

المحاضرة الثالثة ..

مقدمه ..

أدوات التعريف ((a-an-the)) ..

مراجعته بسيطه لما ذكرنا في أدوات التعريف ان ..

A-an تأتي قبل الاسم المفرد خصوصا اذا كان المتكلم غير محدد وغير معروف ويتكلم بشكل عام ..

A = قبل الاسم الذي يبدأ بحرف ليس من حروف العله ...

An = قبل الاسم الذي يبدأ بحرف من حروف العله وهي ((a-o-e-i-u))

مثال ..

_book _orange _car _story _egg _lecture _man

_umbrella _apple _pencil _table _email

ولايصح استخدامها قبل الأسماء المعروفة مثل الأشخاص الأماكن المدن الأيام الأشهر الخ

➤ امثله وتمارين ..

Could you please give me _____ piece of cake

- a. an b. two c. a d. many

_____ dog is _____ animal.

- a. An/a b. An/an c. A/an d. A/a

I visited _____ Ahmed last week.

- a. an b. the c. a d. Nothing.

The capital of Saudi Arabia is _____ Riyadh.

- a. Nothing b. an c. a d. the

I finished _____ unit in English language course.

- a. an b. a c. three d. few 6.

I take _____ umbrella when it rains.

- a. a b. an c. two d. severa

اداه التعريف the ..

تستخدم قبل الاسم المعروف لدى المستمع والمتحدث بغض النظر اذا كان الاسم مفرد او جمع لانها دلالة ع الاسم والاشاره اليه ..

مثال // I have a student but the student is smart

استخدمنا اداة التعريف لنعرف ان الطالب الذي لدينا ذكي ..

لدينا بعض الضوابط للاداه ..

✓ لا تستخدم ادوات التعريف قبل أسماء الدول Saudi Arabia ,Jordan الا في حالة جمع الولايات مع

بعض مثل The United States

✓ لا تستخدم أدوات التعريف قبل أسماء المناطق alshargia proviance او أسماء الجبال مثل

He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier

They live in northern British Columbia

✓ نستخدم أدوات التعريف عند الحديث عن المياه مثل المحيطات والبحار والجداول مثل the dead sea

✓ عندما نتحدث عن شيء عام مثل

I like Russian tea

She likes reading book

✓ عندما نتحدث عن أسماء الوجبات ووسائل النقل مثل

He has breakfast at home

I go to university

He comes to work by taxi

الضمائر والدلالة على الأسماء في الجملة ..

الضمائر الشخصية ..

كما عرفنا سابقا ان الجملة تتكون من فعل وفاعل // subject +verb اضافته الى المفعول به وهو ما يسمى بـ

object وفي الجدول التالي مجموعه من الضمائر التي تنوب عن الفاعل والمفعول به حسب موقعها من الجمل

..

العمود الأول a يتكون من ضمائر تشير الي الفاعل دائما وهي تأتي قبل الفعل فنقول

you are a student

✚ العمود الثاني **b** يتكون من ضمير يعود على المفعول به لاشاره عليه دون الحاجه لذكر اسمه وغالبا ماياتي بعد الفعل فنقول

Is this pen belong to ahmad ?yes ,it is for him

✚ العمود الثالث **c** يتكون من الضمير الملكي للمتكلم وتكون دائما متبوعه باسم للدلاله على ملكيته فنقول

My car , his car , her pen

✚ العمود الرابع **d** يتكون من ضمير الملكي للمتكلم وهي نفس استخدام ضمائر الملكي في العمود **c** ولكنها لاتحتاج للاسم بعدها فلايصح قول **mine car** ولكن نقول **it's mine** يعني
✚ العمود الخامس **e** يتكون من ضمير التي تعود على الشخصيه نفسها ك تأكيد على ان المتحدث يقصد نفسه اذا قلنا **my self**

A	B	C	D	E
Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive	Reflexives
I	Me	My	Mine	My self
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself Yourselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	theirs	Themselves

امثله لما ذكر سابقا

I, you,he,she,it,we,they

I live in New York

Do you like playing tennis?

He doesn't want to come this evening

She works in London

It won't be easy

We are studying pronouns at the moment

You went to Paris last year, didn't you?

They bought a new car last month

Me,you,him,,her,it,us,them

Give me the book.

He told you to come tonight.

She asked him to help.

They visited her when they came to New York.

She bought it at the store.

He picked us up at the airport.

The teacher asked you to finish your homework.

I invited them to a party

Mine , yours, his, hers,its,ours

That is my book.

That house is mine.

This is yours.

I'm sorry, that's his.

Those books are hers.

Those students are ours.

Look over there, those seats are yours.

Theirs will be green

ضمائر الاشارة ..

	قريب Near	بعيد Far
place	Here	There
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

توجد ضمائر تستخدم لدلالة على الأشياء والأماكن حسب موقعه ان كان قريب او بعيد

مثال // my pen is here & your pen is there

الضمائر التي تستخدم للإشارة على الأشياء المفرد تستخدم معه للقريب // **this** - للبعيد // **that** - اما الجمع فنستخدم معه القريب // **these** - البعيد **those**

امثلة

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field

➤ امثله وتمارين

The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns

a. we b. us c. our d. ours

2. _____ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.

a. I b. Me c. Mine d. My

Hani visits _____ every week.

a. them b. they c. theirs d. their

4. _____ are the books you told me about.

a. That b. These c. You d. Their

The building you need is _____.

a. these b. those c. there d. her

6. That car over there is _____.

a. mine b. me c. my d. I

أفعال يكون..

في الجمل تتكون مثل اللغة العربية ازمان وكل زمن له ادواته فلا يصح ان نستخدم زمن الماضي بادوات الحاضر ..
لدينا بلجدول الموضح كل زمان وادواته ..

Subject	Present	Past	After(has, have,had)	After modals (will, can, shall, Would)
I	Am	Was	been	Be
He	Is	Was	been	Be
She	Is	Was	been	Be
It	Is	Was	been	Be
You	Are	Were	been	Be
We	Are	Were	been	Be
They	Are	Were	been	Be

I am a student // مثال للحاضر

I was a student // اذا اردنا ان نحولها للماضي

عند استخدام has –have فنجدها مره تصبح فعل مساعد ومره فعل

اصلي كيف نفرق بين الوجهين !؟

he has a house // عندما تكون فعل اصلي فهي تتحدث عن ملكيه الشي فمثلا هنا هو يملك منزل

اما عندما تكون فعل مساعد فهي تتحدث عن فتره زمنييه وهي //

I have been in saudi Arabia for 3 days

اخر عامود بلجدول يتكلم عن modal وهي ((will,must ,should ,would ,can, could)) اذا جاء بعدها فعل يجب ان يكون بصيغته الاصليه بغض النظر عن زمن الجمله ونستخدم be بعدها او أفعال أخرى حسب الجمله مثال..

I will go to school tomorrow

➤ امثله وتمارين .

.She _____ at home now

- a. be b. was c. is d. been

My friends will _____ here after 15 minutes

- a. are b. were c. been d. be

I _____ in Riyadh two weeks ago

- . a. was b. am c. be d. were

We _____ ready to start now.

- a. were b. aren't c. weren't d. isn't

5. _____ Hiba at university yesterday?

- a. Is b. Are c. Were d. Was

6. Will Rashed _____ at university tomorrow?

- a. be b. is c. was d. been

أفعال ..have

الـ **have** تأتي بعد الضمائر **I ,you,they,we** او بعد الجمع

الـ **has** تأتي بعد المفرد وضمائر **he ,she ,it** وهي لصيغه الحاضر والمضارع

اما في ماضي فاننا نستخدم **had** والفعل الثالث لها وهي تأتي للجمع والمفرد ..

➤ امثله وتمارين

We _____ a lecture in English **yesterday**.

(has, have , **had**, having)

2. My friend _____ a new car **nowadays**.

(**has**, having, had, have)

3. The students _____ studied English **for a month**.

(has, have, had, having)

هنا ١-٢-٤ جاء ال has – have فعل اصلي

4. He has a car. He doesn't have a car. Does he have a car?

هنا جاء ٣-٥ has – have فعل مساعد

5. He has got a car. He hasn't got a car. Has he got a car

She _____ a new car nowadays

a. had b. have c. has d. hasn't

My friends _____ been here for 15 minutes.

. a. has b. have c. hasn't d. aren't

I _____ an English lecture yesterday .

a. had b. have c. has d. haven't

عندالنفى يجب ارجاع الفعل للاصل فلايصح ان نقول doesn't has وانما جعل ال has الى have

. Hind _____ a dictionary now.

a. hasn't b. doesn't have c. haven't d. didn't have 5.

Ahmed and Abdullah _____ a mathematics test now?

a. has b. have c. doesn't have d. had

_____ she been here before ?

a. Have b. Has c. Is d. Was

Word	Meaning
نسخ Copy	Write the same thing
Wonderful رائع	Very, very good/ fantastic
الكثافه السكانيه Population	Number of people in one squi
مزدحم Crowded	Having lots of people in one

	place
متوحش او وحش Monster	Fearful creature
غايه في السوء Terrible	Verybad
خائف Afraid	Frightened
سوق Mall	Shopping centre
كبير جدا Huge	Very big or large
ترك شي Quit	Leave / give up

You can go to the new _____ and buy whatever you need.

- A. hospital B. school **C. mall** D. cinema

Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking.

The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:

- A. quit** B. Start C. help D. study

The children were afraid when they saw the ____ in the Luna park

- . A. food **b. monster** C. games D. juice

The phrase' write the same thing' means _____ .

- . A. cut B. paste **C. copy** D. delete

The trip to the sea was very, very good "very, very good means:"

- A. wonderful** B. dangerous C. terrible D. easy

The men, women and children in Saudi Arabia are kind and generous..

The underlined phrase can be replaced by:

- A. visitors **C. people** C. soldiers D. vehicles