



الكلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الاجتماع

المرحلة: الأولى

أستاذ المادة : الدكتور زهير احمد صالح

اسم المادة بالغة العربية : اللغة الانكليزية

اسم المادة بالغة الإنكليزية : **English Language**

اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة العربية: الاستفهام

اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Interrogation**

تكوين السؤال

الاستفهام

INTERROGATION

الاستفهام تقديم الفعل المساعد أن وجد بالجملة على الفاعل والأفعال المساعدة هي
(shall will-can could ...etc) وكذلك الأفعال الناقصة (v to have-v to be)
وتكون الإجابة عليه (Yes-No)

EX.

It is raining. → السؤال Is it raining?

Yes it is أو no it is not ← الإجابة

I have finished my lesson. Have you finished your lesson?

Yes I have No I have not ← الأجابة

She will go to Cairo tommorow. Will she go to cairo tommorow?

Yes she will أو No she will not ← الإجابة

I إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط نقدم الفعل المساعد (do) على الفاعل إذا كان الفاعل (we-you- they -
ملاحظة رجوع الفعل الى مصدره اي بدون (s) (does) على الفاعل إذا كان (he she it) مع

I study English every day. → Do you study English every day?

Yes I do أو No I don't ← الإجابة

She drinks milk every day. → Does she drink milk every day?

Yes she does أو No she does not ← الإجابة

They go to the zoo every year. → Do they go to the zoo every year?

He plays football every Friday. → Does he play football every

Friday?

Yes he does أو No he does not ← الإجابة

إذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط نقدم الفعل المساعد (did) على الفاعل مع ملاحظة
رجوع الفعل الى مصدره.

He went to Cairo yesterday. → Did he go to Cairo yesterday?

Yes he did أو No he did not ← الإجابة

He visted his uncle yesterday. → Did he visit his uncle yesterday?

Yes he did أو No he did not ← الإجابة

أدوات السؤال

1-(-Who من)

للسؤال عن الفاعل العاقل
لا يحول الفعل الى صيغة استفهام بمعنى انه لا يحتاج إلى فعل مساعد (

)

EX Ahmed went to Cairo yesterday.

السؤال Who went to Cairo yesterday?

2-(-Whom من) الجملة (من) الجمله
للسؤال عن المفعول العاقل ونحتاج الى فعل مساعد حسب زمن الجملة

EX-Ahmed visited Mohammed yesterday.

السؤال Whom did Ahmed visit yesterday?

3-(-What ماذا)

للسؤال عن الأشياء الغير عاقلة

EX-It is a cat

What is this?

للسؤال عن الأسماء عاقلة أو غير عاقلة

I am Ahmed .

What is your name?

Her name is Ekram

What is her name ?

Its name is cow.

What is its name?

تستخدم عن ما يفعله الشخص وذلك باستخدام (do) حسب زمن الجملة.

I am listening to the radio .

What are you doing?

I visited my sister yesterday.

What did you do yesterday?

تستخدم أيضا للسؤال عن الوظائف وعن المقاس.

My father is a doctor.

What is your father's job?

I want size 45.

What size do you want?

4-(-Why لماذا)

I went to Cairo to visit my uncle. Why did you go to Cairo yesterday?

5-(-How كيف)

I go to school on foot.

How do you go to school?

6-(-How are you كيف حالك)

7-(-When متى)

I go to school in the morning.

When do you go to school?

8-(-How many كم عدد)

I have got two sisters

How many sisters have you got?

9-(-How much ما ثمن)

My shoes is twenty pounds

How much is your shoes?

10-(-How old ما عمر)

I am ten years old.

How old are you?

11(-Whose ملك من)

It is Ahmed's dog.

Whose dog is this?

12(-where أين)

EXERCISE

I go to the zoo every year. Where do you go?

Make question to the underlined words.

1-Ahmed went to Alexandria by bus.

2-I am watching TV.

3-My Shorts is ten pounds.

4 It is Ahmed's coat.

5-I have got four cars.

6-He played football yesterday.

7-I am ten years old.

8-I am fine thanks.

9-She always get up at six o'clock.

10-He go to the theater to see the play.

11 Our aunt visited us yesterday.

12-My mother is making food now.

Make interrogation for each of the following sentence.

1-I wrote the letter yesterday.

2-He is watching TV.

3-They can drive a car.

4-He will go to school tomorrow.

5-He has eaten fish.

6-They went to Aswan last week.

7-I have got three children.

8-She likes to eat fish.

9-She drinks milk every day.

10-We can swim in the sea.

النفي NEGATION

عند النفي إذا وجد بالجملة فعل مساعد (to be to have) أو أي فعل من الأفعال الناقصة نضع (not) بعد هذه الأفعال.

I have a car →

I have not a car.

They are watching TV.

They are not watching TV.

He can play football

He can not play football.

They will travel to Cairo tomorrow.

They will not travel to Egypt tomorrow

إذا لم يوجد بالجملة أي فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص وكان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط نضع (do not) بعد الفاعل (I you we they) ونضع (does not) إذا كان الفاعل (he she) مع ملاحظة رجوع الفعل الى مصدره بدون (s)

I like fish. I don't like fish.
She likes fish. She doesn't like fish.

إذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط نضع (did not) بعد الفاعل مع ملاحظة رجوع الفعل إلى مصدره.

She went to Cairo yesterday. She did not go to Cairo yesterday.
They studied their lesson yesterday. They didn't study their lesson yesterday.

EXERCISE

Change into negative:

- 1-We wrote the lesson.**
- 2-She studies English in the afternoon.**
- 3-He has three children.**
- 4-We should help our mother.**
- 5-She will go to Aswan .**
- 6-The bird can fly in the sky.**
- 7-Ekram was fat.**
- 8-She is Eiman.**
- 9-They were students.**
- 10-He will be a doctor**
- 12 -I have finished my lessons.**