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قواعد التاسع الأساسي
مع تمارين وفق
النموذج الامتحاني
سلسلة إيمار

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Module 1 الوحدة الأولى

Unit 1 الدرس الأول

المضارع البسيط & المضارع المستمر Present Simple & Present Progressive

المضارع البسيط:

الشكل: Subject + v1 + Object

استخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن:

It rarely rains in the desert.
You play chess with 32 pieces.

١. معلومات عامة:

The birds return to the island every morning.
Marsha goes to a sports club every Thursday.

٢. عادات (حالية):

- في حال كان الفاعل في الجملة مفرد تجنب (he - she - it)، نضيف للفعل الحرف (s).
- الموأل: في غالب الأحيان نحتاج فعل مساعد لتكوين السؤال. الزمن البسيط لا يحتوي فعل مساعد لذا نلجأ لاستخدام (do - does).
- النفي: لتشكل النفي نحتاج أيضاً فعل مساعد ونستخدم (do - does).
- الظروف والدلالات: (sometimes - always - usually - rarely - often - never - everyday / month / week...).

المضارع المستمر:

الشكل: Subject + be (am / is / are) + V-ing + Object

استخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن:

She is reading a newspaper upstairs now.
I'm busy, I'm doing my homework at the moment.

١. أحداث تحدث الآن:

We are visiting our cousins next week.

٢. مشاريع مستقبلية وترتيبات ومخططات خاصة:

He's eating a lot these days.

٣. عادات مؤقتة:

- السؤال: لتكوين السؤال نستخدم فعل الكون (am - is - are) كونه فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن وتنبع القاعدة.
- النفي: لكي ننفي الجملة في هذا الزمن، نضيف ببساطة أداة النفي (not) على فعل الكون (am - is - are).
- الظروف والدلالات: (now - at the moment - nowadays - this [year / month ...] or these [years - weeks...]).
- (قاعدة عامة): هناك أفعال لا تقبل الاستمرار (State Verbs) وهي:

Be	Know	Think	Have	Feel	See	Cost	Hate
يكون	يعرف	يعتقد	يمتلك	يشعر	يرى	يكلف	يكره
Want	Need	Prefer	Agree	Understand	Like - love		
يريد	يحتاج	يفضل	يوافق	يفهم	يحب		

- (ملاحظة): إذا كانت (Have) لها معنى آخر غير يملك مثل (يتناول - يحظى) نقبل الاستمرار - وإذا كانت (Think) تعني (يفكر) نقبل الاستمرار يتبعها عادة حرف جر مثل (about - of).

• Select either (a, b, c, or d):

- They a new bridge nowadays.
a. build b. are building c. built d. were building
- She on the phone right now.
a. talks b. is talking c. talk d. talking

3. I in the library at the moment.
a. study b. studies c. am studying d. studying
4. It's good news to hear that John's health
a. is improving b. are improving c. improving d. improves
5. Where are the children? There they are. They tennis.
a. are playing b. play c. plays d. is playing
6. Every Monday, Sally her kids to football practice.
a. drive b. is driving c. drives d. driving
7. Usually, I work as a secretary, but this summer, I French at a language school.
a. study b. studies c. am studying d. studying
8. Usually, I as a secretary, but this summer, I am studying French at a language school.
a. am working b. work c. working d. works
9. Be quiet! John
a. is sleeping b. sleep c. sleeps d. sleeping
10. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It
a. rains b. is raining c. raining d. rained
11. She is fit because she always as an exercise.
a. running b. is running c. run d. runs
12. What you under the table? - Is there anything wrong?
a. are - doing b. do - do c. did - do d. does - do
13. Where you usually when you go to Hqgis?
a. does - stay b. do - stay c. are - staying d. do - stays
14. What a delicious smell! What you for dinner?
a. do - prepare b. are - preparing c. do - preparing d. did - prepare
15. What time you on weekdays?
a. do - wake up b. do - wakes up c. did - wake up d. are - wake up
16. Where you?
a. does - live b. did - lived c. do - live d. are - living
17. We a garage next to our house.
a. are building b. building c. build d. builds
18. We somewhere to put the car.
a. needs b. need c. are needing d. have needed
19. Mrs. James early every day.
a. will leave b. is leaving c. leaves d. left
20. Every morning, she up early and gets ready for work.
a. is waking b. wake c. wakes d. woke
21. Jane with her parents.
a. live b. is living c. lives d. living
22. The headmaster to talk to you.
a. has wanted b. is wanting c. want d. wants
23. The moon around the Earth.
a. revolves b. is revolving c. revolve d. revolving
24. They in a big house.
a. live b. lives c. is living d. lived
25. I my car every day. It looks very nice.
a. am driving b. drive c. drives d. drove
26. I your new dress.
a. like b. liked c. am liking d. have liked
27. Nowadays, Jane and John in China.
a. are studying b. were studying c. studied d. study

Unit 2 الدرس الثاني

Present Perfect المضارع التام

Subject + (have / has) + V3 + Object الشكل:

• استخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن:

She has already seen this film. They have won several awards.	١. أحداث حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي:
I have been in this city <i>since</i> last year. Mr. Smith has been a teacher <i>for</i> nine years.	٢. مع (for - since) للحديث عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي واستمرت حتى الآن:
I have lost my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.	٣. أحداث حدثت في الماضي لكن آثارها مستمرة حتى وقت الكلام:
They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold <i>yet</i> .	٤. مع (yet) للحديث عن أحداث لم تحدث بعد:

• السؤال: لتركيب السؤال استخدم الفعل (have - has) كونه فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن وتتبع القاعدة:

- Have you tried sushi? - Where has she been during the weekend?

• التثني: لتشكيل التثني، تصريف أداة التثني (not) بعد الفعل (have - has)

- I have not tried sushi, - She has not seen her aunt yet.

• الظروف والدلالات: (recently - recent - just - already - yet - ever - since - for)

• (ملاحظة): لا يجوز استخدام المضارع التام في جملة تحتوي فعل ماضي أو دلالة على الزمن الماضي إلا في حال استخدام (since).

- I have known Rami since we were children. - She hasn't eaten since last night.

• **Select either (a, b, c, or d):**

- She's very experienced now. She been a volunteer for two years.
a. hadn't b. has c. hasn't d. had
- They the museum since 2014.
a. don't visit b. didn't visit c. haven't visited d. hadn't visited
- Good news! They enough money for the charity this year.
a. didn't raise b. haven't raised c. raised d. have raised
- While I've been a volunteer, we helped a lot of young people to graduate from high school.
a. have b. haven't c. had d. hadn't
- He's hungry. He hasn't for four days.
a. eats b. ate c. eaten d. eating
- She misses him! She seen him for a long time.
a. has b. had c. hasn't d. haven't
- you your homework? - Yes, I have.
a. Did - do b. Are - doing c. Have - done d. Do - do
- She has just She will speak to you in a minute.
a. been arriving b. arrives c. arrived d. arrive
- We her since she arrived to our city.
a. has known b. have known c. knew d. know
- He here for two months.
a. have worked b. hasn't work c. has worked d. had worked
- I to Paris before.
a. have been b. haven't been c. had been d. both (a and b) are correct
- I am not hungry. I already ..
a. have - eaten b. did - eat c. haven't eaten d. didn't - eat
- We for our holiday yet.
a. had planned b. have planned c. has planned d. haven't planned

14. you any interesting books?
a. Has - read b. Have - read c. Do - read d. Did - read
15. I just the cat.
a. have - fed b. had - fed c. has - fed d. did - fed
16. Amer a car yet?
a. Have - bought b. Has - bought c. Did - buy d. Does - buy
17. I anything from her for a long time.
a. didn't hear b. haven't heard c. am not hearing d. hasn't heard
18. He to France.
a. already traveled b. already traveling c. has already traveled d. hasn't already traveled

Module 2 الوحدة الثانية

Unit 3 الدرس الثالث

will - (be) going to

• استخدم (will) للتعبير عن:

I think Brazil will win the next world cup.

١. توقعات مستقبلية (دون دليل):

I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it

٢. قرار تم التخاذ في وقت الكلام:

• استخدم (going to) للتعبير عن:

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

١. توقعات مستقبلية (بوجود دليل):

I am going to visit Aleppo next week.

٢. خطط ونوايا للمستقبل:

- (ملاحظة ١): ((التعلان (will) و (going to) يرد الفعل الأسلي بعدها يوماً في حالة المصدر (verb zero).
- (ملاحظة ٢): ((الفعل (going to) يحتاج فعل كون (am - is - are).

• Select either (a, b, c, or d):

1. I'd love to go out, but I think it continue raining.
a. will b. going to c. would d. won't
2. It is freezing today. It to snow soon.
a. will b. is going c. going to d. won't
3. I think our team win the match.
a. will b. going to c. would d. won't
4. Tonight, we have a birthday party for my mother.
a. are going b. going c. will d. are going to
5. It is a heavy box. I lift it for you.
a. won't b. going to c. would d. will
6. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she stay at home and start reading it.
a. will b. is going to c. going to d. won't
7. The phone is ringing. I answer it.
a. am going to b. will c. going to d. am going
8. I am not free tomorrow. I see the doctor.
a. am going b. will c. going to d. am going to
9. We forgot to buy bread. We go back to buy some.
a. are going to b. will c. going to d. are going
10. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she take a week off.
a. going to b. is going c. is going to d. will
11. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We attend a football match.
a. are going to b. will c. going to d. are going

12. The weather be dreadful tomorrow.
a. will b. going to c. is going to d. would
13. As soon as I graduate, I for a job.
a. have looked b. am going to look c. will look d. won't look

الدرس الرابع Unit 4

المحدّثات (أدوات التحديد) Determiners

- وهي كلمات تسبق الأسماء أو العبارات الإسمية لتعطينا معلومات عن الاسم الذي سبقه. هناك عدة أنواع من هذه الأدوات:

الأداة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
أدوات التنكير (a - an)	تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد القابل للعد وتعني واحد من مجموعة. تستخدم (a) مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن، وتستخدم (an) مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف صوئلي.	a teacher, an egg a month, a window an apple, an ant.
أداة التعريف (the)	تستخدم قبل كل الأسماء لتصف شيء أو شخص محدد. تستخدم أيضاً قبل أسماء مذكورة مسبقاً.	The weather was fine yesterday. I read a book. The book was interesting.
صفات الملكية (my - your - his - her - its - our - their)	تستخدم لإظهار الملكية لشيء أو شخص ما.	I have a shirt. My shirt is blue. They have a house. Their house is big.
أسماء الإشارة (this - that - those - these)	هي كلمات تحيز عن أو عن ماذا نتحدث (this) تدل على شيء مفرد وقريب. (these) تدل على أشياء (جمع) قريبة. (that) تدل على شيء / شخص مفرد وبعيد. (those) تدل على أشياء / أشخاص (جمع) بعيدة.	This flower is beautiful. These flowers are beautiful. That house is big. Those houses are big.
محدّثات الكمية مع الأسماء المعنودة وغير المعنودة (some - any - a lot of - much - many - a few - a little)	تستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية. تستخدم (any) في جملة النفي والسؤال (الاستفهامي). تستخدم فقط مع الأسماء المعنودة. تستخدم فقط مع الأسماء الغير معنودة.	We have a lot of time. Ruba has some books. We saw some lions at the zoo. Do you have any children? I didn't see any friends. She doesn't have many friends. I have only a few coins in my pocket. John doesn't have much money. There is a little tea in the glass.

- (ملاحظة ١): هناك أسماء تبدأ بحرف صوئلي ولكن هذا الاسم لا يلفظ صوئلياً، لذا لا يجوز استخدام (an) قبله (unit - university).
- (ملاحظة ٢): هناك أسماء تبدأ بحرف ساكن ولكنه صامت ويليه حرف صوئلي. في هذه الحالة لا يجوز استخدام (a) قبله (hour - honor).
- (ملاحظة ٣): تستخدم (the) قبل أسماء جميع المسطحات المائية باستثناء البحيرات (the dead sea - Lake Balkal).
- (ملاحظة ٤): لا تستخدم (the) قبل أسماء البلدان إلا إذا كان اسم البلد مؤلف من (ولايات - إمارات - جزر) (The UK - The UAE).

• **Select either (a, b, c, or d):**

1. Some people believe that autonomous vehicles will cause problems.
a. any b. a lot c. many d. much
2. Thousands of drivers will lose jobs.
a. their b. there c. this d. them
3. Governments and cities won't get money from parking.
a. much b. some c. a few d. many
4. It is important that issues are addressed before autonomous vehicles are
a. that b. an c. these d. there
5. I would like to ask questions.
a. a few b. any c. much d. a lot
6. She doesn't have friends.
a. some b. many c. much d. a
7. There are birds on the tree.
a. some b. a little c. a lot d. any
8. He doesn't have money.
a. some b. many c. much d. less
9. sun rises in the East.
a. The b. An c. A d. My
10. flowers aren't for sale.
a. This b. Much c. Any d. These
11. Does anyone know answer?
a. an b. a c. the d. some
12. I haven't got pictures in bedroom.
a. my b. a c. his d. those
13. I have told you to pay attention times before.
a. some b. any c. much d. many
14. I have only coins in my wallet.
a. a lot b. a few c. a little d. much
15. There aren't students in the library.
a. some b. many c. any d. that
16. There is milk left in the fridge.
a. a lot b. a few c. a little d. many
17. people drive cars nowadays.
a. Many b. Some c. A lot of d. all are correct
18. Sami likes to eat food before he sits down to study.
a. some b. a little c. many d. both (a and b) are correct
19. children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree!
a. Those b. The c. Any d. both (a and b) are correct
20. The doctor advised me to eat apple every morning.
a. some b. a c. the d. an
21. She got her license without problems.
a. some b. any c. a d. that
22. was such an interesting experience.
a. The b. These c. Those d. That
23. Are your shoes?
a. that b. those c. this d. there

Module 3 الوحدة الثالثة

Unit 5 الدرس الخامس

Past Simple & Past progressive الماضي البسيط & الماضي المستمر

• الماضي البسيط:

• الشكل: Subject + V2 + Object

• نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. أفعال وأحداث في الماضي حدثت مرة أو تكرر حدوثها (يجب أن يرد دليل على الماضي):

I bought a new car two months ago.

٢. أفعال وأحداث وقعت بشكل متوالٍ في فترة قصيرة في الماضي:

Sue bought a book, went home and started to read it.

٣. حدث بدأ في الماضي أثناء استمرار حدث آخر:

We were walking down the street when the accident happened.

السؤال: في غالب الأحيان نحتاج فعل مساعد لتركيبة السؤال. الزمن البسيط لا يحتوي فعل مساعد لذا لإستخدام (did) وعند استخدامها يعود الفعل من حدة الماضي (v2) إلى حدة المصدر (verb zero) إذ أن الزمن يقع على الفعل المساعد.

- Did he travel last year?

- Did you visit your relatives yesterday?

• التثني: لتشكل التثني نحتاج أيضاً فعل مساعد ونستخدم (did)

- They didn't go out last Monday.

- She didn't drink tea last night.

• الظروف والدلالات: (yesterday – last week / month / year – in 1981 – on Friday).

• الماضي المستمر:

• الشكل: Subject + (was – were) + V-ing + Object

• نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن:

١. أحداث وأفعال كانت مستمرة في وقت محدد في الماضي:

He was playing football at 10 am yesterday.

٢. أحداث كانت تحدث بوقت واحد في الماضي (لا تعارض مع بعضها):

Anne was writing a letter while Steve was reading the newspaper.

٣. حدثان أو إعلان وقع في الماضي ولكن أحدهما بدأ واستمر قبل أن يقاطعه الثاني:

When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

I was walking down the street when it began to rain.

• السؤال: لتركيبة السؤال نستخدم فعل الكون (was – were) كونه فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن وتتبع القاعدة:

- Were you reading when I called?

- Was she speaking?

• التثني: لكي ننفي الجملة في هذا الزمن، نضيف ببساطة أداة النفي (not) على فعل الكون (was – were)

- I was not speaking.

- You were not speaking.

• الظروف والدلالات: (as – while – when).

• (قاعدة عامة): هناك أفعال لا تقبل الاستمرار (State Verbs) وهي:

Be	Know	Think	Have	Feel	See	Cost	Hate
يكون	يعرف	يعتقد	يمتلك	يشعر	يرى	يكلف	يكره
Want	Need	Prefer	Agree	Understand		Like – love	
يريد	يحتاج	يفضل	يوافق	يفهم		يحب	

(ملاحظة): إذا كانت (Have) لها معنى آخر غير يمتلك مثل (يتناول - يحظى) نقبل الاستمرار – وإذا كانت (Think) تعني (يفكر) نقبل الاستمرار بنوعها عادةً حرف جر مثل (about – of).

• **Select either (a, b, c, or d):**

- I to spend my holiday in Wales last year.
a. decided b. decide c. deciding d. have decided
- I visited the villages on the way and to people.
a. talk b. talking c. talked d. was talking
- My friends were to tell me that they were waiting at the bus stop.
a. calls b. called c. call d. calling
- It raining so heavily at the seaside.
a. were b. was c. be d. has
- I football last Monday.
a. played b. play c. was playing d. have played
- Omar TV when his mother entered the room.
a. am watching b. watch c. was watching d. watched
- While she was reading a book, the phone
a. rang b. rings c. was ringing d. has rung
- Yesterday at seven o'clock we dinner at the restaurant.
a. have had b. have c. had d. were having
- He an e-mail when the phone rang.
a. was writing b. wrote c. were writing d. writing
- I dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
a. were preparing b. prepare c. was preparing d. have prepared
- I wasn't sleeping when you home last night.
a. came b. was coming c. come d. comes
- When Mrs. Brown the girls were studying.
a. has arrived b. arrives c. arrived d. arriving
- I lost my keys while I to school.
a. was walking b. walking c. walked d. walk
- When we saw the accident, we the police.
a. call b. calls c. called d. were calling
- Tom the gift when I walked in the room.
a. were wrapping b. wraps c. wrapped d. was wrapping
- What the manager at 7:00 pm yesterday?
a. do - do b. did - do c. was - doing d. were - doing
- Tina and Shelly to the hotel when it started to rain.
a. was walking b. walk c. were walking d. walked
- When Donny entered the room, everyone
a. was talking b. talk c. were talking d. talked
- I worked in the sales department when I first Sofie.
a. meet b. met c. metted d. meets
- My brother was using the computer while I for my trip.
a. was packing b. pack c. were packing d. packed
- This morning, while I was having breakfast, someone at the door.
a. knock b. knocks c. knocked d. was knocking
- I your call because I was working.
a. miss b. was missing c. missed d. misses
- Sarah hurt her ankle while she
a. ran b. runs c. was running d. will run
- Leila lunch when her friends came.
a. had b. was having c. has d. have
- This time last year, she at university.
a. studied b. studies c. will study d. was studying

26. When I opened my eyes, I A strange sight.
a. seed b. saw c. was seeing d. have seen
27. While we TV, the lights went out.
a. are watching b. watch c. were watching d. watches
28. Jane was sitting on a chair while her mother
a. cooks b. was cooking c. were cooking d. cook
29. They back yesterday at 12 o'clock mid night.
a. come b. came c. comed d. comes
30. The phone when they were having lunch.
a. rang b. was ringing c. rung d. ring
31. He in a small office when he lived in Aleppo.
a. works b. work c. was working d. working
32. Joe in London in 2000.
a. live b. lives c. is living d. lived
33. Tala didn't miss the way, She the way to the doctor's.
a. knows b. was knowing c. knew d. known
34. They a big house last year.
a. were buying b. bought c. buy d. had bought

Unit 6 الدرس السادس

صيغة الأمر Imperatives

- نستخدم صيغة الأمر للمطلب من (أو لغير) شخص ما أن يفعله (يشيء) ماء، أو لنعطى توجيهات، أوامر، تحذيرات أو طلبات.
- صيغة الأمر تنقسم إلى مجموعتين:

- Listen! - Raise your hand! - Speak English! - Don't come here! - Don't speak Arabic in class!	- Please, have a seat! - Be quiet! - Watch out!	نستخدم الفعل في حالة المصدر (verb zero)	صيغة الأمر في الحالة الخبرية
		نستخدم (do + not) + الفعل في حالة المصدر	صيغة الأمر في حالة التثني

- (ملاحظة): الفعل (let's) وتعني (دعنا أو دعونا)، هذا الفعل مؤلف من (let + us) لذا يمكن استخدامه في صيغة الأمر.

• Select either (a, b, c, or d):

1. Be! This is a library. People are studying.
a. quite b. quit c. quiet d. quick
2. When you get to the corner, right.
a. turned b. turning c. turns d. turn
3. wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
a. You b. Didn't c. Don't d. Please
4. The bus leaves on time every day. be late.
a. Don't b. Doesn't c. Will d. Go
5. If you want to smoke, go outside. Don't in your room.
a. smoked b. smoke c. smoking d. smokes
6. Where's mum? She's taking a nap. Please don't her up.
a. wake b. woke c. walk d. wakes
7. warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!
a. Dress b. Dressed c. Dresses d. Dressing
8. careful! You almost spilled your coffee.
a. You are b. Been c. You be d. Be

9. after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
a. Exercise b. Do exercise c. Exercised d. Don't exercise
10. Boss: Always your documents as soon as you finish writing them. Employee: OK, I will.
a. don't save b. saving c. save d. do save
11. Teacher: Jerry, down please.
a. you sit b. you sat c. sit d. sat
12. Wife: me when I am speaking. Husband: Sorry.
a. Interrupted b. Interrupt c. Please, don't interrupt d. Please, do interrupt
13. careful! You're standing on my foot.
a. To be b. Are c. Been d. Be
14. Please down and open your books.
a. sat b. sits c. you sit d. sit
15. We're going to study. Open your books, and start!
a. let b. lets c. lit d. let's
16. The kitchen is really dirty! So the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!
a. don't b. did c. does d. do
17. make the same mistake twice.
a. You Don't b. Did c. Don't d. Do
18. out! You are driving very fast.
a. Watch b. Watching c. Watched d. Watches
19. in the corridors.
a. Run b. Do run c. Don't run d. Run not

Module 4 الوحدة الرابعة

Unit 7 الدرس السابع

Past Perfect الماضي التام

- الماضي التام يشبه إلى حد ما المضارع التام من حيث الشكل والظروف والاستخدام بشرط أن تحتوي الجملة على ماضي (بسيط أو مستمر).
- He has *just finished* work. (مضارع تام) → When I saw him, he *had just finished* work. (ماضي تام)
- الماضي التام هو بكل بساطة واختصار ماضي الماضي (البسيط أو المستمر).
- الشكل: Subject + had + V3 + Object
- تستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن:

When I **arrived** home, my son **had already made** an enormous carrot cake.

Karen **had already left** by the time Sally **got** there.

After the guests **had left**, I **went** to bed.

I **had arrived** at the station before the train **left**.

لتحديد أي حدث من حدثين في الماضي وقع أولاً:

- السؤال والتعليق: نتعامل مع هذا الزمن كما نتعامل مع المضارع التام حيث أن الفعل (had) هو فعل مساعد في هذا الزمن.
- (ملاحظة ١): لا يجوز استخدام الماضي التام في جملة لا تحتوي على الماضي أو على دليل على الماضي، مثل: (By 1999...).
- (ملاحظة ٢): عند وجود عبارة (by the time) الزمن الذي يليها مباشرة يكون ماضي بسيط.
- (ملاحظة ٣): لا يمكن استخدام ظروف ودلالات مثل (already - never - ever - yet) مع الماضي البسيط.

• Select either (a, b, c, or d):

1. The Titanic was the largest ship that ever on the sea.
a. did - travel b. had - travelled c. hadn't - travelled d. has - travelled
2. When some of the survivors were saved, they in the icy water for hours.
a. had been b. have been c. were being d. were

3. The Titanic was carrying 2207 people, but it lifeboats enough for only 1178 people.
a. took b. has taken c. was taking d. had taken
4. The ship 6 warnings when it struck the iceberg.
a. is receiving b. had received c. received d. has received
5. I the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
a. had discussed b. discussed c. discuss d. was discussing
6. The lesson when we arrived.
a. already begins b. has already begun c. already began d. had already begun
7. I snow until I went to Canada.
a. had never seen b. never saw c. never see d. have never seen
8. By the time mom I had prepared dinner.
a. came b. comes c. has come d. had come
9. I a little better after I the medicine.
a. felt - had taken b. feel - took c. felt - took d. feel - had taken
10. She was late. The teacher already a test when she got to class last Monday.
a. is - giving b. was - given c. has - given d. had - given
11. Mariam a newspaper reporter before she became an ambassador.
a. was b. is c. has been d. had been
12. It was raining heavily, but by the time class was over, the rain
a. had stopped b. stopped c. was stopping d. has been stopping
13. Dinosaurs had become extinct by the time humankind first
a. had appeared b. appeared c. was appearing d. appears
14. They never any of his paintings before they visited the Art Museum yesterday.
a. had - seen b. have - seen c. were - seeing d. are - seeing

Unit 8 الدرس الثامن

Wish التمني

- تستخدم صيغة التمني (wish) للحديث عن أشياء تمنى أن تكون مختلفة في الوقت الحاضر والمستقبل أو عن أشياء تمنى لو كانت مختلفة في الماضي.
Our classroom is crowded. → I wish our classroom weren't crowded.
- هناك شكلان للجملة في صيغة التمني:

أمثلة	الاستخدام	الشكل
I want to go home, but I don't know the way. I wish I knew the way home.	لحديث عن آمانيات في الزمن الحاضر والمستقبل	wish + simple past التمنى + ماضي بسيط
Rita didn't come to class yesterday. I wish Rita had come.	لحديث عن آمانيات في الماضي	wish + past perfect التمنى + ماضي تام

- (ملاحظة ١): تستخدم في هذه الصيغة (were) مع كل الضمائر: I wish I were - I wish it were.....
- (ملاحظة ٢): الأصلية تكون دائماً عكس الواقع. I don't have my umbrella. → I wish I had my umbrella.
- (ملاحظة ٣): كلمة (wish) دائماً مضارع بسيط: I-wished × I'm-wishing × - I wish ✓ she wishes ✓

• Select either (a, b, c, or d):

1. I didn't graduate from university. I wish I from university.
a. graduated b. had graduated c. graduate d. will graduate

2. I wasted too much time watching TV. I wish I too much time watching TV.
a. hadn't wasted b. wasted c. haven't wasted d. wasted
3. I didn't visit Australia when I was younger. I wish I Australia when I was younger.
a. would visit b. visited c. have visited d. had visited
4. I didn't learn languages. I wish I languages.
a. learnt b. had learnt c. didn't learn d. hadn't learnt
5. I had a boring desk job. I wish I a boring desk job.
a. had had b. have had c. hadn't had d. didn't have
6. I didn't have enough time for sport. I wish enough time for sport.
a. had had b. have had c. hadn't had d. didn't have
7. I don't have a car. I wish I a car.
a. have b. have had c. had d. had had
8. I can't play the piano. I wish I the piano.
a. could play b. can play c. couldn't play d. can't play
9. I'm at work. I wish I at work.
a. haven't been b. hadn't been c. am not d. weren't
10. It's winter. I wish it winter.
a. hadn't been b. hasn't been c. wasn't / weren't d. isn't
11. I'm ill. I wish I ill.
a. hadn't been b. am not c. weren't / wasn't d. was / were
12. I don't have new shoes. I wish I new shoes.
a. had b. had had c. have d. have had
13. I can't afford to go on holiday. I wish I to go on holiday.
a. could afford b. can afford c. couldn't afford d. can't afford
14. I don't have time to read lots of books. I wish I time to read lots of books.
a. had b. had had c. have d. have had
15. I didn't listen to my father. I wish I to my father.
a. had listened b. have listened c. listened d. didn't listen
16. It is snowing heavily. I wish it snowing.
a. stopped b. had stopped c. will stop d. would stop
17. He is too old to play football. He wishes he so old.
a. hadn't been b. weren't c. haven't been d. isn't
18. She missed the meeting. She wishes she the train.
a. took b. had taken c. has taken d. takes
19. I wish the prices so expensive.
a. aren't b. had been c. weren't d. were
20. I wake up so late every morning. I wish I up earlier.
a. didn't wake b. woke c. had woken d. wake
21. She did not study hard in school. She wishes she hard in school.
a. had studied b. studied c. has studied d. didn't study
22. Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris. He wishes he the Sorbonne.
a. will visit b. has visited c. visited d. had visited
23. I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf. I wish I tall enough.
a. were b. had been c. am d. have been

24. They spent so much money on their shopping trip. They wish so much money.

- a. had spent b. didn't spent c. hadn't spent d. spent

25. They are too old to play football. I wish they younger.

- a. weren't b. had been c. are d. were

26. We weren't kind to her before she got sick. We wish kind to her.

- a. have been b. were c. had been d. are

Module 5 الوحدة الخامسة

Unit 9 الدرس التاسع

Relative Clauses جعل الوصل

- تستخدم جمل الوصل لتعطي معلوماً إضافية ولكي نتجنب تكرار كلمات معينة وبالتالي يصبح نصنا أكثر طلاقة وسلاسة. تبدأ جمل الوصل عادةً بضمائر وصل.

He talked to a man. **The man lives next door.** (معلومات إضافية) → He talked to the man **who lives next door.**

أمثلة	الاستخدام	ضمير الوصل
- I told you about the woman who lost her bag.	تستخدم مع الناس	who
- The parents whom we interviewed were all involved in education.	تستخدم مع الناس في حالة المفعول به	whom
- Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? - Thank you for inviting me to the party. which made me very happy.	تستخدم مع الحيوانات والأشياء وقد تعبر عن جملة بأكملها	which
- Do you know that boy whose shirt is red?	تعني الملكية للناس والحيوانات	whose
- I don't like the table that stands in my kitchen.	تستخدم مع الناس، الحيوانات والأشياء	that
- Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were popular.	تستخدم مع الوقت	when
- I want to visit the island where my teacher lives.	تستخدم مع الأماكن	where

- (ملاحظة): تستخدم **that** عوضاً عن **which** عندما تكون المعلومة أو المعلومات المشار إليها ضرورية لسباق الجملة ولا تكتمل الجملة بدونها. عادةً ما تكون الجملة الإضافية والغير ضرورية، ممتدة بفواصل (، ، ،).

That car, **which** is blue, belongs to my uncle. (هناك سيارة واحدة يشير إليها الممتكلم، وذكر لونها معلومة إضافية يمكن الاستغناء عنها.)
That car **that** is blue belongs to my uncle. (هناك أكثر من سيارة ويتوجب على الممتكلم تحديد السيارة التي يتكلم عنها.)

• Select either (a, b, c, or d):

- Mary was a teacherwanted to motivate her students.
a. whom b. which c. whose d. who
- She thought of a simple and symbolic gift, is a new pair of shoes.
a. which b. where c. whom d. who
- The gift was for the student marks are excellent.
a. which b. whom c. whose d. that

4. The teacher thought "To I will give the gift!"
a. that b. where c. when d. whom
5. Nada came forward the shoes were.
a. where b. which c. who d. when
6. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift came on time.
a. when b. who c. where d. which / that
7. This is the bank was robbed yesterday.
a. when b. who c. which d. where
8. My parents bought a new house was very expensive.
a. which / that b. where c. whom d. whose
9. The woman car was broken is my neighbour.
a. whom b. whose c. who d. which
10. My sister teaches in a school we all studied.
a. whom b. where c. when d. which
11. He arrived at seven it was nearly dark.
a. which b. when c. where d. whom
12. He wore a mask made him look like Mickey Mouse.
a. where b. whom c. whose d. which
13. He came with a friend waited outside in the car.
a. whose b. where c. who d. when
14. The woman gave him the money was young.
a. who b. whom c. whose d. which
15. The bag contained the money was yellow.
a. whose b. where c. which d. when
16. The woman bag was stolen went to the police station.
a. whose b. who c. where d. that
17. My sister wore a mask made her look like Mickey Mouse.
a. where b. whose c. whom d. which
18. The man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
a. whose b. which c. when d. whom
19. I still remember the days grandmother told us interesting stories.
a. whom b. when c. which d. where
20. He didn't wait at the traffic light was red.
a. where b. which c. whose d. who
21. Is that the hospital your brother works?
a. where b. which c. whom d. that
22. Who was that lady you were talking to?
a. when b. which c. whom d. whose
23. I live in the city my friend studies.
a. where b. when c. whom d. whose
24. Do you know a good store I can buy a new shirt?
a. which b. where c. when d. whose
25. A person Has a lot of friends is lucky.
a. which b. whose c. whom d. who

26. Martha has a brother name is Manuel.
a. who b. which c. whose d. whom
27. That is the house I grew up, with my sister Emilia.
a. where b. that c. which d. when
28. I remember that wonderful summer the whole family gathered again.
a. where b. when c. whom d. whose
29. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir, she bought from Al-Hamideya souk.
a. whom b. where c. whose d. which
30. The teacher smiled at Sami was working very hard.
a. whose b. who c. which d. when
31. I couldn't write with the pen Dana gave me.
a. when b. where c. that / which d. whose
32. I like to eat at that restaurant, the food is healthy and the price is reasonable.
a. where b. whom c. whose d. when
33. Last week I met Mrs. Smith, lives next door.
a. who b. whose c. where d. whom
34. I bought a new car, is very fast.
a. whom b. which c. where d. when
35. She worked for a man, used to be an athlete.
a. which b. when c. who d. whom
36. We broke the computer, belonged to my father.
a. whose b. where c. when d. which / that
37. She loves books, have happy endings.
a. whose b. that / which c. where d. when
38. He sent an email to my brother, lives in Australia.
a. who b. whom c. where d. whose
39. Michael, wearing a blue jumper, is in the garden.
a. who b. who c. whom d. whose
40. The television, was bought 20 years ago, was stolen.
a. where b. when c. that / which d. whom
41. The fruit, isn't fresh, is on the table.
a. who b. when c. where d. which
42. The table, was my grandmother's, got broken.
a. whose b. which c. when d. whom

الدرس العاشر Unit 10

السؤال المنقول Reported Questions

((مراجعة للكلام المنقول))

- نستخدم الكلام المنقول للنقل ككلام قاله شخص ما
- في الكلام المنقول نستخدم أفعال مثل: (said) ويجوز وضع (that) بعدها أو حذفها. ونستخدم أيضاً (told) ويجب أن يأتي بعدها ضمير مفعول به (me, us)، ويجوز وضع (that) بعدها أو حذفها أيضاً.
- نحول الفعل في الجملة الأصلية كالتالي: التصريف الأول يصبح تصريف ثمي.

I am hungry. → He said (that) he was hungry.

- إذا كان هناك فعْلان في الجملة (مساعد وأساسي) تجري التعبير على الفعل المساعد فقط:
She is playing football. → She told me (that) she was playing football.

السؤال المنقول

- السؤال المنقول يشبه الكلام المنقول وتستخدم فيه كلمات مثل: (inquired – wondered – wanted to know – asked....)
- أفعال السؤال المنقول ترد دوماً بالزمن الماضي البسيط والأزمنة تتغير بين السؤال المباشر والسؤال المنقول.
- سؤال الـ (wh – word): هو السؤال الذي يبدأ بإداة استفهام، لذا تستخدم هذه الأداة في السؤال المنقول مثل الجدول التالي:

منقول	مباشر
ماضي بسيط She asked me <u>where</u> the Post Office was.	مضارع بسيط <u>Where</u> is the Post Office, please?
ماضي تام She asked me <u>who</u> that fantastic man <u>had been</u> .	ماضي بسيط <u>Who</u> was that fantastic man?
ماضي تام My mother wanted to know <u>when</u> he <u>had met</u> his friend.	مضارع تام <u>When</u> has he met his friend?
ماضي مستمر He inquired <u>why</u> I was crying.	مضارع مستمر <u>Why</u> are you crying?

- سؤال الـ (yes – no): هو السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد ولا يحتوي أداة استفهام، يبدأ جملتنا بـ (if) أو (whether) وكلاهما تعني (إن):

منقول	مباشر
He asked me <u>whether</u> I knew him.	Do you know him?
She asked me <u>if</u> I had ever been to Mexico.	Have you ever been to Mexico?
She asked me <u>if</u> I was living there.	Are you living here?

- جملة السؤال المنقول هي جملة خبرية لذا تتعامل معها على هذا الأساس، حيث أن الفاعل يسبق الفعل ويجب أنها تنتهي بنقطة (.)
- ضمائر المتكلم والمخاطب بأرواها (فاعل – مفعول به – صفة ملكية) تتغير حسب الجدول الآتي:

ضمائر المفعول به		صفات الملكية			
منقول	مباشر	منقول	مباشر	منقول	مباشر
him – her – you	me	his – her – your	my	he – she – you	I
them – you	us	their – our	our	they – you	we
Me – us – him – her	you	my – our – his – her	your	I – he – she – we	you

- ظروف الزمان والمكان تتغير أيضاً حسب الجدول التالي:

منقول	مباشر
that	this (الزمن)
the	this (للاشياء)
those	these
there	here
then	now
that day	today
the next (following) day	tomorrow
the previous day / the day before	yesterday

- (ملاحظة): بعد (to) يكون الفعل في حالة المصدر: He asked me if I wanted to go with him.

• **Select either (a, b, c, or d):**

1. How are you? Adam asked me how
a. was I b. am I c. I was d. I am
2. Where have you been? He asked me where
a. have I been b. I was c. I had been d. I have been
3. What do you want to do? He asked me what to do.
a. I wanted b. want I c. I want d. wanted I
4. Where did you stay? He asked me where
a. I had stayed b. I have stayed c. I stayed d. I stay
5. Are you happy to be back? He asked me if to be back.
a. I am happy b. was I happy c. happy was I d. I was happy
6. Do you plan to go back? He asked me if to go back.
a. I planned b. I plan c. had I planned d. I had planned
7. Where are your parents? He asked me where
a. my parents were b. were my parents c. my parents are d. are my parents
8. Can you help me to go there? He asked me if him to go there.
a. could I help b. I could help c. can I help d. I can help
9. Do you speak English? He asked her if she English.
a. speak b. speaks c. spoke d. had spoken
10. Are you British or American? He asked me if I British or American.
a. had been b. was c. am d. were
11. Do you have a computer? They wanted to know whether we a computer.
a. have had b. had had c. have d. had
12. Can you type? She asked if he type.
a. could b. can c. can't d. couldn't
13. How old is your mother? He asked how old her mother
a. has been b. had been c. was d. is
14. Are the boys reading the book? Yesterday Mandy asked me if reading the books.
a. the boys are b. are the boys c. were the boys d. the boys were
15. Is Tim leaving on Friday? Yesterday Robert asked me if leaving on Friday.
a. was Tim b. Tim is c. Tim was d. Tim had been
16. Will it rain tomorrow? Yesterday Daniel asked me if the next day.
a. it would rain b. it will rain c. would it rain d. will it rain
17. Where will you play football today? Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know where we would play football
a. this day b. the day c. that day d. today
18. Why didn't Nick go to New York last summer? Yesterday Nancy wanted to know why to New York the previous summer.
a. Nick hadn't gone b. hadn't Nick gone c. Nick hasn't gone d. Nick didn't go
19. Did Max fly to London two weeks ago? Yesterday Linda wanted to know if to London two weeks before.
a. Max flew b. Max flies c. Max had flown d. Max has flown
20. Have you met Angela? She asked us if Angela.
a. I had met b. we had met c. I have met d. we have met
21. Did Mark pass all his exams? He asked if Mark all of his exams.
a. passed b. passes c. has passed d. had passed
22. Are you excited about going on a picnic? He asked the children excited about going on a picnic.
a. if they were b. were if they c. if they had been d. if had they been
23. Have you read this book? He asked me if the book.
a. I have read b. I read c. I had read d. had I read

24. What time will the plane arrive? They asked what time the plane
 a. would arrive b. will arrive c. arrive would d. arrive will
25. Can Melanie drive? She asked if Melanie
 a. can drive b. can't drive c. could drive d. couldn't drive
26. How much did the concert tickets cost? She asked how much the concert tickets
 a. cost b. have cost c. had cost d. has cost
27. Are you going to the party? John asked me if I to the party.
 a. am going b. are going c. were going d. was going
28. Where is my umbrella? She asked where
 a. her umbrella is b. her umbrella was c. is her umbrella d. was her umbrella
29. How are you? Martin asked us
 a. how are we b. how we are c. how were we d. how we were
30. Do I have to do it? He asked if it.
 a. he had to do b. had he to do c. he has to do d. has he to do
31. Where have you been? The mother asked her daughter where
 a. had she been b. she had been c. she has been d. has she been
32. Which dress do you like best? She asked her friend which dress best.
 a. she likes b. liked she c. she liked d. likes she
33. What are they doing? She asked what
 a. are they doing b. they are doing c. they were doing d. were they doing
34. Did you enjoy the festival? He wanted to know whether the festival.
 a. we have enjoyed b. we enjoyed c. we had enjoyed d. we enjoy
35. How old was your father when you went to school? He asked me how old my father when I had gone to school.
 a. were b. had been c. was d. has been
36. I liked classical music when I was at school. She said she classical music when she had been at school.
 a. had liked b. liked c. has liked d. likes
37. Do you usually play any sports at the university? My teacher wondered whether I any sports at university.
 a. has play b. play c. had played d. played
38. They have been to France for a month. Mark told us they to France for a month.
 a. had been b. went c. have been d. were
39. When did you go to the party? I asked Sally when to the party.
 a. she has gone b. she went c. she had gone d. she goes
40. Was it cold? He wondered if cold
 a. it has been b. it was c. it had been d. it is
41. We stayed in a big hotel. She told me that they in a big hotel.
 a. had stayed b. are staying c. stayed d. have stayed
42. Do you need directions to reach your destination? I asked the tourist if directions to reach his destination.
 a. he has needed b. he had needed c. he needs d. he needed
43. Why did you leave your job? He asked him why his job.
 a. he has left b. he leaves c. he had left d. he left

Module 6 الوحدة السادسة

Unit 11 الدرس الحادي عشر

Passive Voice الميئي للمجهول

- الأفعال في اللغة الإنكليزية لديها كلاً من الشكليات (الميئي للمعلوم والميئي للمجهول).

ميئي للمعلوم	ميئي للمجهول
The teacher rewarded the students.	The students were rewarded by the teacher.
Someone has cleaned the windows.	The windows have been cleaned .

- استخدم الميئي للمجهول للحديث عن أحداث وحقائق يكون الفاعل فيها غير معروف أو غير مهم.

Every year new technology **is developed** to warn people about possible disasters.

- الفعل الأساسي في جملة الميئي للمجهول يكون (V3) توماً.
- جملة الميئي للمجهول يجب أن تحتوي على فعل كون (be) يقع عليه تأثير الزمن.
- الميئي للمجهول في اللغة الإنكليزية هو شكل وإيس زمن وشكل الأزمنة فيه يختلف عن شكلياتها في جملة الميئي للمعلوم حسب الجدول التالي:

الزمن	الميئي للمعلوم	الميئي للمجهول	أمثلة
المضارع البسيط	V1	am / is / are + V3	The flowers are watered by the gardener every morning.
الماضي البسيط	V2	was / were + V3	We were invited to John and Mary's wedding.
المضارع المستمر	Be (am / is / are) + V-ing	is / are + being + V3	The email is being sent right now.
الماضي المستمر	was / were + V-ing	was / were + being + V3	Their cars were being washed while they were shopping in the mall.
المضارع التام	have / has + V3	have / has + been + V3	The dinner has been prepared .
الماضي التام	had + v3	had + been + V3	Lunch had been served in the hotel restaurant.

- عند الحاجة لذكر الفاعل، يكتب بعد الفعل مسبقاً بـ (by):
Sea water **is heated by the sun**.

(مجهول) **Laws of motion were discovered by Newton.** → (معلوم) **Newton discovered laws of motion.**

- (ملاحظة): في جملة الميئي للمجهول، المفعول به يوضع مكان الفاعل لذلك يقوم في الجملة مقام الفاعل ويبقى من حيث تأثير الفعل عليه مفعولاً به أي في حال كان المفعول به في جملة الميئي للمعلوم ضمير مفعول به (them - him - her....)، يثبت عند تحويل الجملة لصيغة الميئي للمجهول إلى ضمير فاعل (I - they) والعكس صحيح. الجدول التالي للتذكير بضمائر الفاعل والمفعول به:

ضمائر المفعول به	ضمائر الفاعل
me	I
you	You (جمع ومفرد)
him	he
her	she
it	it
us	we
them	they

- **Select either (a, b, c, or d):**

1. Remember how many times your day by questions like How are you today?
a. was changed b. changing c. is changing d. changed

2. Many people's lives by small acts of kindness.
a. was inspired b. is inspired c. inspired d. were inspired
3. How did you react when your intelligence by someone?
a. insults b. insulted c. is insulted d. was insulted
4. If you a secret by a friend, it stays between you and him/her.
a. told b. were told c. tell d. are told
5. If someone by a volunteer, he/she needs to do it with a smile.
a. is helping b. is being helped c. had been helped d. help
6. Life has many examples of promises that to save many people's lives.
a. are kept b. is kept c. was keeping d. keep
7. Have you ever by someone?
a. inspired b. inspire c. being inspired d. been inspired
8. This poem by Nizar Qabani.
a. was writing b. was written c. had been written d. wrote
9. Our house now.
a. has been decorated b. was being decorated c. is being decorated d. is decorating
10. I by the manager not to receive guests.
a. was warning b. warned c. have warned d. was warned
11. The dam before 1963.
a. hadn't been built b. hasn't been built c. hadn't built d. wasn't built
12. A lot of coffee in Brazil.
a. growin b. had been grown c. is grown d. grew
13. The world's highest mountains in the Himalayas.
a. have faound b. found c. are finding d. are found
14. The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci.
a. painted b. was painted c. is painted d. has painted
15. Many electronic goods in Japan.
a. had been made b. are being made c. are made d. made
16. The first modern Olympic Games in 1896.
a. were held b. held c. were holding d. have been held
17. Papers from all the students at this moment.
a. are took b. are taken c. are taking d. are being taken
18. When we reached the airport, we found that all the flights due to the storm.
a. has been cancelled b. had been cancelled c. had cancelled d. was cancelled
19. My laptop when the teacher asked about the project.
a. was fixing b. is being fixed c. has been fixed d. was being fixed
20. Our house with antiques.
a. has been furnished b. has furnished c. is being furnished d. furnished
21. He a book for his birthday
a. gave b. gives c. is given d. was given
22. New machinery by the Factory.
a. was bought b. is being bought c. bought d. is buying
23. A new school in this area by the workers.
a. are being built b. is being built c. are built d. is building

24. The farmer's wagon by two horses .
a. was being pulled b. was pulling c. were being pulled d. is pulling
25. The passive voice rule by the teacher.
a. is explaining b. was explaining c. explains d. is being explained
26. The book to the library by Mark before I borrowed it.
a. returned b. had returned c. had been returned d. returns
27. A mistake by someone.
a. has made b. has been made c. is being made d. is made
28. A lot of olive oil in Italy.
a. produces b. was produced c. is being produced d. is produced
29. Many places in the city by a storm.
a. were destroyed b. are destroyed c. destroyed d. had been destroyed
30. The mail by him by the time I left school.
a. had already been delivered b. already been delivered c. had already delivered d. already delivered
31. The hard-working students by teachers.
a. has been rewarded b. had rewarded c. had rewarded d. have been rewarded
32. A chocolate cake yesterday by the chef.
a. was baked b. is baked c. baked d. is baking
33. A new house by workers.
a. built b. is building c. was building d. was built
34. Students to study well by the school manager.
a. are advising b. were advised c. advised d. was advised
35. A lot of coffee by mom.
a. drinks b. has drunk c. drank d. was drunk
36. The whole story by the kids in a few days.
a. is forgotten b. was forgotten c. forgot d. are forgetting
37. He by the police.
a. wasn't arrested b. weren't arrested c. arrested d. is arresting
38. Two men yesterday by the wild animals.
a. are killed b. are killing c. were killed d. had killed
39. The mistakes by the teacher.
a. correct b. were corrected c. was corrected d. were correcting
40. The wallet to the police station by Lauren.
a. was given b. gave c. has given d. gives
41. The bell a few minutes ago by the children.
a. rings b. rang c. was ringing d. was rung
42. The book to the library last week.
a. was returned b. is returned c. has returned d. returned
43. Customers at the party yesterday by waiters.
a. are served b. were served c. have served d. served
44. A new bridge by our company last year.
a. is built b. built c. was building d. was built
45. My friend received a birthday card by last week.
a. I b. mine c. my d. me

46. The electric light bulb by Thomas Edison.
a. is inventing b. inventing c. invented d. was invented
47. They for a drive in the new car.
a. are taken b. were taken c. were taking d. are taking
48. Several public buildings by Tom since 2015.
a. were designed b. are designed c. have designed d. have been designed

Unit 12 الدرس الثاني عشر

ضمائر الملكية Possessive Pronouns
الضمائر الانعكاسية Reflexive Pronouns

• تستخدم ضمائر الملكية لتدل على الملكية لا يابها اسم ك (صفات الملكية) يمكن وجودها في الجملة بمفردها.

الضمائر الشخصية	ضمائر الملكية	أمثلة
I	mine	Please give me that book. It is mine .
you	yours	Here are some toys. They are yours .
he	his	The blue shirt is his .
she	hers	Don't take that dress. It is hers .
it	its	Don't spill the cat's milk. It is its .
we	ours	My father bought a new car. It is ours .
They	theirs	They live in a beautiful house. It is theirs .

• تستخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به يدلان على نفس الشخص.

الضمائر الشخصية	الضمائر الانعكاسية	in the mirror.
I	myself	
you (مفرد) (جمع)	yourself (م) yourselves (ج)	
he	himself	
she	herself	
it	itself	
we	ourselves	
They	themselves	

A. Select either (a, b, c, or d):

- Signals make up a huge part of daily communication.
a. we b. us c. ours d. our
- It was suggested that body language may account for between 60 to 65% of all communication.
a. itself b. herself c. themselves d. myself
- Expressions may reveal true feelings about a particular situation.
a. our b. us c. ours d. him
- Arms and legs can also be useful in conveying nonverbal information.
a. itself b. himself c. yourself d. themselves
- Rapidly tapping fingers, can be a sign that a person is bored.
a. his / hers b. his / her c. it / its d. they / she
- This book is
a. you're b. your c. you d. yours
- Give me the ball, it is
a. mine b. my c. me d. I

8. The blue car is
a. us b. ours c. our d. we
9. The ring is
a. she b. her c. hers d. she's
10. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is
a. their b. them c. theirs d. they
11. The luggage is
a. his b. him c. he's d. he
12. There is a bird in our garden. The nest is
a. it b. it's c. they d. its
13. Robert made this T-shirt
a. itself b. themselves c. himself d. herself
14. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help
a. yourself b. themselves c. ourselves d. yourselves
15. Alice and Doris collected the stickers
a. themselves b. myself c. yourself d. herself
16. The girl looked at in the mirror.
a. herself b. itself c. himself d. yourself
17. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework
a. itself b. yourself c. myself d. yourselves
18. I introduced to my new neighbour.
a. myself b. herself c. themselves d. yourselves
19. You have to fill in personal details.
a. you're b. your c. you d. yours
20. It's important to learn language.
a. them b. they c. theirs d. their
21. will be happy if you speak his language.
a. Him b. He c. His d. He's
22. We shouldn't be limited to friends living in neighbourhood.
a. us b. we c. ours d. our

الأسئلة المصغرة Question Tags

- تستخدم الأسئلة المصغرة (Question Tags) في نهاية الجملة. يستخدمها المتكلم ليدأكد من أن معلومته صحيحة أو ليحضر عن الموافقة.
Mary is here, isn't she? Jack can't come to the party, can he?
- الجملة الخبرية يليها سؤال مصغر بمسيفة النفي. (المتوقع هنا جواب خيري)
Mary is here, isn't she? Yes, she is.
You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.
They have left, haven't they? Yes, they have.
- الجملة المنفية يليها سؤال مصغر خبري. (المتوقع هنا جواب نفي)
Mary isn't here, is she? No, she isn't.
You don't like tea, do you? No, I don't.
They haven't left, have they? No, they haven't.
- (ملاحظة ١): الجملة التي لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد، تستخدم في السؤال المصغر (do – does – did) مراعى بذلك الزمن والفاعل.
- (ملاحظة ٢): الجملة التي تبدأ ب (lets) يكون سؤالها المصغر (shall we?).

- (ملاحظة ٣): الفعل المساعد (have to – has to – had to) لا يمكن استخدامه في السؤال المصغر، لذا تعامله معاملة الفعل العادي ونستخدم (do – does – did). ← You **have to** go now, **don't** you?
- (ملاحظة ٤): إذا ورد الفعل (am) في الجملة الخيرية، نستخدم بدلاً منه (aren't) في السؤال المصغر. ← I **am** late, **aren't** I?

B. Select either (a, b, c, or d):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mr. O'Connor is from Ireland,?
a. is he b. isn't he c. is she d. isn't she | 3. You are John,?
a. didn't you b. don't you c. are you d. aren't you |
| 2. The car isn't in the garage,?
a. isn't it b. is it c. don't it d. do it | 4. She went to the library yesterday,?
a. did she b. didn't she c. does she d. doesn't she |
| 5. He didn't recognize me,?
a. did he b. didn't he c. does he d. doesn't he | 14. He didn't eat much lunch,?
a. didn't he b. hasn't he c. don't he d. did he |
| 6. Cars pollute the environment,?
a. do they b. don't they c. did they d. didn't they | 15. Your friends haven't left yet,?
a. have they b. had they c. don't they d. do they |
| 7. Mr. Pritchard has been to Scotland recently,?
a. had he b. has he c. hasn't he d. did he | 16. Let's go to the party,?
a. won't we b. shall we c. do we d. aren't we |
| 8. The trip is very expensive,?
a. is it b. does it c. isn't it d. did it | 17. I am good at math,?
a. am not I b. wasn't I c. aren't I d. shall I |
| 9. He won't tell her,?
a. won't he b. will he c. would he d. wouldn't he | 18. The shops close at 7pm,?
a. do they b. did they c. don't they d. aren't they |
| 10. Huda had a red car,?
a. hadn't she b. had she c. didn't she d. did she | 19. Jane won't be here tonight,?
a. will she b. won't she c. would she d. did she |
| 11. You like fish,?
a. didn't you b. don't you c. did you d. do you | 20. He can't swim very fast,?
a. will he b. shall he c. can't he d. can he |
| 12. John isn't very happy,?
a. is he b. isn't he c. was he d. wasn't he | 21. We were almost late,?
a. aren't we b. didn't we c. were we d. weren't we |
| 13. Your parents aren't at home,?
a. aren't they b. are they c. do they d. don't they | 22. I should wash the dishes,?
a. should I b. would I c. do I d. shouldn't I |
| | 23. We can move the table,?
a. can't we b. could we c. didn't we d. can we |

GOOD LUCK**Mr. Hussam M. Salman****0988231838**

قواعد إضافية

صياغة الأسئلة (Making Questions)

أدوات الاستفهام (wh - words)

Where	When	How	Who	Why	What	Which	Whose
أين	متى	كيف	من	لماذا	ماذا	أي	لمن
How many	How much	How old	How often	What time	How far / long	What colour	How high
كم (معدود)	كم (غير معدود) / للسؤال عن السعر	العمر	تكرار - عدد المرات	في أي وقت	كم البعد الزمنية والطول / المسافة	ما هو لون	كم الارتفاع

• الضمائر الشخصية وضمائر المفعول به وصفات الملكية تتغير كما يلي:

I / we	↔	you	you	↔	me / us	your	↔	my / our
I am	↔	are you		↔	I was	↔	were you	

• هناك عدة طرق لتكوين السؤال:

• أداة استفهام + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + تكمل الجملة وتحذف العبارة أو الكلمة التي تسأل عنها.

Wh-word + Aux Verb + Subject + Tareq is in the garden now. → Where is Tareq now?

• عندما يبدأ الجواب بـ (yes - no) لا نضع (wh-word) ونتابع نفس الخطوات السابقة:

Yes, she has got a laptop. OR No, she hasn't got a laptop. → Has she got a laptop?

• إن كانت جملة الجواب لا تحتوي فعل مساعد نستعمل (do - does - did) والفعل بعدها يكون في حالة المصدر.

They went shopping yesterday. → When did they go shopping?

He plays football every weekend. → How often does he play football?

• زمن الجواب يطابق زمن السؤال.

I am reading a book. → What are you reading?

(present continuous) (present continuous)

• للسؤال عن العدد أو الكمية: نضع القاعدة التالية:

How (many / much) + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + المفعول به + الفعل؟

He wrote five poems. → How many poems did he write?

• للسؤال عن الصفات الشكلية: مثل (pretty / slim / blue-eyed) نضع القاعدة التالية:

What + (do - does - did) + Subject + look like?

She is tall and thin. → What does she look like?

My car is modern and blue. → What does your car look like?

• للسؤال عن الصفات الغير شكلية: مثل (clever / nice / friendly) نضع القاعدة التالية:

What + (am / is / are / was / were) + Subject + like? She is friendly. → What is she like?

• للسؤال عن السبب: قد ترد في الإجابة إحدى أدوات الربط مثل (because - so that ..) في هذه الحالة، نستخدم أداة الاستفهام (why) وكل ما يرد بعد أداة الربط لا يعنينا لأنه الجواب:

I'm running because I'm late. → Why are you running?

• للسؤال عن الطقس: نضع القاعدة التالية:

What (is - was) the weather like? It is sunny. → What is the weather like?

• للسؤال عن العمل: نضع القاعدة التالية:

What (do - does - did) + Subject + do? My father is a doctor. → What does your father do?

• للسؤال عن الفاعل: لا نستخدم (do - does - did) إن كنا نسأل عن الفاعل بل نضع (wh-word) مكان الفاعل وتكمل الجملة.

ال (wh-word) تنطبق مع الفعل وتأتيها اسم مفرد). My brother plays with me. → Who plays with you?

• عندما يكون الفاعل في الجملة غير عاقل، نستخدم what بدلاً من who:

Some kinds of bacteria cause illness. → What cause (causes) illness?