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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف العاشر على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

Unit 1

Past Simple Tense

الزمن الماضي البسيط

شكل الفعل:

التصريف الثاني للفعل V₂

Regular V ₁	V ₂	Irregular V ₁	V ₂
visit	visited	be	was/were
create	created	have	had
play	played	know	knew
carry	carried	see	saw

الاستخدام:

للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى.
للحديث عن حقيقة زمنية منتهية.
لسرد قصص أو أحداث الماضي.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

yesterday أمس,
last..... الماضي.....,
in the past في الماضي,
in 2010 في أي عام ماضي,
..... ago منذ
مع أي شخصية تاريخية أو من الماضي

Question & Negative

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
V ₂	didn't V ₁	Wh- + did + فاعل + V ₁ ?
He played tennis yesterday. She left last week. They went to the club. I visited him, to see if he's OK.	He didn't play tennis yesterday. She didn't leave last week. They didn't go to the club. I didn't visit him to see if he's OK.	What did he play yesterday? When did she leave ? Where did they go ? Why did you visit him?

ملاحظة:

- 1- في السؤال والنفي، يرجع للمصدر V₁.
- 2- عند كتابة السؤال، نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه.
- 3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our، نحولها you، وإذا وجدنا my/our، نحولها your.
- 4- الأفعال الشاذة، نحفظ التصريفات الخاصة بها.

past continuous tense

الماضي المستمر

شكل الفعل:

was / were + V.ing

الاستخدام:

للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي واستمر لفترة، وقد يكون قطعه حدث آخر.
للتعبير عن أن شخص كان في منتصف القيام بشيء، في وقت معين في الماضي.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

while = as بينما / أثناء

when عندما

at 3 o'clock yesterday عند وقت محدد في الماضي

all afternoon طوال فترة معينة في الماضي

Question & Negative

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
was/were + V.ing	was/were+ NOT + V.ing	Wh- + was/were+ فاعل + V.ing?
They <u>were playing</u> tennis. She <u>was cleaning</u> all morning. We <u>were studying</u> at 9:30.	They <u>weren't playing</u> tennis. She <u>wasn't cleaning</u> all morning. We <u>weren't studying</u> at 9:30.	What <u>were they playing</u> ? When <u>was she cleaning</u> ? When <u>were you studying</u> ?

ملاحظة:

- 1- في السؤال والنفي، يكون التعامل مع الكلمة الأولى من الفعل ولا يتغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية من الفعل) ..
- 2- عند كتابة السؤال، نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه.
- 3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our، نحولها you، وإذا وجدنا my/our، نحولها your.

مجمع While / When كل منهما يأتي معها فعلان، أحدهما V₂ والآخر was/were+V.ing.

- عند الاختيار والتصحيح:

- إذا وجدت بالجملة V₂، يكون التصحيح was/were=V.ing.

- إذا وجدت بالجملة was/were=V.ing، يكون التصحيح V₂.

- عند ربط الجملتين أو استبدال الرابط:

while الفعل بعدها مباشرة دائما يكون was/were+ing، والآخر عادة يكون V₂.

when الفعل بعدها مباشرة يكون V₂، والآخر يكون was/were+ing.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- When I left the house, it outside.
a. was raining b. were raining c. raining d. be raining
- 2- He his coffee at the cafe' when you called.
a. was having b. have c. were having d. has
- 3- The pupils were preparing for the project when the teacher
a. arrives b. has arrived c. arriving d. arrived
- 4- While I was searching for my glasses, I.....that old photo album.
a. finding b. was finding c. found d. find
- 5- Ali his ankle as we were playing tennis.
a. hurt b. hurts c. was hurting d. were hurting
- 6- The minister got to the site while the engineerstheir lunch.
a. having b. are having c. were having d. was having

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- While he was working on his experiments, he reached some spin offs. (Use: when)
.....
- 2- It started raining heavily. They were playing. (Join using: When)
.....
- 3- When she cut her hand, she was preparing salad. (Use: while)
.....
- 4- She dropped the vase. They were moving. (Join using: while)
.....
- 5- My grandfather joined the army in 1955. (Ask a question)
.....
- 6- They were having breakfast at 6 a.m. in the dining room. (Question)
.....
- 7- We were watching documentaries at nine o'clock. (Negative)
.....
- 8- The phone ringing when he be asleep. (Correct)
.....
- 9- When he have a heart attack, they are playing basketball. (Correct)
.....
- 10- They play PS4 when dad arrives home. (Correct)
.....
- 11- While everybody else was gaming for her, she finish her session. (Correct)
.....
- 12- I injures my had badly, while we fix the car. (Correct)
.....

Order of Adjectives

ترتيب الصفات

عندما يكون الاسم مسبوق بأكثر من صفة، يكون ترتيبها:

رأي	حجم	عمر	شكل	لون	بلد منشأ	مادة صنع
Opinion,	Size,	Age,	Shape,	Color,	Origin,	Material
O	S	A	Sh	C	O	M

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He was wearing a / an shirt.
a. dirty old cotton
b. old dirty cotton
c. cotton old dirty
d. dirty cotton old
- 2- The company makes machines.
a. excellent fiber big
b. big excellent fiber
c. fiber big excellent
d. excellent big fiber
- 3- I used to drive a / an car.
a. blue old German
b. old German blue
c. old blue German
d. German blue old
- 4- The opponent team has a / an coach.
a. smart American young
b. young smart American
c. smart young American
d. American smart young
- 5- Scientists have found a cure for the disease.
a. new great herbal
b. great new herbal
c. herbal great new
d. herbal new great

Put the adjectives in the correct order / Rearrange the adjectives:

- 1- Ali bought a/an (white - American - big) van.
.....
- 2- He bought a (blue - woolen - nice) coat during the sales.
.....
- 3- Mom found a/an (yellow - old - cardboard) box while cleaning the attic.
.....
- 4- A/An (Asian - thin - young) woman was at the scene of the crime.
.....
- 5- There he is, that man sitting at the (wooden - brown - round) arm seat.
.....
- 6- She saw a/an (Egyptian - amazing - big) statue in Abu Dhabi museum.
.....
- 7- Her father bought her a (leather - red - French - wonderful) purse.
.....

Unit 2

Present Perfect Tense

الزمن المضارع التام:

صيغة الفعل:

have / has + V₃

Regular V ₁	V ₃	Irregular V ₁	V ₃
visit	visit <u>ed</u>	be	been
create	create <u>d</u>	have	had
play	play <u>ed</u>	know	known
carry	carri <u>ed</u>	see	seen

الاستخدام:

- يستخدم للتعبير عن إنجازات.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن خبرات حياتية.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث انتهى توا / حالا.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لفترة وانتهى، ولكن آثاره باقية.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since
for
just
already
recently
yet
ever
never

منذ
لمدة
توا / حالا
من قبل / بالفعل
حديثا / مؤخرا
حتى الآن
من قبل
أبدا

Question & Negative

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
have/has + V ₃	have/has + NOT + V ₃	Wh- + have/has + فاعل + V ₃ ?
Man has walked on the Moon. She has lived in Paris for years. They have just heard the news. It has been windy for a week.	Man hasn't walked on the Moon. She hasn't lived in Paris for years. They haven't heard the news. It hasn't been windy for a week.	Where has man walked ? How long has she lived in Paris? When have they heard the news? How long has it been windy?

ملاحظة:

- 1- في السؤال والنفي، يكون التعامل مع الكلمة الأولى من الفعل ولا يتغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية من الفعل) ..
- 2- عند كتابة باقي السؤال، نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه في الجملة.
- 3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our، نحولها you، وإذا وجدنا my/our، نحولها your
- 4- الأفعال الشاذة، نحفظ التصريفات الخاصة بها.

Since & For

Since منذ	For لمدة
10 o'clock 7 a.m./p.m. 12:30	3 hours 5 minutes
Monday 24 th August, 2012 Yesterday	2 days a couple of days
<u>last</u> week // month // year // night	5 weeks <u>the last</u> week // month // year
April	6 months
2010	7 years
أي جملة في الماضي she was young I was in London we first met he was a child then	a long time ages a while

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The weather has been awful the beginning of the year.
a. ago b. for c. since d. yet
- 2- The Chinese athlete has been leading the race seven minutes.
a. since b. for c. yet d. already
- 3- his migration to Canada, my elder brother has never come back to Kuwait.
a. Since b. For c. Recently d. Just
- 4- Mona has been in hospital three days.
a. since b. ago c. yet d. for
- 5- The world economic crisis started in the USA three years
a. since b. for c. yet d. ago
- 6- The police has increased the fines for not wearing seatbelts.
a. since b. already c. ago d. for
- 7- They haven't arrived in Kuwait
a. yet b. never c. ago d. for
- 8- 3 weeks, we have worked on the project. It has come first in the competition.
a. Since b. Already c. For d. Recently

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- I Ali since we were at high school.
a. have ever seen b. see c. never have seen d. haven't seen
- 2- Mobile phones a necessity for everyone recently.
a. has become b. have becoming c. have become d. became
- 3- She a radical change in her personality since her mother died.
a. has had b. have c. has have d. have had
- 4- How long English at the summer school?
a. you have studied b. have you studying c. have you studied d. have studied
- 5- Mona in hospital for the last three days.
a. been b. was being c. was d. has been
- 6- The world economic crisis everything in the USA for ten years.
a. has affected b. have affected c. affected d. affecting
- 7- We have already this movie three times.
a. watching b. watched c. watch d. watches
- 8- His family in Egypt for the whole summer holiday.
a. have stayed b. stayed c. has stays d. were stayed
- 9- The kids their school day yet.
a. have finished b. hasn't finished c. haven't finished d. has finished

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Toyota has stopped the production of the Cressida since 1999. (Question)
- 2- They have been playing football in the club all the afternoon. (Ask a question)
- 3- Due to technology, money transfer has become safer. (Negate)
- 4- They have already completed the summer course. (Make Negative)
- 5- We've living here since six months. (Correct)
- 6- Man has uses fossil fuels for the industrial revolution. (Correct)
- 7- This company have stopping its activity without prior notice for 2008. (Correct)
- 8- They has raised funds to help that child for his story went viral on Facebook. (Correct)
- 9- I have work on the software problem since 5 hours. (Correct)

Prepositions

حرف الجر	الاستخدام	مثال
at	الساعات الليل / منتصف الليل / منتصف النهار / الظهر / الفجر أوقات الوجبات في نهاية الأسبوع في هذه اللحظة حالا سن / عمر ال... في مكان (مخصص لغرض معين) مع المناسبات والحفلات والأحداث	at 7 o'clock / 7 a.m. at night / midnight / midday / dawn / noon at lunch time/breakfast... at the weekend (British) at the moment at once at the age of 40 at school / cafe' / work at the party / concert
on	الأيام التاريخ المحدد بيوم في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع فوق سطح شيء وملامس له اتجاهي اليمين واليسار طوابق المبنى في الطريق على الهاتف في الراديو أو التلفزيون وسائل المواصلات العامة الكبيرة المسبوقة بكلمة، سيراً على الأقدام، أو التي نركب فوق ظهرها	on Monday on the 25 th February on the weekend (American) on the table / wall on the left / right on the 2 nd floor on the way on the phone on TV / the radio on the bus / a train / night plane / board foot / horse / bike
in	السنين فصول السنة الشهور أوقات اليوم خلال مدة من الزمن الدول والمدن (داخل) السيارة أو التاكسي، كوسيلة مواصلات مسبقة بكلمة،	in 2010 in Summer in October in the morning, the evening, the afternoon in two weeks in Kuwait / in New York in the classroom in my BMW / the car / a taxi
by	بحلول / مع اقتراب / قبل بالقرب من / بجوار بواسطة (الشخص / الشيء المستخدم للفعل) جميع وسائل المواصلات غير المسبوقة بشيء	by the end of ... by the beach by hand / Chekhov by bus / car / horse
for	لمدة لأجل / لكي	for 5 years for me / for success / for passing
of	الخاص بـ / التابع لـ (في حال المضاف إليه) وحدات القياس مادة الصنع (عندما لا يحدث تغيير لمادة الصنع) من بين	the title of the lesson a kilo of apples this table is made of wood Of all my friend, he is the best
with	مع	with my family meet with
amongst	بين أكثر من اثنين	amongst students amongst ourselves Ali was amongst others awarded for bravery
between	بين شيئين أو شخصين	between Ahmadi and Mubarak Al-Kabeer

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Mr. Salem is working for a TV channel. He's on air the moment.
a. at b. of c. on d. in
- 2- My final exam will be 23rd December.
a. on b. in c. through d. at
- 3- Many people had been killed in Spain as a result of the war the end of the 1930s.
a. of b. on c. by d. to
- 4- He usually goes to work a public bus.
a. by b. on c. in d. for
- 5- They arrived Berlin just after we had left.
a. to b. on c. in d. at
- 6- My birthday is October.
a. in b. on c. by d. at
- 7- Ali has been school since the early morning. He's a clever student.
a. from b. on c. in d. at
- 8- No body claimed that book the table.
a. at b. on c. in d. for
- 9- I usually study my lessons the evening.
a. to b. on c. of d. in

Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- They are watching the movie in night.
.....
- 2- He would meet us on the cafe'.
.....
- 3- I will go to Qatar with my car.
.....
- 4- Last summer, I took a plane at Munich to Rome.
.....
- 5- From the airport, she went to the hotel by a taxi.
.....
- 6- On summer, I will travel to Italy, because by the weather and the people there.
.....
- 7- Could you put the books on your room, please?
.....
- 8- I don't like flying, so I went to KSA in bus.
.....

Unit 3

Comparatives & Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل في الصفات

نوع الصفة	مثال	مقارنة	تفضيل
قصيرة	Smart brave big happy	smarter <u>than</u> braver <u>than</u> bigger <u>than</u> happier <u>than</u>	<u>the</u> smart <u>est</u> <u>the</u> brav <u>est</u> <u>the</u> big <u>gest</u> <u>the</u> happi <u>est</u>
طويلة	important complicated beautiful	<u>more</u> important <u>than</u> <u>more</u> complicated <u>than</u> <u>more</u> beautiful <u>than</u>	<u>the most</u> important <u>the most</u> complicated <u>the most</u> beautiful
شاذة	good bad ill much many little far old	better <u>than</u> worse <u>than</u> worse <u>than</u> more <u>than</u> more <u>than</u> less <u>than</u> farther <u>than</u> elder / older <u>than</u>	<u>the</u> best <u>the</u> worst <u>the</u> worst <u>the</u> most <u>the</u> most <u>the</u> least <u>the</u> farthest <u>the</u> eldest / oldest

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I bought washing machine I could find.
a. reliable
c. most reliable
- 2- This is book I've ever read.
a. less interesting
c. more interesting
- 3- I couldn't get a seat at the cafe'. It was than usual.
a. as busy
c. the busiest
- 4- We expected to go to point in that frozen region.
a. far
c. the furthest
- 5- He is..... any man in the Arab world.
a. the wealthiest
c. wealthier than
- 6- For me, Arabic is one of subjects .
a. most interesting
c. as interesting

Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- Kuwait is going through a **bad** winter than that of last year.
- 2-Not **much** than two hundred pupils were nominated for medicine scholarship in UK.
- 3- We are experiencing an era which is seen as **darkest** of all time.
- 4- Having more than a cell phone is **most common** nowadays than ever before.
- 5- Khalid is not as **keener** to learn as his father was.
- 6- He promised his wife to set **a best** example ever for their kids.
- 7- Of all professors we encountered, Dr. Mahmud was **the more** committed to his career.

Adjectives ending in -ed & -ing

هي صفات تصف المشاعر والإحساس، قد تكون صفة إيجابية أو سلبية.

الصفات التي تنتهي ب(-ing)	الصفات التي تنتهي ب(-ed)
تصف شخص، كائن حي، أو شيء، يؤثر على ما حوله سواء إنسان أو أي كائن حي. لذلك فهي تصف "مؤثر".	تصف شخص أو كائن حي، متأثر بسبب ما حوله، سواء إنسان أو أي كائن حي أو شيء. لذلك فهي تصف "متأثر".
He is an amazing singer. We like his songs. The lions are terrifying animals. Yesterday's earthquake was really frightening .	The moment he started, the audience were amazed . My kids were terrified when seeing them. Our cat was frightened when it took place.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- He's such a monotonous speaker. Everyone felt so

- a. boring b. is boring c. bored d. boringly

2- Ahmad is a very person. He gains everybody's attention.

- a. interesting b. interests c. interestingly d. interested

3- I had such a day. I went straight to bed.

- a. tired b. tires c. tiring d. tire

4- Everyone's very about the news.

- a. excitement b. excitedly c. exciting d. excited

5- I don't like watching films on my own.

- a. depressed b. depressing c. depresses d. depress

6- I was so when she told me she'd got divorced.

- a. astonished b. astonishment c. astonishing d. astonish

7- He's such a guy. He only talks about himself.

- a. bores b. boredom c. boring d. bored

8- To me, art galleries are not that, that's why I seldom visit art galleries.

- a. interests b. interest c. interesting d. interested

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Ali is very amused . He is good at telling funny stories. (correct)

2- The kitchen was really disgusted. It hadn't been cleaned for ages. (correct)

3- The teacher's explanation was confuse. Most students didn't understand it. (correct)

4- He works really hard. It's not surprised that he's always tired. (Use an adjective)

5- The scene of the cars after the accident made everybody shock. (Form an adjective)

6- Dad always arrives home from work very tiresome. (correct)

7- Ahmad is so frustration, his chemistry project isn't going very well. (Use an adjective)

8- They were all stunning by his death. (correct)

Compound Adjectives الصفات المركبة

هي صفات تتكون من كلمتين أو أكثر، ولها أكثر من صيغة:

الصيغة	Example
number + noun 🔑	twenty-five-year-old, one- hour, five-storey, ...
adjective + noun-ed 🔑	green-eyed, black-haired, kind-hearted, ...
adjective / adverb / noun + V₃ 🔑	home-made, long-winded, highly-respected,...
adjective / adverb / noun + V-ing 🔑	high-ranking, ground-breaking, life-giving, ...
adjective + noun	full-length, last-minute, long-distance, ...
noun + adjective	world-famous, sugar-free, computer-friendly, ...
noun + noun	water-proof, part-time, north-west, ...
adjective + adjective	navy-blue, ...

عند تكوين الصفة، يجب مراعاة الآتي:

- نحذف **s/الجمع** إن وجدت.
- نحذف **with / at / of / for / to** إن وجدت.
- نحذف **who / which / that / whose** إن وجدت.
- نحذف **الفعل** بعد **who / which / that / whose** ، إن وجد.
- بين كل كلمة والتي تليها (-) ، إذا كانت الصفة المركبة قبل الاسم.
- مع الصفات التي بها أجزاء الجسم سواء جسم إنسان أو شيء، نضيف **أجزاء الجسم ed**.

a hotel **with** five stars
a five-star hotel
a journey of twenty five kilometers

a boy with brown eyes

food that is made at home

a man who is thirty four years old

a dice which has six sides

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The thief was a dark-haired, young man.
a. **thirty-year-old** c. **old-thirty-years**
b. **thirty-years-old** d. **old-thirty-year**
- 2- He will never hurt his friends. He's a person.
a. **heart-kind** c. **kind-heart**
b. **hearted-kind** d. **kind-hearted**
- 3- He has lost much of his weight, as he goes for walk every day.
a. **forty-five-minutes** c. **minutes-forty-five**
b. **minute-forty-five** d. **forty-five-minute**
- 4- It took him two years to write his last wonderful novel.
a. **chapter-twenty-three** c. **twenty-three-chapters**
b. **twenty-three-chapter** d. **chapters-twenty-three**
- 5- She enjoyed a with family and friends.
a. **two-day safari** c. **two-days safari**
b. **safari two-day** d. **safari two-days**
- 6- His black-eyed roommate told me the whole truth about their argument.
a. **eye-black** c. **black-eyed**
b. **blackeye** d. **eyed-black**
- 7- She owns a/an farm in South Carolina.
a. **acres-sixty-five** c. **sixty-five-acre**
b. **acre-sixty-five** d. **sixty-five-acres**

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I Know you feel bored. What about a **two-players** game? (Correct)
.....
- 2- He has to sell his villa which has seven bedrooms. (Form a compound adjective)
.....
- 3- You will navigate a/an **kilometer-eight-hundred** trip to get to Medina. (Correct)
.....
- 4- I think a **lanes-five** way to the airport will be quiet enough. (Correct)
.....
- 5- We study in a school with thirty classes. (Use a compound adjective)
.....
- 6- I saw the man at the scene of the accident. He was a/an **old-thirty-year** man. (Correct)
.....
- 7- She was a young lady with black eyes, like her mother. (Use a compound adjective)
.....

Correlative Conjunctions

Both and

كل من و.....

<p><u>Kuwait</u> is in gulf area. <u>KSA</u> is in Gulf area. <u>Kuwait</u> is in gulf area. <u>KSA</u> is in Gulf area.</p> <p>Both <u>Kuwait</u> and <u>KSA</u> <u>are</u> in Gulf area.</p>	<p>- نحدد <u>المختلف</u> في الجملتين. ☞ - إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. ☞ - نضع Both قبل المختلف الأول ونضع and قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞</p>
<p>Ali speaks <u>Russian</u>. Ali speaks <u>German</u>. Ali speaks <u>Russian</u>. Ali speaks <u>German</u>.</p> <p>Ali <u>speaks</u> Both <u>Russian</u> and <u>German</u>.</p>	<p>- نحدد <u>المختلف</u> في الجملتين. ☞ - إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞ - نضع Both قبل المختلف الأول ونضع and قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞</p>

Both...and... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

- إذا كانت Both بأول الجملة، يكون الفعل بعدها جمع، وصيغ الجمع: (s) "plays" (have / were / are /)
- إذا كانت both وسط الجملة، لا يتغير الفعل. يكون الفعل مفرد أو جمع حسب أقرب فاعل.

Either or

إما أو

<p><u>Ahmad</u> was in the car. <u>His friends</u> were in the car. <u>Ahmad</u> was in the car. <u>His friends</u> were in the car.</p> <p>Either <u>Ahmad</u> or <u>his friends</u> <u>were</u> in the car.</p>	<p>- نحدد <u>المختلف</u> في الجملتين. ☞ - إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. ☞ - نضع Either قبل المختلف الأول ونضع or قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞</p>
<p>She studies in <u>UK</u>. She studies in <u>USA</u>. She studies in <u>UK</u>. She studies in <u>USA</u>.</p> <p>She <u>studies</u> in either <u>UK</u> or <u>USA</u>.</p>	<p>- نحدد <u>المختلف</u> في الجملتين. ☞ - إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞ - نضع either قبل المختلف الأول ونضع or قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞</p>

Either...or... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

- إذا كانت Either في أول أو وسط الجملة، يكون الفعل مفرد أو جمع حسب أقرب فاعل.

Neither nor

لا ولا

<p><u>Ahmad</u> wasn't there. <u>His family</u> weren't there. <u>Ahmad</u> wasn't there. <u>His family</u> weren't there. Neither <u>Ahmad</u> nor <u>his family</u> were there.</p>	<p>- نحدد المختلف في الجملتين. - إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. - نضع Neither قبل المختلف الأول ونضع nor قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. </p>
<p>The exam wasn't <u>hard</u>. The exam wasn't <u>long</u>. The exam wasn't <u>hard</u>. The exam wasn't <u>long</u>. The exam wasn't neither <u>hard</u>. nor <u>long</u>.</p>	<p>- نحدد المختلف في الجملتين. - إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. - نضع Neither قبل المختلف الأول ونضع nor قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. </p>

حما مع **Neither...nor** يجب مراعاة الآتي:

- إذا كانت **Neither** في أول أو وسط الجملة، يكون الفعل مفرد أو جمع حسب أقرب فاعل.
- مع **neither**، يكون الفعل "مثبت". و يتحقق ذلك بحذف **don't/doesn't/didn't**، أو حذف **never/no/n't/not**.

Examples:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ✍ don't play → play | ✍ have never played → have played |
| ✍ doesn't play → plays | ✍ aren't playing → are playing |
| ✍ didn't play → played | ✍ was not playing → was playing |
| | ✍ had no keys → had keys |

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- I am planning to study science or engineering at university.
a. either b. and c. neither d. both
- 2- Both the CEO and the General manager been doing their best.
a. has b. have c. were d. are
- 3- You can choose either science arts, not both.
a. and b. nor c. or d. but
- 4- Neither I nor my brother going to attend the party.
a. wasn't b. was c. weren't d. were
- 5- Neither my brother nor sisters going to attend the party of tomorrow.
a. are b. weren't c. aren't d. were
- 6- Either my mom or my brother after the cat while I'm away.
a. looks b. look c. looking d. are looking
- 7- Nowadays, both handball and football popular in France.
a. are b. isn't c. were d. was
- 8- He both the Samsung and the Apple products of today.
a. likes b. like c. liked d. has liked
- 9- Either my brother or my friends my phone.
a. is hiding b. hides c. was hiding d. are hiding

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- A smoker hurts himself. A smoker hurts others. (Use: both ... and ...)
.....
- 2- Mercedes is made in Germany. BMW is made in Germany. (Join using: Both ... and ...)
.....
- 3- Sami wasn't in last night's party. Mona wasn't in last night's party. (Use: Neither ... nor ...)
.....
- 4- We didn't go to school by bus. We didn't go to school by taxi. (Use: Neither ... nor ...)
.....
- 5- She reads a story to kill time. I read a story to kill time. (Use: Either ... or ...)
.....
- 6- I will use my phone. I will use my father's phone. (Use: Either ... or ...)
.....
- 7- Either her friends **nor** she **prepare** the annual party. (Correct)
.....
- 8- Neither Arab traditions **or** Islam **doesn't accept** terrorism. (Correct)
.....
- 9- **Either** Ali and Sami **has** handed their report. (Correct)
.....

Unit 4

Future Tense المستقبل

شكل الفعل:

will + V ₁	am/is/are + going to + V ₁	am/is/are + V.ing
<p>للتعبير عن "التوقع ، التنبؤ ، أو قرار لحظي"</p>	<p>للتعبير عن "النية للقيام بشيء" (دون تخطيط وترتيب) أو "قرار تم اتخاذه قبل البدء بالحديث"</p>	<p>للتعبير عن القيام بشيء (مع اتخاذ الخطط والترتيبات اللازمة)</p>

الاستخدام:

- للتعبير عن التوقع أو التنبؤ.
- للتعبير عن الخطط.
- للتعبير عن النية.
- للتعبير عن الوعود أو النتائج أو القرارات.

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل:

tomorrow غدا ،
next..... التالي ،
in the future في المستقبل ،
in 2020 في أي سنة في المستقبل ،
soon قريباً

expect , predict , think
definitely , sure , possibly

كلمات نستخدمها مع التوقع ، بمعنى أعتقد / أتوقع :

, believe

للتعبير عن درجة التوقع / الاحتمال :

, probably

Examples:

- I believe they **will** definitely **be** exhausted after the safari.
- It **will rain**. There are a lot of clouds in the sky.
- I **will open** the door.

- He's **going to study** in UK after finishing secondary school.
- We **are going to spend** the summer holiday in Dubai.

- They **are moving** to Zahra next month. They have bought a lovely house there.
- I'm **spending** the Summer in Turkey. We made reservation via internet.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I think dad angry with you, because what you did is wrong.
a. will being b. will is
c. will be d. will been
- 2- Mom is some baby stuff for Mariam on Friday.
a. will buy b. going to buy
c. is buying d. is going to buy
- 3- They arriving in half an hour, they were at the borders an hour ago.
a. are b. is going
c. will d. were
- 4- In the near future, cars are going to on water as a substitute for petrol.
a. running b. runs
c. run d. ran
- 5- I want to make mom happy, so I to study harder next year.
a. will b. am going
c. will going d. am studying
- 6- Everybody will his equipment before we start the experiment.
a. check b. checking
c. checked d. checks

Do as shown between brackets:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1- She is having a placement test, to help her know which course to study. | (Ask a question) |
| | |
| 2- I will be at home tomorrow. | (Ask a question) |
| | |
| 3- They are going to study harder next year. | (Ask a question) |
| | |
| 4- This book will change your life after you finish it. | (Negative) |
| | |
| 5- They are arriving at Kuwait International Airport at 5:30. | (Negative) |
| | |
| 6- My father is going to stay in Rome for two more weeks. | (Negative) |
| | |
| 7- I think the doctor <u>will not comes</u> at this time of night. | (Correct) |
| | |
| 8- As soon as he retires, he is going to <u>started</u> his own business. | (Correct) |
| | |
| 8- They <u>is stay</u> for the next week in Berlin. | (Correct) |

Correlative Comparison The more ..., the more ... كلما ... ، كلما ...

✍ تعبر عن (تغير شينين مع بعضهما)

ملاحظة الآتي:

- قد تكون علاقة التغير بين الحدثين "سببية"، يتسبب تغير أحدهم بسبب تغير الآخر.
- يمكن كذلك أن تكون علاقة التغير بين الحدثين "مجرد تزامن"، يتغير أحدهم في نفس توقيت تغير الآخر.
- يمكن أن يكون التغير للطرفين إيجابي أو سلبي، زيادة أو نقص. أو يكون أحدهما سلبي والآخر إيجابي.

Example	عند ربط جملتين يجب أن نراعي الآتي
إذا كان بالجملة if / when / because(of) / as / while / not / no / -ly / نحذفها.	ing من الفعل إذا كان بدون فعل مساعد / few / little / less / many / much / more" أو أي كلمة تدل على الزيادة / النقص " بدون مفعول أو مكمل، نستبدلها ب the less / the more حسب المعنى ونضعها في أول الجملة.
If you train <u>a lot</u> . The more you train. When you spend <u>little</u> . The less you spend.	إذا كان بالجملة little / less / many / much / more" أو أي كلمة تدل على الزيادة / النقص " وبعدها مفعول أو مكمل، نستبدلها ب the less / the more حسب المعنى ونضعها مع الكلمة التي بعدها في أول الجملة.
You can avoid <u>many health problems</u> . The more health problems you can avoid We drink <u>little water</u> . The less water we drink.	إذا كان بالجملة little / less / many / much / more" أو أي كلمة تدل على الزيادة / النقص " وبعدها مفعول أو مكمل، نستبدلها ب the less / the more حسب المعنى ونضعها مع الكلمة التي بعدها في أول الجملة.
He <u>doesn't</u> behave <u>carefully</u> . The less careful he behaves. They will face <u>hacking problems</u> . The more hacking problems they will face.	إذا كان بالجملة مفعول أو صفة أو حال طويلة، نضع قبلها the less / the more حسب المعنى ونضعها في أول الجملة.
When she works <u>hard</u> . The harder she works. They are <u>smart</u> . The smarter they are.	إذا كان بالجملة صفة أو حال قصيرة، نضيف لها er (صيغة مقارنة) ونضع قبلها the ونضعها في أول الجملة.
While we go <u>far</u> . The further we go. He studied <u>well</u> . The better he studied.	إذا كان بالجملة good / better / well / bad / worse / badly / far / further نستبدلها the better / the worse / the further ونضعها في أول الجملة.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The the rates are, the more guests make reservation.
a. the low b. lower c. the lower d. the lowest
- 2- The better first impression is, likely you will get the job.
a. the more b. more than c. more d. the much
- 3- you research, the clearer the results are.
a. The furthest b. More c. Further d. The further
- 4- The the play was, the greater the audience.
a. the funniest b. funny c. funnier d. the funnier
- 5- The higher the pressure inside the container is , the explosion becomes.
a. the bad b. the worst c. the worse d. worse
- 6- The fats you consume, the healthier you feel.
a. less b. the little c. the less d. the least
- 7- The higher we climb , the..... it gets.
a. the colder b. colder c. the coldest d. colder than
- 8- one grows, the greater one's worries are.
a. richest b. the richer c. the rich d. richer

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- When the internet is slow, you feel little inconvenient. (Use: The ..., the ...)
.....
- 2- We become wise, because of growing old. (Use: The ..., the ...)
.....
- 3- **The much** money you spend, **the most** fascinating your holiday becomes. (Correct)
.....
- 4- The **good** your education is, the **great** your opportunities will be. (Correct)
.....
- 5- Reading books makes me want to learn. (Use: The ..., the ...)
.....
- 6- The **old** we grow, **wise** we become. (Correct)
.....
- 7- They earn much money when they rise high. (Use: The ..., the ...)
.....
- 8- The **old** I get, **little** I care about others opinions. (Correct)
.....

Unit 4

Wh-Question

تكوين السؤال

إذا كان الزمن بسيط، (الفعل كلمة واحدة)، يكون السؤال كما يلي: ٩

Example	الخطوات
-She found this wallet at the bus stop last night.	1- نحدد الفعل، إذا كان (كلمة واحدة)
- did She found this wallet at the bus stop last night.	2- نستخدم do/does/did، قبل الجملة، حسب شكل الفعل.
- did She find this wallet at the bus stop last night.	3- يرجع الفعل الموجود بالجملة (الأصلي) للمصدر V ₁ .
- Where did She find this wallet last night?	4- نستخدم كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة في أول السؤال، مع مراعاة حذف الجزء المسنول عنه.

إذا كان (الفعل مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر)، يكون السؤال كما يلي: ٩

Example	الخطوات
-She was writing her homework at nine o'clock.	1- نحدد الفعل، إذا كان (مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر)
- She ⇌ was writing her homework at nine o'clock.	2- نتعامل مع الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (الفعل المساعد)، تبدل مكانها مع الفاعل لتصبح أول الجملة.
- was she writing her homework at nine o'clock .	3- لا تغيير على الكلمة الثانية من الفعل (الفعل الأصلي).
- When was she writing her homework?	4- نستخدم كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة في أول السؤال، مع مراعاة حذف الجزء المسنول عنه.

ملاحظة:

- 1- عند كتابة باقي الجملة في السؤال، نحذف الجزء الذي نسال عنه.
- 3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our، نحولها you. وإذا وجدنا my/our، نحولها your.

كلمات الاستفهام

What, Who, How How far,	Which, Whom, How old, How often,	When, How long, How deep,	Where, How much, How high,	Why, How many, How tall,
----------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- do you come from?

a. Who

b. Where

c. How

d. What

2- did you come from Canada?

a. Who

b. Where

c. When

d. What

3- Why he all that?

a. was / doing

b. doing / is

c. are / doing

d. doing / was

4- What when dad arrived home?

a. you were doing

b. were doing

c. you doing

d. were you doing

5- How does he to work?

a. going

b. goes

c. go

d. gone

6- Where are you at the moment?

a. going

b. goes

c. go

d. gone

7- When have they to UK?

a. going

b. goes

c. go

d. gone

8- How often you go to school?

a. do

b. does

c. done

d. doing

Do as shown between brackets:

1- She visits her grandma in Surra on Fridays.

(Ask a question)

2- Why you did want to see the manager?

(Correct)

3- She went to the supermarket to get some cheese.

(Ask a question)

4- When is he travels to Bahrain?

(Correct)

5- They have stayed in Canada for twelve years.

(Ask a question)

6- Where they were going when you met them?

(Correct)

7- I go to work by bus.

(Ask a question)

8- How long does it takes to get to the border?

(Correct)

Unit 5

Question tag

السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال قصير نستخدمه بعد نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

الاستخدام:

- يستخدم للتعليق على شيء ما.
- يستخدم للتحقق إذا ما كنا نعرفه صحيح.
- يستخدم أحيانا كسؤال عادي للاستفسار عن شيء، وما يميز هذا النوع عن الأنواع السابقة هو نبرة الصوت الصاعدة في السؤال.

عند عمل السؤال المذيل، تصحيح الخطأ أو الاختيار :

إذا كان الزمن بسيط، (الفعل كلمة واحدة)، يكون السؤال كما يلي: ٩

Example	الخطوات
Ahmad <u>speaks</u> Russian, ?	1- نحدد الفعل، إذا كان (<u>كلمة واحدة</u>)
Ahmad <u>speaks</u> Russian, <u>doesn't</u> ?	2- نضع <u>don't / doesn't / didn't</u> وراء الفاصلة، حسب شكل الفعل
Ahmad <u>speaks</u> Russian, <u>doesn't he</u> ?	3- ننقل الفاعل الموجود بأول الجملة، بجوار الاستفهام. ونراعي: إذا كان اسم نحوله ضمير.

ملاحظة:

إذا كان الفعل مكون من (كلمة واحدة):

- الفعل بدون إضافات نستخدم don't وإذا كان منتهى ب s نستخدم doesn't ، وإذا كان تصريف ثاني نستخدم didn't.
- الفعل is/ are/ was/ were نستخدم isn't/ aren't/ wasn't/ weren't.
- الفعل is/ are/ was/ were نستخدم isn't/ aren't/ wasn't/ weren't.
- الفعل have/ has/ had ، نستخدم don't / doesn't / didn't.

Hunters killed pandas for their fur, didn't they?

Children like home-made food, don't they?

Ali lives in Bayan, doesn't he?

She has a Ferrari, doesn't she?

You have central heating, don't you?

We had a villa in Spain, didn't we?

We are pioneers in technology, aren't we?

It's clear outside, isn't it?

The sausages were nice, weren't they?

He was lucky, wasn't he?

إذا كان (الفعل مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر)، يكون السؤال كما يلي: ٩

Example	الخطوات
You <u>have</u> never <u>been</u> to UK, ?	1- نحدد الفعل، إذا كان (مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر)
You <u>have</u> never been to UK, ?	2- نحدد الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (الفعل المساعد)
You <u>have</u> <u>never</u> been to UK, <u>have</u> ?	3- إذا كانت مثبتة تنفيها، وإذا كانت منفية نشبثها، ونضعها وراء الفاصلة
You <u>have</u> <u>never</u> been to UK, <u>have</u> <u>you</u> ?	4- ننقل الفاعل الموجود بأول الجملة، بجوار الاستفهام. ونراعي: إذا كان اسم نحوله ضمير.

Ahmad is playing for Qadesiya, isn't he?
 You've helped the old lady, haven't they?
 She has used no colours to draw her painting, has she?
 She has never met her son since 2005, has she?
 I won't use their stuff again, will I?
 He doesn't speak Russian, does he?
 They don't eat chicken, do they?
 The cat didn't scratch him, did it?

ح/لاحظ أيضا هذه الحالات الخاصة:

I'm trying to do it, aren't I?
I'm not in a hurry, am I?
Let's go spend the whole day on the beach, shall we?
Let us try the new program, will you?
 You d better consult another physician, hadn't you?
 She d rather study harder, wouldn't she?
Open your books, will/would/can/could you?
Don't forget your key, will you?
There were lots of people at the carnival, weren't there?
That / this was lucky, wasn't it?
Those / these are nice, aren't they?
Anyone / everyone/ someone could just walk in here, couldn't they?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- They've never attended live parties before,?

- a. did they b. have they c. didn't they d. don't they

2- They'd completed their summer course,?

- a. hadn't they b. wouldn't they c. didn't they d. had they

3- She had no intention to do post graduate studies,?

- a. was it b. wasn't it c. wasn't that d. was that

4- Ali smokes in public places,?

- a. doesn't he b. he doesn't c. does he d. he does

5- We can go now,?

- a. can we b. we can c. you can d. can't we

6- You aren't staying in bed all day,?

- a. are you b. weren't you c. aren't you d. were you

7- That was terrific,?

- a. was it b. wasn't it c. wasn't that d. was that

8- We mustn't smoke in this area,?

- a. was it b. wasn't it c. wasn't that d. was that

Do as shown between brackets:

1- We weren't able to handle the project,? (Use: Question Tag)

2- We don't walk to school, don't we? (Correct)

3- He won't arrive until tomorrow,? (Add a Tag Question)

4- We have a great team which can one day win the league, haven't we? (Correct)

5- You came home late,? (Make a Tag Question)

6- They are smart pupils, do we? (Correct)

7- He'd be very proud,? (Form a Tag Question)

8- It's difficult to find your way around this building, is that? (Correct)

Modals

الفعل	الاستخدام
can can't	- المقدرة - عدم المقدرة "في الحاضر/المستقبل"
could couldn't	- المقدرة - عدم المقدرة "في الماضي" (مقدرة عامة / طبيعية في أي مكان وزمان وأي موقف)
managed to was/were able to couldn't	- المقدرة - عدم المقدرة "في الماضي" (مقدرة في موقف محدد صعب أو يحتاج جهد)
being able to/ to be able to will be able to have/has been able to	- المقدرة في أزمنة مختلفة عند وجود كلمات دالة على المستقبل tomorrow, next, in the future, in 2020 عند وجود كلمات دالة على المضارع التام since, for, just, already, yet, so far, ever, never, recently
should shouldn't	يجب أن (النصيحة) يجب ألا (النصيحة)
must mustn't	يجب أن (الزام) يجب ألا (الزام)
would	للعرض أو الطلب
have to, has to, had to	يجب أن (الزام بالقانون)
don't have to, doesn't have to, didn't have to	غير ملزم أو غير ضروري

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Nowadays we can from a country to another in a matter of hours.

- a. travel b. travelling c. travelled d. travels

2- People stop at the traffic light.

- a. could b. were able to c. can d. have to

3- She..... speak when she was only one year old.

- a. can b. could c. were able to d. must

4- You stay up late, to wake up feeling rested.

- a. don't have to b. must c. shouldn't d. can

5- The place is very 100 meters far from here. She go by car.

- a. can't b. doesn't have to c. couldn't d. mustn't

6- Anybody can get killed if you stay that careless. You be careful.

- a. be able to b. could c. can d. must

7- In the future, people travel use water as fuel for their cars.

- a. will be able to b. would c. could d. were able to

8- Getting my driving license next week, I buy my own car.

- a. could b. can c. should d. must

Correct the underlined verbs:

1- Man would moved from one place to another seeking sustenance.

2- This shirt is free. You should pay for it.

3- They was able to get to school on time, because of the traffic jam.

4- We had to sticking to speed limits in residential areas when we were in USA.

5- From now on, you couldn't eat sweets to protect your teeth.

6- Could you like a cup of coffee?

7- They doesn't have to wake up early. The meeting is cancelled.

Unit 6

Countable & Uncountable nouns

الأسماء المعدودة والأسماء غير المعدودة

Countable	Uncountable
هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها أو حصرها	هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها أو حصرها
<u>Examples:</u> man, animal, plant, temperature, Dollar/Dinar, bottle, bag, cube, loaf, ...etc	<u>Examples:</u> hair, fur, grass, heat, money, ice, bread, cake, soap, water, sand, sugar, ... etc
<u>تجمع</u> men, animals, plants, temperatures, Dollars, bottles, bags, cubes, ... etc	<u>لا تجمع</u> ولكن نستخدم معها كلمات تجزئة
<u>نستخدم معها</u> a / an few a few many	<u>نستخدم معها</u> no article (-) little a little much
كلمات مشتركة تستخدم مع المعدود وغير المعدود	
the no any some a lot of enough all (of) too	

ملاحظة:

few / little القليل من (قليل جداً، بشكل قد لا يكفي).

a few / a little القليل من (قليل، ولكن يكفي).

many / much / a lot of الكثير من.

no تستخدم للنفي مع الفعل المثبت.

any تستخدم للنفي مع الفعل المنفي.

any تستخدم مع السؤال (استفسار).

some تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة.

some تستخدم مع السؤال (عرض / طلب).

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Last night man tried to break into the shop, but I couldn't figure out who he was.

- a. an b. a c. the d. no article

2- How delegates were there in the first administrative meeting?

- a. many b. much c. number d. no article

3- How sugar to be added according to your recipe?

- a. many b. much c. number d. no article

4- Many people were invited, but unfortunately showed up.

- a. few b. much c. little d. many

5- of butter is sometimes dangerous when no physical activity is done.

- a. Few b. Many c. A lot d. Much

6- I have no problem with money, I have in my bank account.

- a. any b. much c. many d. a few

7- water can cause sodium to react explosively.

- a. Few b. Many c. Little d. No

8- As engineer in the Arab Contractors Qatar, you should be well paid.

- a. an b. a c. the d. no article

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1- The government established much of new schools in 2005.

2- There is few amount of water available in this area. That's why it's considered deprived.

3- Little students came to school this morning, due to parliamentary elections.

4- I didn't get many money around with me.

5- How much students are there in your class?

6- I have a little KDs left, I think they will be enough for a drink at the Starbucks.

7- A elephant can uproot a tree using its trunk.

Present Perfect Tense

الزمن المضارع التام:

شكل الفعل:

have / has + V₃

Regular V ₁	V ₃	Irregular V ₁	V ₃
visit	visited	be	been
create	created	have	had
play	played	know	known
carry	carried	see	seen

الاستخدام:

- يستخدم للتعبير عن إنجازات.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن خبرات حياتية.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث انتهى توا / حالا.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لفترة وانتهى، ولكن آثاره باقية.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since	منذ
for	لمدة
just	توا / حالا
already	من قبل / بالفعل
recently	حديثا / مؤخرا
yet	حتى الآن
ever	من قبل
never	أبدا

Question & Negative

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
have/has + V ₃	have/has + NOT + V ₃	Wh- + have/has + فاعل + V ₃ ?
Man has walked on the Moon. She has lived in Paris for years. They have just heard the news. It has been windy for a week.	Man hasn't walked on the Moon. She hasn't lived in Paris for years. They haven't heard the news. It hasn't been windy for a week.	Where has man walked ? How long has she lived in Paris? When have they heard the news? How long has it been windy?

ملاحظة:

- 1- في السؤال والنفي، لا يتغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية من الفعل). ويكون التعامل مع الكلمة الأولى من الفعل.
- 1- عند كتابة باقي السؤال، نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه في الجملة.
- 3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our، نحولها you، وإذا وجدنا my/our، نحولها your
- 4- الأفعال الشاذة، نحفظ التصريفات الخاصة بها.

present perfect continuous tense

المضارع التام المستمر

شكل الفعل:

have / has + been + V.ing

الاستخدام:

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر للحاضر.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since ,
for ,
all.....

Question & Negative

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
have/has+ been + V.ing	have/has+ NOT+ been + V.ing	Wh- + have/has+ فاعل + been+ V.ing?
He <u>has been working</u> for a year. I've <u>been studying</u> Math all day.	He <u>hasn't been working</u> for a year. I <u>haven't been studying</u> Math all day.	How long <u>has he been working</u> ? What <u>have you been studying</u> ...?

ملاحظة:

1- في السؤال والنفي، لا يتغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية والثالثة من الفعل). ويكون التعامل مع الكلمة الأولى من الفعل.

1- عند كتابة باقي السؤال، نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه في الجملة.

3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our ، نحولها you، وإذا وجدنا my/our نحولها your

Since & for

منذ Since	لمدة For
10 o'clock 7 a.m./p.m. 12:30	3 hours 5 minutes
Monday 24 th August, 2012 Yesterday	2 days a couple of days
<u>last</u> week // month // year // night	5 weeks <u>the last</u> week // month // year
April	6 months
2010	7 years
أي جملة في الماضي she was young I was in London we first met	a long time ages a while

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The weather has been awful the beginning of the year.
a. ago b. for c. since d. yet
- 2- The Chinese athlete has been leading the race seven minutes.
a. since b. for c. yet d. already
- 3- his migration to Canada, my elder brother has never come back to Kuwait.
a. Since b. For c. Recently d. Just
- 4- Mona has been in hospital three days.
a. since b. ago c. yet d. for
- 5- The world economic crisis started in the USA three years
a. since b. for c. yet d. ago
- 6- The police has increased the fines for not wearing seatbelts.
a. since b. already c. ago d. for
- 7- They have worked in Kuwait a long time.
a. since b. ever c. ago d. for
- 8- 3 weeks, we have worked on the project; and here it is number one in the competition.
a. Since b. Already c. For d. Recently

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- I Ali since we were at high school.
a. have ever seen b. see c. never have seen d. haven't seen
- 2- Mobile phones a necessity for everyone recently.
a. has become b. have becoming c. have become d. became
- 3- She a radical change in her personality since her mother died.
a. has had b. have c. has have d. have had
- 4- How long English at the summer school?
a. you have studied b. have you studying c. have you studied d. have studied
- 5- Mona in hospital for the last three days.
a. been b. was being c. was d. has been
- 6- The world economic crisis everything in the USA for ten years.
a. has affected b. have affected c. affected d. affecting
- 7- We have already this movie three times.
a. watching b. watched c. watch d. watches
- 8- His family in Egypt for the whole summer holiday.
a. have stayed b. stayed c. has stays d. were stayed
- 9- The kids their school day yet.
a. have finished b. hasn't finished c. haven't finished d. has finished

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Toyota has stopped the production of the Cressida since 1999. (Question)
- 2- They have been playing football in the club all the afternoon. (Ask a question)
- 3- The employees have been working hard English all last month. (Negate)
- 4- They have already completed the summer course. (Make Negative)
- 5- We've living here since six months. (Correct)
- 6- Man has been used fossil fuels for the industrial revolution. (Correct)
- 7- This company has been stopping its activity without prior notice for 2008. (Correct)
- 8- They has raised funds to help that child for his story went viral on Facebook. (Correct)
- 9- I have work on the software problem since 5 hours. (Correct)

Passive المبنى للمجهول

حتم عند التحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول:

- نحدد الفعل الموجود بالجملة.

☞ إذا كان زمن الجملة بسيط (الفعل كلمة واحدة)، انظر الجدول.

المفعول		مفرد	جمع	التصريف الثالث V3
	مضارع	is	are	
	ماضي	was	were	

☞ هـ يكون شكل الفعل is / are + V3 ، إذا وجدنا أحد الكلمات الآتية:

always, usually, often, sometimes, every..., never,
أو فهمنا أن الجملة تعبر عن عادة أو حقيقة

- She usually **visits** مضارع **her grandma** مفرد on Fridays.

Her grandma is usually **visited** on Fridays.

- He waters the bushes on daily basis.

- They always buy flowers for the office.

- She prepares breakfast every morning.

- Eating nuts and reading books protect your memory from aging diseases.

☞ هـ يكون شكل الفعل was / were + V3 ، إذا وجدنا أحد الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday, last....., in the past, in 2000,ago, Albert Einstein

- She **visited** ماضي **her grandparents** جمع last Friday.

Her grandparents were visited last Friday.

- Thomas Edison invented the Electric Light.

- They bought some nice present for the newly married couple yesterday.

- We reached an agreement last month.

- In 2007, the government passed a law to deal with computer crimes.

☞ إذا كان (الفعل كلمة كلمتين أو أكثر)، انظر الجدول.

المفعول	الفعل المساعد (الكلمة الأولى)	الزيادة	الكلمة الثانية للفعل V3 من
	1- <u>will</u> - am going to / is going to / are going to would / can-could / shall-should / may-might must / have to / has to / had to used to	be	
	2- <u>is</u> -are / was-were / am	being	
	3- <u>have</u> / has / had	been	

هـ يكون شكل الفعل $1... + be + V_3$ →، إذا كانت الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (أحد كلمات المجموعة الأولى):

- He will deliver the report tomorrow.

The report will be delivered tomorrow.

- Everybody must respect law.

-We can handle this report next week.

هـ يكون شكل الفعل $2... + being + V_3$ →، إذا كانت الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (أحد كلمات المجموعة الثانية):

- They are painting the house tomorrow.

The house is being painted tomorrow.

- I was writing the email to the Chinese company when the smoke alarm went off.

-She is calling the helpline now.

هـ يكون شكل الفعل $3... + been + V_3$ →، إذا كانت الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (أحد كلمات المجموعة الثالثة):

- She has studied English for 12 years.

English has been studied for 12 years.

- We haven't completed level one yet.

-By the beginning of 2000, people had used mobile phones.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- A sleeping pill to the patient two hours ago.
a. is given **b. was given**
c. has been given **d. gave**
- 2- A campaign every year to raise the awareness of the dangers of flue.
a. has been launched **b. is being launched**
c. is launched **d. was launched**
- 3- Some employees three weeks ago.
a. are appointed **b. were appointed**
c. have been appointed **d. was appointed**
- 4- In Japan, the law by everyone, as it's equally applied to all Japanese.
a. is followed **b. were followed**
c. are followed **d. was followed**
- 5- Nobel Prize in chemistry to Ahmed Zewail in 1999.
a. has been awarded **b. is awarded**
c. was being awarded **d. was awarded**
- 6- Tea and coffee, the most popular beverages, by everybody on daily basis.
a. are drinking **b. are drunk**
c. drinks **d. were being drunk**
- 7- Mercedes-Benz car always by a large number of clients for its safety.
a. has / trusted **b. were / trusted**
c. is / trusted **d. was / trusting**
- 8- In the past, cocoa beans as currency to exchange for food or clothes.
a. has used **b. were used**
c. is used **d. was used**
- 9- Houses were of clay or rocks by the early man.
a. made **b. been made**
c. being making **d. making**
- 10- A 730 BMW to the winner next Friday.
a. will given **b. will be given**
c. will give **d. will gave**
- 11- An assignment should by tomorrow noon.
a. be handed **b. been handed**
c. being handed **d. handed**
- 12- Four cases of Ebola in KSA since last November.
a. had reported **b. has been reported**
c. have been reported **d. have reported**

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1- A complaint made to the editor of the local magazine last week.

2- An interesting article about Kuwait traditions write every Friday.

3- Large numbers of people kill by roads accidents every year.

4- The electron discover by Thomson.

5- A golfer kill by lightning in the golf course yesterday.

6- The first football World Cup won by Uruguay.

7- Electricity use for all kinds of purposes.

8- Those who have a weak immune system can kill by any disease.

9- Communication services provides under a contract by VIVA.

10- The hungry are give enough food and new clothes by charities.

11- When the walls measure by the decorator, we were training in the health club.

12- Medicine should keep away from children.

13- This building is owning by an American company. You can contact them.

14- Look! a thief is chasing by the police.

15- The drugs weren't finding by customs officers, while he was investigating the luggage.

16- The fifth ring-road clogged up by a huge truck, let's call 911.

17- Animals should see in their natural habitats.

18- They is going to charge with drug dealing by local authorities.