

Chapter 1

Auxiliary verbs

الأفعال مساعدة

تقسم الأفعال المساعدة الى نوعين:

1. Group (Verb to be)

A. في زمن المضارع

S + (is, am, are) + nouns الاسماء
+ adjectives الصفات
+ adverbs الظروف
+ verb+ ing الأفعال

- I + am
- He, she, it + is
- They, we, you + are

Example: She is a student.

They are good team.

I am coming.

B - Past (ماضي الأفعال الكينونة)

is - was Example: She was here at 5 o'clock.
am - was I was coming late.
are - were We were the party yesterday.

2. Negation (نفي الأفعال المساعدة)

is - isn't
are - aren't
am - am not

Example: Sarah isn't a nice girl.
We aren't listening to you.
I was not there at 5 o'clock.

3 - Question (السؤال بالأفعال المساعدة)

Is / are/ am + subject (فاعل) + noun + تكلمة + ?
+ adverb (ظرف) + تكلمة + ?
+ verb+ ing (فعل) + تكلمة + ?

Example: Is Edward here?

Are you stupid?

2- Group: افعال المساعدة التي تأخذ مصدر مجرد

Do, does, did, can, could, shall, will, should, would+ verb (مصدر).

ما هو مصدر المجرد؟

مصدر: هو فعل خالي من أي إضافة مثل (-ing, s, ed)

في زمن المضارع

1. She, he, it + does
2. We, they, you, I + do

في زمان الماضي

3. We, she, he, you, it, they, I + did

اين يتم الاستخدام الأفعال المساعدة؟

1. Negation (النفى)

Example: She does not come.

We did not attend the lecture last week.

You don't send the letter.

2. Question (السؤال بالأفعال المساعدة)

Do, does, did + subject + verb + كلمة + ?

Example: Do you read your emails?
Did she make shopping?
Does he have his lunch?

(Question) السؤال في اللغة الانكليزية

يقسم السؤال بلغة الانكليزية الى نوعين حسب نوع الجواب المطلوب.

1. Yes- no question

يستخدم هذا نوع من السؤال عندما يكون بالاجابة بنعم او لا وعادة ما يبدأ بالفعل المساعد كما في القاعدة التالي:

قاعدة

الفعل مساعد + الفاعل + الفعل + كلمة + ؟

Example: She is a good player. Is she a good player? Yes, she is.

They are swimming well. Are they swimming well? No, they aren't.

Steve is waiting for us in the café. Is Steve waiting for us in the café?

اما السؤال باستخدام الفعل المساعد الناقص مثال

Can, do, does, did, shall, will

قاعدة

فعل مساعد + الفاعل + مصدر مجرد + تكلمة ؟

Example: Linda swims very well.

Does Linda swim very well?

They attended the meeting yesterday.

Did they attend the meeting yesterday?

I can win the match.

Can you win the match?

Wh-question

هذا نوع من السؤال يراد بيه الحصول على معلومة معينة كالزمان او مكان وغيره

Example: where, when, what, how many, how much,

قاعدة

اداة الاستفهام + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + الفعل الرئيسي + تكلمة؟

ملاحظة : مع حذف معلومة مراد السؤال عنها

Example: We have meeting **today**.

When do we have meeting?

Our team won the match

Who won the match?

They were playing **in the garden**.

Where are they playing?

Some sport terms

1. Physical strength البدنية قوة
2. Sneakers حذاء رياضي
3. Uniform زي موحد
5. Home team فريق المضيف
6. Visit team فريق الزائر

Chapter 2

Question words

Example: where, when, what, how many, how much,

Wh-question

هذا نوع من السؤال يراد بيه الحصول على معلومة معينة كالزمان او مكان وغيره
قاعدة
اداة الاستفهام + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + الفعل الرئيسي + تكلمة؟
مع حذف معلومة مراد السؤال عنها

1. **How often** do you go to the gym?
2. **What size** shoes do you take?
3. **How far** is your house from the beach?
4. **What make** is your car?
5. **What** kind of food do you like?
6. **Which** bread would you like for your sandwich?
7. **How many** of you want coffee?
8. **What** flavour ice cream would you like?
9. **Whose** bag is that?
10. **Which** way do you go for the city centre?

2. Adjectives الصفات

(e.g: Smart, beautiful, wonderful, good, bad, old, new, nice, big, small)

تاتي الصفة قبل اسم في الجملة:

She is a smart girl. (√)

She is a girl smart. (×)

Kinds of adjectives

1. (-ed and -ing adjectives)

e.g: tired, surprised, bored, relaxing, disappointing, interesting

1. lazy - hard-working
2. moody - easy-going
3. talkative - quiet
4. untidy- tidy
5. shy - confident

5. sociable - unsociable

6. sensitive - tough

2. Colours and size adjectives

Red, white, small, short long

3.nationality adjectives

Iraqi, Syrian, Turkish

Reading

My Crazy Uncle Joe

Of all my relatives, I like my Uncle Joe the best. He's my mother's much younger brother. He was only nine when I was born, so he's been more like a big brother to me than an uncle. He is in his mid-20s now and he is always such good fun to be with. He studied at a drama school in Liverpool, and then he moved to London a year ago to try his luck in the theatre. He shares a flat with three other would-be actors and he works as a waiter and a part-time DJ. He's passionate about his music. It's called house music, and it's a kind of electronic dance music.

Sport terms

- 1- High jump الوثب العالي
- 2- Field ساحة
- 3- Field and Track ساحة والميدان
- 4- Athletics ألعاب القوى
- 5- Running ركض

Chapter 3

Since and For

Since نستخدم في تعبير عن بداية المدة فقط

For نستخدم في التعبير عن المدة الكلية

Ex. I have studied medicine since 2018.

I have studied medicine for 5 years.

كلا ظرفيين يأتي غالبا مع زمن المضارع تام او ماضي.

Passive and active voice

يستخدم المبنى للمجهول لتعبير عن حدث يكون فيه الفاعل مجهول

Ex. Linda cleans the room. مبنى لمعلوم

The room is cleaned. مبنى لمجهول

القاعدة تحويل المبنى للمعلوم الى المبنى للمجهول

O+ is /are /was /were + p.p

1. He breaks the window.

The window is broken.

2. He breaks the windows.

The windows are broken.

3. They built the schools.

The schools were built.

Comparative and superlative

تتم المقارنة في اللغة الإنكليزية بإضافة (-er)النهاية الصفة ذات المقطع واحد وإضافة (-est)الى الصفة ذات المقطع واحد في التفضيل

Ex. Tall- taller / tall- tallest

Small – smaller/ small- smallest

Short- shorter/ short- shortest

إذا كانت كلمة تنتهي بحرف (e) نضيف فقط (r) الى الصفة في المقارنة و نضيف st الى الصفة في التفضيل

Nice- nicer/ nice- nicest

إذا انتهت الصفة بصوت صحيح وقبله صوت علة واحد فإجب تكرر الصوت الصحيح الأخير

Hot – hotter/ Hot – hottest

Big - bigger/ big – biggest

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) وقبله صوت صحيح فإيجب قلبه الى (i) و ننضيف (r) في المقارنة فقط و (st) في التفضيل .

Happy- happier/ happy- happiest

إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من أكثر من مقطع نضيف More امام الصفة في مقارنة و most . في التفضيل

Beautiful- more beautiful - most beautiful

Important – more important – most important

بعض الصفات الشاذة

Good – better – best

Bad – worse- worst

Far- farther- farthest

نضيف كلمة than الى الجملة في المقارنة و the . في التفضيل

Ex. She is more beautiful than her sister.

She is the most beautiful girl in her family.

As+ صفة + as

تالي صفة عادية في قاعدة أعلاه

She is as nice as her sister.

Reading

Football manager: Gary Rudd

When I watch my team, my heart's racing, but I try to keep calm and not shout too much. I feel a huge responsibility for the club. And I have worries – injured players, referees I don't agree with, also I know that the manager is always blamed when the team loses – that's very stressful. The way I stay calm is to leave my work at work. I never watch the 24-hour sports channels, I don't go on social media and read what people say on Twitter or Facebook. I don't even talk to my family about

it, and that's difficult when I'm down after a really bad game. Oh – and I do DIY around the house – I'm decorating the kitchen at the moment.

Sport terms:

1. Para sports ألعاب ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
2. Men sports ألعاب الرجالية
3. Women sports ألعاب نسائية
4. referee حكم
5. foul خطأ
6. Match مباراة

Chapter 4

Homophones

كلمات لها نفس التلفظ ولكن تختلف في المعنى والاملاء

Ate اكل - eight ثمانية
Threw رمى - through خلال
Knew عرف - new جديد
Son ابن - sun شمس
Write يكتب - right يمن او صح
Mail بريد - male ذكر
Week اسبوع - weak ضعيف
See يرى - sea بحر
Peace سلام - piece قطعة

Modals verbs الأفعال الناقصة

- 1- **Obligation** : should/must / have to
Ex. You should do your homework
You must apologize.
- 2- **Advice**: must/have to / should / need
Ex. Mary needs to see a doctor.
- 3- **Permission**: can/ may
Ex: May I leave?
You can participate the champion.
- 4- **Ability**: can, -could
Ex. I can swim every well.
Mark can speak two languages
- 5- **Request**: can, could, may
Ex. Could you help me?
May I stay at home?

Conversation

A Do you see those two men over there?

B Yeah, what about them?

A They're smoking. They shouldn't be smoking in here.

B Well, they are standing near the door.

A It doesn't matter. You're not allowed to smoke anywhere in a public building – everyone knows that. Do you think I should tell them to stop?

B No, you mustn't get involved. They'll probably get all aggressive about it. Just ignore them.

A No, we can't just sit here and do nothing. I think someone has to say something. Excuse me ...

An offer

Would you like some biscuit?

Could me help you?

Have a seat.

Accepting an offer

Thanks, that'd be great.

Oh, yes please!

Oh, brilliant!

Refusing an offer

No, the meal's nearly ready.

No thanks, I'm fine.

No thanks, it's all right.

Agreeing to a request

Sure.

Yeah. (informal)

Yes, OK.

Refusing a request

No thanks

Thank you, I can mange

Sport terms

1. Speed سرعة
2. Weight وزن
3. Power قوة
4. Pressure ضغط
5. Energy طاقة
6. Action فعل

Chapter 5

Future forms المستقبل

هو زمن يعبر عن حدث متوقع حدوثه في المستقبل او يخطط له في وقت الحاضر.

القاعدة

1. مصدر + will / shall + فاعل .

تستخدم هذه القاعدة في تعبير عن حدث غير مخطط له.

Ex. I will help you.

We shall leave early.

2. مصدر + am/ is/ are + going to + فاعل .

تستخدم هذه القاعدة في تعبير عن حدث مخطط له مسبقا.

Ex. I am going to work as a designer.

She is going to retire next year.

الظروف التي تأتي مع المستقبل البسيط:

(next+ اسم , tomorrow, 2023,

Negation in the future النفي في المستقبل

1. تكلمة + مصدر + won' t + فاعل .

Ex. 1. I will see you in London.

I won't see you in London.

2. He will visit his mother.

He won't visit his mother.

2. مصدر + am not /is not / are not+ going to+ فاعل .

Ex. He is going to attend the meeting next week.

He isn't going to attend the meeting next week.

Question in future السؤال في المستقبل

1. Will/ shall + فاعل + مصدر + تكلمة ?

2. Is/ are/am + فاعل +going to + مصدر + تكلمة+ ?

Ex. 1. Will you go early to the party?

2. Are you going to travel to Paris next week?

السؤال باداة الاستفهام

Ex. 1. I will buy new shoes

what will you buy?

2. She will leave **tomorrow**.

When will she leave?

Reading

Some news stories are already written automatically – sports and business ones, where it's mostly the numbers and names that change. That'll happen more, but I don't think machines will ever replace really good journalists. And I'm going to take time off and write a novel next year. Now, a machine writing a truly great novel about what it is to be human – that's not going to happen!

Plural in English

1. Regular plural (by adding –s)

Ex. schools, books, cars, maps

Nouns with letter (y)

إذا انتهت الكلمات بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح فيقلب الى (i) ونضيف (es)

Ex. City-cities - Country- countries

إذا انتهت الكلمات بحرف صحيح وقبله (y) حرف علة فلا يقلب

Ex. Boy-boys,

في الكلمات التالية يقلب (f) حرف (v) الى ونضيف (es)

Ex. Wife- wives, wolf- wolves, loaf- loaves, self- selves.

عند وجود الحروف التالية (-ch, -s, - sh, -x, -z) في نهاية الكلمة نضيف (es) عند الجمع

Ex. Watch-watches, Dish- dishes, Bus-buses, Fez-fezes, Box- boxes

2. Irregular plural جمع الشاذ

Ex. Man- men, woman-women, foot- feet, tooth-teeth, child- children, fish-fish

Sport terms

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Weapon | سلاح المباشرة |
| 2. Racket | مضرب |
| 3. Net | شبكة |
| 4. Discs | قرص |
| 5. Ball | كرة |
| 6. Sand bag | كيس ملاكمة |

Chapter 6

اختيار الفعل مناسب مع الاسم

Make a phone call / **make** a suggestion, **make** a change, **make** a cake

Say hello, **say** something

Have an idea, **have** a number, **have** a nice flight, **have** a nice weekend, **have** a bath

Miss a bus, **miss** you, **miss** a train, **miss** a chance

Book a ticket / **buy** a ticket,

Fill in form

Possession التملك في اللغة الإنكليزية

هناك ثلاث طرق لتعبير عن تملك

1.possesstive adjectives

My, your, her, his, our,

Ex.: my book, her book, your books

2.Possessive's

اسم مملوك + s' اسم مالك

Ex. Ahmed's bicycle, student's pen

ملاحظة : اذا كان مالك جمع اعتيادي نضع الفارزة بعد s

Ex. Students- books students' books

Girls – hats girls' hats

1. Have/ has/ had

Ex. I have a big house.

She has four sisters.

We had car last year.

Reading

The Titanic was a large British passenger ship which was thought impossible to sink. It hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean on its first voyage in 1912. It sank, and more than 1,500 passengers died. There have been many books and films about the event. In 1997, an American film starring Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio was a huge success and won 11 Oscars.

Prepositions (جر حروف)

On, in, at + زمان او مكان

1. At + ساعات

Ex. At 6 o'clock, at weekend, at night

At + مكان

At school, at home, at hospital

2. On + ايام (on Sunday, on Monday,)

On + مكان (on the table, on the desk, on the bed,)

3. In + سنة او فصل او شهر (in April, in summer, in 1999, in 2000).

In + (مكان) in the school, in the room, in the building, ...).

Some sport terms

1. Methods of teaching التدريس طرائق

It aims to study the best methods for teaching sports.

2. Anatomy تشريح

It studies the functions of body parts.

3. Tests اختبارات

A process or technique used for getting responses from test takers.

4. Sport management التنظيم الرياضي

It is the business aspect of sports.

5. Fitness لياقة

It is ability to do activities without fatigue