

NA.H

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

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الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب:



ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple مضارع بسيط	always-usually-sometimes-often-every	verb1 أو verb + s-es	-للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة -للحقائق	-He always comes here. -The usually sleep early.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	now-look-listen-still-at present-at the moment	am is +verb+ing are	-للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	already-just-never-ever-for-since-yet	have +verb3 has	-للأعمال التي انتهت للتو -للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	have +been-verb-ing has	-للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple ماضي بسيط	yesterday-last-ago-in the past	verb 2	-للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	was +verb+ing were	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect ماضي تام	after-before-by the time-when	had + verb3	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future مستقبل	tomorrow-next-soon-in the future	will + verb1	-للحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

- هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد نطلب تغيير نصريف الفعل ، وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك النصارييف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له نصريف معين،
- أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون النصريف الثاني والثالث من ed الفعل النظامي بإضافة

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	go	went	gone
يرى	see	saw	seen
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يعطي	give	gave	given
يأتي	come	came	come
يقابل	meet	met	met
يبنى	build	built	built
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضي - يصرف	spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يجد	find	found	found
يخسر - يفقد	lose	lost	lost
يحصل	get	got	got
يفعل	do	did	done
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع - ينمو - يكبر	grow	grew	grown
يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	tell	told	told
يقول	say	said	said

يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يضع	put	put	put
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	leave	left	left
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يجد	find	found	found
يقرأ	read	read	read
يملك	have	had	had
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يجعل	make	made	made
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يمسك- يصطاد	catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يعني- يقصد	mean	meant	meant
يعرف	know	knew	known
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يرسم- يسحب	draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يركض	run	ran	run

صفوة معلم الكويت

Unit 1

Modal Verbs (Abilities)

(Can-could-be able to-managed to)

1- أفعال القدرة العامة

1-	can	للحديث عن القدرة العامة في الحاضر	I can speak English well.
2-	could	للحديث عن القدرة العامة في الماضي	I could swim when I was 10 years old.

2- أفعال القدرة عند وجود صعوبة

عند الحديث عن أشياء استطعنا القيام بها رغم صعوبتها فيجب استخدام أحد الأفعال التالية:

1-	managed to	تستخدم بدون فعل الكون	The door was locked, but we managed to get out by breaking a window.
2-	(be) able to	يجب استخدام فعل كون قبلها was-were	Although the exam was difficult, I was able to pass it with flying colours.

ملاحظة:

1- الفعل بعد أفعال القدرة يجب أن يأتي دائما بالمصدر



Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 If you can't do your homework, Ihelp you.
a- could b- able to c- can d- managed to
- 2 Iplay the piano when I was 12 years old.
a- can b- able to c- managed d- could
- 3 Ivisit you because I was so busy.
a- can b- couldn't c- able to d- could
- 4 Although the streets were very crowded, we reach on time.
a- managed to b- can c- are able to d- could
- 5 After great efforts and many attempts, heclimb the mountain.
a- managed b- can c- was able to d- could

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- It was raining heavily, yet they (Complete)

- a- It was raining heavily, yet they able to cover the distance in ten minutes.
- b- It was raining heavily, yet they managed to cover the distance in ten minutes.
- c- It was raining heavily, yet they can cover the distance in ten minutes.



Intensifiers

ظروف التأكيد

quite-really-very-a little-pretty-brand-fairly-extremely-absolutely

نستخدم هذه الكلمات قبل الصفة وقبل بعض الظروف للتأكيد على معناها وإظهار شدة الصفة أو الظروف

Examples:

1-The film was quite good.

2-You did that pretty well.

Exercise

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1 my car is large, but I need a larger one.

(Use: fairly)

a-My car is large fairly, but I need a larger one.

b-My car is fairly large, but I need a larger one.

c-My car fairly is large, but I need a larger one.

2 He was surprised by his friend's arrival.

(Use: extremely)

a- He was surprised by his friend's arrival extremely.

b- He was surprised extremely by his friend's arrival.

c- He was extremely surprised by his friend's arrival.



Phrasal Verbs with "go"

الأفعال المركبة مع الفعل " يذهب "

1- go up	يزداد-يرتفع	7- go into	يدخل
2- go down	ينزل-ينخفض	8- go against	يعارض
3- go off	يرن	9- go away	يفادر
4- go on	يستمر-يتابع	10- go without	يستغني عن
5- go out	ينطفئ	11- go under	يفرق
6- go through	يهر ب		

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 The price of bread has goneagain recently.
a-up b- out c- off d- into
- 2 The lights wentwhile we were studying.
a-up b- down c- out d- off
- 3 The movie went.....for about two hours.
a-out b- up c- off d- on
- 4 I never get up before the alarm clock goes.....
a-off b- up c- on d- out
- 5 I got up late, so I had to gobreakfast this morning.
a-up b- without c- down d- off
- 6 When the school bell goes.....the students have to leave the classroom.
a-on b- up c- off d-out

Unit 2

Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
-yesterday - last -ago -in the past -Previous dates (2015-2020 etc.....)	Verb 2 فعل نصريف ثاني ملاحظة : عند إضافة (ed) لفعل ينتهي بـ e فإننا نضيف d فقط reduce--reduced ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ y مسبقة بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف الـ y ونكتب بدلها ied study- studied أما إذا كانت الـ y مسبقة بحرف متحرك فإننا نضيف فقط play--played	1-لحديث عن الأعمال التي حدثت وإنهت في الماضي

Examples:

- 1-He visited us yesterday.
2-They bought a new car last month.
3-Omar left his house an hour ago.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 Ihim a week ago.
a. see b. had seen c. saw d. have seen
- 2 The boystennis last Friday.
a. plays b. played c. playing d. play
- 3 Hehere with his father yesterday.
a. came b. come c. comes d. coming
- 4 Hethe first prize in the competition in 2020.
a. getting b. has got c. gets d. got

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 We (spend) our last holiday in London. (correct)
a-We were spending our last holiday in London.
b-We spend our last holiday in London.
c-We spent our last holiday in London.

Past Perfect + Past Simple

الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، فالعمل الذي حدث أولاً يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي نراه يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Past simple

الماضي البسيط
(نصريف ثاني)

Past perfect

الماضي التام
نصريف ثالث + had

Keywords

الكلمات الدالة

-after

-because

-as soon as

-before

-by the time

-when

-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي تام.
-إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي تام والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط.
-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط.
-إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي بسيط والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي التام.

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1 I went shopping after I my work.

a- finished

b- had finished

c- have finished

d- finishing

2 She the room before her mother arrived.

a- has cleaned

b- cleaned

c- have cleaned

d- had cleaned

3 By the time they the cinema, the movie had started

a- entered

b- enters

c- had entered

d- have entered

4 As soon as they the house, their mother started crying.

a- have left

b- had left

c- leave

d- left

5 The movie had begun we entered the cinema.

a- after

b- no sooner

c- as soon as

d- by the time

6 Before they came back home, they some presents.

a- had bought

b- buy

c- will buy

d- are buying

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 He (learn) French before he went to France. (Correct the verb)
 a- He learnt French before he went to France.
 b- He had learnt French before he went to France.
 c- He has learnt French before he went to France.
- 2 They went shopping after they (finish) their work. (Correct the verb)
 a- They went shopping after they have finished their work
 b- They went shopping after they finished their work.
 c- They went shopping after they had finished their work.
- 3 She had left the office by the time she (write) the report. (Correct the verb)
 a- She had left the office by the time she wrote the report.
 b- She had left the office by the time she had written the report.
 c- She had left the office by the time she writes the report.
- 4 The salesman checked the box then he handed it to the customer. (Use: Before)
 a- The salesman has checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
 b- The salesman had checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
 c- The salesman checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
- 5 The school bell rang then the students left the classroo (Use: after)
 a- The students left the classroom after the school bell rang.
 b- The students left the classroom after the school bell has rang.
 c- The students left the classroom after the school bell had rung.
- 6 We entered the hall then my father left. (Use: By the time)
 a- By the time we had entered the hall, my father left.
 b- My father left by the time we had entered the hall.
 c- My father had left by the time we entered the hall.



Unit 3

If conditional

قاعدة If

1-	-Present simple مضارع بسيط -فعل مصدر -فعل مع -s-es am-is-are have-has	will + مصدر
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط نصريف ثاني was-were had+إسج	Would + مصدر
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام نصريف ثالث + had	Would have نصريف ثالث +

أمثلة

1-If you sleep early, you will get up early.

2-If he works hard, he will get a reward.

3-If I went there earlier, I would meet him.

4-If I had heard about your problem, I would have helped you.

ليس بالضرورة أن تأتي في بداية الجملة فهي يمكن أن تكون في الجزء الثاني من الجملة if

أمثلة

1- You will get up early if you sleep early.

2- He will get a reward if he works hard.

3- I would meet him if I went there earlier.

4- I would have helped you if I had heard about your problem.

صفوة المعلم الكويت

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

- 1** If you go there earlier, you them.
 a-will see b-would see
 c-would have seen d-see
 - 2** If he sleeps early, he.....up early.
 a-got b-would get
 c-would have got d-will get
 - 3** If he trained well, he the match.
 a-wins b-would win
 c-would have won d-will win
 - 4** If you went there earlier, you them.
 a-would see b-will see
 c-would have seen d-see
 - 5** If you had gone there earlier, you them.
 a-would see b-will see
 c-would have seen d-see
 - 6** You will meet them if you..... earlier.
 a-comes b- come
 c- came d- will come
 - 7** You would meet them if you..... earlier.
 a-comes b- come c- came d- will come
 - 8** You would have met them if you..... earlier.
 a-have come b- come c- came d- had come
 - 9** If I have a car, Ieverywhere.
 a-will go b-would go
 c-would have gone d-go
 - 10** If I were you, Ia different colour.
 a-will choose b-would choose
 c-would have chosen d-choose
 - 11** If I had a car, Ieverywhere.
 a-will go b- go
 c-would have gone d-would go
 - 12** If I had bought a car, I you.
 a-will consult b-would consult
 c-would have consulted d-consult

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 If they study hard, they (get) good marks. (Correct the verb)
 a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
 b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
 c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.
- 2 If you took your medicine regularly, you (feel) better. (Correct the verb)
 a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.
 b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.
 c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.
- 3 If she had saved some money, she (travel) with them. (Correct the verb)
 a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.
 b- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.
 c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.
- 4 I would have got more information if I (read) more books. (Correct the verb)
 a- I would have got more information if I read more books.
 b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.
 c- I would have got more information if I have read more books.



Unit 4

Definite and Indefinite Articles

أدوات التعريف والنكرة

(a-an-the)

(The)	أل التعريف
(a - an)	أدوات النكرة

1- نستخدم (The) للتديد والتخصيص والتعريف ولا نستخدمها عند الحديث عن شيء بشكل عام، ويمكن استخدامها مع المفرد والجمع ومع المعدود وغير المعدود.

1-Water is necessary for life.

2-The water in this river is fresh.

3-Give me the book which you have read.

2- نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.

1-I bought a car.

2-He is a teacher.

3- نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف مندرج.

1-I ate an apple.

2-He bought an umbrella.

الحروف المندرجة: (a - e - i - o - u)

الحروف الساكنة: هي بقية الحروف.

Choose the right answer in brackets:

- I amteacher.
a-an b- the c- a d-no article
- I carryumbrella when it rains.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article
- She has eatenripe apple.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article
- He hasnice car.
a-an b-the c- a d-no article
- Give mebook.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article
- Give mebook you read yesterday.
a-an b- a c- the d.-no article
-water is important for life.
a-an b- a c-the d-no article
-water in Kuwait is fresh.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article

Correlative Conjunctions and Giving Choices

كلمات مترابطة وإعطاء خيارات

both كلاهما	and و
either إما	or أو
neither لا	nor ولا

1-Both.....and -للتأكيد على شيئين مترابطين.

2-either.....or -للحديث عن خيار من احتمالين

3-neither.....nor -لربط جملتين منفين.

Examples:

1-Both Ali and Jassim attended the lecture.

2- He wanted to buy either a car or a motorbike.

3-Neither Ahmed nor Fahed is going to write the report

Exercise

From a , b , c and d choose the correct answer :

- A good essay must bewell-organized and ordered.
a- either b- neither c- both d- or
- Hassan likes playing both football..... tennis.
a- either b- or c- nor d- and
- You can have.....cookies nor candy.
a-either b- neither c- both d- not only
- you can either call me at home.....at the office.
a- or b- and c- before d- after
- Both Sara and Mahaat the cinema.
a- has b- was c- is d-are
- Either Sara or Mahaat the cinema.
a- have b- were c- is d-are
- Neither Sara nor her friendsto attend the party.
a- was planning b- plan c- plans d-is planning

Subordinating Conjunctions

الروابط النابعة

نستخدم الكلمات التالية لربط جملتين عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى

1-	Although	على الرغم من	-يمكن أن تأتي بداية أو وسط الجملة ويجب أن يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (نكلمة + فعل + فاعل) -Although he was sick, he went to school. -He went to school although he was sick.
2-	In spite of	على الرغم من	-يمكن أن تأتي بداية أو وسط الجملة وتأتي في أكثر من حالة: 1- يأتي بعدها عبارة the fact that وبعدها جملة كاملة -In spite of the fact that he was sick, he went to schools. 2- يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية -The arrived on time in spite of the rain. -In spite of the heavy rain, they arrived on time 3- يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له (ing) -In spite of playing well, our team didn't score any goal.
3-	But	لكن	نستخدم وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
4-	However	على كل حال	-غالبا ما نستخدم كبدية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.

Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer :

- 1 The weather was sunny,my family preferred to stay at home.
a- but b- although c- in spite of d- however
- 2 We were given a long holiday.we had to study for the exams.
a- But b- Although c- In spite of d- However
- 3the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm.
a- But b- Although c- In spite of d- However
- 4 They didn't make any profits.....they exerted great efforts to increase sales.
a- but b- in spite of c- although d- however
- 5the fact that the sun was, it wasn't that warm.
a- However b- In spite of c- although d- But
- 6fog, they decided to go to the seashore.
a- In spite of b- Although c- However d- But
- 7 He arrived his office on timethe heavy traffic.
a- but b- although c- in spite of d- however
- 8 He went to schoolfeeling unwell.
a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 It didn't rain. There were heavy clouds. (Join by; although)
a- Although the cloudy weather, it didn't rain.
b- Although the heavy clouds, it didn't rain.
c- Although there were heavy clouds, it didn't rain.
- 2 Although he was sick, he went to school. (Use; in spite of)
a- In spite of his sickness, he went to school.
b- In spite of he was sick, he went to school.
c- He was sick in spite of he went to school.
- 3 He didn't score any goal in the match. He played well. (Join by; in spite of)
a- He didn't score any goal in the match in spite he played well.
b- He didn't score any goal in the match in spite of playing well.
c- In spite of he didn't score any goal in the match, he played well.



Quantifiers

كلمات العدد والكميات

1-	many	مع الاسم المعدود
2-	much	مع الاسم غير المعدود (الكمية والسعر)
3-	some	مع اسم الجمع مع الجمل المثبتة ويمكن استخدامها مع السؤال في حال كانت الإجابة ب نعم
4-	any	مع النفي والسؤال

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1 How.....books have you read?

a- many

b- much

c-little

d-any

2 How.....sugar do you like with tea?

a- many

b- much

c-little

d-any

3 I have readinteresting books.

a- some

b- any

c-an

d-much

4 I have to go to the supermarket. There isn't coffee left.

a - many

b- any

c- a few

d- some

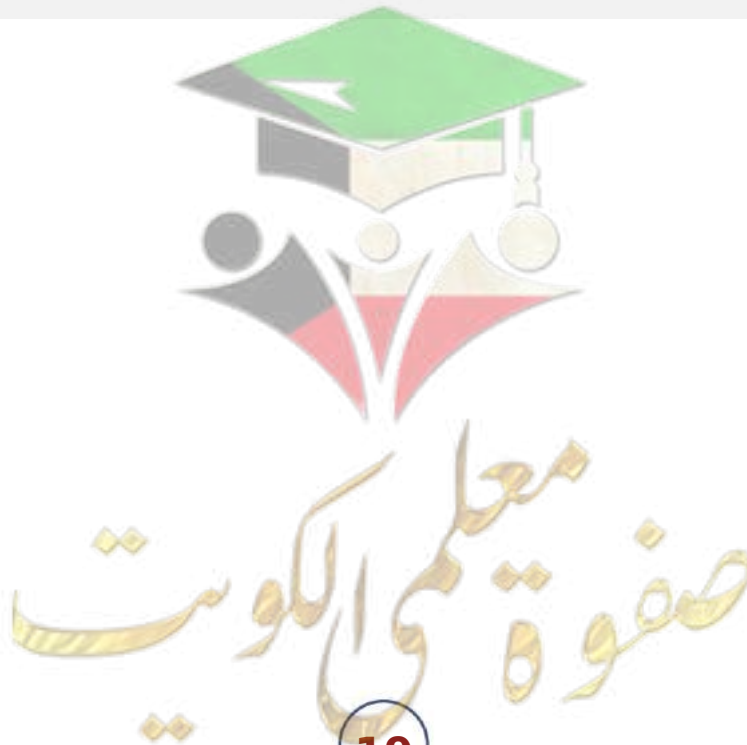
5 Can I borrow books from the library, please?

a – a little

b- little

c- much

d- some



Unit 5

Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة -	Use - الاستخدام
-already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet	have نصريف ثالث + أو I-we-you-they ----- (have) أو اسم جمع ----- he-she-it (has) أو اسم مفرد	1- للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير معروف 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للنو

Examples:

1-She has travelled to London.

2-The boys have just left the playground.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1 The businessman London regularly since 1995.

a- have visited b- visited c- will visit d- has visited

2 They at the same field for 20 years.

a- have worked b- work
c- should work d- are working

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1 I (live) in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

(Correct the verb)

a- I lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
b- I will live in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
c- I have lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

2 my brother (not finish) writhing the report yet.

(Correct the verb)

a- My brother didn't finish writing the report yet.
b- My brother hasn't finished writing the report yet.
c- My brother won't finished writing the report yet.

رابعاً: Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة -	Use - الاستخدام
-for -since دلالة على الوقت + all (day-night-morning)	have + ing has فعل + been + أو I-we-you-they (have) أو اسم جمع he-she-it (has) أو اسم مفرد	- غالباً ما يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال يحدث حتى الآن

أمثلة

1-I have been learning English since 2012.

2-He has been playing tennis for two hours.

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

- 1 It all the night..
 a-rains b-have been raining
 c.-has been raining d- rained
- 2 They football since 4 o'clock.
 a-play b-have been playing
 c-has been playing d-played

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 They (watch) TV for five hours. (Correct the verb)
 a- They have been watching TV for five hours.
 b-They were watching TV for five hours.
 c-They has been watching TV for five hours.
- 2 my brother (study) the whole night. (Correct the verb)
 a- My brother have studied the whole night.
 b- My brother studied the whole night.
 c- My brother has been studying the whole night.

صفوة المعلم الكويت

For - لمدة نأني بعدها المدة كاملة ومنهية Minute-hour-day-week-month- year- a long time-ages	Since - منذ نستخدم عندما يكون الوقت محدد بدقة ويأني بعدها كلمات مثل (ساعة- يوم -شهر-تاريخ -فصول السنة) (o'clock -Friday-June-2015-yesterday- last- summer-winter-spring)
- I have lived here for 10 years. - Heba has travelled Oman for three weeks. - We haven't seen him for a month. - Hamad hasn't visited his uncle for a year	- I have lived here since 2001. - Ali has finished studying since three o'clock. - We haven't seen him since May. - He hasn't travelled since he was a child.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- I haven't seen himOctober.
a. yet b. for c. ago d. since
- I haven't seen hima month.
a. yet b. for c. ago d. since
- I have spoken English I was 3 years old.
a. since b. for c. already d. yet
- Bader has lived in this town 45 years.
a.by the time b. for c. just d. since



Unit 6

Tag-Questions

الأسئلة المذيلة

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة كنوع من الاستفهام وذلك بهدف التأكيد أو التأكيد على شيء ما.

لدينا ثلاث حالات لتكوين السؤال المذيل في اللغة الإنجليزية لكن هناك نقاط مشتركة يجب تطبيقها في جميع الحالات وهي كالتالي:

- 1- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يجب نفيها
- 2- إذا كانت الجملة نفي يجب تحويلها إلى إثبات
- 3- يجب كتابة الاختصار (n't) بدلا من (not) في الإجابة
- 4- يجب تحويل الاسم إلى ضمير مناسب في الإجابة

أولا:

إذا كانت الجملة نحوي فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم علامة استفهام مع مراعاة النقاط التي نذكرها سابقا

أمثلة :

- 1-He can speak French well, can't he?
- 2-She is a teacher, isn't she
- 3-They will travel tomorrow, won't they?
- 4-Fatima mustn't go to the market , must she ?
- 5-The boys haven't left their house, have they?

ثانيا:

إذا كانت الجملة نحوي فعل رئيسي نستخدم (don't – doesn't – didn't) حسب ما يناسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

أمثلة :

- 1-They work hard, don't they ?
- 2-He lives in London, doesn't he ?
- 3-Sara visited Maha yesterday, didn't she?
- 4-They left the office an hour ago, didn't they?
- 5- He never rejects his father's orders, does he?

ثالثا:

الحالات الشاذة

هناك حالات شاذة في السؤال المذيل لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل:

- 1-في حال وجود (I am) أو (I'm) في الجملة فالإجابة نكون (aren't I)
- 2-في حال الاقتراح أي الجمل التي تبدأ بـ (let's) نكون الإجابة (shall we)
- 3-في حال كانت الجملة أمر سواء مثبت أو منفي نكون الإجابة (will you)

- I am late, aren't I?
- Let's go shopping, shall we?
- Never neglect doing your duties , will you ?
- Don't go out now because it is raining, will you ?
- Study your lessons well, will you ?

Exercise

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

- 1 He can speak English fluently.....?
- a-couldn't he b-isn't he c-can he d- can't he
- 2 They aren't watching a movie at the moment.....?
- a-are they b-aren't they c-will they d- won't they
- 3 They enjoy playing computer games.....?
- a-won't they b-they don't c-don't they d- do they
- 4 Khalid usually spends his summer vacation in London.....?
- a-don't he b-doesn't he c-does he d- didn't he
- 5 She never goes out when it is sunny.....?
- a-isn't she b-doesn't she c-does she d- is she
- 6 The boys visited London last year.....?
- a-don't they b-doesn't they c-does they d- didn't they
- 7 They spent all their money when they went shopping.....?
- a-don't they b-didn't they c-do they d- did they
- 8 Take this paper and hand it to the secretary.....?
- a-can't you b-have you c-will you d- do you

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1 He is a teacher of English.....? (Add a tag-question)
- a- He is a teacher of English, is he?
b- He is a teacher of English, does he?
c-He is a teacher of English, isn't he?
- 2 They won't travel this summer.....? (Add a tag-question)
- a-They won't travel this summer, will they?
b-They won't travel this summer, won't they?
c- They won't travel this summer, don't they?

3 They work hard to get more money,.....? (Add a tag-question)

a-They work hard to get more money, do they?

b- They work hard to get more money, don't they?

c- They work hard to get more money, are they?

4 Ahmed travels to London yearly.....? (Add a tag-question)

a-Ahmed travels to London yearly, doesn't he?

b- Ahmed travels to London yearly, does he?

c- Ahmed travels to London yearly, didn't he?

5 They never play football (Add a tag-question)

a- They never play football, don't they?

b- They never play football, do they?

c- They never play football, are they?

6 They bought a new car.....? (Add a tag-question)

a-They bought a new car, did they?

b- They bought a new car, don't they?

c- They bought a new car, didn't they?

7 Let's go to the beach.....? (Add a tag-question)

a- Let's go to the beach, do we?

b-Let's go to the beach, shall we?

c- Let's go to the beach, don't we?



Imperatives

أفعال الأمر

يستخدم فعل الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات ونوجيهات وهذا يعني أن نبدأ الجملة بفعل مصدر، أو (Don't) في حال كان فعل الأمر بحالة النهي.

Examples:

- Take this medicine regularly.
- Turn left at the corner.
- Don't touch the electric switch.

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1 Please, quiet. The baby is sleeping
a- keeping b- kept c- keep d- keeps
- 2 your medicine regularly.
a- Take b- takes c- taking d- took
- 3 make noise. I am studying
a- Did b- Doesn't c- Didn't d- Don't

