

NA.H

اللغة الإنجليزية

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الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب:



ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple مضارع بسيط	always- usually- sometimes- often-every	verb1 أو verb + s-es	-للأعمال الاعتيادية المنكررة للحقائق	-He always comes here. -The usually sleep early.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	now-look- listen-still- at present- at the moment	am is +verb+ing are	-للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	already- just-never- ever-for- since-yet	have +verb3 has	-للأعمال التي انتهت للنو للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	have +been- verb-ing has	-للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple ماضي بسيط	yesterday- last-ago-in the past	verb 2	-للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	

				-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	was +verb+ing were	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect ماضي تالي	after-before-by the time-when	had + verb3	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future مستقبل	tomorrow-next-soon-in the future	will + verb1	-لحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

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

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

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
يبنى	build	built	built
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضي- يصرف	spend	spent	spent
ينعل	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
ينكل	speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	tell	told	told

يقول	say	said	said
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يضع	put	put	put
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يفادر	leave	left	left
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يجد	find	found	found
يقرأ	read	read	read
يملك	have	had	had
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يجعل	make	made	made
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يمسك-يصاد	catch	caught	caught
يسيقظ	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
يرس-يسحب	draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يركض	run	ran	run

Unit 1

Present Perfect Simple

المضارع النام البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use - الاستخدام
-already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet	have نصريف ثالث + أو has I-we-you-they -----(have) أو اسم جمع he-she-it -----(has) أو اسم مفرد	1- للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير معروف 2- عمل حدث وإنتهى للنو

Examples:

1-She has travelled to London.

2-The boys have just left the playground.

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

1 The businessmanLondon regularly since 1995.

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

2 They at the same field for 20 years.

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

B-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) writhing 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.

Present Perfect Continuous

المضارع النام المستمر

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form - الصيغة	Use - الاستخدام
-for -since دلالة على الوقت + -all (day-night-morning)	have + ing + فعل + been + أو has I-we-you-they ----- (have) أو اسم جمع he-she-it -----(has) أو اسم مفرد	- غالبا ما يستخدم المضارع النام المستمر للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال يحدث حتى الآن

أمثلة

1-I have been learning English since 2012.

2-He has been playing tennis for two hours.

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

1 It all the night.

a-rains

b-have been raining

c.-has been raining

d- rained

2 They football since 4 o'clock.

a-play

b-have been playing

c-has been playing

d-played

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

1 They (watch) TV for five hours.

(Correct the verb)

a- They have been watching TV for five hours.

b-They were watching TV for five hours.

c-They has been watching TV for five hours.

2 my brother (study) the whole night.

(Correct the verb)

a- My brother have studied the whole night.

b- My brother studied the whole night.

c- My brother has been studying the whole night.

For - لمدة

ثاني بعدها المدة كاملة ومنتهية

Minute-hour-day-week-month-year-
a long time-ages

Since - منذ

نستخدم عندما يكون الوقت محدد بدقة ويأتي بعدها كلمات مثل

(ساعة- يوم -شهر-تاريخ -فصول السنة)
(o'clock -Friday-June-2015-yesterday-
last-
summer-winter-spring)

- I have lived here for 10 years.
- Heba has travelled Oman for three weeks.
- We haven't seen him for a month.
- Hamad hasn't visited his uncle for a year.

- I have lived here since 2001.
- Ali has finished studying since three o'clock.
- We haven't seen him since May.
- He hasn't travelled since he was a child

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

1 I haven't seen him.....October.

- a. yet b. for c. ago d. since

2 I haven't seen him.....a month.

- a. yet b. for c. ago d. since

3 I have spoken English I was 3 years old.

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

4 Bader has lived in this town 45 years.

- a. by the time b. for c. just d. since



Comparative and contrastive connectors

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1- Whereas بينما	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2- In comparison with بالمقارنة مع	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة ملاحظة: الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3- Instead of بدلاً من	-تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل (استخدامها بداية أو وسط) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4- But لكن	-تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5- However على أي حال	-غالبا ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6- On the other hand من ناحية أخرى	-تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتتبعها فاصلة -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

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

1staying at home, let's go shopping.

- a- Instead of b- Whereas
- c- On the other hand d- In comparison with

2 Sami prefers studying abroad,.....Khalid prefers studying locally.

- a- in comparison with b- instead of
c- on the other hand d-whereas

3 Life in villages is peaceful and quiet,.....life in big cities.

- a-whereas b- instead of
- c- in comparison with d- on the other hand

4 All the players played well,.....they didn't score any goal.

- a- in comparison with b- but
- c- whereas d- instead of

5 I enjoy going for long walks., I am not too fond of running.

- a- In comparison with b- Instead of
c- Whereas d- However

6 The internet has too many advantages.,it has some negative sides.

- a- On the other hand b- Instead of
- c- Whereas d- In comparison with

7 George likes to read science fiction,Paul likes to read poetry.

- a- however b- in comparison with
c- but d- instead of



Tag-Questions

الإسئلة المذيلة

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة كنوع من الاستفهام وذلك بهدف التأكيد أو التأكيد على شيء ما.

لدينا ثلاث حالات لتكوين السؤال المذيل في اللغة الإنجليزية لكن هناك نقاط مشتركة يجب تطبيقها في جميع الحالات وهي كالتالي:

- 1- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يجب نفيها
- 2- إذا كانت الجملة نفي يجب تحويلها إلى إثبات
- 3- يجب كتابة الاختصار (n't) بدلا من (not) في الإجابة
- 4- يجب تحويل الاسم إلى ضمير مناسب في الإجابة

أولا:

إذا كانت الجملة نحوي فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم علامة استفهام مع مراعاة النقاط التي تم ذكرها سابقا

أمثلة

- 1-He can speak French well, can't he?
- 2-She is a teacher, isn't she ?
- 3-They will travel tomorrow, won't they?
- 4-Fatima mustn't go to the market , must she ?
- 5-The boys haven't left their house, have they?

ثانيا:

إذا كانت الجملة نحوي فعل رئيسي نستخدم (don't – doesn't – didn't) حسب ما يناسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

أمثلة

- 1-They work hard, don't they ?
- 2-He lives in London, doesn't he ?
- 3-Sara visited Maha yesterday, didn't she?
- 4-They left the office an hour ago, didn't they?
- 5- He never rejects his father's orders, does he?

ثالثاً:

الحالات الشاذة

هناك حالات شاذة في السؤال المذيل لا نطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل:

- 1- في حال وجود (I am) أو (I'm) في الجملة فالإجابة نكون (aren't I)
- 2- في حال الاقتراح أي الجمل التي تبدأ بـ (let's) نكون الإجابة (shall we)
- 3- في حال كانت الجملة أمر سواء مثبت أو منفي نكون الإجابة (will you)

- I am late, aren't I?
- Let's go shopping, shall we?
- Never neglect doing your duties , will you ?
- Don't go out now because it is raining, will you ?
- Study your lessons well, will you ?

Exercise

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

- 1 He can speak English fluently.....?
a-couldn't he b-isn't he c-can he d- can't he
- 2 They aren't watching a movie at the moment.....?
a-are they b-aren't they c-will they d- won't they
- 3 They enjoy playing computer games.....?
a-won't they b-they don't c-don't they d- do they
- 4 Khalid usually spends his summer vacation in London.....?
a-don't he b-doesn't he c-does he d- didn't he
- 5 She never goes out when it is sunny.....?
a-isn't she b-doesn't she c-does she d- is she
- 6 The boys visited London last year.....?
a-don't they b-doesn't they c-does they d- didn't they
- 7 They spent all their money when they went shopping.....?
a-don't they b-didn't they c-do they d- did they
- 8 Take this paper and hand it to the secretary.....?
a-can't you b-have you c-will you d- do you

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

1 He has left his office early..... ? (Add a tag question)

a-He has left his office early, has he?

b- He has left his office early, doesn't, he ?

c- He has left his office early, hasn't he?

2 They aren't working hard..... ? (Add a tag question)

a-They aren't working hard, are they?

b- They aren't working hard, don't they?

c- They aren't working hard, aren't they?

3 The boys play tennis on Friday. ? (Add a tag question)

a-The boys play tennis on Friday, didn't they

b- The boys play tennis on Friday, don't they?

c- The boys play tennis on Friday, won't they

4 Sami likes playing football..... ? (Add a tag question)

a-Sami likes playing football, doesn't, he ?

b- Sami likes playing football, isn't he ?

c- Sami likes playing football, hasn't he?

5 They went to the club an hour ago,.....? (Add a tag question)

a-They went to the club an hour ago,.....?

b- They went to the club an hour ago,.....?

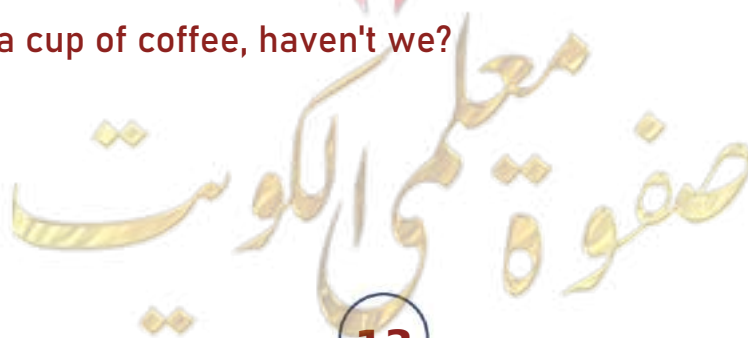
c- They went to the club an hour ago,.....?

6 Let's have a cup of coffee,.....? (Add a tag question)

a- Let's have a cup of coffee, don't we?

b- Let's have a cup of coffee, shall we?

c- Let's have a cup of coffee, haven't we?



Unit 2

Past Perfect + Past Simple

الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، فالعمل الذي حدث أولاً يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي نراه يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Past simple	Past perfect
الماضي البسيط (نصريف ثاني)	الماضي التام نصريف ثالث + had

Keywords

الكلمات الدالة

-after

-because

-as soon as

-before

-by the time

-when

-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي تام.

-إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي تام والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط.

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صفوة معلم الكويت

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

- 1 I went shopping after I my work.
 a- finished b- had finished
 c- have finished d- finishing
- 2 She The room before her mother arrived.
 a- has cleaned b- cleaned
 c- have cleaned d- had cleaned
- 3 By the time theythe cinema, the movie had started
 a- entered b- enters
 c- had entered d- have entered
- 4 As soon as theythe house, their mother started crying.
 a-have left b- had left c- leave d- left
- 5 The movie had begun.....we entered the cinema.
 a-after b- no sooner
 c-as soon as d- by the time
- 6 Before they came back home, they some presents.
 a-had bought b- buy
 c- will buy d- are buying

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

- 1 He (learn) French before he went to France. (Correct the verb)
 a- He learnt French before he went to France.
 b- He had learnt French before he went to France.
 c- He has learnt French before he went to France.
- 2 They went shopping after they (finish) their work. (Correct the verb)
 a- They went shopping after they have finished their work.
 b- They went shopping after they finished their work.
 c- They went shopping after they had finished their work.

1 She had left the office by the time she (write) the report. (Correct the verb)

- a- She had left the office by the time she wrote the report.
- b- She had left the office by the time she had written the report.
- c- She had left the office by the time she writes the report.

2 The salesman checked the box then he handed it to the customer.(Use: Before)

- a- The salesman has checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
- b- The salesman had checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
- c- The salesman checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

3 The school bell rang then the students left the classroom. (Use: after)

- a- The students left the classroom after the school bell rang.
- b- The students left the classroom after the school bell has rang.
- c- The students left the classroom after the school bell had rung.

4 We entered the hall then my father left. (Use: By the time)

- a-By the time we had entered the hall, my father left.
- b-My father left by the time we had entered the hall.
- c- My father had left by the time we entered the hall.



Unit 3

Adverbs of Manner

ظروف (الحال) طريقة القيام بالفعل

1- يستخدم الظرف أو الحال كي يبين أو يصف طريقة القيام بالفعل أو العمل.

2- يأتي الظرف عادةً بعد الفعل.

أمثلة

1-He is a careful driver.

2-He always drives his car carefully.

- ينم تشكيل الظرف من الصفات عادةً بإضافة **ly** للصفة.

-adjective + -ly:	bad	>	badly
صفة	quiet	>	quietly
	recent	>	recently
	sudden	>	suddenly
adjective + ly with changes in spelling	easy	>	easily
صفات يتم تحويلها الى ظروف وتغيير كتابتها	gentle	>	gently
A few adverbs of manner have the same form as the adjective:	-They all worked hard.		
بعض الظروف تكون نفس كتابة الصفة ونميزها حسب موقعها من الجملة	-She usually arrives late.		
	I hate driving fast		
	-The car came fast.		
حالة شاذة:	-She is good at English.		
good -----well	-She speaks English well.		
	(ظرف)		

Exercise

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

1 My father always asks me to drive my car

a- carefully

b- careful

c- care

d- most careful

2 If you have a good plan, you can do things

a- easiest

b- most easy

c- easy

d- easily

3 I used to do in the final exams.

a- good

b- well

c- best

d- the better

Do as shown between brackets:

1 Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others (polite).

(Use an adverb of manner)

a- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politely.

b- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others in a politely way.

c- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politeness.

2 He is a good actor. He performs (good) on the stage.

(Use an adverb of manner)

a- He is a good actor. He performs well on the stage.

b- He is a good actor. He performs best on the stage.

c- He is a good actor. He performs good on the stage.



If conditional

قاعدة If

1-	-Present simple مضارع بسيط ----- ----- -فعل مضارع -فعل مع s-es am-is-are have-has	will + مضارع ----- -----
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط ----- ----- نصريف ثاني was-were had + اسم	Would + مضارع ----- -----
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام ----- ----- نصريف ثالث + had	Would have + نصريف ثالث ----- -----

أمثلة

1-If you sleep early, you will get up early.

2-If he works hard, he will get a reward.

3-If I went there earlier, I would meet him.

4-If I had heard about your problem, I would have helped you.

ليس بالضرورة أن تأتي في بداية الجملة فهي يمكن أن تكون في الجزء الثاني من الجملة if

- 1- You will get up early if you sleep early.
- 2- He will get a reward if he works hard.
- 3- I would meet him if I went there earlier.
- 4- I would have helped you if I had heard about your problem.

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 trained well, he the match.
a-wins b-would win c-would have won d-will win
- 4 If you went there earlier, you them.
a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see
- 5 If you had gone there earlier, you them.
a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see
- 6 You will meet them if you earlier.
a-comes b- come c- came d- will come
- 7 You would meet them if you earlier.
a-comes b- come c- came d- will come
- 8 You would have met them if you earlier.
a-have come b- come c- came d- had come
- 9 If I have a car, Ieverywhere.
a-will go b-would go c-would have gone d-go
- 10 If I were you, Ia different colour.
a-will choose b-would choose
c-would have chosen d-choose



11 If I had a car, Ieverywhere.

a-will go

b- go

c-would have gone

d-would go

12 If I had bought a car, I you.

a-will consult

b-would consult

c-would have consulted

d-consult

B-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 took your medicine regularly, you (feel) better.

(Correct the verb)

a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.

b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.

c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.

3 If she had saved some money, she (travel) with them.

(Correct the verb)

a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.

b- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.

c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.

4 I would have got more information if I (read) more books.

(Correct the verb)

a- I would have got more information if I read more books.

b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.

c- I would have got more information if I have read more books.

Unit 4

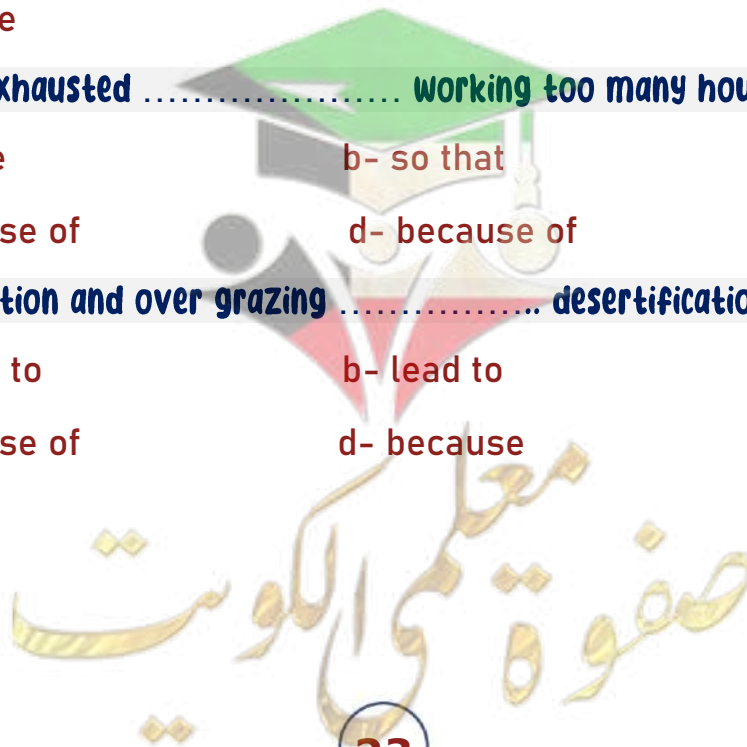
Subordinate Clauses of purpose and result

العبارات النابعة (الفرض والنتيجة)

1- -In order to -To لكي	-يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر. -He joined an institute in order to improve his English. -They cut down trees to make wood and paper.
2- -Because لأن	-يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+فعل+فاعل) بعدها سبب ← قبلها نتيجة -He arrived late because the streets were crowded.
3- With the result that والنتيجة أن	-يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+فعل+فاعل) بعدها ← قبلها سبب نتيجة -People cut down trees, with the result that pollution increases.
4- -Because of بسبب	-يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية أو فعل مضاف له (ing) -They didn't go out because of the heavy rain. -He has poor eyesight because of watching TV for a long time.
5- -The cause of السبب في	-يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية ويجب أن يسبقها فعل كون -High speed is the main cause of car accidents. -Human activities are the cause of desertification.
6- -So that لكي	-يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+فعل+فاعل) ويجب أن يأتي بعدها إذا كانت الجملة في الزمن المضارع أو could إذا كانت الجملة في الماضي can -We use a knife so that we can cut meat. -I gave him my email so that he could send me the report.
7- -Lead to يؤدي إلى	-يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية -Desertification leads to global warming.

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

- 1 They went shopping buy some clothes.
 a-with the result that b- so that
 c- in order to d- because
- 2 They won't travel this summer.....they don't have enough money.
 a-with the result that b- so that
 c- in order to d- because
- 3 People cut down trees.....we face more environmental problems.
 a-with the result that b- so that
 c- in order to d- because
- 4 I save some money.....I can buy a car.
 a-with the result that b- so that
 c- in order to d- because
- 5 Using mobile phones for a long time ispoor sight.
 a-lead to b- in order to
 c- the cause of d- because
- 6 All the flights have been cancelledthe fog.
 a-because of b- in order to c- the cause of
 d- because
- 7 They were exhausted working too many hours.
 a-because b- so that
 c- the cause of d- because of
- 8 Over cultivation and over grazing desertification.
 a-in order to b- lead to
 c- the cause of d- because



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

1 He travelled abroad. He wanted to improve his English.

(use: so that)

a- He travelled abroad so that he improves his English.

b- He travelled abroad so that he could improve his English.

c-He travelled abroad so that he can improve his English.

2 He has run for one hour. He feels tired and dizzy.

(Join by: because)

a-He feels tired and dizzy because he has run for one hour.

b-He has run for one hour because he feels tired and dizzy.

c-He feels tired and dizzy because running for one hour.



Relative clauses and pronouns

جمل الوصل وضمائر الوصل

1-	Who	مع الاسم العاقل	The teacher who helped me was very kind.
2-	Which	مع غير العاقل	The book which you lent me was fascinating.
3-	Where	مع المكان	-The restaurant where we met is a fantastic place.
4-	Whose	مع الملكية أو النبعية	The artist whose paintings we admire is giving a lecture.
5-	When	مع الزمان	The day when we met was unforgettable.
6-	Why	مع السبب	She couldn't explain why she was late.
7-	That	مع العاقل وغير العاقل	1-The woman that I met yesterday is my aunt. 2-The movie that we watched was great.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

① That is the carcaused the accident.

a- when

b- which

c- who

d- whom

② The yearI graduated was unforgettable.

a- when

b- where

c- who

d- whom

③ Edison is the scientistinvented electricity.

a- whose

b-which

c- where

d- who

④ A widow is a womanhusband is dead.

a- where

b- which

c- whose

d- who

5 This is the hotelwe usually stay when we have a holiday.

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

6 This is the hotel inwe usually stay when we have a holiday.

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

7 We usually stay in the hotel.....overlooks the sea.

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

8 The personcalled you is waiting outside.

- a- whose
- b- which
- c- that
- d-where

9 The bookI borrowed is really interesting.

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

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

1 I bought a new house. It located in a peaceful area. (Join the sentence)

- a- The house, whose I bought, is located in a peaceful area.
- b-The house, which I bought, is located in a peaceful area.
- c- The house, which I bought it, is located in a peaceful area.

2 The man is standing there. He is my uncle. (Join the sentence)

- a-The man who is standing there is my uncle.
- b-The man whose is standing there is my uncle.
- c-The man when is standing there is my uncle.



Unit 5

Talking about wishes

التمني

1-wish + ماضي بسيط (verb 2)

-للتعبير عن عدم الرضا عن شيء في الوقت الحاضر.
-للحديث عن أشياء مسندلة
-نختار الماضي البسيط إذا كانت جملة التمني
في المضارع

-I wish I could speak Spanish.

-I wish I were twenty years.

2-wish + ماضي تاج (had+verb 3)

-للتعبير عن الندم عن شيء في الماضي.
-نختار الماضي التاج إذا كانت جملة التمني في
الماضي

-I lost my phone. I wish I had been more careful.

-I wish I hadn't bought this car last month

ملاحظة: مع جملة التمني دائما نستخدم فعل الكون were حتى مع المفرد

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1 I feel sick. I wish that I to the doctor yesterday.

a-go b- have gone c- had gone d- went

2 We missed our interview. I wish that the train.....on time.

a-will be b- have been c- is d- had been

3 John smokes a lot. I wish he.....so much.

a-hasn't smoked b- doesn't smoke
c- won't smoke d- wouldn't smoke

4 I wish I Ali.

a-meet b- had met c- met d- have met

Do as shown between brackets.

1 I wish I (be) a doctor.

(correct)

a-will be b-were c-had been

2 I wish I (see) them when they came here.

(Use: wish)

a-had seen b-saw c-have seen

Unit 6

Explaining Possibilities

شرح الاحتمالات

للحديث عن الاحتمالات ويمكن أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر للحديث عن الزمن
-نستخدم الأفعال must-can't-might

الحاضر أو (نصريف ثالث + have) للحديث عن الزمن الماضي:

1-	مصدر Must + أو نصريف ثالث+have	-نستخدم للحديث عن أشياء متأكدين أنها صحيحة. -He must earn a lot of money .He lives in a luxurious villa. -They must have come from somewhere hot like Africa.
2-	مصدر Can't + أو نصريف ثالث+have	-نستخدم للحديث عن أشياء متأكدين أنها غير صحيحة. -It can't be easy to design and build bridges. They are complicated. -He can't have finished the report. He has just started writing it.
3-	مصدر Might + أو نصريف ثالث+have	-نستخدم عندما لا نكون متأكدين من أن شيء ما صحيح أم خطأ -She might be French. She has a strange accent. -He is not usually this late. He might have got stuck in heavy traffic.

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

- It be easy to buy such a car. It is too expensive.
a- must b- can't c- might d- would
- He looks upset. Hefaced some troubles at work.
a- must b- can't c- might have d- might
- He buys a new car every year. Hebe rich.
a- must b- can't c- might have d- might
- She has passed the exam with flying colours. Hestudied well.
a- must b- must have] c- can't have d- might

Passive voice

المبني للجهول

يستخدم المبني للجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم ويكون التركيز على الفعل أو العمل الذي حدث

ولكي نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للجهول يجب :

1- معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

2- حفظ نصاريض الأفعال

ملاحظة:

لدينا سبع حالات للمبني للجهول لكن في جميع هذه الحالات يجب وضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ونحول الفعل الموجود في الجملة إلى النصريف الثالث

أولاً: المضارع البسيط present Simple (فعل مصدر أو s - es)

Object + is + verb 3
are

1-He eats an apple every morning.

- An apple is eaten every morning.

2-They write reports weekly.

-Reports are written weekly

ثانياً: الماضي البسيط past Simple (نصريف ثاني)

was
object + + verb3
were

1-He visited the pyramids last month.

- The pyramids were visited last month.

2-They bought a new car last month.

-A new car was bought last month.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

ثالثا: المضارع المستمر (am-is- are + فعل + ing) present continuous

+ being + verb 3 is Object +
are

- 1-My sister and brother are drinking coffee now.
- Coffee is being drunk now.
- 2-They are discussing an important issue at the moment.
- An important issue is being discussed at the moment

رابعا : الماضي المستمر (was-were+فعل+ ing) past continuous

Object + was +being +verb 3
were

- 1-I was reading a short story when my mother called me.
- A short story was being read when my mother called me.
- 2-She was carrying two heavy bags when she fell down.
- Two heavy bags were being carried when she fell down.

خامسا: المضارع التام (has - have + نصريف ثالث) Present perfect

object + have + + verb3
been has

- 1-I have cleaned my room.
- My room has been cleaned.
- 2-She has taken all the clothes from the cabinet.
- All the clothes have been taken from the cabinet.

سادسا : الماضي التام (had+ نصريف ثالث) Past perfect

object + had + been + verb3

- 1-I had sold my old car before I bought a new one.
- My old car had been sold before I bought a new one.

THE PASSIVE WITH MODAL VERBS

إذا كانت الجملة نحتوي على فعل من هذه الأفعال نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ثم الفعل (be نفسه ثم نضيف) ونضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة إلى النطريف الثالث

(can-could- will-would- shall- should- must- may - might- have to- has to - had to)

Object + Modal Verb + be + verb 3

1-You must clean the room.

- The room must be cleaned.

2-She will send the report soon.

-The report will be sent soon.

3-He has to bring all the tools.

-All the tools have to be brought.

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

1 She cleans the house every day. (Change into passive)

a- The room has been cleaned every day.

b-The room is cleaned every day.

c- The room was cleaned every day.

2 They write three reports weekly. (Change into passive)

a- Three reports are written weekly.

b- Three reports were written weekly.

c- Three reports are writing weekly.

3 They painted the walls a week ago. (Change into passive)

a- The walls have painted a week ago.

b- The walls are painted a week ago.

c-The walls were painted a week ago.

4 They built that house in 1990. (Change into passive)

a- The house is built in 1990.

b-The house was built in 1990.

c- The house was being built in 1990.

- 5 The manager is reviewing the documents. (Change into passive)**
- a-The documents are being reviewed by the manager.
 - b- The documents are reviewed by the manager.
 - c- The documents were being reviewed by the manager.
- 6 The guests are eating the food at the moment. (Change into passive)**
- a- The food are being eaten at the moment.
 - b- The food was being eaten at the moment.
 - c- The food is being eaten at the moment.
- 7 She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house. (Change into passive)**
- a-The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.
 - b-The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.
 - c-The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.
- 8 They have fulfilled the aims of the project. (Change into passive)**
- a-The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
 - b-The aims of the project have been fulfilled.
 - c-The aims of the project were fulfilled.
- 9 The government has built many schools in recent years. (Change into passive)**
- a-Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.
 - b-Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
 - c-Many schools are built by the government in recent years.
- 10 I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)**
- a-My ideas are presented by me at the conference tonight.
 - b-My ideas will be presented by me at the conference tonight.
 - c-My ideas were presented by me at the conference tonight.
- 11 They must clean all the rooms. (Passive)**
- a-All the rooms must be cleaned.
 - b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
 - c-All the rooms were cleaned.

12 The government should reward astronauts. (passive)

a-Astronauts should be rewarding.

b-Astronauts should be rewarded.

c-Astronauts should been rewarded.

13 We have to find a proper solution to this problem. (passive)

a- A proper solution has been to find to this problem.

b- A proper solution have to be found to this problem.

c- A proper solution has to be found to this problem.



Prepositions

حروف الجر

on	مع أيام الأسبوع
at	مع النوقيته (الساعة)
in	مع الأشهر والسنين
on	لكن إذا حدد تاريخ من الشهر
by	مع وسائل المواصلات
at	night
	-the morning
	-the afternoon
	-the evening
in	-summer-winter
	-spring-autumn
interested	in
keen	on
insist	
good--bad	at
angry	with
provide	
take part	in
thank you	
wait	
famous	for
responsible	
the reason	
different	from
arrive	at
fond	
the cause	of
afraid	
tired	
take care	
belong	to
depend	on
rely	

Note: He travelled throughout Kuwait.

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

- 1 We don't go to school.....Friday.
a.in b. on c. at d.by
- 2 I get up6 clock.
a.in b. on c. at d.by
- 3 They will travel.....September.
a.in b. on c. at d.by
- 4 They travelled.....2019.
a.by b. on c. at d.in
- 5 They travelled.....June 15th.
a.in b. on c. at d.by
- 6 I like travelling.....plane.
a.in b. on c. at d.by
- 7 I like to walkthe morning.
a.in b. on c. at d.by
- 8 High speed is the main causeaccidents.
a.in b. on c. of d.by
- 9 many people the poor countries are out of work.
a- with b- for c- by d- throughout
- 10 not all people are good..... doing one thing.
a- For b- in c- at d- of
- 11 Don't help them with their research. They should depend.....themselves.
a- at b- on c- for d- to

