

طاهر البياتي

# اللغة الانكليزية

بطريقة مبسطة

للقراء بمستوى الابتدائية والمتوسطة  
والاعدادية  
ولمن يريد تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

هذا الكتاب عرض في المعرض الدولي للكتاب في القاهرة  
وعليه طلب من قبل الجالية العربية في بعض الدول الاوربية  
وامريكا واستراليا ونيوزيلنده

بالتعاون مع منتديات اينكاوة  
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الجزء الثاني

قواعد

تمارين

كتابة الرسائل

امثال شعبية

حزورات

ترجمة

مصطلحات

TAHIR AL BAYATI

ENGLISH  
IN  
A SIMPLIFIED  
WAY

Grammar

Drills

Letter Writing

Proverbs

Riddles

Translation

Idioms

This book has been displayed in the international book-show in Cairo. It is in demand by the Arab community in some European countries, America, Australia and New Zealand.



hero	: heroes	ابطال	negro	: negroes	زنج
mango	: mangoes		potato	: potatoes	
	(or) mangos		tomato	: tomatoes	
mosquito	: mosquitoes		volcano	: volcanoes	براكين
	(or) mosquitos	بعوض	zero	: zeroes	صفر
motto	: mottoes				
	(or) mottos	شعارات			

ولكن الأسماء التالية يضاف اليها s عند الجمع :

casino	: casinos	piano	: pianos
jumbo	: jumbos	rhino	: rhinos
		كركدن	
kilo	: kilos	silos	: silos
No. رقم	: Nos		
photo تصوير	: photos		

ملاحظات :

Notes:-

1. The following nouns are always singular:

الاسماء التالية دائما مفردة والفعل معها يكون مفرداً.  
 luggage - اوساخ - dirt - معلومات - information - اثاث - furniture - اخبار - news  
 machinery - ذكاء - brains - اخلاق - character - نصيحة - advice

e. g. = for example مثال

The news is good today.

There is a lot of furniture in the house.

There is much dirt on the floor.

All the information is false.

Where is our luggage?

Brains is what you need.

The machinery was imported from England.

2. The following are always plural:

الاسماء التالية جمع ويتبعها فعل في حالة الجمع :  
 trousers (بطلون) - سروال - goods بضاعة - people, police, cattle ماشية  
 glasses نظارات - shoes حذاء - scissors مقص - socks جورب قصير

e g Many people live in this building.  
The police are coming soon.  
These trousers are torn. مخرقة

Where are the scissors?  
These shoes are brown.  
Are these glasses yours?

وللدلالة على المفرد نستعمل a pair قبل socks, shoes, scissors, trousers (جورب قصير) ويكون الفعل مفرداً. مثل:

A pair of trousers is in the shop window. - A pair of scissors has been lost.  
- A pair of shoes was sold.

3. 'A' or 'an' is used before a singular countable noun (unit noun).

تستعمل an, a قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود. فإذا كان الاسم المفرد يبدأ بصوت علة a e i o u نضع قبله an وإذا كان يبدأ بصوت صحيح نضع قبله a وعند الجمع نحذف an, a. مثل:

- A cat is an animal. (مفرد) - He has a watch. (مفرد)  
Cats are animals. (جمع) They have watches. (جمع)

4. 'A' or 'an' is not used before uncountable nouns (mass nouns).

لا تستعمل an, a قبل اسم الكمية. مثل:

water, milk, tea, sugar, meat, coffee, butter, cheese, salt, ink, wood, wool, cotton, chalk, money ....

e g Tables are usually made of wood. (جمع)

A table is usually made of wood. (مفرد)

5. 'S' is added to the verb in the present if the subject is third person

singular It is omitted if the subject is plural.

يحب إضافة s الى الفعل المضارع اذا كان الفاعل شخصاً ثالثاً مفرداً سواء كان اسماً او ضميراً. ويحذف ال s اذا كان الفاعل جمعاً. مثل:

- A cow gives milk. (مفرد) - Officers wear uniforms. (جمع)  
Cows give milk. (جمع) An officer wears a uniform. (مفرد)

تنبيه: اذا كان ال u او eu يلفظ (ي) مثل: European, useful, uniform فإنه يعتبر صوتاً صحيحاً ونضع قبله a في المفرد. مثل:

- They are Europeans. (جمع)  
He is a European. (مفرد)

6. Adjectives have no plural form.

الصفات لا تجمع. مثل:

e g This car is new. (مفرد) - She was a rich woman. (مفرد)  
These cars are new. (جمع) They were rich women. (جمع)

7. Learn the following changes:-

درس التغييرات التالية من المفرد الى الجمع وبالعكس :-

مفرد Sing.	جمع Pl.	مفرد Sing.	جمع Pl.
this	these	he	they
		she	they
		it	they
			has
			they have
that	those	he	they
I am	we are	she	they
you are	you are	it	they
he		he	they
she is	they are	she	they
it		it	they
			eats
			they eat
I was	we were		doesn't
I have	we have		they don't
			my
			our
			mine
			ours
			your
			your
			his, her, its
			: their

Exercise 8

اجعل الجمل التالية جمعا :-

Make these sentences plural:

1. A fly is an insect. حشرة
2. This watch is mine.
3. An eye is blue or brown.
4. I have a toothbrush.
5. A teacher is a man or a woman.
6. We can make a cake with flour, milk and an egg.
7. A box has a lid.

8. The mouse was caught.
9. I am ready now.
10. A child drinks milk.
11. This sheep is white.
12. There is an orange near the dish.
13. This boy doesn't come to school late.
14. Is she washing the glass?
15. A boy likes a game.
16. It is a new brush.
17. A mother is kind to a little child.
18. He was looking at the monkey. فرد
19. A house has a roof.
20. You are a clever girl.
21. The life of a great man is interesting. عتمة
22. That leaf is yellow.
23. This thief sells what he steals.
24. Does this tooth hurt you?

#### Exercise 9

Make these sentences singular:-

1. Horses are animals.
2. Watches are small clocks.
3. Girls wear dresses.
4. Children are not always good.
5. There are always tables and chairs in dining - rooms.
6. Dogs are good friends to men.
7. Hungry boys eat large dinners.
8. Classrooms have blackboards.
9. Are there watches in these boxes?

10. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon.
11. The boys were riding their bicycles.
12. They are old trays.
13. Mice are afraid of cats.
14. Camels do not eat meat.
15. These babies are clean.
16. They were living in London.
17. Do those buses go to the airport?
18. They hit their dog with a stick when they are angry with it.
19. Cities are big towns.
20. Their houses have gardens.
21. They study English hard.

#### Exercise 10

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets:

إملا الفراغات بالصيغ الصحيحة للكلمات بين قوسين . مثال :

Example: a. The child has broken three ---- (dish)

b. The child has broken three dishes.

1. There were six ---- sitting in the bus. (man)
2. The butcher has bought ten ----. (sheep)
3. She cut the apple into two ----. (half)
4. Some ---- in Asia have a wet climate. (country)
5. I'll call at the dentist's to have two bad ---- pulled out. (tooth)
6. How many ---- are there on the shelf? (toothbrush)
7. There are a lot of ... in the box. (watch)
8. ---- eat sheep. (wolf)
9. There were seven ---- in the cave. (dwarf)
10. ---- are made of steel. (knife)
11. Oxygen and hydrogen are ----. (gas)



12. These ---- want to go to the cinema. (child)
13. ---- are the noisiest animals in the zoo. (monkey).
14. The ---- of those houses are red. (roof)
15. This table is five ---- long. (foot)
16. ---- are usually fond of shopping. (woman)
17. He has shot four wild ----. (goose)
18. Eight ---- were looking for the thief. (policeman)

## Numbers الأرقام

### Cardinal Numbers الأرقام الأساسية

in figures	in words	meaning			
الأرقام	كيف تقرأها ونكتبها	المعنى			
1	one	١	11	eleven	١١
2	two	٢	12	twelve	١٢
3	three	٣	13	thirteen	١٣
4	four	٤	14	fourteen	١٤
5	five	٥	15	fifteen	١٥
6	six	٦	16	sixteen	١٦
7	seven	٧	17	seventeen	١٧
8	eight	٨	18	eighteen	١٨
9	nine	٩	19	nineteen	١٩
10	ten	١٠	20	twenty	٢٠
			21	twenty - one	٢١
			22	twenty - two	٢٢
			23	twenty - three	٢٣

وهكذا نستمر على هذا القياس :

24	twenty - four	٢٤	40	forty	٤٠
25	twenty - five	٢٥	50	fifty	٥٠
26	twenty - six	٢٦	60	sixty	٦٠
27	twenty - seven	٢٧	70	seventy	٧٠
28	twenty - eight	٢٨	80	eighty	٨٠
29	twenty - nine	٢٩	90	ninety	٩٠
30	thirty	٣٠	100	hundred	١٠٠
31	thirty - one	٣١	1000	thousand	ألف
32	thirty - two	٣٢	1000000	million	مليون
33	thirty - three	٣٣			

### Ordinal Numbers الأرقام الترتيبية

in figures	in words	meaning	7th	seventh	سابع
الأرقام	كيف تقرأها ونكتها	المعنى	8th	eighth	ثامن
1st	first	أول	9th	ninth	تاسع
2nd	second	ثاني	10th	tenth	عاشر
3rd	third	ثالث	11th	eleventh	الحادي عشر
4th	fourth	رابع	12th	twelfth	الثاني عشر
5th	fifth	خامس	13th	thirteenth	الثالث عشر
6th	sixth	سادس	14th	fourteenth	الرابع عشر

15th	fifteenth	الخامس عشر			
16th	sixteenth	السادس عشر			
17th	seventeenth.	السابع عشر			
18th	eighteenth	الثامن عشر			
19th	nineteenth	التاسع عشر			
20th	twentieth	العشرون			
21st	twenty - first	الحادي والعشرون			
22nd	twenty - second	الثاني والعشرون			
23rd	twenty - third	الثالث والعشرون			
24th	twenty - fourth	الرابع والعشرون			
25th	twenty - fifth	الخامس والعشرون			
26th	twenty - sixth	السادس والعشرون			
27th	twenty - seventh	السابع والعشرون			
28th	twenty - eighth	الثامن والعشرون			
29th	twenty - ninth	التاسع والعشرون			
30th	thirtieth	الثلاثون			
31st	thirty - first	الحادي والثلاثون			
40th	fortieth	الأربعون			وهكذا نستمر على هذا القياس :
50th	fiftieth	الخمسون	80th	eightieth	الثمانون
60th	sixtieth	الستون	90th	ninetieth	التسعون
70th	seventieth	السبعون	100th	hundredth	المائة

لاحظ ما يلي : ربع  $\frac{1}{4}$  يسمى quarter و نصف  $\frac{1}{2}$  يسمى half .  
تنبيه : لا تلفظ الحرف ا في كلمة half .

لاحظ تهجئة ما يلي : forty : four +ty : ninth : nine + th

### Exercise 11

Write in figures:

اكتب ما يلي بالارقام :

three, twenty, fifth, eighteen, eleventh, twenty -one, nineteenth, thirty -two, forty,  
twentieth, fifty - four, thirty - first, forty - three, seventieth, sixty - six, eighty -  
sixth, seventy - five, hundred, eighty - nine, ninety - eight.

### Exercise 12

Write in words:

اكتب ما يلي بالكلمات :

2, 68, 1st, 43, 34, 56, 3rd, 9th, 30, 2nd, 16th, 22, 11th, 88,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 79, 30th, 67,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 58th,  
24th.

## Roman Numerals الأرقام الرومانية

لاحظ الحروف التالية وأرقامها :-

I = 1

V = 5

X = 10

L = 50

C = 100

D = 500

M = 1000

١ - اذا وضعنا رقما صغيرا الى يسار رقم كبير ، نطرح الرقم الصغير من الكبير . مثل :-

IV = 4

IX = 9

XL = 40

XC = 90

CD = 400

CM = 900

٢ - اذا وضعنا رقما صغيرا الى يمين رقم كبير ، نجمع الرقمين . مثل :

VI = 6	XI = 11	XIV = 14	XVI = 16
XIX = 19	XX = 20	XXIX = 29	XXX = 30
LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80	MDCC = 1700
MDCCC = 1800	MCM = 1900		

واليك هذه الارقام المألوفة :-

I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8	IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XII = 12
-------	--------	---------	--------	-------	--------	---------	----------	--------	--------	---------	----------

## Telling the Time

### كيف تسأل ونجيب عن الوقت

Excuse me, could you tell me the time?

للسؤال عن الوقت نقول :

What time is it, please?

(or) What's the time Please ?

Examples:

أمثلة :

a. 6.05 It's five past six.

أ - الساعة السادسة وخمس دقائق :

6.10 It's ten past six.

الساعة السادسة وعشر دقائق :

الشرح : تذكر الدقائق أولاً ثم الساعة .

كلمة past تعني (ن) .

b. 6.15 It's a quarter past six.

ب - الساعة السادسة والرابع :

١٥ دقيقة تسمى ربع quarter.

c. 6.20 twenty past six.

6.25 twenty - five past six.

6.30 half past six.

d. 6.35 twenty - five to seven.

6.40 twenty to seven.

6.45 a quarter to seven.

6.50 ten to seven.

6.55 five to seven.

e. 7.00 seven o'clock.

3.00 three o'clock.

ج - (٣٠) دقيقة تسمى نصف half.

د - كلمة to تعني (إلا).

هـ - لا تستعمل كلمة o'clock إلا عندما تكون الساعة تامة.

ملاحظة : a. m. تعني قبل الظهر before noon.

p. m. تعني بعد الظهر after noon.

He went to bed at ten o'clock.

حرف الجر قبل الساعات هو at. مثال :

### Exercise 13

What is the time, please? (or) Write the following in words:-

a. 12.15

b. 4.30

c. 11.05

d. 2.00

e. 8.20

f. 1.55

g. 10.50

h. 6.12

i. 5.35

j. 7.10

k. 2.25

l. 4.40

m. 9.45

n. 3.30

o. 11.00

p. 3.50

## Days of the Week

### أيام الأسبوع

	المختصر				
1. Sunday	Sun.	الاحد	4. Wednesday	Wed.	الاربعاء
2. Monday	Mon.	الاثنين	5. Thursday	Thurs.	الخميس
3. Tuesday	Tues.	الثلاثاء	6. Friday	Fri.	الجمعة
			7. Saturday	Sat.	السبت

ملاحظة : يجب ان تبدأ أيام الأسبوع بحرف كبير.

I saw him on Monday.

حرف الجر قبل أيام الأسبوع هو on. مثال :

## Months of the Year اشهر السنة

		المختصر		
1. January	يناير / كانون الثاني	Jan.	31 days	الشهر الاول
2. February	فبراير / شباط	Feb.	28 (or) 29 days	الشهر الثاني
3. March	مارس / اذار	Mar.	31 days	الشهر الثالث
4. April	ابريل / نيسان	Apr.	30 days	الشهر الرابع
5. May	مايو / مايس (أو) أيار	-	31 days	الشهر الخامس
6. June	يونيو / حزيران	-	30 days	الشهر السادس
7. July	يوليو / تموز	-	31 days	الشهر السابع
8. August	اغسطس / آب	Aug.	31 days	الشهر الثامن
9. September	سبتمبر / ايلول	Sept.	30 days	الشهر التاسع
10. October	اكتوبر / تشرين الاول	Oct.	31 days	الشهر العاشر
11. November	نوفمبر / تشرين الثاني	Nov.	30 days	الشهر الحادي عشر
12. December	ديسمبر / كانون الاول	Dec.	31 days	الشهر الثاني عشر

Thirty days have September,

April, June and November.

واليك الاشهر ذات الثلاثين يوماً:-

He arrived in August.

She was born in 1952.

ملاحظة : ١ - أسماء الاشهر يجب أن تبدأ بحرف كبير.

٢ - حرف الجر قبل الاشهر وألثنين هو in. مثل :

## The Four Seasons الفصول الاربعة

1.spring الربيع

2.summer الصيف

3.autumn الخريف

4.winter الشتاء

It rains hard in winter.

ملاحظة : حرف الجر قبل الفصول الاربعة هو in. مثال :

## The Four Directions

### الاتجاهات الاربعة

1. north	شمال	3. east	شرق
2. south	جنوب	4. west	غرب

## How to Tell the Date

### كيف تذكر التاريخ

- What is the date today? : للسؤال عن التاريخ نقول :

- 15th March, 1982 : ويكتب التاريخ بهذين الشكلين :

(or) 15. 3. 1982

The fifteenth of March, nineteen eighty-two. : ويذكر بهذا الشكل :

لاحظ اننا نلفظ the و of عندما نذكر التاريخ ولا نكتبها عادة .

تنبيه : يمكن كتابة التاريخ وقراءته كما يلي :

March 15, 1982: March the fifteenth, nineteen eighty-two.

ملاحظة : يكتب التاريخ في اللغة الانكليزية في اعلى السبورة او الورقة الى جهة اليمين . ويكتب من اليسار

الى اليمين . **اي ننكر اليوم اولاً ثم الشهر ثم السنة . مثل : 1.3.1972**

How to write the date

How to say the date

: يكتب التاريخ كما يلي :

: يلفظ التاريخ كما يلي :

a. 1st Jan. 1970

The first of January, nineteen seventy.

1. 1. 1970

b. 2nd Feb. 1956

The second of February, nineteen fifty - six.

2. 2. 1956

c. 3rd Mar. 1948

The third of March, nineteen forty - eight.

3. 3. 1948

d. 4th Apr. 1900

The fourth of April, nineteen hundred.

4. 4. 1900

e. 5th May 1800

The fifth of May, eighteen hundred.

5. 5. 1800



- f. 6th June 1906      The sixth of June, nineteen hundred and six.  
     6. 6. 1906      (or) nineteen oh six
- g. 7th July 1901      The seventh of July, nineteen oh one  
     7. 7. 1901      (or) nineteen hundred and one.
- h. 8th Aug. 1832      The eighth of August, eighteen thirty - two.  
     8. 8. 1832
- i. 9th Sept. 1720      The ninth of September, seventeen twenty.  
     9. 9. 1720
- j. 10th Oct. 1616      The tenth of October, sixteen sixteen.  
     10. 10. 1616
- k. 11th Nov. 1540      The eleventh of November, fifteen forty.  
     11. 11. 1540
- l. 12th Dec. 1492      The twelfth of December, fourteen ninety - two.  
     12. 12. 1492

وهكذا نستمر :

13th: the thirteenth	23rd: the twenty - third
14th: the fourteenth	24th: the twenty - fourth
15th: the fifteenth	25th: the twenty - fifth
16th: the sixteenth	26th: the twenty -sixth
17th: the seventeenth	27th: the twenty -seventh
18th: the eighteenth	28th: the twenty -eighth
19th: the nineteenth	29th: the twenty - nine.
20th: the twentieth	30th: the thirtieth
21st: the twenty - first	31st: the thirty -first
22nd: the twenty -second	

لاحظ ان التواريخ التالية تكتب كما يلي :

1st, 2nd , 3rd, 11th, 12th, 13th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd , 31st

### Exercise 14

What is the date today? (or) Read these dates:

- (a) 1 . 6 . 1972 (b) 2 . 11 . 1978 (c) 1 . 3 . 1973 (d) 26 . 9 . 1978  
(e) 10 . 8 . 1900 (f) 4 . 12 . 1968 (g) 30 . 4 . 1908 (h) 12 . 7 . 1807  
(i) 31 . 1 . 1958 (j) 21 . 11 . 1846 (k) 11 . 9 . 1945 (l) 3 . 2 . 1950  
(m) 20 . 5 . 1803 (n) 6 . 8 . 1932 (o) 13 . 4 . 1715 (p) 22 . 10 . 1940  
(q) 19 . 8 . 1969 (r) 23 . 6 . 1930 (s) 9 . 5 . 1955 (t) 24 . 9 . 1912  
(u) 6 May 1918 (v) 2nd Sept., 1974 (w) 1st Dec., 1947  
(x) 20th Apr., 1923 (y) June 11, 1910

تنبيه : حرف الجر قبل التاريخ هو on . مثل

He went to Cairo **on** 12th September.

On January 2; he arrived in Baghdad.

### The Use of "SO" and "Neither"

#### استعمال So و Neither

#### First Pattern

النموذج الاول : امثلة :

1. Selma is clever. (Layla)  
Selma is clever. So is Layla.
2. Yousif is early. (I)  
Yousif is early. So am I.
3. John has got a bicycle. (Tom and Jack)  
John has got a bicycle. So have Tom and Jack.
4. Nada likes oranges. (I)  
Nada likes oranges. So do I.
5. Ahmed went to the cinema. -- -- Ali.  
Ahmed went to the cinema. So did Ali.

If the sentence is in the affirmative, "so" is used to introduce the affirmative addition.

If the sentence has a helping verb, put it immediately after "so"

If there isn't a helping verb, use "do, does", or "did"

اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نضع so (معناها وكذلك) في بداية الجملة الثانية .

إذا احتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية :  
am, is, are, was, were, shall, should will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought,  
والافعال had, has, have اذا جاء بعدها اسم مفعول (p.p.) التصريف الثالث للفعل  
ضعه بعد so مباشرة .

إذا خَلَّتْ الجملة من الفعل المساعد وكان فعلها مضارعاً استعمل do أو does (حسب الفاعل) وضعه بعد  
so مباشرة . وإذا كان فعل الجملة ماضياً استعمل did.  
تنبيه : تُستعمل does, do كما يلي : you do, I do وتُستعمل does مع it, she, he ومع الفاعل المفرد  
وتستعمل do مع we و they و (they do, we do) ومع الفاعل الجمع .

### Second Pattern:

النموذج الثاني : أمثلة :

1. Tom cannot speak Arabic. (John)

Tom cannot speak Arabic. Neither can John.

2. I haven't got a yellow shirt. (my friend)

I haven't got a yellow shirt. Nor has my friend.

3. I don't like this food. ----- he.

I don't like this food. Neither does he.

4. Yousif didn't buy a camera. (Nabil)

Yousif didn't buy a camera. Neither did Nabil.

If the sentence is in the negative, "Neither" or "Nor" is used to introduce the  
negative addition.

Use the helping verb according to the subject.

إذا كانت الجملة منفية ضع Neither أو Nor (معناها ولا) في بداية الجملة الثانية . واستعمل نفس الفعل  
المساعد المذكور في الجملة الأولى (بعد حذف not) وضعه بعد Neither مباشرة . (لاحظ مطابقة الفعل  
المساعد مع الفاعل) . ولاحظ ان كلمة never اداة نفي معناها (أبداً).

### Exercise 15

كوّن جملاً تحتوي على Neither, So :

1. Yousif is going to be a doctor. (Faris)

2. They will go to the library. (I)

3. He came by train. (I)

4. We couldn't do it. (they)

5. Jack was absent. (his friend)
6. Nada doesn't like tennis. (Selma)
7. Layla hasn't got any money on her. (I)
8. John didn't stay for supper. (Henry)
9. They want to watch television. (I)
10. April has thirty days. (June)
11. He can't read this. --- --- I.
12. Ali wrote me a letter. (his cousin)
13. She is clever. (I)
14. He wasn't late. (you)
15. She must go now. --- ----- I.
16. These aren't my books. (those)
17. Iraq exports oil. (Kuwait)
18. He is early. (you)
19. This clock doesn't show the right time. (my watch)
20. These women are waiting for the bus. (that man)
21. Zeki bought a new shirt. (his brother)
22. Dogs like meat. (cats)
23. She can sit here. --- --- you.
24. He won't go to Cairo next month. (his father)
25. A cow eats grass. (a camel)
26. He ought to listen more carefully. (you)
27. They usually have their breakfast at seven. (we)
28. Huda was doing her homework. (I)
29. The boys were playing. (Tom)
30. I am drawing a map. (Adel)
31. This train leaves at six. (that one)
32. I never smoke. (my brother)
33. Our father likes music. (ours)
34. You did not know the answer. (he)

## Prepositions حروف الجر

1. "At" is used with hours. تستعمل at مع الساعات . مثل :  
at one o'clock, at half past two, at a quarter to nine. . . . .

2. "On" is used with the day, of the week and dates. تستعمل on مع ايام الاسبوع والتاريخ . مثل :  
on Friday, on Sunday, on Thursday. . . . .  
on 6th May, on June 1st, on 9th April. . . . .

3. "In" is used with months, years and seasons. تستعمل in مع الاشهر والسنين والفصول . مثل :  
in May, in 1947, in spring. . . . .

4. "Between" is used for two. between تعني (بين) اثنين . مثل :  
Summer comes between spring and autumn.

5. "Among" is used for more than two. among تعني (بين) لاكثر من اثنين . مثل :  
We sat among the trees. The thief hid among the crowd.

6. "Through" is used for place. للمكان تستعمل through (ومعناها خلال) . مثل :  
The sun is shining through the window.

7. "During" is used for time. للزمن تُستعمل during (ومعناها خلال او اثناء) . مثال :  
It gets hot during summer. استعمالات متفرقة لحروف الجر :

accused of متهم بـ

afraid of خائف من

agree with (person or thing)

يتفق مع (للاشخاص والاشياء)

I agree with you.

I agree with what he says.

agree to (or) upon (thing) يتفق مع (للاشياء)

They agreed to his plan.

aim at يُصوّب نحو

amazed at مندهش لـ

angry with (person)

غاضب على (للاشخاص)

anxious about قلق حول

apologize to (person) (للاشخاص)

He apologized to us.  
 apologize for (thing) يعتذر عن (للاشياء)  
 He apologized for the delay. تأخير  
 apply for يقدم طلبا لـ  
 ashamed of خجل من  
 ask for يطلب  
 astonished at مندهش لـ  
 bark at يتح على  
 beg for يرجو  
 blame for يلوم على  
 branch into يتفرع الى  
 busy with مشغول بـ  
 buy. . . for يشتري بـ  
 I bought it for one pound.  
 capable of قادر على  
 care for يعتني بـ  
 charged with منهم بـ  
 close to بالقرب من  
 come out of يخرج من  
 compare with يقارن مع  
 compete with يتنافس مع  
 complain of يتشكى من  
 confident of واثق من  
 congratulate on يهنئ على  
 consist of يحتوي على  
 content with قانع بـ  
 cover with يغطي بـ  
 crowded with مزدحم بـ

cut with يقطع بـ  
 demand for طلب على  
 depend on (or) upon يعتمد على  
 die of (hunger, thirst, old age, a fever. . .) يموت من  
 by bicycle بالدراجة  
 different from مختلف عن  
 divide into ينقسم الى  
 doubtful about يشك في  
 dream of يحلم بـ  
 dressed in مرتديا  
 easy for سهل لـ  
 empty of خالي من  
 enough for كاف لـ  
 equal to مساو لـ  
 experiment on يجري التجارب على  
 famous for مشهور بـ  
 far from بعيدا عن  
 fear of خوف من  
 feel pity for يشفق على  
 fill with يملأ بـ  
 fire at يطلق النار على  
 fit for ملائم لـ  
 fond of مولع بـ  
 friendly with محب لـ  
 full of مملوء بـ  
 furnish with يجهز بـ  
 get out of يخرج من

get ready for **بتهيأ لـ**

good at **جيد في**

He's good at English.

grateful to (person) **شاكر لـ (للاشخاص)**

grateful for (thing) **شاكر لـ (للاشياء)**

guilty of **مُذنب لـ**

have pity on **على يشفق**

hope for **يأمل بـ**

insist on **يُصرّ على**

interested in **مولع بـ**

interfere with **يتدخل في**

jealous of **يغار من**

kind to **شفوق على**

knock at the door **يطرق الباب**

late for **متأخر عن**

laugh at **يضحك على**

leave for **يغادر الى**

lie to **يكذب على**

listen to **يُصني الى**

loaded with **مُحمّل بـ**

look at **ينظر الى**

look out of **ينظر من**

make fun of **يضحك على**

mix with **يخلط مع**

pay for **يدفع الثمن**

pleased with **مسرور بـ**

prefer ... to **يُفضل على**

prepare for **بتهيأ لـ**

prevent from **يمنع من**

protect from (or) against **يحمي من**

proud of **فخور بـ**

provide with **يجهز بـ**

ready for **مستعد لـ**

recover from **يشفي من**

rely on (or) upon **يعتمد على**

remind of **يُذكر بـ**

responsible for **مسؤول عن**

revenge upon (or) on **يتقمم من**

satisfied with **راض عن**

search for **يبحث عن**

sell. . . for **بيع بـ**

I sold it for ten dinars.

shake with **يهتز من**

similar to **مشابه لـ**

to sit at the table. **الجلوس الى المائدة**

to sit in an arm - chair

smile at **يتسم لـ**

spend on **يُصرف على**

sorry for **آسف لـ**

stain with **بلطخ بـ**

subscribe to **يشترك في جريدة او مجلة**

succeed in **ينجح في**

suffer from **يقاسي من**

suitable for **ملائم لـ**

superior to **متفوق على**

supply with **يُجهز بـ**

sure of متأكد من  
 surprised at مندهش لـ  
 take care of بعني بـ  
 thankful to (person) شاكر لـ (للاشخاص)  
 thankful for (thing) شاكر لـ (للاشياء)  
 the cause of  
 the reason for  
 throw at يرمي على  
 throw to يرمي الى  
 tired of ضجر من  
 translate into يترجم الى  
 tremble with يرتجف من  
 wait for يتظر  
 warn of يُحذّر من  
 worried about قلق حول  
 wrap with بلف بـ  
 a kilo of sugar  
 a piece of chalk  
 a pound of tea  
 a sheet of paper  
 at a high price بسعر عالي  
 at a low price  
 at a high speed بسرعة عالية  
 at a low speed  
 at dawn عند الفجر  
 at first sight من اول نظرة  
 at home

at midday  
 at night  
 at noon  
 at sunrise  
 at the age of عن عُمر  
 at the airport في المطار  
 at the back of  
 at the beginning of  
 at the bottom of في اسفل  
 at the bus - stop  
 at the end of  
 at the foot of في اسفل  
 at the invitation of بدعوة من  
 at the present time  
 at the price of بسعر  
 at the same time  
 at the speed of بسرعة  
 at the top of  
 at the university  
 at week end في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع  
 by air  
 by bus  
 by coach  
 by hand  
 by land برّاً  
 by plane بالطائرة  
 by road  
 by sea  
 by taxi  
 by car بالسيارة  
 by boat بالزندق



by train (or) by rail بالقطار

in charge of مسؤول عن

in front of أمام

in honour of على شرف

in ink بالحبر

in memory of في ذكرى

in need of بحاجة الى

in search of بحثا عن

in the afternoon

in the centre of

in the direction of باتجاه

in the evening

in the middle of

in the morning

on time في الوقت المحدد

on duty في الواجب

on foot مشيا

on holiday في عطلة

on horseback على ظهور الخيل

on (my) way to الى طرفي الى

on the occasion of بمناسبة

on the radio

I heard it on the radio.

with a pen.

with a pencil

with confidence بثقة

with pleasure بسرور

with the help of بمساعدة

### Exercise 16

Fill in the blanks with the following prepositions:-

املا الفراغات بمحروف الجر التالية :

(on, to, at, in, by, from, with, between, for, of)

1. My sister gets up --- six o'clock --- the morning.
2. They'll arrive --- Wednesday --- the evening.
3. We wear thick clothes --- winter.
4. It gets hot --- July.
5. Look --- this picture.
6. We went to the station --- taxi.
7. --- spring the land becomes covered --- grass.
8. He was sitting --- the table.
9. Is your house far --- the bus - stop?
10. Please listen --- me.

11. He was born --- 1952.
12. I'm waiting --- the bus.
13. --- summer we sleep on the roof --- night.
14. They went --- Babylon --- bus.
15. The postman comes --- bicycle.
16. The kettle was filled --- water.
17. The glass is full --> milk.
18. He travelled to Basrah --- train.
19. Let's go to the garden --- foot.
20. I saw him --- Saturday morning.
21. Did your father go to Kuwait --- air? Yes, he did.
22. He wants a piece --- bread.
23. They don't go to school --- Friday.
24. Where's your father? He's --- home.
25. The holiday ends --- August.
26. Nada sat --- her father and mother.
27. I meet my friend --- the bus -stop.
28. We cut meat --- a knife.

#### Exercise 17

Choose the correct preposition :- اختر حرف الجر الصحيح

1. My father is kind (on, to) me.
2. He left (to, for) Yemen in February.
3. The child is afraid (from, of) the dark. ظلام
4. The dog barked (at, on) the boy.
5. Zeki was ashamed (from, of) himself.
6. He decided to revenge himself (from, upon) his enemy.
7. I felt tired (from, of) waiting for you.
8. Are you satisfied (in, with, at, to) his work?

9. The man is accused (with, in, of, at) stealing the money.
10. They are charged (in, with, of) robbery.
11. He sat close (to, from, at) me.
12. It is bad to laugh (on, at) other people.
13. She is jealous (from, of) her friend.
14. Iraq is famous (in, with, for) oil and dates. **النمر**
15. Don't lie (on, to) people.
16. This pen is different (from, of) that one.
17. The house for sale consists (on, of) two bedrooms.
18. He was driving (on, in, at) a high speed.
19. Oil comes out (from, of) the ground.
20. The letter was written (with, by) hand.
21. His sister studies (to, from, at) the university. **الجامعة**
22. He is sitting (on, in) his arm - chair.
23. The town lies (between, among) the mountains.
24. She is looking out (from, of) the window.
25. We walked (during, through) the village.
26. It rains (during, through) the winter.
27. The camel was loaded (in, with) dates.
28. Oil is superior (than, to) coal. **الفحم**
29. He got out (from, of) the room quickly.
30. He shook (from, with) fear.

### Exercise 18

Supply suitable prepositions:

1. I am proud --- my country.
2. She was dressed --- white.
3. What prevented you --- coming?
4. A tree protected us --- the rain.

5. There are a few chairs --- the middle --- the garden.
6. Who is knocking --- the door? The postman is.
7. Is there enough food --- all the children?
8. He speaks English --- confidence.
9. She is quite confident --- herself.
10. Are you interested --- playing football?
11. Children are fond --- sweets.
12. Why were you late --- school yesterday?
13. This picture reminds me --- my old friends.
14. The mother smiled --- her baby.
15. The airport was crowded --- people.
16. That teacher is --- charge --- the school library. **مكينة**
17. He was responsible --- a large family. **عائلة**
18. You are no longer a child. You must depend --- yourself.
19. He provided me --- the necessary money.
20. The pupil asked --- permission to leave the class.
21. She died --- the age --- ninety.
22. I bought this shirt --- four dinars.
23. Who will care --- the children while you are away?
24. Who are you waiting ---?
25. He apologized --- me --- the delay.
26. Is he still angry --- you?
27. He left --- London --- 9 o'clock --- Tuesday.
28. They bought this house --- March.
29. Father will arrive --- March 6th.
30. I'll meet him --- the airport.
31. I'm very pleased --- what he has done.
32. He blamed himself --- coming late.
33. Have you heard this news --- the radio?
34. The doctors are not worried --- her condition. **حالة**

35. I prefer tea --- coffee.
36. Letters should be written --- ink not --- a pencil.
37. He is writing the letter --- a pen.
38. Has your sister recovered --- her illness?
39. The prisoners begged --- mercy.
40. The letter must be translated --- English.
41. I'm quite grateful --- you --- your kindness.
42. I give it to you --- pleasure.
43. Look --- the bottom --- the page.
44. They set out for the top --- dawn.
45. I want a kilo --- apples.
46. The poor are --- need --- help.
47. Which doctor is --- duty?
48. He is busy --- some papers.
49. They succeeded -- crossing the wide river. نهر
50. He spent his money --- books.
51. Are you sure --- what you're saying?
52. He bought the car --- a high price.
53. --- front --- the school there is a garden.
54. There is a garage --- the back --- the house.
55. The climbers suffered --- cold.
56. The demand --- goods is rising.
57. I would like to know the reason --- his failure. فشل
58. Do you know the cause --- his absence? غياب
59. He insisted ---- going by coach.
60. They experimented --- chickens.
61. The sea supplies us --- fish.
62. That teacher is friendly --- his pupils.
63. I congratulate you --- your success. نجاح
64. Are you content --- your present salary? راتب

65. Mr. James is still ... holiday.  
 66. How much did you pay ... this suit? بدلة  
 67. He sold the bicycle ... fifteen pounds.  
 68. I warned him ... the danger. خطر  
 69. They died ... hunger and thirst. الجوع والعطش  
 70. We usually go for a picnic ... weekends.  
 71. Your camera looks similar ... mine.  
 72. I'm sorry ... coming late. It was the traffic.  
 73. A boy threw a stone ... your window.  
 74. Throw the ball gently ... me so that I can catch it.  
 75. She said he had fear ... dogs.  
 76. Is your sister good ... physics?  
 77. He's capable ... speaking English fluently. بطلاقة

### Pronouns الضمائر

1 Subjective Pronouns <u>فاعل</u>	2 Objective Pronouns <u>مفعول به</u>	3 Possessive Adjectives <u>صفات التملك</u>	4 Possessive Pronouns <u>ضمائر التملك</u>
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs

ضمائر العمود الاول للفاعل وتُستعمل في اول الجملة قبل الفعل.

ضمائر العمود الثاني للمفعول به وتُستعمل بعد فعل وبعد حرف جر. مثل :

I helped him. He bought it for her.

في العمود الثالث تجد صفات التملك ويجب ان تذكر بعدها اسماً. مثل :  
 Look at their car. - Is this your pen? - Her brother is a doctor.  
 في العمود الرابع تجد ضمائر التملك ولا تذكر بعدها اسماً. مثل :  
 This is my book; where is yours?

## The Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية

The following are the reflexive pronouns. They refer to the subject of the sentence and express emphasis.

فيما يلي الضمائر الانعكاسية وهي ضمائر تعود على فاعل الجملة سواء كان الفاعل ضميراً او اسماً وتعبر عن التوكيد. وتشتق باضافة self للمفرد و selves للجمع.

الفاعل	الضمائر الانعكاسية
I أنا	myself نفسي
You أنت (للمفرد)	yourself نفسك
He هو (or: Mazin, Tom, The man, My father ...)	himself نفسه
She هي (or: Layla, Susan, The girl, Your mother ...)	herself نفسها
It (or: The cat, The horse ...)	itself العاقل
We نحن	ourselves انفسنا
You all انتم (للجمع)	yourselves انفسكم
They هم (The boys , The girls , The teachers...)	themselves انفسهم
One	oneself نفس (للجمع)

Mary washed the clothes herself. He says so himself. - Do it yourself. مثل :

**Exercise 18a** Choose the correct word : اختر الكلمة الصحيحة  
 1. She hurt (yourself, himself, herself, myself). 2. They sold the old car (itself, herself, ourselves, themselves). 3. your father bought the fat (himself, herself, itself, yourself). 4. We helped the old man (himself, myself, herself, ourselves). 5. I (himself, yourself, herself, myself) met him in the office. 6. That lady found the lost key (itself, yourself, herself, himself). 7. You can see (herself, yourself, myself, itself) in the mirror. 8. Ali mended the broken window (itself, herself, yourself, himself). 9. They (ourselves, themselves, herself, yourselves) saw the winged bull. النورالمنج 10. You all bought new shirts (themselves, ourselves, yourself, yourselves). 11. My friend lent me this dictionary (itself, myself, himself, yourself). 12. Did you see the headmaster (myself, yourself, herself, itself) ? 13. One can educate (himself, oneself, myself, yourself) by reading books.

اجرية تمرين 18a : 1. herself 2. themselves 3. himself 4. ourselves 5. myself 6. herself 7. yourself 8. himself 9. themselves 10. yourselves 11. himself 12. yourself 13. oneself

**Exercise 19** Choose the right word : اختر الكلمة الصحيحة  
 1. This coat is white; (mine, my) is brown. 2. Are these sun glasses (your, yours) or (hers, her)? 3. Ascel is combing (her, hers) hair now. 4. Are those bicycles (their, theirs)? 5. Wisam is a friend of (my, mine). 6. Is that (your, yours) house? 7. This raincoat is old; (her, hers) is new. 8. What are you doing now? I'm looking for (mine, my) lost watch. 9. (Ours, Our) school has a library. مكتبة 10. These are (my, mine) trousers; where are (your, yours)? 11. Does this car belong to (hers, her) father?

12. (Their, Theirs) house is old.
13. Is this (mine, my) ball or (your, yours)?
14. Whose umbrella is this? It's (my, mine).
15. The pupils are sitting at (them, their, they, theirs) desks.
16. Give me (mine, my) dictionary and take (your, yours).
17. They asked my friend and (I, me) to do the work.
18. Nada is writing in (hers, her) writing - book.
19. Have you brushed your teeth? Yes, I've brushed (it, them).
20. Is there any letter for (my, mine, me, I)?
21. These books are (us, we, ours, our).

### Exercise 20

Complete these sentences with suitable possessives:-

اكمل الأجل التالية بضمائر وصفات تملك مناسبة :

1. Tell him not to forget --- homework; she mustn't forget ---, either.
2. Have you finished --- homework? I've finished ---.
3. Mary and Jane have forgotten --- note - books gain; Tom and Bill have forgotten ---, too.
4. George has lost --- pencil; perhaps you can lend him ---.
5. She wonders if you have seen a book of --- lying about somewhere.
6. You can take --- ticket and give me ---.
7. They asked me to call on a friend of --- in London.
8. We've taken --- share; has she taken ---?
9. He introduced me to a friend of ---.
10. The cat is playing with --- tail.

## Degrees of Comparison

## درجات المقارنة

There are three degrees of comparison: للمقارنة ثلاث أنواع

1. **Positive Degree:**



It's used to qualify a noun, pronoun or a verb without comparing it with another person or thing.

١ . الدرجة البسيطة (الثابتة) : وهي صفة او ظرف تُستعمل لوصف اسم او ضمير او فعل بدون مقارنته مع شخص او شيء اخر. مثل :

Nada is tall. He is young.

Tom ran quickly. He drove the car fast.

To compare two persons or things having the same quality, we use "as . . . . as".

نستعمل الدرجة البسيطة للتعبير عن صفة مشتركة بين شخصين او شيئين . ونضع الصفة او الظرف بين كلمتي

Nada is as tall as Selma. : as . . . . . as امثلة :

Tom ran as quickly as John.

تنبيه : عند النبي as . . . . . as تصبح so . . . . as او تبقى بدون تغيير. مثل :

Nada is not so tall as Huda. (or) Nada is not as tall as Huda.

## 2. Comparative Degree:

It's used to compare two persons or things:

٢ . درجة المقارنة : وتستخدم للمقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين بصفة يحفظان فيها . أمثلة :

(a) Nada is taller than Huda.

My house is larger than yours.

He came later than she.

If the adjective or adverb is of one syllable, we add "er" or "r". The conjunction to be used is "than".

أ - اذا كانت الصفة او الظرف ذا مقطع واحد . مثل :

late, large, tall

فند تكون صيغة المقارنة أضف الى نهايته er (أو r اذا كان منتهيًا بـ e)

تنبيه : اداة الربط مع صيغة المقارنة هي than.

(b) e. g. Nada is more careful than her sister.

He writes more carefully than you.

If the adjective or adverb is of more than one syllable, "more" is placed before it.

ب - إذا كانت الصفة أو الظرف مكونا من مقطعين مثل : slowly, careful او مكونا من ثلاثة مقاطع مثل : carefully, beautiful فعند تكوين صيغة المقارنة ضع more قبله .

### 3. Superlative Degree:

It's used when more than two persons or things are compared.

٣ . درجة التفضيل : تستعمل لتفضيل شخص او شيء على شخصين او شيئين او اكثر من الاشخاص او الاشياء .

(a) Nada is the tallest girl of all.

This is the largest room in my house.

If the adjective or adverb is of one syllable, we add "est" or "st". "The" is used before the superlative.

أ - إذا كانت الصفة أو الظرف ذا مقطع واحد . فعند تكوين صيغة التفضيل أضف الى نهايته est (او st اذا كان متبعا بـ e) .

تتبعه : نضع the قبل صيغة التفضيل .

(b) e. g. It's the most wonderful film I have ever seen.

Ali ran the most quickly of all.

If the adjective or adverb is of more than one syllable, "the most" is placed before it.

ب - إذا كانت الصفة أو الظرف مكونا من مقطعين فاكثر نضع قبلها the most .

واليك هذه النماذج التي ننسيف الى نهايتها er عند المقارنة و est عند التفضيل:

1	2	3
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
الدرجة البسيطة	درجة المقارنة	درجة التفضيل
tall طويل (للاشخاص)	taller than أطول من	the tallest الأطول
long طويل (للاشياء)	longer	longest
short قصير	shorter	shortest
few قليل (للمعدود)	fewer	fewest

لاحظ اذا إنتهت الكلمة بالحرف e فنند المقارنة يُصاف r وعند التفضيل يضاف st. مثل:

fine جميل	finer	finest
free حر	freer	freest
brave شجاع	braver	bravest
large واسع	larger	largest
simple بسيط	simpler	simplest.
polite مؤدب	politer	politest
nice لطيف	nicer	nicest
able متمكن	abler	ablest

تتبعه : إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد a, e, i, o, u وكانت الصفة ذات مقطع واحد ، يُضاعف الحرف الاخير عند إضافة er و est. مثل:

fat سمين	fatter	fattest
thin نحيف	thinner	thinnest
big كبير	bigger	biggest
hot حار	hotter	hottest
wet رطب ، مبتل	wetter	wettest
sad حزين	sadder	saddest
fit لائق	fitter	fittest
dim معتم	dimmer	dimmest

لاحظ إذا إنتهت الكلمة بالحرف y وكان قبله الـ y حرف صحيح نحذف الـ y ونضيف ier في المقارنة و iest في التفضيل . مثل :

happy سعيد	happier	happiest
heavy ثقيل	heavier	heaviest
easy سهل	easier	easiest
funny هزلي	funnier	funniest
pretty حَسِينٌ	prettier	prettiest
busy مشغول	busier	busiest
dirty قذر	dirtier	dirtiest
early مبكر	earlier	earliest
lazy كسول	lazier	laziest
noisy كثير الضوضاء	noisier	noisiest
friendly ودود	friendlier	friendliest
ugly قبيح	uglier	ugliest
tidy مُرتب	tidier	tidiest
greedy جشع	greedier	greediest
dry جاف	drier	DRIEST
lucky محظوظ	LUCKIER	LUCKIEST
fast سريع	faster	fastest
new جديد	newer	newest
old عجوز/ قديم	older	oldest
young شاب	younger	youngest
strong قوي	stronger	strongest
weak ضعيف	weaker	weakest
common شائع	commoner	commonest
small صغير	smaller	smallest
near قريب	nearer	nearest
kind شفوق	kinder	kindest
clever شاطر	cleverer	cleverest
narrow ضيق	narrower	narrowest

واليك نماذج اخرى .

واليك نماذج لكلمات ذات مقطعين أو أكثر والتي نضع قبلها more في المقارنة و most في التفضيل .

beautiful جميل	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
comfortable مريح	more comfortable	most comfortable
difficult صعب	more difficult	most difficult
exciting مثير	more exciting	most exciting
expensive غالي	more expensive	most expensive
important مهم	more important	most important
interesting ممتع	more interesting	most interesting
closely ( adv ) بدقة	more closely	most closely
intelligent ذكي	more intelligent	most intelligent
wonderful مذهبي	more wonderful	most wonderful

Note the following exceptions:- الصفات والظروف التالية شاذة :-

good جيد	better	best
well جيداً	better	best
bad ردي	worse	worst
badly بصورة رديئة	worse	worst
much (للكمية) كثير	more	most
many (للعدد) كثير	more	most
little قليل	less	least
far بعيد	farther	farthest

### Exercise 21

Choose the correct word from brackets:- اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين القوسين :

تبيه : عند وجود as . . . as او as . . . not so استعمال كلمة من الدرجة البسيطة (العمود الاول) .

عند وجود كلمة than بعد الفراغ ، استعمال كلمة تنتهي ب er أو مسبوقة ب more أو كلمة

من الشواذ (العمود الثاني) . وعند وجود the قبل الفراغ استعمال كلمة تنتهي ب est أو مسبوقة ب most أو

كلمة من الشواذ (العمود الثالث) .

1. Nada is            than Maha. (short, shorter, shortest)

2. Please come as (earlier, early, earliest) as you can.
3. This is the (better, good, best) watch that you can buy.
4. Ahmed is (youngest, younger, young) than his cousin.
5. She draws as (well, best, better) as I do.
6. All the pupils are clever, but Zeki is (cleverer than, the cleverest) of all.
7. That is the (older, oldest, old) house in the village. قرية
8. Your handwriting is (best, better, good) than his.
9. It's the (more exciting, exciting, most exciting) film that we have ever seen.
10. He has (little, less, least) money than I.
11. The date - palm is the (commoner, commonest, common) and (most useful, useful, more useful) tree in Iraq.
12. Mr. Brown is not so (rich, richer, richest) as Mr. James.
13. Is Basrah (hot, hottest, hotter) than Baghdad?
14. Which is (cheaper, cheapest, cheap), this camera or that one?
15. This is the (newer, newest, new) and (better, good, best) car of the year.
16. Did John run as (faster, fast, fastest) as Jack in the race?
17. I've got as (more, most, much) money as he.
18. This seat is far (comfortable, most comfortable, more comfortable) than that one.
19. A village is (quieter, quiet, quietest) than a town.
20. He drives (most carefully, carefully, more carefully) than his brother.
21. This suit is not as (better, best, good) as mine.
22. She speaks English (well, best, better) than he.
23. I've got as (most, many, more) stamps as you.
24. Are these the (cheaper, cheapest, cheap) shoes he can buy?
25. Some planes travel (fast, fastest, faster) than sound. الصوت
26. The elephant is the (big, biggest, bigger) animal in the zoo.
27. Siham was the (beautiful, most beautiful, more beautiful) girl at the party.
28. Your drawing is (bad, worst, worse) than his.
29. Yousif has got (much, more, most) money than Adel.

30. A horse can't run so (most quickly, quickly, more quickly) as a tiger.
31. Samir is fatter (from, than) Nabeel.
32. I think our hotel is (near, nearest, nearer) the sea than yours.
33. This dress is --- expensive than that one. (most, more)
34. She is one of the --- girls in the class. (brightest, bright, brighter)
35. She has (few, fewest, fewer) dresses than her cousin.
36. This picture is --- drawn than that one. (best, better, well)
37. Who made the (many, most, more) mistakes?
38. His handwriting is as (better, best, good) as mine.
39. He needs more food (from, than, of) the others.
40. He planned everything down to the (less, least, little) thing.
41. Huda is not ----- Layla. (a) cleverer (b) cleverest (c) so clever as (d) clever
42. The (good, best, better) composition is the one with the (fewer, few, fewest) mistakes.

#### Exercise 22

Fill in the blanks with a suitable degree of comparison:

إملا الفراغات بكلمات تشتقها من الكلمات التي تحتها خط :

1. Their car is slow, but our car is ---- than theirs.
2. These boxes are heavy. The box near you is the ----.
3. Maha is intelligent, but your sister is ---- than her.
4. Those boys are good at English, but Yousif is the ----.
5. Your picture is bad, but Zeki's picture is ---- than yours.
6. I think these questions are important, but the second question is the ---- one.
7. Ishtar spent little time in the fun fair مدينة الألعاب but Huda spent ... time than Ishtar.
8. This camera is good, but mine is ---- than this one.

#### Exercise 23

Write the words in brackets in the correct form:

اكتب الكلمات بين القوسين بالشكل الصحيح :-

1. Summer is the (hot) of the four seasons.

2. Cairo is (big) than Beirut. 3. This is the (wonderful) and (beautiful) show that has ever come to Baghdad. 4. This is the (easy) question in the paper. 5. London is (far) than Rome. 6. Jack is (lazy) than John. 7. Is December (cold) than November? 8. I'm (tall) than you. 9. There is (little) fruit on this table than on that one. 10. They gave the (good) food to the (thin) children. 11. This question has (much) importance than the first one. 12. Which is the (fine) season of the year? 13. What could be (useful) than reading books? 14. Is this the (short) way to the station? 15. This is the (bad) handwriting I have seen. 16. Faris swims (well) than Kamal. 17. She is the (pretty) girl that I have ever met. 18. I got the (little) information about the subject from him. 19. This is the (old) part of the town.

### Short (or Contracted) Forms الصيغ المختصرة

على القارىء ان يتعلم الصيغ المختصرة في العمود الثاني وكذلك الصيغ المطولة

في العمود الاول.

		الصيغ المثبتة :	
I am	: I'm	they have	: they've
you are	: you're	I had	: I'd
he is	: he's	I would	: I'd
he has	: he's	you had	: you'd
she is	: she's	you would	: you'd
she has	: she's	he had	: he'd
it is	: it's	he would	: he'd
it has	: it's	she had	: she'd
we are	: we're	she would	: she'd
they are	: they're	we had	: we'd
I have	: I've	we would	: we'd
you have	: you've	they had	: they'd
we have	: we've	they would	: they'd
		I shall	: I'll
		I will	: I'll
		you will	: you'll
		he will	: he'll
		she will	: she'll
		it will	: it'll
		we shall	: we'll
		we will	: we'll
		they will	: they'll
		Let us	: Let's دعنا
		would like	: 'd like أحب
		had better	: 'd better من الاحسن
		would rather	: 'd rather يفضل
		How d'you do?	: لاحظ مايلي

تنبيه : يستعمل الفعل shall مع I و we و I shall و We shall ويستعمل will مع بقية الضمائر : They will, It will, She will, He will, You will ويمكن استعمال will

بدلاً من shall عند التأكيد او التصميم : We will, I will

ملاحظة : عند التكلم والكتابة تُذكر shall و will عادة بصورة مختصرة :

I'll, You'll, He'll, She'll, It'll, We'll, They'll



الصيغ المنفية :

عند كتابة اداة النفي not بصورة مختصرة اربط الحرف n بالفعل الذي قبله واحذف ال O وضع بدله فارزة عليا تسمى apostrophe وعند الكتابة افصل الحرف t عن الكلمة.

is not : isn't	could not : couldn't	لاحظ المختصرات الآتية :
are not : aren't	may not : mayn't	
تنبه: كما تُلفظ كلمة aunt تُلفظ كلمة aren't	might not : mighn't	I am not : I'm not
	must not : mustn't	shall not : shan't
was not : wasn't	ought not : oughtn't	will not : won't
were not : weren't	need not : needn't	cannot : can't
have not : haven't	dare not : daren't	تنبه: cannot تكتب كلمة واحدة ومختصرها can't
has not : hasn't	do not : don't	
had not : hadn't	does not : doesn't	
should not : shouldn't	did not : didn't	
would not : wouldn't		

Exercise 23 (a) Fill in the blanks with the missing words:

- أملأ الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة: مثل :
- is not : isn't ; has not : ----- ; will not : ----- ; are not : ----- ; do not : ----- ; shall not : ----- ; have not : ----- ; cannot : ----- ; does not : ----- ; was not : ----- ; did not : ----- ; were not : ----- ; had not : ----- ; must not : ----- ; may not : ----- ; would not : ----- ; could not : ----- ; ought not : ----- ; should not : ----- ; need not : ----- ; dare not : ----- ;
  - he is : he's ; she has : ----- ; I have : ----- ; they will : ----- ; we have : ----- ; he has : ----- ; she is : ----- ; they have : ----- ; it is : ----- ; you are : ----- ; he would : ----- ; they are : ----- ; I shall : ----- ; we are : ----- ; I am : ----- ; I had : ----- ; He had better : ----- ; I would like : ----- ; Let us : ----- ;
  - I've : I have ; isn't : ----- ; won't : ----- ; hasn't : ----- ; shan't : ----- ; they're : ----- ; can't : ----- ; haven't : ----- ; he'll : ----- ; we've : ----- ; Let's : ----- ;

اجوبة تمرين (a) 23 :

- hasn't, won't, aren't, don't, shan't, haven't, can't, doesn't, wasn't, didn't, weren't, hadn't, mustn't, mayn't, wouldn't, couldn't, oughtn't, shouldn't, needn't, daren't,
- she's, I've, they'll, we've, he's, she's, they've, it's, you're, he'd, they're, I'll, we're, I'm, I'd, He'd better, I'd like, Let's.
- is not, will not, has not, shall not, they are, cannot, have not, he will, we have, Let us.

والتنبه هذا الشرح عن 's -- 'd :

١. عند وجود 's ويعدده التصريف الثالث pp اي اسم المفعول (في زمن المضارع التام) فان الحرف s هو

مختصر has مثل : He's written a letter. She's washed up the dishes.

He's put it over there. He's just left for Cairo. It's been raining cats and dogs. تضر بفرارة

وعند عدم وجود التصريف الثالث بعد 's' ووجود اسم أو صفة أو صيغة الـ ing أو جار ومجرور أو ظرف أو ضمير  
تملك أو صفة تملك فإن الـ s هو مختصر is مثل :  
He's a doctor.; She's tall.;  
The car's new.; He's working.; It's in the bag.; It's here.; It's mine.

٢. عند وجود مصدر (فعل مضارع) بعد الحرف 'd' فإن الـ 'd' هو مختصر would. مثل :

I'd like to go for a walk. If he studied hard, he'd pass.

وعند وجود 'd' rather فإن الـ d هو مختصر would مثل:

She'd rather study than play.

أما عند وجود التصريف الثالث pp بعد الـ 'd' فإن الـ d هو مختصر had مثل:

He said he'd seen a film called "Aladdin and the Magic Lamp" الدين والمصباح السحري

وعند وجود 'd' better فإن الـ d هو مختصر had مثل:

You'd better buy a computer.

**Exercise 24: Write in full:** اكتب المختصرات التالية بصورة كاملة:

eg=for example : He's had his lunch.He has had his lunch.

- 1.She's studying English now.
- 2.He's eaten a sandwich.
- 3.Mary's gone to market just now.
- 4.She's going to do some shopping.
- 5.I'll meet him at the airport.
- 6.If he travelled to Germany, he'd speak German.
- 7.What's that got to do with him?
- 8.This flat's quite comfortable.
- 9.Firas said he'd leave for Dubai on Friday.
- 10.Let's visit Babylon.
- 11.I'd prefer to read a story called "Sindbad the Sailor". السندباد البحري
- 12.It's been so cold in recent weeks.
- 13.It's awfully cloudy. You'd better take your umbrella.
- 14.She'd rather cook than sew.
- 15 He said he'd made a mistake.
- 16.Maha's grown fat.
- 17.Time's over.
- 18.I'd bought a ticket before I got on the train.
- 19.He'd go in spite of my warning.
- 20.Where's he found the keys?
- 21.They won't sell their old home.
- 22.This telephone's out of order.
- 23.He'd never know the truth.
- 24.He's said he's fully busy.
- 25.He's learnt this saying "Life without a wife is like fifty without five".

حياة بلا زوجة كالرقم خمسين بدون خمسة.

تنبيه: يستعمل التصريف الثالث pp مثل stolen, fixed وكذلك فإن الـ 's' بين مختصر is مثل:

The shop's closed.The window's broken.;He's interested in reading.

He's delighted to be with us.;The food's well cooked.

## Proverbs and Sayings أمثال و أقوال

ملحوظة: الأمثال بين القوسين هي أمثال بغدادية عامة.

### 1.A barber learns to shave by shaving fools.

1. يتعلم الحلاق الحلاقة بحلاقة الحمقى (يتعلم الحجامة برؤوس اليتامى).

### 2.A burnt child dreads the fire.

2. طفل اصابه الحرق يخشى النار. (الماضى الحيق يخاف من جرة الحبل)

### 3.A chip of the old block.

3. انها قطعة من تلك الخشبة القديمة — إن هذا الشبل من ذلك الأسد. (مالكك من مالعين).

### 4.A clean carpet often hides a dirty board.

4. بساط نظيف غالباً ما يخفي ارضاً قذرة. (الفوك يغشي يغشي والجوة خرك محشي)

### 5.A dog will not cry if you beat him with a bone.

5. لن ينجح كلب اذا ضربته بعظمة. ( اطعم الحلك تستحي العين)

### 6.A fool and his money are soon parted.

6. احمق ولديه مال سرعان ما يفترقان. ( رعه جارك سيلان صبحت تطلع بأصابعها)

### 7.After a storm comes a calm.

7. بعد العاصفة يأتي الهدوء. ( ما تضيك الا تفرج) (ما تغيم الا تصحي)

### 8.A good horse never lacks a saddle.

8. الحصان الاصيل لا يعوزه سرج لامتطاه. (النادرة تغزل يعود والجايفة تكول الشجي معوج)

(خيطة النادرة ذراع وخيطة الجايفة باع) (النادرة خبزت ولمت والجايفة للعصر تمت)

### 9.A hungry stomach has no ears.

9. ليس للمعدة الجائعة اذان. ( عند البطون تعمي العيون)

### 10.All doors are open to courtesy.

10. كل الابواب تفتح امام الكلام اللطيف

"انكم لن تسعوا الناس بأموالكم فسعوهم بأخلاقكم". (اللسان الطيب يطلع الحيه من الزاغور).

### 11.All that glitters is not gold.

11. ليس كل ما يللمع ذهب. (مو كل ضخم وجه كال اني حداد) (مو كل مدعبل جوز).

### 12.A lover dreams of his mistress.

12. المحب يحلم بحبيبته. (كلمن يحود النار لكرسته)

### 13.Beating one to frighten another.

13. يضرب شخص لاختافة شخص اخر. (اياك اعني واسمعي ي جارة) (احاجيج يا بنتي واسمعج يا جنتي)

### 14. Beggars must not be choosers.

14. ليس للمتسولين حق الاختيار. (هم نزل وهم يدبج على السطح) (ايده بالماعون واصابعه بالعيون)

15. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.

١٥. بيضة اليوم خير من دجاجة الغد. (بيضة اليوم أحسن من دجاجة باجر.)

16. Birds of a feather flock together.

١٦. الطيور ذات الصنف الواحد تألف بعضها البعض. إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع.  
(تدهدر الجندر لكه قبته.) (هالباب على هالخراية.) (تلاكي الشوك و الخشخاش كله مرجه فرداش.)  
(تلاكوأ عرنه و عرمين و عليك يا رب المعين.)

17. By others' faults wisemen learn.

١٧. يتعلم العقلاء من أخطاء الآخرين. / العاقل من يتعظ بأخطاء غيره.

18. Carrying coals to Newcastle.

١٨. إنه يحمل الفحم إلى مدينة نيوكاسل. / كناقل التمر إلى هجر. (يودي تمر لشثاته) (قليل التمر بشغافة؟)

19. Charity begins at home.

١٩. تبدأ الصدقة في البيت. / الأقربون أولى بالمعروف. (مركنه على زياكنه.)

20. Crooked by nature is never made straight.

٢٠. الطبع الأعوج لا يقومه قذيب. (إلما يسوكه مرضحه سو كـ العصي ما ينفعه.)

21. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

٢١. أعمل سترتك على قدر قماشك

(or) Stretch your legs according to your coverlet.

(مد رجلتك على كد لحافك.)

22. Diamond cuts diamond.

٢٢. الماس يقطع الماس.

لا يغل الحديد إلا الحديد. (علمي الحديد إعلى الحديد تسمع له رته.)

23. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

٢٣. لا تعد فراخك قبل أن تفقس. (حضرت المعلق كبل الحصان.)

24. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.

٢٤. لا تجعل من التل الصغير جبلاً. (يسوي من الحباية كباية و من البكه جبل.) (يسوي الشط مرك و الزور حواشيك.)

25. East or west home is best.

٢٥. إذا سافرت شرقاً أو غرباً يبقى الوطن هو الأحسن. / ففرحة المرء حيث الأهل و الوطن / جنة الدنيا بلادي

كم منزل في الأرض يألفه الفتى وحينه أبداً لأول منزل (أبو تمام)

الجسم عندي غير أن الروح عندكم فالجسم في غربة و الروح في الوطن (عن لسان مهتر)

26. Every heart has its own ache.

٢٦. لكل قلب همه.

(الدنيا كون كلمن همه لون.)

27. Every sin carries its own punishment.

٢٧. لكل عطيئة عقابها. (كل لثه تصلك من كراعها.) (كلمن ذنبه على جنبه.)

28. Give knaves an inch and they will take a yard.

٢٨. إعط الأوغاد بوصة و سيأخذون ياردة. / و إن أنت أكرمت اللئيم تمردا.

(ركتبه ورايه مد أيده بالخروج.) (جزه الأحسان خو بكان.) بكان = أسم لكلب

29. He dug a pit for someone else, and he fell into it.

٢٩. من حفر حفرة لأخيه وقع فيها / (يا حافر البئر لا تفتح مساحيها خاف الفلك بدار و أنت التبع بيها)

30. He that commits a fault thinks everyone speaks of it.

٣٠. من ارتكب خطأ يظن إن كل الناس تتحدث عنه. / (الجور أبطه عز يفتح.)

31. He that is down need fear no fall.

٣١. من كان في الأسفل لا يخشى السقوط. (الملل ميخاف من المطر.)

32. He who loves me loves my dog.

٣٢. من يحبني يحب كلبي كذلك. / (ولاجل عين ألف عين نكرم.) (بمشمون الجلب خاطر أهله.)

33. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.

٣٣. إذا أردت أن يُنجز عمل باتقان ، انجزه بنفسك.

ما حكت جلدك مثل ظفرك فتوتى أنت جمع أمرك

(ما يملك جلدك مثل اظفرك.) (المابلزم الجمدح بيده، ميروى.) (اللي يولد عزوته بيده، يولدها توم.)

34. It is easy to despise what you cannot get.

٣٤. من السهل إحتقار ما لا تقدر الحصول عليه.

(المينوش العنب يمول عنه حامض.) (اللي ما ينوش العنب بيده، يمول حامض ما أريده.)

35. It is too late to lock the stable when the horse has been stolen.

٣٥. لقد أغلق الأصطل بعد ما سرق الحصان. (وزه ما خلص العرس جتي الرعه قلهل.)

36. Jack of all trades and master of none.

٣٦. إنه يعمل في كل الحرف و لا يتفنن واحدة منها. (سبع صنائع و البخت صنائع.)

37. Life has many ups and downs.

37. في الحياة صعود ونزول. / للدهر تقلبات كثيرة

(زمان السلط المعكروك علكرك) (طابوك نايم وشكك كام)

(يوم لك ويوم عليك) (يوم كيمر وعسل ويوم خبز وبصل) (اكعد بفي الورد وتذكر ايام البرد)

(عكب ما جنبه اهل الدار كمن نجى خطار) (جنبه وجنيته وجان الزمن مكبل عليته)

(عكب ما جنبت اخبط الزيد بالروب، كمت اطلب اللبن من جاسمية)

(من عكب سيرى حزموني بمرش، وعكب الكحيله ركبوني طرش) المرش=الحزام المهلهل/ الطرش=الجمار

38. Life without a wife is like a kitchen without a knife.

38. حياة بلا زوجة كمطبخ بلا سكين

39. Little and often fills the purse.

39. القليل المستمر يملأ محفظة النقود

(كطرة كطرة تتملئ الجرة) (حباية حباية تصير كباية) (خاشوكة خاشوكة تنترمس البستوكة)

40. More haste, less speed.

40. في التأنى السلامة وفي العجلة الندامة

41. Much smoke, little fire.

41. دخان كثير ولكن النار قليلة

(دخانك عمالي وطبخك مجاني) (الرحية دايرة والبركة طايرة)

42. Necessity is the mother of invention.

42. الحاجة ام الاختراع

43. No man is content with his lot. ٤٣ . لا أحد قانع بصيبه .  
( كل من يعقله راضي لكن برزقه لا . ) ( يا حيايه ترضين بالوعد لو أزيدج بعد )
44. One is never too old to learn. ٤٤ . لم يفت وقت العلم بعد .  
" اطلب العلم من المهد إلى اللحد . "
45. One man gapes another man gulps. ٤٥ . واحد يفتح فاه، و آخر يلتهم اللقمة .  
( يا من تعب يا من شكه، يا من عال حاضر لكه . ) ( أتعب يا شجي للنائم المنسجي . )  
( ناس تاكل بالدجاج و ناس تتلكى المعجاج . )
46. One man's meat is another man's poison. ٤٦ . الطعام الذي يصلح لشخص قد يكون سماً لأخر . / مصاب قوم عند قوم فواند .  
( موت الرمال عرس الخلاب . ) ( موت كحيله من بخت جلب . )
47. Opportunity makes the thief. ٤٧ . الفرصة تصنع اللص . / ترك الأموال سائبة يشجع على السرقة . ( رزق اليزازين على اشترات )
48. Out of the frying-pan into the fire. ٤٨ . نجا من القلاة فوقع في النار . / كالمستجير من الرمضاء بالنار . / ( أفهم من جوه المطر، و كع جوه الثريد . )  
( يخلص من الكوم تلتكاه السرية . ) / ( ظلّمها من حلك السبع عشت أبطن الواوية . )
49. Penny wise and pound foolish. ٤٩ . يقصد في صرف القليل و لكنه يذر الكثير .  
( ايشوف البكه و ايعوف الجمل . ) ( ايهد جلبج و يلزم باكه . )
50. Prevention is better than cure. ٥٠ . الوقاية خير من العلاج .
51. Still waters run deep. ٥١ . الماء الذي يبدو بظناً على السطح يجري سريعاً في القعر .  
( حجارة المتعجك تفجعتك . ) ( من السكوي طكي و موي، و من الوروازي غلي و فوي . )  
( يطلع من السامي دواهي و يطلع من الناعم حريش . )
52. The apples on the other side of the wall are the sweetest. ٥٢ . فلاح حديقة الجار أحلى من فلاح حديقتنا .  
( دحاحة الجيران ورة . ) ( مركة الجيران طيبة . ) ( جدره على ناره و عينه على جاره . )
53. The ass loaded with gold still eats thistles. 53 . كالحمار حمله ذهب ولكنه يأكل الشوك  
( مثل البعير حمله ذهب أكله شوك )  
كالعيرش في بيدها يقتلها الظما والماء فوق ظهورها محمول
54. The bull must be taken by the horns. 54 . عند ومواجهة الثور يجب مسكه من قرنيه

55. The camel going to seek horns, lost his ears.  
٥٥ . (جا الحمل يريد له كرون، كصوا أذانه .)
56. The fear of war is worse than war itself.  
٥٦ . توقع الحرب أسوأ، من الحرب نفسها .  
(أواعدك بالوعد و أسكيك يا كموون .)
57. The last straw breaks the camel's back.  
٥٧ . إنما القشة الأخرى التي قصمت ظهر البعير .  
(البعير يشيل كل شي و عالمنخل ييرك .)
58. The longest way round is the nearest way home.  
٥٨ . طريق طويل آمن خير من طريق قصير خطير .  
(أمشي شهر و لتطفر فمر .)
59. The mother-in-law remembers not that she was a daughter-in-law.  
٥٩ . (ست مرة العم جانت جنه .) (يا عجوز ما جنتي جنه؟)
60. The owl thinks her own young fairest.  
٦٠ . تعقد البومة أن صغارها هم الأجل . (الشادي بعين أمه غزال)
61. The peacock has fair feathers, but foul feet.  
٦١ . للطاوس ريش جميل و لكن قدميه بشعثان .  
(حقى الكمر بي لوله .)
62. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.  
٦٢ . الروح طموحة و لكن الجسم ضعيف . / (نريد و الدرب بعيد .)  
و اذا كانت النفوس كبارا تعبت في مرادها الأجسام (المتنبي) / العين بصيرة و اليد قصيرة .
63. There is no garden without its weeds.  
٦٣ . لا تخلو حديقة من الحشائش الضارة .  
(ماكو زور يخللى من واوي .)
64. Time and patience bring everything to bear.  
٦٤ . الزمن و الصبر يزدريان إلى حنى الثمر .  
من صبر ظفر .  
(صبر عالخصرم تاكله عنب .)
65. Time tries all.  
٦٥ . سيمحن الزمن الجميع  
سندي لك الأيام ما كنت جاهلاً
66. To put the cat among the pigeons.  
٦٦ . كص بصب القطه بين الحمام .  
(و ذع الزورن شحمه )

67. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

٦٧. كثرة الطباخين تُفسد المرق.

(من تكثر الملائح تفرك السفينة)

68. Vinegar offered free is as sweet as honey.

٦٨. خلّ يُقدّم مجاناً يكون حلواً كالعسل.

(أحلى الحلواً الحلّ أبلّاش.)

(البلّاش كثر منه.)

69. We should publish our joys and conceal our griefs.

٦٩. علينا أن نُظهر المرحا، و نُخفي أحزاننا.

(عُلى المرحوه و الحلوه فوك.)

70. What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own.

٧٠. ما يعود لك هو لي و ما يعود لي هو ملكي.

(تريد أرنب أحمذ أرنب، تريد غزال أحمذ أرنب.)

71. When a fool has bethought himself, the market's over.

٧١. عندما يفكر الاحمق بنفسه يكون السوق قد أغلق.

(لن تعصب الرعنه فل سوك الغزل.)

72. When the cat is away the mice will play.

٧٢. عندما يكون القط بعيداً سيلعب الفئران.

(غاب القط إلب يا فار.)

(ظل البيت لام طيره طارت بي فرد طيره.)

73. When the knot is loose, the string slippeth.

٧٣. عندما تكون العقدة ليست قوية سيخس الحبل.

(المعرف تدابير، حنطه تاكل شعيره.)

74. Where there is nothing, the king loses his rights.

٧٤. حين لا يكون هناك شيء يفقد الملك حقوقه.

(المفلس بالقافلة أمين.)

75. While the grass grows, the steed starves.

٧٥. حين ينمو الحشيش، يكون الحصان قد مات جوعاً.

(موت يا زمال لمن يجيك الريح.)

(عيش يا كديش لمن يطلع الحشيش.)

76. You can take the horse to the river, but you can't make it drink water.

٧٦. تستطيع أن تأخذ الحصان إلى النهر و لكنك لا تقدر أن تجعله يشرب الماء.



### Clementine<sup>(1)</sup>

In a cavern,<sup>(2)</sup> in a canyon,<sup>(3)</sup>  
Excavating<sup>(4)</sup> for a mine;<sup>(5)</sup>  
Dwelt<sup>(6)</sup> a miner,<sup>(7)</sup> forty-niner,  
And his daughter<sup>(8)</sup> Clementine.

#### Chorus<sup>(9)</sup>

Oh my darling,<sup>(10)</sup> oh my darling, oh my darling Clementine,  
You are lost and gone for ever,<sup>(11)</sup> dreadful<sup>(12)</sup> sorry Clementine.

Drove<sup>(13)</sup> she ducklings<sup>(14)</sup> to the water,  
Every morning just at nine;  
Hit<sup>(15)</sup> her foot against a splinter,<sup>(16)</sup>  
Fell<sup>(17)</sup> into the foaming<sup>(18)</sup> brine.<sup>(19)</sup>

Saw her lips<sup>(20)</sup> above the water,  
Blowing<sup>(21)</sup> bubbles<sup>(22)</sup> mighty<sup>(23)</sup> fine;  
But alas<sup>(24)</sup>! I was no swimmer<sup>(25)</sup>,  
So I lost my Clementine.

How I missed<sup>(26)</sup> her, how I missed her,  
How I missed my Clementine;  
But I kissed<sup>(27)</sup> her little sister,  
And forgot<sup>(28)</sup> my Clementine.

١. أسم الفتاة. ٢. كهف. ٣. وادي عميق. ٤. ينقب عن. ٥. منجم. ٦. سكن. ٧. عامل منجم. ٨. إبتته.  
٩. الدور (الكورس). ١٠. عزيزتي. ١١. إلى الأبد. ١٢. جداً. ١٣. سافت. ١٤. بط صغار. ١٥. إصطدم.  
١٦. شظية. ١٧. وقعت. ١٨. ذو وغف. ١٩. ماء البحر المالح. ٢٠. شفاه. ٢١. تنفت. ٢٢. فقاعات.  
٢٣. جداً. ٢٤. للأسف. ٢٥. سبح. ٢٦. فقدت. ٢٧. قبلت. ٢٨. نسي.

و إليك هذا المقطع:

Jingle<sup>(1)</sup> bells<sup>(2)</sup> jingle bells,  
Jingle all the way;  
Oh what fun it is to ride,  
In a one-horse open sleigh.<sup>(3)</sup>

١. دق. ٢. أجراس. ٣. عربة تجرها الخيول على الثلج.  
لاحظ كما تُلفظ كلمة way تُلفظ كلمة sleigh.

## Some interesting bits of information بعض المعلومات الممتعة

تلفظ الكلمات الآتية يُعطي معنى في اللغة العربية و يُعطي نفس تلفظها معنى في اللغة الإنكليزية:

	بالإنكليزية	بالعربية	
jaws	فكوك	نوع من الكرزات	جوز
laws	قوانين	نوع من الكرزات	لوز
mows	يقص الحشيش	فاكهة	موز
shy	خجول	المشروب الاعتيادي	شاي
ray	شعاع	السقي	ري
reef	حاجز صخري بالبحر	خارج المدينة	ريف
dean	عميد كلية	المعتقد	دين
ream	رزمة ورق (٥٠٠ ورقة)	الغزال	ريم
calf لا يلفظ الحرف L في كلمة calf	عجل	حرف	كاف
rough	خشن / هائج	مسند خشبي	رف
safe	سالم	سلاح	سيف
mat	حصيرة	نوفى	مات
bait	طعم لصيد السمك	دار	بيت
hat	قبعة	أعط	هات
fat	دهن / سمين	مضى	فات
far	بعيد	جرذ صغير	فار
worried	قلق	أزهار	ورد
ache	ألم	الشجر	أيك
mice	فئران	الشهر الخامس (أيار)	مايس
sin	يُذنب / خطيئة	أحد الأسنان	سين
fan	مروحة	إنتهى	فان
abbey	دير (كنيسة)	والدي	أبي
cupboard	دولاب لحفظ الأشياء	أحد أجزاء الجسم	كبد

## وقت للفكاهة TIME FOR FUN

1. A 'bull' is an amusing mistake in language.

كلمة BULL تعني غلطة لغوية مسلية كما في المثال التالي المذكور في القاموس

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

If you do not get this letter, please write and tell me.

إذا لم تستلم هذه الرسالة أرجو أن تكتب و تخبرني بذلك

2. Teacher: Who knows how a fishing-net is made?

Clever boy: Please, sir, it's made from a lot of small holes tied

together with pieces of string. (The Oxford English Course for Iraq)

المعلم: من يعرف كيف تُصنع شبكة صيد السمك؟

التلميذ الشاطر: سيدي إنما تُصنع من عدد كبير من الثقوب الصغيرة مربوطة بقطع من الخيط.

3.

### Caught

A beggar who had tried many ways of getting money at last decided to pretend to be dumb. A man who passed the beggar as he sat in the street knew him by sight. Going up to him suddenly, he asked, "How long have you been dumb?" The beggar was taken by surprise, and quite forgetting that he must not speak, he answered at once, "Ever since I was a baby."

(The Oxford English Course for Iraq)

وقع في الفخ

٣

حاول شحاذ عدة طرق للحصول على النقود و أخيراً قرر أن يتظاهر بأنه أخرس. و مر رجل بذلك الشحاذ و هو جالس في الشارع و عرفه عند رؤيته. و ذهب إليه و فاجأه بهذا السؤال "منذ متى و أنت أخرس؟" و لأن الشحاذ فوجئ بالسؤال نسي أنه لا يجب عليه أن يتكلم لأنه أخرس، أجاب قائلاً "منذ أن كنت طفلاً".

1. Why do cows wear bells around their necks? جزورات — الأجوبة في الأسفل:

١. لماذا ترتدي البقر الأجراس حول رقابها؟

2. Who invented the typewriter?

٢. من اخترع الآلة الكاتبة؟

3. What language did Adam speak?

٣. ما هي اللغة التي تكلم بها آدم؟

1. because their horns don't work.

الأجوبة:

١. لأن جهاز التنبيه لديها لا يعمل. (تنبيه كلمة horn تعني قرن و تعني أيضاً جهاز التنبيه في السيارة المهورن)

2. Someone whose handwriting nobody could read.

٢. شخص كتابة يده لم يستطع أحد قرائتها.

3. He spoke the language which Eve understood.

٣. تكلم اللغة التي فهمتها حواء.

One day a boy stood at the door of a blacksmith's shop watching the blacksmith. He watched every movement made by the smith. He stood there so long that at last the smith was tired of being watched. Suddenly the smith lifted the horse shoe that he was making, held it, red hot from the fire, near the boy's nose.

The boy looked at it for some time without saying a word. Then he said, "if you'll give me a penny, I'll lick it."

The blacksmith smiled, took a penny from his pocket, and gave it to the boy. The boy took it, licked it, put it in his pocket, and walked away without a word.

(THE Oxford English Course for Iraq)

في احد الايام وقف صبي امام دكان حداد يراقب الحداد وراقب كل حركة قام بها الحداد وقف هناك لوقت طويل واخيراً ضجر الحداد من ان يراقبه احد. وفجأة رفع حدوة حصان من النار وقربها من أنفي الصبي، نظر الصبي اليها دون ان يقول كلمة ثم قال: اذا اعطينتني عملة معدنية سوف احسها.

ابتسم الحداد واخرج عملة من جيبه واعطاها للصبي

اخذ الصبي العملة ولحسها ووضعها في جيبه ثم سار دون ان يتقوه بكلمة

### Emphasis التوكيد

To emphasis a main verb, 'do, does' or 'did' is placed in front of the verb.

١. لتوكيد الفعل المضارع ضع do قبله و لا تغمره. مثل:

- Why don't you like football?  
But I do like football.

٢. لتوكيد الفعل المضارع المنتهي بـ S الشخص الثالث ضع does قبله و أ حذف S الشخص الثالث. مثل:

- I don't think Susan studies hard.  
You're wrong. She does study hard.

٣. لتوكيد الفعل الماضي ضع did قبله و حوّلته من الماضي الى المضارع (المصدر). مثل:

- I don't think Firas sold his old house.  
But he did sell his old house.

٤. لتوكيد فعل الأمر ضع do قبله. مثل:

- Come in, please.  
Do come in please.

Exercise 24 (a) Choose the right form :

اختر الصيغة الصحيحة :

1. I don't think Nazar likes English.  
You are wrong. He ----- English. (a) did like (b) do like (c) does like (d) like.
2. Do you hate telling lies?  
Yes, I ----- telling lies. (did hate, does hate, do hate, hating)
3. I don't think Vivian passed the examination.  
You're mistaken. She (does, did, do, has) pass the examination.
4. Jane doesn't play the piano well.  
But she (did play, do play, play, does play) the piano well.
5. I don't think Laith has tea without sugar.  
You're wrong. He (did have, do have, does have, having) tea without sugar.
6. Zaid didn't leave for Qatar.  
You're mistaken. He (does leave, do leave, did leave, leave) for Qatar.
7. I don't think Noora found the lost necklaces.  
But she (does find, do find, did find, finding) it.
8. It doesn't rain in March, I suppose.  
But it (did rain, rain, do rain, does rain) in March.
9. Why don't you read English newspapers?  
But I (reading, did read, do read, does read) English newspapers.
10. I don't think Hazim paid the telephone bill. فاتمة التلفون  
You're mistaken. He (does, do, did, has) pay it.
11. I don't think Areej enjoys reading.  
You're mistaken. She.... reading.  
(a) did enjoy (b) does enjoy (c) enjoy (d) do enjoy
12. I don't remember meeting him.  
But you (do, does, did, have) meet him at the party a week ago.

اجبة تمرين (a) 24 :

1. c 2. do hate 3. did 4. does play 5. does have 6. did leave 7. did find 8. does rain 9. do read 10. did  
11. does enjoy 12. did.

### SYNONYMS (MEANINGS)

famous = well-known

مشهور

happen = take place = occur

يحدث

afraid = frightened

خائف

immediately = at once

في الحال

extinguish = put out

يُطفئ

postpone = put off

يؤجل

decrease = become less

fortunately = luckily

lucky = fortunate

get = obtain = gain

ancient = very old

look after = take care of

المترادفات (المعاني)

يقلص

حسن الحظ

مخطط

يكتسب، يحصل

قديم

يعتني به

grow = become	يصبح
kind = type = sort	نوع
for ever = for good	الى الابد
decided = made up (his)	صمم ، قرّر
mind = determined	
reach = arrive = get to	يصل
go on = carry on = keep on	يستمر
= continue	
ill = sick	مرضى
chief = main	رئيسي
laugh at = make fun of	يضحك على
begin = start	يبدأ
end = finish	يتمهي
escape = run away	يهرب
remote = far off = distant	بعيد
increase = become more	يزداد
answer = reply	يجيب ، جواب
parents = father and mother	الوالدان
thus = in this way	وهكذا
manage = run	يدير
a lot of = plenty of	كثير من
idea = opinion	فكرة
except = but = save	ما عدا
submit = put forward	يطرح ، يقدم
for discussion	للمناقشة
sure = certain	متأكد
achieve = carry out =	ينجز
perform = fulfil	
depend on = rely on	يعتمد على
quickly = fast	بسرعة
clearly = distinctly =	بوضوح
obviously	
tired = weary	تعب
brave = courageous	شجاع
further = more	أكثر
have = own = possess	أملك
busy = tied up	مشغول

look for = seek	يبحث عن
help = assist = aid	يساعد
stay = remain	يبقى
supply = provide	يجهز
return = go back = come	يرجع
back	
return	لاظان كالتاء back لاستعمل مع الفعل
rich = wealthy	غني
think = believe	يعتقد
different = various	مختلف
represent = stand for	يثل ، يقوم مقام
try = attempt = endeavour	يحاول
in charge of = responsible for	مسؤول عن
admit = confess	يعترف
event = happening	حادثة
local = domestic	محلي
need = require	يحتاج
near = close to	بالقرب من
participate = take part	يشترك
couple = two	
state = condition	حالة
condition = term	شرط
dangerous = unsafe	خطر
fraternal = brotherly	إخوي
gradually = step by step	تدريجياً
discover = find out	يكشف
tiny = very small	صغير جداً
huge = very great	ضخم جداً
mere = only	مجرد
called = named	يسمى ، يلقب
as well as = in addition to =	بالإضافة إلى
besides	ذلك
to and fro = forward and	هنا وهناك
backward	
trip = journey	سفرة
tightly = firmly	بشدّة
fortnight = two weeks	اسبوعان

at least = in the minimum	على الأقل	hate = dislike	يكره
at last = finally	اخيرا	give = hand	يعطي
look = seem = appear	يظهر ، يبدو	otherwise = or else	والا
declare = announce	يعلن	frankly = openly	بصراحة
see ( him) off = say goodbye		for example = for instance	مثل
to him = bid ( him) farewell	يودع	allow = permit	يسمح
break out = suddenly begin	ينشب ، يندلع	in haste = in a hurry = hurriedly	على عجل
actually = really = in fact	في الحقيقة	thankful = grateful = obliged	شاكرا
excessive = too much	مفرط	tremble = shake = shiver	يرتجف
contain = have within itself	يحتوي على	remember = keep in mind	يتذكر
consists of = is made up of	يتكون من	in the distance = far away	على بعد
interfere = meddle يتدخل		sufficient = adequate كاف	
yearly = annual سنويا		dismiss = fire يطرد	

## Everyday Sentences جمل يومية

1 - Tom : Thank you very much , Yousif  
Yousif : Not at all .

1 - للإجابة على جملة . Thank you . او Thank you very much . او Thanks . نقول :  
Don't mention it . او Not at all .

2 - اذا قل شخص جملة او كلمة لم تفهمها واردت ان يعيدها قل له

Pardon ? او I beg your pardon ? معناها عفوا ، لم اسمع ما قلت

3 - عند دعوة الزائر لتناول الطعام على المائدة نقول :

Please help yourself . للمفرد Please help yourselves . للجمع .

4 - John : I'm sorry .

Zeki : That's all right .

4 - للإجابة على جملة . I'm sorry ( انا أسف ) نقول :

It doesn't matter .

That's all right . او Never mind . او

5 - Mrs. Brown : Would you like a cup of tea ?

Nada : Yes , please . (or) No , thank you .

Yes , please .

5 - عندما يعرض عليك تناول طعام او شراب وتقبله نقول :

No , thank you . وعندما ترفضه نقول .

6 - I'm going to the barber's to have my hair cut .

(or) I'm going to the barber's to have a haircut .

6 - انا ذاهب الى الحلاق لاحلق شعري .

7 - Switch on the television افتح التلفزيون

Turn on the radio . افتح الراديو

Switch off the light . اطفى الضوء

Turn off the fan . اطفى المروحة

7 . لفتح الاجهزة الكهربائية نقول :- Turn on. أو Switch on.

لغلق الاجهزة الكهربائية نقول : Turn off. أو Switch off.

8 . Turn the TV up. ارفع صوت التلفزيون

Turn it down. اخفض صوته

Turn the radio up. ارفع صوت الراديو

Turn it down. اخفض صوته

9 . Turn on the tap. افتح الحنفية

Turn on the gas. افتح الغاز

Turn off the tap. (or) Turn the water off. اغلق الحنفية

Turn off the gas. اغلق الغاز

10 . (a) Formal Introduction

10 . تقديم شخص لآخر (التعارف الرسمي)

Mr. John, may I introduce my clerk Yousif Ahmad? Yousif, this is Mr. John,

لاحظ عند التعارف مع شخص غريب نقول :

- How do you do, Mr. John ?

How do you do ?

- How do you do, Mr. Ahmed?

والجواب ؟ How do you do ?

(b) Informal Introduction

التقديم بين الاصدقاء (التعارف غير الرسمي)

Mazin, I'd like you to meet my friend Tom. Tom, this is my brother Mazin.

- Hello Mazin. Glad to meet you.

- Hello Tom. Glad to meet you.

11 . Kamal: How are you?

George: I'm fine, thank you, and you?

Kamal : Fine, thanks.

11 . للاستفسار عن صحة صديق نقول : How are you?

12 . عندما نحي صديقاً في المساء قل : Good evening.

وعندما نودع شخصاً مساءً وقبل الذهاب الى النوم قل : Good night. والجواب Good night.

13 . + plus زائد

- minus ناقص

× multiplied by (or) times مضروب في

÷ divided by مقسوم على



e. g.  $6 + 2 = 8$  Six plus two is eight.

(or) Six and two is eight. / Thirty plus ten makes forty.

$6 - 2 = 4$  Six minus two is four.

$4 \times 3 = 12$  Four times three is twelve.

(or) Four multiplied by three is twelve.

$20 \div 4 = 5$  Twenty divided by four is five.

square root الجذر التربيعي

4% four per cent %t

cubic root الجذر التكعيبي

r. p. s. = revolutions per second

دورة في الثانية / عدد الدورات في الثانية.

8.6 eight point six ٨٫٦

r. p. m. = revolutions per minute

دورة في الدقيقة / عدد الدورات في الدقيقة.

14. P T O = Please turn over. قلب الصفحة رجاء

15. Continued on page 7

التكلمة على صفحة ٧

Continued from page 2

تتمة صفحة ٢

## EXCLAMATION

التعجب

### FIRST PATTERN

النموذج الأول امثلة :

What a clever boy Mazin is !

What clever girls Huda and Rasha are!

What an expensive watch it is !

What easy questions they were !

What an exciting film it was !

الشرح : لتكوين جملة التعجب تُستعمل كلمة What وكما يلي:

What → adjective + noun + subject + verb

صلة اسم فاعل فعل

أولاً: لذكر أداة التعجب What (مبتدأ: ياله، يالها، يالهم). ثانياً: ضع صلة وبعد الصلة لذكر اسماً موصوفاً. ثالثاً:

الذكر الفاعل (اسماً أو ضميراً). رابعاً: لذكر الفعل في نهاية الجملة.

تنبيه: إذا كان الاسم بعد الصلة مفرداً ضع an قبل الصلة إذا كانت الصلة تبدأ بصوت صلة aciou أما إذا كانت

الصلة تبدأ بصوت صحيح ضع a قبلها. وإذا كان الاسم بعد الصلة جمعاً فلا تُستعمل a أو an.

ملاحظة: يجب وضع علامة التعجب ! في نهاية جملة التعجب.

## SECOND PATTERN

How clever Mazin is!  
How expensive this watch is!  
How tall Mary has grown!  
How fast it runs!

النموذج الثاني: أمثلة:

How hard John works!  
How loudly she talks!  
How cold it was yesterday!  
How badly he behaved last night!

الشرح: ولتكوين جملة التعجب تُستعمل كلمة How أيضاً وكما يلي:

How → adjective + subject + verb!

(α) ahab فعل فاعل  
صفة أو ظرف

أولاً: أذكر أداة التعجب How.. ثانياً ضع صفة أو ظرفاً. ثالثاً: اذكر الفاعل (اسماً أو ضميراً). رابعاً اذكر الفعل في نهاية الجملة ثم أضف علامة التعجب في نهاية جملة التعجب.

## EXERCISE 24 (a)

Make sentences by following the example below: اجعل جملًا كالمثال أدناه:

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Baghdad, city, a delightful, is    | 4. months, hot, are, June and July |
| b. What a delightful city Baghdad is! | 5. Everest, a high, is, mountain   |
| 1. Miss Aseel, a kind, is, teacher    | 6. a useful, is, animal, a cow     |
| 2. Habbaniyah, place, an amusing, is  | 7. Babylon, a famous, city, is     |
| 3. the Nile, a long, is, river        | 8. actor, was, Sameer, a funny     |

جواب تمرين 24 (a):

1. What a kind teacher Miss Aseel is! 2. What an amusing place Habbaniyah is! 3. What a long river the Nile is! 4. What hot months June and July are!  
5. What a high mountain Everest is! 6. What a useful animal a cow is! 7. What a famous city Babylon is! 8. What a funny actor Sameer was!

## ANTONYMS (OR) OPPOSITES

المضادات (المعاكسات)

### PART ONE

القسم الأول:

thin نحيف	x	fat سمين
new جديد	x	old قديم
young شاب	x	old عجوز
rich غني	x	poor فقير
high عال	x	low راقص
big كبير	x	small صغير

above فوق	x	below تحت
easy سهل	x	difficult صعب
begin يبدأ	x	end ينتهي
dry جاف	x	wet مبلل
day نهار	x	night ليل
dark مظلم	x	bright مضيئ
put on يلبس	x	take off يخلع

large واسع	x	little صغير
narrow ضيق	x	wide (or broad) عريض
hot حار	x	cold بارد
tall طويل (للاشخاص)	x	short قصير
long طويل (للاشياء)	x	short قصير
happy سعيد	x	sad حزين
clean نظيف	x	dirty قذر
right صحيح	x	wrong خطأ
right يمين	x	left يسار
black اسود	x	white ابيض
strong قوي	x	weak ضعيف
near قريب	x	far بعيد
sick مريض	x	healthy

		(or) well معاني
inside داخل	x	outside خارج
before قبل	x	after بعد
in front of امام	x	behind وراء
up اعلى	x	down اسفل
upper علوي	x	lower سفلي
early مبكر	x	late متأخر
top قمة	x	bottom قعر
clever شاطر، ذكي	x	stupid تخمي
active نشيط، فعال	x	lazy كسول
north شمال	x	south جنوب
east شرق	x	west غرب
minor بسيط	x	major رئيسي

## PART TWO

true صحيح	x	false خاطي
expensive غالي	x	cheap رخيص
agree يوافق	x	refuse يرفض
borrow يستعير	x	lend يقرض
export تصدر	x	import يستورد
rough خشن	x	smooth ناعم

heavy ثقيل	x	light خفيف
come يأتي	x	go يذهب
give يعطي	x	take يأخذ
sell يبيع	x	buy يشتري

good جيد	x	bad ردي
better احسن	x	worse اودي
best الاحسن	x	worst الاردي
many كثير (للمعدود)	x	few قليل (للمعدود)
more اكثر (للمعدود)	x	fewer اقل (للمعدود)
much كثير (للكمية)	x	little قليل (للكمية)
more اكثر (للكمية)	x	less اقل (للكمية)
quickly بسرعة	x	slow ببطء
fast سريع	x	slow بطيء
awake مستيقظ	x	asleep نائم
get up يستيقظ	x	go to bed ينام
friend صديق	x	enemy عدو
friendly ودود	x	hostile عدائي
open.. يفتح	x	close /z/ يغلق
(الباب، الشباك، الصنوق..)		(or) shut

switch يفتح (للاجهزة)	x	switch يغلق (للاجهزة)
on الكهربية كالتلفزيون	off	الكهربية....
(or) turn on والراديو	(or) turn off	
والمرحبة... تهبط (الطائرة) and	x	take off تتلع
open (adj) مفتوح	x	closed /z/ (adj) مغلق

The bank is open today. القسم الثاني

profit ربح	x	loss خسارة
win يفوز، يربح	x	lose /z/ يخسر
find يجد	x	lose /z/ يضيع
spend يصرف	x	save يوفر
pass ينجح (في الامتحان)	x	fail يرسب

rough (البحر) هائج	x	quiet(or) calm هادئ	succeed ينجح	x	fail يفشل
dangerous خطر	x	safe آمن، سالم	success نجاح	x	failure فشل
part جزء	x	whole كل	put on يرتدي ، يلبس	x	take off يتخلع
join يربط	x	separate يفصل	generous كريم	x	miserly بخيل
maximum الحد الاعلى	x	minimum الحد الادنى	get on يركب في (القطار، الباص)	x	get off ينزل من (القطار، الباص)
increase يزداد	x	decrease ينقص	with مع	x	without بدون
push يدفع	x	pull يسحب	full مملوء	x	empty فارغ
start يبدأ	x	finish ينتهي	fill(v) يملأ	x	empty(v) يفرغ
sharp حاد	x	blunt ليس حاداً	live يعيش	x	die يموت
thick سميك	x	thin رقيق	life حياة	x	death موت
foolish احمق	x	wise عاقل	alive حي	x	dead ميت
peace سلام	x	war(or) حرب	like يحب	x	hate يبكره
		fight	interesting ممتع	x	boring ممل
innocent بريء	x	guilty مذنب	curved منحن	x	straight مستقيم
remember يتذكر	x	forget ينسى	vertical عمودي	x	horizontal افقي
laugh يضحك	x	cry يبكي	ancient قديم	x	modern حديث
hard صلب	x	soft لين	expand يتمدد	x	contract يتقلص
quiet هادئ	x	noisy كثير الضوضاء	sweet حلو	x	sour حامض
towards نحو	x	away from بعيداً عن	on purpose عمداً	x	by accident صدفة
forward الى الامام	x	backward الى الوراء	indoors داخل البيت	x	outdoors في الهواء الطلق
careful حريص	x	careless مهمل	sunrise الشروق	x	sunset الغروب
harmful مؤذ	x	harmless عديم الضرر	positive الموجب	x	negative السالب
useful مفيد	x	useless عديم الفائدة	public عام	x	private خاص
sink تفرق (الاشياء)	x	float تطفو	senior اعلى مقاماً	x	junior ادنى منزلة
arrive يصل	x	leave يغادر	attack يهاجم	x	defend يدافع عن
courageous شجاع	x	cowardly جبان	attract يجذب	x	repel يبتافر

### WORDS AND PHRASES THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL ATTENTION

كلمات وعبارات تحتاج الى انتباه خاص

1. accept= receive willingly

يقبل (يتبعه اسم)

He accepted my invitation. دعوة

He agreed to help me.

agree= say yes= consent

They agreed to the plan. الخطة

يرافق (يتبعه مصدر مسبوقة ب to ، اسم)

I agree with you about this point. النقطة

2 . advise (v.) ينصح (لاحظ ان الحرف s يلفظ z)

The doctor advised him to give up smoking. نصحه الطبيب ان يترك التدخين.

advice (n.) نصيحة (لاحظ ان الحرف c يلفظ s)

Listen to your father's advice.

3 . aloud (adv.) = loudly بصوت مرتفع

He read the letter aloud.

allowed = permitted يسمح

Smoking is not allowed at the petrol station.

4 . ant عملة / aunt عممة (أو) خالة

5 . at least = in the minimum على الاقل

They need at least two days to finish the work.

at last = finally اخيرا

At last he knew the truth.

6 . awake (adj.) مستيقظ The noise kept me awake.

(v.) يستيقظ He always awakes early.

wake (v.) ييقظ Don't wake up the child.

يستيقظ When do you usually wake up?

waken (v.) يوقظ I was wakened by the barking of the dog.

7 . bear ثوب / bare بدون اغصان The bear climbed up the bare tree.

8 . before قبل He said he had seen the accident the day before.

مَضَتْ ، قَبْلَ (تُذَكَّرُ بَعْدَ الزَّمَنِ وَيَكُونُ الْفِعْلُ مَاضِيًا) ago

e. g. I met him two days ago.

Three years ago he lived in Mosul.

منذ (يُذَكَّرُ بَعْدَهَا وَقَدْ مَحَدَّدَ الْبَدَايَةَ وَيَكُونُ الْفِعْلُ عَادَةً مَضَارِعًا تَامًا) since

وتستعمل since قبل كلمة o'clock واجزائها مثل since half past six, since two o'clock

وقبل ايام الاسبوع since Friday والاشهر since May والسنين since 1982 وكلمة last مثل

since yesterday, since morning ومع since last year, since last July, since last Monday

It has been hot since last April. : مثال since the beginning of the year, since breakfast,

He hasn't written to me since he left Iraq.

لمدة (تتبعها طول المدة ويكون الفعل في كافة الازمنة كالمضارع التام والماضي والمستقبل) for

for three weeks, وقيل الارقام for half an hour, for one hour مثل hour كلمة for تستعمل  
for the last five years, for the last four months مثل the last وقيل for two days, for six hours  
ومع for years, for months, for ages, for a long time : مثل :

I haven't written to him for the last three months.

Mother stayed in hospital for four days.

9 . beside (prep.) = near to بجانب .

There is a car beside the tree.

besides (prep.) = in addition to = as well as بالاضافة الى

Besides London he visited Paris.

10 . bookshop (بيع الكتب) مكتبة We buy books at a bookshop.

library (لمطالعة الكتب) مكتبة We borrow books from the library.

11 . born / وُلِدَ She was born in Kuwait.

borne = endured تحمل The pain was so severe that it couldn't be borne.

12 . borrow (v.) يستعير I borrowed this umbrella from Tom.

lend (v.) يُقرض ، يُعير Would you lend me your dictionary? قاموس

13 . breathe (v.) يتنفس breathe لاحظ أن تُلفظ (ذ) في كلمة

We can't breathe in water.

breath (n.) نَفَسُ breath لاحظ أن تُلفظ (ث) في كلمة

At the end of the race, the runner was out of breath.

14 . carriage (n.) عربة /courage شجاعة

15 . contain = have within يحتوي على (لا يحتاج الى حرف جر)

My house contains three bedrooms.

consist of = be composed of يتكون من

Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.

My desk is composed of wood.

16 . cost (v.) يُكلف / coast (n.) ساحل

17 . cross (v.) يعبر He managed to cross the river.

across (adv.) عبر He went across the road quickly.

18 . date (n.) تاريخ / debt (n.) دين

The debt must be paid by a certain date.

- 19 . dawn (n.) الفجر They set out for the top at dawn.  
 down (prep.) أسفل I walked down the street.
- 20 . dear (adj.) عزيز ، غالي / deer (n.) غزالة
- 21 . die (v.) يموت died (past and p. p.) - dead (adj.) ميت - death (n.) الموت  
 The sick man has died. His mother is dead.  
 I've heard of his father's death.
- 22 . discover (v.) = find out (something) يكتشف  
 Columbus discovered America.  
 invent (v.) = produce for the first time يخترع  
 Do you know who invented the television?  
 explore (v.) = go through lands, seas for the sake of discovery يستكشف  
 The surface of the moon was explored in 1969 for the first time.

23 . do : استعمالات الفعل

to do work, to do homework, to do exercise, to do a favour,<sup>(1)</sup> to do one's best,<sup>(2)</sup> to do shopping,<sup>(3)</sup> to do one's duty,<sup>(4)</sup> to do business, to do harm, to do good, to do something, to do (carry out) an operation,<sup>(6)</sup> to do well, to do a trick. . .

- c. g. Do your work carefully. Will you do me a favour, please ?  
 I'm doing my homework now. Did you do your duty?  
 You must do this exercise.

make : استعمالات الفعل

to make a mistake, to make an effort,<sup>(7)</sup> to make noise, to make an appointment,<sup>(8)</sup> to make an experiment, to make a plan, to make advance, to make a change, (to make tea, coffee, cake, a fire), to make a visit, to make trouble, to make progress,<sup>(9)</sup> to make a journey, to make a bargain,<sup>(10)</sup> to make a suggestion,<sup>(11)</sup> to

1. يصل مبروفاً 2. يبذل جهده 3. ينسوق 4. يقوم بواجبه 5. عملية 6. يبذل جهده 7. موعد 8. تقدم 9. صفقة 10. اقتراح

make a speech,<sup>(12)</sup> to make an apology,<sup>(13)</sup> to make certain, to make reservation,<sup>(14)</sup>  
to make sure, to make a fortune,<sup>(15)</sup> to make a discovery<sup>(16)</sup> . . .

e. g. Although he was careful, he made a mistake. خطأ

The climbers made efforts to reach the top of the mountain.

A lot of changes were made.

Experiments are made (or done) on animals.

The children are making noise.

24 . drown (v.) (of persons) = die in water يغرق (للاشخاص)

sink (v.) (of things) = go down under the surface of water تغرق (للاشياء)

A few men were drowned when the ship sank

25 . effect (n.) = influence تأثير

Doing bodily exercises has a good effect on health. الصحة

affect (v.) = have a result on يؤثر على

The cold weather affected his health.

26 . effort (n.) = hard work of mind and body مجهود

Although he made efforts, he failed.

afford (v.) = have enough money or time for يستطيع

Poor people can't afford to buy houses.

27 . employer(n.) = a person who employs others صاحب العمل

employee (n.) = a person who works for others الاجير

This employer is so kind that all his employees like him.

28 . expect (v.) = think something will come or happen يتوقع

I expect he will finish the work in time.

accept (v.) = receive willingly يقبل

I apologized to him and he accepted my apology. اعتذار

except (prep.) = save = but عدا ما

I met all my friends except Yousif.

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١٢. يلقي خطاباً ١٣. اعتذار ١٤. حَجَز ١٥. يجمع نروة ١٦. اكتشاف



escape (v.) = run away يهرب

The prisoner couldn't escape.

29 . fall (v.)	يقع	fell	fallen
fail (v.)	يفشل	failed	failed
feel (v.)	يشعر	felt	felt
fill (v.)	يملأ	filled	filled
full (adj.)	مملوء		He's filled the cup with tea.

While he was running, he fell down.

The box is full of eggs.

Because he was lazy, he failed in the examination.

30 . farther (or) further = more far ابعد

We walked farther than the station.

further = more اضافي

I'm waiting for further information.

31 . fellow (n.) = person شخص

He is a kind - hearted fellow.

follow (v.) = come after يتبع

Spring follows winter.

32 . few (adj.) = not many (للاسماء التي تُعد) قليل

Very few people live to the age of one hundred.

a few (adj.) = a small number of عدد قليل من

We're going away for a few days.

little (adj.) = not much = hardly any (للاسماء التي لا تُعد) قليل

He has very little knowledge of the matter.

a little (adj.) = some but not much = a small amount of

Will you have a little bit of cake?

little (adv.) = not much

She slept very little last night

a little (adv.) = rather = some what نوعاً ما

He's a little better this morning.

- 33 . fewer (للاسماء التي تعد) اقل  
There are fewer leaves on that tree this year than last year.  
less (للاسماء التي لا تعد) اقل  
He has less money than you.
- 34 . flower زهرة / flour طحين
- 35 . good (adj.) جيد He speaks good English.  
well (adv.) = in a proper manner بصورة جيدة  
He speaks English well.  
(adj.) = enjoying good health بصحة جيدة  
Eating fruit keeps you well.
- 36 . good جيد / goods بضائع
- 37 . guessed حزر / guest ضيف  
Have you guessed the age of our guest?
- 38 . gold = made of gold مصنوع من الذهب  
A gold ring is expensive. غالٍ  
golden = having the colour of gold بلون الذهب  
The girl with golden hair is Frencyn.
- 39 : habit عادة شخصية Getting up early is a good habit.  
custom عادة شعوب Showing much interest in football is the custom of the English.
- 40 . hard (adv.) = with effort بشدة ، مجد  
He always studies hard.  
He pressed the ball hard.  
(adj.) صعب It was a hard test. اختبار  
hardly (adv.) = scarcely قليلاً  
He hardly goes to the cinema.  
= with difficulty بصعوبة  
This word is so small that I can hardly read it.
- 41 . hole (n.) ثقب ، حفرة / hall (n.) قاعة / whole (adj.) جميع ، كل  
I've read the whole story.

- 42.- home (الوطن / وكذلك الوطن / البيت (حيث تسكن العائلة والاهل) / I'm going home.  
-house (من حيث البناء) دار / Father has bought a new house.
43. hung عكّ (hang hung hung) / She hung the picture over the mirror. المرآة.  
hanged شنق (hang hanged hanged) The criminal was hanged at dawn.
44. -interested (adj) = Showing interest in (مطلع (صفة الاشخاص)  
He is interested in watching television.  
-interesting (adj) = arousing interest (ممتع (صفة للاشياء عادة)  
Music is interesting.  
-interest (n.) ولىع ، اهتمام He has interest in playing tennis.
45. -it's = short form for "it is" or "it has" : it has أو it is مختصر هي it's لاحظ ان  
It's too hot today. -It's been so hot since yesterday.  
-its = possessive adjective (صفة تملك يتبعها اسم) its  
The bird is building its nest. عُش
46. -later فيما بعد He'll arrive later on.  
-latter = the second of two (الثاني من اثنين)  
Baghdad and Basrah are hot in summer, but the latter is hotter.
47. law قانون / low واطيء
48. -lie يكذب (lie lying lied lied) = speak falsely -Don't lie to people.  
-lie يضطجع (لا يحتاج الى مفعول به) (lie lying lay lain)  
She lay in bed for two hours. - He always lies on this sofa. اريكة  
The cat has lain on the carpet. - The dog lying on the grass is Tom's.  
-lay يضع (يحتاج الى مفعول به) (lay laying laid laid) - Birds lay eggs.  
Mother is laying the plates on the table. - He has laid his hat on the desk.
49. live (v) يعيش - lived (past and pp) - alive (adj) حي - life (n) حياة  
He has lived in the country. الريف - His father is still alive.
50. lose (v) يفقد - lost (past and pp) - loss (n.) خسارة - loose (adj) سائب - loosen (v) يرخي  
e g If you don't work hard, you may lose your job.  
She has lost her hand - bag. حقيبة يدوية  
Loss of health is more serious than loss of wealth. ثروة  
Your tie is loose. -He's loosened his belt. حزام

- 51.- manage (v) ( to يتبعه مصدر مع ) I managed to reach the airport in time.  
 -succeed (v) ( ing ثم صيغة ال ) I succeeded in reaching the airport in time.
- 51.a. -mark (درجة في الامتحان) علامة The teacher gave us the marks.  
 -degree (درجة قياس الحرارة) Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade.
52. meet (v) يلاقي / meat (n) لحم
53. -much (كثير (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي لاتعد) )  
 He's drunk much tea. She has got much money.
- many (كثير (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي تُعد) ) Many people go for a picnic at weekends.  
 -a lot of ; lots of (كثير (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي تُعد) )  
 -a lot of (كثير (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي لاتُعد) )  
 He's bought lots of oranges. -There is a lot of furniture in the room.  
 -plenty of (كثير (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي تُعد والتي لاتُعد) )  
 There are plenty of farmers in the market today. There is plenty of cheese on the table.
54. past (prep) = beyond in place الى ابعد من  
 She walked past the gate. passed (نجح) You've passed the driving. اختبار المياقة
55. piece (قطعة) / peace (سلام)
56. plane (n.) طائرة He always travels by plane./plain (adj.) (إعتيادية) Her clothes were plain.-(n.) سهل This plain is fertile. /plan(n,v) (يخطط) خطة .  
 The plan didn't work. (الخطة لم تنجح)
- 57.practise(v.) You must always practise speaking in English.  
 /practice (n.) (مرات) Speaking good English needs a lot of practice.
- 58.- prevent (v) = check = stop يمنع Illness prevented me from coming.  
 -protect (v) = guard = shield يحمي Thick clothes protect us from cold.
59. prize (n) جائزة / price (n) سعر / praise (v) مدح (n) مديح
60. -provided with (v) = supplied with (مجهز بـ)  
 Father provided me with the necessary money to buy a suit. (بذكه)  
 -provided that (or) provided (conjunction) = on condition على شرط  
 I'll give you the money provided you spend it wisely (بتعقل)
- 60.a. principal (adj) رئيسي /principle (n) مبدأ، اساس  
 The principal reason for his failure was laziness. (الكسل)

61. pupil تلميذ / people ناس - The people are talking about the theft. السرقة
62. quite (adv) = completely تماماً He feels quite happy.  
-quiet (adj) = still = calm = without noise هاديء  
He lives in a quiet part of the town. بلدة
- quit (v) = يهجر، يترك = abandon He decided to quit his job. عمل ، وظيفة
63. -ready (adj) مستعد I'm ready to help you.  
-already (adv) الآن I've already bought a mobile phone. هاتف نقال
64. -remember (v) = bear in mind يتذكر  
Do you remember what his name is?  
-remind (v) = cause to remember يُذكر Remind me in case I forget.
65. -ride (or) get on (a bicycle, a horse...) يركب (مثلاً الدراجة الهوائية، الحصان .. الخ)  
-get on, get onto, get in (a means of transport)  
يركب في واسطة نقل مثلاً يركب القطار، الباص، السيارة، التاكسي  
eg : get on the train; get onto the bus; get in the car; get on a taxi ...
66. -rise (v)(rise rose risen) يشرق، ينبع، يرتفع، ينهض (لايحتاج الى مفعول به)  
The plane did not rise very high.  
-raise (v)(raise raised raised) يرفع (يحتاج الى مفعول به)  
Please raise your voice so that he can hear you.  
-arise (v.) ينشأ arise arose arisen  
-rice (n) رز
67. -row (v) يجذف He is rowing the boat down the river.  
raw نيء = not cooked The Japanese are used to eating raw fish. سمك نيء
68. sail (v) يبحر - (n) شراع /sell (v) يبيع /sale (n) بيع /cell (n) خلية /زنزانة، خلية  
The ship sailed for London : This house is for sale ; The prisoner was put in a cell.
69. seize يُعسك /cease يتوقف /seas بحار  
I seized him by the arm. ذراع The rain has ceased.
70. -sick (adj) It's used before a noun مريض (صفة تُستعمل قبل الاسم)  
The doctor examined the sick man.  
-ill (adj) It's not used before a noun مريض (صفة لا تُستعمل قبل الاسم)  
She looks ill today.

71. -shoot (v) يُهَدَفُ shoot, shot, shot He shoots well.  
-shot (n) هَدَاف He is an excellent shot.
72. -some بعض (تستعمل في الجملة المثبتة) Give me some water, please.  
-any اي (تُستعمل في النفي والاستفهام) فاكهة  
There isn't any tea in the jug. -Have you bought any fruit?
73. some بعض / sum مَبْلَغ (او) حاصل الجمع
74. sow (v) يبذر البذور / sew (v) يخيط / so (adv) جداً / saw رأى  
The load was so heavy that he couldn't lift it.
75. staff (v) هيئة الموظفين / stuff مادة
76. -steal (v) = take dishonestly يسرق (للاشياء)  
The thieves stole the money two days ago.  
-rob (v) = take away from by force يسلب الاشخاص ويسطو على المحلات  
Some thieves robbed the bank last night. My uncle was robbed of his watch.
77. steal (v) يسرق / steel (n) فولاذ
78. tail (n) ذيل / tale (n.) حكاية / tell (v) يخبر
79. -taste (v) له طعم I can't eat this soup because it tastes bad.  
-test (n) اختبار It was an easy test.
80. -there هناك He is sitting over there.  
-their (يتبعها اسم) صفة تملك Their car is new.
81. title عنوان شخص او مؤسسة / address عنوان كتاب او قصيدة او موضوع  
Do you know what his address is?
82. -there is يوجد There is a mouse in the kitchen. يوجد فأر في المطبخ.  
-it is إنه It is bad to smoke.
83. -unable (adj) ليس قادراً The old man is unable to work  
-enable يمكن Planes enable us to travel fast. بسرعة
- 83.a. -want يريد want wanted wanted  
-went ذهبَ go went gone
84. waste (v) يُبذَرُ، يُضَيِّعُ، (n) اضاءة / waist (n) خَصْرُ / west (n) غرب  
Don't waste your time. -Syria lies to the west of Iraq.

85. weather (جَو، طقس (امدة ٢٤ ساعة) / climate (مناخ (لمدة سنة فاكثر)  
The weather is fine today. -Cotton grows in countries with warm climate.
86. weather طقس / whether = if عما اذا ; فيما اذا  
I don't know whether he'll come by air or by train.
87. week اسبوع / weak ضعيف
88. wet (adj) رطب، مبلل، ممطر، / wait (v) ينتظر / weight (n) وزن  
It's a wet morning. Please wait for me. How much is your weight?
89. -wonder (v) يتساءل I wonder why he is so late.  
-wander (v) يتجول He wandered aimlessly about the streets.
90. -won't = will not ( سوف لا (يتبعها مصدر بدون to)  
He won't sell his old house.  
-want ( to يريد (يتبعها مصدر مع to) He wants to see you now.
91. -work (n) عمل They are doing dangerous work.  
All the work was done with care. عناية  
-works (n) معمل There is a glass works near our house.

### Exercise 25

- Choose the correct word from brackets اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين القوسين
- The sick man (lie, lay) in bed all day .
  - A hen (lies, lays) eggs .
  - The child sometimes (lays, lies) on the floor .
  - She told her dog to (lie, lay) down .
  - He told the servant to (lie, lay) a new sheet on the bed.
  - He has (lain, laid) the books on the shelf.
  - The children have (laid, lain) on the ground.
  - He (laid, lie, lied, lay) his hand on my shoulder. كتف
  - She (laid, lied, lay, lie) to him about her age.
  - The books (laying, lying) on the floor are yours.
  - The frozen snows of winter (lied, laid, lay, lain) hard in the streets.
  - (Lie, Lay) your hat on the chair.
  - They are (lying, laying) the carpet on the floor.
  - The man was (stolen, robbed) of his car.
  - A thief (robbed, stole) the car.
  - The post-office was (stolen, robbed) last week.
  - Some thieves .... the store and .... the money. (stole, robbed).
  - All the jewels were (stolen, robbed).
  - They leave the dog (lost, loss, loose ) at night.
  - Jane has (loose, lose, lost, loss) a gold ring.
  - He may (loss, loose, lose, lost) his way in the dark.
  - His brother's death was a great (loss, lost, loose, lose).
  - If you feel hot, (lose, loss, loose, loosen, lost) clothing at neck. رقبة

24. Prices have (raised, risen) sharply **بحدة**. 25. He (rose, raised) his hand to ask a question. 26. He (raised, rose) to give a speech **خطاب**. 27. Road accidents may (rose, arise, raise) from bad weather. 28. The pupils' hands (raised, rose). 29. Quarrels (raised, rises, arose) between the two tribes **قبيلتين**. 30. The standard of living is (raising, rising) in this country. 31. Hot air (rises, raises); cold air settles down. **يهبط**. 32. You should (make, do) your homework carefully. 33. Although they (did, made) efforts, they failed. 34. The work was (made, done) properly. **بصورة لائقة**. 35. I have never (made, done) such a mistake. 36. Don't (make, do) noise. 37. Would you (make, do) me a favour? 38. (Make, Do) this exercise now. 39. (Make, Do) any necessary changes. 40. He (made, did) something wrong. 41. Would you mind (making, doing) the shopping for me? 42. On hearing the good news, he (fell, felt, failed) happy. 43. Running after the train, he (failed, felt, fell, full) down. 44. Sooner or later the thief will (fill, fail, fall, feel) in the hands of the police. 45. Flood water (fell, filled, felt, failed) the streets of the town. 46. The patient didn't (fail, feel, fall, fill) the pain. **الالم**. 47. Tom (fell, failed, filled, felt) in chemistry last year. 48. People are not .... to read .... in the public library. (aloud, allowed) 49. I (accept, expect, expect) that he will come soon. 50. All the girls sat for the examination (expect, except, accept) Maha. 51. He (accepted, agreed) to come with me to the zoo. 52. The brave soldier fell (died, death, dead, die) during the fight. **قتال**. 53. The old man (dead, died, death, die) last night. 54. I thought his father was (die, died, dead, death). 55. I was sorry to hear of her mother's (dead, death, died, die). 56. He (past, passed) the examination successfully. 57. I drove (passed, past) your house last night. 58. I (wander, wonder) how it was done. 59. Tourists (wonder, wander) about the old parts of the city. 60. My friend (managed, succeeded) in finding a job. 61. He (succeeded, managed) to open the box with another key. 62. He never buys .... magazines. (some, any, much, a) 63. .... there any bread left? (are, were, will, is) 64. The bookseller hasn't got (many, few, much, an) paper for sale.



65. One (does, do, make, makes) mistakes when one is in a hurry. على عجل  
66. She helped her husband to (raise, rise) from bed.

### Exercise 26

Choose the right word :

اختر الكلمة الصحيحة :

1. Do you (remind, remember) his address? 2. Please (remember, remind) me to post the letter. 3. This medicine has unpleasant (test, taste). 4. I feel sure that she will pass the (taste, test). 5. I opened the umbrella to (prevent, protect) myself from the rain. 6. The bad weather (protected, prevented) the plane from landing. 7. I had a rest after I finished all my (works, work). 8. I always ... him. I hope he will follow my ... . (advice, advise) 9. A soldier stood (besides, beside) the gate. 10. (Beside, Besides) Arabic, he speaks English. 11. Faris was (born, borne) in Amman. 12. He has (born, borne) his troubles patiently. بصبر 13. Smoking has such a bad (affect, effect) on the body that he must give it up. 14. Did her words (effect, affect) them deeply? بعمق 15. I called in to (lend, borrow) your dictionary. 16. Can you (borrow, lend) me some money? 17. My sister works (hardly, hard). 18. I (hard, hardly) meet him at the bus-stop. 19. I can (hardly, hard) believe the story. 20. Let's talk (farther, further) about the subject. الموضوع 21. He (hanged, hung) his coat on the hook. 22. The robber will be (hung, hanged) at sunrise. 23. (Much, Many) people visit Babylon every day. 24. There is (many, much) milk in the bottle. 25. We saw (much, plenty of, little, any) animals in the zoo. 26. There was (a lot of, any, few, many) fruit on the tree. 27. We need (less, fewer) bread. 28. There are (less, fewer) oranges in the basket. 29. He sat up in bed quite (awake, wake, waken). 30. Both Kamal and Sami passed the exam, but the (later, latter) got high marks. 31. He .... give them what they .... (want, won't) 32. This book will (unable, enable) you to learn more about physics. فيزياء 33. He is so tired that he is (enable, unable) to walk. 34. We need ....ugar. (few, a lot of, many, any) 35. He has .... money on him. (few, little) 36. If you went by (plan, plain, plane).

you should have to pay more money. 37. The .... was carried out by men wearing .... clothes. (plane, plain, plan) 38. I will (ride, get on) this train. 39. He plays football very (good, well). 40. I feel very (well, good) today. 41. Are you (well, good) at drawing? 42. All the furniture (are, is) new. 43. He got a lot of (informations, information) about the subject. 44. The news (were, was) good. 45. Brains (are, is) what he needs. 46. How much (is, are) these trousers? 47. Where (are, is) my shoes? 48. A pair of shoes (are, is) in the shop window. 49. (Is, Are) these your glasses? 50. The police (was, were) hunting for the escaped prisoner. سجين 51. Fat people should lose (wet, weight, wait). 52. A bridge has been built (cross, across) the river. 53. Be mighty careful when you (across, cross) a busy road. 54. Bodily exercises make you (breathe, breath) hard. 55. Tom is employed at this office. His (employee, employer) is satisfied with his work. 56. Tom's brother is employed in this factory. He is a hard-working (employer, employee). 57. He thought playing games was a (west, waste, waist) of time. 58. Date-palms grow in countries with hot (weather, climate). 59. The (climate, weather) is cold today. 60. I don't know (weather, whether) he will come or not. 61. Because he won the first .... he deserved the .... of his coach. مدرب (price, praise, prize) 62. The bird has built (it's, its) nest. 63. When the boat ...., six passengers were ...., (drowned, sank). 64. (It's, Its) easy to solve this problem. المسألة 65. The prisoner (made, did) many attempts to escape. 66. When speaking to her, his voice (raised, rose) in anger. 67. Look! Smoke is (rising, raising) from that building. العمارة 68. When the storm started, dust (raised, rose) in the air. 69. The first page in my book is (loss, lose, loose, loosen). المرض 70. Cleanliness (prevents, protects) us from disease. 71. The thief, who has (stolen, robbed) you of your purse, has been caught. 72. Is there .... butter on the table? Yes, there is .... . (many, some, a few, any) 73. Mother helped my sister to (do, clean, make, work) the cake.