

## GRAMMAR

	تعريف	مثال
Noun اسم	اسم علم أو شيء	Ahmed, book
Pronoun ضمير	هو ما يدل على اسم أو محل محله	I, he, she, it, etc. ....
Verb فعل	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	Play, played, will play
Adjective صفة	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	rich man رجل غني لاحظ أن الصفة هنا سبقت الاسم الموصوف بعكس اللغة العربية التي تكون فيها الصفة بعد الاسم الموصوف
Adverb حال	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل	Ahmed writes <b>quickly</b> . أحمد يكتب بسرعة.
	تعريف	مثال
Preposition حرف الجر	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى	أحمد يذهب <b>إلى</b> المدرسة Ahmed goes <b>to</b> school هم سافروا <b>بالطائرة</b> They travelled <b>by</b> plane
Conjunction حرف العطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة .	Ali <b>and</b> Ahmad visited us yesterday. علي و أحمد زارانا أمس

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	objective pronoun	possessive pronoun
أنا I	My	Me	Mine
أنت أو أنت You	Your	You	Yours
هو He	His	Him	His
هي She	Her	Her	Her
هو أو هي لمبر العائل It	Its	It	Its
نحن We	Our	Us	Ours
هم أو هن They	Their	Them	Theirs
ضمائر الفاعل	صفات ملكية	مفعول به أو جار ومحرور	ضمائر ملكية
تأتي في بداية الجملة	تأتي قبل الاسم	تأتي بعد الفعل أو بعد حرف الجر	تأتي في بداية أو نهاية الجملة المنصولة عن الاسم

We use a pronouns instead of a noun when it is clear who or what we are talking about .  
نستخدم الضمير بدلا من الاسم عندما نكون نتحدث عن علم أو عن أي شيء. كما يستخدم الضمير لعدم ذكر الاسم مرة ثانية

### Examples:

Ali is a good student. **He** passes all his tests.

Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به

نستخدم ضمير المفعول به بعد حروف الجر أو الأفعال لتدل على من وقع الفعل .

We use an object pronoun After a preposition or an object.

Do you live near **them**?

Send the box directly to **me**.

After **to** and **for** with verbs like **make, give, send, lend, pass, take, show.**

The little boy **made it** for **her**.

Possessive Adjectives الصفات الملكنة

تستخدم قبل الأسماء لتدل على ملكية هذه الأسماء فقط .

e.g. **My** car is blue .

Can I borrow **your** book, please ?

We will talk to **his** father.

**Complete the sentences-**

A :Hi ,Issa-

B:This is ... 1.....new friend ,Abdullah

My sister is twelve. ... 2.....name is Ghada-

We live in Cario . ... 3.....house is quite

A:Have Mr and Mrs Qadi got a car-

B: Yes ,they have . ... 4..... car is new

A:Hello. What's ... 5..... name-

B:It's Su'ad

I love musicals. They are ... 6.....favourite films

A:Is this your street-

.B:Yes ,..... 7....house is number 45

I've got a pet cat . ... 8....tail is very long-

**Answers** : 1 my 2 Her 3 Our 4 Their

your 6 my 7 my / our 8 Its °

مراجعة الأزمنة

1- Present Simple:

\* نستخدم الحاضر البسيط لتحدث عن: الأعمال الاعتيادية

2. الحقائق العامة والعلمية

Adverbs:

الدلائل و الظروف

every	كل	always	دائماً	usually	عادة
generally	عموماً	often	غالباً	sometimes	أحياناً
rarely	نادراً	never	أبداً	Everyday	كل يوم
				/every week ...	كل أسبوع ...

Form : S فاعل + VI فعل + C تنمة الجملة  
Subject + verb + the rest of the sentence.

Examples:

- They watch TV every day.
- I live in Aleppo.

**PE**

(( نضيف S للفعل عند استخدام ضمائر (هو، هي، هو هي لغير العاقل))

Examples:

- He plays basketball every week
- She usually goes shopping on Saturdays.

Verb to BE (is, are, am) فعل "يكون" :

It is used as a main and an Auxiliary verb.

يستخدم كفعل رئيسي ومساعد :

Subject فاعل	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle اسم المفعول
<u>I</u>	am	was	been
<u>He, She, It</u>	is	was	been
<u>We, They,</u> <u>You</u>	are	were	been

Examples :

1. I am a pupil .
2. They are students .

Negative الجمل المنفية بالفعل "يكون (is, am, are) be"

We make negative statements with the verb to BE by using the word **not** after the verb to be.

نكون جمل منفية مع فعل (يكون) بوضع كلمة (not) بعده .

Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي
I am at home.	I am not at home.
You are tall.	You are not tall.
She is a pupil .	She is not a student.

Negative

أو باستخدام كلمتي ( don't / doesn't ) كالتالي :

S + don't / doesn't + VI + C

I, WE, YOU, THEY, اسم الجمع → do not

HE ,SHE , IT , اسم مفرد → Does not

I do not often go to the club . أنا غالبا لا أذهب إلى النادي .

Tarek does not study every day . طارق لا يدرس كل يوم .

↑↑ لاحظ إعادة الفعل إلى أصله (التصريف الأول) و ذلك لوجود الفعل المساعد ↑↑

Question :

**DO / DOES + S + VI + C + ?**

أمثلة e.g. Does she always go to Egypt ?

They **are** doctors.

**Are** they doctors?

١- أنا لم يكن بالجمله فعل مساعد مع الفعل المضارع الذي فاعله / **DO** اسم مفرد نستخدم : أمثلة:

They **play** tennis.

**Do** they play tennis?

I **write** books.

**Do** you write books?

٢- لاحظ إعادة الفعل إلى أصله (التصريف الأول) و ذلك لوجود الفعل المساعد

مع الفعل المضارع الذي فاعله / **DOES** اسم مفرد نستخدم : أمثلة:

Ahmed **plays** tennis. →

**Does** Ahmed play tennis?

Huda **watch** TV. →

**Does** Huda watch TV?

↑↑ لاحظ إعادة الفعل إلى أصله (التصريف الأول) و ذلك لوجود الفعل المساعد ↑↑

الأسئلة ب(نعم) و (لا) و الإجابات مختصرة:

“Yes” or “No” questions and short answers

“Yes” or “No” questions

Short Answers

أسئلة إجابتها ب نعم و لا

إجابات مختصرة

			Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Be	+Subject فاعل	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + Be	No + Subject + Be + not
Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.

الفعل :

“DO” يعمل :

يستخدم كفعل رئيسي أو فعل مساعد :

It is used as a main or an auxiliary verb.

Subject فاعل	Present مضارع	Past الماضي	Past participle اسم المفعول
I, you, we, they , اسم جمع	do	Did	done
He, She, It , اسم مفرد	does	Did	done

e.g. I **do** my homework every day.

أنا اكتب وظيفتي كل يوم .

She often **does** exercises .

هي تقوم بالتمارين غالبا

فعل

“HAVE” يملك :

يستخدم كفعل رئيسي وفعل مساعد :

It is used as a principal and an auxiliary verb

Subject فاعل	Present مضارع	Past الماضي	Past participle اسم المفعول
I, you, we, they , اسم جمع	have	had	had
He, She, It , اسم مفرد	has	had	had

e.g. I always **have** lunch at 9.00.

أنا دائما أتناول القطور عند التاسعة .

He sometimes **has** fun with his friends.

هو أحيانا يمرح مع رفاقه .

Subject فاعل	+	∅	+	+ Complement تكملة
I	do	not	have	a car.
He	does	not	have	A new watch.
They	Do	not	have	breakfast.

السؤال مع فعل

“have” يملك كفعل رئيسي :

Short Answers

اجابات مختصرة

“Yes” or “No” questions

أسئلة اجابتها بنعم و لا

Do/Does/Did	+Subject فاعل	+have	+	Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي
			Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + do/does/did	No + Subject + do/does/did +not

Do	you	have	a car?	Yes, I do.	No, I do not.
Does	he	have	a new watch?	Yes, he does.	No, he does not
Did	they	have	Breakfast ?	Yes, they did.	No, they did not.

**-Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets :**

- 1-Abbas (goes –gos )to school by bus .
- 2-Eddie (dos-does ) his homework before dinner .
- 3-Majeda (play –plays )tennis three times a week .
- 4-Ruba (watches –watches)TV in the evening .
- 5-Tareq (speak –speaks )French and English .
- 6-Lubna (studys –studies ) maths on Monday .

**Answers :** 1-goes 2-does 3-plays 4-watches 5-speaks 6-studies

**2-Present Continuous:**

نستخدم الحاضر المستمر لتحدث عن أشياء تحدث الآن في وقت الكلام.

**Adverbs :** now , at the moment , this day , today , this year , this.....  
الدلالات :

**FORM :**

1	2	3	4
S	+ is / am / are	+ V1	+ ing

**Subject + am , is , are + verb + ( ing ) + the rest of the sentence**  
I > am // we , you , they > are // he , she , it , > is

اسم جمع / اسم مفرد

MENTAL      EMOTION      POSSESSION      SENSE      OTHERVERBS

**e.g. I am explaining** the lesson today .

1. **She is reading** a book right now.
2. **They are playing** tennis at the moment.
3. I **am watching** TV now.
4. Today We **are playing** tennis .
5. you **are talking** at the moment .
6. They **are coming** this week .
7. The student **are writing** a story this semster .
8. He **is studying** now .
9. She **is reading** a book now .

1	Know	Love	Possess	Feel*	Seem*
2	Realize	Like	Own	See*	Look*
3	Recognize	Appreciate	Have*	Smell*	Appear*
4	Understand	Hate	Belong	Hear*	cost
5	Believe	Dislike	Owe	Taste*	Weigh*
6	Suppose	Fear			Be*
7	Think*	envy			Consist of
8	Imagine	mind			Contain
9	Doubt	Care			include
10	Remember				
11	Forget				
12	Want				
13	Need				
14	Prefer				
15	Mean				

10. It is running .

### الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرار : The Non-progressive Verbs

هذه الأفعال تستخدم بصيغة البسيط فقط . الأفعال التي بجانبها الإشارة \* تقبل الاستمرار في بعض الحالات .

### 3-Past Simple:

«استخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي أو عن علاقات ماضية»

**Adverbs :** ago , yesterday , lastweek , last month , last year, when , in 2000 / in May

**Form :** S + V2 + C

Subject + the past form of the verb + the rest of the sentence.

### **Examples:**

- She climbed the stairs and went to her room.

- He always phoned on Fridays.

**Negative :**

**(did not)** في حال النفي نستخدم مع كل الضمائر الفعل المساعد

They did not travel last year. هم لم يسافروا السنة الماضية  
I didn't go to school in 2005.

لاحظ إعادة الفعل إلى أصله (التصريف الأول) و ذلك لوجود الفعل المساعد

**Question :**

نظروا السؤال جيداً حتى تساعدوا (الواجب من قبل التلميذ)

Did + S + V1 + C + ?

Did you sleep well yesterday ?

Did Fares meet Amer 3 days ago ?

هل نمت جيداً البارحة ؟

هل فراس قابل عامر من ثلاثة أيام مضت ؟

لاحظ إعادة الفعل إلى أصله (التصريف الأول) و ذلك لوجود الفعل المساعد

**USED TO**

(اعتاد أن) تستخدم لتدل على الأعمال الماضية، مع الحالات و الأفعال الذهنية.

E.g. I used to want to be a doctor, when I was 12 years old.

اعتدت أن أريد أن أصبح طبيباً عندما كنت في الثانية عشرة من عمري.

**WOULD**

(اعتاد أن) تستخدم لتدل على الأعمال الماضية، مع الحالات و الأفعال البدنية.

E.g. My friends and I would talk for hours on the phone.

اعتدت أنا و أصدقائي أن نتكلم على الهاتف لساعات

Choose the correct answer

Yesterday Ali and his family ( have - has - had)dinner at a restaurant.

Had

**4-Past Continuous:**

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن نشاطات كانت مستمرة في الماضي، ونستخدمه لأفعال كانت مستمرة وقت حدوث فعل آخر مفاجئ في الماضي

FORM :

1                                  2                  3                  4  
S                  + was / were + V                  + ing

Subject + was / were + verb + (ing) + the rest of the sentence.

Adverbs : as , while , when

Examples: He was watching TV all evening.

- When Ahmed saw me, I was walking in the street.
- While It was raining, we were watching TV .



- He was waiting for his friend **when** he met Ahmed the first time.
  - 1 While Amer (work- was working), his brother (go – went - gone) to the shops.
  - 2 Hind (play- was playing ) the violin when Lamees (ask - asked) her a question.
  - 3 Mrs Al Halabi (sleep- was sleeping - slept) when the thief (break- broke ) the window.

*1-was working /went      2-was playing /asked      3-was sleeping /broke*

**NEGATIVE** : S + wasn't / weren't + V1 + ing + C

**Question** : Was / were + S + V1 + ing + C + ?

### الأفعال المساعدة

Modals الأفعال المساعدة	Expresses: تعبّر عن:	Example مثال
Wasn't/Was able to weren't/were able to	لتدل على مقدرة أو عدم مقدرة موقّنة في الماضي	After my father broke his leg, he <b>wasn't able to</b> drive. You <b>managed to</b> stay awake until midnight yesterday.
<b>could</b>	لتدل على مقدرة عامة أو عدم المقدرة في الماضي	Hind <b>could</b> drive his car when she was younger.
<b>Should</b>	Advice      النصيحة	You <b>should</b> help the poor.
<b>Have to</b>	لنتحدث عن شيء إجباري	You <b>have to</b> pass your test before you can drive.
<b>don't have to</b>	لنتحدث عن شيء غير إجباري (غير ضروري) غير الزامى :	We <b>don't have to</b> bring lunch to school. ليس من الضروري أن ن جلب غداءنا معنا إلى المدرسة
<b>Must</b>	عندما يكون الأمر ضرورة أن يجب أن ادرس أكثر تابعة من الذات	I <b>must</b> study harder .

<b>Mustn't</b>	عندما يكون الأمر ممنوع	You <b>mustn't</b> drive if you are under 18 . يجب ألا تقود إذا كنت تحت سن ١٨ .

### Relative Pronouns الضمائر الوصل

The relative pronouns are used to join sentences together.

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط الجمل بعضها ببعض و لعدم ذكر الاسم أو الضمير مرة ثانية و لربط الجمل نتبع الخطوات الآتية:

- ١- نبحث عن كلمة متكررة في الجملة الثانية ثم نبحث عن موقعها.  
فإذا كانت فاعلاً عاقلاً نستعمل (who).  
وإذا كانت مفعولاً به عاقلاً نستعمل (who) و نعرف ذلك بوجود الكلمة بعد الفعل.  
وإذا كانت غير عاقل نستعمل (which).  
أما (that) فتستخدم بدل أي كلمة من الكلمات السابقة إلا أننا لا نفضل استعمالها في جميع الجمل.
- ٢- احذف الكلمة المتكررة من الجملة الثانية وضع الاسم الذي حذفته مثله في الجملة الأولى.

Who الذي، التي [الفاعل العاقل] :

تستخدم (who) لتحل محل الفاعل العاقل و طبعاً نعرف الفاعل بوجوده أول الجملة. لاحظ المثال التالي:

Here is the man. The man is a doctor.

نحذف كلمة (The man) من الجملة الثانية و نضع بدلاً منها (who) ثم نضع الجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفنا مثلها في الجملة الأولى فتصبح:

Here is the man **who** is a doctor.

#### EXAMPLES

أمثلة:

1) **The man** came here. **The man** was a doctor.

**The man who** was here is a doctor

2) **My friend** swims well. **He** lives here.

**My friend who** lives here swims well.

Who الذي، التي [المفعول به العاقل]

تستعمل (whom) لتحل محل المفعول به العاقل و طبعاً نعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل. لاحظ المثال التالي:

The man came here. I visited him.

نحذف كلمة (him) من الجملة الثانية ثم نضع (whom) أول الجملة الثانية، ونضع الاسم الموصول و الجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفنا مثلها (التي يعود إليها الضمير) فتصبح:

The **man who** I visited came here.

أمثلة:

1) **The man** was working with me. I paid **him**.

**The man who** I paid was working with me.

- 2) This is the **girl**. You gave **her** a flower.  
This is the **girl who** you gave a flower.

### Which الذي / التي الغير العاقل |

تستعمل ( **which** ) لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول الغير عاقل و طبعاً نعرف الفاعل بوجوده أول الجملة أما المفعول به فيوجد بعد الفعل. لاحظ المثال التالي:

found his book. He lost it yesterday.

نرى أن كلمة (He) تعود على كلمة (his book) فنحذفها و نضع بدلاً منها ( **which** ) في أول الجملة الثانية ثم نضع الاسم الموصول و الجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفنا مثلها (التي يعود إليها الضمير) فتصبح:

He found his **book which** he lost yesterday.

### أمثلة:

- 1) This is the house. I live in it.  
This is the **house which** I live in.  
2) This book is cheap. It is very useful.  
This **book which** is very useful is cheap.

### That الذي، التي [للعاقل و غير العاقل الفاعل أو المفعول به]

تستعمل ( **that** ) لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول به العاقل و غير عاقل أي تحل محل أي أداة سبق شرحها. لاحظ الأمثلة التالية:

- This is the boy. You met her.  
This is the **boy that ( who )** you met.  
I have a bird. It sings.  
I have a **bird that ( which )** sings.

### CHOOSE which, who or where.

- 1 Mrs Mansour is a teacher ----- teaches English.  
2 This is the computer game ----- Khaled recommends.  
3 Have you worn the ring ----- I gave you?  
4 This is the town ----- I was born.  
5 The people ----- we met on holiday were French.  
6 Is this the book ----- you lost?  
7 This is the T-shirt ----- I bought yesterday.  
8 This is the TV programme ----- my mother enjoys.  
9 This is the street ----- I had the accident.  
10 Ahmed is the boy ----- I told you about.

**Answers :** 1-who 2-that /which 3-which /that 4-where 5-who 6-which /that 7-which /that 8-which /that 9-where 10-who

الروابط

And (و) لربط بين جملتين متماثلتين .

I like eating apples and I like eating bananas .

Ali doesn't like playing football and he doesn't like playing basketball.

لربط بين اسمين أو تسمىين إيجابيين

Mona studies English and Arabic .

لربط بين عدة أفعال أو أسماء لضع and بين آخر اثنين

Students at school study English ,Math ,Science ,Arts and Arabic .

But (لكن) لربط بين جملتين متناقضتين

Ahmed enjoys reading but he doesn't enjoy writing .

Or (أو) لربط بين متغيرين

I can't play tennis or play volleyball .

Also (أيضا) تأتي بعد الفاعل وقبل الفعل .

Amer plays football ,he also plays basketball .

-Complete the sentences .Use the following words:

And quite but or also

1-I like playing basketball ..... I don't like watching it .

2-Maysa ..... likes folk music .

3-Amer plays football ,he ..... plays tennis .

4-Hassan can't swim .....ride a bicycle .

5-They can sing ..... play the piano .

Answers : 1-but 2-quite 3-also 4-or 5-and

Future time clausesالعبارات الزمنية المستقبليةتستخدم هذه العبارات لربط جملتين ببعضهماWhen عندما

Can you call me when dinner is ready.

أستطيع أن تهاتفني عندما يكون العشاء جاهز .

As soon as حالما

As soon as saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets.

حالما رأيت الإعلان، اتصلت لأحجز بعض البطاقات .

Until حتى

They played football until their mother called them.

لعبوا كرة القدم حتى نادتهم أمهم .

After بعد

After I had seen the film, I read the book.

بعد أن رأيت الفيلم، قرأت الكتاب .

Before قبل

It's best to get there at 8.00 before the tourists arrive.

من الأفضل أن تصل إلى هناك الساعة ٨ قبل أن يصل السياح

although بالرغم

----- there was no time to stop.



A : Oh , I see . I (15).....(watch ) a good film . Turn on the TV!

B : I can't . We're too busy .

**Answers :** 1 are / doing      2 'm having      3 go      4 play      5 is / doing  
6 's making      7 doesn't / cook      8 likes      9 Does / work      10 doesn't  
11 works      12 does / start      13 doesn't finish      14 'm helping      15  
'm watching

Complete the dialogues

A

A: What (1) ----- you ----- (do) tomorrow?

B: I (2) ----- (go) to the shopping mall.

A: So (3) ----- I. What ----- you ----- (do) later?

A: In the evening I (4) ----- (go) to that new fish restaurant with my family. Would you like to come?

B: No, thanks. I can't. I (5) ----- (visit) my grandmother in the evening.

B

A: We (6) ----- (go) on holiday tomorrow.

B: Where (7) ----- you ----- (go)?

A: We (8) ----- (go) to the seaside.

B: How (9) ----- you ----- (get) there?

A: My dad (10) ----- (drive).

B: And where (11) ----- you ----- (stay)?

A: Well this year we (12) ----- (not stay) in a hotel, we (13) ----- (camp)!

C

(14) ----- you ----- (do) anything this evening?

B: Yes, I (15) -----

I (16) ----- (study) for a test tomorrow.

A: Oh, that's a pity.

My cousin (17) ----- (come) to my house this evening. What about Saturday lunchtime?

B: Let me think. I (18) ----- (not help) in my dad's shop, so I'm free.

A: We (19) ----- (have) lunch by the river. Would you like to come?

B: Yes, please.

**Answers :** 1- are .... doing      2-am going      3-am -are.... doing      4-am going  
5-am visiting      6-are going      7-are....going      8-are going      9-  
are....getting      10-is driving      11-are....staying      12-aren't staying      13-  
are camping      14-are ....doing      15-am      16-am studying      17-is coming  
18-amn't helping      19-are having

## الحاضر التام:

## Present Perfect

نستخدم الحاضر التام لنتحدث عن أعمال تمت في الماضي ولها نتائج أو آثار في الوقت الحاضر .  
و لنتحدث عن أعمال بدأت في الماضي و مازالت مستمرة حتى الآن .  
لعمل لم يحدث في حياة الإنسان من قبل

من قبل ever / لمدة for / منذ since / حتى الآن yet / مسبقاً // already / للتو just

## الشكل Form:

التصريف الثالث للفعل V3 + have / has + فاعل S  
اسم المفعول . Past participle + have / has + Subject

## Examples:

- The **Parrot** **has** **escaped** (the door is open and the cage is empty).
- **He** **has** **already** **cut** his hair (his hair is NOT long).
- They **have** lived for two years .
- Adel **has** just done homework .

Verb to have is used as an auxiliary verb to form the perfect tense.

يستخدم فعل ( have يملك ) كفعل مساعد ليكون زمن المضارع التام.

## NEGATIVE

الجمل المنفية مع فعل الحاضر التام

S + Hasn't / haven't + V3 + C

E.g. They **haven't** **lived** here for a long time **yet**.  
I **have not** **come** here for a long time **yet**.

تكوين السؤال مع الحاضر التام

"Yes" or "No" questions and short answers :

الأسئلة بـ نعم و لا و الإجابات مختصرة:

لتكوين سؤال مع فعل HAVE كفعل مساعد نقدم هذا الفعل على الفاعل. مثال:

They **have** lived here for a long time.

Have they **lived** here for a long time?

Yes, they **have**. No, they **have not**.

استخدامات أخرى مع فعل "يملك" her Uses of Verb to HAVE :

To express necessity in the present and past *have to, has to, had to*.

I have to leave now

ليعبر عن الضرورة في المضارع و الماضي. مثال:

الفرق بين استخدام SINCE & FOR

منذ since	لمدة For
2 o'clock	5 hours
Monday	3 days
yesterday	A day
1996	15 years

he was a child.  
أو أي جملة بزمان الماضي البسيط

**CHOOSE for or since.**

- 1 Louise has been in this room ----- three hours.
- 2 We've run this website ----- 2005.
- 3 They've had their house ----- two years.
- 4 You've been my friend ----- I was a child.
- 5 The museum has had fifteen thousand visitors ----- April.
- 6 I've had this headache ----- five hours.

**Answers:** 1-for 2-since 3-for 4-since 5-since 6-for

**Question Tag****السؤال التوكيدي**

يستخدم لتأكيد المعلومات وليس الغرض منه الاستفهام أو السؤال  
و تكون صيغة السؤال التوكيدي بعكس الصيغ كالتالي

المثبت يصبح منفي،

أما المنفي يصبح مثبت

**المضارع**

You are English, → aren't you ?

You will help me, → won't you ?

It is a lovely day, → isn't it ?

He can't drive yet, → can he ?

We have tidied our room, → haven't we ?

**الماضي**

They didn't do their homework, → did they ?

You couldn't help me, → could you ?

الأفعال التركيبية هامة للحفظ: Build up يبني - Cool down يهدأ / Find out يكتشف // Look at ينظر /  
look for يبحث / look up يبحث عن معنى كلمة / ليطفي Turn off



أسئلة السنوات السابقة

**دورة الأدبي ٢٠١٥**

Choose the correct answer A,B or C: ( 90 marks)

1. Turn the TV down. I can't .....you very well.  
Hear                      listen                      watch
2. In the ..... Seasons, roads flood.  
Hot                      sunny                      rainy
3. The shopkeeper in our street treats his ..... well.  
Patients                      customers                      pupils
4. She ..... in Italy since she was a child.  
Lived                      has lived                      had lived
5. They ..... Out an hour ago.  
Are going                      have gone                      went
6. He is going to be a doctor when he ..... University.  
Leaves                      left                      had left
7. Breakfast is ..... most necessary meal.  
A                      an                      the
8. Last week was a holiday, ..... I didn't go school.  
But                      or                      so
9. The dentist warned ..... not to eat too much sweets.  
Him                      he                      his

Complete the following dialogue: (60 marks)

10. Laila : .....?  
Zainab: My father is a doctor.
11. Laila: .....?  
Zainab: he is working in a hospital.
12. When did he start working there?  
.....

**Answers**

- |              |           |           |              |                                |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hear      | 6. Leaves | 10. What  | 11. Where is | working<br>there last<br>year. |
| 2. rainy     | 7. the    | does your | he           |                                |
| 3. customers | 8. so     | father    | working?     |                                |
| 4. has lived | 9. Him    | do?       | 12. He       |                                |
| 5. went      |           |           | started      |                                |

**دورة الأدبي ٢٠١٦**

Choose the correct answer A,B or C: ( 90 marks)

1. Did you ..... What I said?  
Listen                      hear                      see
2. I am still hungry. Can I have .....to eat?

- Nothing                      everything                      Something
3. He is .....player in the team.  
Better than                      the best                      good
4. Parents ask their children .....them their homework.  
Showed    have showed    to show
5. I .....shopping with my friends last Friday.  
Went    go    have gone
6. If they ..... Less chocolate, they will be healthier.  
Eat                      would have eaten    had eaten
7. Ten years ago, you .....easily find a parking space.  
Can                      can't                      could
8. Aisha, .....father is a business man, lives in London.  
Who                      whose                      which
9. I can't drive,..... I won't hire a car.  
But                      for                      so

Complete the following dialogue: (60 marks)

- 10.Rima:.....?  
Rana: yesterday, I watched a film.
- 11.Rima: .....?  
Rana: the film was about space.
- 12.Rima: how often do you watch films?  
Rana: .....

<b>Answers</b>	4. Show to	8. whose	10. what did you do yesterday?	11. What was it about?
1. hear	5. Went	9. so		12. Every day, I watch films.
2. Something	6. Eat			
3. The best	7. could			

**دورة العلمي ٢٠١٥**

Choose the correct answer A,B or C: (70 marks)

1. Turn the TV down. I can't .....you very well.  
Hear                      listen                      watch
2. If you eat.....sweets , you will be healthier.  
Less                      more                      most
3. Samer watched an ..... film yesterday.  
Interest                      interesting                      interested
4. She ..... in Italy since she was a child.  
Lived    has lived                      had lived
5. I expect the project .....completed next week.

- Will be      would be      would have been
6. Have you got .....photographs of our family?  
The      a      an
7. The teacher gave.....some advice for exam.  
We      us      our

Complete the following dialogue: (30 marks)

8. Waleed: .....?  
Maha: I went shopping with my sister yesterday.
9. Waleed: .....?  
Maha: I bought these two shirts.
10. What are they made of?  
Maha: .....

Answers

- |                |            |                               |                      |                              |
|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hear        | 5. Will be | 8. What did you do yesterday? | 9. What did you buy? | 10. They are made of cotton. |
| 2. Less        | 6. The     |                               |                      |                              |
| 3. interesting | 7. Us      |                               |                      |                              |
| 4. has lived   |            |                               |                      |                              |

**دورة العلمي ٢٠١٦**Choose the correct answer A,B or C: ( 70 marks)

1. I got up late, so I had to .....breakfast.  
Go out    go away    go without
2. You can move the cursor on the screen of your computer using the.....  
Mouse    printer    cable
3. They live a very.....life  
Simply    simple    simplify
4. My parents.....when I came back home.  
Were chatting    would chat    were chatting
5. He says he.....a new car next week.  
Bought    will buy    bought
6. He's passed his exams .....he can go to the university.  
So    but    although
7. She goes to school by bus, .....she?  
Hasn't    isn't    doesn't

Complete the following dialogue: (30 marks)

8. Mona: .....?  
Samira: I am going to visit my aunt at the weekend.
9. Mona: .....?  
Samira: She lives in Homs.
10. Mona: how long will you stay there?  
Samira: .....

Answers:

- |               |                  |                             |                         |                                      |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. go without | 4. Were chatting | 7. doesn't                  | at the weekend?         | 10. I will stay there for five days. |
| 2. Mouse      | 5. will buy      | 8. what are you going to do | 9. Where does she live? |                                      |
| 3. simple     | 6. So            |                             |                         |                                      |

**Choose the correct answer A, B or C: ( 70 marks)**

- What did Ibrahim..... You about the trip?  
Say tell. Talk
- How much did you..... For your mobile phone?  
Buy pay cost
- The villa is much..... Expensive Than the flat.  
More most least
- After Ali had passed his driving test, his father.....him his car.  
Had lent. Has lent. Lent
- Nowadays computers..... By many companies.  
Were sold. Had been sold. Are sold.
- if his alarm clock....., Ahmed wouldn't have got up late.  
Had gone off. Would go off. has gone off
- When..... The first Olympic games take place?  
Did. Was. Had
- Many students collect books for ..... School library.  
Their them theirs

**Complete the following dialogue: (30 marks)**

- Zaina: .....?  
Ali: I went to the zoo last weekend.
- Zaina: .....?  
Ali: I went by bus.
- Zaina: what interesting things did you find there?  
Ali:.....

**Answers**

- |          |                 |                                   |                      |                           |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tell  | 5. Are sold     | 9. Where did you go last weekend? | 10. How did you go ? | 11. Watching the animals. |
| 2. pay   | 6. Had gone off |                                   |                      |                           |
| 3. more  | 7. Did          |                                   |                      |                           |
| 4. lent. | 8. Their        |                                   |                      |                           |