

Unit 1

Past Simple Tense

الزمن الماضي البسيط

شكل الفعل:

التصريف الثاني للفعل V₂

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

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

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

Question & Negative

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

ملاحظة:

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

past continuous tense

الماضي المستمر

شكل الفعل:

was / were + V.ing

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

while = as بينما / أثناء ,

when عندما ,

at 3 o'clock yesterday عند وقت محدد في الماضي

all afternoon طوال فترة معينة في الماضي

Question & Negative

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

ملاحظة:

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

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

- عند الاختيار والتصحيح:

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

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

- عند ربط الجملتين أو استبدال الرابط:

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

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

Choose the correct answer:

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Order of Adjectives

ترتيب الصفات

عندما يكون الاسم مسبقاً بأكثر من صفة، يكون ترتيبها:

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

Choose the correct answer:

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

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

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

Unit 2

Present Perfect Tense

الزمن المضارع التام:

شكل الفعل:

have / has + V₃

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

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since
for
just
already
recently
yet
ever
never

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

Question & Negative

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

ملاحظة:

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

Since & For

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

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

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

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Prepositions

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

Choose the correct answer:

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

Correct the underlined mistakes:

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

Unit 3

Comparatives & Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل في الصفات

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

Adjectives ending in -ed & -ing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4- Everyone's very about the news.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compound Adjectives

الصفات المركبة

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

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

عند تكوين الصفة، يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

a hotel with five stars

a five-star hotel

a journey of twenty five kilometers

a boy with brown eyes

food that is made at home

a man who is thirty four years old

a dice which has six sides

Correlative Conjunctions

Both and

كل من و.....

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

Both...and... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

Either or

إما..... أو.....




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

Either...or... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

Neither nor
لا ولا

Ahmad wasn't there. His family weren't there.
Ahmad ~~wasn't there~~. His family weren't there.
Neither Ahmad **nor** his family ~~weren't~~ there.

- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. 
- إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. 
- نضع **Neither** قبل **المختلف** الأول ونضع **nor** قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. 

The exam wasn't hard. The exam wasn't long.
The exam wasn't hard. ~~The exam wasn't~~ long.
The exam ~~wasn't~~ **neither** hard. **nor** long.

- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. 
- إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. 
- نضع **Neither** قبل **المختلف** الأول ونضع **nor** قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. 

حجم مع Neither...nor يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

Examples:

☞ ~~don't~~ play → play

☞ ~~doesn't~~ play → plays

☞ ~~didn't~~ play → played

☞ have ~~never~~ played → have played

☞ ~~aren't~~ playing → are playing

☞ was ~~not~~ playing → was playing

☞ had ~~no~~ keys → had keys

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Unit 4

Future Tense المستقبل

شكل الفعل:

<i>will + V₁</i>	<i>am/is/are + going to + V₁</i>	<i>am/is/are + V.ing</i>
للتعبير عن "التوقع، التنبؤ، أو قرار لحظي"	للتعبير عن "النية للقيام بشيء" (دون تخطيط وترتيب)، أو "قرار تم اتخاذه قبل البدء بالحديث"	للتعبير عن القيام بشيء (مع اتخاذ الخطط والترتيبات اللازمة)

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل:

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

كلمات نستخدمها مع التوقع، بمعنى أعتقد / أتوقع :

expect , predict , think

, believe

definitely , sure , possibly

للتعبير عن درجة التوقع / الاحتمال :

, probably

Examples:

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

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

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

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

تعبّر عن (تغيير شينين مع بعضهما)

ح/لاحظ الآتي:

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

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

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Unit 4

Wh-Question

تكوين السؤال

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

Example	الخطوات
-She <u>found</u> this wallet at the bus stop last night.	1- نحدد الفعل، إذا كان (<u>كلمة واحدة</u>)
- <u>did</u> She <u>found</u> this wallet at the bus stop last night.	2- نستخدم <u>do/does/did</u> ، قبل <u>الجملة</u> ، حسب شكل الفعل.
- <u>did</u> She <u>find</u> this wallet <u>at the bus</u> stop last night.	3- يرجع الفعل الموجود بالجملة (الأصلي) للمصدر <u>V₁</u> .
- <u>Where did</u> She <u>find</u> this wallet last night?	4- نستخدم كلمة الاستفهام المناسبة في أول السؤال، مع مراعاة حذف الجزء المسنول عنه.

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

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

ملاحظة:

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

كلمات الاستفهام

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

Unit 5

Question tag

السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال قصير نستخدمه بعد نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

الاستخدام:

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

عند عمل السؤال المذيل، تصحيح الخطأ أو الاختيار:

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

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

ملاحظة:

إذا كان الفعل مكون من (كلمة واحدة):

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

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

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

Ali lives in Bayan, doesn't he?

She has a Ferrari, doesn't she?

You have central heating, don't you?

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

We are pioneers in technology, aren't we?

It's clear outside, isn't it?

The sausages were nice, weren't they?

He was lucky, wasn't he?

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

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

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

حلاحظ أيضا هذه الحالات الخاصة:

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

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

1- They've never attended live parties before,

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

2- They'd completed their summer course,

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

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

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

4- Ali smokes in public places,

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

5- We can go now,

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

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

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

7- That was terrific,

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

8- We mustn't smoke in this area,

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modals

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

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

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

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

2- People stop at the traffic light.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct the underlined verbs:

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

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

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

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

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

6- Could you like a cup of coffee?

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

Unit 6

Countable & Uncountable nouns

الأسماء المعدودة والأسماء غير المعدودة

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

ملاحظة:

few / little القليل من (قليل جدا، بشكل قد لا يكفي).
a few / a little القليل من (قليل، ولكن يكفي).

many / much / a lot of الكثير من.

no تستخدم للنفي مع الفعل المثبت.

any تستخدم للنفي مع الفعل المنفي.
any تستخدم مع السؤال (استفسار).

some تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة.
some تستخدم مع السؤال (عرض / طلب).

Present Perfect Tense

الزمن المضارع التام:

شكل الفعل:

have / has + V₃

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

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

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

Question & Negative

☑ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
have/has + V₃	have/has + NOT + V₃	Wh- + have/has + فاعل + V₃?
Man has walked on the Moon. She has lived in Paris for years. They have just heard the news. It has been windy for a week.	Man hasn't walked on the Moon. She hasn't lived in Paris for years. They haven't heard the news. It hasn't been windy for a week.	Where has man walked ? How long has she lived in Paris? When have they heard the news? How long has it been windy?

ح/ لاحظ:

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

present perfect continuous tense

المضارع التام المستمر

شكل الفعل:

have / has + been + V.ing

الاستخدام:

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر للحاضر.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since ,
for ,
all.....

Question & Negative

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

ح/ لاحظ:

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

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

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

Since & for

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

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

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

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Khaleed Awn



صفوة معلم الكوئيت

Passive المبنى للمجهول

حـ عند التحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول:

- نحدد الفعل الموجود بالجملة.

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

المفعول	مفرد	جمع	التصريف الثالث V3
	مضارع	is	
ماضي	was	were	

☞ هـ يكون شكل الفعل $is / are + V_3$ ، إذا وجدنا أحد الكلمات الآتية:

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

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

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

- He waters the bushes on daily basis.

- They always buy flowers for the office.

- She prepares breakfast every morning.

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

☞ هـ يكون شكل الفعل $was / were + V_3$ ، إذا وجدنا أحد الكلمات الآتية:

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

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

Her grandparents were visited last Friday.

- Thomas Edison invented the Electric Light.

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

- We reached an agreement last month.

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

☞ إذا كان (الفعل كلمة كلمتين أو أكثر)، انظر الجدول. ١٢

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

يكون شكل الفعل I... + be + V3 →، إذا كانت الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (أحد كلمات المجموعة الأولى):

- He will deliver the report tomorrow.
The report will be delivered tomorrow.

- Everybody must respect law.

-We can handle this report next week.

يكون شكل الفعل 2... + being + V3 →، إذا كانت الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (أحد كلمات المجموعة الثانية):

- They are painting the house tomorrow.
The house is being painted tomorrow.

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

-She is calling the helpline now.

يكون شكل الفعل 3... + been + V3 →، إذا كانت الكلمة الأولى من الفعل (أحد كلمات المجموعة الثالثة):

- She has studied English for 12 years.
English has been studied for 12 years.

- We haven't completed level one yet.

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

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

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

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

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

4- The electron **discover** by Thomson.

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

6- The first football World Cup **won** by Uruguay.

7- Electricity **use** for all kinds of purposes.

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

9- Communication services **provides** under a contract by VIVA.

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

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

12- Medicine should **keep** away from children.

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

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

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

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

17- Animals **should see** in their natural habitats.

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