



Grammar



قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

✓ يجب أن يتعلم الطالب/ة من هذه الوحدة ما يلي:

1 – The Past Simple
“past questions”

(SB: P: 30)

2 – استخدام :

“ like ”, “ prefer ” &
“ enjoy ”

(SB: P: 32)

3 – استخدام :

“ because ” & “ so ”

(WB: P: 23)

زمن الماضي البسيط

أولاً:

1 – The Past Simple Tense

* تذكر ما يلي:

" زمن الماضي البسيط " يدل على أحداث تمت في الماضي ، ولذلك يُستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل:



– I (**play**) football yesterday. → – I **played** football yesterday.
– Ali (**buy**) a car last week. → – Ali **bought** a car last week.

هناك مجموعة من الكلمات والتعبيرات التي تدل على " زمن الماضي البسيط " ، مثل:



– yesterday	أمس
– last	الماضي

– ago	منذ
– in the past	في الماضي

* للحصول على التصريف الثاني من الفعل نتبع التالي:

أولاً: الأفعال المنتظمة : يُضاف عليها "ed" ، مثل:

watch	watched	cry	cried	stop	stopped
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ثانياً: الأفعال غير المنتظمة (الشاذة) : لكل فعل تصريف خاص به، لذلك يجب أن تُحفظ كما هي ، مثل:

sleep	slept	go	went	buy	bought
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يجب حفظ تصرفات الأفعال الشاذة في نهاية الكتاب ص: (115)





A Local Television Programme

Unit

3

Programme

ويأتي السؤال عن هذه النقطة كما يلي:

➤ Choose the correct answer:

- 1 – Yesterday, I a new house.
a. buy b. buys c. bought d. buying
- 2 – Last month, we to London.
a. travels b. travelling c. travel d. travelled
- 3 – Two years ago, I a car accident.
a. make b. made c. makes d. making

➤ Correct the verbs:

- 1 – I (move) to a new house yesterday.
- 2 – We (spend) a nice holiday in London last month.
- 3 – I (break) my leg in a car accident two years ago.

النفي: يتم نفي الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط باستخدام (didn't + V1) :



Positive	صيغة الإثبات	Negative	صيغة النفي
– Salma played tennis yesterday.		– Salma didn't play tennis yesterday.	
– Jassim found my book last Friday.		– Jassim didn't find my book last Friday.	

ويأتي السؤال عن هذه النقطة كما يلي:

➤ Change into Negative:

- 1 – I slept early yesterday.
.....
- 2 – Haneen got high marks in her last exams.
.....
- 3 – My friend took my pen two days ago.
.....

Question
Formation

(SB: P: 30)

زمن الماضي البسيط

تكوين السؤال في

4

● Read the following examples: ●

1 – **Did** you play football yesterday?

☞ Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

2 – **Where did** you go last Friday?

☞ I went to **Aqua Park**.

● يوجد نوعان من الأسئلة:

1 – سؤال يبدأ بالفعل المساعد (**Did**) ، ويسمى (**yes-no questions**)

والاجابة عليه تكون Yes أو No :

– **Did** you go to school yesterday?

☞ **Yes**, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

– **Did** your father travel last week?

☞ **Yes**, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.

2 – سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام ، ويسمى (**Wh- questions**) والاجابة عليه حسب ما يطلب السؤال :

– **Where** did Ali travel last year?

☞ He travelled to **Dubai**.

– **Why** were you absent yesterday?

☞ I was absent **because I was ill**.

تذكر أدوات الاستفهام

– What	ما / ماذا
– Where	أين
– When	متى
– Why	لماذا
– Who	من
– Which	أي
– Whose	لمن

– How	كيف
– How many	كم عدد
– How much	كم ثمن / كم كمية
– How old	كم عمر
– How long	كم طول / ما المدة
– How often	كم مرّة
– How far	كم البعد



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كيف نُكَوِّن سؤالاً؟



يجب ترتيب كلمات السؤال على النحو التالي:

Yes-no Questions:

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	main Verb ?
Did	Ali	go	to school yesterday?
Did	you	sleep	early last Friday?

Wh- Questions:

Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	main Verb ?
Where	did	your father	travel last week?
How	did	you	go to school yesterday?

ويأتي السؤال عن هذه النقطة كما يلي:

Ask a Question:

- I spent my last summer holiday in New Zealand.
.....
- We played football last Friday.
.....
- Yesterday, my father went to his work by bus.
.....
- Salma was crying because she lost her mobile phone.
.....
- Nada was sleeping when her father arrived.
.....

2 - استخدام :

ثانياً:

(WB: P: 32) " like ", " prefer " & " enjoy "

نستخدم الفعل مضافاً إليه (**ing**) بعد هذه الأفعال " like – enjoy – prefer " ❖

Read the following examples:

- 1 – Jassim **likes playing** table tennis.
- 2 – Children **enjoy watching** cartoon programmes.
- 3 – I **prefer reading** English books.

تذكر اننا نستخدم الفعل مضافاً إليه (**ing**) بعد الكلمات الآتية أيضاً: ❖

– good at / bad at

– look forward to

- * Ali is **good at reading** English, but he is **bad at writing** English.
- * We are **looking forward to travelling** to Dubai.

ويأتي السؤال عن هذه النقطة كما يلي: ➡

➤ Choose the correct answer:

- 1 – My mother **enjoys** shopping.
 a. go b. goes c. went d. going
- 2 – We **prefer** to London.
 a. travel b. travelling c. travels d. travelled
- 3 – I **like** fish and rice.
 a. eat b. eats c. eating d. making

➤ Correct the verbs:

- 1 – Ali likes (**drink**) coffee.
- 2 – We prefer (**spend**) our holiday in Turkey.
- 3 – I'm good at (**speak**) three languages.

(WB: P: 23)

3 – استخدام :



“ because ” & “ so ”

Read the following examples:

- 1 – Salma was absent yesterday **because** she was ill.
- 2 – Salma was ill yesterday **so** she was absent.

تأمل التوضيح التالي:

السبب **so** النتيجة

I was tired **so** **I went to bed.**

النتيجة **because** السبب

I went to bed **because** **I was tired.**

Complete with “ so ” or “ because ”:

- 1 – I took an umbrella it was raining.
- 2 – It was raining I took an umbrella.