

Unit Six/ The Best In The World

الافضل في العالم ، المتميز

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Adjectives الصفات

Are words that are used to describe nouns and pronouns and to quantify and identify them.

هي كلمات تستخدم لوصف الأسماء وضمائرها ولتميزها وتحديدها.

Placement of Adjectives قواعد الصفات

There are certain rules regarding the placement of different kinds of adjectives in a sentence. The two basic positions for adjectives in a sentence are:

هناك حالات مختلفة لموقع الصفات في الجملة الانكليزية ، ان الموقعين المهمة للصفات في الجملة هي :

(1) Adjective after the verb (be + adjective): An adjective can come after some verbs, like be. Even when an adjective comes after the verb it always refers to and qualifies the subject of the sentence, not the verb.

For example, A doctor's job is stressful.

(2) Adjective before the noun (adjective + noun): Adjectives usually precede the nouns they modify.

الصفات تأتي قبل الأسماء

For example, A doctor has a stressful job.

It's an expensive bicycle

Order of adjectives ترتيب الصفات

The general order of the adjectives is:

1. Determiners : These are the various articles (the, a, an), demonstratives (this, that, these, those), possessives (my, mine, your, yours, etc.), quantifiers (all, many etc.), numerals (one, twenty, thirty-seven etc.) and distributive (each, every, neither, either).

الضمائر و الأدوات كصفات تسمى الصفات الوصفية (الإشارة) "this," "that," and "those" (الضمائر) تسمى صفات الملكية "my," "your," and "his" (الضمائر) هي صفات "a," and "the" (الأدوات)

2. Observations (quantity and opinion) مثناهدة او رأي : Then the adjectives that give a quantity (also known as post-determiners) comes and subjective opinion to the noun (few, most, one, three/ beautiful, difficult etc.).

الأرقام يمكن استعمالها كصفات ، التصريف الثالث للفعل يمكن أن يكون صفات ، اسم الفاعل المنتهي ب ing ممكن ان يكون صفات ، يمكن استعمال الصفات للمقارنة بين الأشياء ، التصريف الثالث للفعل ممكن ان يكون صفات ، الأسماء قد تستعمل كصفات .

The beautiful house.
It's a business meeting.
This book is new.
My book is new.

Football is an exciting game.
The man is tired.
That's a three-ton truck.

Ahmed is taller than Khalid.

3. Size القياسات تعتبر من الصفات او مقدارها : The position after observations is for the adjectives that tell about the size of the noun, they can be used for an object as well as a living thing (huge, little, bulky, thin, tiny, lean etc.). دائما ما تأتي القياسات قبل الصفات والتي تدل على دائما ما تأتي القياسات قبل الصفات والتي تدل على حجم الاسم الموصوف

The beautiful little house.

4. Age الأعمار او الأقدم : Then is the turn of the adjectives that tell about the age of a noun either by itself or in relation to another noun. (old, recent, bygone etc.) ممكن ان تدل على قدم او عمر الاسم نفسه او ما يدل به عن ذلك

The beautiful little old house.

5. Shape الشكل: Next are the adjectives that tell about the shape or appearance of the noun. (circular, triangular, oval, wavy, straights etc.).

The beautiful little old square house.

6. Color اللون: After that are the adjectives that tell the shade and hue of a noun. (pastel, red, blue, brown, colorless, translucent etc.). الصفات التي تخبر عن لون وظل الاسماء

The beautiful square brown colored house.

7. Origin المنشأ او الجنسية او اصل الشيء : Next are the adjectives that show the different geographical locations associated with a noun (southern, northern, English etc.) صفات تظهر مظاهر جغرافية مرتبطة بالاسم

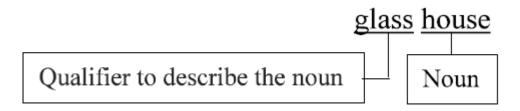
The beautiful brown colored **English** house.

8. Material المواد : Next are the adjectives that talk about the raw material or texture of the objects or the behavior of the living nouns (wooden, plastic, steely, metallic, etc.). الصفات التي تتطرق الى المادة الخام المادة الخام وجودة بحياتنا اليومية

The beautiful English limestone house.

9. Qualifier المعدلات او الصفات التعريفية للاسم: Lastly, the qualifier or the grammatical modifier comes, which an additional word or phrase is provided to change the meaning of the noun in a sentence.

يقوم المُعدِّل بتغيير أو توضيح أو تأهيل أو تحديد كلمة معينة في جملة من أجل إضافة تأكيد أو تفسير أو تفاصيل.



Exercise: Complete these sentences with the correct adjective form of the words in parentheses.

- 1. Drawing is important in (structure) design. الكيمياء
- 2. The behavior of spring is always (elasticity). الأحياء
- 3. The amount of deformation produced in a body is directly (proportion) to the applied force. المسائي

عبارات تحفظ وتأتي بالامتحان ترجمة بإحدى اللغتين

<u> </u>
Adapt
Algae
Analogous
Amphibian
Biology
Chemistry
Calorie
Classify
Dormant
Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Ribonucleic acid (RNA)
Ribonucleic acid (RNA)
Dominant
Extinct
Evolution
Flora
Fauna
Genetics
Hybrid
Embryology
Homologous
Larva
Metamorphosis

