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# Personal Pronouns

1

## Subject Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

تأتي قبل الفعل أو بعد الفعل المساعد في السؤال







First person متكلم	Second person مخاطب	Third person غائب
 <p><b>I</b> أنا</p>	 <p><b>You</b> أنت / أنتي</p>	 <p><b>He</b> هو <b>She</b> هي <b>It</b> غير عاقل</p>
 <p><b>We</b> نحن</p>	 <p><b>You</b> أنتم / أنتن</p>	 <p><b>They</b> هم / هن (للعقل والغير عقل)</p>

2

## Object Pronouns

ضمائر المفعول

تأتي بعد الفعل أو بعد حرف جر







First person متكلم	Second person	Third person غائب
 <p><b>me</b> ضربني <b>hit me</b></p>	 <p><b>you</b> ضربتك <b>hit you</b></p>	 <p><b>him</b> ضربه <b>her</b> ضربتها <b>it</b> ضربته <b>hit him</b> <b>hit her</b> <b>hit it</b></p>
 <p><b>us</b> ضربنا <b>hit us</b></p>	 <p><b>you</b> ضربتكم <b>hit you</b></p>	 <p><b>them</b> ضربهم (عاقل / غير عاقل) <b>hit them</b></p>

3

## Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

تأتي قبل الأسم الممتمك









First person متكلم	Second person	Third person غائب
 <p><b>my</b> كرتي <b>my ball</b></p>	 <p><b>your</b> كرتك <b>your ball</b></p>	 <p><b>his</b> كرتة <b>her</b> كرتها <b>its</b> كرتة <b>his ball</b> <b>her ball</b> <b>its ball</b></p>
 <p><b>our</b> كرتنا <b>our ball</b></p>	 <p><b>your</b> كرتكم <b>your ball</b></p>	 <p><b>their</b> ملكهم (عاقل / غير عاقل) <b>their ball</b></p>









Be a star

with

Super Star













First person متكلم	Second person	Third person	غائب
 <p><b>mine</b> ملكي</p> <p>This is <b>mine</b>.</p>	 <p><b>yours</b> ملكك</p> <p>This ball is <b>yours</b>.</p>	 <p><b>his</b> ملكه</p> <p>This ball is <b>his</b>.</p>	 <p><b>hers</b> ملكها</p> <p>This ball is <b>hers</b>.</p>
 <p><b>ours</b> ملكنا</p> <p>This ball is <b>ours</b>.</p>	 <p><b>yours</b> ملككم</p> <p>This ball is <b>yours</b>.</p>	 <p><b>theirs</b> ملكهم</p> <p>This ball is <b>theirs</b>.</p>	

First person متكلم	Second person	Third person	غائب
 <p><b>myself</b> نفسي / بنفسي</p> <p>see <b>myself</b></p>	 <p><b>yourself</b> نفسك / بنفسك</p> <p>see <b>yourself</b></p>	 <p><b>himself</b> نفسه / بنفسه</p> <p>see <b>himself</b></p>	 <p><b>herself</b> نفسها / بنفسها</p> <p>see <b>herself</b></p>
 <p><b>ourselves</b> أنفسنا / بأنفسنا</p> <p>see <b>ourselves</b></p>	 <p><b>yourselves</b> أنفُسكم / بأنفسكم</p> <p>see <b>yourselves</b></p>	 <p><b>themselves</b></p> <p>see <b>themselves</b></p>	 <p>أنفسهم / بأنفسهم (عاقِل / غير عاقِل)</p>

### Exercises (Pronouns)

Complete with: I / He / She / It / We / You / They

Complete with:

my/his/her/its/our/your/ their

mine /his/ hers/ its/ours/yours/ theirs

We (..... / ..... )	They (..... / ..... )	You (..... / ..... )	She (..... / ..... )	Reem (..... / ..... )
He (..... / ..... )	It (..... / ..... )	I (..... / ..... )	Ali (..... / ..... )	Boys (..... / ..... )

Complete with : myself/himself/herself/itself/ourselves/yourself/themselves

We(.....)	He (.....)	You(.....)	She(.....)	It (.....)
They (.....)	I (.....)	Ali (.....)	Boys (.....)	Reem (.....)

Complete with: me / him / her / it / us / you / them

Reem (.....)	I (.....)	She (.....)	They (.....)	We (.....)
Ali (.....)	Boys(.....)	It (.....)	You (.....)	He (.....)

Complete with the following sentences with a suitable pronoun:



I am a boy. .... have two brothers. .... father is a doctor. He helps me in ..... homework but sometimes I do it .....



This is Ali. .... is a boy. .... eyes are small. All boys love ..... He always does his homework .....



This is Reem. .... is a girl. .... eyes are small. All girls love ..... She always does her homework .....



This is my cat. .... is very cute. .... tail is short. I usually give ..... milk to drink. It drinks the milk .....



We are nice boys. .... are so happy. We love ..... teachers who teach ..... useful things. We care for ..... to have good health.



You are Reem. .... are a clever student. .... mark is good. I love you because you study ..... lessons .....



They are boys. .... are twins. .... house is big. They love ..... school. All teachers love ..... They do ..... lessons .....

Choose:

- Is this your pen? Yes, it is (my/mine).

- Is this her pen? Yes, it is (her/hers) pen.





- Is this your pen? Yes, it is (ours/our) pen.

- Is this their car? Yes, it is (their/theirs).



V. to be	PN+ V. to be	Sentence
I <b>am</b> (I'm)	I <b>am</b> not I'm not	<b>Am</b> I eating? Yes, you <b>are</b> . No, you <b>aren't</b> .
We <b>are</b> (We're)	We <b>are</b> not We're not We <b>aren't</b>	<b>Are</b> we eating? Yes, you <b>are</b> . No, you <b>aren't</b> .
You <b>are</b> (You're)	You <b>are</b> not You're not You <b>aren't</b>	<b>Are</b> you eating? Yes, I <b>am</b> . / Yes, we <b>are</b> . No, I <b>am</b> not./No, we <b>aren't</b> .
He <b>is</b> (He's)	He <b>is</b> not He's not He <b>isn't</b>	<b>Is</b> he eating? Yes, he <b>is</b> . No, he <b>isn't</b> .
She <b>is</b> (She's)	She <b>is</b> not She's not She <b>isn't</b>	<b>Is</b> she eating? Yes, she <b>is</b> . No, she <b>isn't</b> .
It <b>is</b> (It's)	It <b>is</b> not It's not It <b>isn't</b>	<b>Is</b> it eating? Yes, it <b>is</b> . No, it <b>isn't</b> .
They <b>are</b> (They're)	They <b>are</b> not They're not They <b>aren't</b>	<b>Are</b> they eating? Yes, they <b>are</b> . No, they <b>aren't</b> .

### Demonstrative Pronouns ضمائر الإشارة

	Near	Far	بعيد
Sing. مفرد	 <b>This is a flower.</b> <b>This is not a vase.</b> <b>Is this a flower?</b> Yes, it <b>is</b> . <b>Is this a vase?</b> No, it <b>isn't</b> .	 <b>That is a flower.</b> <b>That is not a vase.</b> <b>Is that a flower?</b> Yes, it <b>is</b> . <b>Is that a vase?</b> No, it <b>isn't</b> .	
Plural جمع	 <b>These are flowers.</b> <b>These aren't vases.</b> <b>Are these flowers?</b> Yes, they <b>are</b> . <b>Are these vases?</b> No, they <b>aren't</b> .	 <b>Those are flowers.</b> <b>Those aren't vases.</b> <b>Are those flowers?</b> Yes, they <b>are</b> . <b>Are those vases?</b> No, they <b>aren't</b> .	

There **is** / There **isn't** + اسم مفرد  
There **is** a flower in the vase.

There **are** / There **aren't** + جمع  
There **are** flowers in the vase.

PN	PN + V. to be	Sentence
I <b>was</b>	I <b>was not</b> I <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> I <b>playing</b> ? Yes, you <b>were</b> . No, you <b>weren't</b> .
We <b>were</b>	We <b>were not</b> We <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> we <b>playing</b> ? Yes, you <b>were</b> . No, you <b>weren't</b> .
You <b>were</b>	You <b>were not</b> You <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> you <b>playing</b> ? Yes, I <b>was</b> . / Yes, we <b>were</b> . No, I <b>wasn't</b> . / No, we <b>weren't</b> .
He <b>was</b>	He <b>was not</b> He <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> he <b>playing</b> ? Yes, he <b>was</b> . No, he <b>wasn't</b> .
She <b>was</b>	She <b>was not</b> She <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> she <b>playing</b> ? Yes, she <b>was</b> . No, she <b>wasn't</b> .
It <b>was</b>	It <b>was not</b> It <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> it <b>playing</b> ? Yes, it <b>was</b> . No, it <b>wasn't</b> .
They <b>were</b>	They <b>were not</b> They <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> they <b>playing</b> ? Yes, they <b>were</b> . No, they <b>weren't</b> .



### There يوجد



There **was** كان يوجد للمفرد  
There **was a flower** in the vase.

There **were** كان يوجد للجمع  
There **were two flowers** in the vase.

There **was not (wasn't)**  
There **wasn't a flower** in the vase.  
Now there **is a flower** in the vase.

There **were not (weren't)**  
There **weren't any flowers** in the vase.  
Now there **are two flowers** in the vase.

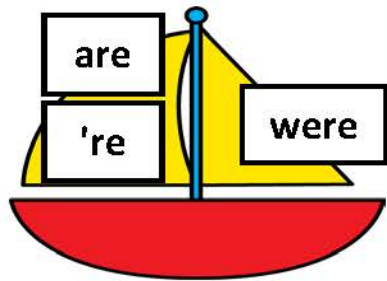
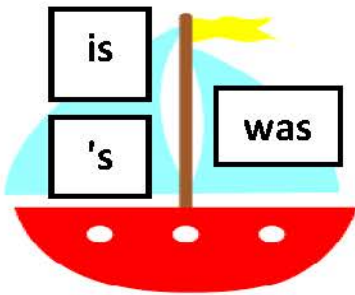
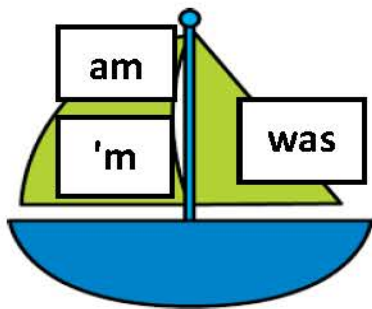
**Was** there....? هل كان يوجد للمفرد Yes, there **was**. / No, there **wasn't**.  
**Was** there **a flower** in the vase? Yes, there **was**.  
**Was** there **a pen** in the vase? No, there **wasn't**.

**Were** there..? هل كان يوجد للجمع Yes, there **were**. / No, there **weren't**.  
**Were** there **flowers** in the vase? Yes, there **were**.  
**Were** there **pens** in the vase? No, there **weren't**.



Exercises (v. to be )

Look at the pictures and match:



She

Water

They

You

A boy

Ali

Boys

We

He

I

It

Ali and Omar

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What's your name?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) How old are you?
- 4) What's your father's job?
- 5) When were you born?
- 6) Where were you born?
- 7) What's the weather like today?
- 8) What was the weather like?

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....
- 6) .....
- 7) .....
- 8) .....

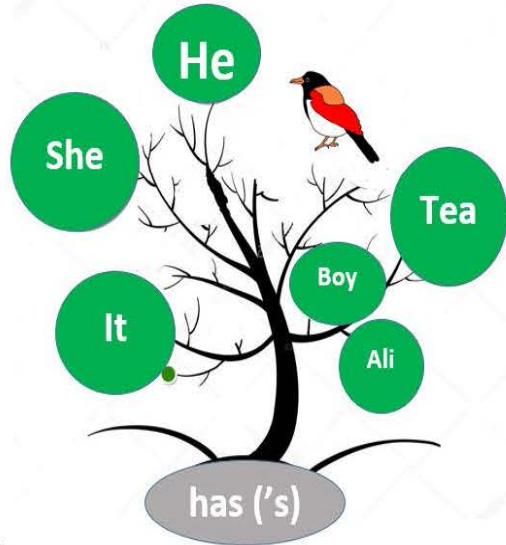
Complete with:

am / is / are / was / were

- 1) My brother ..... fine today. He ..... sick yesterday.
- 2) I ..... studying at 6:00 last day. Now I ..... playing with my sister.
- 3) The boys ..... watching TV now. Last night they ..... sleeping.
- 4) There ..... some water in the bottle. Do you want to drink?
- 5) My cat ..... small now. Last year it ..... big.
- 6) The weather ..... hot today but last night it ..... rainy.
- 7) My sister ..... studying now but she ..... playing at 5:00 p.m. last day.
- 8) When I saw my friends, they ..... not studying. They ..... playing.
- 9) My father ..... not sleeping now. He ..... at work.
- 10) There ..... many boys in the class today but there ..... few boys last week.

	PN+ have/has	Sentence
I have I've	I have not I've not I haven't	Have I got a ball? Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
We have We've	We have not We've not We haven't	Have we got a ball? Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
You have You've	You have not You've not You haven't	Have you got a ball? Yes, I have./ Yes, we have. No, I haven't. / No, we haven't.
He has He's	He has not He's not He hasn't	Has he got a ball? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
She has She's	She has not She's not She hasn't	Has she got a ball? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
It has It's	It has not It's not It hasn't	Has it got a ball? Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
They have They've	They have not They've not They haven't	Have they got a ball? Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

عند السؤال غالبا نحول ( I have / We have ) الى ( Have you ....?)





PN + had	Sentence
I <b>had</b> / I'd	I <b>had got</b> a car. / I'd <b>got</b> a car.
We <b>had</b> / We'd	We <b>had got</b> a car./We'd <b>got</b> a car.
You <b>had</b> / You'd	You <b>had got</b> a car./You'd <b>got</b> a car.
He <b>had</b> / He'd	He <b>had got</b> a car. / He'd <b>got</b> a car.
She <b>had</b> / She'd	She <b>had got</b> a car./ She'd <b>got</b> a car.
It <b>had</b> / It'd	It <b>had got</b> a car. / It'd <b>got</b> a car.
They <b>had</b> /They'd	They <b>had got</b> a car./They'd <b>got</b> a car.

PN+ had not	Sentence
I <b>had not</b> / I'd not / I <b>hadn't</b>	I <b>hadn't got</b> a car.
We <b>had not</b> / We'd not/ We <b>hadn't</b>	We <b>hadn't got</b> a car.
You <b>had not</b> / You'd not/ You <b>hadn't</b>	You <b>hadn't got</b> a car.
He <b>had not</b> / He'd not / He <b>hadn't</b>	He <b>hadn't got</b> a car.
She <b>had not</b> / She'd not / She <b>hadn't</b>	She <b>hadn't got</b> a car.
It <b>had not</b> / It'd not/ It <b>hadn't</b>	It <b>hadn't got</b> a car.
They <b>had not</b> /They'd not/They <b>hadn't</b>	They <b>hadn't got</b> a car.

Question	Question with short answers
<b>Had</b> I?	<b>Had</b> I <b>got</b> a car? Yes, you <b>had</b> ./ No, you <b>hadn't</b> .
<b>Had</b> we?	<b>Had</b> we <b>got</b> a car?Yes,you <b>had</b> ./No,you <b>hadn't</b> .
<b>Had</b> you?	<b>Had</b> you <b>got</b> a car? Yes, I <b>had</b> . / No, I <b>hadn't</b> .
<b>Had</b> he?	<b>Had</b> he <b>got</b> a car? Yes, he <b>had</b> . / No, he <b>hadn't</b> .
<b>Had</b> she?	<b>Had</b> she <b>got</b> a car?Yes,she <b>had</b> ./No,she <b>hadn't</b> .
<b>Had</b> it?	<b>Had</b> it <b>got</b> a car? Yes, it <b>had</b> . / No, it <b>hadn't</b> .
<b>Had</b> they?	<b>Had</b> they <b>got</b> a car?Yes,they <b>had</b> ./No,they <b>hadn't</b> .

# Exercises (V. to have)

Complete with:

have

has

had

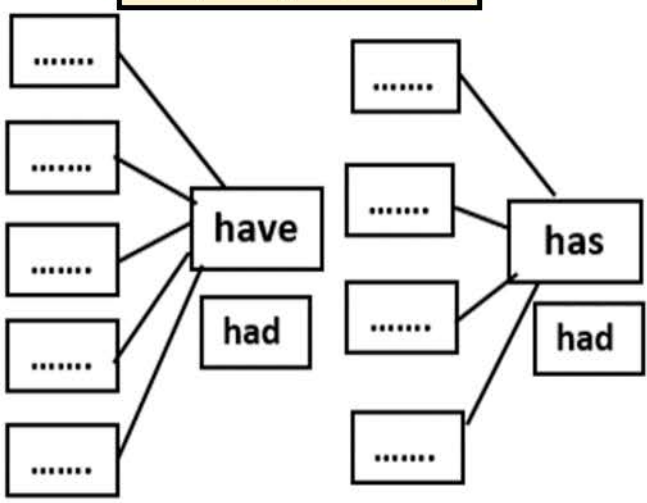
- 1) My brother ..... a car now. He ..... a bike last year.
- 2) I ..... a pet dog these days. I ..... a pet cat three weeks ago.
- 3) The boys ..... nice shoes today. Last week they ..... old shoes.
- 4) My mother ..... little money yesterday. Today, she ..... much money.
- 5) My cat ..... a long tail now. Last year it ..... a short tail.

Complete with:

I

We / You / They / Boys

He / She / It / A boy



Abbreviate:

I have	.....
He has	.....
She has	.....
It has	.....
We have	.....
You have	.....
They have	.....

I have not	.....
He has not	.....
We have not	.....

complete the sentences with (have / haven't/has/hasn't):



- 1) The boy ..... got a ball in his hands. He ..... got a racket.
- 2) The boy ..... got sandals in his leg. He ..... got sneakers.
- 3) The boy ..... got shorts. He ..... got pants.
- 4) Has the boy got a watch in his hand? No, he .....
- 5) Has the boy got a T-shirt? Yes, he .....



- 6) The boys ..... got TV in their room. They ..... got a fridge.
- 7) The boys ..... got an oven in their room. They ..... got a cupboard.
- 8) The boys ..... got stove in their room. They ..... got a sofa.
- 9) Have the boys got a window in their room? Yes, they .....
- 10) Have the boys got a desk in their room? No, they .....

Answer:

How many brothers do you have? I ..... brothers.

How many hands does your brother have? He ..... hands.



What do they do every day?

	PN+ do/does	Sentence
I <b>do</b> أنا أعمل	I <b>do not</b> I <b>don't</b>	<b>Do</b> I <b>do</b> my homework? Yes, you <b>do</b> . No, you <b>don't</b> .
We <b>do</b> نحن نعمل	We <b>do not</b> We <b>don't</b>	<b>Do</b> we <b>do</b> our homework? Yes, you <b>do</b> . No, you <b>don't</b> .
You <b>do</b> أنت تعمل	You <b>do not</b> You <b>don't</b>	<b>Do</b> you <b>do</b> your homework? Yes, I <b>do</b> . / Yes, we <b>do</b> . No, I <b>don't</b> . / No, we <b>don't</b> .
You <b>do</b> أنتم تعملون	You <b>do not</b> You <b>don't</b>	<b>Do</b> you <b>do</b> your homework? Yes, we <b>do</b> . No, we <b>don't</b> .
He <b>does</b> هو يعمل	He <b>does not</b> He <b>doesn't</b> هو لا يعمل	<b>Does</b> he <b>do</b> his homework? Yes, he <b>does</b> . No, he <b>doesn't</b> .
She <b>does</b> هي تعمل	She <b>does not</b> She <b>doesn't</b> هي لا تعمل	<b>Does</b> she <b>do</b> her homework? Yes, she <b>does</b> . No, she <b>doesn't</b> .
It <b>does</b> هي تعمل	It <b>does not</b> It <b>doesn't</b> هي لا تعمل	<b>Does</b> it <b>do</b> harm to people? Yes, it <b>does</b> . No, it <b>doesn't</b> .
They <b>do</b> هم يعملون	They <b>do not</b> They <b>don't</b> هم لا يعملون	<b>Do</b> they <b>do</b> their homework? Yes, they <b>do</b> . No, they <b>don't</b> .

عند السؤال غالبا نحول ( I do / We do ) إلي ( Do you ....?)



I/We/You/They/My friends/Ali and Omar

do / do not ( don't )

He/She/It/A boy/My friend/Ali/Water

does/does not ( doesn't )

PN + did	Sentence
I <b>did</b> أنا عملت	I <b>did</b> my homework.
We <b>did</b> نحن عملنا	We <b>did</b> our homework.
You <b>did</b> أنت عملت	You <b>did</b> your homework.
He <b>did</b> هو عمل	He <b>did</b> his homework.
She <b>did</b> هي عملت	She <b>did</b> her homework.
It <b>did</b> هو عمل/هي عملت	It <b>did</b> harm to people.
They <b>did</b> هم عملوا	They <b>did</b> their homework.

PN+ did not	Sentence
I <b>did not</b> / I <b>didn't</b>	I <b>didn't do</b> my homework.
We <b>did not</b> / We <b>didn't</b>	We <b>didn't do</b> our homework.
You <b>did not</b> / You <b>didn't</b>	You <b>didn't do</b> your homework.
He <b>did not</b> / He <b>didn't</b>	He <b>didn't do</b> his homework.
She <b>did not</b> / She <b>didn't</b>	She <b>didn't do</b> her homework.
It <b>did not</b> / It <b>didn't</b>	It <b>didn't do</b> any harm.
They <b>did not</b> / They <b>didn't</b>	They <b>didn't do</b> their homework.

Question	Question with short answers
<b>Did I ?</b>	<b>Did I play</b> last day? Yes, you <b>did</b> ./No, you <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did we?</b>	<b>Did we play</b> last day? Yes, you <b>did</b> ./No, you <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did you ?</b>	<b>Did you play</b> last day? Yes, I <b>did</b> ./No, I <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did he?</b>	<b>Did he play</b> last day? Yes, he <b>did</b> ./No, he <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did she?</b>	<b>Did she play</b> last day? Yes, she <b>did</b> ./No, she <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did it?</b>	<b>Did it play</b> last day? Yes, it <b>did</b> ./No, it <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did they?</b>	<b>Did they play</b> last day? Yes, they <b>did</b> ./No, they <b>didn't</b> .



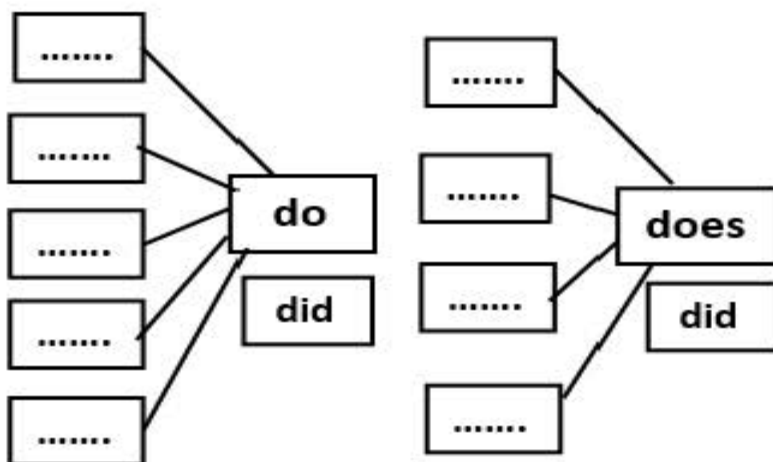


Complete with:

I

We / You / They / Boys

He / She / It / A boy



complete the sentences with (don't / doesn't / didn't):



Ali **goes** to the park every Friday.

He ..... **go** to the cinema.



The crocodile **lives** in water.

It ..... **live** on land.



Omar **watched** TV yesterday.

He ..... **listen** to music.



Ali and Hamad **study** every day.

They ..... **play** football.



Elephants **live** on land.

They ..... **live** in water.



Saif **played** football yesterday.

He ..... **play** tennis.

Change into negative using (don't / doesn't / didn't):

- 1) I **go** (.....)
- 2) He **watches** (.....)
- 3) You **study** (.....)

- 4) She **played** (.....)
- 5) They **studied** (.....)
- 6) We **went** (.....)

**Complete the sentences with (do/ don't /does/doesn't /did/ didn't):**

- 1) Where ..... your father **work**? – He **works** in a bank.
- 2) What ..... you **eat** every day? – I **eat** fish.
- 3) **Do** you **go** to school? Yes, I .....
- 4) **Does** your mother **cook** tasty food? Yes, she .....
- 5) **Do** your friends **play** tennis? No, they .....
- 6) **Does** your sister **sleep** early? No, she .....
- 7) **Did** your friends **go** to the club last week? No, they .....
- 8) **Did** your friend **study** yesterday? Yes, he .....
- 9) Where ..... you **go** yesterday? – I **went** to the park.
- 10) **Did** your brother **play** football yesterday? No, he.....

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) What **don't** you **do** on Fridays? .....
- 2) What foods **don't** you **like**? .....
- 3) What sports **doesn't** your friend **play**? .....
- 4) What **didn't** you **do** yesterday? .....
- 5) Where **didn't** your friends **go** yesterday? .....
- 6) What subjects **don't** your friends **like**? .....

**Complete the sentences with (don't /doesn't /didn't):**

- 1) I **go** to the park everyday but yesterday I ..... **go** to the park.
- 2) My brother **watches** TV every day but last night he ..... **watch** TV.
- 3) My friends **don't like** fish. Also, I ..... **like** fish.
- 4) I **don't play** tennis. Also, my brother ..... **play** tennis.
- 5) I **do** my homework everyday but my sister ..... **do** her homework.

**Reorder to make sentences:**

- 1) not – TV – I – do – watch – night – at
- 2) your – father – does – Where – work ?
- 3) eat – fish – yesterday – you – Did ? I- No – didn't.
- 4) does – My - mother - a car – not- drive – work – to - her



Helping Verb	Uses	Sentences
<b>V. to be</b> ( am/ is/are ) ( was /were )	- للتعريف (اسم شخص أو حيوان أو شيء) - للتعبير عن الوظيفة والعمر - الطقس - الوقت - لون - صفة - أحداث مستمرة (الفعل بعده ينتهي ب ing) - مبني للمجهول (الفعل بعده في التصريف الثالث)	- He <b>is</b> Ali. / It <b>is</b> a cat. - My father <b>is</b> a doctor. He <b>is</b> 45. - It <b>is</b> hot today. - It <b>is</b> three O'clock now. - My hair <b>is</b> black. - I <b>am</b> happy today. - My friends <b>are</b> playing now. - Football <b>is</b> played every day.
<b>V. to have</b> ( have/ has ) ( had )	- للملكية (يأتي بعده الاسم الممتلك) - بمعنى يشرب - بمعنى يأكل - بمعنى يأخذ - بمعنى يقضي أو يستمتع - أحداث تامة (الفعل بعده في التصريف الثالث)	- I <b>have</b> got a nice cat. - I <b>have</b> milk in the morning. - I <b>have</b> fish for my lunch. - My brother <b>has</b> a bath daily. - We <b>had</b> nice time in the park. - They <b>have</b> just watched TV.
<b>V. to do</b> ( do/ does ) ( did )	- بمعنى يفعل - في النفي (زمني المضارع البسيط) - في الماضي البسيط (وبعده مصدر الفعل) - في السؤال (زمني المضارع البسيط) - في الماضي البسيط (وبعده مصدر الفعل)	- I <b>do</b> my homework every day. - I <b>don't</b> play football every day. - They <b>didn't</b> come yesterday. - Where <b>does</b> your father work? - <b>Did</b> you watch TV last night?

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) My mom ..... beautiful. ( have / has / is / am )
- 2) We ..... listen to music yesterday. ( didn't / aren't / haven't / don't )
- 3) My brother ..... studying his lessons now. ( does / is / has / are )
- 4) I usually ..... tea before I study. ( am / does / has / have )
- 5) The weather ..... very cold today. ( has / is / was / do )
- 6) My sister ..... long hair. ( does / is / has / have )
- 7) ..... you go to school yesterday ? ( Did / Were / Do / Had )
- 8) ..... you sleeping when I phoned you? ( Had / Was / Were / Did )
- 9) There ..... many girls in the class. ( do / have / are / is )
- 10) These ..... my shoes. ( is / have / do / are )
- 11) My sister ..... go to school. ( don't / isn't / hasn't / doesn't )
- 12) My mother ..... a teacher. ( are / does / has / is )
- 13) I ..... study English every day. ( am not / haven't / don't / isn't )
- 14) Where ..... your friend live? ( do / does / has / is )

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة ( نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو )

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) I'm <b>eating</b> some fish now.     | 1) I'm <b>not eating</b> any fish now.     |
| 2) He's <b>playing</b> tennis now.      | 2) He's <b>not playing</b> tennis now.     |
| 3) They <b>were sleeping</b> .          | 3) They <b>were not sleeping</b> .         |
| 4) She <b>has just studied</b> English. | 4) She <b>has not studied</b> English yet. |
| 5) I <b>will come</b> tomorrow.         | 5) I <b>won't come</b> tomorrow.           |
| 6) You <b>should sleep</b> early.       | 6) You <b>shouldn't sleep</b> late.        |

- في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم ( do/does/did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) والمصدر.  
- نستخدم ( do ) بعد ( الأسم الجمع , I , We , You , They ) و ( does ) بعد ( أسم غير معدود , اسم مفرد , He , She , It ) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما ( did ) نستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) I <b>drive</b> my car every day.  | 1) I <b>don't drive</b> my car every day.   |
| 2) He <b>drives</b> a car every day. | 2) He <b>doesn't drive</b> a car every day. |
| 3) She <b>drove</b> a car yesterday. | 3) She <b>didn't drive</b> a car yesterday. |

- عند استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم ( do/does /did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) والمصدر.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) I <b>have</b> a car.            | 1) I <b>don't have</b> a car.             |
| 2) He <b>has</b> curly hair.       | 2) He <b>doesn't have</b> curly hair.     |
| 3) I <b>had some</b> friends.      | 3) I <b>didn't have any</b> friends.      |
| 4) He <b>has to</b> get up early.  | 4) He <b>doesn't have to</b> get up late. |
| 5) They <b>had to</b> play well.   | 5) They <b>didn't have to</b> play badly. |
| 6) I <b>do</b> my homework.        | 6) I <b>don't do</b> my homework.         |
| 7) He <b>does</b> his homework.    | 7) He <b>doesn't do</b> his homework.     |
| 8) They <b>did</b> all their best. | 8) They <b>didn't do</b> all their best.  |

- لا يجوز أن نستخدم ( do/does/did ) مع ( am /is /are/ was/were ) حتى إذا أتوا بمفردهم .

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) I <b>am</b> a boy.  | 1) I <b>am not</b> a boy. |
| 2) She <b>was</b> ill. | 2) She <b>wasn't</b> ill. |

نضع not بعد ( had better / would rather ) ونكتب الفعل كما هو في المصدر.

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) You'd <b>better play</b> .  | 1) You'd <b>better not play</b> .  |
| 2) I'd <b>rather have</b> tea. | 2) I'd <b>rather not have</b> tea. |

يمكن أن نستخدم كلمات للتعبير عن النفي ( never , nothing , nobody , no one , none , neither , nor )

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) He <b>usually plays</b> tennis.                | 1) He <b>never plays</b> tennis.   |
| 2) I can see <b>something</b> .                   | 2) I can see <b>nothing</b> .  |
| 3) There <b>was somebody</b> at the door.         | 3) There <b>was nobody</b> (no one/none) at the door.  |
| 4) I <b>like</b> fish <b>and</b> rice.            | 4) I <b>don't like</b> fish <b>or</b> rice.<br>/ I <b>like</b> neither fish <b>nor</b> rice. |
| 5) <b>Both of</b> my friends <b>love</b> reading. | 5) <b>Neither of</b> my friends <b>loves</b> reading.  |
| 6) <b>All</b> students <b>like</b> Math.          | 6) <b>None of</b> the students (like/ likes) Math.   |



(1) السؤال بهل ( بفعل مساعد أو ناقص )  
"Yes / No" questions

(2) السؤال بأداة إستفهام  
" Wh- / How "

(1) إستفهام بهل ( بفعل مساعد أو ناقص )

نجيب عليه ب Yes أو No

فعل مساعد أو ناقص

فاعل

فعل رئيسي

تكملة الجملة

◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : ( نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو ) .

الجملة الخبرية

الجملة الإستفهامية

الأجابة

-They **are** playing.

**Are** they playing?

Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

- I **am** eating fish.

**Are** you eating fish?

Yes, I **am**. / No, I **am not**.

- I **was** sleeping.

**Were** you sleeping?

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

- We **were** studying.

**Were** you studying?

Yes, we **were**. / No, we **weren't**.

- I **have got** a car.

**Have** you got a car?

Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.

- He **has got** a car .

**Has** he got a car?

Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.

- We **had got** a car.

**Had** you got a car?

Yes, we **had**. / No, we **hadn't**.

- I **will** play football.

**Will** you play football?

Yes, I **will**. / No, I **won't**.

- I **can** ride a bike.

**Can** you ride a bike?

Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.

- You **should** play sports.

**Should** I play sports?

Yes, you **should**.  
No, you **shouldn't**.

◀ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم ( do , does , did ) ثم نضع ( not ) ثم مصدر الفعل.

- إذا كان الفعل في المصدر ( play ) ← نستخدم ( do ) بعد ( I , We , You , They , الأسم الجمع ) .

- إذا كان الفعل منتهي ب s ( plays ) ← نستخدم ( does ) بعد ( He , She , It , اسم مفرد , اسم غير معدود , اسم مفرد ) .

- إذا كان الفعل في الماضي ( played ) ← نستخدم ( did ) مع الكل .

- I **go** to school.

**Do** you go to school?

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

- He **goes** to school.

**Does** he go to school?

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

- I **went** to school.

**Did** you go to school?

Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

◀ إذا أستخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فأننا نستخدم ( do , does , did ) :

- He **has** a car.

**Does** he have a car?

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

- I **had to study** well.

**Did** you have to study?

Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

- I **did** my homework.

**Did** you do your homework?

Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

## ( 2 ) السؤال بأداة إستفهام

" Wh- / How "



أداة الاستفهام	معناها	تسأل عن	أمثلة	Examples
Who	من	الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل ويمكن أن تسأل عن المفعول ب ( whom )	Who are you? - I'm Ahmed.	
When	متى	الوقت أو الزمن (tomorrow)	When will you come? - Tomorrow.	
Where	أين	المكان ( to school )	Where do you live? - In Paris.	
Which	أى	الاختيار أو التفضيل أو المقارنة	Which car do you like? - The red car. Which boy is taller: Ahmed or Ali?	
What	ما - ماذا	غير العاقل ( car / dog .. )	What did you buy? - A car.	
Why	لماذا	السبب ( because-as -for ) الغرض ( المصدر + to )	Why was he absent? - Because he was ill. Why do you go to the club? - To play football.	
Whose	لمن	الملكية ( Ali's / his ... )	Whose book is this? - It's Ali's book.	
How	كيف	الحال أو مواصلات ( by car )	How do you go to work? - By car.	
How old	كم عمر	العمر ( 10 years old )	How old are you? I'm 10 years old.	
How many	كم عدد	العدد ( two / three .... )	How many pens do you have? - I have three pens.	
How much	كم ثمن كم كمية	الثمن أو السعر ( 2 Dollars ) كمية ( liter / milliliter )	How much is this dress? - \$ 40 How much sugar do you want? - I want one spoon.	
How far	ما بعد	البعد أو المسافة ( 5 km far )	How far is your school? - 2 km far.	
How long	كم طول	طول الأشياء ( 3 m long ) - المدة الزمنية ( for / since )	How long is this bridge? 13 m long. How long will you stay? - For 2 days.	
How tall	كم طول	طول الأشخاص ( 150 cm )	How tall is your father? - 150 cm.	
How big	كم حجم	الحجم ( gram" g" / kg )	How big is an elephant? 4000 kg.	
How big	كم مساحة	المساحة ( cm / m / km )	How big is Egypt? 1.01 million Km².	
How often	كم مرة	عدد مرات حدوث الفعل	How often do you swim? Once a day	

**ملحوظة :** إذا استخدمنا أداة الاستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

Ex : Can you tell me **where** the bank **is** , please?

How + adj. (صفة) = What + n ( اسم )

How	old	big	big	far	much	tall/high	long?
What	age	Size	area	distance	price/quantity	height	length?

نستخدم ( When / what time ) للسؤال عن وقت ( فيه ساعة ) . When " What time " do you get up? At 6:00.

السؤال عن الساعة نفسها نستخدم ( What time ) : Ex: What time is it ? It is 6:00.

السؤال عن وقت ( ليس فيه ساعة ) نستخدم ( When ) : Ex: When do you go to the club? On Fridays.



**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ time does your class start?  
a) What                      b) When                      c) Where                      d) How
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you want in your tea?  
a) How many                      b) How often                      c) How far                      d) How much
- 3) ----- is your friend? - 18 years old.  
a) How many                      b) How long                      c) How far                      d) How old
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ broke this window? - The children.  
a) What                      b) Whose                      c) Who                      d) Whom
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ do you plan to stay in Paris? For two weeks.  
a) How much                      b) How many                      c) How long                      d) How far
- 6) -----was he absent? - Because of his illness.  
a) Where                      b) When                      c) How                      d) Why
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ car is this? - It's my brother's.  
a) Whose                      b) who                      c) which                      d) whom
- 8) ----- is the weather like in Cairo? - Very fine.  
a) When                      b) What                      c) Where                      d) Why
- 9) ----- did the car accident take place? - Last night.  
a) How                      b) Why                      c) Where                      d) When
- 10) ----- is Ali fond of? - Collecting stamps.  
a) What                      b) Where                      c) When                      d) Why
- 11) ----- does Mary go to the library? - Twice a week.  
a) How often                      b) How many                      c) How much                      d) How far
- 12) ----- is the capital from this village? - 50 kilometers  
a) How much                      b) How big                      c) How long                      d) How far
- 13) ----- children are there in the park? Nine children.  
a) How                      b) How much                      c) How many                      d) Who

**Reorder to make sentences:**

- 1) many – cars- have- does – How – father – your ?  
2) this – How – dress – cost – much – does ?  
3) stay – long- you – How – will – London – in ?

- تكون السؤال المذيّل بإستخدام فعل مساعد أو ناقص ثم ضمير يعود علي الفاعل .  
- نستخدم ( do, does, did ) في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد .

اثبات

نفي

نفي

اثبات

Sentence	Q. Tag	Sentence	Q. Tag
It <b>is</b> very cold ,	<b>isn't</b> it?	They <b>aren't</b> playing,	<b>are</b> they?
They <b>will</b> come,	<b>won't</b> they?	My friend <b>hasn't</b> come,	<b>has</b> he ?
He <b>can</b> drive a car ,	<b>can't</b> he ?	He <b>can't</b> ride a horse,	<b>can</b> he?
I'm a good student ,	<b>aren't</b> I ? <b>am</b> I not ?	I'm <b>not</b> fine today ,	<b>am</b> I ?
My friends <b>play</b> tennis,	<b>don't</b> they ?	They <b>don't</b> like fish,	<b>do</b> they?
She <b>watches</b> TV ,	<b>doesn't</b> she?	My sister <b>doesn't</b> watch TV,	<b>does</b> she?
Everyone <b>loves</b> joy,	<b>don't</b> they?	Every one <b>doesn't</b> love you ,	<b>do</b> they?
Ali <b>broke</b> his leg,	<b>didn't</b> he ?	You <b>didn't</b> come yesterday,	<b>did</b> you?
He <b>has to</b> study,	<b>doesn't</b>	He <b>doesn't</b> have to study,	<b>does</b> he?
I <b>did</b> my homework,	<b>didn't</b> I ?	I <b>didn't</b> do my homework,	<b>did</b> I ?

- نستخدم الضمير ( they ) بعد ( everyone /everybody ) : Ex: Everyone is here, aren't they?

- نستخدم الضمير ( it ) بعد ( everything ) : Ex: Everything is clear, isn't it?

Sentence	Q. Tag	Sentence	Q. Tag
You'd <b>better</b> study ,	<b>hadn't</b> you	You'd <b>better not</b> play	<b>had</b> you?
You'd <b>rather</b> come,	<b>wouldn't</b> you?	You'd <b>rather not</b> be late,	<b>would</b> you?
'd better ( had better ) يجب		'd rather ( would rather ) يفضل	
<b>Open</b> the door,	<b>will</b> you ? أمر	<b>Let's</b> play soccer,	<b>shall</b> we? اقتراح
<b>Don't come</b> late,	<b>will</b> you ? نهي	<b>Let</b> me go out ,	<b>will</b> you ? إذن
مع الأمر والنهي والأذن نستخدم ( will you? )		مع الاقتراح ( let's ) نستخدم ( shall we? )	

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبر عن النفي وعند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

scarcely - seldom-rarely- hardly -never - neither - nor - none - no one -  
no body - nothing - nowhere - little - few Ex: ( I **ate** **little** fish, **did** I? )

( تعطى معنى ايجابي ) a little / a few Ex: ( I **ate** **a little** fish, **didn't** I? ) a little - a few



## Exercises (Questions Tags)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The little girl's playing with her sister, -----she?  
a) hasn't                      b) has                      c) isn't                      d) is
- 2) He never helps the poor, ..... he ?  
a) does                      b) doesn't                      c) is                      d) isn't
- 3) Reem ate little food, ..... she ?  
a) did                      b) didn't                      c) does                      d) doesn't
- 4) You'd better study, ..... you ?  
a) had                      b) would                      c) hadn't                      d) wouldn't
- 5) You'd rather come early, ..... you ?  
a) would                      b) wouldn't                      c) had                      d) hadn't
- 6) I'm studying my lessons now, ..... I ?  
a) am                      b) amn't                      c) aren't                      d) wasn't
- 7) I'm not playing now, ..... I ?  
a) am                      b) amn't                      c) are                      d) aren't
- 8) Your sister watches TV every day, ..... she ?  
a) does                      b) doesn't                      c) is                      d) did
- 9) Let's go to the park, ..... ?  
a) will we                      b) shall we                      c) do we                      d) don't we
- 10) Open the door please, ..... ?  
a) shall we                      b) are you                      c) will you                      d) have you

Write the complete form of the abbreviated helping or modal verbs:

- 1) 'm .....
- 2) 's eating .....
- 3) 's sad .....
- 4) 's Ali .....
- 5) 's eaten.....

- 6) 're .....
- 7) 've .....
- 8) 'd like .....
- 9) 'd played .....
- 10) 'd better .....

- 11) 'd rather .....
- 12) 'd prefer .....
- 13) 'll .....
- 14) won't .....
- 15) can't .....

Present مضارع	Past	P.P. ( V3)
cost يكلف	cost	cost
cut يقطع / يجرع	cut	cut
hit يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit
hurt يؤذي / يصيب	hurt	hurt
let يترك / يسمح	let	let
put يضع	put	put
shut يثق	shut	shut
lend يسلف	lent	lent
send يرسل	sent	sent
spend يقضي / ينفق	spent	spent
build يبني	built	built
burn يحرق / يحترق	burnt	burnt
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt
smell يشم	smelt	smelt
lose يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
get يصبح / يحصل	got	got
sit يجلس	sat	sat
keep يحفظ	kept	kept
sleep ينام	slept	slept
feel يشعر / يحس	felt	felt
leave يترك	left	left
meet يقابل	met	met
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
bring يحضر	brought	brought
buy يشتري	bought	bought
fight يقاتل / يمشاجر	fought	fought
think يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought
catch يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught
teach يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught
sell يبيع	sold	sold
tell يخبر / يحكي	told	told
find يجد	found	found
hear يسمع	heard	heard
hold يمسك / يعقد	held	held
read يقرأ	read	read
say يقول	said	said
pay يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid
make يجعل / يصنع	made	made
stand يقف	stood	stood
understand يفهم	understood	understood

Present	Past	P.P. ( V3)
break يكسر	broke	broken
choose يختار	chose	chosen
speak يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
wake يوقظ	woke	woken
drive يسوق	drove	driven
ride يركب	rode	ridden
rise يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
write يكتب	wrote	written
beat يهزم / يضرب	beat	beaten
bite يعض	bit	bitten
hide يخفي / يختبأ	hid	hidden
eat يأكل	ate	eaten
fall يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
give يعطي	gave	given
see يري	saw	seen
blow يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
grow يكبر / يزرع	grew	grown
Know يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
throw يرمي / يقذف	threw	thrown
fly يطير	flew	flown
draw يرسم	drew	drawn
begin يبدأ	began	begun
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
swim يسبح	swam	swum
ring يرن / يبق	rang	rung
sing يغني	sang	sung
come يأتي	came	come
become يصبح	became	become
go يذهب	went	gone

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

المصدر	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be يكون	am / is are	was were	been
have يمتلك	have / has	had	had
do يفعل	do / does	did	done

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

مضارع	will	shall	can	may	must
ماضي	would	should	could	might	had to



# Present Simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

الفعل في التصريف الأول ( المصدر )  
أو مضاف له ( s )

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>live → lives go → goes watch → watches play → plays study → studies</p>		<p>do not/does not don't/doesn't</p>		<p>Do/Does Subj. live go</p> <p>Yes, ..... ( do / does ) No, ..... ( don't / doesn't )</p>	
<p>I We You They اسم جمع ( Boys )</p> <p>live go</p>		<p>I We You They اسم جمع ( Boys )</p> <p>do not don't</p> <p>live go</p>		<p>Do</p> <p>we you they اسم جمع ( boys )</p> <p>live go</p>	
<p>He She It اسم مفرد ( A boy ) اسم لا يعد ( Water )</p> <p>lives goes</p>		<p>He She It اسم مفرد ( A boy ) اسم لا يعد ( Water )</p> <p>does not doesn't</p> <p>live go</p>		<p>Does</p> <p>he she it اسم مفرد ( a boy ) اسم لا يعد ( water )</p> <p>live go</p>	
<p>I usually go to school.</p> <p>Ali often plays tennis.</p> <p>She always eats fish.</p>		<p>I don't go to school.</p> <p>Ali doesn't play tennis.</p> <p>She doesn't eat fish.</p>		<p>Do you go to school? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.</p> <p>Does Ali play tennis? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. What does she always eat? She eats fish.</p>	

## Time Words

## الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط :

always دائما - usually عادة - sometimes أحيانا - often غالبا - seldom/scarcely/rarely نادرا - never أبدا - Every/Each ( day ... )

Once/ Twice/ Three times

a

day/ week..

- I usually go to the park .
  - The sun rises in the east.
  - The train leaves at 7:00 a.m. every day.
- Ex : When I travel abroad, I will buy gifts.

يعبر المضارع البسيط عن : ( 1 ) عادة منتظمة

( 2 ) حقيقة علمية

( 3 ) حقيقة يومية

نستخدمه بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل :

## Exercises (Present Simple)

Add ( s / es ) to the following verbs:

live (.....)  
watch (.....)  
play (.....)

read (.....)  
wash (.....)  
study (.....)

relax (.....)  
cross (.....)  
go (.....)

Change into negative with (don't / doesn't):

go (.....)  
watches (.....)  
studies (.....)  
play (.....)

I go to school every day.  
(.....)  
My sister watches TV every day.  
(.....)

Complete the sentences with (play/watch/listen/go) in the correct form:

اثبات	نفي
1) Ali usually ..... football.	2) He ..... tennis.
3) My mother always ..... TV at home.	4) She ..... to music.
5) My friends ..... to the park every day.	6) They ..... to the cinema every day.

Complete the sentences with (do / don't / does / doesn't):

اثبات	نفي
1) Does Ali usually play football? Yes, he .....	2) Does Ali play tennis? No, he .....
3) Does your mother watch TV? Yes, she .....	4) Does your mother listen to music? No, she .....
5) Do your friends go to the park every day? Yes, they ....	6) Do your friends go to the cinema? No, they .....

Choose the correct answer:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) I ..... English. ( like/ likes )     | 6) Where ..... you live ? ( do / does / are )       |
| 2) He .... tennis. (play / plays)       | 7) He usually..... stories. (read / reads/ reading) |
| 3) They don't .... fish. ( eat/eats)    | 8) They often ..... early. ( sleep/sleeps/sleeping) |
| 4) Does he .... pictures? (draw/draws)  | 9) The sun ..... in the east. (rise/rises / rose)   |
| 5) My sister doesn't .... (swim/ swims) | 10) My dad ... in a bank. (work/works/worked)       |



Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p> </p>		<p> </p>		<p> </p>	
<p>lived</p> <p>watched</p> <p>listened</p> <p>played</p> <p>studied</p>	<p>went</p> <p>saw</p> <p>ate</p> <p>drank</p> <p>slept</p>	<p>did not</p> <p>didn't</p>	<p>live</p> <p>watch</p> <p>go</p> <p>see</p>	<p>Did</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>inf.. ?</p> <p>live</p> <p>go</p> <p>see</p>	<p>Yes, ..... ( did )</p> <p>No, .....( didn't )</p>
<p>I went to the club last day.</p> <p>Ali played football yesterday.</p> <p>They traveled to Paris two weeks ago.</p>	<p>I didn't go to the club last day.</p> <p>Ali didn't play football yesterday.</p> <p>They didn't travel to Paris two weeks ago.</p>			<p>Did you go to the club?</p> <p>-Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</p> <p>Did Ali play football?</p> <p>Yes, he did. /No,he didn't.</p> <p>When did they travel to Paris? - Two weeks ago.</p>	

### Time Words

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط :

( اليوم- الأسبوع- الشهر- السنة ) الماضية ( day-week-month-year ) last - أمس yesterday  
 ذات مرة Once- في الماضي In the past - منذ ( يومين - أسبوعين ) ago two (days/weeks..) ago  
 In 1990 - Our grandfathers - يحكي أن Once upon a time - ذات يوم One day

### Uses

يُعبّر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وأنتهي تماما :

- I watched a good film on TV last night.
- My friend bought a new car last week.
- My sister swam in the sea three weeks ago.
- I saw many monkeys when I went to the zoo.
- I didn't come because I was ill.

يُعبّر الماضي البسيط عن عادة في الماضي :

- When I was young, I always ate my meals at home.
- My father played the piano in his childhood.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع مدة زمنية للتعبير عن حدث دام مدة طويلة وانتهى :

- My father worked in a bank for forty years. Now, he is retired.



What did the boy do yesterday?

He played football.

Did the boy play football yesterday?

Yes, he did.

Did the boy play tennis yesterday?

No, he didn't.

## Exercises (Past Simple)

Write the past:

live (.....)	read (.....)	watch (.....)
go (.....)	eat (.....)	listen (.....)
play (.....)	study (.....)	write (.....)

Change into negative with (didn't):

drank (.....)	I <b>saw</b> my friend in the park yesterday.
climbed (.....)	(.....)
drove (.....)	My brother <b>rode</b> his bike yesterday.
painted (.....)	(.....)

Complete the sentences with (drive/ ride / study/ play /go) in the past:

اثبات	نفي
1) My father..... his car to his work yesterday.	2) He ..... a bike to his work yesterday.
3) My brother ..... his lessons yesterday.	4) He ..... tennis yesterday.
5) We ..... to school last day.	6) We ..... to the park last day.

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with (did /didn't):

اثبات	نفي
1) <b>Did</b> your brother <b>draw</b> yesterday? Yes, he .....	2) <b>Did</b> your brother <b>watch</b> TV yesterday? No, he.....
3) <b>Did</b> your sister <b>ride</b> a bike last week? Yes, she .....	4) <b>Did</b> your sister <b>drive</b> a car last week? No, she .....
5) <b>Did</b> the family <b>see</b> a giraffe in the zoo? Yes, they .....	6) <b>Did</b> the family <b>see</b> a plane in the zoo? No, they .....

Choose the correct answer:

1) I .... English last day.( <b>study/studied</b> )	6) What .... you eat last night ? ( <b>do/did /are</b> )
2) He ... tennis last week.( <b>played/play</b> )	7) He .... stories last week.( <b>read/reads/reading</b> )
3) They didn't .... fish. ( <b>eat/ate</b> )	8)They ... sleep last night. ( <b>didn't/don't/hasn't</b> )
4) Did he .... pictures? ( <b>drew/draw</b> )	9) I didn't..... him yesterday. ( <b>saw/sees / see</b> )
5) Where ..... he go last day? ( <b>did/do</b> )	10) Did Ali come ? No, he ( <b>did/doesn't/didn't</b> )



# Future Simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

حدث في المستقبل

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>Will ('ll) المصدر</p> <p>will come ('ll come) will go ('ll go) will study ('ll study) will play ('ll play)</p>		<p>will not won't المصدر</p> <p>will not won't</p> <p>watch go see</p>		<p>Will الفاعل inf.. ?</p> <p>watch go</p> <p>Yes, ..... ( will ) No, ..... ( won't )</p>	
I will go to the park tomorrow.		I won't go to the park tomorrow.		Will you go to the park? -Yes, I will. / No, I won't.	

<p>am is are</p> <p>going to INF.</p>	<p>am is are</p> <p>not going to INF.</p>	<p>Am Is Are</p> <p>Subj. going to INF. ?</p>
I'm going to study today.	I'm not going to study today.	Are you going to study today? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

## ( will + inf. ) مع المستقبل

<p>I promise I will come with you. : وعد</p> <p>It's hot. I will turn on the AC. : اقرار مفاجئ</p> <p>I'll open the door for you. : عرض خدمة</p> <p>Will you give me a chair? : طلب</p> <p>Respect yourself or I will hit you. : تهديد</p> <p>Study well or you'll fail the exam. : تحذير</p>	<p>I will study English today. : لحظ مستقبلية</p> <p>I will be thirty next month. : حقيقة مستقبلية</p> <p>It will be a nice day tomorrow. : تنبؤ</p> <p>Perhaps we will travel next week. : توقع</p> <p>I hope we will win the next match. : تمنى</p> <p>If you study, you'll succeed. : (if) الحالة الاولى في</p>
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## ( going to + inf. ) مع المستقبل

I'm going to study today. : خطة أو نية	It's cloudy. It's going to rain. : فعل على وشك الحدوث ( لاحظ وجود دليل )
--	--

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن مواعيد منظمة ( قطارات .. ) : The train arrives at 6.30 a.m.

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر ( am / is / are + فعل ing ) للتعبير عن المستقبل ( عندما يكون الحدث مؤكدا ) : Ex: My father has got a ticket. He is traveling next week.

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط : tomorrow / hope-wish / soon / next (day-week...) / In the future / In 2050 - in + ( period ) ... in (two weeks) / (predict) / (think-believe) / (expect) / (suppose) / (perhaps) / (possibly) / (I'm sure) / أنا أكشئ ( I'm afraid )

يمكن أن نستخدم ( المصدر + shall ) فقط بعد ( I , we ) للتعبير عن المستقبل

## Exercises (Future Simple)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Khalid \_\_\_\_\_ skiing with his classmates next weekend.  
a) went                      b) going                      c) is going                      d) has gone
- 2) Ali \_\_\_\_\_ swimming with Badr and Hassan next Friday .  
a) has gone                      b) went                      c) is going                      d) going
- 3) What \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? Anything special?  
a) have you doing    b) are you done    c) are you doing    d) do you
- 4) It's so hot in here. I \_\_\_\_\_ turn the air-conditioning on.  
a) will                      b) will be                      c) am                      d) am going to
- 5) I think that my father \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
a) will come                      b) comes                      c) is going to come    d) comes
- 6) I think I \_\_\_\_\_ the exam tomorrow.  
a) pass                      b) would pass                      c) will pass                      d) passing
- 7) Will your father travel next week? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_  
a) will                      b) won't                      c) is                      d) does
- 8) The boy is climbing a high tree. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground.  
a) going fall                      b) is going to fall    c) will fall                      d) is falling
- 9) The plane \_\_\_\_\_ off in a few minutes.  
a) will take                      b) would take                      c) to take                      d) taking
- 10) I am \_\_\_\_\_ for the airport at two o'clock.  
a) left                      b) leave                      c) leaves                      d) leaving
- 11) Study well or you \_\_\_\_\_ fail the exam.  
a) are going to    b) will                      c) going to                      d) will to
- 12) My sister hopes that she \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor in the future.  
a) be                      b) going to be    c) will be                      d) will
- 13) Will your mother go shopping tomorrow? No, she \_\_\_\_\_  
a) will                      b) won't                      c) doesn't                      d) isn't



Affirmative الاثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>am/is/are</p>	<p>am/is/are not riding writing</p>	<p>Yes, ..... ( am / is / are ) No, .( am not / isn't/aren't ).</p>
<p>am V+ing</p> <p>is V+ing</p> <p>are V+ing</p>	<p>am not V+ing</p> <p>is not V+ing isn't</p> <p>are not V+ing aren't</p>	<p>Am I V+ing</p> <p>Is he she it V+ing</p> <p>Are we you they V+ing</p>
<p>I'm eating fish now.</p> <p>Look! Ali is playing football.</p> <p>Listen! They're singing.</p>	<p>I am not eating fish.</p> <p>Ali isn't playing football.</p> <p>They aren't singing.</p>	<p>Are you eating fish? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.</p> <p>Is Ali playing football? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.</p> <p>Are they singing? Yes, they are/No, they aren't.</p>
<p><b>Uses</b></p> <p>يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن ( لحظة الكلام ) أو حدث مؤقت :</p> <p>1) My father <b>is sleeping</b> so he can't come. 2) We <b>are studying</b> about Mars this week.</p> <p>يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجيا :</p> <p>1) He <b>is growing</b> quickly. 2) My English <b>is improving</b>. 3) The climate <b>is changing</b> fast.</p> <p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع المستمر :</p> <p>now / at the moment / Look! / Listen! / اليوم / at the present time / في الوقت الحالي</p> <p>This ( day - week ..... ) ( اليوم - الأسبوع ..... )</p> <p>Be quiet ! كن هادئا / Watch out ! أحترس / Be careful ! كن حريصا</p> <p>أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والاعتقاد والادراك لا يمكن أن تستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة ( لا تضيف لها ing )</p> <p>Ex: I <b>hear</b> a loud sound now.</p> <p>لأنها لا إرادية ( بدون مجهود ) :</p>		

like- love يحب / see يري / hear يسمع / have-own يمتلك / think-believe يعتقد / feel يشعر / يتذوق / taste يشم / smell يبدو من شكله / seem - appear / hope -wish/ يتمني / prefer / يفضل / want يفهم /understand يبدو من صوته / sound يكلف / cost يعرف / know يحتاج / need يريد / want

إذا كان هناك مجهود أو ارادة نستخدم مضارع مستمر :  
 The food **tastes** delicious. ( بدون مجهود ) / The cook **is tasting** the food. ( يوجد مجهود )  
 I **hear** a loud sound now. ( لا ارادي ) / I'm **listening** to the music. ( ارادي )

### Exercises (Present Continuous)

Complete the sentences with (play/study/watch/listen) in the correct form:

اثبات	نفي
Affirmative	
1) The boy ..... football now.	2) He ..... tennis now.
3) My brother ..... his lessons at this moment.	4) He ..... TV at this moment.
5) My mom ..... TV now.	6) She ..... to music now.

complete the sentences with (is /isn't /are/aren't):

اثبات	نفي
Affirmative	
1) <b>Is</b> your brother <b>drawing</b> <b>now</b> ? Yes, he .....	2) <b>Is</b> your brother <b>watching</b> TV now? No, he .....
3) <b>Is</b> your sister <b>riding</b> a bike now? Yes, she .....	4) <b>Is</b> your sister <b>driving</b> a car now? No, she .....
5) <b>Are</b> the boys <b>studying</b> their lessons? Yes, they .....	6) <b>Are</b> the boys <b>playing</b> football? No, they .....

Choose the correct answer:

- Look! The car ..... very fast. ( comes/coming/ is coming/came )
- My friend ..... tennis now. ( playing/ is playing / plays / play )
- What is he .....at the moment? ( eat / eats / ate / eating )
- I ..... English these days. ( am studying/studying/study/studies )
- He can't come because he ..... ( sleeping/is sleeping/sleeps/sleep )
- Don't make noise. Your father ..... ( works /working /is working/ work )
- Watch out! It ..... heavily. ( snowing / snows / snow / is snowing )
- The pollution ..... these days. ( rising/ is rising / rises / rise )



Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>was/were riding</p>		<p>was/were not riding</p>		<p>Yes, ..... ( was / were ) No, ....( wasn't / weren't ).</p>	
<p>I He She It</p> <p>was V+ing</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>		<p>I He She It</p> <p>was not wasn't</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>		<p>Was</p> <p>he she it</p> <p>V+ing</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>	
<p>We You They</p> <p>were V+ing</p> <p>اسم جمع</p>		<p>We You They</p> <p>were not weren't</p> <p>اسم جمع</p>		<p>Were</p> <p>we you they</p> <p>V+ing</p> <p>اسم جمع</p>	
<p>I was studying at 6:00 yesterday.</p> <p>They were playing when it rained.</p>		<p>I was not studying at 6:00 yesterday.</p> <p>They weren't playing when it rained.</p>		<p>Were you studying ....? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.</p> <p>Were they playing .....? Yes, they were. /No, they weren't.</p>	

### Uses

يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :

It was raining all night yesterday. / I didn't see my uncle as I was sleeping.

الكلمات الدالة على الماضي المستمر:

at 5:00 yesterday / all day yesterday / While - As - Just as / When

### While - As بينما / When عندما

While/As	ماضي مستمر	, ماضي بسيط	When	ماضي بسيط	, ماضي مستمر
While I was running, I fell down.			When I fell down, I was running.		
ماضي بسيط	While/As	ماضي مستمر	ماضي مستمر	When	ماضي بسيط
I fell down while I was running.			I was running when I fell down.		

### ملاحظات :

بعد (While/ As) دائما نستخدم الماضي المستمر اما بعد ( When ) ممكن نستخدم الماضي المستمر أو الماضي البسيط .

Ex: When I was running, I fell down. / When I fell down, I was running.

الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ ( دخل على الحدث المستمر).

إذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .

Ex: While I was studying, my sisters were playing.

## Exercises (Past Continuous)

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences:

	<b>walk</b> <b>see</b>	- The boy ..... a snake <b>while</b> he ..... in the street. - <b>While</b> the boy ..... in the street, he ..... a snake. - The boy ..... in the street <b>when</b> he ..... a snake. - <b>When</b> the boy ..... a snake, he ..... in the street.
	<b>drive</b> <b>make</b>	- The man ..... an accident <b>while</b> he ..... fast. - <b>While</b> the man ..... fast, he ..... an accident. - The man ..... fast <b>when</b> he ..... an accident. - <b>When</b> the man ..... an accident, he ..... fast.
	<b>study</b> <b>enter</b>	-The father ..... the room <b>while</b> the children ..... - <b>While</b> the children ....., the father ..... the room. -The children ..... <b>when</b> the father..... the room. - <b>When</b> the father ..... the room, the children.....
	<b>read</b> <b>draw</b>	- <b>While</b> the girl ..... a book, the boy ..... a flower.

Complete with (watch/ listen /study /play) in the correct form:

Affirmative	اثبات	نفي
1) My father..... TV all night yesterday.		2) My father ..... to music all night yesterday.
3) My brother ..... his lessons when I saw him.		4) My brother ..... tennis when I saw him.

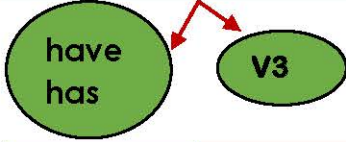
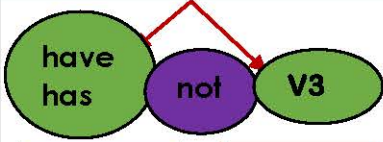
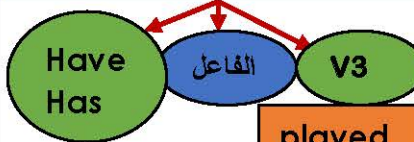
Complete the sentences with (was /wasn't / were / weren't):

Affirmative	اثبات	نفي
1) <b>Was</b> your brother <b>studying</b> at 5:00 yesterday? Yes, he .....		2) <b>Was</b> your brother <b>watching</b> TV? No, he .....
3) <b>Were</b> the kids <b>playing</b> when it rained? Yes, they .....		4) <b>Were</b> the kids <b>swimming</b> when it rained? No, they ....

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) She .... apples all yesterday. ( **peels / was peeling / was peel / were peeling** )
- 2) The students .... when the teacher came in . ( **wrote / was writing /were writing** )
- 3) While we were walking, we ..... an accident. ( **saw /seeing /was seeing / see** )
- 4) He couldn't answer the phone as he ..... ( **slept /were sleeping/was sleeping** )
- 5) When he ..... down, he was running very fast. ( **was falling / fell / falls / fall** )



Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
 <p>have ('ve) has ('s)</p> <p>played eaten</p>		 <p>haven't hasn't</p> <p>played eaten</p>		 <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't/ hasn't)</p>	
<p>I We You They</p> <p>have V3</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>He She It</p> <p>has V3</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>		<p>I We You They</p> <p>haven't V3</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>He She It</p> <p>hasn't V3</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>		<p>Have</p> <p>we you + they</p> <p>اسم جمع</p> <p>Has</p> <p>he she + it</p> <p>اسم مفرد</p>	
<p>I have already studied.</p> <p>My father has just come.</p>		<p>I haven't studied yet.</p> <p>My father hasn't come yet.</p>		<p>Have you already studied? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.</p> <p>Has your father come? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.</p>	

Have gone / Have been

have gone / has gone

( went but didn't return ) ذهب ولم يعد

Ex: My father has gone to Paris. ( He is still in Paris )

have been / has been

( went and returned ) ذهب وعاد

Ex : My father has been to Paris . ( He isn't in Paris now )

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع التام :

حتى الآن / yet / أبدا / never / من قبل / ever / منذ / since / لمدة / for / بالفعل / already / حالا / just  
مرات عديدة / several-many times / منذ فترة بسيطة / lately-recently / حتى الآن / so far-up till now

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن أو قد يستمر للمستقبل:

- I have lived in Cairo for six years.
- The street is wet. It has rained heavily.
- My country has made many projects.
- I haven't studied yet. I will study tomorrow.
- I have washed my car. ( It looks lovely now )
- He is very hungry. He hasn't eaten anything since morning.

Word	Usage	الأستخدام	Example	أمثلة
<b>just</b> توا / حالا	◀ نستخدمهم في الإثبات ( بين / <b>have</b> ) <b>has</b> والتصريف الثالث ) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم <b>already</b> في السؤال (لأستغراب عن سرعة أنتهاء		- He <b>has just</b> /already gone out. - <b>Have</b> you <b>already</b> studied your lessons? / <b>Have</b> you <b>studied</b> your lessons <b>already</b> ?	
<b>ever</b> من قبل	◀ نستخدم <b>ever</b> في صيغة التفضيل . ◀ نستخدم <b>ever</b> في السؤال ( بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث ) ◀ نستخدم <b>never</b> في الأجابة المنفية ( للرد علي سؤال <b>ever</b> ) ◀ لا نستخدم <b>not (n't)</b> قبل (never)		It is the best meal I've <b>ever</b> eaten. <b>Have</b> you <b>ever</b> been to Paris?  No, I <b>have never</b> been to Paris. Yes, I <b>went</b> there <b>last year</b> . أذا أستخدمنا كلمات دالة علي زمن الماضي البسيط فأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط	
<b>never</b> أبدا				
<b>yet</b> حتى الآن	◀ نستخدم <b>yet</b> في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .		<b>Have</b> you <b>finished</b> yet? No, I <b>haven't</b> <b>finished</b> yet./Not <b>yet</b> .	

Since

For

**since** 6 : 00  
**since** Monday  
**since** 2003  
**since** yesterday  
**since** last (day/week/month..)  
**since** last decade  
**since** last century  
**since** my birthday  
**since** world war II  
**since** morning  
**since** he traveled

**for** an hour (one hour)/ two hours  
**for** a day (one day) / two days  
**for** five years.  
**for** a day (one day).  
**for** a (day /week/ month /year )  
**for** ten years  
**for** 100 years  
**for** a long time لمدة طويلة  
**for** ages لمدة طويلة  
**for** a while /a moment للحظة  
**for** a minute لدقيقة

◀ بعد ( For ) نستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة ( لا نعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها )  
I **haven't** seen him **for** ages.  
◀ بعد ( Since ) نستخدم زمن محدد :  
I **have** **known** him **since** 1995

قاعدة Since

مضارع تام

( Since )

ماضي بسيط

I **haven't** seen him **since** he **traveled**.

( Since ) مضارع تام ، ماضي بسيط

**Since** he **traveled**, I **haven't** seen him.

◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فأننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد ( Since ) .

مضارع تام ( Since ) مضارع تام

Ex: He **has** missed his friends **since** he **has** traveled abroad. ( He is still abroad )

◀ للسؤال عن ( Since , For ) نستخدم ( How long )

Ex: **How long** have you **visited** Paris? **For** ten years. / **Since** 2007.



Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
( <b>have / has</b> ) + <b>been</b> + <b>V+ing</b>	( <b>have / has</b> )+ <b>not</b> + <b>been+ V+ing</b>	( <b>Have / Has</b> ) + الفاعل + <b>been+ V+ ing</b>
I <b>have been playing</b> for 2 hours.	I <b>haven't been playing</b> for 2 hours.	<b>Have</b> you <b>been playing</b> for 2 hours?
<b>just - already - ever - never - for - since - yet - several times - so far - lately - recently</b>		

Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous

مضارع تام ومضارع تام مستمر

نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى في الحاضر ( له أثر ) وقد يستمر في المستقبل.

The road is wet. It **has rained**. / I **haven't bought** a car **yet**. I will buy one next year.

المضارع التام المستمر يعبر عن مدة استمرار الحدث ( يركز على النشاط ) : **She's been studying** for two hours

**She's studied** three lessons for two hours.

المضارع التام يعبر عن نتيجة الحدث :

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The train ..... the station yet. ( **hasn't left / has left / leaves / leave** )
- 2) I ..... Ali since his arrival last month. ( **don't see/haven't seen/ didn't see** )
- 3) This is the best pizza I .... ( **have ever had/am ever having/ have been had** )
- 4) We ..... all our money already. ( **spend / spends / spent / have spent** )
- 5) She..... the house since 9:00. ( **is cleaning/has cleaning/has been cleaning** )
- 6) ..... everyone finished the exercise? ( **Was / Does / Did / Has** )
- 7) I ..... my homework. ( **have just done / just have done / have done just** )
- 8) How long ..... collected stamps? ( **have he / has he / he has / did he** )
- 9) I can't have dinner. I ..... already. ( **eaten / ate / have eaten / eat** )
- 10) They ..... married for 3 years. ( **are / have / have been / has been** )
- 11) Ali ..... had three accidents. ( **has/is/have/was** )
- 12) Mouza is ill. She has been ill ..... the last few days. ( **for / till / since / just** )
- 13) ----- you ever ----- Mount Everest ?  
( **Has ---- climbed / Did ---- climb / Have ---- climbed / Do ---- climb** )

Complete with: for / since

..... two days / ..... yesterday / ..... 1990  
 ..... Last day / ..... four years / ... Monday/  
 ..... ages / ..... three months / ..... April

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>had V3</p> <p>played eaten</p> <p>had</p>		<p>had not V3</p> <p>played eaten</p> <p>had not</p>		<p>Had الفاعل V3</p> <p>played</p> <p>Yes, ..... ( had )</p> <p>No, ..... ( hadn't ).</p>	
I <b>had studied</b> before I <b>went</b> out.		I <b>had studied</b> before I <b>went</b> out.		<b>Had</b> you <b>studied</b> ....?	Yes, I <b>had</b> . / No, I <b>hadn't</b> .

◀ نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :

- He **was** hungry because he **hadn't eaten** his breakfast.
- He **hadn't eaten** his breakfast so he **was** hungry.
- I **found** the key which I **had lost**.
- I **had hardly / scarcely done** my homework when I **went** to the club.
- I **had no sooner done** my homework than I **went** to the club.

◀ نستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر وفعل القول يكون ماضي ( said /

Ex: He **told** me that he **had done** his homework.

( told

◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام:

بمجرد أن / **as soon as** / بمجرد أن / **No sooner** / بالكاد - بصعوبة **hardly-scarcely** /  
قبل **by the time** - **before** / عندما **when** / **after** / حتى **till - until**

◀ روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي تام ( **had + P.P** ) :

**After / As soon as / No sooner / hardly- scarcely / till-until**

◀ روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

قبل **Before / By the time**

ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

**After** I **had studied**, I **went** out.

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام

I **went** out **after** I **had studied**.

ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

**Before** I **went** out, I **had studied**.

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام

I **had studied** **before** I **went** out.

ملاحظات :

◀ قبل ( **Till/Until** ) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفي ( المصدر + **didn't** ) وبعدها ماضي تام ( **had + V3** ) :

- My father **didn't buy** a new car **till / until** he **had got** money.

◀ بعد ( **When** ) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام :

- **When** I **had finished** my homework, I **went** to the club.

- **When** I **went** to the club, I **had finished** my homework.

◀ يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :

Ex: I **waited** **till** the train **came**. / **After** I **studied**, I **went** out.



## Exercises (Past Perfect)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the first column:

1) eat	- I ..... to school <b>after</b> I ..... my breakfast.
2) go	- <b>After</b> I ..... my breakfast, I ..... to school.
	- I ..... my breakfast <b>before</b> I ..... to school.
	- <b>Before</b> I ..... to school, I ..... my breakfast.
1) study	- I ..... tennis <b>as soon as</b> I ..... my lessons.
2) play	- <b>As soon as</b> I ..... my lessons, I ..... tennis.
	- I ..... my lessons <b>by the time</b> I ..... tennis.
	- <b>By the time</b> I ..... tennis, I ..... my lessons.

Choose the correct answer:

- I didn't go with them to the cinema because I \_\_\_\_\_ the movie already.  
a) had seen      b) was seeing      c) see      d) am seeing
- By the time I got home, they \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
a) are eating      b) ate      c) had eaten      d) eating
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ worked for that company for 15 years when she retired.  
a) had      b) would      c) has      d) was
- The play \_\_\_\_\_ before we got to the theatre.  
a) was starting      b) had started      c) has started      d) starts
- After the exam \_\_\_\_\_, the students discussed the answers.  
a) finishes      b) was finishing      c) had finished      d) finishing
- My brother went to the stadium after he ----- his homework.  
a) had done      b) did      c) does      d) doing
- Mustafa \_\_\_\_\_ driven for 6 hours before he arrived in Cairo last night.  
a) has      b) would      c) had      d) was
- He \_\_\_\_\_ there for 20 years when he heard that he'd lost his job.  
a) has worked      b) works      c) had worked      d) would work
- Even before she finished her job search, she \_\_\_\_\_ a number of job offers.  
a) has      b) had have      c) had had      d) was having
- The Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ a new house a month after their son was born.  
a) have bought      b) bought      c) will buy      d) were buying

## To + inf. / V+ ing

want - need - would like - hope - plan - try -  
afford- fail- refuse - arrange- tend- decide-  
forget- learn- promise - offer - manage)  
( ask - tell - advise - teach - persuade -  
expect - encourage - help - remind ... ) + مفعول

### to + مصدر الفعل

Does he **want to play** tennis ?  
My father **told me to study**.

It's + adj. (important / vital / necessary/easy..)

### to + مصدر الفعل

It's **important to play** sports.

(make / let) - (had better / would rather)  
(Let's / Why not / Why don't you? )

### to مصدر الفعل بدون

Plays **make me laugh**.  
You'd **better study** well.

(go/like/prefer/hate/appreciate/enjoy/avoid/  
keep/ complete / finish /stop/quit/give up/  
mind/ suggest/imagine/ fear/miss/ practice/  
deny/ involve/ risk/ fancy/can't stand/can't  
help/ regret/ look forward to /It's no use -  
good / It's worth .....

### V + ing

Did you **go swimming**?  
Do you **mind eating** with me?

حروف الجر ( in , on , at , of , for , about , by ,  
with , without , through , ..... )

### V + ing

I'm fond **of reading** stories.  
**While running**, he fell down.

الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل ( After , Before, when,  
while, As soon as.....)

### V + ing

There **is** a man **waiting** for you.  
I **see** a bird **flying** in the sky.

( There is / are + object )  
( Verb + object )

### Choose the correct answer:

- I'd be happy \_\_\_\_\_ you with that.  
a) help                      b) to help                      c) helps                      d) helped
- Her mother told her \_\_\_\_\_ her room.  
a) clean                      b) cleans                      c) cleaned                      d) to clean
- I like cooking but I hate \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes.  
a) wash                      b) washing                      c) washes                      d) washed
- He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ to walking.  
a) run                      b) runs                      c) ran                      d) running
- I decided \_\_\_\_\_ a course in English soon.  
a) to take                      b) to taking                      c) taking                      d) will take



- 6) Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- a) help                      b) helping                      c) to help                      d) helps
- 7) The teacher asked Mona \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.
- a) listened                      b) listening                      c) to listen                      d) listens
- 8) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- a) come                      b) coming                      c) to come                      d) came
- 9) He refused \_\_\_\_\_ me the car.
- a) lent                      b) lending                      c) to lend                      d) lend
- 10) Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ it with you?
- a) take                      b) took                      c) to take                      d) taking
- 11) We are trying \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.
- a) to solve                      b) solving                      c) solve                      d) solved
- 12) He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ when he got married.
- a) to smoke                      b) smoking                      c) smoked                      d) smoke
- 13) She made us \_\_\_\_\_ the whole house.
- a) cleaning                      b) clean                      c) to clean                      d) cleaned
- 14) I advise you to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ too fast.
- a) drive                      b) to drive                      c) drove                      d) driving
- 15) I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ any person bleeding too much.
- a) seeing                      b) saw                      c) to see                      d) seen
- 16) You had better \_\_\_\_\_ well before going to the interview.
- a) dressed                      b) dress                      c) to dress                      d) dressing
- 17) I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ my family.
- a) met                      b) meet                      c) meeting                      d) meets
- 18) I regret not \_\_\_\_\_ your party yesterday.
- a) attending                      b) attend                      c) attended                      d) attends

Be a star  
with  
Super Star

Present	Past
	<b>would (not) + inf.</b> When I was in Paris, I <b>would watch</b> Eiffel Tower every day.
	<b>Used to + inf.</b> / <b>didn't use to + inf.</b> When I was young, I <b>used to ride</b> a bike. Now I drive a car.
<b>am / is / are (not) + used to + V+ ing</b> I <b>am used to waking</b> up early for my new job.	<b>was / were ( not ) + used to + V+ ing</b> In my childhood, I <b>was used to writing</b> with a pencil.
<b>get/ gets + used to + V+ ing</b> I couldn't ride a bike. Now I'm <b>used to riding</b> it.	<b>got + used to + V+ ing</b> When I was young, I <b>got used to swimming</b> in the sea.

**Be used to** = **be accustomed to** (An action that was strange and unusual, but now it has become familiar.) → نشاط كان غريب والآن أصبح مألوف

Choose the correct answer:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot before I got married, but now I don't.  
a) am used to travelling b) am used to travel c) use to travel d) used to travel
- Every January during my childhood, my family \_\_\_\_\_ camping.  
a) had gone b) had went c) would go d) was go
- In the past, people \_\_\_\_\_ in tents, but now they don't.  
a) to live b) lives c) lived d) used to live
- Last week I ----- video games the whole night, but now I don't.  
a) played b) used to play c) playing d) play
- He ----- use to smoke.  
a) didn't b) doesn't c) isn't d) hasn't
- Hatem \_\_\_\_\_ crying when his father shouts at him.  
a) used to b) uses to c) was use to d) is used to
- I ..... sleeping at ten when I was a kid.  
a) is used to b) use to c) got used to d) used to



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older than	the oldest
nice	nicer than	the nicest
big	bigger than	the biggest

\* عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (1) نضيف (er) للصفة.

(2) نضع (than) بعد الصفة.

Ex: The elephant is **bigger than** the lion.



\* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : (1) نضع (the) قبل الصفة.

(2) نضيف (est) للصفة.

Ex: The blue whale is **the biggest** animal.



exciting	(more / less) exciting than	the (most / least) exciting
beautiful	(more/less) beautiful than	the (most/least) beautiful

\* عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : (1) نضع (more / less) قبل الصفة.

(2) نضع (than) بعد الصفة.

Ex: Football is **more exciting than** handball.



\* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : (1) نضيف (the most / the least) قبل الصفة.

Ex: Football is **the most exciting** sport.



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad / ill سئ / مريض	worse than أسوأ من	the worst الأسوأ
good / well جيد / بخير	better than أفضل من	the best الأفضل
many / much كثير للكمية / كثير للعدد	more than أكثر من	the most الأكثر
little قليل للكمية	less than أقل من	the least الأقل
far بعيد	farther than أبعد (للمسافة) further than أبعد (للوّقت)	the farthest (مسافة) the furthest (للوّقت)

as (adj.) as مثل

تساوي في الصفات

Ali is **as fat as** Amr.

not as/so(adj.) as

عدم التساوي في الصفات

Saif isn't **as fat as** Ali.



Saif

Ali

Amr

( The .... **er / more** ) , ( the .... **er / more** ) ← \* عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم :

Ex: The **more** you study, the **higher** marks you will get.

\* يمكن أن نستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع صفة المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين :

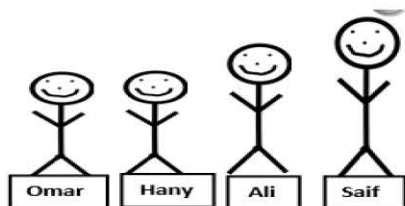
It is the **highest** mountain I **have ever seen**. / It is the **best** meal I **have ever eaten**.

يمكن أن نستخدم (much/little) قبل صفة المقارنة بين اثنين (much taller/much more exciting)

Ex : My father is **much older** than me. / Football is **much more exciting** than tennis.

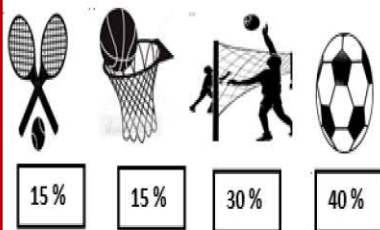
## Exercises (Adjectives)

Complete the sentences with: short / tall / taller / tallest



- 1) Ali is ..... than Omar.
- 2) Omar is as ..... as Hany.
- 3) Ali is not so ..... as Saif.
- 4) Saif is the ..... boy.

Complete the sentences with: most / least / as / more / less



- 1) Tennis is ..... exciting as basketball.
- 2) Volleyball is ..... exciting than basketball.
- 3) Basketball is ..... exciting than volleyball.
- 4) Football is the ..... exciting sport.
- 5) Tennis and basketball are the ..... exciting sports.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) That movie was the..... movie I've ever seen. ( **bad / worse / worst / badest** )
- 2) My car is ..... expensive than your car. ( **too / more / as / very** )
- 4) Planes are ..... than cars. ( **fast / faster / fastest / the fastest** )
- 5) Ali is the ..... boy in the class. ( **good / better / best / better than** )
- 6) Everest is the ----- summit on the earth. ( **higher than / higher / high / highest** )
- 7) It's .....than I thought. ( **good / better / gooder / best** )
- 8) Brazil is .....England. ( **big than / bigger / bigger than / big as** )
- 9) My room is as ..... as your room. ( **bigger / big / biggest / bigger than** )
- 10) My sister is .....girl in the class.

a) the most intelligent   b) more intelligent   c) the intelligent   d) intelligent



نكون الظرف بأضافة (ly) للصفة .

الصفة	الظرف	الصفة	الظرف
quick سريع	quickly بسرعة	good جيد	well بطريقة جيدة
careful حريص	carefully بحرص	early مبكر	early مبكرا
simple بسيط	simply ببساطة	late متأخر	late متأخرا
happy سعيد	happily بسعادة	hard صعب	hard بجد
dramatic هائل	dramatically بشكل هائل	fast سريع	fast بسرعة

- اذا اضفنا (ly) لاسم فتعتبر الكلمة صفة : ( lovely , friendly , motherly , brotherly ).

### الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

Adverb الظرف	Adjective الصفة
<p>الظرف يصف :</p> <p>(1) الفعل الأساسي : He can run very quickly.</p> <p>(2) الصفة : He is very happy today.</p> <p>(3) الجملة الكاملة : Really, it is a nice city.</p> <p>الظرف يأتي قبل أو بعد الفعل الأساسي ( quickly ) أو قبل الصفة ( very ) أو بداية الجملة ( Really ) أو نهاية الجملة.</p> <p>لا نستخدم الظرف بعد :</p> <p>( فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس Look / seem.. أو فعل يصبح ( become / get ) . وانما نستخدم صفة .</p> <p>Ex: He seems happy today.</p>	<p>الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله :</p> <p>Ex: He is a rich man.</p> <p>الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد :</p> <p>(1) فعل يكون ( be / am / is / are / was / were ) : Ex: My friend was happy yesterday.</p> <p>(2) أفعال الحواس : seem / look / appear / smell / taste / ( sound / feel )</p> <p>Ex: The food tastes delicious.</p> <p>(3) فعل يصبح ( become / get ) : Ex: My friend got ill yesterday.</p> <p>(4) فعل يعمل ( make ) : Ex: The film made me happy.</p> <p>(5) فعل يجد ( find ) : Ex: I found the film interesting.</p>

### ترتيب الصفات

Opinion رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Color لون	Nationality أصل / جنسية	Material مادة	Purpose الغرض
silly	tiny	new	square	blue	French	wooden	sleeping
beautiful	small	young	round	pink	American	metal	roasting
difficult	little	old	oval	grey	Egyptian	paper	

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات : ( very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little ).

Noun Types

أنواع الأسماء

Common	country	city	language	continent	laptop
Proper	Egypt	Cairo	English	Africa	HP

الأسماء العامة ( Common nouns ): هي الأسماء بشكل عام ولا نكتب بدايتها بحرف كبير إلا في بداية الجملة.

الأسماء الخاصة ( Proper nouns ): هي الأسماء بشكل خاص ويشترط أن نكتب بدايتها بحرف كبير. Ali , Cairo

Countable Nouns		أسماء معدودة	Uncountable Nouns	أسماء غير معدودة
Singular	مفرد	Plural	جمع	ليس لها صيغ مفرد أو جمع
a boy / a man		boys / men		water / tea / coffee / money / grass

الأسماء المفردة والأسماء الغير معدودة يأتي بعدها فعل منتهي ب ( s ) في زمن المضارع البسيط:

Ex: My friend goes to the club every day. / Water is very important in our life.

الأسماء الجمع يأتي بعدها فعل في المصدر اي فعل بدون ( s ) في زمن المضارع البسيط:

Ex: My friends go to the club every day.

إذا وضعنا كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدود فإن الفعل يأتي حسب لفظ الكمية أو التجزئة:

Ex: Two cups of tea are not enough for me. / A cup of tea is enough for me.

Classify the nouns in the table:

person / April / day / Omar / month / city / Sunday / Cairo

Common				
Proper				

tea / egg / children / grass / desk / boys / books / milk / pen

singular			
plural			
uncountable			



## Plurals

## جمع الاسماء

تكون الجمع بإضافة (s) للمفرد

الاسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف (s, sh, ch, x, z) نضيف لها (es) (شواذ: stomach - stomachs لأن (c) تنطق (k))

مفرد	cat	car	pen
جمع	cats	cars	pens

مفرد	beach	dish	bus	box	quiz
جمع	beaches	dishes	buses	boxes	quizzes

الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقها حرف متحرك , نترك ال (y) ثم نضيف (s).

الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقها حرف ساكن , نحذف ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies).

مفرد	boy	ray	day
جمع	boys	rays	days

مفرد	city	country	body	baby
جمع	cities	countries	bodies	babies

الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقها حرف متحرك , نضيف (s)

الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقها حرف ساكن , نضيف (es).

مفرد	zoo	radio
جمع	zoos	radios

مفرد	potato	tomato	hero
جمع	potatoes	tomatoes	heroes

شواذ: photo - photos / piano - pianos / volcano (volcanos - volcanoes)

الاسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقب ال (f) أو (fe) الي (v) ثم نضيف (es).

شواذ: scarf (scarfs / scarves)  
dwarf (dwarfs / dwarves)  
cliff (cliffs) / roof (roofs)

مفرد	shelf	knife	thief	wife
جمع	shelves	knives	thieves	wives

### شواذ الجمع المنتظم

SING	phenomenon	curriculum	criterion	oasis	analysis	cactus
Plural	phenomena	curricula	criteria	oases	analyses	cacti

### اسماء لها نفس صيغة المفرد وصيغة الجمع

SING.	sheep	deer	fish	series	species
Plural	sheep	deer	fish	series	species

## Irregular Plurals

## أسماء جمع شاذة

تحتفظ كما هي

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man رجل	men رجال	tooth سنة	teeth أسنان
woman امرأة	women نساء	goose وزة	geese أوز
child طفل	children أطفال	ox ثور	oxen ثيران
person شخص	people ( persons ) ناس	mouse فأر	mice فئران
foot قدم	feet أقدام	louse قملة	lice قمل

## Uncountable Nouns

## أسماء غير معدودة

لا نضع قبلها ( a/an )

ولا نزيد عليها ( s )

General	homework / equipment / baggage / luggage / clothing / furniture / jewelry / perfume / soap / petrol / traffic
Quantity	dust / sand / grass / sugar / salt / powder / / money / hair
materials	gold / silver / wood / wool / paper / leather / cotton / glass / plastic / rubber / stone/ oil
Abstract	advice / help / fun / enjoyment / information / knowledge / news / joy / happiness / sadness / progress / trust / education / intelligence / space / energy / peace / pride / wisdom
Food	food / flour/ meat / wheat / rice / cake /bread / pasta / fish/ fruit / cream / toast/ butter / oil / cheese / honey / soup
Liquids	milk / water / tea / coffee / Pepsi
Weather	weather / climate / thunder / lightning / snow / rain / ice / heat / wind / pollution
Languages	English / Arabic / French / Italian / Chinese
Subjects	English / history / geography / physics / music / grammar
Sports	tennis / baseball / basketball / football / hockey / chess
Activities	swimming / walking / driving / speaking / cooking / sleeping

## Possessive الملكية

\* نضع ( 's ) بعد الأسماء المفردة ( The boy's book ) أو أسماء الجمع الشاذ ( children's books ) للتعبير عن الملكية.

\* نضع فاصلة ( ' ) فقط بعد أسماء الجمع المنتظم أي المنتهية ب ( s ) ( the boys' books ) .

\* أمثلة علي الجمع الشاذ :

man / men      woman / women      child / children      foot / feet      tooth / teeth














## Exercises (Nouns)

**Write the plurals:**

man .....	loaf .....	photo .....	tomato .....
child .....	watch .....	city .....	Key .....
woman .....	Wife .....	zoo .....	class .....

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) There's a big sale on \_\_\_\_\_ clothes at Carrefour.  
 a) child                      b) child's                      c) children                      d) children's
- 2) Please buy me some \_\_\_\_\_ at the store.  
 a) pen                      b) a pen                      c) pens                      d) the pens
- 3) There's a big sale on \_\_\_\_\_ hats.  
 a) men                      b) man                      c) man's                      d) men's
- 4) At least 10 \_\_\_\_\_ work in this office.  
 a) peoples                      b) people                      c) person                      d) a person
- 5) The student didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ for the teacher.  
 a) answer                      b) some answer                      c) an answer                      d) an answers
- 6) We need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ for our living room.  
 a) chair                      b) some chair                      c) a chair                      d) a chairs
- 7) My sister would like to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) writer                      b) write                      c) writes                      d) a writer
- 8) Mohammed and Moataz went shopping last Friday without their .....  
 a) wives                      b) wife                      c) wive                      d) wives
- 9) She got some \_\_\_\_\_ fore her wedding present.  
 a) a gold                      b) gold                      c) the gold                      d) golds
- 10) This is my ..... car. He drives it every day.  
 a) father's                      b) father                      c) fathers                      d) father'
- 11) These are my ..... bikes. They ride them every day.  
 a) friends                      b) friend                      c) friend's                      d) friends'
- 12) There are my ..... clothes. I have to wash them.  
 a) children                      b) childrens                      c) children's                      d) children '

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع	Uncountable لا يعد
The boy 	The boys 	The water 
A boy 	Both boys 	
An egg 	Both eggs 	
This That boy	These Those boys	This That water
Every Each boy	All Most boys	All Most water
Another The other boy	Other The other boys	Other The other water
	Many More Several A lot of Lots of boys 	Much More Plenty of A lot of Lots of water 
	A few Few Fewer boys 	A little Little Less water 
	some any enough boys	some any enough water



(أخر / آخرون) (Another / Other)

اسم لا يعد	اسم جمع	اسم مفرد	غير محدد
Other water	Other boys / others	Another boy	Ex: I want another cup of tea.
Some water is salt but other water is fresh.	Some people are rich but other people are poor.	The other ( boy )	Ex: I've two pens. I'll have one and you can take the other (one).
The other water	The other boys / The others		I see only six boys in the class. Where are the other boys?
They have drunk all the juice. Can you bring the other juice in the fridge?			

( many / much / a lot of )

السؤال ( many / much )	النفى ( many / much )	أثبتت ( a lot of )
Do you have many pens?	I don't have many pens.	I have a lot of pens.
Do you have much tea?	I wouldn't like much tea.	I'd like a lot of tea.
<p>يمكن أن نستخدم ( many / much ) في الأثبات بعد كلمة ( too )</p> <p>يمكن أن نستخدم ( many/much ) في الأثبات في بداية الجملة.</p>		

( some / any )

السؤال ( حسب نوع السؤال )	النفى ( any )	أثبتت ( some )
Do you have any books?	I don't have any books.	I have some books.
Would you like some tea?	I wouldn't like any tea.	I'd like some tea.
Can I have some milk?	I don't want any milk.	I want some milk.
<p>نستخدم ( any ) في النفي و السؤال العام .</p> <p>نستخدم ( some ) في الأثبات و سؤال الطلب أو العرض .</p>		

Choose the correct answer:

- We arrived before all the \_\_\_\_\_ guests at the party.  
a) other      b) others      c) another      d) one other
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ book to read?  
a) some      b) other      c) others      d) another
- I got two presents: one from my mother and \_\_\_\_\_ from my friend.  
a) other      b) others      c) the other      d) the others

4) I invited four guests. Two are present. Where are \_\_\_\_\_ guests?

- a) others      b) other      c) another      d) the other

5) Reem and Moza are old friends. They try to see each \_\_\_\_\_ at least once a week.

- a) another      b) the other      c) other      d) others

6) Give me \_\_\_\_\_ loaf of bread, please.

- a) another      b) the others      c) other      d) others

7) She returned three of my six books and promised to bring \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.

- a) other      b) another      c) others      d) the others

8) We'll take three cars. You go in one and we'll take \_\_\_\_\_

- a) others      b) the others      c) other      d) another

9) Some people prefer vegetables while \_\_\_\_\_ prefer meat.

- a) other      b) another      c) others      d) the others

10) Call me if you want some help. I have \_\_\_\_\_ ideas that you might like.

- a) few      b) little      c) a few      d) a little

11) There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.

- a) many      b) any      c) some      d) none

12) I have never read \_\_\_\_\_ of these books.

- a) some      b) any      c) much      d) a little

13) I saw \_\_\_\_\_ students on my way to the mall.

- a) lots      b) a little      c) any      d) several

14) Pass me \_\_\_\_\_ salt if you don't mind.

- a) lot      b) a lot      c) some      d) many

15) He always eats too \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

- a) many      b) much      c) lots      d) little

16) There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk left in the refrigerator. I need to buy some.

- a) little      b) a little      c) many      d) a few

Be a star with Super Star





( The ) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

( a / an ) تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة.

نضع ( a ) قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن. a pen - a tree - a car - a man - a girl  
نضع ( an ) قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك ( a , e , i , o , u ) an apple - an egg

نضع ( a / an ) فقط حسب النطق :

حروف صامتة ( h ) : an hour / an honest man

أذا نطقنا ( u ) نضع ( a ) ( an umbrella )

أذا نطقنا ( u ) كما هي نضع ( y ) ( a university / a European city )

### استخدام ( a / an )

a table - an egg	قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة
He is an engineer.	قبل الوظيفة
She is an English woman.	قبل الجنسية
He visits his uncle four times a week.	بمعنى "كل"

### استخدام ( The )

The sun / The earth / The universe / The sky ...	الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه سوى نوع واحد
The Arabian Gulf / The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Pacific Ocean / The Alps	أسماء الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والصحاري والجزر ....
The north / the south / The east / The west	مع الاتجاهات
The top / The bottom / The left / The right / The center / The middle / The corner	مع ظروف المكان
I saw a man. The man was young.	نستخدم مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية
The president / The manager / The ground / The roof / The door / The police / The army	مع الأشياء المعروفة
The airport / The museum / The club ....	مع الأماكن المشهورة
The piano / The drum / The oud / The guitar	أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.
I know the boy who took your bike.	قبل جملة الوصل ( التي تحتوي علي ضمير )
The name of / The winner of / The capital of	قبل ( Of ) أو الجملة الوصفية
The tallest / The most beautiful	قبل الصفات (المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين)

The first / The second / The third / The fourth ...	مع أرقام الترتيب
The radio / The internet / The end / The same	مع بعض الكلمات

## حالات عدم استخدام (The)

home / bed / hospital / school / college	قبل بعض الأماكن (بشكل عام )
◀ إذا استخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فأنا نستخدم ( The ) :	
I go to school. ( بشكل عام ) / My father came to the school yesterday. ( بشكل خاص )	
breakfast / lunch / dinner	قبل الوجبات الغذائية ( بشكل عام )
◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن وجبة معينة فأنا نستخدم ( The ) :	
The lunch in this restaurant will be very delicious.	
France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / Africa	قبل الدول والمدن والقارات
◀ نستخدم ( The ) قبل أسماء الولايات والجمهوريات والممالك :	
The U.A.E. / The K.S.A. / The U.S.A. / The U.K. ( The united kingdom )	
Times Square / Hope Street / Union Road	قبل أسماء الشوارع والبيارات والطرق
English / Math / IT / Arabic / History ....	قبل المواد الدراسية
tomorrow / yesterday / last (day ) / next (day)	قبل الظروف الزمنية
football / tennis .....	قبل الرياضات
Monday / June / October .....	قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة
Music / water / work / life / weather / fish ....	قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة (بشكل عام)
◀ إذا استخدمنا الأسماء الغير معدودة بشكل خاص ( محدد ) فأنا نستخدم ( The ) :	
I don't like cold weather. ( بشكل عام ) / The weather is cold today. ( بشكل خاص )	

Choose the correct answer:

1) Really he is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man.

- a) an                      b) a                      c) the                      d) one

2) You have got to buy \_\_\_\_\_ uniform for your new job.

- a) an                      b) a                      c) zero article                      d) the



3) Ahmed usually has موقع دروس تعليمية اونلاين with his friends in the cafeteria.

- a) the lunch      b) the lunches      c) lunch      d) a lunch

4) Princess Rania has become famous for her work with \_\_\_\_\_ children.

- a) a      b) the      c) an      d) zero article

5) Nelson Mandela was born in \_\_\_\_\_ South Africa.

- a) a      b) an      c) the      d) zero article

6) \_\_\_\_\_ K.S.A is a country in Asia.

- a) A      b) The      c) Zero article      d) An

7) Last summer we spent a few days at \_\_\_\_\_ very nice hotel by the sea.

- a) the      b) an      c) a      d) so

8) She works as \_\_\_\_\_ teacher in a private school.

- a) the      b) a      c) an      d) some

9) Bill is good at playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano.

- a) an      b) no need      c) the      d) \_

10) I saw a man in the park. \_\_\_\_\_ man was playing with his children.

- a) the      b) a      c) an      d) \_

11) I'd like to travel all over \_\_\_\_\_ world.

- a) a      b) the      c) an      d) \_

12) Teachers don't like \_\_\_\_\_ children who make noise.

- a) an      b) the      c) a      d) \_

13) \_\_\_\_\_ watermelon that I bought yesterday was very tasty.

- a) a      b) the      c) an      d) \_

14) There are many stars in \_\_\_\_\_ sky.

- a) a      b) an      c) the      d) zero article

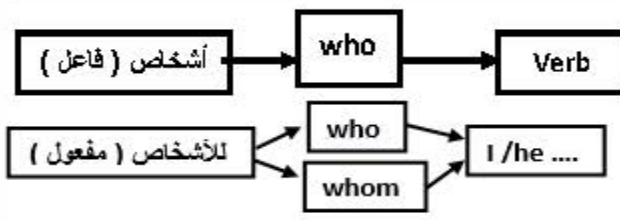
Be a star  
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نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الاسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية .

-The **boy** was tall. **He** broke the glass. → The **boy**, **who** broke the glass, was tall.

Relative PN.	Usage	Example
Who	للعائل ( فاعل أو مفعول )	The <b>boy</b> , ( <b>who</b> ) I met, was playing. The <b>boy</b> , <b>who</b> studies hard, gets high marks.
Whom	للعائل ( مفعول فقط )	The <b>boy</b> , ( <b>whom</b> ) I met, was playing.
Which	لغير العائل	I drove the <b>car</b> <b>which</b> my father bought me.
That	للعائل وغير العائل	The <b>boy</b> , ( <b>that</b> ) I met, was playing. I drove the <b>car</b> ( <b>that</b> ) my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية (مع العائل وغير العائل)	This is the <b>woman</b> <b>whose</b> son died. The <b>dog</b> , <b>whose</b> leg was broken, was small.
When	لوقت	The fall is a <b>time</b> <b>when</b> leaves turn brown.
Where	لمكان	This is the <b>school</b> <b>where</b> we learn.
Why	للسبب	I don't know the <b>reason</b> <b>why</b> he was absent.
How	للكيفية أو الحال	He told me <b>how</b> to face challenges.
What	للأشياء غالباً مسبقة ب all	This is <b>all</b> <b>what</b> I have. I don't know <b>what</b> he is looking for.



ملاحظات هامة

- إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فأنتنا نستخدم (Whom) مع العائل و (Which) مع غير العائل .

Ex: The **boy**, **with** **whom** I played yesterday, made an accident.  
This is the **school** **in** **which** I learnt.

- يمكن أن نحذف (who, whom, which, that) عند استخدامهم مكان المفعول.

Ex: The boy I met yesterday was playing.  
/ I drove the car my dad bought me.

لاحظ وجود فاعل آخر في الجملة .

- لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا أتى مكان الفاعل في الجملة الثانية :

Ex: The **boy**, **who** studies hard, gets high marks.  
I ate the **apple** **that** was on the table.



## Exercises (Relative Pronouns)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) I prefer travelling in the winter \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is more comfortable.  
a) who                      b) where                      c) which                      d) when
- 2) I'm going to Kenya, \_\_\_\_\_ I hope to go on safari.  
a) who                      b) whom                      c) which                      d) where
- 3) The lady \_\_\_\_\_ car was damaged in the accident is very sad.  
a) who                      b) whose                      c) whom                      d) which
- 4) The person \_\_\_\_\_ visited your house was very nice.  
a) who                      b) which                      c) what                      d) where
- 5) The shop owner wondered \_\_\_\_\_ I was looking for.  
a) what                      b) how                      c) why                      d) when
- 6) Children \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of sugar often get fat.  
a) which                      b) who                      c) whose                      d) whom
- 7) This is the house in \_\_\_\_\_ I live.  
a) who                      b) whose                      c) which                      d) where
- 8) Fatima, \_\_\_\_\_ mother makes lovely cakes, has invited us to tea.  
a) who                      b) whose                      c) which                      d) where
- 9) This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather was born.  
a) which                      b) when                      c) who                      d) where
- 10) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ we all like is ill today.  
a) how                      b) whom                      c) whose                      d) which
- 11) The house \_\_\_\_\_ they have rented is in the center of town.  
a) who                      b) where                      c) which                      d) whose
- 12) He bought all the books \_\_\_\_\_ are required for the course.  
a) that                      b) who                      c) where                      d) whose
- 13) A dictionary is a book \_\_\_\_\_ we can find meanings of words.  
a) who                      b) where                      c) when                      d) which
- 14) The boy didn't understand \_\_\_\_\_ his friend was crying.  
a) who                      b) which                      c) why                      d) what

Connectors	الروابط	Examples	أمثلة
For	لأن ( سبب )	He loves science <b>for</b> he wants to be a scientist.	
And	و ( إضافة معلومات )	She went shopping <b>and</b> she bought vegetables.	
Nor	ولا ( نفي )	They haven't relaxed <b>nor</b> have they studied.	
But	ولكن ( تناقض )	He studied hard <b>but</b> he failed the exam.	
Or	أو ( اختيار / تحذير )	You can join a university <b>or</b> you can have a job.	
Yet	( تناقض )	He slept early <b>yet</b> he got up late.	
So	( نتيجة )	He studied hard <b>so</b> he got high marks.	

### جمل مثبتة

Both ..... and	كلا من	- <b>Both</b> Reem <b>and</b> her sisters <b>play</b> tennis.
(play)	دائما يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع	- <b>Both</b> Ali <b>and</b> Saif <b>play</b> soccer.
Not only ... but also /as well	ليس فقط ..... ولكن أيضا	- <b>Not only</b> Reem <b>but also</b> her sisters <b>play</b> tennis.
- نكتب الفعل المساعد بعد not only		- <b>Not only</b> <b>has</b> she succeeded <b>but also / as well</b> she <b>has</b> got high marks.
And also ( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت )		- Reem plays tennis <b>and also</b> <b>do</b> her sisters.
And ( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت ) too		- Reem plays tennis <b>and</b> her sisters <b>do too</b> .

### جمل منفية

Neither .... nor	ليس ..... ولا	- <b>Neither</b> Reem <b>nor</b> her sisters <b>swim</b> in the sea.
( nor )	الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد ( nor )	- <b>Neither</b> Reem <b>nor</b> Mona <b>swims</b> in the sea.
And neither →	( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت )	- Reem doesn't swim <b>and neither</b> <b>do</b> her sisters.
( neither )	يمكن استخدام ( nor ) بدلا من ( neither )	- Reem doesn't swim <b>and neither</b> <b>does</b> Mona.
and ( فاعل + مساعد + not ) either		- Reem doesn't swim <b>and</b> Mona <b>doesn't</b> <b>either</b> .

### جمل للتعبير عن خيارين

Either ..... or	أما ..... أو	<b>Either</b> Moza <b>or</b> her sister <b>feeds</b> the cat.
( or )	الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد ( or )	

### جمل للتعبير عن التحذير

Or / Otherwise	وإلا	Hurry up, <b>or / otherwise</b> you <b>will miss</b> the bus.
----------------	------	---

None (not one / no one / nothing)

- **None** of the students **want/wants** to take exams.  
- I wanted some coffee, but there was **none** left.

نستخدم ( Neither ) للتحدث عن اثنين ولا نستخدم ( None )

**Neither of** my parents **lives** with me.



## Exercises (Connectors)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) All of his brothers became doctors, \_\_\_\_\_ he wants to be a teacher.  
a) yet                      b) and                      c) for                      d) or
- 2) I would like to see you tonight, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm too busy with work.  
a) so                      b) and                      c) but                      d) nor
- 3) Ali wants to lose weight, \_\_\_\_\_ he exercises daily.  
a) so                      b) and                      c) yet                      d) but
- 4) We played well, \_\_\_\_\_ we lost the match.  
a) or                      b) and                      c) but                      d) so
- 5) Pepper and salt are bad for the heart, \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't eat them.  
a) so                      b) but                      c) because                      d) or
- 6) Study well .....you will get low mark in the exam.  
a) or                      b) and                      c) for                      d) so
- 7) Moza is a nice girl, \_\_\_\_\_ her sister isn't.  
a) and                      b) but                      c) so                      d) since
- 8) My sister didn't go out and ..... did my brother.  
a) either                      b) nor                      c) neither                      d) also
- 9) My friend speaks English well and..... does my sister.  
a) neither                      b) nor                      c) too                      d) also
- 10) I haven't studied yet and my friend .....  
a) haven't either                      b) hasn't either                      c) has either                      d) has too
- 11) My mother works in a bank and also .....  
a) do my father                      b) my father does                      c) does my father                      d) is my father
- 12) ..... my mother nor my father traveled abroad.  
a) Either                      b) Not                      c) Too                      d) Neither
- 13) ..... my brother and my sister go to school.  
a) Neither                      b) Both                      c) Also                      d) Either
- 14) You can drink ..... tea or coffee.  
a) neither                      b) either                      c) both                      d) too

## Conjunctions

## الروابط

## كلمات تربط بين جمل أو عبارات

	روابط يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة	روابط يأتي بعدها عبارة
Reason سبب	Because / As / Since / For لأن	Because of / Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتيجة ل
Example	He didn't come <b>because</b> he was ill.	He didn't come <b>because of</b> his illness / being ill.
Contrast تناقض	Although Though بالرغم من Even though جملة أساسية	Despite / In spite of بالرغم من ( يأتي بعدهم عبارة من الجملة الأساسية)
Example	<b>Although</b> he is poor, he is glad. He is glad <b>although</b> he is poor.	<b>Despite</b> being poor, he is glad. <b>In spite of</b> his poverty, he is glad.
Contrast تناقض	Nevertheless However مع ذلك But ولكن جملة فرعية	
Example	• He is poor. <b>However</b> , he is glad. • He is poor <b>but</b> he is glad.	

**While / whereas** بينما Ali is clever **whereas** his sister is lazy.

	النتيجة Result
so ( جملتان متصلتان ) Thus /Therefore /As a result / Consequently ( جملتان منفصلتان )	• He was ill <b>so</b> he didn't go to school. • He didn't study. <b>As a result</b> , he failed the exam.
so ظرف such اسم + صفة عادية مصدر الفعل + enough صفة عادية + ing فعل + enough صفة عادية too ( adj. ) to + inf.	• The <b>tea</b> was <b>so hot that</b> I couldn't drink it. • It was <b>such hot tea that</b> I couldn't drink it. • The boy is not <b>old enough to</b> come with us. • The boy is not <b>old enough for</b> coming with us. • The tea is <b>too hot (for me) to</b> drink.
	الغرض Purpose
in order that / so that لكي	• I study hard <b>so that I can get</b> high marks.
to / in order to / so as to لكي	• I study hard <b>so as to get</b> high marks.
in order not to so as not to لكي لا	• I study hard <b>in order not to fail</b> the exam.
For من أجل عبارة فعل + ing	• I study hard <b>for</b> good marks. • I study hard <b>for getting</b> good marks.



## Exercises (Conjunctions )

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) She couldn't travel \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.  
a) as                      b) since                      c) so that                      d) because of
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ his poverty, he didn't ask anyone to help him.  
a) As                      b) Although                      c) Despite                      d) Because
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ she was ill, she went to the club with us.  
a) However                      b) Although                      c) Despite                      d) Therefore
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, I didn't get wet.  
a) Although                      b) Because                      c) Just as                      d) If
- 5) Aliya got the job, \_\_\_\_\_ she had no experience.  
a) as                      b) whereas                      c) even though                      d) until
- 6) I don't drink coffee, \_\_\_\_\_ it makes me nervous.  
a) while                      b) although                      c) when                      d) since
- 7) Surfing is fun \_\_\_\_\_ it can be dangerous.  
a) as                      b) in order to                      c) because                      d) although
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ his talent, no body admires him.  
a) Although                      b) Despite                      c) However                      d) Nevertheless
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ his illness, Jack didn't come to school.  
a) So that                      b) In order to                      c) Because                      d) Due to
- 10) We lost the match \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't train well.  
a) because                      b) due to                      c) because of                      d) therefore
- 11) They lost the match \_\_\_\_\_ the hard training.  
a) although                      b) because                      c) despite                      d) however
- 12) I go to the park \_\_\_\_\_ relax under the trees.  
a) in order that                      b) in order to                      c) so that                      d) for
- 13) We are trying to save money \_\_\_\_\_ we can buy a bigger house.  
a) for                      b) in order to                      c) to                      d) so that

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
Zero Conditional	<b>If</b> مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s <b>don't</b> / <b>doesn't</b> + inf.	للتعبير عن شيء حقيقي ( حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة ) مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s <b>don't</b> / <b>doesn't</b> + inf.
		Ex: If I <b>eat</b> fish, I usually <b>get</b> ill. If we <b>heat</b> water, it <b>boils</b> .
1st Conditional	<b>If</b> مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s <b>don't</b> / <b>doesn't</b> + inf.	للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل . will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't inf. ( مصدر الفعل )
		Ex: If it <b>rains</b> , I <b>won't</b> go out. If I <b>have</b> money, I <b>will</b> <b>buy</b> a new car. <b>شواذ</b> (1) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط ( والفاعل يكون محذوف ) Ex: If you <b>meet</b> Ahmed, <b>tell</b> him about the party. (2) يمكن أن نعبر عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط باستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل : ( <b>should</b> , <b>have to</b> / <b>has to</b> , <b>ought to</b> , <b>must</b> ) Ex: If you <b>are</b> ill, you <b>should</b> <b>go</b> to the doctor.
2nd Conditional	<b>If</b> ماضي بسيط V + ed / شاذ <b>didn't</b> + inf.	للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شيء مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع . would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not ( مصدر الفعل ) inf.
		Ex: If I <b>were</b> a bird, I <b>would</b> <b>fly</b> . If I <b>had</b> money, I <b>would</b> <b>buy</b> a new car.
3rd Conditional	<b>If</b> ماضي تام had + V3 <b>hadn't</b> + V3	للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي . would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not have + V3
		Ex: If I <b>had</b> <b>studied</b> hard, I <b>would</b> <b>have</b> <b>succeeded</b> . If I <b>had</b> <b>had</b> money, I <b>would</b> <b>have</b> <b>bought</b> a car.

**Unless** →  
إذا لم

مثل حالات **If** ولكنها تشير للنفي ( لا نضع بعدها **not** )  
 Ex : Unless you **study** , you **won't** **pass** the exam .  
 ( If you **don't** **study**, you **won't** **pass** the exam).



Choose the correct answer:

- 1) You shouldn't drive a car \_\_\_\_\_ you have a driving license.  
a) if                      b) when                      c) since                      d) unless
- 2) If you don't hurry up, you \_\_\_\_\_ miss the bus.  
a) will                      b) would                      c) can                      d) should
- 3) If you \_\_\_\_\_ faster, we would have arrived on time.  
a) had driven                      b) rive                      c) have driven                      d) driving
- 4) Unless he gets up early, he \_\_\_\_\_ the school bus.  
a) would miss                      b) will miss                      c) missed                      d) missing
- 5) If I \_\_\_\_\_ stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.  
a) am                      b) will be                      c) were                      d) had been
- 6) I would have bought a new car if I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.  
a) has                      b) will have                      c) had                      d) had had
- 7) If you eat much fat, you \_\_\_\_\_ weight.  
a) gaining                      b) gained                      c) would gain                      d) will gain
- 8) If I \_\_\_\_\_ a spaceship, I would travel to the moon.  
a) had                      b) has                      c) have                      d) had had
- 9) If he had studied well, he \_\_\_\_\_ high marks.  
a) would get                      b) would have got                      c) will get                      d) gets
- 10) If you came late, you \_\_\_\_\_ the interview.  
a) misses                      b) would have missed                      c) would miss                      d) will miss
- 11) We would go home if the bell \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ring                      b) rang                      c) rings                      d) rung
- 12) If you feel cold, \_\_\_\_\_ a jacket.  
a) wore                      b) wearing                      c) wear                      d) worn
- 13) If I had enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ a new mobile.  
a) bought                      b) would buy                      c) will buy                      d) would have bought
- 14) They will travel abroad if they \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.  
a) had                      b) have                      c) has                      d) having

عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
<p>1) I can't fly. → I wish I <b>were</b> a bird. / If only I <b>were</b> a bird.</p> <p>2) I can't drive a car. → If only I <b>knew</b> how to drive a car.</p> <p>3) You always come late. → I wish you <b>wouldn't arrive</b> late all the time.</p>	<p>1) I failed the exam. → I wish I <b>had studied</b> my lessons. If only I <b>had studied</b> my lessons.</p> <p>2) I came late to school yesterday. → I wish I <b>had come</b> early to school. If only I <b>had come</b> early to school.</p>

يمكن استخدام (regret 's' + V+ ing / not+ V+ ing) للتعبير عن الندم :

He has cancer. He **regrets smoking**. / I am very fat. I **regret not playing** sports.

### Choose the correct answer:

- His mother was at hospital. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ better .  
a) has been      b) would be      c) had been      d) will be
- I had an accident. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
a) drive      b) had driven      c) have driven      d) driving
- Mike made a horrible mistake. He \_\_\_\_\_ deeply.  
a) thought      b) will think      c) thinks      d) should have thought
- Jack failed the driving test. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ it  
a) passes      b) had passed      c) can pass      d) will pass
- I hope my sister \_\_\_\_\_ the university next year.  
a) has joined      b) joined      c) join      d) will join
- I feel ill. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ in cold water.  
a) hadn't swum      b) haven't swum      c) don't swim      d) didn't swim
- I fell down. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ on a banana.  
a) hadn't stepped      b) don't step      c) haven't stepped      d) doesn't stepped
- My brother travelled abroad. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
a) meeting      b) meet      c) had met      d) to meet
- I hope my brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the final exam.  
a) will pass      b) passed      c) has passed      d) passing



## حروف جر للوقت Prepositions of time موقع دروس تعليمية اون لاين

in	a period of time (سنة / شهر / موسم .... ) in 2003 / in July / in the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning-afternoon-evening / in the middle of the day / in a few weeks
on	For days and dates: (لأيام والتواريخ) on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on the weekend ( U.S)
at	A point in time: (نقطة زمنية (ساعات / وجبات يومية .... ) at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch – dinner / at the end of أو مع بعض التعبيرات : at the moment/at the same time/at night/at noon/at the weekend(U.K)
by	By = before قبل x after بعد by 9: 00 / before 9:00 x after 9:00
	During (فترة زمنية ) أثناء during summer holiday

## حروف جر للمكان Prepositions of place

in	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا ( مدن / دول / قارات / أماكن مظلمة ) أو مع الاتجاهات : in a room/ in the kitchen/ in Africa/ in Cairo / in Egypt / in a garden / in the river / in the sea/ in a pool / in a shop / in a bank / in a factory/ in the east of
on	للتحدث عن أشياء فوق أشياء أخرى أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة : on the wall/on the table /on a tree /on the board/on a field/on a plain /on a farm/ on the first floor /on the ground /on the way/on an island
at	يستخدم مع العناوين أو مع أحداث أو للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب إليها يوميا لنرى الناس أو نفعل شيء : at 25 Main street /at the bus stop/at the doctor's/at the post office/at work/at school /at college /at university/at home/at the mall/at the door /at the butcher's /at the station/at a party/at a meeting

## حروف جر للمكان Prepositions of place

in	في / داخل	on	على	in the middle /	في الوسط
over / above	فوق	below / under	تحت	center	
behind	خلف	in front of	أمام	on the corner	في الزاوية
near / by	قريب	opposite	في الجهة المقابلة	along	على امتداد
next to	بجوار	far away from	بعيد عن	across from	عبر / في الجهة المقابلة
towards	تجاه	away from	بعيدا عن		
inside	داخل	outside	خارج	between	بين
at the top	في الأعلى	at the bottom	في الأسفل	past	مارا ب
up	لأعلى	down	لأسفل		

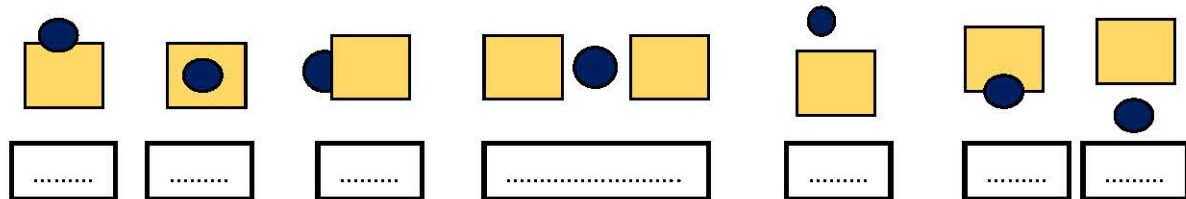
نستخدم حرف الجر by للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات :

سيراً على الأقدام on foot / بالباص / بالسيارة / بالتاكسي by bus / by car / by taxi

Complete with (in / on / at):

- 1) ..... night.
- 2) ..... Monday.
- 3) ..... April.
- 4) ..... 1990.
- 5) ..... the summer.
- 6) ..... university.
- 7) ..... May first.
- 8) ... home.
- 9) ..... midnight.
- 10) ..... Cairo.
- 11) .... the center.
- 12) ..... college.
- 13) ..... an island.
- 14) ..... holiday
- 15) .... the butcher's.
- 16) ..... work.

Write ( in /on /under /above /between/in front of/behind) under the boxes:



Choose the correct answer:

1) Saif and Hissa are planning to have their wedding \_\_\_\_\_ the summer.

- a) at                                      b) to                                      c) up                                      d) in

2) I get up \_\_\_\_\_ 7.00 every day.

- a) at                                      b) in                                      c) on                                      d) for

3) I usually go out \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday evenings.

- a) at                                      b) from                                      c) on                                      d) in

4) David's new restaurant will be open \_\_\_\_\_ the 23rd of August.

- a) in                                      b) at                                      c) on                                      d) to

5) Don't sit \_\_\_\_\_ the grass. It's wet

- a) at                                      b) on                                      c) in                                      d) to

6) Look! There's a man \_\_\_\_\_ the roof. What's he doing?

- a) on                                      b) at                                      c) in                                      d) from

7) Cairo is \_\_\_\_\_ the north of Egypt.

- a) at                                      b) in                                      c) on                                      d) for

8) The mosque is \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital and the park.

- a) next                                      b) under                                      c) between                                      d) above



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Present	can + inf. - He <b>can</b> swim.	cannot ( can't ) + inf. - He <b>can't</b> swim.	Can + الفاعل + inf.? - <b>Can</b> he swim?
	(am/is/are) able to + inf. - He's <b>able to</b> swim.	(am/is /are) not able to + inf. - He's <b>not able to</b> swim.	Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf.? - <b>Is</b> he <b>able to</b> swim?
Past	could + inf. He <b>could</b> swim last day.	could not ( couldn't ) + inf He <b>couldn't</b> swim ...	Could + الفاعل + inf.? <b>Could</b> he swim last day?
	(was/were) able to + inf. - He <b>was able to</b> swim.	(was / were) not able to + inf. He <b>wasn't able to</b> swim.	Was / Were + الفاعل + able to + inf.? <b>Was</b> he <b>able to</b> swim?
Future	will be able to + inf. He'll <b>be able to</b> swim.	won't be able to + inf. He <b>won't be able to</b> swim.	Will + الفاعل + be able to + inf? <b>Will</b> he <b>be able to</b> swim?

Modals of Obligation أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الإلزام

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	must + inf. - You <b>must</b> come on time.	mustn't + inf. - You <b>mustn't</b> smoke here.
Past	had to + inf. / must have + V3 - You <b>had to</b> call me yesterday. - I didn't succeed. I <b>must have</b> studied.	didn't have + inf. / mustn't have + V3 - You <b>didn't have to</b> call me yesterday. - I didn't succeed. I <b>mustn't have</b> missed my lessons.

Modals of Advice أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن النصيحة

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	should + inf. ought to + inf. had better + inf. - You're tired. You <b>should</b> relax.	shouldn't + inf. oughtn't to + inf. had better not + inf. - You're fat. You <b>shouldn't</b> drink Pepsi.
Past	should have + V3 ought to have + V3 - He was tired. He <b>should have</b> relaxed. - He was tired. He <b>ought to have</b> relaxed.	shouldn't have + V3 / oughtn't to have + V3 - He made an accident. He <b>shouldn't have</b> driven very fast. - He made an accident. He <b>oughtn't to have</b> driven very fast.

Modals of Necessity أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	<b>have to / has to + inf.</b> You are fat. You <b>have to go</b> on a diet.	<b>(don't / doesn't) have to + inf.</b> -You are thin. You <b>don't have to go</b> on a diet.
	<b>have got to / has got to + inf.</b> You are fat. You <b>have got to go</b> on a diet.	<b>haven't got to / hasn't got to + inf.</b> You are thin. You <b>haven't got to go</b> on a diet.
	<b>need to + inf.</b> There is an exam tomorrow. I <b>need to study</b> my lessons.	<b>needn't to + inf. / don't need to + inf.</b> -There is no exam. I <b>needn't to study.</b> / I <b>don't need to study.</b>
Past	<b>had to + inf.</b> He was ill. He <b>had to take</b> medicine.	<b>didn't have to + inf. / didn't need to + inf.</b> He was well. He <b>didn't have to take</b> medicine. / He <b>didn't need to take ...</b>
	<b>had got to + inf.</b> He <b>had got to take</b> medicine.	<b>hadn't got to + inf.</b> He <b>hadn't got to take</b> medicine.
	<b>need have + V3</b> The restaurant is full. We <b>need have booked</b> a table.	<b>needn't have + V3 / didn't need to + inf.</b> - The restaurant is empty. We <b>needn't have booked</b> a table. - The restaurant is empty. We <b>didn't need to book</b> a table.

Modals of Possibility / Probability / deduction أفعال ناقصة تدل على الاستنتاج أو الاحتمال

Degrees of certainty	Present	Past
Very sure متأكد جدا	<b>must be</b> He looks tired. He <b>must be</b> ill.	<b>must have been</b> He looked tired. He <b>must have been</b> ill.
Quite sure متأكد الي حد ما	<b>may be</b> He isn't here. He <b>may be</b> at home.	<b>may have been</b> He didn't come. He <b>may have been</b> at home.
Not sure غير متأكد	<b>might be / could be</b> I'm not sure. He <b>might be</b> ill.	<b>might have been / could have been</b> Ali didn't come. He <b>might have been</b> ill.

- عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة 100 % فإننا نستخدم فعل يكون ( **am / is / are / was / were** )  
- نستخدم ( **can't be** ) للاستنتاج المنفي في المضارع و ( **can't have been** ) للاستنتاج المنفي في الماضي.

Ex: Ali **is** in the class. He **can't be** absent.

Ali **was** in the class. He **can't have been** absent.



Affirmative	Negative
Will ('ll) + inf. I think it <b>will</b> rain.	won't + inf. I think it <b>won't</b> rain.
(am / is / are) going to + inf. It's cloudy. I believe it's <b>going to</b> rain.	( am / is / are ) not going to + inf. It's not cloudy. It's <b>not going to</b> rain.

أفعال ناقصة للطلب Making requests (Modal + you)

Formal	Could you + inf. / Would you+ inf. <b>Could</b> you <b>give</b> me your book, please? / <b>Would</b> you <b>give</b> me your book?
Informal	Can you + inf. <b>Can</b> you <b>give</b> me your book?

أفعال ناقصة للأستئذان Modals of Permission (Modal + I / We)

Formal / Polite	Could I / May I / Shall I + inf. ... ? <b>Could I</b> <b>have</b> some tea, please? / <b>May I</b> <b>have</b> some tea, please? <b>Shall I</b> <b>have</b> some tea, please?
Informal	Can I + inf. ... ? <b>Can I</b> <b>have</b> some tea, please?

أفعال ناقصة للتعبير عن العادات Modals to express habits

Present	Will ('ll) + inf. When we go to Paris, we <b>will</b> often <b>eat</b> in restaurants.
Past	Would ('d ) + inf. When we went to Paris, we <b>would</b> often <b>eat</b> in restaurants.

Choose the correct answer:

1) Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ finish all his work today; he's got all day tomorrow as well.

a) not have to      b) must to      c) doesn't have to      d) should to

2) Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ have sunglasses for driving because they're not necessary.

a) have to      b) don't have to      c) shouldn't      d) mustn't

3) I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the party but I'm not sure yet.

a) can      b) will      c) must      d) might

4) Aysha \_\_\_\_\_ come for dinner this evening although she didn't promise.

a) must      b) shouldn't      c) might      d) can

- a) seen                      b) saw                      c) sees                      d) see

6) \_\_\_\_\_ they drive in the rush hours? - No, they couldn't.

- a) Are                      b) Can                      c) Could                      d) Do

7) The doctor says he will never \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis again after his accident.

- a) can                      b) could                      c) be able to                      d) is able to

8) I \_\_\_\_\_ run at all. I'm very unfit.

- a) can                      b) couldn't                      c) wasn't able                      d) can't

9) He \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike when he was young.

- a) wasn't able                      b) couldn't                      c) can't                      d) was able

10) \_\_\_\_\_ play a musical instrument?

- a) Could you                      b) Can you                      c) Are you able                      d) Can't you

11) I \_\_\_\_\_ understand why you won't let me go out.

- a) couldn't                      b) could                      c) be not able to                      d) can't

12) Although it contains many difficult words, I \_\_\_\_\_ read this book now.

- a) can                      b) could                      c) able to                      d) was able to

13) There was a fire in his office but he \_\_\_\_\_ escape through a window.

- a) can                      b) is able to                      c) could to                      d) was able to

14) Mariam was so ill that she \_\_\_\_\_ to school two days ago.

- a) can't go                      b) not gone                      c) couldn't go                      d) hasn't gone

15) We arrived early so that we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting on time.

- a) could attend                      b) may attend                      c) attended                      d) will attend

16) \_\_\_\_\_ I have another book, please?

- a) May                      b) Would                      c) Will                      d) Am

17) \_\_\_\_\_ I come with you to see the new movie?

- a) Will                      b) Can                      c) would                      d) Have

18) He had a lung cancer. He \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes.

- a) shouldn't smoke                      b) shouldn't have smoked                      c) should have smoked



لتحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم ( active ) الي مبني للمجهول ( Passive ) نتبع الخطوات التالية:

- 1) نبدأ بالمفعول. (2) اذا كان هناك أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نكتبها بما يناسب المفعول. (3) نكتب الظروف الزمنية.
- 4) نكتب فعل يكون مناسب لزمان الجملة. (5) نكتب الفاعل مسبقا ب (by) ويمكن حذف هذه الخطوة. (6) نكمل باقي الجملة.

I have already studied English. → English has already been studied by me.

### فعل يكون Verb to be

Infinitive	Progressive Form	past participle	Present simple	Past simple
be	being	been	am / is / are	was / were

Active	Passive
will/would/can/could/may/might/ must/ have to/ ought to + inf. Ex: You should study your lessons.	will/would/can/could/may/might/ must/ have to/ ought to + be + V3 Ex: Your lessons should be studied.
want / tell / ask ... + object + to + inf. Ex: I want someone to clean my room.	want /ask... +object + to + be + V3 Ex: I want my room to be cleaned.
am / is / are / was / were + V+ ing EX: I am studying my lessons.	am/is/are/was/were + being + V3 Ex: My lessons are being studied.
remember / avoid .... + object + V+ ing EX:I remember my dad hugging me.	remember / avoid .... + being + V3 EX: I remember being hugged.
have/ has / had + V3 EX: I have just eaten my meal.	have/ has / had + been + V3 Ex: My meal has just been eaten.
Will have/ would have / should have + V3 Ex: You should have tidy your room.	Will have / would have / should have.. + been + V3 Your room should have been tidied.
Present simple (study / studies) Ex: I study my lessons every day.	( is / are + V3) My lessons are studied every day.
Past simple (studied) Ex: I studied my lessons yesterday.	(was / were + V3) My lessons were studied yesterday.
مفعول + فعل أمر Ex: Open the door, please.	Let + (المفعول) + be + V3 Let the door be opened.
Ex: My dad gave me a pen. مفعولين	I was given a pen. / A pen was given to me.

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية	الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister <b>makes</b> me cake.	I <b>have</b> cake <b>made</b> .	My sister <b>will</b> <b>make</b> me cake.	I <b>will have</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister <b>made</b> me cake.	I <b>had</b> cake <b>made</b> .	My sister <b>has</b> just <b>made</b> me cake.	I've just <b>had</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister's <b>making</b> me cake.	I'm <b>having</b> cake <b>made</b> .	My sister <b>had</b> <b>made</b> me cake.	I <b>had had</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister <b>was</b> <b>making</b> me cake.	I <b>was</b> <b>having</b> cake <b>made</b> .	My sister's <b>going</b> to <b>make</b> me cake.	I'm <b>going to have</b> cake <b>made</b> .

### Choose the correct answer:

- Do you like my new car? It \_\_\_\_\_ for me by my father last year.  
a) is bought      b) are bought      c) was bought      d) bought
- A new hospital \_\_\_\_\_ in each village soon.  
a) can build      b) will build      c) has built      d) will be built
- A new hotel \_\_\_\_\_ in the center of town.  
a) is being built      b) built      c) is building      d) building
- Sorry I'm late. I'm afraid my bike \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) has been stolen      b) were stolen      c) being stolen      d) be stolen
- This painting \_\_\_\_\_ by a great artist.  
a) has been painted      b) paints      c) painted      d) painting
- This villa \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years ago.  
a) builds      b) was built      c) is built      d) built
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, but we didn't go.  
a) were invited      b) are invited      c) invited      d) invite
- Important projects \_\_\_\_\_ by the government lately.  
a) have been made      b) have made      c) made      d) make
- I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ my eyes tested for a long time.  
a) had      b) have      c) made      d) make



# الكلام المباشر والغير مباشر Direct & Indirect Speech

الجملة الخبرية	- Reem <b>told</b> me ( <b>that</b> ) she <b>felt</b> tired.  - Ali <b>said to</b> me ( <b>that</b> ) he <b>had been</b> ill.	( <b>that</b> ) هو الرابط في الجملة الخبرية ويمكن حذفه. ( <b>said to/told</b> ) نستخدمهم قبل مخاطب (me). ( <b>said</b> ) نستخدمها اذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب.
جملة الاستفهام	- I <b>wondered</b> if she <b>had won</b> the race.  - She <b>asked</b> me <b>whether</b> I <b>would come</b> .  - He <b>asked</b> me <b>where</b> I <b>was going</b> .	( <b>if / whether</b> ) هما الرابطان في السؤال بهل . نستخدم أداة الاستفهام نفسها كرابط في السؤال بأداة استفهام. نستخدم ( <b>asked/ wondered</b> ) كأفعال قول السؤال الغير مباشر.
جملة الأمر أو النصح	- He <b>told</b> me <b>to study</b> .  He <b>advised</b> me <b>not to smoke</b> .	( <b>to/not to+ inf</b> ) هما الرابطان في الأمر والنصح. ( <b>told/advised</b> ) هي أفعال القول ويأتي مخاطب بعدهم

نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (**told/said/asked/wondered**) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية - في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النصح نستخدم المصدر بعد (**to/not to**) .

- لا نغير الأزمنة اذا كان فعل القول مضارع ( **says / asks / tells ....** ) :  
Ex: He **says** he **lives** in Cairo. ( **says** → **lives** )  
- لا نغير في الأزمنة اذا كان الكلام يدل علي حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية أو حكم :  
My teacher **said** time **is** gold. / It **is said** that protection **is** better than cure.

## تحويل الأزمنة في الكلام الغير مباشر

كل زمن يتحول الى الزمن الأقدم منه ( مضارع يتحول الى ماضي والماضي يتحول الى ماضي تام )

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
am / is / are	was / were	didn't + inf.	hadn't + V3
am/is/are) <b>eating</b>	was/were) <b>eating</b>	didn't <b>eat</b>	hadn't <b>eaten</b>
was / were	had been	<b>eat - eats</b>	<b>ate</b>
was/were) <b>eating</b>	had been <b>eating</b>	<b>ate</b>	had <b>eaten</b>
have / has	had	will/can /may	would/could/might
( have/has) <b>eaten</b>	had <b>eaten</b>	will <b>play</b>	would <b>play</b>
had	had had	should + inf.	should have + V3
had <b>eaten</b>	had <b>eaten</b>	must + inf.	must have + V3
don't / doesn't	didn't	ought to + inf.	ought to have + V3
(don't/doesn't) <b>eat</b>	didn't <b>eat</b>	should <b>study</b>	should have <b>studied</b>

D	This	These	today	tonight	now	Yesterday/ last	Tomorrow / next	ago
ID	That	Those	That day	That night	then	The day before / The previous day	The day after/The following day	before

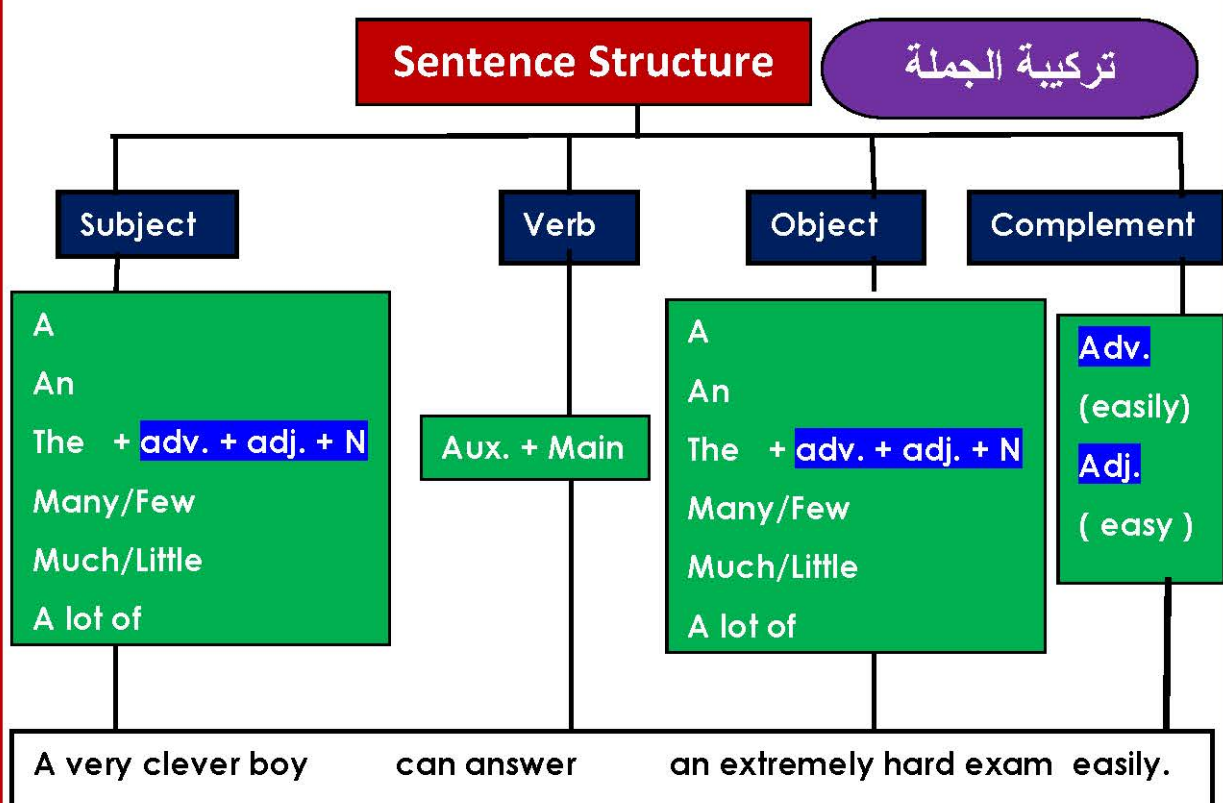
تحويل الضمائر في الكلام الغير مباشر

الضمائر ( I / we ) يتحولوا حسب المتكلم اما الضمير ( you ) يتحول حسب المخاطب.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- John asked if I \_\_\_\_\_ then.  
a) was leaving      b) am leaving      c) will leave      d) leave
- My friend said that he \_\_\_\_\_ me the following day.  
a) will visit      b) would visit      c) visited      d) visits
- He expected that he \_\_\_\_\_ the work some time the following week.  
a) will complete      b) completes      c) would complete      d) completed
- My friend said that he \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.  
a) can travel      b) will travel      c) may travel      d) might travel
- All the guests confirmed that they \_\_\_\_\_ to the party the following weekend.  
a) come      b) would come      c) had come      d) was coming
- Ali told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ with his friends about exams.  
a) talks      b) will talk      c) would talk      d) talk
- The lady said that she \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of things  
a) buy      b) bought      c) buying      d) buys
- My friend said he thought it \_\_\_\_\_ the following day.  
a) will rain      b) would rain      c) rains      d) rain
- He asked his sister if she \_\_\_\_\_ his keys.  
a) has seen      b) had seen      c) have seen      d) sees
- The doctor advised me ..... too much junk food.  
a) eat      b) to eat      c) not to eat      d) eating





- نكمل الجملة بظرف (quickly) إذا سبقه فعل أساسي      He is eating the food quickly.  
 - نكمل الجملة بصفة (quick) إذا سبقها فعل يكون أو أفعال الحواس      The boy is so quick.

ظرف الحال يتكون باضافة ly للصفة : (easy / easily).  
 الظرف يصف ثلاثة أشياء :  
 (1) الفعل ويأتي قبله أو بعده:  
 I answered the questions easily./ I easily answered the questions.  
 (2) الصفة ويأتي قبلها :  
 My friend is extremely tall.  
 (3) الجملة كلها :  
 Really, the weather was very nice.

قبل الصفات والظروف ممكن نضع كلمات مثل :  
 ( very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather and a bit).  
 Ex: The weather is quite cold.

قبل الفعل نستخدم ( to ) أو أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة مثل :  
 (don't ,doesn't ,didn't , can ,could , will , won't, would, shall, should, may, might, ought to )  
 Ex: You ought to organize your time.

For people	ar ( liar ) / er ( teacher ) / eer ( engineer ) / or ( visitor ) / ist ( scientist ) / ent ( president ) / ant ( assistant ) / ian ( musician )
Abstract nouns	tion ( pollution ) / sion ( explosion ) / ssion ( discussion ) / ture ( creature ) / ance ( importance ) / ence ( confidence ) / ment ( development ) / ness ( weakness ) / ship ( friendship ) / dom ( freedom ) / hood ( childhood ) / th ( growth ) / t ( weight ) / ty ( loyalty ) / ity ( ability ) / y ( pity ) / al ( arrival ) / ism ( criticism )
Verbs	fy ( beautify ) / en ( widen ) / ise ( advise ) / ize ( summarize ) / ate ( create ) / uce ( produce ) / ed ( studied )
Adjectives	able ( comfortable ) / ful ( careful ) / less ( careless ) / ive ( expensive ) / ese ( Chinese ) / an ( urban ) / ian ( Asian ) / ant ( ignorant ) / ent ( different ) / ish ( selfish ) / ous ( obvious ) / y ( windy ) / ly ( lovely ) / ar ( popular ) / al ( normal )  ing ( interesting ) / ed ( interested ) - الصفات التي تنتهي ب ( ed ) للأشخاص والصفات التي تنتهي ب ( ing ) للأشياء . Reading is interesting. / I am interested in reading. - أحيانا الأشخاص يأخذون صفات منتهية ب ( ing ) إذا أثروا في الحدث : The clown was very exciting. He made all people laugh.
Adverbs	ly ( slowly - simply - happily - dramatically ) / wards ( forwards - backwards - towards )

### Prefixes & Suffixes For Adjectives

### بادئات ولواحق للصفات

dis-	honest صادق	dishonest غير صادق	trustful واثق	distrustful غير واثق
	loyal مخلص	disloyal غير مخلص	able قادر	disabled عاجز
il-	legal قانوني	illegal غير قانوني	logical منطقي	illogical غير منطقي
im-	modest متواضع	immodest غير متواضع	polite مؤدب	impolite غير مؤدب
in-	active نشيط	inactive كسول	direct مباشر	indirect غير مباشر
un-	happy سعيد	unhappy غير سعيد	easy سهل	uneasy غير سهل
	usual عادي	unusual غير عادي	lucky محظوظ	unlucky غير محظوظ
	healthy صحي	unhealthy غير صحي	safe امن	unsafe غير امن
ful	careful حريص	careless مهمل	powerful قوي	powerless غير قوي
less	hopeful متفائل	hopeless يائس	useful مفيد	useless غير مفيد
able	capable قادر - knowledgeable مطلع - miserable يائس - dependable جدير بالثقة			



## Parts of Speech (Exercises)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) What does that word \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) mean                      b) meaning                      c) meaningful                      d) meaningless
- 2) My brother has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in himself  
 a) confide                      b) confident                      c) confidence                      d) confidently
- 3) Ahmed earned the \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole school after winning the contest.  
 a) admire                      b) admirable                      c) admirably                      d) admiration
- 4) The old fort is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.  
 a) attract                      b) attractive                      c) attraction                      d) attractively
- 5) Swedish cars are known for their \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) safe                      b) save                      c) safely                      d) safety
- 6) I am \_\_\_\_\_ that I will get the job.  
 a) confide                      b) confident                      c) confidence                      d) confidently
- 7) You must \_\_\_\_\_ your bank card before you can use it.  
 a) active                      b) actively                      c) activity                      d) activate
- 8) The climbers enjoyed their time as the trip was quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) exciting                      b) excited                      c) excites                      d) excitement
- 9) Our English teacher always speaks ----- to us.  
 a) clearly                      b) clear                      c) clarity                      d) clarify
- 10) We ran for four kilometers , so my brother was so .....  
 a) tired                      b) tiring                      c) tire                      d) tiredness
- 11) Ali started a training course in Business -----.  
 a) Manager                      b) Manage                      c) Management                      d) Manageable
- 12) The government has established ----- centers.  
 a) educate                      b) educational                      c) educationally                      d) educated
- 13) People ----- too much water in summer.  
 a) consumption                      b) consumer                      c) consume                      d) consumptive
- 14) Oil is not a ----- resource.  
 a) to renew                      b) renewal                      c) renew                      d) renewable

**is / are + ( V + ing )**

- A boy **is** playing tennis.
- Boys **are** playing tennis.

**is / are + ( adj. )**

- The boy **is** tall.
- The boys **are** tall.

**is / are + ( in + place )**

- The boy **is** in the zoo.
- The boys **are** in the zoo.

**There (is/are) + obj. + (in+place)**

- There **is** a boy in the park.

**There (is/are) + obj. + V+ ing + (in+ place)**

- There **is** a boy playing in the park.

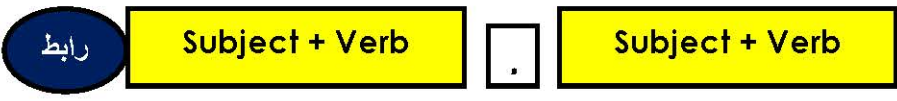
- The boy **has** a bag./ The boys **have** bags. **: ( have / has ) للملكية**

**Compound** الجملة المركبة  
**Complex** الجملة المعقدة

الجملة المركبة والجملة المعقدة يحتويان على جملتين فيهما رابط



**Examples** → The boy **is** playing **so** he is happy. ( **Compound** )  
The boy **is** happy **because** he is playing. ( **Complex** )



Ex: **If** we go to the park, we will enjoy our time. ( **Complex** )

الجملة المركبة ( Compound ) والجملة المعقدة ( Complex ) عبارة عن جملتين فيهما فاعل وفعل لكل جملة.

**روابط الجمل**

**Compound** ( **FANBOYS** ) for / and / nor / but / or / yet / so

Ex: There are many dark clouds **but** there isn't rain.

**Complex** If/unless/because/although/who/which/when/where/while / After/ Before / till / until

Ex: **If** you study hard, you will get high marks.



## Noun + Prep.

a demand <b>for</b> / a need <b>for</b> / a reason <b>for</b>
an advantage <b>of</b> / A disadvantage <b>of</b> / a cause <b>of</b> / picture <b>of</b> / a map <b>of</b> / a plan <b>of</b> / a choice <b>of</b>
an increase <b>in</b> / a rise <b>in</b> / a decrease <b>in</b> / a fall <b>in</b>
a damage <b>to</b> / an invitation <b>to</b> / a solution <b>to</b> / an answer <b>to</b> / a reply <b>to</b> / a reaction <b>to</b> / an attitude <b>to</b>
a relationship <b>with</b> / a connection <b>with</b> / a contact <b>with</b>
a comparison <b>between</b> / a similarity <b>between</b> / a difference <b>between</b>

## Verb + Prep.

consists <b>of</b> / approve <b>of</b> / think <b>of</b>	get <b>into</b> يركب	get <b>off</b> ينزل
believe <b>in</b> / succeed <b>in</b> / persist <b>in</b>	Turn <b>on</b> يفتح	Turn <b>off</b> يغلق
concentrate <b>on</b> / focus <b>on</b> / depend <b>on</b> / rely <b>on</b> / insist <b>on</b>	put <b>on</b>	يلبس / يضيئ
	put <b>off</b>	يخلع / يطفى / يؤجل
laugh <b>at</b> / look <b>at</b> / point <b>at</b>		
talk <b>about</b> / complain <b>about</b> / worry <b>about</b> / ask <b>about</b> / hear <b>about</b> / think <b>about</b>		
wait <b>for</b> / apologize <b>for</b> / pay <b>for</b> / ask <b>for</b>		

## Adjective + Prep.

afraid of / frightened of / proud of / aware of / tired of / sick of / sure of / certain of	
good at / better at / bad at / annoyed at	
famous for / dangerous for / responsible for	
fond of	interested in
angry with / familiar with	
excited about / worried about / upset about / nervous about / happy about	

**Complete with these prepositions:** off / of / on / with / to

- 1) His speech has a great impact \_\_\_\_\_ the audience.
- 2) There are many solutions \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of air pollution.
- 3) I have good relationships \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.
- 4) Don't get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus until it stops.
- 5) He reminded me \_\_\_\_\_ the next exam.

**Complete with these prepositions:** of / for / from / on / to

- 1) My aunt was married \_\_\_\_\_ her cousin last week.
- 2) You should apologize \_\_\_\_\_ arriving late.
- 3) She accused me \_\_\_\_\_ breaking her sunglasses.
- 4) The noise from downstairs prevented me \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping.
- 5) Sam always wastes his time \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV.

**Complete with these prepositions:** on / for / to / from / of

- 1) That sports car belongs \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.
- 2) My sister is suffering \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible toothache.
- 3) I don't want to be dependent \_\_\_\_\_ my parents all my life.
- 4) It was very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to lend me your car.
- 5) I will look \_\_\_\_\_ a job.

**Complete with these prepositions:** on / at / off / against / for

- 1) Our teacher warned us \_\_\_\_\_ wasting too much time.
- 2) Hamad bought his new car \_\_\_\_\_ 20 thousand dollars.
- 3) She is very good \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- 4) Look, your car is \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
- 5) The plane took \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour late.