

ملخص قواعد الصف السادس الفترة الأولى

اعتاد على used to

- تعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي و لم تعد تحدث في الحاضر
- She used to play with dolls.
 - He used to ride a bicycle.
 - بعد used to يأتي مصدر فعل (فعل بدون إضافات)
 - used to نفيها didn't use to
 - He used to wear jeans. He didn't use to wear jeans.
 - He used to sleep early did he use to sleep early ?
- يستخدم لـ (ing + فعل) **used for**

- 1- Pens are **used for writing**.
- 2- Baskets are **used for carrying** things.

زمن الماضي البسيط The Past Simple Tense

فعل + d – ed – ied (arrived – played - cried)

فعل شاذ (went – saw – wrote – slept)

- 1- He **arrived** late **yesterday**.
- 2- I **played** tennis **last week**.
- 3- They **went** to London **in the past**.
- 4- Salim **wrote** a letter 3 days **ago**.

* Yesterday	أمس	* Last.....	الماضي	* Ago	منذ
* In the past	في الماضي	* once	ذات مرة		

- **Negative in the past** : النفي في الماضي

صفوة معلمي الكلوب

لنفي الجملة الموضوعية في زمن الماضي البسيط نقوم بإضافة الفعل المساعد المنفي **didn't** قبل مصدر الفعل الأصلي الموجود في الجملة

I **played** yesterday ⇒negative (نفي) I **didn't play** yesterday

He **went** to school ⇒negative (نفي) He **didn't go** to school

- لاحظ ان بعد الفعل المساعد didn't (لم) يعود الفعل إلى المصدر (إلى أصله)

Played ⇒**didn't play** / go ⇒**went**

• Questions in the Simple Past السؤال في الماضي البسيط

- في السؤال في الماضي نضيف الفعل المساعد **did**

- He **sold** his car (make a question حول إلى سؤال)

⇒ **did** he **sell** his car ?

- An accident happened here. (make a question حول إلى سؤال)

⇒**did**an accident **happen** here ?

- لاحظ ان بعد **did** يعود الفعل يعود إلى المصدر (إلى أصله)



Like / prefer / enjoy

- like – enjoy – prefer

→ (فعل + ing)

❖ Examples :

صفوة محمد الكوييت

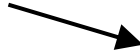
- I like drinking coffee
- I prefer eating fish
- She enjoys shopping

Conjunctions أدوات الربط

- ❖ **and** : (اضافة معلومة) و
- He is married and has two children
- ❖ **but** : لكن
- I like fish but I don't like meat
- ❖ **because** (لأن (بعدها سبب)
- Ali went to the doctor because he was ill.
- ❖ **so** (لذلك (بعدها نتيجة)
- Ali was ill so he went to the doctor.

If الجملة الشرطية

If + مضارع بسيط



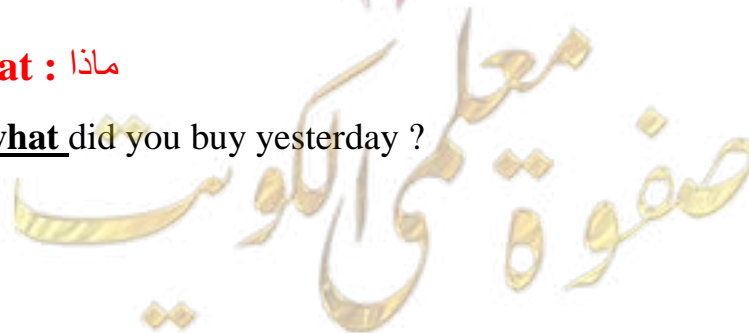
will + المصدر

- 1- *If* I have a newspaper I will read it.
- 2- *If* he plays well he will win the match.

WH Questions كلمات الاسئلة

- **What** : ماذا

Example: what did you buy yesterday ?



I bought a computer .

- **Who** : من

Example : who is that man ?

That is my father.

- **When** : متى

Example : when did she visit her aunt ?

She visited her aunt last week.

- **Where** : أين

Example: Where does Ahmed go everyday?

He goes to school.

- **How** : كيف

Example: - How does you brother drive ?

He drives slowly.

- How do you go to school ?

I go by by car.

- **Why** : لماذا

Why is ahmed absent ? Example:

He is absent because he is sick?

- **How much** : كم الكمية أو كم المبلغ

-How much is this computer? 200 dinars.

Relative pronouns الضمائر الموصولة

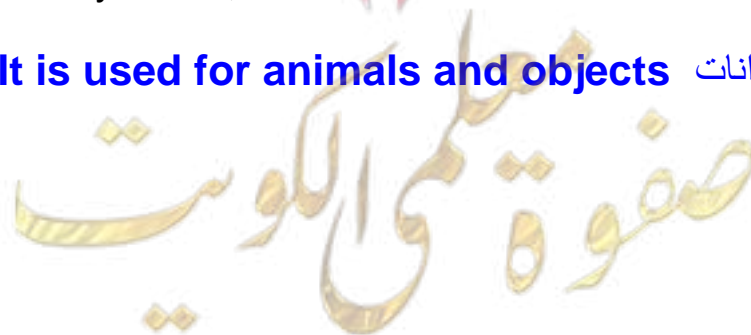
1- who : is used for people تستعمل للأشخاص

- Ahmed is my friend. He works in kuwait

⇒ Ahmed who is my friend , works in Kuwait.

2- Which : It is used for animals and objects تستعمل للحيوانات

والأشياء



- The house was on sale. The house was bought by a businessman.
- ⇒ the house which was on sale, was bought by a businessman.

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

* يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, he, she, it	was	} + الفعل + <u>ing</u>
You, we, they	were	

While I was playing, I saw Huda.

When my father came, we were reading English.

* يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

- * **While** بينما
- * **When** عندما

imperative الأمر

(الفعل بدون اضافات)	Sleep early
عند النفي نضع Don't قبل المصدر	Don't sleep early

صفوة معلمى الكويت