The Expert

Grade 12

Grammar

قواعد الفصل الثاني

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الفصل الثاني

2nd Period



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Reported Speech

🔶 **الكلام غير المباشر المقصود به كلام ينقله شخص لأخر(بطريق غير مباشر/منقول) وفى هذه الحالة يتم تغيير الزمن للماضى وتغيير الضمائر وكلمات الزمن أو المكان من القريب للبعيد.**

✍ My teacher said," You have to do your homework today". (Report)
My teacher **told** me (that) I **had to** do **my** homework **that day**.



Direct Speech	Changes into	Reported Speech
Simple Present		**Simple Past**
He said, "I **am** happy."		He said that he **was** happy.
Present Progressive		**Past Progressive**
He said, "I'**m looking** for my keys."		He said that he **was looking** for his keys.
Simple Past		**Past Perfect Simple**
He said, "I **visited** New York last year."		He said that he **had visited** New York the previous year.
Present Perfect		**Past Perfect**
He said, "I'**ve lived** here for a long time."		He said that he **had lived** there for a long time.
Past Perfect		**Past Perfect**
He said, "They **had finished** the work when I **arrived**."		He said that they **had finished** the work when he **had arrived.**"

is/are/am	⟶	was/were
was/were	⟶	had been
had been	⟶	had been
has/have	⟶	had
had	⟶	no change
do	⟶	did
did	⟶	had done
had done	⟶	no change
will/shall	⟶	should
(Shall might be changed into should as per the case)		
may/can	⟶	might/could
could/might/should/ would/ought to/ used to	⟶	no change
must	⟶	had to

Do as required between brackets:

1- 'I'm very happy with your results in the English exam.' (Report)

a- He told the class he was very happy with their results in the English exam.
b- He told the class he is very happy with our results in the English exam.
c- He told the class we are very happy with your results in the English exam.

2- Sam said, 'I'm leaving for Germany with my family tomorrow.' (Report)

a- Sam said he has left for Germany with his family the following day.
b- Sam said he had left for Germany with his family the following day.
c- Sam said he was leaving for Germany with his family the following day.

3- 'I want to go to bed early, tonight', he said. (Report)

a- He said he had wanted to go to bed early that night.
b- He said he wanted to go to bed early that night.
c- He said he will want to go to bed early that night.

4- 'I've bought a new dress,' she said. (Report)

a- She said she had bought a new dress.
b- She said she bought a new dress.
c- She said she will buy a new dress.

5- ' I was planning to call you later,' he said. (Report)

a- He said he plans to call my later.
b- He said he would plan to call me later.
c- He said he was planning to call me later.

6- 'I'll talk to you tomorrow,' he said. (Report)

a- He said he talked to me the next day.
b- He said he would talk to me the next day.
c- He said he was talking to me the next day.

7- He said, 'Call me this evening to discuss the project'. (Report)

a- He asked me to call him that evening to discuss the project.
b- He asked me call him that evening to discuss the project.
c- He asked me called him that evening to discuss the project.

8- He said, 'Don't be late for school'. (Report)

a- He asked me to not be late for school.
b- He asked me not to be late for school.
c- He asked me being late for school.

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9- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Report)

a- My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
b- My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.
c- My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.

10- "Are you doing research on alternative energy?' (Report)

a- The journalist asked the experts if they had been doing research on alternative energy.
b- The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on alternative energy.
c- The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on alternative energy.

11- " Where did you go yesterday?" (Report)

a- My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.
b- My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.
c- My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.

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

1- The patient asked the doctor how he .....physically fit.
a- can keep b- could keep c- keeps d- is keeping

2- The journalist asked them who they ..... partners with.
a- have b- are c- were d- was

3- The patient asked the doctor whether the medicine ..... effective.
a- were b- has been c- will be d- would be

4- My teacher wanted to know why.....my homework.
a- I haven't done b- haven't I done c- I hadn't done d- I don't do

5- My friends wanted to know..... I joined the new club last week.
a- if b- what c- who d- when

Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة

who الذي (للفاعل العاقل)- which الذي (للفاعل غير العاقل) - whom الذي(للمفعول العاقل) -whose الذي (ملكية/صله)
when الوقت الذي(عندما) - where حيثما (في المكان الذي) - that الذي (عاقل/غير عاقل)

- From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word:-

1- He is the person.....car was stolen.
a- whose b- who c- which d- when
2- She is the new doctor.....is coming to the hospital next week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
3- Do you remember the day ..... we first met?
a- when b- where c- which d- who
4- They are the people.....shop was burnt last week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
5- This is the chair.....my parents gave to me.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
6- The machine.....you saw cost me a lot of money.
a- who b- whose c- that d- when

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7- The children..... you bought a ball for are playing.
a- whom b- when c- which d- whose
8- We visited the school.....my father taught.
a- who b- whose c- where d- whom
9- This is the village..... my mother spent her childhood.
a. where b. whose c. which d. who
10- The stadium, ... will be opened next month, holds 50,000 people.
a. whose b. who c. which d. where
11- That boy,.....is wearing the yellow T-shirt, won the golden medal in judo.
a. who b. which c. where d. whose
12- I didn't know .....money it was, so I handed it to the hotel reception.
a. whose b. which c. where d. who

Do as required in brackets:

01. The boy solved the puzzle. He was praised by the teacher. (Join using: who)

a. The boy solved the puzzle, who was praised by the teacher.
b. The boy, who solved the puzzle, was praised by the teacher.
c. The boy who solved the puzzle, he was praised by the teacher.

02. My classmate lives in my neighborhood. His father is an equestrian champion. (Join using: whose)

a. My classmate, whose father is an equestrian champion, lives in my neighborhood.
b. My classmate, whose his father is an equestrian champion, lives in my neighborhood.
c. My classmate, lives in my neighborhood, whose father is an equestrian champion.

03. The package reached me this morning. My brother sent it. (Join using: which)

a. The package, which my brother sent, reached me this morning.
b. My brother sent it which the package reached me this morning.
c. The package, reached me this morning, which my brother sent it.

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

1- Do you remember the exact time .....the accident happened.
a. when b. which c. whom d. who
2- The city,... ..... is very polluted , is home to over 250,000.
a. which b. who c. why d. whose
3- The park, ... I play football, is famous throughout the country.
a. where b. who c. why d. whose
4- The actor , ... I went to school with , obviously gained great enjoyment from his profession .
a. who b. why c. where d. which
5- I'll always remember the day I started school.
a. when b. where c. who d. whom

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Phrasal verbs with *Do* and *Make*

Do up = tie or fasten يربط	He hasn't done up his shoelaces yet.
Do away with = get rid of يتخلص من	He has done away with his old friends.
Do without = not have يستغني عن (يتصرف بدون وجود ..)	If there is no coffee left, you'll just have to do without.
Do with = need	I could do with a holiday.

Make up for = take the place of something lost يعوض (وقت / خسارة/ شيء فات)	Her enthusiasm makes up for her lack of experience.
Make up = invent يؤلف/يختلق/ يصطنع (غير حقيقي / زائف)	I don't want you to make up more excuses.
Make of = understand يفهم	I don't know what to make of my boss.

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

1- My friend bought me a new camera to……the one he broke.
a) make up for b) do with c) make of d) do without

2- Can you ……anything ……..this information ?
a) make…up b) do…with c) make…of d) do… without

3- My brother had to ……all his games when he travelled to study abroad.
a) make up for b) do away with c) make of d) do without

Inverted Sentences الجمل المعكوسة



Usual word order: ترتيب الجملة الطبيعي

(sub.فاعل + aux. مساعد + adv.حال + v فعل + comp. تكملة)

✍ ***I have never felt so happy in my life.***

Inverted word order: ترتيب الجملة المعكوس *(adv.حال + aux. مساعد + sub. فاعل + v فعل + comp.)*

✍ ***Never have I felt so happy in my life.***

ويستخدم هذا الأسلوب للفت الانتباه أو التأكيد.

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

1- Never ..... so excited about a movie.
a- I have been b- I was c- have I been d- I had been

2- Little ..... to be a millionaire.
a- did she expect b- she expected c- she had expected d- she has expected

3- Scarcely ..... the room when the phone rang.
a- he entered b- he had entered c- he has entered d- had he entered

4- Rarely .....fast food.
a- I ate b- do I eat c- I had eaten d- I eat

5- No sooner ..... the noise than we rushed to the spot.
a- we had heard b- we heard c- had we heard d- we have heard

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🔻Comparative and Contrastive Connectors 🔻 روابط المقارنة والتناقض

🔶Whereas/ Although ➡️ فعل + فاعل I like coffee whereas *my brother likes* tea.

🔶 However, ➡️ فعل + فاعل He is old. **However**, *he is* still fit.

تعني ومع ذلك وتأتي في منتصف الجملة بعد النقطة

🔶but , ➡️ فعل + فاعل تعني ولكن وتأتي في منتصف الجملة بعد الفاصلة

🔶In comparison with, بالمقارنة مع ➡️ N./pronoun/ v+ing

ويأتي بعدهما اسم / ضمير / فعل مضاف له ing

🔶Instead of بدلا من ➡️ N./pronoun/ v+ing

ويأتي بعدهما اسم / ضمير / فعل مضاف له ing

✍️ I will have tea **instead of** *coffee*, please.

✍️ You need to attend classes **instead of** *wasting* your time playing video games.

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

1- The tallest buildings in London are small ..... those in New York.
a- instead of b- but c- however d- in comparison with

2- ..... I am a vegetarian, my whole family eats meat.
a- Whereas b- Like c- But d- However

3- Mary likes horror movies ..... Sally prefers romantic comedies.
a- like b- while c- instead of d- unlike

4- The engineers said the bridge was safe, ...no one wanted to risk crossing it .
a- instead of b- whereas c- in comparison with d- however

5- He went shopping alone ..... waiting for me.
a- but b- however c- instead of d- whereas

6- It is highly recommended to refer to dictionaries ..... asking your friend about the new vocabulary.
a- unlike b- in comparison with c. whereas d. instead of

7- This is Dickson House ..... is considered a famous touristic site.
a. which b. Who c. whose d. when

8- .....had the final match finished, than celebrations started all over the country.
a. Not only b. Hardly c. No sooner d. Seldom

9- The tallest buildings in London are small ..... those in New York.
a- instead of b- but c- however d- in comparison with

10- .....I am a vegetarian; my whole family eats meat.
a- Whereas b- Like c- But d- However

11- Mary likes horror movies ..... Sally prefers romantic comedies.
a- like b- while c- instead of d- unlike

12- The engineers said the bridge was safe,.....no one wanted to risk crossing it.
a- instead of b- whereas c- in comparison with d- however

13- He went shopping alone ..... waiting for me.
a- but b- however c- instead of d- whereas

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Causative verbs (present / past / future) السببية

Having things done for you (Causative Verbs) عندما يقوم شخص أخر بخدمة نيابة عنك

Form: **have + object + V3**

1- I have had my hair cut.
2- Ali is going to have his house rebuilt.
3- He is having his car repaired.
4- She had her dress made by a very famous dressmaker.
5- We will have unit 9 covered next week.

Passive Causative Tense forms		
Simple		
Present	I wash my car	I have my car washed
Past	I washed my car	I had my car washed
Future	I will wash my car	I will have my car washed
Continuous		
Present	I am washing my car	I am having my car washed
Past	I was washing my car	I was having my car washed
Future	I will be washing my car	I will be having my car washed
Perfect		
Present	I have washed my car	I have had my car washed
Past	I had washed my car	I had had my car washed
Future	I will have washed my car	I will have had my car washed
Perfect Continuous		
Present	I have been washing my car	I have been having my car washed
Past	I had been washing my car	I had been having my car washed
Future	I will have been washing my car	I will have been having my car washed
Infinitive and –ing form		
I want to wash my car		I want to have my car washed
I like washing my car		I like having my car washed
Modal verbs		
I must wash my car		I must have my car washed
I should have washed my car		I should have had my car washed

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

1-We.....our school decorated next Thursday.
a-will have b-have c-will d-would
2-Ahmed.....his garden watered yesterday.
a-had b-has c-had had d-have had
3-I.....my hair cut at the moment.
a-having b-am having c-had d-has
4-They.....their room painted when it started to rain.
a-had b-were having c-are having d-have
5-She.....her wedding held in three weeks.
a-will b-would c-is going to have d-was having
6- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have an old one.....?
a- would fix b- fixed c- fixing d- had fixed

7- We need to have some work ..... on our car and we're looking for a good mechanic.

a- done b- doing c- had done d- did

8- I ..... my phone repaired after I dropped it

a- have had b- will have c- had d- would have

9- Jane will have the curtains .....at the dry cleaner tomorrow.

a- had cleaned b -cleaning c- cleaned d- been cleaned

10- Fatma always has her car ..... by dialing a home service.

a- washed b- will wash c- would wash d- washing

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

1 -I needed to .....so, I had do go to a nearby garage.

a- repaired my car
b- have my car repaired
c- be repairing my car

2 -My sister ..... by the dressmaker before she went to the party.

a- had had her dress altered
b- had her dress altered
c- had had altered her dress

3 -Your hair is too long. You should.....

a- had cut it
b- cut it
c- have it cut

4 -I am looking for a gardener because I want to.....

a- have had garden been decorated
b- have my garden decorated
c- have my garden been decorated

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Used to + infinitive إعتاد أن يفعل شيء في الماضي ولكنه الأن توقف عن تلك العادة

1- He **used to *travel*** everywhere by taxi. (Statement)
2- He **didn't use to *travel*** everywhere by taxi. (Negative)
3- How **did** he ***use to travel*** everywhere**?** (Question)



1- When I was a child I ..... go swimming in the lake.
a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- was used to

2- In the army, I ..... at six every morning.
a- get up b- used to get up c- am used to getting up d- getting up

3- People ..... be aware of the benefits of technology in the past, but now they are.

a) didn't use to b) are used to c) used to d) use to

4- Our grand ancestors ..... cook their food at home in the past.

a) use to b) are using to c) are used to d) used to

5- I think people used to ..... their time listening to the radio.
a) spend b) spent c) spending d) have spent

Do as required between brackets:

1- The employees used to take the bus to work. (Make negative)

a. The employees don't use to take the bus to work.
b. The employees didn't use to take the bus to work.
c. The employees aren't used to taking the bus to work.

2- The famous footballers used to play football in the yard in their childhood. (Make negative)

a. The famous footballers don't use to play football in the yard in their childhood.
b. The famous footballers won't use to play football in the yard in their childhood.
c. The famous footballers didn't use to play football in the yard in their childhood.

3- No, Salem and Homoud didn't use to speak English before joining the course. (Ask a question)

a. Did Salem and Homoud use to speak English before joining the course?
b. Had Salem and Homoud used to speak English before joining the course?
c. Are Salem and Homoud used to speaking English before joining the course?

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4- No, the airport staff didn't use to carry bags on trollies. (Ask a question)

a. Do the airport staff use to carry bags on trollies?
b. Had the airport staff use to carry bags on trollies?
c. Did the airport staff use to carry bags on trollies?

5- In my childhood, I (use to) feed stray cats in my area. (Correct the verb)

a. In my childhood, I am using to feed stray cats in my area.
b. In my childhood, I used to feed stray cats in my area.
c. In my childhood, I used to feeding stray cats in my area.

Past perfect simple and cont. الماضي التام البسيط والمستمر

١ـ يستخدم الماضى التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث سبق حدث أخر في الماضى ويتكون من:

had + p. p.(V3)

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة

A) after / once / as soon as / because had + p.p.(V3), → past simple
No sooner, Hardly/Scarcely

B) before / when / by the time past simple, → had + p.p.(V3)

✍ *After* he *had finished* his work, he **watched** TV.

✍ I *had washed* my hands *before* I **had** my dinner.

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٢ـ الماضى التام المستمر The Past perfect continuous Tense

- Say what had been happening before something else happened.
حدث كان مستمرا في الحدوث قبل وقوع حدث أخر في الماضى.

✍ It *had been snowing* for a while before we left.



- Actions which were repeated. أفعال تكرر حدوثها في الماضي

✍ Omar *had been having* sleepless nights for no apparent reason.



Formation:التكوين

had + been + v+ing

Keywords words: الكلمات الدالة

when / before / because / for ages, for a while, for …./ all (day – holiday .....etc)

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

1- Before we parked our car, we..... the ticket.
a) collect b) have collected c) had collected d) are collecting

2- When we moved to Park Street, the Johnsons..... there for ages.
a) lived b) have lived c) live d) had been living

3- We .....the contract before the meeting ended.
a) signed b) have signed c) sign d) had signed

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4- By the time we got to the theatre, the play .....
a) had already started b) had already been starting
c) has already been starting d) has already started

5- Bill and Jane were very tired because they ..... sports for hours.
a) have played b) were playing c) play d) had been playing

6- When I arrived home, my mom .....for an hour.
a) has been cooking b) had been cooking c) cooked d) is cooking

7- I ..... for her for hours before she came.
a) had been waiting b) has been waiting c) had been waited d) had waited

8- I had to have a break. I ..... for so long.
a. drove b. have driven c. had been driving d. drive

9- Before we parked our car we..... the ticket.
a. collect b. have collected. c. hadcollected d. are collecting

10- The roads were blocked in the morning. It..... all night.
a. had been raining b. rained c. rains d. is raining

11- They got to the beach after they..... for hours.
a. worked b. have worked c. work d. had been working

12- The children were wet because they ..... football in the rain for an hour.
a. played b. had been playing c. plays d. has played

13- We were very hungry because we.....
a. didn't eat b. hadn't eaten c. don't eat d. haven't eaten

14- The passengers were cross because the airline .....everyone's bags.
a. lost b. had lost c. lose d. have been losing

Phrasal verbs with come

Come out = appear يظهر
Come across = find by chance يجد بالصدفة
Come round = recover after being unconscious يسترد وعيه
Come down = fall / decrease ينخفض / يقل
Come up = become available / be mentioned يتوفر بشكل غير متوقع/ يأتي ذكره في حوار
Come over = visit يزور / يمر على
Come away with = succeed in winning يخرج بنتيجة أو انطباع

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

1- Oil prices came …… due to international economic recess.
a) over b) down c) round d) across

2- It rained the whole morning, but finally the sun came …….
a) out b) across c) away d) round

3- I hope our team will come …….. with the Asian Cup.
a) out b) round c) across d) away

4- Why don't you come …… and have a drink with me?
a) across b) round c) away d) over

The passive with modal verbs المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة

can/could /shall/should /will/would /may/might /must/ought to/ had to/has to/have to /be going to

Form: المفعول ***object + modal + be + p.p.***

1- We ***will*** finish our project next week.

2- Our project ***will be finished*** next week.

Modal perfect (Could have/ might have/ would have/ should have been +PP)

Subject	Modal Verb	Object	
Ex: She	must start	the engine.	Active
The engine must be started (by her).			passive
Subject	**Modal Verb**	**Object**	
Ex: Scientists	might have cured	diseases.	Active
Diseases might have been cured by scientists.			passive

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I want to put a swimming pool in the yard, but it ..... on soft ground. (Passive)
a) has built
b) is building
c) has to be built

2- I think my car has a problem with the engine. It ..... easily by my father, so I won't go to the garage. (Passive voice)
a) could repair
b) could be repaired
c) repairs

3- The report must be organized. It ..... on a laptop; that's better than handwriting. (Passive voice)
a) should type
b) should be typed
c) typed

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4- If your kitten is two months old, she ..... her necessary vaccinations. (Passive voice)

a) may give
b) gives
c) may be given

5- The job interview was too easy. He ..... some more difficult questions by the manager. (Passive voice)

a) should have been asked
b) should ask
c) is asked

6- I think my favorite movie is coming out next year. It ..... in the summer. (Passive voice)

a) could release
b) could be released
c) releases

7- Unbelievably, he sold the house for a very high price. (Change into passive)

a) Unbelievably, the house is sold for a very high price.
b) Unbelievably, the house was sold for a very high price.
c) Unbelievably, the house was being sold for a very high price.

8- The children are drawing colourful shapes on the wall. (Change into passive)

a) Colourfulshapeswillbedrawnonthewallbythechildren.
b) Colourful shapes have been drawn on the wall by the children.
c) Colourful shapes are being drawn on the wall by the children.

9- My camera (fix) for free yesterday. (Correct the verb)

a) My camera was fixed for free yesterday.
b) My camera is being fixed for free yesterday.
c) My camera will have been fixed for free yesterday.

10- If you have a digital camera, so many pictures ..... of the family gathering.

a- can be taken b- can take c- take d- taken

11- Sheikha Suad Al-Sabah's poetry ..... in our schools because they're so inspiring.

a- must be taught b- teach c- taught d- must teach

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Giving Choice إعطاء خيارات

Neither.....nor ....ولا ذاك ... لا هذا

1- Eman **doesn't** play chess. Maha **doesn't** play chess.

✍ **Neither** Eman **nor** Maha plays chess.

2- Hani **isn't** good at English. Fahad **isn't** good at English.

✍ **Neither** Hani **nor** Fahad **is** good at English.

Either.....or .....أو ذاك...إما هذا

1- Either you **or** I **am** to blame for that mistake.

2- Either you **or** he **is** to do that task.

Both.....and .....وذاك... كلاً من هذا

1- Ali **is** good at English. Ahmed **is** good at English.

✍ **Both** Ali **and** Ahmed **are** good at English.

2- My brother **has** prizes. Your brother **has** prizes.

✍ **Both** my brother **and** your brother **have** prizes.

None of + جمع /فعل مفرد لا أحد

✍ **None of** them **is** here today.

✍ **None of** the children **was** happy in the party last night.

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

1. Both Tom and Peter _____ in a suburb of London.
   a- live b- lives c- living d- are lived
2. Either he or they _____ going to take care of the problem.
   a- is b- are c- be d- being
3. Neither my aunts nor my grandmother _____ to come to the celebration.
   a- want b-wants c- wanting d- is wanted
4. Both my father and my brother _____ to finish the project.
   a- intend b- intends c- intending d- is intended
5. Neither Sally nor the other children _____ in the tooth fairy.
   a- believes b- believe c- believing d- is believing
6. The basketball player was ..... tall and supple.
   a- neither b- either c- both d- nor
7. When I was on holiday, I visited ..... France and Spain.
   a- both b- neither c- either d- whether
8- He told me that both Malik ..... his brother joined the College of Medicine.
   a- or b- and c-nor d- whether
9- Whenever you need me, you can ..... call me at the office or at home.
   a- either b- both c- neither d- whether
10- We saw two different cars, but my mother liked ..... them. They were too big for her.
   a- neither of b- either of c- both of d- some of
11- ..... my brother and my sister will study abroad next year.
   a- Both b -Either c- Neither d- Else

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12- Although they don't agree on much, ... my uncles prefer to watch football than tennis.

a- both of b- either of c- neither of d- some of

13- ..... my father nor my brother knows how to cook.

a- neither b- both c- either d- whether

14- Fortunately, ... the red dress and blue dress are my size. I can choose whichever I like.

a- both b- either c- neither d- some

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Ahmed finished his project. Ahmed finished his report, too. (both)

a- Ahmed finished both his project and his report, too.
b- Ahmed both finished his project and his report.
c- Ahmed finished both his project and his report.

2- Mona is keen on watching movies. Sara is keen on watching movies, too. (both)

a- Both Mona and Sara are keen on watching movies, too.
b- Both Mona and Sara is keen on watching movies.
c- Both Mona and Sara are keen on watching movies.

3- Fahd is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too. (both)

a- Both Fahd and Rashid are smart students, too.
b- Both Fahd and Rashid are smart students.
c- Both Fahd and Rashid is a smart student.

4- Ali is interested in English books. Ahmed is interested in English books, too. (both)

a- Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English books.
b- Both Ali and Ahmed is interested in English books.
c- Ali and Ahmed is both interested in English books.

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Adding information (relative and -ing clauses)



Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة

She could beat adults in memory games **which** involved numbers.

Verbs ending in -ing - الأفعال المنتهية ب

She could beat adults in memory games **involving** numbers.

Comparison of scale (as ... as ...) صفات التساوى

In English, one can describe people or things using phrases with 'as' + adjective + 'as structure, for example: **as** angry **as** hell, **as** blind **as** a bat

Prepositions (at, for, of, in, on, with, by, throughout) حروف الجر

on Monday / ***in*** the morning / ***at*** night

Many nouns, verbs and adjectives are normally used with particular prepositions:

The reason *for*… / to arrive ***at***… / to be angry ***with*** somebody… / ***on*** a bus… / soup ***of*** the day... / travelled ***throughout*** Kuwait... / ***by*** car

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

1. Weren't you present .....the Conference of Science Geniuses?
   a. at b. on c. of d. from
2. Ahmed was sitting .....the front row, so he couldn't see any of his classmates.
   a. of b. from c. in d. at
3. Huda was impressed .....the big number of geniuses we have in our country!
   a. of b. with c. in d. on
4. Did you see that man who could work out the multiplication of two eight-digit numbers.....a matter of seconds?
   a. in b. with c. at d. from
5. The numbers were chosen .....a computer.
   a. by b. of c. at d. at
6. A newspaper began publishing stories, ...the CEO of spending money extravagantly on high-living.
   a. accused b. accusing c. accuses d. has accused
7. He continued to write, ...to let the newspaper stories agonize him.
   a. refusing b. refused c. had refused d. has refused
8. At the age of 4, my son started painting , …….as famous as big artists.
   a- become b- became c- becoming d- becomes
8. Our school library is …….. the public library, in valuable books.
   a. very big b. as fast as c. as rich as d. very rich
9. My cousin has just been to Sweden, ... her daughter lives.
   a. when b. where c. who d. which
10. The machine ..... broke down last week is working again now.
   a. who b. where c. when d. which
11. My town is not crowded. While the city centre is so crowded. **(Use as..... as)**
   a. My town is as crowded than the city centre.
   b- My town is not as crowded as the city centre.
   c- My town is not as crowded as the city centre is so crowded.
12. Winter in Kuwait is too cold. Winter in Dubai is warm. **(Use as..... as)**
   a. Winter in Kuwait is too cold as winter in Dubai.
   b- Winter in Kuwait is not as cold as winter in Dubai is warm.
   c- Winter in Dubai is not as cold as Winter in Kuwait.

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♦Future forms♦
أزمنة المستقبل

المستقبل المستمر (Future continuous)

- يعبر عن حدث سيكون مستمرا في وقت ما في المستقبل:

ويتكون من **will be + v.ing**

- I **will be watching** my favorite movie **this time tomorrow**.

المستقبل التام (Future perfect)

- ويعبر عن حدث سيكون قد انتهى بحلول وقت معين في المستقبل:

ويتكون من **will have + P.P.**

- I **wil have finished** my exams by the end of June.

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

1- Professor Baker ……. American history next semester.
a- teach b- teaching c- will be teaching d- taught

2- Salma …… a marathon next Saturday. We need to be there.
a- run b- will be running c- ran d- running

3- Tomorrow between 3 and 6 p.m. , I …….. so don't call me then.
a- will be sleeping b- was sleeping c- slept d- sleep

4- This time next week, we ……..in the sea.
a- was swimming b- swim c- will be swimming d- swam

5- By next Friday , I……. the research. Wish me good luck.
a- will write b- was written c- will have written d- wrote

6- By the time it starts raining, we …… the garden furniture in.
a- bring b- will have brought c- will bring d- were bringing

7- Unfortunately, the bus …….. the station when Omar gets there.
a- left b- leaving c- have left d- will have left

8- The housekeeper ……the house when the guests arrive.
a- clean b- cleaning c- was cleaning d- will have cleaned

فعل + فاعل + **so** + adj./adv صفه/حال + **that** + فعل + فاعل

It was **so dark that** I couldn't see anything.

So dark was it that I couldn't see anything. (Inversion)

فعل + فاعل + **such** (a/an) + adj.+ noun صفه+ اسم + **that** + فعل + فاعل

It was **such a dark place that** I couldn't see anything.

These are **such hot days that** we can't go out at noon.

The restaurant was expensive. I decided not to go there anymore. **(Use: so.....that)**

1. The restaurant so was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
2. The restaurant was so expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
3. So the restaurant was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.

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قاعدة (إذا /لو) الشرطية IF

🔶 0 - IF مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡️ present simple مضارع بسيط

-وتسمى الصفرية أو العامة وتدل على الحقائق سواء كانت علمية أو شخصية

✍️ If we **heat** water, it **boils**. إذا سخن الماء فإنه يغلي

🔶 1 - IF مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡️ will + base form المصدر

-وتسمى الأولى وتدل على شرط يمكن حدوثه لأنه في الحاضر

✍️ If you **get up** early, you **will** *be* at school on time.

إذا استيقظت مبكرًا ستكون في المدرسة في الوقت المحدد.

🔶 2 - IF ماضي بسيط past simple, ➡️ would + base form المصدر

-وتسمى الثانية وتدل على شرط لا يحتمل حدوثه في الحاضر وذلك من باب التخيل أو الافتراض فقط أو للنصيحة.

✍️ **If I were you, I would *study* abroad. لو كنت مكانك لدرست بالخارج**

✍️ **If they sold their house, they would *be* rich.**

🔶 3 - IF ماضي تام had + p.p. (V3), ➡️ would have + p.p.(V3)

-وتسمى الثالثة وتدل على شرط مستحيل حدوثه لأنه في الماضي وانتهى ولن يتغير. وذلك من باب التعبير عن الندم أو التخيل في الماضي أو التمني.

✍️ **If the player had *played* well, he would have *won* the game.**

لو لعب اللاعب بشكل جيد لكان فاز بالمباراة.

🔶 Unless (= if .....not) إذا لم وتحل محل إذا/لو ولكن مع حذف النفي لأنها منفيه

✍️ **If you don't leave now, I will call the police. (Use: Unless)**

✍️ **Unless you leave now, I will call the police.**

1- If Ali (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill. (Correct the verb)

a- doesn't eat
b- didn't eat
c- hadn't eaten

2- If I were a scientist, I (discover) cures for a lot of diseases. (Correct)

a- discovered
b- could discover
c- could have discovered

3- If Tom has time, he ..... (Complete)

a- will go out with his friends.
b- would go out with his friends.
c- would have gone out with his friends.

4- Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired. (Begin with: If)

a- If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.
b- If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.
c- If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.

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5- She didn't do the work as she didn't have enough time. (Use: If)

a- If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.
b- If she had had enough time, she wouldn't have done the work.
c- If she hadn't had enough time, she would have done the work.

6- If Ahmed hadn't arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
(BW: Unless)

a- Unless Ahmed had arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
b- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike wouldn't have been stolen.
c- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike would haven't been stolen.

7- You get fat when you eat too much. (Use: If)

a- If you ate too much, you would get fat.
b- If you eat too much, you get fat.
c- If you had eaten too much, you would have got fat.

- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

1- If he succeeded, he ..... the university.
a- could have joined b- would join c- will join d- can join

2-You would meet them if you ..... earlier.
a- come b- comes c- came d- coming

3- If I were a bird,..... to other countries.
a- would have flown b- will fly c-would fly d- can fly

4- His teeth will become bad if he ..... too much sweets.
a- had eaten b- eating c- eats d-ate

5- The neighbours ..... .if the dog keeps barking all night.
a- could complain b- will complain c- would complain d- complain

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https://youtube.com/user/msno2020able ١-قناة اليوتيوب.
https://t.me/mosayed75 Mr.Muhammad Sayed The Expert ٢- قناة

جدول تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة

V1 الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	V2 الماضي	P.P.التصريف الثالث
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
believe	يعتقد	believed	believed
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
build	يبني	built	built
buy	يشتري	bought	bought
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten
frighten	يخيف	frightened	frightened
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
get up	ينهض	got up	gotten up
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
hide	يختبيء - يخفي	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let

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lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر - يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written

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