

Unit 5

Grammar Summary

Comparatives & Superlatives

* هناك نوعان من الصفات (حسب عدد المقاطع التي تتكون منها الصفة):

1. الصفات القصيرة: وهي التي تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل **hard / slow / big**.
 2. الصفات الطويلة: وهي التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع واحد مثل **interesting / intelligent / expensive**.
- * هناك صفات يتم التعامل معها على أنها قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت مثل:

common	شائع - منتشر	narrow	ضيق
polite	مهذب - مؤدب	simple	بسيط
stupid	غبى	cruel	قاسى
pleasant	جميل - رانع	friendly	ودود

* Communication is the **commonest** (most common) use of satellites.

* The **friendliest** (most friendly) person in the company is Mr. Jackson.

كيفية استخدام درجات الصفات المختلفة في التعبير عن التساوي والمقارنة

1. The first degree (التساوي - عدم الدرجة الأولى)

في هذه الدرجة نستخدم الصفة الخام (الصفة الأصلية) كما يلي.
1. للتعبير عن التساوي في صفة بين عنصرين:

- فاعل آخر + **as** + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + **as** + فاعل + **be** + **as** + فاعل.
- فاعل آخر + **as** + اسم (a/an) + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + **as** + فاعل + **be** + **as** + فاعل.
- فاعل آخر + **as** + اسم + **the same** + فاعل + **be** (have) + **as** + فاعل.
- اسم + **the same** + فاعل + **be** (have) + **as** + فاعل آخر + **and** + فاعل.

* Mona is **as** tall (beautiful) **as** her mother (is).

* Ali is **as** good **a** player **as** his brother.

* Ahmed is (has) **the same** height **as** Alaa.

* Ahmed and Alaa are (have) **the same** height.

2. للتعبير عن عدم التساوي في صفة بين عنصرين:

- فاعل آخر + **as** + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + **so** / **as** + فاعل + **be** + **not** + **as** + فاعل.
- فاعل آخر + **as** + اسم + **the same** + فاعل + **be** + **not** (not have) + **as** + فاعل.
- اسم + **the same** + فاعل + **be** + **not** (not have) + **as** + فاعل آخر + **and** + فاعل.

* The film isn't **as** / **so** nice (interesting) **as** the book.

* Mona isn't (doesn't have) **the same** weight **as** her mother.

* Mona and her mother aren't (don't have) **the same** weight.

2. The second degree: Comparative (الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة)

في هذه الدرجة نستخدم درجة المقارنة من الصفة لنقوم بعمل مقارنة بين عنصرين كما يلي:

- فاعل آخر + **er** + **than** + صفة قصيرة + **be** + فاعل.
- فاعل آخر + **than** + صفة طويلة + **more** + **be** + فاعل. (تعني أكثر من)
- فاعل آخر + **than** + صفة طويلة + **less** + **be** + فاعل. (تعني أقل من)

Unit 5

- * Ali is **stronger than** his friends.
- * Mona is **more intelligent than** Soha.
- * Basketball is **less interesting than** football.

3. The third degree: Superlative (الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل)

في هذه الدرجة نستخدم درجة **التفضيل** من الصفة لنقوم **بتفضيل عنصر** علي بقية العناصر في مجموعة / مكان / زمان معين.

فاعل + be + **the** + صفة قصيرة + **est**.

صفة طويلة + **the most** + فاعل

صفة طويلة + **the least** + فاعل

(تعني الاكثر)

(تعني الاقل)

- * Ali is **the strongest student** in class.
- * Mona is **the most intelligent** student of her classmates.
- * This novel is **the least interesting** one.

ادرس الملاحظات التالية بشكل جيد

Note (1):

يمكن استخدام (**less / least**) في **المقارنة والتفضيل** مع كلاً من الصفات **القصيرة** والصفات **الطويلة** كما يلي.

فاعل آخر + **than** + صفة قصيرة / صفة طويلة + **less** + فاعل

صفة قصيرة / صفة طويلة + **the least** + فاعل

(أقل من)

(الأقل)

- * Sami is **less tall** (punctual) **than** Ahmed.
- * Of all the team players, Ali is **the least tall** (skillful).

Note (2):

* يمكن وضع مجموعة من ظروف **الدرجة** قبل **صيغ المقارنة** (لبيان درجة الاختلاف في المقارنة) ...
* ومن ظروف الدرجة التي يمكن وضعها قبل صيغ المقارنة:

much / a lot / a little / a bit / far / slightly / even

- * Mona is **a little better** at science **than** me (I'm).
- * Travelling by plane is **much more comfortable than** travelling by ship.

Note (3):

تابع استخدام (**the**) مع صفات **المقارنة** في القانون التالي للتعبير عن فكرة (كلما كلما).

فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + **the** + فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + **The**.

- * If you study hard, you will get high marks.
The harder you study, **the higher** marks you will get.

Note (4):

* يمكننا في **المقارنة بين عنصرين** أن نستخدم (**صيغة المقارنة + the**). (عندما يكون عدد عناصر المقارنة اثنان)
* لكن لا تنسى أننا في **التفضيل** نستخدم (**صفة تفضيل + the**). (عندما يكون عدد العناصر أكثر من اثنان)

- * Magda is **the taller** of the two friend.
Magda is **the tallest** of her friends.
- * Of these two cars, the red one is **the more expensive**.
The red car is **the most expensive** of all the cars in the agency.

Revision on Unit 5

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Retaj:

Aysel: I'm chatting to my friend Paula.

Retaj:

Aysel: She is from Canada.

Retaj:

Aysel: She is 16 year old.

Retaj: Does she go to a state secondary school?

Aysel:

Retaj: That means she doesn't pay money.

Aysel: How does she go to school?

Retaj:

B. Vocabulary & Structure

2. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. To (**bite - sting - kill - sail**) means to make a person or animal die.
2. My sports clothes are very dirty. They're full of (**dusk - mud - sprinter - cloud**).
3. Ahmed is the (**worse - bad - worst - as bad**) boy in the class.
4. How (**deep - old - often - big**) is your car? "It's five metres long and two metres wide."
5. She's really (**lazy - lively - sleepy - careless**) and she's always playing sport.
6. Mars is (**far - farer - further - furthest**) from the sun than the Earth.
7. Alexandria is the (**more beautiful - beautiful - as beautiful - most beautiful**) city in Egypt.
8. It isn't raining, but it's (**clear - sunny - cloudy - fine**). It's very dark.
9. Where is (**a Mediterranean - the Mediterranean sea - Mediterranean the sea - the sea Mediterranean**)?
10. Jessica is (**the most intelligent - intelligent - more intelligent - as intelligent**) than Hannah.

2. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. "How (**old - heavy - big - deep**) is lake Superior? "406 metres"
2. (**Mount Everest - The Mount Everest - A mount Everest - A Mount Everest - Mount the Everest**) is the highest in the world.
3. He is a (**unknown - unfamiliar - well known - normal**) person. Lots of people know him.
4. This dog bites my leg. It's very (**kind - aggressive - quiet - friendly**).
5. Ireland is the (**colder - cold - as cold - coldest**) in the world.
6. Reading is (**interesting - as interesting - more interesting - the most interesting**) than watching TV.
7. What (**old - long - deep - time**) do you close? At five o'clock.

8. Sarah is (**friendly - friendlier - friendliest - as friendly**) than Anna.
9. A (**villa - hotel - youth hostel - river**) is a place where people can stay cheaply when they are travelling.
10. I don't write with my right hand. I'm (**second-hand - left-handed - first-class - bad-tempered**).

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. No river is longer than the Nile. (**the**)
.....
2. Maria isn't as tall as Sarah. (**than**)
.....
3. The giraffe is taller than any other animal. (**tallest**)
.....
4. North America isn't as big as Africa. (**than**)
.....
5. The Pacific Ocean is wider than the Indian Ocean. (**Which**)
.....

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. My country is bigger than any other country. (**the**)
.....
2. Venus isn't as far as the Earth from the sun. (**than**)
.....
3. Snakes are the most dangerous animals. (**what**)
.....
4. No player is more famous than Cristiano Ronaldo. (**the**)
.....
5. Reading magazines is interesting, but reading poetry is very interesting. (**than**)
.....

C. Reading comprehension

4. Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

The animals we see in cartoons are often friendly but in real life they are usually different. In films, sea creatures use their tentacles to carry things for their fish friends, but in real life they use them to catch and kill other fish so they can eat them. Thanks to films, lots of children have fun hippo toys but in real life hippos are dirty animals that live in mud and they are bad-tempered and become angry very easily.

However, one animal that is always bad in films is the shark. Sharks are always thirsty for our blood and they look continuously for someone to eat; they never stop. When they see a swimmer they move fast like sprinters to attack him. However, in real life sharks are only dangerous when another creature attacks them but, sadly for the sharks, thanks to films, people think sharks are very dangerous.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How do hippos look in real life?
.....
2. What do sea creatures use to carry things in films?
.....
3. What do sharks do when they see a swimmer in films?
.....

B. Choose the correct answer.

4. In real life, sea creatures use their tentacles to catch and (**help - feed - kill - love**) other fish so they can eat them.
5. Sharks are always thirsty for our (**flat - blood - house - clothes**) and they look continuously for someone to eat; they never stop.

E. Writing

5. Write a letter to your friend Osama inviting him to come with you to watch a very important football match next week.

Your name is Sameh and you live at 21 Shokry Street, Alexandria.

.....

.....

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Test based on Unit 5

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Fadia:

Ola : I'm reading some information about Antarctica.

Fadia:

Ola : No, it doesn't have a good weather. It has the worst weather.

Fadia:

Ola : The lowest temperature on record is 89°C. It's the wettest and the driest place in the world.

Fadia:

Ola : It's the wettest place because 70 percent of the world's fresh water is in Antarctica.

Fadia: Are there any animals and plants live or grow?

Ola :

B. Vocabulary & Structure

2. Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. What is the (**best - good - better - as good**) way to travel?
2. Money is (**the most important - important - more important - as important**) than any other things.
3. This car is not cheap. It's very (**old - expensive - poor - unvaluable**).
4. Where's (**an Amazon rainforest - Amazon rainforest - the Amazon rainforest - Amazon the rainforest**)?
5. I'm the (**funny - funnier - as funny - funniest**) person in the class.
6. They are very rich. They live in a (**cottage - villa - youth hostel - campsite**).
7. My mum becomes (**happy - excited - bad-tempered - amazed**) when she see my dirty clothes.
8. These insect starts to fly in to people's houses at (**dawn - noon - afternoon - dusk**), when the sun goes down.
9. (**Who - Which - Whose - When**) country is bigger, Russia or Canada?
10. My brother's really (**aggressive - bad-tempered - helpful - greedy**) I always speak to him when I have a problem.

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. No elephants are heavier than the African elephants. (**heaviest**)
.....
2. Cats are faster than horses. (**Which**)
.....
3. Travelling by train is safe, but travelling by plane is very safe. (**than**)
.....
4. This story is more boring than any other story. (**the most**)
.....
5. Silver isn't as expensive as gold. (**than**)
.....

C. Reading comprehension**4. Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:**

When people think of dangerous animals in the sea, they usually think of sharks. But sharks are only dangerous when another creature attacks them. They hardly ever kill people. The most dangerous sea animal isn't very big. It's a small jellyfish. The body of the box jellyfish is about 20 centimeters long. But it has got about 60 tentacles-and they are about three metres long. A sting from one of these tentacles is very painful and it can kill a human very quickly. Box jellyfish swim in the seas around Australia from October to April. When the jellyfish are there, nobody goes swimming.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How often do sharks kill people?
2. What is the most dangerous sea animal?
3. How many tentacles has a jellyfish got?

B. Choose the correct answer.

4. A (**bite - sting - look - push**) from one of these tentacles is very painful.
5. When the jellyfish are there, (**everybody - every one - nobody - all people**) goes swimming.

D. Writing**5. Write a paragraph of seven sentences on****A visit to the zoo****Guiding points:**

- * When you go
- * Who you go with.
- * Which animals are dangerous?
- * How you go to the zoo.
- * Which animals you see.
- * Which animals are funny?
- * What the most beautiful bird is.

.....

.....

.....

.....

E. Literature**7. Poetry****Answer the following question:**

Great, wide, beautiful wonderful world,
With the wonderful water around you curled,
And the wonderful grass on your beast,
World, you are beautifully dressed.

1. Paraphrase the stanza.
2. Extract figures of speech.