



# 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	quickly بسرعة
careful	carefully بحرص
simple	simply ببساطة
happy	happily بسعادة
dramatic	dramatically بشكل هائل

الصفة	الظرف
good	well بطريقة جيدة
early	early مبكرا
late	late متأخرا
hard	hard بجد
fast	fast بسرعة

## الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

Adverb الظرف	Adjective الصفة
<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 ... ) 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>(5) فعل يجد ( find ) : Ex : I found the film interesting .</p>

## Order Of Adjectives ترتيب الصفات

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>hadn't played</p> <p>hadn't lived</p> <p>hadn't gone</p>		<p>Had + الفاعل + P.P</p> <p>Had + الفاعل + played</p> <p>Had + الفاعل + lived</p> <p>Had + الفاعل + gone</p>	
Yes, ... (had) / No, .. (hadn't)					
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: hardly / scarcely بالكاد / بصعوبة - بمجرد أن No sooner - حتى till / until - بمجرد أن as soon as - بعد after - قبل before / by the time when عندما

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 يأتي 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 .

After ماضي بسيط ماضي تام

قبل ( Till / Until ) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفلي ( 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 يأتي 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 .

Before ماضي بسيط ماضي تام

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

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

وايضا 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 الاستخدام	Example أمثلة
Just توا already بالفعل	◀ نستخدمهم في الإثبات ( بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث ) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال ( للاستغراب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث ) .	He has just / already gone out . Have you already studied your lessons ?
ever من قبل never أبدا	◀ نستخدم ever في السؤال ( بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث ) أو قد نستخدم في صيغة التفضيل . ◀ نستخدم never في الإجابة المنفية ( للرد على سؤال ever ) ◀ لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل ( never ) .	-This is the best meal I've ever eaten. -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

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

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 ) → ماضى بسيط ، مضارع تام

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	الاثبات	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 Has</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't / hasn't)</p>	<p>الفاعل P.P</p> <p>played lived gone</p>
<p>I We You They</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>have</p> <p>He She It</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p> <p>has</p>	<p>I We You They</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>haven't + P.P</p> <p>He She It</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p> <p>hasn't + P.P</p>	<p>I We You They</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>Have</p> <p>he she it</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p> <p>Has</p>	<p>we you they</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>+ P.P</p> <p>he she it</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p> <p>+ 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>

## Have gone / Have been

Have gone → (went but didn't return)

ذهب ولم يعد

Ex : My father has gone to Paris. (He is still in Paris)

Have been → (went and returned)

ذهب وعاد

Ex : My father has been to Paris. (He isn't in Paris now)

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :  
 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

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .

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.



## محددات الأسماء ( ما يأتي قبل الأسماء ) Noun Quantifiers

الاسم المفرد singular	الاسم الجمع plural
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
لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم each بمفردها للتعبير عن الاسم المفرد أما every فلا بد أن يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد.	many / more / several / a number of كثير
	A few / few / fewer قليل

الاسم الغير معدود Uncountable ( 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 )

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

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

### استخدام ( many / much / a lot of )

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

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

### صفات الإشارة Demonstrative adjectives

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

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