

dif in Sin el dald




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مـم الأفقعال الشـاذّة :

| المغنى | صيغة المصدر (V) | صيغة الماضي (V2) | صيغة اسم المفعول (V3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | يكف cost\cut\read\hurt\put | costlcutlread\hurtlput | cost\cutlread\hurtlput |
| /يركض/ يانتي/ يصبح | becomelcomelrun | becamelcamelran | becomelcomelrun |
| بفكّر/ يمسكّ/ يـلّا | teach \ catch \ think | taught $\backslash$ caught $\backslash$ thought | taughtlcaughtlthought |
|  | bring \ buy \ builddfeed | brought $\backslash$ bought $\backslash$ builtlfed | brought \ bought \ builttfed |
|  | sleep \f feel \ leave\ keep | slept $\backslash$ felt $\backslash$ left $\backslash$ kept | slept \ felt \ left \ kept |
| يسمع) | find \ hold \ hear \get | found $\backslash$ held $\backslash$ heard $\backslash$ got | found \held \ heard \ got |
|  | losellead \ learn \ lend | lostlled $\backslash$ learnt \ lent | lostlled \learnt \ lent |
|  | send $\backslash$ spend $\backslash$ make\ meet | sent $\backslash$ spent $\backslash$ made $\backslash$ met | sent $\backslash$ spent $\backslash$ made \ met |
|  | pay \ say \ sell $\backslash$ dig | paid \} \backslash  said  \backslash  sold  \backslash  dug  | paid \} \backslash  said  \backslash  sold  \backslash  dug  |
| يسبحايغنيايرنّايشربايبان1ا | begin\drink\ring\sing\swim | began\drank\rang\sang\swam | begun\drunk\rung\sung\swum |
| يتكلف\|يكسر| ايقودايكتب | writeldrivelbreak\speak | wroteldrovelbrokelspoke | written\driven\broken\spoken |
| يستيقظايغتار\|يسرق | steallchooselwake | stolelchoselwoke | - stolen\chosen\woken |
|  | wear\falltake | wore\fellitook | worn\fallen\taken |
| يرمى) | flylgrow\knowlthrow | flew\grewlknewlthrew | flown\grown\known\thrown |
| ياككل\|يسامحايططي | give\forgiveleat | gave\forgavelate | given\forgivenleaten |
| يرى\|يفعل|يذهب | goldolsee | wentldid\saw | goneldonelseen |





| ضمائر الْفاعل (Subject Pronouns) |  |  |  | ضمائر النصب |  | صفات الملكية ( الضمائر المتصلة) <br> (Adjective Pronouns) |  |  |  | ضمائر الملكية (المنفصلة) (Possessive Pronouns) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| الاسم | الضمير | المغنى | الموقع | الضمير | اللموقع | الضمير | مثّل | المغنى | الموقع | الضمير | (المغنى | الموقع |
| ضضير المنكّلم (لمقرد | I | أنّا | تأتّي مكان الفاعل أي: <br> () <br> 「 <br> في السؤال. أمثلة: <br> I play every day. <br> You're clever. <br> Do you play well? | me |  | my | $\begin{gathered} \text { my } \\ \text { book } \end{gathered}$ | كتابي |  |  | ماصكيّي، |  |
| ضمير الهنكّلم الجمع | We | نحن |  | us |  | our | our <br> book | كتابنا |  | ours | خلكنيانـا |  |
| ضضير الففاعل الغانبا | He | ه |  | him |  | his | his book | كتابه |  | his | ملكتهنـ، |  |
|  | She | ه |  | her |  | her | her <br> book | كتابها |  | hers | ملكها، خاصتّها |  |
|  | It |  |  | it |  | its | its book | كتانتابها |  | its | خاصتّها خاصتّها |  |
| ضمير الجاعمع الغفأب | They | هه ه\% |  | them |  | their | their book | كتابتابهُهما |  | theirs |  |  |
| ضمير (المخاطب) | You | أَنْتُنتّ |  | you | حرف الجر. | your | your book |  |  | yours | خاصصتكّك |  |

1. Would you like to come with
a- my
b-mine
c-me
2. ....... live in Homs.
a- My
b- Me
c- I
3. They make ..... always feel happy.
a- my
b- mine c-me
4. School took on a journey to visit it.

> a- we
b- our
c- us
5. History told ..... about old civilization.
a- your
b- you're
c- you
6. Can you wash ...... car quickly.
a-me
b- mine
c- my
7. Only twenty people attended
a- its
b- it's
c- it
8. When was ..... birthday?
a- you're
b- yours
c- your
9. A good friend keeps $\qquad$ friend's secrets.
a-him
b- he's
c- his
10. We spent all ..... holiday there.
a- us
b- ours
c- our
11. The first alphabet is found $\qquad$
a- they're
b- their
c- there
12. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is
a- they're
b- their
c- there
d- theirs

1- I .... suffering from a bad toothache.
a-do b-have c- am
2- ........ you ever tried skiing?
a- Are
b- Do
c- Have

3- How long ...... you stay in Europe?
a- had b- were c-did
4- Where ..... your school located?
a- will b- do $\mathbf{c}$ - is

5- .......... you interested in history? (tired متعب)
a- Do b- Have c- Are

6- What $\qquad$ the meeting about? a-had b-did c- was
7- ......... you think happiness depends on money?
a- Have
b- Are
c- Do

8- What ...... the weather like there?
a- does
b-has c- is

ثُالثًا: قواعد حروف الجر:

| مثال | الاستخدام الثائع | حرف الجر |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| at night- at the moment - at home- at school at the theatre - at the weekend - at 7o'clock at Christmas - at the top of - at the bottom of .. | قبل الساعة- مع بعض الأسماء | at في |
| on (Saturday - Sunday - Monday- Tuesday - Wednesday-Thursday-Friday)/ on 11 September | 1- | on في |
| In (July... ) - in (summer.....) in (1999/2010..) | قبل أسماء الأشهر - الفصول - السنوات | in في |
| for ten years - for two weeks... | قبل مدة زمنية ( رقم + زمن ) | for لد |
| Since 1999... since July..... | * ${ }^{\text {قا }}$ | since |
| from 1999 to 2010 - from Friday to Sunday.... | لتحديد بداية ونهاية مدة زمنية | from ... to إلى |
| between 4 and 5 o'clock between $10 \$$ and $20 \$$ | لتحديد ما بين شيئين | between...and.. بين ... و ... |
| during (the month of August - the $20^{\text {th }}$ century) | أثناء مدة زمنية | during أثناء |


| 's $=$ is | 'Il = will |
| :--- | :--- |
| 's $\left(\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{3}}-\right.$ got $)=$ has | 've = have |
| 'd $\left(\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{0}}\right)=$ would | 'm = am |
| 'd $\left(\mathbf{V}_{3}-\right.$ got $)=$ had | 're = are |
| Ali's book $($ ( $)$ | won't = will not |

## ( \&ix



يجب حفظ تصاريف الأفْعال الشاذة لمعرفة الزمن الصحيح. هام : الأفعال التالية لا تأخذ (ing) وتسمى أفعال الحالة (state verbs) ) و أهمها: (


## $\stackrel{\leftrightarrows}{\leftrightarrows}$

1. Every Monday, Sally (drives - is driving) her kids.
2. Usually, I (am working - work) as a secretary, but this summer, I (study - am studying) French.
3. Be quiet! John (is sleeping - sleeps).
4. Don't forget to take an umbrella. It (rains - is raining).
5. She is fit because she always (runs - is running).

6- What (do you do - are you doing) under the table? Is there anything wrong?
7. Where (do you usually stay - are you usually staying ) when you go to Homs?
8. What a delicious smell! What (do you prepare / are you preparing) for dinner?
9. What time (do you wake up - are you waking up) on weekdays?
10. Where (are you living - do you live)?
11. They (build - are building) a new bridge nowadays.
12. I (am studying - study) in the library at the moment.
13. She (talks - is talking) on the phone right now.
14. It's good news to hear that John's health (is improving - was improving).
15. Where are the children? There they are. They (play - are playing) tennis.
16. She (has seen - had seen) this film already.
17. They (won - have won ) several awards.
18. I (have been-was) in the city since last year.
19. He (was - has been) a teacher for nine years.
20. I (have lost - lost ) my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.
21. They ( have discovered - haven't discovered ) a cure for the common cold yet.
22. I am not hungry. I ............. already $\qquad$ (eat).
23. We .......................... (not/plan) for our holiday yet.
24. ................. you ................. (read) any interesting books?
25. I
just
(feed) the cat.
26. Amer $\qquad$ (buy) a car yet?
27. He (was playing - played) football at 10 am yesterday.
28. Anne (wrote - was writing) a letter while Steve was reading the newspaper.
29. When the phone suddenly rang, I (was having - had ) breakfast.
30. I (walked - was walking) down the street when it began to rain.
31. I (bought - have bought) a new car two months ago.
32. Sue (buys-bought) a book, went home and started to read it.
33. He (was writing- wrote) an e-mail when the phone rang.
34. I (were preparing - was preparing) dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
35. I wasn't sleeping when you (came - come) home last night.
36. When Mrs. Brown (arrives - arrived), the girls were studying.
37. I lost my keys while I (was walking - walked) to school.
38. Tom (were wrapping - was wrapping) the gift when I walked in the room.
39. What (is - was ) the manager doing at 7:00 pm yesterday?
40. Tina and Shelly $\qquad$ to the hotel when it $\qquad$ to rain. (walk/start)
41. When Donny $\qquad$ in the sales department when I first $\qquad$ . (enter/talk)
42. I $\qquad$ the computer while I $\qquad$ for my trip. (use/pack)
43. My brother Sofie. (work/meet)
44.This morning, while I
breakfast, someone at the door. (have/knock).
45. When I (arrived - arrive) home, my son had already made an enormous carrot cake.
46. Karen had already left by the time Sally ( gets - got ) there.
47. After the guests ( had left - left), I went to bed.
48. I (arrived - had arrived) at the station before the train left.
49. I (had discussed - discussed) the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
50. The lesson (has already begun - had already begun) when we arrived.
51. I (had never seen - have never seen) snow until I went to Canada.
52. By the time mom (comes - came), I had prepared dinner.

1. We (are building -build) a garage next to our house.

We ( are needing - need) somewhere to put the car now.
2. Mrs. James (leaves - will leave) early every day.
3. They (didn't visit - haven't visited) the museum recently.
4. Sarah hurt her ankle while she (was running - runs)
5. Leila (had - was having) lunch when her friends came.
6. As soon as I graduate, I (will look - have looked) for a job.
7. This time last year, she (studied - was studying) at university.
8. I (missed - will miss) your call because I was working.
9. When we saw the accident, we (called - are calling) the police.
10. (Watch - Watching) out! You are driving very fast.

11- He usually (is traveling - travels) early.
11- He (doesn't eat - hasn't eaten) since the morning.
12- If I am lucky. I (will find - would find) a place.
13- He (decorated - is decorating) a house at present.
14- While I was going to school, I (saw - see) a friend.
15- By the time they reached the station, the bus (would leave - had left).
16- My father (will paint - painted) a house next week.
17- While Salma (is studying - was studying), someone knocked the door.
18- If I were you, I (would tell - will tell) the truth.
19- The bus (had left - leaves) at 7 a.m. every day.
20- Where is your mother? She (is cooking - cooked) in the kitchen.
21- When she arrived, the film (starts - had started).
22- The driver said he (would be - will be) in time.
23-I (hear - had heard) a lot about Damascus before I visited it.
24- Food (is being cooked - was being cooked) now.
25- He (walks - was walking) down the street when it began to rain.
26-1 (saw - have been seen) the teacher coming two minutes ago.
27- I felt better after I ( take - had taken) a medicine.
28- You (will succeed - would succeed) if you study hard.
29- If she (knows - knew) the correct answer, she would be happy.
(Yes-No) ثانياً: لا يريـأ
$\longrightarrow$ (القــاعــدة: (إضافة - حذف - تبديل)
( ) ثُضْبِ كلمة سؤ ال مناسبة (حسب الجواب المحنوف). Y) بَ
 Where has he lived ? السؤ ال:
 Where hasn't he lived? السؤ ال: ملاحظة: ماذا نفعل إن لم نجد فعل مساعد ؟ - إن لم نجد فعل مساعد نأتي بفعل do مناسب ونضعه قبل الفاعل.

إمـا (does): إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي حاضر مزيد بـ (s) (s)
 أو (did): إذا كان الفان الفـل الرئيسي بالماضي: (ed أو شاذ ) - ولا ننسى أن نرد الفعل (الرئبسي إلى المصدر (V0 ).

1) He lives here. :لجواب:

Where does he live? السؤ ال:
2) I live here. الجواب:

Where do you live? :السؤال:
3) He lived here. الجواب:

Where did he live? السؤال:
4) He fell here. الجواب:

Where did he fall? السؤ ال:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (r) لماذا كل جواب يبدأ بـ NO غالباً ما يحتوي فعل مساعد - ولماذا تكون أفعال (do) هنا فعلاً مساعدأ؟* }
\end{aligned}
$$

> No, I went by bus. Did you go by car?
> (0) يجب أن يوجد فعل مساعد لصياغة السؤ ال في اللغة الانكليزية.(إلا في حالة واحدة فقط..... متى؟).


| كلمة السؤال | اللوؤل | فرف (بشكل عام) | لاللسؤل |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When متى | I'll come next week. When will you come? <br> I came yesterday $\backslash$ in 2000. When did you come? | ... nextlast week. أي ظرف زمان ago - when - as soon as ..... | الــزمــنـن |
| Where أين | She is at home. \She is in London. $\quad$ Where is she? She is herelthere. Homs is located in the middle of Syria. Where is Homs? |  | المكان |
| Why | He left because he's sick. $\quad$ Why did he leave? He traveled for work $\backslash$ to study. $\quad$ Why did he travel? They hunt animals for money. Why do they hunt animals? | Because he's sick. \ He's tired. for work امن أجل العمل to study In order to study. لكي يدرس Because of its skin. | السبب |
| What city What country ما البلا-ما المديية | I visited France and Canada. What countries did you visit? <br> I visited Homs. <br> What city did you visit? <br> I lived in Homs. $\rightarrow$ Where did you live?\} | ... France - Canada. <br> ...Damascus - Homs - Tartus <br> (اسم بلد أو مدينة بلون حرف جر قبلها) | كانْ: |
| What time ما السناعة | What time did your dad come back? | ... at 7o'clock.(ساعة ما) at half past ten. $\backslash$ at 6:30 p.m. |  |
| What colour ما لّون | My car is redlwhitelblack. What colour is your car? <br> His hair is light fair. What colour is his hair? | ... dark red ... light fair. <br> the (وجود لون بعد فعل كون) ببون استعمال (و) |  |
| How كيف | I go to school by bus. How do you go to school? <br> He drives carefully. How does he drive? | ... by bus \on foot. (واسطة نقل) quicklylatelfastlwell (ظرف حال) |  |
| كم عمر | I am $\mathbf{1 5}$ years old. How old are you? He is at the age of 18. How old is he? (What age is he?) | 12 (years old) (of age). at age of 18 . |  |
| كم المدة | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { He's studied for } 3 \text { years. } & \text { How long has he studied? } \\ \text { He's stayed since } 7 \text { o'clock. } & \text { How long has he stayed? }\end{array}$ | ... for two weeksla yearlages. <br> ...since 7 o'clock\I was a child | الد2 |
| How often كم التكرار | I read a book every year. How often do you read a book? | ... every day. / (أي ظرف تكرار) <br> ... onceltwicelthrice a week. |  |
| كم المسافة | It is $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ meters to my school. How far is it to your school? | ... 5 m\miles kilometres ${ }^{\text {kmm. }}$ (عد + كلمة تل على المسافة) | ) |
| كم عدد | There are 10 books. How many books are there? <br> 15 people came. How many people came? | ... 15 people./(عدد + اسم جمع) (المع) | أو مفعولد بهائل |
| How much كم سعر - كم كمية | It cost $\mathbf{1 0 0 ~ S P}$. How much (money) ${ }^{(7)}$ did it cost? <br> There is some sugar left. How much sugar is there left? | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text {... } 500 \text { dollarsISP. /(السعر) } \\ & \text { a littlelsomela lot of tealcoffee } \\ & \hline \text { /كية اسم غيرد) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Whose | This is Ahmed's book. Whose book is this? <br> This pen is mine. Whose pen is this? <br> My book is new. Whose book is new? | Ahmed's.(الملكية) 's + اسمية) <br> This pen is mine./(ضمير ملكية) (حم) <br> My book is new./(صفة ملكية) |  |
| Which أيّ | I prefer the blue car. Which car do you prefer? <br> The blue car is better. Which car is better? |  | (فالاخينِيا و مفولبدب) |
| What kind of مانوع | I like reading history books. <br> What kind of books do you like reading? <br> Mercedes car hit me. What kind of cars hit you ? | نوع المفعول بها أو الفاعل في الجملة. history \science books <br> $\backslash$ Mercedes car |  |

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# : <br>  

ثـانيأ: أن يكون المفعول به غيز عاقّلِ فنستخدم كلمة السؤ ال ( What ): I visited a library $\backslash$ my school $\backslash$ a zoo.
What did you visit?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق القاعدة العامة :(إضافة- حذفـ تبديل)

أولاً: : أن يكون المفعول به عاقِّل فنستخدم كلمة السؤال ( Who ): I visited my friend $\backslash$ a dentist my relatives. : مثال Who did you visit?

نلاحظ أننا نطبق القاعدة العامة :(إضافة- حذفـ تبديل)

 Tennis is my favourite sport.
What is your favourite sport?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذفـ دون تبديل (لماذا؟)]

Ali is my best friend.
Who is your best friend?
نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصـة: [إضافة- حذفـ دون تبديل(لماذا؟)]


He studies English. $\Rightarrow$ What does he do? He is studying English. $\Rightarrow$ What is he doing? He has studied English. $\Rightarrow$ What has he done? نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذف-تبديل-إضافة do (أين؟)]

He can sing. $\Rightarrow$ What can he do?? $\quad$ المزيد من الامثلةd He will travel soon. $\Rightarrow$ What will he do soon?
I am going to travel. $\Rightarrow$ What are you going to do? نلاحظ أننا نطبق قاعدة خاصة: [إضافة- حذفـ تبديل- إضافة do]

- الّبؤ الل عن المهنة (العمل): إن أردنا أن نسأل عن المهنـة ، فهناك سؤ ال جاهز يحفظ حفظاً (لكن مع بعض التغيير أحياناً)
- I am a doctor. What do you do? ثُنيأ
- My father is a teacher. What does your father do? dentist - professor - nurse - writer - أهم أسيماء الميهين فيم اليكتاب: fashion designer.-.art collector-..astronaut -.player -...engineer.
- I am a doctor. What (islwas) your job? :أولأ : - My father is a teacher. What is your father's job? - Ali is a news-reporter. What is Ali's job? نلاحظ أننا نطبق فالب خاص مناسب لأي جواب مع تغيير قليل:
 It sometimes snows here. $\quad$ أَولاً: الجواب يحتوي صفات تلد على الطّس. . نفس السؤال السابق: What is the weather like here? نلاحظ أننا نطبق نفس القالب الخاص مع تكملة الجملة :

What will the weather be like? السؤ اللا
نلاحظ أننا نطبق قالب خاص مناسب لأي جواب مع تغيير قليل:

ـ (اللّؤو ال عن (الصفات: إن أردنا أن نسأل عن الصفة (") ، ، فنحن أمام حالتين فقط :

ثُانيأ : أن تكون الصفات مادية مثل: (fair-haired - brown-eyed) نطبق القالب النتلي: What (do-does-did) (sub) look like
He is blue-eyed. What does he look like? مثال: - تتبيه : السؤال دوما يحوي (فقل (do) مهما كان الففل المسناء في الجواب. - نختّار (فعل do) حسب زمن و فاعل الجواب. ويجب وضع كالمة (look like) دوماً. - الفاعل( sub ) نأذذه من الجواب.

نلاحظ اننا نطبق قالب خاص يجب حفظه.

أولأَ :أن تكون الصفات معنوية مثل: (interesting - exciting) نطبق القالب النالي: What (is-was-are-were) (sub) like? مثال: The trip was exciting. What was the trip like - تنبيه : اللسوال دوما يحوي (فعل كون) مهما كان الفعل المساء في الجوابـ. - نـتار (فعل الكون) حسبز زمن و فاعل الجواب. ويجب وضع كلمة (like)دومأ. - الفاعل( sub ) نأذذه من الجواب. نلاحظ أننا نطبق قالب خاص يجب حفظه.

مثال: You will come , Won't you?
It is expensive, isn't ...? مثال:
It is expensive, isn't it ?

 ثُــنـيـً: بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل، ( إن كان الفاعل اسم نستبدله بضمير مناسب):

أهم الاختصارات مع (not) هي : (will not = won't \cannot = can't)

[^1]1- What is your brother studying..? My brother is studying medicine.
2- How long has he been studying there?
He has been studying there for 2 years.
3- How does he go to university?
He goes to university by bus.
4- How old is Susan?
Susan is about twenty-two.
5-
did you .......... your mobile?
I bought my mobile phone 2 years ago.
6- $\qquad$ did you give it to?
I gave it to my brother.
7- ......... did you give it to ...... brother? I gave it to my brother to study.
8.............................. did you travel ? I travelled to Paris.
9- How often do you use it? I use it once a day
10- How many ........... have you $\qquad$ I have borrowed five books.
11- Why ..... you like reading?
I like reading because it is interesting.
12I have a lot oflsome information about them.
13- Who do you usually study with?
I usually study with my friends.
14..do you study?
I study quietly \I study fast.
15- How do you feel now?
I feel better now.
16- What do you do in your free time?
I play football in my free time.
17-
...............do you want to buy?
I want to buy a tennis racket.
18- Where ........ you buy it $\qquad$ ?
I'll buy it from a nearby store.
19........... do you play tennis with? I play tennis with my friends.
20- How often do you practise sport?
I practice sport every day.
21- What are they going to do ?
They are going to have a party.
22did he decide to do ?
He decided to travel.
23have you stayed in a library?
I've stayed in a library about 30 minutes.
24-
.................... did you ............the library
? $\quad$ I left the library at 7 o'clock.

25-
I left the library since 7 o' clock.
26-
.............................do you prefer reading?
I prefer reading history books.
27-
.............. is $\qquad$ school from ...... house?
My school is $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ k m}$ from my house.
28- Whose is this?
This is my car $\backslash$ This is my father's car.
29- What is Peter now?
Peter is working now.
30- What will the weather be like tomorrow?
The weather will be dreadful tomorrow.
31- What made her sad?
Overweight made her sad.
32- Who is your best writer ? My best writer is Wissam.
33- What is your job?
My father is a news-reporter.
34 - What was the trip like?
The trip was exciting.
35 - What does he look like?
He is fair-haired.
36 - What is the weather like?
The weather is cold and rainy.
37- What is your favourite subject?
My favourite subject is English.
$38-\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. is your favourite hobby?
Sport is my favourite hobby.
39 is ....... best friend?
Hani is my best friend.
40 - Which pen did you $\qquad$ ..?
I chose the red pen.
41 - How much money $\qquad$ it cost?
It cost 5000 Syrian pounds.
42- How many trees are needed to make a ton of paper?
$\underline{20}$ trees are needed to make a ton of paper.
43- When will he start his job?
He will start his job when he graduates from college.
44- What happened to Hani?
Hani broke his leg.
45- What did Anna say?
"I like to be strong", said Anna.
46- Whose ceremony was the wedding ceremony?
The wedding ceremony was Susan's sister's ceremony.


## Will / be going t

1- I think Brazil (will - is going to ) win the next world cup.
2- I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I ( will - am going to ) change it.
نستخدم (will) مع : ا- التّوقع بِون دليل: (مع think )


3- Look at the clouds! It (is going to - will) rain.
نستخدم ( be going to) مع - الثوقع مع دليل (حفظ):

5. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she (will, is going to) stay at home and start reading it.(
6. The phone is ringing. I (am going to, will) answer it. (
7. I am not free tomorrow. I (will, am going to) see the doctor. (
8. We forgot to buy bread. We (are going to, will) go back to buy some. (
9. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she (is going to, will) take a week off.
10. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We ( are going to) attend a football match. ( )
11. The weather (will be) dreadful tomorrow. (
12. I (will lift) that heavy box for you. (
13. Tonight (we are going to) have a birthday party for our mother. (
14. I think our team ( will ) win the match. (

## Determiners المحددات



1. Does anyone know (the - an) answer?
2. I haven't got pictures in ( $\mathbf{m y}-\mathrm{a}$ ) bedroom.
3. I have told you to pay attention (many - any) times before.
4. I have only (a few - a little) coins in my wallet.
5. There aren't (any - some) students in the library.
6. There is (a little - a few) milk left in the fridge.
7. (Many - Any) people drive cars nowadays.
8. Sami likes to eat (some - any) food before he sits down to study.
9. (Some - Any) children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree!
10. The doctor advised me to eat (an - a) apple every morning.
11. She got her license without (many - much) problems. She travels without (any - much) problems.
12. I would like to ask (a few, any) questions.
13. She doesn't have (many, much) friends.
14. There are (some, a lot) birds on the tree.
15. He doesn't have (much, many) money.
16. (The, $\mathbf{A}$ ) sun rises in the east.
17. (These, This) flowers aren't for sale.


18. (Be - You be) careful! You almost spilled your coffee.
19. ( Don't exercise - Exercise) after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
20. Always (save - don't save) your documents as soon as you finish writing them.l Yes, I will.
21. Teacher: Jerry, (sit down - you sit down) please.
22. Husband: (Please, don't interrupt - Interrupt) me when I am speaking. I wife: Sorry.
23. A. ( $\mathrm{Be}-\mathrm{To}$ be ) careful!
B. Why,? What's wrong?
A. You're standing on my foot.
B. Oh, sorry.
24. A: Hello everybody. Please (sit - sits) down and open your books. B: Teacher, let's play a game!

A: No, today we're going to study. (Open - Opening) your books, and (let's - let) start!
9. The kitchen is really dirty! So (do - does) the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!
10. (Don't - Do) make the same mistake twice.

> Wish التمنى W

| قبّل وبعد (Wish) إن وجدت جملتان | الاستخدام | أمثّلة |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Wish) | للتمني في الحاضر أو المستقبل | - I want to go home, but I don't know the way. - I wish I knew the way home. |
|  الفعل (wish) مـاضى تّام (had + V3 ( | للتمني في الماضي | Rita didn't come to class yesterday. I wish Rita had come. |

> ملاحظة: ! - دوما استخدم (were) مع كل الِضمائر عندما تستخدم (wish). : (I wish I were... - I wish it were...)

1. I wish I ( had listened - have listened) to my father.
2. I wish it ( will stop - would stop) snowing.
3. He wishes he ( isn't - weren't) so old.
4. She wishes she ( had taken - has taken) the train.
5. I wish the prices ( aren't - weren't) so expensive.

## Relative Clauses أثباه جمل الوصل

| ضمير الوصل | الاستخدام | أمثلة |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| who | مع العاقل بدون حرف جر | I told you about the woman who lost her bag. |
| whom | مع العاقل إن سبقت بحرف جر | The parents whom we interviewed were all involved in education. |
| which |  | Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? |
| whose | لللمكية (قبلها المالكّ وبعدها المكلوك) | Do you know that boy whose shirt is red? |
| that | مع العاقّل و غبر العاقّل | I don't like the table that stands in my kitchen. |
| when |  | Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were popular. |
| where |  | I want to visit the island where my teacher lives. |

أسماء العاقّل: (brother - teacher - Sami - Michael - Mrs. Smith - friend - lady - man - woman - person )
(mask - light - hospital - souvenir - car - pen-bag-books-television-fruit-gift-table-bank-house ): أسماء غبر العُقَل:

 أسماء المالك و المملوك: (the man whose mobile - the student whose marks - the boy whose shirt) - قاعدة: (who) تأتّي في موقع الفاعل (بعدها فعل). أما (whom) فتأتي في موقع المفعول به (يأتي بعدها فاعل) أو( يأتّي قبلها حرف جر ). Ex: Mary was a teacher (whom - who) wanted to motivate her students.

The teacher thought "to ( whom - who ) I will give the gift (of my students)."

1. My sister wore a mask ....which........: made her look like Mickey Mouse.
2. He came with a friend :...who.......: waited outside in the car.
3. The man ...whose..........: mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
4. I still remember the days ...when.......:grandmother told us interesting stories.
5. He didn't wait at the traffic light ...which....... was red.
6. Is that the hospital ...where.... your brother works?
7. Who was that lady $\ldots$...whol whom....... you were talking to?
8. I live in the city ...where........ my friend studies.
9. Do you know a good store :...where.........: I can buy a new shirt?
10. Nada came forward ( when - where) the shoes were.
11. My parents bought a new house (that - whom) was very expensive. (

## Reported Questions سؤال المنقول

لنقل السؤ ال نستخدم أفعال مثل : (wanted to know - wondered - inquired - asked ( ثم نجري التغييرات الأربعة التالية :
 r- الضضمير (المخاطب يصبح متكلم أو حسب المفعول به في جملة النقل و المتكلم يصبح غائب أو حسب (الفاعل في جملة النقل. والغائب لا يتغير) .「- كـ كل حاضر يصبح ماضي ، وكل ماضي يصبح ماضي تامي. § - نغير كلمات معينة ( يجب حفظها حسب الجدول بالصفحة التالية).

| Direct | Reported |
| :---: | :---: |
| حاضض بسيط Simple Present Where is it ? | ماضي بسيط Simple Past <br> She asked me where it was. |
| ماضي بسيط Simple Past Who was that man? | Past Perfect <br> She asked me who that man had been. |
|  | Past Perfect <br> My mother wanted to know where he was. |
| Present Progressive <br> Why are you crying? | Past Progressive He asked me why I was crying. |

- عندما نتقل سؤال لا يحوي كلمة سؤال في بدايته فإنتا نضع كلمة (if)(14) بلا من كلمة السؤال. ثم نجري التظييرات السابقة:

| Direct مباشٌ |  | Reported منقّو |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Are you living here? |  | She asked me if I was living there. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Have you ever been to Mexico? |  | She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do you know him? <br> Did you pass your exams عند وجود ( did ) فإنتا نحذفه ونختار الماضي البسيط. |  | He asked me if (whether) I knew him. عند وجود (do) نحذفه ونختار الماضي البسيط. He asked me if (whether) I had passed my exams. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| yesterday | tomorrow | today | now | here | these | this | الّسؤال المباشّ |
| the previous day $\backslash$ the day before | the next day | that day | then | there | those | that | السؤال المنقول |

## A. Choose the correct verbs between brackets.

1. He asked her if she (spoke - speak) English.
2. He asked me if I (was - am) British or American.
3. They wanted to know whether we (have - had) a computer.
4. She asked if he (can - could) type.
5. He asked how old her mother (is - was).
B. Complete the sentences with the correct tense.
6. 'Have you met Angela?' She asked us if (we had - I have) met Angela.
7. 'Did Mark pass all his exams.' He asked if Mark (had done - had passed) all of his exams.
8. 'Are you excited about going on a picnic?' He asked the children if (they were - I was) excited about ..... .
9. 'Have you read this book?' He asked me if (I had - he has) read the book.
10. 'What time will the plane arrive?' They asked what time the plane (would - will ) arrive.
11. 'Can Melanie drive?' She asked if Melanie ( could - can ).
12. 'How much did the concert tickets cost?' She asked how much the concert tickets (cost - had cost).
13. 'Are you going to the party?' John asked me if I ( was - were ) going to the party.

## C. Report the following questions.

1. "Where is my umbrella?"

She asked where ( her-his ) umbrella was.
2. "How are you?"

Martin asked us how (we - he ) were.
3. "Do I have to do it?"

He asked if (he -she ) ( had - has ) to do it.
4. "Where have you been?"

The mother asked her daughter where ( she - he ) (had been - has been).
5. "Which dress do you like best?"

She asked her friend which dress she ( likes - liked ).
6. "What are they doing?"

She asked what ( we - they ) were doing.
7. "Did you enjoy the festival?"

He wanted to know if we ( enjoyed - had enjoyed ) the festival.
(£ (1) أو كلمة ( فيما إذا whether).

Newton discovered laws of motion.(active) $\longrightarrow$ Laws of motion were discovered by Newton. (passive)
S


> نستنتج أن القاعدة هي:
> أو بالتفصيل:
> ملاحظة: نحتاج إلى أن نحول ضمائر الفاعل إلى ضمائر مفعول به بعد ( by ).

1. Many plays (wrote, were written) by Shakespeare.
2. Someone (was delivered, delivered) a package to our apartment yesterday.
3. The book (returned, was returned) to the library.
4. Jouri (was given, gave) her friend a present when she retired.
5. Customers (were served, served) at the party yesterday by waiters.
6. The farmer's wagon $\qquad$ by the horses.
a. was pulling
b. was pulled
c. pulled
7. The government $\qquad$ a final solution to the problem.
a. was reached
b. reached
c. is reached
8. A new bridge $\qquad$ by our company last year.
a. is built
b. built
c. was built
9. My friend received a birthday card by $\qquad$ last week.
a. I
b. my
c. me
10. Our teacher $\qquad$ us to do the project.
a. helped
b. was helped
c. is helped
11. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.
The electric light bulb
a. was invented.
b. was inventing.
c. is invented.
12. They awarded him a prize in 2015.
He
a. was awarding
b. was awarded
c. is awarding a prize in 2015.
13. He took them for a drive in the new car.
They
a. drove
b. were driven
c. are driven
for a drive in the new car.
14. Tom designed several public buildings.
Several public buildings
a. designed
b. was designed
c. is designed by Tom.
15. He scored the winning goal at the championship.

The winning goal a. scored b. was scored c. is scored by (he -him) at the championship.
16. They built a new school last year.
A new school
a. were built
b. was built
c. is built
by ( they - them) .

## ضمائر الملكية/Possessive Pronouns

That car is hers . تستخدم للالالة على المالكّ. وتتميز بأنها تأتي لوحدها، أي لا يجب أن تتبع باسم (مثل صفات الملكية) . مثال)

| مثــــلـ | possessive pronouns | ضمانير المكية |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Please give me that book. It is | mine. | ملك |
| Here are some toys. They are | yours. | ملك< (للمخاطب ) |
| The blue shirt is | his. | ملك |
| Don't take that dress. It is | hers. | 86 |
| Don't spill the cat's milk. It is | its. | ماككها (لغير العاقّل) |
| My father bought a new car. It is | ours. | ملكنا |
| They live in a beautiful house. it is | theirs. | \% |

## A. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

1. This book is (your - you - yours ).
2. The ball is $\qquad$ (I - me - mine ).
3. The blue car is ....... (we - us - ours).
4. The ring is (she - her - hers ).
5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is $\qquad$ (they - there - theirs - their).
6. The luggage is $\qquad$ (he - his - him ).
7. In our garden is a bird. The nest is $\qquad$ (its - his - hers).

## Reflexive Pronouns

## الانعكاسية

تستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل و المفول به في الجملة يشيران لنفسل الشخص: مثال: (أنا رأيت نفسي في المرآة. \I saw myself in the mirror. (

| ضubject Pronouns ضمير الفاعل |
| :---: |
| I |
| you |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |


| Reflexive Pro. الضير الانعكاسي myself |
| :---: |
| yourself - yourselves |
| himself |
| herself |
| itself |
| ourselves |
| themselves | in the mirror.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. Robert made this T -shirt ( yourself - himself ).
2. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help (yourself - yourselves)
3. Alice and Doris collected the stickers (yourselves - themselves) .
4. The girl looked at (yourself - herself ) in the mirror.
5. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework (himself - yourself) .
6. I introduced (yourself - myself) to my new neighbour.
7. We can move the table (yourself - ourselves)

## Question Tags الانسئلة القصيرة التوكيدية

- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة للتأكد من صحة المعلومة أو لطلب المو افقة: مثال : ( ماري هنا، أليس كذلك؟ \Mary is here, isn’t she? كيف نصنع (Question Tag) ؟ أنظر الجدول التالي :

| Affirmative sentence + Negative tag الجملة مثّبّة فيكون السؤ ال بالعكس (منفي): | الجواب الهنوقع مثّب ( Affirmative) : |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mary is here, isn't she? | Yes, she is. |
| They have left, haven't they? | Yes, they have. |
| You like tea, don't you? ${ }^{(10)}$ | Yes, I do. |
| Negative sentence + affirmative tag الجملة منفية فيكون السؤ ال بالعكس (مثّب): | الجواب المنوقع منفي (Negative) : |
| Mary isn't here, is she?. | No, she isn't |
| They haven't left, have they? | No, they haven't. |
| You don't like tea, do you? | No, I don't. |
| let's go, shall we? | حالة خاصة (حفظ) |

1. You like fish, (doesn't he - don't you)?
2. John isn't very happy, ( isn't he - is he)?
3. Your parents aren't at home, ( aren't you - are they)?
4. He didn't eat much lunch, ( don't you - did he)?
5. Your friends haven't left yet, ( have you - have they)?
6. Let's go to the party, ( will we - shall we)?

## Revision

1- He said that he (lived - lives) in Damascus. l She told Sami that she (was - is) sorry. He (told-said) me he would come.

2- There is (much - many) pollution in the city. There are too (many - much) cars here. I ate too (much - many).

3- Too (many - much) people drive cars. There isn't (much-many) space for them all. We need (more - many).

4- I'm going to tell you about ( $\mathbf{a}$ - an - the) city called Hama for ( $\mathbf{a n} \mathbf{- a}$ ) hour, in ( the - $\mathbf{a}$ ) west of Syria.

5- One of (the-a ) best places for tourists to visit is ( the - an ) Omayyad Mosque in (the-a ) centre of Damascus.
 6- (Some - Any) people can speak Romansh. \There is (some - any) water left. Do you want (any - some) more?

7- I haven't read it (yet - ago). \I have ( just - yet ) drunk my tea. \I broke my leg two years (ago - yet).
 8- I haven't (already- yet ) read this book. / I've read this book (already- yet). I haven't read this book (yet - already).

 $\xrightarrow[\Delta]{\square}$

9- I've lived here (for - since) 7 hours $\backslash$ most of my life a year $\backslash$ years ages. I've lived here (for - ago) 14 years.

10- I've lived here (since - for) I was a child \yesterday \last month \} 7 o'clock \backslash 2 0 0 5 .


11- We'll go if we (have - had) time. \If we (have - had) time, we'll go. \ If we have time, we (can - could) go.

12- We (would-will) go if we had time. \If we (had-have) time, we'd go \If we (had-have) time, we could go.

13- If I (were - wasn't) you, I'd take a coat. \ If I (were - am) you, I wouldn't come home late.
القاعدة: مع (if): نستّعمل (were) (was) بدلا مين

14- The telephone (was invented - is invented) by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

15- Penicillin (was discovered - discovered) by Alexander Fleming.
القاعدة: كلمة (by) تدل علي الميني اللمجهول. الا نختّار الزيمن الماضيي إن تحدثنا من عمل ققيم:.
16- You aren't going to the shops, ( are-aren't ) you ? \Alexander's parents are both doctors, (aren't- are ) they?

17- That's our new teacher, (isn't - hasn't) it? \He's lived in Syria, (hasn't - isn't) he? \ It's not time, (is - isn't) it?
18. It takes a long time, (doesn't-don't) it? \ You won the match, (didn't-don't) you? \They left, (didn't-don't) they?
19. We have to wear shoes, (don't-haven't) we? $\backslash$ Most students in Britain have lunch at school, (don't-haven't) they?

20- I wish I (stayed - stay) there. II wish I (had-have) a map. I wish I (didn't - don't) forget. I wish I (were-am) you.

21- You can either eat a sandwich (or - nor) go to a restaurant. \I can't neither swim (nor - or) ride a bike.

22- He is taller (than - from) his brother. $\$ His house is (bigger - biggest) than mine.

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\القاعد:")
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23- Russia is the (largest - larger) country in the world. $\backslash$ It has (the - than) deepest lake in the world.

24- Ali is (better - best) than Fadi. \He is the (best - better) friend. He is (more - less) sympathetic than him.

25-I study (quietly - quiet). I I swim (well - good). It is a (good - well) idea.




In this paragraph, I am going to tell you about (عنوان الموضوع (
First of all,
العرض In addition to that,
On the other hand,
Last but not least,
I (عنوان الموضوع) I think that $\quad$ is $ا$ الخاتمةة

- أكتب على الأقل جملة واحدة في عرض الموضوع السابق لتحصل على درجات تبدأ من ( ب ب) على الأقل. - يجب تضمين الأفكار أو المفردات المعطاة في نص الموضوع. - في حال وجود أسئلة معطاة في نص الموضوع فيجب تضمين إجاباتها في موضو عك. - يمكن الاستفادة من النصين المعطيين في الالمتحان لتوليبـ مفردات أو التأكد من تهجئتها. - يمكن كتابة الجمل باللغة العربية ومن ثم ترجمتها. - اتبع طريقة الترتيب الانكليزية في كتابة الجملة ( S V O C) . - ثق بنفكك و بقدرتك على الكتابة بالإنكليزية - احفظ ولو قليلا من المفردات عن كل عنوان ورد في كتابك. - إن طلب منك كتابة رسالة : استبدل كلمة ( paragraph) بكلمة ( letter) و أضف (Hi, قبلل الرسالة
و ( Best wishes أفضل الأمنيات ) بعد الرسالة.
- خصص أول تلت ساعة من الامتحان لكتابة الموضو ع إلى حد نصف ساعة على الأكثر.


Thr. Bashar Ml-Sayyed 0988509351



[^0]:    

[^1]:    (^) (1) يفضل ألا يكون المفعول به من الأنواع المذكورة في الجدول أعلاه. أي إن كان المفعول به عدداً فإن السؤال عن العدد أفضل من السؤال عن المفعول بـة.
    
    

