

V/1	\/2	1/2	اأمحز
٧ı	٧Z	٧	, عصلی
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
hurt	hurt	hurt	يجرح
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
let	let	let	يسمح

traveller	مسافر	historian	تاريخي
buyer	مشتري	seller	بائع
Journey	رحلة	famous	مشهور
visitor	زائر	center	مرکز
wonders	عجائب	ancient	قديم
tomb	قبر	To bury	يدفن
Archaeologist	عالم الاثار	To explore	يستكشف
monument	معلم(نصب تذكاري)	location	موقع
Vote	يصوّث	disappeared(to be lost)	اختفى
construct	بيني	civilization	حضارة
gain	یکسب	attract	يجذب
Nabateans	الانباط	Unique(very special).	فريد
center	مرکز	Change	يغير
Pyramid(triangle- Shaped building	هر م(بناء شکله مثلث)	Underground(location Below the ground)	تحت الارض(مكان أسفل الارض)



V1	V2	V3	المعنى
split	split	split	يفلق
spread	spread	spread	ينشر
bet	bet	Bet	يراهن
let	let	Let	يسمح

- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث حصل وانتهى في الماضي.

(action happened and finished in the past)

* يتم تحويل الفعل الى الماضي بإضافة (ed) عندما يكون الفعل منتظم \ اما اذا كان الفعل غير منتظم نضع التصريف الثاني (يجب عليك حفظ الافعال الغير منتظمة).

*الجملة المثبت: يعني الجملة التي ليست سؤال ولا نفي .

(المثبت) Affirmative

Sub+v2 +com

Ex: I played ball yesterday.(play)

Ex: He replied me **last** week.(reply)

Ex: Zainah lived in Irbid two years ago.(live)

Ex: We went to Aqaba in 2000.(go)

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف علة نضيف ed للفعل .

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف "y" مسبوق بحرف ساكن نستبدل الy بحرف j ونضيف ed

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نضيف (d) فقط

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف علة نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف ed الخير ونضيف Ex: Zain stopped smoking.(stop)

هنا لم نضيف ed للفعل لانه فعل غير منتظم, ماضي go هو went

Sub +did not (didn't) +V(base) +COM

(النفي) Negative

Ex: I didn't play tennis yesterday.

Ex: He didn't reply him last week.

Ex: Zainah didn't live in Amman two......

Ex: We didn't go to Aqaba in 1991.

ينفى الماضي البسيط باستخدام (did + not) مع ارجاع الفعل الى المجرد

Didn't → V(base form)

Did +sub +v(base) + com?

Interrogative الاستفهام

Ex: Did you play tennis yesterday? Yes, I did \No I didn't

Ex: Did he reply you last week? Yes, I did \No I didn't

Ex: Did Zainah live in Irbid? Yes , she did \ No she didn't

Key words الكلمات الدالة	$\overline{}$	Last + time	In + past time	Today morning	Once
Key Words	$/ \overline{}$	الماضيح	في +وقت بالماضي	صباح اليوم	ذات مرة

Ex: Did they go to Aqaba in 2000?

الإثبات	النفي	الاستفهام
I ate	I didn't eat	Did I eat?
You worked	You didn't work	Did you work?
He wrote	He didn't write	Did he write?
We saw	We didn't see	Did we see?
They left	They didn't leave	Did they leave?



اختيار من متعدد

Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences.

اختر الشكل الصحيح للإقعال المعطاة في الاسفل لإكمال الجمل التالية.

- 1.We really.....the game <u>last week</u>. (enjoys , enjoying , enjoyed).
- 2. <u>Today morning</u>, I my teeth.

*افعال ال(be) تأتي في الماضي البسيط على شكل فعل رئيسي ولكن لا تتبع قواعد الماضي البسيط لاحظ الامثلة :

الفعل	المثبت	النفي	ألاستفهام
was	He was a student	He wasn't a student	Was he a student?
were	We were students	We weren't students	Were we students?

(brush , brushes , brushed)

3.What time _____you____yesterday?

(Did/get up , Did/ got up , Did gets up)

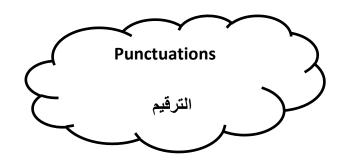
4.We ______ very late <u>yesterday</u>.

(wake up ,wakes up ,woke up)

5.Ali _____ the computer <u>yesterday</u>.

(didn't/use, didn't/used, didn't/use).

1-Correct the verbs in brackets / Put the verbs into the correct form:
1. Ali from England <u>last month</u> . (come)
2. There was something wrong with my car. I
<u>yesterday. (</u> go).
3the organizationthe samples <u>last week?</u> (send).
4. Zainahto Aqaba two years <u>ago.</u> (travel)
5. Ifrom university in 2016.(graduate).
النمط الثالث
النفي مرتين الجمل التالية اعد كتابة الحمل التالية اعد كتابة
\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
3-Rewrite the following sentences twice(negative and interrogative). النفي
1-Many people made journeys across the land.
2- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the seven Wonders.



المحز	V/1	V2	1/2
	V 1	٧Z	٧٥
يمتلك	have	had	had
يصنع	make	made	made
يبني	build	build	build
يقابل	meet	met	met

There are 14 punctuation marks that are commonly used in English grammar. Punctuation consists of rules that have to be followed.

)هنالك 14 علامة ترقيم شائعة الاستخدام في قواعد اللغة الانجليزية والترقيم يتكون من قواعد يجب اتباعها).

1.Full stop(.)

- At the end of sentences.(نهاية الجمل)

Ex: Zainah drinks milk daily.

- After abbreviations. (الاختصارات)

Ex: M.A \ U.S.A \ P.M \ A.M

2. Comma (,)

- separate of ideas or elements .(فصل الافكار او العناصر)

Ex: I was tired, and my hand was hurting.

Ex: I always eat apples, orange and grapes.

- dates (التاريخ)

Ex: April, 3, 2019

-With conditional sentences (مع الجمل الشرطية)

Ex: If you read ,you can write .

مع ضمائر الوصل عندما).With relative pronouns to give extra information تعطي معلومات اضافية)

Ex: Zainah, who got high marks in the exams, was happy.

Teacher: Hakam Omar

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- separate tags questions and (yes-no) responses:( فصل الاسئلة
الذيلية|الإجابات نعم او لا)
Ex: He is a doctor, isn't he?
Ex: Do you go to school every day? Yes, I do \No I don't
-vocative(الداع)
Ex: Close the window, Zainah, can you.
-discourse markers(علامات الخطاب):( 'actually', 'so', 'OK', 'right? ,
"uhh","oh!".....)
Ex: Well, you look beautiful.
Ex: Right, let's get started.
- direct speech( الكلام المباشر)
He said, 'I will help you.'
-interjection( التعجب)
Ex: Oh, I can't believe that.
فات مترابطة) compound adjectives-
Ex: It is a cold windy.
الفاصلة العلوية (') 3- Apostrophe
-Contraction (الاختصارات)
Ex: you are ____you're
Ex: let us---let 's
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المعنى	V1	V2	V3
ينزف	bleed	bled	bled
يغذي	feed	fed	fed
يقود	lead	led	led
يشعل	light	lit	lit

CAPITALIZATION

استخدام الحرف الكبير

We use capitalization in following situations:

(أول حرف في بداية الجملة) 1.The first letter of new sentence

Ex: Zainah loves her parent.

2. Names of people , languages, continent , nationalities, cities, countries.

Ex: (Ahmad, Irbid, Asia, French, English, Arabic, Jordanian,)

(الايام, الاشهر, العظل, الايام الخاصة).Days,months, holiday ,special days (الايام, الاشهر, العظل, الايام الخاصة

(Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday)

اغسطس), (July) (ابریل) (April), (April) ابریل) (May) اغسطس), (January) (الیولیو) (April) اغسطس), (January) (الیولیو) (الیو) (الیولیو) (الیو) (الیولیو) (الیولیو) (الیو) (الیولیو) (الیو) (ال

4. Names of hotels, schools, universities, organization, companies, streets,

Ex: (Al Farah Academic , Yarmouk University, Unesco, Rainbow Street,

5.Seas, oceans, mountains, rivers. (البحار, المحيطات, الجبال, الإنهار).

Ex:(Dead sea, Jordan River, The Atlantic Ocean, Rocky Mountains).

6. The pronoun (I) is always capitalized. الضمير () دائما حرف كبير

Ex: I go to school every day.

7.Abbreviations. (الاختصارات)

(UNICEF, UAE, USA, UN).

8. Name of Allah , holy books, Religious characters.

اسم الله سبحانه وتعالى, الكتب المقدسة ,الشخصيات الدينية

Ex:(Allah, , Islam , Prophet Mohammad, The Quran, The bible).



. (في وقت سابق Use to talk about the order of events(earlier than : (قبل) .

تستخدم للحديث عن ترتيب الاحداث.

Ex: Ali ate an apple before he went to school.

*After_(بعد) : Use to talk about the order of events(later than فيما بعد).

تستخدم للحديث عن ترتيب الاحداث.

Ex: Ali went to school after he ate an apple.

When: use to talk about specific point in time when something happened (at the same time). (في نفس الوقت الذي يحدث فيه شيء ما (في نفس الوقت عن نقطة محددة في الوقت الذي يحدث فيه شيء ما (في نفس الوقت)

