

# Unit 1

## Past Simple Tense

### الزمن الماضي البسيط

شكل الفعل:

التصريف الثاني للفعل V<sub>2</sub>

Regular V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	Irregular V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>
visit	visit <u>ed</u>	be	was/were
create	creat <u>e</u> d	have	had
play	play <u>ed</u>	know	knew
carry	carri <u>ed</u>	see	saw

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

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

## Question & Negative

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

ملاحظة:

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

## past continuous tense

### الماضي المستمر

شكل الفعل:

was / were + V.ing

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

while = as بينما / أثناء

when عندما

at 3 o'clock yesterday عند وقت محدد في الماضي

all afternoon طوال فترة معينة في الماضي

### Question & Negative

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

ملاحظة:

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

مجمع While / When كل منهما يأتي معها فعلان، أحدهما V<sub>2</sub> والآخر was/were+V.ing

- عند الاختيار والتصحيح:

- إذا وجدت بالجملة V<sub>2</sub>، يكون التصحيح was/were=V.ing

- إذا وجدت بالجملة was/were=V.ing، يكون التصحيح V<sub>2</sub>

- عند ربط الجملتين أو استبدال الرابط:

while الفعل بعدها مباشرة دائما يكون was/were+ing، والآخر عادة يكون V<sub>2</sub>.

when الفعل بعدها مباشرة يكون V<sub>2</sub>، 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 engineers .....their lunch.  
a. having      b. are having      c. were having      d. was having

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

## Order of Adjectives

### ترتيب الصفات

عندما يكون الاسم مسبوق بأكثر من صفة، يكون ترتيبها:

رأي	حجم	عمر	شكل	لون	بلد منشأ	مادة صنع
<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 + V<sub>3</sub>

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

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 <sub>3</sub>	have/has + NOT + V <sub>3</sub>	Wh- + have/has + فاعل + V <sub>3</sub> ?
Man <u>has walked</u> on the Moon. She <u>has lived</u> in Paris for years. They <u>have</u> just <u>heard</u> the news. It <u>has been</u> windy for a week.	Man <u>hasn't walked</u> on the Moon. She <u>hasn't lived</u> in Paris for years. They <u>haven't heard</u> the news. It <u>hasn't been</u> windy for a week.	Where <u>has man walked</u> ? How long <u>has she lived</u> in Paris? When <u>have they heard</u> the news? How long <u>has it been</u> 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>منذ Since</i>	<i>لمدة For</i>
10 o'clock 7 a.m./p.m. 12:30	3 hours 5 minutes
Monday 24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2012 Yesterday	2 days a couple of days
<u>last</u> week // month // year // night	5 weeks <u>the last</u> week // month // year
April	6 months
2010	7 years
أي جملة في الماضي she was young I was in London we first met he was a child then	a long time ages a while

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

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

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

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

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

## Prepositions

حرف الجر	الاستخدام	مثال
<b>at</b>	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
<b>on</b>	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 <sup>th</sup> February <i>on</i> the weekend (American) <i>on</i> the table / wall <i>on</i> the left / right <i>on</i> the 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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
<b>in</b>	السنين فصول السنة الشهور أوقات اليوم خلال مدة من الزمن الدول والمدن (داخل) السيارة أو التاكسي، كوسيلة مواصلات مسبقة 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
<b>by</b>	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
<b>for</b>	لمدة لأجل / لكي	<i>for</i> 5 years <i>for</i> me / <i>for</i> success / <i>for</i> passing
<b>of</b>	الخاص بـ / التابع لـ ( 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
<b>with</b>	مع	<i>with</i> my family meet <i>with</i>
<b>amongst</b>	بين أكثر من اثنين	<i>amongst</i> students <i>amongst</i> ourselves Ali was <i>amongst</i> others awarded for bravery
<b>between</b>	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 ..... 23<sup>rd</sup> December.  
a. on                                      b. in                                      c. through                                      d. at
- 3- Many people had been killed in Spain as a result of the war ..... the end of the 1930s.  
a. of                                      b. on                                      c. by                                      d. to
- 4- He usually goes to work ..... a public bus.  
a. by                                      b. on                                      c. in                                      d. for
- 5- They arrived ..... Berlin just after we had left.  
a. to                                      b. on                                      c. in                                      d. at
- 6- My birthday is ..... October.  
a. in                                      b. on                                      c. by                                      d. at
- 7- Ali has been ..... school since the early morning. He's a clever student.  
a. from                                      b. on                                      c. in                                      d. at
- 8- No body claimed that book ..... the table.  
a. at                                      b. on                                      c. in                                      d. for
- 9- I usually study my lessons ..... the evening.  
a. to                                      b. on                                      c. of                                      d. in

**Correct the underlined mistakes:**

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

## Unit 3

### Comparatives & Superlatives

#### المقارنة والتفضيل في الصفات

نوع الصفة	مثال	مقارنة	تفضيل
قصيرة	Smart brave big happy	smarter <u>than</u> braver <u>than</u> bigger <u>than</u> happier <u>than</u>	<u>the</u> smart <u>est</u> <u>the</u> brav <u>est</u> <u>the</u> big <u>gest</u> <u>the</u> happi <u>est</u>
طويلة	important complicated beautiful	<u>more</u> important <u>than</u> <u>more</u> complicated <u>than</u> <u>more</u> beautiful <u>than</u>	<u>the</u> <u>most</u> important <u>the</u> <u>most</u> complicated <u>the</u> <u>most</u> beautiful
شاذة	good bad ill much many little far old	<u>better</u> <u>than</u> <u>worse</u> <u>than</u> <u>worse</u> <u>than</u> <u>more</u> <u>than</u> <u>more</u> <u>than</u> <u>less</u> <u>than</u> <u>farther</u> <u>than</u> <u>elder / older</u> <u>than</u>	<u>the</u> <u>best</u> <u>the</u> <u>worst</u> <u>the</u> <u>worst</u> <u>the</u> <u>most</u> <u>the</u> <u>most</u> <u>the</u> <u>least</u> <u>the</u> <u>farthest</u> <u>the</u> <u>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
<b>number + noun</b> 🔑	twenty-five-year-old, one-hour, five-storey, ...
<b>adjective + noun-ed</b> 🔑	green-eyed, black-haired, kind-hearted, ...
<b>adjective / adverb / noun + V<sub>3</sub></b> 🔑	home-made, long-winded, highly-respected, ...
<b>adjective / adverb / noun + V-ing</b> 🔑	high-ranking, ground-breaking, life-giving, ...
<b>adjective + noun</b>	full-length, last-minute, long-distance, ...
<b>noun + adjective</b>	world-famous, sugar-free, computer-friendly, ...
<b>noun + noun</b>	water-proof, part-time, north-west, ...
<b>adjective + adjective</b>	navy-blue, ...

عند تكوين الصفة، يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

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

a boy with brown eyes

food that is made at home

a man who is thirty four years old

a dice which has six sides

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

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

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

## Correlative Conjunctions

### *Both ..... and .....*

*كل من ..... و.....*

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

### Both...and... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

### *Either ..... or .....*

*إما ..... أو .....*

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

### Either...or... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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



## Neither ..... nor .....

لا ..... ولا .....

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

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

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

### Examples:

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ✎ <del>don't</del> play → play    | ✎ have <del>never</del> played → have played |
| ✎ <del>doesn't</del> play → plays | ✎ aren't playing → are playing               |
| ✎ <del>didn't</del> play → played | ✎ was <del>not</del> playing → was playing   |
|                                   | ✎ had <del>no</del> 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 + V<sub>1</sub></i>	<i>am/is/are + going to + V<sub>1</sub></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      قريباً

expect      , predict      , think  
definitely      , sure      , possibly

كلمات نستخدمها مع التوقع، بمعنى أعتقد / أتوقع :

, believe

للتعبير عن درجة التوقع / الاحتمال :

, probably

#### Examples:

- I believe they **will** definitely **be** exhausted after the safari.
- It **will rain**. There are a lot of clouds in the sky.
- I **will open** the door.
  
- He's **going to study** in UK after finishing secondary school.
- We **are going to spend** the summer holiday in Dubai.
  
- They **are moving** to Zahra next month. They have bought a lovely house there.
- I'm **spending** the Summer in Turkey. We made reservation via internet.

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

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

✍ تعبر عن (تغير شينين مع بعضهما)

ملاحظ الآتي:

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

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

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

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

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

## Unit 4

### Wh-Question

#### تكوين السؤال

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

Example	الخطوات
-She <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 ( <u>الأصلي</u> ) للمصدر <u>V1</u> .
- <u>Where</u> <u>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: ٩

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 ( <u>الفعل المساعد</u> )، 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 ( <u>الفعل الأصلي</u> ).
- <u>When</u> <u>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 نسال عنه.
- 3- إذا وجدنا بالجملة I/we/me/our، نحولها you. وإذا وجدنا my/our، نحولها your.

#### كلمات الاستفهام

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

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

1- ..... do you come from?

a. Who

b. Where

c. How

d. What

2- ..... did you come from Canada?

a. Who

b. Where

c. When

d. What

3- Why ..... he ..... all that?

a. was / doing

b. doing / is

c. are / doing

d. doing / was

4- What ..... when dad arrived home?

a. you were doing

b. were doing

c. you doing

d. were you doing

5- How does he ..... to work?

a. going

b. goes

c. go

d. gone

6- Where are you ..... at the moment?

a. going

b. goes

c. go

d. gone

7- When have they ..... to UK?

a. going

b. goes

c. go

d. gone

8- How often ..... you go to school?

a. do

b. does

c. done

d. doing

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- She visits her grandma in Surra on Fridays.

( Ask a question )

2- Why you did want to see the manager?

( Correct )

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

( Ask a question )

4- When is he travels to Bahrain?

( Correct )

5- They have stayed in Canada for twelve years.

( Ask a question )

6- Where they were going when you met them?

( Correct )

7- I go to work by bus.

( Ask a question )

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

( Correct )



## Unit 5

### Question tag

#### السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال قصير نستخدمه بعد نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

#### الاستخدام:

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

عند عمل السؤال المذيل، تصحيح الخطأ أو الاختيار :

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

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

#### ملاحظة:

إذا كان الفعل مكون من ( كلمة واحدة ):

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

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

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

Ali lives in Bayan, doesn't he?

She has a Ferrari, doesn't she?

You have central heating, don't you?

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

We are pioneers in technology, aren't we?

It's clear outside, isn't it?

The sausages were nice, weren't they?

He was lucky, wasn't he?

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

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

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

ح/لاحظ أيضا هذه الحالات الخاصة:

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

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

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

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

2- They'd completed their summer course, .....?

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

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

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

4- Ali smokes in public places, .....?

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

5- We can go now, .....?

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

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

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

7- That was terrific, .....?

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

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

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

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Modals

الفعل	الاستخدام
<i>can</i> <i>can't</i>	- المقدرة - عدم المقدرة "في الحاضر/المستقبل"
<i>could</i> <i>couldn't</i>	- المقدرة - عدم المقدرة (مقدرة عامة / طبيعية في أي مكان وزمان وأي موقف) "في الماضي"
<i>managed to</i> <i>was/were able to</i> <i>couldn't</i>	- المقدرة - عدم المقدرة (مقدرة في موقف محدد صعب أو يحتاج جهد) "في الماضي"
<i>being able to / to be able to</i>  <i>will be able to</i>  <i>have/has been able to</i>	- المقدرة 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>	للعرض 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
<b><u>Examples:</u></b> man, animal, plant, temperature, Dollar/Dinar, bottle, bag, cube, loaf, ...etc	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> hair, fur, grass, heat, money, ice, bread, cake, soap, water, sand, sugar, ... etc
<b><u>تجمع</u></b> men, animals, plants, temperatures, Dollars, bottles, bags, cubes, ... etc	<b><u>لا تجمع</u></b> ولكن نستخدم معها كلمات تجزئة
<b><u>نستخدم معها</u></b> <i>a / an</i> <i>few</i> <i>a few</i> <i>many</i>	<b><u>نستخدم معها</u></b> <i>no article (-)</i> <i>little</i> <i>a little</i> <i>much</i>
<b>كلمات مشتركة تستخدم مع المعدود وغير المعدود</b>	
<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 جداً، بشكل قد لا يكفي ).

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

*many / much / a lot of* الكثير من.

*no* تستخدم للنفي مع الفعل المثبت.

*any* تستخدم للنفي مع الفعل المنفي.

*any* تستخدم مع السؤال ( استفسار ).

*some* تستخدم مع الجملة المثبتة.

*some* تستخدم مع السؤال ( عرض / طلب ).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7- ..... water can cause sodium to react explosively.

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

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

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

**Correct the underlined mistakes:**

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

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

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

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

5- How much students are there in your class?

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

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

## Present Perfect Tense

### الزمن المضارع التام:

شكل الفعل:

have / has + V<sub>3</sub>

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

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	حديثاً / مؤخراً
yet	حتى الآن
ever	من قبل
never	أبداً

### Question & Negative

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

ملاحظة:

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



## present perfect continuous tense

### المضارع التام المستمر

شكل الفعل:

have / has + been + V.ing

الاستخدام:

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر للحاضر.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since ,  
for ,  
all.....

### Question & Negative

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
<b>have/has+ been + V.ing</b>	<b>have/has+ NOT+ been + V.ing</b>	<b>Wh- + have/has+ فاعل + been+ V.ing?</b>
He <u>has been working</u> for a year. I <u>ve 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 ...?

ملاحظة:

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

### Since & for

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

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

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

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

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

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

## Passive المبنى للمجهول

حـمـد عند التحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول:

- نحدد الفعل الموجود بالجملة.

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

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

☞ هـيـكـون شـكـل الفـعل  $is / are + V_3$  ، 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.

☞ هـيـكـون شـكـل الفـعل  $was / were + V_3$  ، 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.

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

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

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

- Everybody must respect law.

- We can handle this report next week.

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

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

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

- She is calling the helpline now.

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

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

- We haven't completed level one yet.

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

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

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

**Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:**

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

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

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

4- The electron discover by Thomson.

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

6- The first football World Cup won by Uruguay.

7- Electricity use for all kinds of purposes.

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

9- Communication services provides under a contract by VIVA.

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

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

12- Medicine should keep away from children.

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

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

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

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

17- Animals should see in their natural habitats.

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