

Interrogative + pronouns + prepositions

## Interrogative

## الاستفهام

### First Pattern:

1. Tom is at home.  
Is Tom at home?
2. I have got a pen.  
Have you got a pen?
3. The bus was full.  
Was the bus full?
4. My father has got a car.  
Has your father got a car?
5. I can swim.  
Can you swim?

- النموذج الاول : امثلة :
- You may come in.  
May I come in?
  7. I am ready.  
Are you ready?
  8. You are early.  
Am I early?
  9. I was busy.  
Were you busy?
  10. I shall do it.  
Will you do it?

To make an interrogative sentence, put the following helping verbs before the subject.  
Add a question mark at the end of the interrogative sentence.

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية في الجملة ضعه قبل الفاعل لتصبح الجملة استفهامية :-  
am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might,

والافعال had, has, have اذا تبعها اسم مفعول (p.p.) (التصريف الثالث) don't, doesn't, didn't

تم وضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الاستفهام

لاحظ أن I am تصبح Are you في الاستفهام

You are تصبح في الاستفهام Am I (المفرد) أو Are we (للمجموع).

I was تصبح في الاستفهام Were you

وتستعمل will مع you.

### Second Pattern:

- \* Doctors work in hospitals.  
Do doctors work in hospitals?

- النموذج الثاني : مثل :  
\* I have a watch.  
Do you have a watch?

عدد وجود a lot of و plenty of حوّلها في الاستفهام الى many اذا تبعها اسم معدود. وحوّلها الى much اذا تبعها اسم لا يُعد.

3. - I usually have a sleep in the afternoon.

Do you usually have a sleep in the afternoon?

- She has a cup of tea in the morning.

Does she have a cup of tea in the morning?

- We had bad weather last week.

Did you have bad weather last week?

'Have, has,' or 'had' may be a main verb in some sentences. To form the question, we use 'do'.

تستعمل had, has, have كافعال رئيسة ويكون معناها يأكل . يشرب . يستلم . يتمتع . . . وفي الاستفهام ضع قبل الفاعل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

4. - You have to leave now.

Do I have to leave now?

- He has to see a doctor.

Does he have to see a doctor?

- I had to go by air.

Did you have to go by air?

When 'have, has' or 'had' is followed by 'to' it means necessity. To form the question, we use 'Do'.

لاحظ أن had to, has to, have to تعني يجب وفي الاستفهام نضع قبل الفاعل عادة Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

5. - They do their work carefully.

Do they do their work carefully?

- I did it by myself.

Did you do it by yourself?

'Do, does,' or 'did' may be a main verb. In this case we use 'do' to form the question.

إذا استعملت الافعال did, does, do لوحدها في الجملة فتعتبر أفعالاً رئيسة بمعنى يعمل ، وعند تكوين الاستفهام ضع قبل الفاعل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

If the verb is in the present, put 'Do' before the subject.

إذا كانت الجملة خالية من الفعل المساعد وكان الفعل مضارعاً ضع Do قبل الفاعل ولا تغير الفعل.

النموذج الثالث : مثل:

**Third Pattern:**

\* My brother studies in London.

Does your brother study in London?

\* She has a dog. كلب

Does she have a dog?

If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'Does' before the subject and omit the 's'.

إذا إنتهى الفعل بـ s الشخص الثالث ضع Does قبل الفاعل واحذف الـ s.  
عند وجود has نضع عادة does قبل الفاعل ونحوّل has الى have عند الاستفهام.

**Fourth Pattern:**

1. The children played with the cat.

Did the children play with the cat?

3 - I had my lunch.

Did you have your lunch?

2. I saw you at the bus - stop yesterday.

Did you see me at the bus - stop yesterday?

If the verb is in the past, put 'Did' before the subject and change the verb into the present.

إذا كان الفعل ماضياً ضع Did قبل الفاعل ونحوّل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع.

عند وجود had نضع عادة did قبل الفاعل ونحوّل had الى have في الاستفهام.

Notes:

1. - There are some men in the room.

Are there any men in the room?

- There is some meat on the table.

Is there any meat on the table?

نحوّل some الى any في الاستفهام.

2. - I bought a lot of books.

Did you buy many books?

- There were plenty of cars on the road.

Were there many cars on the road?

- The baby drank a lot of milk.

Did the baby drink much milk?

## Pronouns الضمائر

### 1 Subjective Pronouns

فَاعِل

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
They

### 2 Objective Pronouns

مفعول به

me  
you  
him  
her  
it  
us  
them

### 3 Possessive Adjectives

صفات التملك

my  
your  
his  
her  
its  
our  
their

### 4 Possessive Pronouns

ضمائر التملك

mine  
yours  
his  
hers  
---  
ours  
theirs

ضمائر العمود الاول للفاعل وضمائل في اول الجملة قبل الفعل.

ضمائر العمود الثاني للمفعول به وضمائل بعد فعل ويمد حرف جر. مثل :

I helped him.

He bought it for her.

## Prepositions حروف الجر

1. "At" is used with hours. تستعمل at مع الساعات . مثل :  
at one o'clock, at half past two, at a quarter to nine. . . . .
  2. "On" is used with the days of the week and dates. تستعمل on مع ايام الاسبوع والتاريخ . مثل :  
on Friday, on Sunday, on Thursday. . . . .  
on 6th May, on June 1st, on 9th April. . . . .
  3. "In" is used with months, years and seasons. تستعمل in مع الاشهر والسنين والفصول . مثل :  
in May, in 1947, in spring. . . . .
  4. "Between" is used for two. between تعني (بين) اثنين . مثل :  
Summer comes between spring and autumn.
  5. "Among" is used for more than two. among تعني (بين) لاكثر من اثنين . مثل :  
We sat among the trees. The thief hid among the crowd.
  6. "Through" is used for place. للمكان تستعمل through (ومعناها خلال) . مثل :  
The sun is shining through the window.
  7. "During" is used for time. للزمن تستعمل during (ومعناها خلال او اثناء) . مثال :  
It gets hot during summer. استعمالات متفرقة لحروف الجر :  
They agreed to his plan.  
accused of متهم بـ  
afraid of خائف من  
..agree with (person or thing) يتفق مع (للاشخاص والاشياء)  
I agree with you.  
I agree with what he says.  
agree to (or) upon (thing) يتفق مع (للاشياء)
- aim at يُصَوِّب نحو  
amazed at مندهش لـ  
angry with (person) غاضب على (للاشخاص)  
anxious about قلق حول  
apologize to (person) (للاشخاص)