

ملخص قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

مع تمارين عليها

GRAMMAR Summary

With

Exercises

للمف الحادي عشر علمي وأدبي



إعداد وتنسيق

المعلم / منير نواف أبو إسحاق

السنة الدراسية

2018 - 2019

UNIT 1

قواعد الوحدة الأولى

1. **both and** * I like to drink **both** tea **and** coffee..
 كلاهما و * **Both** Ali **and** Ahmed are brothers.
 ملاحظة / إذا أتى بعد both اسم فإنه يأتي بعد and اسم وإذا أتى بعد both فعل فإنه يأتي بعد and فعل

2. **either or** * I can go to school **either** by bus **or** by car.
 إما أو * **She will travel either** to Egypt **or** to Jordan.
 ملاحظة / إذا أتى بعد either اسم فإنه يأتي بعد or اسم وإذا أتى بعد either فعل فإنه يأتي بعد or فعل

3. **neither nor** * The film **was neither** funny **nor** boring.
 لا ولا * **learning styles are neither** simple **nor** fixed.
 ملاحظة / نحذف النفي من الجملة ونضع بدله neither

وإليك بعض الأمثلة مع طريقة الحل

1	<p>Ahmad plays tennis .Ahmad plays football. (both.....and)</p> <p>Ahmad play both tennis and football.</p>	<p>نحدد التشابه في الجملة الأولى ونضع بعده both ونحذف التشابه من الجملة الثانية ونضع بدله and</p>
2	<p>She will study science . she will study English. (either.....or)</p> <p>She will study either science or English.</p>	<p>نحدد التشابه في الجملة الأولى ونضع بعده either ونحذف التشابه من الجملة الثانية ونضع بدله or</p>
3	<p>They didn't like the story. They didn't like the drama. (neither...nor)</p> <p>They neither like the story nor the drama.</p>	<p>نحذف النفي من الجملة الأولى ونضع بدله neither ونحذف التشابه من الجملة الثانية ونضع بدله nor</p>
4	<p>Students don't like the new system. Their parents agree with them. (neither nor)</p> <p>Neither students nor their parents like the new system.</p>	<p>إذا لم نجد تشابه فإننا نضع الأداة في أول الجملة</p>

Exercises

A) Complete the sentences below with (either ... or, both ... and or neither ... nor)

1. Everyone was worried. his friends his family knew where he was.
2. You can phone send an email. Which way is easier for you?
3. Ahmad his brother are studying at university.
4. The book is funny exciting. I didn't enjoy it at all.
5. The person in the photo is a singer an artist. I can't remember which.

B) Rewrite the sentences using both ... and, either ... or, or neither ... nor:-

1. The weather at this time of the year isn't too hot and it isn't too cold.
.....
2. The end of the film was surprising, and also funny.
.....
3. I don't like playing sport and my friends also don't like it.
.....
4. You can eat your sandwich here but if you prefer you can take it away.
.....
5. I had a lot of help from my family and also from my friends.
.....
6. There are no grades in this test. You pass or you fail.
.....
7. Ahmad plays tennis .Ahmad plays football. (**both.....and**)
.....
8. She will travel to Egypt or to Jordan . (**either... ..or**)
.....
9. They didn't understand the story. They didn't understand the drama. (**neithernor**)
.....
10. If you need more information use phone /e-mail. (**either....or**)
.....

C) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I need to buy both bread tea every day.
a- or b- and c- nor
- 2- She will study either science math in the next year.
a- or b- and c- nor

UNIT 2

قواعد الوحدة الثانية القسم الأول

1. **hope + to+ inf.**

* I hope to be a doctor in the future.

* Ali hopes to become a teacher.

ملاحظة / إذا أتى بعد hope فراغ مباشرة فإننا نضع to ثم الفعل الذي بين القوسين في الفراغ

2. **hope + subject + v (1) or will+ inf. .**

* I hope Ali (travels/will travel) to Cairo.

* I've applied for a new job. I hope I (get/will get)it.

ملاحظة / يمكن أن نستخدم be going to بدلا من will

3. **wish+ v(2) past simple**

* He wishes he enjoyed eating fast food.

* I wish schools used white boards.

وإليك بعض الأمثلة مع طريقة الحل

1	After leaving university, I hope..... a dentist. (become) to become	نستخدم +to الفعل المجرد (المصدر)
2	Most parents of young children hope theywell at school. (do) do/will do/are going to do	نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط
3	I wish most graduates (have) jobs. had	نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط (ed) بعد wish
4	I hope they early. I haven't finished cooking yet. (not arrive) won't arrive/don't arrive	ننفي الفعل حسب الزمن المطلوب (مضارع /مستقبل)
5	She wishes she..... the film yesterday. (not/watch) didn't watch	ننفي الفعل حسب الزمن المطلوب (ماضي بسيط)

Exercises

A) Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- I wish most graduates (have) jobs.
- 2- She hopes (succeed) in the final test.
- 3- I hope my son..... (get) high marks this year.
- 4- I wish schools (use) white boards.
- 5- Most students hope the English tests (be) easy.

B) Choose the correct answers :-

1. I wish I..... so bad at Maths.
 a) am not b) is not c) were not
- 2.let's hope Ali..... high grades this year.
 a) gets b) to get c) getting
3. The head teacher wishes the school..... more computers.
 a) will buy b) could buy c) to buy

C) Complete each one using the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets:

- 1.I've applied for a new job. I hope I..... it. (get)
2. I wish I..... more of what I learnt in school but I've forgotten most of it. (remember)
3. She hopes..... a doctor when she finishes medical school. (become)
4. He wishes he..... eating fast food so much because he wants to be thinner. (not enjoy)
5. I hope they early. I haven't finished cooking yet. (not arrive)

D) Choose the correct answer:

1. I hope he **arrives** / **arrived** soon. The meal is nearly ready.
2. I wish we **had** / **have** a bit more time to finish this.
3. I've borrowed your pen – I hope you **aren't** / **don't** mind.
4. He wishes he **didn't get** / **hadn't got** so nervous in exams.
5. I'm hoping **to study** / **for studying** abroad next year.

E) Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. I hope they wouldn't arrive early because I'm not ready yet.

UNIT 2

قواعد الوحدة الثانية القسم الثاني

1. **as long as /provided(that)** * **As long as/Provided that** he works harder, he will succeed.
 طالما أن / بشرط أن * He will succeed **as long as /provided that** he works harder.
 عند إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام هاتين العبارتين فإنهما يحلان محل الكلمات التالية:
on one condition, on condition that, but, have to, has to, must, who, which

2. **unless** * You can't drive a car unless you have a driving license..
 إذا لم * I am playing tennis tomorrow unless it's raining.
 ملاحظة / غالبا ما تأتي unless مع الجمل المنفية
 عند إعادة كتابة الجملة فإنها عادة تحل محل الكلمات التالية:
if not, not if, if don't, if doesn't, but

واليك بعض الأمثلة مع طريقة الحل

1	Pre-school classes are free for all children who are old enough. (as long as) //////////////////// as long as they are old enough.	نحذف who ونضع بدلها as long as وننزل ضمير مناسب (they)
2	The college will offer me a place on one condition : I have to pass the interview. (provided that) The college will offer me a place provided (that) I pass the interview.	نحذف on one condition و have to ثم نضع provided that ويمكن حذف that
3	If you aren't careful, you'll have an accident. (unless) Unless you are careful , //////////////////.	نحذف if و النفي ثم نضع unless

Exercises

A) Rewrite the sentences using words in the brackets:

1- If you don't study hard, you will not get high marks. (unless)

.....

2- The school will offer a prize on one condition. You pass the test(provided that)

.....

3- You can stay in this flat, in case of paying the rent. (as long as)

.....

4- He'll definitely be in the team. He doesn't get an injury. (unless)

.....

5- These courses are available for students who get the right exam results.(provided that)

.....

B) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

-It's easy to do the job as far as you follow the tips.....

-I'll be there at 7:00 unless I don't have to work late.....

-Provided than you do your best no one will criticize you.....

-You can go anywhere unless you tell me.....

-Provided he works harder he will not succeed.....

- I'll be there at 4.30 unless I don't have to work late.....

C) Choose the correct word or expression for each sentence:

1- I am playing tennis tomorrow.... (unless – provided) it's raining.

2- We are going to start painting the house tomorrow.... (unless – provided) it's not raining.

3- You can smoke here.... (unless – as long as) you leave a window open to let the smoke out.

4- The children can stay here..... (unless – provided) they don't make too much noise.

5- I am going now..... (unless – provided)you want me to stay.

EXPRESSING OBLIGATION

التعبير عن الضرورة أو الإلزام

1. must – have to – need to للتعبير عن الضرورة والوجوب	* I must see the doctor soon. I'm sick. * I have to finish my homework before evening. * He needs to study Chinese .
2. mustn't ممنوع / يجب أن لا 3. don't have to/need to لإلغاء الضرورة 4. doesn't have to /need to لإلغاء الضرورة	* You mustn't smoke in hospitals. * We don't have to /need to get up early . it's Friday. * He doesn't have to/need to buy bread. We've already got some.
5. (am/is/are) allowed to مسموح	* We are allowed to use the school telephone. * My brother is allowed to stay out late.
6. (am/is/are) not allowed to غير مسموح	* Students are not allowed to enter the teachers' room. * I'm not allowed to park my car here.

وفي هذا الجدول نبين لكم الفرق بين الماضي والمضارع

المضارع	الماضي
have to / has to / must / need to يجب	had to / needed to كان يجب
don't/ doesn't have to, need to لست مجبر على	didn't have to/need to لم يكن هناك داعي
mustn't ممنوع	didn't have to لم يكن مضطر
am/is/are allowed to مسموح بـ	was/were allowed to كان مسموح بـ
am/is/are not allowed to غير مسموح بـ (ممنوع)	was/were not allowed to لم يكن مسموح بـ

Exercises

A) Complete the sentences with (have to - had to - don't /didn't have to - (be)not allowed to)

- 1- You to buy sugar. We've already got some.
- 2- You..... take your passport when visiting foreign countries.
- 3- Yesterday I was ill, I to go to hospital.
- 4- Youto park here. There is a no parking sign.
- 5-We had plenty of time ,wehurry.

B) Circle the correct option to complete the sentences :-

- 1- She **has to** / **mustn't** respect her teacher.
- 2- That phone is expensive. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** lose it.
- 3- You **don't have to** / **have to** arrange for a meeting tomorrow because the boss has already done it .
- 4- I've already read the book, so I **had to** / **didn't have to** read it again.
- 5- When I was young, I **don't have to** / **wasn't allowed to** play in the street.

C) Complete the sentences with :- (mustn't - don't / didn't have to - had to)

- 1- Yougive me back the money. I don't need it.
- 2- The baby is asleep. You shout.
- 3- The light was red, so I stop.
- 4- Ann bought some eggs but when she got home, she found that she had plenty of eggs. So she.....buy any eggs.

D) Re-write the following sentences by using the words in brackets:

- 1- It's not necessary for me to wear glasses. (have to)
.....
- 2- Don't forget to come to the party early. It's very important. (mustn't)
.....
- 3- It's necessary for us to read our lesson carefully. (need)
.....
- 4- It's important to stop your car when light is red. (must)
.....
- 5- It's necessary for us to drive a car slowly. (be allowed to)
.....

UNIT 4

قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

1. **Prefer + (noun/verb+ing) + to** * I **prefer** tea **to** coffee.
 يفضل على * she **prefers** playing football **to** playing tennis.

2. **Would rather + (inf.) + than** * I'd **rather** play football **than** play tennis.
 يفضل على * I'd **rather** call you **than** email you.

3. well + past participle

يمكننا أن نشكل عبارات مركبة من well ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل تتوسطهما شرطة (-)

well-informed	مثقف (مطلع)
well-behaved	حسن السلوك
well-educated	حسن التعليم
well-made	مصنوع جيدا
well-dressed	حسن المظهر
well-known	مشهور

4. multi-word verbs الأفعال الاصطلاحية

وهو أن يأتي الفعل مضاف له حرف جر ليعطي معنى جديد
 ١- إذا كان المفعول به إسم أو شبه جملة إسمية فإنه يمكننا وضعه بعد حرف الجر مباشرة أو بين الحرف والفعل

مثال: She **picked up** her bag أو She **picked her bag up**.

هنا المفعول به أتى اسم وهو (her bag) فنضع الاسم بين الفعل والحرف أو بعد الحرف مباشرة.

مثال: I **picked up** the pen he dropped أو I **picked the pen he dropped up**.

هنا المفعول به أتى شبه جملة إسمية وهو (the pen he dropped) فنضع الاسم بين الفعل والحرف أو بعد الحرف مباشرة.

٢- إذا كان المفعول به ضمير him, her, it, them, this فإنه يجب أن يوضع بين الفعل وحرف الجر فقط.

مثال: Ahmad has **picked this up** from experience.

هنا المفعول به أتى ضمير وهو (this) فنضع الضمير بين الفعل والحرف فقط.

مثال: You'll have to **pay it** next week.

هنا المفعول به أتى ضمير وهو (it) فنضع الضمير بين الفعل والحرف فقط.

Exercises

A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1-She eat a salad than a hamburger. (a. would rather b. prefer c. prefers)
 2-Theydogs. They don't like cats. (a. prefers b .would rather c. prefer)
 3-I stay at home today. (a. prefers b. prefer c. would rather)
 4-Wewatching basketball. (a. would rather b. prefer c. preferred)
 5- People usually..... warm weather. (a. prefers b. would rather c. prefer)

B) Correct the mistakes in these sentences:-

- 1- I had rather travel by train than by bus.(.....)
 2- I prefer watching TV than reading books. (.....)
 3- You would better do the work now because there won't be time later. (.....)

C) Complete the sentences using (prefer or would rather) as shown in brackets:

1. I.....study for exams play computer. (would rather)
 2. Shelocal food..... imported food. (prefer)
 3. Their daughter.....volleyball.....table tennis. (prefer)
 4. I..... my homework now.....later. (would rather)

D) Make phrases using " well + past participle" of verbs in the box:

inform – educate – make – know - write - dress

1. He has master's degree so he is
 2. Shakespeare is a writer.
 3. Salwa has much information. She is
 4. The table is very it will never break.
 5. You should be when you meet important people.
 6. The article is by a famous writer.

E) Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentences:-

1. I borrowed some money and I have to it
a. pay back b. put on c. take off d. fill in
 2. I borrowed this book from the library and I need to it
a. pay back b. put on c. take back d. take off
 3. It's cold outside. You need to your coat
a. pay back b. put on c. take back d. take off
 4. You need to this application form if you want to get a job.
a. fill in b. try on c. throw away d. take off

UNIT 5

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

الطرق غير الرسمية في عمل اقتراح

Let's / Shall (we, I) / Why not / Why don't (you, we) + infinitive

/ مثال /

- * Let's go for a walk.
- * Shall we have a rest?
- * Why not try this medicine?
- * Why don't you see a doctor?

الطرق الرسمية في عمل اقتراح

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1- I recommend /suggest + v + ing | * I recommend going to the beach. |
| 2- I recommend/ suggest (you) + inf. | * I suggest you go to the beach. |
| 3- I advise (you) to + inf. | * I advise you to see the doctor. |

Subj+ had better + inf.	النصيحة	* It's getting late . we'd better hurry.
Subj +had better not + inf.	التحذير	* You'd better not leave late. It's dark.

- هناك كلمات في اللغة الإنجليزية تأتي فعل و اسم في نفس الوقت
- إذا كان التشديد (**STRESS**) على المقطع الأول تكون اسماً
 - أما إذا كان التشديد على المقطع الثاني فتكون فعلاً
 - مثال: CONTACT جاءت اسماً بمعنى جهات اتصال لأن التشديد على المقطع الأول
 - لكن conTACT جاءت فعلاً بمعنى يتصل لأن التشديد على المقطع الثاني.
 - من هذه الكلمات: increase , decrease , import , export , present , upset ,

Exercises

A) Choose the best answer:

1. Let's..... (**go / going / goes**) for a walk.
2. Shall we..... (**have / had / has**) a rest?
3. Why don't you..... (**joining / join/ joins**) a walking club?
4. Why not..... (**tried / try / tries**) walking to stay healthy?
5. I advise you..... (**to take / taking / take**) more exercise.
6. I suggest/recommend..... (**going / to go / go**) for a walk.
7. I suggest/recommend you..... (**read / reading / to read**) this book.
8. It's going to rain. You'd better.....(**to take / take / taking**) an umbrella.
9. It's getting late. We'd better.....(**hurrying / hurry / to hurry**).
10. You'd better(**forget not to phone / not forget to phone**) him or he'll be angry.

B) Write what you would say if you were in these situations :-

- 1- A friend lost his passport and he couldn't travel abroad.
I suggest _____
- 2- Your friend Ali has a terrible pain in his stomach and can't eat.
Why _____
- 3- You and your friends are discussing where to go. Your suggestion is the park
Lets _____
- 4- It is very cold. A boy is walking along the road without a coat.
Shall _____

C) Re-write the following sentences by using the words in brackets:

- 1- You should do the task alone. (**you'd better**)
- 2- I suggest you help your father fix the car. (**recommend**)
- 3- Why not leave your duties till tomorrow. (**suggest**)
- 4- You should not forget to call Ali. (**you'd better**)
- 5- What about going for a drive? (**Let's**)
- 6- You shouldn't eat so much sugar. (**had better**)

D) Use words from the box to complete the sentences showing if the words are used as verbs or nouns:

increase , decrease , import , export , present , upset , survey

- a) It's my brother birthday. I have to prepare afor him . (Verb / Noun)
- b) He has tothe documentary film . (Verb / Noun)
- c) The rate of employment hasrapidly . (Verb / Noun)
- d) The rapidof factories leads to social problems . (Verb / Noun)
- e) We have tothe products we can't produce . (Verb / Noun)
- f) I don't understand what I did toyou so much . (Verb / Noun)
- g) I advise you tothe program carefully . (Verb / Noun)