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إعداد: ناشد الحاج

الملف إجابات مذكرة شرح قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية
موقع المناهج ⇦ ملفات الكويت التعليمية ⇦ الصف العاشر ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر			
			
روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام			
التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	كتاب الطالب في مادة اللغة الانكليزية
2	مواضيع التعبير للصف العاشر
3	مذكرة قواعد رائعة ومفيدة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية
4	الكلمات الجديدة بالترجمة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية
5	مذكرة ثانوية المباركية في مادة اللغة الانكليزية

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Google Play (أندرويد)

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف العاشر

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إجابات مذكرة شرح القواعد

الفصل الدراسي الأول

العام الدراسي 2026-2027

اسم الطالب/ة:.....

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

إعداد:

أ. ناشد الحاج

@NNASHIDALHAJ

ملخص القواعد

UNIT 1

1-	Present simple and Adverbs of Frequency	المضارع البسيط و ظروف التكرار
2-	Present continuous	المضارع المستمر
3-	Order of adjectives	ترتيب الصفات

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UNIT 2

1-	Present perfect simple	المضارع التام البسيط
2-	First conditional (If) with Modal Verbs	الجمل الشرطية الحالة الأولى مع الأفعال الناقصة

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UNIT 3

1-	Non-defining relative clauses	الجمل الموصولة غير المحدِّدة
2-	Past simple and past continuous	الماضي البسيط مع الماضي المستمر

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UNIT 4

1-	Reported speech	الكلام المنقول
2-	The future	المستقبل
3-	Countable and uncountable nouns	الأسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Irregular verbs
الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد تتطلب تغيير تصريف الفعل ,وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له تصريف معين,
-أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الفعل النظامي بإضافة **ed**

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

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الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	Go	went	gone
يرى	See	saw	seen
يشرب	Drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	Take	took	taken
يعطي	Give	gave	given
يأتي	Come	came	come
يقابل	Meet	met	met
يبني	Build	built	built
يرسل	Send	sent	sent
يقضي- يصرف	Spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	Learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	Sell	sold	sold
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يجد	Find	found	found
يخسر-يفقد	Lose	lost	lost
يحصل	Get	got	got
يفعل	Do	did	done
ينسى	Forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع-ينمو-يكبر	Grow	grew	grown
يرمي	Throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	Speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	Tell	told	told
يقول	Say	said	said
يضرب	Hit	hit	hit
يضع	Put	put	put
يقطع	Cut	cut	cut

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يحفظ	Keep	kept	kept
ينام	Sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	Leave	left	left
يدفع	Pay	paid	paid
يحلم	Dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	Think	thought	thought
يعلّم	Teach	taught	taught
يقرأ	Read	read	read
يملك	Have	had	had
يشتري	Buy	bought	bought
يجعل	Make	made	made
يقف	Stand	stood	stood
يفهم	Understand	understood	understood
يسرق	Steal	stole	stolen
يمسك-يصطاد	Catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	Wake	woke	woken
يقود	Drive	drove	driven
يكتب	Write	wrote	written
يشعر	Feel	felt	felt
يختار	Choose	chose	chosen
يعني-يقصد	Mean	meant	meant
يعرف	Know	knew	known
يطير	Fly	flew	flown
يرسم-يسحب	Draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	Begin	began	begun
يسبح	Swim	swam	swum
يركض	Run	ran	run

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 1

المضارع البسيط --- Present Simple

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
- always - usually - sometimes – often - every - never	I We You + **فعل مصدر** They أو اسم جمع --- He She It + **فعل مضاف له** أو اسم مفرد **s أو es** --- **ملاحظات:** **1-** (**es**) تضاف للأفعال التي تنتهي بإحدى النهايات التالية: **(o - ch - sh - x – ss)** --- **2-** اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب **y** مسبوقة بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف أل **y** ونكتب بدلا منها **ies** stu**dy**- stu**dies** -أما اذا كانت أل y مسبوقة بحرف متحرك فإننا نضيف **s** فقط pl**ay**—play**s**	1-للحديث عن العادات والأعمال المتكررة 2- للحديث عن الحقائق العامة

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Examples

1-He always comes late.

2-They usually sleep early.

3-I always wake up at 7 o'clock.

4-She usually goes to school by bus.

5-He often plays football on Fridays.

6-We sometimes eat pizza.

7-I never drink coffee.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

النفي و الأسئلة -- Negative and Questions

Negative
النفي

- إذا كان الفعل مصدر نستخدم (**don't**) دون أي تغييرفي الفعل.
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب **s** أو **es** نستخدم (**doesn't**) ونحذف **s** أو **es** من الفعل

أمثلة

1-They **work** hard.

-They don't work hard.

2-He **drinks** coffee every morning.

-He doesn't drink coffee every morning.

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Forming Questions
تكوين السؤال

- اذا كان الفعل مصدر نستخدم (**do**) دون أي تغيير الفعل.
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب **s** أو **es** نستخدم (**does**) ونحذف **s** أو **es** من الفعل

wh-questions-1 الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمات الاستفهام و هي:

where-when-what-how-why- how many-how much-how long-how far-how often

أمثلة

1-They go to school by car.
How do they go to school ?
2-He lives in London.
Where does he live?

yes-no-questions-2 الأسئلة التي لا تبدأ بكلمة استفهام.

أمثلة

1-They like to travel by plane.
Do they like to travel by plane?
2-He speaks English well.
Does he speak English well?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1-They usually …….. us on Fridays.

a-visit b-visits c-visited d-visiting

2-The boys sometimes ……tennis.

a-plays b-played c-playing **d-play**

3-Hamad always ……. here with his father.

a-came b-come **c-comes** d-coming

4-Sara often ……to the club with her mother.

a-goes b-go c-went d-going

5-The sun…….in the east.

a-rising **b-rises** c-rose d-is rising

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6- Water ……..at 100°C.

a-boiling b-boil **c-boils** d-are boiling

7-The heart ……. blood around the body.

a- are pumping b- pumping c- pump **d-pumps**

8-I ……. coffee in the morning.

a- don't drink b- doesn't drink c- not drink d- aren't drinking

9-She ……. spicy food.

a- don't like **b- doesn't like** c- isn't like d- not like

10-Hamad doesn't ……. TV every day.

a- watches b- watching c- watched **d- watch**

11-Where……. they live?

a- are b- does **c- do** d- is

12-What time……. Sara get up?

a- do **b- does** c- are d- is

13- ……. you like pasta?

a- Do b- Does c- Are d- Is

14- ……. Khalid sleep early?

a- Do **b- Does** c- Are d- Is

15- Do you ……. watching TV?

a- enjoying b- enjoyed c- enjoys **d- enjoy**

16- Does Omar ……. good marks in exams?

a- getting **b- get** c- gets d- got

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-Sara (**go**) to school by bus every day. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Sara go to school by bus every day.
b- Sara goes to school by bus every day.
c- Sara going to school by bus every day.

2-My father usually (**drink**) coffee in the morning. **(Correct the verb)**
a- My father usually drinks coffee in the morning.
b- My father usually drink coffee in the morning.
c- My father is usually drinking coffee in the morning.

3-They often (**play**) football after school. **(Correct the verb)**
a- They often plays football after school.
b- They often playing football after school.
c- They often play football after school.

4-Ali never (**eat**) fast food. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Ali never eat fast food.
b- Ali never eats fast food.
c- Ali never eating fast food.

5-We sometimes (**watch**) movies at the weekend. **(Correct the verb)**
a- We sometimes watch movies at the weekend.
b- We sometimes watches movies at the weekend.
c- We sometimes watching movies at the weekend.

6-My sister always (**help**) my mother at home. **(Correct the verb)**
a- My sister always help my mother at home.
b- My sister always helping my mother at home.
c- My sister always helps my mother at home.

7-Ahmed usually (**not get up**) late. **(Correct the verb)**
a - Ahmed doesn't usually gets up late.
b- Ahmed doesn't usually get up late.
c- Ahmed don't usually get up late.

8-I never (**be**) late for school. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I am never late for school.

b- I never are late for school.

c- I never be late for school.

9- I often visit my grandparents on Fridays. **(Make a question)**

a- Does you often visit your grandparents on Fridays?

b- Do you often visit your grandparents on Fridays?

c- Have you often visit your grandparents on Fridays?

10- She usually studies in the evening. **(Make a question)**

a- Does she usually study in the evening?

b- Does she usually studies in the evening?

c- Do she usually study in the evening?

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11-My brother usually play football after school. **(Make negative)**

a. My brother don't usually play football after school.

b. My brother doesn't usually play football after school.

c. My brother doesn't usually plays football after school.

12-We often (not eat) at restaurants. **(Make negative)**

a- We don't often eat at restaurants.

b- We doesn't often eat at restaurants.

c- We don't often eats at restaurants.

ظروف التكرار --- Adverbs of Frequency

-تستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن مدى تكرار حدوث شيء ما

always	usually	sometimes	often	never	hardly ever
دائما	عادةً	أحيانا	غالبا	أبدا	نادرا جدا

مكان ظرف التكرار في الجملة:

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1-مع الأفعال العادية يأتي ظرف التكرار بين الفاعل والفعل

أمثلة

1-He **always** comes late.

2-They **usually** sleep early.

3-He **often** plays football on Friday.

4-We **sometimes** eat pizza.

5-I **never** drink coffee.

2-مع أفعال الكون:(**am / is / are**) يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد فعل الكون مباشرةً

أمثلة

1-I **am never** late for school.

2-She **is always** happy.

3-They **are often** busy.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1-They ……. their grandparents on Fridays.

a- always visiting b- visit always **c- always visit** d- always visits

2-Ahmed ……. football after school.

a- playing usually **b- usually plays** c- usually play d- plays usually

3-Sara ……. to the club on Fridays.

a- often go b- goes often **c- often goes** d- go often

4-He ……. happy and excited.

a- is always b- always is c- always be d- are always

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5-They ……. late when they come from school.

a- is sometimes b- sometimes are **c- are sometimes** d- sometimes is

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-I drink coffee in the morning. **(Use an adverb of frequency)**

a- I drink never coffee in the morning.
b- I never drink coffee in the morning.
c- I drink coffee in the morning never.

2-Ali does his homework after dinner. **(Use an adverb of frequency)**

a- Ali does his homework after dinner always.
b- Ali does always his homework after dinner.
c- Ali always does his homework after dinner.

3-She is friendly. **(Use an adverb of frequency)**

a- She is always friendly.
b- She is friendly always.
c- She always is friendly.

4-The children are quiet. **(Use an adverb of frequency)**

a- The children usually are quiet.
b- The children are usually quiet.
c- The children are quiet usually.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Present Continuous---المضارع المستمر

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
- now - look - listen - still - at present - at the moment	I + **am** + **فعل** + **ing** --- He She It + **is** + **فعل** + **ing** أو اسم مفرد --- We You + **are** + فعل + **ing** They أو اسم جمع **ملاحظات:** 1-عند إضافة **ing** للفعل الذي ينتهي ب **e** فيجب حذف **e** قبل إضافة **ing** **make—making** 2-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق **بحرف متحرك واحد** فيجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة **ing** **cut—cutting**	1-للحديث عن الأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث

Examples

1-I am reading a story now.

2-Fatima is cleaning the room at this moment.

3-Look! Birds are flying.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

النفي و السؤال -- Negative and Questions

Negative
النفي

- ينفى المضارع المستمر بإضافة **not** بعد فعل الكون

أمثلة

1- I am watching TV now.

- I **am not** watching TV now.

2- He is drinking coffee at the moment.

- He **is not** drinking coffee at the moment.

3-They are playing football.

- They **are not** playing football.

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Forming Questions
تكوين السؤال

wh-questions-1

where-when-what-how-why-how many-how much-how long-how far-how often

نضع كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة للجملة ثم نعكس بين فعل الكون والفاعل

أمثلة

1-The boys are playing in the garden.

Where are the boys playing?

2-Hamad is drinking coffee.

What is Hamad drinking?

yes-no-questions-2

نضع فعل الكون في بداية السؤال ثم الفاعل

أمثلة

1-They are watching TV now.

Are they watching TV now?

2-Khalid is writing a letter.

Is Khalid writing a letter?

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1- I ……. TV at the moment.

a-watch b-watching **c-am watching** d-are watching

2- Look! Birds ……..

a-were flying **b-are flying** c-flying d-fly

3- Listen! The baby ……...

a-is crying b-crying c-cries d-will cry

4-Sara ……... her homework at the moment.

a- doing b- does **c- is doing** d- do

5-They ……. football now.

a- play b- plays c- playing **d- are playing**

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6-We ……. English at the moment.

a- study **b- are studying** c- studying d- studies

7-Ahmed ……. computer games now.

a- isn't play b-doesn't play c- not playing **d- isn't playing**

8-I ……. to music at the moment.

a- am not listening b- don't listen c- am not listen d- not listen

9-The boys ……. in the park now.

a- not running b- don't run **c- aren't running** d- aren't run

10-She ……. breakfast now.

a- isn't having b- doesn't have c- not having d- isn't have

11……. you watching TV now?

a- Do **b- Are** c- Is d- Does

12-……. she cooking dinner at the moment?

a- Does b-Are c- Do **d- Is**

13-……. they playing tennis now?

a- Do b- Does **c- Are** d- Is

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-My sister **(write)** a letter to her friend right now. **(correct the verb)**
a- My sister is writing a letter to her friend right now.
b- My sister writes a letter to her friend right now.
c- My sister was writing a letter to her friend right now.

2-Listen! Someone **(play)** the piano. **(correct the verb)**
a- Listen! Someone plays the piano.
b- Listen! Someone are playing the piano.
c- Listen! Someone is playing the piano.

3-The students (**wait**) for their teacher at the moment. **(correct the verb)**
a- The students are waiting for their teacher at the moment.
b- The students waiting for their teacher at the moment.
c- The students were waiting for their teacher at the moment.

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4-What is your brother **(do)** now? **(correct the verb)**
a- What is your brother does now?
b- What is your brother doing now?
c- What is your brother did now?

5-They are eating dinner at the moment. **(Make negative)**
a- They aren't eating dinner at the moment.
b- They don't eating dinner at the moment.
c- They not eating dinner at the moment.

6-She is playing with her younger brother now. **(Make negative)**
a- She doesn't playing with her younger brother now.
b- She not playing with her younger brother now.
c- She isn't playing with her younger brother now.

7- The boys are wearing their school uniforms today. **(Ask question)**
a- Is the boys wearing their school uniforms today?
b- Are the boys wearing their school uniforms today?
c- Do the boys wear their school uniforms today?

8- Ali is driving to work now. **(Ask question)**
a- Is Ali driving to work now?
b- Does Ali drive to work now?
c- Is Ali drive to work now?

Order of Adjectives
ترتيب الصفات

ـعندما يكون هناك أكثر من صفة مع الاسم فيجب استخدام تلك الصفات حسب الترتيب التالي:

1-	**Opinion**	الرأي	wonderful-nice-beautiful-attractive
2-	**Size**	الحجم	small-medium-big-huge
3-	**Age**	العمر	old-young
4-	**Shape**	الشكل	fat-round-square-oval
5-	**Colour**	اللون	black-white-green
6-	**Origin**	الأصل-المنشأ	Kuwaiti-American-Japanese
7-	**Material**	مادة الصنع	woolen-wooden-plastic-metal
8-	**Purpose**	الغرض-الاستخدام	dining-gardening-sleeping-cooking

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- I bought a ……. car last month.

a- wonderful Japanese large
c- large wonderful Japanese
b- wonderful large Japanese
d- Japanese wonderful large

2- She is wearing a ……. shirt.

a- cotton large red
c- large cotton red
b- red large cotton
d- large red cotton

3-She has a ……. bag.

a- leather beautiful small
c- beautiful small leather
b- small leather beautiful
d- leather small beautiful

4-He bought a ……. table.

a- wooden beautiful round
c- beautiful wooden round
b- beautiful round wooden
d- wooden round beautiful

5-We saw a ……. car.

a- red Japanese racing
c- racing red Japanese
b- Japanese red racing
d- Japanese racing red

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-She has bought a **(wooden/ beautiful/blue)** vase. **(Reorder the adjectives)**

a- She has bought a beautiful blue wooden vase.
b- She has bought a beautiful wooden blue vase.
c- She has bought a blue beautiful wooden vase.

2-The pharmacy is beside the (**grey / round / small**) building. **(Reorder the adjectives)**

a- The pharmacy is beside the grey small round building.
b- The pharmacy is beside the round small grey building.
c- The pharmacy is beside the small round grey building.

3- They live in a (**modern / large / Kuwaiti**) house. **(Reorder the adjectives)**

a- They live in a large modern Kuwaiti house.
b- They live in a Kuwaiti large modern house.
c- They live in a modern large Kuwaiti house.

4- Sara has a (**red / lovely / little**) bag. **(Reorder the adjectives)**
a- Sara has a red lovely little bag.
b- Sara has a little lovely red bag.
c- Sara has a lovely little red bag.

5- We saw a (**round / old / beautiful**) table. **(Reorder the adjectives)**
a- We saw a beautiful old round table.
b- We saw a round beautiful old table.
c- We saw an old round beautiful table.

6- My father bought a (**Japanese / racing / black**) car. **(Reorder the adjectives)**

a- My father bought a Japanese black racing car.
b- My father bought a racing black Japanese car.
c -My father bought a black Japanese racing car.

7-We need a (**dining / round / large**) table. **(Reorder the adjectives)**

a- We need a dining large round table.
b.- We need a round large dining table.
c- We need a large round dining table.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 2

المضارع التام البسيط --- Present Perfect Simple

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet -lately -recently	I We You + **have** + **تصريف ثالث** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has** + **تصريف ثالث** It أو اسم مفرد	1-للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير محدد 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو

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Examples:
1-She has already finished her homework.
2-The boys have just left the playground.

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النفي و السؤال -- Negative and Questions

النفي - Negative

- يتم نفي المضارع التام بإضافة **not** بعد have و has

أمثلة

1-I have travelled to London.
- I haven't travelled to London.
2-He has lived here for ten years.
- He hasn't lived here for ten years.

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تكوين السؤال - Forming Questions

- لتكوين السؤال من المضارع التام فقط نعكس بين has - have والفاعل

1-They have already been to London.
Have they already been to London?
2-He has bought a car.
What has he bought?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- The businessman ……. London regularly since 1995.

a-have visited b- visited c- will visit **d- has visited**

2- They ……. in the same field for 20 years.

a- have worked b- work c- should work d- are working

3- They have already ……. their tasks.

a- finishing **b- finished** c- finishes d- finish

4- He has just ……. his office.

a- leaves b- leaving c- leave **d- left**

5- My father's flight ……. yet.

a- has arrived b- arrived **c- hasn't arrived** d- haven't arrived

6- He ……. at this school for five years.

a- has taught b- were teaching c- have taught d- teaching

7- They ……. in that area since 1999.

a- are living **b- have lived** c- were living d- has lived

8- I ……. in this neighbourhood for several years.

a- lives b- living **c- have lived** d- has lived

9- I have been playing computer games……...two hours.

a- yet **b- for** c- already d- since

10- He has been studying …….7 o'clock.

a- yet b- for c- already **d- since**

11- How long ……. they lived here?

a- has **b- have** c- did d- are

12- Why ……. he left early?

a- has b- have c- did d- does

13- I ……. seen that film yet.

a- hasn't b- didn't **c- haven't** d- don't

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-I (**live**) in Kuwait since I was 5 years old. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
b- I will live in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
c- I have lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

2-My brother (**not finish**) writing the report yet. **(Correct the verb)**
a-My brother didn't finish writing the report yet.
b-My brother hasn't finished writing the report yet.
c-My brother won't finished writing the report yet.

3-I already (**finish**) my homework. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I finished my homework already.
b- I has already finished my homework.
c- I have already finished my homework.

4-Sara just (**arrive**) at school. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Sara has just arrived at school.
b- Sara have just arrived at school.
c- Sara just arriving at school.

5-I never (**try**) Chinese food. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I has never tried Chinese food.
b- I have never tried Chinese food.
c- I never trying Chinese food.

6-My parents have lived in Kuwait for ten years. **(Make negative)**
a- My parents don't live in Kuwait for ten years.
b- My parents hasn't lived in Kuwait for ten years.
c- My parents haven't lived in Kuwait for ten years.

7-My father has worked as a teacher since 2008. **(Make negative)**
a- My father hasn't worked as a teacher since 2008.
b- My father haven't worked as a teacher since 2008.
c- My father doesn't worked as a teacher since 2008.

8- (you / ever / visit) Kuwait Towers? **(Make a question)**
a- Has you ever visited Kuwait Towers?
b- Did you ever visited Kuwait Towers?
c- Have you ever visited Kuwait Towers?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

If conditional

1st If - Conditional and Modal Verbs

- تستخدم الحالة الأولى من **if** في العديد من الحالات
1- للحديث عن نتائج مستقبلية محتملة وواقعية الحدوث
2-لإعطاء نصيحة
3- للتنبؤ والتوقع
4- للحديث عن القدرة في مواقف مستقبلية

-تستخدم الحالة الأولى من **if** مع الأفعال الناقصة التالية:
1-مع **will** للتعبير عن نتيجة مؤكدة
2-مع **can** للتعبير عن القدرة والإمكانية
3-مع **should** للتعبير عن النصيحة
4 -مع **may** للتعبير عن الاحتمالات

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Form الصيغة	Structure تركيب الجملة
Affirmative **الجملة المثبتة**	If + subject +present simple ⟶ subject +modal +base verb مضارع بسيط + فاعل — فعل رئيسي+فعل ناقص + فاعل مثال If it rains, we will stay indoors.
Negative **(If-clause)** **جملة If المنفية**	If + subject +don't/doesn't + base verb ⟶ subject +modal +base verb فعل رئيسي + نفي + فاعل — فعل رئيسي+فعل ناقص + فاعل مثال If she does not study, she may fail.
Negative **(result)** **النتيجة المنفية**	If + subject +present simple ⟶ subject +modal + not + base verb مضارع بسيط + فاعل — فعل رئيسي+ نفي+فعل ناقص + فاعل مثال If you hurry, you will not miss the train.

- **ملاحظة:** تتكون جملة **if** من جزئين
- يمكن أن تأتي **if** في بداية الجملة أو وسط الجملة
- الجزء الذي يحوي **if** سواءً كان هو الجزء الأول أو الثاني يكون فيه الفعل المضارع البسيط والجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون فيه الفعل الناقص

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1- If you go there earlier, you …….. them.

a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see

2- If he sleeps early, he……. up early.

a-got b-would get c-would have got **d-will get**

3-If he …….. well, he will win the match.

a-has trained **b-trains** c- trained d- will train

4- You will meet them if you…….. earlier.

a-comes b- came **c- come** d- will come

5- If it rains tomorrow, we …….. stay at home.

a-will b-might have c-would have d-had

6- If you study hard, you …….. pass the exam.

a-could have b-would c-had **d-can**

7-If Sarah finishes her work early, she …….. go to the cinema with us.

a-would have **b-may** c-had d-must have

8- If you don't prepare for the interview, you may …….. mistakes.

a-have made b- makes c- making **d- make**

9- If he…….. play well, he may lose the match.

a- doesn't b- haven't c- couldn't d- don't

10- If you…….. sleep early, you may get up late.

a- doesn't b- haven't c- couldn't **d- don't**

11- If you feel sick, you …….. see a doctor.

a-could have **b-should** c-might have d-had

12- If you …….. to pass the exam, you should study hard.

a- want b-wants c-wanting d-will want

13-If he …….. now, he can catch the next bus.

a- leaving b- leave **c- leaves** d- left

14-If she practices every day, she …….. improve her English.

a- can b- would have c- had d- must have

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-If they study hard, they **(get)** good marks. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.

2- If you feel tired, you (**take**) a rest. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If you feel tired, you could have take a rest.
b- If you feel tired, you should have take a rest.
c- If you feel tired, you should take a rest.

3- If you eat too much fast food, you (**feel**) sick. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If you eat too much fast food, you may feel sick.
b- If you eat too much fast food, you have feel sick.
c- If you eat too much fast food, you had feel sick.

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4- If Omar saves enough money, he (**buy**) a new phone. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If Omar saves enough money, he could have buy a new phone.
b- If Omar saves enough money, he can buy a new phone.
c- If Omar saves enough money, he would buy a new phone.

5- If you don't charge your phone, it (**stop**) working. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If you don't charge your phone, it may stop working.
b- If you don't charge your phone, it had stop working.
c- If you don't charge your phone, it would have stop working.

6- If he (**take**) a taxi, he can arrive on time. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If he will take a taxi, he can arrive on time.
b- If he took a taxi, he can arrive on time.
c- If he takes a taxi, he can arrive on time.

7- If you (**not wear**) a jacket, you may feel cold. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If you haven't wear a jacket, you may feel cold.
b- If you don't wear a jacket, you may feel cold.
c- If you hadn't wear a jacket, you may feel cold.

8- If he works hard, he (**not lose**) his job. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If he works hard, he will not lose his job.
b- If he works hard, he has not lose his job.
c- If he works hard, he is not lose his job.

UNIT 3

Non-Defining Relative Pronouns and Clauses

ضمائر الوصل والجمل الموصولة غير المحدِّدة

الجمل الموصولة غير المحدِّدة هي جمل تضيف معلومة إضافية عن شخص أو شيء أو مكان أو زمان، وهذه المعلومة ليست ضرورية لفهم الجملة، وفي حال حذف الجملة الموصولة تبقى الجملة كاملة وذات معنى.

ضمائر الوصل

1-	**Who**	مع الاسم العاقل الفاعل	-My brother, who lives in London, is a doctor
2-	**Which**	مع غير العاقل ويمكن استخدامه مع الأماكن عندما نضيف عنها معلومة	-The book, which I read last week, was fascinating. -Kuwait, which is in the Gulf, is very hot in summer.
3-	**Where**	مع المكان	The park, where we play every day, is near my house.
4-	**Whose**	مع الملكية أو التبعية	The artist, whose work is famous, visited our school.
5-	**When**	مع الزمان	The year, when we travelled to Turkey, was very exciting.

ملاحظات:

-ضمير الوصل يجب أن يتبع الاسم مباشرةً

-جملة الوصل يجب أو يسبقها فاصلة ويتبعها فاصلة

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1- My father, ……speaks English well, used to write short stories.

a- who b- whose c- when d- where

2- My father, ……English is excellent, used to write short stories.

a- who **b- whose** c- when d- where

3- The movie, ……was directed by a famous Italian filmmaker, won several awards.

a- when b- where c- who **d- which**

4- Dubai, ……is famous for its skyscrapers, attracts many tourists.

a- when b- who **c- which** d- where

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5- The morning, ……we left home, was cold.

a- when b- where c- who d- whose

6- The restaurant, ……we had dinner, was excellent.

a- which b- whose c- when **d-where**

7- My uncle, ……works in a hospital, is a very kind man.

a- who b- whose c- when d- where

8- The school, ……my children study, is very close to our house

a- who b- whose **c- where** d- when

9- My sister, ……car was damaged yesterday, took a taxi to work.

a- when **b- whose** c- who d- where

10- The hotel, ……is near the beach, has a beautiful swimming pool.

a- when b- who **c- which** d- where

11- The day, ……we received the good news, was unforgettable.

a- when b- which c- who d- where

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1- My aunt lives in Canada. She is coming to visit us. **(Join the sentences)**
a- My aunt, lives in Canada, who is coming to visit us.
b- My aunt, who lives in Canada, is coming to visit us.
c- My aunt, whose lives in Canada, is coming to visit us.

2- My uncle lives in London. He works as a doctor. **(Join by: Who)**
a- My uncle lives in London who works as a doctor.
b- My uncle, who lives in London, he works as a doctor.
c- **My uncle, who lives in London, works as a doctor.**

3- Sara visited our school. Her father is a famous writer. **(Join the sentences)**
a- Sara, whose father is a famous writer, visited our school.
b- Sara, when father is a famous writer, visited our school.
c- Sara, which father is a famous writer, visited our school.

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4- Mr. Brown is our neighbor. His son is a pilot. **(Join by a relative pronoun)**
a- Mr. Brown, where son is a pilot, is our neighbor.
b- Mr. Brown, whose son is a pilot, is our neighbor.
c- Mr. Brown, who son is a pilot, is our neighbor.

5- Paris is the capital of France. It is a popular tourist destination. **(Join the sentences)**
a- Paris, which is the capital of France, is a popular tourist destination.
b- Paris, when is the capital of France, is a popular tourist destination.
c- Paris, who is the capital of France, is a popular tourist destination.

6- London is a beautiful city. Many famous people live there. **(Join the sentences)**
a- London, which many famous people live, is a beautiful city.
b- London, where many famous people live, is a beautiful city.
c- London, whose many famous people live, is a beautiful city.

7- My phone is very useful. I bought it last month. **(Join the sentences)**
a- My phone, who I bought last month, is very useful.
b- My phone, which I bought last month, it is very useful.
c- My phone, which I bought last month, is very useful.

8- December was an exciting month. We moved to our new house in December.
(Join the sentences)
a- December, when we moved to our new house, was an exciting month.
b- December, who we moved to our new house, was an exciting month.
c- December, where we moved to our new house, was an exciting month.

Past Simple+ Past Continuous
الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط

- يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما كان مستمرا، والآخر حدث خلال استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا، فالعمل الذي كان مستمرا يكون في الماضي المستمر والعمل الذي حدث خلاله يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Form الصيغة
-while -when - as	**Past Continuous** الماضي المستمر I He She + **was** + **فعل** + **ing** It أو اسم مفرد --- We You + **were** + **فعل** + **ing** They أو اسم جمع	**Past Simple** الماضي البسيط **(فعل تصريف ثاني)**

ملاحظات:

-الكلمات الدالة يمكن ان تأتي في بداية أو وسط الجملة

- **while** و **as** اذا كانت في وسط الجملة يجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي مستمر

وإذا كانت في بداية الجملة يأتي بعدها مباشرةً ماضي مستمر والجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط

-**when** اذا كانت في وسط الجملة يجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي مستمر وبعدها ماضي بسيط

وإذا كانت في بداية الجملة يأتي بعدها مباشرةً ماضي بسيط والجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي المستمر

أمثلة

1- Ali called me while I was studying.
2- Sara fell as she was running.
3-Ali was studying when his friend arrived.
4-While Ali was sleeping, his phone rang.
5-As she was walking to school, she saw her teacher.
6-When the teacher entered, the students were talking.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1- When I arrived home, my mother……...food.

a-cooks b-cooked **c-was cooking** d-cooking

2- While the boys ……., it started raining.

a-was playing **b- were playing** c- played d-play

3- As my sister ……...her room, she found an old photo.

a-was cleaning b-cleaned c- were cleaning d-clean

4- When the teacher……...the class, the students were talking.

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a- will enter b-enter c-was entering **d- entered**

5- We were watching a movie when the internet ……...working.

a-stop **b-stopped** c-was stopping d- stopping

6- They were driving to Kuwait City when their car ……..... down

a-was breaking b-break c- were breaking **d-broke**

7- ……... he was driving to work, he heard a strange noise.

a- While b-After c- Yet d- Already

8- The lights went out ……..... we were watching a movie.

a-when b- just **c- while** d-before

9- ……..... the police arrived, the people were standing outside.

a-While **b- When** c- Never d-Rarely

10- She was writing an email ……..... her computer stopped working.

a-while b-after c- ever **d-when**

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-While Rosie (**walk up**) the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

(Correct the verb)

a- While Rosie walked up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.
b- While Rosie is walking up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.
c- While Rosie was walking up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

2-While I was studying history, my friend (**come**) in. **(Correct the verb)**

a- While I was studying history, my friend was coming in.
b- While I was studying history, my friend came in.
c- While I was studying history, my friend comes in.

3- The students (**have**) a test when the storm started. **(Correct the verb)**

a- The students were having a test when the storm started.
b- The students had a test when the storm started.
c- The students are having a test when the storm started.

4-Fatima (**draw**) a picture when her pencil broke. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Fatima drew a picture when her pencil broke.
b- Fatima is drawing a picture when her pencil broke.
c- Fatima was drawing a picture when her pencil broke.

5- The phone rang as the chef (**prepare**) the food. **(Correct the verb)**

a- The phone rang as the chef was preparing the food.
b- The phone rang as the chef were preparing the food.
c- The phone rang as the chef would prepare the food.

6- My mother met her old friend. She was walking in the street. **(Join by while)**

a- My mother was meeting her old friend while she walked in the street.
b- While my mother met her old friend, she was walking in the street.
c- While my mother was walking in the street, she met her old friend.

7- My mother entered the room. I was reading a story. **(Join by when)**

a- When I was reading a story, my mother entered the room.
b- When my mother entered the room, I was reading a story.
c- My mother enter the room when I was reading a story.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 4

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)
الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة مثل تغيير الزمن، بعض الضمائر، كلمات الإشارة، وكلمات الزمان.

تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط ← **Past simple ماضي بسيط**	
فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط	**Past perfect ماضي تام** ←
(تصريف ثاني)	(had+verb 3)
I	he-she
we	they
you	I-we
my	his- her
our	their
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
last night	the night before
today	that day
your	my-our
am	was
is	was
are	were
have	had
has	had
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

لتحويل الجملة من كلام مباشر إلى كلام غير مباشر (كلام منقول) نستخدم عبارات مثل
(he said- he told me) ويمكن أن نكتب بعدها كلمة (that) لكن ذلك ليس ضروريا ويتم إعادة كتابة الجملة بعد إجراء التغييرات المطلوبة.

1-I can speak French well.
He said that he could speak French well.

2-I will travel to London tomorrow.
She said that she would travel to London the following day.

3-We study many subjects at school.
The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

4-Omar went to the sea yesterday. Said Khalid
Khalid said that Omar had gone to the sea the day before.

5-My mother sold her nice necklace last week. Sara said
Sara said that her mother had sold her nice necklace the week before

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From a, b and c choose the correct answer as required:

1 - "I am writing a letter to my friend." Said Omar **(Reported Speech)**
a- Omar said that he is writing a letter to his friend.
b- Omar said that he was writing a letter to his friend.
c- Omar said that he has written a letter to his friend.

2 - "We are studying English." said the students **(Reported Speech)**
a- The students said that they study English.
b- The students said that they are studying English.
c- The students said that they were studying English.

3 - "I will help you to finish your work." said my brother **(Reported Speech)**
a- My brother told me that he would help me to finish my work.
b- My brother told me that he will help me to finish my work.
c- My brother told me that he would help me to finish your work.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

4 - " I have finished my work." said my sister **(Reported Speech)**

a- My sister told me that she finished her work.

b- My sister told me that she had finished her work.

c- My sister told me that she has finished her work.

5 - " I can carry this heavy box." said Ali **(Reported Speech)**

a- Ali said that he can carry that heavy box.

b- Ali said that he could carry this heavy box.

c- Ali said that he could carry that heavy box.

6 - " I visit my grandparents on Fridays." said Khalid **(Reported Speech)**

a- Khalid said that he has visited his grandparents on Fridays.

b- Khalid said that he visited his grandparents on Fridays.

c- Khalid said that he visited my grandparents on Fridays.

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7 - " We buy our needs from the supermarket." said my parents **(Reported Speech)**

a- My parents said that they bought their needs from the supermarket.

b- My parents said that they bought our needs from the supermarket.

c- My parents said that they buy their needs from the supermarket.

8 - " I drink my coffee with cardamom." said Salem **(Reported Speech)**

a- Salem said that he drank my coffee with cardamom.

b- Salem said that he drank his coffee with cardamom.

c- Salem said that he drinks his coffee with cardamom.

9 - " I played football yesterday." said Fahad **(Reported Speech)**

a- Fahad said that he had played football yesterday.

b- Fahad said that he has played football the day before.

c- Fahad said that he had played football the day before.

10 - " We left our country last year." said the boys **(Reported Speech)**

a- The boys said that they had left their country the year before.

b- The boys said that they have left their country the year before.

c- The boys said that they would leave their country the year before.

المستقبل---The Future

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form –الصيغة	Use - الاستخدام
-tomorrow -next -soon –in the future - تاريخ مستقبل (2030 etc…)	**1-الصيغة الأولى** **will + فعل مصدر** --- **2-الصيغة الثانية** I + **am** + **going to** + **فعل مصدر** --- He She It + **is** + **going to** + **فعل مصدر** أو اسم مفرد --- We You + **are** + **going to** + **فعل مصدر** They أو اسم جمع	1-تستخدم الصيغة الأولى عند الحديث عن التوقع والتنبؤ ويمكن استخدام هذه الصيغة بعد الأفعال التالية: **think-believe-expect-predict** --- 2-تستخدم الصيغة الثانية عند الحديث عن خطط أو النية

Examples:

1-It is cloudy today. I think it will rain.

2-I am going to travel next June.

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النفي و السؤال -- Negative and Questions

النفي - Negative

- يتم نفي المستقبل بإضافة **not** بعد فعل will و وأفعال الكون

1-I will travel tomorrow.

- I won't travel tomorrow.

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تكوين السؤال - Forming Questions

لتكوين السؤال من المستقبل فقط نعكس بين (will - am-is-are) والفاعل

1-They are going to travel next week.

When are they going to travel?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- I think that it …… tomorrow.

a-have rained b- rains **c- will rain** d- raining

2-They …… move to our new house tomorrow morning.

a- are going to b- going to c- is going to d- are

3- I expect people …… on Mars in the future.

a- live b- lived c- living **d- will live**

4-My mother expects that I …… an engineer in the future.

a- am **b- will be** c- was d- have been

5- I …… a university in London next month.

a-joining b- have joined **c- am going to join** d- joined

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6-My father …… start a new business next year.

a- is going to b- was going to c- going to d- would go to

7-My mother believes that I …… a famous inventor in the future.

a- am **b- will be** c- was d- have been

8- The interview …… take place tomorrow morning in the main office.

a- are going to b- was going to **c- is going to** d- going to

9-The weather forecast predicts that it …… this week.

a- won't rain b- hasn't rained c- doesn't rain d- not rain

10- I …… travel to Canada next month to join university.

a- is going to b- going to c- have gone to **d- am going to**

11- I am going to …… my country to settle in London next month.

a-leaving **b- leave** c- have left d- left

12-I think my brother will ……. tomorrow morning.

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

From a, b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

1-I think it (**be**) sunny tomorrow. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I think it has been sunny tomorrow.
b- I think it have been sunny tomorrow.
c- I think it will be sunny tomorrow.

2- She (**study**) English tomorrow evening. **(Correct the verb)**
a- She is going to study English tomorrow evening.
b- She has studied English tomorrow evening.
c- She studied English tomorrow evening.

3- I expect life (**become**) easier in the future. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I expect life becoming easier in the future.
b- I expect life will become easier in the future.
c- I expect life going to become easier in the future.

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4-My friend **(take part in)** the equestrian competition next time. **(Correct the verb)**
a- My friend was going to take part in the equestrian competition next time.
b- My friend going to take part in the equestrian competition next time.
c- My friend is going to take part in the equestrian competition next time.

5-They **(visit)** their parents next Thursday evening. **(Correct the verb)**
a- They are going to visit their parents next Thursday evening.
b- They visiting their parents next Thursday evening.
c- They were visiting their parents next Thursday evening.

6-My friend **(go)** to win the contest next time. **(Correct the verb)**
a- My friend was going to win the contest next time.
b- My friend is going to win the contest next time.
c- My friend went to win the contest next time.

7-They will travel tomorrow. **(Make negative)**
a- They won't travel tomorrow.
b- They don't travel tomorrow.
c- They hadn't travel tomorrow.

8-They will travel to London next month. **(Ask question)**
a- When do they travel to London?
b- When did they travel to London?
c- When will they travel to London?

Countable and Uncountable Nouns
الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

1-Countable Nouns
الأسماء المعدودة

- هي أسماء يمكننا عدّها بالأرقام، ولها صيغة مفرد وجمع
- يمكن تحويل الاسم المعدود المفرد إلى الجمع بإضافة **s أو es**

اسم معدود	الجمع	أمثلة
book	books	-There are many books in the library.
baby	babies	-Babies smile when they see their parents.
bus	buses	-They use buses when they go on trips.

ملاحظة: بعض الأسماء المعدودة لها جمع شاذ

child	children
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
person	people

يمكن استخدام الأسماء المعدودة مع الكلمات التالية

1-	**many** **العديد**	-There are many books on the shelf.
2-	**a few** **قليل نوعا ما**	-Although he is a new comer, he has a few friends.
3-	**some** **بعض**	-I need to buy some shirts.
4-	**any** **أي** **(مع النفي والسؤال)**	-I don't have any bags.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

2-Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء غير المعدودة

- هي أسماء لا يمكن عادةً عدّها، لذلك لا نستخدم معها الأرقام، وغالبًا لا تأتي بصيغة الجمع مثل:

advice	bread	fruit	furniture	hair	homework	information	money	news	paper
نصيحة نصائح	خبز	فاكهة	أثاث	شعر	واجب	معلومات	مال	أخبار	ورق
water	sugar	rice	juice	salt	work	tea	coffee	flour	food
ماء	سكر	أرز	عصير	ملح	عمل	شاي	قهوة	طحين	طعام

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-غالبا ما تعامل الأسماء غير المعدودة معاملة الاسم المفرد من حيث شكل الفعل الذي يستخدم بعدها

1- The furniture look**s** expensive.

2- The news **is** very interesting today.

3- The information **is** useful.

4- The money **is** on the table.

ملاحظة:

-بعض الأسماء غير المعدودة تعتبر جمع ويأتي الفعل بعدها متوافقا مع اسم الجمع

1- The clothes are on the bed.

2- The jeans look very beautiful.

-يمكن استخدام الأسماء غير المعدودة مع الكلمات التالية:

1-	**much** **الكثير**	- There is much sugar in the can.
2-	**a little** **قليل نوعا ما**	- I have a little money.
3-	**some** **بعض**	- There is some milk in the fridge.
4-	**any** **أي** **(مع النفي والسؤال)**	-I don’t have any money.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- I need …… information about the course.

a-an b- a few **c- some** d- many

2-There are …… books on the table.

a- many b- much c- a little d- any

3- We bought …… apples from the supermarket.

a- any b- a little c- much **d- some**

4-How …… rice do you want?

a- many **b- much** c- few d- an

5- There is …… milk in the fridge.

a-an b- many **c- some** d- a few

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6-There is …… sugar in my coffee.

a- a little b- a few c- many d- an

7-There aren't …… chairs in the classroom.

a- much **b- any** c- some d- a little

8- The information …… very useful.

a- have b- were **c- is** d- are

9-Her hair …… very long.

a- looks b- look c- looking d- have looked

10- These chairs …… very comfortable.

a- was b- has c- is **d- are**

11- The books in the library …… interesting.

a-was **b- are** c- is d- has

12-The money …… not enough.

a- have b- were **c- is** d- are

13-Rice …… in warm climates.

a- grows b- grow c- have grown d- are grown

From a, b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

1-The bread (**smell**) fresh. **(Correct the verb)**
a- The bread are smelling fresh.
b- The bread smell fresh.
c- The bread smells fresh.

2- Your advice (**help**) me make better decisions. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Your advice helps me make better decisions.
b- Your advice help me make better decisions.
c- Your advice are helping me make better decisions.

3- The children (**eat**) a lot of food. **(Correct the verb)**
a- The children eats a lot of food.
b- The children eat a lot of food.
c- The children has eaten a lot of food.

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4- The child (**eat**) a lot of food. **(Correct the verb)**
a- The child are eating a lot of food.
b- The child eat a lot of food.
c- The child eats a lot of food.

5-These clothes **(be)** very nice. **(Correct the verb)**
a- These clothes are very nice.
b- These clothes is very nice.
c- These clothes was very nice.

6-The news **(be)** surprising. **(Correct the verb)**
a- The news is surprising.
b- The news have surprising.
c- The news been surprising.

7-The homework **(be)** difficult. **(Correct the verb)**
a- The homework are difficult.
b- The homework were difficult.
c- The homework is difficult.

أبنائي الطلاب:

تذكّروا أن إتقان اللغة الإنجليزية لا يأتي من الحفظ فقط، بل من الفهم والممارسة المستمرة. اجعلوا هذه المذكرة خطوةً تساعدكم على بناء أساس قوي في القواعد، وثقوا بقدراتكم، ولا تخافوا من الخطأ؛ فكل خطأ هو فرصة جديدة للتعلّم

اجتهدوا، وداوموا على المراجعة، وستجدون أن ما كان صعبًا بالأمس أصبح سهلًا اليوم

مع تمنياتي لكم بمستقبل مشرق ونجاح دائم

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أ. ناشد الحاج

