

ملخص لمواضيع
القواعد الخاصة باللغة الانجليزية
للف الثالث الثانوي

مجموعات طالب ثانوي

ملخصات متعددة - نماذج وزارية سابقة - ملزم مبسطة

إشراف الأستاذ / أنيس مؤنس

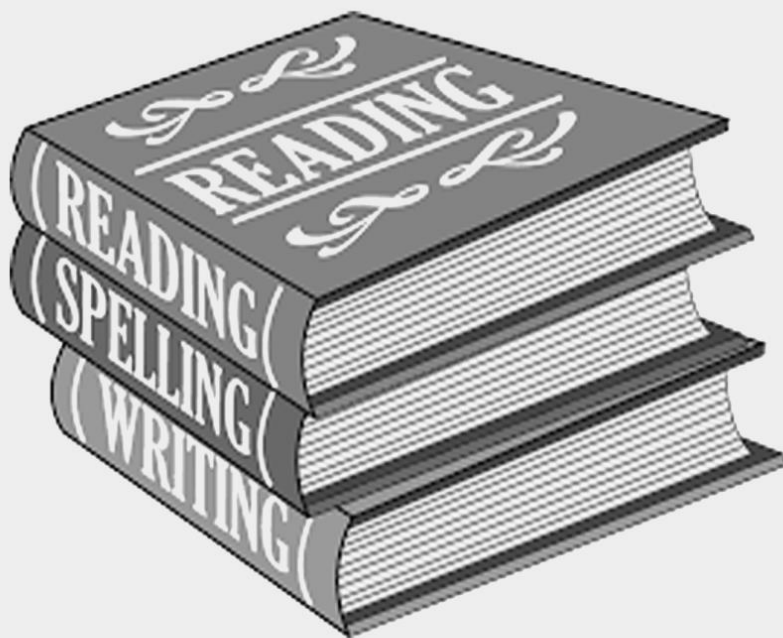
لمزيد من الملخصات و الانضمام للمجموعات

733625238 واتس

aneesalshamiry@gmail.com

THE GLORY

ENGLISH GRAMMAR TOPICS



T. Sabah Al.Hababi



English grammar topics

2019

High Secondary Level

TEACHER : SABAH ALHABABI

YEMEN GLORY MODERN SCHOOLS

مدارس مجد اليمن الحديثة

أجزاء الكلام Parts of speech

- **The noun : (N) الاسم** is the name of a person شخص, place مكان, thing شيء, or idea فكرة
People farmer, mechanic, father, Professor Haskins, editors, Ahmed
Places ocean, Canada, porch, Spain, classroom
Things scissors, giraffe, pen, smiles, tugboat, skateboard, drill
Ideas love, inspiration, courage, anxiety, eagerness, happiness

The function إعراب of nouns, it may come as a subject فاعل, object مفعول or complement مكملة

Example Ali^a (subject) teaches math^b (object) , he is math teacher^c (complement).

a- b-c are nouns.

Noun may preceded by يسبق بـ

- the , a , an , some , any , a few , a few of , a little , a little of , much , many , several , a lot of : the car - a book - an egg - many students
- possessive adjectives صفات الملكية : my - her - his - our - your - its - their .my car.
- Adjective صفات : tall , short clever boy - red chair - short hair
- Numbers أعداد : one - thirty - two houses.
- Demonstrative pronouns أسماء الإشارة : this - these - that - those . this school
- Prepositions حروف الجر : in, of, out, in , on , next..... near the bank.
- Ordinal numbers الأعداد الترتيبية : first , second Tenth the third grade.
- Example مثال : this handsome tall boy. (N)

- **pronouns: (pro) ضمير** is a word used تستخدم instead of one or more nouns.

Pronouns الضمائر				
Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself Yourselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

- **Verb: (V) الفعل** is the word that used to show action كلمة توضح الفعل أو الحدث

read - write - work - love - go - study - come -cook

- Sometimes the verb may come after to يأتي الفعل بعد to example I had to cook . (V)
- I used to fish (V) اصطاد two fish (N) سمكتين every day.

- **Adjective (adj) الصفة** is a word used to describe person or things كلمة تستخدم لوصف الأشخاص و الأشياء

He is well.

The clever girl is in the class.

The cheetah is the fastest animal.

It may come تأتي in a sentence الجملة as a complement الفعل after a verb to be or before nouns أو قبل الأسماء .

- **Adverb : (adv) الظرف** is a word that used to describe the verb تصف كيفية و زمن حدوث الفعل

• Such as مثل always – since – now -(tense key words).

• slowly , clearly , تنتهي بـ , (- ly)

I write slowly

He is driving fast.

My father always goes to his work on foot.

He reads well.

- **Preposition : (pre) حروف الجر**

(on – in – from – of – to – about – at – between – among – down – for – up – back -)

I am from Yemen.

- **Conjunction : (con) أدوات الربط**

(and – or – so – because – if – as a result – that for – however – although)

He doesn't go to school because he is sick.

- **Interjection : (inter) التعجب**

Wow! Oh no! Of course! Well! Awful!

Example : Well! I like it .

تركيب الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية هو فاعل + فعل + المكملة
الفاعل (اسم أو ضمير) + فعل + المكملة (اسم – ضمير – صفة – ظرف)

Example

She (Pro) is (V) beautiful (adj.)

Ali (N) walks (V) properly (adv.)

Ahmed (N) saw (V) the saw (N)

بعض الكلمات لها أكثر من استخدام ويعتمد ذلك على موقعها الإعرابي في الجملة مثال

I am well بخير . (Adj.) صفة

I can drive well جيداً . (Adv.) ظرف

Well! I will do it حسناً . (Inter.) تعجب

The well is deep البئر . (N.) اسم

سؤال وزاري Identify the part of speech of the underlined word

- I milk the cow.
- (...v...)
- Ali takes the water to water the tree.
- (...n...) (...v...)
- We help everyone need a help .
- (.....) (.....)
- Like my father , I like chocolate .
- (.....) (.....)
- Can you open the door ? lets enjoy the open air .
- (.....) (.....)
- Can I have a can ?
- (.....) (.....)

Noun	المعنى	Verb	المعنى	Noun	المعنى	verb	المعنى
Drink	مشروب	Drink	يشرب	Milk	حليب	Milk	يحلب
Walk	تمشيه	Walk	يمشي	Work	عمل	Work	يعمل
Attack	هجوم	Attack	يهجم	Experience	تجربة	Experience	يجرب
Plant	نبات	Plant	يزرع	Experiment	تجربة	Experiment	يجرب
Process	عملية	Process	ينفذ	Dream	حلم	Dream	يحلم
Water	ماء	Water	يسقي	Rain	مطر	Rain	تمطر
Cut	جرح	Cut	يقطع	Answer	إجابة	Answer	يجيب
Change	تغيير	Change	يغير	Damage	دمار	Damage	يدمر
Crash	تصادم	Crash	يصدم	Dissolve	ذوبان	Dissolve	يزوب
Rescue	إنقاذ	Rescue	ينقذ	Fish	سمك	Fish	يصطاد
Book	كتاب	Book	يسجل	Interview	مقابلة	Interview	يقابل
Freeze	تجميد	Freeze	يتجمد	Saw	منشار	Saw	رأى
Stop	موقف	Stop	يقف	Iron	مكواة	Iron	يكوي
Help	مساعدة	Help	يساعد	Ring	خاتم	Ring	يرن
Ride	جولة	Ride	يركب على	Dive	غوص	Dive	يغوص
Harvest	حصاد	Harvest	يحصد	Offer	تقديم	Offer	يقدم
Form	شكل	Form	يشكل	Plan	خطة	plan	يخطط

Other words كلمات أخرى

Fast (V)	يصوم	Fast (Adj)	سريع	Fast (Adv)	بسرعة
Well (N)	بئر	Well (Adj)	بخير	Well (Adv)	جيذا
Open (V)	يفتح	Open (Adj)	مفتوح		
Will (N)	مشيئة - رغبة	Will (V)	يشاء	Will (m)	سوف

Description الوصف:

- 1- **Opinion** الرأي : lovely , good , beautiful , bad, awful , modern ,
 - 2- **Size** الحجم : big , small , short , tall, long ,
 - 3- **Age** العمر : new , old , young
 - 4- **Shape** الشكل : square , triangle , circle , round , rectangular.....
 - 5- **Colour** اللون : red , blue , pink , yellow, green
 - 6- **Nationalities** الجنسية : Yemeni , American , Japanese , German.....
 - 7- **Materials** المواد : metal , iron , wood , glass, cloth , wool , cotton ,leather
- Adjectives position in a sentence موقع الصفات في الجملة
- As a complement after verb to be
 - He is tall. - The man is Yemeni.
 - The car is red. - The window is metal and glass.
 - Before nouns الاسم قبل الأسماء it has a rule of order ترتيب as they are ordered up :
- Start with opinion الرأي , Size الحجم , Age العمر , Shape الشكل , Colour اللون , Nationalities الجنسية , Materials المواد . ثم the noun الاسم.
- Example : good , new, square, white ,Yemeni , wood chair.
: lovely , big , black eyes.

Comparison المقارنة :

Noun الاسم	Adjective الصفة	Comparative form شكل المقارنة	Superlative form شكل التفضيل	Note
Age	Old	Older than	The oldest	تضاف لصفة للمقارنة -er تضاف لصفة للتفضيل -est
Height	Tall	Taller than	The tallest	
Length	Long	Longer than	The longest	
Strength	Strong	Stronger than	The strongest	
Cleverness	Clever	Cleverer than	The cleverest	
Happiness	Happy	Happier than	The happiest	i تتغير الى -y
Sun	Sunny	Sunnier	Sunniest	
Width	Wide	Wider than	The widest	إذا انتهت الكلمة بـ e لا نكررها
Size	Large	Larger than	The largest	
Fat	Fat	Fatter than	The fattest	تكرار الحرف الأخير في حال سبق بحرف علة واحد
Heat	Hot	Hotter than	The hottest	
Beauty	Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful	More – most تضاف قبل الصفات الطويلة و تبقى الصفة كما هي.
Politeness	Polite	More polite than	The most polite	
Confidence	Confident	More confident than	The most confident	
Good	Good	Better than	The best	بعض الصفات تتغير وفي هذه الحالة تحفظ
Bad	Bad	Worse than	The worst	

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

- للمقارنة بين شيئين متساويين To compare between two equal things
 - 1- S + (is – am – are) + asadjas + com (as الصفة as)
 Example : Ahmed is as tall as Ali .
 The car is as old as yours.
 - 2- S + (is – am – are) + the same ..N ...as + com (the same الاسم as)
 Example : Ahmed is the same height as Ali .
 The car is the same age as yours .
- To compare between two contrasted things, we use comparative form of the adjective
 للمقارنة بين شيئين متضادين نستخدم شكل المقارنة من الصفة
- القاعدة S + (is – am – are) + comparative form + than + com.
 Example : Ahmed is taller than Ali .
 Lila is more beautiful than Alia .
 English is better than Math.
- 3- To compare between one thing and group , we use superlative form of the adjective
 لمقارنة شيء ضمن مجموعة نستخدم شكل التفضيل من الصفة
- القاعدة S + (is – am – are) + the + superlative form + com.
 Example : Ahmed is the tallest in the class .
 Lila is the most beautiful girl .
 Cheetah is the fastest of all animals .
 English is the best subject.

Activity 1

1- Choose the best alternative : سؤال وزاري		
1	She is (slim – slimmer – slimmest) .	Slim
2	Yemen is <u>the</u> country . (magnificent- more magnificent – most magnificent)	most magnificent
3	My father is the same as my uncle . (old – age – older)	
4	Aden isthan Sana'a . (cold – colder – coldest)	
5	The garden is as as yours (long – length – longest).	
6	My sister is the in the school (cleverness – cleverer – cleverest).	
2- Spot the mistake :		
1	This car is the better.	
2	Giraffe is big than lion .	
3	He is the same strong as Ali.	
4	Arabic is as easier as chemistry .	

استخدامات أخرى لشكل المقارنة : Other uses of comparative form :

1- Emphasis التأكيد

Example : He drove faster and faster.

Deeper and deeper we dived .

2- The comparative + s + com , the comparative + s + com

Example : the easier the puzzle , the shorter time it needs.

The more you eat , the fatter you become .

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Much	More	The most
Many		
Little	Less	The least
Few	Fewer	The fewest
Well	Better	The best
Good		

Activity

Spot the mistake : سؤال وزاري

- 1- The deep the water , the greater the pressure. (deeper)
- 2- The cheaper food gets , the much you can get . (more)
- 3- The more you read , the good you will be
- 4- The older he got , the weak he became.
- 5- Up and upper we swim.
- 6- The little money you have , the cheaper house you buy.

Tenses

Verb tense tells you when the action happens متى حدث الفعل. There are three main verb tenses: present, past, and future. Each main tense is divided into simple بسيط, continuous مستمر, perfect تام, and perfect continuous tenses تام مستمر.

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	finish	finished	will finish
Continuous	am/is/are finishing	was/were finishing	-
Perfect	have/has finished	had finished	-
Perfect Continuous	have/has been finishing	-	-

Simple Tenses

It depends on the key words يعتمد على الدلالة الزمنية

- Present simple tense

It is used to talk about facts الأحداث اليومية , routines روتين , and daily actions حقائق العلمية

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(always – often – usually – sometimes – every - never – twice - once)

-Rule القاعدة

S (I - we – you – they الجمع) + v₁ + com

S (he - she – it – مفرد) + v₁ + s - es - ies + com

Example

I run a marathon twice a year.

She eats lunch in my office every Sunday .

Ahmed always studies in Yemen Glory Modern schools .

Water boils at 100⁰ Celsius. حقيقة علمية

S بقية الحروف	-es بعد s – x – z- ch – sh- o	-ies إذا جاءت Y وقبلها حرف ساكن
Read- reads	Fix - fixes	Study – studies
Enjoy- enjoys	cross - crosses	Cry - cries
Cook- cooks	Wash – washes	Fly – flies

Put the verb in the correct form:

- The baker (bake) his bread at 4:00 A.M every day.
- We often (make) an experiment in the lab .
- The earth(rotate) the sun .
- She usually(cook) the dinner .

- Past simple tense

It is used to talk about actions happened in the past الماضي

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(yesterday – last – ago - in the past - in 2000 تاريخ في الماضي)

-Rule القاعدة

S + v₂ + com

Example

I ran a marathon last month.

She washed her car yesterday .

Ahmed was a student in Yemen Glory Modern school two years ago.

Note :

The verbs are regular (قياسية) تنتهي بـ -ed wash – washed

Irregular شاذة (تتغير) go - went

Put the verb in the correct form:

- They (travel) to Paris a week ago.
- I (study) English last year.
- Yesterday two small kids(be) killed by speed car .

- Future simple tense

It is used to talk about actions will happen in the future المستقبل

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(tomorrow – soon – next - later – in the future)

-Rule القاعدة

S + will v infinitive مصدر + com

S + is –am –are+ going to v infinitive مصدر + com

S + is – am – are + to v infinitive مصدر + com

Example

I am going to travel to Cairo next month .

She will arrive soon .

The minister is to open the new road tomorrow .

Put the verb in the correct form:

- Aref (finish) his exams next month.
- My sister is (leave) to Aden tomorrow.
- In the future we(build) a new house .

Continuous Tense المستمر

Present Continuous Tense المضارع المستمر

It is used to talk about actions that are happening at the moment في اللحظة

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(now – look! – listen ! - in the moment - at present - these days – nowadays)

-Rule القاعدة

S + is - am - are + V+ing + com

Example

I am driving my new car now.

Listen! Ali is shouting .

These days Arabs are fighting each others.

V + ing		
Drive - driving	write – writing	e is omitted تحذف
Run – running	swim – swimming	
إذا سبق الحرف الساكن الأخير حرف متحرك واحد نكرر الحرف الأخير بشرط أن يكون الفعل من مقطع صوتي واحد		
ماعداء حرف x - y w praying - mixing - snowing فلا نكرر الحرف الأخير		
ing تضاف مباشرة في بقية الحالات		
ملاحظة هذه المجموعة من الأفعال لا تستخدم في الزمن المستمر		
want - know - have (own) – love – like – prefer - believe - seem -hate		

Put the verb in the correct form:

- The teachers (teach) the students at the moment .
- Look ! Ahmed (run) .
- They(have) their car now .

Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

S + was – were V+ ing + com

We use this tense to talk about two actions happened in the past one of them intervening the other .

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(When - While)

-Rule القاعدة

1- When (past simple) , (past continuous)

When S + v₂ + com , S + was – were V+ ing + com

2- While (past continuous) , (past simple)

While S + was – were V+ ing + com , S + v₂ + com

Example

1- When we called him , he was watching the film .

We were studying , when my father came .

2- While he was playing football , the class started.

The telephone rang , while he was reading.

Put the verb in the correct form:

- While he (drive) the car , he felt sick .
- My friend.....(knock)the door , while I was doing my home work .

Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense المضارع التام

The present perfect tense describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present time. Use *has/have* + the past participle form of the verb v_3 .

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(already – just - never - ever سؤال - yet نفي - recently - (since – for لا يذكر الأثر) بشرط لا يذكر الأثر)

-Rule القاعدة

S + has – have + v_3 + com

Example

I have already done the homework .

Recently many birds have died because bird flu.

He has just left the city.

Lila has lived in Sana'a since 2000.

Put the verb in the correct form:

- He has already (teach) French lessons .
- Have you ever (be) to Paris ?
- Sara(understand) the lesson yet .

Present Perfect continuous Tense

The present perfect continuous tense describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present time and it has a result and it is continuing .

Use *has/have* + been + V+ ing .

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(that's why – still - will....soon - didn't yet - recently - till now - just now - (since – for يذكر الأثر بشرط أن - I don't know whenwill stop / will finish –will continue)

-Rule القاعدة

S + has – have + been + V+ ing + com

Example

They have been studying English I don't know when they will finish.

The boy has been playing with mud that's why his clothes are dirty.

He has been standing for half an hour and the bus didn't come yet.

Put the verb in the correct form:

- My brother (cut) the grass he will finish soon .
- you (read) the book just now.
- It(rain) and I think it will continue.
- Mona(study) since 2010 and she is still studying) .

Past perfect Tense

S + had v₃ + com

We use this tense to talk about two actions happened in the past one of them happened before the other .

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(after - before)

-Rule القاعدة

1- Before (past simple) , (past perfect)

Before S + v₂ + com , S + had v₃ + com

2- After (past perfect) , (past simple)

After S + had v₃ + com , S + v₂ + com

Example

3- After I had had my lunch , I cleaned the kitchen .

He arrived to bus station , after the bus had left .

4- Before he woke up , his mother had prepared the breakfast.

The alarm clock had rung , before he finished reading .

Put the verb in the correct form:

- Before he(drive) the car , he had checked up the petrol .
- Ali (go) home , after he had bought something .
- After I(watch) TV, I went to bed .
- She(ask) her mother for permission , before she left.

Note ملاحظة

هذه الأفعال لا تستخدم في الزمن المستمر أبداً حتى وإن وجدت احد الدلالات الزمنية الخاصة بالزمن المستمر

Verb	المعنى	Example
Own / have	يملك	I have my gift now . / Look ! she owns her gift.
Like	يحب	He likes to travel at moment.
Love	يحب	Listen ! I love my mother.
Hate	يكره	Now I hate your comments
Know	يعرف	We have known him since I was a child.
Believe	يؤمن أو يصدق	I have believed in your issue till now.
Need	يحتاج	She needs you at moment.
Seem	يبدو	While he seemed to be an idol , he left.
Want	يريد	Now I want two apples

Conditional sentence الجملة الشرطية

There are two parts to a **conditional** sentence: the **condition** الشرط and the **result** الجواب .

Type one النوع الأول

Key words الدلالات الزمنية

(IF)

-Rule القاعدة

- (IF + S + present simple) , (S + will – can – shall + infinitive + com)

Example

- If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay home.

The condition	The result
If you study hard,	You will pass the exam .
If we don't save money this year,	we can't be able to buy a new car.
If you don't study,	you'll fail.

Put the verb in the correct form:

- If there's not an emergency at work, I (be) home on time.
- If Ali (sleep) early , he will wake up early .
- I will treat you , if I(be) a doctor .

Type two النوع الثاني

-Rule القاعدة

- (IF + S + past simple) , (S + would – could – should + infinitive + com)

Example

- If I had money , I would buy a car .

The condition	The result
If he exercised more,	he'd be thinner.
If the teacher spoke more slowly,	We could understand her better.
If I were you , ملاحظة في هذه الحالة نستخدم (I were) not (I was)	I would study medicine.

Put the verb in the correct form:

- If I were you , I (go) with them .
- He would help you, if he (be) in Aden .
- If I(sleep) at 9:00 , I would wake up early .

Type three النوع الثالث

-Rule القاعدة-

- (IF + S + past perfect) , (S + would – could – should + have + v₃ + com)

Example

- If he had studied hard , he would have passed the exams .

The condition	The result
If you had seen her ,	You would have told me.

Put the verb in the correct form:

- If I had finished my work , I (take) a holiday .

Activity 2

2- Correct the verbs in the brackets: سؤال وزاري

1	She (write) a letter to her sister <u>two days ago</u> .	Wrote
2	I (read) the novel <u>now</u> .	am reading
3	My father <u>often</u> (play) tennis .	plays
4	<u>While</u> she (cook) , she hurt her finger.	Was cooking
5	<u>After</u> they (finish) exams , they went to the park.	had finished
6	My sister <u>is</u> (leave) to Ibb <u>tomorrow</u> .	is to leave – is going to leave
7	Salwa (buy) three houses <u>till now</u> .	has been buying
8	<u>If</u> you (walk) faster , you <u>would</u> reach early.	Walked
9	<u>Listen !</u> he (speak) with the criminal.	is speaking
10	She (clean) the house <u>since</u> the morning . <u>She is tired</u> .	has been cleaned
11	<u>If</u> Salwa <u>is</u> clever , she (fight) to take this position.	Will fight
12	I (eat) the dinner , <u>when</u> Sami phoned.	Was eating
13	He(pay) you <u>next month</u> .	Will pay
14	I (see) you <u>since</u> 2010.	have seen
15	We <u>have just</u> (write) the report.	Written

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

الأزمنة TENSES		
TENSE	الدلالةKEY WORDS	القاعدة THE RULE
Present Simple	Always – often – usually – sometimes never – every	S + V ₁ or (singular) V _{1s} + com
He goes to school every day at seven o'clock. We go to school every day at seven o'clock.		
Past simple	Yesterday- last – ago- in the past	S + V ₂ + com
She made some cake yesterday.		
Present Continuous	Now – look! –listen!- at moment- these days	S + is –am – are + v ing + com
He is fixing his car now .		
Past Continuous	While	While S + was – were + v ing , past simple
	When	When past simple , s + was – were + v ing + com
While he was playing tennis , he hurt his leg .		
When they came , my mother was cooking lunch .		
Present perfect	Just – already – ever – yet- يشترط أن تنتهي الجملة بدون ذكر (نتيجة أو اثر للفعل) since- for)	S + has – have + V ₃ + com
I have just been to Paris .		
Present perfect Continuous	Just now- recently – still – that's why – since – for – didn't yet- will.....soon – will finish – will continue	S + has – have – been + V ing
He has been playing football, that's why his clothes are dirty.		
Past perfect	Before	Before past simple , S + had V ₃ + com
	After	After S + had V ₃ + com, past simple
After the bus had left , they came .		
Before they came , the bus had left .		
Future	Tomorrow – next – soon – later	S + is –am – are - going to + inf + com
		S + will + inf + com
		S+ is –am are + to inf + com
Tomorrow she will go in a trip with her family.		
Tomorrow she is going to go in a trip with her family.		
Conditional sentences	If : type one	If present simple , S + will / can inf + com
	If : type two	If past simple , S+ would / could inf + com
	If : type three	If past perfect, S+ would / could + have V ₃ + com
If he knows the truth , he will tell me .		
If he knew the truth , he would tell me.		
If he had known the truth , he would have told me.		

Negative sentences النفي

1-Negative form of any sentence can be formed simply by adding (not) بإضافة to helping verbs and modals.

2- Tenses الأزمنة that don't have helping verb ليس لها فعل مساعد as مثل (present and past simple tense)
negated تنفى by adding بإضافة :-

قبل الفعل في الزمن المضارع البسيط . (doesn't – don't) before the verb in present simple sentences

قبل الفعل في الزمن الماضي البسيط (didn't) before the verb in present simple sentences

الفعل يحول إلى المصدر (infinitive) the verb must be بشرط with a condition

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	Finish → don't finish (inf) Finishes → doesn't finish (inf)	Finished → didn't finish (inf) Went → didn't go (inf)	will finish → will (not) finish
Continuous	am/is/are finishing → am/is/are (not) finishing	was/were finishing → was/were (not) finishing	-
Perfect	have/has finished → have/has (not) finished	had finished → had (not) finished	-
Perfect Continuous	have/has been finishing → have/has (not) been finishing	-	-
Modal	Have to /can / must.... finish → Have to/can/ must (not) finish	Had to /could / might.... finish → Had to/could/ might (not) finish	-

Examples

He drove his car along the country . → He didn't drive his car along the country .

I buy an apple. → I don't buy an apple.

She wakes up early. → She doesn't wake up early.

I am cooking a meal. → I am not cooking a meal.

He have arrived from Paris . → He have not arrived from Paris.

Ali had bought a house. → Ali had not bought a house.

The cat can swim . → The cat cannot swim .

I will leave early. → I will not leave early.

He had to deal with people. → He had not to deal with people.

Spot the mistake

He doesn't works with people. × [work]

He didn't worked with people. × [work]

He will doesn't work with people. × [will not]

المبني للمجهول Passive voice

Sentences with transitive verb (verb with object) can be changed into PASSIVE VOICE. يحول إلى

For Example,

Active : I buy an apple .

Passive : An apple is bought . (verb with object)

Active: The man is running.

Passive: Not Possible as the object after verb (Running) is missing لان المفعول به مستحيل أن تحول

Active Voice: The subject of the sentence is the one doing the action هو الذي يقوم

The researchers **did** the experiment . S + V + O

Students **need** good study skills to succeed in college . S + V + O + COM

You **should tell** him. S + V + O

Passive Voice: المبني للمجهول

1- The subject of the sentence is not working now , it moves to the end of the sentence with (by) or drops off altogether if it is unimportant غير متحرك إلى لا يعمل الآن , it moves to آخر of the sentence with (by) بالإضافة أو ي حذف altogether if it is unimportant غير مهم or unknown .

2- The object is used as a new subject . كفاعل جديد

- **Note** ملاحظة if the object is pronoun ضمير it will be changed into subject form and the subject changed into object form بعد ضمير المفعول به إذا المفعول به ضمير it will be changed into subject form and the subject changed into object form

Subject	Object	Subject	Object	Subject	Object
I	Me	He	Him	It	It
We	Us	She	Her		
You	You	They	Them		

- He hit her.
- She was hit by him.

3- The verb must include a form of **be**, followed by a past participle (v₃) . يجب ان يحتوي على شكل من أشكال followed by a past participle

Tense	Simple بسيط	Continuous مستمر	Perfect تام	Modal الأفعال الناقصة
Present مضارع	is – am – are + v ₃	is –am –are + being + v ₃	has- have + been + v ₃	Will-can ... + be+ v ₃
Past ماضي	was – were + v ₃	was – were + being+ v ₃	had + been + v ₃	Would –could... + be +v ₃

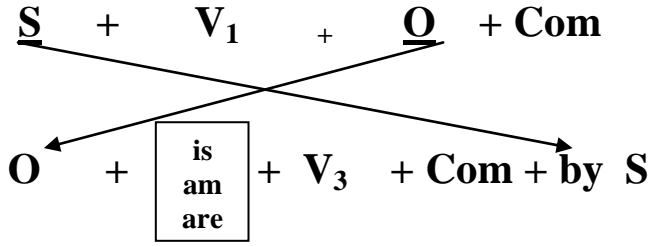
The experiment **was done** (by the researchers).

Good study skills **are needed** to succeed in college.

He **should be told**.

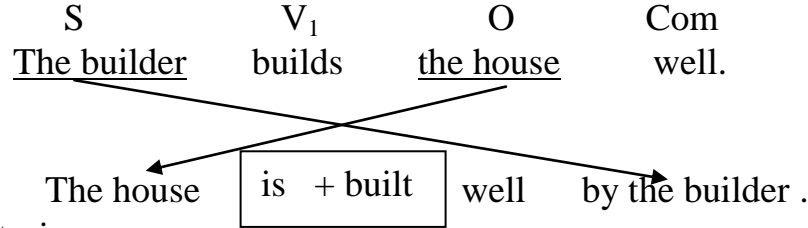
1- Present simple tense تحويل المضارع البسيط للمبني للمجهول

Rule القاعدة



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد .
3. إضافة is - am - are المناسبة للفاعل الجديد .
4. تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث

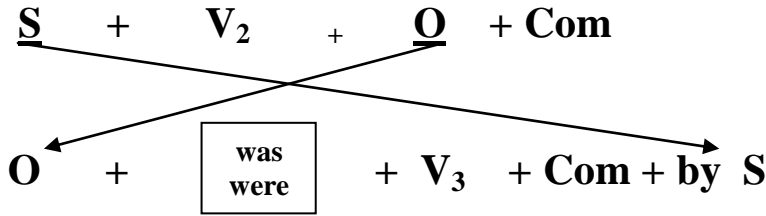
Example :- The builder builds the house well.



- He reads three stories .
- Three stories are read by him .
- My mother makes cake for my birthday.
- Cake is made for my birthday by my mother.

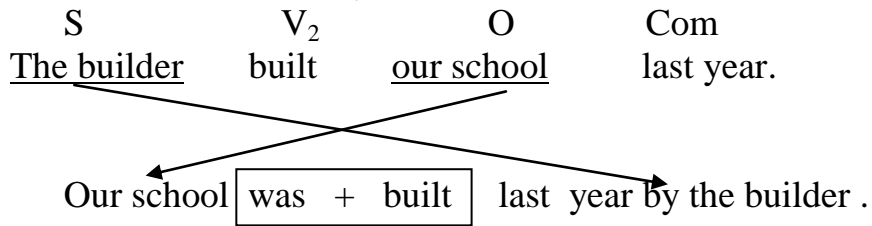
2- Past simple tense الماضي البسيط

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد .
3. إضافة was- were المناسبة للفاعل الجديد .
4. تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث

Example :- The builder built our school last year .



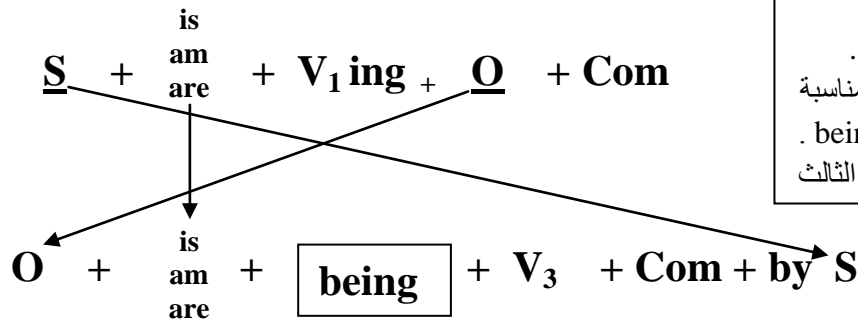
- Al Khwarizmi invented zero .
- Zero was invented by Al Khwarizmi .
- They met him .
- He was met by them .

Change into passive

- Ahmed bought a car.
- The scientists make many experiments.

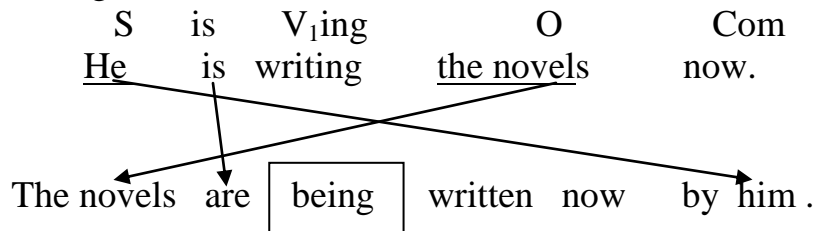
3-Present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد.
3. إضافة is- am – are المناسبة للفاعل الجديد وبعدها being .
4. تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث

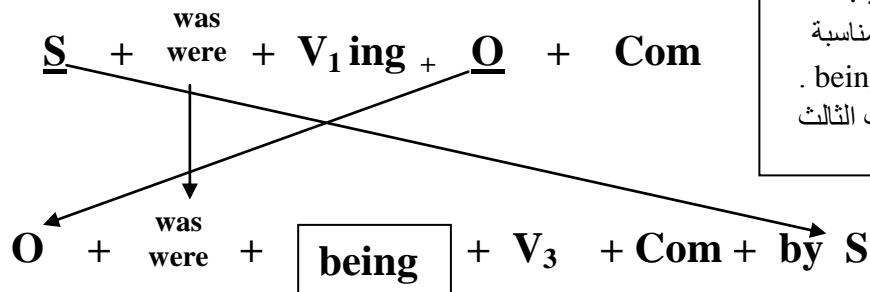
Example :- He is writing the novels now.



- Rescue service is looking for two swimmers.
- Two swimmers are being looked for by rescue service .

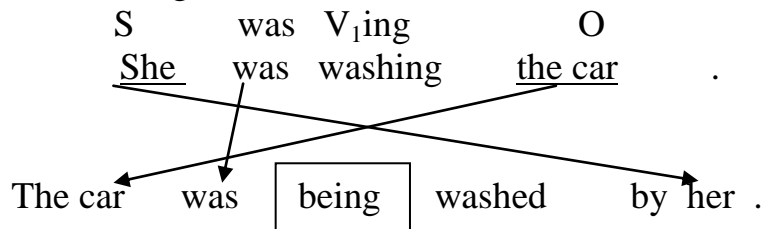
4-Past continuous tense

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد.
3. إضافة was - were المناسبة للفاعل الجديد وبعدها being .
4. تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث

Example :- She was washing the car .



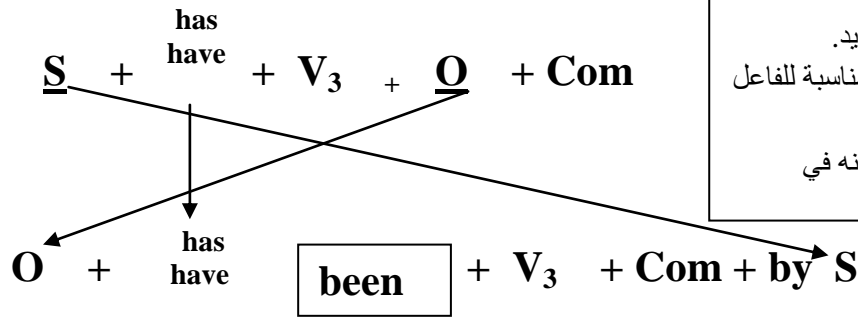
- My father was buying gifts.
- Gifts were being bought .

Change into passive

- The students are learning Spanish.
- Maria was cleaning the cafeteria.

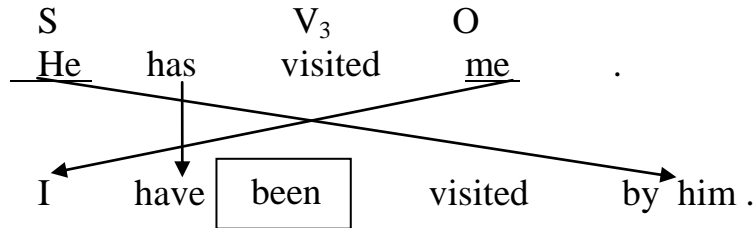
5-Present perfect tense

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد .
3. إضافة has - have المناسبة للفاعل الجديد وبعدها been .
4. ثم نكتب الفعل كما هو لأنه في التصريف الثالث

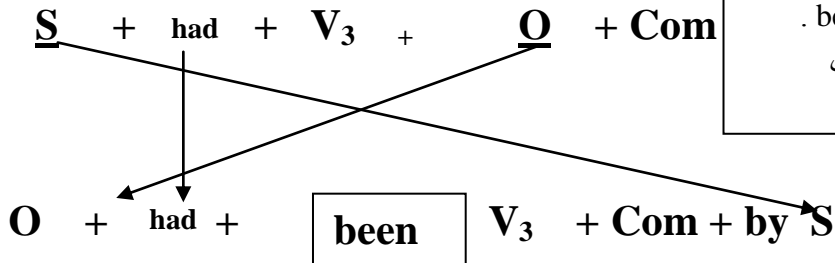
Example :- He has visited me .



- I have studied English for two years.
- English has been studied for two years by me .

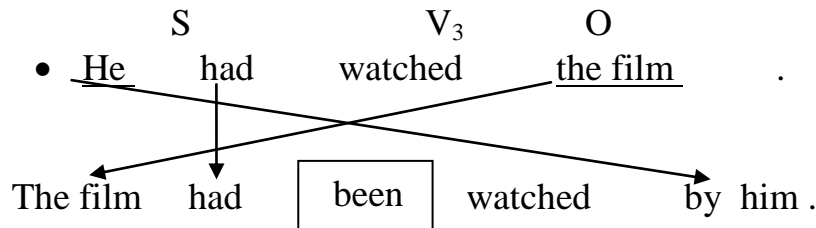
6-Past perfect tense

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد .
3. إضافة had وبعدها been .
4. ثم نكتب الفعل كما هو لأنه في التصريف الثالث

Example :- He had watched the film .



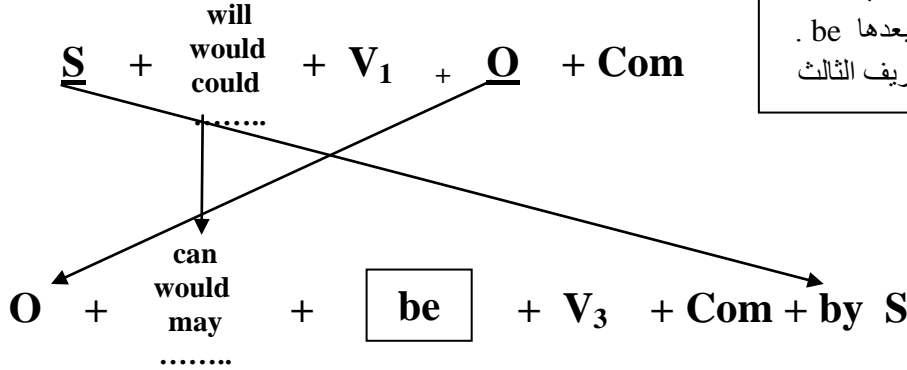
- Charles Richter had invented Richter scale .
- Richter scale had been invented by Charles Richter .

Change into passive

- She had solved the sum correctly.
- They had fixed the school's furniture.

7-Modals

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .

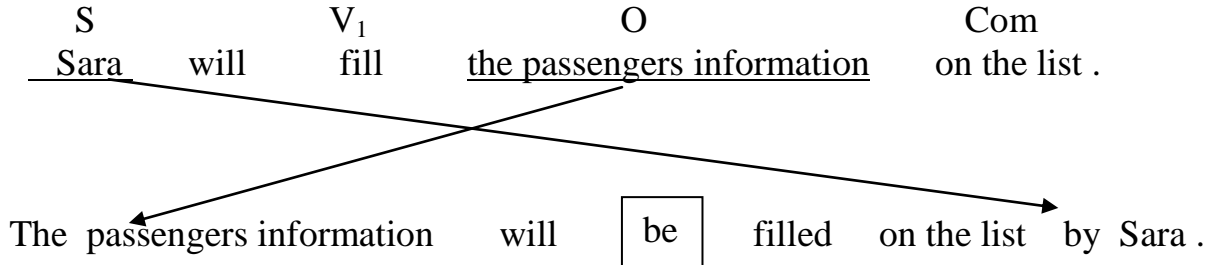
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد .

3. إضافة modal وبعدها be .

4. تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث

Note (modal :- will- would – can – could – may – might – shall – should – must – have to- has to- had to – is to – are to – am to – is going to – am going to – are going to)

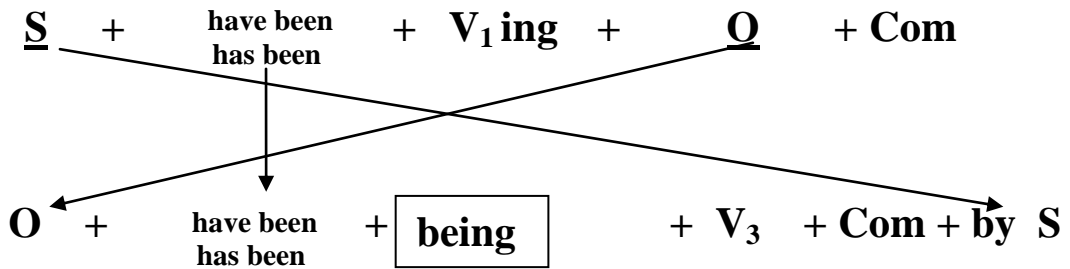
Example :- Sara will fill the passengers information on the list .



- Ali will write a good poem.
- A good poem will be written by Ali .

8-Present perfect continuous tense

Rule



1. حذف الفاعل S أو يكتب بعد by في نهاية الجملة .

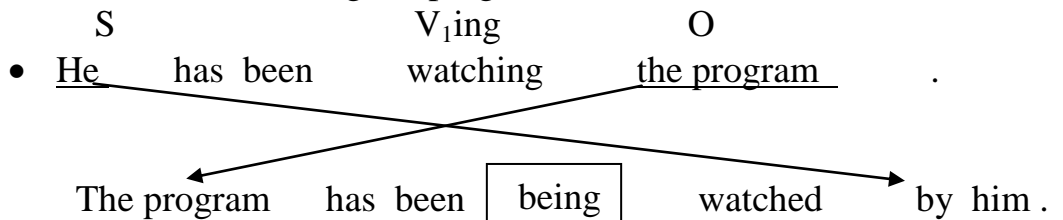
2. جعل المفعول O فاعل جديد .

3. إضافة has – have المناسبة للفاعل الجديد

وبعدها been ثم being

4. تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث

- Example :- He has been watching the program .



Activity

1- Change into the passive voice :		سؤال وزاري
1	We are watching a film on our TV.	A film is being watched on our TV by us.
2	Omar has already finished the reports.	The reports have already been watched by Omar.
3	Someone left this suitcase yesterday.	This suitcase was left yesterday.
4	The examiners will read the passage three times.	The passage will be read three times by the examiners.
5	We have to return the book back.	The book has to be returned back by us.
6	They throw away the rubbish.	The rubbish is thrown away.
7	He receives a letter from his brother every week.	A letter from his brother is received every week by him.
8	John has been riding a camel.	A camel has been being ridden by John.
9	We use microscope to see small objects.	Microscope is used to see small objects.
10	She had decorated the walls of the house.	The walls of the house had been decorated by her.

Activity 3

Active voice or passive voice : 2- correct the verb

1	The road <u>was opened</u> (open) yesterday. الفاعل لا يستطيع القيام بالفعل لذلك نستخدم المبني للمجهول
2	The minister <u>opened</u> (open) the road yesterday. الفاعل موجود نستخدم المبني للمعلوم
3	The school <u>will be painted</u> (paint) next week. الفاعل لا يستطيع القيام بالفعل لذلك نستخدم المبني للمجهول

Note

Some words have special use

1- Some nationalities الجنسيات عند استخدامها كأسماء

Nationalities end with -ese or ish الجنسيات التي تنتهي بـ -ese أو -ish تعامل معاملة الاسم الجمع

Example

The Chinese are humble. تعني الصينيون عامة

في التحويل إلى المبني للمجهول تعامل كاسم جمع

I respect the Japanese . active مبني للمعلوم

The Japanese are respected . √ مبني للمجهول passive

The Japanese is respected . ×

2- Police and people كلاهما جمع و لا تعامل كمفرد أبدا

Example : The police do a good job. √

The police does a good job . ×

3- Information تعامل مفرد

Example Ali sent the information yesterday.

The information was sent yesterday. √

The information were sent yesterday. ×

المبني للمجهول The passive

- 1- بعد حذف الفاعل
- 2- جعل المفعول فاعل جديد
- 3- استخدام القاعدة المناسبة لزمن الجملة ($be + v_3$ بشكلها المناسب و الفعل في التصريف الثالث)

TENSE	THE RULE القاعدة	THE PASSIVE القاعدة
Present Simple	$S + V_1$ or (singular $V_1 + s$) + O + com She writes a story	$O + am - is - are + v_3 + com + by S$ A story is written by her.
Past simple	$S + V_2 + O + com$ She wrote a story	$O + was - were + v_3 + com + by S$ A story was written by her.
Present Continuous	$S + is - am - are + v\ ing + O + com$ She is writing a story	$O + am - is - are + being + v_3 + com + by S$ A story is being written by her.
Past Continuous	$S + was - were + v\ ing + O + com$ She was writing a story	$O + was - were + being + v_3 + com + by S$ A story was being written by her.
Present perfect	$S + has - have + V_3 + O + com$ She has written a story	$O + has - have + been + v_3 + com + by S$ A story has been written by her.
Present perfect Continuous	$S + has - have + been + V + ing + O + com$ She has been writing a story	$O + has - have + been + being + v_3 + com + by S$ A story has been being written by her.
Past perfect	$S + had + V_3 + O + com$ She had written a story	$O + had + been + v_3 + com + by S$ A story had been written by her.
Future	$S + is - am - are - going to + Vinf + O + com$ She is going to write a story	$O + am - is - are going to + be + V_3 + com by S$ A story is going to be written by her.
Modal	$S + can - will - shouldVinf + O + com$ She can write a story	$O + can - will - should+ be + v_3 + com + by S$ A story can be written by her.

Linking Words أدوات الربط

Reasons and Results السبب و النتيجة

Linking words help you connect the ideas in a sentence. you'll learn some common linking words to express reasons and results.

- Because / Because of

تعني بسبب

The difference between these two words is that **because** is followed by a **subject + verb** , and **because of** is followed by a noun:

- The game was canceled **because of the rain**.
- The game was canceled **because it was raining**.

-Therefore / Consequently / As a result (لذلك – ونتيجة ذلك) تأتي بين الجملتين و هي تعني

-Our company's profits have increased in the past year. **Therefore**, we're going to invest in new equipment and training programs.

-The tennis player had knee surgery ; **consequently**, he took the rest of the season off.

-There have been heavy rains . **As a result**, several areas have experienced flooding.

-So

We were hungry, **so** we stopped at a cafe for a sandwich.

Addition الإضافة

These words are used to join two equal sentences, to add more information ...

And

I like English and French .

also / too أيضا

Also can go in the middle الوسط of a sentence or at the end آخر الجملة , whereas **too** is typically used at the end تأتي في آخر الجملة .

-We did a lot of sightseeing . We **also** bought a number of souvenirs.

-We did a lot of sightseeing . We bought a number of souvenirs, **too**.

as well / as well as كذلك

As well goes at the end آخر الجملة of the sentence . **As well as** must be in the middle الوسط .

• She's not only extremely successful, she's beautiful **as well**.

• She's beautiful **as well as** being extremely successful.

in addition / moreover / furthermore وتعني بالإضافة – وأكثر من ذلك

These linking words are usually used at the beginning of the other sentence to add another idea or further develop the previous one . تأتي في بداية الجملة الثانية لإضافة فكرة .

-People who exercise regularly have more energy during the day . **In addition**, they tend to live longer.

Our sales are expected to rise in the next year. **Furthermore**, purchase of new equipment will increase profits.

المقارنة والتضاد Contrasting Ideas

These linking words are used to make contrasts.

But / However وتعني لكن – مع هذا

I tried to lift the box, **but** it was too heavy for me.

I tried to lift the box. **However**, it was too heavy for me.

I tried to lift the box. it was too heavy for me, however.

Although بالرغم

Although I exercise every day, I can't seem to lose any weight.

Whereas. بينما

Whereas I like tennis, my brother prefers bowling.

أدوات الربط وعلامات ترقيمها The position and punctuation of joining words		
Contrast مقارنة	Whereas – although – however – but	
Whereas	1. الجملة	2. الجملة
Although	1. الجملة	2. الجملة
1. الجملة	However ,	2. الجملة
However ,	1. الجملة	2. الجملة
1. الجملة	but	2. الجملة
Whereas Jamil speaks English , Anwer speaks French.		
Jamil speaks English but Anwer speaks French.		
Addition إضافة	And – as well as – in addition – furthermore –together with - – also – as well- too	
1. الجملة	and- as well as – together with	2. الجملة
1. الجملة	الجملة 2	also. / too. / as well.
1. الجملة	In addition, / Furthermore ,	2. الجملة
Ali applied for a lot of jobs in Sana'a . In addition , he applied for a job abroad.		
Ali applied for a lot of jobs in Sana'a . He applied for a job abroad also .		
Consequence السبب و النتيجة	Because – so – therefore – that's why- consequently –thus – as consequence – as a result .	
1. الجملة	because – so – therefore – that's why- consequently –thus- as consequence – as a result	2. الجملة
Because قد تأتي في بداية الجملة إذا ذكر السبب أولاً Because I am sick , I will not go to school.		
She was absent because she was sick.		
She was sick as a result she was absent.		

Join each pair of sentences , using the given conjunctions :

1-Reem was diligent . She is hard-working. (in addition)

- Reem was diligent . In addition , she is hard-working.

2- He is sick . He goes to work. (although)

- Although he is sick , he goes to work.

3- He is friendly . He is polite . (as well)

- He is friendly . He is polite as well .

4- The traffic was bad . He arrived on time . (however)

.....

5-He was very hungry . He ate five apples . (because)

.....

6-My father sometimes gets angry . He is kind . (although)

.....

7-Acids taste sharp. Alkalis don't. (but)

.....

Fill in the blanks with the suitable joining words in the box :

So	Whereas	Further more	Because	Also
----	---------	--------------	---------	------

-He can swim. He can climbing

-.....he was tired, he didn't go to run.

-.....Hend is pretty, her sister is not.

-I have not got any money.....I didn't buy a gift.

-I like English, I speak English well.

To join two verbs للربط بين فعلين

Sense verbs أفعال الحواس	Smell- see - hear – feel- taste Smelt – saw – heard – felt – tasted القاعدة S + sense V + O + V+ing	I smelt the food burning . She hears the boy crying . He saw them fighting .
Imperative الأمر	Have + S+ V(inf) + COM. Get S+ to + V(inf) + COM. Order S+ to + V(inf) + COM. Ask S+ to + V(inf) + COM.	Have Ali open the door. Get Ali to open the door. Order Ali to open the door. Ask Ali to open the door.
جمع فعلين	V + to + V (inf) V + V+ ing	I like reading. -- I like to read. She goes shopping.
<p>هناك مجموعة من الأفعال مثل , want , prefer , would like , في هذه الحالة نستخدم V + to + V (inf)</p> <p>example : I would like to swim. She wants to write the lesson</p>		
ing form ربط جملتين	<p>The boys left the school . <u>They were running</u> . الربط the boys left the school, <u>running</u> . فاعل الجملة الثانية يحذف مع الفعل المساعد وتتبع بالفعل بإضافة ing</p>	

أسئلة وزارية

1-Join the following with (ing form)

-The goats walked down the farm. They were grazing. (- ing form)

في هذه الحالة نحذف الفاعل و الفعل المساعد في الجملة الثانية و النقطة و نضع فاصلة ثم نضيف الفعل مع ing و ما تبقى من الجملة

الحل

The goat walked down the street, grazing.

-I see the students. They are waking politely. (ing form)

- I see the students waking politely.

- لا نضع فاصلة إذا احتوت الجملة على فعل من أفعال الحواس

2-Correct the verb

يصحح الفعل في جملة تحتوي على فعل من أفعال الحواس مباشرة بإضافة ing ولا تضاف فاصلة

-I smelt the food burning. (burn).

- Ali heard the baby crying. (cry).

-I saw the boys fighting (fight).

3-Spot the mistake:

- Have Ali to close the window. ×

[have Ali close the window].

- I would like drinking a cup of tea .×

[...to drink...].

- She saw her father fix the car.

[...fixing...].

- Ask the chef check the food . ×

[Ask the chef to check the food].

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Reflexive Pronoun الضمائر المنعكسة		
Myself نفسي	I تستخدم مع	I cut myself
Yourself Yourselves نفسك أنفسكم	-You • النداء (المنادى) وفيها يتبع المنادى بعلامة تعجب ويبدأ الفعل بحرف capital • مفرد مؤنث أو مذكر يأخذ yourself • الجمع يأخذ yourselves	You do the work yourself . Ali ! Clean the room yourself. Saleh and Ali ! Plant the tree yourselves. Nora ! Close the door yourself.
Ourselves نفسنا	We	We decide ourselves.
Herself نفسها	She – singular female مفرد مؤنث	Alia hurt herself.
Himself نفسه	he – singular male مفرد مذكر	Ali cut himself .
Themselves أنفسهم	They – plural الجمع	They do it themselves. Saleh and Ali plant the tree themselves
Itself	It – nonhuman غير العاقل	The cat drinks the milk itself.

Relative pronouns الضمائر الموصولة		
Who	Human للعاقل	The man who I met was her father.
Which	Non- human (descriptive) غير العاقل (وصف)	The book which I bought is good. Aden which is the nicest city in Yemen is in the coastline .
Where	The place مكان	The restaurant where we go is nice.
When	The time. زمان	Tell me the date when you will leave.
Whose	Possessive ملكية	I know the boy whose car is stopped here.

سؤال وزاري

Choose the best alternative :-

- This is the room I watch TV . (when – where - what).
- I need to buy a car is not expensive. (where- which – who)
- She is the girl..... gets the present . (who – which – when)
- Alia harm (himself – herself – yourself)
- Alia ! Clean the room (himself – herself – yourself)
- I saw the manphone is stolen . (who – which – whose)

Spot the mistake :-

- I burnt herself . × [myself].
- The house when I live is big .× [where].
- She is the teacher which bag is on the chair. [whose].
- Ali writes the story yourself . × [himself].

Making Question تكوين السؤال

Question word	The use	المعنى	Example
Who	العاقل	من	Who teach you math ?
What	لغير العاقل و للأفعال	ما – ماذا	What are you writing ?
Where	للمكان	أين	Where do you study ?
When	للزمن	متى	When does he go to school ?
Whose	للملكية	لمن	Whose are these cars?
How	للحال	كيف	How does he go to school?
Why	السبب	لماذا	Why does he go to school?
Which	للاختيار	أي	Which subject does he like ?
How old	للعمر	كم عمر	How old is he ?
How far	للمسافة	كم يبعد	How far is the school?
How many	للمعدود	كم عدد	How many apples do you have?
How much	لغير المعدود	كم كمية	How much rice do you need?
How long	الفترة الزمنية	كم الفترة	How long have you stayed ?

1- To ask about subject **what** للعاقل **who** للفاعل نستخدم **لغير العاقل**

Rule who or what + main verb + فعل أساسي + COM ?

Who write the lesson ?

What is grown in Yemen?

Ahmed prays noon at the mosque. Who prays noon at mosque? **المناسبة للفاعل** ونضع who or what نحذف الفاعل

2- To ask about object **what** للعاقل **who or whom** للمفعول نستخدم **لغير العاقل**

Rule Wh q + helping verb + فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V + فعل أساسي + COM مكمل ؟

What are you reading ?

Who did you see yesterday ? or Whom did you see yesterday ?

What is he buying ? He is buying a car .

Who did she meet at the airport ? She met her father at the airport.

3- To ask about place **where** المكان نستخدم

Rule Where + to be + S? أين يقع

Where + helping verb + فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V + فعل أساسي + COM مكمل ؟

Where is the bank ? The bank is in Al-Tahreer street.

Where is she spending her holiday? She is spending her holiday in France .

4- To ask about time **when** الزمن نستخدم

Rule When + helping verb + فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V + فعل أساسي + COM مكمل ؟

When does it rain in Yemen ? It rains in Yemen in summer .

When do they go to school ? They go to school at 7 :00.

5- To ask about adverb how الحال نستخدم

Rule How + helping verb + فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V فعل أساسي + COM مكملة ?

How do you write ? I write slowly.
How is he working ? He is working well.

6- To ask about reason why السبب نستخدم

Rule Why + helping verb + فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V فعل أساسي + COM مكملة ?

Why does he go to hospital ? he go to hospital because he is sick.
Why do rocks corrode next to factories ? Rocks corrode next to factories because of acid rain.

7- To ask about alternative which الاختيار نستخدم

Rule

Which + noun (الاسم المختار) + helping V فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V فعل أساسي + COM مكملة ?

Which car has he bought? He bought the red car.
Which subject do you prefer ? I prefer English subject .

8- To ask about countable (numbers) how many المعدود نستخدم

Rule

How many + noun (الاسم) + helping V فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V فعل أساسي + COM ?

How many cars have you got ? I have got 3 cars.
How many villages are disappeared in the flood ? Five villages disappeared in the flood.

9- To ask about Uncountable (amount) how much غير المعدود نستخدم

Rule

How much + noun (الاسم) + helping V فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V فعل أساسي + COM ?

How much sugar have you got ? I have got some sugar.
How much does it cost ? It costs 100 Rials .

10-To ask about (size – shape - colour – qualification) what نستخدم الشكل اللون الحجم مؤهل

Rule

What + (size – shape - colour – qualification) + helping V فعل مساعد + S فاعل + main V فعل أساسي + COM ?

What size is the car? It is big .
What qualification do you need ? you need diploma .
What shape is the door?
What colours are the balloons ?
What colour do you prefer?

11-To ask about (verb) what الأفعال نستخدم

بشرط أن تضاف

doing

-

done -

Do

بالتصريف المناسب لزمن الجملة مكان الفعل الأساسي

Rule What + helping V فعل مساعد S + فاعل + to do + ?

What do you do ?

I make a dress

What are you doing ?

I am making a dress.

What has she done ?

she has studied English.

ملاحظة لتكوين السؤال من أي جملة نحذف الكلمة التي تحتها خط ونضع أداة السؤال المناسبة ونتبع القاعدة في حال السؤال عن الأفعال نحذف الفعل و المفعول أيضا حتى لو لم يكن تحتها خط مثال

What is he doing now?

He is fixing his car now.

She drove her car yesterday .

What did she do yesterday ?

لتكوين السؤال من أي جملة مثلا

She bought a red car last week .

نحذف الكلمة التي تحتها خط ونضع أداة السؤال المناسبة ونتبع القاعدة

When did she bought a red car?

مثال آخر

She bought a red car last week .

Which car did she buy last week ?

12- Yes . No question يبدأ السؤال دائما بفعل مساعد او فعل ناقص

Do you like reading ?

Yes , I do or No, I don't

Is he hopeful at school subject ?

Yes , he is or No, he isn't

Can she hop ?

Yes , she can or No , she can't

• سؤال وزاي

Make a question to match the underlined phrases : اسأل عن العبارة التي تحتها خط

1	He arrived Aden <u>on Saturday</u> .	When did she arrive Aden?
2	Omer answered <u>two</u> questions.	How many questions did Omer answer?
3	He is writing <u>a postcard</u> .	What is he writing ?
4	He passes the exam <u>because he studies hard</u> .	Why does he pass?
5	Anwer will spend his vacation <u>in Canada</u> .	Where will Anwer spend his vacation?
6	<u>Charles Richter</u> invented Richer scale.	Who invented Richer scale?
7	The ball is <u>round</u> .	What shape is the ball?
8	This is <u>your</u> car .	Whose is this car?
9	<u>Yes</u> , he is good at Arabic .	Is he good at Arabic ?
10	<u>No</u> , he didn't write the lesson .	Did he write the lesson?

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

حروف الجر Preposition

1- Time للزمن

On	At	In
Days الأيام on Sunday	Hours الساعات at 9:20	Months الشهور in July
Specific date تاريخ محدد On 22nd - May – 2000 On March-18 -2018	at night at noon at midnight at weekend	Years السنوات in 2012 Seasons الفصول الأربعة in summer
On holiday		Parts of a day أجزاء اليوم in morning

2- Special preposition حروف جر خاصة

in + noun or V+ ing يأتي بعده اسم أو فعل + ing			
Interesting in	Interesting in sports / drawing	Believe in	Believe in challenge
Interested in	Interested in reading	Training in	Training in teaching
of + noun or V+ ing يأتي بعده اسم أو فعل + ing			
Chance of	Chance of travelling	A lot of	A lot of books
Experience of	Experience of work	Afraid of	Afraid of Allah
Take care of	Take care of the baby	Piece of	Piece of cheese
at + noun or V+ ing يأتي بعده اسم أو فعل + ing			
Good at	Good at drawing	Hopeful at	Hopeful at success
Bad at	Bad at swimming	Hopeless at	Hopeless at driving
for + noun or V+ ing يأتي بعده اسم أو فعل + ing			
Famous for	Famous for old Sana'a	Qualified for	Qualified for teaching
Apply for	Apply for the job	Ask for	Ask for the application
Wait for	Wait for the bus	Grateful for	Grateful for your quick reply
to + noun or V+(inf) يأتي بعده فعل مصدر			
Used to	Used to read	Has to / have to / had to	Has to pray
Willing to	Willing to try	Possible to	Possible to crossbreed
Need to	Need to train	Capable to	Capable to dive
Lead to	Lead to die	Able to	Able to work
Prefer to	Prefer to study hard	Hate to	Hate to fail
Look forward to + ing + فعل I look forward to meeting you soon.			

سؤال وزاري

Spot the mistake

I am good in computer .

[...at.....]

She looks forward to work soon .

[working]

Choose the best alternative

-She is waiting the teacher . (to – for – at)

-Ali will travel Wednesday. (in – at – on)

- I need to well. (study – studying – studied)

- would you prefer coffee or tea ? (drinking – to drink – drink)

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Noun and verbs (derivation)

Noun	المعنى	Verb	المعنى	Noun	المعنى	verb	المعنى
Discovery	اكتشاف	Discover	اكتشف	Creation	خلق	create	يخلق
recovery	شفاء	Recover	يشفي	education	تعليم	educate	يتعلم
Delivery	تحرير	Deliver	يحرر	Vibration	اهتزاز	Vibrate	يهز
				Investigation	تحقيق	Investigate	يحقق
Collection	تجميع	collect	يجمع	Operation	عملية	Operate	يعمل
Protection	حماية	Protect	يحمي	Vaccination	تلقيح	vaccinate	يلقح
Infection	عدوى	Infect	يعدي	administration	إدارة	administrate	يدير
Direction	اتجاه	Direct	يقطع	Invitation	دعوة	Invite	يدعو
Invention	اختراع	Invent	يخترع				
Suggestion	اقتراح	Suggest	يقترح	Observation	مراقبة	Observe	يراقب
Prevention	منع	Prevent	يمنع	Starvation	معاناة	Starve	يعاني
Correction	تصحيح	Correct	يصحح				
				Organization	منظمة	Organize	ينظم
Discussion	نقاش	discuss	يناقش	Immunization	تحصين	immunize	يحصن
Expression	توضيح	express	يوضح	Neutralization	تعادل	Neutralize	يعادل
introduction	مقدمة	introduce	يقدم	Application	طلب	apply	يطلب عمل
production	إنتاج	produce	ينتج	Qualification	مؤهل	Qualify	يؤهل
				Clarification	توضيح	Clarify	يوضح
Combination	تجميع	Combine	يجمع	Classification	تقسيم	Classify	يقسم
Examination	اختبار	Examine	يختبر	Justification	تبرير	Justify	يبيرر
Imagination	خيال	Imagine	يتخيل				
				Arrival	وصول	Arrive	يصل
Explosion	انفجار	explode	يفجر	survival	نجاة	Survive	ينجو
Corrosion	تآكل	corrode	يتآكل				
Conclusion	ختام	Conclude	يختم	Movement	حركة	Move	يحرك
Decision	قرار	Decide	يقرر	Improvement	تطوير	Improve	يطور
				Agreement	موافقة	Agree	يوافق
Permission	إذن	Permit	يأذن	Measurement	قياس	Measure	يقيس
Transmission	إرسال	Transmit	يرسل	Arrangement	ترتيب	Arrange	يرتب
				Government	حكومة	Govern	يحكم
Feeling	شعور	Feel	يشعر	Excitement	دهشة	Excite	يندهش
Boiling	غليان	Boil	يغلي	Advertisement	إعلان	Advertise	يعلن
Training	تدريب	Train	يدرّب	Requirement	متطلب	Require	يتطلب
Wedding	زواج	Wed	يتزوج	Treatment	معالجة	Treat	يعالج
Writing	كتابة	Write	يكتب	Development	تطوير	Develop	يطور
Laughing	ضحك	Laugh	يضحك	Enjoyment	استمتاع	Enjoy	يستمتع
Reading	قراءة	Read	يقرأ	Encouragement	تشجيع	encourage	يشجع
Listening	استماع	Listen	يسمع	Engagement	خطوبة	Engage	يخطب

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Noun	المعنى	Verb	المعنى	Noun	المعنى	verb	المعنى
Reference	إشارة	Refer	يشير	Mixture	خليط	Mix	يخلط
Difference	اختلاف	Differ	يختلف	Departure	مغادرة	Depart	يغادر
Dependence	اعتماد	Depend	يعتمد	Pressure	ضغط	Press	يضغط
Knowledge	معرفة	Know	يعرف	Speech	حديث	Speak	يتحدث
Advice	نصيحة	Advise	ينصح	Loss	فقدان	Lose	يفقد
Weight	وزن	Weigh	يزن	Diagnosis	تشخيص	Diagnose	يشخص
Belief	إيمان	Believe	يؤمن	Marriage	زواج	marry	يتزوج
Service	خدمة	Serve	يخدم	Death	موت	Die	يموت
Choice	خيار	Choose	يختار	Appearance	ظهور	Appear	يظهر
Success	نجاح	Succeed	ينجح	Comparison	مقارنة	Compare	يفارن
Safety	امن	Save	يحفظ	Information	معلومات	Inform	يخبر
Vaccine	لقاح	vaccinate	يلقح	Immunity	مناعة	immunize	يحصن
Drink	مشروب	Drink	يشرب	Milk	حليب	Milk	يحلب
Walk	تمشيه	Walk	يمشي	Work	عمل	Work	يعمل
Attack	هجوم	Attack	يهجم	Experience	تجربة	Experience	يجرب
Plant	نبات	Plant	يزرع	Experiment	تجربة	Experiment	يجرب
Process	عملية	Process	ينفذ	Dream	حلم	Dream	يحلم
Water	ماء	Water	يسقي	Rain	مطر	Rain	تمطر
Cut	جرح	Cut	يقطع	Answer	إجابة	Answer	يجيب
Change	تغيير	Change	يغير	Damage	دمار	Damage	يدمر
Crash	تصادم	Crash	يصدم	Dissolve	ذوبان	Dissolve	يزوب
Rescue	إنقاذ	Rescue	ينقذ	Fish	سمك	Fish	يصطاد
Book	كتاب	Book	يسجل	Interview	مقابلة	Interview	يقابل
Freeze	تجميد	Freeze	يتجمد	Saw	منشار	Saw	رأى
Stop	موقف	Stop	يقف	Iron	مكواة	Iron	يكوي
Help	مساعدة	Help	يساعد	Ring	خاتم	Ring	يرن
Ride	جولة	Ride	يركب على	Dive	غوص	Dive	يغوص
Harvest	حصاد	Harvest	يحصد	Offer	تقديم	Offer	يقدم

سؤال وزاري

Complete the table

Verb	Noun
Advertise
.....	Government
.....	Plant
Save

Spot the mistake

I want to safety the money . ×

[save] want to + v inf.

This is the mix . ×

[mixture] the + noun

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Noun and adjective (derivation)

Noun	المعنى	Adjective	المعنى	Noun	المعنى	Adjective	المعنى
Patience	صبر	patient	صبور	Wind	رياح	Windy	عاصف
Presence	حضور	Present	حاضر	Sun	شمس	Sunny	مشمس
Confidence	ثقة	confident	واثق	Mud	وحل	Muddy	موحل
Diligence	ذكاء	Diligent	ذكي	Sand	رمل	Sandy	رمللي
Silence	صمت	Silent	صامت	Rain	مطر	Rainy	ممطر
Absence	غياب	Absent	غائب	Shade	ظل	Shady	مظلل
Difference	اختلاف	Different	مختلف	Cloud	سحاب	Cloudy	غائم
Distance	مسافة	distant	بعيد	Rock	صخر	Rocky	صخري
Importance	أهمية	Important	مهم	Fog	ضباب	Foggy	ضبابي
				Mist	ضباب	Misty	ضبابي
West	غرب	Western	غربي	Dust	تراب	Dusty	مترب
East	شرق	Eastern	شرقي	Speed	سرعة	Speedy	سريع
North	شمال	Northern	شمالي	Luck	حظ	Lucky	محظوظ
South	جنوب	Southern	جنوبي	Health	صحة	Healthy	صحي
				Thirst	عطش	Thirsty	عطشان
Darkness	ظلام	Dark	مظلم	Greed	بخل	Greedy	بخيل
Sickness	مرض	Sick	مريض	Wealth	ثروة	Wealthy	ثري
Weakness	ضعف	Weak	ضعيف	Tidiness	تنظيم	Tidy	منظم
Thickness	سماعة	Thick	سميك	Hunger	جوع	Hungry	جائع
Kindness	عطف	Kind	حنون	Dirt	أوساخ	Dirty	متسخ
Politeness	أدب	Polite	مؤدب				
Illness	مرض	Ill	مريض	Accident	حادث	Accidental	عرضي
Cheapness	رخص	Cheap	رخيص	Coast	شاطئ	Coastal	ساحلي
Consciousness	وعي	Conscious	واعي	Environment	بيئة	Environmental	بيئي
Tiredness	تعب	Tired	تعبان	Experiment	تجربة	Experimental	تجريبي
Happiness	سعادة	Happy	سعيد	Horizon	أفق	Horizontal	أفقي
Tidiness	ترتيب	Tidy	مرتب	Agriculture	زراعة	Agricultural	زراعي
Friendliness	ود	Friendly	ودود	Nature	طبيعة	Natural	طبيعي
Clearness	وضوح	Clear	واضح	Education	تعليم	Educational	تربوي
ملاحظة يمكن استبدال للحصول على ضد الكلمة less بـ ful				Center	مركز	Central	مركزي
Power	قوة	Powerful	قوي	Neuter	محايدة	Neutral	محايد
Wonder	روعة	Wonderful	رائع	Tradition	تقاليد	Traditional	تقليدي
Fear	خوف	Fearful	مخيف	Culture	ثقافة	Cultural	ثقافي
Hope	أمل	Hopeful	متفائل	Survive	بقاء	Survival	باقي
Care	اهتمام	Careful	مهتم				
Use	استخدام	Useful	مفيد	Electricity	كهرباء	Electrical	كهربائي
Help	مساعدة	Helpful	متعاون	Medicine	طب	Medical	طبي
Success	نجاح	Successful	ناجح	Mathematics	رياضيات	Mathematical	رياضية
Beauty	جمال	Beautiful	جميلة	Physics	فيزياء	Physical	فيزيائي
Skill	مهارة	Skillful	ماهر	Chemistry	كيمياء	Chemical	كيميائي

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Noun	المعنى	Adjective	المعنى	Noun	المعنى	Adjective	المعنى
Mountain	جبل	Mountainous	جبلي	Wood	خشب	Wooden	خشبي
Danger	خطر	Dangerous	خطير	Wool	صوف	Woolen	صوفي
Adventure	مغامرة	Adventurous	مغامر				
Mystery	غموض	Mysterious	غامض	Canada	كندا	Canadian	كندي
Ambition	طموح	Ambitious	طُمُوح	Brazil	البرازيل	Brazilian	برازيلي
				Arab	عرب	Arabic	عربي
Possibility	احتمال	Possible	محتمل	France	فرنسا	French	فرنسي
Responsibility	مسؤولية	Responsible	مسئول	Germany	ألمانيا	German	ألماني
Visibility	رؤية	Visible	مرئي	Iraq	العراق	Iraqi	عراقي
				Kuwait	الكويت	Kuwaiti	كويتي
Ability	قدرة	Able	قادر	Mexico	المكسيك	Mexican	مكسيكي
Capability	مقدرة	Capable	قادر	Syria	سوريا	Syrian	سوري
Comfort	راحة	Comfortable	مرتاح	China	الصين	Chinese	صيني
Value	قيمة	Valuable	ثمين	Japan	اليابان	Japanese	ياباني
Measure	قياس	Measurable	مقاس	Yemen	اليمن	Yemeni	يمني
Desire	رغبة	Desirable	مرغوب	England	انجلترا	English	انجليزي
Enjoyment	استمتاع	Enjoyable	ممتع				
Application	تطبيق	Applicable	قابل للتطبيق	Administration	إدارة	Administrative	إداري
				Imagination	الخيال	Imaginative	خيالي
Islam	الإسلام	Islamic	إسلامي				
Volcano	بركان	Volcanic	بركاني	Length	طول	Long	طويل
Science	علوم	Scientific	علمي	Depth	عمق	Deep	عميق
Acidity Acid	حمض	Acidic	حمضي	Warmth	دفئ	Warm	دافئ
Base	قاعدة	Basic	قاعدي	Strength	قوة	Strong	قوي
				Death	موت	Died	ميت
Interest	اهتمام	Interested	مهتم	Truth	الحقيقة	True	حقيقي
Worry	قلق	Worried	قلقان				
Curve	انحناء	Curved	منحني	Difficulty	صعوبة	Difficult	صعب
Desert	صحراء	Deserted	صحراوي	Height	ارتفاع	High	مرتفع
				Age	عمر	Old	معمّر
Shortage	نقص	Short	قصير	Necessity	أهمية	Necessary	مهم
Marriage	زواج	Married	متزوج	Circle	دائرة	Round	دائري
				Loss	ضياع	Lost	مفقود
Square	مربع	Square	مربع	Alkali	قلويات	Alkaline	قلوي
Straight	مستقيم	Straight	مستقيم	Wet	رطوبة	Wet	رطب
Rectangle	مستطيل	Rectangular	مستطيل	Safety	أمان	Safe	آمن
Triangle	مثلث	Triangular	مثلث	Familiarity	ألفة	Familiar	مألوف

Complete the table

Adjective	Noun
Beautiful
.....	Enjoyment
.....	Wet
Safe
Confident
.....	Shortage
Careful
.....	Acidity

Word formation تكوين الكلمات

1- Affixation الإضافة

Prefix

Group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning
تضاف بداية الكلمة

re	Retake
un	Unhappy
dis	Dislike
il	Illegal
im	Impolite
en	Enlarge
mis	mislead
mid	Midnight
non	Non-human
sub	Subtropical
semi	Semivowel
anti	Anti-biotic
bi	Bilingual
mono	Monoxide
super	Superstar
ultra	Ultra-violate

Complete the table

Word	Prefix	Suffix
Unbelievable	Un	-able
Carelessly	-----	-less - ly
Remove	Re	-----

Suffix

Group of letters added to the end of a word to change its part of speech
تضاف بداية الكلمة

-er	Driver	-ment	Government
-est	tallest	-ship	Friendship
-or	Visitor	-hood	Motherhood
-ly	Slowly	-dom	Freedom
-y	Sunny	-age	Shortage
-ed	Pointed	-ful	Harmful
-ation	Information	-sion	Explosion
-ing	Writing	-tion	Reaction
-en	Darken	-less	Useless
-al	Natural	-tive	Administrative
-ness	Clearness	-able	Measurable
-ity	Possibility	-ous	Dangerous
-ify	Justify	-ern	Southern
-ist	Journalist	-ic	Islamic
-ism	Tourism	-ant	Important
-ess	Actress	-ance	Importance
-ize	Neutralize	-ent	Confident
-er	Shorter	-ence	Confidence

سؤال وزاري

Spot the mistake

Friendly has prefix.× [suffix]

A prefix is added to the end of a word. ×
[beginning]

الكلمات المركبة 2-Compound words

To join two words to make new word.

Word1	Word2	Compound word	المعنى	Word1	Word2	Compound word	المعنى
1- في هذه الحالة تكتب الكلمتين بكلمة واحدة							
coast	line	Coastline	شاطئ	Birth	Day	Birthday	عيد ميلاد
Sales	Man	Salesman	بائع	Hand	Bag	Handbag	حقيرة
News	Paper	Newspaper	جريدة	House	Wife	Housewife	ربة منزل
News	Reader	Newsreader	مذيع	Air	Port	Airport	مطار
Time	Table	Timetable	جدول	Air	Plane	Airplane	طائرة
Home	Work	Homework	واجب	Head	Master	Headmaster	مدير
Seat	Belt	Seatbelt	حزام الأمان	Blue	Berry	Blueberry	توت
Farm	Land	Farmland	مزرعة	Land	Slide	Landslide	انزلاق
Pain	Killer	Painkiller	مهدئ	Spoke	Man	Spokesman	متحدث
Sea	Food	Seafood	طعام بحري	Arm	Chair	Armchair	كنبة
2- في هذه الحالة تكتب الكلمتين وبينهما (-)							
Taxi	Driver	Taxi-driver	سائق	Hard	Working	Hard-working	مجتهد
Spare	Time	Spare-time	وقت الفراغ	Long	Term	Long-term	طويل المدى
Good	Heart	Good-hearted	طيب	One	Leg	One-legged	أعرج
Open	Hand	Open-handed	كريم	One	Eye	One-eyed	أعور
3- في هذه الحالة تكتب كل كلمة منفصلة							
School	Teacher	School teacher	مدرس	computer	Programmer	computer Programmer	مبرمج
Lion	Tamer	Lion tamer	مروض اسود	Tourist	Guide	Tourist guide	مرشد سياحي
Math	Teacher	Math teacher	مدرس رياضيات	Bank	Manager	Bank manager	مدير بنك
Film	Director	Film director	مخرج	House	Builder	House builder	بناء

Jobs

كيف تكون الكلمات المركبة الخاصة بالوظائف

Rule

O + V + er

نأخذ المفعول به ثم الفعل ونضيف له er

ليصبح اسم الفاعل

Bus driver –is a person who drives (v) buses (o).

Taxi- driver –is a person who drives a taxi.

Project manager –is a person who manages project.

House builder - is a person who builds houses.

Football player - is a person who plays football..

Film director - is a person who directs films.

Lion tamer - is a person who tames lions.

Career advisor - is a person who advises career .

Furniture maker - is a person who makes furniture.

Bookseller - is a person who sells books.

Dressmaker - is a person who makes dresses.

Science teacher - is a person who teaches science.

Newsreader - is a person who reads news.

Bank manager - is a person who manages banks.

Coffee grower - is a person who grows coffee.

School leaver - is a person who leaves the school or in his last years at school.

Social worker- is a person who helps people with problems.

Tightropes walker - is a person who walks a long tightropes.

Tourist guide - is a person who guides tourists.

سؤال وزاري

Circle the compound word

Foundation dressmaker fireman immeasurable news writer careless

Noun

Noun is divided in to two main parts countable and uncountable

Countable (C) معدود		← Some – any → Used with any noun countable or uncountable but Some use in positive الجملة المثبتة Any use in النفي و السؤال question and negative	uncountable (U.C) غير المعدود يسبق بـ
singular مفرد يسبق بـ	plural جمع يسبق بـ		
A book	Many pens		Much sugar
An apple	These birds		A little milk
This car	Those trees		Examples Rice Money Time Tea Water
That girl	A lot of friends		
One car	Two , ten cars ...		
	Several houses		
	Few people		
	One of students		
	Both of my parents		

1-Some words are always singular :

One of my sisters is a teacher.

Neither of my parents is living.

Each of my brothers wants to buy a car.

Nothing is good in my life.

Is **anyone** at home ?

Much of my time is spent in school.

2-Some words are always plural:

Both of my parents are doctors .

Several of villages are disappeared.

Many of my students are active.

3-Some words depend on the word followed singular or plural

Someone is lost . (singular)

Some of my friends are teachers . countable (plural)

Choose the best alternative

سؤال وزاري

- I havemoney to buy a gift . (any - few - some) U.C + positive sentences غير معدود – جملة مثبتة
- Several of my friends active . (is - was - are) plural جمع
- He has not gotchildren . (few - some - any) negative نفي
- Hurry up ! we have time (many - few – a little) U.C غير معدود

Spot the mistake

- I need a few sugar to make cake .
- Several of the village are disappear .
- The river is five meter deep.
- Both of my teacher are excellent.

السؤال الذيلي :- Question Tags

- سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة ويستخدم للتأكيد It is a short question at the end of a sentence , used for emphasis
(بمعنى (أليس كذلك))
- It is made by adding the modal or helping verb that found in the sentence followed by the subject
يكتب السؤال الذيلي بإضافة الفعل الناقص أو الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة متبوع بالفاعل
- If there is no modal or helping verb we add the appropriate form of do (do – does – did) then the subject.

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نضيف الشكل المناسب من do ثم الفاعل

وهذا يحدث بشرط This happened with a condition

A positive sentence ,	A negative question tag?	He is a doctor, is not he?
A negative sentence ,	A positive question tag?	She does not read a book , does she ?

The answer will be (Yes or No) الإجابة نعم أو لا

Example

She can swim , can't she ?

He will not be a doctor , will not he ?

This is a pen , isn't it ?

Ali is bad at English , isn't Ali ?

He goes to school early , doesn't he ?

They left the hotel yesterday , didn't he ?

Note

- If the sentence begins with (let's) the question tag will be (shall we ?)
Let's swim in that pool , shall we ?
- If the subject is this or that in the question tag we use it as a subject.
This is my car , isn't it ?
- If the subject is these or those in the question tag we use they as a subject.
Those can 't jump , can they ?
- If the sentence begins with (I am) the question tag will be (aren't I ?)
I am on time , aren't I ?

Activity :

Add the suitable question tags :

She hasn't called yet ,?

He bought a new car ,?

Let's have dinner together ,?

He will be on time ,?

You won't forget ,?

I am a good student ,?

These are lovely birds ,?

الأفعال الشاذة Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Past participle	المعنى
arise	arose	arisen	يظهر / يشرق
be	was, were	been	يكون
become	became	become	يصبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
bend	bent	bent	يكسر / يلوي
bite	bit	bitten	يعض
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
blow	blew	blown	يهب
break	broke	broken	يكسر
breed	bred	bred	يربي في مزرعة / يتناسل
bring	brought	brought	يحضر شيء
build	built	built	يبنى
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt	يحرق
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يحضر
cost	cost	cost	يكلف ثمن
crossbreed	crossbred	Crossbred	يهجن
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل
dig	dug	dug	يحفر
dive	dived / dove	dived	يغوص
Do	did	done	يعمل
Draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
Dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	يحلم
Drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
Drive	drove	driven	يسوق
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
fight	fought	fought	يحارب
find	found	found	يجد
fit	fit / fitted	fit / fitted	يناسب
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forbid	forbade	forbidden	يمنع / يحرم
forget	forgot	forgotten / forgot	ينسى
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Present	Past	Past participle	يكسر / يلوي
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد
get	got	gotten / got	يملك
give	gave	given	يعطي
go	went	gone	يذهب
grind	ground	ground	يطحن
grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يزرع
hang	hung	hung	يعلق
have	had	had	يملك
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hold	held	held	يمسك
hurt	hurt	hurt	يجرح
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
kneel	kneelt / kneeled	kneelt / kneeled	يركع
knit	knitted / knit	knitted / knit	يحيك
know	knew	known	يعرف
lay	laid	laid	يستلقي
lead	led	led	يؤدي
learn	Learned / learnt	Learned / learnt	يعلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lend	lent	lent	يسلف
let	let	let	يدع
Lie	lay	lain	يستلقي / يضطجع
lie	lied	lied	يكذب
Lose	lost	lost	يضيع
make	made	made	يصنع
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	يقابل
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	يسيء الفهم
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
Prove	proved	proven / proved	يثبت
put	put	put	يضع
Read	read	read	يقرأ
Ride	rode	Ridden	يركب
Ring	rang	Rung	يرن / يدق
Rise	rose	Risen	يرتفع
run	ran	Run	يجري
say	said	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى
seek	sought	sought	يبحث

ملخص لمواضيع القواعد الخاصة بالصف الثالث الثانوي

Present	Past	Past participle	المعنى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
send	sent	sent	يرسل
set	set	set	يستقر
shake	shook	shaken	يهز / يصافح
shoot	shot	shot	يصوب / يطلق النار
show	showed	shown / showed	يفسر
shut	shut	shut	ينزف
sing	sang	sung	يغلق
sink	sank / sunk	sunk	يغرق
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى
spend	spent	spent	يقضى
spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
stand	stood	stood	يقف
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
sting	stung	stung	يلدغ
sweep	swept	swept	يكنس
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
say	said	said	يقول
take	took	taken	يأخذ
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
tear	tore	torn	يمزق
tell	told	told	يقول
think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded	يتزوج
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	يبال
win	won	won	يربح
write	wrote	written	يكتب