

# قواعد المنير للمصفوف الأولى

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Action Pack

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4-5: Direct & Indirect Objects Practice

Level A

### A. Describing Direct and Indirect Objects

Decide whether each description names a direct (DO) or indirect (IO) object.

1. Who receives the action
2. Who is affected by the action
3. Answers question such as for whom? or whom?
4. Answers questions such as who? or what?

### B. Identifying Direct and Indirect Objects

Identify each underlined word as the direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), or neither (N).

5. I gave my sister a present.
6. The doctor wrote me a prescription.
7. President Coolidge read a prepared statement to the citizens.
8. Mrs. Coolidge wrote letters for them.
9. President Coolidge gave a speech on TV.
10. My mother needs to buy herself a new pair of shoes.

### C. Labeling Direct and Indirect Objects

Label the direct and indirect objects in each sentence by writing DO or IO over each one. Not every sentence will have an indirect object.

- (11) I sent my mom a postcard from Florida.
- (12) My mom sent me a postcard back.
- (13) My postcard had a picture of sunshine on it.
- (14) Her postcard had a picture of snow on it.
- (15) My mom was going to build a snowman for me.
- (16) I was going to build a sandcastle for my mom.
- (17) We were both going to build something for each other.
- (18) I gave my mom a shovel for the sandcastle.
- (19) My mom gave me a shovel for the sandcastle.

## قواعد المنير للمصفوفه الأولى

## Action Pack

### [Tenses] الأزمنة

- كل زمن يتكون من أربعة أقسام Each tense consist of four parts

| Past<br>الماضي                    | Present<br>الاضرار                | Future<br>المستقبل                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| البسيط simple                     | البسيط simple                     | البسيط simple                     |
| progressive or continuous المستمر | progressive or continuous المستمر | progressive or continuous المستمر |
| التمام perfect                    | التمام perfect                    | التمام perfect                    |
| perfect continuous التام المستمر  | perfect continuous التام المستمر  | perfect continuous التام المستمر  |

- كل قسم يتكون من خمسة نقاط Each part consist of five points:

1. متى نستخدم الزمن + متى نستخدم الزمن + متى نستخدم الزمن

أمثلة

2. شكل الجملة + أمثلة شكل الجملة + أمثلة

3. Key words+ examples الكلمات الدالة + أمثلة

4. Negative + examples النفي + أمثلة

5. Question + examples السؤال + أمثلة

إذنا عندنا ثلاثة أزمنة رئيسية، كل زمن يتكون من أربعة (أزمنة فرعية)  
وكل زمن يتكون من خمسة نقاط

## Present simple

### المضارع البسيط

متي نستخدم المضارع البسيط؟ 1. When we use the present simple?

a. To talk about general truths and rules

للتحدث عن حقائق وقواعد عامة

Ex مثال:

The earth goes around the sun.

b. To talk about actions on habits (regularly or repeated activity)

للتحدث عن عادات أو أفعال روتينية أو متكررة

Ex مثال:

I always drink juice.

c. To talk about permanent situations

للتحدث عن أوضاع دائمة (في الوقت المضارع)

Ex مثال:

She lives in Amman.

## 2. The form الشكل / الصفة

subject+

she/ he/ it +es + .....

singular

I/ we/ you/ they + .....

plural

Ex مثال:

Ali goes to school every morning.

The student go to school every morning.

## 3. Negative: النفي

Subject +

do (plural): I/ we/ you/ they

does (singular): he/ she / it

+ not + verb1

Ex مثال:

Ali doesn't go to school every day

The students don't go to school every day

#### 4. Question: السؤال

Yes/ No

do

does + Subject + verb1 + ?

Ex مثال:

Do the students go to school every morning?

Does Ali go to school every morning?

Wh question

do

Wh + does + subject + verb1 + ?

Ex مثال:

Where does Ali go?

#### 5. Keywords: الكلمات

Always - sometimes - never - daily - weekly - often - rarely -  
frequently - from time to time - normally - occasionally - every +  
time.

- Who + v/ s - es + .....?

## Present progressive

### المضارع المستمر

1. When we use the present progressive? متى نستخدم الزمن؟

a. To talk about activities in progress at the time of speaking

للتحدث عن أنشطة مستمرة في نفس اللحظة التي نتكلم فيها عن  
تلك الأنشطة

Ex مثال:

The boys are playing tennis right now.

b. To talk about temporary activities, habits and actions that  
happened in a period around the present moment in time

للتحدث عن أنشطة أو عادات أو أفعال مستمرة مؤقتًا (لفترة محدودة  
وليس دائمًا) أو أنشطة تحدث هذه الأيام

Ex مثال:

She is looking after her sister's children while she in France

2. The form الشكل / الصيغة

|         |               |       |              |
|---------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| Subject | she/ he/ it   | + is  | + verb + ing |
|         | I             | + am  |              |
|         | we/ you/ they | + are |              |

### Ex مثال:

The student is reading now.

The boys are playing at this moment.

I am teaching now.

### 3. Negative: النفي

Subject + 

|     |
|-----|
| is  |
| am  |
| are |

 + not + verb + ing

### Ex مثال:

The students are not reading now

### 4. Question: السؤال

Yes/ No

|     |
|-----|
| is  |
| am  |
| are |

 + Subject + verb + ing + ?

### Ex مثال:

Is Ali playing football?



### Wh question

Wh + 

|     |
|-----|
| is  |
| am  |
| are |

 + subject + verb + ing+ ?

Ex مثال:

Who is playing football?

5. Keywords: الدلالة

Now - right now - at the moment - nowadays - this +time



## Present perfect

### المضارع التام

#### 1. Usage: الاستخدام

حدثه بدأ في الماضي وانتهى ولكن ما زالت آثاره أو نتائج موجودة  
حتى الآن

#### 2. The form الشكل

|           |                                    |              |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Subject + | has (he/she/it) <b>singular</b>    | + verb3 +... |
|           | have (I/we/you/they) <b>plural</b> |              |

#### Ex مثال:

He has given you some medicine

#### 3. Negative: النفي

|           |                                       |                  |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Subject + | has (he/she/it)<br><b>singular</b>    | +not+ verb3+ ... |
|           | have (I/we/you/they)<br><b>plural</b> |                  |

#### Ex مثال:

He has not given you some medicine

4. Question: السؤال

Yes/ No question

|      |
|------|
| Has  |
| Have |

+ subject+ verb3+ ...?

Ex مثال:

Has he given you some medicine?

تنبيه: غير مطلوب شرح الزمن بالتفصيل .. المطلوب شكل الزمن ونفيهِ  
الجملة والسؤال

## Past simple

### الماضي البسيط

1. When we use the tense? متى نستخدم الماضي البسيط؟

We use it when we talk about action or situation that began and ended in the past

عند التحدث عن فعل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي

Ex مثال:

I went to school yesterday. (ذهبتُ)

He played football last week. (لعبَ)

2. The form الشكل / الصفة

فاعل + فعل تصريف ثاني + تكملة subject+ v2 + complement

v2 = v+ ed: in regular verbs ex.: use (v1) = used (v2)  
verb2: in irregular verbs ex: go(v1) = went (v2)

Ex مثال:

I visited Al-Quds last year. (زرتُ)

She broke the windows today morning. (كسرتُ)

### 3. Negative: **النفى**

didn't + v1

Ex **مثال:**

I didn't eat an apple an hour ago.

Sally didn't see a nice dress last week.

### 4. Question: **السؤال**

Yes/ No

did

didn't

+ Subject + verb1 +

Ex **مثال:**

Did John see Jack yesterday?

Yes, John saw Jack yesterday

Didn't John see Jack yesterday?

### Wh question

Wh + did + subject + verb1+ ?

#### 5. Keywords: الدلالات

1- Yesterday >>> time

2- Last >>> month, week, night, Saturday

3- Ago >>> month ago, 2 weeks ago, ago

4- Once upon a time ذات مرة

5- In these days هذه الأيام

6- Then بعد

7- In 1980, in olden days, in early days, in my childhood

في قديم الزمان

في طفولتي

#### Ex مثال:

He taught me in 1990.

## Past continuous

### الماضي المستمر

#### 1. Usage: الاستخدام

To express actions were in progress during certain period in the past

للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي ولكن لفترة محدودة

#### 2. The form تكون الجملات

Subject +

was (I/he/she/it)

singular

were (we/you/they)

plural

+ verb1+ing

Ex مثال:

I was doing my homework. كنت أعمل واجبي

#### 3. Negative: النفي

Subject +

was

were

+not+ verb +ing+ object

Ex مثال:

She was not playing football.

#### 4. Question: السؤال

Yes/ No question

was

were

+ subject+ verb+ing+ object?

Ex مثال:

Was she watching TV.?

Wh question

was

were

Wh + + subject+ verb+ing+ ?

Ex مثال:

What was she watching?



5. Keywords: الدلالات

- a. Yesterday
- b. For along time
- c. Since منذ
- d. From لمدة
- e. All evening yesterday, all last month, all last week

all + زمانه

## Simple future

### المستقبل البسيط

#### 1. Usage: متى نستخدم الزمن؟

To talk about events or activities that may happen in the future

للتحدث عن أحداث أو أفعال من الممكن أن تحدث في المستقبل

#### 2. The form الشكل / الصيغة

|           |                           |                    |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Subject + | will                      | + verb (main verb) |
|           | Be [is/am/are] + going to |                    |

#### Ex مثال:

I will go to Amman. أنا سوف أذهب إلى عمان

He is going to go to Amman tomorrow. هو ينوي الذهاب إلى عمان غداً

### 3. Negative: النفي

|           |                               |         |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Subject + | will + not                    | + verb1 |
|           | Be [is/am/are] +not+ going to |         |

#### Ex مثال:

He will not go to the market.

هو لن يذهب إلى البقالة

He is not going to go to the market.

هو لا ينوي الذهاب إلى البقالة

### 4. Question: السؤال

Yes/ No question

#### Ex مثال:

Will you visit your friend?

هل ستزور أصدقاءك؟

Is she going to visit her parent?

هل هي تنوي زيارة أهلها؟

### Wh question

Ex مثال:

What is she going to do? ماذا تنوي أن تفعل؟

What will they eat? ماذا سوف يأكلون؟

#### 5. Keywords: الدلالات

a. After +time بعد + وقت

b. Next + time وقت + القادم

c. Tomorrow غدا

d. in date in future في تاريخ في المستقبل

e. in 2030 في عام ٢٠٣٠

f. Tonight الليلة

g. Soon قريبا

نستخدم Be going to عند وجود نية أو تخطيط لعمل شيء، ما في المستقبل  
أو التنبؤ بشيء، بناءً على معطيات أو دليل.

## Comparative

### المقارنة

مقارنة بين شيئين أو مجموعتين أو شخصين فقط

- تكون المقارنة من خلال الصفات، وهناك نوعين من الصفات:-

There are two types of adjectives

1- Long adjectives: الصفات الطويلة وهي التي تتكون من مقطعين

صوتيين أو أكثر مثل:

Beautiful - interesting - popular - dangerous

خطير شائع / مألوف ممتع جميل

Subject+ v (be) [is/am/are] + more + long adj. + than + .....

Ex مثال:

هي أجمل من أختها She is more beautiful than her sister

## 2- short adjectives:

الصفات القصيرة هي التي تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد مثل:

big/ small - long/ short - old/ young - fast/ slow

بطيء/ سريع شاب/ كبير السن قصير/ طويل صغير/ كبير

Subject + v (be) [is/ am/ are] + short adj. + er+ than + .....

Ex مثال:

Ali is smaller than Fahed علي أصغر من فهد

## Superlative

### التفضيل

تفضيل شيء، على مجموعة من الأشياء

#### 1- Long adjectives:

Subject+ v (be) [is/am/are] + most + long adj.

Ex مثال:

This car is most expensive one I have ever seen

هذه هي أغلى سيارة رأيته في حياتي

#### 2- short adjectives: :

Subject + v (be) [is/am/are] + the+ short adj. + est +.....

Ex مثال:

The animal is the smallest one in the zoo

هذا الحيوان هو الأصغر في حديقة الحيوانات

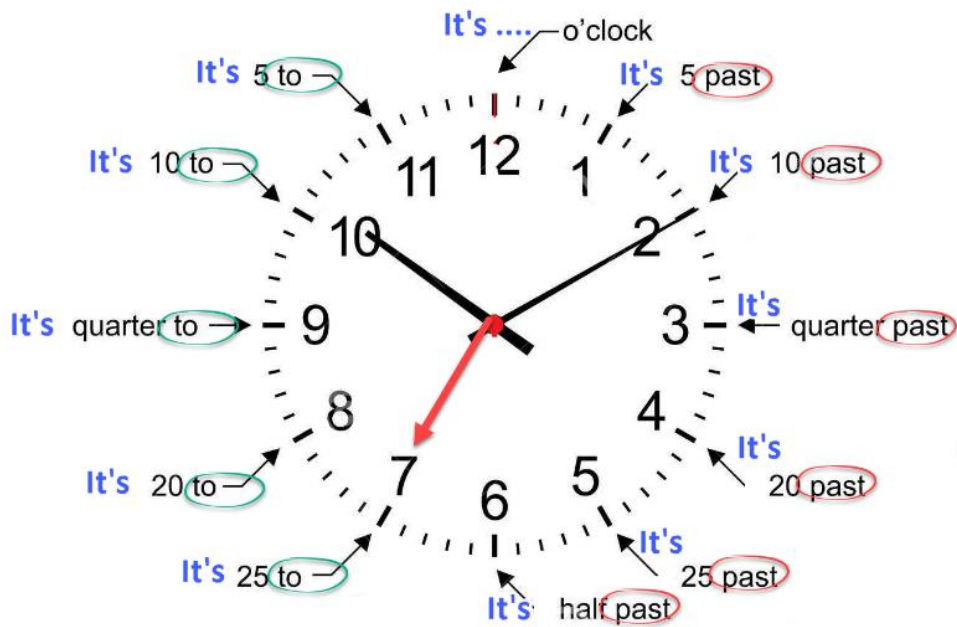


## Time

### الإخبار عن الوقت

- The time: الوقت

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| past | و   |
| to   | إلا |



### مثال Ex:

What's the time now? كم الساعة الآن؟

It's quarter past seven. إنها السابعة والرربع

- كلمة o'clock نستخدمها عندما تكون الساعة تامة مثل الساعة السابقة  
(It's seven o'clock)
- كلمة past تعني (و)
- كلمة to تعني (إلا)
- كلمة quarter تعني ربع
- كلمة half تعني نصف

