

## السؤال بـ wh ..

سنتكلم اليوم عن اسئله الـ wh وماهي انواعها وحالاتها وكيفية استخدامها ..

### انواعها ..

- Who** من => Person = شخص  
**What** ماذا => Things= اشياء  
**Where** اين => Place= اماكن  
**Why** لماذا => Reason= اسباب  
**When** متى => time = اوقات  
**How** كيف => Process= بتعداد  
**Which** اي من هذه => Choose= خيارات

### طريقه تكوين سوال بـ wh ..

- ١- اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي ع فعل مساعد ( is , am ,are ) ..  
وضع الـ wh اولاً ثم الفعل المساعد ثم باقيه الجملة مثال

Sammy is going to florida

Where is Sammy going ?

في الجملة التي امامنا يتكلم عن ذهاب سامي الي فلوريدا فنستخدم اداه

**Where** التي نتحدث عن مكان ثم وضعناها في بدايه الجملة وبعدها الفعل **is** كما هو موضوع لدينا ..

- ٢- اذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي ع فعل مساعد فاننا نبدأ بوضع الـ wh اولاً ثم

نضع افعال المساعده (do ,dose ,did) مع ارجاع الفعل لحالته الاصليه .مثال ..

The man broke the window.

What did the man break

في الجملة التي امامكم تتكلم ان الرجل كسر النافذه فنستخدم اداه **what**

التي نتحدث عن الاشياء ثم وضعناها في بدايه الجملة ونرى في المثال ليس لدينا فعل

مساعد فوضعنا **did** لان الحادثه وقت بلماضي وارجعنا الفعل **broke** الي حالته الاصليه **break**

- ٣- في حاله كان الفاعل مجهولاً اي الجملة مبنيه للمجهول ..

نستطيع ان نبني الجملة للمجهول مثل اللغه العربيه ونستطيع ايضاً ان نحول الجملة مبني للمجهول الي سوال ..  
نستخدم اداه **who** لاننا سنبحث عن اشخاص ثم نقوم بكتابه الفعل المساعد ثم ارجاع الفعل لحالته الاصليه مثال

is feeling sick..

**Who** is feeling sick

امثله لما سبق ..

Jenny went to the store=> **Who** went to the store?

Matt is going to the mall tonight.=> **When** is Matt going to the mall?

Bob brought cookies to school=> **What** did Bob bring to school?

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

➤ القراءه السريعه ..

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they **argue** . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different. Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. **She** writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, You Just Don't Understand.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, **they** like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives **orders** . For example, he says, " Take this," " Go over there". **He** is the leader. Boys also **brag** . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls **there** usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.

1.The differences between men and women begin \_\_\_\_\_

- A. at the age of sixteen                      B. when they are old  
C. when they are babies                      D. when they are children

2. The underlined pronoun " she" Line 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. woman    B. man  
C. Deborah Tannen                                      D. a girl

3. Where does Deborah Tannen work? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. At school    B. At hospital  
C. At university    D. At restaurant

4. The underlined word " argue" line 1 means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. discuss angrily    B. cry loudly

- C. speak slowly                      D. listen carefully
5. \_\_\_\_\_ gives orders while playing in groups.  
A. A man      B. A girl      C. A boy      D. A woman
6. A word in paragraph ONE which has the opposite meaning of “similar” is \_\_\_\_  
A. apologize      B. problem  
C. different      D. angry
7. The underlined pronoun “ they ” Line 9 refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. women      B. men  
C. boys      D. young boys and girls
8. Who gives suggestions? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Girls                      B. Boys  
C. Deborah Tannen      D. The men
9. Which country does Deborah live in? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Japan                      B. Europe  
C. America                      D. Saudi Arabia
10. The underlined word “ brag” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cry      B. talk proudly      C. play      D. laugh

الزمن الماضي البسيط ..

يستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف حدث وقع في الماضي مثال

Kids played football yesterday

دلالات الماضي البسيط ..

Ago = مضى

, yesterday= امس

, in the past= في الماضي

, last, any date in the past= اي تاريخ قديم

صيغه الزمن الماضي البسيط..

Subject+verb+ed مثال .

He plays football everyday=>he played foot ball yesterday

yesterday اضفنا ed لفعل ووضعنا دلالة الماضي

## النفي // والسؤال في الماضي البسيط ..

السؤال لابد من استخدام ادوات الفعل المساعد ( did ) لانها اداه ماضي ولا فرق بينها وبين المفرد مع ارجاع الفعل الاصيل لحالته .. مثال

### Did he play football yesterday?

النفي ايضا نستخدم اداه الفعل المساعد ( did ) لاننا نتحدث مع الماضي ومع ارجاع الفعل الاصيل لحالته .. مثال

### He did not play football yesterday

الجملة مبني للمجهول مثل يتم تحويل فعل يكون لماضيه بحيث يكون المفرد ( is .am )was والجمع ( were ) are مثال

### I am a student = I was a student

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

1. The students \_\_\_\_\_ the homework last week.  
a. do    b. did    c. will do    d. are doing
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the new shopping mall yesterday.  
a. go    b. are going    c. didn't go    d. didn't went
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the accident two days ago?  
a. Does/ see    b. Does/ saw    c. Did / saw    d. Did/ see
4. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ busy when I phoned him.  
a. was    b. is    c. did    d. are
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting with the doctor at university last Monday.  
a. has    b. doesn't have    c. had    d. hadn't
6. When he came, I \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
a. didn't was    b. wasn't    c. am not    d. didn't do

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.  
A. Why    B. Where    C. What    D. How
2. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ will be the final test ? - Next Monday.  
A. Where    B. When    C. How    D. Who
3. \_\_\_\_\_ do you eat a day? - Only twice.  
A. How far    B. How long    C. How often    D. How
4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Three kilometers    B. Two hours    C. Four children    D. Yesterday

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is knocking at the door? \_\_ It is Rami  
A. How B. When C. Why D. Who
6. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ the football match begins.  
A. when b. who C. what D. whose
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ is the hospital from the police station? \_ Three kms.  
A. long B. often C. much D. far
8. \_\_\_\_\_ did she say? – Nothing  
A. Who B. Why C. What D. When
9. I need your help please. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to start this machine.  
A. who B. how C. what D. whose
10. \_\_\_\_\_ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine  
A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Where
11. \_\_\_\_\_ colour do you prefer Aysha ? – The red one  
A. Which B. Who C. When D. how
12. How \_\_\_\_\_ are you Abdullah? \_ 178 cm  
A. long B. tall C. far D. old