

Unit 1

Modals of Ability

بعد هذه الأفعال يكون الفعل في المصدر (الفعل بدون أي إضافات)

الفعل	الاستخدام
can can't	- المقدره - عدم المقدره "في الحاضر/المستقبل"
could couldn't	- المقدره - عدم المقدره (مقدره عامة / طبيعية في أي مكان وزمان وأي موقف) "في الماضي"
managed to was/were able to couldn't	- المقدره - عدم المقدره (مقدره في موقف محدد صعب أو يحتاج جهد) "في الماضي"
being able to/ to be able to will be able to have/has been able to	- المقدره في أزمنة ومواقع مختلفة عند وجود كلمات دالة على المستقبل <i>tomorrow, next, in the future, in 2020</i> عند وجود كلمات دالة على المضارع التام <i>since, for, just, already, yet, so far, ever, never, recently</i>

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

- 1- Ahmad play chess when he was six.
a. could b. were able to c. manage to d. can't
- 2- After much training, we to run the company in a good way.
a. were able to b. could c. managed d. couldn't
- 3- Yesterday, we could that Emily wanted to be alone.
a. understands b. understood c. understanding d. understand
- 4- The man was badly injured, but he walk to a phone box.
a. were able to b. couldn't c. managed d. was able to
- 5- The mathematics exam was quite difficult, but we pass it.
a. are able to b. couldn't c. were able to d. managed
- 6- The fire spread quickly through the building, but luckily everybody escape.
a. can b. couldn't c. was able to d. can't
- 7- It's nice to relax.
a. can b. could c. managed to d. be able to
- 8- In the future, I deal with the new administration.
a. could b. will be able to c. managed to d. was able to
- 9- He walk since last February, because of the accident.
a. couldn't b. hasn't been able to c. wasn't able to d. can't

Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- Salem did his best and finally he could make it to the meeting on time.
.....
- 2- As an officer in the army, my late grandfather managed to do 200 pushups.
.....
- 3- Children can walking at the age of one year.
.....
- 4- As a high school graduate with a high grade, I can't choose to study abroad.
.....
- 5- Lionel Messi could score two wonderful goals though there were three players around him.
.....
- 6- Despite their efforts last night, they will not be able to convince him to leave.
.....
- 7- Migrants could live a normal life since they get to Germany.
.....
- 8- Sometimes I think about my life as a child. In those days I can do what I wanted.
.....
- 9- Due to the cold weather, I think I couldn't start the engine tomorrow morning.
.....

Phrasal Verbs with "go"

VERB	المعنى
<i>go out</i>	ينطفئ
<i>go off</i>	يرن " جرس / منبه / إنذار "
<i>go away</i>	يغادر / يرحل
<i>go up</i>	يرتفع / يزداد
<i>go down</i>	يقل / ينخفض
<i>go on</i>	يستمر
<i>go without</i>	يستغني عن

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

- 1- Due to the dam being built in Ethiopia, the water level in the river
- a. go out b. go down c. go away d. go up
- 2- Smoke alarms are designed to go automatically as soon as smoke is detected.
- a. off b. on c. away d. up
- 3- The cost of living has gone sharply in the last few years.
- a. without b. out c. away d. up
- 4- The lights went and everything was completely black.
- a. without b. out c. away d. up
- 5- The session for forty five minutes.
- a. went on b. went out c. went away d. went up

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences :

- 1- A lot of people sought part-time jobs after prices had gone back.
.....
- 2- They are going out car after the dramatic rise in fuel price.
.....
- 3- As soon as thieves had broken into the shop, the theft alarm went up.
.....
- 4- I'll have to go off for 6 months, as I got a scholarship in the UK.
.....
- 5- The rain is expected to go without for the following 12 hours.
.....

Intensifiers

محددات الدرجة

هي كلمات تستخدم مع الصفات، الأحوال أو الأفعال لتحديد درجتها

عند استخدام هذه الكلمات، يجب أن نراعي الآتي:

- عادة تأتي هذه الكلمات قبل الصفة أو الحال أو الفعل.
- نحدد الكلمة المستخدمة حسب قوة معنى الصفة أو الحال أو الفعل.
- نستخدم الكلمات الدالة على التمام مع الصفة والحال والفعل "التامة"، التي ليس بها درجات.
- باقي الكلمات تستخدم مع الصفة والحال والفعل "العادية" لتوضيح درجتها.

Full degree درجة تامة	absolutely, completely, totally, entirely, quite	- تأتي مع الصفات والظروف والأفعال "القوية"، وهي التي ليس بها درجات. أي أنها تحمل معنى "التمام"، - ولا يصح استخدامها مع الصفات العادية
Large degree درجة كبيرة	very, extremely, really, awfully, terribly	مع بقية الصفات والظروف والأفعال لتوضيح درجتها
Medium degree درجة متوسطة	rather, fairly, quite, pretty, somewhat	
Small degree درجة صغيرة	a little, a bit, slightly	
Negative سلبية	hardly, scarcely, at all	
Others أخرى	so, as, too, more, most, less, least	

أمثلة للصفات القوية:

perfect, brilliant,	التمام
impossible, sure, certain,	التأكد
true, right,	صحيح
wrong, false,	خطأ
dead, exhausted, exhausting,	التعب
magnificent, extraordinary, incredible, fascinated, fascinating, amazed, amazing,	الجمال
delicious, horrible, dreadful, disgusted, disgusting, ridiculous, awful,	الطعم/الذواق السيئ
enormous, tiny	الحجم
different, useless, empty,	

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

- 1- Maha is beautiful. I like her new look.
a. absolutely b. completely c. very d. at all
- 2- Ali is freezing. We should visit a doctor right now.
a. absolutely b. rather c. a bit d. very
- 3- Ahmad can run fast.
a. completely b. absolutely c. very d. least
- 4- Their house is enormous.
a. very b. too c. fairly d. absolutely
- 5- What you have just said is wrong.
a. somewhat b. totally c. very d. slightly
- 6- His dad was sure that it was his fault.
a. quite b. at all c. very d. scarcely
- 7- Their containers were empty, and they were about to die of thirst.
a. somewhat b. very c. completely d. slightly

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Ali's villa is absolutely big. (Correct)
.....
- 2- Players were dead after the game. (Use: totally)
.....
- 3- The student is very brilliant. (Correct)
.....
- 4- The food tasted awful in the restaurant we went to yesterday. (Use: quite)
.....
- 5- My uncle lives in a big house with a garden and a backyard. (Use: pretty)
.....
- 6- They were extremely right in what they said about their school. (Correct)
.....
- 7- It is slightly impossible to send man to the sun. (Correct)
.....

Unit 2

Past Simple Tense

الزمن الماضي البسيط

شكل الفعل:

التصريف الثاني للفعل V₂
الأفعال الشاذة، نحفظ التصريفات الخاصة بها.

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

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

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

Question & Negative

جملة مثبتة ✓	جملة منفية ⊗	سؤال ?
V ₂	didn't V ₁	Wh- + did + فاعل + V ₁ ?
He played tennis yesterday. She left last week. They went to the club. I visited him, to see if he's OK.	He didn't play tennis yesterday. She didn't leave last week. They didn't go to the club. I didn't visit him to see if he's OK.	What did he play yesterday? When did she leave ? Where did they go ? Why did you visit him?
	1- نستخدم didn't قبل الفعل. 2- يرجع الفعل للمصدر V ₁ .	1- نضع did قبل الجملة. 2- يرجع الفعل للمصدر V ₁ . 3- إذا وجدنا I/we/me/us نحولها you وإذا وجدنا my/our نحولها your . 4- نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه، ونستخدم كلمة استفهام مناسبة.

Past Perfect Tense

الزمن الماضي التام:

شكل الفعل:

had + V₃

الأفعال الشاذة، نحفظ التصريفات الخاصة بها.

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

الاستخدام:

- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر، كلاهما في الماضي.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

<i>after</i>	قبل,	<i>when</i>	عندما,
<i>because</i>	بسبب,	<i>once</i>	بمجرد أن,
<i>as soon as</i>	بمجرد أن,	<i>no sooner</i>	بمجرد أن,
<i>hardly</i>	يا دوب,	<i>before = by the time</i>	قبل

Negative & Question

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
<i>had + V₃</i>	<i>had + NOT + V₃</i>	Wh- + <i>had</i> + فاعل + V ₃ ?
Man <u>had used oil</u> by 1853. She <u>had arrived</u> before I came. We <u>had played</u> in the club. They <u>had travelled</u> by plane.	Man <u>hadn't used</u> oil in 1753. She <u>hadn't arrived</u> before I came. We <u>hadn't played</u> in the club. They <u>hadn't travelled</u> by plane. 1- نفي الفعل المساعد (الكلمة الأولى من الفعل)، ليصبح <i>hadn't</i> 2- لا نغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية من الفعل). 3- إذا وجدنا <i>I/we/me/us</i> نحولها <i>you</i> وإذا وجدنا <i>my/our</i> نحولها <i>your</i> . 4- نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه، ونستخدم كلمة استفهام مناسبة.	When <u>had man used oil</u> ? When <u>had she arrived</u> ? Where <u>had you played</u> ? How <u>had they travelled</u> ?

عند الاختيار أو تصحيح الفعل أو ربط الجملتين لاحظ:

after / when / because / as soon as / hardly / once يأتي بعدها مباشرة *had V₃* ، والآخر يكون *V₂*

before/by the time يأتي بعدها مباشرة *V₂* ، والآخر يكون *had V₃*

كل كلمة يأتي معها إعلان *V² & had V₃*، إذا وجدت أحدهما يكون الآخر هو الاختيار أو التصحيح المناسب.

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

- 1- I arrived home at night, I had done all the necessary work and shopping.
a. After b. When c. By the time d. While
- 2- Before he last visited Cairo, Sami to the opera.
a. hadn't gone b. didn't go c. doesn't go d. wasn't going
- 3- Ahmad his aviation license before he could fly a plane.
a. has received b. has been receiving c. was receiving d. had received
- 4- Before Ali a big mass of his weight, he had trained very hard.
a. loses b. lost c. was losing d. had lost
- 5- She had never seen a bear before she to Alaska.
a. had moved b. has moved c. had been moving d. moved
- 6- Our flight had landed by the time they to collect us from the airport.
a. have shown up b. had shown up c. show up d. showed up
- 7- By the end of January 2010, She her loans.
a. had settled b. have settled c. was settling d. has settled
- 8- Guess what! I found your keys you had left.
a. before b. while c. after d. because
- 9- After they had launched the campaign, there several surveys to assess people's response to the appeal.
a. was b. had been c. were d. have been
- 10- There was a decline in sales after consumers about the quality.
a. had complained b. were complaining c. complained d. was complaining
- 11- It raining once we had put up our tents.
a. is starting b. started c. has started d. had started
- 12- Everybody went to bed when he home.
a. has arrived b. arrived c. arrives d. had arrived
- 13- I went to see my son goodbye, when he already.....
a. was / leaving b. had / left c. have / left d. were / leaving
- 14- Ali London very well, because he had visited the city several times.
a. knew b. knows c. has known d. known
- 15- They felt bad about selling the house, because they it for over forty years.
a. were owning b. own c. have owned d. had owned

Do as required between brackets:

1- He finished his report. Everybody else had finished theirs. (Join using: By the time)

2- After she had moved to Alaska, she saw the first bear in her life. (Use: before)

3- He had stepped on his brothers little toe before his brother started screaming. (Use: after)

4- The weather forecast had announced a tsunami approaching. People rushed to markets. (Join using: after)

5- After he try success, he wouldn't accept being a loser anymore. (Correct)

6- They start the meeting after they had had lunch. (Correct the verb)

7- We couldn't get a room in the hotel, because we don't book in advance. (Correct the verb)

8- He had told his friend to keep the secret before everybody know about it. (Correct)

9- Before it broke down, she own that car for over five years. (Correct the verb)

10- He had just gone to bed after the fire alarms went off. (Correct)

11- We reach an agreement by the end of the committee. (Correct the verb)

12- Fatima finished her studies in UK in 2005. (Ask a question)

13- He had received his master by the end of the last academic year. (Ask a question)

14- They moved to the house in Zahra in 2010. (Negative)

15- We had moved to the house in Zahra by 2010. (Negative)

16- They moved to the house in Zahra in 2010. (Question)

17- We had moved to the house in Zahra by 2010. (Question)

Unit 3

If Conditionals

حالات if الشرطية

الاستخدام:

نستخدم حالات if للتعبير عن مدى احتمال وقوع حدوث بتوافر شروط.

If Conditionals	Example
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>الحالة الصفرية:</u> <u>تعبير عن (الحقائق)</u> تسمى صفرية، لأن الاحتمال صفر. حيث أن الحقائق أكيدة الحدوث.</p> <p>Zero: <u>If</u> مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط \hookrightarrow المضارع البسيط: هو الفعل بدون S مع I و الجمع، أو بإضافة S مع المفرد. <i>it runs / they run</i></p>	<p>If you boil water, it turns into steam.</p> <p>A car stops if it runs out of fuel.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>الحالة الأولى:</u> <u>تعبير عن (احتمال / إمكانية وقوع الفعل)</u> يمكن أن يتحقق الحدث بتوافر / وقوع الشرط.</p> <p>1st: <u>If</u> مضارع بسيط <u>will V₁</u> \hookrightarrow</p>	<p>If you do more exercise, you will be fitter.</p> <p>He will pass the exam if he studies harder.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>الحالة الثانية:</u> <u>تعبير عن (حدث خيالي أو مستحيل "في الحاضر" / الندم / اللوم على ما مضى)</u> لا يتحقق، إما لأنه مجرد تخيل للحاضر، أو لأنه ندم و لوم على ماضي.</p> <p>2nd: <u>If V₂,</u> <u>would V₁</u> \hookrightarrow</p>	<p>If you played as a team, you would win.</p> <p>He wouldn't be fired if he followed the rules.</p> <p>If she were a doctor, she would help us.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>الحالة الثالثة:</u> <u>تعبير عن (حدث مستحيل/خيالي)</u> لا يتحقق، لأنه مجرد تخيل لوضع مضى أو شيء مستحيل.</p> <p>3rd: <u>If had V₃,</u> <u>would have V₃</u> \hookrightarrow</p>	<p>If she had driven wisely, she would have been safe.</p> <p>You wouldn't have suffered if you hadn't expected much from them.</p>

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

- 1- If the neighbors don't stop shouting, I the police immediately.
a. will call b. would call c. have called d. would have
- 2- If Real Madrid had played well against Barcelona, they the match.
a. won't lose b. wouldn't lose c. wouldn't have lost d. didn't lose
- 3- If the shareholders approve to the new deal, the company a lot of profits.
a. would gain b. will gain c. gained d. would gained
- 4- If you that fast, you wouldn't be in a hospital receiving treatment.
a. weren't b. aren't c. were d. hadn't been
- 5- His present would have been completely different if he a bit harder.
a. studied b. had studied c. studies d. studying
- 6- If they well with me, I'd be much nicer to them.
a. dealt b. had dealt c. are dealing d. deal
- 7- If you put the gear stick on R, the car backwards.
a. moves b. would move c. would have moved d. moved
- 8- His grades would be better if he harder.
a. studies b. had studied c. studied d. were study

Do as required between brackets:

- 1- If sound engineers **utilize** new techniques, recordings would be enhanced. (Correct)
.....
- 2- If she had known it was your birthday, (Complete)
.....
- 3- Had he come to school earlier, he **not be** detained after school. (Correct)
.....
- 4- I wouldn't have had to wait one more hour if you **call** me earlier. (Correct)
.....
- 5- Unless you had studied harder, you wouldn't **get** high marks. (Correct)
.....
- 6- If you didn't stay up late last night,..... (Complete)
.....
- 7- If I were you, I **study** abroad. Education there is much better than it is here. (Correct)
.....
- 8- Everything would be fine if she (Complete)
.....

Unit 4

Definite & Indefinite Articles

أدوات التعريف والتنكير

<i>a / an</i>	<i>the</i>
تستخدم مع الأسماء المعهودة المفردة عندما نتكلم عنها بشكل عام أو غير محدد	تستخدم مع كافة الأسماء لتعني شيء محدد وليس عام
تستخدم عندما نذكر الاسم للمرة الأولى، ولا يكون المستمع يعرف ماذا نقصد بالتحديد	نستخدم عند ذكر شيء سبق ذكره، وبالتالي فالمستمع يعرف ماذا نقصد بالتحديد
تستخدم عند الوصف أو التصنيف the elephant is <i>an animal</i> of the mammals.	تستخدم مع الأسماء الفريدة من نوعها مثل الشمس والقمر والسماء ... الخ <i>the Sun, the Moon, the Sky... etc</i>
تستخدم في عبارات السعر والسرعة والتكرار <i>2KD a kilo, 100 km an hour, twice a week, ...etc</i>	تستخدم مع أسماء المحيطات والبحار والخلجان والأنهار وسلاسل الجبال <i>the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf, the Nile, the Himalayas,... etc</i>
تستخدم مع كلمات التجزئة <i>a bag of sugar, a box of matches, a bottle of water, a grain of rice, ...etc</i>	تستخدم مع الدول التي تحتوي كلمات مثل : <i>United/Union/Kingdom/Republic/States/Emirates</i> أو اختصاراتها <i>USA, EU, KSA, RC ... etc</i>
تستخدم مع عبارات الكمية والعدد مثل <i>a few, a little, a lot of, a large number, a hundred</i>	تستخدم مع الآلات الموسيقية عندما نتحدث عن العزف أو نبدأ بها <i>the lute, the piano ... etc</i>
	تستخدم مع الجنسية أو بعض الصفات للتحدث عنها بشكل عام / في صيغة الجمع <i>the Kuwaiti, the rich, the poor, ...etc</i>
	تستخدم مع صيغة التفضيل في الصفات <i>the strongest, the most important, ...etc</i>
	تستخدم عادة مع صفات مثل: <i>only, next, last, same, right, ...etc</i> <i>the only school, the last samurai, ...etc</i>

لا نستخدم أداة (no article) مع الآتى:

- اللغات والمواد الدراسية والألعاب الرياضية ووجبات الطعام(عدا في حالة وصفها)
- المدن والقرى والمقاطعات والضواحي
- أسماء البحيرات والجزر والجبال والتلال "المفردة"
- أسماء القارات والولايات والمقاطعات
- أسماء الأشخاص والألقاب ، إلا إذا كانت متبوعة ب of
- السنوات وفصول السنة والشهور والأيام و أوقات اليوم عند الحديث عنها بشكل عام
- وسائل المواصلات المسبوقه ب by
- الأسماء غير المعهودة أو الجمع (بشكل عام)، ويمكن كذلك استخدام the (للتحديد)
- الأسماء المجردة مثل life, love, happiness إلا إذا كنا نتحدث عن شيء محدد منها
- مؤسسات مثل المدرسة والمستشفى والسجن عند الحديث عن الغرض الطبيعي لها، وليس المبنى

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

- 1- Without oil, our industry would come to a halt.
a- a c- an c- the d- no article
- 2- life of an Arab student studying abroad isn't as easy as you may think.
a- A c- An c- The d- No article
- 3- In Kuwait, Life before oil wasn't easy.
a- a c- an c- the d- no article
- 4- What is the World Bank doing to help ?
a- poor c- the poor c- a poor d- an poor
- 5- Sugar is bad for your teeth.
a- A c- An c- The d- No article
- 6- Prime Minister is to make a statement.
a- A c- An c- The d- No article
- 7- We were at home in the garden.
a- a c- an c- the d- no article
- 8- A car stopped and driver got out.
a- a c- an c- the d- no article

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

- 1- Can you play piano?
.....
- 2- Oil I got on my trousers won't wash out.
.....
.....
- 3- The school starts at eight o'clock.
.....
- 4- Nobody knows who invented TV.
.....
- 5- The guilty men were sent to the prison.
.....
- 6- School is in the centre of the village.
.....
- 7- You're an only friend I've got.
.....
- 8- I'm not an expert on history of China.
.....

Correlative Conjunctions

Both and

كل من و.....

المختلف في أول الجملة

Kuwait is in gulf area. KSA is in Gulf area.
Kuwait is in gulf area. KSA is in Gulf area.
Both Kuwait and KSA are in Gulf area.

- 1- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. ⇨
- 2- إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. ⇨
- 3- نضع **Both** قبل المختلف الأول ونضع **and** قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ⇨

المختلف في آخر الجملة

Ali speaks Russian. Ali speaks German.
 Ali speaks Russian. **Ali speaks** German.
 Ali **speaks Both** Russian and German.

- 1- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. ⇨
- 2- إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. ⇨
- 3- نضع **Both** قبل المختلف الأول ونضع **and** قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الأولى. ⇨

ح **Both...and...** يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

Either or

إما..... أو

المختلف في أول الجملة

Ahmad was in the car. His friends were in the car.
Ahmad was in the car. His friends were in the car.
Either Ahmad or his friends were in the car.

- 1- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. ⇨
- 2- إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. ⇨
- 3- نضع **Either** قبل المختلف الأول ونضع **or** قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ⇨

المختلف في آخر الجملة

She studies in UK. She studies in USA.
 She studies in UK. **She studies in** USA.
 She **studies** in either UK or USA.

- 1- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. ⇨
- 2- إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. ⇨
- 3- نضع **either** قبل المختلف الأول ونضع **or** قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الأولى. ⇨

ح مع **Either...or...** يجب مراعاة الآتي:

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

Neither nor

لا ولا

المختلف في أول الجملة

Ahmad wasn't there. His family weren't there.

Ahmad ~~wasn't there~~. His family weren't there.

Neither Ahmad **nor** his family ~~were~~ there.

1- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. ☞

2- إذا كان في أول الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الأولى. ☞

3- نحذف النفي. نضع **Neither** قبل **المختلف** الأول ونضع

nor قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞

المختلف في آخر الجملة

The exam wasn't hard. The exam wasn't long.

The exam wasn't hard. ~~The exam wasn't~~ long.

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

1- نحدد **المختلف** في الجملتين. ☞

2- إذا كان في آخر الجملة، نحذف باقي الجملة الثانية. ☞

3- نحذف النفي. نضع **Neither** قبل **المختلف** الأول ونضع **nor**

قبل الثاني، ونكتب باقي الجملة الأولى. ☞

مع Neither...nor... يجب مراعاة الآتي:

- إذا كانت **Neither** في أول أو وسط الجملة، يكون الفعل مفرد أو جمع حسب أقرب فاعل.

- مع **neither**، يكون الفعل "مثبت". و يتحقق ذلك بحذف **don't/doesn't/didn't**، أو حذف **never/no/n't/not**.

Examples:

☞ ~~don't~~ play → play

☞ ~~doesn't~~ play → plays

☞ ~~didn't~~ play → played

☞ have ~~never~~ played → have played

☞ ~~aren't~~ playing → are playing

☞ was ~~not~~ playing → was playing

☞ had ~~no~~ keys → had keys

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Subordinate Conjunctions

الرابط	المعنى	يأتي بعده	Example
<i>although</i> <i>though</i>	بالرغم من (ما يلي)	جملة (فاعل + فعل)	He's happy, <i>although</i> he became poor. <i>Although</i> we live in different countries, we keep in touch.
<i>in spite of</i> <i>despite</i>	بالرغم من (ما يلي)	اسم / v-ing	<i>Despite</i> life in different countries, we keep in touch. He's happy <i>in spite of</i> becoming poor. He's happy <i>in spite of the fact that</i> he became poor.
<i>;/.However</i>	ومع ذلك (بالرغم مما سبق)	جملة (فاعل + فعل)	He became poor. <i>However</i> , he's happy.
<i>,while</i> <i>,whereas</i> <i>,but</i>	بينما/ولكن	جملة (فاعل + فعل)	He became poor, <i>but</i> he's happy.

تحويل الجملة لاسم يعتمد على فهمك للجملة و ثروتك اللغوية:

- تعتمد على الاسم موضع المقارنة.
- فربما تكون المقارنة في فاعل الجملة، المفعول، الصفة، الظرف (مكان أو زمان)، الحال، ... الخ.
- متى عرفت المقصود، يمكنك حذف أي شيء آخر وتبقي على الشيء المراد.

Example:

He does regular exercise. He gains weight.

(Join using: **Although**)

Although he does regular exercise, he gains weight.

He does regular exercise. He gains weight.

(Join using: **Despite**)

Despite regular exercise, he gains weight.

عند تحويل الجملة ل V.ing يجب مراعاة الآتي:

- حذف الفاعل، وهو كل الكلمات التي تسبق الفعل.
- حذف الفعل المساعد إن وجد.
- رد الفعل للمصدر، إن كان تصريف ثاني أو ثالث.
- ثم يمكنك إضافة ing للفعل.

Example:

He does regular exercise. He gains weight.

(Join using: **Despite**)

Despite doing regular exercise, he gains weight.

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

- 1- that soccer player was not fit, he could score a fantastic goal.
a. In spite of **b. Despite**
c. However **d. Although**
- 2- I'm sure my brother will be coming tonight, I don't know exactly when.
a. although **b. as soon as**
c. for **d. because**
- 3- computer crimes have increased restrictions and laws.
a. despite **b. although**
c. but **d. because**
- 4- He won the race being much older than the others.
a. despite **b. although**
c. but **d. because**
- 5- My doctor decided to do the surgery my case wasn't too serious.
a. since **b. although**
c. so **d. because**
- 6- It was cold outside, we went swimming in the sea yesterday.
a. But **b. Despite**
c. However **d. Although**
- 7- He is a millionaire. , he lives in a small flat.
a. despite **b. although**
c. but **d. however**
- 8- it rained a lot, I enjoyed the holiday.
a. In spite of **b. Though**
c. However **d. Despite**
- 9- we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
a. Although **b. Once**
c. After **d. When**
- 10- They got wet they had waterproofs on.
a. despite **b. although**
c. but **d. however**
- 11- they have a lot of money, they're still not happy.
a. Despite **b. Although**
c. But **d. However**
- 12- She does a lot of exercise, she still suffers from obesity.
a. despite **b. although**
c. but **d. however**

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1- My sister has passed her driving test. **Although**, she looks unhappy.

2- **Although** being clever, she couldn't solve the problem.

3- He was chosen employee of the month, **however** he wasn't the best.

4- He went on trying, **despite** everybody doubted its effectiveness.

5- **In spite of** all the audience embarrassed him at the beginning, he completed the show.

6- She likes her job; **although**, she will have to retire to raise her beloved kids.

7- Ahmad has never visited England, **since** his accent is British like.

8- He was chosen employee of the month, **however** she looks unhappy.

9- They trained well. **Though**, they lost the match.

10- We continued our match, **however** it started to rain.

11- The manager goes to work early every day, **in spite of** some employees arrive a bit late.

12- **However** Real Madrid played their best match ever, Barcelona didn't perform well.

13- The show went on yesterday, **though** the rain.

14- His brother wants to be a doctor, **however** Ali wants to be an accountant.

15- The team leader was excellent; **despite**, nobody liked him.

16- **Although** the fact that they are friends, you can rarely see them together.

17- **However** her hard work, she was not promoted.

18- He worked really hard; **however**, he didn't get promoted like his colleagues.

Quantity Words

كلمات التجزئة

هي كلمات نستخدمها مع غير المعدود عندما نريد أن نقول أن هناك بعض المقادير منها، حيث أن غير المعدود لا يجمع.

الكلمة	المعنى	أمثلة للكلمات التي تستخدم معها
<i>bar of</i>	قالب	<i>chocolate, soap, gold</i>
<i>grain of</i>	حبة / مقدار ضئيل من	<i>rice, salt, sugar</i>
<i>item of</i>	قطعه / موضوع	<i>clothing, news</i>
<i>lump of</i>	كتلة	<i>sugar / coal</i>
<i>pane of</i>	لوح زجاجي	<i>glass, <u>window/door pane</u></i>
<i>piece of</i>	قطعه	<i>bread, cake, cheese, advice, information</i>
<i>slice of</i>	شريحة	<i>lemon, toast, bread, cake, beef,...etc</i>
<i>glass of</i>	كوب	<i>water</i>
<i>bottle of</i>	زجاجة	<i>drink, water</i>
<i>cup of</i>	فنجان	<i>tea, coffee</i>
<i>bag(full) of</i>	كيس	<i>sugar, sand, flour</i>
<i>box of</i>	صندوق	<i>matches</i>
<i>cartoon of</i>	كرتون	<i>milk</i>
<i>kilo, meter, liter</i>	وحدات القياس	ما يقاس بها

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

1- I'd like, please.

- a. two waters
- c. two water

- b. two bottles of water
- d. two bottles of

2- She bought her kids of chocolate yesterday.

- a. some
- c. five bars

- b. five grains
- d. five panes

3- They serve delicious fish with lemon on top of it.

- a. slices
- c. juice

- b. pane
- d. slices of

4- water in the morning can help keep you in tiptop shape.

- a. A glass
- c. A glass of

- b. A
- d. A glasses of

5- He had used to eat for breakfast, before visiting the dietitian.

- a. three loaves
- c. three loaves of

- b. three loaf
- d. three loaves of bread

6- We broke the while cleaning it.

- a. pane of window
- c. pane window

- b. window pane
- d. window of pane

7- Their mom bought for three of them.

- a. three items of clothes
- c. three grains of clothes

- b. three slices of clothes
- d. three bars of clothes

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1- I'd like two milks, please.

2- Could you pass me two breads, please?

3- She was so thirsty that she drank three waters.

4- Have we got enough foods for the weekend?.

5- There's no space in the freezer. can you tell me where to put all these meats?

6- There aren't much pens.

7- The mentor of the school has given new comers some advices.

Unit 5

Present Perfect Tense

الزمن المضارع التام:

شكل الفعل:

have / has + V₃

التصريف الثالث للأفعال الشاذة يحفظ

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

الاستخدام:

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

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since
just
recently
ever

منذ,
توا / حالا
حديثا / مؤخرا
من قبل

for
already
yet
never

لمدة
من قبل / بالفعل
حتى الآن
أبدا

Negative & Question

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
<i>have/has + V₃</i>	<i>have/has + NOT + V₃</i>	Wh- + <i>have/has</i> + فاعل + V ₃ ?
Man <i>has walked</i> on the Moon. She <i>has lived</i> in Paris for years. They <i>have just heard</i> the news. It <i>has been</i> windy for a week.	Man <i>hasn't walked</i> on the Moon. She <i>hasn't lived</i> in Paris for years. They <i>haven't heard</i> the news. It <i>hasn't been</i> windy for a week.	Where <i>has man walked</i> ? How long <i>has she lived</i> in Paris? When <i>have they heard</i> the news? How <i>has it been</i> for a week?
	<p>1- ننفي الفعل المساعد (الكلمة الأولى من الفعل)، ليصبح <i>hasn't / haven't</i></p> <p>2- لا نغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية من الفعل).</p>	<p>1- نبدل موقع الفعل المساعد (الكلمة الأولى من الفعل) ← والفاعل بالجملة.</p> <p>2- لا نغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية من الفعل).</p> <p>3 - إذا وجدنا <i>I/we/me/us</i> نحولها <i>you</i> وإذا وجدنا <i>my/our</i> نحولها <i>your</i></p> <p>4- نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه، ونستخدم كلمة استفهام مناسبة.</p>

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

المضارع التام المستمر

شكل الفعل:

have / has + been + V.ing

الاستخدام:

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر للحاضر.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن:

since منذ,
for لمدة,
all..... طوال

Negative & Question

✓ جملة مثبتة	⊗ جملة منفية	? سؤال
have/has+ been + V.ing	have/has+ NOT+ been + V.ing	Wh- + have/has+ فاعل + been+V.ing?
He has been working for a year. I've been studying Math all day.	He hasn't been working for a year. I haven't been studying Math all day. 1- نفي الفعل المساعد (الكلمة الأولى من الفعل)، hasn't / haven't ليصبح 2- ولا يتغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية والثالثة من الفعل).	How long has he been working ? What have you been studying ...? 1- نبدل موقع الفعل المساعد (الكلمة الأولى من الفعل) ← و الفاعل بالجملة. 2- ولا نغير الفعل الأصلي (الكلمة الثانية والثالثة من الفعل). 3- إذا وجدنا I/we/me/us نحولها you وإذا وجدنا my/our نحولها your . 4- نحذف الجزء الذي نسأل عنه، ونستخدم كلمة استفهام مناسبة.

Since & For

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

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

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

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

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

Do as shown between brackets:

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

Unit 6

Question Tag / Tag Question / Tail Question

السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال قصير، نستخدمه بعد نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

الاستخدام:

- يستخدم للتعليق على شيء ما.
- يستخدم للتحقق إذا ما كان ما نعرفه صحيح.
- يستخدم للتحقق إذا ما كان المستمع يتفق معنا أو لا.
- يستخدم أحيانا كسؤال عادي للاستفسار عن شيء، ويمكن تمييز هذا النوع عن الأنواع السابقة بنبرة الصوت الصاعدة في السؤال.

عند عمل السؤال المذيل، تصحيح الخطأ أو الاختيار:

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

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

ملاحظة:

إذا كان الفعل مكون من (كلمة واحدة):

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

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

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

Ali lives in Bayan, doesn't he?

She has a Ferrari, doesn't she?

You have central heating, don't you?

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

We are pioneers in technology, aren't we?

It's clear outside, isn't it?

The sausages were nice, weren't they?

He was lucky, wasn't he?

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

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

Ahmad is playing for Qadesiya, isn't he?

You 've helped the old lady, haven't they?

She has used no colours to draw her painting, has she?

She has never met her son since 2005, has she?

I won't use their stuff again, will I?

He doesn't speak Russian, does he?

They don't eat chicken, do they?

The cat didn't scratch him, did it?

حلاحظ أيضا هذه الحالات الخاصة:

I'm trying to do it, aren't I ?

I'm not in a hurry, am I ?

Let's go spend the whole day on the beach, shall we ?

Let us try the new program, will you ?

You 'd better consult another physician, hadn't you ?

She 'd rather study harder, wouldn't she ?

Open your books, will/would/can/could you?

Don't forget your key, will you?

There were lots of people at the carnival, weren't there?

That / this was lucky, wasn't it?

Those / these are nice, aren't they?

Anyone / everyone/ someone could just walk in here, couldn't they?

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

- 1- They've never attended live parties before,?
a. did they b. have they c. didn't they d. don't they
- 2- They'd completed their summer course,?
a. hadn't they b. wouldn't they c. didn't they d. had they
- 3- She had no intention to do post graduate studies,?
a. was it b. wasn't it c. wasn't that d. was that
- 4- Ali smokes in public places,?
a. doesn't he b. he doesn't c. does he d. he does
- 5- We can go now,?
a. can we b. we can c. you can d. can't we
- 6- You aren't staying in bed all day,?
a. are you b. weren't you c. aren't you d. were you
- 7- That was terrific,?
a. was it b. wasn't it c. wasn't that d. was that
- 8- We mustn't smoke in this area,?
a. was it b. wasn't it c. wasn't that d. was that

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- We weren't able to handle the project,? (Use: Question Tag)
.....
- 2- We don't walk to school, don't we? (Correct)
.....
- 3- He won't arrive until tomorrow,? (Add a Tag Question)
.....
- 4- We have a great team which can one day win the league, haven't we? (Correct)
.....
- 5- You came home late,? (Make a Tag Question)
.....
- 6- They are smart pupils, do we? (Correct)
.....
- 7- He'd be very proud,? (Form a Tag Question)
.....
- 8- It's difficult to find your way around this building, is that? (Correct)
.....