

المحتويات

Reported Speech

1- الكلام المنقول

Collocations

2- المتلازمات

Derivation

3- الاشتقاق

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 grandchildren 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 املاً الفراغ كالآتي :

| 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 أسم ، 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 والنكرة : |
| 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 : |
|--------|------------|

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**.

| |
|-------------------------------|
| عادة ينتهي الظرف بالمقطع (ly) |
|-------------------------------|

| | |
|------|--|
| --ly | favorably/ aggressively / apologetically |
|------|--|

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 + | ing or ed (v3) + حال |
| | 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 |