

المادة : نصوص فلسفية باللغة الانكليزية  
المرحلة : الثالثة  
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جامعة : الموصل  
كلية : الآداب  
قسم الفلسفة

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# Sentence Structure

- على خلاف الجملة العربية، تبدأ الجملة الإنجليزية بالفاعل أولاً يليه الفعل، سواء كان فعلاً أساسياً أو مساعداً.

I am a student. أنا طالب.

I work in a hospital. أعمل في مستشفى.

She cooks really well. تطبخ بشكل جيد جداً

## Sentences

أنواع الجمل

## Simple Sentences جمل بسيطة

هي الجملة التي تحتوي على فعل واحد فقط:  
مثال:

- 1) I **saw** a boy.
- 2) The boy **was** riding a bicycle.

يمكن ربط الجملتين لتكون جملة واحدة بسيطة:  
I **saw** a boy riding a bicycle.

## Compound Sentences

### جمل مركبة

هي الجملة التي تتركب من جملتين بسيطتين لهما صلة ببعضهما البعض ولكل منهما معنى مستقل حيث يتم ربطهما بحرف عطف مثل:

and/ but /or

**and:** **واو العطف** : تربط جملتين لهما علاقة بين بعضهما

Ahmed did his homework. Anas helped him.

يمكن ربط الجملتين لتكون جملة واحدة :

Ahmed did his homework **and** Anas helped him.

## Compound Sentences

### جمل مركبة

**but:** **لكن** : تربط جملتين عن شيئين مختلفين أو متناقضين

Khaled is rich. He is unhappy.

يمكن ربط الجملتين لتكون جملة واحدة :

Khaled is rich **but** he is unhappy.

**or:** **أو** : تربط جملتين يكون فيهما خيار

We can play football. We can watch TV.

يمكن ربط الجملتين لتكون جملة واحدة :

We can play football **or** we can watch TV.

## Complex Sentences جمل معقدة

هي الجملة التي تحتوي على أكثر من فعل واحد و مركبة من جملتين:

جملة أساسية Main Clause

جملة ثانوية Subordinate Clause وهي ثلاثة أنواع:

- Noun Clause جملة اسمية
- Adjectival Clause جملة وصفية
- Adverbial Clause جملة ظرفية

## Clause & Phrase الجملة و شبه الجملة

- A clause is a combination of words containing a verb and has a complete meaning.

الجملة هي مجموعة كلمات تحتوي على فعل و لها معنى تام. مثال:  
I saw the man **who was carrying a stick**.

- A phrase is a combination of words forming part of the sentence but without a verb.

شبه الجملة عبارة عن مجموعة كلمات تكون جزءاً من الجملة بدون فعل.  
مثال:

I saw the man **carrying a stick**.

## Making Questions with the verb to BE

### تكوين السؤال مع فعل "يكون"

- "Yes" or "No" questions and short answers  
الأسئلة ب(نعم) و (لا) و الإجابات مختصرة:

"Yes" or "No" questions أسئلة إجابتها ب نعم و لا			Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
			Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Be	+Subject فاعل	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + Be	No + Subject + Be + not
Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Were	the boys	at school?	Yes, they were.	No, they were not.

## Making Questions with the verb to BE

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Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Were	the boys	at school?	Yes, they were.	No, they were not.

## استعمالات How

It is <b>450 KM</b> from Dammam to Riyadh. <b>How far</b> is it from Dammam to Riyadh?	للسؤال عن المسافات	How far
This rope is <b>two meters</b> long. <b>How long</b> is this rope?	للسؤال عن الأطوال	How long
This fence is <b>four meters</b> high. <b>How high</b> is this fence?	للسؤال عن الإرتفاعات	How high
Sami is <b>meter and a half</b> tall. <b>How tall</b> is Sami?	للسؤال عن أطوال الأشخاص	How tall

Exercises : (*how much – how many – how often – how long – how far – how come – how well – how soon – how late – how good*)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think the new employee adapted to the team?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do you expect the negotiations to last?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ did he manage to finish the project ahead of schedule?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is your English compared to your French?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ did they arrive at the airport after the flight had already taken off?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are you willing to invest in this venture?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ can she play the violin?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think we should wait before calling them again?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is it from here to the nearest train station?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ customers complained about the service?

# some / بعض any / أي

تستخدم **some** و أخواتها في الجمل الخبرية و ليست المنفية أو السؤال.

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) We had <b>some</b> books. | 2) Somebody was there. |
| 3) He is <b>somewhere</b> .  |                        |

وتستخدم **any** و أخواتها مع السؤال و النفي.  
مع السؤال:

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Do you have <b>any</b> books? | 2) Is <b>anybody</b> at home? |
| 3) Is he <b>anywhere</b> ?       |                               |

مع النفي:

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) We do not have <b>any</b> books. | 2) I did not see <b>anybody</b> . |
| 3) He is not <b>anywhere</b> .      |                                   |

**لتكملة الجمل التالية "any" أو "some" التمرين 1: اختر**

1. I don't have \_\_\_\_ idea what you're talking about.
2. Could you lend me \_\_\_\_ sugar?
3. I didn't buy \_\_\_\_ apples because they were too expensive.
4. Would you like \_\_\_\_ help with your bags?
5. Are there \_\_\_\_ interesting books in that shop?
6. We need to buy \_\_\_\_ milk before the store closes.
7. There isn't \_\_\_\_ water left in the bottle.
8. She brought \_\_\_\_ cake to the meeting.
9. I haven't seen \_\_\_\_ of my classmates this week.
10. They invited \_\_\_\_ friends over for dinner.



## Conditional "if" "لو" الشرطية

١)

if + present مضارع —————> will + أول + تصرف

هذا الحدث ممكن وقوعه.

If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home. (إن تمطر غداً ، سأبقى في البيت)

If you eat too much, you will become fat.

مثال:

## Conditional "if" "لو" الشرطية

2)

if + past ماضي —————> would + أول + تصرف

هذا الحدث غير ممكن أو مستحيل وقوعه.

If Shakespeare lived today, he would use different English.

لاحظ أن شكسبير مستحيل أن يكون حياً اليوم. لاحظ أيضاً أننا استخدمنا الفعل الماضي البسيط مع جملة لكنه لا يدل على الماضي. و استخدمنا (المصدر + would ) في الجزء الثاني من الجملة وهذه هي القاعدة:

if + subject + past —————> subject+ would + أول + تصرف

لاحظ أيضاً أن be تتحول إلى were في هذه القاعدة ولا نستطيع استخدام was حتى لو كان الفاعل مفرداً.

If I were you, I would buy a new car.

مثال:

# Conditional "if"

## "لو" الشرطية

3)

if + had + تصريف ثالث → would have + تصريف ثالث

If he **had lived** in Taif, he **would have been** happy.

If he **had visited** Makkah, he **would have seen** the Ka'aba.

الشرطية (If Clause)

Zero Conditional (الشرطية الصفرية)

- تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق عامة أو مواقف دائماً صحيحة.

- البنية:

**If + present simple, present simple**

تمارين:

1. أكمل الجمل التالية:

- If you \_\_\_ (heat) water to 100°C, it \_\_\_ (boil).
- If it \_\_\_ (rain), the ground \_\_\_ (get) wet.

2. أعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام "if":

- Water freezes at 0°C.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_.

**First Conditional (الشرطية الأولى)**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف مستقبلية محتملة.
- البنية:

**If + present simple, will + base verb**

تمارين:

1. أكمل الجمل التالية:

- If she \_\_\_ (study) hard, she \_\_\_ (pass) the exam.
- We \_\_\_ (miss) the bus if we \_\_\_ (not/hurry).
- If they \_\_\_ (call) me, I \_\_\_ (help) them.

2. أعد كتابة الجمل بحيث تحتوي على "if":

- I will buy a new car if I save enough money.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_.

**Second Conditional (الشرطية الثانية)**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو غير واقعية في الحاضر أو المستقبل.
- البنية:

**If + past simple, would + base verb**

تمارين:

1. أكمل الجمل التالية:

- If I \_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_ (accept) the offer.
- She \_\_\_ (travel) the world if she \_\_\_ (have) more money.
- If we \_\_\_ (not/live) in the city, we \_\_\_ (have) a bigger house.

2. أعد كتابة الجمل مع "if":

- I don't know how to swim, so I won't join the swimming team.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_.

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😊! يمكنني تقديم الإجابات إذا أردت التحقق من حلك: إجابات مقترحة

**You said:**

نعم

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

الإجابات المقترحة:

**Zero Conditional (الشرطية الصفريّة)**

1. أكمل الجمل:

- If you **heat** water to 100°C, it **boils**.
- If it **rains**, the ground **gets** wet.

---

**First Conditional (الشرطية الأولى)**

1. أكمل الجمل:

- If she **studies** hard, she **will pass** the exam.
- We **will miss** the bus if we **don't hurry**.
- If they **call** me, I **will help** them.

2. أعد كتابة الجمل بحيث تحتوي على "if":

- I will buy a new car if I save enough money.  
→ If I **save** enough money, I **will buy** a new car.
- 

## Second Conditional (الشرطية الثانية)

### 1. أكمل الجمل:

- If I **were** you, I **would accept** the offer.
- She **would travel** the world if she **had** more money.
- If we **didn't live** in the city, we **would have** a bigger house.

- **Ability:** "True ability is not just about what we can do, but how we choose to use it."
- **Absence:** "Sometimes, absence speaks louder than presence, revealing what truly matters."
- **Absolute:** "To seek the absolute is to chase the infinite with a finite mind."
- **Absurd:** "The absurdity of life lies in our relentless search for meaning in a silent universe."
- **Academy:** "An academy is not just a place of learning, but a battleground for ideas."
- **Acosmism:** "To deny the world's reality is to affirm a deeper truth beyond appearances."
- **Actual:** "The actual is merely the present moment between what was and what could be."
- **Adoration:** "Adoration can elevate or blind; wisdom lies in knowing the difference."

- **Aesthetics:** "Beauty is not merely seen; it is felt, understood, and lived."
- **Becoming:** "We are never complete—life is an eternal state of becoming."
- **Behavior:** "Behavior is the language of the soul, revealing what words often hide."
- **Belief:** "Belief shapes reality more than reality shapes belief."
- **Sociology:** "Society is a mirror where individuals see themselves reflected and redefined."
- **Biology:** "Life is more than biology—it is the poetry of existence written in cells."
- **Classification:** "To classify is to simplify, but reality often defies simplicity."
- **Cognition:** "Cognition is the bridge between existence and understanding."
- **Contrary:** "Truth often lies not in one extreme, but in the dance of contraries."
- **Cooperation:** "No great civilization was built alone; cooperation is the foundation of progress."
- **Cosmos:** "The cosmos is both a mystery to be solved and a wonder to be embraced."
- **Count:** "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything counted truly counts."
- **Courage:** "Courage is not the absence of fear, but the decision that something else is more important."
- **Existence:** "Existence is not merely to live, but to question why we live."
- **Habit:** "Habit can be a prison or a path—choose carefully what you repeat."
- **Hypothesis:** "Every truth was once a hypothesis, and every hypothesis may one day be false."
- **Idea:** "Ideas shape the world more than the world shapes ideas."
- **Infinite:** "The infinite is not beyond us—it is within our very thoughts."
- **Justice:** "True justice is not in laws, but in the hearts of those who uphold them."
- **Liberalism:** "Freedom without responsibility is chaos; responsibility without freedom is oppression."

- **Likeness:** "We seek likeness in others, yet it is difference that truly inspires growth."
- **Logic:** "Logic can guide us, but it cannot define the full depth of human experience."
- **Metaphysics:** "Metaphysics asks the questions science is too practical to consider."
- **Measure:** "We measure what we value, but do we always value what truly matters?"

## *René Descartes: The Father of Modern Philosophy*

René Descartes (1596–1650) was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist, widely considered the father of modern Western philosophy. He is best known for his statement “Cogito, ergo sum” — “I think, therefore I am” — which became a foundational element of modern rational thought.

Descartes was deeply concerned with the problem of doubt. In his *Meditations on First Philosophy*, he set out to question all his beliefs in order to find a foundation of certainty. He famously used methodological skepticism, systematically doubting everything he could, including the evidence of the senses, the existence of the external world, and even mathematical truths.

What he found impossible to doubt was the fact that he was thinking. Even if he was being deceived, the very act of being deceived proved that he existed — at least as a thinking being. This led to his famous conclusion: Cogito, ergo sum.

Descartes also proposed a strict separation between mind and body, a position known as Cartesian dualism. He believed the mind (a thinking, non-material substance) is fundamentally different from the body (a physical, extended substance). This dualism raised many questions that continue to be debated today, especially in philosophy of mind and neuroscience.

In addition to philosophy, Descartes made significant contributions to mathematics, particularly through the development of analytic geometry, which connects algebra and geometry. The Cartesian coordinate system used in mathematics and physics is named after him.

Descartes's emphasis on reason, clarity, and systematic doubt had a lasting impact on science, philosophy, and modern thinking. His ideas marked a shift from reliance on tradition and authority to a new emphasis on individual reason and intellectual autonomy.

**Exercises :**

1. What is René Descartes most famous for?

- a) Creating the laws of motion
- b) The phrase "I think, therefore I am"
- c) Writing Critique of Pure Reason
- d) Inventing calculus

2. What philosophical method did Descartes use to reach certainty?

- a) Empirical observation
- b) Logical positivism
- c) Methodological skepticism
- d) Existential analysis

3. What does Cartesian dualism refer to?

- a) The unity of science and religion
- b) The two types of logic in philosophy
- c) The separation of mind and body
- d) The difference between humans and animals

4. Which field of mathematics did Descartes help develop?

- a) Trigonometry
- b) Analytic geometry
- c) Number theory
- d) Topology

5. According to the text, Descartes's philosophy marked a shift from:

- a) Rationalism to empiricism
- b) Authority to reason



## *Immanuel Kant: A Philosopher of Reason and Morality*

*Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) was a German philosopher who profoundly influenced modern philosophy, particularly in the areas of epistemology, metaphysics, and ethics. He is best known for his critical philosophy, especially his major work Critique of Pure Reason (1781), where he sought to understand the limits and scope of human knowledge.*

*Kant argued that while our knowledge begins with experience, not all knowledge comes from experience. He proposed that the mind actively shapes how we perceive the world, using built-in categories such as space, time, and causality. According to Kant, we can never know "things-in-themselves" (noumena); we only know appearances (phenomena) as they are structured by our minds.*

*In ethics, Kant introduced the concept of the categorical imperative, a principle that defines moral duties. One of its famous formulations is: "Act only according to that maxim whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law." For Kant, morality is grounded not in consequences, but in rationality and duty. We should act out of respect for moral law, not personal interest.*

*Kant also emphasized the importance of autonomy, arguing that humans are free when they follow moral laws they give to themselves through reason. This made him a central figure in Enlightenment thought, where reason, dignity, and freedom were core values.*

*Through his critical method, Kant tried to bridge the gap between rationalism and empiricism. His work laid the foundation for German Idealism*

*and influenced later thinkers such as Hegel, Fichte, and even modern philosophers like John Rawls.*

*Immanuel Kant remains one of the most important philosophers in history. His emphasis on reason, duty, and the limits of human understanding continues to shape debates in philosophy, science, and ethics today.*

### **Exercises :**

1. What is Kant's most famous philosophical work?
  - a) Critique of Practical Reason
  - b) Critique of Pure Reason
  - c) Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals
  - d) The Republic
2. According to Kant, what can humans never truly know?
  - a) The self
  - b) Appearances
  - c) Things-in-themselves (noumena)
  - d) Moral law
3. What is the basis of Kant's ethics?
  - a) Personal feelings
  - b) Social consequences
  - c) Rational duty
  - d) Divine command
4. Kant believed that morality should be based on:
  - a) Happiness
  - b) Consequences
  - c) Universal principles
  - d) Emotions
5. Who were influenced by Kant's philosophy?
  - a) Plato and Aristotle
  - b) Nietzsche and Sartre

- c) Hegel and Fichte
- d) Descartes and Locke.