

## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



## مراجعة شاملة للمادة

موقع المناهج ← المناهج العمانية ← الصف الحادي عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

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## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



## روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

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## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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## Adjectives الصفات

An **adjective** is a describing word. It tells you more about a noun. An **adjective** usually appears before the noun it describes.

A **tall** boy

A **new** car

A **dark** corner

A **deep** sea

A **large** table

Sometimes, though, the **adjective** appears after the noun, later in the sentence.

(after verb to be)

It is **windy**.

The sea is **deep**

The table is **large**

The boy is **tall**.

The car is **new**.

They are **happy**

## Comparing short adjectives

### 1- Equality: المساواة

When we use an adjective to compare 2 things, people or animals and they are equal in this adjective, we put this adjective between **as** and **as**. مثل

( X ) + verb + **as** + **adjective** + **as** + ( X ).

Sami is **as tall as** Ali.

When we compare two things that are not equal.

we use: ( x ) **not as + adjective + as** + ( x )

Maha **is not as fast as** Nahla.

### 2-comparison: المقارنة

when we compare 2 things, people or animals, we usually add **er** to the adjective and use the word **than** after it.

( X ) + verb + **adjective** + **er** + **than** + ( X ).

Bader is **taller than** Mohamed.

### 3- superlative : التفضيل

when we compare 3 things, people or animals, we usually add **est** to the adjective and write the word **the** before it.

( X )+ verb + **the** + adjective + **est**.....

Ahmed is **the shortest** boy in our school.

### Short adjectives جدول الصفات القصيرة

adjectiveالصفة	comparativeالمقارنة	Superlativeالتفضيل
long	Longer <u>than</u>	<u>The longest</u>
close	Closer <u>than</u>	<u>The closest</u>
easy	easier <u>than</u>	<u>The easiest</u>
fat	Fatter <u>than</u>	<u>The fattest</u>
slow	Slower <u>than</u>	<u>The slowest</u>

### Long adjectives الصفات الطويلة

#### 1 - Equality: المساواة

When we use a long adjective to compare 2 things, people or animals and they are equal in this long adjective, we put this adjective between **as** and **as**. مثل

( X ) **as long adjectives as** ( X )

The lion is **as dangerous as** the tiger.

## 2 - المقارنة Comparative:

When we compare 2 things, people or animals using a long adjective , we usually use **more** or **less** before the long adjective and use the word **than** after it.

( X ) + **more\ less** + **long adjective** + **than** + ( X ) .

The tiger is **more** dangerous **than** the zebra.

The zebra is **less** dangerous **than** the tiger.

## 3 - التفضيل Superlative:

When we compare 3 things, people or animals using a long adjective, we usually use **the most** or **the least** before it

( X ) + **the + most \ least** + **long adjective** + ....

The lion is **the most** dangerous animal in the forest.

The rabbit is **the least** dangerous animal in the forest.

adjective	comparative	superlative
beautiful	<b>More</b> beautiful <b>than</b> أكثر ... من	<b>The most</b> beautiful الأكثر
interesting	<b>Less</b> interesting <b>than</b> أقل ... من	<b>The least</b> interesting الأقل
dangerous	<b>More</b> dangerous <b>than</b>	<b>The most</b> dangerous

The lion is dangerous.

The lion is **more** dangerous **than** the wolf.

The wolf is **less dangerous than** the lion.

The lion is **the most dangerous** animal in the forest.

## Irregular adjectives ( الصفات الغير منتظمة )

adjective	comparative	Superlative
Good جيد	Better than أحسن من	The best الأحسن
Bad سيء	Worse than أسوأ من	The worst الأسوأ
Many \ much \ a lot of كثير من	More than أكثر من	The most الأكثر
Little قليل	Less than أقل من	The least الأقل
Far بعيد	Farther \ further than أبعد من	The farthest \ the furthest الأبعد

Adel is **good** at English.

Sally is **better than** Adel at English.

Mona is **the best** girl at English .

## Question Tags ( السؤال المذيل )

We use **question tags** to confirm information that we can observe, have heard, know, but are not quite sure about.

يستخدم السؤال المذيل لتأكيد المعلومة التي نلاحظها أو نسمعها أو نعرفها لأننا غير متأكدين منها تماما. وهو سؤال بمعنى أليس كذلك؟ ويتكون باستخدام فعل مساعد حسب زمن الجملة.

ويكون الفعل المساعد **منفي** إذا كانت الجملة **مثبتة**.  
ويكون الفعل المساعد **مثبت** إذا كانت الجملة **منفية**.  
ثم نكتب فاعل الجملة ونضع علامة الاستفهام.

**A-** In **affirmative statements**, the **tag is made of the negative** form of the auxiliary verb in the statement (or **do** if there is no auxiliary verb). The verb is in the same tense as the verb in the statement, plus the related personal pronoun.

Affirmative statement جملة خبرية مثبتة , **negative auxiliary** فعل مساعد منفي **subject** ?

Ex. He **is** studying , **isn't he?**

Ex. You're tired, **aren't you?**

Ex. Your sister **has been** to Spain, **hasn't she?**

**B-** If the main verb is **negative**, the verb in the **question tag is affirmative**.

Negative statement جملة خبرية منفية , **affirmative auxiliary** فعل مساعد مثبت **subject**?

He **isn't** sleeping , **is he?**

We **haven't got** much time, **have we?**

**C-** We can also make **question tags** in the same way with modal verbs such as **can** and **should**.

We **can** order a pizza, **can't we?**

I **shouldn't** complain about it, **should I?**

## TENSES ( الأزمنة )

1-Present simple affirmative ( مضارع بسيط مثبت )

Affirmative statement, don't \ doesn't +subject?

They **watch** the match, **don't they?**

He **watches** the match, **doesn't he?**

- Present simple negative ( مضارع بسيط منفي )

- Negative statement, do \ does +subject?

They **don't** watch the film, **do they?**

He **doesn't** watch the film, **does he?**

2-Past simple affirmative ( ماضي بسيط مثبت )

He **watched** the film, **didn't he?**

- Past simple negative ( ماضي بسيط منفي )

He **didn't** watch the film , **did he?**

3-Present continuous affirmative ( مضارع مستمر مثبت )

(am,is,are +verb+ing)

He **is** reading, **isn't he?**

They **are** reading, **aren't they?**

- Present continuous negative ( مضارع مستمر منفي )

He **isn't** reading, **is he?**

They **aren't** reading, **are they?**

4-Past continuous affirmative (ماضى مستمر مثبت)  
(was,were+verb+ing)

He **was** reading , **wasn't he?**

They **were** sleeping, **weren't they?**

- Past continuous negative (ماضى مستمر منفي)

He **wasn't** reading, **was he?**

They **weren't** sleeping, **were they?**

5-Present perfect affirmative (مضارع تام مثبت)  
( have,has+pp )

I **have** watched TV, **haven't I ?**

He **has** watched, **hasn't he?**

- Present perfect negative. (مضارع تام منفي)

I **haven't** watched TV, **have I ?**

He **hasn't** watched TV, **has he?**

6-Past perfect affirmative (ماضى تام مثبت)  
(had +pp)

He **had** played football, **hadn't he?**

- Past perfect negative (ماضى تام منفي)

He **hadn't** eaten fish , **had he?**

7-Modal verbs { can\could\shall\should\may\might\must\ had to\will\would}

He **can** speak English, **can't he?**



He **couldn't** drive a car, **could he?**

## Irregular غير منتظم

Let's play football, **shall we?** Suggestion (إقتراح)

Let us play football, **will you\won't you?** (إذن)

Open the door, **will you\won't you?** (أمر)

**Don't play** in the street, **will you?** (أمر منفي)

I **am** a doctor, **aren't I?**

I **am not** a doctor, **am I?**

You **had better** go home, **hadn't you?** Had better you?

{Everyone\everybody\someone\somebody\anyone\  
anybody\no one} = **they**

**Everyone** will do the task, **won't they?**

**Nobody** is late for the exam, **are they?**

{ Everything \something\anything\nothing} = **it**

**Everything** is clear , **isn't it?**

**Nothing** is new , **is it?**

There is \there are\there was\there were

**There is** a new car in the street , **isn't there?**

this \that = it

these \those = they

This is new , **isn't it?**

Those are expensive, **aren't they?**

## 2 Question Tags

A question tag is a short phrase used at the end of a statement in spoken English that turns it into a question. We use question tags in spoken English to check information and to keep the conversation going. Question tags are formed using auxiliaries (**do, be, have** or a modal).

Positive statements have a negative tag, and negative statements have a positive tag.

*They are Omani, aren't they?*

*He's very kind, isn't he?*

### Negative tags

We use a negative tag when we expect that the answer will be **yes**.

*A: He lives in Sur, doesn't he?*

*B: Yes, that's right, he does.*

### Positive tags

We use a positive tag when we expect that the answer will be **no**.

*A: He doesn't live in Sur, does he?*

*B: No, he doesn't.*

### Imperatives

After an imperative we use **will you?** Or **won't you?**

*Sit down, will you? Sit down, won't you?*

The imperative with **be** also uses **will** or **won't**.

*Be quiet, will you? Be quiet, won't you?*

The imperative with **have** also uses **will** or **won't**.

*Have a chair, won't you?*

## Past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

### 1- Form: التكوين

The past simple tense is the second form of the verb.

- watch **watched** watched
- eat **ate** eaten.

### A : regular verbs ; الأفعال المنتظمة

We form the past simple by adding (ed \ied\d)

- Visit.....visited**ed**
  - ❖ We add **ed** to regular verbs
- study..... stud**ied**
  - ❖ (verbs ending in **y** after a consonant, we change the **y** into **ied** )
- Die.....d**ied**
  - ❖ (we added only **d** as the verb ends in **e** )
- Play.....play**ed**
  - ❖ ( verbs ending **y** after a vowel ,we only add **ed** to form the past tense)

### • Irregular verbs:

- Eat ...**ate**    make...**made**    drink...**drank**    Begin ...**began**
- take...**took**    have...**had**    think...**thought**    build... **built**

### 2- Use: الاستخدام

A. Completed actions in the past: حدث بدأ وانتهى ف الماضي

I **visited** Nizwa yesterday.

B- completed actions in the past which follow each other in a narrative or sequence: نحكى قصة ف الماضي

We **went** to the market and **bought** fruits and vegetables :

C-past states حقائق ف الماضي

The Omanis **were** great traders in the past.

D- past habits: عادة ف الماضي

When I was a child ,I **used** to **play** with girls in the school.

### 3- Negative: النفي

They **watched** the film yesterday.

❖ Subject الفاعل ( I\We\You\They\He\She\It) + **didn't + inf**+.....

They **didn't watch** the film yesterday.

#### 4- "Yes & No" questions: السؤال ب هل

**Did** + subject+ inf +.....?

**Yes**, Subject+ **did**.

**No**, subject+ **did not**.

He **drank** milk yesterday.

**Did** he **drink** milk yesterday?

**Yes**, he **did**.

**No**, he **did not**.

#### 5- "WH" question words. السؤال بأداة

WH أداة الاستفهام + **Did** + subject+ **inf** +.....?

She **lived** in Muscat.

Where **did** she **live**?

In Muscat.

#### 6- Key words: الكلمات الدالة

one day في يوم من الأيام

yesterday أمس

in the past في الماضي

once ذات مرة

in 1990 ف + تاريخ ف الماضي

last الماضي (week\month\year)

a (week\month\year) ago منذ

- I **bought** a car **last year**.

- We **ate** meat **yesterday**.

They **studied** English **last night**.

## The Present Perfect Tense **زمن المضارع التام**

### 1- Form : **التكوين**

- I \ We \ You \ They + **have + pp** + .....
- He \ She \ It + **has + pp** + .....
- We **have studied** English.
- She **has drunk** milk.
- They **have played** football.
- He **has watched** TV.

### 2- Negative : **النفى**

- I \ we \ you \ they + **haven't + pp** + .....
- He \ she \ it + **hasn't + pp** + .....
- They **haven't seen** the accident.
- He **hasn't tried** the new car0

### 2- "Yes or No" questions : **الاستفهام بهل**

- **Have** + (I, we, you, they) + **pp** + ....?
- **Has** + (he, she, it) + **pp** + ...?
- **Yes**, (I, we, you, they) + **have**.
- **Yes**, (he, she, it) + **has**.
- **No**, (I, we, you, they) + **haven't**
- **No**, (he, she, it) + **hasn't**.
- **Have** you **seen** a lion?
- **Yes**, I **have**.
- **No**, I **haven't**.
- **Has** she **studied** English?
- **Yes**, she **has** .
- **No**, she **hasn't**.

### 4- "WH" questions: **الإستفهام بأداة**

- **WH + have** + (I, we, you, they) + **pp** + .....
- **WH + has** + (he, she, it) + **pp** + .....
- .....sentence.....

- He **has passed** the exams.
- What **has** he **passed**?
- He **has passed** the exams.
- They **have lived** in Muscat.
- **Where have** they **lived**?
- They **have lived** in Muscat.

### 5- key words: الكلمات الدالة

#### A- **just** *توا حالا*

We use **just** to describe something that was completed a short time before the present time. *تعبّر عن حدث وقع منذ فترة قصيرة جدا.*

Ex. I **have just finished** my project.  
We **have just found out** what happened.

#### B- **already** *بالفعل*

We use **already** to describe something that happened sooner than the speaker expected it to happen.

*تعبّر عن حدث وقع أقرب مما كان يتوقع الشخص حدوثه.*

Ex. I **have already watered** the plants.  
The traffic police **have already arrived** at the scene of the accident.

#### C- **Yet** ( *حتى الآن* - *بعد* ) & **Still** :

We use **yet** to describe something that the speaker expected to happen before now, but has not happened.

*(yet) تعبّر عن أن الحدث لم يقع بعد وتأتى ف نهاية جملة السؤال ونهاية الجملة المنفية*

Ex. **Have** you **watched** the new film **yet** ?

Ex. I **have not watched** it **yet**.

**Have** you **seen** this new TV show **yet**?

No, I **have not seen** it **yet**. / No, **not yet**.

تأتى ( **Still** ) بعد الفاعل وقبل الفعل المساعد

Ex. We **still have not bought** the new car.  
We **still have not decided** where to go on holiday.

#### D- ever : من قبل

We use **ever** with the present perfect to ask about experiences.  
تستخدم ف السؤال عن الخبرات

**Have you ever seen** a crocodile?

Yes, I **have**.

No I **haven't**.

**Have you ever eaten** fresh mango?

No, **never**. / Yes, I have. **Lots of times**.

**Have you ever been** to Egypt ?

No, **never**. / Yes, **twice**.

#### E- never : أبدا

We use the present perfect with **never** to answer **ever** question in a negative way. تستخدم للإجابة بالنفي عن سؤال (ever)

I **have never seen** a crocodile.

#### F- since : منذ

We use **'since'** to refer to a point in time.

ويأتي بعدها نقطة بداية الحدث سواء كان السنة أو الشهر أو اليوم أو الساعة

I **have lived** in Oman **since** 2013.

We **have studied** English **since** last Friday.

He **has played** football **since** 4 o'clock.

#### G- For: لمدة

We use **'for'** to refer to a period of time .

وتأتى بعدها مدة الحدث مجموعة من وقت البداية وحتى الوقت الحاضر

I **have lived** in Oman **for** 10 years.

We **have studied** English **for** 5 days

He **has played** football **for** 3 hours.

**NOTES FOR THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:** ملاحظات

1- we use **ever** with the present perfect tense ( **have \ has + pp** ) and the **superlative form of the adjective.** ( **the + adj + est** ) ( **the most \ the least + adj** ) تستخدم مع جملة المضارع التام والدرجة الثالثة من الصفة (

EX. Adel is **the tallest** boy I **have ever seen**.

Oman is **the most beautiful** country I **have ever visited**.

2- **have \ has + been + to + place** مكان ( ذهب و عاد )

He went to that place and returned.

Ex. My father **has been to Dubai**. لقد ذهب والدي إلى دبي و عاد

3- **have \ has gone + to + place.** ( ذهب ولم يعد )

He went to that place, but he didn't return.

My brother **has gone to America**. لقد ذهب أخي إلى أميركا ولم يعد

4- **present perfect ( have \ has + pp ) + since + past simple (v2)**

إذا جاءت في جملة بها فعلاَن يوضع الفعل قبلها ف صيغة المضارع التام والفعل بعدها في صيغة الماضي البسيط.

I **have not seen** Maha **since** she **travelled** abroad.

5- to talk about actions happened in the past without mentioning the time.

يستخدم المضارع التام ليعبر عن حدث وقع ف الماضي دون تحديد وقت وقوعه.

I **have studied** English.



6- We use the past simple to talk about actions happened in the past with mentioning the time.

- بينما يستخدم الماضي البسيط إذا حددنا وقت وقوع الفعل ف الماضي

I **studied** English yesterday.

### **We use the present perfect to refer to –**

- something that started in the past and continues in the present  
أيضا يعبر عن حدث بدأ ف الماضي ولا زال مستمرا ف الحاضر

**I have lived** here **since** I was born.

- life experiences, when we don't say when they happened.

يستخدم للتعبير عن الخبرات الحياتية عندما لا نذكر وقت وقوعها

**I have travelled** to Egypt, so I won't go there **this year**.

- With ordinal numbers (first, second, etc ) and superlatives (biggest, most expensive, etc.)

يستخدم مع الأعداد الترتيبية والدرجة الثالثة من للصفة

**Scuba diving is the most exciting thing I have ever done.**

## ❖ **Active** المبنى للمعلوم and **Passive** المبنى للمجهول

We use an active verb when we want to say what the subject does or we want to say what happens to the subject.

Ahmed **watches** TV.  
They **play** football.

### ❖ **Passive:**

How to change a sentence from active into passive0

### Steps

1- Start with the **object** and it becomes a **subject** of the new sentence

(change **object** pronouns into **subject** pronouns )

2- Put a form of **verb to be** into the tense of the **main verb** of the sentence.

3- Put the **pp** of the **main verb**.

4- Put **by** after the pp.

5- Put the **subject** after by

(change **subject** pronouns into **object pronouns**)

{1} **Object** + {2} **to be** + {3} **pp** + {4} **by** + {5} **subject**

**He plays football.**

**Football is played by him.**

### Tenses:

#### 1- present simple.

Active : ( the first form of the verb ( V1 ) )

He **watches** the film.

passive: object + **am\is\are + pp** + by + subject.

The film **is watched** by him.

#### 2- past simple:

Active: ( second form of the verb ( V2 ) )

He **watched** the film.

passive: Object + **was \were + pp** + by + subject

The film **was watched** by him.

#### 3- present continuous:

Active subject + **am\is\ are ) + v – ing** + .....

They **are studying** English.

passive: Object + **am\is\are + being + pp** + by + subject

English **is being studied** by them.

#### 4-past continuous:

• Active: Subject + **was \were + v – ing** + object + .....

• She **was visiting** Muscat.

• Passive: Object + **was\were + being+ pp** + by + subject

• Muscat **was being visited** by her.

#### 5- present perfect :

- Active                      Subject + **have\has** + **pp** + object + .....
- I have driven a car
- Passive:                      Object + **have\has + been** + **pp**+ by + subject
- A car **has been driven** by me.

### 6- past perfect:

- Active:                      Subject + **had** + **pp** + object + .....
- He **had studied** Arabic.
- Passive:                      Object + **had been + pp**+ by + subject.
- Arabic **had been studied** by him.

### 7- present perfect continuous:

- Active :    Subject + **have \has + been + v-ing**+ object + .....
- We **have been calling** the boy.
- Passive:    Object + **have\has +been + pp** + by + subject
- The boy **has been called**.

### Modal verbs :

Active : Subject + modal verb( **can\may\ must\can\will**)+ verb+ object+.....

- She **can speak** English.
- Passive:    Object + **modal verb + be + pp** + by + subject
- English **can be spoken** by her.

### • Use :

- 1- We don't know the subject who did the verb.  
عند عدم معرفة الفاعل
- The tree **was planted**.
- The man **was killed** in the street
- 2- When the action is more important than the subject who did it. عندما يكون الحدث أكثر أهمية من الشخص الذي قام به

- The car **was invented** by Mercedes Benz.
- America **was discovered** by Christopher Columbus .
- 3-when we talk about the place and date of birth.  
عندنا نتحدث عن مكان وتاريخ الميلاد
- Mohamed **was born** in Egypt.
- Adam **was born** in 2009.

ALDAMWOODY

## الأفعال الناقصة Modals

The words **should**, **must** and **have to** are modals of obligation.  
We use them to **give advice** and **tell people what to do**.

We use **must** and **should** to give our own personal opinion. (إعطاء رأى شخصي)

**Must** is stronger than **should**.

We use **have to** when there is a general rule or law and not our own personal opinion. (عندما نتكلم عن قانون أو رأى عام نستخدم have to)

**I have to wear my seat belt when I drive.**

(A general rule or law (قانون أو رأى عام)

**I don't have to go to school today.**

(A general law or rule (قانون أو رأى عام)

**You must go and see the doctor.**

(A strong personal opinion (رأى شخصي قوى)

**You mustn't arrive late.**

(A strong personal opinion (رأى شخصي قوى)

**You should \ ought to take lots of water.**

(A weak personal opinion (رأى شخصي ضعيف)

**You should \ ought to try doing some snorkeling!**

(A weak personal opinion (رأى شخصي ضعيف)

❖ Modal verbs are types of auxiliary verbs – verbs which ‘help’ other verbs. They are used to express ideas such as:

- ability ( **I can** swim.)  
disability ( **I can't** fly.)
- permission ( **May** I leave the room?)
- certainty (The population of the world **will** increase.)
- possibility (Unfortunately, the panda **may** become extinct.)
- requests ( **Could** I have some water please?)
- obligation (Students **must** answer all four exam questions.)  
prohibition (you **mustn't** drive without a license.)
- desirability (You **should** try to eat less.)  
undesirability (you **should not** smoke cigarettes.)

- necessity (You **need to** wear warm clothes in winter.)
- lack of necessity (You **needn't** arrive before eight o'clock.)

### Giving advice

- 1- You **should** + **inf** + .....
- 2- You **shouldn't** + **inf** + .....
- 3- You **may** + **inf** + .....
- 4- You **have to** + **inf** + .....
- 5- You **can** + **inf** + .....
- 6- You **must** + **inf** + .....
- 7- You **could** + **inf** + .....
- 8- It is better **to** + **inf** + .....
- 9- If I were you, I **would** + **inf** + .....
- 10 You **might** + **inf** + .....
- 11- You **ought to** + **inf** + .....

# Pronouns

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
أنا I	me	ملكي my	mine	نفسى myself
هو He	him	ملكه his	his	نفسه himself
هي She	her	ملكها her	hers	نفسها herself
هي - هو It	it	ملكه - ملكها Its		نفسه-نفسها Itself
نحن We	us	ملكنا our	ours	نفسنا ourselves
أنتم - أنت You	you	ملكك-ملككم your	yours	نفسك yourself أنفسكم yourselves
هم They	them	ملكهم their	theirs	أنفسهم themselves
تأتي ف أول الجملة. I speak Arabic . She can run. We will study .	تأتي بعد الفعل. Ahmed asked me a question.	يأتي بعدها الشيء المملوك. This is my book. He found his pen. They eat their food.	لا يأتي بعدها الشيء المملوك. The car is mine. Mine is new.	عندما يكون الفاعل هو نفسة المفعول. I saw myself in the mirror. ان الفاعل قام بالفعل بدون مساعدة. They cooked the food by themselves. مع بعض التعبيرات. Help yourself --- behave yourselves



# Relative Clauses

## الأسماء الموصولة

### 1- **Who \ that**

(الذي - التي --- للعاقل)

تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل

- ◆- That is the doctor. **He** cured your father.  
That is the doctor **who** cured your father.
- ◆- The girl is my daughter. **She** won the medal.  
The girl **who \ that** won the medal is my daughter.

وفي هذه الحالة لا يمكن حذفها .

### 2- **Who – whom – that**

(الذي – التي)

تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل

- ◆- She married the man. She met **him**.  
She married the man **whom \ who \ that** she met.
- ◆- The men were honest. I lived with **them** in London.  
The men with **whom** I lived in London were honest.  
The men I lived with in London were rich. لاحظ حذف الضمير

وفي هذه الحالة يمكن حذف هذه الضمائر وتفهم من سياق الجملة .

### 3- **Which \ that**

(الذي – التي)

وتحل محل الفاعل والمفعول غيرا لعاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل أو الفعل

يمكن حذفها إذا كانت تحل محل المفعول أي يأتي بعدها الفاعل

- ◆- He works for a company. **It** manufactures computers.  
He works for a company **which \ that** manufactures computers
- ◆- The film was boring. I watch **it** last night.  
The film **which \ that** I watched last night was boring.

The film I watched yesterday was boring. لاحظ حذف الضمير

### 4- **Where**

حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرة

- ◆- This is my school. I study in **it**.  
This is my school **where** I study.  
I live in Alhamraa. I work in **Al hamraa**.  
I live in Alhamraa **where** I work.

### 5- **When**

حيث وتحل محل الزمان ويأتي قبلها مباشرة الزمان

- ◆- They visit me on Friday. I am at home **at that day**.  
They visit me on Friday **when** I am at home.
- ◆- June is the month. We go on holiday **in it**.  
June is the month **when** we go on holiday.

## 6- **Whose** وتحل محل ضمائر الملكية ( his – her – their – its ) في الجملة الثانية

- ◆- The man reported the police. **His** flat was robbed.  
The man **whose** flat was robbed reported the police.
  - ◆- The plane had to land. **Its** engine was out of order.  
The plane **whose** engine was out of order had to land.
  - ◆- I met the boy. **The boy's** father was killed.  
I met the boy **whose** father was killed.
  - ◆- That's my grandfather. We live in **his** house.  
That's my grandfather **whose** house we live in.  
That's my grandfather in **whose** house we live.
- يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبل **whose** أو بعد الفعل ولا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلا منها.

### Summary:

<b>Who</b>	الذي – التي ( العاقل )	<b>Whose</b>	الذي له ( للملكية )
<b>Whom</b>	الذي – التي ( المفعول العاقل )	<b>Where</b>	حيث ( للمكان )
<b>That</b>	الذي – التي ( للعاقل وغير العاقل )	<b>When</b>	حيث ( للزمان )
<b>which</b>	الذي – التي ( غير العاقل )		

- 1- The man..... Sent you this letter is my cousin.  
a- which      b- whose      c- whom      d- who
- 2- The flat..... I lives had only two rooms.  
a- which      b-whose      c- whom      d-who
- 3-This is the cassette ..... Won the prize.  
a- which      b-whose      c- whom      d-who
- 4-Eight o'clock is ..... I usually go to work.  
a- what      b-whose      c- whom      d-when
- 5-The suit ..... you are wearing is fashionable.  
a- which      b-where      c- whose      d-who
- 6-London is the largest city in England ..... my pen friend lives.  
a- which      b-whose      c- where      d-what
- 7-This is the book ..... I keep in my bag.  
a- which      b-whose      c- whom      d-who
- 8-My birthday is the day ..... I was born.  
a- which      b-whose      c- whom      d-when
- 9-My father is the person ..... Wife is my mother.  
a- which      b-whose      c- where      d-who

9- The youth -----traveled abroad could make a lot of money.

a- which

b-whose

c- whom

d-who

10- He is the Egyptian ----- has won the gold medal.

a- which

b-whose

c- whom

d-who

## Question Words 1 ( أدوات الاستفهام )

•1-What ( ماذا- ما )..... Things أشياء, actions أفعال, jobs وظائف

- What are you eating?
- I am eating chicken.

•2-When ( متى )..... time ( الزمن )

- When do you get up?
- I get up at 6.30 every day.

•3-Where ( أين )..... place ( مكان )

- Where do you live?
- I live in Alhamraa.

•4-How ( كيف )..... Way الطريقة- الكيفية

- How do you go to school?
- On foot

•5-Why ( لماذا )..... reason السبب

- Why do you go to school?
- To learn.

•6- Which ( أى )..... choice التخيير

- Which colour do you want red or blue?
- The blue one.

•7- Who ( من ) ..... people ( عاقل )

- Who is your best friend?
- Nasser

•8- How many ( عدد كم )..... number ( رقم )

- How many students are in the class?
- 30 students

9- How much ( السعر كم )..... price ( سعر )

How much is the book?

It is 3 rials.

10- how old (كم عمر) ..... age السن How old are you? I am 17

## كيفية تكوين السؤال: How to form questions:

### 1- "Wh" Questions السؤال بأداة إستفهام

**WH + aux ( be, do, have ,modal ) + Subject + verb+....?**

**Why do you come** late every day?

Because I do not have a car.

**Where did she live?**

She lived in Oman.

### 2- "Yes or No" Questions. السؤال بهل

**Aux \ Modal verb ( do, be, have, modal) + subject + V1 +...?**

Yes, **subject +aux..**

No, **subject +aux +not.**

- Do **they** study Arabic?  
Yes, **they do.**  
No, **they don't.**
- Can she speak English ?  
Yes, she can.  
No, she can't.

## سؤال الرأي (Opinion)

Today, I am going to give my opinion about a very important topic .The topic is .....الموضوع...... Some people agree with it while others don't agree. Personally, I agree ( I don't agree ) about it for some different reasons.

First,.....  
.....Second,.....  
Also,.....

In addition to what I have written about الموضوع before, I can add that

.....Third,.....  
.....Fourth,.....  
.....

Finally, for all the reasons I wrote above, I strongly (agree\disagree ) with the topic.

## سؤال الرأي (Opinion)

This topic is important. Some people agree with it and some disagree. In my opinion, I strongly ( agree / أوافق / disagree / لا أوافق ) that ( the topic / الموضوع ) for some reasons أسباب.

The first reason for my opinion is ( reason 1 / السبب الأول ). For example مثال,  
( Explain your reason / شرح ).

Another reason that supports my point of view is ( reason 2 / السبب الثاني ). In other words,  
( explain your reason / شرح وأمثلة ).

The last reason is that I believe that ( reason 3 / السبب الثالث ) because  
( Explain your reason / شرح وأمثلة ).

In conclusion ختامًا , تلخيص الأسباب ف جملة أو اثنتين I think that (**the topic الموضوع**) is very important because of the above mentioned reasons and for the advantages that it has which are more than the disadvantages.

## Narrative Writing كتابة القصة

A-What we need for writing stories? ما نحتاج إليه عند كتابة القصة

### 1. Time الزمن:

Once upon a time \ one day \ last year / last summer holiday / six weeks ago / last Friday / on my birthday

### 2. Characters الشخصيات:

my family and I / my friends and I / my father and I / some people

### 3. Sitting المكان:

in the desert / on the beach / in a village / in the wadi / in the mountains / on an island

### 4. Direct Speech الكلام المباشر:

My father said, " Let's go ....."

My mother replied, " Why don't we go ....."?

Ahmed said to Maha, " I'll bring ....."

The doctor said to me , " You should ....."

My brother asked, " Did you bring ....."?

My friend said to me, "Look at those ....."

The man said, "Shall we start ....."?"

### 5- Indirect Speech الكلام الغير مباشر :

Ahmed said that he wanted to go to the mall.

Salim told Ali that he went to Muscat that day

My father replied that he didn't have enough time.

My friend asked me where I had gone the night before.

The doctor advised me to take the medicine three times a day.

## 6- Past simple ( V2 التصريف الثانى للفعل البسيط ) زمن الماضى البسيط :

We **went** to .... / I **travelled** to ..... / My father **drove** to ....  
My mother **cooked** the ..... / I **rescued** ..... /  
my sister **gathered** some ..... / They **bought** ..... / We **climbed** ..... /  
I **learned** ..... / My friend **swam** ..... / My parents **asked** me to .... /  
We **played** ..... / my sisters **made** .....

## 8- Past continuous ( **was\were +verb-ing** ) ( **كان + فعل مضارع** ) زمن الماضى المستمر :

It **was raining/snowing**.  
The wind **was blowing** .  
She **was wearing** .....  
while I **was cooking** ....., I cut .....

I **was swimming** in ..... when a ..... attacked me.  
My father **was walking** on ..... when he saw .....

While we **were climbing** ....., I broke my .....

## 7. Past perfect ( **had +v3** ) الماضى التام :

Before we left home, we **had gone** shopping.  
After I **had started** climbing, I fell down.  
Before my mother cooked the lunch, she **had prepared** the salad.

### ❖ Time phrases

- First \ Then / After that / Not long afterwards / As soon as / While / Meanwhile / As / Sometime later \ A little later / minutes later / a moment later / Later (that Morning / afternoon / day / night...) / Just then....

## B-(writing a story)القصة المصورة

( لوفى الصورة الأولى شخص مفرد ) Once upon a time, there was (( **a man \ a boy \ a woman \ a girl \ a child** )) . His \ ولد \ Her بنت name was الإسم .. He \ She was in \ at + المكان . He \ She was + v-ing الفعل .

( لوفى الصورة الأولى أشخاص جمع ) Once upon a time, there were (( **some people \ some men \ some friends \ some children** )) . Their names were الأسماء . They were in \ at + المكان . They were + v- ing الفعل .

استخدم المعلومات في باقى الصور واكتب عنها. واربط بين الأحداث وبعضها البعض. واستخدم الصورة الأخيرة كخاتمة للقصة .

### ملحوظة:

يستخدم زمن الماضى البسيط لسرد أحداث ويستخدم الماضى المستمر لوصف الأحداث المستمرة وخلفية المشهد .

Finally, this is a good story and I have learned many morals from it. Also, I can tell it to my brothers and sisters to learn from it.

### ❖ Time phrases

- First \ Then / After that / Not long afterwards / As soon as / While / Meanwhile / As / Sometime later \ A little later / minutes later / a moment later / Later (that Morning / afternoon / day / night...) / Just then....



## Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

أداة الترقيم	الإستخدام	أمثلة
Capital letters الحروف الكبيرة (ABC...)	<p>١- في بداية الجملة أو السؤال.</p> <p>٢- ضمير الفاعل (أنا I) يكتب بحرف capital في أي مكان ف الجملة.</p> <p>٣- أسماء الناس والبلدان والأماكن المشهورة تبدأ بحرف كبير.</p> <p>٤- أيام الأسبوع والشهور تبدأ بحرف كبير.</p> <p>٥- اللغات والجنسيات تبدأ بحرف كبير</p>	<p>1- <u>W</u>e study English. <u>W</u>hen do you go to bed? <u>A</u>re they reading? <u>D</u>on't open the door.</p> <p>2- <u>I</u> like football, but <u>I</u> don't like basketball.</p> <p>3- <u>A</u>hmed \ <u>N</u>asser \ <u>O</u>man \ <u>B</u>ahla \ <u>R</u>eem <u>A</u>lyamen <u>R</u>estaurant</p> <p>4- <u>S</u>unday \ <u>M</u>onday <u>A</u>pril \ <u>J</u>anuary</p> <p>5- <u>E</u>nglish \ <u>A</u>rabic <u>O</u>mani \ <u>A</u>merican</p>
Comma الفاصلة (,)	<p>١- تستخدم عند ذكر أكثر من شيء أو حدث في الجملة.</p> <p>٢- لفصل أجزاء الجملة الطويلة عند النطق.</p>	<p>1- I went to the shop and bought fish<sub>,</sub> rice<sub>,</sub> meat<sub>,</sub> potatoes and chicken.</p> <p>2- I can speak English<sub>,</sub> but I can't speak French.</p>
Question mark علامة الاستفهام (?)	تستخدم ف نهاية السؤال	<p>What are you eating? Does she play football? Did they win the match?</p>
Full stop النقطة	تستخدم ف نهاية الجملة	Ahmed doesn't like snakes .

(.)		We live in Oman.
Apostrophe الفاصلة العلوية (')	١- تستخدم ف الملكية. ٣- تستخدم ف الإختصارات.	1- Salim's car is new. 2- She doesn't like spiders. I'm a student. He's got a new bike.

### Indefinite Article

(Indefinite Article) أدوات النكرة ( **a / an** ) تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة بمعنى عدد ( واحد )

◀ نضع ( **a** ) قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

**a pen - a tree - a car - a man - a girl**

◀ نضع ( **an** ) قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك ( **a , e , i , o , u** )

**an apple - an egg - an orange - an ice cream - an umbrella**

<b>a table - an egg</b>	قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة
He is <b>an</b> engineer. She is <b>an</b> English woman. She is <b>a</b> doctor. He is <b>a</b> farmer.	قبل الوظيفة قبل الجنسية
He visits his uncle four times <b>a</b> week.	بمعنى "كل"

We don't use **a or an** with plural **and uncountable** nouns غير المعدود **الجمع** .  
Blood \ water \ information \ girls \ boys \ books

- ❖ The word **the** is called the (أداة المعرفة **أل**) **definite article**.  
Use **the** before a noun when you are talking about a certain person or thing.

**The** telephone is ringing.  
Where is **the** book?  
I think the book is under **the** table.

## أي any & بعض Some

**Some** and **any** are quantifiers أدوات تحديد . They are used with **uncountable** nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة e.g. **juice, coffee, water** and **countable** plural nouns الأسماء المعدودة في حالة الجمع e.g. **bananas, apples, eggs**.

استخدام ( اسم غير معدود **unc** \ اسم معدود جمع **c** ) **A-some**

**Some** means **a little** or **a few** and is used in positive sentences.

تأتي ف جملة مثبتة ويتبعها معدود أو غير معدود-1

We have bought **some books**.

I have **some soup** for starters.

We use **some** in questions to request something when we think the answer will be yes.

تستخدم ف السؤال لطلب شيء عندما نتوقع أن تكون الإجابة **بنعم**-2

Can I have **some** spring rolls please?

Yes, here you are.

• We use **some** in questions when we make an **offer**.

تستخدم ف السؤال عندما يكون عبارة عن عرض-3

Would you like **some** garlic bread?

Would you like to have **some** tea?

استخدام ( اسم غير معدود **unc** \ اسم جمع معدود **c** ) **B-any**

We often replace some with **any** in questions when we are not sure of the answer.

تستخدم ف السؤال عندما نكون غير متأكدين من الإجابة-1

Have you got **any** spring rolls then?

Do you have **any** sugar?

• We usually use any in negatives.

تستخدم ف النفي-2

I'm sorry madam, we haven't got **any** soup.

She doesn't like **any** apples.

## يوجد للجمع \ يوجد للمفرد \ There is

There is **مفرد** + يوجد + .....

There is **a cat** in the room.

There are **جمع** + يوجد + .....

There **books** in the bag.

There isn't + **مفرد** + .....

There isn't a **cat** under the bed.

There aren't + **جمع** + .....

There aren't **cars** in the street.

Is there **مفرد** + هل يوجد .....?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

Is there **a desert** in Oman ?

Yes, there is.

Is there **a rainforest** in Oman?

No, there isn't.

Are there **جمع** + هل يوجد .....?

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.

Are there any **grasslands** in Asia?

Yes, there are.

Are there any **cold places** in Africa?

No, there aren't.

## **Demonstrative Determiners** أسماء الإشارة

The words **this** هذا للمفرد القريب, **that** هذا للمفرد البعيد, **these** هؤلاء للجمع القريب and **those** هؤلاء للجمع البعيد are determiners. They are used to tell which thing or person you mean. These words are called **demonstrative determiners**, or **demonstrative adjectives**.

**Singular** مفرد

this

that

**Plural** جمع

these

those

**1-** You use **this** and **these** to point to people or things **near** you.

❖ Use **this** with singular nouns: (هذا للإشارة إلى الاسم المفرد القريب)

Who lives in **this** house?

**This** car belongs to my mom.

Does **this** key fit the lock?

❖ Use **these** with plural nouns: (هؤلاء للإشارة إلى الاسم الجمع القريب)

**These** trousers are too short.

I don't like **these** comics.

**2-** You use **that** and **those** to point to people or things that are **farther** from you.

❖ Use **that** with singular nouns: (هذا للإشارة إلى الاسم المفرد البعيد)

This chair is mine and **that** chair is yours.

**That** animal is making a funny noise.

❖ Use **those** with plural nouns: (هؤلاء للإشارة إلى الاسم الجمع البعيد)

I gave my sandwiches to **those** boys.  
**Those** children go to a different school.

## **لدية – عنده – معه – يملك - Have got \ has got**

### **Affirmative الإثبات**

I \ we \ you \ they + **have got** + إسم شيء مملوك .....  
.....

They **have got** a new car.

He \ she \ it + **has got** + إسم شيء مملوك .....  
.....

He **has got** long black hair.

### **Negative النفي**

I \ we \ you \ they + **haven't got** + إسم شيء مملوك .....  
.....

I **haven't got** a house.

He \ she \ it + **hasn't got** + إسم شيء مملوك .....  
.....

He hasn't got a dog.

### **"Yes or No" question.**

**Have** + I \ we \ you \ they + **got** + إسم شيء مملوك ?

Yes, (I\we\you\they) + **have**.

No, (I\we\you\they) + **haven't**.

**Have you got** a car?

Yes, I **have**.

No, I **haven't**.

**Has** + he \she\it +**got** +.... إسم شيء مملوك؟

Yes, (he \she\it) +**has**.

No, (he\she \ it) + **hasn't**.

**Has** she **got** a red dress?

Yes, she **has**.

No, she **hasn't**.

ALDANWOODY

# in – on - at

in	on	at
<p><b>Years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 1995</li> <li>• in 2005</li> </ul> <p><b>Months</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in April</li> <li>• in October</li> </ul> <p><b>Seasons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the summer</li> <li>• in the winter</li> <li>• in the spring</li> <li>• in the autumn</li> </ul> <p><b>Parts of the day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the morning</li> <li>• in the after noon</li> <li>• in the evening</li> </ul> <p><b>Long Periods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the present</li> <li>• in the past</li> <li>• in the future</li> </ul> <p><b>Centuries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the 19th century</li> <li>• in the 21st century</li> </ul> <p><b>Decades</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 1980s</li> <li>• in 1990s</li> </ul>	<p><b>Days of the Week</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On Saturday</li> <li>• On Sunday</li> <li>• On Friday</li> </ul> <p><b>Dates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 13th, Oct, 2019</li> <li>• On 5th, April</li> <li>• On 20-10-2022</li> <li>• On April 15</li> </ul> <p><b>Day + parts of the day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On Sunday morning</li> <li>• On Monday afternoon</li> <li>• On Friday evening</li> </ul> <p><b>Holidays, Events or Occasions with day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the Eid day</li> <li>• On my birthday</li> <li>• On the National Day</li> </ul>	<p><b>Times of the day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at 4.00 o'clock</li> <li>• at 2.30</li> <li>• at 8:00 pm</li> <li>• at 9:00 am</li> </ul> <p><b>..... + time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at breakfast time</li> <li>• at lunch time</li> <li>• at dinner time</li> <li>• at bed time</li> </ul> <p><b>some parts of the day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at dawn</li> <li>• at noon</li> <li>• at night</li> <li>• at midnight</li> <li>• at sunrise</li> <li>• at sunset</li> </ul> <p><b>the age of</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the age of ten</li> <li>• at the age of sixteen</li> </ul>

Easy English  
With  
Mr. Helmy  
96378185

Best Wishes  
Easy English with Teacher: Helmy





## The future (التعبير عن المستقبل)

### 1- Will المصدر + سوف

**Will ('ll) + infinitive.**

I will visit my uncle tomorrow.

**We won't help them because they are careless.**

### • use الاستخدام

#### 1- Prediction التنبؤ

The computer **will be** the language of the future .

#### 2- Future facts حقائق مستقبلية

My brother **will be** forty years old next year.

#### 3- Quick decision يعبر عن قرار سريع \ لحتى وقت الكلام

Your father in the garden, I **will prepare** dinner.

#### 4-To offer to do something عرض

I need some money; don't worry. I **will lend** you some.

#### 5- To make arrangement عمل ترتيبات

I **will go** to the dentist's to have my bad tooth pulled out this evening.

#### 6- To make a promise وعد

If you pass the exams, I **will buy** you a present.

#### 7-Threat تهديد

Ex: I **will punish** you if you don't study

## الاستخدام ( المصدر ) + inf ( سوف ) + am | is | are + going to

1- To express an intention, a plan, a decision للتعبير عن نية - خطة - قرار مسبق

I am going to get some more training so I can get a better job.

I am going to buy a computer. < I have decided >

2- Future events we are sure that will happen

أحداث مستقبلية نكون علي تأكد من أنها سوف تحدث لوجود الدليل عليها

The sky is **very cloudy** and it is going to rain.

### Exercises

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



	PEOPLE	PLACES	THINGS
*any-	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
every-	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
no-	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing
some-	someone somebody	somewhere	something

*Indefinite pronouns are used to talk about people, places or things without saying exactly who, where, or what they are. They are followed by singular verbs.*

Any = أي

Every = كل

No = لا

Some = بعض

## Adjective endings ( ed \ ing )

- We use **-ed** adjectives to talk about feelings. (عاقِل) للحديث عن المشاعر  
I am **interested** in the story of Jewel.
- We use **-ing** adjectives to talk about a person, thing or situation that causes those feelings. (غير عاقِل) للحديث عن مسبب المشاعر  
The story of Jewel is very **interesting**.
- a- I'm (**interested** / **interesting**) in the theatre.
- b- I don't find tennis very (**excited** / **exciting**).
- c- He gets (**confused** / **confusing**) by English grammar.
- d- I think shopping is very (**bored** / **boring**).
- e- The journey was long and (**tired** / **tiring**).

## My Holiday \ Trip \ Journey \ weekend

I like holidays very much and I enjoy visiting new places every year. Last summer holiday I decided to go to ..... المكان.....

It was (**an exciting \ an interesting \ a beautiful \ a great \ a good**) holiday.

- 1- ~~How did you go there?~~ I went there (**by plane \ by bus \ by car \ by ship**).
- 2- ~~Whom did you go with?~~ I went with (**my family \ my friends \ my brothers \ my sisters \ my father**)
- 3- ~~How long did it take to arrive there?~~ **It took 3 hours to arrive there.**
- 4- ~~When did you arrive there?~~ We arrived there (**in the morning \ in the evening \ in the afternoon \ at night**).
- 5- ~~Where did you stay?~~ We stayed in (**a hotel \ a flat \ a house \ a tent**) (**with my friends**). We were very tired and we slept (**at once \ immediately**).
- 6- ~~How long did you stay there?~~ We stayed there for (**a week \ a month \ two weeks \ two days \ three days**)

7- ~~What did you do there?~~ ..... الأنشطة التي فعلتها .....

On the first day morning, we ..... In the evening, we.....

On the second day morning, we..... In the afternoon, we.....

On the third day morning, we..... In the evening ,we.....

**We visited**..... الأماكن التي زرتها.....

8- ~~What did you see there?~~ I saw الأشياء التي رأيتها.....

9- ~~What did you eat and drink?~~ I ate ..... Also, I drank.....

10- ~~What was the weather like?~~ The weather was (**cool \ hot \ cold \ rainy \ warm**).

11- ~~Do you like to go there again?~~ I liked the trip very much and I would like to go there many times in the future.

## تكوين الجملة . How to form a super sentence

1- Subject فاعل ( noun اسم \ subject pronoun ضمير فاعل ) +

verb فعل +

Object مفعول ( noun اسم \ object pronoun ضمير مفعول ).

The boy watched a film.

2- ( Adj صفة ) Subject + verb + ( adj صفة ) object .

The young boy watched a new film.

3- ( Adj ) Subject + verb + ( adj ) object + adverb of manner ظرف الطريقة .

The young boy watched a new film happily.

The young boy happily watched a new film .

4- ( Adj ) Subject + verb + ( adj ) object + adverb of manner + adverb of place ظرف المكان .

The young boy watched a new film happily at the cinema.

5- ( Adj ) Subject + verb + ( adj ) object + adverb of manner + adverb of place + adverb of time ظرف الزمان .

The young boy watched a new film happily at the cinema yesterday.

yesterday, the young boy watched a new film happily at the cinema.

6- adverb of time + ( Adj ) Subject + verb + ( adj ) object + adverb of manner + adverb of place + clause جملة أخرى .

Yesterday, the young boy watched a new film happily at the cinema, which was built in the mall by Japanese engineers

ALDAMWOODY