

قرامر ستيب:-

الازمنه

المضارع المستمر والماضي المستمر

علامات الترقيم

تعرف متى يصير الحرف كايبتل

قاعدة IF

الماضي البسيط المستمر ...الخ

المقصود فيه استخراج الاخطاء في الجملة مثل علامات الترقيم والاحرف هل تكتب هكذا ام لا وهل الحرف يكتب كبير او صغير خصوصا

للاسماء مثل الدول او الشخصية

ركزي ع الكيبتل جاتني منها كثير وكانت جمل طويلة شوي يعني انتبهني للمدن واسماء الكليات واسماء الشوراع والمطارات برضو علامات

الترقيم الفاصلة والفاصلة المنقطة متى تستخدم برضو فواصل الملكية وترتيب الازمنة بالجمل والله يوفقك يارب

قاعدة اف الشرطيه وكل الازمنه جاتني ماعدا ازمنة المستقبل جاني منه البسيط والمستمتر والتحليل الكتابي جاني منه كثير بصراحه وجمل

طويله

والضمائر الانعكاسيه كمان جات وحروف الجر

ركزي على قاعدة ال if وقواعد الازمنه البسيطة والمستمرة والبيرفكت و ترتيب الجمل و الكايبتل بعد والله يوفقنا جميعاً

في النهاية صار الآتي :

القواعد :

قواعد مقاطع احمد ابو زيد اسمعيها كامله

وحلي التمارين الي تحت كل مقطع

وفي كم قاعده مو مشروحه بعطيك

بعد ما تخلصي وتحسي اكتفيتي من الشرح في كتاب كله تمارين نفس طريقه الاختبارات

هذا بالنسبه للقواعد ..

القرءة:

بقرا الملف الي ارسلته امس

وبحفظ قائمة الكلمات الي بكتاب امل وسبق ارسلتها

لاني احس القرءة تعتمد على حصيلتك اللغوية ومستحيل اقدر أطورها قبل اختبار بكم يوم

المهم اعرف طريقة القطع والأسئلة عليها كيف ..

اذا اختبارك* باقي عليه وقت نفس كتاب التمارين مقسم لقسمين (قواعد و فوكاب) حاولي تطلعي عليه

الكتاب هذا ٤٠٠ صفحة كلها تمارين من سهل الى صعب وشامل كل القواعد

ونهايه الكتاب الاجابات

من صفحة ١ الى ٥٠

مغطي كل قواعد اللغه ب الفين سؤال وجواب

بعدين اسئلة كمان زياده بنفس القواعد

انا بحل بس اول خمسين صفحة لانها شامله كل القواعد

نفس الكتاب بالنص في اسئلة على الفوكاب كمان من سهل الى صعب بس مافي وقت اني اذاكرها

ولكن إليّ عنده وقت مفيده جداااا



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

Structure Nouns(Singular & Plural)

الاسماء : المفرد والجمع

➤ Regular Plural Nouns

- Plural Nouns with - s . . Add – **S** to the singular noun أضف s للمفرد لتتحصل على الجمع

Singular	Plural
one book	two books
one table	three tables
one school	five schools

- Plural Nouns with - es . Add –es to the singular noun if it ends in (s, sh , ch , x ,z)

Singular	Plural
bus باص	Buses
box صندوق	Boxes
Dish صحن	Dishes
watch ساعة	Watches
Quiz اختبار قصير	Quizzes

- Plural with -ies . If a singular noun ends in–Y with a consonant before it, change the –Y to i and add -es.

Singular	Plural
Baby طفل	Babies
Lady سيّدة	Ladies
City مدينة	Cities



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

- Plural with –ys . If a singular noun ends in–Y with a vowel before it, (UAEIO)keep the –Y and add only –s

Singular	Plural
Boy	Boys
Key	Keys
Monkey	Monkeys

- If the singular noun ends in–f or –fe change it into –ves.
- ❖ Exceptions : (roof: roofs, belief: beliefs, chief: chiefs)

Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives
Thief	Thieves
Wife	Wives



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➤ Irregular Plural Nouns الجموع الشاذة

❖ No rule ليس لها قاعدة

Singular	Plural
Child طفل	Children
Ox ثور	Oxen
Mouse فأر	Mice
Man رجل	Men
Woman إمرأة	Women

❖ Change (oo) to (ee)

Singular	Plural
Tooth سن	Teeth
Foot قدم	Feet
Goose أوزة	Geese

❖ NO Change (without S)

Singular	Plural
one fish سمكة	two fish
one deer غزال	two deer
one sheep نعجة	two sheep

❖ Add (S) only

Singular	Plural
one roof السقف	two roofs
one belief معتقد	two beliefs
one chief رئيس أو قائد مجموعة	two chiefs



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruj)

❖ Exercise 1

Write the plural form of the following nouns:

child = city = fox =

wife = boss = toy =

belief = ox =

❖ الحل Exercise1

- ✓ child = children
- ✓ city = cities
- ✓ fox = foxes
- ✓ wife = wives
- ✓ boss = bosses
- ✓ toy = toys
- ✓ belief = beliefs
- ✓ ox = oxen

❖ Exercise 2

Write the plural form of the following nouns:

shirt = teacher =
sheep = knife =
chief = box =
story = monkey =

❖ الحل Exercise 2

- ✓ shirt = shirts
- ✓ teacher = teachers
- ✓ sheep = sheep
- ✓ knife = knives
- ✓ chief = chiefs
- ✓ box = boxes
- ✓ story = stories
- ✓ monkey = monkeys



❖ Exercise 3

1. My brother has three-----.
a .child b. Childs c. children d. childrens
2. Last night my sons ate two big-----.
a. fish b. fihes c. a fish d. fishes
3. My cat has already eaten four-----.
a. mouse b. mouses c. mice d. mices
4. In Jazan, there are a lot of -----.
a. sheeps b. sheep c. sheepes d. a sheep
5. There are three -----over there.
a. fox b. foxs c. foxes d. foxen
6. You should take care of your-----, You walk on them.
a. foot b. feet c. feets d. foots
7. My uncle is raising a lot of -----on his farm.
a. goose b. geoses c. geese d. geeses
8. My mother uses two different -----in the kitchen.
a. knives b. knifes c. knife d. kinfs
9. Good -----are good ideas.
a. belief b. beliefs c. believes d. beliefs
10. There is a.....over there.
a. mice b. mouse c. mouses d. mices



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Countable Nouns: الاسماء المعدودة:

- They can be singular or plural :

- الاسماء المعدودة قد تكون اسم مفرد او اسم جمع و يمكن عدّها
- الاسماء المعدودة المفردة تُجمع و يمكن أن يسبقها في حالة المفرد: (a) (an) (one)

Singular		Plural	
a	book apple	two	books apples
an			
one			

❖ Uncountable Nouns: الاسماء غير المعدودة:

- تكون اسم مفرد فقط و لا تجمع و لا يمكن عدّها.
- الاسماء غير المعدودة هي أسماء مفردة و لا تُجمع و لا يسبقها : (a) أو (an) أو (one)

Only singular			
Rice Milk Water oil money	is	much a little - little	rice milk water oil money
× one rice , a rice × , many rice × × a, an ×, s ×			
ملاحظة:			
تستخدم much في حالة النفي أو السؤال فقط			
- Sami doesn't add much salt to his food.			
- Did Sami add much salt to his food ?			
أما في الاثبات نستخدم a lot of			



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

- Sami added **a lot of** salt to his food

❖ Countable Nouns & Uncountable Nouns: الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

some a lot of	apples
some a lot of	rice

- **Notice** the difference between :

Little	Use with Uncountable Nouns لغير المعدود - I have little money . I can't buy a sandwich. قليل وغير كافي
a little	- I have a little money . I can buy a sandwich. قليل و لكن كافي
few	Use with Countable Nouns للمعدود - I have few riyals. I can't buy a sandwich. قليل و غير كافي
a few	- I have a few riyals. I can buy a sandwich. قليل و لكن كافي

❖ Groups of Uncountable Nouns المجموعات دائما غير معدودة

1. Fluids : السوائل

water/coffee/tea/milk/oil/blood/juice

2. Solids: المواد الصلبة

Cheese/ice/bread/gold/iron/silver
/ glass / paper

❖ ملاحظة هنا نقصد بها كمادة لا تجمع مثل : زجاج **glass**
لكن اذا قصدنا بها شئ آخر يجمع تكون معدود مثل : نظارات **glasses**?
Where are my **glasses**?



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3. Gases: **الغازات**

Oxygen/smoke/nitrogen/steam/air

4. Particles: **الحبيبات**

salt/ rice/chalk//sugar/sand

5. Natural Phenomena: **الظواهر الطبيعية**

rain/fog/lightning/heat/humidity/weather/
thunder/snow/light/ darkness/gravity

6. Abstractions: **اسماء مجردة**

beauty/confidence/courage/enjoyment/
music/patience/knowledge /homework/work
advice/information/news/vocabulary

7. Whole groups made up of similar items:

money/jewellery/furniture/traffic/machinery



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

إنتبه ! أمامك مطبات

✓ هناك أسماء في اللغة العربية جمع ولكنها في اللغة الانجليزية تعامل معاملة المفرد

➤ **اسماء غير معدودة ومفردة دائما ولا تُجمع**

Information معلومات	advice نصيحة	news اخبار
Furniture اثاث	work عمل	money فلوس
Vocabulary مفردات	homework واجب	traffic السير

❖ Whole Nouns

Uncountable Nouns (Singular)	Countable Nouns (plural)
Money	dinars/dollars/riyals
Jewellery	rings/ bracelets/ earrings
Mail	letters/newspapers/bills
Furniture	desks/chairs/beds
Traffic	taxis/buses/trucks
Machinery	Hammers / wrenches/nails



➤ Verbs with Uncountable Nouns

(Singular Verbs)	
information	
Water	is
Rice	has
Salt	gets
Money	

❖ Exercise True/ False

1. Our teacher gives us a lot of homeworks.
2. My father gives me advices.
3. Advices are very important to us.
4. There are a lot of information in this book.
5. There are machineries in that room.
6. Salt has many advantages.
7. There are a lot of difficult vocabulary in this book.
8. Jewellery is getting more expensive

❖ Exercise 1

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. There (is/are) good information in this book.
2. I have (a few/a little) pens in my pocket.
3. I drank (a few/a little) juice last night.
4. Sami doesn't add (many/much) salt to his food.
5. Ahmad bought (some /many) furniture.
6. Do you have (much /many) homework?
7. There (is/are) a lot of traffic on this road.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruj)

8. There (is/are) a lot of cars on this road.
9. There (is/are) good news on TV tonight.
10. I don't have (much/many) money .

❖ Exercise 2

1. I have many -----in my library.
a. music b. books c. information d. furniture
2. There is a lot of -----about horses in this book.
a. information b. informations c. word d. words
3. -----is expensive nowadays.
a. Furniture b. Furnitures c. Chairs d. Vegetables
4. Jamal spent -----money last night.
a. a b. many c. a few d. some
5. My friend doesn't drink-----coffee.
a. a few b. many c. much d. a
6. Sami usually gives us -----.
a. advice b. advices c. many advices d. an advice
7. Do you have -----pen?
a. many b. much c. some d. a
8. Bob has -----books on his desk.
a. much b. some c. a d. a lot
9. Don't eat -----rice.
a. a lot of b. a c. many d. two
10. I need -----apple.
a. many b. much c. a d. an



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Possessive Nouns أسماء الملكية

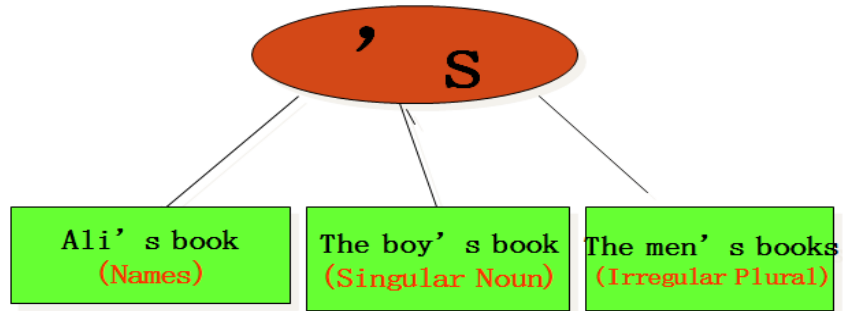
1. The possessive form (' s) is used with nouns to show ownership
e.g. This is Ali's car.

➤ الفاصلة العليا قبل ال s تشير للملكية

❖ Nouns

This is John's mother

❖ Possessive Nouns



➤ Examples

1. This is Khalid's chair. (Name)
2. This is Charles's computer. (Name)
3. This is the girl's pen. (Singular)
4. This is the student's book. (Singular)
5. These are the children's toys. (Irregular plural.)
6. These are the women's shoes. (Irregular plural.)



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

❖ Possessive Regular Plural Nouns - s'



The boys' names are Ali & Salem
(Regular Plural Nouns)

➤ Examples

1. These are the girls' books. (Regular plural- s)
2. These are the foxes' eyes. (Regular plural- es)
3. These are the babies' toys. (Regular plural- ies)
4. These are the wives' houses. (Regular plural- ves)

❖ Exercise 1:

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. I know (John's/Johns') father.
2. I know the (thief's/thieves') name.
3. I know the (thief's/thieves') names.
4. (Ali's car /Alis' car) is broken.
5. The (ladies'/ladie's) dresses are new.
6. My (cat's leg /cats' leg) is broken.
7. These are the (baby's /babies) toys.
8. These are the (baby /babies') toys.
9. This is the (baby's/ babies') toy. It's Ali's .
10. The (men's /mens') computers are new



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruj)

➤ الضمانر الشخصية Personal pronouns

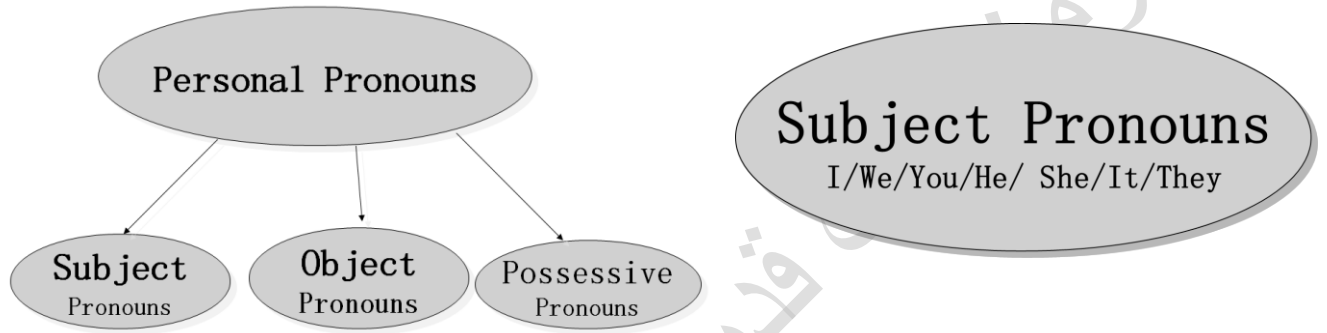
• Pronoun Definition

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

e. g Ali is a doctor. Ali is my friend.

Ali is a doctor. **He** is my friend.

➤ Personal Pronouns



➤ First : Subject Pronouns ضمانر الفاعل

I نحن We	ضمانر المتكلم مفرد وجمع
You أنت أنتما أنتم أنت أنتن	ضمير المخاطب مفرد وجمع مؤنث و مذكر
هو He هي She هو/ هي لغير العاقل المفرد It	ضمانر الغائب المفردة
هم هما هنّ للعاقل They وغير العاقل	ضمير الجمع الغائب

■ تكوين جملة بسيطة :

لتكوين جملة بسيطة باللغة الانجليزية لا بد من توفر العناصر التالية:

1. فاعل Subject وقد يكون اسماً او ضميراً
2. فعل Verb وقد يكون am, is, are أو غير ذلك
3. تنمة الجملة Complement وقد تكون اسماً او صفة أو غير ذلك

• ملاحظة هامة



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruf)

الجدير بالذكر أن الجملة الإنجليزية لا بد وأن تحتوي على فعل خلاف اللغة العربية التي قد تكون فيها الجملة اسمية أي بدون فعل مثل: (علي طبيب) ولو أردنا ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية حرفياً

نقول: Ali doctor.

وهذه جملة إنجليزية خاطئة لعدم احتوائها على فعل والصحيح أن نضع

لها فعل فتصبح: Ali is a doctor.

• Subject Pronouns with Verbs 'to be'

Subject Pronoun	Verb 'to be'	Example
I	am	I am a doctor. انا طبيب
We	are	We are doctors. نحن اطباء
You	are	You are a doctor. أنت طبيب / أنت طبيبة You are doctors. انتم اطباء / انتن طبيبات
They	are	They are doctors. هم اطباء
He	is	He is a doctor. هو طبيب
She	Is	She is a doctor. هي طبيبة
It	is	It is a cat. هي قطة

❖ Exercise1 : Translate

I am a teacher.	
	انتِ طبيبة
He is a nurse.	
	انتِ معلمة
We are farmers.	
	انتم مزارعون
It is a dog.	
	هي ممرضة
They are teachers	



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

❖ Exercise 2:

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Ahmad is a good boy. (He/ She /It) is my friend.
2. Salma is a good girl. (He/ She/It) is my friend.
3. This book is good. (He/ She /It) is about Jordan.
4. Ali and Hassan are good pupils. (You/They/We) are friends.
5. Ali and I are doctors. (We/You/ They) are friends.
6. Ali and you are doctors. (We/You/ They) are friends.
7. These books are good.(It/They/We) are about Jordan.
8. Laila and Huda are teachers. (She/We/They) are from Amman.
9. My cat is nice.(It/He/ She) is sitting there.
10. (I/ He/ She) am from Lebanon.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

➤ Personal Pronouns

Object Pronouns

me/us/you/him/her/it/them

➤ Second : Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به

Object pronouns come after verbs or after prepositions.

تأتي ضمائر المفعول بعد الفعل او بعد حرف جر

e. g Ali likes me.

This book is for me.

لاحظ كيف جاء ضمير المفعول به me

• بعد الفعل likes

• و بعد حرف الجر for

➤ Subject/Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns (before verbs)	Object Pronouns (after verbs & prep)	Example
I	Me	Ali likes me
We	Us	Ali likes us
You	You	Ali likes you
He	Him	Ali likes him (Salem)
She	Her	Ali likes her (Huda)
It	It	Ali likes it (the cat)
They	Them	Ali speaks with them (the boys)



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise 1

Write **T** for True and **F** for False

1. Me go to school.
2. You go to school.
3. Ali goes with me.
4. Ali goes with I.
5. This is for them.
6. This is for we.
7. We play tennis.
8. I like him.
9. You like her.
10. Give it the bread.
11. Us play football.
12. Them eat fast.
13. Her drives fast.
14. She drives fast.

❖ Exercise 2

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Ahmad is a good boy. I like (me/ him/her).
2. Laila is a good girl. Ahmad likes (me/her/him).
3. These boys are good. I like (they/them/you).
4. This is a nice cat. I like (her/him/it).
5. These are nice cats. I like(it/them/they)
6. This book is for (you/ I /he).
7. Ali and I are good students. The teacher likes (we/me/us).
8. I am a good boy. My father likes (I/ me/ him)



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ Exercise 3

1. I know Ahmad,-----is a good student.
a. I b. He c. It d. She
2. I have read two books. ----- on my desk.
a. He is b.They are c. It is d. It's
3. Salma can speak three languages. I know -----well.
a. it b. she c. her d. me
4. My class is early. ----- starts at 6:30 a.m.
a. She b. We c. It d. He
5. A: Do you know Ali and Sami?
B: Yes, I do. I live near-----.
a. they b. him c. me d. them
6. Are you happy? Yes, -----.
a. we are b. I am not c. they are d. you are
7. Can people smoke here? No, -----can't.
a. we b. he c. they d. you
8. Is Adel in your class? Yes, he is. I sit next to -----
a. he b. her c. them d. him
9. Ali and I are good friends. -----always study together.
a. They b. We c. You d. He
10. Ali, let-----leave right now. We are late.
a. you b. us c. they d. we



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

- Personal Pronouns
- Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية

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

- Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية

Possessive Pronouns
mine/ours/yours/his/hers//theirs

- Subject/ Object Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns (before verbs)	Object Pronouns (after verbs & prep)	Possessive Adjectives + Noun	Example
I	Me	My car	My car is broken
We	Us	Our cars	Our cars are broken
You	You	Your car/your cars	Your car is broken
He	Him	His car	His car is broken
She	Her	Her car	Her car is broken
It	It	Its leg	Its leg is broken
They	Them	Their cars	Their cars are broken



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

➤ صفات الملكية يجب ان تتبع باسم

أمثلة :

This is your book هذا كتابك

Where is your pen? أين قلمك؟

Where is your car? أين سيارتك

➤ ضمائر الملكية لا تتبع باسم : yours

أمثلة :

This book is yours هذا الكتاب لك

This pen is yours هذا القلم لك

✓ لاحظت كيف ان yours لم تتبع باسم وتفيد الملكية

➤ الان نلاحظ

كل ما ينطبق على your في الامثلة السابقة ينطبق على :

my / our / his / her / its / their

وكلما ينطبق على yours في الامثلة السابقة ينطبق على :

mine / ours / his / hers / theirs



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ أمثلة إضافية

- This is my book

لكن

This book is mine

- These are our cars

لكن

These cars are ours

- This is her computer

لكن

This computer is hers

➤ Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية

➤ يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم ، مثال:

- This is my book.
- These are our books.
- This is your book
- This is his book
- This is her book
- These are their books
- This is its food. (cat)

It's = it is

Its = ملكية

➤ Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية

Possessive pronouns are not followed by nouns.

➤ ضمائر الملكية لا تتبع بأسماء. مثال:

1. This book is mine. هذا الكتاب لي
2. These books are ours. هذه الكتب لنا
3. This book is his. هذا الكتاب له
4. This book is hers. هذا الكتاب لها
5. This book is yours. هذا الكتاب لك
6. These books are theirs. هذه الكتب لهم



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

More Examples

1. I like Ali. (Subject)
2. Ali likes me. (Object)
3. This is my book. (Possessive Adj.)
4. This book is mine.(Possessive Pronoun)
5. We like Salem. (Subject)
6. Salem likes us. (Object)
7. These are our books. (Possessive Adj.)
8. These books are ours. (Possessive Pro.)

❖ Exercise 1

Write **T** for True and **F** for False

1. This bus is our
2. This bus is ours
3. This is our bus
4. This mobile is mine.
5. This is mine mobile.
6. This is my mobile
7. This mobile is my



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise 2

Write **T** for True and **F** for False

8. Her book is new
9. This is his book.
10. Theirs teacher is good
11. Yours father is nice
12. Their father is nice
13. Its leg is broken

❖ Exercise 3

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. This is (my/me/mine) car.
2. That bag is (you/your/yours).
3. My mother is old. I love(him/her/hers) very much.
4. This computer belongs to (us/his/theirs)
5. These pens are (them/theirs/they).
6. This is my son. (He/ She/It) is a doctor.
7. Your kids are still young. Take care of (they/them/their).
8. China is a big country. (Its/ It is/ It's/ it) population is 1.3 billion people.

➤ Summary



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	-
They	Them	their	Theirs



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Demonstrative Pronouns ضمائر الإشارة

Demonstrative Pronouns
(this/that/those/these)

Demonstrative pronouns allow you to indicate whether things are nearby or far away. ضمائر الإشارة تمكنك من الإشارة للأشياء القريبة و البعيدة.

They are: وهي

- This : (هذا/هذه) This is my car. ضمير إشارة قريب مفرد
- That: (ذلك/تلك) That is my car. ضمير إشارة بعيد مفرد
- These: (هؤلاء) These are my cars. ضمير إشارة قريب جمع
- Those: (أولئك) Those are my cars. ضمير إشارة بعيد جمع

➤ Demonstrative Pronouns ضمائر الإشارة

	مفرد (Singular)	جمع (Plural)
قريب (Nearby)	This (هذا / هذه)	these (هؤلاء)
بعيد (Far away)	that (ذلك / تلك)	Those (أولئك)

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. (This/These) is my computer.
2. (That/This) computer over there is mine.
3. (This/These) are my sons.
4. (That/Those) is my father.
5. (That/Those) are my parents.
6. Can you see (this/that) star?
7. Can you see(these/ those) stars?



➤ Reflexive & Intensive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس

Personal Pronouns	Ref.& intensive Pronouns
I	Myself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourself/ Yourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
They	Themselves

➤ Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس

- A reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject of a sentence. ضمير الانعكاس عادة ينعكس على الفاعل

e.g : Ali saw himself in the mirror. (Reflexive)
I cut myself. (Reflexive)

More Examples

1. She saw herself in the mirror.
2. We saw ourselves in the mirror.
3. They saw themselves in the mirror.
4. She cooked the food by herself. (alone)

❖ Exercise 1 True/ False

1. They cut ourselves.
2. She did the homework by itself.
3. We respect ourself.
4. You shouldn't punish yourself.
5. The boy saw himself in the water.
6. We should pass the tests by ourselves.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

❖ Exercise2

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Did you enjoy(yourself/myself/himself) in the party last night?
2. Khalid cut (herself/himself/themselves) with a knife.
3. We have to be honest with (ourselves/themselves/yourselves).
4. Laila still feels sorry for (itself/herself/themselves).
5. Kamal & Sami repaired their car by (ourselves /themselves / yourselves).



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruq)

❖ (Any/Some) with Indefinite Pronouns

- Any
Anything
Anybody / one } --negative and question السؤال والنفي
- Some
Something
Some body } -- affirmative and question السؤال والاثبات

▪ Examples :

1. I don't have anything in my pocket.
2. Do you have anything in your pocket?
3. I have something in my pocket.
4. Do you have something in your pocket?

Note :e.g : I have nothing in my pocket.

I don't have anything in my pocket.

✗ I don't have nothing in my pocket. (No double negative)

❖ Exercise 1

1. Ali bought -----at the supermarket.
a. Someone b. something c. anything d. no one
2. Mary didn't buy -----at the supermarket.
a. nothing b. anyone c. anything d. no one
3. Did Jassim talk to-----last night?
a. anyone b. something c. anything d. nothing
4. I have -----in my room.
a. anybody b. someone c. anything d. anyone
5. Did you talk to -----about your problem?
a. anything b. nothing c. something d. someone



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

6. Laila said -----about her problem.

- a. anything b. something c. no one d. someone

➤ Relative Pronouns/ Interrogative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل والسؤال

Interrogative	Relative
who	Who
which	which
whose	whose
whom	whom

❖ Interrogative Pronouns ضمائر الاستفهام

- They are used to introduce questions.

هي الضمائر التي نبدأ بها الاسئلة

- They are:

who/whom/whose/which/what/why /where/when/how

❖ Compare Examples قارن

- Who is that man? (من؟) هنا أداة سؤال و تعني (من؟)
- The man who is standing there is my friend.
Who هنا ضمير وصل ويعني (الذي)

❖ Compare Examples

- Which car is yours? (أي؟) هنا أداة سؤال و تعني (أي؟)
- The car which is there is mine.
Which هنا ضمير وصل ويعني (التي)

❖ Compare Examples

- Where is your book? (أين؟) هنا أداة سؤال و تعني (أين؟)
- The place where you always sit is nice.
Where هنا ضمير وصل ويعني (الذي)



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و تدریب) (Shoruq)

➤ Interrogative Pronouns : Wh-Questions

Where?	أين	للسؤال عن المكان	Where is my book?	On the table
When?	متى	للسؤال عن الزمان	When is the party ?	At six o'clock
Why?	لماذا	للسؤال عن السبب	Why are you happy ?	Because I passed the test.
What?	ما / ماذا	للسؤال عن شيء	What is this ?	It's a computer
Which?	أي	للاختيار بين شينين	Which pencil is yours?	The blue one
Who?	من	للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل	Who can swim ?	Ahmad can swim
Whom?	من	للسؤال عن مفعول به عاقل	Whom did you see in the party ?	I saw Ahmad.

➤ Interrogative Pronouns : Wh- Questions (Cont.)

Whose?	لمن	للسؤال عن الملكية	Whose book is this?
How?	كيف	للسؤال عن الحالة	How are you?
How many?	كم عدد	للسؤال عن العدد	How many books do you have?
How much?	كم كمية	للسؤال عن الكمية	How much water do you drink every day ?
How long?	كم طول	للسؤال عن الطول	How long is this room?
How old?	كم عمر	للسؤال عن العمر	How old are you?
How far?	كم بعد	للسؤال عن المسافة	How far is it from Jeddah to Amman?



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➤ Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

- They are:
who/whom/whose/which/that/what/why/where/when/how

- Examples

The man who is standing there is my friend. هنا ضمير وصل ويعني (الذي)

I don't know who is standing there.

Who (Noun clause) هنا ضمير وصل ويعني (الذي)

❖ Relative Pronouns

❖ Rules for Using Relative Pronouns

- Somebody who/that verb
The man who is driving the bus is my brother.
The man that is driving the bus is my brother.
- Somebody whom/who/that/Ø subject+ verb
The man whom I met yesterday was a doctor.
The man who I met yesterday was a doctor
The man that I met yesterday was a doctor.
The man I met yesterday was a doctor.
- Something which/that verb
The car which costs \$15,000 is mine.
The car that costs \$15,000 is mine.
- Something which/that/Ø subject+ verb
The car which I bought yesterday was cheap.
The car that I bought yesterday was cheap.
The car I bought yesterday was cheap.
- Somebody whose subject verb
The man whose son is clever is a doctor. (his)
- Something whose subject+ verb
The car whose color is red is mine. (its)



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❖ Exercise 1 True/False

1. Jassim who is my friend is a good man.
2. The car who Ali bought last year was Camry.
3. The house where I live is very large.
4. The man who car was stolen reported it to the police.
5. The doctor whom I see every week is very nice.
6. The man whom I met him last night was Lebanese.
7. The flat which I sold it last week was very small.

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. (When/Where/why) is your car? In the garage.
2. (How/Who/whom) old are you? 20 years.
3. (Who/How/Whom) speaks English? Sami.
4. The car (who/which/ whom) is there is mine.
5. The boy (whom/who/which) is playing there is my son.
- 6.The girl (whom/which/whose) you saw was called Laila.
- 7.How (far/long/ deep) is this room? 5 meters.
8. (How far/How long/How) is it to Cairo? 500 miles.
- 9.The boy (whom/whose/who) shirt is blue is my son.
- 10.The computer (which/ whose/whom) price is high is Ali's
11. (How much/How many/How) is this book? 2 dollars.
- 12.The girl (whom/which/whose) father is a doctor is clever.
- 13.The book (I bought/ I bought it/ Which I bought it) yesterday was



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruq)

about Saudi Arabia.

14. The man (whom I met/ whom I met him/ I met him) was an engineer.

15. The computer (that/whom/whose) I bought last year is still new.

➤ Tag Questions

Negative= Affirmative
Affirmative= Negative

1. They want to come, don't they?
2. Laila is a doctor, isn't she?
3. This isn't your book, is it?
4. They can swim, can't they?
5. We won't go there, will we?
6. That is your book, isn't it?
7. There is a meeting tonight, isn't there?
8. Let's go to the zoo, shall we?

❖ Exercise

1. Ali speaks French well, ----- he?
2. Laila isn't a nurse,-----she?
3. This is your car , -----it?
4. They can't drive, can -----?
5. We won't be there, -----?
6. She came to the party-----?
7. There isn't a meeting tonight, -----?
8. Let's visit Hassan, -----?



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shorug)

➤ Verb Tenses الازمنة

- Simple Present & Present Progressive
- Simple Past & Past Progressive
- Present Perfect & Present Perfect Cont.
- Past perfect & Past Perfect Cont
- Simple Future
- Future Progressive & Future Perfect Cont.

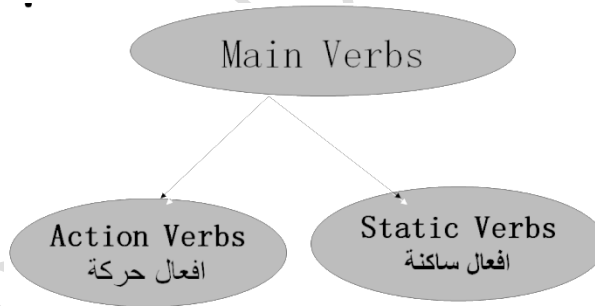
• Introduction : Definition of 'Verb' تعريف الفعل

What is a 'verb'?

- **Verb** is a word which refers to an **action** (do, break, walk, etc.) or a **state** (like, have).

الفعل هو كلمة تشير الى عمل (فيه حركة) او تشير الى حالة.

- **Verb & Tense**
- The verb tense shows the time of the action or state.
- Verbs



• List of some Verbs : Action/Static

Action Verbs	Static Verbs	Remarks
Play	Love	No Continuous with static verbs
Eat	Hate	
Drink	Like	
Hit	Own	
Melt	Believe	
Go	See	
Drive	Hear	
Speak	Know	
stand	understand	



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➤ Verb

- The verb is the most important part of speech. It's the only part that can make a statement about the subject.
- **You must have a verb in every sentence.**
e.g : The man ate an orange .
- If you take the verb 'ate' out of the sentence, you don't have a complete thought about what the man did to the orange.
(pressed/threw away/kept/bought/sold)

➤ Verb & Tense

➤ Simple Present Tense (Form) المضارع البسيط

Pronoun	Statement	Negative	Question
I	Play (V1)	I don't play (V1)	Do I play? (V1)
We	Play	We don't play	Do we play?
You	Play	You don't play	Do you play?
They	Play	They don't play	Do they play?
He	Plays (V1+s)	He doesn't play	Does he play?
She	Plays	She doesn't play	Does she play?
It	Plays	It doesn't play	Does It play?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise 1

True/False

1. He drive
2. They speak
3. She eats
4. They don't writing
5. They doesn't reads
6. Do we cut?
7. Do you speak?
8. Does he reading?
9. She cooks
10. She not cook Kabsa
11. I not speak French
12. I don't know
13. The duck swims
14. Does she swimming?

➤ Simple Present (Usage) الاستعمال

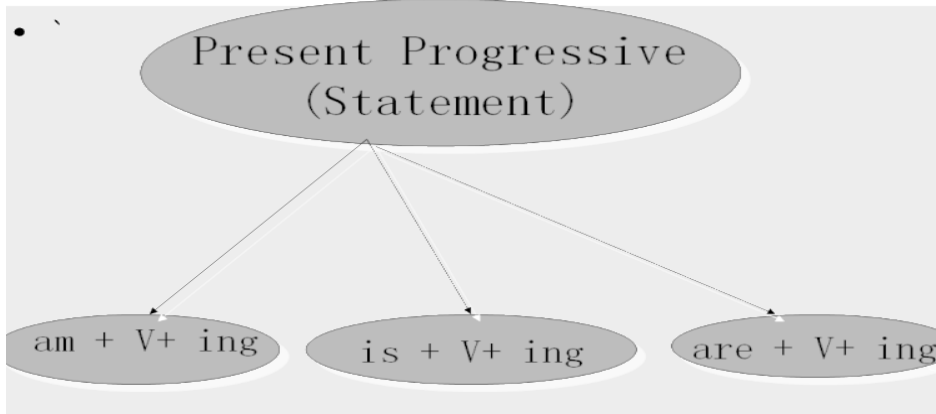
Simple present is used to express :

1. present time. **الزمن الحاضر الدائم**
e.g. I live in Amman.
2. habits. **العادات**
(every day/ every month/always/usually/often,...etc)
e.g. Ali takes a shower every day.
3. facts. **الحقائق**
e.g. The sun rises in the east.



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المضارع المستمر (Form) Present Continuous



Present Progressive (Examples):

- I } am + Verb+ ing
e.g : I am playing now.
- He/ She/ It } is + Verb+ ing
e.g. He is playing now.
- We/You/they } are + Verb+ ing
e.g. We are playing now.

المضارع المستمر (Form) Present Progressive:

Statement	Negative	Question
I am playing.	I am not playing.	Am I playing?
We are playing.	We are not playing.	Are we playing?
You are playing.	You are not playing.	Are you playing?
They are playing.	They are not playing.	Are they playing?
He is playing.	He is not playing.	Is he playing?
she is playing.	She is not playing.	Is she playing?
It is playing.	It is not playing.	Is It playing?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Exercise 1 True/False

1. I reading
2. He is speaking
3. They are driving
4. We swimming
5. You not listening
6. Are you listening ?

٧. انتبه : خطأ فادح أن تقول

- He is eat
- They are swim
- I am drive

والصحيح :

He is eating

They are swimming

I am driving

❖ Exercise 2 True/False

1. She not cooking
2. We are play
3. It is not eat
4. She is not writing
5. Is she drinking ?
6. They doing their homework.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Present Cont. (Usage) استخدام المضارع المستمر

Present progressive is used to :

1. express an activity which is happening **right now**.

e.g. **Ali is eating lunch now.** نشاط يحدث الآن

2. للأحداث التي تتضمن وقت طويل ومستمر للانتهاء منها.

Salem is writing a book about Makkah.

4. with some expressions like :

- Now
- right now
- Look!
- Listen!
- Shhh.
- at present

➤ Non- Progressive Verbs

➤ Some verbs are " NOT " used in progressive tenses. Use simple present instead of present progressive.

e.g : I am hearing a bird right now. (Incorrect)

e.g : I hear a bird right now. (correct)

➤ هذه الأفعال لا تأتي في المستمر

Activities of Mind	Emotions
agree /prefer /forget	like/love/hate
remember/believe/ think	hope /dislike
know/understand/want	
Having and Being	Senses
appear/seem/belong	feel/hear/ look
contain/have/include	see/ sound
possess/own/ need	



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

- **Exercise**
- True/False

1. I am having a car.
2. The boys are drinking juice.
3. We are remembering the accident.
4. Huda is seeing the birds.
5. We are hearing noise.
6. The cat is running fast
7. I am loving my father.
8. I am disliking sports.
9. We are playing tennis.
10. Ali is owning a nice house.
11. We are understanding the lesson.
12. I am knowing a doctor.
13. They are driving slowly.
14. Are you needing my help?

❖ **Exercise 1 :**

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Shhh. The baby (sleeps/is sleeping).
2. The baby (sleeps/is sleeping) for ten hours every night.
3. It's 6:00 p.m. Mary is at home. She (is eating/eats) dinner.
4. She always (eats /is eating) dinner with her family at 6:00 p.m.
5. Look ! It (rains/is raining).
6. I am hungry now. I (want/am wanting) a sandwich.
7. I (think/am thinking) grammar is easy.
8. Look! Khalid (thinks/ is thinking) about his problem.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

9. Right now John (is reading /reads) an article in the newspaper, but he (isn't understanding/doesn't understand) it.
10. Does Sami usually (walk/walks) in the morning?
11. Salma doesn't (have/has) a bicycle.

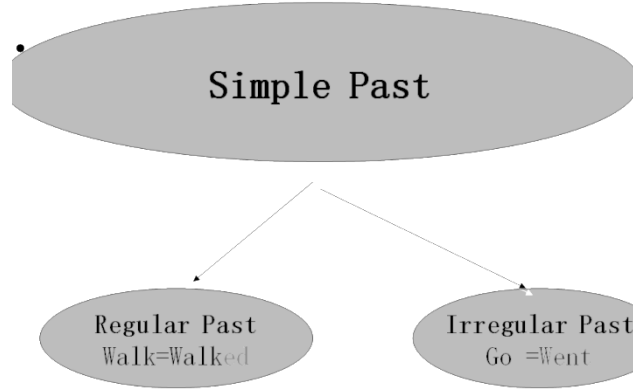
❖ Exercise 2

1. The moon----- around the earth.
a .turns b. turn c. turning d. is turning
- 2.The boys -----football every week.
a. plays b. play c. playing d. are playing
3. Salem -----a book about Saudi Arabia.
a. writes b. is writing c. writing d. write
4. I ----- the car right now.
a. needs b. needing c. am needing d. need
5. Jamal ---- ----- my telephone number.
a. remembers b. remembering c. remembered. d. is remembering
6. The mechanics-----many cars every day.
a. don't fix b. doesn't fix c. aren't fix d. isn't fixing
7. They -----English hard.
a. don't study b. doesn't study c. aren't study d. isn't studying
8. -----he speak French well?
a. Do b. Is c. Does d. Are
- 9.He -----pay a lot of money every month.
a. doesn't pay b. .don't pay c. isn't pay d. is pay
10. My baby-----right now.
a. isn't crying b. doesn't cry c. isn't cry d. don't cry



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

Simple Past



➤ Simple Past (Regular Past) الماضي البسيط

Statement	Negative	Question
I play ed	I didn't play (V1)	Did I play ? (V1)
We played	We didn't play	Did we play?
You played	You didn't play	Did you play?
They played	They didn't play	Did they play?
He played	He didn't play	Did he play?
She played	She didn't play	Did she play?
It played	It didn't play	Did It play?

❖ Simple Past (Irregular Past) الماضي البسيط

Statement	Negative	Question
I ate (past of eat)	I didn't eat (V1)	Did I eat ? (V1)
We ate	We didn't eat	Did we eat?
You ate	You didn't eat	Did you eat?
They ate	They didn't eat	Did they eat?
He ate	He didn't eat	Did he eat?
She ate	She didn't eat	Did she eat?
It ate	It didn't eat	Did It eat?



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruf)

➤ Some Irregular Verbs

Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
Be يكون	Was/Were	Been
Become يصبح	Became	Become
Begin يبدأ	Began	Begun
Bite يعض	Bit	Bitten
Break يكسر	Broke	Broken
Bring يُحضر	Brought	Brought
Build يبني	Built	Built
Buy يشتري	Bought	Bought
Catch يمسك	Caught	Caught

➤ Some Irregular Verbs

Come يأتي	Came	Come
Cut يقطع	Cut	Cut
Dig يحفر	Dug	Dug
Do يعمل	Did	Done
Drink يشرب	Drank	Drunk
Drive يسوق	Drove	Driven
Eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten
Fly يطير	Flew	Flown
Go يذهب	Went	Gone
Give يعطي	Gave	given

➤ Some Irregular Verbs

Have يملك	Had	Had
Hear يسمع	Heard	Heard
Keep يحفظ	Kept	Kept
Know يعرف	Knew	Known
Leave يغادر / يترك	Left	Left
Lose يفقد	Lost	Lost
Make يصنع	Made	Made
Put يضع	Put	Put
Read يقرأ	Read	Read



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➤ Some Irregular Verbs

يركض Run	Ran	Run
يقول Say	Said	Said
يرى See	Saw	Seen
يبيع Sell	Sold	Sold
يرسل Send	Sent	Sent
يغلق Shut	Shut	Shut
يجلس Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام Sleep	Slept	Slept
يتكلم Speak	Spoke	Spoken
ينفق Spend	Spent	Spent

➤ Some Irregular Verbs

يقف Stand	Stood	Stood
يسرق Steal	Stole	Stolen
يسبح Swim	Swam	Swum
يأخذ Take	Took	Taken
يُعلم Teach	Taught	Taught
يُخبر Tell	Told	Told
يُفكر Think	Thought	Thought
يفهم Understand	Understood	Understood
يلبس Wear	Wore	Worn
يكتب Write	Wrote	Written



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

True/False

1. He drove
2. They went
3. She didn't drinking
4. They didn't write
5. They not read
6. Did we cut?
7. Did you speaking?
8. He cooked
9. They didn't cook
10. Did she cooking?
11. They not sing
12. The cat didn't ate
13. Did you do the job?
14. Did you spoke to Ali?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

➤ استعمال الماضي البسيط (Usage) Simple Past

❖ The simple past is used to talk about activities and situations that began and ended in the past.

e.g. yesterday/last night/last week/last...../two days ago/in 1990...)

➤ يستعمل الماضي البسيط للحديث عن نشاط او موقف بدأ في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي .

2. Simple past is used with time clauses introduced by ‘ when, after or before’, as soon as

➤ يستعمل الماضي البسيط مع الجمل الزمنية التي تبدأ ب:

when, after ,before , as soon as

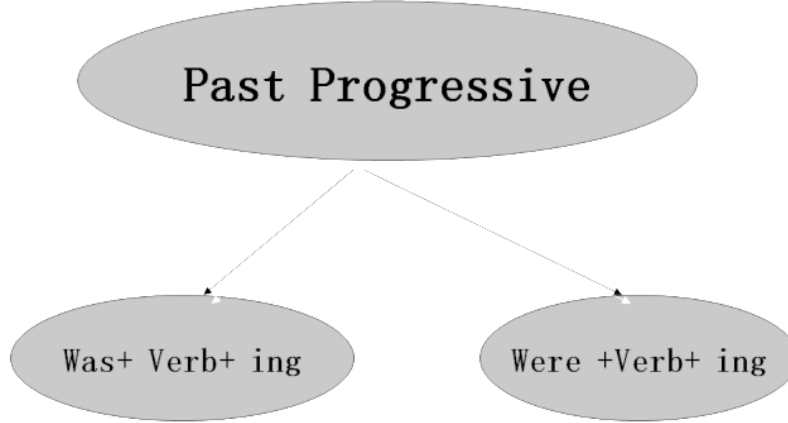
e.g.

1. When I went to London, I visited my uncle.
2. After Mary ate dinner, she went to bed.
3. Before I went to bed, I finished my homework.
4. As soon as I finished work, I went home.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

➤ الماضي المستمر Past Continuous



➤ الماضي المستمر Form of Past Continuous

Statement	Negative	Question
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
He was playing	He was not playing	Was he playing?
She was playing	She was not playing	Was she playing?
It was playing	It was not playing	Was it playing?
We were playing	We were not playing	Were we playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
They were playing	They were not playing	Were they playing?



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

❖ Exercise :

True/False

1. I reading
2. He was speaking
3. They was driving
4. We were swimming
5. You not listening
6. Were you listening?
7. She were not cooking
8. We were playing
9. The cat was not eating
10. She not writing
11. Was she drinking?
12. They doing their homework.

➤ Past Cont. (Usage) استعمال الماضي المستمر

1. The past progressive is used when an activity was in progress at a time of another action in the past.

e.g. When the phone rang, I was sleeping.

When Ali came, I was eating.

➤ يستعمل الماضي المستمر للحديث عن فعل كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما حدث فعل آخر في الماضي.

2. When two actions were in progress at the same time, the past cont. is used.

e.g. While Ali was reading a story, his wife was cooking.

While the boys were studying, their father was eating.

➤ يستعمل الماضي المستمر للحديث عن فعلين كانا مستمرين في الماضي في نفس الوقت.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

❖ More Examples

1. I was shopping when I met Ahmad.
2. Sami was driving when he saw an accident.
3. We were playing when Ali fell down.
4. While we were playing, Ali was sleeping.
5. While you were eating, we were chatting.
6. While Huda was reading, Salem was watching TV.

❖ Exercise

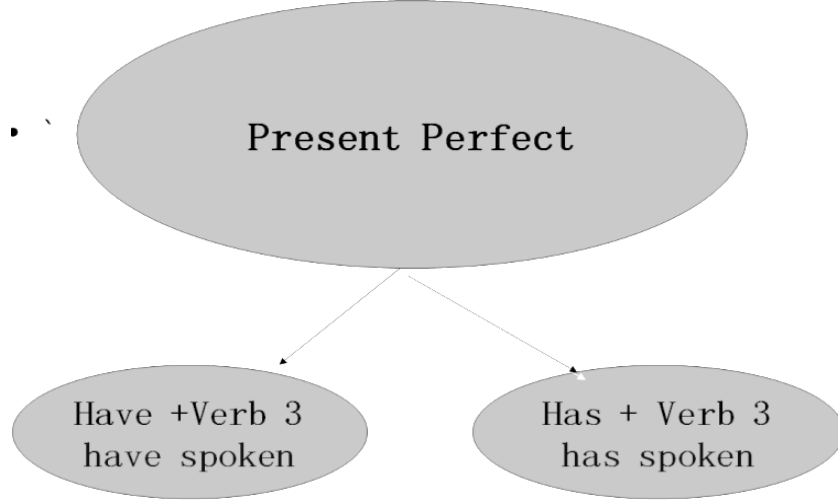
Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Huda (drinks/drank/drinking) some juice yesterday.
2. It (begins/began/beginning) to rain five minutes ago.
3. Did he (go/went/going) to work last week?
4. The boys didn't (finish/finished/finishing) their homework.
5. While Ali (was reading/read/reading) a book, his son was playing around him.
6. The phone rang while I (eat/ate/was eating) lunch.
7. While the girls (walking/walked/were walking) to class, they saw their teacher.
8. (Were you /Did you /are you) sleeping when I came in?
9. After we ate lunch, we (washing/washed/were washing) our hands.
10. I bought some flowers before I (going/went /was going) to the hospital to visit my friend.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ المضارع التام Present perfect



❖ Forms of Main Verbs

Verb 1 (base form)	Verb 2 (past form)	Verb 3 Past Participle
Play	played	Played
Drive	drove	Driven

➤ Form of Present Perfect **المضارع التام**

Statement	Negative	Question
I have broken a glass.	I have not broken...	Have I broken...?
We have broken a glass.	We have not broken	Have we broken...?
You have broken a glass.	You have not broken	Have you broken...?
They have broken a glass.	They have not broken	Have they broken...?
He has broken a glass.	He has not broken	Has he broken...?
She has broken a glass.	She has not broken	Has she broken...?
It has broken a glass.	It has not broken	Has it broken...?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

True/False

1. She has cook
2. We have playing
3. It has eaten
4. She have not written
5. Has she driven?
6. They done their homework.
7. Have you broken?
8. We have dug.
9. Have they seen?
10. Have he gone?
11. They haven't done their homework.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ استعمالات المضارع التام Present Perfect Usage

1. Use present perfect to express the idea that something happened at unspecified time in the past.

e.g. I have done my homework.
I have already seen that movie.

للحديث عن زمن في الماضي و لكن الزمن غير محدد.

2. To express the repetition of an activity before now.

e.g. I have visited my grandfather four times.
I have flown on an airplane many times.

للتعبير عن نشاط متكرر في الماضي

3. To express a situation that began in the past and continues to the present. (since/for)

e.g. I have been here since 7:00 o'clock.
I have been here for two hours.
I have known Ali since 2005.
I have known Ali for ٧ years.

للتعبير عن موقف بدأ في الماضي و يستمر حتى الحاضر.

4. Use present perfect with expressions like :

already for since
yet recently lately
Just ever never
so far up to now

❖ **Since & For**

With 'since' , time is more specific than 'for'. Compare:

Since :

- Since 6 o'clock
- Since Saturday
- since January
- Since 2005
- Since yesterday/ last week/last month
- Since morning/afternoon/evening
- Since I was child



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

For :

- For 2 hours
- For 4 days
- For 3 months
- For 6 years
- For many years

❖ Exercise

True/False

1. Since yesterday
2. For June
3. Since many times
4. For Monday
5. Since 1999
6. Since I arrived in Riyadh
7. Since three hours
8. For seven o'clock
9. Since 9:00
10. For three months
11. Since October
12. For seven days



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

❖ Exercise

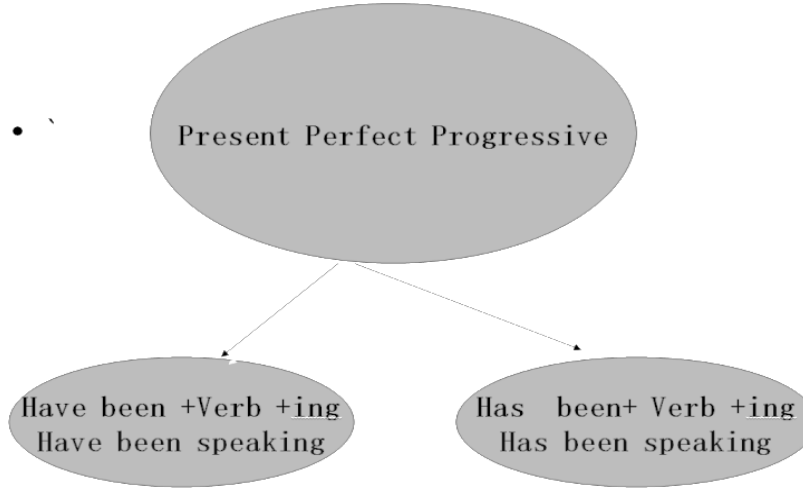
Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. I have (knew/know/known) Ali for two years.
2. Fatima has(break/broken/broke) a glass.
3. Up to now, Professor Hassan has (gives/ give/given) us five tests.
4. We have (finishing/ finish/finished) our homework.
5. I (was/ am/have been) in this city since June.
6. Ann (has arrived/arrived/arriving) here two days ago.
7. I (writing/ have written/wrote) a letter to my wife every day for the last two weeks.
8. He has moved into a new apartment (since/for)1990.
9. They have lived here (since/for) three years.
10. They have finished the job (since/for) June.
11. We haven't met the supervisor (since /for) I arrived.
12. She hasn't eaten any food (since/for) morning.
13. Have you ever (making/make/made) a big mistake?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

➤ Present Perfect Cont. المضارع التام المستمر



➤ Form of Present Perfect Progressive شكل المضارع التام المستمر

Statement	Negative	Question
I have been eating	I have not been eating	Have I been eating...?
We have been eating	We have not been eating	Have we been eating...?
You have been eating	You have not been eating	Have you been eating...?
They have been eating	They have not been eating	Have they been eating...?
He has been eating	He has not been eating	Has he been eating...?
She has been eating	She has not been eating	Has she been eating...?
It has been eating	It has not been eating	Has it been eating...?



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

True/False

1. He has been write
2. They have been cycling
3. We has been driving
4. She has been cooks
5. The cat has been eating
6. The boys has been playing
7. The boy hasn't been playing
8. Have you been studying?
9. Has she been crying?
10. Has she been cries?
11. You haven't been riding
12. The computer has been work

➤ Present Perfect Cont. Usage استعمالات المضارع التام المستمر

Present Perfect الفرق في الاستعمال بين المضارع التام
Present Perfect Continuous والمضارع التام المستمر

هناك ثلاثة امور يجب ان ننتبه اليها :-

أولاً : هناك مواقف يجوز فيها استخدام المضارع التام أو المضارع التام المستمر اي يجوز الوجهان وهي:

1- عدم وجود زمن محدد في نهاية الجملة

Ali hasn't studied much

أو Ali hasn't been studying much

2- مع وجود since او for او recently او lately في نهاية الجملة

e.g : I have lived in Jeddah since 1990

I have been living in Jeddah since 1990



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

ثانياً : موقف تستخدم فيه present perfect Cont المضارع التام المستمر فقط ولا يجوز استخدام المضارع التام present perfect

وهو موقف واحد عند وجود all + time في نهاية الجملة

قل : It has been raining all day

~~لا تقل : It has rained all day~~

وكذلك مع all week/ all month/ all year

ثالثاً : عند وجود الكلمات التالية في الجملة استخدم فقط Present perfect المضارع التام ولا تستخدم المضارع التام المستمر وهي so far/ already/ just/ never/ up till now/ yet

مثال:

قل : I have already finished my work

~~لا تقل : I have already been finishing my work~~

قل : I have just arrived from Dammam

~~لا تقل : I have just been arriving from Dammam~~

❖ Exercise 1

Underline the correct answer in the following:

- 1.Huda (have been living /has been living)in Jeddah for 10 years
- 2.Ahmad (has just arrived/ has just been arriving) from Jeddah
- 3.They (haven't finished/ haven't been finishing) their work yet.
4. They (have worked /have been working) hard all week.
- 5.They (have been waiting/ has been waiting)since 7:00 o'clock
6. I (have written/ have been writing) three letters so far.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ Exercise 2

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. It has been (snow/snows/snowing) all day.
2. We have been (studies/study/studying) for two hours.
3. I (written/have written/have been writing) to my brother three times, but I still haven't received any reply.
4. Salma (have lived/ has been living /lives) here since 1999.
5. The telephone (ringing/ is ringing/has been ringing) for a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
6. The telephone (has been ringing/has rung /is ringing) four times in the last hour.
7. We (finishing/ finished/have finished) the report.
8. We (finishing/ finished/have finished) our homework last night.
9. I (waiting/ am waiting/have been waiting) for my friend now.
10. I (waiting/ am waiting/have been waiting) for my friend for 30 minutes.



❖ Form of Past Perfect الماضي التام

Statement	Negative	Question
I had broken a glass.	I had not broken...	Had I broken...?
We had broken a glass	We had not broken	Had we broken...?
You had broken a glass.	You had not broken	Had you broken...?
They had broken a glass.	They had not broken	Had they broken...?
He had broken a glass.	He had not broken	Had he broken...?
She had broken a glass.	She had not broken	Had she broken...?
It had broken a glass.	It had not broken	Had it broken...?

❖ **Exercise**

True/False

1. She had cook
2. We had playing
3. It had eaten
4. She had not written
5. Had she driven?
6. They had done their homework.
7. Had you broken?
8. We had dug
9. Had they seen?
10. Had she go?
11. They hadn't done their homework.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Past Perfect Usage استعمالات الماضي التام

١. The past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity in the past. (Note: after/before/when/by the time/until yesterday)

1. **After** the guests had left, I went to bed.
2. **Before** I went to bed, the guests had left.

➤ للحديث عن نشاط تم في الماضي قبل نشاط اخر .

3. Ali had already finished his homework **by the time** I got home.
4. **Until yesterday**, I hadn't heard about the accident.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

❖ Summary

- **After**------(had +V3)------(V2)
After I had done my homework, I went to bed
- **Before**------(V2)------(had +V3)
Before I went to bed, I had done my homework.
- **By the time**------(V2)------(had +V3)
By the time I arrived home, my children had finished their homework.
- **Until + time in past + had =V3**
Until yesterday, I hadn't finished the report.

❖ Exercise

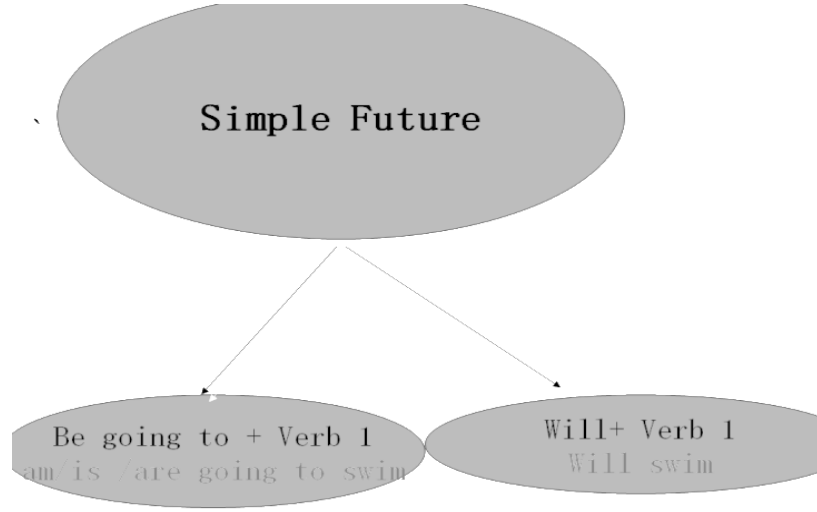
Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. The teacher had already (giving/give/given) a quiz when I got to class.
2. Sam (leaving/leaves/had left) the room before I walked in.
3. After I (finishing/had finished/finish) my job, I went home.
4. Jamal (had already eaten/is eating/ has eaten) lunch by the time I got home.
5. I felt better after I (am taking/ take/had taken) the medicine.
6. I had never (saw/ see/seen) a dinosaur.
7. The class had already (beginning/ began/begun) by the time I got there.
8. I'd (drove/drive/driven) for 3 hours before I decided to stop.
9. After I (buys/buy/had bought) a TV set, I watched the film.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب) (Shoruq)

➤ Simple Future **المستقبل البسيط**



➤ Form of Simple Future -1 **شكل المستقبل البسيط**

Statement	Negative	Question
I am going to eat...	I am not going to eat...	Am I going to eat ...?
We are going to eat...	We are not going to eat...	Are we going to eat ...?
You are going to eat...	You are not going to eat...	Are you going to eat ...?
They are going to eat...	They are not going to eat...	Are they going to eat...?
He is going to eat...	He is not going to eat..	Is he going to eat ...?
She is going to eat...	She is not going to eat...	Is she going to eat ...?
It is going to eat...	It is not going to eat...	Is it going to eat ...?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شoruq)

➤ Form of Simple Future-2 شكل المستقبل البسيط

Statement	Negative	Question
I'll (will) eat...	I will not (won't) eat...	Will I eat ...?
We'll (will) eat...	We will not (won't) eat...	Will we eat ...?
You'll (will) eat...	You will not (won't) eat...	Will you eat ...?
They'll (will) eat...	They will not (won't) eat...	Will they eat ...?
He'll (will) eat..	He will not (won't) eat...	Will he eat ...?
She'll (will) eat...	She will not (won't) eat...	Will she eat ...?
It'll (will) eat...	It will not (won't) eat...	Will it eat ...?

➤ Exercise True/False

1. I will reading
2. He is going to speak
3. She going to read
4. We'll swim
5. You will not listening
6. Are you going to listen?
7. She'll not read
8. He'll not speaking
9. She isn't going to read
10. We'll not swimming
11. Are you going to cook?
12. Are they going to eats?



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Simple Future Usage استعمالات المستقبل البسيط

1. Use (will+verb1/ be going to+verb1) to express prediction

التنبؤ بالمستقبل

e.g. According to the weather report, it will rain tomorrow.
According to the weather report, it is going to rain tomorrow.

2. Use only (be going to +V1) if there is a prior plan/intention.

خطة او نية مسبقه

e.g. Ali: Why have you bought this paint?

Ahmad: I am going to paint my bedroom tomorrow.

3. Use only (will + Verb 1) to express willingness

الرغبة الذاتية او التطوع لعمل شئ ما

e.g. Ali: The phone is ringing.

Ahmad: I'll answer it.

(No prediction/no prior plans).

He is just volunteering to answer the phone.

➤ **Future Expressions :**

- tomorrow
- tonight,
- next... week/month/year
- in 2019 / 2020
- Soon

➤ **When/after/before :**

1. When I finish work, I will go home.
2. After I finish work, I will go home.
3. Before I go home, I will finish work.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Salma (graduating/will graduate/graduated) in 2019.
2. Fred (being/ is going to be /going to be) in the meeting tomorrow.
3. John has already bought his tickets. He(flying/will fly/ is going to fly) to Cairo tomorrow.
4. **Ali:** It's really cold in here.
Ahmad: I agree (I'll/ I am going to/I going) turn the heater on.
5. He won't (coming/come /comes) to the meeting tomorrow.
6. **Ali:** Why do you have an eraser in your hand?
Ahmad: (I'll/ I am going to/I going) erase the board.
7. She (going/will/going to) finish her work next week.
8. Before I eat, I(will wash/ washed/ washes) my hands.
9. It (is going/going/is going to) rain tomorrow.
10. After I (will graduate/graduate/graduated), I will get a good job.



دورة الستييج (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Future Progressive المستقبل المستمر



Will be +V+ing
Will be driving

➤ Form of Future Progressive

Statement	Negative	Question
I will be driving. I'll be driving	I will not (won't) be driving.	Will I be driving...?
We will be driving.	We will not (won't) be driving	Will we be driving...?
You will be driving..	You will not (won't) be driving	Will you be driving...?
They will be driving.	They will not (won't) be driving	Will they be driving...?
He will be driving..	He will not (won't) be driving	Will he be driving...?
She will be driving..	She will not (won't) be driving	Will she be driving...?
It will be driving.	It will not (won't) be eating	Will it eating...?



❖ Exercise

True/False

1. She will be cook
2. We'll be playing
3. It will be drinking
4. She will be writes
5. Will she drive?
6. They will be do their homework.
7. Will you be smile?
8. We will be digging
9. Will they be riding?
10. Will he be going?
11. Will she be goes?
12. They'll be doing their homework.

➤ Future Progressive Usage استعمالات المستقبل المستمر

1. "Future Progressive" expresses an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.

للتعبير عن نشاط يكون مستمراً في المستقبل

1. Right now I am sitting in class. At this time tomorrow, I will be sitting in class
2. I will begin to study at 7:00. You will come at 8:00.
I will be studying when you come



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

تابع : استعمالات المستقبل المستمر Future Progressive Usage

2. With “soon”, you can use “ simple future” or “ future progressive”

Don't worry. The doctor will come soon.

Don't worry. The doctor will be coming soon.

3. With expressions like :

At this time tomorrow / At this time next week/next month/next year

Two hours from now/two days from now/-----

Soon

➤ More Examples

1. Two days from now, I will be visiting my grandmother in Abha.

2. Three hours from now, I will be meeting with the manager.

2. At this time next week, I will be driving to Amman.

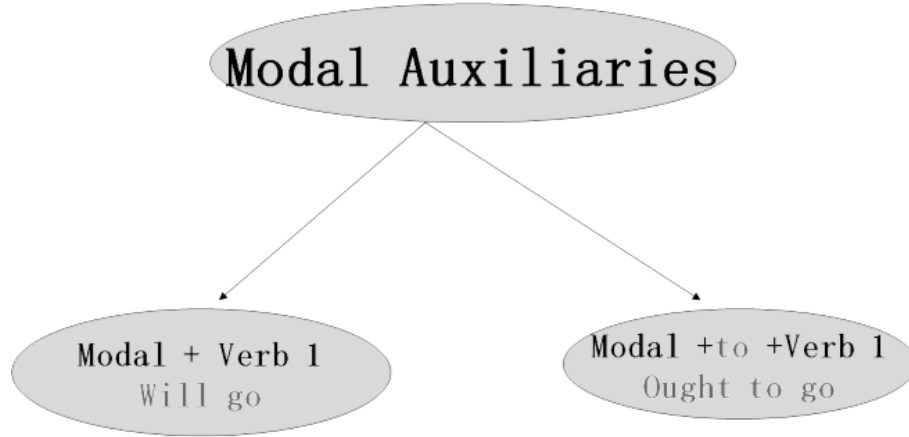
3. At this time next year, Ali will be working In Jubail.

4. Calm down. Your father will be coming soon.



➤ Modal Auxiliaries

- Two Types



➤ Modal Auxiliaries Form

Modal + Verb 1 (no 'to')	Modal+ to + Verb1
Can /could go	Ought to go
Will/would go	Have to go Has to go Had to go
Shall/should go	Have got to go
May/might go	Be going to go
Must go	Be able to go
Had better go	Used to go



➤ Negative of Modals

Modal + Verb 1	Modal to + Verb1
cannot / could not go	ought not to go
will not (won't) go would not go	don't have to go doesn't have to go didn't have to go
shall not / should not go	haven't got to go
may not / might not go	be not going to go
must not go	be not able to go
had better not go ('d better go)	didn't use to

Examples :

- Ali can swim. (V1)
- Ali can to swim. **x**
- Ali can swims. **x**
- Ali can swam. **x**
- Ali can swum. **x**
- Ali can swimming. **x**
- You ought to see a doctor.
- You ought see a doctor. **x**
- You ought to sees a doctor. **x**
- You ought to saw a doctor. **x**
- You ought to seen a doctor. **x**
- You ought to seeing a doctor. **x**



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following :

1. You shouldn't (leave/leaving) your keys in the car.
2. Salem ought to (go/goes) to bed early.
3. Drivers must (stop/stopped) at the stop sign.
4. You'd better (to come/come) on time.
5. She has to (study/studies) hard for the final test.
6. They had to (do/did) the homework last night.
7. We can (swim/swimming) well.
8. We could (swim/swam) well when we were young.
9. I'll (learn/learning) English next year.
10. Would you (help/helped) me, please?

❖ Usage of Modals (1)

Modal	Usage	Present/Future	Past
Can	(1) Ability مقدرة	I can run fast.	I could run fast when I was a child.
	(2) Polite request طلب بأدب	Can I borrow your car?	-----

❖ Usage of Modals (2)

Modal	Usage	Present /Future	Past
could	(1) Past ability مقدرة في الماضي	-----	I could run fast when I was a child.
	(2) Polite request طلب بأدب	Could I borrow your car? Could you help me?	-----



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruj)

❖ Usage of Modals (3)

Modal	Usage	Present /Future	Past
Will	(1) 100% certainty تأكيد	He will go to Makkah tomorrow. (<i>future only</i>)	-----
	(2) willingness رغبة	The phone is ringing. I'll get it.	-----
	(3) Polite request طلب بأدب	Will you please open the door?	-----

❖ Usage of Modals (4)

Modal	Usage	Present /Future	Past
Be going to	(1) 100% certainty تأكيد	He is going to go to Makkah tomorrow (<i>future only</i>)	-----
	(2) Definite plan خطة مؤكدة	I have bought paint. I'm going to paint my bedroom.	I was going to paint my bedroom, but I didn't have time.

❖ Usage of Modals (5)

Modal	Usage	Present /Future	Past
May	(1) polite request طلب مؤدب	May I borrow your pen?	-----
	(2) Less than 50% certainty احتمال اقل من 50%	It may rain tomorrow.	It was cloudy yesterday. It may have rained.
might	(1) Less than 50% certainty	It might rain tomorrow.	It was cloudy yesterday. It might have rained.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب) (Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Ali is very strong. He (can/may) carry that heavy box.
2. Ali was very strong. He (can/could) carry that box.
3. I'm sure Salma (will /might) get above 95% on the test.
4. Salma (will/might) get above 95% on the test. I'm not sure.
5. Ali: (Could /Will) I borrow your pen, please?
6. Ahmed: Sure.
7. Saleh has bought the ticket. He (will/is going to) travel tomorrow.
8. (May /Will) I use your mobile, please?

❖ Usage of Modals (6)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
should	Advice نصيحة	You should study hard for the test.	You should have studied hard last night. (too late advice)
ought to	Advice نصيحة	You ought to study hard for the test.	You ought to have studied hard last night. (too late advice)



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruq)

❖ Usage of Modals (7)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
Had better	Advice with warning نصيحة مع تحذير	You had better come on time, or we'll leave without you. (You'd better)	----- -

❖ Usage of Modals (8)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
must	(1) Strong necessity ضرورة ماسة	You must attend the meeting today.	You had to attend the meeting yesterday.
	(3) Prohibition (negative) منع	You must not smoke near gas stations.	-----

❖ Usage of Modals (9)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
have to	(1) Necessity ضرورة	You have to attend the meeting today.	You had to attend the meeting yesterday.
	(2) Lack of necessity (negative) عدم وجود ضرورة	You don't have to attend the meeting today	You didn't have to attend the meeting yesterday.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ Usage of Modals (10)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
be able to	Ability مقدرة	I am able to help you. I will be able to help you.	I was able to help you yesterday.
used to	habit in the past. عادة في الماضي وتوقفت	-----	I used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day.

❖ Usage of Modals (11)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
would	(1) Polite request طلب بأدب	Would you please open the door?	-----
	(2) Preference تفضيل	I would rather (I'd rather) go swimming than stay home.	I'd rather have gone swimming than stayed home yesterday
	3) Offer	Would you like tea or coffee?	

❖ Usage of Modals (12)

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
shall	(1) Polite question to make suggestion اقتراح	Shall I open the window?	----



❖ I and You

May I help you? ✓
Can I help you? ✓
Could I help you? ✓
May you help me? X

Can you help me? ✓
Could you help me? ✓
Will you help me? ✓
Would you help me? ✓
Will I help you? X
Would I help you? X

❖ Exercise 1

Underline the correct answer in the following :

1. Ali: I have a toothache.
Ahmad: You (should/would) see a dentist.
2. Khalid, You (had better/shall) study hard for the test, or you'll fail.
3. If the traffic light is red, we (must/ought to) stop.
4. I ('d rather/have to) play football than watch TV.
5. I (used to/have to) walk to school, but now I don't.
6. Ali: (Shall/Would) I open the door?
Teacher: No problem.
7. (Would /Shall) you help me please?
8. Fatima (can/was able to) walk 5 kilometres yesterday.
9. The meeting is not important. You (must not/don't have to) come.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج (Shoruj)

10. We (had to/ must) attend the party. It was very important.

11. When I was a child, I (used to/have to) walk 50 minutes every day.

12. You (must not/don't have to) eat inside the classroom. It's not allowed.

❖ Exercise 2

1. I can ----- English . I have 10 years of experience .

- a. to teach b. teaching c. teach d. will teach

2. **Father:** The phone is ringing .

Son: I will ----- it .

- a. answering b. answer c. to answer d. answered

3. Sultan, I don't have a pen . May I----- that one ?

- a. to borrow b. borrowed c. borrow d. borrowing

4. Ali is able to----- a big car.

- a. drive b. drives c. driving d. drove

5. We must-----our homework.

- a. do b. doing c. done d. did

6. Could you ----- on the radio, please?



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

a. turned b. turn c. turning d. turns

7. A: I have a toothache.

B: You----- see a dentist.

a. would b. should c. mustn't d. shouldn't

8. All students ----- this exam. It's very important.

a. may take b. must take c. didn't have to d. should take

9. -----close the door for you?

a. Shall I b. Could you c. Would you d. May you

10. -----like tea or coffee?

a. Would you b. Can you c. Could you d. Will you

11. We-----to go to meeting. It's important.

a. must b. have c. has d. had

12. We ----- to go to meeting last night.

a. must b. have c. has d. had

13. I ----- go now. My appointment is in ten minutes.

a. don't have to b. had to c. have to d. mustn't

15. You ----- drive so fast. We still have enough time



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

a. didn't have to b. have to c. don't have to d. must

16. You --keep medicine away from children. It's dangerous.

a. may b. don't have to c. must d. have

17. We ----- leave now ! It's still early .

18. -----to buy this car when you went to Germany ?

a. Do you have b. Must you c. Did you have d. Could you

19. You ----- listen to your father .

a. may b. mustn't c. don't have to d. must

20. We-----to stop at a stop sign.

a. may b. has c. have d. must



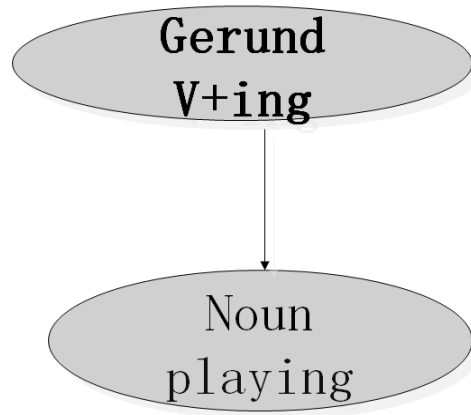
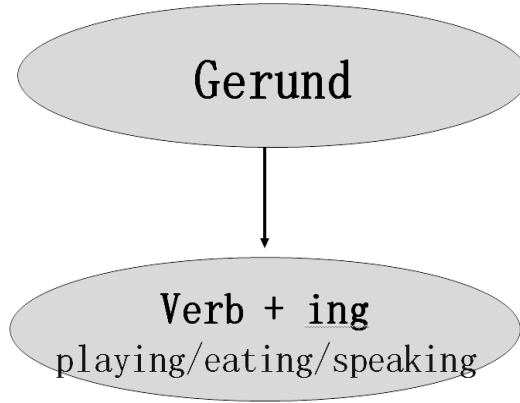
دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

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➤ Gerund & Infinitive

- Gerund Form





➤ Gerund Usage

1. As a Subject: فاعل

e.g. Playing football is useful.
Driving carefully is important.

2. As an Object of a Verb: مفعول به للفعل

e.g. We enjoy playing football.
I enjoy driving.

3. As an object of a preposition: مفعول به لحرف الجر

e.g. Thank you for helping me.
Majed is interested in playing football.

4. 'to' as a Preposition

e.g. I look forward **to hearing** from you.
(not to hear)

Ali is **used to living** is Saudi Arabia.
Ali is **accustomed to** living is Saudi Arabia.
Ali **objects to changing** the plan



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruf)

• Verbs followed by only Gerund (Group 1)

enjoy	يستمتع	Discuss	يناقش
go I go shopping	يذهب	Consider	يفكر حول
Suggest I suggest driving fast	يقترح	Finish He finished reading	ينهي

Mind	يمنع	postpone	يؤجل
Quit	يترك	delay	يؤخر
Avoid He avoids speaking a lot.	يتجنب	keep	يحفظ



➤ Infinitive Form

to + Verb 1
to go
to play
to drive

➤ Infinitive Usage

1. As a Subject:

e.g. To ride a horse is fun.

2. It + Verb + Adjective to + Verb1

e.g. It is nice to meet you.

It is expensive to buy this car.

3. After Object

I asked Ali to help me.

4. After certain verbs.

Ali hopes to pass the test.

❖ Verbs followed by only Infinitive (Group 2)

Hope يأمل	Agree يوافق	Want يريد
Plan يخطط	Offer يعرض	Expect يتوقع
Intend ينوي	Refuse يرفض	would like يريد / يفضل
Promise يعد	Seem يبدو	Need يحتاج



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Gerund or Infinitive

- It began to rain.
- It began raining.
- I like to swim.
- I like swimming.

(same meaning)

➤ Gerund or Infinitive (Group 3)

Begin يبدأ	Like يجب	Hate يكره
Start يبدأ	Love يجب	
Continue يستمر	Prefer يفضل	

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. It wasn't difficult (to find/finding) their house.
2. (Driving/Drives) to Jeddah will take us two hours.
3. It takes a lot of time (to learn/learning) Chinese.
4. She suggested (to leave/leaving) early.
5. Majed is afraid of (to ride/riding) bicycles.
6. Saleh is accustomed to (eat/eating) Kabsa.
7. I look forward to (meet/meeting) you.
8. They plan (to have/having) a party.
9. They finished (to study/studying) at 10:00.
10. He began (to work/works) hard.



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➤ Too & Enough

➤ Too & Enough (Form)

- Ali is too weak to carry this box.
- Ali is strong enough to carry this box.

- Form:

- Too+ Adjective + to +Verb 1(infinitive)
- Adjective + enough + to +Verb 1(infinitive)

➤ Too & Enough (Usage)

- Ali is too weak to carry this box. (can't)
- Ali is strong enough to carry this box. (can)
- Also, with 'enough' we use the opposite adjective. Notice 'weak' & 'strong'

➤ More Examples

1. This box is too heavy to carry.
2. This box is light enough to carry.
3. Ali is too short to touch the ceiling.
4. Ahmad is tall enough to touch the ceiling.
5. This car is too expensive to buy.
6. This car is cheap enough to buy.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ أفعال الإدراك / الإحساس Verbs of Perception

See/notice/watch/look at/observe

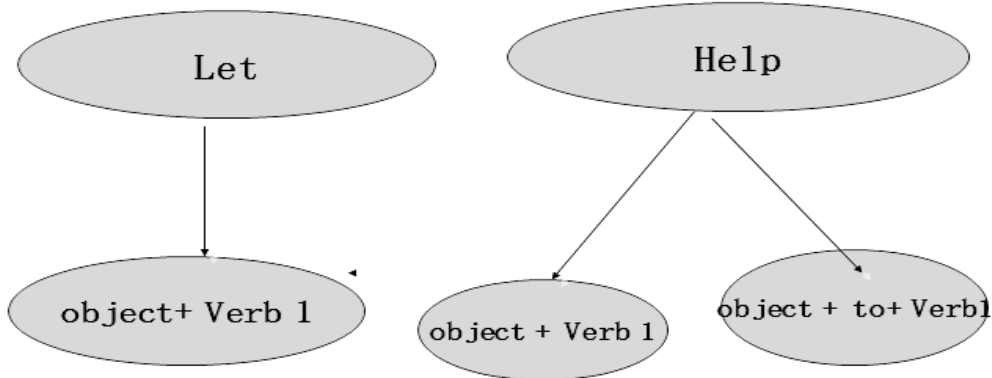
Feel/Hear/listen to

+ Object+ V1/V+ing

➤ Examples

1. I saw Ali run down the street.
2. I saw Ali running down the street.
3. We heard the baby cry.
4. We heard the baby crying.
5. Saleh listened to the birds sing.
6. Saleh listened to the birds singing.

➤ Let/Help





دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ Examples

1. Please let me go outside.
2. The teacher let us speak about ourselves.
3. Sami helped me carry this box.
4. Sami helped me to carry this box.

❖ Exercise

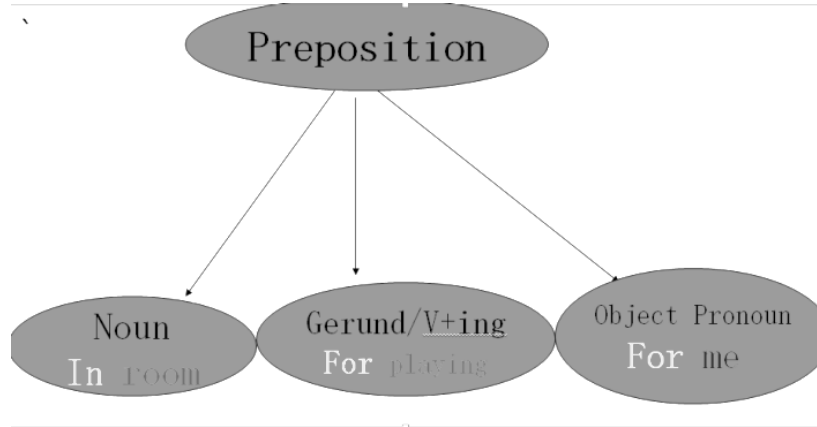
Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. The teacher helped the boy (write/ writing) the word.
2. My father let me (to go/ go) on a trip.
3. I watched the boy (playing/ plays) football.
4. I smell the food (burning/ burned).
5. I feel the ground (shakes/ shaking).
6. This lesson is too difficult (understand/ to understand)
7. This lesson is easy enough (to understand/ understanding)
8. The tea is (too hot/ hot too) to drink.
9. The shirt is (clean enough/ enough clean) to wear.
10. This boy is (too young/ young enough) to drive the car.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruq)

➤ Prepositions حروف الجر



➤ Prepositions of Time

Preposition	Usage	Example
In	Months	in July; in September
	Years	in 1985; in 1999
	Seasons	in summer/fall/spring/winter
	Parts of the Day	in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening
	Duration	in a minute; in two weeks In the future/in the past at present لكن

➤ Prepositions of Time

Preposition	Usage	Example
On	Dates	on July 21 ; on September 15
	Days	On Monday /on Friday
At	Parts of the day	at noon/at night/at midnight
	Time (o'clock)	at 6 o'clock; at 7:30 a.m. But if we have 2 times I work from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruf)

➤ Prepositions of Place

Preposition	Usage	Example
In	(أماكن مغلقة أو لها 3 ابعاد أو حولها شبك) Enclosed Places	
	Rooms/offices	in the room / in the office
	buildings	in prison/ in a hotel / in a bank
	cities	in Jeddah
	countries	in Japan

➤ Prepositions of Place

Preposition	Usage	Example
On	Surfaces of things (سطح الشيء)	On the table/on the desk/on the wall/on the floor
	Floors طوابق	I live on the 7 th floor

➤ Prepositions of Place

Preposition	Usage	Example
At	Specific Places/point محددة أماكن	at 21 Oxford Street But (On Oxford Street) at the corner at the intersection at the bus stop at the top at the bottom at the end of the road



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruj)

➤ صفات و أفعال متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة of

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Innocent	Of	بريء من
Full	Of	مملوء ب
Made	Of	مصنوع من
Accused	Of	متهم ب
Convinced	Of	مقتنع ب
Aware	Of	مدرك ل
Jealous	Of	غيور من
Certain	Of	متأكد من
Sure	Of	متأكد من
Proud	Of	فخور ب
Tired	Of	تعبان - طفشان من
Afraid	Of Not: from	خائف من

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Consist	Of Not: from	يتكون من
Die	Of Not: from	يموت من



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ صفات متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة for

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Famous	For	مشهور ب
Known	For	معروف ب / مشهور ب
Sorry	For	أسف على
Suitable	For	مناسب ل
Eligible	For	مستحق ل
Responsible	For	مسئول عن
qualified for	For	مؤهل ل

➤ صفات متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة in

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Interested	In	مهتم ب
Involved	In	مشارك في / متورط في



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

➤ صفات و أفعال متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Angry	with/at	غضبان من
Crowded	With	مزدحم ب
Familiar	With	مألوف ل
equipped/furnished	With	مجهّز ب
Finished	With	منتهي من
Satisfied	With	راضي ب

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Cover	With	يغطي ب
Agree	With	يتفق مع
Cooperate	With	يتعاون مع
Sympathize	With	يتعاطف مع



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

➤ صفات و أفعال متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة To

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Accustomed	To	متعود على
Married	To	متزوج من
Faithful	To	مخلص ل
Addicted	To	مدمن على

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Used	To	إعتاد على
Look forward	To	يتطلع أو يتشوق الى
Go	To	يذهب الى
Object	To	يحتج على
Contribute	To	يساهم في
Belong	To	يخص
Listen	To	يستمع الى

• أفعال متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة from

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
prevent /stop/prohibit	from	يمنع من
Protect	from	يحمي من
Suffer	from	يعاني من
Escape	from	يهرب من
Recover	from	يشفى من
Differ	from	يختلف عن
Benefit	from	يستفيد من
Rescue	from	ينقذ من



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shorug)

➤ أفعال متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة About

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Care	About	يهتم / يعتني ب
Forget	About	ينسى
Complain	About	يشتكى من
Think	About	يفكر ب
Worry	About	يقلق على
Talk	about	يتحدث عن

➤ أفعال متبوعة بحروف جر ثابتة On

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Depend	On	يعتمد على
Count	On	يعتمد على
Rely	On	يعتمد على
Concentrate	On	يركّز على
Focus	On	يركّز على
Insist	On	يصمم / يصّر على
Decide	On	يقرر حول



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب (Shoruq)

➤ حروف جر أخرى

- **Between** : بين شيئين أو شخصين فقط :
Ali is sitting between Ahmad and Khalid.
- **Among**: بين أكثر من شخصين
Ali is sitting among his brothers.
- **With**: مع الأدوات
Ali is eating with a spoon/ a knife/a fork /his hand
- **By**: تستخدم مع وسائل المواصلات و الاتصالات
by plane/by air/by bus/by car (in a taxi)
by land/by train/by boat/by sea
By telephone/by fax/by mobile/by e-mail
- **by mistake/ by check/ by credit/ by himself/ by chance**

➤ Prepositions of Place حروف الجر المكانية

في : in	على : On
تحت : Under	خلف: behind
من : from	أمام : in front of
بين : Between	بجانب : next to



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

➤ حروف الجر من قياس:

At	In	On
at home	in a car	on a bus
at work	in a taxi	on a train
at school	in a helicopter	on a plane
at KSU	in a boat	on a ship
at college	in an elevator	on a bicycle, on a motorbike
at the top	in the newspaper	on a horse, on an elephant
at the bottom	in the sky	on the radio, on television
at the side	in a row	on the left, on the right



❖ Exercise 1

Circle your best answer in the following:

1. Ali lives -----Jeddah.

- a .in b. from c. on d. of

2. Khalil lives----- Prince Majed Street.

- a. with b . on c. at d. of

3. Salman lives -----7233 King Fahd Road.

- a. in b . on c. at d. of

4. Richard lives -----Canada.

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

5. Huda is sick today . She is -----bed.

- a. on b. at c. of d. in

6. Where is your father? He's -----work.

- a. on b. at c. of d. in

7. Where is Jack? He's -----his room.

- a. on b. at c. under d. in

8. The children are -----school today.

- a. on b. at c. of d. from

9. Laila has been----- the hospital for three days.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

a. on b. under c. of d. in

10. The man complained----- the soup.

a. on b. at c. for d. about

11. Khalid is interested -----watching TV programs.

a. on b. at c. of d. in

12. Jalal is looking forward ----- hearing from you

a. to b. at c. under d. in

13. Salma is angry-----her friend.

a. on b. from c. of d. with

14. My house consists----- six rooms.

a. from b. under c. of d. in

15. He came -----bus.

a. on b. at c. of d. by

16. He writes the letter-----a pencil.

a. with b. at c. of d. in

17. He broke the glass-----mistake

a. to b. at c. by d. in

18. He passed the test-----chance.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب) (Shoruq)

a. on b. from c. of d. by

19. He opened the door-----a key.

a. from b. with c. of d. in

20. My father was born -----October 1955

a. on b. in c. of d. by

21. I was born -----October 16, 1995

a. on b. at c. of d. in

22. See you -----Monday.

a. to b. on c. of d. in

23. I met Sami -----noon yesterday.

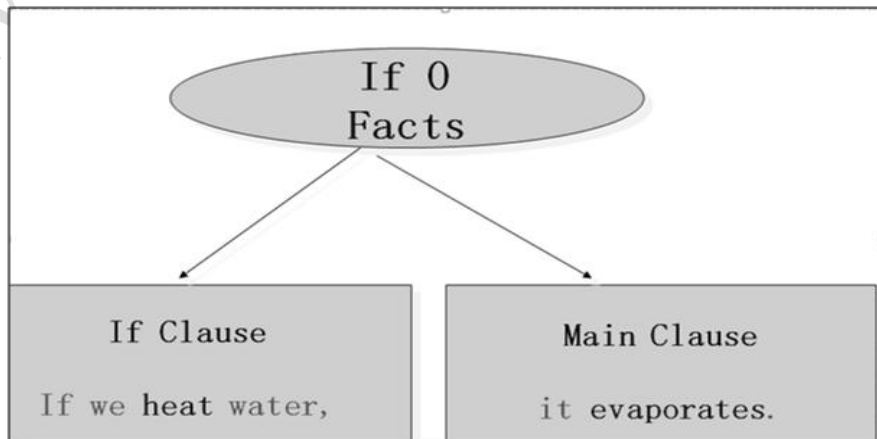
a. at b. from c. of d. by

24. I don't know what to study-----present.

a. at b. with c. of d. in

➤ If Clauses

➤ IF Clause 0



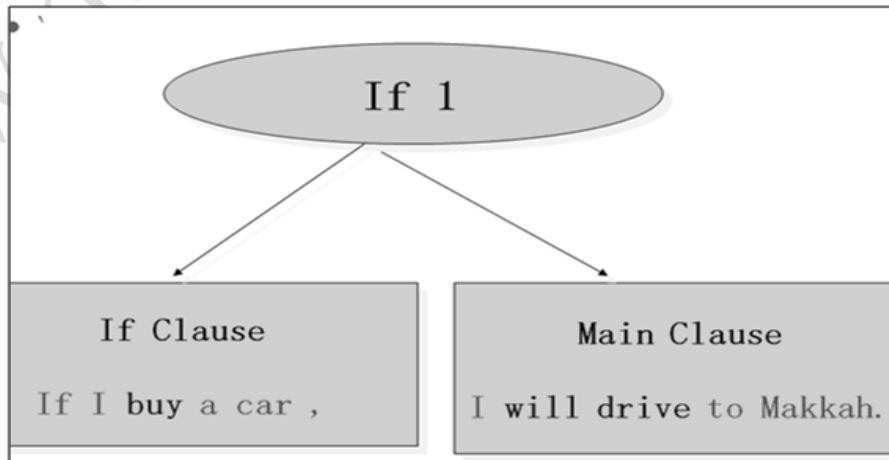


دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shoruq)

- If 0 Form
(routine - Fact)

If Clause	Main Clause
<u>Simple Present</u> (Verb 1/Verb1 +S) heat don't heat	<u>Simple Present</u> (Veb1/Verb1 +S) evaporates doesn't evaporate

- IF Clause 1





❖ Examples on If 1

1. If I buy a car, I will drive to Makkah.
2. If Ali buys a car, he will drive to Makkah.
3. If the weather is nice, we'll go on a trip.

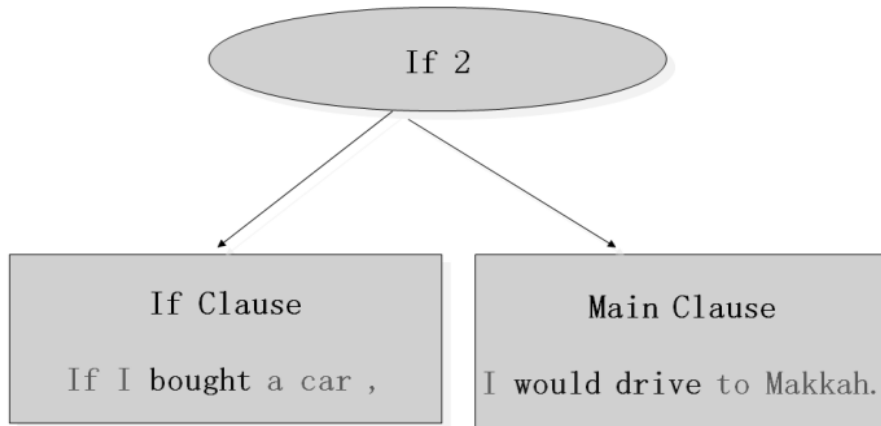
❖ If 1 Negative

- If you don't study hard, you will not (won't) pass the test.
- If Ali doesn't study hard, he will not (won't) pass the test.
- If the weather isn't nice , we won't go on a trip.

➤ If 1 Form : ممكن في الحاضر او المستقبل

If Clause	Main Clause
<u>Simple Present</u> (Verb 1/Verb1 +S) buy buys don't buy doesn't buy	<u>Modal + Verb1</u> (will/can+Verb1) will drive will drive won't drive won't drive

➤ IF Clause 2





دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shorug)

- If 2 Form : غير ممكن في الحاضر أو المستقبل

If Clause	Main Clause
Simple Past (Verb 2) bought didn't buy were	(would / could+Veb1) would drive wouldn't drive

❖ Examples on If 2

1. If I bought a car next week, I would drive to Makkah.
2. If Ali bought a car next week, he would drive to Makkah.
3. If the weather **were** nice tomorrow, we would go on a trip.

❖ If 2 Negative

- If you didn't study hard, you wouldn't pass the test.
- If Ali didn't study hard, he wouldn't pass the test.
- If the weather **weren't** nice , we wouldn't go on a trip.

❖ Forms of If 1 & If 2

If	If Clause	Main Clause
----	-----------	-------------



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

If 1	<u>Simple Present</u> buy/buys is/are	<u>Will/can + Verb1</u> will drive will go
If 2	<u>Simple Past</u> bought were No (was)	<u>Would /could + V1</u> would drive would go

❖ Forms of 1st & 2nd Conditionals (Negative)

If	If Clause	Main Clause
First Conditional	<u>Simple Present</u> don't buy/ doesn't buy isn't/aren't	<u>Will / can + Verb1</u> won't drive won't go
Second Conditional	<u>Simple Past</u> didn't buy weren't	<u>Would / could + V1</u> wouldn't drive wouldn't go

✓ Examples on If 2

1. The weather will not be nice tomorrow.

If it **were** nice tomorrow, we would go on a trip.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

Note: **Never** use (was) here, **use (were)** with I/he/it.

2. When you give advice

e.g. If I were you, I would buy that car.
If I were you, I would study physics.

❖ **Exercise**

1. If I have enough money, I (will/would/could)buy a house.
2. If I had enough money now, I (will/would/can) buy a house.
3. If Sami has enough money, he (will/would/could)buy a house.
4. If I (was/were/be) rich, I would help the poor.
5. If the weather is rainy tomorrow, we (won't/wouldn't/ couldn't)
go to the zoo.
6. Ahmad will get angry if you (tell/told/tells) his secret.
7. If you didn't study hard, you (will not/would not/won't) pass the
math test.
8. If Jamal doesn't study hard, he (can't/couldn't/wouldn't) pass
the math test.
9. Maybe I will fly to London tomorrow. If I (fly/ flew/flies) to
London, I will buy you a gift.
10. I won't have enough money tomorrow. If I had enough money, I
(will/ would/ can) buy a bicycle.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ IF Clause 3

❖ If 3 Form : غير ممكن في الماضي

If Clause	Main Clause
<p><u>Past perfect</u> (had +V3) had bought hadn't bought</p>	<p><u>Modal + have +V3</u> (would + have +V3) would have driven wouldn't have driven</p>

❖ Examples

1. If you had told me about the problem yesterday, I would have helped you.
2. If I hadn't slipped on the ice last week, I wouldn't have broken my arm.
3. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would have gone to the zoo.

❖ More Examples

- If I had got enough money yesterday, I would have bought that car.

Meaning:

In truth yesterday, I didn't have enough money, so I didn't buy that car.



❖ **Compare If 1, If 2 & If 3**

1. If I have enough money now, I will give you. (If 1)
2. If I had enough money now, I would give you. (If 2)
3. If I had had enough money yesterday, I would have given you. (If 3)

❖ Continue

1. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we will go for a walk.
2. If the weather **were** nice tomorrow, we would go for a walk.
3. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would have gone for a walk.

❖ **Forms of If 1 , If 2 & If 3**

If	If Clause	Main Clause
First Conditional	<u>Simple Present</u> buy/buys is/are	<u>Will/can + Verb1</u> will drive will go
Second Conditional	<u>Simple Past</u> bought were	<u>Would /could + V1</u> would drive would go
Third Conditional	<u>Past Perfect</u> had bought	<u>Would have + V3</u> Would have driven



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. If I (have/ had/ had had) money, I will go with you.
2. If I (have/ had/ had had) money, I would go with you.
3. If I (have/ had/ had had) money, I would have gone with you.
4. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we (will go/ would go/ would have gone) to the zoo.
5. If the weather were nice today, we (will go/would go/ would have gone) to the zoo.
6. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we (will go/would go/ would have gone) to the zoo.
7. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we (will go/would go/ would have gone) to the zoo.
8. Jim isn't home right now. If he (is/were/had been) at home right now, we would visit him.
9. Laila wasn't home yesterday. If she had been at home yesterday, I (would visit/ will visit/would have visited) her.



➤ Wish

▪ قواعد مهمة Wish

Negative = Affirmative

Affirmative = negative

1. Change present into past :

I have a problem .I wish I didn't have a problem

I don't have a car. I wish I had a car.

2. Change simple past into past perfect :

I bought a Mazda last week. I wish I hadn't bought a Mazda

3. Change future into could or would :

I can't go with you tomorrow. I wish I could.

I won't (will not) talk about the problem, but I wish I would

Never use "was" Use "were"

I am not a student. I wish I were. (**No was**)

My father isn't here. I wish he were.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. I don't know him. I wish I (know/ knew/ had known) him
2. You told me about the secret. I wish you (didn't tell /hadn't told/don't tell) me
3. She will not be here tomorrow. I wish she (will/would/ were)
4. It is raining now. I wish it (wasn't raining/ were raining/ weren't raining) now.
5. My mother isn't here. I wish she (was/is/ were) here.
6. The teacher is going to give us a test. I wish he (isn't/ wasn't/ weren't) going to give us a test.
7. I can't sing well. I wish I (can/could/ will).
8. I didn't go with them. I wish I (did/had/went) gone with them.

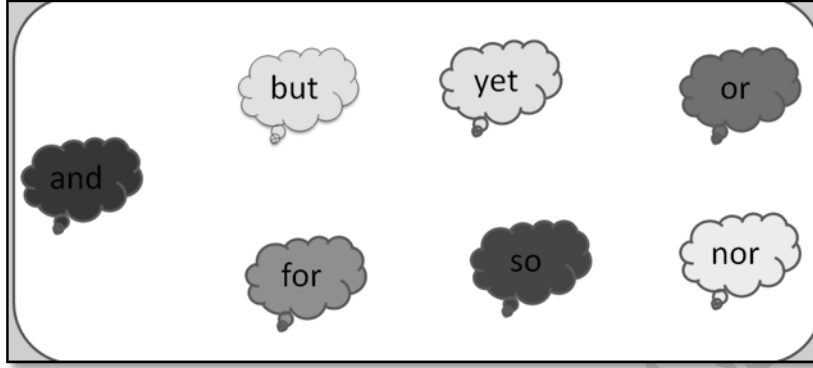


دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruq)

➤ الروابط Conjunctions

➤ Coordination Conjunctions (Group 1)

المجموعة الأولى : روابط الجمل الكاملة



• و And

١. تربط جملتين : الجملة الاولى تضاف الى الجملة الثانية :

I like tea, and I like coffee.

تربط أجزاء الجملة : 🇸🇦

- I like tea and coffee. (Nouns- Obj)
- Tea and coffee are good (Nouns- Subj)
- I speak and write two languages. (Verbs)
- Ali is tall and fat. (Adjectives)
- Ali drives carefully and safely. (Adverbs)

• لكن But

١. تربط جملتين متعاكستين (واحدة مثبتة و الثانية منفية)

تعاكس Ali studied hard, but he failed.

نفي I like tea, but I don't like coffee.

تربط أجزاء الجملة : 🇸🇦

I like tea but not coffee. (Nouns- Obj)

Ali is clever but lazy. (Adjectives)

ملاحظة : yet= but



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

• أو Or

١. تربط جملتين بينهما إختيار

We can speak to the boss, or we write him an e-mail

تربط أجزاء الجملة

Would you like tea or coffee?. (Nouns- Obj)

Ali will come by bus or by train. I am not sure..

• بسبب / لأن for

١. تربط جملتين الاولى نتيجة و الثانية سبب

1. Ali got a high grade , for he studied hard.
(because)

2. Sami had an accident , for he was driving fast.

• ولذلك So

١. تربط جملتين الاولى سبب و الثانية نتيجة

1. Ali studied hard, so he got a high grade.

2. Sami was driving fast, so he had an accident.

• ولا nor

١. تربط جملتين : الاولى منفية و الثانية على صيغة سؤال

1. Salma doesn't like tea, nor does she like milk.

2. Laila can't speak English, nor can she speak French.

3. Ahmad isn't clever, nor is he polite.



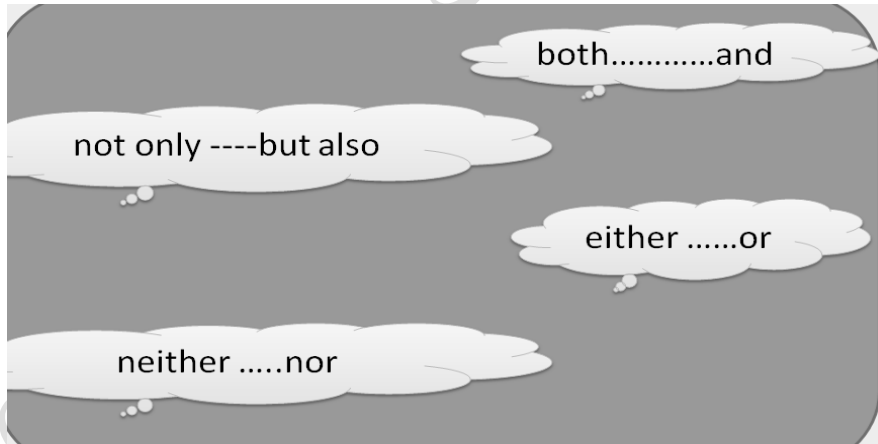
دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shorug)

❖ Exercise 1

1. I'm going to go shopping on Sunday,(and/ but/nor) buy some new clothes.
2. I love to travel by train, (but/and/or) I hate travelling by bus.
3. I'm bored! Let's go out for dinner, (nor/so/or) see a movie .
4. John bought a new car, (but/for/or) he had a lot of money.
5. Saeed is happy, (yet/ or/nor) Khalid isn't.
6. The team played well, (but/so/for) they won the match.
7. The team played well, (but/so/nor) they lost the match.
8. Ahmad didn't come early, (or/but/nor) did he do his homework.

➤ Correlative Conjunctions (Group 2)

المجموعة الثانية : الروابط (المتلازمة) التوأمية



• both.....and

تربط أجزاء الجملة

I like both tea and coffee. (Nouns-Obj)

Both Ali and Sami are smart . (Nouns-Subj.)

Ali is both smart and polite. (Adjectives)

Ali drives both carefully and safely. (Adverbs)



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

- **Not only.....but also**
ليس فقط.... وإنما أيضاً

تربط أجزاء الجملة

I like not only tea but also coffee. (Nouns-Obj.)

Not only Ali but also Sami is smart(Nouns-Subj.)

Ali is not only smart but also polite. (Adjectives)

Ali drives not only carefully but also safely. (Adverbs)



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

- **either.....or**
إما....أو

تربط أجزاء الجملة

I like to drink either tea or coffee .(Nouns-Obj)

تربط جملتين

Either we go to the zoo, or we stay in the hotel.

- **neither.....nor**
لا....ولا

تربط أجزاء الجملة

I like neither tea nor coffee .(Nouns-Obj.)

Neither Ali nor Saleh is here. .(Nouns-Subj.)

Jamal neither speaks nor writes English. (Verbs)

تربط جملتين

Khalid neither drinks tea, nor does he drink coffee.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

❖ Exercise

1. Not only my sisterI went shopping last week.

a. but also b. both c. or d. neither

2. I'd like to eat.....fish or meat.

a. but also b. both c. or d. either

3. Salma is both politebeautiful.

a. but also b. and c. or d. neither

4. Salem is -----smart nor handsome.

a. but also b. and c. or d. neither

5. The boys are both clever and -----.

a. polite b. politeness c. politely

6. Jamal likes not only running but also.....

a. to swim b. swimming c. swims

7. Either you go there, or you-----here.

a. stays b. staying c. stay

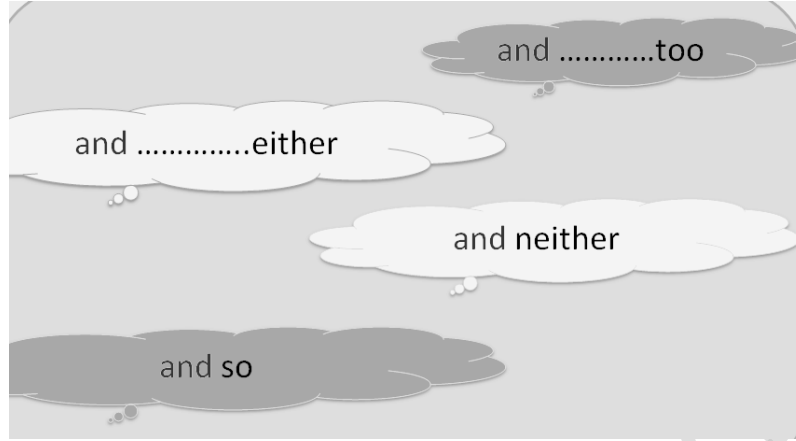
8. Ahmad neither did the homework, nor -----

a. he apologized b. did he apologize c. apologizing



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

➤ Conjunctions with (and)



and.....too

and.....either

تربط جملتين مثبتتين : andtoo 🚩

Ali likes milk, and Hassan does, too

Khalid is a doctor, and Jamal is, too

Salem can swim, and Ahmad can, too

تربط جملتين منفيتين : andeither 🚩

Ali doesn't like milk, and Hassan doesn't, either

Khalid isn't a doctor, and Jamal isn't, either

Salem can't swim, and Ahmad can't, either



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

and so

and neither

تربط جملتين مثبتتين بصيغة سؤال and so

Ali likes milk, and so does Hassan.

Khalid is a doctor, and so is Jamal.

Salem can swim, and so can Ahmad.

تربط جملتين منفيتين بصيغة سؤال and neither

Ali doesn't like milk, and neither does Hassan.

Khalid isn't a doctor, and neither is Jamal.

Salem can't swim, and neither can Ahmad.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

❖ Exercise 1

1. My sister went shopping, and I(does/did/am), too
2. I like fish, and my children(does/do/did), too.
3. I am not sad and my sons aren't, (too/either/so)
4. Salem isn't smart, and(either /so/neither)is his brother.
5. She will not go to Jeddah, and neither (will he/he will/he won't)

❖ Exercise 2

Complete the following conversations

1. A: I'm hungry.

B: I am,-----

2. A: I like my father.

B: I-----, too

3. A: I don't like fish.

B: Neither,

4. A: I can't swim.

B: I can't, -----

المجموعة الثالثة : روابط الجمل التابعة

• Because/ so

He studied hard. (reason) السبب

He passed the test. (Result) النتيجة

Because / لأنّ بسبب

Because he studied hard, he passed the test.



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

Reason

Result / متوقعة نتيجة طبيعية

He passed the test because he studied hard.

He studied hard, so he passed the test.

Reason

Result / متوقعة نتيجة طبيعية

• Because/ Because of

He passed the test because he studied hard.

Because of studying hard, he passed the test

القاعدة :

Because= Subject + verb

Because of= V+ing / (Noun)



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shorua)

- So/ therefore/ consequently

1. He studied hard, so he passed the test.

Reason Result / متوقعة نتيجة طبيعية

2. He studied hard. Therefore, he passed the test.

3. He studied hard. Consequently, he passed the test.

- Although/though/ even though/ but

He studied hard. He failed the test. فشل

Although he studied hard, he failed the test.

Reason Result / نتيجة معاكسة

He failed the test although he studied hard.

Although مع أنه = Subject + Verb

But لكنّه

He studied hard, but he failed the test

Reason Result / نتيجة معاكسة

- Although/ despite/in spite of

He got up early. He missed the train.

1. Although he got up early, he missed the train.

2. Despite/In spite of getting up early, he missed the train

3. Although he was sick, he went to school.

4. Despite/ In spite of sickness, he went to school.



القاعدة :

Although= Subject+ Verb

Despite/In spite of = V+ing / (Noun)

• **but/ however/nevertheless /nonetheless**

1. He studied hard, but he failed the test.

Reason Result / متوقعة نتيجة غير

2. He studied hard. However, he failed the test.

3. He studied hard. Nevertheless, he failed the test.

4. He studied hard. Nonetheless , he failed the test.

• **but/ however/while/whereas/ on the other hand/in contrast**
(Direct Opposition)

1. Ali is rich, but Khalid is poor.

2. Ali is rich, while Khalid is poor.

3. Ali is rich, whereas Khalid is poor.

4. Ali is rich. However, Khalid is poor.

5. Ali is rich. In contrast, Khalid is poor.

6. Ali is rich. On the other hand, Khalid is poor.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruj)

• and/ also/in addition/furthermore/moreover/ besides/ in addition to

1. Ali is smart, and he is polite.
2. Ali is smart. Also, he is polite.
3. Ali is smart. In addition, he is polite.
4. Ali is smart. Furthermore, he is polite.
5. Ali is smart. Moreover, he is polite.
6. Ali is smart. Besides, he is polite.
7. In addition to being smart, Ali is polite

تربط شينين جيدين أو شينين سينين

• after/before/when/ while/as soon as/by the time

1. After I finish work, I will go home.
2. After I finished work, I went home.
3. Before I go home, I will finish work.
4. Before I went home, I finished work.
5. When I finish work, I will go home.
6. When I finished work, I went home.
7. As soon as I finish work, I will go home.
8. As soon as I finished work, I went home.

القاعدة :

1. Present= future 2. Past= Past



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruj)

- So that/in order that/ in (لكي/ من أجل) order to
 1. Ali travelled to London, so that he could study engineering.
 2. Ali travelled to London, in order that he could study engineering.
 3. Ali travelled to London in order to **study** engineering.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

❖ Exercise 1

1. Jamal is a very hardworking employee. _____, he is polite and helpful.

a) In addition to b) However c) although d) Moreover

2. _____ football, Kamal plays basketball

a) In addition to b) Furthermore c) Also d) However

3. Dhahran is very hot in summer. _____, it has high humidity.

a) In addition to b) Furthermore c) However d) Nevertheless

4. Jamal is tall,----- his brother is short

a) In addition to b) Furthermore c) but d) besides

5.he was sick, he didn't go to school.

a) Because b) Because of c) Although d) Despite

6. sickness , he didn't go to school

a) Because b) Because of c) Although d) Despite

7.he was sick, he went to school.

a) Because b) Because of c) Although d) Despite

8. sickness, he went to school.

a) Because b) Because of c) Although d) Despite



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم وترتيب Shoruq)

9. sickness, he went to school.

a) Because b) Because of c) Although d) In spite of

10 . Ali was sick.....,he didn't go to school.

a) Therefore b) Because of c) Although d) Despite

11. Ali was sick,..... he didn't go to school

a) because b) because of c) Although d) so

12. Ali was sick,..... he went to school.

a) despite b) Because of c)so d) but

13. Ali was sick....., he went to school.

a) However b) Nevertheless c) (A+B) d) Despite

14. Ali was sick....., he didn't go to school

a) Consequently b) Therefore c) Although d) (A+B)

15. Sami is fat,.....Saleh is thin.

a) but b) because c) for d) despite

16. Laila is beautiful. -----, her sister is ugly.

a) On the other hand b) However c) In contrast d) (A+B+C)

17.I ate my lunch, I washed my hands.

a) Although b) By the time c) After d) Despite



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruj)

18. When heat work, he called his wife.

- a) arrives b) arrived c) will arrive d) have arrived

19. By the time he arrived at the airport, the plane-----off.

- a) had taken b) takes c) took d) taking

20. Sami went to the supermarket,-----he could buy sugar.

- a) in order that b) in order to c) for d) despite

21. Khalid switched on the TV-----watch the match.

- a) in order that b) However c) In contrast d) in order to

22. Jamal bought a pen,.....he could write a letter.

- a) although b) by the time c) in order to d) so that



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

➤ Adjectives and Adverbs

➤ Adjectives

- What's an adjective ?

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

Examples on Adjectives :

Big كبير

Small صغير

Clever ذكي

Beautiful جميل

Tall طويل

Short قصير

Expensive ثمين

Cheap رخيص

Examples on Nouns :

Man

Woman

Doctor

Boy

Girl

Computer

Chair

bank



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Adjectives with Countable Singular and Plural Nouns

He is a clever man = They are clever men

She is a beautiful woman = They are beautiful women

he is a good doctor = They are good doctors

He is a tall boy = They are tall boys

She is a short girl = They are short girls

It is an expensive computer = They are expensive computers

It is a comfortable Chair = They are comfortable chairs

It is a big bank = They are big banks

➤ Adjectives with Uncountable Singular Nouns

This is water = This is cold water. Not .This is a cold water. X

This is information = This is important information.

Not. This is an important information X

❖ Exercise True/ False :

1. This is a good advice.
2. This is an important homework.
3. I need cold juice.
4. We drank a hot coffee
5. We ate bad rice.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ ملاحظات هامة حول الصفات

General notes about adjectives

1. Adjectives come before nouns. e.g. a tall man
2. Adjectives come after verbs to be. e.g. He is tall
3. Adjectives have no plural form. He is tall.
 - a. They are tall. They are tall. (wrong)
4. No (a/an/the) before adjectives unless followed by nouns.
 - a. e.g. He is tall (correct). He is a tall . (wrong)
He is a tall man. (correct)

❖ Exercise

Write “True” or “ False” against the following :

1. Ali is a smart boy.
2. She is a beautiful.
3. The girls are beautifuls.
4. He is the tall.
5. He is a tall boy.
6. We are strong.
7. We are strongs.
8. The new car is mine.
9. They are a tall boys
10. He is tall boy.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ How to Use Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Ali is tall	Ali is taller than Ahmad (two people)	Salem is the tallest in the class (more than two people)
Jeddah is hot	Riyadh is hotter than Jeddah	Makah is the hottest city in Saudi Arabia
Ali's car is expensive	Ali's car is more expensive than Ahmad's car	Salem's car is the most expensive of all.
Sami is careful	Sami is more careful than Khalid	Jamal is the most careful of all.
Huda is good in English	Huda is better than Salma	Nadia is the best in the class
Riyadh is far from Makah	Riyadh is farther than Madina	Tabouk is the farthest



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Comparative and Superlative (Short Adjectives)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Long طويل	Longer than	the longest
Tall طويل	Taller than	the tallest
Cold بارد	Colder than	the coldest
Hot حار	Hotter than	the hottest
Big كبير	Bigger than	the biggest
Small صغير	Smaller than	the smallest
Clever ذكي	Cleverer than	the cleverest
Narrow ضيق	Narrower than	the narrowest
Happy سعيد	happier than	the happiest
friendly ودود	friendlier than	the friendliest
Hungry جائع	Hungrier than	The hungriest
Pretty جميل	Prettier than	the prettiest



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shorug)

➤ Comparative and Superlative (Long Adjectives)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Careful حريص	more careful than	The most careful
Beautiful جميل	more beautiful than	The most beautiful
Expensive ثمين	more expensive than	The most expensive
Famous مشهور	more famous than	The most famous
Interesting ممتع	more interesting than	The most interesting
Modern حديث	more modern than	The most modern
Difficult صعب	more difficult than	The most difficult
Important مهم	more important than	The most important
Exciting مثير	more exciting than	The most exciting
Good جيد	better than	The best
Bad سيء	worse than	The worst
Far بعيد	farther than/ further than	The farthest/ the furthest



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruj)

➤ Comparative and Superlative (Long Adjectives)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
careful	Less careful than	The least careful
beautiful	Less beautiful than	The least beautiful
expensive	Less expensive than	The least expensive
famous	Less famous than	The least famous
interesting	Less interesting than	The least interesting
modern	Less modern than	The least modern
difficult	Less difficult than	The least difficult
important	Less important than	The least important
exciting	Less exciting than	The least exciting



➤ Sameness in Adjectives

Ali is 170cm tall .

Sami is 170cm tall.

Ali is as tall as Sami

Jamal's car is worth 100,000 riyals.

Hamad's car is worth 100,000 riyals.

Jamal's car is as expensive as Hamad's

❖ Exercise 1

Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following Adjectives:

1) old = older than = the oldest

2) bad

3) difficult

4) large

5) Good

6) far

7) easy

8) much

9) many

10) Little

11) few



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise 1 : solution الحل

Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following Adjectives:

- 1) old = older than = the oldest
- 2) bad = worse than = the worst
- 3) difficult = more difficult than = the most difficult
- 4) large = larger than = the largest
- 5) Good = better than = the best
- 6) Far = farther than = the farthest
- 7) easy = easier than = the easiest
- 8) much = more than = the most
- 9) many = more than = the most
- 10) Little = less than = the least
- 11) few = fewer than = the fewest



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيبج Shoruj)

➤ صفات شاذة

1. Good= better than= the best
2. bad= worse than = the worst
3. Far= farther than= the farthest
4. much = more than= the most
5. many= more than = the most
6. Little= less than= the least

❖ Exercise 1

True/False

1. Ali is smarter than Ahmad
2. She is beautifuler than Huda.
3. Laila is the better student in the class.
4. Jordan is the smallest than Saudi Arabia.
5. China is the biggest country in Asia.
6. Jamal is as heavy as Salem.
7. My car is gooder than yours.
8. My computer is worse than your computer.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ Exercise 2

1. The Nile is -----river in the world.
a. longer b . the longest c. longer than d. the longer
2. This chair is the -----chair of all.
a. most comfortable b. more comfortable than c. more comfortable
3. This suitcase is -----of all.
a. heavy b. heavier c. heaviest d. the heaviest
4. Mt. Everest is ----- mountain in the world.
a. high b. higher c. the highest d. highest
5. India is a -----country.
a. big b. bigger c. the biggest d. biggest
6. China is -----than India.
a. big b. bigger c. the biggest d. biggest
7. Jeddah is expensive , but Riyadh is----- in Saudi Arabia.
a. Expensive b. more expensive c. the most expensive d. most expensive
8. Ali is a good boy, but Ahmad is -----.
a. better b. best c. the best d. good



➤ Adjective Order

- It's a Chinese box (nationality)
- It's a wooden Chinese box. (material, nationality)
- It's a green wooden Chinese box.(color, material, nationality)
- It's a new green wooden Chinese box.(age, colour, material, nationality).

It's a large new green wooden Chinese box.(size ,age, colour, material, nationality.)

- It's a beautiful large new green wooden Chinese box.(opinion, size, age, (shape), colour, material, nationality)

OSAP CMN

❖ Exercise 3

1. This is a -----shirt.

- a. nice red cotton Saudi
- b. cotton nice red Saudi
- c. red nice Saudi cotton
- d. Saudi red nice cotton

2.This is a -----box.

- a . big wooden old Japanese
- b. big old wooden Japanese
- c. Japanese big old wooden
- d. wooden big old Japanese



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruj)

3. Yesterday I bought a -----bicycle.

- a. black small new Korean
- b. Korean small new black
- c. small new black Korean
- d. small black new Korean



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب Shoruq)

➤ استخدامات الصفات

➤ Adverbs

➤ Adverbs of Manner ظرف الحال

✓ An adverb is a word that describes a verb.

Ali is careful. (Adjective)

Ali drives carefully. (Adverb) Answer of HOW ?

▪ More Example

1- Laila is slow.

Laila writes slowly.

2- Sami is good.

Sami speaks well.

➤ Changing Adjectives into Adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
Slow	slowly
Quick	quickly
Careful	carefully
Polite	politely



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

Successful	successfully
Angry	angrily
Quiet	quietly



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Changing Adjectives into Adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
Fast / He is fast	Fast / He is walking fast
Hard / This chair is hard	Hard / Ali works hard
Early / We are early today	Early / We arrived early
Late / We are late today	Late / We arrive late
Good / Ali is good	Well / He speaks well

❖ Exercise

Give the adverb form of the following Adjectives:

- 1) perfect
- 2) quiet
- 3) careful
- 4) regular
- 5) nice
- 6) terrible
- 7) heavy
- 8) good
- 9) hard
- 10) quick



دورة الاستيعاب (تنظيم و تدریب Shoruq)

❖ الحل Exercise

Give the adverb form of the following Adjectives:

1) perfect = perfectly

2) quiet = quietly

3) careful = carefully

4) regular = regularly

5) nice = nicely

6) terrible = terribly

7) heavy = heavily

8) good = well

9) hard = hard

10) quick = quickly



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

➤ استخدامات الظروف

1. Use Adverbs of manner to describe verbs

Laila speaks English well .fluently. (How ?)

Jamal usually drives his car carefully. carefully. (How?)

Salma is late . Adjective

Huda comes late. Adverb



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

❖ Exercise

True/False

1. Ali plays football skilful.
2. Ali is a skilful player.
3. Sami speaks English fastly.
4. Khalid is walking slow.
5. Khalid is slow.
6. Khalid is driving slowly.
7. Ahmad is a badly boy

❖ Exercise

1. Ali plays football-----
a. Skill b. skillful b. skillfully
2. Mohammad drives his car-----
a. care b. carefully b. careful
3. Salem speaks English-----
a. goodly b. well c. goodness
4. I can type quickly and -----
a. accurately b. accurate c. accurateness
5. I can run-----
a. fast b. fastly c. fastness
6. Laila works -----in the kitchen.
a. hardly b. hard c. hardness



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تدریبج Shoruq)

7. Saeed comes to school -----.

- a. late b. lately c. lateness d. (b+ c)

8. Talal usually arrives at work-----.

- a. early b. earlily c. earlyly d. (b+c)

9. My father works-----on his job.

- a. hard b. hardness c. harden d. hardly

10. Ali usually writes-----.

- a. quick b. quickly c. quickness d. quicken



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و ترتيب شورق) (Shorug)

➤ Adverbs of Frequency

ظروف التكرار

Always دائماً

Usually عادة

Often غالباً

Sometimes أحياناً

Occasionally من حين لآخر

Seldom/Rarely/hardly نادراً

Never أبداً / مطلقاً

➤ Position

▪ Before main verbs :

I always speak English in the class.

Ali usually drives fast

We sometimes ride horses.

▪ After verbs to be (am/is/are) :

Ali is always late.

The boys are often happy at home.

❖ Between two parts of verb :

I have never spoken Chinese.

They will sometimes visit us.



دورة الستيبج (تنظيم و تربيج Shoruq)

❖ Exercise Number 1 is an example.

1. I play tennis on Sunday (often)
I often play tennis on Sunday.
2. I have been in London. (never)
3. Huda and Laila are late (usually)
4. Peter doesn't get up before seven. (usually)
5. The weather is bad in December (always)
6. I visit my grandfather in our small village. (occasionally)
7. We go shopping on Friday. (rarely)
8. Sameer is absent from meetings. (never)
9. George hasn't been to Saudi Arabia. (ever)
10. Ali is complaining about the math lesson. (always)

❖ Exercise الحل

1. I often play tennis on Sunday. (often)
2. I have never been in London. (never)
3. Huda and Laila are usually late (usually)
4. Peter doesn't usually get up before seven. (usually)
5. The weather is always bad in December (always)
6. I occasionally visit my grandfather in our small village. (occasionally)
7. We rarely go shopping on Friday. (rarely)
8. Sameer is never absent from meetings. (never)
9. George hasn't ever been to Saudi Arabia. (ever)
10. Ali is always complaining about the math lesson. (always)