

ملخص اللغة الانجليزية

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3 متوسط

الفصل الأول

3<sup>ème</sup>  
Moyenne.

# English

First  
Term

## 1. Me, my abilities, my interests and my personality:



### ① - Me: أنا

أعترف نفسي فأذكر:

الاسم - السن - المدينة - المهنة - الشعر -  
البنية - لون العينين - لون الشعر - القامة ...

### ② - Abilities: القدرة

can / can't

Ability  
القدرة

Inability  
عدم القدرة

أمثلة:

I can speak English / I can't speak German  
 أنكلم انجليزية / لا أستطيع أنكلم ألمانية

I can speak English but I can't speak German  
 أستطيع أن أنكلم الانجليزية لكن لا أستطيع أن أنكلم الألمانية.

### ③ Interests: الاهتمامات

لشرح السؤال حول الاهتمامات نقول:

- What are you interested in?

أو: فيما أنت مهتم؟

- What are your interests?

أو: ما هي اهتماماتك

- What do you like most?

ماذا تحب أكثر (الاهتمامات)؟

للجواب ..



منختار جواب من بين هذه الاختيارات (أهتم / أهتم)

للتأكيد أهتم

للنفي: لا أهتم

\* I am interested in + stem + ing ...

\* I am **not** interested in + stem + ing ...

\* I am keen on + stem + ing ...

\* I am **not** keen on + stem + ing ...

\* I am fond of + stem + ing ...

\* I am **not** fond of + stem + ing ...

\* I am fan of + stem + ing ...

\* I am **not** fan of + stem + ing ...

\* I like ... / I love ...

\* I **don't** like ... / I **don't** love ...

مثال:

- What are you interested in?

فيما أنت مهتم؟

- I am interested in reading books.

أنا أهتم بـ:

stem

قراءة الكتب

④ personality: الشخصية

الطرح السؤال حول الشخصية نقول:

- What type of person are you? } أي نوع من الأشخاص أنت؟

- What kind of person are you? } كيف تصف نفسك؟

- How would you describe your self?

- Can you tell me about your personality?

هل تستطيع أن تحدثني عن شخصيتك؟

③

## للإجابة :

To describe personality, we use adjectives.  
لوصف شخصية نستعمل صفات.

### adjs positive

إيجابية .

- cool → رائع
- sociable → اجتماعي
- calme → هادي
- respect ful → محترم
- hard working → يعمل بجد
- Timid = shy → خجول
- friendly → صديق
- patient → صبور

### adjs negative

سلبية

- nervy → عصبي
- angry → غضبان
- lazy → كسول
- impatient → غير صبور

مثال:

- What type of person are you?  
أي نوع من الأشخاص أنت؟
- I am very calme  
أنا هادي جدًا.

وضعية ادماج حول: (أنا - القدرة - الإقتادات - الشخصية):

Hi, my name is Yacine, I am 13 years old.  
I am from Algeria. I live in Algiers. I am  
a pupil at Ben M'hidi Middle school. Now  
I am writing to tell you about me.

I am handsome boy <sup>وسيم</sup>. I am tall and strong  
girl <sup>وسيم</sup>  
I have got short black hair and big brown eyes

I can do many things at the same time like:

reading, painting and listening to music but

I can't sing or dance. I hate going shopping

I am very kind <sup>طيب</sup> because I always help my

friends.

منقولة من قناة:

"To be or not to be"

ملاحظة

الكلمات المسطرة تستطيع تغييرها.



## 2. Pronunciation of s:

/s/ س	/Iz/ إِزْ	/Z/ زْ
يكون في نهاية الكلمة: p - k - t - f - ph - th	يكون في نهاية الكلمة: c - s - x - z - ss - ch - sh - ge	يكون في نهاية الكلمة: b - d - g - l - m - n - ng - r - v - y -
مثال: book تنطق س	مثال: books تنطق إِزْ	مثال: words تنطق زْ

## 3. Frequency adverbs:

to ask about frequency of activity  
 لطرح السؤال حول تكرار النشاط  
 we use: **How often** .... ?  
 نستعمل →

How often do you read Quran?  
 كم مرة تقرأ القرآن؟

للجواب هناك أدوات تستعمل للتكرار

always - never  
 دائماً أبداً

I always read Quran.  
 ح

- I *never* smoke.

مثال:

أنا لا أَدخِن أسدًا.

Sub + adverb of frequency + verb....

ملاحظة:

- I write adverbs of frequency after verb to be

بعد

- I am always happy.

verb  
to be

مثال:

- I write adverbs of frequency before the other verbs.

قبل

- She always reads books.

verb

مثال:

nervy ≠ calme هاشي

curious ≠ indifferent فضولي

outgoing ≠ shy خجول

messy ≠ tidy فوضوي

بعض  
الأمثلة



## 4 - The simple present:

الحاضر  
البسيط

أنا → I  
 أنت/أنتي → you  
 نحن → we  
 هم/هن → they

Subject + stem  
Verb infinitif.

مثال:

\* I (to write).

- I write.

يبقى الفعل كما هو ولا يتغير  
ولا نضيف له أي شيء.  
فقط نحذف "to".

to be:

I am  
 you are  
 He is  
 She is  
 it is  
 We are  
 they are

to have:

I have  
 you have  
 He has  
 She has  
 it has  
 We have  
 they have.

(08)

He → هو  
 She → هي  
 it

Subject +  
stem + s

مثال:

- She (to speak).

- She speaks.

ملاحظة:

• الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ:

s - x - sh - ch - o

نضيف لها **es**

مثال:

\* He (to go).

- He goes.

\* She (to watch).

- She watches.

• الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ:

y نضيف **ies**

مثال:

\* She (to study).

- She studies.

## Negative form الإنفي

I  
you  
We  
they } don't + stem...

He  
She  
it } doesn't + stem...

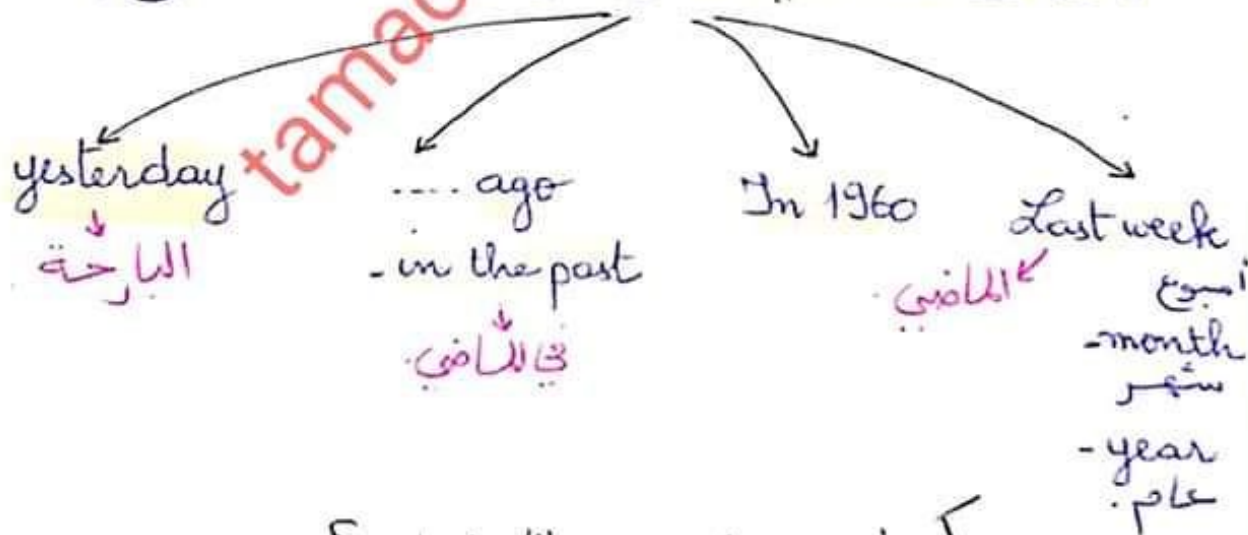
- مثال:
- I practice swimming
  - I don't practice swimming

مثال:

- My sister studies maths
- My sister doesn't study maths.

## 5 - The past simple الماضي البسيط

الكلمات المفتاحية لمعرفة زمن تصريف الفعل في الماضي.



كيف نعرفه؟

هناك أفعال نظامية (لها قاعدة) Regular verbs  
و أفعال غير نظامية (ليس لها قاعدة) irregular verbs

Regular

to... + ed.

\* I (to play) مثال

\* I played.

للنفي . negative

\* I didn't play  
نفيها  
الفاعل  
infinit.

irregular

هناك قائمة لأفعال  
تحتفظ.

\* I (to eat) مثال

\* I ate.

للنفي . Negative

\* I didn't eat

يكون الفعل  
l'infinitif

to be

I was → wasn't  
you were → weren't  
He was → wasn't  
She was → wasn't  
it was → wasn't  
we were → weren't  
they were → weren't

to have

I  
you  
He  
She  
it  
we  
they

had

للنفي  
didn't have



## Irregular verbs:

infinitive	simple past	infinitive	simple past
to be	was/were	to say	said
to have	had	to tell	told
to do	did	to speak	spoke.
to make	made	to send	sent
to eat	ate	to spend	spent
to drink	drank.	to drive	drove
to sleep	slept.	to ride	rode
to write	wrote	to fly	flew
to read	read	to buy	bought
to understand	understood	to sell	sold
to sit	sat	to take	took
to stand	stood	to build	built
to go	went	to learn	learnt
to come	came	to give	gave
to leave	left	to swim	swam
to meet	met	to choose	chose
to see	saw.	(11) to begin	began.

infinitive .	simple past	infinitive	simple past
.to forget	forgot	to feel	felt
.to wear	wore	to know	knew
.to think	thought	to withdraw	withdrew
to find	found	to hear	heard
to become	became	to throw	threw
.to dwell	dwelt.	to win	won
.to keep	kept	to teach	taught
to let	let	to keep	kept
.to fall	fell	to hold	held
to blow	blew	to feel	felt
to lead	led	to draw.	drew.
to put	put		