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تلخيص مادة انجليزي 1

English 101

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كلية الحصن الجامعية

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المقدمة Introduction

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الزملاء والزميلات الأفاضل

تحية الحق والعروبة

الحق الذي يعلو ولا يُعلى عليه وعروبة في البدء والإنتهاء

أما بعد ...

فإنه ليسرني أن أضع بين أيديكم ملخص لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية 1

عسى أن ينال إعجابكم ويساعدكم في دراسة المادة ولا أريد منكم جزاءً ولا شكوراً

علماً بأن هذا التلخيص يشمل القواعد ولا يحتوي على القطع والمعاني

علماً بأنه إذا صُعب عليكم أي سؤال من التلخيص او من خارجه او من القطع يمكنكم

الحصول على الإجابة من خلال ارسال السؤال على "الفيس بوك"

وَأَنْ لَيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَى

للراحة في إيجاد متطلبك ابحث بالفهرس عن العنوان وستجده بسهولة

والله وليُّ التوفيق

زميلكم :

عبد العزيز هاني السفرتي

المضارع البسيط Present simple

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتكلم عن شيء يحدث بشكل روتيني ومتكرر

FORM :

I/you/we/they + V₁ (infinitive) + complement .

He/she/it + V₁ +(s/es) + complement .

EXAMPLES :

I/you/we/they + (drive / work / do /see/study)

He/she/it + (drives / works / does /sees / studies)

امثلة على جمل المضارع البسيط

- Nurses **Look** after patients in hospitals.
- I usually **go** away at weekends.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.
- The cafe **opens** at 7.30 in the morning.

كيف نعرف ماذا نضيف للفعل ؟ (S / ES / IES)

• نضيف S

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن consonants مثل wants\ sends \ calls

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e وقبله حرف ساكن consonants مثل likes / races /writes

إذا انتهى الفعل ب ie مثل lies/dies / ties

• نضيف es

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف O مثل goes/does/

إذا انتهى الفعل ب (sh/ch/x/z/ss) مثل kisses/watches/buzzes/fixes/splashes

• نضيف ies

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y قبله حرف ساكن consonants نحذف ال y ونضيف ies

مثل dries/flies/studies

الأحرف المتحركة هي A / E / I / O /U أما الأحرف الساكنة باقي الحروف

يجب استعمال الأفعال المساعدة do / does في حالتها النفي والسؤال ويأتي الفعل مجرد .

المضارع البسيط في حالة النفي

I/we/you/they he/she/it	don't doesn't	work drive do
----------------------------	--------------------------------	--

المضارع البسيط في حالة السؤال

do does	I/we/you/they he/she/it	work? drive? do?
--------------------------	----------------------------	---

EXAMPLES :

- I come from Jordan . Where **do** you **come** from?
- I **don't go** away very often.
- What **does** this word **mean**? (*not* What means this word?)
- Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.
يمكن استخدام الفعل do كفعل رئيسي. مثل :
- 'What **do** you **do**?' 'I work in a shop.'
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help.

كلمات تدل على المضارع البسيط :

Always / usually / daily / every (month / day / year / time / morning ..)

Often / rarely / sometimes / whenever

بعض الجمل التي تدل على الحقائق لا تحتوي على كلمات الدلالة مثل

- Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.
- The sun **rises** from the east.

أسئلة وتمارين على المضارع البسيط

Put the verb into the correct form. ضع الفعل الموجود بين القوسين بالشكل الصحيح

- Ahmad (not / drink) tea very often.
- What time (the banks / close) here?
- I've got a car, but I (not / use) it much.
- 'Where (Rema / come) from?' 'From Jordan.'
- 'What (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- it (take) me an hour to get to work. How long..... (it / take) you?
- Look at this sentence. What. (this word / mean)?
- Azeez isn't very fit. He (not / do) any sport.

* إذا كان بين القوسين الفعل BE فإننا

I am

He / she / it أو أي اسم مفرد Is

We / you / they أو أي اسم يدل على الجمع are

Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

استخدم الفعل المناسب وضعه في الفراغ (قد تحتاج إلى إضافة حرف الى الفعل حسب الفاعل او تحتاج إلى استخدام النفي)

Cause / connect / drink / Live / open / speak / take

Sara German very well.

I don't often coffee.

The swimming pool at 7.30 every morning.

Bad driving many accidents.

My parents in a very small flat.

The Olympic Games place every four years.

The Panama Canal the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

نستخدمه للتكلم عن فعل يحدث الان

FORM

I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're etc.)	doing etc.

Examples:

- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm trying** to work.
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.'
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- (*at a party*) Hi, Jane. **Are you enjoying** the party?
- What's all that noise? What's **going** on?

قواعد إضافة ING للفعل

1. اذا كان الفعل من مقطع واحد وانتهى بحرف ساكن يتبعه متحرك ثم ساكن فإننا نقوم بتكرار الحرف الأخير مثل

Stopping / sitting / hopping

الأفعال التي تنتهي ب الأحرف W / x / y / z تستثنى من هذه القاعدة

Snowing / boxing / playing

2. اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب e فإننا نحذفه ونضيف ing

Driving / chasing / choosing

3. اذا كان الفعل من مقطعين والضغط في المقطع الثاني

Swimming / referring / beginning / preferring

لا تحتاج إلى فعل مساعد في حالتي النفي والسؤال
حالة النفي

Subject + verb to be (is/ are /am) + not +main(ing) verb + complement .
حالة السؤال

Verb to be (is/ are / am) + subject + main(ing) verb +complement?

Examples:

- **Are you doing** your homework now?
- Ahmad **is not studying** with the others.
- **I am not playing** with you anymore!

Keywords

Now / at present / at this moment / anymore .

يمكن استعمال المضارع المستمر للتكلم عن تغيرات تحدث

- **Is your English getting** better ?
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast

أسئلة وتمارين على المضارع المستمر

Put the verb into the correct form, positive (I'm doing etc.) or negative (I'm not doing etc.). استخدم الفعل بصيغة المضارع المستمر.

1. Please don't make so much noise.(I / try) to work.
2. Let's go out now. (it / rain) any more.
3. You can turn off the radio..... (I / listen) to it.
4. I want to lose weight, so this week (I / eat) lunch.
5. Ali has just started evening classes..... (he / learn) Japanese.
6. Ahmad and Yazan have had an argument. (they / speak) to each other.
7. (I / get) tired. I need a rest.
8. Zena (work) today. He's taken the day off.
9. (I / look) for Sophie. Do you know where she is?

Past simple الماضي البسيط

نستخدمه للتحدث عن فعل حدث بالماضي وانتهى

FORM:

Subject + verb 2 + complement.

التصريف الثاني من أغلب الأفعال ينتهي ب Ed (أفعال منتظمة)
لكن الكثير من الأفعال شاذة (غير منتظمة) مثل

قائمة الأفعال الشاذة

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	keep	kept	kept
become	became	become	know	knew	known
begin	began	begun	leave	left	left
bite	bit	bitten	lend	lent	lent
bleed	bled	bled	let	let	let
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
choose	chose	chosen	put	put	put
come	came	come	read	read	read
cost	cost	cost	ride	rode	ridden
cut	cut	cut	ring	rang	rang
dig	dug	dug	run	ran	run
do	did	done	say	said	said
drink	drank	drunk	see	saw	seen
drive	drove	driven	sell	sold	sold
eat	ate	eaten	send	sent	sent
fall	fell	fallen	set	set	set
feed	fed	fed	show	showed	shown
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	sleep	sleep
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	swim	swam	swum
give	gave	given	take	took	taken
go	went	gone	teach	taught	taught
grow	grew	grown	tell	told	told
hang	hung	hung	think	thought	thought
have	had	had	throw	threw	thrown
hear	heard	heard	understand	understood	understood
hide	hid	hidden	wear	wore	worn
hit	hit	hit	win	won	won
hold	held	held	write	wrote	written
hurt	hurt	hurt			

عند إضافة Ed للفعل نتبع نفس القواعد في PAGE7
عند الإضافة للفعل الذي ينتهي ب Y قبله حرف ساكن نحذفه ونضيف ied
Study= studied

يجب استعمال الفعل المساعد Did في حالتني النفي والسؤال ويأتي الفعل مجرد

الماضي البسيط في حالة النفي

I		enjoy
she	didn't	see
they		go

الماضي البسيط في حالة السؤال

	you	enjoy?
did	she	see?
	they	go?

EXAMPLES

- A: **Did** you **go** out last night?
b: Yes, I **went** to the cinema, but I **didn't enjoy** the film much.
- 'When **did** Mr. Thomas **die**?' 'About ten years ago.'
- They **didn't invite** us to the party, so we **didn't go**.
- '**Did** you **have** time to do the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (not What did you at the weekend?)
I **didn't do** anything. (not I didn't anything)

قد يأتي الفعل Do كفعل رئيسي

الماضي من أفعال To be هو Was /were

I/he/she/it	was/wasn't	was	I/he/she/it?
we/you/they	were/weren't	were	we/you/they?

لاحظ أننا لا نستعمل DID في حالة وجود WAS / WERE

- **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- They **weren't** able to come because they **were** so busy.
- Did you go out last night or **were** you too tired?

أسئلة وتمارين على الماضي البسيط

Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

استعمل الأفعال في الصندوق بشكل الماضي البسيط

Buy/ catch /cost /fall/ hurt/ sell /spend /teach /throw /write

1. Mozart more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father me.'
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we it.
4. Akrmdown the stairs this morning and his leg.
5. Ahmad the ball to Sara, who it.
6. Rema a lot of money yesterday. She a dress which..... .. £100

Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

أكمل الجمل واستخدم الفعل بالشكل الصحيح سواء مثبت او منفي

1. It was warm, so I off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I it much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was busy, so I. her. (disturb)
4. We were very tired, so we the party early. (leave)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable, I well .(sleep)
6. The window was open and a bird Into the room. (fly)
7. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It much to stay there. (cost)
8. I was in a hurry, so I time to phone you. (have)
9. It was hard carrying the bags. They very heavy. (be)

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

نستخدمه للتحدث عن شيء حدث في الماضي وقاطع حدوث شيء آخر

FORM :

I/he/she/it	was	playing
we/you/they	were	doing
		working etc.

We often use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else:

غالباً ما تتكون الجمل من فعلين الأول ماضي بسيط والثاني ماضي مستمر
فعل الماضي البسيط قاطع حدث فعل الماضي المستمر

Examples

- Matt **phoned** while we **were having** dinner.
- It **was raining** when I **got** up.
- I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and reading a book.
- I **hurt** my back while I **was working** in the garden.

بعض الأفعال لا يُضاف لها ING

For example (want / know)

- We were good friends. We **knew** each other well.
(not We were knowing)
- I was enjoying the party, but Chris **wanted** to go home.
(not was wanting)

حالة النفي

Subject + was / were + not + V ing

حالة السؤال

Was/were + Subject + V ing ?

Keywords

While \ When

أسئلة وتمارين على الماضي المستمر

Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الماضي المستمر

- Ahmad phoned me while we
- The doorbell rang while
- The car began to make a strange noise when we
- Rana fell asleep while she
- The Television was on , but nobody.....

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

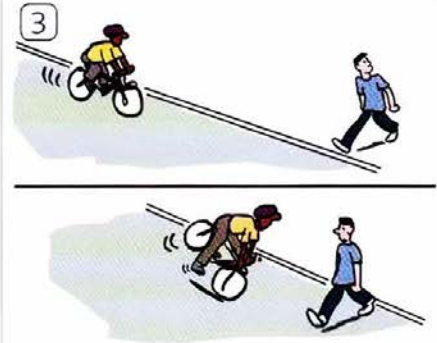
ضع الفعل بالشكل الصحيح مستخدما الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر



1 I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday, but she
..... (not / see) me.
She
(look) the other way.



2 I (meet) Tom and Jane at the airport a few weeks ago. They
..... (go) to Paris and I (go) to Rome. We (have) a chat while we
..... (wait) for our flights.



3 I (cycle) home yesterday when a man (step) out into the road in front of me. I (go) quite fast, but luckily I (manage) to stop in time and (not / hit) him.

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

ضع الفعل بالشكل الصحيح مستخدما الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

- (you / go) out last night? "No I was tired"
- How fast (you / drive) when the accident? (happen)
- We were in a very difficult position. We (know / not) what to do
- I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
- When I was young I (want) to be a pilot.
- Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing-up.

المضارع التام Present perfect

FORM:

I/we/they/you have (= I've etc.)	finished lost
he/she/it has (= he's etc.)	done been etc.

نستخدمه للتحدث عن فعل حدث بالماضي لكن أثره لا زال مستمراً

- 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. **I've Lost** it.' (=I don't have it *now*)
- He told me his name, but **I've forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it *now*)
- 'Is Sally here?' 'No, **she's gone** out.' (=she is out *now*)
- I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it? (= Do you know where it is *now*?)

نستخدمه لإعطاء معلومة جديدة

- Owl **I've cut** my finger.
- The road is closed. There's **been** (there has been) an accident.
- (*from the news*) Police **have arrested** two men in connection with the robbery.

لاحظ الفرق بين BEEN TO / GONE TO

- James is on holiday. He **has gone** to Italy. (= he is there now or on his way there) هو في إيطاليا او في طريقه إليها
- Jane is back home now. She **has been** to Italy. (=she has now come back)

هي ذهبت إلى إيطاليا وعادت

يمكنك في بعض الحالات استخدام الماضي البسيط او المضارع التام

- 'Is Sally here?' 'No, **she went** out.' or 'No, **she's gone** out.'
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I just **had** lunch.' or 'No, I've just **had** lunch.'

حالة النفي

Subject + has/have+not+V3 .

حالة السؤال

Has/Have + subject + V3 ?

Keywords: Since /for/ just / yet / ever /never /recently /already

YET = حتى الان

تظهر لنا أن المتكلم كان يتوقع حدوث شيء . استخدمها مع السؤال والنفى فقط

- **Has it stopped raining yet?**
- **I've written the email, but I haven't sent it yet.**

JUST = قبل مدة زمنية قصيرة

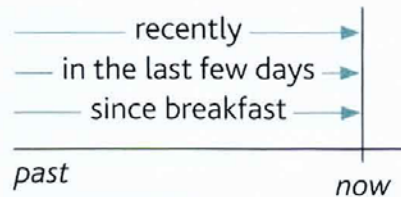
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, **I've just had** lunch.'
- Hello. **Have you just arrived?**

ALREADY = بالفعل

نستخدمها للتحدث عن شيء حدث قبل المتوقع

- 'Don't forget to pay your electricity bill.' '**I've already paid it.**'
- 'What time is Mark leaving?' '**He's already Left.**'

*عندما نتحدث عن فترة بالماضي وتستمر حتى الان نستخدم المضارع التام



- **Have you heard** anything from Brian **recently**?
- I've **met** a lot of people **in the Last few days**.
- Everything is going well. We **haven't had** any problems **so far**.
- I'm hungry. I **haven't eaten** anything **since breakfast**.
- It's good to see you again. We **haven't seen** each other **for a Long time**.

نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن شيء يحدث لأول مرة أو ثاني مرة

- Don is having a driving lesson. It's his first one.
It's the first time he **has driven** a car. (*not drives*)

or He **has never driven** a car **before**.

This is the first time
I've **driven** a car.



- Sarah **has lost** her passport again. This is the second time this **has happened**. (*not happens*)
- Bill is phoning his girlfriend again. That's the third time he's **phoned** her **this evening**.

أسئلة وتمارين على المضارع التام

Complete the sentences using present perfect

- After lunch you go to see your friend at her house . she says : "would you like something to eat?"
You say : " No thank you I" (have / lunch / just)
- You ask people about things they have done
 1. ? (ride / horse)
Ex : Have you ever ridden a horse ?
 2.? (be / Italy)
 3. What is?
(most beautiful place / you\ visit)
- **Complete the conversation**
(أكمل المحادثة باستخدام المضارع المستمر (قد تحتاج إلى استخدام حالة النفي)

be be eat happen have have meet play read see try

A	B
1 What's Mark's sister like?	I've no idea. <u>I've never met</u> her.
2 Is everything going well?	Yes, we <u>haven't had</u> any problems so far.
3 Are you hungry?	Yes. I much today.
4 Can you play chess?	Yes, but for ages.
5 Are you enjoying your holiday?	Yes, it's the best holiday for a long time.
6 What's that book like?	I don't know. it.
7 Is Brussels an interesting place?	I've no idea. there.
8 I hear your car broke down again yesterday.	Yes, it's the second time this month.
9 Do you like caviar?	I don't know. it.
10 Mike was late for work again today.	Again? He late every day this week.
11 Who's that woman by the door?	I don't know. her before.

Put been/ gone

1. Ahmad has out , he'll be back in about an hour .
2. A: Are you going to the bank ?
B: No I've already To the bank .

مضارع تام مستمر Present perfect continuous

نستخدمه للتكلم عن حدث انتهى مؤخراً او منذ مدة قصيرة ويوجد ارتباط مع الحاضر

FORM :

I/we/they/you	have (= I've etc.)	been	doing
he/she/it	has (= he's etc.)		waiting playing etc.

EXAMPLES:

- You're out of breath. **Have you been running?** (= you're out of breath *now*)
 - Ahmad is very tired. He's **been working** very hard. (= he's tired *now*)
 - I've **been talking** to Asma about the problem and she agrees with me.
- مع أسئلة How long نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لأن الفعل ما زال يحدث او انتهى منذ مدة قصيرة
- **How Long have you been Learning** English? (=you're still learning English)
 - Tim is still watching TV. He's **been watching** TV **all day**.
 - Where have you been? I've **been Looking** for you for the **Last half hour**.
 - Chris **hasn't been feeling** well **recently**.

الفرق بين المضارع التام المستمر و المضارع المستمر
لاحظ الأمثلة والخط الزمني

<p>I am doing <i>present continuous</i></p> <p>↓ <i>now</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't disturb me now. I'm working.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We need an umbrella. It's raining.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hurry up! We're waiting.</p>	<p>I have been doing <i>present perfect continuous</i></p> <p>→ <i>now</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I've been working hard. Now I'm going to have a break.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The ground is wet. It's been raining.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We've been waiting for an hour.</p>
---	--

في حالة النفي

Subject + has / have + not + been + V ing

في حالة السؤال

Has / have + Subject + been + V ing ...?

الفرق بين المضارع التام والمستمر والمضارع التام

المضارع التام : يكون التركيز في الجملة على نتيجة الحدث وليس الحدث نفسه
المضارع التام المستمر : يكون التركيز على الحدث نفسه وقد يكون الحدث انتهى أو ما زال مستمراً
لاحظ المثال مع الصور



There is paint on Kate's clothes.
She **has been painting** her bedroom.

Has been painting is the *present perfect continuous*.

We are thinking of the activity. It does not matter whether it has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the bedroom) has not been finished.



Her bedroom was green. Now it is yellow.
She **has painted** her bedroom.

Has painted is the *present perfect simple*.

Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. **Has painted** is a completed action. We are interested in the result of the activity (the painted bedroom), not the activity itself.

أمثلة على الفرق بينهما :

- My hands are very dirty. I've **been repairing** my bike.
- Joe **has been eating** too much recently. He should eat less.
- It's nice to see you again. What **have you been doing** since we last met?
- Where have you been? **Have you been playing** tennis?

- My bike is OK again now. I've **repaired** it.
- Somebody **has eaten** all the chocolates. The box is empty.
- Where's the book I gave you? What **have you done** with it?
- Have you ever played** tennis?

أسئلة وتمارين على المضارع التام المستمر

Write questions for each situation

اكتب سؤال لكل حالة باستخدام المضارع التام المستمر

- 1 You meet Paul as he is leaving the swimming pool.
You ask: (you / swim?) Have you been swimming?
- 2 You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you.
You ask: (you / wait / long?)
- 3 You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty.
You ask: (what / you / do?)
- 4 A friend of yours is now working in a shop. You want to know how long.
You ask: (how long / you / work / there?)
- 5 A friend tells you about his job – he sells mobile phones. You want to know how long.
You ask: (how long / you / sell / mobile phones?)

Complete the sentences using present perfect continuous

- 1 It's raining. The rain started two hours ago.
It 's been raining for two hours.
- 2 We are waiting for the bus. We started waiting 20 minutes ago.
We for 20 minutes.
- 3 I'm learning Spanish. I started classes in December.
I since December.
- 4 Jessica is working in a supermarket. She started working there on 18 January.
..... since 18 January.
- 5 Our friends always spend their holidays in Italy. They started going there years ago.
..... for years.

استخدم الكلمات بين القوسين لطرح أسئلة

- 1 You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask:
(how long / learn / Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?
- 2 You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:
(wait / long?) Have
- 3 You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:
(catch / any fish?)
- 4 Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:
(how many people / invite?)
- 5 A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:
(how long / teach?)

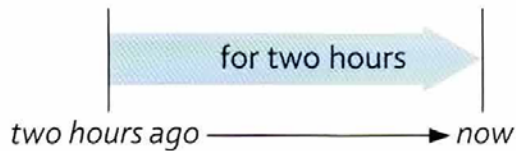
For and since

نستعملهما للتحدث عن الزمن

We use **for** and **since** to say how long something has been happening.

We use **for** + a period of time (**two hours, six weeks** etc.):

- I've been waiting **for two hours**.

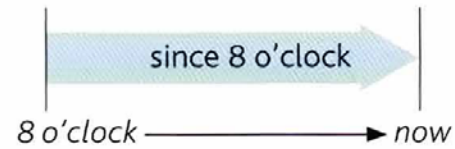


for		
two hours	20 minutes	five days
a long time	six months	50 years
a week	ages	years

- Sally has been working here **for six months**. (*not* since six months)
- I haven't seen Tom **for three days**.

We use **since** + the start of a period (**8 o'clock, Monday, 1999** etc.):

- I've been waiting **since 8 o'clock**.



since		
8 o'clock	Monday	12 May
April	2001	Christmas
lunchtime	we arrived	I got up

- Sally has been working here **since April**. (= from April until now)
- I haven't seen Tom **since Monday**.

لا يجوز استعمال **for + all**

- I've lived here **all** my life. (*not* for all my life)

أسئلة على استخدام For and since

Write **since** or **for**

- It has been raining lunchtime .
- Sarah has Live in Amman 1996 .
- Karam has live in Irbid ten years .
- I`m tired of waiting . We've been sitting here An hour .
- Ali has been looking for a job he left school .
- I haven't been to a party ages .
- I wonder where Mohammad is . I haven't seen him Last week .
- Lana is away. She has been away Friday .
- The weather is dry . It hasn't rained a few weeks .

Past perfect الماضي التام

عادة ما تتكون الجملة من فعلين فعل ماضي بسيط وفعل ماضي تام وقد حدث الماضي التام قبل الماضي البسيط

Form:

I/we/they/you he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	gone seen finished etc.
----------------------------	-----	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

Keywords

After , Before , already , when

EXAMPLES

- She needed help because someone **had stolen** her car.
- Ali passed the test because he **studied hard**.
- After Asma **had done** her homework, she visited me.
- When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat
- Dina didn't want to go to the cinema with us because she'd already **seen** the movie.
- At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realized that I'd **made** a huge mistake.
- When Lama arrived to the party, Ahmad **had** already **gone** home

قارن بين المضارع التام والماضي التام

Present perfect	Past perfect
<input type="checkbox"/> Who is that woman? I've seen her before, but I can't remember where.	<input type="checkbox"/> I wasn't sure who she was. I'd seen her before, but I couldn't remember where.
<input type="checkbox"/> We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch.	<input type="checkbox"/> We weren't hungry. We'd just had lunch.
<input type="checkbox"/> The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.	<input type="checkbox"/> The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

أسئلة وتمارين على الماضي التام

أكمل الجمل باستخدام الماضي التام والكلمات بين الأقواس

- 1 You went to Sue's house, but she wasn't there.
(she / go / out) She had gone out.....
- 2 You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(it / change / a lot)
- 3 I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
(she / arrange / to do something else)
- 4 You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.
(the film / already / start)
- 5 It was nice to see Daniel again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years)
- 6 I offered Sue something to eat, but she wasn't hungry.
(she / just / have / breakfast)

استخدم الفعل بين القوسين لتملأ الفراغ (صيغة الماضي التام او الماضي البسيط) حسب المعنى

- 'Was Paul at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone (go) home.'
- I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
- The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which
..... (break) down, so we (stop) to help.

Going to (do)

I'm going to do something = أنا خطتت وقررت فعله بالماضي

- Are you **going to eat** ? ' No I'm not hungry'
- A: I hear Sarah has won some money. What **is she going to do** with it?
B: a: She's **going to buy** a new car.

بإمكانك أيضاً استخدامها للتكلم عن المستقبل في حالة وجود دليل مرئي او مسموع



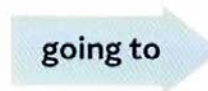
The man isn't looking where he is going.

He **is going to walk** into the wall.

When we say that 'something **is going to happen**', the situation *now* makes this clear. The man is walking towards the wall now, so we can see that he **is going to walk** into it.



situation now



future happening

- Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain. (the clouds are there now)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (I feel terrible now)
- The economic situation is bad now and things are going to get worse.

Note : I was going to do something : أنا خطتت لأن أفعل ولكني لم أفعل

- Peter **was going to do** the exam, but he changed his mind.

Will

Subject + will + v (infinitive)

نستخدمها عندما نقرر أن تفعل لشيء بلحظتها

- Oh, I've left the door open. **I'll (I will) go** and shut it.
- 'What would you like to drink?' **I'll** have an orange juice, please.'
- 'Did you phone Rania?' 'Oh no, I forgot. **I'll** phone her now.'

غالباً ما نستعملها بهذه الحالات

Offering to do something

العرض لفعل شيء

- That bag looks heavy. **I'll help** you with it. (*not* I help)

Agreeing to do something

الموافقة على شيء

- A: Can you give Tim this book?

- B: Sure, **I'll give** it to him when I see him this afternoon.

الوعد على أن تفعل شيء

Promising to do something

- Thanks for lending me the money. **I'll pay** you back on Friday.

- I won't tell** anyone what happened. I promise.

Asking somebody to do something (Will you ... ?) **الطلب من شخص أن يقوم بشيء من أجلك**

- Will you** please turn the music down? I'm trying to concentrate.

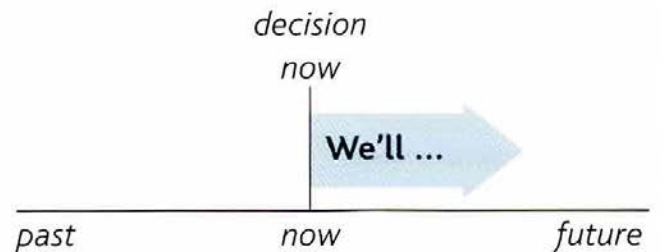
Will + not = won't

Will and Going to

Sarah is talking to Helen:



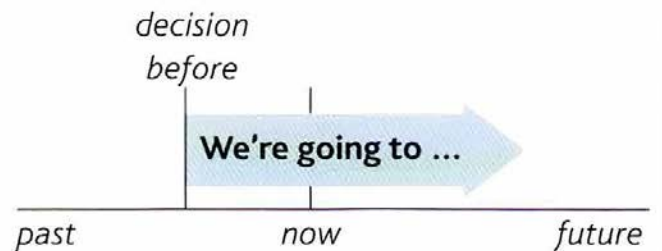
will ('ll): We use **will** to announce a new decision. The party is a new idea.



Later that day, Helen meets Dan:



(be) going to: We use **(be) going to** when we have *already decided* to do something. Helen had already decided to invite lots of people *before* she spoke to Dan.



الفرق بينهما هو وقت صنع القرار

Will عندما تتخذ القرار في نفس اللحظة

Going to عندما تكون قد اتخذت القرار في السابق او عندما يكون هناك دليل ملموس كما ذكر سابقاً

أسئلة وتمارين على Will and going to

في المحادثات التالية أكمل الجمل باستخدام will/going to

- 1 A: Why are you turning on the TV?
B: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)
- 2 A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. _____ you some. (I / lend)
- 3 A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait a second and _____ an aspirin for you. (I / get)
- 4 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: _____ the car. (I / wash)
- 5 A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ it? (you / paint)
- 6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, _____ some things for dinner. (I / buy)
- 7 A: I don't know how to use the washing machine.
B: It's easy. _____ you. (I / show)
- 8 A: What would you like to eat?
B: _____ a pizza, please. (I / have)
- 9 A: Did you call Lisa?
B: Oh, no. I completely forgot. _____ her now. (I / call)
- 10 A: Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Yes. Everything is planned. _____ a holiday for a few weeks.
(he / have) Then _____ a management training course. (he / do)

اقرأ الجمل وأكملها باستخدام will / going to

- 1 The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to John.
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to John, please?
YOU: Just a moment. I'll get him. (I / get)
- 2 It's a nice day, so you have decided to take a walk. Just before you go, you tell your friend.
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay in. _____ a walk. (I / take)
FRIEND: Good idea! I think _____ you. (I / join)
- 3 Your friend is worried because she has lost her driving licence.
YOU: Don't worry. I'm sure _____ it. (you / find)
FRIEND: I hope so.

Have and have got

لا يوجد فرق بينهما في المعنى لكن الفرق في تكوين السؤال والجمل المنفية

- They **have** a new car. *or* They've **got** a new car.
- Lisa **has** two brothers. *or* Lisa's **got** two brothers.
- I **have** a headache. *or* I've **got** a headache.
- Our house **has** a small garden. *or* Our house **has got** a small garden.
- He **has** a few problems. *or* He's **got** a few problems.

حالة السؤال	حالة النفي
Do you have any questions? (لاحظ استعمال الفعل المساعد)	I don't have any question (لاحظ استعمال الفعل المساعد)
Have you got any questions?	I have not got any question
Does she have a car? (لاحظ استعمال الفعل المساعد)	She doesn't have a car (لاحظ استعمال الفعل المساعد)
Has she got a car?	She hasn't got a car

في بعض الحالات يجب استعمال **have** ولا يجوز استعمال **have got**

have	breakfast / dinner / a cup of coffee / something to eat etc. a bath / a shower / a swim / a break / a rest / a party / a holiday an accident / an experience / a dream a look (at something) a chat / a conversation / a discussion (with somebody) trouble / difficulty / fun / a good time etc. a baby (= give birth to a baby)
-------------	--

أسئلة وتمارين على Have and have got

ضع دائرة على الجواب الصحيح (قد يكون هناك اكثر من خيار صحيح)

- 1 Excuse me, a pen I could borrow?
 A have you got B are you having C do you have (both A and C are correct)
- 2 time to go to the bank yesterday?
A Had you got B Did you have C Had you
- 3 I need a stamp for this letter. one?
A Do you have B Are you having C Have you got
- 4 What does Jack do? a job?
A Does he have B Is he having C Has he got
- 5 a lot of friends when you were a child?
A Did you have B Were you having C Had you
- 6 When you worked in your last job, your own office?
A had you B have you got C did you have

Used to (do)

Subject + used to + V infinitive

تستعملها للتحدث عن حدث كان يحدث بالماضي ولا يحدث بالحاضر

a few years ago



these days

Nicola doesn't travel much these days.
She prefers to stay at home.

But she **used to travel** a lot.
She **used to go** away two or three times a year.

She **used to travel** a lot = she travelled a lot often in the past, but she doesn't do this any more.



- I **used to play** tennis a lot, but I don't play very much now.
- David **used to spend** a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.
- 'Do you go to the cinema much?' 'Not now, but I **used to.**' (=I **used to go**)
نستخدمها أيضا للتحدث عن أشياء كانت صحيحة بالماضي ولكنها ليست صحيحة الآن
- This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.
- I **used to think** Ahmad was unfriendly, but now I realize he's a very nice person.
- I've started drinking tea recently. I never **used to like** it before.
- Lina **used to have** very long hair when she was a child.

حالة السؤال

Did + subject + use to + V infinitive

- **Did you use to eat** a lot of sweets when you were a child?

حالة النفي

Subject + did not + use to + V infinitive

- I **didn't use to like** him.

أسئلة وتمارين على Used to

قارن بين حياة كارن قبل خمس سنوات وحياتها الان

FIVE YEARS AGO



TODAY



Now write sentences about how Karen has changed. Use **used to / didn't use to / never used to** in the first part of your sentence.

- 1 She used to travel a lot, but she doesn't go away much these days.
- 2 She used _____ but _____
- 3 _____ but _____
- 4 _____ but _____
- 5 _____ but _____
- 6 _____ but _____
- 7 _____ but _____
- 8 _____ but _____
- 9 _____ but _____
- 10 _____ but _____

At / On / In (time)

لكل كلمة منهم استخداماتها

at for the time of day

at five o'clock **at 11.45** **at midnight** **at lunchtime** **at sunset** etc.

on for days and dates

on Friday / on Fridays **on 16 May 2009** **on Christmas Day** **on my birthday**

in for longer periods (for example: months/years/seasons)

in October **in 1998** **in the 18th century** **in the past**
in (the) winter **in the 1990s** **in the Middle Ages** **in (the) future**

We use **at** in these expressions:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| at night | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't like working at night . |
| at the weekend / at weekends | <input type="checkbox"/> | Will you be here at the weekend ? |
| at Christmas | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do you give each other presents at Christmas ? |
| at the moment / at present | <input type="checkbox"/> | The manager isn't here at the moment / at present . |
| at the same time | <input type="checkbox"/> | Kate and I arrived at the same time . |

- They arrived **at 5 o'clock**.
- They arrived **on Friday**
- They arrived **in October**
- They arrived **in 1998**.

أسئلة وتمارين على At/on/in

• ضع في الفراغ At / on / in

- 1 Mozart was born in Salzburgin..... 1756.
- 2 I've been invited to a wedding 14 February.
- 3 Electricity prices are going up October.
- 4 weekends, we often go for long walks in the country.
- 5 I haven't seen Kate for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
- 6 Jonathan is 63. He'll be retiring from his job two years' time.
- 7 I'm busy right now, but I'll be with you a moment.
- 8 My brother is an engineer, but he doesn't have a job the moment.
- 9 There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.
- 10 I don't like driving night.
- 11 My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready two hours.
- 12 My phone and the doorbell rang the same time.
- 13 Mary and David always go out for dinner their wedding anniversary.
- 14 It was a short book and easy to read. I read it a day.
- 15 Saturday night I went to bed midnight.
- 16 We travelled overnight and arrived 5 o'clock the morning.
- 17 The course begins 7 January and ends sometime April.
- 18 I might not be at home Tuesday morning, but I'll be there the afternoon.

If clause type I and II

النوع الأول

تتكون الجملة من جزأين جزء **If + simple present** والجزء الآخر **will + V infinitive** تستخدمها عند التنبؤ بحدث

- (1) LISA: Shall we go by bus or by train?
JESS: **If we go** by bus, it **will** be cheaper.

For Jess, it is possible that they will go by bus, so she says:

If we go by bus, it **will** be ...



النوع الثاني

تتكون الجملة من جزأين جزء **If + simple past** والجزء الثاني **would + v infinitive** تستخدمها عندما نتحدث عن شيء من الصعب حدوثه او بعيد المدى

- What would you do if you won a lot of money?
(*we don't really expect this to happen*)
- If I won a lot of money , I would by a car



يمكن استعمال **Were** بدلاً من **Was** في حالة الاستحالة

- If I **were** you , I would visit Ahmad.
- If I **were** rich , I would buy you a plane.

أسئلة وتمارين على If clauses

Put the verb into correct form

1. I'd be very scared if somebody (point) a gun at me.
2. I can't afford to buy a car. If I ... (buy) a car, I'd have to borrow the money.
3. Don't lend Amy your car. If she (ask) me, I wouldn't lend her mine.
4. If the computer factory closed down, many people (lose) their jobs.
5. I don't think Gary and Emma will get married. I..... (be) amazed if they did.
6. What would you do if you (be) in a lift and it (stop) between floors?
7. If somebody (give) me £10,000, I (have) a very long holiday

Use your own ideas to complete these sentences

اكمل الجمل باستعمال افكارك

1. If I won a lot of money,
2. I'd be very angry if
3. If you bought a car ,
4. I'd be surprised if
5. Would you mind if

Countable and uncountable

يمكن للاسم أن يكون معدود أو غير معدود

Countable

- I eat **a banana** every day.
- I like **bananas**.



Banana is a *countable* noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say 'one banana', 'two bananas' etc.

Examples of nouns usually countable:

- Kate was singing **a song**.
- There's **a nice beach** near here.
- Do you have **a ten-pound note**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was **an accident**.
- There are no **batteries** in the radio.
- We don't have enough **cups**.

Uncountable

- I eat **rice** every day.
- I like **rice**.



Rice is an *uncountable* noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**).

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.

Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- Kate was listening to (some) **music**.
- There's **sand** in my shoes.
- Do you have any **money**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was bad **luck**.
- There is no **electricity** in this house.
- We don't have enough **water**.

You can use **a/an** with singular countable nouns:

a beach **a student** **an umbrella**

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- I want **a banana**. (*not* I want banana)
- There's been **an accident**. (*not* There's been accident)

You can use *plural* countable nouns alone:

- I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- Accidents** can be prevented.

You cannot normally use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.

But you can often use **a ... of**. For example:

a bowl / a packet / a grain of rice

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without **the/my/some** etc.):

- I eat **rice** every day.
- There's **blood** on your shirt.
- Can you hear **music**?

You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:

- We sang **some songs**.
- Did you buy **any apples**?

We use **many** and **few** with plural countable nouns:

- We didn't take **many pictures**.
- I have **a few things** to do.

You can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- We listened to **some music**.
- Did you buy **any apple juice**?

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

- We didn't do **much shopping**.
- I have **a little work** to do.

بعض الكلمات يمكن استخدامه كمعدود و غير معدود عادةً بمعنى مختلف

Countable

- Did you hear **a noise** just now?
(= a specific noise)
- I bought **a paper** to read.
(= a newspaper)
- There's **a hair** in my soup!
(= one single hair)
- You can stay with us. There's **a spare room**. (= a room in a house)
- I had some interesting **experiences** while I was travelling. (= things that happened to me)
- Enjoy your trip. Have **a good time**!

Uncountable

- I can't work here. There's too much **noise**. (= noise in general)
- I need **some paper** to write on.
(= material for writing on)
- You've got very long **hair**. (*not hairs*)
(= all the hair on your head)
- You can't sit here. There isn't **room**.
(= space)
- They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**. (*not experiences*)
- I can't wait. I don't have **time**.

المشروبات عادة غير معدودة لكن يمكن إضافة كلمات لها لتصبح معدودة

- **Two coffees and an orange juice**, please
- I wanted **a glass of beer**

The following nouns are usually uncountable:

accommodation	behaviour	damage	luck	permission	traffic
advice	bread	furniture	luggage	progress	weather
baggage	chaos	information	news	scenery	work

You cannot use **a/an** with these nouns:

- I'm going to buy **some bread**. *or ... a loaf of bread.* (*not a bread*)
- Enjoy your holiday! I hope you have good **weather**. (*not a good weather*)

These nouns are not usually plural (so we do not say 'breads', 'furnitures' etc.):

- Where are you going to put all your **furniture**? (*not furnitures*)
- Let me know if you need more **information**. (*not informations*)

News is uncountable, not plural:

- The **news was** very depressing. (*not The news were*)

Travel (*noun*) means 'travelling in general' (uncountable). We do not say 'a travel' to mean **a trip** or **a journey**:

- They spend a lot of money on **travel**.
- We had a very good **trip/journey**. (*not a good travel*)

Compare these countable and uncountable nouns:

Countable

- I'm looking for **a job**.
- What **a beautiful view**!
- It's **a nice day** today.
- We had a lot of **bags and cases**.
- These chairs** are mine.
- That's **a good suggestion**.

Uncountable

- I'm looking for **work**. (*not a work*)
- What beautiful **scenery**!
- It's nice **weather** today.
- We had a lot of **baggage/luggage**.
- This furniture** is mine.
- That's good **advice**.

أسئلة على المعدود وغير المعدود

أكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمة المناسبة (استخدم a/an)

accident	biscuit	blood	coat	decision	electricity
interview	key	moment	music	question	sugar

- 1 It wasn't your fault. It was an accident.
- 2 Listen! Can you hear music ?
- 3 I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have
- 4 It's very warm today. Why are you wearing ?
- 5 Do you take in your coffee?
- 6 Are you hungry? Would you like with your coffee?
- 7 Our lives would be very difficult without
- 8 'I had for a job yesterday.' 'Did you? How did it go?'
- 9 The heart pumps through the body.
- 10 Excuse me, but can I ask you ?
- 11 I'm not ready yet. Can you wait, please?
- 12 We can't delay much longer. We have to make soon.

أكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمة المناسبة (قد تحتاج إلى استخدام صيغة الجمع و a/an)

air	day	friend	joke	language	meat
patience	people	picture	queue	space	umbrella

- 1 I had my camera, but I didn't take any pictures.
- 2 There are seven in a week.
- 3 A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat
- 4 Outside the cinema there was of people waiting to see the film.
- 5 I'm not very good at telling
- 6 Last night I went out with some of mine.
- 7 There were very few in town today. The streets were almost empty.
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh
- 9 Gary always wants things quickly. He doesn't have much
- 10 I think it's going to rain. Do you have I could borrow?
- 11 Do you speak any foreign ?
- 12 Our flat is very small. We don't have much

Some and Any

نستخدم **any** مع النفي والسؤال ونستخدم **some** مع الجمل المثبتة

some

- We bought **some** flowers.
- He's busy. He's got **some** work to do.
- There's **somebody** at the door.
- I want **something** to eat.

any

- We didn't buy **any** flowers.
- He's lazy. He **never** does **any** work.
- There isn't **anybody** at the door.
- I don't want **anything** to eat.

نستخدم **ANY** في الجمل التالية لأن المعنى يفيد النفي

- She went out **without any** money. (she **didn't** take **any** money with her)
- He **refused** to eat **anything**. (He **didn't** eat **anything**)

نستخدم **SOME** في بعض الأسئلة التي في العرض او الطلب

- Would you like **something** to eat?
- Can I have **some** sugar , please ?

أو في حالة

- Are you waiting for **somebody**?

لكن في أغلب الأحيان نستخدم **ANY** مع الأسئلة

- Do you have **any** luggage?
- I can't find my bag, Has **anybody** seen it?

غالباً ما نستخدم **ANY** في حالة وجود **IF**

- If **anyone** has **any** questions. I'll be pleased to answer them.
- Let me know if you need **anything**.

ملاحظة: الكلمات someone, somebody, anyone , anybody هي كلمات مفردة لكن نستعمل بعدها الضمائر they / them / their

- **Someone** is here to see you.
- **Someone** has forgotten **their** umbrella . (=his or her umbrella)
- if **anybody** wants to leave early , **they** can . (=he or she can)

أسئلة وتمارين على **Some and any**

Put some or any

1. We didn't buy Flowers
2. Tonight I'm going out with friends of mine.
3. I didn't have money, so I had to borrow
4. Can I have milk in my coffee, please ?
5. We wanted to buy grapes, but they didn't have in the shop.
6. He did everything himself , without help.
7. Those apples look nice. Shall we buy?

Complete the sentences with somebody, something, somewhere, anybody, anything , anywhere

1. I was too surprised to say
2. There is At the door , can you go and see who it is ?
3. Does mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat
5. You must be hungry. Why don't I get you to eat ?
6. Quick, let's go! There's..... coming and I don't want to see us.
7. Sarah was upset about.....and refused to talk to
8. This machine is very easy to use. can learn to use it very quickly.
9. Dana is very secretive. She never tells (two words)
10. They stay at home all the time they never seem to go
11. I'm going to a meeting now. If Needs me. Tell them I'll be back at 11:30
12. Can I ask you ?
13. Sara stood up and left the room without saying

Too and enough

Enough comes after adjectives and adverbs:

- I can't run very far, I'm not **fit enough**.
- Let's go. We've waited **long enough**.
- I can let you know tomorrow, is that **soon enough**?

قارن بين too and enough

- You never stop working, you work **too hard**.
تعمل بجد أكثر من اللازم
- You're lazy, you **do not** work **hard enough**.
تعمل بجد أقل من اللازم (لا تعمل بجد بشكل كاف)

Enough comes before nouns

- I can't run very far, I don't have **enough energy**.
- Do we have **enough gasoline**?
- We've got enough money. We don't need any more.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't **enough chairs**.

يمكننا استعمال too / enough في جملتين بنفس المعنى

- He is **too long** = it is not short **enough** .
- The room is not big **enough** = the room is **too small** .
- It is not **too loose** = it is tight **enough**.
- she is young **enough** = she is not **too old**.

We say:

The food was very hot. We couldn't eat it.
and The food was so hot that we couldn't eat it.
but The food was **too hot to eat**. (*without it*)

Some more examples like this:

- These boxes are **too heavy to carry**.
(*not to carry them*)
- The wallet was **too big to put** in my pocket.
(*not to put it*)
- This chair isn't **strong enough to stand on**.
(*not to stand on it*)



أسئلة وتمارين على too and enough

أكمل الجمل باستخدام enough وكلمة من الصندوق

Complete the sentences using **enough** + the following words:

big ~~chairs~~ cups ~~fit~~ milk money room time warm well

- 1 I can't run very far. I'm not fit enough.
- 2 Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't enough chairs.
- 3 I'd like to buy a car, but I don't have at the moment.
- 4 Do you have in your coffee or would you like some more?
- 5 Are you ? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- 6 It's only a small car. There isn't for all of us.
- 7 Steve didn't feel to go to work this morning.
- 8 I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn't to do everything I wanted.
- 9 Try this jacket on and see if it's for you.
- 0 There weren't for everybody to have coffee at the same time.

المقارنة Comparison

How shall we travel? Shall we drive or go by train?

Let's drive. It's **cheaper**.

Don't go by train. It's **more expensive**.

Cheaper and **more expensive** are *comparative* forms.

After comparatives you can use **than**

- It's **cheaper** to drive **than** to go by train.
- Going by train is **more expensive than** driving.



المقارنة تكون حسب الكلمة بإضافة **er** أو **more**

We use **-er** for short words (one syllable):

cheap → cheaper **fast** → faster
large → larger **thin** → thinner

We also use **-er** for two-syllable words that end in **-y** (**-y** → **ier**):

lucky → luckier **early** → earlier
easy → easier **pretty** → prettier

We use **more** ... for longer words (two syllables or more):

more serious **more often**
more expensive **more comfortable**

We also use **more** ... for adverbs that end in **-ly**:

more slowly **more seriously**
more easily **more quietly**

EXAMPLES

- You're **older** than me.
- The exam was quite easy – **easier** than I expected.
- Can you walk a bit **faster**?
- I'd like to have a **bigger** car.
- Last night I went to bed **earlier** than usual.

- You're **more patient** than me.
- The exam was quite difficult – **more difficult** than I expected.
- Can you walk a bit **more slowly**?
- I'd like to have a **more reliable** car.
- I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play **more often**.

ملاحظة: بعض الكلمات يجوز بها الحالتين مثل

clever narrow quiet shallow simple

- it's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere **quieter** / **more quiet**?

بعض الحالات الشاذة

good/well → **better**

- The garden looks **better** since you tidied it up.
- I know him **well** – probably **better** than anybody else knows him.

bad/badly → **worse**

- 'How's your headache? Better?' 'No, it's **worse**.'
- He did very badly in the exam – **worse** than expected.

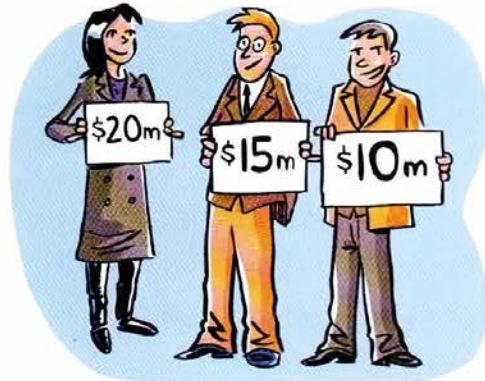
far → **further** (or **farther**)

- It's a long walk from here to the park – **further** than I thought. (or **farther** than)

Further (but *not* farther) can also mean 'more' or 'additional':

- Let me know if you hear any **further** news. (= any more news)

Comparison with (as as / than)



SARAH JOE DAVID

Sarah, Joe and David are all very rich.
Sarah has \$20 million, Joe has \$15 million
and David has \$10 million. So:

Joe is rich.

He is **richer than** David.

But he **isn't as rich as** Sarah.
(= Sarah is **richer than** he is)

- Ali **is not as old as** he looks. (=he looks **older than** he is)
- The town center **wasn't as crowded as** usual. (=it is usually **more crowded**)
- Lisa **didn't do as well** in the exam **as** she had hoped (=she hoped to do **better**)
- I **don't know as many** people **as** you do. (=you know more people than me)
you can also say (not so As)
- It's not warm. But it **isn't so cold as** yesterday. (= it isn't **as cold as** yesterday)
Less..... than is similar to not as As
- I spent **less money than** you. (=I **didn't** spend **as** much money **as** you)
- The city center was **less crowded than** usual. (it **wasn't as crowded as** usual)
- I play tennis **less than** I used to (= I **don't** play **as** much **as** I used to)
Than me = than I ametc
- You are taller **than me** = You are taller **than I am** .
- He's not clever **as her** = He's not clever **as she is** .

أسئلة و تمارين على المقارنة

أكمل الجمل باستخدام المقارنة

- 1 It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere *quieter* ?
- 2 This coffee is very weak. I like it
- 3 The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be
- 4 The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be
- 5 The weather is too cold here. I'd like to live somewhere
- 6 My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something
- 7 It's a shame you live so far away. I wish you lived
- 8 I was surprised how easy it was to get a job. I thought it would be
- 9 Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do
- 10 Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be
- 11 I was surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the trip to take
- 12 You're talking very loudly. Can you speak ?
- 13 You hardly ever call me. Why don't you call me ?
- 14 You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit away?
- 15 You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look today.

أكمل الجمل باستخدام as.....as

- 1 I'm tall, but you are taller. I'm not *as tall as you* .
- 2 My salary is high, but yours is higher. My salary isn't
- 3 You know a bit about cars, but I know more.
You don't
- 4 We are busy today, but we were busier yesterday.
We aren't
- 5 I still feel bad, but I felt a lot worse earlier.
I don't
- 6 Our neighbours have lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.
Our neighbours haven't
- 7 I was a little nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.
I wasn't

Superlatives التفضيل

- What is **the longest** river in the world ?
- What was **the most enjoyable** holiday you've ever had ?

The superlative form is **-est** or **most** In general, we use **-est** for short words and **most** ... for longer words. The rules are the same as those for the comparative – see Unit 105.

long → longest **hot** → hottest **easy** → easiest **hard** → hardest
but **most** famous **most** boring **most** difficult **most** expensive

A few adjectives are irregular:

good → **best** bad → **worst** far → **furthest/farthest**

We normally use **the** before a superlative (**the** longest / **the** most famous etc.):

- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
- The movie was really boring. It's **the most boring** movie I've ever seen.
- She is a really nice person – one of **the nicest** people I know.
- Why does he always come to see me at **the worst** possible time?

قارن بين المقارنة والتفضيل

- This hotel is **the cheapest** in town. (*superlative*)
It's **cheaper** than all the others in town. (*comparative*)
- He's **the most patient** person I've ever met.
He's much **more patient** than I am.

أسئلة وتمارين على المقارنة والتفضيل

Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most ...) + a preposition (of or in).

- 1 It's a very good room. It's the best room in the hotel.
- 2 It's a very cheap restaurant. It's the town.
- 3 It was a very happy day. It was my life.
- 4 She's a very intelligent student. She's the class.
- 5 It's a very valuable painting. It's the gallery.
- 6 Spring is a very busy time for me. It's the year.

In the following sentences use **one of + a superlative + a preposition**.

- 7 It's a very good room. It's one of the best rooms in the hotel.
- 8 He's a very rich man. He's one the country.
- 9 It's a very big castle. It's Europe.
- 10 She's a very good player. She's the team.
- 11 It was a very bad experience. It was my life.
- 12 It's a very famous university. It's the world.

استخدم المقارنة أو التفضيل

Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most ...) or a comparative (-er or more ...).

- 1 We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town. (cheap)
- 2 Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- 3 The United States is very large, but Canada is (large)
- 4 What's country in the world? (small)
- 5 I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit today. (good)
- 6 It was an awful day. It was day of my life. (bad)

Summary of the tenses

	<i>simple</i>	<i>continuous</i>
<i>present</i>	<p>I do <i>present simple</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ann often plays tennis. <input type="checkbox"/> I work in a bank, but I don't enjoy it much. <input type="checkbox"/> Do you like parties? <input type="checkbox"/> It doesn't rain so much in summer. 	<p>I am doing <i>present continuous</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 'Where's Ann?' 'She's playing tennis.' <input type="checkbox"/> Please don't disturb me now. I'm working. <input type="checkbox"/> Hello. Are you enjoying the party? <input type="checkbox"/> It isn't raining at the moment.
<i>present perfect</i>	<p>I have done <i>present perfect simple</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ann has played tennis many times. <input type="checkbox"/> I've lost my key. Have you seen it anywhere? <input type="checkbox"/> How long have you and Sam known each other? <input type="checkbox"/> A: Is it still raining? B: No, it has stopped. <input type="checkbox"/> The house is dirty. I haven't cleaned it for weeks. 	<p>I have been doing <i>present perfect continuous</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ann is tired. She has been playing tennis. <input type="checkbox"/> You're out of breath. Have you been running? <input type="checkbox"/> How long have you been learning English? <input type="checkbox"/> It's still raining. It has been raining all day. <input type="checkbox"/> I haven't been feeling well recently. Perhaps I should go to the doctor.
<i>past</i>	<p>I did</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ann played tennis yesterday afternoon. <input type="checkbox"/> I lost my key a few days ago. <input type="checkbox"/> There was a film on TV last night, but we didn't watch it. <input type="checkbox"/> What did you do when you finished work yesterday? 	<p>I was doing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I saw Ann at the sports centre yesterday. She was playing tennis. <input type="checkbox"/> I dropped my key when I was trying to open the door. <input type="checkbox"/> The television was on, but we weren't watching it. <input type="checkbox"/> What were you doing at this time yesterday?
<i>past perfect</i>	<p>I had done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It wasn't her first game of tennis. She had played many times before. <input type="checkbox"/> They couldn't get into the house because they had lost the key. <input type="checkbox"/> The house was dirty because I hadn't cleaned it for weeks. 	<p>I had been doing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ann was tired yesterday evening because she had been playing tennis in the afternoon. <input type="checkbox"/> James decided to go to the doctor because he hadn't been feeling well.

List of irregular verbs (قائمة الأفعال الغير منتظمة (شاذة)

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was/were	been	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bend	bent	bent	meet	met	met
bet	bet	bet	pay	paid	paid
bite	bit	bitten	put	put	put
blow	blew	blown	read	read [red]*	read [red]*
break	broke	broken	ride	rode	ridden
bring	brought	brought	ring	rang	rung
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	rise	rose	risen
build	built	built	run	ran	run
burst	burst	burst	say	said	said
buy	bought	bought	see	saw	seen
catch	caught	caught	seek	sought	sought
choose	chose	chosen	sell	sold	sold
come	came	come	send	sent	sent
cost	cost	cost	set	set	set
creep	crept	crept	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
cut	cut	cut	shake	shook	shaken
deal	dealt	dealt	shine	shone	shone
dig	dug	dug	shoot	shot	shot
do	did	done	show	showed	shown/showed
draw	drew	drawn	shrink	shrank	shrunk
drink	drank	drunk	shut	shut	shut
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sink	sank	sunk
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	slide	slid	slid
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
flee	fled	fled	spit	spat	spat
fly	flew	flown	split	split	split
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spread	spread	spread
forget	forgot	forgotten	spring	sprang	sprung
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got/gotten	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sting	stung	stung
go	went	gone	stink	stank	stunk
grow	grew	grown	strike	struck	struck
hang	hung	hung	swear	swore	sworn
have	had	had	sweep	swept	swept
hear	heard	heard	swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden	swing	swung	swung
hit	hit	hit	take	took	taken
hold	held	held	teach	taught	taught
hurt	hurt	hurt	tear	tore	torn
keep	kept	kept	tell	told	told
kneel	knelt	knelt	think	thought	thought
know	knew	known	throw	threw	thrown
lay	laid	laid	understand	understood	understood
lead	led	led	wake	woke	woken
leave	left	left	wear	wore	worn
lend	lent	lent	weep	wept	wept
let	let	let	win	won	won
lie	lay	lain	write	wrote	written