



ENGLISH LANGUAGE



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Lec.6

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Ex : Ali is quicker than Ahmed .
Ali seems quicker than Ahmed .

لاحظ ان قبل الظرف تستخدم الحواس (feel / look / seem) .

Adverbs

الظروف

تكون الظرف باضافة (ly) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

الصفة	الظرف
quick سريع	quickly بسرعة
careful حريص	carefully بحرص
simple بسيط	simply ببساطة
happy سعيد	happily بسعادة
dramatic هائل	dramatically بشكل هائل

الصفة	الظرف
good جيد	well بطريقة جيدة
early مبكر	early مبكرا
late متأخر	late متأخرا
hard صعب	hard بجد
fast سريع	fast بسرعة

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

الظرف Adverb	الصفة Adjective
<p>الظرف يصف : (1) الفعل الأساسي Ex : He can run very quickly . He is very happy today . (2) الجملة الكاملة Really , it is a nice city . الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي (quickly) أو قبل الصفة (very) أو بداية الجملة (Really)</p> <p>لا نستخدم الظرف بعد : (فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس ... Look / seem أو فعل يصبح become / get) .</p>	<p>الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله : Ex : He is a rich man .</p> <p>الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد : (be / am / is / are / was / were) Ex : My friend was happy yesterday .</p> <p>(2) أفعال الحواس : (seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel) Ex : The food tastes delicious .</p> <p>(3) فعل يصبح (become / get) : Ex : My friend got ill yesterday .</p> <p>(4) فعل يعمل (make) : Ex : The film made me happy .</p> <p>(=) فعل يجد (find) : Ex : I found the film interesting .</p>

ترتيب الصفات Order Of Adjectives

Opinion رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Color لون	Nationality (origin) اصل	Material مادة	Purpose الغرض
silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult	tiny, small, huge, little	ancient, new, young, old	square, round, oval, flat	blue, pink, reddish, grey	French, American, eastern, Greek	wooden, metal, cotton, paper	sleeping, roasting

يمكن ان نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات : (very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little) .

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>had → ('d)</p> <p>had played</p> <p>had lived</p> <p>had gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>hadn't</p> <p>hadn't played</p> <p>hadn't lived</p> <p>hadn't gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>Had</p> <p>Had + الفاعل + played / lived / gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (had) / No, .. (hadn't)</p>	<p>الفاعل</p> <p>P.P</p>
I had done my homework .		I hadn't done my homework .		Had you done your homework ? Yes, I had . / No, I hadn't .	

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام:
 بالكاد / بصعوبة hardly / scarcely - بمجرد أن No sooner - حتى till / until - بمجرد أن as soon as - بعد after
 قبل before / by the time - عندما when

نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :

Ex : He was hungry because he hadn't eaten his breakfast .
 He hadn't eaten his breakfast so he was hungry .
 I found the key which I had lost .
 I had hardly / scarcely done my homework when I went to the club .
 Hardly / Scarcely had I done my homework when I went to the club .
 I had no sooner done my homework than I went to the club .
 No sooner had I done my homework than I went to the club .

نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر وفعل القول يكون ماضي (said / told) :

Ex : He told me that he had done his homework .

روابط زمنية ياتي بعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P) :

After - As soon as - Till / Until - No sooner - Hardly / Scarcely

After my father had got money , he bought a new car .
 My father bought a new car after he had got money .

ماضي بسيط ← ماضي تام
 ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط

قبل (Till / Until) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفى (didn't + المصدر) وبعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P) .

My father didn't buy a new car till / until he had got money .

روابط زمنية ياتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

Before / By the time

Ex : Before my father bought a new car , he had got money .
 My father had got money before he bought a new car .

ماضي بسيط ← ماضي تام
 ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط

بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام :

When I had finished my homework , I went to the club .
 When I went to the club , I had finished my homework .

وأيضا يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :

Ex : I waited till the train came . / After I studied , I went out .

Word	الكلمة	Usage	الأستخدام	Example	أمثلة
Just	توا	◀ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) ▶ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للأستغراب عن سرعة أنتهاء الحدث) .		He has just / already gone out .	
already	بالفعل			Have you already studied your lessons ?	
ever	من قبل	◀ نستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث) أو قد نستخدم في صيغة التفضيل . ▶ نستخدم never في الأجابة المنفية (للرد على سؤال ever) ▶ لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل (never) .		-This is the best meal I've ever eaten.	
never	أبدا			-Have you ever been to Paris ? No, I have never been to Paris . Yes, I went there last year .	▶ إذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط فأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط .
yet	حتى الآن	◀ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .		Have you finished yet ? No, I haven't finished yet .	

Since

For

Since 6 : 00
 Since Monday
 Since 2003
 Since yesterday
 Since last (day / week / month / year)
 Since last decade
 Since last century
 Since my birthday
 Since World war II
 Since morning
 Since he came

For an hour (one hour) / two hours
 For a day (one day) / two days
 For five years .
 For a day (one day) .
 For a (day / week / month / year)
 For ten years
 For 100 years
 For a long time لمدة طويلة
 For ages لمدة طويلة
 For a while / a moment للحظة
 For a minute لدقيقة

◀ بعد (For) نستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة (لا نعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها) :

Ex : I have known him for a long time .

◀ بعد (Since) نستخدم زمن محدد :

Ex : I have known him since 1995 .

قاعدة Since

ماضي بسيط ← (Since) → مضارع تام

Ex : I have known him since we were children .
 I haven't seen him since he traveled .

(Since) → مضارع تام ، ماضي بسيط

Since he traveled , I haven't seen him .

◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فأننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد (Since) .

مضارع تام ← (Since) → مضارع تام

Ex : He has missed a lot of things since he has traveled abroad . (He is still abroad)

◀ للسؤال عن (Since , For) نستخدم (How long)

Ex : How long have you visited Paris ?
 I have visited Paris for several times .
 I have visited Paris since 1998 .

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>have has</p> <p>have → ('ve) has → ('s)</p> <p>have / has played have / has lived have / has gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>haven't hasn't</p> <p>haven't / hasn't played haven't / hasn't lived haven't / hasn't gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>Have Has</p> <p>Have } played Has } lived gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't / hasn't)</p>	<p>الفاعل</p> <p>P.P</p>
<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>have</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>has</p>	<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>haven't + P.P</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>hasn't + P.P</p>	<p>I we you they اسم جمع</p> <p>Have + P.P</p> <p>He she it اسم مفرد</p> <p>Has + P.P</p>			
<p>I have already studied .</p> <p>My father has just gone out .</p>	<p>I haven't studied yet .</p> <p>My father hasn't gone out yet .</p>	<p>Have you already studied ? Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .</p> <p>Has your father gone out ? Yes , he has . / No, he hasn't .</p>			
<p>Have gone / Have been</p> <p>Have gone → (went but didn't return) ذهب ولم يعد</p> <p>Ex : My father has gone to Paris . (He is still in Paris)</p> <p>Have been → (went and returned) ذهب وعاد</p> <p>Ex : My father has been to Paris . (He isn't in Paris now)</p>					
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :</p> <p>حتى الآن - yet - أبدا - never - من قبل - ever - منذ - since - لمدة - for - بالفعل - already - حالا - just - مرات عديدة - several / many times - منذ فترة بسيطة - lately / recently - حتى الآن - so far / up till now</p> <p>يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .</p> <p>Ex : I have lived in Cairo for six years . I have not visited him since 1995 . She has written three letters just now . He has made a great progress in the project . I have washed my car . (It looks lovely now) He is very hungry . He hasn't eaten anything since morning .</p>					

محددات الأسماء (ما يأتي قبل الأسماء) Noun Quantifiers

singular	الاسم المفرد	plural	الاسم الجمع
A / an (one)		two / three ... / Both	
The		The	
Every / Each	كل	All كل / most معظم	
Each boy plays soccer. Each plays soccer. Every boy plays soccer.		A lot of (lots of) / Plenty of	
		some بعض / any أي	
		enough	كافي
		many / more / several / a number of	كثير
		A few / few / fewer	قليل

لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم each بمفردها للتعبير عن الاسم المفرد أما every فلا بد أن يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد.

Uncountable	الاسم الغير معدود
(water , tea , coffee)	
The	
All كل / most معظم	
A lot of (lots of) / Plenty of	
some بعض / any أي	
enough	كافي
much / more / a great deal of a quantity of / a mount of / a bit of	
A little / little / less	قليل

استخدام (some / any)

أثبات (some)	النفي (any)	السؤال (حسب نوع السؤال)
I have some books .	I don't have any books.	Do you have any books ?
I'd like some juice .	I wouldn't like any juice .	Would you like some juice ?
I want some milk .	I don't want any milk .	Can I have some milk ?

◀ نستخدم (any) في السؤال العام .
◀ نستخدم (some) في سؤال الطلب أو العرض .

استخدام (many / much / a lot of)

أثبات (a lot of)	النفي (many / much)	السؤال (many / much)
I have a lot of books .	I don't have many books.	Do you have many books ?
I'd like a lot of juice .	I wouldn't like much juice .	Would you like much juice ?

◀ يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much) في الإثبات بعد كلمة (too)
too many / too much

Demonstrative adjectives صفات الإشارة

	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	Examples
قريب	This	These	This is my book. / These are my shoes.
بعيد	That	Those	That bird in the sky is flying fast.

آخر / آخرون (Another / Other)

	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	اسم لا يعد	Examples
غير محدد	another	Other boys / others	Other	I want another cup. / Other people disagree.
محدد	The other (boy)	The other boys / The others	The other	Where's the other boy ? Where are the other boys ?

One another وبين اثنين و each other ونستخدم الاثنين عندما يكون العدد غير محدد (We love each other) لأكثر من اثنين