

*University of Diyala*

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# **English Grammar & Islamic 'Second Stage'**

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## (المرحلة الثانية)

### Unit one

Match the questions and answers.

A	B
Where were you born?	In Mexico.
What do you do?	I'm a teacher.
Are you married?	No, I'm single.
Why are you learning English?	Because I need it for my job.
When did you start learning English?	A year ago.
How often do you have English classes?	Three times a week.

### الازمنة | Tenses

#### المضارع البسيط | Present simple tense

التكلمة + الفعل + فاعل

اذا كان الفاعل (He, She, It) ياتي الفعل بعده يحتوي على (S) الشخص الثالث. مثل/

He goes to school everyday.

Mohammed loves football.

اما اذا كان الفاعل ( i , you, we, they ) فيكون الفاعل بدون (S) الشخص الثالث مثل/

I like orange juice.

We sleep at 9:00 everyday.

## الماضي البسيط \ Past simple tense

(دلالة زمنية تشير للماضي في نهاية الجملة) + الفعل الماضي + الفاعل

Ex\ Ahmed slept moment ago.

She married Jack last week.

ملاحظة/ في زمن الماضي البسيط تأتي دلالة زمنية تشير للماضي مثل/ ( moments ago, yesterday, (last month, last year, last week).

## المستقبل البسيط \ Future simple tense

(دلالة زمنية تشير للمستقبل) + فعل مجرد + will \ shall + فاعل

We will travel next month.

I shall go soon.

ملاحظة/ في زمن المستقبل يأتي في نهاية الجملة دلالة زمنية تشير للمستقبل. مثل/

(tomorrow, soon, next week, next month, next year)

بين الكلمات الآتية حسب تصنيفها:

Computer → noun

Speak → verb

Wonderful → adjective

Poor → adjective

in → preposition

usually → adverb

on → preposition

came → verb

enjoy → verb

quickly → adverb

went → verb

factory → noun

ملاحظة /

Noun \ اسم

Verb \ فعل

Adverb \ ظرف

Preposition \ حرف جر

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## Unit four

**(some/ how much / how many / any ) استعمالات**

( كم العدد / How many )

تستعمل how many مع المعدود مثل الناس والسيارات والمباني والاقلام والغرف وغيرها مثل /

How many cars are there?

How many brothers do you have?

**كم الكمية / how much**

وتستعمل مع غير المعدود مثل السوائل كالقهوة والماء والسكر وغيرها. مثل /

How much water is in the glass?

How much sugar do they need?

## some / بعض

تأتي في الجمل المثبتة مع الاسماء المعدودة والاسماء الغير المعدودة.

الاسماء المعدودة مثل:

Some people in my school like jazz.

الاسماء الغير المعدودة مثل:

There was some snow here last winter.

في الجمل المثبتة مثل/

I have some friends.

We bought some coffee.

## ( اي / any )

تستخدم في الجمل المنفية وفي السؤال مع الاسماء المعدودة والاسماء غير المعدودة.

الاسماء الغير المعدودة مثل/

There isn't any bread here.

الاسماء المعدودة مثل/

I don't have any friends.

في السؤال مثل/

Do you have any money?

## استعمالات the \ a \ an

(the) تأتي مع الكلمات المفردة والجمع سواء كانت معدودة او غير معدودة مثل /

The book, the cars

(a) تأتي مع المفرد النكرة فقط الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح مثل /

School → a school

house → a house

(an) تأتي مع المفرد النكرة التي تبدأ بصوت علة مثل /

Ink → an ink

Orange → an orange

Umbrella → an umbrella

ملاحظة / كلمة honor تأخذ (an) لان الحرف (h) لا يلفظ .

Complete the table with the things in the box:

<b>A chemist's</b>	<b>A café</b>	<b>A post office</b>	<b>A clothes shop</b>
Deodorant	A toasted sandwich	A parcel	A T-shirt
Aspirin	An espresso	Envelopes	A tie
Tissues	A doughnut	A book of stamps	A belt
Scales	A sparkling mineral water		A leather jacket
Shaving foam			

## Unit six

### المقارنة والمفاضلة / (comparative and superlative)

المقارنة / comparative: وهي مقارنة بين شيئين او شخصين وتكون الصفة اما تتكون من مقطع واحد بحيث يحتوي على (er) في نهاية الصفة + (than) مثل /

Dark → darker than

Small → smaller than

Strong → stronger than

Thin → thinner than

Big → bigger than

Nice → nicer than

Sad → sadder than

Hot → hotter than

Weak → weaker than

Ex\ Your apartment is bigger than mine.

Today is hotter than yesterday.

التكلمة + er + than + صفة + am\is\are + الفاعل

ملاحظة: اما الصفات التي لها مقطعين او اكثر فاننا نضيف كلمة more قبل الصفة و than بعد الصفة.

Ex\

Generous → more generous than

Foolish → more foolish than

Careless → more careless than

Dangerous → more dangerous than

Miserable → more miserable than

Efficient → more efficient than

Specific → more specific than

Accurate → more accurate than

Intelligent → more intelligent than

Useful → more useful than

Ex\ Shereen is more careless than Nada.

You are more foolish than your cousin.

التكلمة + than + الصفة + more + am\is\are + الفاعل

## Superlative / المفاضلة

وهو تفضيل شي على مجموعه اشياء او شخص على مجموعه اشخاص وعندما تتكون الصفة من مقطع واحد فنضيف في نهاية الصفة مقطع est وقبل الصفة تاتي الاداة the

Dark → the darkest

Small → the smallest

Strong → the strongest

Wide → the widest

Big → the biggest

Nice → the nicest

Great → the greatest

Weak → the weakest

Pretty → the prettiest

Happy → the happiest



Ex\ this is the biggest room I've ever seen .

Ali is the tallest boy in the class.

التكلمة + est + صفة + the + are \ is \ am + الفاعل

ملاحظة: اما اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطعين فاكثُر فأنا نضع قبل الصفة (the most) ومعناها (الاكثر) وتبقى الصفة كما هي وبدون تغيير. مثل/

Generous → the most generous

Foolish → the most foolish

Careless → the most careless

Dangerous → the most dangerous

Miserable → the most miserable

Efficient → the most efficient

Useful → the most useful

Intelligent → the most intelligent

Accurate → the most accurate

Specific → the most specific

التكلمة + the + most + صفة + are \ is \ am + الفاعل

الامثلة:

This is the most efficient plan you've ever made.

The lion is the most dangerous animal in the zoo.

Rasha is the most intelligent student in the class.

## Unit Seven

### الماضي البسيط \ Past simple

وهو حدث تم فعله في الماضي القريب. او البعيد. ويكون الفعل في الجملة بصيغة الماضي وفي نهاية الجملة دلالة زمنية تشير للماضي. مثل: last month, last year, last week, yesterday, moments ago

(دلالة زمنية تشير للماضي) + التكملة + الفعل الماضي + الفاعل

امثلة:

John made a lot of records yesterday.

Susan slept moments ago.

### المضارع التام / Present perfect

هو عمل ما بدا في الماضي وما زال اثره في زمن الحاضر.

التكملة + فعل رئيسي تصريف ثالث + has\have + فاعل

He + she + it → has

I+ we+ they + you → have

Ex\ He has broken her leg.

I have traveled to France.

### استعمالات \ Since & for

For: وتستخدم مع مدة زمنية في الماضي ولكن لم تحدد بدايتها وتأتي مع عبارات مثل:

For 35 minutes

For 9 months

For 2 years

For 3 centuries

For a long time

Forever

Since: وتأتي مع مدة زمنية بدأت بالماضي ومستمرة حتى وقتنا الحالي. وتأتي مع اوقات الساعة وايام الاسبوع وشهور السنة وتواريخ السنين. ومع عبارة (I left the school), the beginning of time)

Ex\

Since 5 a.m

Since Friday

Since March

Since 2005

Since I left the school.

Since the beginning of time

الاضافات/ هي اضافة مقطع من بضع احرف لكلمة لتكوين اسم

Art= ist → artist

Politics + ian → politician

Music + ian → musician

Account + ant → accountant

Library + ian → librarian

Science + ist → scientist

Interpret + er → interpreter

Law + er → lawyer

Photograph + er → photographer

Electric + ian + → electrician

Decorate + or → decorator

Reception + ist → receptionist

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## Unit eight

### Has\ Have

وتاتي has\have للتعبير عن الملكية وقاعدتها

اسم يعبر او يدل على الملكية + has\have + فاعل

Ex\ I have a good job.

He has a big car.

He + she + it → has

I+ we+ they + you → have

وايضا تاتي مع مصدر مجرد + to وقاعدتها تكون

مصدر مجرد يعبر عن الالزام او الاجبار + has\have +to

Ex\ He has to work

They have to go.

### Must \ should

وتاتي كافعال مساعده وبعدها فعل رئيسي يكون مجرد

التكملة + الفعل رئيسي مجرد + must او should + فاعل

Ex\ You should go to the wedding.

You must see a doctor.

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## Unit Nine

### الشرط \ If Conditional

واحدى حالاتها هي عندما ياتي فعل الشرط الذي يكون مضارع بسيط وجواب الشرط الذي يكون مستقبل بسيط.

التكلمة + فعل مجرد + Will + الفاعل , التكلمة + فعل مضارع بسيط + الفاعل + if

ملاحظة: الجملة الاولى على اليسار ( قبل الفارزة) تعتبر فعل الشرط وتكون في زمن المضارع البسيط والجملة الثانية ( بعد الفارزة) وتعتبر جواب الشرط وتكون في زمن المستقبل البسيط.

Ex\ If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

If it is cold, I will wear a jacket.

If it is sunny, I will use the umbrella.

### استعمالات \ Take and Get

Cold → get cold

Angry → get angry

A long time → take care

Better → get better

Two tablets a day → take two tablets a day

On well with someone → get on well with someone.

Ready → get ready.

## Make \ Do

Up your mind → make up your mind.

A fortune → make a fortune.

A noise → make a noise.

Me a favour → Do me a favour.

My best → do my best.

The washing up → do the washing up.

A course → do a course.

## Pilgrimage / Alhaj

The **Hajj** is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims. Hajj is a mandatory religious duty for Muslims that must be carried out at least once in their lifetime by all adult Muslims who are physically and financially capable of undertaking the journey, and can support their family during their absence.

## Who is Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

**Muhammad**, in full **Abū al-Qāsim Muḥammad ibn ʿAbd Allāh ibn ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib ibn Hāshim**, (born c. 570, Mecca, [Arabia](#) [now in Saudi Arabia]—died June 8, 632, Medina), the founder of [Islam](#) and the proclaimer of the [Qurʾān](#). Muhammad is traditionally said to have been born in 570 in [Mecca](#) and to have died in 632 in [Medina](#), where he had been forced to emigrate to with his adherents in 622.

Born approximately 570 CE ([Year of the Elephant](#)) in the Arabian city of [Mecca](#), Muhammad was orphaned at the age of six. He was raised under the care of his paternal grandfather [Abd al-Muttalib](#), and upon his death, by his uncle [Abu Talib](#). In later years, he would periodically seclude himself in a mountain cave named [Hira](#) for several nights of prayer. When he was 40, Muhammad reported being visited by [Gabriel](#) in the cave and receiving [his first revelation](#) from God. In 613, Muhammad started [preaching](#) these revelations publicly, proclaiming that "[God is One](#)", that complete "submission" ([islām](#)) to God is the right way of life ([dīn](#)), and that he was a prophet and messenger of God, similar to the other [prophets in Islam](#).

## The Prophet Traditions and its Place in Islam

The [Prophet Muhammad](#) (peace be upon him) told his people that none of the partners they ascribed to Allah had any might. He reminded his people that Allah is one God, and none of the things which they ascribed as partners to Allah would harm anyone or do any good. Some of the relevant verses are as follows:

**Say: "Pray if you will to those whom you deify besides Him. They cannot relieve your distress nor can they change it."** (Al-Isra` 17:56)

- **Trust in the Destiny Ordained By Allah**
- **The Unseen Is Seen Only by Allah**
- **[Allah](#) Possesses Infinite Might**
- **Allah Is the Creator of Everything**
- **Allah's Path Is the Sole Straight Path**
- **[The Qur'an](#) Is Allah's Words**

## The individual and Society in Islam

Islam endeavours to maintain a balance between an individual and society. It believes in the freedom of a man and holds everyone personally responsible and accountable to God. We find verses in the Quran pointing to this.

## The Caliphs in Islam

The leader of a caliphate is called the caliph, meaning deputy or representative. All caliphs are believed to be the successor to Prophet Muhammad. Muhammad was not a caliph; [according to the Quran](#) he was the last and greatest of the prophets.

That means no one can replace Muhammad as the messenger of God. The caliph, for example, is not always seen as holding special spiritual authority. But he is meant to preside over the caliphate in the absence of Muhammad.