# POHAMMED English grammar RUYOUNES



# تجـــدون شــروحات النــوطـــة على قنواتـــنا: انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس 🔽 🔊







#### المقدّمة :

#### بسم اللهالرحمن الرّحيم، الحمد للهربّ العالمين، وأفضل الصّلاة وأتمّ التسليم، على سيدنا

محمّد، سيّد الأنبياء والمرسلين، وعلى أله وصحبه أجمعين...

# - كتبت لكم هذه النوطة، في شرح قواعد منهاج اللغة الإنكليزية في كتاب الثالث الثانوي للفرعين العلمي والأدبي ( المنهاج الحديث ) ، حاولت جاهداً أن أيين لكم بالكلام بالعربيِّت طريقة استخدام القواعد، وحالاتها، وكتبت نموذج لكلِّ قاعدة، ثم أتبعته بسلّم تصحيحٍ له، مستفيداً من شرح القاعدة في الكتاب، وشرح أساتذتي جزاهم الله خيراً،

وتذكروا أنّهذه الأوراق التي يين يديكم، تساعد على فهم القواعد، ولا تغنيكم عن

المصدر الأساسي وهو الكتاب الرّسمي المقرّر، وتذكّروا أنّي بشر، أصيب وأخطئ، والفضلُ

كل الفضل للمالذي أعانني على كتابة وتصميم هذه الأوراق، لعلّي أستطيع مساعدتكم

بالمزيد من الأوراق والنَّماذج، طيلة العام الدَّراسي، والسَّلام.

ملاحظت هامّت:

حقوق الطبع لكل الطلاب ، وغير مسموح لأي مكتبة أن تجعلها وسيلة للتجارة ( تحت طائلة المسائلة القانونية ) ،

#### فكل طالب يستطيع أن يحمل ملف النوطة الأصلي من قناتي على التيليجرام EN\_YOUNES@ ( انكليزي

#### بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس) ومن ثم يقوم بطباعتها بتكلفة الطباعة فقط...

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### <u>است خدام ه</u>

يســــــــتخدم في التحدث عن الحقــــــــائق والقوانين والروتــــــين .

She likes : You Play \_ She likes « S + V1 »

• عندما يكون الفاعل ضمير من هذه الضمائر ( He \_ He \_ He ) نضيف حرف s نهاية الفعل .

#### ملاحظات إضافة ( s ) :

ـ عندما ينتهي الفعل بأحد هذه النهايات ( s ، s ، ch ، sh ، ss ) نضع es بدل s .

ـ عندما ينتهي الفعل بـ Y ويكون مسبوق بحرف ساكن ، نحذف الـ Y ونضيف ies . ـ عندما ينتهاي الفعل بـ Y ويكون مسبوق بحرف صوتاي ، نضيف s بدون حذف شياع .

#### دلاز

عندما نجد هذه الكلمات في الجملة نختار الفعل بالحاضر البسيط ، وهي always, وه often,every( time ), never , sometimes, usually , rarely

تشكيل سؤاله : يقسم لقسمين :

1ـ بوجود أداة استفهام : أداة سؤال + Do/Does + فاعل + فعل بالمصدر +...+

What do you do ?

2\_ عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال : Does / Does + فاعل + فمل بالمصدر + ...+ ? مثال : ?Do you love me : مثال

كيفية نفيــــه :

نضع Do / Does + not بين الفاعل والفعل فقط.. ـ مثال : Do / Does + not الفاعل











#### استـ خـداه\_ ه

يســتخدم في التحدث عن أفعال تحدث في وقت معين مثل ( الآن ، هذا الشهر ..) ملاحظات هامة :

ـ كل الأفعال بالأزمنة المستمرة نضيف لنهايتها ing .

ـ كل الأزمنة تحتاج أفعال مساعدة ما عدا الأزمنة البسيطة ( حاضر/ماضي بسيط وذلك في الجملة الإيجابية ﴿ أَي لِيست منفية أو إستفهامية ﴾ كل الأفعال المساعدة توضع سن الفاعل والفعل

S + am/is / are + V(ing) + ...ex: I am playing football

#### ملاحظات حول إضافة ing ا

- Are : you . we . they, ۔ إذا انتهم الفعل بـ ie نحولها لـ y ونضيف ing مثال : tie» tying مثال ا
- ۔ إذا انتهب الفعل بـ ( ساكن + صوتي + ساكن ) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف ing مثال : swim » swimming : مثال
- عندما نجد هذه الكلمات في الجملة نختار الفعل بالحاضر المستمر ، وهي ( ، now . this/at ، now adays ، وکل کلمة تدل علب زمن معین بحد ذاته



تذكرة :

Am : I.

Is : she . He . It .

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نضع am/is/are + not بين الفاعل والفعل فقط.. مثال : I am not tired

تشکیل سؤاله : یقسم لقسمین :

1۔ بوجود أداة استفهام : أداة سؤال + am/is/are فاعل + فعل بالوris/are + ? oثال : ?What are you doing

2۔ عند عدم وجود کلمۃ سؤال : Am / is / are + S + V ( ing ) + ..+.? مثال : ?Are you tired

حالتين شاذتين :

1۔ الأفعال الجامدة لا تصرف بالزمن المستمر بل تصرف بالزمن البسيط ، مثل ( ، like (hate , love , forget , remember , understand , think , prefer , want , need 2\_ الأفعال قصيرة المدى لا تصرف بالزمن المستمر بل تصرف بالزمن البسيط ، مثل (stop , finish, start , win , arrive , come , lose )

[كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام .] دابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES 2 Mob: 0982 717 795



#### <u>إستـخدام\_ه</u>

- ـ يســتخدم في التحدث عن أفعال ح<u>د</u>ثت في الماضي ، لكن بدون تحديد وقتها .
  - ـ يســتخدم في التحدث عن أفعال حدثت وانتهت تاركةً أثر في الحاضر .
    - ـ يســتخدم في التحدث عن أفعال حدثت مرات عديدة .

#### ملاحظات هامة :

ـ عند ذكر الأفعال الماضية في الجملة مع تحديد زمن حدوثها نستخدم الماضي البسيط. ـ عند ذكر الأفعال الماضية في الجملة وعدم تحديد زمن حدوثها نستخدم الحاضر التام . ـ كل الأزمنة التامة تصرّف بالتصريف الثالث .

#### <u>شک ل ہ :</u>

S + have/has + V3 + .. ex: I have played football.

. Have : I ، You ، We ، They || Has : He ، she ، it : تذكرة

<u>عندما نجد أحد هذه الكلمات في الجملة نختار الفعل المصرّف بالحاضر التام ( الدلائل) :</u>

، through history ، before ، ever ، just ، already ، yet ، recently ، for ، so far ،

تشكيل سؤلاه : پقسم لقسمين :



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#### نضع have/has + not بين الفاعل

### والفعل فقط..

مثال :

I have not played.

1۔ بوجود أداۃ استفھام : أداۃ سؤال + have / has + فاعل + فعل بالتصريف الثالث + ..?

مثال : ? Where have you gone recently

2 ـ عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال : ? +...+ فعل بالتصريف الثالث + فاعل + Have / Has / فعل بالتصريف الثالث : مثال : Have you played tennis already ?

# [كتبم : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام .]

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ـ يســـتخدم في التحدث عن زمن للفعل المستمر مثال : I have been studying for three years. ـ يســـتخدم في التحدث عن فعل كان مستمر لفترة بالماضي تاركاً أثر ظاهر علم الفاعل . *ملاحظات هامة :* 

- ـ الحاضر التام نقطة ، والحاضر التام المستمر مجال .
- ـ كل زمن مستمر نضع له ing ( راجع ملاحظات إضافة ing في درس الحاضر المستمر .) \* > \_ \_ \_

# 

: نضى not بعد not / has بعد I have not been playing all weekend.

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فعل بالـing Ex : Where have they playing tennis all afternoon ?

عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال : Has / Have + فاعل + been + ing / Have + +..+? Ex : Has she been crying for tow hours ?

<u>حالتين شاذتين :</u>

1۔ الأفعال الجامدة عندما تتواجد بجملة يوجد بها دالّة من دلائل الحاضر التام المستمر تُصرّف بالحاضر التام مثل ( ، know ، remember ، see ، like ، understand ، forget ، want know ، remember, be, have ) 2۔ الأفعال قصيرة الأمد عندما تتواجد بجملة يوجد بها دالّة من دلائل الحاضر التام المستمر تُصرّف بالحاضر التام مثل ( sin ، stop ، finish ، start ، arrive ، find ، lose .)

[كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام .] رابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES 4

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- 1. well, we ...... about where we are going to live for weeks
- a. Would talk **b**. talked had talked **c.** have been talking **d**
- 2\_ How long ......Your tab?
- **a.** did you have **b.** have you had **c.** have you been having **d** had you had 3\_ .....a competition?

**a.** Did you ever win **b.** Do you ever win **c.** are you ever win **d** Have you ever won 4. At the moment 1 ..... breakfast in the kitchen c. am eating **d** have eaten **b.** ate **a**. eat 5\_ we ..... at seven o'clock every day. c. had got up **a.** are getting up d got up b. get up

6\_ I ..... him for years.

**b.** didn't see d hasn't seen a. haven't seen c. am not see

7\_..... to England before, Hasan?

**b**, have you been c do vou do d are you doind a did vou do

	a. dia you go	<b>b.</b> have you been	<b>c.</b> do you go	a are you going	
	8. this week (I very hard for my final exam.				
	a. am working	<b>b.</b> had worked	<b>c.</b> Works	<b>d</b> Work	
	9_I your exams srart tomorrow				
	a. am knowing	<b>b.</b> knew	<b>c.</b> knows	<b>d</b> know	
10_ we friends for more than ten years .					
	<b>a</b> .be	b. have been	c. were	<b>d</b> was	
11 _ We it's great here .					
	a. thought	<b>b.</b> are thinking	<b>c.</b> thinks	<b>d</b> think	
12 $\hfill 2$ Some times , she watch Arabian films on You Tube , but she the words.					

a.dosen't understand b. don't understand c. Don't understanding d isn't understanding

13 \_ I...... the flat at night , and walk to the univercity.

#### **b.** have been left c. am leaving **d** leave **a**. leaves







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10_ we friends for more than ten years .						
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اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

### يســـتخدم في التحدث عن الاحداث الماضية بوجود دالة زمنية تشير إلى الماضي.

« S + V2 » ex : I played tennis yesterday.



#### عندما نجد هذه الكلمات في الجملة نختار الفعل بالماضي البسيط ، وهي : in , yesterday , last, ago



1ـ بوجود أداة استفهام : أداة سؤال + did + فاعل + فعل بالمصدر +...+?

Ex: What did you do?

#### 2\_ عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال : Did + فاعل + فعل بالمصدر + ...+ ?

#### Ex : Did you forget me ?

### كيفية نفيه





#### رابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES

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#### نضع did + not بين الفاعل والفعل فقط.. ـ مثال : did + not بين الفاعل ا



اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

يســــتخدم في التحدث عن الاحداث التي كانت مستمرة في الماضي ، لكنها قطعت بواسطة فعل بزمن الماضي البسيط .

<u>: a\_\_\_\_\_Ś</u>

S+ was/were + V (ing) . Ex : I was plying football when my father phoned

تذكرة : Was : I ، she ، he ، it .... Were : you ، we ، they : تذكرة الماضي البسيط هو الثاني في الحدوث

**دلائلے a** when : a

# 

V2 + While = was / were + V (ing) - Ex : I stopped while they were eating.

was / were + V (ing ) = when + V2  $_{-}$  Ex : I was swimming when they went .

تشکیل سؤاله : یقسم لقسمین :

1۔ بوجود أداة استفهام : أداة سؤال + was / were + فاعل + فعل بالها +...+? Ex :What was he playing ?

نضع Was / were + not بين الفاعل والفعل فقط. Ex : I was not playing tennis *حالة شـــــاذة :* 

ـ عندما نجد دلالة من دلالات الماضى المستمر + فعل جامد او قصير الامد ( مذكورين

#### . في أزمنة الحاضر المستمرة ) نضع الفعل بالماضي البسيط .

Ex : I stopped alone when she walked..

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اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

# يســـتخدم في التحدث عن فعلين ماضيين ، أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر .

 $_{\rm w}$  S + had + V3  $_{\rm w}$  Ex : I had talked to Ali before I watched match .

فعل الماضي التام هو الأول في الحدوث ، وفعل الماضي البسيط هو الثاني في الحدوث.

old وعام ماضي تام ( by + عام / the time ، before ، after, because ) عام / the time ، before ، after, because )

ـ استخدام الدلالة before هنا لا يتعارض مع استخدامها في الحاضر التام ، فهنا يوجد فعلين وهناك يوجد فعل واحد. ـ عندما نجد فعلين في الجملة ، وأحدهما بالتام ، نختار الخيار الذي يكون الفعل فيه بالماضي البسيط ، وبالمكس ، لكن شرط عدم وجود and / then وما تبقت من

الكلمات التي تشير إلب لسرد وعدم وجود ادلالت التقاطع / while ، when / التي

تشير إلات جملة الماضي المستمر .

### تشكيل سؤاله : يقسم لقسمين :

1\_ بوجود أداة استفهام : أداة سؤال + had + فاعل + فعل بالتصريف الثالث+...+? Ex: What had she played before I went?

2ـ عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال : Had + فاعل + فعل بالتصريف الثالث + ...+ ? Ex: Had you talked to me by the time I wached TV?



#### نــــضمـ Had + not بين الفاعــــــل والفــــــمل فقط.. Ex : I had seen my brother before I saw my Father.

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### <u>إستـخدامــه :</u>

اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

يســـتخدم في التحدث عن فعلين ماضيين ، أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ، لكن الأول كان مستمراً.

فعل الماضىي التام المستمر هو الأول في الحدوث ، وفعل الماضي البسيط هو الثاني في الحدوث.

الفعل بكل الأزمنة المستمرة له ing

« S + had + been + V ( ing ) »

Ex : I had been playing for one hour with Ali before I watched match .

# <u>دلائــلـــه :</u> ( for في كتابنا فقط ). <u>ملاحــــظلت</u> : - استخدام الدلالة for هنا لا يتعارض مع استخدامها في الحاضر التام ، فهنا يوجد فعلين وهناك يوجد فعل واحد. - عندما نجد فعلين في الجملة ، وأحدهما بالماضي التام المستمر / الماضي التام ، نختار الخيار الذي يكون الفعل فيه بالماضي البسيط .

ـ عندما نجد فعلين أحدهما بالماضي البسيط ، ونجد دلالة زمنية( for ) ، نختار الخيار الذي يكون الفعل فيه بالماضي التام المستمر.. <u>تشكيل سؤاله : يقسم لقسمين :</u> 1ـ بوجود أداة استفهام : 1ـ بوجود أداة استفهام : 1ـ بوجود أداة استفهام : 2ـ عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال : had + فاعل + been + ingl الما + فاعل + been + ingl الما + فاعل + been + ingl







- **a**. Will discuss **b.** are discussed **c**. had discussed **d** have discussed
- 2. Hani did very well in his exams , which was shock , because he .... an exam before.
  - c. did 'nt take a.had'nt been taking b. had nt taken **d** Wasn't taking
  - 3. When she came into the room , the burglar .....

**c**. already left a. will already leave. b. has already left **d** had already left 4 \_ I..... lunch when my husband came.

**b.** prepared **d** had prepared c. Was preparing **a.** prepare 5. the scientists annonced the launch of new drug last week they .....it for one year. a. had developed c. had been developing d Was developing **b.** have developed 6\_ the program that was stopped ...... Well since 1970 a. had been working b. Worked d worked. c. has worked 7. The lecture ......By the time they got there.

d is starding c. had sterted **b.** has started a. started 8\_ I knew her because I ..... her several times a. had visited **b.** am visiting **c**. visited **d** have visited 9\_ they ......To canada before , but they liked it so much . a. went d have been c.had been **b.** Were going 10\_I .. ..... to Jamil Last day. **b.** have talked **a**.talked **d** had talked **c.** Will talk

#### انتهت الأسئلة، أتمنى لكم التوفيق والفلاح في الدنيا والآخرة ..







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c. had sterted

d is starding

a. started 8\_ I knew her because I ..... her several times a. had visited **b.** am visiting **c**. visited **d** have visited 9\_ they ......To canada before , but they liked it so much . a. went d have been c.had been **b.** Were going 10\_I .....to Jamil Last day. **b.** have talked a.talked **c.** Will talk **d** had talked











- 1. Three days ago , I ...... My designs Then I made a program.
- a.finished
  b. am finishing
  c.have been finishing d have finished
- 2\_ we often ...... to Sallora to buy icecream.
- a.visited
   b. are visiting
   c. were visiting
   d visit
- 3. While we ...... to sallora by our car . A police man stopped my father.
  - a. are going b. had been c. were going d Went
- 4 \_ My father ...... to police man recrntly .

b. has talked a. talked **c.** Was talking **d** had talked 5. Icecream is very cold , I ...... how they make it so cold this days. a.don't understand b.was'nt understanding c.did'nt understand d had'nt understood 6. We ...... thiss words before we went to Aleppo. **b.** have said **c.** had said d said a. say 7\_ at the moment , my brother ..... all icecream alone d is eating a. had eaten b. has eaten c. ate 8\_I ..... our car, when a police man was talking to my father. **b.** drove **c.** was driving d had driven a. am driving 9. The setreet where sallora ..... any lights yet a. did'nt have b. wasn't having c. has'nt had d had'nt had 10\_ we walked to sallora , because the police ...... my fathet for tow hours. **a.** had stopped **b.** have stopped **d** was stopping **c.** stopped 11\_ I bought icecream when my fathar ...... to Sallora. **c.** had came **d** was coming **b.** come **a.** came 12\_ Sallora has opened since 1948 in Aleppo , and Bikdash in Damascus.....since1947 **a.** had opened **b.** has opened **c.** had been opened **d** opened 13\_ After eating icecrame , my father always ..... to citadel . a. have been been b. went **d** had been c. goes 14\_1 ...... all ancient places in Damascus with my family in 2016 . **d** am visiting **b.** have been visiting **c.** had visited a.visited 15\_ she ...... bus all day to Homs . Where many places to visit .







- 1. Three days ago , I ...... My designs Then I made a program.
- a.finished **b.** am finishing **c.** have been finishing **d** have finished
- 2\_ we often ...... to Sallora to buy icecream.
  - **b.** are visiting **c.** were visiting **d** visit **a**.visited
- 3. While we ...... to sallora by our car . A police man stopped my father.
  - **b.** had been **d** Went **a.** are going **c.** were going
- 4 \_ My father ...... to police man recrntly .

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  - **b.** drove **c.** was driving d had driven a. am driving
- 9. The setreet where sallora ..... any lights yet
  - a. did'nt have b. wasn't having c. has'nt had d had'nt had

10\_ we walked to sallora , because the police ...... my fathet for tow hours. a. had stopped b. have stopped **d** was stopping **c.** stopped 11\_ I bought icecream when my fathar ...... to Sallora. c. had came d was coming **b.** come **a.** came 12\_ Sallora has opened since 1948 in Aleppo , and Bikdash in Damascus.....since1947 **a.** had opened **b.** has opened **c.** had been opened **d** opened 13\_ After eating icecrame , my father always ..... to citadel . a. have been been b. went d had been c. goes 14\_1 ...... all ancient places in Damascus with my family in 2016 . **d** am visiting **b.** have been visiting **c.** had visited a.visited 15\_ she ...... bus all day to Homs . Where many places to visit .

#### **d** was driving **b.** has been driving **c.** has driven a. drove 16\_ By the time we ..... sweets . A child put his dich on our table. a. have eaten d had eaten **b**. ate c. were eating انتهى السّلم ..







#### إ<u>ستـخدامــه :</u>

اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

يســـتخدم في التحدث عن أفعال حدثت بكل الأزمنة ، لكن بدون تحديد الفاعل ، أو بتأخير الحديث عن الفاعل لآخر الجملة ، ويأخذ المفعول به مكان الفاعل بالجملة. <u>شـــكله : \_</u>

مفعول به + فعل مساعد مناسب + V3 + فاعل مسبوق بـyd غالباً أو with .

الجملة كاملة نبدأها بالمفعول به + that + الفعل بالتصريف الثالث +( حسب الجملة ) It + was / is ( حسب الجملة

والفعل بالشكل الثاني حصراً من أفعال القول او الفكر.

ال جملتے act 27, p : م

1. عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة للحاضر البسيط أو فعل بمعناه نصرف الفعل بالحاضر المستمر .
2. عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي البسيط نصرف الفعل بالماضي المستمر .
3. عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي البسيط نصرف الفعل بالماضي المستمر .
4. عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الحاضر التام نصرف الفعل بالحاضر التام المســـتمر .
4 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي التام نصرف الفعل بالحاضر التام المســـتمر .
5. عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي التام نصرف الفعل بالحاضر التام المســـتمر .
6 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الحاضر التام نصرف الفعل بالماضي التام المســتمر .
7 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي التام نصرف الفعل بالماضي الماســتمر .
8 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي التام نصرف الفعل بالماضي الماســتمر .
9 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي التام نصرف الفعل بالماضي المســتمر .
9 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي التام نصرف الفعل بالماضي الماســتمر .
9 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي المستمر نصرف الفعل بالماضي المستمر + being .
9 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي المستمر نصرف الفعل بالماضي المستمر + being .
9 ـ عندما نرم في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الماضي المستمر نصرف الفعل بالماضي المستمر + being .
9 ـ عندما نرم مي الماضي المستمر .

#### <u>م الحظ الت :</u>

- ـ نصرّف الفعل بكل الحالات السبعة السابقة بالتصريف الثالث مهما كان الزمن.
- ـ لا يشترط أن يذكر الفاعل دائماً في الجملة ، لأن صيغة المجهول تكتفي بالفعول به فقط.
- ـ نصرّف الفعل المساعد مع المفعول به ، أي المكتوب بأول الجملة ، وليس لنا علاقة بالفاعل.
  - ـ نميز جملة المبنى للمجهول بوجود by + اسم بعد الفراغ ( أهم شي ) ، أو بوجود احد حروف
    - الجر مثل : ( when ، while ، before ، ) أو ادوات الربط مثل ( , when ، while ، before ، الجر مثل ( ,
      - after .. ) ، أو أحد إشارتي التعجب والاستفهام .
      - ـ نقصد بأفعال القول أو التفكير مثل ( say ، claim ، report ، expect ، ask. )

Mob: 0982 717 795

<u>تشکیل سؤالہ : ص 28 act.</u>

#### كلمة سؤال + فعل مساعد مناسب + المفعول به + فعل بالتصريف الثالث + ..؟

#### كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . رابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES





- 1. some bad news ..... to the manager by the secretary about his charity.
- a. tells c. has been told **b.** will tell **d** have been told
- 2\_ ..... Tom cruise is the richest movie star.
- **a**. It is said **b.** It was said c. it said **d** it is saying 3\_in the past , traditional methods ..... by people .

- **b**. were used a. will use c. are using d have used
- 4\_ Taxes are going to be ..... Soon
- **a**. payd c. pays **d** have paid **b**. pay 5\_ My friend ..... for three days.
- **b.** hasn't been seen **c.** hadn't been seen **d** isn't seen a.has'nt seen 6\_ Methods would ..... Put in modern forms. **b.** being a. been **d** be c. were 7. Many offices ...... by large compaines in the town centre so far (2022).
- a. have been built b. are being built c. were being built **d** had been built 8\_ A local jewellry shop..... into last day. **d** were broken **b.** has been broken **c.** was broken **a.** is broken
- 9\_ Bridges were ...... built by the government on the river.
- **a**. been **d** bieng **b**. being c. be 10. The paintings ..... by the organizers till the end of the month. **b.** will be exhibit **a**. will exhibited c. will be exhibited **d** will exhibit







- 1. some bad news ..... to the manager by the secretary about his charity.
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1. This clothes ..... for daily use.

a. were designed **b.** have been designed **c.** designed **d** are designed

2. A search ..... by the police for the robber

**b.** is being organized **c.** has been organized **d** organized **a.** has organized 4. Thise Office ..... cleaned in this day .

**b**. couldn't be a. can't be **d** couldn't being c. can't being 4\_Many projects ...... in Aleppo citadel about it In particular last year.

a.were being deveoloped b. were developed c.have been developed d developed 5. Ali ...... a position by the boss , he is very hard in the work before.

**a.**has given **b.** has been given **c.** had given **d** gave 6\_I think that All people ......thire mobiles in particuler in 2029.

a. will be imprisoned b. will be imprisone c. will imprisoned d are imprisone

7. The evedence ...... examined by police officeres when the lights went off. a. were being **b.**is being **c.** has been **d** is being 8-Food ..... by farmers all over the country. c. has grown **d** are growing **b.** is grown a. grows 9.1 ..... by the committe some difficult questions yesterday. **a.** was being asked **b.** was asked **c.** is asked asked d 10\_All the goods that were purched yesterday ...... back to mannafactirer right now. **b.** have been sent **c.** are being sent **d** is being a. was sent انتهت الأسئلة ، أتمنى لكم التوفيق والفلاح في الدنيا والآخرة ..





1. This clothes ..... for daily use.

a. were designed **b.** have been designed **c.** designed d are designed

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#### الثالث.

من حصل له الفعل + bave / get ( مصرف حسب الجملة ) + مفعوله به + فعل بالتصريف

#### <u>شکل جملــته العام :</u>

يســـتخدم في التحدث عن أفعال حدثت بكل الأزمنة ، لكن بدون تحديد الفاعل أو بتهميشه.

استــخدامـــه :



أشكال حملته :

1ـ عندما نرب في الجملة دلالة للحاضر البسيط أو فعل بمعناه نضع have / gets أو have / get أو has/ gets أ

2ـ عندما نرب في الجملة دلالة من دلالت الماضي البسيط نضع had / got.

3ـ عندما نرب في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الحاضر التام نضع dot / got / has + had / got.

4 ـ عندما نرب في الجملة دلالة من دلالات الحاضر المستمر نضع getteng / getteng are + having / getteng.

5۔ عندما نجد أحد الأفعال المساعدة مثل ( ، should ، could ، shall ، will ، have to ، has to ، can ، ا

.have / get + حالها علم حالات نفيها نتركها علم حالها ، must ، going to

#### وبعد التصريفات السابقة الفعل يكون بالتصريف الثالث حصراً.

#### <u>ملاحظ ات :</u>

- ـ قد يكون المفعول به لنفس الفاعل ، كأن يكون معنم الجملة : انا حصلت علم سيارة منظفة من قبل عامل التنظيفات.
  - ـ نصرف الفعل المساعد / have ـ has / أو / get \_ gets / حسب من حصل له الفعل ( الأول في الجملة ).
    - ـ نقصد بـ get / have أي أحد الفعلين ، فكلاهما بنفس المعنم.
      - ـ دلالة الماضى البسيط نصرف get / have بالماضى البسيط .
        - ۔ دلالة حاضر تام نصرف have / get بالحاضر التام .
- ـ دلالة حاضر مستمر نصرف have / get بالحاضر المستمر ، وهنا لا نطبق قاعدة الافعال الجامدة في هذين الفعلين.

#### ـ إذل كان أول الجملة نفحي ، سيكون آخرتها إثبات وبالعكس ، وعندما يكون الاثبات بالاول ، ننفحي have / get حسب زمن

الجملة.

4

#### ـ بعد to يأتي الفعل بالمصدر ، وتأتي to غالباً مع have / has / ought / can في الفعال المساعدة .

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- 1. My mother didn't check her eyes herself , she......
  - **a.** got her eyes checked **b.** gets her eyes checked **c.** didn't get her eyes checked **d** get her eyes check
- 2. My father hasn't planted the tree himself . My father ...... The trees planted. **b**. had d hasn't had c. has had **a**.will have
- 3\_I didn't cut my hair my self / I......My hair.....
  - **b.** had / cut **c.** had / cat a. have / cut **d** didn't have / cut
- 4 My father's car was mended by the mechanic my father..... his car.....

c. gotten / mended d got/mended a. didn't get / mended b. get/mended

5. we aren't going to mend the front door , we ...... it mended.

- **a**. are going to get **b**. get **d** gets c.got
- 6. Rose didn't repair the hairdray hereself , she ..... the hairdrayr repaired.
- a. has **b.** have **d** has had c. had 7\_The mechanic changed the oil in my car . I ..... The oil in my car....
- a. have / change b.have had / changed c. had / changed d am / changed

8\_my mother cleans the clothes , she ..... The clothes cleaned.

a. didn't have b. hasn't had c. wasn't having d doesn't have

9\_I can .... my hair cut at the barber's shop.

b. has
c. am having
d was have **a.** have 10\_Mrs.Hakim won't check her hearbeat herself . Mrs.Hakim ..... her hearbeat ..... a. will get / checked b. won't get / checked c. gets/ check **d** was/checked 11\_ I ought to ..... a new key ..... for the door. **a.** have / moke **b.** had/made **c.** have / make **d** have / made 12\_ Siraj doesn't tidy the room he ..... it tidied. **b**. has a. doesn't had **d** had **c.** had been having 13. The mechanic is changing the oil in my car . I ..... it changed a. am having **d** has c. have b. was had







- 1. My mother didn't check her eyes herself , she ......
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اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

### تســـتخدم في التحدث عن معلومات إضافية عن أشخاص أو أشياء .

*Who :\_* يأتي بعدها فعل ، و تعوض عن اسم بالجملة وهو فاعل ( إنسان ).

which : لا نهتم بالذي بعدها ، و تعوض عن اسم بالجملة وهو (ليس إنسان) ، وتعمل عمل where شرط أن يأتي بعدها حرف جر مثل in . *Where :* يأتي بعدها فعل وفاعل ، و تعوض عن اسم بالجملة وهو مكان.

Whom : يأتي بعدها فعل وفاعل ، و تعوض عن اسم بالجملة وهو مفعول به ( إنسان )

#### When : يأتب بعدها فعل وفاعل ، و تعوض عن اسم بالجملة وهو زمان.

## That: \_\_\_\_\_\_ تعمل عمل who / whom / which بدون شروط ، وتعمل عمل where شرط وجود حرف جر بعدها.

#### ملاحظة :

يجب أن نترجم الجملة حتم نضمن علامة السؤال كاملةً بإذن الله.



#### Mob : 0982 717 795

#### كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . رأبط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES





- 1. A bodyguard is a person .....protects important people.
- **b**. when **d** where c. who a.whom
- 2. A lauderette is a place with waching machines ..... you can wasj your clothes.
  - a. which **b.** when **d** where c. who
- 3. The woman ..... bus was stolen called the police.
  - **b**. whose c. who **d** where a. which
- 4 \_kamishle ...... I spent my last holiday .

**b**. when d where c.who a. which 5\_ I don't know most of people ..... you invited to the party. **a**.who **b.** whome **c**.where **d** when 6\_ 4 September 2022 ...... Mohammed Alyounes Created his channel on Telegram. **a**. when **b.** who **d** Where c. that 7\_The manager .....daughter is my friend spoke to us last day. **b.**whose **c.** where d when a. whome 8. This is the city in ..... Adonis was born. a. who **b**. when c. were d That 9\_ Yaser turned up late ..... wasn't unusual. who which dwhon h whom а

a. wiio	<b>b</b> . whom	C. Which	a when		
10_Mrs.Hakim	. plays videogames a	always.			
a.whome	<b>b.</b> when	<b>c.</b> who	d where		
ا، 11_1_6_2023 ، we will start our exams ،I'm excited .					
a. Who	<b>b.</b> when	c. whose	d where		
12. Hani is doctor patients like his instructions .					
<b>a.</b> who	b. where	c. whose	<b>d</b> wose		
13_ Californya	we visited it three r	months ago.			
a.that	<b>b.</b> when	c. whose	<b>d</b> where		









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a. who	<b>b.</b> whome	c. when	d where			
ا، 1_1_1_1_2023 ، we will start our exams ،I'm excited .						
a. Who	b. when	c. whose	d where			
12. Hani is doctor patients like his instructions .						
<b>a.</b> who	b. where	c. whose	<b>d</b> wose			
13. Californya we visited it three months ago.						
a.that	<b>b.</b> when	c. whose	d where			







إستخدام\_\_\_

اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

### يستخدم في التحدث عن أفعال ستحدث في المستقبل 🙁 *<u>أش كالـــــه :</u> s will / won 't*

تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن التنبؤ ، والقرارات اللحظية.

#### <u>: Be + going to</u>

### تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن الأفعال التي قررنا فعلها قبل التكلم.

### : Present Simple

تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن جداول المواعيد ، وبعد الروابط مثل when ، as

...soon as , after , before , until

#### : Present continuous

تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن أفعال خططنا لها منذ فترة ، وسننفذها بعد فترة . Be + about to:

تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن أشياء محببّة ستحصل في القريب العاجل.



تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن قرارات او تنبؤات لأحداث ستستمر فترة طويلة محددة ، او للتحدث مع الآخرين حول خططهم المستقبلية.

<u>: will/won 't have + V3</u>

تستخدم هذه الصيغة في الحديث عن حدث مستقبلي سينتهي قبل وقت معين ، باستخدام before ، by + time ، in + time .

# يجب أن نترجم الجملة حتم نضمن علامة السؤال كاملةً بإذن الله.

### كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . رابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES









- 1\_..... the report by friday night **a**. will finished **b.** am finish 2\_ ..... on the channel all next day.
  - **b.** work **a**.have worked
- **c.** was going to finish **d** will have finished
- d had worked **c.** Will be working
- 3\_I think that in the future people ..... traviling in electric .
  - **b.** will be c. have **d** were a. are
- 4 \_ I think they ..... in the same city in about tow years.
- **d** would live **b.** live **c.** lived **a.** will still be living 5. I've got my schedule for Japan trip . We ..... to Tokyo at 10:30 am on monday. **d** have fown **b.** fly **c**.had folwn **a**. will flew 6. The team manager..... a party on our return. **b.** was holding a. is holding c. held **d** holds 7\_ Younes ..... a meeting tomorrow. c. is going to hold d has held a. holds **b**.has held 8\_ One day , People ..... to Mars. a. are going to travel b. are traveling d will travel c. were traveling 9\_ Mohammed's train ..... at 11:30 PM. **b**.is going to leave **c**. will leave d left **a.** leaves

10\_Mrs.Hakim ..... tea.

**a**.wouldn't need **c.** won't be needed **d** won't need **b.**isn't needing 11\_ I hope that by the time , I am sixty , scientists ......Pollution proplems. c. will have solved d are solving **a**. will solve **b**.had solve 12\_ .....up early tomorrow.

**a**.held c. holds **b**.is going to hold d has held 13\_ Real Madrid .....thier next game. a. won't win **d** isn't wining **c.** wouldn't win **b.** dosn't win









- 1\_..... the report by friday night **a**. will finished
  - **b.** am finish
- 2\_ ..... on the channel all next day.
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#### الشكل الأول : If + S + V1 »» «« S + V1

أي عندما نجد كلمة الشرط و بعدها فعل بالمصدر ، يكون الفعل الثاني بالجملة بالمصدر أيضاً.

اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

<u> الشكل الثانمي : If + S +V1 »»«« S + Will + V1 : يالشكل الثانمي : If + S +V1 »»«« S + Will + V1</u>

أي عندما نجد كلمة الشرط و بعدها فعل بالمصدر ، يكون الفعل الثاني مسبوق بـ will وهو بالمصدر .

*ملاحظة عمّا سبق :*نستخدم when بدل if لنظهر أن الشيمهٔ الذي نتحدث عنه مناسب أكثر.

الشكل الثالث: \f+S+V2 \_\_\_\_\_ If + S+V2 \_\_\_\_\_ It = S+V2 \_\_\_\_\_

أي عندما نجد كلمة الشرط و بعدها فعل بالتصريف الثاني ، يكون الفعل الثاني مسبوق بالمصدر .

ملاحظات عمّا سبق :

ـ الجملة الشرطية في النوع الثالث تشير لشيمهٔ غير صحيح في الحاضر أو المستقبل . ـ بالشكل الثالث نستخدم were بدل was عادةً.

<u>الشكل الرالى : If + S + had +V3 »»«« S + Would + have + V3 : الشكل الرالى</u>

أي عندما نجد كلمة الشرط و بعدها فعل بالماضي التام ، يكون الفعل الثاني مسبوق بالتصريف الثالث .

#### ملاحظة عمّا سبق :

ـ الجملة الشرطية في النوع الرابع تشير لشيم غير صحيح في الماضي .

# وبكل الحالات ، يمكن أن تأتى if الشرطية في أول الجملة أو نهايتها.

### كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . دابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES









d will imroved

#### choose the correct answer :

- 1. If I had had your adress , I ...... you postcard.
- **c**. would have written **d** had written **a**. would write **b.** wrote
- 2. I would build a huge house by the beach if i ......the lottery.
  - **b**. had won d will win c. would have won a.won
- 3\_ If you practice more , your Arabic .....
  - **a.** had improved **b.** would have improved **c.** will improve
- 4 \_ If I..... a millionaire . I ..... people.

a. were / would helped b. was / will helped c. were / will helpe dwere / would helpe

- 5. If I had a free ticket to the U.K I ..... immediately.
  - **c.** would have left **d** would leave **b**. leave **a**.would left
- 6\_ people would read my words , if 1..... a famous writer.
- **b**. would have been **c**. would be **a**. were d had been 7. Younes will delate his channed on Youtube If he ..... a new work.
  - d gets **b.**would have got **c.** got a. get
- 8. Your friend would have helped you if you ..... a proplem.
  - a. had have **b.** have had **c**. would have had **d** had had
- 9\_ If you started with me in channel , you ...... a clever student.
  - **b**.would be **c**.would have been **d** would been a. would been

10\_ If you send me on my new bot " for advice " I ...... a good advice. **a**. would give **c.** would have given **d** gives **b.**will give 11\_ I hope you be fine if I..... many years in Makkah. **b.**had stayed **c.**would have stayed**d** stay a. stayed 12\_ If I had been many hours , you ...... a message. a.will send **b.**would have sent **c.** will have sent d had sent 13\_ Real Madrid won't win next game , if they ..... well. **d** don't play a.hadn't played **b.** didn't play **c.** doesn't play









d will imroved

#### choose the correct answer :

- 1\_ If I had had your adress , I ...... you postcard.
  - a. would write b. wrote c. would have written d had written
- 2. I would build a huge house by the beach if i ......the lottery.
- **a.**won **b.** had won **c.** would have won **d** will win
- 3\_ If you practice more , your Arabic .....
  - a. had improved b. would have imroved c. will imrove
- 4 \_ If I..... a millionaire . I ..... people.

a. were / would helped b. was / will helped c. were / will helpe dwere / would helpe

- 5\_ If I had a free ticket to the U.K . I ...... immediately.
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- 6\_ people would read my words , if I..... a famous writer.
- a. wereb. would have beenc. would bed had been7. Younes will delate his channed on Youtube If he .... a new work.
  - a. get b. would have got c. got dgets
- 8\_ Your friend would have helped you . if you ..... a proplem.
  - a. had have b. have had c. would have had d had had
- 9\_ If you started with me in channel , you ...... a clever student.
- a. would been **b.would be c.**would have been **d** would been 10\_ If you send me on my new bot " for advice " I ...... a good advice. a. would give **b.**will give **c.** would have given **d** gives 11\_ I hope you be fine if I..... many years in Makkah. **b.**had stayed **c.**would have stayed**d** stay **a.** stayed 12\_ If I had been many hours , you ...... a message. a.will send **d** had sent **b.**would have sent **c.** will have sent 13\_ Real Madrid won't win next game , if they ..... well. **b.** didn't play **c.** doesn't play d don't play a.hadn't played







إستخدام\_\_\_

اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

يستخدم للحديث عن أشياء نحن نود تغييرها في الحاضر أو المستقبل . *شـكله المــام :* 

يكون في جملته فعلين ، أحدهما منفي ، والآخر مثبت ، والفاعل هو نفسه لكلا الفعلين .

# الشكل الأول : S + V1 × × I wish + S + V2 أمي عندما نجد فعل بالحاضر البسيط ، يكون التمنمي باستخدام فعل بالماضمي البسيط. ملاحظة : يمكن استخدام were بدل was عندما يكون فعل الجملة هو be . الشكل الثانمي : A + wish + S + had + V3

أي عندما نجد فعل بالماضي البسيط ، يكون التمني باستخدام فعل بالماضي التام.

<u>الشكل الثالث: S + V1 »» I wish + S + Would + V1 \* S + V1 »</u>

أي عندما نجد فعل بالحاضر البسيط ، يكون التمنى باستخدام would + V1 .

*ملاحظة :* الشكل الأخير يشبه الشكل الأول من حيث البداية ، لكنه يستخدم في التعبير عن الانزعاج أو الرغبات بتفيير الأشياء بالقريب العاجل.

#### <u>ملاحظة عمّا سبق :</u>

ـ التمنى في الشكل الأول للندم عن شيئ في الحاضر ، وفي الشكل الثاني للندم عن شيئ في الماضي.

ـ يمكن استخدام الصيفة if only بدل i wish للتعبير عن حالة تمنى أقوم .



### كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . رابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES









- 1. I regret that I started smoking . I wish I ..... smoking.
  - c. hadn't started **a.** haven't started **b.** would start **d**hadn't start

#### 2\_I am not in Aleppo nowadays I wish I .....

- **b**. was **c**. been d am a.had
- 3. If only the children ..... thier books on the floor . I am falling over them.
  - d would leave c. had left **a.** will leave **b**.would left
- 4 \_ The sun isn't shining now . I wish it ..... shining
- **b**. are d were **a.** is c. was 5. Our house doesn't have good lights . I wish our house...... them. **d** will have **a**.had have **b.** would have **c**.had 6\_ people went to new world by thier mobiles . I wish people ...... to it. a. hadn't gone **b.** havn't gone **c.** doen't go **d** would go 7\_I can't watch the match tonight I wish I ..... it. a. could watched b.had watched d have watched c. watch 8. If only they ...... you for help before they started. c.had asked **a**. asked d were asking **b**.ask 9\_ If only you didn't start with me in channel . I wish you ...... a top.

**b.** had had **c.**hadn't had d have a. would have 10\_ If you send me on my new bot " for advice " I ...... a good advice. a. would give **b.**will give **c.** would have given **d** gives 11\_ Barcelona doesn't lose any match . I wish Barcelona ..... the top . **a.** would reach **b.** had reached c.will reach **d** reached 12\_ I didn't use all my time . If only I ..... my last days. a.would use **b.**will use **d** didn't spend c.had spent 13\_ Real Madrid is playing in Spain often . I wish It ..... in spain right now. a.didn't play **d** wouldn't play **b.** won't play **c**.doesn't play









- 1\_ I regret that I started smoking . I wish I ...... smoking.
  - a. haven't started b. would start c. hadn't started dhadn't start

#### 2\_ I am not in Aleppo nowadays . I wish I ......

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a. would have b. had had c. hadn't had d have 10\_ You doesn't follow me on Facebook . I wish you ..... me a follow. a.had given **b**.gives **d** wouldn't give c. would give 11\_ Barcelona doesn't lose any match . I wish Barcelona ..... the top . a. would reach b.had reached d reached c.will reach 12\_ I didn't use all my time . If only I ..... my last days. a.would use **b.**will use **d** didn't spend c.had spent 13\_ Real Madrid is playing in Spain often . I wish It ..... in spain right now. a.didn't play d wouldn't play c.doesn't play **b.** won't play






اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

# الشكل الأول : ( كلا ، و ) Both..... and

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للربط بين اسمين في الجملة ، وتشير للجمع ، ونعامل الفعل المساعد معاملة الجمع حصراً ( are ، were ، have ، do ، play ).

## <u>الشكل الثانمي : ( لا ولا ) Neither ..... nor ( ال</u>

## الشكل الثالث : <u>( إما أو ) or ( g</u> الشكل الثالث

# <u>الشكل الرابع : ( ليس فقط ، بل ) Not only ..... but also ( ليس فقط ، بل ) Not only .....</u>

تستخدم كل صيغة من هذه الصيغة للربط بين اسمين في الجملة ، وتشير للمفرد أو الجمع ( حسب آخر اسم ) ، ونعامل الفعل المساعد معاملة الجمع ( ، are ، were have ، do ، play ) عندما يكون الاسم الأخير جمع ، ونعامل الفعل المساعد معاملة المفرد ( is ، was ، has ، does ، plays ) عندما يكون الاسم الأخير مفرد .

## ملاحظات عمّا سبق :

ـ الاسم المفرد نضع له s الفائب بالحاضر البسيط ، وعند النفي نستخدم الأفعال المساعدة

(do, does)

ـ الاسم الجمع يكون متبوع بـ s ، ونعامله كما ذكرنا سابقاً .

ـ أدوات الربط السابقة تحوى مكان القط الاسم الأول ، وبعد الأداة الثانية يكون الاسم الثاني .

### ـ يمكن استخدام هذه الصيغ في الموضوع ، لتقوية الأسلوب .

## كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . دابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES









- 1. The research project will take both time .....money.
- a. or
  b. and
  c. nor
  d but also

  2. Niether Younes nor Hamza ..... where Nadeem is.

  a. knows
  b. know
  c. don't know
  d doesn't know

  3. Both Hani and Godi ..... playing football.

  a. like
  b. likes
  c. has like
  d was liking

  4 \_ ..... my dad ...... my friends love me.

**b**. Niether / and c. Not only / but on d Either / or **a.** both / but also 5\_ ..... my car or my phone will be lost. **b**.Not only **d** Niether **a**.Both **c**.Either 6. Not only My father advices me . But also Mohammed Alyounes ..... me. a. advice c. has advice **b.** advices **d** have adviced 7\_ Niether Saja ، nor Hala ..... on YouTube. **d** teaching c. teaches **a.** teaching **b**.teached 8\_ .....Kamal ..... Layal are brothers. c. Niether / and **a.** Both/ or **b.** and / Both d Either / or 9\_ Not only Sama needs money ..... Yara .....it. a. or / needs b. nor / needs c.but also / needs d Either / or 10\_ Both @Advice\_Younesbot ..... @En\_younesbot .....my personal bots on Telegram. **a**.and / are b.or / is **d** but also / are c. nor / are









- 1. The research project will take both time .....money.
- a. or
  b. and
  c. nor
  d but also

  2. Niether Younes nor Hamza ..... where Nadeem is.

  a. knows
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  d was liking

  4 \_ ..... my dad ...... my friends love me.

**b**. Niether / and **a.** both / but also c. Not only / but on d Either / or 5\_ ..... my car or my phone will be lost. **b**.Not only **a**.Both **d** Niether **c**.Either 6. Not only My father advices me . But also Mohammed Alyounes ...... me. a. advice c. has advice **b.** advices **d** have adviced 7\_ Niether Saja ، nor Hala ..... on YouTube. **d** teaching c. teaches **a.** teaching **b**.teached 8\_ .....Kamal ..... Layal are brothers. c. Niether / and **a.** Both/ or **b.** and / Both d Either / or 9\_ Not only Sama needs money ..... Yara .....it. **b.** nor / needs **c.**but also / needs **d** Either / or a. or / needs 10\_ Both @Advice\_Younesbot ..... @En\_younesbot .....my personal bots on Telegram. a. and / are b.or / is **d** but also / are c. nor / are









اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

## نستخدمها عندما نجد أن الالتزامات تأتب من المتحدث ، ونستخدمها لقواعد الكاتب وتعليماته وإبداء الرأي ، وقول ما هو ضروري.

#### Have to

تستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يكون الالتزام من جهة رسمية أو سبب معين دفعنا له.

## Should

## تستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يكون في الجملة نصائح أو توصيات تفيد الشخص الآخر . Mustn 't

تستخدم هذه الصيفة عندما نتحدث عن أشياء ممنوعة ،وغير مسموح للشخص أن يفعلها..

Dont / Doesn 't have to

تستخدم هذه الصيغة عند غياب الضرورة في الأمر الذي نتحدث عنه ، أو عند عدم الحاجة للقيام بالفعل ، لكننا نستطيع فعله إذا أردنا. Shouldn't

# تستخدم هذه الصيغة لنصح الشخص بأن يترك سلوك معين ، لأنه سلوك خاطم أو سيم.

ملاحظات :

ـ تستخدم الصيفة had to للتعبير عن إلتزام بالماضى .

ـ تستخدم الصيغة Should have + V3 لانتقاد الأفعال في الماضي ، أي عندما يكون

الفاعل قد قام بفعل خاطہ.

ـ تستخدم الصيغة must + have + V3 في الحديث عن افتعال الخصومات حول الماضي .



#### Mob : 0982 717 795

## دابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES

# كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام .





- 1. You .....see a doctor for that cut on your arm.
- **a**. have to **c**. shouldn't **d** must **b.** must have
- 2. You ..... harder for the last term . Your results are too bad now.
  - **b.**must study **c.** should have studied **d** have to study a.should study
- 3\_ Each student ..... health insurance . It is obligatory in our school.
  - c.should have studied d had to have **b**.should have a. must have
- 4 \_ there are planety of time , we ..... be at the meeting until 12.00 .

**b.** don't have to dhad to **a.** shouldn't **c.** mustn't 5. Your house doesn't have good lights . You ..... put a new lights. **d** had to **b.** have to **c**.should **a**.must 6. We ..... have a shower after you finish . It is rule in the club. a. have to **b.** must have **c.** should **d** must 7. I can't watch the match tonight . I..... watch a film about Omar Bin Alkhattab. **b.** must **c.** should have to a. should 8\_ You ..... smoke . Smoking is forbidden in this place . **d** shouldn't b. don't have to a. mustn't c.had 9\_ You look very hungry . You ..... eat sandwish Shawermah from serjyeh. **b.** had to **c.** should **d** mustn't

a. must

10\_ If you send me on my new bot " for advice " I ...... talk to you.

**a**. have to **b.**must c. should have **d** had to

11. If he has a cridet card . He ..... pay for something in cash . He can use the card. a. would have **b**.shouldn't **d** doesn't have to **c**.mustn't 12\_You didn't use all your time . You ..... spent all it on YouTube.

**a**.shouldn't have c.doesn't have to dhadn't to **b.**mustn't 13\_ Real Madrid is playing in Syria . They ..... play in Spain only.

**b**. must have a. should have **c.** should **d** have to

## انتهت الأسئلة ، أتمنى لكم التوفيق والفلاح في الدنيا والآخرة ..









- 1. You .....see a doctor for that cut on your arm.
- **a**. have to **c**. shouldn't dmust **b.** must have
- 2. You ..... harder for the last term . Your results are too bad now.
  - **a.**should study **b.**must study **c.**should have studied **d** have to study
- 3\_ Each student ..... health insurance . It is obligatory in our school.
  - c.should have studied d had to have **a.** must have **b.**should have
- 4 \_ there are planety of time , we ..... be at the meeting until 12.00 .

**b.** don't have to **c.** mustn't dhad to **a.** shouldn't 5. Your house doesn't have good lights . You ..... put a new lights. **d** had to **b.** have to **c**.should **a**.must 6. We ..... have a shower after you finish . It is rule in the club. a. have to **b.** must have **c.** should d must 7. I can't watch the match tonight . I..... watch a film about Omar Bin Alkhattab. **b.** must **c.** should have **d** have to a. should 8\_ You ..... smoke . Smoking is forbidden in this place . a. mustn't **b.** don't have to **c.** had **d** shouldn't 9\_ You look very hungry . You ..... eat sandwish Shawermah from serjyeh. d mustn't **b.** had to **c.should** 

a. must

10\_ If you send me on my new bot " for advice " I ...... talk to you.

**a**. have to **b.**must c. should have **d** had to

11. If he has a cridet card . He ..... pay for something in cash . He can use the card. a. would have **b**.shouldn't d doesn't have to **c**.mustn't 12\_You didn't use all your time . You ..... spent all it on YouTube.

a.shouldn't have c.doesn't have to dhadn't to **b**.mustn't 13\_ Real Madrid is playing in Syria . They ..... play in Spain only.

**b**. must have a. should have **c**. should **d** have to







يقسم لمباشر وغير مباشر :

*المياشا* وهي أن نكتب الجملة المذكورة كما هي بين فاصلتين ، مسبوقة بالفاعل وبعده فعل said ، وتستخدم الصيغة المباشرة في الكتب والاقتباسات والنقاشات.

الفير مياشر:

وهبي أن نكتب معنب الجملة مسبوق بالفاعل ويتبعه said ثم that ( غالباً ) ، وتستخدم

الصيغة الغير مباشرة لنقل المعنب من الكلام وليس الحرفيّة .

تحويلات مهمة في الصيفة الفير مباشرة :

### 1) Today »» that day.

اليونسية في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية

7) am / is »» was

<u>2) Yesterday we the day before / the previous day.</u> 8) are »» were 3) Last »» the previous. 9) was / were »» had been 4) Tomorrow »» the next / following day. 10) has / have »» had 5) can / will »» could / would 11) I »» He / she <u>مۇنٹ her / مذكر 6) My »» his مذكر 6/ her (6) </u> 12) Our »» thier

Told = said = wanted to know

- 1 ـ الحاضر البسيط يصبح ماضمي بسيط.
- 2 ـ الماضى البسيط يصبح ماضى تام.
- 3 ـ الحاضر المستمر يصبح ماضي مستمر.
- 4ـ التفيرات السابقة تطرأ علم الأفعال المساعدة حتم.
  - ح الضمائر والظروف تتغير أيضاً كما ذكرنا سابقاً.

## تشكيل السؤال في الكلام المنقول :

- 1 ـ نضع بداية الجملة الفاعل ثم كلمة asked / asked به..
  - 2 ـ نفير الأزمنة والضمائر والظروف كما ذكرنا سابقاً.
  - 3 ـ يصبح شكل الجملة إيجابيّاً ( سؤال ضمني ولا يحتاج لإجابة ).
- 4 ـ نحذف إشارة الاستفهام من آخر الجملة المنقولة ( التي كانت سؤال ).
- 5 ـ عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال ننقل الجملة بالشروط السابقة ونضع كلمة if وبعدها

# الفاعل والفعل المساعد ثم الفعل.

## <u>عند عدم وجود كلمة سؤال ، نحول صفات الملكية الموجودة بالطلب إلى ضمائر .</u>

## كتبه : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . دابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES









1. How was your exam . Khaled asked Sami .....

**a.** how his exam was **b.** if his exam had been **c.** how his exam had been **d** how was his exam

2. Did someone ring me an hour age ? " Yassir wanted to know if ...... her an hour. a.any one had rung b. anyone rang **c.** had anyone rung **d** did anyone ring

3. The teachers are working on the exam results . He said the teachers ..... on the exam results.

a. was working c. had been working d were working **b**.are working

4 - I have to finish my work today . Tarek said that he ....his work that day.

- **b.** had to finished **c.** had finished d finished **a.** had to finish
- 5. Can you work seven days a week? She asked him.... seven days a week.
  - **a.** if he can work **b.** if could he work **c.** if he could work **d** if he worked
- 6\_ She said that the train ..... the following day.
- a. would arrive **b**.will arrive **d** arrives c.had arrived 7\_ Where do you live ?He asked theme where .....
  - a. they lived **d** they lived **b.**did they live **c.** do they live
- 8. I saw her the day before yesterday . He said he .... her tow days before.
  - c.had seen d were seeing **b**. saw a. seen
- 9. He told them that he ..... the day before.

**d** arrived c.had arrived **b.** has arrived **a.** arrives 10\_ I've read that book , she said that ..... that book . a.she has read **b.**she reads d she had read c. she read 11. The bus arrives on time . She said that the bus ..... On time. **b**.had arrived **c**.will arrive **a.** arrives **d** arrived 12\_I didn't use all my time , she said that she ..... used ..... time. a.hadn't / his d hadn't / her **b.**hasn't / her **c.**havn't / her 13. I saw all my photos yesterday . He said that he ..... seen all his photos ..... a. had / the following day b. has seen /the day before C.saw /the day after **d** had seen/the day before









- 1\_ How was your exam ، Khaled asked Sami .....
  - **a.** how his exam was **b.** if his exam had been **c.** how his exam had been **d** how was his exam
- 2. Did someone ring me an hour age ? " Yassir wanted to know if ...... her an hour. **a.**any one had rung **b.** anyone rang **c.** had anyone rung **d** did anyone ring
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- 8. I saw her the day before yesterday . He said he .... her tow days before.
  - d were seeing **b**. saw c.had seen a. seen 9. He told them that he ..... the day before. d arrived
    - **b.** has arrived **a.** arrives
- c.had arrived

10\_ I've read that book , she said that ..... that book .

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<u>نقلب بين الفاعل والفعل عندما :</u>

<u>عندما نجد أحد هذه الكلمات تسبق الجملة المراد قلبها :</u>

اليس فقط not only ليس فقط seldom مص*بح ترتيب الجملة هنا :* نادراً only فقط rarely اليس أطول no longer *أحد الكامات المجاورة + فمل مساعد + فاعل + فعل*. بالكاد hardly سيس عاجلاً no sooner ليس عاجلاً



وهو عكس الجملة الأولم بالسؤال ، وبنفس زمن الجملة الاولم ..مثال :

You havn't money , have you ?

ـ حددنا الزمن، استخدمنا الفعل المساعد ولكن بحالة اثبات ، قلبنا بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ، ويمكن أن تأتي الجملة بالعكس ، بدايتها إثبات وآخرها نفي ، ولا ننسب أن الفعل المساعد للحاضر البسيط do / does و الماضي البسيط did .. مثال :They sent many masseges ، didnt they؟

<u>אפר Here / There א</u>

عندما نجد Here أو Here نقلب بين الفاعل والفعل ، *شرط أن يكون الفاعل اسم وليس ضمير ، أمي عند الضمير لا نقلب.* 

## <u>لا نقلب بين الفاعل والفعل عندما :</u>

## <u>في سؤال الكلام المنقول</u>:

ونجد الجملة مكتوب فيها بعد asked أداة الاستفهام إن وجدت في الجملة الأصلية ، أو if في حال عدم وجود الأداة ، وبكلا الحالتين نضع الأداة أو if وبعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل المساعد والفعل..

## <u>عندما يكون سؤال ضمن جملة عادية:</u>

مثل عندما نجد I wounder وتعني انا أتساءل ، وبعدها تكون الجملة ( فاعل ثم فعل ) ولو احتوت كلمة سؤال.

<u>عندما يكون سؤال ضمن جملة سؤال :</u>

## وهنا سنجد في الجملة جملتي سؤال ، بالسؤال الأول نقلب ، وفي السؤال الثاني لا نقلب ، لأن الأول حقيقي والثاني ضمني .

## كتبم : محمد اليونس مرفق بتسجيل صوتي بشرحه على قناة انكليزي بكلوريا مع محمد اليونس على التيليجرام . رابط القناة : @EN\_YOUNES









1. Have you any idea where ..... Jamil?

a. can I meet b. I can meet c. do I meet d have I met

2\_ Here .....

a. comes the professor b. comes does the professor C. the professor comes does dthe professor comes

3\_ Rarely ..... anyone using carriges nowadays.

a.you see b.will you see c.you will see dyou have seen

4 \_ we have to wear formal clothes .....?

<b>a.</b> haven'y we	<b>b.</b> we don't	c. we haven't	<b>d</b> don't we	
5_ Not only Englis	sh ، he speaks French.			
a.does he speak	b. did he speak	c.he does speak	d speak he does	
6. There to hold a	a meeting.			
a. goes he	b.he goes	c. went he	d he went	
7. Where do you live ?He asked theme where				
a. they lived	<b>b.</b> did they live	c.do they live	d they lived	
8. Have you any idea				
a. where Reem is	b. where is Reem	c. Where Reem are	dwhere are Reem	
9_ I wounder when .	••••			
a. he came	b. came he	c.he comes	d comes he	

10. No sooner ..... dinner than the ceiling crached onto the diring table.

**a.** they had eaten **b.** have they eaten **c.** have eaten they **d** they had eaten









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