

Unit 7 [القواعد]

\*

زمن الماضي التام

يعبر عنه الأفعال التي صارت بالماضي وحدث بعدها أفعال زغرى

ماضى تام

ماضى بسيط

↓  
had + V.3

ed / V.2

\* إذا كان الفعل في الماضي يأخذ ed فان التصريف الثالث

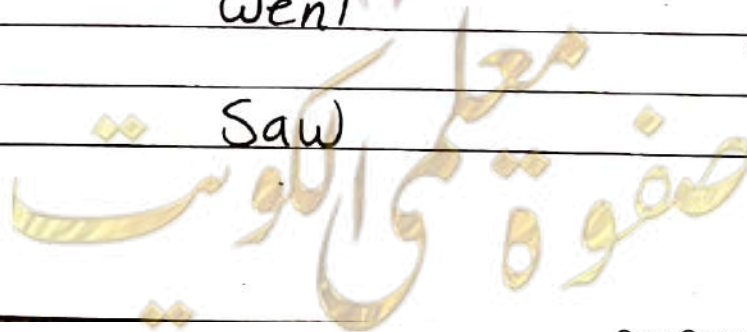
V.1	V.2	كلمة أيضاً V.3 ed
play	played	played
help	helped	helped
live	lived	lived
Study	studied	studied

\* إذا كان الفعل لا يأخذ ed (فعل غير منتظم) لا بد ان

تفظ لا ن كل فعل يكون له شكل خاص فيه

go                      went                      gone

See                      Saw                      Seen



المضارع  
V1

الماضي  
V.2

V.3

eat

ate

eaten

write

wrote

written

Sleep

slept

slept

run

ran

run

read

read

read

### الكلمات الرباطية على زمن الماضي التام

بعد	After		قبل
بمجرد ان	as soon as	→ had + V.3	by the time + V.2 حينما
لان	because		when عندما
حتى	fill / until		

فرقة الماضي التام  
 فرقة الماضي البسيط  
 V.2

**After** We ~~study~~ had studied words, I prayed

I prayed **after** We had studied words

صفوة علي الكويت

V-2

had + V-3

Before I went to school, I had eaten break fast.

I didn't go out until the rain had stopped.

\* \* \*

Choose:

\* Rana visited grand ma after she ----- H.W  
did does done had done

Before we ----- to the sea, we had cleared the house  
go goes went had gone

\* They watched the film ----- they ~~can~~ had come back.

before - after - when - by the time

\* ----- mum called, I had finished eating.

as soon as when after - because

Correct the verb.

\* We stayed at home **because** it (rain)  
too much had rained

**Join**

Sara came home  $\rightarrow$  She had finished shopping

Sara came home ~~when~~ after..... [After]  
before

Sara came home after she had finished shopping

They had eaten pizza. They played chess.  
[Join with: When]

wish

لستنى

wish

ماضى بـ  
V-2

إذا كان الموقف  
مضارع (حاضر)

ماضى تـ  
had + V.3

إذا كان الموقف  
ماضى

حاضر

now الآن  
at present  
daily/ today اليوم

wish + V-2

ماضى

yesterday  
last  
ago

wish

ماضى تـ  
had + V.3

Choose:

I ~~broke~~ wish I ..... the vase yesterday

break

broke

hadn't broken  
breaks

I wish I - - - more money now.

had

have had had has

Correct

I wish I (go) to the sea with my  
friends today <sup>w~~e~~</sup> want

\* I wish I (clean) my room last week.

had cleaned

صفوة معلمي الكويت

3 if

إذا - لو

الشرطية

If <sup>ما غيبتا</sup> had + V.3 → would have + V.3

If I had gone out, I would have eaten burger.

She would have studied abroad if she had got high marks

\* \* \* \*

Choose:

\* If they visit us, we would have played.  
visit - visited - have visited - had visited

\* If we had been to the Zoo, we would have seen animal.  
see - had seen - would have seen - saw

would

\* Mum would have helped me (if) she \_\_\_\_\_ early  
had come      came      would have come      comes

\* Ali \_\_\_\_\_ the car (if) he had had a lot of money.  
had bought - bought      would have bought  
buys<sup>x</sup>

**Correct the verb.**

1- If it had rained we (stay) at home.  
~~would~~ ~~had~~ have ~~stay~~ ~~ed~~

2) They would have called (if) they (arrive)  
early      had arrived

**Complete :**

If I had <sup>had</sup> a lot of money, I would ~~be~~ have  
~~travelled~~ travelled

If I had had time, I would have ~~be~~  
read a book ~~book~~ ~~read~~



# قواعد [unit 8]

go	do	play
تأتي مع ذي رياضة <i>ing</i>	مع باقي الرياضات خصوصاً التي في نشاط بدني	تأتي مع ذي رياضة <i>كرة</i> <i>ball</i> أو تلعبها بالكرة
running	Judo	Foot ball
swimming	Karatea	basket ball
diving	Tae Kwondo	volley ball
	boxing	golf / tennis <del>boxing</del>

## 5] الاسماء التي تعد ، والتي لا تعد

هناك بعد الاسماء تعد ، بعضها لا يعد

الاسماء التي لا تعد	الاسماء التي تعد
هي الاسماء التي تتكون من جبات صغيرة أو تتكون سواثل * ليس لها جمع	* هي الاسماء التي لها أجزاء منفصلة يتم التعامل مع كل جزء بفرده
Water - sugar	a book → books
* لا تستخدم بها <i>a</i> / <i>an</i>	* لها مفرد وجمع
water - oil - salt	a cat    an egg    2 books

الإسماء التي لا تعد

الإسماء التي تعد

Some / any يأتي معها

any / some يأتي معها \*

Some water  
any food

Some apples  
any bags

the يأتي معهم  
the bread

the يأتي معهم \*

الفعل دائما مفرد

\* الفعل معهم مفرد وجمع

water is

The boy is the boys are

\* بعض الكلمات لا تعد رغم انه معناها لا تعد  
matter

information معلومات beef لحم butter زبدة

Coffee قهوة

أي  
any

مع النفي

مع السؤال

بعض

Some

الانبات

العرض  
والطلب

I don't have any sugar.

I need some water. انبات

Did you buy anything for the party? (؟)

could you give me some water? طب

would you like some tea? عرض

a'  
مع المفرد

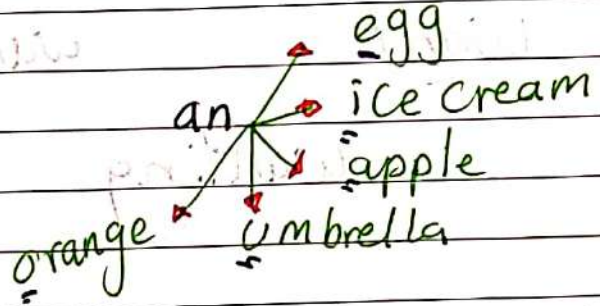
/an  
مع المفرد



نستخدم an مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك i/e/o/a

a books

a pen



\* إذا كانت الجملة موجبة فإنتنا نستخدم some إذا أردنا التأكيد

I have some water. [Negative] السؤال ونضع مكانه any

I don't have any water.

\* Yes, They build some hospitals every year.

Do they build any hospitals every years? [Ask]

I bought ~~some~~ pens eggs for school.

Some ✓

any  
X  
سؤال

a  
↓  
مفرد

an

## Unit 9

### [Reported speech]

الكلام عن الجارح

① "I stay up late on Thursday." said the teacher.

The teacher said she stayed up late on Thursday.

② Ali: "We played tennis yesterday"

Ali said they had played tennis the day before.

③ Retaj "I will go shopping tomorrow"

Retaj said she would go shopping the next day / following day.

④ Mum "I have bought a nice dress"

Mum said she had bought a nice dress

Dad " We are travelling to Dubai now".

Dad said they were travelling to Dubai then.

### كَوَلِيَاتِ الْكَلِمَاتِ عَنِ الْمَبْدِئِ

I → he (هو) / she (هي)  
We → they (هم)

my → his (له) / her (لها)  
your → my

me → him (هو) / her (هي)

our → their

قَوْلٌ \* Said to ← الى [told]

(A) ماضٍ → ماضٍ  
go → went  
play → played  
buy → bought

(B) قَوْلٌ الْاِزْفَاعِ اِلَى الْمَاضِي  
went → had gone  
played → had played  
bought → had bought  
ماضٍ تَامٌ → ماضٍ

(C) am is reading → was reading  
are eating → were eating  
ماضٍ مُتَمَمٌّ

(D) have watched → had watched  
has slept → had slept.

(E) will play → would play

Can - Could  
may - might

تحويل بعض الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

Yesterday → The day before <sup>قبل يوم</sup>

To morrow → the next day <sup>باليوم</sup>

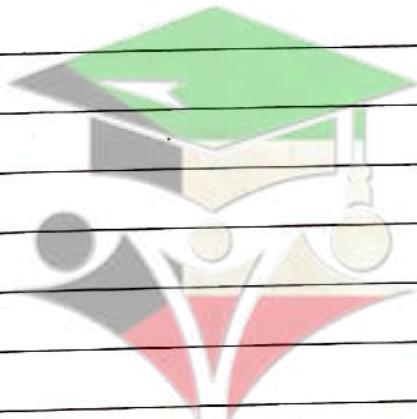
now → then <sup>وقتها</sup>

here → there <sup>هناك</sup>

This → that <sup>هناك</sup>

These → those <sup>اولئك</sup>

~~ago → before~~



صفوة الكويت

# unit 10

## قواعد

فعل	اسم	الكلمات صفة	أجزاء الكلام
Verb	Noun	adjective	adverb
indicate	Concern	nice	quickly
play	table	bad	loudly
eat	book	excellent	slowly
drinks	pen	clever	kindly
		big	

## الروابط

ترتيب الجمل مع بعضها / تأتي بالامتحان اختياري حسب البعض

أد لربط الجمل

so / because

روابط الإضافة	روابط التناقض	روابط السبب والنتيجة
and =	but =	For this reason
further more علاوة على ذلك	however ومع ذلك	بسبب ذلك
in addition إضافة إلى	in contrast على النقيض العكس	there fore لذلك
more over فوقه ذلك	on the other hand ومن جهة أخرى	because of بسبب ذلك
		as a result بناءً عليه

## قواعد Unit 11

### تحويل السؤال لكلام غير مباشر

10 What <sup>ماذا</sup> did the doctor tell you? <sup>قال</sup> The teacher

The teacher asked me what the doctor had told me.

\* "When is your birthday?" said Alia.

Alia asked me when my birthday was.

"Why ~~do~~ you go to the club?" Ali said to Fahd.

Ali asked Fahd why he went to the club.

Sara "Where will you buy your uniform?"

Sara asked me where I would buy my

Uniform.



طريقة تحويل السؤال لكلام غير مباشر:

1) نذكر اسم صاحب السؤال

2) نكتب asked me / اسم شخص + asked

3) نكتب أداة الاستفهام where / why - - -

did

do/does

had نكتب

نجعل الفعل ماضي بسيط

4) اذا لم نجد did / does / do نبدل الفعل والفاعل

∴ اما حذف او تبديل

مثل ما سوينيا في يونت 9

1) حول الضائر I → he / she

2) جعل الفعل ماضي is → was

3) غير كلمات الوقت yesterday → the day before

خفله من يونت 9

5) اذا كان السؤال بدونه آداة استفهام نبدأ التحويل بكلمة

if / whether

وباقى الخطوات نفسيا

I had gone  
" Did you go to the doctor?"

The teacher asked me if I had gone to  
\*Whether  
the doctor.

• "I can help you with the problem." إذا جملة

He said he could help me with the problem.

• "When did you arrive from London?" إذا

He asked me when I had arrived from  
London.

I would  
• "Will you come to the party?" إذا

He asked me if I would come to the party.

\*\*\*\*\*

صفوة مطر الكويت

"open the door" طلب

"Don't open the door"

عند تحويل الطلب أو الأمر لكلام غير مباشر

Mum told me <sup>أن</sup> to open the door

Mum told me not to open the door

The teacher "study your lessons".

The teacher told me/us to study my lessons.

\* فعل الأمر يكون دائماً بدون إضافات ونفيه **Don't**

\* عند تحويل الأمر لكلام غير مباشر

تبدأ باسم صواب الطلب [1] نكتب [2] **told to**

[3] نكتب **to** مع الفعل إذا كان بدون نفي

[4] إذا كان عندها **Don't** نضع **not to** ونضع **never**

## Unit 12

### المقارنة .

يمكن المقارنة بين الناس والأشياء باستخدام الصفات

The cat is big . هذه صفة عادية وليست مقارنة لأنني أتكلم عن شيء واحد .

The dog is bigger <sup>than</sup> the cat

\* عند المقارنة بين [C] من الناس أو الأشياء لابد أن تتغير الصفة

\* الصفة القصيرة نضع لها er + than ← bigger than

\* الصفة الطويلة نضع قبلها more وبعدها than

more beautiful than

\* أما عند المقارنة بين [C] أكثر من [C] بين واحد ومجموعة

① الصفة القصيرة نضع قبلها the وبعدنا est

the tallest the highest

② أما إذا كانت الصفة طويلة فإننا نضع قبلها فقط The most  
The most expensive // the most wonderful

صفة مفردة لوصف شئ واحد	مقارنة بين شيئين فقط er + than more	مقارنة واحد مع مجموعة est / most the
old	older than	the oldest
تعالى tall	taller than	the tallest
قبل big	bigger than	the biggest
أخفها hot	hotter than	the hottest
أخفها easy	easier than	the easiest
أثقلها heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
أخفها large	larger than	the largest
أخفها wide	wider than	the widest
expensive	more expensive than	the most expensive
أجملها beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
good	better than	the best
شاذة bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest

صفوة في الكويت

مقارنة بمِ. er

مقارنة بمِ الأكثر

أخيراً + er

more

than

أخيراً +

أخيراً

est

the

most

أخيراً  
أخيراً



جامعة الكويت