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# قواعد التاسع الأساسي سلسلة إيمار

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## Module 1 الوحدة الأولى

### Unit 1 الدرس الأول

#### المضارع البسيط & المضارع المستمر Present Simple & Present Progressive

##### المضارع البسيط:

الشكل: Subject + v1 + Object

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن:

١. معلومات عامة:  
It rarely **rains** in the desert.  
You **play** chess with 32 pieces.

٢. عادات (حالية):  
The birds **return** to the island every morning.  
Marsha **goes** to a sports club every Thursday.

- في حال كان الفاعل في الجملة مفرد غائب (he – she – it)، نضيف للفعل الحرف (s).
- السؤال: في غالب الأحيان نحتاج فعل مساعد لتركيب السؤال. الزمن البسيط لا يحتوي فعل مساعد لذا نلجأ لاستخدام (do – does).
- النفي: لتشكيل النفي نحتاج أيضاً فعل مساعد ونستخدم (do – does).
- الظروف والدلالات: (sometimes – always – usually – rarely – often – never – every day / month / week...)

- Do you often **visit** your relatives?
- Does he **travel** every year?
- She **doesn't** always **drink** tea.
- They **don't** usually **go** out in the evening.

##### المضارع المستمر:

الشكل: Subject + be (am / is / are) + Object

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن:

١. أحداث تحدث الآن:  
She **is reading** a newspaper upstairs now.  
I'm busy, I'm **doing** my homework at the moment.

٢. مشاريع مستقبلية وترتيبات ومخططات خاصة:  
We **are visiting** our cousins next week.

٣. عادات مؤقتة:  
He **'s eating** a lot these days.

- السؤال: لتركيب السؤال نستخدم فعل الكون (am - is - are) كونه فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن وتتبع القاعدة.
- النفي: لكي ننفي الجملة في هذا الزمن، نضيف ببساطة أداة النفي (not) على فعل الكون (am - is - are).
- الظروف والدلالات: (now – at the moment – nowadays - this year / month / semester .....)
- ((قاعدة عامة)): هناك أفعال لا تقبل الاستمرار (State Verbs) وهي:

Be	Know	Think	Have	Feel	See	Cost	Hate
يكون	يعرف	يعتقد	يملك	يشعر	يرى	يكلّف	يكره
Want	Need	Prefer	Agree	Understand		Like – love	
يريد	يحتاج	يفضل	يوافق	يفهم		يحب	

- ((ملاحظة)): إذا كانت (Have) لها معنى آخر غير يملك مثل (يتناول - يحظى) تقبل الاستمرار – وإذا كانت (Think) تعني (يفكر) تقبل الاستمرار يتبعها عادةً حرف جر مثل (about – of).

#### A. Select the correct form of the verbs between brackets.

- Every Monday, Sally (drives – is driving) her kids to football practice.
- Be quiet! John (sleeps – is sleeping).
- Mrs. James (leaves - will leave) early every day.
- Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rains – is raining).
- She is fit because she always (is running - runs) as an exercise.



6. Usually, I (am working - work) as a secretary, but this summer, I (am studying - study) French at a language school.

7. We (build - are building) a garage next to our house. We (need - are needing) somewhere to put the car.

**B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct question form.**

1. What ..... (you do) under the table?  
- Is there anything wrong?  
2. Where..... (you usually stay) when you go to Homs?  
3. Where ..... (you / live)?

4. What time ..... (you / wake up) on weekdays?  
5. What a delicious smell! What ..... (you / prepare) for dinner?

**C. Write the verbs in brackets using the present progressive.**

1. She ..... (talk) on the phone right now.  
2. I ..... (study) in the library at the moment.  
3. They ..... (build) a new bridge nowadays.

4. It' s good news to hear that John's health ..... (improve).  
5. Where are the children? There they are. They ..... (play) tennis.

**Unit 2 الدرس الثاني**

**Present Perfect المضارع التام**

الشكل: Subject + (have / has) + V3 + Object

نستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن:

She <b>has</b> already <b>seen</b> this film. They <b>have won</b> several awards.	١. أحداث حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي:
I <b>have been</b> in this city <b>since</b> last year. Mr. Smith <b>has been</b> a teacher <b>for</b> nine years.	٢. مع (since - for) للحديث عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي واستمرت حتى الآن:
I <b>have lost</b> my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.	٣. أحداث حدثت في الماضي لكن آثارها مستمرة حتى وقت الكلام:
They <b>haven't discovered</b> a cure for the common cold <b>yet</b> .	٤. مع (yet) للحديث عن أحداث لم تحدث بعد:

السؤال: لتركيب السؤال نستخدم الفعل (have - has) كونه فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن وتنبع القاعدة.

- **Have you tried** sushi?

- Where **has she been** during the weekend?

النفي: لتشكيل النفي، نضيف أداة النفي (not) بعد الفعل (have - has).

- I **have not tried** sushi.

- She **has not seen** her aunt yet.

الظروف والدلالات: (recently - recent - just - already - yet - ever - since - for).

((ملاحظة)): لا يجوز استخدام المضارع التام في جملة تحتوي فعل ماضي أو دلالة على الزمن الماضي إلا في حال استخدام (since).

- I **have known** Rami **since** we were children.

- She **hasn't eaten** **since** last night.

**A. Select the correct answer to complete each sentence using the present perfect tense.**

1. She's very experienced now. She (has - hasn't) been a volunteer for two years.  
2. Good news! They (have raised - haven't raised) enough money for the charity this year.

3. While I've been a volunteer, we (have - haven't) helped a lot of young people to graduate from high school.  
4. He's hungry. He hasn't (eaten - eat) for four days.

5. They (didn't visit - haven't visited) the museum recently.

6. She misses him! She (hasn't - haven't) seen him for a long time.

**B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form using the present perfect tense.**

1. I am not hungry. I ..... already ..... (eat).  
2. We ..... (not/plan) for our holiday yet.  
3. .... you ..... (read) any interesting books?

4. I ..... just ..... (feed) the cat.  
5. .... Amer ..... (buy) a car yet?

**C. Change the following statements into questions using (present simple, present progressive or present perfect).**

1. She is working on a new project.  
..... ?  
2. He has returned from Europe.  
..... ?  
3. Maya has passed the test.  
..... ?

4. Susan enjoys reading.  
..... ?  
5. She always finds faults with others.  
..... ?  
6. This car belongs to Martin.  
..... ?

**Module 2 الوحدة الثانية**

**Unit 3 الدرس الثالث**

**will – (be) going to**

• نستخدم (will) للتعبير عن:

I think Brazil will win the next world cup.	١. توقعات مستقبلية (دون دليل):
I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it	٢. قرار تم اتخاذه في وقت الكلام:

• نستخدم (going to) للتعبير عن:

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.	١. توقعات مستقبلية (بوجود دليل):
I am going to visit Aleppo next week.	٢. خطط ونوايا للمستقبل:

- (ملاحظة ١): الفعلان (will) و (going to) يرد الفعل الأساسي بعدهما **دوماً** في حالة المصدر (verb zero).
- (ملاحظة ٢): الفعل (going to) يحتاج فعل كون (am – is – are).

**A. Select the correct answer.**

1. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she (will - is going to) stay at home and start reading it.  
2. I am not free tomorrow. I (will - am going to) see the doctor.  
3. We forgot to buy bread. We (are going to - will) go back to buy some.

4. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she (is going to - will) take a week off.  
5. As soon as I graduate, I (will look - have looked) for a job.  
6. The phone is ringing. I (am going to - will) answer it.

**B. Complete the sentences with (will) or with the correct form of (be going to).**

1. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We ..... (attend) a football match.  
2. The weather ..... (be) dreadful tomorrow.

3. Tonight we ..... (have) a birthday party for our mother.  
4. I ..... (lift) that heavy box for you.

5. I think our team ..... (win) the match.

**C. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of (going to) or (will).**

1. Futurologists predict that life ..... probably be very different in all the fields of life.

2. Scientists and researchers ..... find cure to many diseases like Aids and cancer.

3. I think that life in the future ..... be easy and comfortable.

4. World peace ..... spread everywhere.

**Unit 4 الدرس الرابع****Determiners (أدوات التحديد) المحددات**

• وهي كلمات تسبق الأسماء أو العبارات الإسمية. تعطينا معلومات عن الاسم الذي تسبقه. هناك عدة أنواع من هذه الأدوات:

الأداة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
أدوات التنكير (a – an)	تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد القابل للعد وتعني واحد من مجموعة. تستخدم (a) مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن، وتستخدم (an) مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف صوتي.	a teacher, an egg a month, a window an apple, an ant.
أداة التعريف (the)	تستخدم قبل كل الأسماء لتصف شيء أو شخص محدد. تستخدم أيضاً قبل أسماء مذكورة مسبقاً.	The weather was fine yesterday. I read a book. The book was interesting.
ضمائر الملكية (my – your – his – her – its – our – their)	تستخدم لإظهار الملكية لشيء أو شخص ما.	I have a shirt. My shirt is blue. They have a house. Their house is big.
أسماء الإشارة (this – that – those – these)	هي كلمات تخبر عن من أو عن ماذا نتحدث (this) تدل على شيء مفرد وقريب. (these) تدل على أشياء (جمع) قريبة. (that) تدل على شيء / شخص مفرد وبعيد. (those) تدل على أشياء / أشخاص (جمع) بعيدة.	This flower is beautiful. These flowers are beautiful. That house is big. Those houses are big.
محددات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة (some – any – a lot of – much – many – a few – a little)	تستخدم المحددات الكمية عندما نريد أن نعطي معلومات عن كمية شيء ما: كم أو كم واحد.	We have a lot of time. Ruba has some books.
محددات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة (some – any – a lot of – much – many – a few – a little)	– تستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية. – تستخدم (any) في جملة النفي والسؤال (الاستفساري).	We saw some lions at the zoo. Do you have any children? I didn't see any friends.
	تستخدم فقط مع الأسماء المعدودة.	She doesn't have many friends. I have only a few coins in my pocket.
	تستخدم فقط مع الأسماء الغير معدودة.	John doesn't have much money. There is a little tea in the glass.

• (ملاحظة ١): هناك أسماء تبدأ بحرف صوتي ولكن هذا الفعل لا يلفظ صوتياً، لذا لا يجوز استخدام (an) قبله (unit – university).

• (ملاحظة ٢): هناك أسماء تبدأ بحرف ساكن ولكنه صامت ويليه حرف صوتي. في هذه الحالة نستخدم (a) قبله (hour – honor).

• (ملاحظة ٣): نستخدم (the) قبل أسماء جميع المسطحات المائية باستثناء البحيرات (the dead sea – Lake Baikal).

• (ملاحظة ٤): لا نستخدم (the) قبل أسماء البلدان إلا إذا كان البلد مؤلف من (ولايات – إمارات – جزر) (The UK – The UAE).



**A. Select the correct determiners between brackets.**

1. I would like to ask (a few - any) questions.
2. She doesn't have (much - many) friends.
3. There are (a lot - some) birds on the tree.
4. He doesn't have (much - many) money.
5. (A - The) sun rises from the East.
6. There is (a little - a few) milk left in the fridge.
7. There aren't (any - some) students in the library.

8. Does anyone know (the - an) answer?
9. I haven't got pictures in (a - my) bedroom.
10. (These - This) flowers aren't for sale.
11. I have told you to pay attention (many - any) times before.
12. I have only (a little - a few) coins in my wallet.

**B. Complete the following statements with appropriate determiners. (More than one answer can be correct)**

1. Some people believe that autonomous vehicles will cause ..... problems.
2. Thousands of drivers will lose ..... jobs.
3. Governments and cities won't get ..... money from parking.
4. It is important that ..... issues are addressed before autonomous vehicles are allowed on our roads.
5. .... people drive cars nowadays.

6. Sami likes to eat ..... food before he sits down to study
7. .... children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree!
8. The doctor advised me to eat ..... apple every morning.
9. She got her license without ..... problems.

**Module 3 الوحدة الثالثة**

**Unit 5 الدرس الخامس**

**Past Simple & Past progressive الماضي البسيط & الماضي المستمر**

• الماضي البسيط:

• الشكل: Subject + V2 + Object

• نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

<p>I <b>bought</b> a new car two months ago.</p>	<p>١. أفعال وأحداث في الماضي حدثت مرة أو تكرر حدوثها (يجب أن يرد دليل على الماضي):</p>
<p>Sue <b>bought</b> a book, <b>went</b> home <i>and</i> <b>started</b> to read it.</p>	<p>٢. أفعال وأحداث وقعت بشكل متوالٍ في فترة قصيرة في الماضي:</p>
<p>We <b>were walking</b> down the street when the accident <b>happened</b>.</p>	<p>٣. حدث بدأ في الماضي أثناء استمرار حدث آخر:</p>

• السؤال: في غالب الأحيان نحتاج فعل مساعد لتركيب السؤال. الزمن البسيط لا يحتوي فعل مساعد لذا نلجأ لاستخدام (did) وعند استخدامها يعود الفعل من حالة الماضي (v2) إلى حالة المصدر (verb zero) إذ أن الزمن يقع على الفعل المساعد.

- Did he travel last year?

- Did you visit your relatives yesterday?

• النفي: لتشكيل النفي نحتاج أيضاً فعل مساعد ونستخدم (did).

- They **didn't** go out last Monday.

- She **didn't** drink tea last night.

• الظروف والدلالات: (yesterday - last week / month / year - in 1981 - on Friday).

• الماضي المستمر:

• الشكل: Subject + (was - were) + V-ing + Object

• نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن:

He <b>was playing</b> football at 10 am yesterday.	١. أحداث وأفعال كانت مستمرة في وقت محدد في الماضي:
Anne <b>was writing</b> a letter <i>while</i> Steve <b>was reading</b> the newspaper.	٢. أحداث كانت تحدث بوقت واحد في الماضي (لا تتعارض مع بعضها):
<i>When</i> I <b>was having</b> breakfast, the phone suddenly <b>rang</b> . I <b>was walking</b> down the street <i>when</i> it <b>began</b> to rain.	٣. حدثان أو إعلان وقعا في الماضي ولكن أحدهما بدأ واستمر قبل أن يقاطعه الثاني:

- السؤال: لتركيب السؤال نستخدم فعل الكون (was - were) كونه فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن وتتبع القاعدة.  
- Were you reading when I called? - Was she speaking?
- النفي: لكي ننفي الجملة في هذا الزمن، نضيف ببساطة أداة النفي (not) على فعل الكون (was - were).  
- I was not speaking. - You were not speaking.
- الظروف والدلالات: (as - while - when)
- ((قاعدة عامة)): هناك أفعال لا تقبل الاستمرار (State Verbs) وهي:

Be	Know	Think	Have	Feel	See	Cost	Hate
يكون	يعرف	يعتقد	يملك	يشعر	يرى	يكلف	يكره
Want	Need	Prefer	Agree	Understand	Like - love		
يريد	يحتاج	يفضل	يوافق	يفهم	يحب		

((ملاحظة)): إذا كانت (Have) لها معنى آخر غير يملك مثل (يتناول - يحظى) تقبل الاستمرار وإذا كانت (Think) تعني (يفكر) تقبل الاستمرار يتبعها عادة حرف جر مثل (about - of).

#### A. Select the correct answer between brackets.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. He (was writing - wrote) an e-mail when the phone rang.                       | 6. Sarah hurt her ankle while she (run - was running).              |
| 2. I (was preparing - were preparing) dinner while Melanie was working upstairs. | 7. Leila (was having - had) lunch when her friends came.            |
| 3. I wasn't sleeping when you (came - come) home last night.                     | 8. This time last year, she (studied - was studying) at university. |
| 4. When Mrs. Brown (arrived - arrives), the girls were studying.                 | 9. I lost my keys while I (was walking - walked) to school.         |
| 5. I (missed - will miss) your call because I was working.                       | 10. When we saw the accident, we (called - are calling) the police. |

#### B. Write the correct form of the verb in (Past Progressive or Past Simple).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Tom ..... (wrap) the gift when I ..... (walk) in the room.               | 5. I ..... (work) in the sales department when I first ..... (meet) Sofie.          |
| 2. What ..... the manager ..... (do) at 7:00 pm yesterday?                  | 6. My brother ..... (use) the computer while I ..... (pack) for my trip.            |
| 3. Tina and Shelly ..... (walk) to the hotel when it ..... (start) to rain. | 7. This morning, while I ..... (have) breakfast, someone ..... (knock) at the door. |
| 4. When Donny ..... (enter) the room, everyone ..... (talk).                |   |

**Unit 6** **الدرس السادس**

**Imperatives** **صيغة الأمر**

- نستخدم صيغة الأمر لنطلب من (أو نخبر) شخص ما أن يقوم بشيء ما، أو لنعطي توجيهات، أو امر، تحذيرات أو طلبات.
- صيغة الأمر تقسم إلى مجموعتين:

- Listen! - Please, have a seat! - Raise your hand! - Be quiet! - Speak English! - Watch out!	نستخدم الفعل في حالة المصدر (verb zero)	صيغة الأمر في الحالة الخبرية
- Don't come here! - Don't speak Arabic in class!	نستخدم (do + not) + الفعل في حالة المصدر	صيغة الأمر في حالة النفي

**A. Select the best imperative for each sentence.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. .... warmly so you don't get cold outside.<br>It's snowing!<br>a. Dress<br>b. Dressing                                     | 4. Teacher: Jerry, ..... please.<br>a. you sit down<br>b. sit down                                     |
| 2. .... careful! You almost spilled your coffee.<br>a. You be<br>b. Be  | 5. Wife: ..... me when I am speaking.<br>Husband: Sorry.<br>a. Interrupt<br>b. Please, don't interrupt |
| 3. Boss: Always ..... your documents as soon as you finish writing them.<br>Employee: OK, I will.<br>a. don't save<br>b. save | 6. .... after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.<br>a. Don't exercise<br>b. Exercise            |

**B. Select the correct verbs between brackets.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A. (Be – To be ) careful!<br>B. Why,? What's wrong?<br>A. You're standing on my foot.<br>B. Oh, sorry. | 4. A: Hello everybody. Please (sit – sits) down and open your books.<br>B: Teacher, let's play a game!<br>A: No, today we're going to study. (Open – Opening) your books, and (let's – let) start! |
| 2. The kitchen is really dirty! So (do – does) the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!                      | 5. (Watch – Watching) out! You are driving very fast.  |
| 3. (Don't - Do) make the same mistake twice.  |  |

**C. Complete the following statements with words from the box.**

(turn - Please - Don't - quiet - wake – smoke)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Be ..... ! This is a library. People are studying. | 5. If you want to smoke, go outside. Don't ..... in your room. |
| 2. When you get to the corner, ..... right.           | 6. Where's mum? She's taking a nap. Please don't ..... her up. |
| 3. .... wear a helmet when you ride your bike.        |  |
| 4. The bus leaves on time every day. .... be late.    |  |

**Module 4** **الوحدة الرابعة**

**Unit 7** **الدرس السابع**

**Past Perfect** **الماضي التام**

- الماضي التام يشبه إلى حد ما المضارع التام من حيث الشكل والظروف والاستخدام بشرط أن تحتوي الجملة على ماضي (بسيط أو مستمر).
  - الماضي التام هو بكل بساطة واختصار ماضي الماضي (البسيط أو المستمر).
  - الشكل: Subject + had + V3 + Object
  - نستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن:
- He **has just finished** work. (مضارع تام) → When I saw him, he **had just finished** work. (ماضي تام)



When I **arrived** home, my son **had already made** an enormous carrot cake.  
 Karen **had already left** by the time Sally **got** there.  
 After the guests **had left**, I **went** to bed.  
 I **had arrived** at the station before the train **left**.

لتحديد أي حدث من حدثين في الماضي وقع أولاً:

- السؤال والنفي: نتعامل مع هذا الزمن كما نتعامل مع المضارع التام حيث أن الفعل (had) هو فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن.
- (ملاحظة ١): لا يجوز استخدام الماضي التام في جملة لا تحتوي على الماضي.
- (ملاحظة ٢): عند وجود عبارة (by the time) الزمن الذي يليها مباشرة يكون ماضي بسيط.
- (ملاحظة ٣): لا يمكن استخدام ظروف ودلالات مثل (already – never – ever – yet) مع الماضي البسيط.

**A. Choose the correct verb between brackets.**

- I (discuss - had discussed) the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
- The lesson (had already begun – has already begun) when we arrived.
- I (had never seen – have never seen) snow until I went to Canada.
- By the time mom (came – comes), I had prepared dinner.

**B. Write the correct form of the verbs between brackets.**

- I ..... (feel) a little better after I ..... (take) the medicine.
- She was late. The teacher ..... (give already) a test when she ..... (get) to class last Monday.
- Maram ..... (be) a newspaper reporter before she ..... (become) an ambassador.
- It was raining heavily, but by the time class ..... (be) over, the rain ..... (stop).
- Dinosaurs ..... (become) extinct by the time humankind first ..... (appear).
- They ..... (never see) any of his paintings before they ..... (visit) the Art Museum yesterday.

**Unit 8 الدرس الثامن**

**Wish التمني**

- نستخدم صيغة التمني (wish) للحديث عن أشياء نتمنى أن تكون مختلفة في الوقت الحاضر والمستقبل أو عن أشياء نتمنى لو كانت مختلفة في الماضي.
- هناك شكلين للجملة في صيغة التمني:

Our classroom is crowded. → I wish our classroom weren't crowded.

أمثلة	الاستخدام	الشكل
I want to go home, but I don't know the way. I wish I <b>knew</b> the way home.	للحديث عن أمنيات في الزمن الحاضر والمستقبل	wish + simple past التمني + ماضي بسيط
Rita <b>didn't</b> come to class yesterday. I wish Rita <b>had come</b> .	للحديث عن أمنيات في الماضي	wish + past perfect التمني + ماضي تام

- (ملاحظة ١): نستخدم في هذه الصيغة (were) مع كل الضمائر: I wish I were ..... – I wish it were.....
- (ملاحظة ٢): الأمنية تكون دائماً عكس الواقع. I **don't** have my umbrella. → I wish I **had** my umbrella.
- (ملاحظة ٣): كلمة (wish) دائماً مضارع بسيط: I **wished** × I'm **wishing** × - I wish ✓ she wishes ✓

**A. Select the correct answer.**

- I wish I ..... to my father.  
a. had listened      b. have listened
- I wish it ..... snowing.  
a. will stop      b. would stop
- He wishes he ..... so old.  
a. isn't      b. weren't
- I wish I ..... a boring desk job.  
a. don't have      b. hadn't had
- She wishes she ..... the train.  
a. had taken      b. has taken
- I wish the prices ..... so expensive.  
a. aren't      b. weren't
- I wish I ..... from university.  
a. had graduated      b. have graduated
- I wish I ..... languages.  
a. had learnt      b. learn

**B. Rewrite the following sentences using I (wish).**

**Like This example: I wake up so late every morning. → I wish I woke up earlier.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. She did not study hard in school.<br>She wishes .....                     | 4. They spent so much money on their shopping trip.<br>They wish ..... |
| 2. Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris.<br>He wishes .....   | 5. They are too old to play football.<br>I wish .....                  |
| 3. I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf.<br>I wish ..... | 6. We weren't kind to her before she got sick.<br>We wish .....        |

**Module 5 الوحدة الخامسة**

**Unit 9 الدرس التاسع**

**Relative Clauses جمل الوصل**

- نستخدم جمل الوصل لنعطي معلومات إضافية ولكي نتجنب تكرار كلمات معينة وبالتالي يصبح نصنا أكثرطلاقة وسلاسة. تبدأ جمل الوصل عادةً بضمائر وصل.

He talked to a man. **The man lives next door.** (معلومات إضافية) → He talked to the man **who lives next door.**

أمثلة	الاستخدام	ضمير الوصل
- I told you about the woman <b>who</b> lost her bag.	تستخدم مع الناس	<b>who</b>
- The parents <b>whom</b> we interviewed were all involved in education.	تستخدم مع الناس في حالة المفعول به	<b>whom</b>
- Do you see the cat <b>which</b> is lying on the roof? - Thank you for inviting me to the party, <b>which</b> made me very happy.	تستخدم مع الحيوانات والأشياء وقد تعبر عن جملة بأكملها	<b>which</b>
- Do you know that boy <b>whose</b> shirt is red?	تعني الملكية للناس والحيوانات	<b>whose</b>
- I don't like the table <b>that</b> stands in my kitchen.	تستخدم مع الناس، الحيوانات والأشياء	<b>that</b>
- Grandma remembers the time <b>when</b> radio shows were popular.	تستخدم مع الوقت	<b>when</b>
- I want to visit the island <b>where</b> my teacher lives.	تستخدم مع الأماكن	<b>where</b>

**A. Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose, where, when) to complete the sentences.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. My sister wore a mask ..... made her look like Mickey Mouse.             | 5. He didn't wait at the traffic light ..... was red.    |
| 2. He came with a friend ..... waited outside in the car.                   | 6. Is that the hospital ..... your brother works?        |
| 3. The man ..... mobile was ringing did not know what to do.                | 7. Who was that lady ..... you were talking to?          |
| 4. I still remember the days ..... grandmother told us interesting stories. | 8. I live in the city ..... my friend studies.           |
|   | 9. Do you know a good store ..... I can buy a new shirt? |

**B. Combine the following sentences using relative pronouns.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A person is lucky.                  | That person has a lot of friends.                      |
| 2. Martha has a brother.               | Her brother's name is Manuel.                          |
| 3. That is the house.                  | I grew up in with my sister Emilia.                    |
| 4. I remember that wonderful summer.   | The whole family gathered again.                       |
| 5. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir. | Leila bought the souvenir from Al-Hamideya souk.       |
| 6. The teacher smiled at Sami.         | Sami was working very hard.                            |
| 7. I couldn't write with that pen.     | Dana gave me a pen.                                    |
| 8. I like to eat at that restaurant.   | The food is healthy and the price is reasonable there. |
| 9. Last week I met Mrs. Smith.         | She lives next door.                                   |
| 10. I bought a new car.                | It is very fast.                                       |
| 11. She worked for a man.              | The man used to be an athlete.                         |
| 12. We broke the computer.             | The computer belonged to my father.                    |
| 13. She loves books.                   | The books have happy endings.                          |
| 14. He sent an email to my brother.    | My brother lives in Australia.                         |
| 15. Michael is in the garden.          | He is wearing a blue jumper.                           |
| 16. The television was stolen.         | The television was bought 20 years ago.                |
| 17. The fruit is on the table.         | The fruit isn't fresh.                                 |
| 18. The table got broken.              | The table was my grandmother's.                        |

**C. Choose the correct relative pronoun between brackets.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Mary was a teacher (whom – who) wanted to motivate her students.                   | 4. The teacher thought “To (that – whom) I will give the gift!!”            |
| 2. She thought of a simple and symbolic gift, (which – whose) is a new pair of shoes. | 5. Nada came forward (when – where) the shoes were.                         |
| 3. The gift was for the student (who – whose) marks are excellent.                    | 6. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift (which – who) came on time. |

7. This is the bank (where – which) was robbed yesterday.  
 8. My parents bought a new house (that – whom) was very expensive.  
 9. The woman (who – whose) car was broken is my neighbour.  
 10. My sister teaches in a school (where – when) we all studied.

11. He arrived at seven (when – where) it was nearly dark.  
 12. I told you about the woman (whose – who) lost her bag.  
 13. I want to visit the island (where – which) my teacher lives.  
 14. Do you know that boy (who – whose) shirt is red?

### Unit 10 الدرس العاشر

#### السؤال المنقول Reported Questions

- ((مراجعة)): **الكلام المنقول**: نستخدمه لنقل كلام قاله شخص ما.
- نستخدم كلمات مثل (said – told) يمكن أن ترد بعدها كلمة (that) ويمكن ألا ترد. يجب أن يرد ضمير مفعول به بعد (told).
- نحول الفعل في الجملة الأصلية من التصريف الأول إلى التصريف الثاني وفي حال وجد فعل مساعد يجرى التغيير عليه.
- السؤال المنقول: يشبه الكلام المنقول ونستخدم فيه كلمات مثل: (inquired – wondered – wanted to know – asked....).
- أفعال السؤال المنقول ترد دوماً بالزمن الماضي البسيط والأزمنة تتغير بين السؤال المباشر والسؤال المنقول.
- سؤال الـ (wh – word): هو السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام، لذا نستخدم هذه الأداة في السؤال المنقول مثل الجدول التالي:

منقول	مباشر
ماضي بسيط She asked me <u>where</u> the Post Office was.	مضارع بسيط <u>Where</u> is the Post Office, please?
ماضي تام She asked me <u>who</u> that fantastic man <b>had been</b> .	ماضي بسيط <u>Who</u> was that fantastic man?
ماضي تام My mother wanted to know <u>when</u> he <b>had met</b> his friend.	مضارع تام <u>When</u> has he met his friend?
ماضي مستمر He inquired <u>why</u> I was crying.	مضارع مستمر <u>Why</u> are you crying?

- سؤال الـ (yes – no): هو السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد ولا يحتوي أداة استفهام. نبدأ جملتنا بـ (if) أو (whether) وكلاهما تعني (إذا):

منقول	مباشر
He asked me <u>whether</u> I knew him.	Do you <b>know</b> him?
She asked me <u>if</u> I <b>had ever been</b> to Mexico.	<b>Have</b> you ever <b>been</b> to Mexico?
She asked me <u>if</u> I was living there.	<b>Are</b> you <b>living</b> here?

- جملة السؤال المنقول هي جملة خبرية لذا نتعامل معها على هذا الأساس، حيث أن الفاعل يسبق الفعل وحيث أنها تنتهي بنقطة (.)

- ضمائر المتكلم والمخاطب بأنواعها (فاعل – مفعول به – صفة ملكية) تتغير حسب الجدول الآتي:

ضمائر المفعول به		صفات الملكية		الضمائر الشخصية	
منقول	مباشر	منقول	مباشر	منقول	مباشر
him – her - you	me	his – her - your	my	he – she - you	I
them - you	us	their - our	our	they - you	we
Me – us – him - her	you	my – our – his - her	your	I – he – she - we	you



• ظروف الزمان والمكان تتغير أيضاً حسب الجدول التالي:

منقول	مباشر
that	this (للزمن)
the	this (للأشياء)
those	these
there	here
then	now
that day	today
the next (following) day	tomorrow
the previous day / the day before	yesterday

**A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. 'Have you met Angela?' She asked us if we ..... Angela.                 | 5. 'Are you excited about going on a picnic?' He asked the children whether they ..... excited about going on a picnic. |
| 2. 'Did Mark pass all his exams.' He asked if Mark ..... all of his exams. | 6. 'Have you read this book?' He asked me if I ..... the book.  |
| 3. 'What time will the plane arrive?' They asked what time the plane ..... | 7. 'How much did the concert tickets cost?' She asked how much the concert tickets .....                                |
| 4. 'Can Melanie drive?' She asked if Melanie .....                         | 8. 'Are you going to the party?' John asked me if I ..... to the party.   |

**B. Choose the correct verbs between brackets.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. He asked her if she (spoke - speak) English.            | 7. He asked me where I (had - have) been.                 |
| 2. He asked me if I (was - am) British or American.        | 8. He asked me what I (want - wanted) to do.              |
| 3. They wanted to know whether we (have - had) a computer. | 9. He asked me where I had (stayed - staying).            |
| 4. She asked if he (can - could) type.                     | 10. He asked me if I (were - was) happy to be back.       |
| 5. He asked how old her mother (is - was).                 | 11. He asked me if I (planned - plan) to go back.         |
| 6. Adam asked me how I (am - was).                         | 12. He asked me where my parents (are - were).            |
|  | 13. He asked me if I could help him to (go - went) there. |

**C. Report the following (questions - sentences).**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. "Where is my umbrella?"<br>She asked .....                    | 6. "What are they doing?"<br>She asked .....                                       |
| 2. "How are you?"<br>Martin asked us .....                       | 7. "Did you enjoy the festival?"<br>He wanted to know .....                        |
| 3. "Do I have to do it?"<br>He asked .....                       | 8. How old was your father when you went to school?<br>He asked me .....           |
| 4. "Where have you been?"<br>The mother asked her daughter ..... | 9. I liked classical music when I was at school.<br>She said .....                 |
| 5. "Which dress do you like best?"<br>She asked her friend ..... | 10. Do you usually play any sports at the university?<br>My teacher wondered ..... |

11. They have been to France for a month.

Mark told us .....

12. When did you go to the party?

I asked Sally.....

13. Was it cold?

He wondered .....

14. We stayed in a big hotel.

She told me .....

15. Do you need directions to reach your destination?

I asked the tourist .....

16. Why did you leave your job?

He asked him .....

17. Where is the post office?

He asked .....

## Module 6 الوحدة السادسة

## Unit 11 الدرس الحادي عشر

## Passive Voice المبني للمجهول

- ((مراجعة)): نستخدم المبني للمجهول للحديث عن أحداث وحقائق يكون الفاعل فيها غير معروف أو غير مهم.

Every year new technology is developed to warn people about possible disasters.

Sea water is heated by the sun.

• عند الحاجة لذكر الفاعل، يكتب بعد الفعل مسبقاً بـ (by):

• الفعل الأساسي في جملة المبني للمجهول يكون (V3) دوماً

• جملة المبني للمجهول يجب أن تحتوي على فعل كون (be) يقع عليه تأثير الزمن.

• جملة المبني للمجهول في الزمن المضارع البسيط تتشكل كما يلي: **Object + (is – are) + V3 + by + (agent / subject)**• جملة المبني للمجهول في الزمن الماضي البسيط تتشكل كما يلي: **Object + (was – were) + V3 + by + (agent / subject)**

• ((ملاحظة)): في جملة المبني للمجهول، المفعول به يوضع مكان الفاعل لذلك يقوم في الجملة مقام الفاعل ويبقى من حيث تأثير الفعل عليه

• مفعولاً به. أي في حال كان المفعول به في جملة المبني للمجهول مضمير مفعول به (them – him – her....)، يقلب عند تحويل الجملة لصيغة

المبني للمجهول إلى ضمير فاعل (I – they ....) والعكس صحيح. الجدول التالي للتذكير بضمائر الفاعل والمفعول به:

ضمائر المفعول به	ضمائر الفاعل
me	I
you	You (جمع ومفرد)
him	he
her	she
it	it
us	we
them	they

## A. Select the correct verb form between brackets.

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.



**B. Choose the correct answer (a, b or c).**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The farmer's wagon ..... by the horses.<br>a. was pulling      b. was pulled      c. pulled                 | 4. My friend received a birthday card by ..... last week.<br>a. I                      b. my                      c. me |
| 2. The government ..... a final solution to the problem.<br>a. was reached      b. reached      c. is reached  | 5. Our teacher ..... us to do the project.<br>a. helped              b. was helped      c. is helped                    |
| 3. A new bridge ..... by our company last year.<br>a. is built              b. built              c. was built |   |

**C. Change the following sentences into the passive voice.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.<br>The electric light bulb ..... | 7. The teacher corrected the mistakes.<br>The mistakes ..... |
| 2. They awarded him a prize in 2015.<br>He .....                                    | 8. Lauren gave the wallet to the police station.<br>.....    |
| 3. He took them for a drive in the new car.<br>They .....                           | 9. The children rang the bell a few minutes ago.<br>.....    |
| 4. Tom designed several public buildings.<br>Several public buildings .....         | 10. The kids forgot the whole story in a few days.<br>.....  |
| 5. He scored the winning goal at the championship.<br>.....                         | 11. The police didn't question him very closely.<br>.....    |
| 6. They built a new school last year.<br>.....                                      | 12. The wild animals killed two men yesterday.<br>.....      |

**Unit 12      الدرس الثاني عشر**

**Possessive Pronouns      ضمائر الملكية**  
**Reflexive Pronouns      الضمائر الانعكاسية**

تستخدم ضمائر الملكية لتدل على الملكية. لا يليها اسم ك (صفات الملكية) يمكن وجودها في الجملة بمفردها. **أمثلة:**

الضمائر الشخصية	ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر الشخصية
Please give me that book. It is <b>mine</b> .	<b>mine</b>	<b>I</b>
Here are some toys. They are <b>yours</b> .	<b>yours</b>	<b>you</b>
The blue shirt is <b>his</b> .	<b>his</b>	<b>he</b>
Don't take that dress. It is <b>hers</b> .	<b>hers</b>	<b>she</b>
Don't spill the cat's milk. It is <b>its</b> .	<b>its</b>	<b>it</b>
My father bought a new car. It is <b>ours</b> .	<b>ours</b>	<b>we</b>
They live in a beautiful house. It is <b>theirs</b> .	<b>theirs</b>	<b>They</b>

تستخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به يدلان على نفس الشخص. **أمثلة:**

الضمائر الشخصية	الضمائر الانعكاسية	الضمائر الشخصية
<b>I</b>	<b>myself</b>	<b>in the mirror.</b>
<b>you (مفرد) (جمع)</b>	<b>yourself (م) yourselves (ج)</b>	
<b>he</b>	<b>himself</b>	
<b>she</b>	<b>herself</b>	
<b>it</b>	<b>itself</b>	
<b>we</b>	<b>ourselves</b>	
<b>They</b>	<b>themselves</b>	

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

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. This book is ..... (you).   | 5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is ..... (they). |
| 2. The ball is ..... (I).      | 6. The luggage is ..... (he).                                   |
| 3. The blue car is ..... (we). | 7. In our garden is a bird. The nest is ..... (it).             |
| 4. The ring is ..... (she).    |   |

**B. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.**

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

**C. Choose the correct word between brackets.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. You have to fill in (you - your) personal details.  | 4. We shouldn't be limited to friends living in (we - our) neighbourhood. |
| 2. It's important to learn (their - they) language.    |   |
| 3. (He - His) will be happy if you speak his language. |   |

**الأسئلة المصغرة Question Tags**

• نستخدم الأسئلة المصغرة (Question Tags) في نهاية الجملة. يستخدمها المتكلم ليتأكد من أن معلوماته صحيحة أو بحثاً عن الموافقة.

Mary is here, isn't she? Jack can't come to the party, can he?

• الجملة الخبرية يليها سؤال مصغر بصيغة النفي (المتوقع هنا جواب خبري)

Mary is here, isn't it? Yes, she is.

You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.

They have left, haven't they? Yes, they have.

• الجملة المنفية يليها سؤال مصغر خبري.

Mary isn't here, is she? No, she isn't.

You don't like tea, do you? No, I don't.

They haven't left, have they? No, they haven't.

• (ملاحظة ١): الجملة التي لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد، نستخدم في السؤال المصغر (do - does - did) مراعين بذلك الزمن والفاعل.

• (ملاحظة ٢): الجملة التي تبدأ بـ (lets) يكون سؤالها المصغر (shall we?).

• (ملاحظة ٣): الفعل المساعد (have to - has to - had to) لا يمكن استخدامه في السؤال المصغر، لذا نعامله معاملة الفعل العادي

ونستخدم (do - does - did). ← You have to go now, don't you?

• (ملاحظة ٤): إذا ورد الفعل (am) في الجملة الخبرية، نستخدم بدلاً منه (aren't) في السؤال المصغر. ← I am late, aren't I?

**Complete the following sentences using question tags.**

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. You like fish, .....?                 | 7. I am good at math.....?            |
| 2. John isn't very happy, .....?         | 8. The shops close at 7pm, .....?     |
| 3. Your parents aren't at home, .....?   | 9. Jane won't be here tonight, .....? |
| 4. He didn't eat much lunch, .....?      | 10. He can't swim very fast, .....?   |
| 5. Your friends haven't left yet, .....? | 11. We were almost late, .....?       |
| 6. Let's go to the party, .....?         | 12. I should wash the dishes, .....?  |

**GOOD LUCK**

**Mr. Hussam M. Salman**

**0988231838**

## الحلول

## Module 1 الوحدة الأولى

## Unit 1 الدرس الأول

## A. P. 1 + 2

1. drives 2. is sleeping 3. leaves 4. is raining  
5. runs 6. work - am studying 7. are building - need

## B. P. 2

1. are you doing 2. do you usually stay  
3. do you live 4. do you wake up  
5. are you preparing

## C. P. 2

1. is talking 2. am studying 3. are building  
4. is improving 5. are playing

## Unit 2 الدرس الثاني

## A. P. 2 + 3

1. has 2. have raised 3. have 4. Eaten  
5. haven't visited 6. hasn't

## B. P. 3

1. have - eaten 2. haven't planned 3. Have - read  
4. have - fed 5. Has - bought

## C. P. 3

1. What is she working on?  
2. Where has he returned (come) from?  
- Where has he been?  
3. What has Maya done (passed)?  
4. What does Susan enjoy?  
5. What does she always find (with others)?  
6. Who does the car belong to?

## Module 2 الوحدة الثانية

## Unit 3 الدرس الثالث

## A. P. 3

1. is going to 2. am going to 3. will 4. Will  
5. will look 6. will

## B. P. 3 + 4

1. are going to attend 2. will be  
3. are going to have 4. will lift 5. Will win

## Unit 4 الدرس الرابع

## A. P. 5

1. a few 2. Many 3. some 4. Much  
5. The 6. a little 7. any 8. The 9. My  
10. These 11. Many 12. a few

## B. P. 5

1. many / a lot of 2. their 3. much / any 4. these  
5. many / a lot of 6. some 7. Those 8. an  
9. any

## Module 3 الوحدة الثالثة

## Unit 5 الدرس الخامس

## A. P. 6

1. was writing 2. was preparing 3. came 4. arrived  
5. Missed 6. was running 7. was having  
8. was studying 9. was walking 10. Called

## B. P. 6

1. was wrapping - walked 2. was - doing  
3. were walking - started 4. entered - were talking  
5. was working - met 6. was using - was packing  
7. was having - knocked

## Unit 6 الدرس السادس

## A. P. 7

1. a. Dress 2. b. Be 3. b. save 4. b. sit down  
5. b. Please, don't interrupt 6. a. Don't exercise

## B. P. 7

1. Be 2. Do 3. Don't 4. sit - Open - let's 5. Watch

## C. P. 7

1. quiet 2. Turn 3. Please 4. Don't 5. smoke 6. wake

## Module 4 الوحدة الرابعة

## Unit 7 الدرس السابع

## A. P. 8

1. had discussed 2. had already begun  
3. had never seen 4. came

## B. P. 8

1. felt - had taken 2. had already given - got  
3. had been - became 4. was - had stopped  
5. had become - appeared 6. had never seen - visited

## Unit 8 الدرس الثامن

## A. P. 8

1. a. had listened 2. b. would stop 3. b. weren't  
4. b. hadn't had 5. a. had taken 6. b. weren't  
7. a. had graduated 8. a. had learnt

## B. P. 9

1. ... she had studied hard (harder) .....  
2. ... he had visited the .....  
3. ... I were tall enough (taller) to .....  
4. ... they hadn't spent so ...  
5. .... they weren't too (so) old to .....  
6. .... we had been kind to her .....

## Module 5 الوحدة الخامسة

## Unit 9 الدرس التاسع

## A. P. 9

1. which 2. who 3. whose 4. when



5. which      6. where      7. which \ who\*  
8. where      9. where

**B. P. 10**

1. A person **who** has a lot of friends is lucky.
2. Martha has a brother **whose** name is Manuel.
3. That is the house **where** I grew up, with my sister Emilia.
4. I remember that wonderful summer **when** the whole family gathered again.
5. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir, **which** she bought from Al-Hamideya souk.
6. The teacher smiled at Sami **who** was working very hard.
7. I couldn't write with the pen **that** \ **which** Dana gave me.
8. I like to eat at that restaurant, **where** the food is healthy and the price is reasonable.
9. Last week I met Mrs. Smith, **who** lives next door.
10. I bought a new car, **which** is very fast.
11. She worked for a man, **who** used to be an athlete.
12. We broke the computer, **which** \ **that** belonged to my father.
13. She loves books, **that** \ **which** have happy endings.
14. He sent an email to my brother, **who** lives in Australia.
15. Michael, **who** wearing a blue jumper, is in the garden.
16. The television, **that** \ **which** was bought 20 years ago, was stolen.
17. The fruit, **which** isn't fresh, is on the table.
18. The table, **which** was my grandmother's, got broken.

**C. P. 10 + 11**

- |           |           |          |         |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. who    | 2. which  | 3. whose | 4. whom |
| 5. where  | 6. which  | 7. which | 8. that |
| 9. whose  | 10. where | 11. when | 12. who |
| 13. where | 14. whose |          |         |

**Unit 10** **الدرس العاشر**

**A. P. 12**

- |                |               |                 |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. had met     | 2. had passed | 3. would arrive |
| 4. could drive | 5. were       | 6. had read     |
| 7. had cost    | 8. was going  |                 |

**B. P. 12**

- |             |           |           |          |        |        |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. spoke    | 2. was    | 3. had    | 4. could | 5. was | 6. was |
| 7. had      | 8. wanted | 9. stayed | 10. was  |        |        |
| 11. planned | 12. were  | 13. Go    |          |        |        |

**C. P. 12 + 13**

1. ... where my umbrella was.
2. ... how we were.
3. ... if he had to do it.
4. .... where she had been.
5. ... which dress she liked best.

6. ... what they were doing.
7. ... if we \ I enjoyed the festival.
8. ... how old my father had been when I had been \ gone to school
9. ... she had liked classical music when she had been at school.
10. ... if I usually played (any) sports at the university.
11. ... they had been to France for a month.
12. ... when she had been \ gone to the party.
13. ... if it had been cold.
14. ... the had stayed in a big hotel.
15. ... if he need directions to reach his destination.
16. ... why he had left his job.
17. ... where the post office was.

**Module 6** **الوحدة السادسة**

**Unit 11** **الدرس الحادي عشر**

**A. P. 13**

- |                 |                |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. were written | 2. delivered   | 3. was returned |
| 4. gave         | 5. were served |                 |

**B. P. 14**

- |                  |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. b. was pulled | 2. b. reached | 3. c. was built |
| 4. c. me         | 5. a. helped  |                 |

**C. P. 14**

1. .... was invented by Thomas Edison.
2. ... was awarded a prize in 2015 (by them).
3. ... were taken for a drive in the new car (by him).
4. ... were designed by Tom.
5. The winning goal was scored by him at the .....
6. A new school was built last year (by them).
7. ... were corrected by the teacher.
8. The wallet was given to the police station by Lauren.
9. The bell was rung by the children a few minutes ago.
10. The whole story was forgotten by the kids in a few...
11. He wasn't questioned very closely by the police.
12. Two men were killed by the wild animals yesterday.

**Unit 12** **الدرس الثاني عشر**

**A. P. 15**

- |          |         |         |         |           |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. yours | 2. mine | 3. ours | 4. hers | 5. theirs |
| 6. his   | 7. its  |         |         |           |

**B. P. 15**

- |            |               |               |              |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. himself | 2. yourselves | 3. themselves |              |
| 4. herself | 5. yourself   | 6. myself     | 7. ourselves |

**C. P. 15**

- |         |          |       |        |
|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1. your | 2. their | 3. He | 4. Our |
|---------|----------|-------|--------|

**Question Tags** **الأسئلة المصغرة**

- |              |             |                |                 |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. don't you | 2. is he    | 3. are they    | 4. did he       |
| 5. have they | 6. shall we | 7. aren't I    | 8. don't they   |
| 9. will she  | 10. can he  | 11. weren't we | 12. shouldn't I |

قواعد إضافية

صياغة الأسئلة (Making Questions)

أدوات الاستفهام (wh – words)

Where	When	How	Who	Why	What	Which	Whose
أين	متى	كيف	من	لماذا	ماذا	أي	لمن
How many	How much	How old	How often	What time	How far / long	What colour	How high
كم (معدود)	كم (غير معدود) / للسؤال عن السعر	العمر	تكرار – عدد المرات	في أي وقت	كم المدة الزمنية والطول / المسافة	ما هو لون	كم الارتفاع

• الضمائر الشخصية وضمائر المفعول به وصفات الملكية تتغير كما يلي:

I / we	↔	you	you	↔	me / us	your	↔	my / our
I am	↔	are you	I was	↔	were you			

• هناك عدة طرق لتركيب السؤال:

• أداة استفهام + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + نكمل الجملة ونحذف العبارة أو الكلمة التي نسأل عنها.

Wh-word + Aux Verb + Subject + ..... Tareq is in the garden now. → Where is Tareq now?

• عندما يبدأ الجواب بـ (yes - no) لا نضع (wh-word) ونتابع نفس الخطوات السابقة:

Yes, she has got a laptop. OR No, she hasn't got a laptop. → Has she got a laptop?

• إن كانت جملة الجواب لا تحتوي فعل مساعد نستخدم (do - does - did) والفعل بعدها يكون في حالة المصدر.

They went shopping yesterday. → When did they go shopping?

He plays football every weekend. → How often does he play football?

• زمن الجواب يطابق زمن السؤال.

I am reading a book. → What are you reading?

(present continuous) (present continuous)

• للسؤال عن العدد أو الكمية: نتبع القاعدة التالية:

How (many / much) + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + المفعول به + الفعل؟

He wrote five poem. → How many poems did he write?

• للسؤال عن الصفات الشكلية: مثل (pretty / slim / blue-eyed) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

What + (do - does - did) + Subject + look like?

She is tall and thin. → What does she look like?

My car is modern and blue. → What does your car look like?

• للسؤال عن الصفات الغير شكلية: مثل (clever / nice / friendly) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

What + (am / is / are / was / were) + Subject + like?

She is friendly. → What is she like?

• للسؤال عن السبب: قد ترد في الإجابة إحدى أدوات الربط مثل (because - so that ..) في هذه الحالة، نستخدم أداة الاستفهام (why) وكل ما يرد بعد أداة الربط لا يعنينا لأنه الجواب:

I'm running because I'm late. → Why are you running?

• للسؤال عن الطقس: نتبع القاعدة التالية:

What (is - was) the weather like? → What is the weather like?

It is sunny.

• للسؤال عن العمل: نتبع القاعدة التالية:

What (do - does - did) + Subject + do? → What does your father do?

My father is a doctor.

• للسؤال عن الفاعل: لا نستخدم (do - does - did) إن كنا نسأل عن الفاعل بل نضع (wh-word) مكان الفاعل ونكمل الجملة.

My brother plays with me. → Who plays with you? (wh-word تتطابق مع الفعل وكأنها اسم مفرد).

أهم الأفعال الشاذة

المعنى	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى	Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle
يكون	be (is-am-are)	was / were	been	يقود / يؤدي إلى	lead	led	led
يهزم - يضرب	beat	beat	beaten	يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يصبح	become	became	become	يقفز	leap	leapt	leapt
يبدأ	begin	began	begun	يغادر / يترك	leave	left	left
يعض	bite	bit	bitten	يعير	lend	lent	lent
ينفخ - يهب	blow	blew	blown	يدع	let	let	let
يكسر	break	broke	broken	يشعل	light	lit	lit
يُحضر	bring	brought	brought	يفقد / يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يبث	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	يصنع	make	made	made
يبنى	build	built	built	يعني	mean	meant	meant
يحرق	burn	burnt	burnt	يقابل	meet	met	met
يشترى	buy	bought	bought	يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يستطيع	can	could	-----	يضع	put	put	put
يلتقط	catch	caught	caught	يقرأ	read	read	read
يختار	choose	chose	chosen	يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يأتي	come	came	come	يرن	ring	rang	rung
يكلف	cost	cost	cost	يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يقطع	cut	cut	cut	يركض	run	ran	run
يتعامل	deal	dealt	dealt	يقول	say	said	said
يفعل	do	did	done	يرى	see	saw	seen
يرسم	draw	drew	dawn	يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt	يرسل	send	sent	sent
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk	ضبط - حدد	set	set	set
يقود	drive	drove	driven	يغني	sing	sang	sung
ياكل	eat	ate	eaten	بحيك - بخيط	sew	sewed	sewn
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen	يهز	shake	shook	shaken
يطعم	feed	fed	fed	يغني	sing	sang	sung
يشعر	feel	felt	felt	يغرق	sink	sank	sunk
يقاتل	fight	fought	fought	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
يجد	find	found	found	ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يطير	fly	flew	flown	يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten	يصرف / يقضي	spend	spent	spent
يحصل / يصل	get	got	got	يقف	stand	stood	stood
يعطي	give	gave	given	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يذهب	go	went	gone / been	يسبح	swim	swam	swum
ينمو / يزرع	grow	grew	grown	ياخذ	take	took	taken
يتعلق - يتدلى	hang	hung	hung	يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يملك / يتناول	have	had	had	يخبر	tell	told	told
يسمع	hear	heard	heard	يفكر / يعتقد	think	thought	thought
يختبئ - يخبي	hide	hid	hidden	يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يضرب	hit	hit	hit	يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يمسك - يحمل	hold	held	held	يلبس	wear	wore	worn
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt	سوف	will	would	-----
يحافظ / يبقى	keep	kept	kept	يربح	win	won	won
يعرف	know	knew	known	يكتب	write	wrote	written
يضع - يهين	lay	laid	laid				

ملاحظة: الأفعال التالية هي أفعال شاذة ونظامية بنفس الوقت.

**Learn = learnt / learned** - **Dream = dreamt / dreamed** - **Burn = burnt / burned**