاب	achievements انجازات	skills مهارات	changes تغيرات
features ميزات	qualities صفات	aims اهداف	characteristics ميزات	ideas افكار	aspects مجالات
troubles مشاكل	conditions ظروف	examples امثلة	kinds انواع	types انواع	consequences نتائج
objectives اهداف	goals / purposes	describe يصف	influence يؤثر	effects / impact	reasons / causes اسباب
text نص	paragraph فقرة	word كلمة	find اوجد	quote اقتبس	indicate يشير الى
tell يخبر	show يبين	state تبين	prefer يفضل	sentence جملة	underlined تحته خط
write down اكتب	justify علل	suggest اقترح	mention اذكر	according وفقا ل	following التالي
describe اوصف	mean يعني	steps خطوات	view نظرة	function الوظيفة	replace استبدل

Derivation

(adj + noun + verb + adverb + adjective + noun)

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed	fy			
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ancy	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic / ing / ed
adverb	ly								

الاسماء Nouns	الأفعال Verbs
1. After: (a / an / the) :	1. After (to)
2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without)	
3. After the possessives ('s / s')	2. After : (always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never)
4. After : (my / his / her / their / your / our / its)	
5. After adjectives	3. After (would rather / had better / let / make / help)
6. After numbers : one / first / all / every / each / enough / several	
7. After the words (this / these / that / those)	4. After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did)
8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more)	
9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects	5. After (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must)
10. After (No)	
11. After : (need) – (cause) – (keep) – (see)	6. Between the subject and the object = (N + V + N)

الصفات Adjectives	الحال / الظرف Adverbs
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs - V + adv / V + n + -----
2. After (verbs to be)	2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly)
3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective)	3. Adverbs (without verbs) . ----- ,
4. " be " + (as adj as)	4. " verb " + (very / too / so / quite)
5. " be " + (very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely)	5. " verb " + (as adv as)
6. After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn)	6. subject + ly + verb - n+-----v am – is – are + -----ly----- + V3 / am – is – are + V3 + ----ly-----
7. After (be + more / the most)	has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. Olives which are----- grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (extend - extensive - extensively) 2017
2. Maha shows great ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically) 2018
3. Our national team is now well- ----- for the second round of the competition . (qualify , qualification , qualified) 2018
4. With children, it is important to ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (achieve , achieved , achievable) 2018
5. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising. (benefit – beneficial – beneficially) 2018
6. You need ----- at language to work fast. (proficient - proficiently - proficiency) 2018
- 7- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is ----- . (viable / viably / viability) 2018
- 8- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (Tradition / Traditional / Traditionally) 2018
- 9- Artists usually meets to discuss ideas and ----- each other's work. (criticise / criticism / critic) 2018
- 10- Madaba has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (reputation / reputational / reputationally) 2018
- 11- Khalid received an ----- letter from the manager for his hard work. (appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively) 2018
- 12- Manal always presents her ----- work in literature clearly. (create / creative / creatively) 2018
13. Bank costumers can ----- their checking accounts instantly. (access - accessible - accessibly) 2019
14. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (commit - committed - commitment) 2019
15. The prices of some items are not ----- in some shops (negotiate - negotiable - negotiably - negotiation) 2019

16. This training job will ----- you for a better job.	(qualify - qualification - qualifying - qualified)	2019
17. The recycling project has been ----- carried out in my school.	(success - successful - successfully - succeed)	2019
18. The ----- of the internet has changed the world.	(invent - invention - inventive - invented)	2019
19. Majed has ----- passed the final exam.	(success - successful - successfully - succeed)	2019
20. Experts have proved that exercise is good for ----- .	(concentrate - concentration - concentrated - concentratedly)	2019
21. Students ----- to receive their results very soon.	(expect - expectation - expectancy - expectantly)	2019
22. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ?	(dominate - dominance - dominant - dominantly)	2019
23. Many people had to be ----- after being exposed to the diseases.	(immunity - immune - immunization - immunised)	2020
24. Scientists have ----- invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.	(success - successfully - successful - succeed)	2020
25. ----- gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily	(immunise - immune - immunization - immunised)	2020
26. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and ----- oxygen.	(producing - produce - production - productive)	2020
27. How many cars does this factory ----- every year ?	(immunise - immune - immunization - immunised)	2020
28. The doctors ----- prevented the spread of the virus.	(success - successfully - successful - succeed)	2020
29. I'd like you to ----- this document into English.	(translate - translation - translated - translator)	2020

1. Eating sensibly and taking regular exercise is a fairly-----method of losing weight .		
a. realability b. reliable c. reliably d. reliance		2021
2. We should prioritise ----- in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.		
a. sustainability b. sustained c. sustain d. sustainable		2021
3. There are many ways to keep our children----- engaged when stuck at home.		
a. academically b. academy c. academic d. academics		2021
4. I think the rich industrial nations ----- the global economy .		
a. domination b. dominance c. dominate d. dominant		2021
5. Experienced Jordanian doctors can easily ----- human bodies using ultrasound devices.		
a. scan b. scanned c. scannable d. scanner		2021
6. Which of these is an ----- . TV or gravity ?		
a. invent b. inventively c. invented d. invention		2021
7. I'd ----- you to think deeply before quitting your job .		
a. advising b. advisable c. advise d. adviser		2021
8. The successful people in this life seem to be the ones who are ----- to change .		
a. adapt b. adaptation c. adaptable d. adaptability		2021
9. Anyone with heart, lungs or blood ----- problems should ask for medical advice.		
a. circulate b. circulation c. circulated d. circulates		2021
10. The students ----- completed their science project.		2021
a. success b. succeed c. successful d. successfully		
11. Is the employee going to ----- the rest of the report ?		2021
a. translate b. translation c. translated d. translator		
12. It's quite ----- and useful to travel and work somewhere during and after your study .		2021
a. recommend b. recommender c. recommendable d. recommendation		
13. Employees are frequently hired on the ----- of a friend in the company.		2022
a. recommend b. recommended c. recommendatory d. recommendation		
14. The government has taken many procedures to promote ----- industry.		2022
a. domesticate b. domesticity c. domestically d. domestic		
15. Yezan thinks that having a stable family life is the reason for his -----.		2023
a. successfully b. successful c. succeed d. success		
16. karam has applied for a position in a scientific journal as he has a ----- in journalism.		2023
a. qualification b. qualifying c. qualified d. qualify		
17. The fields in our country ----- tomatoes and potatoes in large quantities.		2023
a. production b. produce c. productive d. productively		

Reported Speech

عند التحويل من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام المنقول يجب الانتباه الى تغيير ثلاثة اشياء في الجملة وهي :
1. الفعل 2. الضمائر 3. الظروف المكانية والزمانية واسماء الاشارة

Reported Speech : V1 V2 had + V3 had + V3

 → → →

“I will save you from our enemy.”

Adnan **told** **Lina** **that** ----- .

I , me , my you , your

1. Tense changes

V1	⇒	V2	⇒	don't , doesn't	⇒	didn't + V-inf.
V2	⇒	had + V3	⇒	didn't + V-inf.	⇒	hadn't + v3
had + V3	⇒	had + V3	⇒	is , am	⇒	was
will / would	⇒	would	⇒	are	⇒	were
shall / should	⇒	Should / would	⇒	was – were	⇒	had been
can / could	⇒	could	⇒	need	⇒	would need / needed
may / might	⇒	might	⇒	has , have	⇒	had
ought to	⇒	ought to	⇒	had	⇒	had had
must , have to , has to	⇒	had to				

2. Pronouns :

myself	⇒	I	⇒	me	⇒	my
himself	⇒	he	⇒	him	⇒	his
herself	⇒	she	⇒	her	⇒	her
ourselves	⇒	we	⇒	us	⇒	our
themselves	⇒	They	⇒	them	⇒	their
yourself - yourselves	⇒	You + V	⇒	V + you	⇒	your

3. Adverbs and demonstratives changes :

ظرف الزمان والمكان واسماء الاشارة

today	that day	here	there
tonight	that night	this	that
at the moment	at that moment	next	the following
yesterday	the day before – the previous day	these	those
ago	before	since / last week	the week before – previous week
tomorrow	the day after – the following day	now	then – at that time

Reporting Statements :

We use : 1. S + (said / replied / declined / suggested / advised / reminded / added) + (that)
2. S + told + object

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I'm a teacher. 2. I have breakfast in the hotel everyday. 3. I'm having lunch with my parents. 4. I'm sitting on top of the mountain. 5. I've been to France three times. 6. Scientists have found a new source of energy. 7. I've been working very hard. 8. I bought a new car. 9. I went to the National Gallery last week. 10. I checked my emails this morning. 11. The play had started when I arrived. 12. I'd already been living in London for five years. 13. It was raining earlier. 14. " I was sleeping when you called." 15. " I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to England." 16 " My parents spend every day of their lives together" 17. " I've lost my glass" 18. " I'll meet you here tomorrow." | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He said ----- a teacher. She said that ----- breakfast in the hotel everyday She said ----- lunch with ----- parents. He said that ----- on top of the mountain. He said ----- to France three times. He said that scientists ----- a new source of energy. He said ----- very hard. He said ----- a new car. She said that ----- to the National Gallery ----- He said that ----- morning. She said the play ----- He said ----- in London for five years. She said it ----- earlier. Rania told Ali ----- Emad told me that ----- My friend said ----- Muna said ----- She told me ----- |
|--|---|

I suggest :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Thinking positively. | - Increasing awareness | - Using social media |
| - Dealing with this subject wisely . | - Developing skills | - Saving time and effort |
| - Making a lot of effort | - Developing abilities | - Being careful |
| - do research | - practice ----- | - keep in touch with ---- |
| - Trying hard | - Decreasing ----- | - Helping ----- |
| - Keeping trying | - Increasing ----- | - Developing ----- |
| - stimulates - Preparing | - Doing ----- | - Using the internet |

Advantages الايجابيات

Think positively – positive – dealing with this - subject wisely - Try hard – increase awareness – useful
develop skills - beneficial – exciting – develop abilities – effective – comfortable – important – safe – great
attractive – interesting - educational – save time and effort - careful - convenient – more pleasant –

Disadvantages السلبيات

unsafe – strange – dangerous – expensive – boring – bad – noisy – serious – annoying – discouraging –
inconvenient – waste time and effort – uncomfortable - takes a lot of time - It is always a risk

Giving reasons

- Because this can increase the awareness of -----
- Because it is / it can -----
- Since it stimulates -----
- As it can make people -----
- Because it / this can cause serious problems .
- Since it is always risky .
- Because it has a negative effect on social life , on our families , at schools .

The past cannot be changed , the future is yet in your power