



مدرسة خزنة بورسلي الابتدائية بنات



وزارة التربية
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
منطقة العاصمة التعليمية

Explanation of Grammar Grade 5 for 1st & 2nd term

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Suffixes

● (suffix) هو مقطع من الحروف يضاف لنهاية الكلمة لاشتقاق معني جديد وعند اضافة (ness) الي الصفة تتحول الي اسم.
happy + ness = happiness

الظلام	darkness	(dark +ness)	مظلم
اللمعان	brightness	(bright +ness)	لامع
السعادة	happiness	(happy +ness)	سعيد
الضعف	weakness	(weak +ness)	ضعيف
الطيبة	kindness	(kind +ness)	لطيف
الطيبة	goodness	(good +ness)	جيد
النعومة	softness	(soft +ness)	ناعم
لياقة	fitness	(fit +ness)	لائق
المرض	sickness	(sick +ness)	مريض

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- She didn't come to school because of her
a) sick b) sickness
- 2- Everyone wants and peace.
a) happiness b) happy
- 3- Nasser is very
a) kindness b) kind

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف



الصفة adjective	الظرف adverb
الصفة كلمة تصف الاسم Ali is happy .	كلمة تصف الفعل . (بعن طريق اضافة (ly) الي الصفة لتحويلها الي ظرف He plays happily in the park.
Ex.(quiet -quietly) (careful -carefully) (wonderful -wonderfully) - (simple - simply) (excited - excitingly) (amazing-amazingly) (special - specially)	

and - but

and و	تستخدم لربط بين جملتين متشابهتين Salem eats fish and rice.
but لكن	تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين ويكون معها نفي Hessa likes fish but she doesn't like meat.

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- Adel and Saleh are twins, they aren't the same.
a) but b) and c) or
- I need a pen papers to write some notes.
a) but b) and c) so
- Salah doesn't like English, he likes Arabic.
a) and b) but c) or
- The weather is hot sunny in Kuwait.
a) and b) but c) so

حروف الجر الدالة على المكان Prepositions of place

الكلمة	in front of	behind	between	next to	inside	outside
معناها	في الامام	في الخلف	بالمنتصف	بجوار	داخل	خارج

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- We like to playthe house in the fresh air.
a) inside b) between c) outside
- Ahmad sat of Hassan.
a) in front b) between c) inside
- My house is to Ali's.
a) between b) next c) outside

المضارع التام The Present Perfect

● يعبر المضارع التام عن شيء حدث بالماضي وما زال أثره مستمرا بالحاضر.

يتكون من	Have Has + (V3 تصريف ثالث)	have (I-We-They-You) تأتي مع has (He-She-It) تأتي مع
عند النفي	Haven't Hasn't + (V3 تصريف ثالث)	I <u>haven't seen</u> Failaka Island. He <u>hasn't been</u> to London.
الكلمات الدالة	just	I have <u>just</u> arrived.

معني الفعل	Present (مصدر) V1	P.P (تصريف ثالث) V3
يكون	be	been
يجد	find	found
يذهب	go	gone
يري	see	seen
ينام	sleep	slept
يأكل	eat	eaten
يكتب	write	written
ياخذ	take	taken
يملك	have	had
يلعب	play	played
يزور	visit	visited
يتعلم	learn	learned

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- Saleh has museums on Failaka Island.
a) see b) saw c) seen
- We have just chicken for lunch.
a) eat b) eaten c) eats
- Adel hasn't Al Sadu House.
a) visit b) visits c) visited
- Have you ever to Qatar?
a) be b) been c) being

The Present Simple المضارع البسيط ☺

يعبر عن عادة أو حقيقة

يتكون من	I We They + (V1) مصدر You I eat fish.	He She It + (V1 + s) He eats fish.
عند النفي	عند النفي نستخدم (don't+ V1) I <u>don't</u> eat fish.	عند النفي نستخدم (doesn't+ V1) He <u>doesn't</u> eat fish.
عند السؤال	What do (you-they-we) + V1? What do you eat? I eat fish.	What does (he-she-it) + V1? What does he eat? He eats fish.
الكلمات الدالة عليه	always دائما - sometimes أحيانا - usually عادة - never أبدا He <u>usually</u> plays football on Friday.	

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- Ali usuallyhis grandmother on Fridays.
a) visit b) visits c) visited
- 2- Adel usuallythe questions correctly.
a) answer b) answered c) answers
- 3- Nasser English at Kuwait University.
a) study b) studies c) studying
- 4- Sara running every day.
a) goes b) going c) go

ملحوظة

عند طلب شيء بطريقة مهذبة نستخدم

Can Could + فاعل + (V1) مصدر , please?	
Could you + (V1) ,please?	Can I + (V1) , please?
A: Could you help me with my homework, please? B: Yes, of course. / I'm sorry. I can't.	A: Can I take the box, please? B: Yes, of course.

The Past Simple الماضي البسيط

● يعبر عن حدث بالماضي وانتهى .

يتكون من	إذا كان منتظم يحول الفعل لصيغة الماضي بإضافة (V1 + d /ed /ied) play → played He played football. أما إذا كان غير منتظم يحول للتصريف الثاني (V2) go → went He went to school.
عند النفي	didn't + (V1 مصدر) He went to school. → He didn't go to school.
عند السؤال	Wh (V1) + فاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام? Where did Ali go? ← Ali went to school.
الكلمات الدالة	in the past - yesterday- last He went to 360 yesterday.

معنى الفعل	present (مصدر V1)	past (ماضي V2)
يكون للمفرد	is	was
يكون للجمع	are	were
يذهب	go	went
يري	see	saw
يقابل	meet	met
يشترى	buy	bought
يأكل	eat	ate
يزور	visit	visited
ينسج	weave	wove
يرتدي	wear	wore
يمتلك	have	had
يبنى	build	built

☆ Choose the correct answer: -

- The Dickson familyin Kuwait in the past.
a) live b) lived c) lives
- People didn't..... electricity in the past.
a) have b) having c) had
- Dana a new dress last week.
a) wear b) wore c) wears
- Salehhis friends yesterday.
a) met b) meets c) meet

The Future Simple "going to" زمن المستقبل البسيط

● يعبر المستقبل باستخدام (going to) عن خطط مستقبلية من الكلمات الدالة عليه

يتكون من	am is are + going to + (V1) مصدر I am going to eat fish.	am → (I) is → (he-she-it) are → (we-they-you) He is going to eat. We are going to go out. I'm going to run.
عند النفي	am is are + not (n't) + going to + (V1) I am not going to play tennis.	He isn't going to travel. They aren't going to read. I'm not going to eat.
الكلمات الدالة عليه	(tomorrow - next - in the future) He is going to travel tomorrow .	

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1-What are you going toon the summer holiday?
a) does b) do c) did
- 2- There are clouds in the sky. I think It's going to
a) rain b) raining c) rains
- 3- Theyto clean the house next week.
a) is going b) are going c) are going
- 4-Ali to visit his grandmother next Friday.
a) am going b) is going c) are going
- 5-My mom is going to our clothes tomorrow.
a) wash b) washing c) washed
- 6-The children are going to tomorrow.
a) studying b) study c) studied

Conjunctions (or - so) الروابط

so لذلك	or أو
يأتي بعدها نتيجة He woke up late so he missed the bus.	تستخدم لإختبار بين شيئين I can eat fish or meat.

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- We can have a picnic in the park, we can go to the beach.
a) because b) or c) but
- 2- I finished my homework, I could watch television.
a) so b) or c) but
- 3- My room was untidy, I cleaned it up.
a) but b) so c) or
- 4- Do you want to draw paint, Salem?
a) but b) so c) or
- 5- I feel sick, I'll stay at home.
a) but b) so c) or

Modal Verbs (should - might) الأفعال الناقصة

should (يجب) تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة	should + V1 (مصدر)	You should <u>study</u> hard.
shouldn't (لا يجب) تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة	shouldn't + V1 (مصدر)	You shouldn't <u>sleep</u> late.
might (ممكن) تفيد باحتمالية حدوث شيء	might + V1 (مصدر)	It might <u>rain</u> tomorrow.

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- You push your friends at school.
a) should b) shouldn't c) might
- 2- Adel write neatly in his notebook.
a) should b) shouldn't c) might
- 3- I'm not sure. She come to the party.
a) must b) shouldn't c) might
- 4- You play a lot of video games.
a) should b) shouldn't c) might

(too- enough)

	too جدا	enough كاف
الاستخدام	صفة + too	enough + صفة +نفي
مثال	The film is too scary .	The skirt isn't long enough to wear.
صفات مثل	tall-short - small - big - hot - cold- scary- interesting- beautiful.	

☆ **Choose the correct answer:-**

- 1- The car isn't fastto win the race.
a) too b) enough c) to
- 2- The exam isdifficult. I can't answer it.
a) too b) enough c) to
- 3- This box is heavy. I can't hold it.
a) enough b) too c) to
- 4- This shirt isn't small..... I can't wear it.
a) too b) enough c) to
- 5- This road isn't safe
a) too b) to c) enough

something - anything

something شيء ما	anything أي شيء
تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة I bought something for mum.	تستخدم مع النفي والسؤال I don't buy anything to wear. Do you need anything , Ali?

☆ Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- Sara's going to buyfor her mother's birthday.
a) anything b) something c) nothing
- 2- Do you needfrom the market?
a) anything b) something c) everything
- 3- I'm hungry. I want to eat
a) anything b) something c) nothing
- 4- I couldn't seein the dark.
a) anything b) something c) everything

الماضي البسيط (The Past Simple with (sequence adverbs)

Sequence Adverbs

● تستخدم للتعبير عن تسلسل الأحداث وهي

First	Next	After that	Finally
أولا	بعد	بعد ذلك	أخيرا

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يعطي	give	gave
يزور	visit	visited
يشعر	feel	felt
يأتي	come	came
يجد	find	found
عرض	show	showed
يريد	want	wanted
يساعد	help	helped
يشكر	thank	thanked
ينظر	look	looked

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