

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية لطلبة الثانوية العامة



مادة إثرائية في قواعد اللغة الانجليزية

تشمل

أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

شرح كامل ومبسط لقواعد المنهاج

جميع أسئلة الامتحانات السابقة

أسئلة إثرائية للمتفوقين

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Language

جملة اللغة الانجليزية: (English sentence):

تتكون الجملة باللغة الانجليزية من:

Subject + verb + complement

تكملة الجملة + الفعل + الفاعل

1. **الفاعل: (subject):** اما ان يكون **اسم: مثل:** (Ali – Ahmed – Mona – The man) او **ضمير: مثل:** (he – she – it – they – you – we – I)

2. **الفعل (verb):** اما ان يكون **فعل اساسي:** (read – play – swim) او **فعل مساعد:** (to be (am – is - are) , to have (has – have - had) , to do (do – does - did)) والذي لا يأتي الا مع وجود فعل مساعد بالجملة.

3. **تكملة الجملة: (complement):** و اما ان تكون مفعول به او صفة او حال ... الخ.

قواعد اضافة (s – ed – ing) للكلمات:

1- قواعد اضافة (s):

1. تضاف (s) للأسماء فتحولها الى جمع مثال: car + s = cars
2. تضاف (s) لتشكيل صيغة المضارع البسيط اذا كان الفاعل مفرد.
3. اذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بأحد الأحرف التالية (s – ss – z – sh – ch – x - o) تضاف للكلمة (es):
مثال: bus + s → buses
4. اذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف (y) و يسبقه حرف ساكن فعند اضافة (s) للكلمة يتم تحويل (y) الى (i):
مثال: cry + s → cries
5. اذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف (y) و يسبقه حرف علة فعند اضافة (s) للكلمة تبقى الكلمة كما هي:
مثال: play + s → plays

2- قواعد اضافة (ing):

1. تضاف لتشكيل صيغ أزمنة الاستمرارية: مثال: is working
2. تضاف لتحويل بعض الكلمات الى صفات: مثال: bore + ing = boring
3. تضاف لتحويل بعض الكلمات الى اسماء: مثال: feel + ing = feeling
4. عند اضافة (ing) للكلمة و كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف (e) يتم حذف حرف (e):
مثال: come + ing → coming
5. عند اضافة (ing) للكلمة و كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك، يتم تضعيف الحرف الساكن الأخير:
مثال: stop + ing → stopping
6. عند اضافة (ing) للكلمة و كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرفان متحرك، يتم اضافة (ing) بدون تعديل:
مثال: rain + ing → raining

3- قواعد اضافة (ed):

1. تضاف لتشكيل صيغ الماضي.
2. عند اضافة (ed) للكلمة و كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف (e) يتم حذف (e) و نضع (ed) مباشرة:
مثال: hope + ed → hoped

الحروف المتحركة هي
حروف العلة وهي:

a – o – u – i – e

3. عند اضافة (**ed**) للكلمة وكانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك، يتم تضعيف الحرف الساكن الأخير:

مثال: **stop + ed** → **stopped**

4. عند اضافة (**ed**) للكلمة وكانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرفان متحرك، يتم اضافة (**ed**) بدون تعديل:

مثال: **rain + ed** → **rained**

5. اذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف (**y**) و يسبقه حرف ساكن فعند اضافة (**ed**) للكلمة يتم حذف (**y**) و تحويلها الى (**i**):

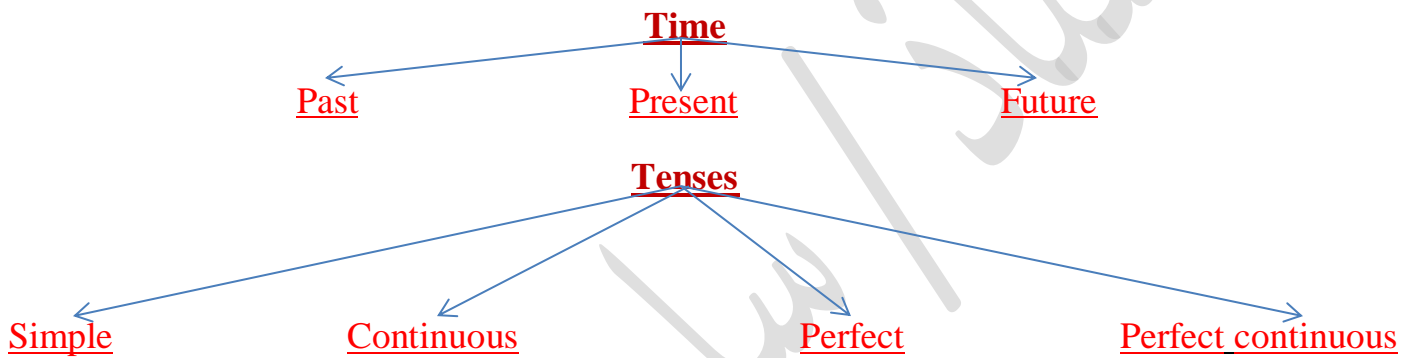
مثال: **study + ed** → **studied**

6. اذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف (**y**) و يسبقه حرف علة فعند اضافة (**ed**) للكلمة تبقى الكلمة كما هي:

مثال: **enjoy + ed** → **enjoyed**

Unit one

خارطة الأزمنة:



تتناقش الوحدة الأولى أزمنة المضارع:

Present: 1- Simple.

2- Continuous.

3- Perfect.

4- Perfect continuous.

أولاً/ المضارع البسيط: (present simple):

الفكرة العامة:

1. يناقش المضارع البسيط الأحداث المتكررة و الأعمال الروتينية.
2. يناقش الحقائق العلمية.
3. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي مجدول بزمان.

القاعدة:

Subject + V+s/es
V1

- اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (he – she – it) نضع للفعل (s/es).

- اذا كان الفاعل جمع (they – you – we – I) لا نضع للفعل (s).

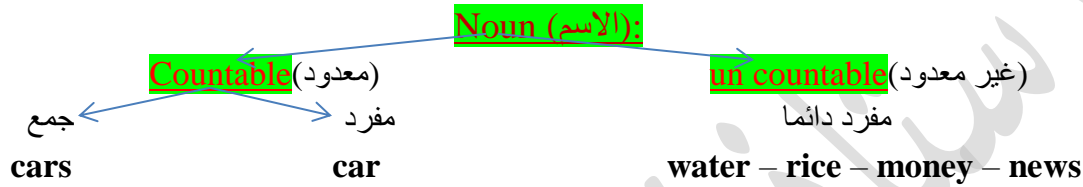
He		They
She		You
It	plays	We
		I
		play
اسم مفرد		اسم جمع

الكلمات الدالة:

usually – normally – often – afternoon – sometimes – Sundays – always – every – never – from time to time – habitually – rarely.

1. He **usually works** at night. (**work**).
2. They **normally walk** by canes. (**walk**).
3. Water **boils** at **100 c.** (**boil**). الماء يغلي عند درجة 100 س.

(* لماذا استخدمنا مع (water) الفعل (boils) و عاملناها معاملة المفرد؟
 هنا كلمة (water) غير معدود، و الأسماء الغير معدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد.



4. The sun **rises** from the east. (**rise**). مثال (4+3) حقائق علمية.. الشمس تشرق من الشرق.
5. The train (**will arrive – arrive – arrives**) at the station at **8:00 o'clock tomorrow**. في مثال (5) كلمة (tomorrow) تدل على زمن المستقبل لكن مع وجود زمن محدد نستخدم قاعدة المضارع البسيط.

عند النفي:

1. He **doesn't accept** such invitation very **often**. (**not accept**).
2. They **don't eat** fish in the **afternoon**. (**not eat**).

don't + V1	doesn't + V1
للجمع	للمفرد
they-you-we-I	he-she-it

عند عمل السؤال:

1. What **does he** want?
2. What **do you** want?
3. How **often do you** go to the cinema?

Wh. + do + الفاعل + V1

does

تستخدم (do) مع الجمع و تستخدم (does) مع المفرد.

ثانيا/ المضارع المستمر: (present continuous):

الفكرة العامة:

1. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث ما يحصل في لحظة الكلام.
2. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مخطط و مرتب له في المستقبل، ويكون الحدث جاهز و شخصي. "يشرح بالتفصيل بالوحدة الرابعة".

القاعدة:

تستخدم (am): مع I	am Subject + is + V +ing are
تستخدم (is): مع he – she – it	
تستخدم (are): مع they – you – we	

الكلمات الدالة:

now – outside – at the moment – at the present – look – listen – tonight – still – these days.

1. I **am watching** (watch) TV. **now**.
2. **Look!** Hassan **is taking** (take) a photo of the pyramids.
3. We **are spending** (spend) a nice time **at the moment**.
4. I (will visit – visit – **am visiting**) my friend at 8:00 o'clock **tonight**.

مثال (4) حدث مستقبلي لكنه محدد و مرتب له، لذلك نستخدم المضارع المستمر.

عند النفي:

1. We **aren't studying** (not / study) French **now**.
2. She **isn't visiting** (not / visit) the zoo **nowadays**.

am
Subject + is + not + V+ing
are

عند عمل السؤال:

1. What **are** you **doing** **at the moment**?
2. What **is** she **writing** **now**?

Wh. + is + الفاعل + V+ing
are

تستخدم (are) مع الجمع و (is) مع المفرد.

Exercises:

1. Freshers (are gathering – gather) gathers in the hall **right now**.
2. I (am reading – read) a scary story **at the moment**.
3. What (happens – is happening) **outside**?
4. I (watch) TV. **now**.
5. **Look!** Hassan (take) a photo of the pyramids.
6. The population of Cairo (grow) fast **at the moment**.
7. We (spend) a nice time **at the moment**.

ملاحظة (1): هناك بعض الأفعال تسمى أفعال الشعور (**stative verbs**)، وهذه الأفعال لا تأتي مع الأزمنة الاستمرارية.

لا تأتي الا مع زمن المضارع البسيط.

like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, want, seem, know, believe, remember, suppose, agree, mean,
realize, recognize, understand.

1. I can't understand what the writer **means**.
2. I **love** my father.

هؤلاء الأفعال لا يستخدموا مع المضارع المستمر الا في حالة واحدة و هي حالة "التخصيص".

1. I'm (not enjoying - **don't enjoy**) parties normally, but I (enjoy - **am enjoying**) this one.

هنا الفعل (enjoy) فعل شعوري.

فالفعل في المرة الأولى هو الفعل الأساسي، أما في المرة الثانية هو الذي يعتبر في حالة التخصيص.

ملاحظة (2): بعض الأفعال ينطبق عليها زمن المضارع البسيط وزمن المضارع المستمر:

think – look – have

think: → **present simple:** تأتي بمعنى يعتقد. تأتي بمعنى يفكر.

→ **present continuous:** تأتي بمعنى يفكر. تتبع **بحروف جر** بعد الفراغ.

حروف الجر

out – about
in – on
for – after
at – of – to

1. What (**do you think / are you thinking**) **is** the reason for her success?
2. You're very quiet. What (**do you think / are you thinking**) **about**?

look: → **present simple:** تأتي بمعنى يبدو.

→ **present continuous:** تأتي بمعنى ينظر الى – يبحث عن – يعتني به. تتبع **بحروف جر** بعد الفراغ.

1. That man (**looks – is looking**) **rather** strange.
2. Everyone (**looks – is looking**) **out** of the window.

have: → **present simple:** تأتي بمعنى يمتلك.

→ **present continuous:** تأتي بمعنى يتناول أو يقوم بعمل ما. (breakfast – lunch – dinner – shower). تتبع بعد الفراغ بـ

1. I (**have - am having**) my **breakfast**, so I'll call you back in ten minutes
2. You can take it, I (**have – am having**) **another** one.

ثالثا/ المضارع التام: (present perfect):

الفكرة العامة:

1. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي و مازال أثره مستمرا بالحاضر.
2. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تكرر أكثر من مرة.

القاعدة:

تستخدم (**has**) للمفرد: he – she – it
تستخدم (**have**) للجمع: they – we – you – I

Subject + has + V3
have

الكلمات الدالة:

ever – never – today – this – so far – just – yet – how many – already – recently – still.

ملاحظات على الكلمات الدالة:

She **hasn't finished** the work **yet**.
She **has just cleaned** her room.

1. عند استخدام (**yet**) يتم نفي الجملة.
2. كلمة (**just – already**) تقسم شقي القاعدة.

عند النفي:

1. She **hasn't finished** the work **yet**.
2. We **still haven't seen** that wall.

Subject + has + not + V3
have

عند عمل السؤال:

1. **Have** you **seen** the news **today**?
2. How many text or SMS messages **have** you **sent** **today**?
3. **Have** you **ever been** to Paris?

Wh. + has + الفاعل + V3
have

تستخدم (have) مع الجمع و (has) مع المفرد.

رابعاً/ المضارع التام المستمر: (present perfect continuous):

الفكرة العامة:

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن كم المدة التي يكون بها الحدث بالاستمرارية.

القاعدة:

تستخدم (has) للمفرد: he – she – it
تستخدم (have) للجمع: they – we – you – I

Subject + has + been + V+ing
have

الكلمات الدالة:

1. They **have been working** **all** day.

all - how long - nearly – for – since

عند النفي:

1. She **hasn't been waiting** **for** the taxi here.

Subject + has + not + been + V+ing
have

عند عمل السؤال:

1. What **has** he **been doing** **all** this time?
2. **How long** **have** you **been writing** that letter?

Wh. + has + subject + been + V+ing
have

for / since: → **present perfect:** (have – put – be – know) في حال لو كان الفعل لا يقبل الاستمرارية.

→ **present perfect continuous:** في حال لو كان الفعل يقبل الاستمرارية.

1. I **have known** him **for** two hours.
2. I **have been waiting** him **for** two hours.

ملاحظة 1:

أحيانا يكون الفاعل أكثر من كلمة:
مثال/

- علي يلعب الكرة. Ali plays football:
الرجل يلعب الكرة. The man plays football:
أخي يلعب الكرة. My brother plays football:

في الجملة الأولى الفاعل (Ali) أما في الجملة الثانية الفاعل (The man)، لأن (The) هنا هي بمعنى أَل التعريف و كلها كلمة واحدة، وكذلك في الجملة الثالثة الفاعل (My brother) لأن (My) هي ياء الملكية و كلها كلمة واحدة.

ملاحظة 2:

ما الفرق بين الجملتين التاليتين:

He is clever.

He is playing football.

في الجملة الأولى (is)، هنا فعل أساسي في الجملة. و زمن الجملة هنا (present simple).
في الجملة الثانية (is playing)، هنا فعل مساعد. والفعل هو (is playing). و زمن الجملة هنا (present continuous).

ملاحظة 3:

ما هو الفرق بين المضارع التام (Present perfect) و المضارع التام المستمر (present perfect continuous):

present perfect continuous	Present perfect
1. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي و مازال مستمرا حتى الان مع وجود مدة زمنية.	1. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي و مازال أثره مستمرا حتى الان.
2. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي و انتهى حالا.	2. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تكرر أكثر من مرة.
3. يستخدم لإظهار المدة الزمنية التي استغرقها حدث لم ينتهي.	3. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل لمرة واحدة بالحياة.
	4. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي غير محدد البداية.

Exercises:

1- Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. People often (get – are getting) stuck in their comfier zones.
2. Freshers (are gathering – gather) gathers in the hall right now.
3. Please be quite I (think – am thinking) of the bad situation.
4. He (prefers – is preferring) reading books.
5. I (am reading – read) a scary story at the moment.
6. I cannot understand what the writer (means – is meaning).
7. I am sorry, but I (am not agreeing – don't agree) with what you are saying.
8. I (am having – have) my breakfast, so I will call you later.
9. What (happens – is happening) outside?.
10. I (am not enjoying – don't enjoy) parties normally, but I (am enjoying – enjoy) this one.
11. He (works – is working) in the afternoons, but today he (takes – is taking) his son to the doctor.
12. That man (looks – is looking) rather strange.
13. Everyone (looks – is looking) out of the window.
14. What (do you think – are you thinking) is the reason for his success.
15. He (has – is having) a shower because he (has – is having) an important meeting.

16. How long **(have you written – have you been writing)** that story.
17. I **(have seen – have been seeing)** three films this week.
18. **(Are you seeing – have you seen)** the news today?.
19. I **(have known – have been knowing)** him for four hours.
20. How many stories **(have you read – been reading)** this month.
21. They **(don't like – are not liking)** tennis. They **(prefer – are preferring)** watching T.V.
22. She cannot speak to you now because she **(does – is doing)** her homework.
23. There is a message from my sister, she **(is having – has had)** an accident.

2- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:

1. You should stop for a rest. You for two hours **(drive)**.
2. I three films this month **(see)**.
3. You should go to bed. You on the computer for over two hours **(play)**.
4. I English for ten years **(study)**.
5. He football **(not like)**.
6. What has he all this time, we have for more than one hour **(do / wait)**.
7. I only started this book yesterday and I have already 150 page **(read)**.
8. I him for four hours **(wait)**.
9. You are very quiet. What you about? **(think)**.
10. Many people think the new building dangerous **(look)**.
11. Many people they cannot change their lives **(think)**.
12. His eyes are tired because he for two hours **(play)**.
13. I this old one for two years **(have)**.
14. They away for five days **(be)**.
15. Hasan fish very often **(eat)**.
16. I my friend in the youth club tonight **(meet)**.
17. The lesson at 9 o'clock **(start)**.
18. I about the issue for a long time **(not / know)**.
19. I a lot of people recently **(meet)**.

3- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:

1. I **(take)** a French course for 5 months and the teacher says I am a fast learner.
2. Please don't go in. I just **(sweep)** the floor.
3. A- Are you hung
B- No, I'm not. I **(eat)** chocolate all day.
4. The young children **(make)** a snowman all morning.
5. I **(eat)** 8 chocolates up to now.
6. He **(win)** the national championship four times.
7. Bill and Andy **(make)** ten films since they left college.
8. Look! Somebody **(break)** the window.
9. My brother is an actor. He **(appear)** in several films.
10. I **(learn)** Chinese for two years now.
11. I **(not/listen)** to the radio very often.

12. It's very late. I (go) home now.
13. My mother usually (drive) to work, but today she..... (go) by bus.
14. That photographer (take) very good photos. Look! He..... (take) a photo now.
15. It always (rain) at the weekend, but today the sun..... (shine).
16. I'm sorry, I (not understand)
17. She what to do. (not know).
18. We've missed the last bus. That..... we will have to walk. (mean)
19. Do you him? He is a famous rock star. (recognize)
20. What are you at the moment ? (do)

3- A. Use think/s or am/is/are thinking in the following sentences:

1. I (think) about dying my hair blonde but I (not think) my wife will be very happy about it.
2. As I see her. The old lady sits down calmly and she (think).
3. Sorry, he (think) he can do what he wants without punishment.

B. Use look/s or am/is/are looking in the following sentences:

1. A. How do I?
B. You look very cute.
2. "Maybe Jim will go," continued Adham. He at the horse.
3. Why you at me like that? Have I said something wrong? 2018

4- Write the full questions:

1. What kind of music / you / prefer?
.....
2. How often / you / go to the cinema?
.....
3. you / enjoy / playing computer games?
.....
4. you / enjoy / this lesson?
.....
5. you / ever / speak in public?
.....
6. How many text or SMS messages / you / send today?
.....
7. How long / you / study English?
.....
8. What / you / do / on Sundays?
.....

(Present simple and present continuous tenses):

1- Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. Sameera usually..... at school late. (arrives / is arriving).
2. Listen! Someone outside. (cries / is crying).
3. Rania happy. She must have got good news. (looks / is looking).
4. Why at us like that? (do you look / are you looking).

- 5. I you are not well today. What's wrong with you? **(think / am thinking).**
- 6. I about my sister Huda. She's very ill. **(think / am thinking).**
- 7. My uncle nine daughters. **(has / is having).**
- 8. You can't call him now. He a shower. **(has / is having).**
- 9. The train always at 7:30 pm. **(leaves / is leaving).**
- 10. Look out! The plane **(takes off / is taking).**
- 11. Our teacher is happy because we better quickly in English. **(get / are getting).**

(Present perfect and present perfect continuous):

2- Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

- 1. It is dark because the sun **hasn't risen / hasn't been rising** yet.
- 2. I can't find my wallet. Someone **has stolen / has been stealing** it.
- 3. I **have known / have been knowing** Mona for five years and we are close friends now.
- 4. You are out of breath! **Have you run / Have you been running?**
- 5. She has never **travelled / been travelling** by ship. She enjoys flying.
- 6. My uncle **has bought / has been buying** a new car recently.
- 7. She **has written / has been writing** five poems so far.
- 8. I think someone **has used / has been using** my laptop. The battery is nearly dead.
- 9. I think someone **has taken / has been taking** my mobile. I can't find it anywhere.

5- Circle the correct answer:

- 1. is your graduation. **(when / where).**
- 2. is your favourite actor. **(what / who).**
- 3. is Leo Messi from. **(how / where).**
- 4. are you late? Because of the traffic. **(why / when).**
- 5. does it take you get home. **(how long / how much).**
- 6. did it cost? **(how much / how many).**

3- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1. Ahmed gets better quickly. I think he will recover soon.
- 2. I'm thinking this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
- 3. Have you ever been riding a bike?
- 4. How often are you visiting your grandma?
- 5. How many times has he been writing to his family this month?
- 6. What are you usually doing on Fridays?
- 7. Have we met before? I'm recognizing your face.
- 8. Freshers gather in the hall right now.

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verb in brackets:

- 1. Shadia **(wait)** for us for a long time.
- 2. Manal **(not accept)** such invitations quite often.

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. He is having three luxury cars

3- Circle the correct answer:

1. In fact, I don't like parties in general, but this one (**enjoy – am enjoying**).

(2016 إكمال)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verb in brackets:

1. I badly for a long time. (**sleep**).
2. Muna with her cousin at the moment. (**chat**).
3. The design of new house very beautiful. (**look**).

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. She is sick. She eats so much recently
2. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They shout at each other
3. My father is thinking that I should stop playing computer game

(2017)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verb in brackets:

1. My sister who has been teaching English for thirty years yet. (**retire**).
2. Her grandfather still the day when the dam broke. (**remember**).

2- Circle the correct answer:

1. music do you prefer? (**what kind of / how long**).

(2017 إكمال)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verb in brackets:

1. Sorry you can't talk to him right now. He downtown. (**drive**).
2. He can't play with us because he for two hours. (**run**).

(2018)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verb in brackets:

1. I (**not agree**) with what he usually (**want**).
2. **a.** why are you holding a piece of paper ?
b. I (**write**) a letter to my friend back home in Palestine.
3. Why you (**look**) at me like that?. Have I said something wrong?.
4. Tamer (**read**) a book for two hours and he (**read**) 53 pages so far.

(2019 إكمال)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verb in brackets:

1. My grandfather very well so far. (**feel**).
2. Lack of opportunities often lots of stress among young people. (**cause**).

Unit two

Infinitive and gerund

لتشكيل صيغة (infinitive) نضع قبل الفعل **to** : play → to play

لتشكيل صيغة (gerund) نضع للفعل **ing** : play → playing

أنواع (to):

1. **infinitival** : لتشكيل صيغة (infinitive) : play → to play
2. **purposeful** : بمعنى غرضية "الكي" : I went to Saudi Arabia **to** perform Al hajj.
3. **prepositional** : بمعنى حرف جر، و يتبعها اسم. I go **to** school.

الاستخدام:

نستخدم صيغة (infinitive) بعد الأفعال التالية:

agree – disagree – refuse – suppose – expect – offer – afford – hope – seem – want – decide – promise – fail – advice – manage – tell “told”.

- Ex:** Moneer managed the sum by himself. (**to work out** – **working out**).
- Ex:** The medical adviser advised us exercises every day. (**to practice** – **practicing**).
- Ex:** She won't like it if you refuse what she asked. (**to do** – **doing**).
- Ex:** The teacher told us our lessons regularly. (**to prepare** – **preparing**).
- Ex:** I'm sure they'll decide when they see how enjoyable the place is. (**to stay** – **staying**).

نستخدم صيغة (gerund) بعد الأفعال التالية:

enjoy – give up – avoid – feel like – mind – keep – finish – consider – escape – delay – put off – mention – practice – miss – imagine – can't help – can't bear – can't stand – can't face – suggest.

- Ex:** Ali enjoys Indian films. (**to watch** – **watching**).
- Ex:** Would you mind five minutes more?. (**to wait** – **waiting**).
- Ex:** I didn't feel like anything, so I went out to a café. (**to cook** – **cooking**).
- Ex:** He doesn't like it when people keep him. (**to interrupt** – **interrupting**).

بعض الأفعال تقبل (infinitive) و (gerund) ولا يوجد اختلاف بالمعنى:

start – begin – continue – intend

ففي هذه الحالة كلا المعنيين صحيح.

- Ex:** It was getting late and I *started* / *began* worried. (**to feel** – **feeling**).
- Ex:** If you continue, I will ask you to leave. (**to interrupt** – **interrupting**).
- Ex:** She has started her homework. (**to do** – **doing**).

بعض الأفعال تقبل (infinitive) في حالات خاصة و تقبل (gerund) في حالات أخرى:

love – like – hate – prefer , remember , stop

love – like – hate – prefer:
 infinitive: تكون مسبقة (would / 'd) عندما نتحدث عن المعنى بشكل خاص.
 gerund: عندما نتحدث عن المعنى بشكل عام.

فرق بالمعنى بين:

Ex: I like to swim.

Ex: I like swimming.

1. الجملة الأولى، الحديث بشكل **خاص** على أنه يريد أن يسبح. "أي أنه يقف أمام بركة السباحة أو البحر و يريد أن يسبح".
2. اما الجملة الثانية، الحديث بشكل **عام** على أنه يحب السباحة.

Ex: Sara likes computer games. It's her favorite hobby. (to play – playing).

Ex: Would you like me..... you carry this heavy case?. (to help – helping).

Ex: They'd love the zoo together. (visiting – to visit).

Ex: I didn't feel like anything, so I went out to a restaurant. (to cook – cooking).

remember:
 infinitive: عندما يتذكر على أنه يجب عليه القيام بالفعل. (please , must , should أو مسبقة بكلمة - وفي حالة السؤال - عندما تكون في بداية الجملة)
 gerund: عندما يتذكر أنه قام بالفعل. "استرجاع الذاكرة".

Ex: Did you remember the letter? (to post – posting).

Ex: You must remember the letter. (to post – posting).

Ex: Remember the letter. (to post – posting).

Ex: I remember the letter when I was in my office last week. (to post – posting).

stop:
 infinitive: عندما يكون التوقف مؤقت و بعد ذلك يستمر العمل.
 gerund: و يكون بالجملة: (not, n't, never, silly, should, tired, must, please) عندما يكون التوقف بشكل كلي عن العمل غالباً مع الأشياء السلبية.

Ex: You shouldn't stop just because it's a bit difficult. (to try – trying).

Ex: You really must stop mistake like this. (to make – making).

Ex: While walking along the street, I saw him stop..... in a shop window. (to look – looking).

Ex: We hope he will stop such silly questions. (to ask – asking).

Ex: Please, stop one minute, and listen to me. (to think – thinking).

لفتات:

Ex: She advised him the house. (to leave – leaving).

Ex: She advised the house. (to leave – leaving).

مع وجود مفعول به بعد الفعل نستخدم (infinitive)، ومع عدم وجود مفعول به بعد الفعل نستخدم (gerund).

Ex: I prefer (playing – to play) computer games to (studying – study) my lessons.

في الشق الأول استخدمنا (gerund) لأن (prefer) لم تسبق ب (would)، و كذلك في الشق الثاني استخدمنا (gerund) لأن (to) هنا حرف جر، ولا بد أن يأتي بعد حرف الجر اسم.

Exercises**1- Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:**

1. Moneer managed the sum by himself. **(to work out – working out).**
2. I didn't manage the early bus, so I was late. **(to catch – catching).**
3. Ali enjoys Indian films. **(to watch – watching).**
4. Let's stop lunch. We will not have any restaurant on our way. **(to have – having).**
5. Although he is very rich, he refuses the poor. **(to help – helping).**
6. Thank you for agreeing me with this work. **(to help – helping).**
7. Sara likes computer games. It's her favorite hobby. **(to play – playing).**
8. Would you like me..... you carry this heavy case?. **(to help – helping).**
9. He doesn't like it when people keep him. **(to interrupt – interrupting).**
10. Mari! Please stop a noise. The baby is sleeping. **(to make – making).**
11. I must remember this letter while I'm in town. **(to post – posting).**
12. The medical adviser advised us exercises every day. **(to practice – practicing).**
13. She won't like it if you refuse what she asked. **(to do – doing).**
14. I should stop more food. I am on a diet. **(to eat – eating).**
15. Where would you like me these letters?. **(to put – putting).**
16. If he is busy, I don't mind **(to wait – waiting).**
17. If he doesn't give up, he'll not recover. **(smoke).**
18. You shouldn't stop just because it's a bit difficult. **(try).**
19. The teacher told us our lessons regularly. **(prepare).**
20. Would you mind five minutes more?. **(wait).**
21. I didn't feel like anything, so I went out to a café. **(cook).**
22. We were lost, so we stopped the way. **(ask).**
23. I'm sure they'll decide when they see how enjoyable the place is. **(stay).**
24. The important thing is that you should never give up..... **(try).**
25. If you're getting confused, remember about what you want to say. **(think).**
26. I remember..... surprised when I first heard the news. **(feel).**
27. They wouldn't stop ,but they promised more quietly. **(talk – speak).**
28. While walking along the street, I saw him stop..... in a shop window. **(look).**
29. He promised..... me have the report by next week. **(let).**
30. She stopped her coffee because she was in a hurry. **(drink).**
31. They told us not too long on one task. **(spend).**
32. It was getting late and I *started / began* worried. **(feel).**
33. If you continue, I will ask you to leave. **(interrupt).**
34. You really must stop mistake like this. **(make).**
35. She was cleaning the house and she stopped some rest. **(get).**
36. My grandmother stopped when she felt some pain in her heart. **(smoke).**
37. She stopped to her friend when her boyfriend came in. **(talk).**
38. I stopped to my best friend on skype. **(call).**

2- Complete the sentences with like / love / hate + ing or would like / love / hate + to inf:

1. I'm happy here in the country. I would (**live**) in a city.
2. She (**listen**) to music. It's her favourite way of passing the time.
3. Would you (**go**) out to the theatre this evening?
4. Most young people (**get up**) early when they're tired.
5. He would (**be**) a famous film star. It's his dream.
6. If I had the chance, I would (**study**) in another country.

3- Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb (to- inf or -ing)

1. My boss came into the room , so I stopped (**browse**) the internet.
2. There was a fire alarm, so I stopped (**eat**) and went outside.
3. In her way home, she always stops..... (**buy**) some bread.
4. She was shopping and she stopped..... (**drink**) a cup of coffee.
5. I remember (**hear**) that music somewhere.
6. I remember (**shut**) the door when I left.
7. Many people die of cancer. I advise you to stop..... (**smoke**).
8. She remembers (**call**) her friend tonight.

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. I didn't feel like anything, so I went out to a restaurant. (**to cook – cooking**).
2. We hope he will stop such silly questions. (**to ask – asking**).
3. She decided her new car. (**to sell – selling**).

(إكمال 2016)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. We have stopped plastic bags in supermarket, we take our own bags with us. (**to take – taking**)
2. They stopped suddenly photo for the tower as it looks very beautiful. (**to take – taking**).
3. Everyone hates it when others keep (**to interrupt – interrupting**).
4. I enjoyed (**to meet – meeting**) you. I hope you again. (**to see – seeing**).
5. Remember your car outside the gate. It is not allowed here. (**to park – parking**).

(2017)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets (to or ing):

1. My sister refused what our father suggested. (**do**).
2. I must remember this letter while I am in town. (**post**).
3. The most important thing is that we shouldn't give up (**try**).

(إكمال 2017)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. In her way home, she always stops some bread. (**to buy – buying**).
2. They'd love the zoo together. (**visiting – to visit**).
3. I feel like lunch at the river side. (**having – to have**).

(2018)**1- Circle the correct answer:**

1. Muneer was doing his homework and then he stopped the football match. **(to watch – watching).**
2. I don't feel like anything new, so start eating your fish like everyone else. **(to cook – cooking).**
3. Our neighbours apologized for such noise. **(making – to make).**

(2019 إكمال)**1- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets (to or ing):**

1. You must remember the shopping. **(do).**
2. He gave up after his heart attack. **(hike).**
3. I'd hate at the top of a really tall building. **(live).**

Unit three

Past tense.

- Past:** 1. simple.
2. continuous.
3. perfect.

أولاً/ الماضي البسيط: (past simple):

الفكرة العامة:

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي وانتهى بالماضي.

القاعدة:

Subject + V2

ضع الفعل بالتصريف الثاني بإضافة (ed) للفعل، إلا إذا كان الفعل شاذ.

الكلمات الدالة:

Ex: She **learnt** English **yesterday**.

Ex: They **constructed** a new house in **1992**.

تاريخ بالماضي - yesterday - ago - last - past

عند النفي:

Ex: My sisters **didn't wash** the dishes **last** night.

Ex: My brother **didn't clean** the car **yesterday**.

Subject + did + not + V1

عند عمل السؤال:

Ex: How **did** you **leave** school two hours **ago**?

Ex: What **did** you **wash** **yesterday**?

Wh. + did + subject + V1

قاعدة مهمة في زمن الماضي البسيط

Past simple

but / and

Past simple

Ex: She **took** a taxi to the station **and** **arrived** just in time.

Ex: He **gave** the right answer, **but** the teacher **didn't hear** him.

As soon as

Past simple , past simple

Ex: As soon as I **saw** him, I **recognized** who he was.

ثانياً/ الماضي المستمر: (past continuous):

الفكرة العامة:

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين بالماضي، الحدث الأول كان في حالة الاستمرارية ثم جاء الحدث الثاني وقطع الحدث الأول. نعبر عن الحدث الأول "المستمر" بـ (past continuous)، بينما نعبر عن الحدث الذي قطع الاستمرارية بـ (past simple). أي أن الحدث كان مستمرا لكن في زمن الماضي.

مثال: بالأمس كانت فدوى تدرس من 2-3، فاتصلت بها صديقتها أحلام عند الساعة 2.5. هنا الدراسة كانت مستمرة، ثم جاء الاتصال وقطع عملية الدراسة.

القاعدة:

was: تستخدم للمفرد: he – she – it – I
were: تستخدم للجمع: they – you – we

Subject + was + V+ing
were

الكلمات الدالة:

في هذا الزمن لا يوجد كلمات دالة، ولكن هناك قواعد:

While / why / as: **past continuous** , **past simple**. يجب الانتباه ان هذه الكلمات أمامهم سوف يكون ماضٍ مستمر سواء كانت في أول الجملة أم في الوسط.

When: **past simple** , **past continuous**. يجب الانتباه ان هذه الكلمات أمامهم سوف يكون ماضٍ بسيط سواء كانت في أول الجملة أم في الوسط.

Ex: It **rained** **while** they **were playing** football.

هي امطرت **بينما** كنا نلعب الكرة.

Ex: **While** I **was walking** in the street, I **met** my friend.

بينما كنت امشي بالشارع، قابلت صديقي.

Ex: I **was doing** my homework **when** my father **came**.

انا كنت اعمل واجبي **عندما** جاء أبي.

Ex: **When** he **arrived**, we **were having** lunch.

عندما وصل هو، كنا نتناول الغداء.

عند النفي:

Subject + was + not + V+ing
were

Ex: She **wasn't washing** the dishes.

عند عمل السؤال:

Wh. + was + الفاعل + V+ing
were

Ex: What **were** you **doing** **when** he came?.

تستخدم (**were**) مع الجمع و (**was**) مع المفرد.

ثالثا/ الماضي التام: (past perfect):

الفكرة العامة:

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين بالماضي، الحدث الأول بدأ وانتهى ثم بدأ الثاني بعد انتهاء الحدث الأول.

نعبر عن الحدث الأول بـ (**past perfect**) و نعبر عن الحدث الثاني بـ (**past simple**).

مثال: أنا شعرت بالتحسن بعدما أخذت الدواء.

القاعدة:

Subject + had + V3

نضع الفعل بالتصريف الثالث بإضافة (**ed**) للفعل، الا اذا كان الفعل شاذ.

الكلمات الدالة:

في هذا الزمن لا يوجد كلمات دالة، ولكن هناك قواعد:

after / until / that: **past perfect** , **past simple**. يجب الانتباه ان هذه الكلمات أمامهم سوف يكون ماضٍ تام سواء كانت في أول الجملة أم في الوسط.

before: **past simple** , **past perfect**. يجب الانتباه ان هذه الكلمة أمامها سوف يكون ماضٍ بسيط سواء كانت في أول الجملة أم في الوسط.

Ex: Hala **left** for school **after** she **had eaten** breakfast.

Ex: **After** they **had watched** TV, they **went** to bed.

Ex: Huda **had finished** her homework **before** she **went** to bed.

Ex: **Before** they **watched** TV, they **had done** their homework.

Ex: One day I **noticed** **that** the bananas I **had bought** about a week before were going brown.

عند النفي:

Ex: They **hadn't finished** the work **before** they watched TV.

Subject + had + not + V3

عند عمل السؤال:

Ex: What **had** they **watched** **before** they went to bed?.

Wh. + had + subject + V3

قاعدة مهمة في زمن الماضي التام:

past simple	because	past continuous
past continuous		past perfect
past simple		past perfect

1- تستخدم القاعدة الأولى عندما يكون الزمن الأول بالاستمرارية و يأتي زمن آخر ليقطع هذا الحدث. " مثل قاعدة **while** " تماما.

Ex: I **asked** him to come back later **because** I **was working**.

2- تستخدم القاعدة الثانية عندما يكون بالجملة 3 أزمنة. فالزمن الأول (**past perfect**) والزمن الثاني (**past continuous**) والزمن الثالث (**past simple**).

Ex: When I **went** in, everyone **was laughing** probably **because** someone **had told** a joke.

p.s

p.c

p.p

عندما دخلت الغرفة، كل شخص كان يضحك " استمرارية " بسبب أن شخص ما قال نكتة.

ترتيب الأحداث:

1. شخص ما قال نكتة. 2. الجميع كان يضحك. 3. أنا دخلت الغرفة.

Ex: He **got** wet during his walk **because** it **was raining** and he **had forgotten** to take his umbrella.

p.s

p.c

p.p

في هذه الجملة الحدث الأول الذي بدأ (**past perfect**) والحدث الثاني (**past continuous**) والحدث الثالث (**past simple**).

3- تستخدم القاعدة الثالثة عندما يكون الحدث الأول (**past perfect**) والحدث الثاني (**past simple**). (عادة يكون بالشق الثاني رقم أو كلمة **mobile** أو كلمة **a long**).

Ex: I **felt** tired **because** I **had run** 7 miles.

p.s

p.p

Ex: Hadeel **passed** the exam easily **because** she **had spent** a long time studying.

P.s

p.p

يتم الحل والتفريق بين الثلاث قواعد السابقة بطريقة مبسطة وأسهل عند الشرح في الحصة..

قواعد أخرى مهمة لهذه الوحدة:

past continuous	noticed mentioned + that realised	past perfect

Ex: I **was waiting** when I suddenly **realized that** I **had missed** my phone.

*- كلمات دالة مهمة على زمن الماضي التام: (**past perfect**):

just – already – yet

1. عند استخدام (**yet**) يتم نفي الجملة.

2. في حال استخدام (**just – already**) يتم الفصل ما بين (**had – V3**).

Ex: The teacher **asked** to show him the homework, but he **hadn't finished** it **yet**.

Ex: When I went in, everyone was laughing probably because someone **had just told** a joke.

قواعد (when):

When past simple , past continuous : **when** I **arrived**, he **was talking** on the phone.

When past simple , past perfect : **when** I **got** there, he **had** already **left**.

When past simple , past simple : **when** it **began** to rain, I **stood** under a tree.

When present simple , future simple : **when** I **see** him tomorrow, I **will ask** him.

Exercises:

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. I him to come back later because I (**ask – work**).
2. He the right answer, but the teacher him. (**give – not hear**).
3. Her mother..... her why she (**ask – cry**).
4. It while I to work. (**rain – walk**).
5. She a taxi to the station and just in time. (**take – arrive**).
6. While he..... around the room, he someone come in. (**look – hear**).
7. While I in Egypt, I an old friend of mine. (**stay – meet**).
8. When I from the dream, I in my own bed. (**wake up – lie**).
9. When I to work, I suddenly realized that I my keys at home (**walk– leave**).
10. I felt much better after I the medicine (**take**).
11. They decided to go for a walk while the sun (**shin**).
12. I you back yesterday because I my mobile. (**not call – lose**).
13. When I at home last night, my parentsTV. (**arrive – watch**).
14. We tired because we 7 miles (**feel – walk**).
15. Some people during the film, so I them to be quite (**talk – ask**).
16. The teacher to show him the homework, but he it yet (**ask – not finish**).
17. While we, she someone who had been in our class when we were at school. (**talk – mention**).
18. He got wet during his walk because it it and he to take an umbrella. (**rain – forget**).
19. The day before, I to phone him, so I gave him a quick call while I my breakfast. (**promised – have**).
20. When I went in, everyone, probably because someone just a joke. (**laugh – just tell**).
21. I thought the dog because it someone outside, but there was nobody there. (**bark – hear**).

22. One day I that the bananas I about a week before brown. (**notice – buy – go**).
23. I to an old school friend that I in touch with when she another person. (**talk – keep – mention**).
24. I felt very tired when I got home, so I straight to bed. (**go**).

2- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

- When the boys arrived at the cinema, the film (**already, start**).
- Last night I in bed when I suddenly a scream. (**read, hear**)
- Before we reached the station we realised that we (**lose**) our way.
- All the tickets (**be**) sold before the film began.
- I a friend while I the shopping (**meet, do**)
- They took a shower after they (**finish**) the game.
- I asked Mr. Green how many books he (**read**)
- My friend was sorry that he (**told**) me the story.
- The sun (**shine**) yesterday after it (**be**) cold for many weeks.
- I for my things when I someone call my name (**pay, hear**)
- I around and Judy. (**turn, see**)
- Before the police (**catch**) the thief, he (**steal**) two more watches.
- I was very angry when I (**see**) that my brother (**eat**) my apple.
- Nobody (**come**) to the meeting because Ahmad (**forget**) to tell them about it.
- I know that I (**see**) her somewhere before.
- The lesson (**already start**) when I (**arrive**).
- She told me that she (**work**) in Germany.

3- Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- I felt much better after I (**was taking – took – had taken**) the medicine.
- She found it hard to think clearly when the loud music (**played – had played – was playing**).
- As soon as, I saw the photo I (**recognize – had recognize – recognized**) who it was.
- I took the book back to the library when I (**finished – had finished – was finishing**) reading it.
- When I told them about my mistake, they all (**had laughed – laughed – was laughing**).
- They didn't really understand the lesson until she (**had explained – explained – was explaining**) it twice.
- They (**decided – had decided – was deciding**) to go for a walk while the sun was shining.
- When I arrived I knew immediately that something strange (**happened – had happened – was happening**).

4- Use the words in brackets to join each pair of the following:

- I left the key inside the house, I got home in the evening and realised the problem. (**when**)
.....
- The bell rang. Everyone stopped work and left the building. (**as soon as**)
.....
- He rang me. It was in the middle of watching my favourite TV programme. (**while**)
.....

4. His colleagues came to collect him. He was in the middle of eating his breakfast. (**when**)

5. I spent a long time studying this subject. I passed the exam easily. (**because**)

5- Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. I asked him to come back later because I had worked
2. While he looks around the room, he heard someone come in
3. I felt much better after I took the medicine
4. They decided to go playing while the sun shine
5. I heard the explosion while I walked to bed.
6. As soon as I saw the photo, I was recognizing who it was.
7. After he has studied to the exam, he answered the questions

6- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. When I at home last night, my parents TV. (**arrive / watch**).
2. I much better after I the medicine last night. (**feel / take**).
3. What they.....when the teacher into the room? (**do / come**).
4. Iyou back yesterday because I my mobile. (**not call / lose**).
5. While I in the room ,I someone come in. (**walk / hear**).
6. Mother shopping this morning because it (**not go / rain**).
7. As I returned home, I the bag and realized that I my keys. (**open / lose**).

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:

1. When I went in, everyone, probably because someone just a joke. (**laugh – tell**).

(2016 إكمال)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:

1. An old woman knocked at the front door while TV in the sitting room. (**watch**).
2. The film wasn't very good. I it very much yesterday. (**not enjoy**).
3. I was waiting in the queue at passport control when suddenly I that I my passport. (**realize – forget**).

(2017)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:

1. Hadeel passed the exam easily because she along time studying. (**spend**).
2. While Sami the door, he a snake which had been in the store for a long time. (**paint – notice**).

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. What films have you watched last night?

(2017 إكمال)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:

1. He got wet during his walk because it and he to take an umbrella. (**rain – forget**).

(2018)**1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense:**

1. She (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock (ring).

(2019 إكمال)**a. Complete the sentences with the correct tense:**

2. When I got home, my mother already (cook).
 3. We the new project when suddenly I hit upon a good idea. (discuss).
 4. At first, I didn't like my job, but I to enjoy it now. (start).

الأستاذ / سامر القصاص

Unit four

Modal verbs & future tense.

أولاً: الأفعال الناقصة: (modal verb):

الأفعال الناقصة: هي جزء من الأفعال المساعدة (helping verb).

تسمى أيضا الأفعال الوسيطة أي تتوسط ما بين الفاعل والفعل الأساسي بالجملة و الذي يكون فعلا مجردا. وهذا يعني أن جميع الأفعال الناقصة لا بد وأن تتبع بفعل مجرد من دون أي إضافة. وهذه الأفعال تأتي بالجملة لتعبر عن شيء معينة مثل/ الاحتمالية (possibility) أو القدرة (ability) أو السماح (permission) أو الضرورة (necessity).

وإليك المخطط التالي ليوضح أصل الأفعال الناقصة (modal verbs):

primary auxiliary verbs: be – do – have.

(am – is – are) , (do – does – did) , (have – has – had).

Helping verbs:

modal verbs: (will – would , may – might , shall – should , can – could , must – ought to – used to).

الأفعال المساعدة هي أفعال تساعد في صياغة الجملة و صياغة الأفعال العادية.

و سنقتصر في هذه الوحدة على:

may – might – could , will

1. may – might – could :

- تستخدم (may – might) للتعبير عن الاحتمالية، أي إذا كانت احتمالية وقوع الحدث ممكنة وليست أكيدة. و يكون الاحتمال ضعيف نسبيا بنسبة (50%). فهنا (may) تأتي بمعنى (يمكن).
 - تستخدم (could) للتعبير عن القدرة. تماما مثل (can) ولكنها تستخدم في زمن الماضي. (أي استطاعة في زمن الماضي).
 - يتم نفي (may – might) بإضافة (not) فتصبح (may not – might not).
 - يتم اضافة (well) للأفعال (may – might & could) حيث تزيد من درجة التأكد تقريبا الى (70% تقريبا).
- كلمات تساعد في الحل تدل على استخدام (may – might & could):

not sure – don't – try – 50% - no point – no guarantee – who knows – don't think so

Ex: There's **no point** worrying about it. It happen. (**might – will**).

Ex: **Who knows?** This work take as long as you think. (**might not – will not**).

Ex: **Try** turning it off, then on again. That solve the problem. (**may – will**).

Ex: I am **not sure** he come on time. (**may – will**).

2. will :

- تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بالمستقبل مؤكد الحدوث أو غير مؤكد الحدوث بنسبة كبيرة وتكون درجة التأكد (100%).
- يتم استخدام (will) بالنفي بإضافة (not) فتصبح (will not – won't) فتصبح المعنى ضعيف جدا بنسبة (0%).
- يتم تقليل معنى (will) بإضافة كلمة (probably) فتقل نسبة التأكد الى (90%) فتصبح (will probably).
- يتم تقوية معنى (won't) بإضافة كلمة (probably) فتزيد نسبة التأكد الى (10%) فتصبح (probably won't).

الاستخدام:

1. **للتأكيد القوي:** (100% - sure – certain – obviously – clearly - trust).
2. **للتنبؤ:** (expect – predict).
3. **للقرار السريع:** (so – bus).

4. للإعلان للعامة: (announced – seats – flight).

5. للمساعدة والوعد: (promise – help).

6. تستخدم في قاعدة (if) الأولى. بدون كلمة (try).
If + subject + present simple , subject + will + V1.

Ex: The government has announced that the president (might – will) visit America next month.

Ex: You obviously (may not - won't) get the job if you don't even apply for it.

Ex: It is no problem. If we miss the bus, we (are going to walk – will walk).

Ex: I am sure scientists (will – are going to) find solution to the problem of climate change.

ثانياً: زمن المستقبل: (future tense):

للتعبير عن المستقبل هناك ثلاث طرق:

1. باستخدام (will). سبق شرحه.

2. باستخدام (present continuous).

3. باستخدام قاعدة (be going to).

1. التعبير عن المستقبل عبر زمن المضارع المستمر (present continuous):

• يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث مرتب و مخطط له، أي أن الحدث جاهز و عادة يكون شخصي.

تستخدم (am): مع I

تستخدم (is): مع he – she – it

تستخدم (are): مع they – you – we

am
Subject + is + V +ing
are

Ex: I'm having a party next Saturday.

Ex: She is traveling to Cairo next week. The plane ticket is already booked.

Ex: Sorry I can't see you this afternoon. I am playing tennis with Ziad.

2. التعبير عن المستقبل باستخدام قاعدة (be going to):

• تستخدم قاعدة (going to) عندما يكون لدينا دليل يجعلنا متأكدين على حدوث الفعل في المستقبل.

• تستخدم قاعدة (going to) للتعبير عن حدث ننوي فعله (ولكن ليس بالضرورة أن يكون منسقا له تماما)، بمعنى غير جاهز.

am
Subject + is + going to + V1
are

Ex: If he gets to university, he is going to study literature.

Ex: That wall doesn't look safe. It's going to fall over one day.

Ex: I think I'm going to travel by train, but I'm not sure yet.

Ex: You'd better take an umbrella. The weather forecast says it is going to rain.

كلمات تساعد في الحل تدل على استخدام قاعدة (be going to):

wall – window – shoes off – live – study – says – rain – weather – cloud.

Exercises:

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. If we run, we still catch the train. At least we can try. (may – will).
2. I can say for sure that if you don't work, you succeed. (may not - won't).
3. The government has announced that the president visit America next month (might – will).
4. There's no point worrying about it. It happen. (might – will).
5. We on time, but I do not think so. (might – might well).
6. It is too late to post it, so I take it there myself tomorrow. (could – will)

7. You obviously get the job if you don't even apply for it. (**may not – won't**).
8. Who knows? This work take as long as you think. (**might not – will not**).
9. Try turning it off, then on again. That solve the problem. (**may – will**).
10. Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation improve soon. (**will – may**).
11. I know you don't like love stories, but I'm sure you enjoy this one. (**will – might**).
12. Their son in Jordan next year. (**is living – is going to live**).
13. a party next week. Can you come? (**I am having – I will have**).
14. I think I am by train, but I am not sure yet. (**travelling – going to travel**).
15. I have just missed the bus, but it is ok, for the next one. (**I will wait – I am going to wait**).
16. It is no problem. If we miss the bus, we (**are going to walk – will walk**).
17. I am sure scientists find solution to the problem of climate change. (**will – are going to**).
18. They can try, but I am sure they (**are not succeeding – will not succeed**).
19. I cannot be sure, but this idea solve the problem. (**will – will probably**).
20. She is better than most of the others, so she get the prize. (**may well – may**).

2- Complete the sentences using going to or the pr. Continuous with the verbs in brackets:

1. You'd better take an umbrella. The weather forecast says it (**rain**).
2. Sorry I can't see you this afternoon. I tennis with Ziad. (**play**).
3. If he gets to university, he..... literature. (**study**).
4. She Cairo next week. The plane ticket is already booked. (**travel**).
5. He's taken his shoes off. I think he into the water. (**jump**).
6. She always says she early, but she's always late. (**arrive**).

3- Circle the correct answer:

1. I (**am playing / am going to play**) bridge tonight with Tom and Ann.
2. He (**is having/ is going to have**) an operation next week.
3. It's very cold. I (**am going to light/ am lighting**) a fire soon.
4. We (**are having/ are going to have**) some friends to lunch tomorrow.
5. My nephew (**is coming/is going to come**) to stay with me next week.
6. We (**are taking/ are going to take**) the children to the seaside this evening.
7. I (**am going to read / am reading**) you some of my own poems if you want.
8. Have you got a ticket for the big match on Saturday?. No, I don't even know who (**is playing / is going to play**)
9. "The inspector (**is going to ask/ is asking**) you a few questions." He says.
10. Mr. Pitt has just phoned to remind that he (**isn't coming / isn't going to come**) back till Wednesday night.

4- Correct the following sentences so that the sentences make sense:

1. I can't be sure, but this idea will solve the problem
2. We might well get there on time, but I don't think so
3. She's better than most of the others, so she may not win the prize
4. I probably won't go shopping this afternoon. There are several things we need
5. He's quite unpopular, so he could win the election

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. I promise I may phone you as soon as possible
2. I think he is praying in the mosque

2- Circle the correct answer:

1. They can try, but I'm sure they (aren't succeeding – won't succeed).
2. I've just missed the 8:30 train, but its ok, for the next one. (I'll wait – I'm going to wait).

(2016 إكمال)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. A. When is Laila going to phone you?
B. I don't know. She phone this afternoon. (may – must).
2. Ali go out tonight. He isn't feeling well. (may not – will).

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. Don't worry, I am sure the economic situation could get better

(2017)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. Sorry, I can't see you tonight, I am for my exam. (reading – going to read).
2. There are blue patches in the sky, I think it rain. (will – may).

(2017 إكمال)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. The president is Jordan next week to attend an important meeting. (visiting – going to visit).

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. I am sure that Ahmed may arrive soon
2. He is quite un popular, so he could win the election

(2019)

1- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. Ali didn't apply for the job, so he may get it,

(2019 إكمال)

1- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. I promise I am going to phone you tonight,
2. I am not sure, but they may well accept his project,

Unit five

Reduced relative clauses & Using participles as adjectives.

أولاً: (reduced relative clauses):

الجمل الوصلية: هي الجمل التي يكون فيها ضمير الوصل (**who – which – that**)، و يكون بعدها الفعل بأشكاله المختلفة. **(who – which – that):** هي ضمائر تدل على اسم أو عبارة أو للتأكيد على الفاعل أو المفعول به، و تأتي بعد الاسم التي تدل عليه مباشرة.

: ضمير رفع بمعنى الذي، التي يدل على الفاعل بجملته الوصل، و يستخدم للعاقل فقط للمفرد والجمع.

That is the man **who** told me

who

: ضمير نصب أو جر بمعنى الذي و التي، و يستخدم لغير العاقل المفرد والجمع.

This is the car **which** I bought.

which

: ضمير رفع و نصب و جر، و يستخدم للعاقل و غير العاقل المفرد والجمع. و يحل محل (**who – which**) الا

This is the man **that** I can trust. في أسماء العلم فلا تقبل الا (**who**).

that

في هذا الموضوع يجب التفريق بين صيغة المبني للمعلوم وصيغة المبني للمجهول، ولكل طريقة بالحل.

Tense:	الزمن	active:	المبني للمعلوم	passive:	المبني للمجهول
Present simple		S. + V _{+s} / V ₁		O. + am/is/are + V ₃	
Present continuous		S. + am/is/are + V _{+ing}		O. + am/is/are + being + V ₃	
Present perfect		S. + has/have + V ₃		O. + has/have + been + V ₃	
Present perfect continuous		S. + has/have + been + V _{+ing}		O. + has/have + been being + V ₃	
Past simple		S. + V ₂		O. + was/were + V ₃	
Past continuous		S. + was/were + V _{+ing}		O. + was/were + being + V ₃	
Past perfect		S. + had + V ₃		O. + had + been + V ₃	
		طريقة الحل: نشطب (who – which - that) و نشطب الإضافات "الأفعال المساعدة" ونضع للفعل (ing).		طريقة الحل: نشطب (who – which - that) و نشطب الإضافات "الأفعال المساعدة" وننزل الفعل كما هو.	

Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses:

(جمل مبنية للمعلوم)

1. Students **who talk** during the exam will have to leave the room.

(present simple)

Students **talking** during the exam will have to leave the room.

2. People **who have been waiting** for the next flight should be ready.

(Present perfect continuous)

People **waiting** for the next flight should be ready.

3. The city center was full of cars **which blocked** the streets.

(past simple)

The city center was full of cars **blocking** the streets.

Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses:

(جمل مبنية للمجهول)

1. All cars **which have been parked** outside this building will be taken away.

(Present perfect)

All cars **parked** outside this building will be taken away.

2. The two people **who were hurt** in the accident were taken to hospital. (past simple)
The two people hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.
3. Letters **that are posted** at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday. (present simple)
Letters posted at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.

ثانياً: (using participles as adjectives)

Participle:

- Past participle: (V3 = V+ed/en).
- present participle: (V+ing).

يناقش هذا الموضوع درس "الصفات" في محل "الفاعل" وفي محل "المفعول به".
 قاعدة مهمة ينبغي عليها حل الجملة:

To perform: V+ing : هنا الصفة في محل الفاعل، أي أن الفاعل موجود و هو من قام بالفعل.
To receive: V+ed/en: هنا الصفة في محل المفعول به، أي أن الفاعل غير موجود و المفعول به هو من وقع عليه الفعل.

- في جملة (V+ing)، للحديث عن المبني للمعلوم، أي أن الفاعل الذي قام بالفعل موجود. هنا بمعنى "تنفيذ الفعل".
- في جملة (V+ed/en)، للحديث عن المبني للمجهول، أي أن الفاعل الذي قام بالفعل غير موجود، ولكن الموجود هو المفعول به الذي وقع عليه الفعل. هنا بمعنى "استقبال الفعل".
- في كثير من الأحيان "ليس شرطاً"، عندما يكون الفاعل غير عاقل نستخدم (V+ed/en)، وعندما يكون عاقل نستخدم (V+ing).

Ex: Be clear about what you want, but don't be a **demanding** / **demanded** person.

Ex: It was quite expensive to repair the **breaking** / **broken** window.

طريقة مساعدة بالحل: كلمات تستخدم مع (V+ed/en - V+ing)

V+ed/en	V+ing
advice – window – arm – responses – products – idea – time – career – language – application – food – items.	friend – person – one – thing – book – person – number – story – job – sea – babies – relation – team – luggage.

1- Circle the correct verb forms to complete the sentences:

1. The largest **living** / **lived** **thing** on Earth is a tree that grows in North America.
2. Some **freezing** / **frozen** **food** nowadays is almost as good as fresh food.
3. His excuse for being late wasn't a very **convincing** / **convinced** **one**. Nobody really believed it.
4. It was a **disappointing** / **disappointed** **book** because I expected it to be much better.
5. I usually try to buy local food rather than **importing** / **imported** **products**.
6. She's a very **caring** / **cared** **person** who always thinks of other people.
7. I hope she's successful in her **choosing** / **chosen** **career**.

Exercises:

1- Complete the sentences with the – ing or past participle form of verbs in brackets:

1. The largest (**living** / **lived**) thing on Earth is a tree that grows in North America.
2. Some (**freezing** / **frozen**) food nowadays is almost as good as fresh food.
3. His excuse for being late wasn't a very (**convincing** / **convinced**) one. Nobody really believed it.
4. I was surprised because the answers we got were different from the (**expecting** / **expected**) responses.

5. It was a (**disappointing / disappointed**) book because I expected it to be much better.
6. I usually try to buy local food rather than (**importing / imported**) products.
7. I hope she's successful in her (**choosing / chosen**) career.
8. (**Increasing / Increased**) numbers of people are using smartphones rather than computers.
9. Thinking that friendships just happen is a (**mistaking / mistaken**) idea. They take effort.
10. It's a very (**moving / moved**) story. It made me quite sad.
11. I was there at the (**agreeing / agreed**) time, but my friend was late.
12. We only offer a replacement or a refund for (**returning / returned**) items.
13. I think you'll find this is quite a (**demanding / demanded**) job.
14. She went to the information desk to ask about her (**losing / lost**) luggage.
15. You need to send a (**writing / written**) application with your CV.
16. Scientists are worried about (**rising / risen**) sea temperatures.
17. Could you help me search for my (**losing / lost**) wallet?

2- Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. Passengers who want to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.
.....
2. Letters that are posted at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.
.....
3. Students who hope to study science subjects need a qualification in maths.
.....
4. People who answered the question correctly were very unusual.
.....
5. We had dinner at a restaurant that had been recommended by friends.
.....
6. Anyone who finds my lost bag will get a reward.
.....
7. All cars which have been parked outside this building will be taken away.
.....
8. The city center was full of cars which blocked the streets.
.....
9. The two people who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.
.....
10. Applications which are received after the closing date will not be considered.
.....
11. Books that have been borrowed from the library must be returned before the end of term.
.....
12. My friends who have finished their work are very clever.
.....
13. The people who watched the match enjoyed it a lot.
.....
14. All the babies who were born in this hospital yesterday are males.
.....
15. People who have been waiting for the next flight should be ready.
.....

16. The Mercedes that will be bought is a reliable car.

.....

17. People often respect the worker who does his work properly.

.....

18. Will you buy the car which has a very modern engine.

.....

19. All the students who are clever in this school will travel abroad.

.....

3- Replace the relative clauses with reduced relative clauses:

1. Books that have been borrowed from the library must be returned before the end of term.
2. He was surprised to get a letter which offered him the job.
3. This is a photo that was taken during my holiday.
4. Anyone who uses their mobile phone in the theatre will be asked to leave.
5. There have been several natural disasters which were caused by climate change.
6. It's busy today. Look at all those cars that are parked by the side of the road.

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. The lady who stood there a long lost her son in a car accident

.....

2. The gate which was painted brown is theirs.

.....

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. Try to be here at the agreeing time.

(2016 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. The students who study at our school come from all over the world.

.....

2. The road which was constructed between the two cities is very narrow.

.....

2- Complete the sentences with the – ing or past participle form of verbs in brackets:

1. I don't understand chess. The rules are very (confuse).

(2017)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. The city center was full of cars which blocked the streets.

.....

2. Passengers who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.

.....

2- Circle the correct answer:

1. All what you have done is everyone got angry. (disappointing – disappointed).

2. We usually try local products rather than ones. (importing – imported).

(2017 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. People who have been waiting for the next flight should be ready.
.....

2. Things which are used for decoration are expensive.
.....

2- Complete the sentences with the – ing or past participle form of verbs in brackets:

1. Faud is a man, all the members agreed on his plan. (convince).

2. She went to the police station to ask about her bag. (lose).

(2018)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. I come from a city which is located in the southern part of the country.
.....

2. Students who hand on their essays late will be punished.
.....

2- Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each statement):

1. His explanation to the problem isn't convinced
.....

(2019)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. Tress which fell in the storm have resulted in several accidents.
.....

2. The boy who was knocked off his bicycle broke his leg.
.....

(2019 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:

1. Students who will be selected tomorrow will be offered a scholarship.
.....

2. People who sat at the back couldn't hear the speaker's voice.
.....

2- Circle the correct answer:

1. My parents were rather (annoying – annoyed) because I hadn't told them about the accident.

Unit seven

Direct and indirect question & Tag question.

أولاً: Direct and indirect question

الأسئلة المباشرة و الغير مباشرة "الأسئلة المروية".

عندما نريد أن ننقل ما يقوله شخص ما فهناك طريقتين:

1. **Direct speech (الكلام المباشر):** وهو أن تكرر كلام هذا الشخص بالنص الحرفي.
2. **In direct speech (الكلام غير المباشر):** وهو أن ننقل فحوى أو معنى هذا الكلام.

أنواع تحويل الكلام:

Reporting

Statement (جملة خبرية) request (طلب) question (سؤال)

في هذا الموضوع يتم استخدام زمن المضارع و زمن الماضي..

وسنقتصر في هذه الوحدة على **تحويل السؤال في زمن الماضي، فيتم ارجاع كل زمن درجة للماضي..**

بداية يجب معرفة أن هناك نوعان من السؤال: (wh. question - yes/no question).

كيفية التفريق بين كلا النوعين:

Wh. question: هذا النوع يبدأ بأدوات السؤال المعروفة بـ (what – when – why - ...etc & how many – how much).

Yes /no question: هذا النوع يبدأ بأفعال (be - do - have).

ولكل طريقة في الحل:

Question

Yes/no question

be
في هذا النوع السؤال يبدأ بـ
(am – is – are)
طريقة الحل:
نضع (if) في بداية الحل.
نعمل مقص بين أداة السؤال و الفاعل.
يتم تحويل:
am/is → was
are → were / was

have
في هذا النوع السؤال يبدأ بـ
(has – have – had)
طريقة الحل:
نضع (if) في بداية الحل.
نعمل مقص بين أداة السؤال و الفاعل.
يتم تحويل:
has/have → had + v3

do
في هذا النوع السؤال يبدأ بـ
(do – does – did)
طريقة الحل:
نضع (if) في بداية الحل.
يتم حذف: (do – does – did)
بعد الحذف يتم اضافة للفعل بدلا من:
do/does → v2
did → had + v3

wh question
في هذا النوع السؤال يبدأ بـ
(when – what – etc)
طريقة الحل:
لا نضع (if) في هذا النوع.
يتم انزال أداة السؤال في الحل.
الحل حسب المجموعات السابقة.
لاحظ!
What **do** you do?
What **are** you doing?
بعد انزال أداة السؤال يتم حل السؤال الأول على طريقة (do)، والسؤال الثاني على طريقة (be).

خطوات الحل:

1. يتم تحديد نوع السؤال اما (wh question - yes/no question).
2. يتم اضافة (if)، اذا كان السؤال (yes/no question).
3. اذا كان السؤال منفي لابد من مراعاة النفي عند الحل.
4. اذا كانت أداة السؤال (will – can)، يتم تحويلهم الى (would – could)، و تعامل معاملة (yes/no question).
5. أداة السؤال ممكن أن تكون أكثر من كلمة في سؤال (wh)، (من أول السؤال الى أن نصل الى الفعل المساعد).

6. الفاعل في السؤال ممكن أن يكون أكثر من كلمة، (the children – my brother)، فكلها كلمة واحدة.
7. (was / were) تحول الى (had been).
8. يتم التركيز على المفعول به و تحويله حسب المطلوب:

الضمير	you	your
me	I	my
us	We	our
them	they	their
him	he	his
her	she	her

ثانياً: Tag question

السؤال المذيل: يساوي بالمعني "أليس كذلك".

الاستخدام:

- يتم استخدام **السؤال المذيل** للتأكد أو لفحص معلومات معينة، **بمعنى** "السؤال عن الموافقة".
Ex: You want to come with me, **don't you?**
- يتم استخدام **السؤال المذيل** لمعرفة شيء ما إذا كان صحيحاً أم لا، **بمعنى** "التأكد من صحة خبر معين".
Ex: The meeting is tomorrow at 9am, **isn't it?**

خطوات الحل:

1. المثبت يحول الى منفي و المنفي يحول الى مثبت.
2. نعمل مقص ما بين الفاعل و الفعل المساعد.

الأفعال المساعدة مثل/ am – is – are – do – does – did – has – have – had – was – were – can – will

3. كلمة (**never – no – none – nothing – nobody - neither**) تساوي (**not**)، فعند وجودها بالجملة لا نحتاج للنفي.
Ex: They have **never** finished their work, **have they?**
Ex: **Nobody** was here, **was they?**
 4. كلمة (**won't**) تساوي (**will not**).
 5. هذا الاختصار (**'ve**) يدل على: **have**
 6. هذا الاختصار (**'s**) يدل على: **is**
 7. **has** : تتبع بتصريف ثالث للفعل (V3).
 7. هذا الاختصار (**'re**) يدل على: **are** : يكون زمن الجملة مضارع.
2. **were** : يكون زمن الجملة ماضي.
 8. هذا الاختصار (**'d**) يدل على: **would** : تتبع بتصريف أول للفعل (V1).
2. **had** : تتبع بتصريف ثالث للفعل (V3).
 9. في حال وجود (**I am**) في الجملة فإنها تحول إلى (**aren't I**).
 10. في حال وجود (**let's**) في الجملة فإنها تحول إلى (**shall we**).
 11. في حال وجود (**used to**) بعد الفاعل في الجملة فإننا نستخدم (**didn't**).
- Ex:** **I am** the first, **aren't I?**
- Ex:** **Let's** go to the beach, **shall we?**
- Ex:** You **used to** work here, **didn't you?**

12. في حال وجود (**nothing**) في الجملة فإنها تحول إلى (**do it – does it / did it**).

Ex: **Nothing** bad happened, **did it?**

لأن زمن الجملة ماضي

Ex: **Nothing** ever happens, **does it?**

لأن زمن الجملة مضارع

13. في حال لو كانت الجملة جملة أمر، أي بدأت الجملة **بفعل** وليس **بفاعل** فإننا نستخدم (**will**).

Ex: Close the window, **will you?**

14. في حال وجود (**'d better**) في الجملة فإنها تحول إلى (**had better**).

Ex: he **'d better** go, **hadn't they?**

15. اذا كان الفاعل في الجملة اسم **مذكر مفرد** نستخدم (**he**)، أما اذا كان **مؤنث** نستخدم (**she**)، واذا كان **جمع** نستخدم (**they**) واذا كان اسم **غير عاقل** نستخدم (**it**).

Ahmed = he. , Amal = she. , the students = they.
letter , question , book , film , that = it.

16. في حال لو لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد، و كان الموجود فعل أساسي:

فالحل: اذا كان الفعل بالتصريف الثاني، أو يحتوي (**ed**)، نعوض بدل الفعل بـ (**did**).

Ex: She **lived** in your town, **didn't she?**

اذا كان الفعل يحتوي على (**s**)، نعوض بدل الفعل بـ (**does**).

Ex: He **plays** football every day, **doesn't he?**

اذا كان الفعل (**سادة، أي زمن المضارع البسيط**)، نعوض بدل الفعل بـ (**do**).

Ex: They **play** tennis in the afternoon, **don't they?**

17. يجب الانتباه على أفعال (**have**)، إما أن يكون فعل أساسي أو فعل مساعد. فلو كان فعل مساعد يعامل بالشكل السابق أعلاه، أما لو كان فعل أساسي يعامل كالآتي:

1. لو كان الفعل (**has**) أي أن الفاعل مفرد، يتم التعويض بدلا من (**has**) بـ (**does**).

Ex: He **has** a nice house, **doesn't he?**

2. لو كان الفعل (**have**) أي أن الفاعل جمع، يتم التعويض بدلا من (**have**) بـ (**do**).

Ex: They **have** a nice house, **don't they?**

3. لو كان الفعل (**had**) أي أن زمن الجملة ماضي، يتم التعويض بدلا من (**had**) بـ (**did**).

Ex: They **had** a nice house, **didn't they?**

ثالثا: Subject & object questions

1. يتم السؤال عن الفاعل أو عن المفعول به بـ (**what - who**).

2. تستخدم (**who**) للعاقل، أما (**what**) تستخدم لغير العاقل.

3. اذا كان السؤال عن الفاعل نحذفه ونضع بدلا منه أداة السؤال و نكمل الجملة. في حال لو أن الفاعل عاقل نستخدم (**who**)، أما لو كان غير عاقل نستخدم (**what**).

Ex: Ahmed wrote the lesson.

Who wrote the lesson?.

4. اذا كان السؤال عن المفعول به نحذفه ونضع أداة السؤال في البداية و نغير ما يلزم و يجب استخدام الفعل المساعد المناسب. في حال لو أن المفعول عاقل نستخدم (**who**)، أما لو كان غير عاقل نستخدم (**what**).

Ex: Ahmed wrote the lesson.

What did Ahmed write?.

Exercises:

1- Report the questions:

1. 'Where is the nearest police station?'

He asked

2. 'Was that the best way to do the job?'

I asked her

3. 'How did you manage to do the work so quickly?'

They asked him

4. 'Who do you want to speak to?'

She asked me

5. 'Can you speak any foreign languages?'

He asked

6. 'Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?'

I asked

7. Do you start your work early?

I asked

8. Has the teacher answered the questions?

The students asked

9. Did someone tell you the answer?

She asked her

10. Are you ready for the exam?

I asked my brother

11. Which teacher do you prefer?

He asked his friend

12. Where are you planning to go next?

I asked the tourists

13. How many poems has the writer published in his book?

I asked the manager

14. Why did not you arrive on time?

I asked my father

15. What is your job really like?

I asked the professional

16. What subject are you studying?

I asked him

17. Is this still true?

He questioned

18. Can you work some weekends?

She asked her nephew

19. Will we have to pay extra money?

They asked

20. How did you hear about our company?

She asked him

21. Does your elder brother study engineering?

He asked me

22. Is your school near where you live?

She asked her cousin

23. Did she have a breakfast with her family?

He asked

24. Why haven't you believed my story?

She asked him

2- Add question tags to the sentences:

1. You aren't sure about it,
2. It can't be as easy as it looks,
3. You won't forget the number,
4. He's never usually late,
5. She lived in your town,
6. Amal doesn't know the answer,
7. The letter hasn't arrived yet,
8. You two went to the same university,
9. We're studying the same subjects,
10. They didn't answer the question,
11. It's been fantastic weather,
12. The cat was very beautiful,
13. They prepared all this food by themselves,
14. There isn't any more coffee,
15. You don't know where the restrooms are,
16. She's in our English class,
17. Ali and Hani will stay for dinner,
18. They couldn't have forgotten,
19. You haven't met my husband yet,
20. I'm next in the queue,
21. That wasn't a good idea,
22. These days, children 'd love to play a lot,
23. He has a wife,
24. They have a child,
25. She had a nice kid,
26. I am sleepy,
27. You shouldn't really go late,
28. Nowadays, students know more about technology,
29. She had a headache yesterday,
30. He's a nice car,
31. He'd rather stay at home,
32. Both of them speak English,
33. He used to live here,
34. She cut the bread into small pieces,
35. They usually cut these branches in March,
36. Nobody knows about his illness,
37. They'd better leave,
38. Everyone's cut his paper,

3- Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. I asked him that he wanted to go to see the film.
.....
2. ‘You don’t really like that painting, don’t you?’
.....
3. They asked what kind of work was he interested in.
.....
4. ‘They’re arriving early tomorrow, don’t they?’
.....
5. You won’t forget the number, are you?
.....
6. She asked him that someone had told him the answer.
.....
7. She’s a very confident woman, hasn’t she?
.....
8. The students ask a lot of questions, don’t the student?
.....
9. They didn’t answer the question, have they?
.....
10. They asked him how had he managed to do the work so quickly.
.....

4- Read the situation. Then write a question for each answer:

“The teacher asked Faisal a question, but the question confused him. That evening, he asked his father, who told him the answer.”

1. Who ? The teacher.
2. Who ? Faisal.
3. What ? The question.
4. Who ask? His father.
5. Who Faisal’s father? Faisal.
6. Who ? His father.

5- Write a question for each answer:

The teacher asked Faisal a question.

1. Who ? The teacher.
2. Who ? Faisal.

The storm destroyed the houses.

1. Who ? the storm.
2. Who ? the houses.

6- Circle the correct answer:

1. phoned her uncle? Mandy (**Who / What**)
2. did you want to buy? A carton of milk (**Who / What**)
3. do you make a revision on your plans? Monthly (**How many / How often**)
4. Who..... the message? (**sent / did send**) **2016**

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Report the questions:

1. How much do you pay for the new mobile?

My friend asked

2. Why didn't you take the medicine regularly?

The doctor asked the patient

3. Have the tourists enjoyed the beautiful scenes of the city?

The guide asked

2- Add question tags to the sentences:

1. The news of the queens death shocked everyone,?

2. I'd sat three before I asked for a permission,?

3. She's never been annoying,?

(2016 إكمال)

1- Report the questions:

1. Are you happy with your new house?

I asked my brother

2. Why did you miss the meeting?

The boss asked

2- Add question tags to the sentences:

1. He is never late for his appointment,?

2. We haven't seen him for a long time,?

3. My children prefer watching cartoon,?

(2016 إكمال)

1- Report the questions:

1. Do all the workers get the same wage?

I asked

2. Why didn't you phone me?

My cousin asked me

2- Add question tags to the sentences:

1. The students read the poem by heart,?

2. She's very pretty,?

3. You never come on time,?

(2017)

1- Report the questions:

1. When will they leave to the station?

He asked

2. 'Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?'

The director asked

3. How much money do you pay for the suit?

Her friend asked

2- Add question tags to the sentences:

1. They usually cut these branches in March,?
2. My grandmothers sickness made it difficult for her to move,?

3- Circle the correct answer:

1. drove the car down town? (what – who).

(2017 إكمال)

1- Report the questions:

1. Why didn't the manager call you last night?

The secretary asked the man

2. Have you ever been to a concert?

The teacher asked the boy

3. What does Samir always wear at work?

The insurance company asked

2- Circle the correct answer:

1. make you relax in the evening? Coffee. (who – what).

(2018)

1- Report the questions:

1. Why didn't you take these tables before leaving?

They asked

2. Is your school far from here?

Someone asked

(2019)

1- Report the questions:

1. Do you pay extra for the breakfast?

He asked them

(2019 إكمال)

1- Report the questions:

1. Did you leave the kids alone, Laila?

They wondered

2- Add question tags to the sentences:

1. They weren't satisfied with their new job,?
2. He's never late for school,?

3- Rewrite the sentences beginning with words given:

1. All participants received certificates at the end of the project.

Who All participants

Unit eight

Reporting advice and orders & Causative structures.

أولاً: Reporting advice and orders

النصيحة والطلب المنقول.

- **Reporting advice:** عندما يقدم لنا أحد الأشخاص نصيحة معينة.
 - **Reporting orders:** عندما يخبرنا أحد الأشخاص لفعل شيء معين.
- (advised / told / warned) قاعدة أساسية للحل.

advised & told

to + V1 → تستخدم عندما تكون الجملة مثبتة.

not + to + V1 → تستخدم عندما تكون الجملة منفية.

warned

not + to + V1 → تستخدم حسب القاعدة المطلوبة بالسؤال.

against + V +ing → تستخدم حسب القاعدة المطلوبة بالسؤال.

خطوات الحل:

الحالة الأولى:

1. في قاعدة (advised & told) تستخدم القاعدة الأولى عندما تكون جملة السؤال مثبتة، وتستخدم القاعدة الثانية عندما تكون جملة السؤال منفية.
2. في قاعدة (warned) يتم الحل حسب ما هو مطلوب في جملة السؤال.
3. يتم تحديد الفعل ويكون بعد (not / to / should / better).
4. في حال ذكرت كلمة (remember) في أول الجملة تكون هي الفعل.
5. عند الحل يتم حذف كل شيء قبل الفعل.

Ex: 'You'd better not invest money in that company.'

A financial expert advised not to invest money in that company.

A financial expert warned against investing money in that company.

Ex: You should go to the party.

He told me to go to the party.

الحالة الثانية:

روي النصائح و الأوامر باستخدام (that):

1. اذا وجدت (that) في جملة الحل وجملة السؤال معا فإننا نبدأ الحل من بعد (that) مع تحويل الفعل الى زمن الماضي.
- الفعل: (is = was / are = were / can = could)

Ex: Don't forget that business start-ups are really hard work.

A friend told me that business start-ups were really hard work.

2. اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (It would be better to) و كانت (that) بجملة الحل فإننا نكتب الجملة كما هي بالحل:

Ex: It would be better to go.

My brother told me that it would be better to go.

3. إذا بدأت الجملة بـ (**it is not a good idea**) و كانت (**that**) بجملة الحل فإننا:
- نحدد الفعل و يكون بعد (**to**) و نكتبه بالحل بعد (**that**) مباشرة و نضع له (**ing**).
 - يتم تحويل (**is**) الى (**was**) ونضع (**was not a good idea**) في نهاية الجملة.

Ex: **It's not a good idea** to give up control just to get financial support.

His advisor told him that giving up control just to get financial support wasn't a good idea.

ممكن أن نستبدل عبارة (**wasn't a good idea**) بعبارة (**was a bad idea**) بالحل و كلاهما بنفس المعنى.

ثانيا: Causative structures

الجملة السببية: هي أفعال تبين سبب حدوث شيء معين، وهذه الأفعال لا تشير أن الفاعل هو الذي قام بالحدث، ولكن شخص ما فعل هذا الحدث لشخص آخر.

في هذا النوع من الجمل يتم استخدام قانون واحد:

have / get + object + V3

Object	Verb 3
hair	cut
car	serviced
kitchen	redecorated
letter	signed
application	checked
watch	repaired
physical product	made
the figures	noticed

إذا كانت جملة السؤال بزمن الماضي فإننا نستخدم:

Had + object + V3 / got + object + V3

Ex: He **took** his car to the garage and **paid** them to **repair** it.

He took his car to the garage and paid them to **had** it repaired.

في هذه الجملة الفعل (**took**) بالتصريف الثاني أي أن زمن الجملة ماضي لذلك استخدمنا (**had**) بدلا من (**have**).

Rewrite the sentences by using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle:

Ex: He needs to (**his watch / repair**) because it's stopped working.

He needs to **have his watch repaired** because it's stopped working.

Exercises:

1- Report the pieces of advice in two different ways:

1. 'You'd better not invest money in that company.'

A financial expert told

A financial expert warned

2. 'It would be better to spend more money on developing your new products.'

My father advised me

My father told that

3. 'Remember that the value of investments can go up and down.'

The article told me that

The article told readers

4. 'You should do a lot of market research before setting up a company.'

Everyone advised

Everyone told me

Everyone told me that

5. 'Don't spend money on things that you can't really afford.'

My friend warned me

My friend advised me

6. 'It's not a good idea to give up control just to get financial support.'

His advisor warned him

His advisor told him

His advisor told him that

7. We think you should spend more on marketing.

They told me

8. You shouldn't spend all your money.

A lot of people advised him

A lot of people warned him

9. Don't put all your profits into developing new ideas.

Someone advised

Someone warned

10. Thousands of people are still without electricity.

He said that

11. Don't move.

The man advised us

12. Don't come and visit me now, I'm still ill.

She advised me against

13. Don't go too near the edge of the cliffs. It is too dangerous.

They warned us not

They told us

14. Wash the dishes.

Amal told Ahlam

15. Time management is the main reason for success.

The teacher told me

2- Rewrite the sentences including the word in brackets:

1. 'You'd better not go there alone,' he told me. (**warned**).

.....

2. 'I think you should get a new computer,' he told her. (**advised**).

.....

3. 'It's not a good idea to wait too long before deciding,' he told me (**warned / against**).

.....

4. 'Don't accept the first offer you get,' my father said. (**advised**).

.....

3- Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box:

sign	service	redecorate	cut	repair	notice	make	check
------	---------	------------	-----	--------	--------	------	-------

1. He needs to (**his watch**) because it's stopped working.
.....
2. They had to (**the kitchen**) because of water damage.
.....
3. You should (**your hair**) before you go for the interview.
.....
4. I must (**these letters**) by the manager before he leaves.
.....
5. I'm going to (**this application**) before I send it in case there are any mistakes.
.....
6. You'd better (**the car**). The engine is starting to make some strange noises.
.....
7. If it's a physical product, you will need to find a way to (**the physical product**) for you.
.....
8. (**the figures**) by someone who understands money.
.....

4- Rewrite the sentences by using have/get + the object in brackets + the past participle:

1. He needs to (**his watch / repair**) because it's stopped working.
.....
2. I must (**these letters / sign**) by the manager before he leaves.
.....
3. We'd better ask someone to **check the letter** before you send it.
.....
4. I have an idea for a product, but I'm not sure how to arrange for someone to **make it**.
.....
5. Don't forget to take **your jacket to the cleaners** before the wedding.
.....
6. He took his car to the garage and paid them to **repair it**.
.....
7. The cleaner **clean the house** every day.
I
8. The medicine **fixed the brakes**.
He
9. The teacher **is explaining the lesson**.
They
10. I pay someone to wash (**my car**) every week.
.....
11. I went to the doctor and he tested (**my eyes**) for me.
.....

5- Correct the sentences:

1. My parents warned me for spending all the money at once
2. They're having painted their house next week
3. If it is a physical product, you'll need to find a way to it have made for you
4. Has the figures checked by someone who understands money

5. He learnt a lot about how to get his product notice
6. My father advised me spending more money on developing the new products
7. The medical adviser warned us to eat too much fats and carbohydrate
8. My father told me to not stay up late for long hours

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box:

sign	repair	cut
------	--------	-----

1. You have no time so you should (**your hair**) before the party.
.....
2. Reema will (**her report**) early as the manager wants to leave.
.....

(2016 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:

1. You'd better use a dictionary for the control pronunciation.
Our teacher advised us

2. Don't touch the door. Its painted.
My mother warned me against

2- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:

1. You shouldn't waste your time playing football
My mother warned me against

2. You'd better apply for the scholarship.
Sami advised me

(2017)

1- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:

1. Don't treat people unkindly.
My father warned me against

2- Correct the mistake in the sentences there is only one mistake:

1. You need to have your watch repair, it's stopped working.
(2017 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets:

1. You should stop for a rest when you feel exhausted. (**the trainer – advise me**)
.....

2- Correct the mistake in the sentences there is only one mistake:

1. The secretary must get the letter sign by the manager

(2018)

1- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:

1. Don't take on the mobile while driving. (**the police warned me against**)
.....

2- Rewrite the sentences replacing the underline part with causative sentences:

1. We'd better ask someone to **check the letter** before you send it.
.....
2. Don't forget to take **your jacket** to **the cleaners** before the wedding.
.....

(2019)**1- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:**

1. You should think carefully before accepting the new offer.

His friend advised him**(2019 إكمال)****1- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:**

1. You should think carefully before leaving now.

His friend advised him

2. It is a good idea not to go this road because of snow.

The policeman warned me against**2- Make the sentences using the causative structure (have + Obj + V. p.p):**1. I should ask the secretary to type all my documents before applying for the visa.2. They're going to ask somebody to paint the kitchen this weekend.3. My brother will ask a dentist to clean his teeth tomorrow.

Unit nine

Past mistakes and regrets.

{wish – regret – should have}

كلنا نرتكب أخطاء، كلنا يندم أحيانا على أشياء فعلها. أشياء حدثت و لكنها غير صحيحة أو خاطئة. فبحديثنا عن هذه الأشياء نود أنها لو لم تفعل على هذه الشاكلة أو نندم على فعلها. **وللتعبير عن هذه الحالة نستخدم:**

أولاً: wish: بمعنى يتمنى، تستخدم عند الحديث عن أشياء خاطئة كنا نتمنى أن لا نفعلها بالماضي.

ثانياً: regret: بمعنى يندم، تستخدم عند الحديث عن أشياء خاطئة نندم على فعلها أو على عدم فعلها.

ثالثاً: should have: بمعنى كان يجب، تستخدم عند الحديث عن أشياء كان يجب عليك فعلها، أي بمعنى الندم.

أمامنا ثلاث قواعد لحل هذا النوع من الأسئلة.

ولكل قاعدة قاعدتين فرعيتين (قاعدة بالإثبات و قاعدة بالنفي).

القاعدة	قاعدة الإثبات	قاعدة النفي
wish	subject + had + V3	subject + had + not + V3
should	have + V3	not + have + V3
regret	V+ing	not + V+ing

خطوات الحل:

1. في قاعدة (**wish / should**) المثبت يحول الى منفي و المنفي يحول الى مثبت. **بمعنى:** / إذا كانت جملة السؤال مثبتة نستخدم قاعدة النفي، و إذا كانت جملة السؤال منفية نستخدم قاعدة الإثبات.
2. في قاعدة (**regret**) المثبت يبقى مثبت و المنفي يبقى منفي. **بمعنى:** / إذا كانت جملة السؤال مثبتة نستخدم قاعدة الإثبات، و إذا كانت جملة السؤال منفية نستخدم قاعدة النفي.
3. يجب تحديد الفعل و يكون (إما ثاني كلمة بالسؤال / أو بعد كلمة **didn't**).
4. لا بد من إرجاع الفعل لأصله عن الحل خاصة عند إضافة (**ing**) في قاعدة (**regret**).
5. التصريف الثالث من (**was / were**) هو (**been**).
6. اذا كانت جملة السؤال متكونة من جملتين و كانت كلمة (**but**) في الجزء الثاني **فالحل** يكون من بعدها:

Ex: He had a chance to pass the ball, **but** he didn't do it.

He wishes he had done it.

He regrets not doing it.

Exercise:

1- Rewrite the sentences in two ways, beginning with the words given:

1. He didn't listen to his father's advice. **He wishes.**

2. I ate a lot of food before going to bed. **I regret so much.**

3. I was very lazy when I was younger. **I wish.**

4. They didn't buy a new defender last season. **They regret.**

5. She bought a lot of expensive clothes. **She wishes.**

6. Not replying sooner was a mistake. **You should.**

7. I didn't follow my parents' advice.

I should

I wish

I regret

8. He accepted the offer of a low-paid job.

He regrets

He wishes

He should

9. She didn't buy it when she had the chance.

She wishes

She should

She regrets

10. I didn't speak to him when I had the chance.

I wish I

11. Ameer didn't do his work, so his boss is angry.

Ameer wishes

Ameer regrets

12. Nasser swam in the lake, so he is cold.

Nasser wishes

Nasser regrets

13. He regrets not accepting my offer to help.

He wishes

14. Paying the money in advance was a silly thing to do.

You shouldn't

15. Ahlam could water the plants yesterday but she forgot.

Ahlam regrets

Ahlam regrets not

16. It wasn't a good idea to borrow money from the bank.

You shouldn't

2- Complete the sentences with the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets:

1. She wishes she (**choose**) a different subject at university.
2. I don't regret (**say**) what I did because I was right.
3. You shouldn't (**tell**) them that. It was a secret.
4. I wish I (**buy**) a phone in the shop because it's much cheaper online.
5. I'm sorry. I should (**contact**) you before, but I forgot.

3- Complete the sentences using should/shouldn't have + the P.P. of the verbs in brackets:

1. I knew he'd forget about the meeting. I him. (**remind**)
2. I so long. Now I've missed the last bus. (**stay**)
3. You me for the money instead of borrowing it from the bank. (**ask**)

4. I know she was angry, but she still at me. (**shout**)
5. Look at all this traffic. I knew we this way. (**come**)
6. It's getting dark. We half an hour ago. (**leave**)

Exams' questions:

(2016)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verbs in brackets:

1. I'm sorry, I should (**contact**) you before, but I forget.

2- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:

1. He didn't have enough experience for the job required.

He wishes

2. Nabeel went home alone and it was frightening.

He regrets

3- Circle the correct answer:

1. They forget the site of the restaurant in that crowded city, they a map. (**should have brought – should bring**).

(2016 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Ali did me a favour, but I didn't appreciate it. (**Ali / regrets**).

.....

2. I didn't pay more attention before the exam. (**I / wish**).

.....

2- Correct the mistakes in the sentence:

1. She failed in her driving test twice. She should practice well

(2017)

1- Rewrite the sentences, keep the same meaning:

1. My friend bought a lot of expensive clothes.

She wishes

2. Ameer didn't follow his parents advice.

He should

3. I ate a lot of food before going to bed.

I regret

2- Correct the mistakes in the sentence:

1. It's getting dark, we should leave half an hour ago

(2017 إكمال)

1- Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. My brother spent so much money on his shopping trip. (**he / wishes**).

.....

2. The boy didn't go for a picnic when it was sunny. (**they / should**).

.....

(2018)

1- Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Mary didn't prepare for the interview, so she didn't get the job. (**wish**)

.....

2. I took no notice of the teacher, and I did really badly in the test. (**regret**)

.....

Unit ten

أولاً: Concrete Nouns & Abstract Nouns

الأسماء المادية (Concrete Nouns): هي الأسماء التي من الممكن رؤيتها أو لمسها.
الأسماء المجردة (Abstract Nouns): هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن رؤيتها أو لمسها.

concrete Noun	الأسماء المادية	معناها	abstract Nouns	الأسماء المجردة	معناها
people		ناس	success		نجاح
politician		شخص سياسي	confidence		ثقة
library		مكتبة	politics		سياسة
newspaper		جريدة	government		حكومة
books		كتاب	media		وسائل إعلام
----		----	identity		هوية
----		----	commerce		تجارة
consumer	→	زبون	consumption	→	استهلاك
professor	→	أستاذ جامعي	profession	→	مهنة
product	→	منتج	production	→	إنتاج
advisor	→	ناصرح / مرشد	advice	→	نصيحة
believer	→	يصدق	belief	→	تصديق
politician	→	سياسيين	politics	→	سياسة
judge	→	يقرر	judgment	→	قرار
leader	→	قائد	leadership	→	قيادة

ثانياً: Countable and Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة (countable noun): هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها ولها صيغتان. صيغة المفرد والجمع.
الأسماء الغير المعدودة (uncountable noun): هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها. ولها صيغة المفرد فقط.

الأسماء المعدودة (countable noun)	الأسماء الغير المعدودة (uncountable noun)
أسماء يمكن عدّها	أسماء لا يمكن عدّها
لها جمع	ليس لها جمع فهي تعبر عن المفرد و الجمع
يستخدم قبلها a / an	لا يستخدم قبلها أدوات
بعد الاسم المعدود نستخدم الفعل بصيغة المفرد أو الجمع حسب الاسم الموجود	بعد الاسم الغير المعدود نستخدم الفعل بصيغة المفرد is / was / has / does
لتحديد الاسم المعدود نستخدم قبلها a few – few – many – a lot of – some – these – those.	لتحديد كمية معينة نستخدم قبلها a little – much – some – a lot.
حقيبة case	أمتعة luggage
مهنة job	عمل work
كرسي chair	أثاث furniture
اونيل hotel	اقامة accommodation

1. We haven't got **much** luggage, so we don't need to hire a large car.
2. Can you recommend **a good** hotel to stay in?.
3. I don't think all **this** furniture will fit in the room.
4. Finding **cheap** accommodation can be difficult for new students.
5. How **many** cases can we take onto the plane?.
6. It will need **a lot of** work to get this finished on time.
7. I had to stand on **a** chair to reach the top shelf.
8. He applied for **a lot of** jobs , but didn't get any of them.

هناك كلمات تعامل معاملة (الاسم المعدود **Countable noun**)، وتعامل معاملة (الاسم الغير معدود **Uncountable noun**).

Word	Countable noun	Uncountable noun
Time	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (مرة) لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. تعامل كمفرد اذا سبقت ب (one)، بينما تعامل كجمع اذا سبقت ب (several – many – two - three). I saw her one <u>time</u> . I saw her many <u>times</u> .	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (الوقت) تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. وهنا لا يسبقها الكلمات الدالة السابقة. Time <u>passes</u> quickly. I don't have enough <u>time</u> .
Experience	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (تجربة) ويقصد بها تجارب الحياة (life experiences). لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. Her life is full of interesting <u>experiences</u> .	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (خبرة). تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. وتكون مرتبطة بالخبرة العملية و الوظيفة (job – work). His work <u>experience</u> is enough.
Chocolate	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (قطع الشكولاتة). لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. وتكون جمع بسبب وجود (these – are). These <u>chocolates</u> are the best I've ever tasted.	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (مادة الشكولاتة). تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. Chocolate is the country's main <u>export crop</u> .
Chicken	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (الدجاجة نفسها). لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. He keeps <u>chicken</u> in his back garden .	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (لحم الدجاج). تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. She doesn't like beef, but she sometimes eats <u>chicken</u> .
Tea / coffee	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (كوب شاي / قهوة). لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. Can we have two <u>teas</u> and three <u>coffees</u> , please?.	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (الشاي نفسه). تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. The two most popular hot drinks in the world are <u>tea</u> and <u>coffee</u> .
Oil	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (نوع زيت معين). لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. Oil is often used in cooking , and some <u>oils</u> are better than others.	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (النفط). تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. Oil is used to run machines and cars .
Paper	تكون معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (الورقة نفسها). لها صيغة المفرد و صيغة الجمع. توضع بصيغة الجمع اذا سبقت بأدوات الجمع مثل (all). I carry all my <u>papers</u> in this case.	تكون غير معدودة اذا كانت بمعنى (مادة). تعامل معاملة المفرد/ ليس لها جمع. Some houses in japan used to be made of <u>paper</u> .

الكلمات المظللة هي كلمات تساعد في تحديد نوع الكلمة.

ثالثاً: Definite and indefinite articles and Generic (zero) form

(a / an / the / zero(x))

تنقسم الأدوات التالية الى:

1. أدوات تعريف: **the**.
2. أدوات تنكير: **a / an**.
3. بلا أداة: **zero(x)**.

The:	
The highest lake in the world is Titicaca. / the longest.	الصفات في درجة التفضيل.
The north / the south / the west / the east.	الصفات في درجة المقارنة.
I know the farmers who live here.	الجملة التي تحتوي على عبارات وصلية.
The area where , the song that , the money I , the pen I.	البحار.
The Mediterranean , the Red Sea.	الصحاري.
The Sahara Desert	الجرائد المعروفة.
The New York Time	المحيطات.
The pacific ocean , the Atlantic	الجبال.
The Alps , the Everest	الأمر الواضح.
Please close the door quickly	تكرار الاسم مرتين في نفس الجملة.
I saw a film. The film was very nice.	الدول التي تحتوي على كلمات سياسية. (United – State – Republic – Kingdom).
I have been to the United Kingdom , USA , KSA .	

A:	
I saw a boy.	تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة (لا يبدأ بحرف علة) الذي يذكر لأول مرة.
I saw a young boy.	
We pray five times a day.	تستخدم قبل الظروف الزمنية مثل: (a day – a month – a week – a year)
He is a teacher.	تستخدم قبل المهن مثل: (teacher – doctor – nurse - farmer)
He is a farmer.	

An:	
I ate an apple.	تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة (يبدأ بحرف علة) الذي يذكر لأول مرة.
He is an excellent musician.	
I waited for an hour.	تستخدم قبل كلمات معينة: (hour - honest)
Ali is an honest girl.	

No article (x):	
<u>X</u> Asia , <u>X</u> Africa	أسماء القارات.
<u>X</u> Christmas is always at the end of <u>X</u> December. January , February , March , April , May , June , July , August , September , October , November , December.	الأشهر.
<u>X</u> Ramadan , <u>X</u> Christmas.	الاحتفالات و المناسبات الدينية.
<u>X</u> Money , music , economic , travel , agriculture.	الأسماء المجردة.
<u>X</u> Lake tana , <u>X</u> Titicaca.	أسماء البحيرات.
I realized that <u>X</u> farmers don't usually earn much money. <u>X</u> Babies drink <u>X</u> milk. Palestine suffers from lack of <u>X</u> tourism and <u>X</u> industry.	الأسماء العامة.
<u>X</u> Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.	الجبال المنفردة.
We stayed in <u>X</u> Cairo.	المدن والدول.
<u>X</u> Friday , <u>X</u> Sunday , <u>X</u> Monday.	أسماء الأيام.
<u>X</u> Yousef , <u>X</u> Rana.	أسماء الأشخاص.
<u>X</u> agriculture , <u>X</u> physics.	أسماء العلوم.
<u>X</u> football , <u>X</u> golf.	أسماء الرياضات.

Exercise:

1- Use the words to complete the pairs of sentences: once with a countable / plural meaning and once with an uncountable meaning:

- I've already told him this three (time – times).
- The film is so good that I have seen it three (time – times).
- always passes more slowly when you're waiting for something. (time – times).
- We don't have enough to finish this today. (time – times).
- The two most popular hot drinks in the world are and (tea / coffee – teas / coffees).
- Can we have two and three , please? (tea/ coffee – teas/ coffees).
- She doesn't like beef, but she sometimes eats (chicken – chickens).
- He keeps in his back garden. (chicken – chickens).
- is this country's main export crop. (chocolate – chocolates).
- Eating too much isn't good for your health. (chocolate – chocolates).
- These are the best I've ever tasted. (chocolate – chocolates).
- He bought his wife a box of (chocolate – chocolates).
- He doesn't have enough for the job. (experience – experiences).
- Include your education and in the application letter. (experience – experiences).
- Her life is full of interesting (experience – experiences).
- I had some very interesting while I was away. (experience – experiences).

17. I carry all my in this case. (**paper – papers**).
18. Some houses in Japan used to be made of (**paper – papers**).
19. The price of has a big effect on the world economy. (**oil – oils**).
20. The cook use different for different purposes. (**oil – oils**).

2- Complete the text with a / an, the or – (= no article):

My father has been (1) farmer all his life. When I was (2) young boy, I wanted to be like him, but later I realised that (3) farmers don't usually earn very much (4) money. I loved (5) music when I was at (6) school, but I knew it was difficult to be (7) professional musician. So, I applied for (8) course in (9) agriculture. (10) course was interesting, and after I graduated, I went back to (11) area where I was brought up and got (12) job working for (13) government. Now I'm able to help (14) farmers who live here, and in my spare time I collect and record (15) songs that (16) local people have sung for hundreds of years.

3- Complete the sentences with a / an, the or – (no article):

1. Please close door behind you.
2. man I'd never seen before was standing in front garden.
3. Have you got pen I can borrow?
4. travel is a good way to meet interesting people.
5. I haven't seen Ahmed since day before yesterday.
6. I need to pay back money I borrowed.
7. Most of students understood what teacher was saying.
8. He's applied for course in economics.

4- Complete the sentences with a / an, the or – (no article):

1. You can put your books on table.
2. students in my class are all very friendly.
3. Which is highest mountain in Africa?.
4. I am not interested in music that my friends like.
5. I met man last week, man told me about his life.
6. This café is popular with students.
7. She enjoys listening to music.
8. I am farmer.
9. Sahara desert covers most of North Africa.
10. Blue Nile begins at Lake tana in Ethiopia.
11. Spain has one coast on Mediterranean and one on Atlantic.
12. When I lived in USA, I used to read the New York Times.
13. Mount Everest is highest mountain in the world.
14. We stayed at the Continental Hotel in Cairo.
15. Ramallah is a famous Palestinian city.
16. Christmas is always at the end of December.
17. My father has been teacher all his life.

18. I realized that farmers don't usually earn very much.
19. I knew that it is very difficult to be excellent musician.
20. Do you know if there is good hotel near here.
21. I applied for course in agriculture.
22. I went back to area where I was brought up and got job working for government.
23. Please close door behind you.
24. Have you got pen I can borrow?.
25. travel is a good way to meet interesting people.
26. I haven't seen Ahmed since day before yesterday.
27. I need to pay back money I borrowed.
28. Most of students understood what teacher was saying.
29. highest lake in the world is Titicaca which continent is it in?.
30. What is longest river in World?.
31. Which month did Ramadan fall in last year?.

the / x / the / the / a-the / x / x / a / the-x / the-x-x / x-the-the / the / x-the / x / x / x / a / x / an / a-x / the-a-the / the / the / x / the / the / the / the-x / the-the / x.

5- Circle the correct option:

1. There are very informative books in the new library. The underline word is (**concrete – abstract**).
2. Like people, products have identities, and they are called brands. The underline word is (**concrete – abstract**) noun.
3. People who lack confidence, need more support from their families and friend. The underline word is (**concrete – abstract**) noun.
4. Social media sites like Facebook and Twitter have a great influence on the behavior of young people. The underline word is (**concrete – abstract**) noun.
5. Success, confidence, government, media, identity and commerce are all (**concrete – abstract**) nouns, but people, library, newspaper and book are all (**concrete – abstract**).

6- Complete the table with abstract nouns that come from the concrete nouns:

Concrete nouns	Abstract nouns
.....	consumption
professor
product
advisor
believer
.....	politics
.....	judgment
.....	leadership

Exams' questions:**(2018)****1- Complete the sentences with a / an, the or – (no article):**

1. We went back to area where I was brought up and got working job for the government.
2. The secretary lost important document and was fired.
3. She has been studying business law for two years.
4. Have you ever gone hiking in Alps?.
5. Brazil is the largest country in South America.

(2019)**1- Complete the sentences with a / an, the or – (no article):**

1. We finally found apartment, but furniture we bought hasn't arrived yet.
2. Nowadays, people buy things from online stores.
3. I bought vase and some curtains. vase is rare and valuable.

(2019 إكمال)**1- Complete the sentences with a / an, the or – (no article):**

1. When I opened my new laptop, screen exploded.
2. Whenever I have enough money, I always buy books.
3. My mother works in old building near central post office.

Unit eleven

أولا: (to + infinitive / to + ing form)

هذا الموضوع يتكلم عن (to + V1) و (to + V+ing) ..

- هناك كلمات يأتي بعدها (to) و فعل مجرد. وهذا ما تكلمنا عنه في الوحدة الثانية:

نستخدم صيغة (infinitive) بعد الأفعال التالية :

agree – disagree – refuse – suppose – expect – offer – afford – hope – seem – want –
decide – promise – fail – advice – manage – tell “told”.

1. Moneer **managed** the sum by himself. (**to work out** – **working out**).
2. The medical adviser **advised** us exercises every day. (**to practice** – **practicing**).
3. She won't like it if you **refuse** what she asked. (**to do** – **doing**).
4. The teacher **told** us our lessons regularly. (**to prepare** – **preparing**).

- وهناك أفعال يأتي بعدها (to) و من ثم فعل مضاف عليه (V+ing):

accustomed to - look forward to - committed to - object to.

1. I **look forward to** **hearing** from you soon.
2. English people are **accustomed to** **drinking** tea with milk.

2- Complete the sentences with correct form of the verb (infinitive or ing form):

1. I didn't **manage** the early bus, so I was late. (**catch**).
2. Don't worry, I am quit **accustomed to** (**wait**).
3. Although he is very rich, he **refuses** the poor. (**help**).
4. I **object to** sorry for something I didn't do (**say**).
5. The teacher **told** us our lessons regularly. (**prepare**).
6. We are **committed to** this a reality. (**make**).

(used to)

(used to) لها معنيان اثنان:

1. بمعنى (كان) هنا تكون فعل ولا بد و أن تتبع بفعل مجرد:

1. I **used to** **live** in Ramallah
2. They **used to** **be** students at this school.

3. بمعنى (اعتاد) و هنا تكون صفة ولا بد وأن تتبع بفعل معه (ing):

ولكي تكون بمعنى (اعتاد) لا بد و أن تسبق بـ (get/got / am/is/are/was/were).

1. I **am used to** **living** here.
2. We **got used to** **playing** football at night.

2- Complete the sentences with used + to + the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I think I've finally got used to this kind of food. (**eat**).
2. I used to like a strange when I first lived here. (**feel**).
3. Because he works at night, he's used to during the day. (**sleep**).
4. She used to watching films, but now she prefers reading books. (**enjoy**).

ثانياً: (Modal verbs in present or past):

(should)

الاستخدام:

1. تستخدم (should) بمعنى (ينبغي) لإبداء نصيحة في المضارع و يتبعها فعل مجرد.

Ex: You **should study** well to pass the exams.

النفى: shouldn't

Ex: You **shouldn't drink** so much cola. Its un healthy.

2. تستخدم (should have) بمعنى (كان ينبغي) لإبداء نصيحة متأخرة عن شيء وقع بالماضي.

Ex: I didn't get high grades in the exam. I **should have studied** hard.

النفى: shouldn't have

Ex: Nadia got very tired. I **shouldn't have told** her what happened.

(might / could)

الاستخدام:

1. تستخدم (might / could) بمعنى (من المحتمل)، للحديث عن احتمالية وقوع حدث بنسبة (50%) و تتبع بفعل مجرد.

Ex: He **may / might / could come** early, but I am not sure.

النفى: may not / might not ولا يجوز استخدام could مع النفي.

Ex: You'd better set the alarm because you **might not wake** up in time.

2. تستخدم (might have / could have) بمعنى (كان من المحتمل) للحديث عن احتمالية وقوع حدث بالماضي و لكن الحدث لم يحدث، و تتبع بالتصريف الثالث للفعل.

Ex: Why didn't you tell me that you lost your money, I **could have / might have lent** you some.

(must)

الاستخدام:

1. تستخدم (must) بمعنى (لابد) للاستنتاج المنطقي بالمضارع "الحاضر" و تتبع بفعل مجرد.

Ex: The question has two choices, A is wrong so B **must be** the right.

2. تستخدم (must have) بمعنى (لابد وأن) للاستنتاج المنطقي لشيء وقع بالماضي، و تتبع بالتصريف الثالث للفعل.

Ex: I was born in 1990, so in 2000 I **must have been** 10 years old.

Ex: He isn't usually late, I think he **must have missed** the bus.

Ex: We can't open the door. She **must have locked** it.

1- Choose the correct form (present or past):

1. I didn't phone because I thought you **might go / might have gone** to bed.
2. We're not sure yet, but this **could be / could have been** the solution to our problem.
3. That car nearly hit you. You **should look / should have looked** before crossing.
4. She **could win / could have won** the race, but she hurt her leg.
5. He **must be / must have been** out because he isn't answering the phone.
6. Why not try it? I think you **might enjoy / might have enjoyed** it.

2- Choose the correct modal verbs:

1. I think we're lost. We should / might have brought a map with us.
2. That should / must be the right house. It's the only one with a red door.
3. I suppose I might / must have made a mistake, but I don't think so.
4. If we'd all worked together, we might / should have got it done in time.
5. It must / should have rained during the night because the streets are wet.
6. With just a little more money we should / could afford to buy a better one.

3- Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct modal form (present or past):

miss	meet	wake up	choose	lock	Borrow
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1. He isn't usually late. I think he must the bus.
2. Tell me your flight number. I could you at the airport.
3. You'd better set the alarm because you might in time.
4. It's quite a nice jacket, but I think you should a different colour.
5. He must the door because it won't open.
6. I'm sorry. I shouldn't your book without asking.

Exams' questions:

(2018)

1- Circle the correct answer:

1. Our neighbors apologized for such noise. (**making – to make**)
2. He out because he isn't answering the phone. (**must be – must have been**)
3. I think we're lost. We a map with us. (**should have brought – might have brought**)

2- Correct the mistakes in the sentence:

1. I object to say sorry for something I didn't do
2. Bill used to being fit. Now he is in a terrible condition
3. I like everything apart of getting up so early

(2019 إكمال)

2- Complete the sentences with the correct verb form:

1. Soon I will be used to mountains. I've recently started training for this purpose. (**climb**).

3- Circle the correct answer:

1. Julie (**could have bought – could buy**) the book, but she borrowed it from the library.

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