



مؤكترتي
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قواعد الترم الثاني كاملة

CONNECT 6
GRAMMAR

قناة مستر حماده حشيش

Unit (7)



THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

الماضي
البسيط

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي المصدر + **d / ed/ied**

- ▶ They **played** football yesterday.
- ▶ He **arrived** last week.
- ▶ She **studied** hard for last week.



ويوجد بعض الأفعال غير المنتظمة تحفظ كما هي

write.....**wrote**

see.....**saw**

go.....**went**

- ▶ We **saw** some birds.
- ▶ She **went** to the club.



في حاله النفي نستخدم (**didn't**) ويأتي بعدها مصدر بدون أي إضافات

- ▶ They **didn't write** the letter yesterday.
- ▶ She **didn't swim** in the sea last week.

في حاله السؤال بفعل مساعد بمعنى هل

Did + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات + ؟

Did you play tennis?

YES , I did.

NO , I didn't.

في حاله السؤال بكلمة استفهام

.....؟ مصدر بدون اضافات + فاعل + **did** + كلمة استفهام

- ▶ Where did you go yesterday?
I **went** to the cinema.
- ▶ How did they travel?
They **traveled** by car.

قناة مستر حماده حشيش - اشترك وفعل الجرس يوصلك كل جديد

علامات واستخدامات الماضي البسيط

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي مع الكلمات والتعبيرات الآتية



last الماضي



ago منذ



yesterday بالأمس



in + سنة ماضية



▶ We went to the zoo **yesterday**.

▶ I visited Aswan **last** week.

▶ She cooked lunch an hour **ago**.

▶ He left school **in 2021**.



تصريف الفعل (be) يكون في الماضي

I/He/She/It / اسم مفرد

was

We/You/They/ اسم جمع

were

▶ I **was** at school yesterday.

▶ They **were** happy last week.

في النفي نضع (not / n't) بعد (was / were)

▶ She **wasn't** in the club.

▶ We **weren't** clever at all.

في حالة الاستفهام بمعنى هل كان

Was / Were + فاعل.....?

Were you at school?

Yes, I **was**. No, I **wasn't**.

قناة مستر حماده حشيش - اشترك وفعّل الجرس يوصلك كل جديد

Exercises on language

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Khalid went to the park ten minutes.....
- a. since b. yet c. ago d. next
2. Samir.....a football match two days ago.
- a. watches b. is watching c. watch d. watched
3. I.....to the museum last Monday.
- a. went b. go c. goes d. going
4. I.....a hair cut two weeks ago.
- a. have b. has c. am d. had
5. Where.....your friend go last weekend?
- a. did b. do c. does d. have
6. Did you.....to bed early last night?
- a. go b. went c. going d. goes
7. The bus.....ten minutes ago.
- a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left
8. When did the train.....?
- a. arrived b. arrives c. arrive d. arriving
9. There.....no mobiles in the past.
- a. are b. were c. did d. do
10. They.....the pyramids many years ago.
- a. build b. built c. builds d. building

2. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Last week, we.....(go) to the cinema.
2.(Does) he watch the film yesterday?
3.(Are) they at school last week?
4. We.....(visit) Alexandria last summer.
5. Where did they.....(lived)?
6. Did you like fish? - Yes, I.....(do).
7. She.....(swim) in the sea yesterday.
8. We didn't.....(saw) Aya last week.

Prepositions of place

حروف جر المكان

• We use prepositions of place to say where things are

نستخدم حروف جر المكان لنقول أين توجد الأشياء

على *on*

• The book is *on* the table.

في *in*

• The books are *in* the bag.

تحت *under*

• The cat is *under* the table.

خلف *behind*

• The boy is *behind* the tree.

فوق الشيء ولا يلمسه *above*

• The fan is *above* the desk.

أمام *in front of*

• The boy is *in front of* the door.

بين *between*

• The school is *between* the bank and cinema.

بجوار *next to*

• The ball is *next to* the chair.

Prepositions of place

حروف جر المكان



on



in



under



behind



above



in front of



between



next to

Exercises on language

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The cat is.....(*next*) the table.

2. My books are.....(*above*) the bag.

3. The car is next.....(*too*) the house.

4. The girl is standing in front.....(*off*) the school.

5. The house is.....(*next*) the bank and the cinema.

Unit (8)



Language focus

Intensifiers عبارات التوكيد

[إلى حد ما quite - على الإطلاق at all - جداً so - جداً very - حقاً really]

- We use intensifiers to give a stronger meaning to adjectives and verbs

• نستخدم عبارات التوكيد لتقوية معنى الصفات والأفعال

① يمكن استخدام (really - very - so) لتقوية الصفة

- I was **really** / **very** good at hiding.
- Some skipping games are **so** difficult.

② يمكن استخدام (really) لتقوية الفعل

- I **really** liked playing computer games.

③ يمكن استخدام (at all) لتقوية الفعل في الجملة المنفية

- He didn't like fish **at all**!
- She doesn't study well **at all**.

④ يمكن استخدام (quite) لتقليل قوة الصفة

- I thought hopscotch was **quite** good, but I preferred it.

Exercise on language

- Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:

1. I.....(**very**) liked playing with cuddly toys when I was younger.
2. I thought action figures were.....(**at all**) good, but I preferred train sets.
3. My brother was(**at all**) good at football. He always beat me!
4. You're(**quite**) good at hide and seek - you always hide in the best places!
5. This book is not funny.....(**quite**).
6. I.....(**very**) enjoyed playing marbles with my friends.

Language focus

Verbs followed by v + ing

الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها فعل + ing



- I **enjoy** looking at the market stalls.
- I **stopped** playing with my train set a few years ago.
- They **go** shopping on Friday.
- He **suggested** visiting the zoo.

Exercise on Language

5. Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:

1. Amal imagined.....(**fly**) in a plane.
2. Ghada prefers.....(**play**) board games.
3. We enjoy.....(**make**) up stories for our action figures.
4. My sister stopped.....(**let**) me share her doll's house.
5. They finished.....(**paint**) the posters.
6. She hates.....(**wait**) for people.
7. The price includes.....(**have**) breakfast.
8. Let's go.....(**swim**) on Friday.
9. She continued.....(**read**) the story.
10. On the weekends I like.....(**walk**) on the beach.

Unit (9)

Language Focus

The past continuous Tense

[زمن الماضي المستمر]

• We use the past continuous in stories to say what was happening at a particular time in the past.

• نستخدم الماضي المستمر في القصص لنقول ما كان يحدث في وقت محدد في الماضي

1 في الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

• يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was / were) ويأتي بعدهم (U+ing)

فاعل + was / were + U + ing.....

• إذا جاء الفاعل (I - He - She - It) أو اسم مفرد نستخدم (was)

• Yesterday afternoon, she was walking her dog.

• إذا جاء الفاعل (We - You - They) أو اسم جمع نستخدم (were)

• They were playing at 3 o'clock yesterday.

2 في الجملة المنفية

• في حالة النفي نضع (not / n't) بعد كلا من (was / were)

• Reem wasn't / was not watching TV.

• They weren't / were not waiting in the street.

3 في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل)

Was / Were + فاعل + U + ing.....?

• Was he reading a book?

Yes, he was.

No, he wasn't.

• Were you playing computer games?

Yes, I was.

No, I wasn't.

④ في حالة السؤال (بكلمة استفهام)

كلمة استفهام + was / were + فاعل + v + ing?

- **Where** were you going at 7 am yesterday?
I was going to school.

⑤ يمكن استخدام (when) بمعنى عندما ويأتي بعدها (ماضي بسيط) ثم (ماضي مستمر) ويمكن أن تأتي في أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة

- **When** I saw Ali, he **was playing** football.
- They were playing in the park **when** they found a box.

⑥ معلومة إضافية

يمكن استخدام (While) بمعنى أثناء ويأتي بعدها (ماضي مستمر) ثم (ماضي بسيط)

- **While** he was playing, he **fell** to the ground.
- I met my friends **while** I was walking to school.

Exercise on language

- **Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:**
1. Fatima was doing her homework when she.....(**get**) a text message.
 2. Ghada and I.....(**play**) computer games when Mona arrived.
 3. When I saw the accident, I.....(**cross**) the street.
 4. I was watching TV when you.....(**call**) me.
 5. What were you.....(**do**) when they visited you?
 6. Were you sleeping at 4 yesterday? - Yes, I.....(**were**).
 7. Were you looking at your phone when I.....(**see**) you in the street.
 8. Ayman was riding the bike.....(**who**) the phone rang.
 9. Dad was reading the newspaper when Lina.....(**come**).
 10. While I was sleeping, I.....(**have**) a bad dream.

Unit (10)

Language Focus

must / mustn't

[يجب أن / لا يجب أن]

1 نستخدم (must) وبعدها (مصدر) بمعنى يجب أن أو مهم أو ضروري أن نفعل الشيء

- We **must** bring a tent.
- They **must** stay away from birds.

2 في حالة النفي نستخدم (mustn't) وبعدها (مصدر) بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح أن تفعله

- We **mustn't** swim because there might be crocodiles.
- You **mustn't** scare birds.

3 في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) يكون السؤال كالاتي

Must + مصدر + فاعل +?

- **Must** I feed the birds?
- **Must** they bring a tent?

Exercise on language

• Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:

1. We.....(mustn't) respect nature.
2. Must they.....(scared) birds?
3. You must.....(are) careful in the desert.
4. You.....(must) come late for school.
5. They mustn't.....(swimming) in the river.
6. You.....(must) park here. You are not allowed.
7. She.....(mustn't) follow her school rules.
8. I must.....(brings) my books every day.
9. They.....(mustn't) help the poor.
10. You must.....(looks) after your baby sister.



Language focus

The first conditional

[حالة الشرط الأولى]

• نستخدم الحالة الأولى من الشرط للتعبير عن أشياء من المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل ويتكون الشرط من ثلاث أجزاء

- أداة الشرط وهي (If) ويمكن أن تأتي أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- فعل الشرط يكون (مضارع بسيط)

- جواب الشرط يكون مستقبل (مصدر + will / won't)

- If he plays well, he will win the match.
- If they study hard, they will get high marks.
- If he doesn't arrive early, he won't catch the bus.
- She will buy a car if she is rich.

Exercise on language

• Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:

1. If I.....(has) an exam next week, I will study for it.
2. If he.....(go) to bed late, he won't get up early tomorrow.
3. If he doesn't play well, he.....(lose) the race.
4. If she.....(feel) thirsty, she will drink some water.
5. If we don't work together, we will.....(missing) the deadline!
6. If I.....(be) rich, I will help the poor.
7. They will stay in a hotel if they.....(traveled) to Aswan.
8. What will you.....(doing) if you win a prize?
9. I.....(would) help you if you need my help.
10. If he.....(is) enough money, he will buy a car.

Unit (11)



Language focus

Infinitive of purpose

استخدام المصدر للتعبير عن الغرض

① We use (to + inf) to explain why we do something.

• نستخدم (مصدر + to) لتوضيح لماذا نقوم بفعل شيء ما.

- We wear gloves **to protect** our hands.
- He studies hard **to get** high marks.

② We use (to + inf) to answer questions with (Why).

• نستخدم (مصدر + to) للإجابة على السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة (Why) ومعناها (لماذا)

1. **Why** did you arrive early?**To catch** the train.2. **Why** does he play well?**To win** the match.

Exercise on language

• Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:

1. I bought a card to.....(**sends**) to my friend.
2. Nesma wears sunglasses.....(**protect**) her eyes.
3. My uncle went to Cairo to.....(**visiting**) a friend.
4. Why did you study hard? -(**for**) get high marks.
5. Mom is using an app to.....(**learning**) French.
6. Rahma listens to music.....(**feel to**) relax.
7. She bought fish to.....(**cooking**) lunch.
8. I went to the sports centre to.....(**played**) tennis.
9. She turned on the radio.....(**to listening**) to music.
10.(**Who**) did you visit Aswan? - To see the High Dam.

Language focus

Adverbs

ظروف الحال



① يمكن تكوين الحال بإضافة (ly) إلى معظم الصفات

- sad.....s**adly**
- quick.....qu**ickly**

② إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن نضيف (ily)

- easy.....e**asily**
- heavy.....he**avily**

③ يوجد بعض الأحوال الغير منتظمة مثل

- good.....w**ell**
- hard.....h**ard**
- fast.....f**ast**
- late.....l**ate**

④ الحال (الظرف) يصف الفعل ويأتي قبله ويمكن أن يأتي في آخر الجملة

- She **quickly** learned the rules.
- She learned the rules **quickly**.

ملاحظة هامة

• لا يأتي الظرف بين الفعل والمفعول

- He drives **carefully** his car. (✗)
- He drives his car **carefully**. (✓)

Exercise on language

• Read and write the correct form of the word (s) between brackets:

1. Younis hates tennis. He plays.....(bad)
2. Dalia came first in the race. She runs really.....(quick).
3. He opened the door.....(quiet) because his brother was sleeping.
4. Maged draws very.....(good).
5. Two people were shouting.....(angry) in the street.
6. They.....(donated kindly) money to our charity.
7. Mr Ibrahim waited for the train.....(patient).
8. Fareeda plays the piano.....(beautiful).
9. The girl volunteered.....(happy) at the children's day center.
10. It rained.....(heavy) yesterday.