

The normal order of the English

Sentence is : Subject + Verb + (Object) - S.V.O

فاعل → فعل → مفعول

Subject :

* اسمها معرفه الفاعل
هل هو مفرد أو جمع

فاعل جمع
plural

I
We
You
they

فاعل مفرد
Singular

he
she
it

أسماء مفردة

لا آخره S

ولامه

السوا

money معلومات
information
furniture أثاث
news أخبار
luggage أمتعة

←
غير متغير تعامل مفرد

أسماء جمع

أما آخره S

أو سوا

men. Women
children. people
police. staff.

قاعة
hall

* عند وجود التانيه
قبل الفاعل :-

تكونه هي والاسم بعدها
فاعل (مع بعض)

* الاسم هو الذي يقرأ اذا
لفاعل مفرد أو جمع

The + اسم
صفات ملحقه

My
Our
your
their
her
his

لفاعل مفرد
Its

is
It's ← has
المتين

الملك (S)

تكونه بصورة به اسم
الاسم الاخر يقرأ مفرد/ جمع

اسم (S) ملكه

A) Verbs الأفعال ص 2

Helping Verbs: (Auxiliaries) الأفعال المساعدة

مجموعة يكون be:	is . am . are	كان / Was . Were	→ V.ing
مجموعة يفعل do:	do . does	did	→ V1
مجموعة have:	have . has	had	+ V3 p.p
مجموعة modals:	Will	shall	Can
	Would	should	could
			might
			must
			+ V1

(B) Full Verbs: افعال تامة Regular: منتظمة

- play
- stay
- enjoy
- try
- cry
- study
- ask
- answer
- rain
- wait
- bark
- happen
- work

- arrive
- love
- like
- hate
- decide
- agree
- refuse
- use
- close
- notice
- realise
- recognise
- believe
- promise

- mention
- walk
- talk
- open
- remember
- prefer

خولها للماضي
واللهجات بالإضافة
ed

إذا جاء قبل حرف صلة
تبقى مثل ما هي وتضيف له
إذا جاء حرف صريح قبل
حذف وتضع أو تضيف له

Vowels
a
e
i
o
u

يتعرف على (بعضها غير متداول)
يؤمن ، يصدق ، يعتقد

القاعدة للأفعال تبدأ بحرف
توصف وتصنف بظن
أول

الفعل مفرد
المضارع
المفردة

is
was
has
does
Vits

الإفعل مع S ← 92
الفعل مع S ← مفرد

أفعل قوة
must من

اجبار must من مخالفتها يعاقب
التزام أطلاقي have to عليك أن
وما في حجاب

لها
She ^{مساعدة} has ^{لها} cleaned the room

أفعال have من تكون أفعال
مساعدة أو تامة

فعل تام
She has two kids

Do
don't
أفعال
مساعدة
لأنه جاء
بعدها
Do you like E ?

I don't like fish

أفعال تامة
فعل تام يأتي فعل
بعدها
I do the bed every morning
we do homework at night

مساعدة
He is reading

He is a teacher
تام يعتبره مساعداً

أفعال be دائماً
تعتبرها أفعال مساعدة
حق لو كانت الوحيدة
في الجملة

Full Verbs :

Irregular Verbs

V1	V2	V3	V1	V2	V3
Go	Went	gone	give	gave	given
meet	met	met	leave	left	left
take	took	taken	run	ran	run
write	wrote	written	come	came	come
drive	drove	driven	sit	sat	sat
steal	stole	stolen	stand	stood	stood
speak	spoke	spoken	understand	understood	understood
break	broke	broken	buy	bought	bought
ring	rang	rung	think	thought	thought
sing	sang	sung	bring	brought	brought
swim	swam	swum	catch	caught	caught
drink	drank	drunk	teach	taught	taught
begin	began	begun	fight	fought	fought
build	built	built	eat	ate	eaten
send	sent	sent	choose	chose	chosen
lend	lent	lent	be	was	been
spend	spent	spent	have	were	had
			has	had	had
			do	did	done

* هذه الأفعال العشرة لها نفس الصيغيات V1 / V2 / V3

* كيف نميز إذا كانت مضارع أو ماضٍ

(1) إذا آخرها ي تكون مضارع

(2) إذا في الجملة ظرف متكرر تكون مضارع

لا آخرها ولا ظرف تكرر تكون ماضٍ always, often ...

cut	cost	read
put	hurt	spread
hit	set	let
shut		

She ^{v2} cut the meat with a knife

لا يوجد ظرف تكرر
ولا (ع) ← ماضي

توكانت ماضيه كونه م
ماضي

They ^{تكرر} often ^{v1} cut meat.

مفرد

Salma ^{v2} read two ^{رواية} novels

ماضي

Unit One :

Tenses الأزمنة

(1) present simple
المضارع البسيط

Form : كل الفعل

VI إذا الفاعل جمع

VI + S إذا الفاعل مفرد

لا النفي
don't

لا أو
doesn't VI

هل السؤال
Do

أد ... VI ... ?
Does

(1) الفعل قبل الفراغ

(2) إذا الجملة سؤال يكونه (فعل)
بعد الفراغ الأول

يحتوي على
contain

تتكون من
consist of

يتقلص
shrink

أفعال جامدة
Stative Verbs

(3) أفعال الكوأس

لا تستعمل قطبياً في حالة الاستمرار
لحولها إلى مضارع بسيط بدل
مضارع مستمر

أفعال غير استمرارية
Non-continuous verbs

يعبر للتعبير عن :
Habits frequency
(1) أعمال تكررته : دلالات
always, often, usually, generally
Sometimes, normally, rarely
every day → daily
every week → weekly
Fridays, Sundays
afternoons, evenings, holidays

(2) مقادير : عليه
facts
Sun, earth, stars
metals, Water, oxygen
light, sound
أسماء دول / مدن / أنهار / بحار
lie, flow
boil, freeze
rise, set
expand

realise	understand	love
recognise	know	like
notice	remember	hate
decide	forget	prefer
cost	want	agree
see	hope	mean
hear	suppose	need
be	seem	believe

yearly = سنويا annually

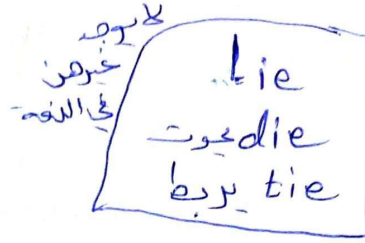
lie تقع (يستلج) يكذب

ستفهم

lie lied lied يكذب

lie laid lain يقع

lie + ing => lying



التحويل الى ing
حذف ie
وضع y
ونضيف ing

~~pour~~ Pour (صب الماء) يصب

flow (جاء في الماء) يصب
الي يصب في البطار

light travels faster than sound (travel)
صوت أسرع من الضوء

The sun doesn't rise in the west (not rise)

2) present continuous
المضارع المستمر

5
لوصف عمل يحدث الآن (وقت الكلام)

Verb form: كل الفعل

يزد الفعل	is
(I)	am + V.ing
(جمع)	are

النفى isn't
am not + V.ing
aren't

ضع قبل الفاعل / السؤال
is
am
are
(أول الجملة)

علامه مهمة: عند وجود
دلالة على المستمر مثل (now)
والفعل هو اس

تحول فعل الحواس الى
مضارع بسيط V+S/V
أد النفي/السؤال
مثال: She seems happy now.
(Seem)
حواس

① يتعمل في الأسئلة المباشرة

What are you doing?
Where are you going?
What is happening outside?
Why is she crying?

② دلالات في الجمل الحديثة
now, right now, these days
at the moment, today,
tonight, currently

وجود أفعال تحذيرية أول الجملة
Imperatives
Look! Listen! Be careful! Stop...

please
Quiet --
Don't disturb.
لا تزعج
make progress, get better, get worse

③ يتعمل مع أفعال التي تحتاج

ان تبقى مستمرة طويلاً
* He is making progress in learning.

* The patient is getting better.

أفعال الحواس ممنوع استعمالها في حالة الاستمرار

X is am + فعل + ing / was were + فعل + ing / have been + فعل + ing
X

She doesn't have (not have) a car

Do you have sisters? (have)

They have a luxury car (have)

Mum is having (have) breakfast, we must wait her

We have breakfast at 7 everyday (have)

have قاعدة و تليق قاعدة

اذا وجد حرف تكرر مع have نستخدم ضارع بسيط وتليق قاعدة
في حالة وجود حرف تكرر مع have يلحقها
عند وجود حرف تكرر مع (have) نستخدم ضارع بسيط حتى لو كانت تدل على كل أو حقا

OK
OK
OK
OK
OK

مضارع تام بسيط
present perfect simple

7

مضارع تام مستمر
present perfect continuous

Verb form: Subject + have/has + V3
كل الفاعل فاعل

فاعل + have/has + been + Ving
لا بد

يستخدم لوصف عمل حدث وانتهى لكنه تأثيره لا يزال موجود

يستخدم لوصف عمل طويل بدأه في الماضي ولا يزال مستمر وقد يستمر أو يتوقف

just (هنا)
 already (قد)
 yet (بعد بعد الفعل للنفى)
 haven't + V3
 lately مؤخرًا
 recently مؤخرًا
 so far
 at last أخيرًا
 How many...? (العدد)

دلالة = Signals
1) How long...? كم المدة؟
2) too long وقت طويل
3) for مدة since + منذ
(for two days) since 1995
4) all day طوال اليوم
all night الليل
all the time = الوقت =

- 1) How long have you been learning E? (learn) قدس حمارك بتعلم الإنجليزي صابري، حادي
- 2) My friend has been studying medicine for ten years and he hasn't graduated yet. (study, graduate) حادي
- 3) Where have you been all this time? (be) *
- 4) I have known them for nearly ten years. (know) * حادي

الاستفهامية! عند وجود دالة مع مضارع تام مستمر والفعل حواس
تحويل فعل الحواس الى مضارع تام بسيط
have/has + V3 ← (3 + 4) اربعة

Correct the mistake has heard
* She has been hearing music all the time.

I have already done my homework, but I haven't eaten yet

A: Have you ever travelled ^{سافر} abroad? (travel)

B: No, I have never travelled abroad. (travel)

^{توجب} ^{ونست} ^{استفهام} ^{ماذا الخبر} What good news! our team has won a match at last (win)
^{بالايات اخبار صيغة} ^{تجب} ^{ماذا خبر} ^{استفهام} What is it about?

I have been (wait) the bus for two hours but it hasn't arrived ^{yet} (arrive) ^x leave

They have been away for three days (be)

Q1: Complete the sentences with the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets:

1. Shadia .. has been waiting for us for a long time. (wait)
2. Manal doesn't accept such invitations quite often (~~not~~ accept)
3. I have been sleeping badly for a long time. (sleep)
4. Muna .. is chatting with her cousin online (at the moment) chat
5. The design of our new house looks very beautiful. (look)
6. They their goods yet (~~not~~ pack)

2017 (units 1-10)

1. My sister who has been teaching English for thirty years hasn't retired yet (retire)
2. Her grandfather remembers the day when the dam broke. (remember)
3. Sorry, you can't talk to him right now. He is driving downtown. (drive)
4. He can't play with us because he has been running for two hours (run)
5. I can't talk now because I am having (have) my dinner. Ask him what he wants (want)
6. My brother has been teaching (teach) in this school for a (long time) and he is still there.
7. Her friend doesn't go (not go) to parties quite often.

Q2: Circle the correct answer:

1. In fact, I don't like parties in general, but I am enjoying this one (enjoy / am enjoying)
2. I believe every moment on earth is a gift. (believe / ~~am believing~~) 2017

Q3: Correct this sentence:

- 1) He is having three luxury cars. has
- 2) They think of making a fish pool. They thinking
a fish pool

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. I don't agree ... (not agree) with what he usually says (say)
2. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I 'm writing ... (write) a letter to my friend back home in Palestine.
3. Why are you looking (look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
4. Tamer has been reading (read) a book for two hours and he has read (read) 53 pages so far.

- 19) Sorry! You can't speak to him now. He is having (have) a shower.
- 2) Salma and her sister have been (cleaning clean) the house all day long.
- 3) Everything is going well. We haven't had (not have) any problem so far.
- 4) Reading books for children helps them develop well. (help)

have + just
 has + already + ed
 ever + V₃
 never

Put	يفتح	}	أفعال تستعمل
Full	يقع		وقت معين
break	يكسر		نستخدم P.P.S
steal	يسرق		يدل P.P.C دائماً

Worksheet

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. The floor is clean now. I have just washed (just / wash) it.
2. How often do you go (go) on a holiday?
3. I have known (know) Sana' and Rania since we were at school.
4. The children are in the living room. They _____ (watch) TV.
5. Rami and Laila have been (be) married for ten years.
6. We haven't finished (finish) our history project yet. The deadline is set for Monday.
7. I am exhausted. I have been cleaning (clean) my room all morning.
8. Look! Your mum is in the garden. She is watering (water) the flowers.
9. How long have you been living (you / live) here? For five years.
10. Maria believes (believe) that teaching online is not good for her.
11. How many tests have you had (have) so far this week?
12. Why are you looking (look) at her like that? Has she done something wrong?
13. I don't think (not / think) blue is the right colour for her.
14. Samya looks (look) amazing in that red dress.
15. Mum is having (have) her breakfast. We have to wait for her.

2. Complete the sentences with to infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets:

1. You should stop _____ (smoke). It's not good for your health.
2. We stopped _____ (have) a rest because we were really sleepy.
3. Please remember _____ (bring) your homework tomorrow.
4. I remember _____ (go) to the beach as a child.
5. You promised _____ (take) the children to the cinema.
6. Would you like _____ (pay) now or later?
7. Hasan always keeps _____ (talk) about his mother.
8. You should give up _____ (use) these kinds of dangerous tools.
9. My brother is thinking of _____ (write) a book.
10. Have the men finished _____ (repair) the roof?

جميع أسئلة السنوات السابقة التي جاءت على هذه الوحدة من عام 2016 الى عام 2021

- 1) I have been sleeping badly for long time. (sleep)
- 2) Manal hasn't accept [not/accept] such invitation quite often
- 3) Muna is chatting with her cousin online at the moment. (chat)
- 4) The design of our new house looks very beautiful. (look)
- 5) Is he having (have) a shower that why you cant speak.
- 6) I can't talk (now) because I am having (have) my dinner.
- 7) My brother has been teaching (teach) in this school for a long time and he still there. P.C
- 8) Her friend hasn't go (not/go) to parties quite often. P.S
- 9) I don't agree (not/agree) with what he usually say says (say).
- 10) January is (be) the first month of the year 2019 is are, am / is, was, were / v. be ing, being
- 11) Why are you looking (look) at me like that.
- 12) Tamer has been reading (read) a book for two hours and he has read (read) 53 pages so far.
- 13) I 'm meeting (meet) my friends at the weekends so I can't see you.
- 14) Reading Stories for children promotes their brain development and imagination (promote).
- 15) I has been reading this book about psychology for hours and I'm still on page 6 (read).
- 16) Nowadays, People are thinking more and more about their health. (think).
- 17) My sister who has been teaching English for thirty years hasn't retired yet (retire).
- 18) im A. Why are you filling that packet with water?
B. I 'm washing the car (wash).
- 19) A. Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B. I 'm writing (write) a letter to my friend in Palestine.
- 20) All of them seem surprised. I don't know what they are looking at. (look) 2019
- 21) Nabeel has been talking (talk) about changing his job for years, but he isn't doing anything about it. 2019
- 22) My grandfather has felt very well so far. (feel) 2019.
- 23) Lack of job opportunities often causes lots of stress among young people. (cause) 2019 .
- 24) At first, I didn't like my job, but I 'm starting to enjoy it now. (start). 2019
- 25) The passengers has been waiting (wait) for three hours, and the train hasn't arrived yet. (arrive)
- 26) Listen! What language are Ali's guests talking? (talk) 2020
- 27) The teacher doesn't think the exam is complicated. (not / think) 2020
- 28) They all don't agree (not/ agree) with at what he is saying (say) now.
- 29) You were away for a long time, where have you been? (be)
- 30) He has been staying with friends for too long. He needs to find a house of his own. (stay).
- 31) I don't enjoy parties normally, but I 'm enjoying this one (enjoy / am enjoying) 2020
- 32) What do you think / are you thinking) the reason for her success?
- 33) I am having (have) my breakfast, so I will call you back in ten minutes. 2020
- 34) I always enjoy (enjoy) parties. But I don't like this one. I'm not enjoying (not/enjoy) it. 2020
- 35) I have lost (lose) my keys. Can you help me look for them? 2020
- 36) Asia and Africa are still showing rapid rises in population. (show).
- 37) He has been learning German for two years, but he still can't speak it very well. (learn).
- 38) What does he usually do after school? (do)
- 39) I have been reading four stories so far this week. have read
- 40) Sameer has an exam every Tuesday, so he must study hard. (have) 2021
- 41) Ruia has been studying Since 3 o'clock. She'll take a break in an hour. (study) 2021

- 42) Ali isn't thinking about our new project now, he is busy with something else (not/think) 2021
 43) Don't hesitate, Sami. I (think/ am thinking) you are right. 2021
 44) How often is he going to the cinema? does he go 2021
 45) I don't think..... (not /think) blue is the colour for her. 2021
 46) languages ..are...ing.... (disappear) very fast these days. 2021
 47) How many ...have... you ...gone.....(go) to the cinema? 2021
 48) You should go to bed. You have been working On computer for over two hours. (work). 2021
 49) Be careful !! The snake ..is...approaching... (approach) . 2021
 50) I'm reading the magazine you lent me. But I haven't finished it yet. (not/finish). 2021
 51) The cost of living ..is...rising...very fast these days. Every year things become more expensive (rise). 2021
 52) I (read/am reading) an interesting story of the moment.

2
 الوحدة الأولى
 جوان سابقه

ضع دائرة حول الاجابة الصحيحة :

- Normally, I (finish/am finishing) work at 5. But this week (work /am working) until 6 to earn a bit more money.
- They have just: (been leaving/ left), maybe you can catch up with them if you run.
- They (have/are having) a good dinner there. They (don't have/ haven't had) any problems at all.
- She goes to work on foot normally, but today she (is taking /takes) the bus.

(: صحح الخلل الخطأ في الجملة : ملاحظة فقط خطأ واحد في الجمل فقط

- She is sick, she eats so much recently. has eaten
- My father is thinking that I should stop playing computer games. thinks

الاجابة للتفويجه

1	Have been sleeping	2	Doesn't accept	3	Is charging	4	Looks	5	Is having
6	I'm having	7	Has been teaching	8	Doesn't go	9	Don't agree	10	Is
11	Are --looking	12	Has been reading	13	I'm meeting	14	Promotes	15	Have been reading
16	Are thinking	17	Hasn't retired	18	I'm washing	19	I'm writing	20	Are looking
21	Has been+ ing	22	Has felt	23	Causes	24	I'm starting	25	Have been writing
26	Are talking	27	Doesn't think	28	Don't agree is saying	29	Have ..been	30	Has been saying
31	I am enjoying	32	Do you think	33	I am having	34	Enjoy - am not enjoying	35	Have lost
36	Are showing	37	Has been learning	38	Does do	39	Have read	40	Has
41	Has been studying	42	Isn't thinking	43	Think	44	Does go	45	Don't think
46	Are disappearing	47	Have .. gone	48	Have been working	49	Is approaching	50	Have n't finished
51	Is rising	52	am reading	53		54			

"Success is best when it's shared." - ...

Language

Unit 2

ص 1

Catenative Verbs

gerund
مصدر

تجاربنا

18, 19, 20
36, 62

مراجعة

21 * V + ing

11 * to + inf. : افعال

(VI) ان (الفعل)
* not to + VI

دلالات قبل الفراغ
Seem يبدو
prefer يفضل
offer يقدم عرض
manage يتكلم من عمل شيء

مفعول به III
يعد
promise.

e.g.

- 1) She prefers ~~to read~~ science books (read)
- 2) The prisoner managed ~~to break~~ through the fence and escape. (break)
- 3) The thief promised ~~not to steal~~ again (not steal)

+ to + VI
الفعل not to + VI

agree يوافق
refuse يرفض
decide يتوعد
Want يريد
hope يأمل
advise يفتح
intend يتوعد
fail يفشل
tell (told) يخبر

أفعال الصواب
نظرة على المستعمل
لمن عادة يتوعد

- 1) He seems ~~to know~~ me, but I don't remember seeing him. (~~to know~~, knowing)
- 2) I enjoy ~~hearing~~ music. (~~to hear~~, hearing)
- 3) She insists on ~~medicine~~. (~~to study~~, studying)

eg.

enjoy يستمتع
avoid يتجنب
give up يتسليم
feel like يشعور ب...
keep (kept) يحافظ
finish ينتهي
mind يمانع في

+ V.ing

- 1) He enjoys ~~swimming~~ in summer. (swim)
- 2) Would you mind ~~waiting~~ a few minutes? (wait)
- 3) IF you lend me your mobile, I promise ~~it~~. (to not lose, not to lose)
- 4) Teachers always keep ~~asking~~ about salaries. (to ask, asking)

on. for. from. by...

Unit 2

دلائل قبل القراء

a) love المحب

like + V.ing

hate

(b) Would love

= like + to + V1
= hate

إذا كنت قبلها would

إذا قبلها would

المحب Stop :

a) stop + to + V1
يتوقف مؤقتاً لكي يفعل شيئاً
ثم يواصل

b) stop + V.ing
يتوقف نهائياً عن شيء

a) stop + to + V1

استراحة rest

طريقه way, رحلة trip

دكانه shop, محطة gas station

سوبرماركت supermarket

b) stop + V.ing

exhausted متعب, steal سرقة, lie كذب

tired, silly الجملة

* عندنا تكون stop قبلها نفي

never, don't, mustn't, shouldn't

Smoke, noise الضجيج interrupt

remember + to + V1

تذكر شيء يجب ان نفعله

a) did you remember

b) I (He) + must / should + remember + to + V1

c) Remember / ... remember to + V1
أمر أو دلالة الجمل

تقبلها فاصلة

remember + V.ing

شيء فعل في الماضي
وتذكره I ~

- 1) I remember V.ing
- 2) I don't remember V.ing
- 3) I will always remember

hate

1) I hate living (live) in the city. I (d) like to live (live) in the country.
would

2) would you like to visit (visit) me.

توقف

Stop

way

يتوقف

يتوقف (لشيء) بعد شيء آخر

stop + to + V₁

توقف temporary

stop → V.ing

يتوقف نهائياً عن شيء

دائم permanent

غير أخلاقي

immoral rude عرق

وجود شيء قبل stop

Never stop smiling even when you are sad (smile)

You should stop noise. I'm studying (to make, making)

remember

Did you remember to visit the museum? (visit)

I (must / should) remember to call Nadia today (call)

Remember to eat healthy food (eat)

تذكر

تذكر

when you finish, remember to put the light off. (put)

البدء : start
بداية : begin
استمر : continue

to + V₁
V.ing
كلاهما صحيح

They started

to run / to running

Q1: Circle the correct answer:

- 1. I didn't feel like anything, so I went out to a restaurant. (to cook / cooking)
- 2. We hope he will stop such silly questions. (to ask / asking)
- 3. She decided her new car. (to sell / selling) *بيع* *sell* *sold* *sold* *تبيع* *told* *told*
- 4. We have stopped a rest. We really felt exhausted. *استراحة* *to take* / taking

5. Children never stop their mothers while talking.
 2017 *on* *التوقف مؤقتاً* *الامتل* *never stop* their mothers while talking.
 (to interrupt / interrupting)

- 1. In her way home, she always stops some bread. (buying / to buy)
- 2. They'd love the zoo together. (visiting / to visit)
- 3. I feel like lunch at the river side. (having / to have)
- 4. I'm absolutely certain I locked the door. I remember ... it. (to lock / locking)
- 5. I don't like it when people keep me. (to interrupt / interrupting)
- 6. My father decided a new modern house. (to build / building)

2018

انقذ من عمل الجهد

- 1. Muneer was doing his homework and then he stopped (to watch / watching) the football match on TV.
- 2. Our neighbors apologized for (to make / making) such noise. *يعتذر*
- 3. I don't feel like (to cook / cooking) anything new, so start eating your fish like everyone else.

2017

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs between brackets:

- 1. My sister refused ... to do what our father suggested. (do)
- 2. I must remember ... to post this letter while I'm in town. (post)
- 3. The most important thing is that we shouldn't give up trying (try)

suggest = propose *يقترح*

2018

Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each sentence):

اقتران

- 1. I offered leaving the committee if they did not accept my proposal.
 to leave

Business people wanted increasing their profits
to increase

Remember ~~not to buy~~ second hand cars (not buy)

stop ~~being~~ rude. It drives me crazy (be)

On the way to Jerusalem, we stopped to see beautiful ^{جذاب} sights. (see)

Most girls hate ~~washing~~ the dishes (wash)

He is thinking of ~~leaving~~ the town (leave)
ج

Worksheet

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. The floor is clean now. I _____ (just / wash) it.
2. How often _____ you _____ (go) on a holiday?
3. I _____ (know) Sana' and Rania since we were at school.
4. The children are in the living room. They _____ (watch) TV.
5. Rami and Laila _____ (be) married for ten years.
6. We _____ (finish) our history project yet. The deadline is set for Monday.
7. I am exhausted. I _____ (clean) my room all morning.
8. Look! Your mum is in the garden. She _____ (water) the flowers.
9. How long _____ (you / live) here? For five years.
10. Maria _____ (believe) that teaching online is not good for her.
11. How many tests _____ you _____ (have) so far this week?
12. Why _____ you _____ (look) at her like that? Has she done something wrong?
13. I _____ (not / think) blue is the right colour for her.
14. Samya _____ (look) amazing in that red dress.
15. Mum _____ (have) her breakfast. We have to wait for her.

2. Complete the sentences with to infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets:

1. You should stop smoking (smoke). It's not good for your health.
2. We stopped to have (have) a rest because we were really sleepy.
3. Please remember to bring (bring) your homework tomorrow.
4. I remember going (go) to the beach as a child.
5. You promised to take (take) the children to the cinema.
6. Would you like to pay (pay) now or later?
7. Hasan always keeps talking (talk) about his mother.
8. You should give up using (use) these kinds of dangerous tools.
9. My brother is thinking of writing (write) a book.
10. Have the men finished repairing (repair) the roof?

Choose the correct answer :-

1. The young hate (to get, getting) up early.
2. We ^{had} liked ^{v3} to watch (watching) the play.
3. Could you stop on the way to buy, buying) newspaper?
4. He wanted (to join, joining) a club.
5. There's too much noise. Can't you stop (to talk, talking)?
6. They decided (don't accept, not to accept) the offer.
7. We'd love (to celebrate, celebrating) our success.
8. I always remember (to meet, meeting) her for the first time.

Past simple

Form: V + ed (regular)
ied

√2 (irregular)
شواز

didn't + V1 النفي

Did + V1 السؤال

Past Continuous

Was + V-ing
الفعل + {أعزاد} ^I
Were + V-ing
جمع

Wasn't النفي
Weren't

Was + St...? السؤال
Were + St...? ^{توضع قبل الفعل}
(قلب)

Signals

yesterday. last night...
Week...

ago (ten years ago)

born in 2005

Signals

While (as) (just as)
بينما

مجال حدث و انشروع في الماضي ولا آخره ولا علاقة له بالماضي

للأفعلين مع بعض النطاق (عملين متتابعين)

الاستعمال الأول: عمل طويل كان مستمر الما في دجاجة عمل
عمل آخر قصير قطع العمل الطويل

العمل الطويل
العمل القصير
Was + V-ing
Weren't + V-ing

√2 (ما في بي)

مثال: I asked him to come later because I was walking.
(ask, work)
عاش متتابعين (موتيل + قصير)

قاعدة
While + V-ing
as (just as) + V-ing
While + V-ing
While + V-ing
While we were playing, a big car passed by. (play, pass)
(2) The accident happened while the children were playing
(happen, play)

while she was cooking (cook), she burnt her hair
burned (burn) حرف

مثال 11 she took (take) a taxi and arrived on time (arrive).
 قسيير قسيير

(2) He gave (give) the right answer, but the teacher didn't hear (not hear) him.
 له محبة قسيير (عمل قسيير + فعل حواس) كذا الفعلين (ed, V2)

while I was travelling (travel), I saw (see) my beautiful sights.
 هنا نظر

عمل طويل + عمل قسيير مع دلالة

يستخدم في عمل واحد طويل كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي.
 عملية جراحية
 yesterday at 5 p.m the doctors were making (make) the operation

last week.

11 كل يوم الوقت اما يذكر ساعة
 12 this time ^{هنا} last week ^{هنا} at 5 p.m
 نفس الوقت هذا الوقت.

This time ^{هنا} last week I was travelling (travel) to Jerusalem.
 وقت محدد

Maha was watching (watch) a frightening film at 10: p.m last night.

* عمل طويل + عمل قصير ولا يوجد دليل ← واحد منهم كل واحد

just as, as, while

* عمل طويل + عمل قصير مع دليل
 * الفعلين قسييرين (فعل قصير + فعل حواس) ← الفعلين بالماضي (ed, V2)
 ← يعبر قسيير

* عمل واحد : طويل كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي
 * عمل طويل + عمل قصير والدليل because

conjunctions
 حروف عطف

ماضي بسيط
Past simple
(ed)
(V2)

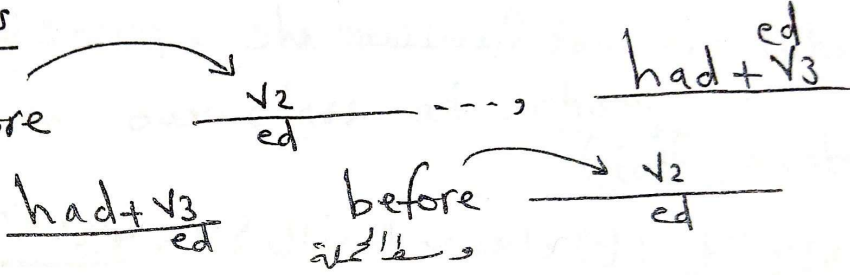
درج الفعلية الثالثة
+
درج الفعلية الثانية

ماضي تكميلي
Past perfect
had + V3
ed
تامة مفردا مع

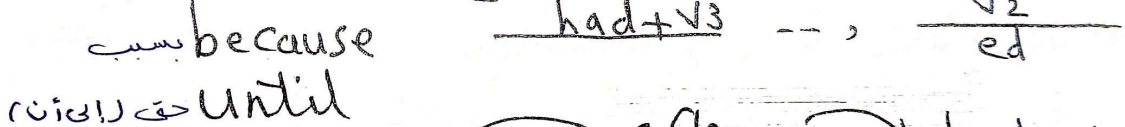
عملية مرتبة في الماضي أمرها بعد الآخر في الحروف
الجزء السابق (الذي حدث أولاً) had + V3
الجزء اللاحق (الذي حدث أخيراً) (ed)
عملية متتالية
Former السابق
latter اللاحق

Signals

1) before



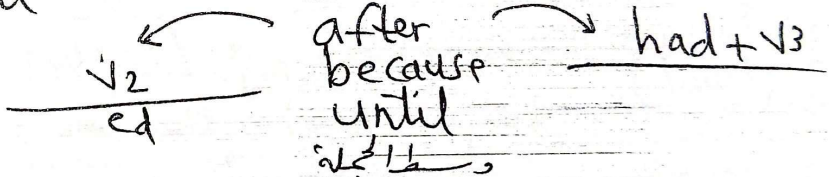
2) after



because

until

3) By + ... → had + V3/ed



1) مثال The man died (die) after he had drunk poison. (drink)

2) They didn't understand (not understand) until she had explained it twice (explain)

3) Because I had studied (study) for the exam, I passed it easily. (pass)

4) The guests had left (leave) before Mahmoud arrived. (arrive)

5) What did you do (do) after you had had lunch? (have)

6) By 2020, Covid 19 had spread all over the world. (spread)

^{v1} die موت
^{v2/v3} died مات

dead ^{adj} ميت

death (n) الموت

(die) + ing \Rightarrow dying ميتيز

Connectors : ربط جملتين باستعمال افعال ربط

1) While (as) (just as) توضیح اول الجملة التي يترتب عملها على سبغ وقت طويل الفعل بعدها مباشرة Was/Were + ing V2/ed

مثال I (play). My father (call) me. (While) while I was playing, my father called me.

2) as soon as توضیح اول الجملة التي يترتب فعل العمل الاول عليها (V2) ed

مثال : The bell (ring). All students (leave) the class. As soon as the bell rang, all students left.

3) because توضیح بعدها بسبب ونتيجة had + V3 V2

Because Our team (train) hard. They (win) the match. had trained won

Table with 3 columns: V2, V3. Row 1: win, won, won. Row 2: lose, lost, lost.

When (عندما) اذا كان الفعل بعدها طويل تصبح (قاسية ومضاهة) While مثل

مثال When I was walking (Walk) to school, I met (meet) my friends.

اذا كان الفعل بعدها قصير (V2) والفعل الطويل (V2) When the visitors arrived (arrive), we were eating (eat).

مثال Suddenly (V2) ed

He (have) a shower ^{had} as soon as ↑ He (arrive) home - (as soon as)

when
عندما

(1) I found ^(find) it difficult to study ^{while} the children were watching ^(watch) TV

II when
عندما

(2) **when** they arrived ^(arrive), we were sleeping ^(sleep)

II when
عندما

(3) **when** the bus arrived ^(arrive), we all climbed ^(climb) it.

III when
(as soon as) ^{عندما}

As soon as

Unit 3

1. When I went in yesterday, everyone was laughing someone. (laugh) probably because
 2. An old woman knocked at the front door while I was watching sitting room. (watch) TV in the
 2017

طويل
 إذا كانت الجملة تدل على ما سبق
 فلا تكتب الاسم تصغير ما سبق
 ... TV in the

has/have
 had
 yet
 just
 ever
 never
 already
 + have to
 has
 had + V2

1. Hadeel passed the exam easily because she had spent a long time studying. (spend)
 2. While Sami was painting the door, he noticed a snake which had been in the store for a long time. (notice)
 3. They got wet during their walk because it was raining and they had forgotten to take their umbrellas. (forget)
 4. They decided to go for a walk while the sun was shining

قبل عملها
 أو على قضاة

- 2018
 1. She was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang

2018 vocational

Use the words in brackets to join the sentences. (do the necessary changes)

1. The bus arrived. At once the passengers rushed to board it. (as soon as)
 As soon as the bus arrived, the passengers rushed to board it.
 2. Ben did his homework. He got a text message from his friend. (When)
 When Ben was doing his homework, he got a text message from his friend.

2019

1. When they got home last night, they found that somebody had broken into their apartment.
 2. Nuha was watching a frightening movie at 10 p.m. last night
 3. He gave the right answer, but the teacher didn't hear it.
 4. She took a taxi to the station and arrived on time.
 5. I found it difficult to concentrate when the music was playing.
 6. As soon as he arrived at the hotel, he went straight to bed.
 7. He got wet because it was raining and he had forgotten to take an umbrella.

أول شيء
 وفتح الصفحة
 وطلبوا وروفا
 وفتوا

فلا واد كان طويل
 ومستمع في وقت محدد في الامتحان
 فلم يسمع
 فلم يسمع
 فلم يسمع

فما بعد هارتيل الذي قبلها
 focus
 يركز

في لحظة 3 اوقات	}	forget	نسي
تكون		leave	مغادر
had + V3		promise	وعد
		(to) had been	كان
		break into	يقطع

As soon as I ^{V2} told them about my mistake, they all ^{V2} laughed.

أثناء لحظة
أثناء اللحظة
أثناء الوقت

1) Just as I was leaving (leave) the room, the phone rang (ring)

2) After I had talked (talk) to my mother, I ran (run) to the station.

أثناء اللحظة
run V1
ran V2
run V3

3) The bus had already left, so I didn't catch it. (leave)

4) I hadn't finished (not finish) the work before, so needed (need) to go early.

Worksheet.

Put the Verbs in their correct forms:-

1. I was studying (study) When the light ~~was~~ went off. (go)

2. This time yesterday, Jana was writing (Write) a letter of Complaint to the manager. (Principal / head teacher)

3. As my sister was cleaning (clean) the furniture, she broke (break) my Mum's favourite vase.

4. Where did you spend your last winter holiday? (Spend)

5. She didn't take (not take) the bus to work this morning, but she went (go) on foot instead. (taking the bus)

6. I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my keys. (lose)

7. Muna went (go) to bed after she had watched (Watch) a movie.

8. I burned (burn) my hand While I was (Cook) cooking.

9. He was waiting (wait) at the bus-stop When the robbers attacked (Attack) him.

10. I wanted (Want) to ask my son for help, but

الخطاب كان قصرو V2

I saw (see) that he was busy.

11. By the time I got to the theatre, the play had already begun (begin)

12. She hadn't seen (not see) a Polar bear before she went (go) to Alaska.

13. We recognised (recognise) her because we had seen (see) her on TV.

من بعد ان

Her mother asked her why she was crying. (cry)

علينا متعلقين واحد من حلول

Modals of Possibility

Unity

may . might . could . will

0%	5-25%	30-40%	5%	70-85%	90-98%	100%
won't If you don't apply unless you apply They can try but they won't succeed Obviously	probably won't bad, worse, lose worst, tired exhausted unpopular hard difficult sleepy / sad	may not might not could if try but I don't think who knows? I don't know	may might could if try but I don't think who knows? I don't know	may well might well could well good, better best, easy popular, win	will probably not sure can't be sure	will sure certain need convinced

Circle the correct answer:-

- I am **Sure** the economic situation **improve**.
(may / **will**)
- If we hurry, we **might / won't** catch the train.
(**might / won't**)
- Obviously** he **isn't** qualified. **get** the job because
(**will / won't**)

4) He is **popular**, so he **lose** the elections. (will, **probably won't**)

* He is the best. He gets the job.
(Show 70% possibility)

He **may well** get the job

apply for
application

طلب (توظيفاً، المقعد في الجامعة، تأشيرة)

إذا لم تقدم طلب If you don't apply
Unless you apply

إذا لم If don't = unless

- + / افعال قليل

+ + / افعال عالي
- - /

He is unpopular. He _____ lose
the elections. win

probably won't, will probably

Uses of: Will (الشيء) Will استعلاء

1) sure

1) announcing:
 إعلان الخبر

please! Take your seats... Flight.
 plane, train... (5:30pm)
 announcement --- Attention

2) prediction (expecting):
 تنبؤ / توقع

predict. experts. researchers.
 expect. scientists

3) offer: عرض تقديم

help / if you want
 if you like
 Don't worry!

4) promise وعد

promise وعد

5) Things just decided (Sudden decision)

no problem miss the bus ≠ catch the bus
 O.K. / okay / ok.
 too late متأخراً

أَسْئَلَةٌ Choose the correct answer:

1) This luggage looks heavy. I _____ help you carry it if you like. (may, will)

2) If we miss the bus, it's O.K. We _____ walk. (will, probably won't)

3) Attention please! Flight number 747 from Paris _____ arrive at 5:30 a.m. (could, will)

4) Experts predict they _____ find a solution for climate change soon. (may well, will)

5
past

21
to

5:30 half past

quarter 21

half past 2 \Rightarrow 2:30

quarter to 2 : 21 21 2

promise

A: _____ you visit us? B: Yes, I promise

(~~may~~ will)

correct:
she promised she ~~may~~ ^{will} visit us

الفرد في حال سير
 (4) مظاهر صفة
Present Continuous

is
 am + V-ing
 are

عند وجود نية للقيام بعمل
 في المستقبل مع وجود
 وجود ترتيبات

ترتيبات ترتيب
 * arrange / arrangements

تذاكر حجز
 * tickets / booked = reserve

* book a room in a hotel.

* We are having a party on
 Friday. { you are invited }
 { Will you come? }

* I can't see meet you today. [عجزة]

[عجزة] . يكون في ترتيبات مع أشخاص آخرين
 الجملة الأولى أنك تريد ترتيبات
 في الجملة الثانية .

* Sorry! I can't meet you today.

I am visiting my friend Ali.

مثال They are travelling to
 Canada next week. The
 plane tickets are booked.

تذاكر الطائرة محجوزة

الفرد في حال سير
 (5) سوف
going to + V1

is
 am + going to + V1
 are
 ثابتة

عند وجود نية للقيام بعمل
 في المستقبل دون عمل
 ترتيبات الاختلاف

Signals

intend ينوي

if اذا

I think اعتقد

Say / says يقول

one day.

يوماً ما

مثال

1) This wall isn't safe.
 It is going to fall
 one day.

2) I think it is
 going to rain.

3) He says he is
 going to study
 medicine.

P. cont She is going to school
be going to She is going to go to school

هي الآن ذاهبة إلى المدرسة

هي سوف تذهب إلى المدرسة
ربما هي الآن ستأخذ تلفاز

Circle the correct answer: Unit 4 4

1. We have reserved ^{قرينات} a room in the Plaza Hotel. We _____
are going to travel / are travelling.
2. A: I have cut my finger. B. Don't worry! I _____ a plaster.
Will bring / am going to bring.
3. Look! The plane is coming closer and closer. It _____
^{الجواين صبيح} is going to land. / is landing.
4. There _____ a cure ^{علاج} for cancer, who knows? ^{السرطان} ^{الاعتقاد}
Will be / maybe
5. Ali has the right ^{مؤهلات} qualifications, so he _____ get the job.
may well / may not.
6. I'm not sure, but I _____ catch the 9:30 train.
^{من الواضح} (ill / will probably)
7. Obviously, Rana _____ go to the party. She is still
wearing her pijamas. Will / Won't
8. I'm not ^{ممتاز} good in chess, so I ^{may well} will probably ^{lose} the game. (lose) ^{سبي احتمال}
9. I'm sure they will finish it in time. (finish)
10. Sami doesn't speak E. ^{بطلاقة} fluently. He _____ get the job.
(may not / couldn't)
11. Mr. Bakri is ^{اشتهر} famous. He ^{may well} will win ^{الرجاء} (win) the elections.
12. According to my diary, we _____ customers at 7 tomorrow
are meeting / will meet.
13. Don't you have money? O.k. I will pay for the taxi. (pay)
14. What does Salma want to do in the future?
- She _____ a dentist. (be) She is going to be / will be

عندما لا يكون خيارات
كلاهما صحيح

may well
might
could
80%

لزيادة الاحتمال مستعمل
أو
will probably
90%

كلاهما صحيح (عندما لا يوجد خيارات)

may not
might not
30%

لتقليل الاحتمال مستعمل
أو
probably won't
10%

He is unpopular, so he may not win (win) the elections.
probably won't + ⇒ - تقليل الاحتمال

1) V+ing : used as adjective

يستخدم صيغة الـ V+ing كصفة للفاعل

- 1) Living things ^{الأشياء الحية / الكائنات الحية}
- 2) Convincing : excuse (argument) ^{نقاش مقنع / عذر / حجة مقنعة}
- 3) Disappointing book ^{كتاب مثير للامتناع / مثير للخيبة}
- 4) Caring person ^{شخص يهتم بالآخرين}
- 5) Increasing numbers ^{أعداد متزايدة / قصة مؤثرة}
- 6) Moving story / book ^{قصة مؤثرة / مسرحية}

- 7) Winning team ^{الفريق الفائز}
- 8) Lasting relationship ^{علاقة دائمة}
- 9) Rising temperature ^{درجات حرارة مرتفعة / أصدقاء القلوب}
- 10) Freezing weather ^{طقس شديد البرودة / تطلب}
- 11) Demanding job/person ^{أطفال يحتاجون}
- 12) Crying babies

2) V3 / past participle : used as adjective ^{أتم بالمفعول / صيغة الـ V3 كصفة للمفعول به}

- 1) Frozen food ^{طعام مجمد / منتجات مستوردة}
- 2) Imported products ^{جواب / رد متوقع}
- 3) Expected response ^{جواب مقصود}
- 4) Intended response ^{وقت متفق عليه}
- 5) Agreed time ^{وقت متفق عليه}
- 6) Mistaken idea ^{فكرة خاطئة}
- 7) Chosen career ^{مهنة مختارة}
- 8) Tried advice ^{نصيحة تجريبية}
- 9) Tested advice ^{نصيحة مختبرة}
- 10) Broken window/chair ^{كسر / مكسور}
- 11) Watch ^{ساعة يد مكسورة}
- 12) Arm ^{ذراع مكسورة}
- 13) Written application ^{طلب مكتوب}
- 14) Completed application ^{طلب مكتمل}

- 1) Written language ^{لغة مكتوبة / لغة فصحية / Formal}
- 2) Spoken language ^{لغة شفهية / لغة عادية / Informal}
- 3) Returned items ^{أشياء مرتجعة}
- 4) Lost luggage/bag ^{أمتعة مفقودة / حقيبة مفقودة}
- 5) Book etc. ^{كتاب مفقود}

Circle the correct answer.

1) It was a _____ story. It made me sad.
(moved, moving)

2) _____ products are cheaper than local ones. (Imported, Importing)

ملحوظة: الـ V+ing كصفة للفاعل، والـ V3 كصفة للمفعول به

① طريقه الاكل live . care . make ...

All living things need water to survive.

convincing excuse

② (lived / living)

① It wasn't a _____ excuse (convinced / convincing)

② He ~~excuse~~ wasn't a convincing ^{excuse} one _{منه}

import	يستورد
export	يصدّر
inhale	متنهيق
exhale	زفير

1) The largest _____ thing in the world is a tree
(lived / living)

2) Fresh food is better than the _____ one
(freezing / frozen)

correct
They all arrived on the agreeing time . agreed

Adjectives of feelings

V-ing

مُفاجئ Surprising

سبب الانفعال
مثير للافعال exciting

مدهش amazing

مُتعب tiring

ملل boring

مزعج annoying

مُحرج embarrassing

مقلق Worrying

مُخيب
للأمل (مُحبط) disappointing

أم الفاعل لا تتحرك

الفاعل الغير عامل الذي

يُسبب الإحساس

صفات الشعور

ed (p.p.)

مُفاجئ Surprised

مُتفعل excited

مدهش amazed

مُتعب tired

مُملل bored

مزعج annoyed

مُحرج embarrassed

مقلق Worried

خائب الأمل
(مُحبط) disappointed

أم المفعول لا تتحرك مع
الفاعل العاقل (الذي يحس بالشئ)

I was tired because the work was tiring
(tire) ^{خز عاقل}

The news was surprising. Many people were led
(surprise) ^{غير موجود، تكامل معاملة المفرد، تأنيدها}

All what the spokesman said was _____
(الشيء الذي قاله)

(disappointed, disappointing) ^{المشيء الذي قاله}

عند وجود أم بعد الفاعل ^{خز عاقل} watched / watch / watched / watch ^{بإسم} watched / watch ^{بعد الفاعل}

I watched a _____ film last night. (bored / boring)

Reduced relative clauses: عبارات وصف مختصرة

المطلوب (1) حذف ضمائر الوصل
Who الذي
Which التي / التي
that التي

(2) اذا الفعل بعدها معلوم
حذف (s) (ed) / الفعل كان
← يرجع لامر الـ ووضيف ing
← (go)

(3) اذا وجد أحد أفعال be
حذف أفعال be ويبقى الفعل بعدها (كالمهو)
Who
Which
that
was is
were am
be are
been

- مثال
- 1) The car which blocked the street was fined.
The car blocking the street was fined
 - 2) The flowers that are growing in our garden are nice.
The flowers growing in our garden are nice
 - 3) The man who bought the land is very rich.
The man buying the land is very rich.

* اذا الفعل مبني للمجهول حذف Who
Which
that
في أفعال be (حذف الفعل) ← الفعل بعد أفعال be كالمهو

- مثال
- 1) The letter which has been sent recently is short.
The letter sent recently is short
 - 2) The passenger who was hurt in the accident recovered.
The passenger hurt in the accident recovered

is was
are were
am be
being
شرط
أفعال
be

مثال مقارن: passive
يكون الفعل مبني للمجهول اذا توفرت شروطه:
فعل مبني للمجهول = شرط + p.p
has eaten معلوم
has been eating معلوم
has been eaten معلوم

Complete With the correct form of the Verbs:-

- freeze. ^{تجمد}
- return. ^{يعود}
- increase. ^{يزيد}
- Worry. ^{يقلق}
- Cry. ^{يبكي}

- Some shops don't accept returned items. ^{مبصر}
- increasing numbers of students get high grades. ^{أعداد متزايدة}
- Fresh food is much healthier than frozen one. ^{درجات marks}
- People often hate crying babies.
- Parents ^{محنة شعور} are worried ^{الآلاف قلقون} about the future of their children.

Choose the correct answer:-

- The film we saw last night was very frightened. ^{خزعاق} frightening. ^{سفة تخو}
- Her excuse for getting low marks wasn't a one. ^{excuse}
- All things need water to survive. ^{البقاء} (lived, living)

Correct the mistakes:

demanding job

- This job is very demanded. I'll quit and find another. ^{مترع الوظيفة}
- The won team was awarded gold medals. ^{winning}
- The boy with the breaking arm is the captain. ^{broken}

Rewrite using reduced relative clauses:-

- The books that have been borrowed should be returned.
- Students who want to study abroad must have a visa. ^{wanting}
- The product which carries this mark is genuine. ^{carrying}
- Anyone who uses my lab must get prior permission. ^{using}
- The cars which stuck in the mud were pulled up. ^{sticking}
- The driver who was hurt in the accident was taken to hospital. ^{hurt}

want ^{لدي} صغار v_1 يريد

went ^{لدي} طاف من ذهب

carry ^{لدي} يس

طاف stuck \rightarrow sticking (v_1)

pull \neq push
يسحب يدفع