

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ENGLISH BASIS WITH AHMAD ALSHATTI

صنع هذا العمل صدقة جارية عني وعن عائلتي وموتانا وموتى المسلمين ولا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم محبكم الدمد عيد محمد الشطي واخيرا من يريد ان يتواصل مي لاي غرض كان.

يمكنكم التواصل من خلال الحسابات التالية. دمتم للعلم اهلا والله ولي التوفيق.

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(https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100023210238358)

No pain no gain (alnawras you have @)

Part of Sentence

Subject + Verb + Object

subject الفاعل

- موقعه دائما ياتي اول الجملة وبعد النقطة
 - يقسم الفاعل الى اسم وضمير
 - الاسم يتكون من اسم جمع واسم مفرد

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اسماء الجمع	اسماء المفرد	
Ahmad and Ali	Ahmad, Ali	
Khalid and Rahma	Khalid, Rahma	
Cars	A Car	
Trees	Tree	
Teeth	Tooth	
Women	Woman	
Men	Man	
Places	Place	
Numbers	Number	
Libraries	Library	
Books	Book	
Roses	Rose	
Friends	Friend	
Children	Child	
Phones	Phone	
Stores	Store	
Officers	Officer	
Venders	Vender	
Classes	Class	
colleagues	colleague	
	اسماء شواذ حالة خاصة في الجمع والمفرد المفرد	
	المفرد الجمع	
A man	2 men	
Woman	2 women	

No pain no gain (alnawras you have ②)

ک مممر

A child	2 child
A foot	6 feet
A mouse	8 mice
A fish	9 fish/ fishes
A sheep	sheep

- ضمائر الفاعل الجمع والفرد

ضمائر المفرد	ع	ضمائر الجم	ضمير يقبل في الجمع والمفرد
Не	We		
			T
		4	
She	You		
It	They		

- اسماء لا يمكن عدها (غير معودة) ولا تقبل اداة الجمع S .
 - کمیات صغیرة (rice , sugar , salt)
- سوائل (milk, soup , coffee , water , oil , juice) -
 - الاسماء الغير معدودة نعاملها معاملة المفرد
 - اسماء نعاملها معاملة غير المعدود (المفرد)

نحي

(information, news, homework, advice, mail, equipment, evidence)

- الاسم غير المعدود ياخذ (much , little)
 - الاسم المعدود ياخذ (many , few)
- How.....rice did you buy? (many , much)
- How......computers are there at your school? (many , much)
- All information..... insid human brain. (is , are)
- All equipment.....(is, are)

• اختر الفاعل في الجمل التالية:

Subject + verb

- Ali helped Rahma. He love her friend.
- Rahma live with her family in Jordan. She want to go for looking about the job.
- The man killed the bear. He eats meat it.
- The bear killed the man. It was very angry.
- I met him.
- I met her.
- Laila loves her friends.
- The students met them yesterday.
- life, I like it.
- rasha and suad, were you in the garden.
- The teacher love me.
- they read us a book.

- موقعه دائما بعد الفاعل مباشرة
- يقسم الفاعل الى فعل شاذ وفعل منتظم
- · الفعل الشاذ هو الفعل الذي يختلف عند تحويله من التصريف الأول الى الثاني والثالث مثل المثال في الاسفل وتم وضعها في نهاية الدوسية يجب حفظها جميعها.
- Think..... thought..... thought
- الفعل المنتظم هو الفعل الذي نضيف في نهايته ed عند تحويله الى التصريف الثاني والثالث كما هو في المثال الموجود في الاسفل وهو ايضا اى فعل غير الافعال الشاذة.
- Play..... Played..... played
- Visit..... visited..... visited

- الافعال المساعدة هي:

- 1- Verb to be (is, are, am, was, were, been, being)
 - تاتى افعال ال be مساعدة اذا جاء بعدها فعل ينتهى ب
- دائما افعال ال be ياتي بعدها فعل ينتهي ب ing واذا لم ياتي يجب تعديل الفعل ووضع في نهايته ing.
- I am going to the club.
- We are taking time-jub.
- 2- Verb to have (has, have, had)
 - دائما ياتي بعد افعال ال have فعل تصريف ثالث واذا لم ياتي يجب تصحيحه.
- Sami has just.....the new blog. (finish)
- I am going to have my hair..... (cut)
- The teacher in my school have not......writing. (complete)
- 3- Verb to do (do, did, done)
 - دائما الفعل الذي ياتي بعد افعال do فعل مجرد (مجرد= خالي من اي اضافات مثل do, ed, er, s, الذي ياتي بعد افعال es, ies
- Mona didn'ta car. (bought / buy)
- They don'tto school by bus. (goes / go)

4- Modals

- الفعل الذي ياتي بعد افعال ال modals يكون مجرد.
 - افعال ال modals هي:

التصريف الاول V1	التصريف الثاني V2	التصريف الثالث 3
Will	Would	Would
Can	Could	Could
Shall	Should	Should
May	Might	Might
Must	Had to	Had to
Has to		
Have to		

- I will.....here next Sunday.

(be/been/hadbeen/being)

- Ali must..... to school early.

(going/go/goes/gone)

- Ali has to..... to school early.

(going/goes/gone/go)

• اختر الفعل فيما ياتي.

Subject + Verb

- Ali helped Rahma. He love her friend.
- Rahma live with her family in Jordan. She want to go for looking about the job.
- The man killed the bear. He eats meat it.
- The bear killed the man. It was very angry.
- I met him.
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• الجدول التالي يميز الافعال التي تستخدم بعد الفاعل الجمع والمفرد ومتى يكون ماضي او مضارع.

المضارع V1	الماضي V2	الاستخدام
Is	Was	مفرد
Are	Were	<u>جمع</u> مفرد
Am	Was	مفرد
Have	Had	جمع
Has	Had	مفرد
Do	Did	جمع
Be	Been	

• استحدام احد الافعال السابقة للفعل ما اذا كان الفاعل جمع او مفرد وايضا اختلاف صيغة الفعل عند تحويله من المضارع الى الماضى.

الفاعل	الاستخدام	المضارع	الماضي <i>V</i> 2
		V1	2
Ali / he	مقرد	Is	Was
		Has	Had
Leen / she	مفرد	Is	Was
		Has	Had
Jordan / tooth /	مفرد (غ عاقل)	Is	Was
it		Has	Had
Ali and me / we	جمع	Are	Were
		have	Had
Teachers / they	جمع	Are	Were
		Have	Had
You	جمع (انتّ انت انتم انتن انتما)	Are	Were
		Have	Had
I	جمع بالمضارع مفرد بالماضی	Am	Was
	مفرد بالماضي	Have	Had
		جمع	

- مضارع يعني حدث حصل بالحاضر (الان) نرمز له بالرمز v1 اختصار ل verb 1 .
- ماضي يعني حدث حصل بالماضي وانتهى مرمز له بالرمز v2 اختصار ل verb 1.
 - الجدول السابق (فهم + حفظ).

<u>3. المفعول به</u> <u>object</u> موقعه بعد الفعل.

- يقسم المفعول به الى اسم وضمير.
- الاسم كما ذكرنا في قسم الفاعل هو (اسماء الاشخاص او الاماكن او الاشياء او البحار الخ...).
 - الضمير هو كما موضح في الجدول التالي:

ضمائر الفاعل	جمّع او مفرد	ضمائر المفعول به
Не	مفرد (هو للمذكر العاقل)	
She	مفرد (هي للمؤنث العاقل)	Her
It	مفرد (الهاء الضمير العائد للغير	It
	عاقل)	
I	جمع ومفرد(تم التوضيح)	Me
We	جمع للجماعة المتكلم(نحن)	
You	جمع (انت انت انتم انتن انتما)	You
They	جمع (هم)	Them

اختر المفعول به فيما ياتى:

Verb + Object

- Ali helped Rahma. He love her friend.
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- The teacher love me.
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• علامات السؤال ومعانيها (wh-question)

الإداة	معناها	ملاحظات
What	ما / ماذا	
Where	این	للمكان
When	متی	زمان
Why	لماذا	عن السبب
Whom	من	انسان مفعول به تاتي بعد
		الفعل
Who	من	انسان فاعل قبل الفعل وبعد
		الاسم
Whose	لمن	للملكية تاتي بين اسمين
Which	اي	A
How much	كمْ ثمن	سعر او ثمن القطعة
How many	کم عدد	كم عدد للمعود (سيارات/
		قارات الخ)
How old	کم عمر	عمر الأشياء (
		(69/77/15/12
How far	كم المسافة	بعد المسافة (ميل / كيلو)
How well	اتقان الشيء	مدى اتقان مهارة مثل (
		العزف الخ)
How often	کم مرۃ	Always / often / never
		etc
How long	کم طول	طول الفترة الزمنية

7 10 61 7 1 861		700 500 1 20	
الإجابة المناسبة	التالية تم أكثر	اقرا الإستنه	

- 6- does sami to school? On foot (when / where / how / why)

(old/well/long/often)

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7	-
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7- It was at night the rescuer team arrived at the scene of the accident.

(where / when / which / who)

8- The old hotel we stayed last week was really big.

(When / where / who / whose)

9- Ali, mother is a professor, forgot his umbrella.

(Where / who / which / whose)

10- Thank you very much for your e-mail was interesting.

(Where / who / which / when)

Tenses الازمنة

المضارع البسيط Simple present

الشكل Form

Subject الجمع + V1 + Complement

Subject المفرد + V1 (s, es) + Complement

الدلائل Kev

Always /usually/ often/ rarely/ sometimes/ every/ daily , weekly , monthly/ seldom/ hardly/ from time to time/ generally

ملاحظات

- ies, es, الجملة في المضارع البسيط مفردا Singular نضيف إلى نهاية الفعل 1 عندما يكون فاعل الجملة في المضارع البسيط مفردا sh,ch,s,z,o,x نضيف es إلى الالفعال التي تنتهي بالمقاطع التالية sh,ch,s,z,o,x
 - y ونضيف y الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف y مسبوقا بحرف ساكن حيث نحذف حرف y ونضيف ies copy , cry , reply
 - و يكون الجملة مفردا ويكون a , e , i , o , u 4 . الخملة مفردا ويكون a , e , i , o , u 4 . الفعل بعدها مجر د
 - 4- ينفى باستخدام don't إذا كان فاعل الجملة جمع وتتبع بفعل مجرد
 - s...+ .read..enjoy.play اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وسبقه حرف علة مثل s...+
 - 1- We..... the bus every morning.

(catches, catch, are catching, has caught)

2- My father alwaysto Amman.

(have driven , drive , is driving , drives)

3- Ali and Sami oftenfast food.

(didn't eat, doesn't eat, don't eat, aren't eating)

4- I sometimesvolleyball.

(plays, would play, played, play)

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

Form

Subject I + am + V ing + complement

Subject مفرد + is + V ing + complement

Subject جمع + are + V ing + complement

Key الدلائل

listen, look, watch out, be careful, hush, be quiet, now, at the moment, this time, tonight, today, at present

negative النفى

عند ما ننفي المضارع المستمر نقوم باضافة not الى is are am وتصبح

v ingويقى الفعلisn't, aren't, am not

الافعال التي تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد وتنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف علة يتم مضاعفة الحرف الاخير ونضيفing

stop ... stopping

run ... running

swim ... swimming

occur, cut, get, put, sit, begin, drop, plan, prefer, permit

ing الافعال التي تنتهي بالحرف e يتم شطبها ويضاف

close closing

phone ... phoning

hope, live, shave, become, move, give

يتم استبدال المقطع ie ب y ثم يضاف:

die ... dying

lie lying

tie, vie

بعض الافعال التي تنتهي ب c تحول إلى ck و يضاف ing أو ed

Mimic..... mimickedmimicking

Panic..... panicked..... panicking

1- I in Rome at this moment.

(are working , am working , works , was working)

2- Petera book now.

(reads, is reading, read, was reading)

3- Whatyounow?

(do/ study , are / studying , is / studying , has/ done)

المضارع التام Present perfect

form

Subject مفرد + has + V3 + complement

Subject + have + V3 + complement

الدلائل Key

Since, for, just, already, recently, lately, never, ever, so far, yet, once, twice ,three times

Negative النفي

ننفي haven't / hasn't ثم الفعل تصريف ثالث

1- you ever to Morocco?

(has / travelled, will/ travel, have/ travelled, are / travelling)

2- She recently...... a new breed of monkey.

(does / discover , has / discovered , have / discovered , discovers)

3- Ihere since I left the school.

(has worked , worked , have worked)

کال میمر

المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect continuous

Form

Subject مفرد + has + been + V ing + complement

Subject جمع + have + been + V ing + complement

الدلائل Key

How long, Since + زمن + now, For + زمن + now, All day/ week / year, Recently, Lately

Negative النفي

haven't hasn't +been + v ingالنفي يكون

1- They..... at that company for three years.

(will work , have been working , have been worked , has been working)

2- Why...... Nancy her medicine since the morning?

(have/been taking, was/taking, has/been taking, did/take)

3- Recently, I really tired all day.

(was feeling , am feeling , have been feeling , feels)

تمارين على ازمنة المضارع
1. I'm tired .I to bed now. Goodnight.
(go, am going, was going, goes)
2. She usually away at weekends.
(goes , has gone , went , had gone)
3. Rice in cold climates.
(doesn't grow, don't grow, haven't grown, hadn't grown)
4. Would you like something to eat? No thanks Ijustlunch.
(will/have , has / had , have/had , am /having)
5. Mary is in Britain at this moment. She English.
(was learning , will learn , is learning , am learning)
6. I at 8 o'clock every morning.
(get up, got up, gets up, is getting)
7. Youfor five hours. Why don't you take a break?
(have been studied , have been studying , has been studying , had been studying)
8 you ever caviar?
(Do/eat, Has/eaten, Are/eating, Have/eaten).
9. Everything is going well. We any problems so far.
(Hasn't had , don't have , didn't have, haven't had)
10.I want to lose weight, so this week Ilunch.
(haven't eaten, didn't eat, am not eating, wasn't eating).
11.Look! Your father in the frozen water.
(am swimming , was swimming , swims , is swimming)
12.She from the university of Jordan since 2002.
(has graduated, have graduated, is graduating).

13. Water at 100 degree Celsius.

(had boiled, boil, boils, is boiling)

14.Let's go out. It now.

(doesn't rain, isn't raining, hadn't rained, hasn't rained)

15.Rana is tired. She.....all night.

(have worked , has been working , worked , has been worked)

الماضي البسيط Simple past

Form

Subject جمع + مفرد+ V2 + complement

Subject جمع + مفرد +didn't+ V1 + complement

الدلائل Key

Yesterday, time+ ago (three years ago), last, in the past, time+2000,1999,2015

تمارين

1- Scientistsmany important things in 1990s.

(is inventing , invented , invents , was inviting)

2- Samia nice movie yesterday.

(see, seen, saw, will see)

3- Last year, I to Korea.

(don't travel, won't travel, didn't travel, am not travelling)

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الماضي المستمر Past continuous

form

Subject +was, were + Ving + complement

Subject + wasn't, weren't + Ving + complement

الدلائل Key

While, as, When

يرتبط الماضي المستمر بالماضي البسيط من خلال الجدول التالي

• اذا جاء كل من

اول الجملة	وسط الجملة	نهاية الجملة
ماضىي مستمر	When	ماضىي بسيط
ماضىي بسيط	while	ماضىي مستمر
When	ماضي بسيط	ماضىي مستمر
While	ماضي مستمر	ماضىي بسيط

تمارين

1- When I woke up this morning, it

(will rain , is raining , was raining , rains)

2- While they, they fell down.

(were dancing , are dancing , was dancing , were danced)

3- I a letter when my wife came.

(was written , was writing , were writing , am writing)

الماضي التام Past perfect

form

Subject جمع + مفرد + had + V3 + complement

Subject جمع + مفرد + hadn't + V3 + complement Key الدلائل

Before, By the time, After, Because, as

يرتبط الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي

• اذا جاء كل من

اول الجملة	ط الجملة	وس	نهاية الجملة
ماضىي تام	Before		ماضىي بسيط
ماضىي بسيط	After		ماضىي تام
Before	نىي بسيط	ماد	ماضىي تام
After	نىي تام	ماد	ماضي بسيط

تمارين

1-	When	we	arrived,	the	film		
----	------	----	----------	-----	------	--	--

(is started , had started , starts , will start)

2- Ithe email before he apologized.

(has written , writes , am writing , had written)

3- She stayed up all night because shebad news.

(have received , has received , had received , receives)

4- After the familybreakfast, they went to the zoo.

(had had, is having, has, will have)

الماضي التام المستمر Past perfect continuous

form

Subject جمع + مفرد + had + been V ing + complement

Subject - جمع + hadn't + been V ing + complement Key אפער

By, when, before, after, because ,as

على الاغلب جميع دلائل الماضي تجتمع في الماضي التام المستمر لذلك يجب حفظها كاملة والتركيز على ما تم ذكره.

• نمط اعادة الكتابة باستخدام before , after

نمط اعادة الكتابة على before طريقة الحل تكون الجمله مقسومه بفاصله او وجود then في وسط الجمله طريقة الحل كالتالي

- 1- نكتب االجمله االثانيه كما هي
 - 2- ثم نضع فاصله
- 3- ثم نكتب الفاعل من الجمله الاولى
- 4- ومن ثم نضيف had بعد الفاعل مباشره
- 5- وتحويل الفعل الي تصريف ثالث ثم ضع

Tala took three English courses in the British council, and then she went to Britain to study medicine.

• Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three courses in the British council.

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نمط اعادة الكتابه باستخدام after طريقة الحل تكون الجمله مقسومه بفاصله او وجود then في وسط الجمله طريقة الحل كالتالي

- 1- نقوم بكتابة الجمله الاولى مع وضع had بعد الفاعل
 - 2- ثم تحويل الفعل الي تصريف ثالث
 - 3- واكمال الجمله ثم نضع فاصله
- 4- ومن ثم اكمال الجمله الثانيه كما هي من بعد
 - 5- ووضع نقطة

Tala took three English courses in the British council, and then she went to Britain to study medicine.

- After tala had taken English courses in the british council, she went to Britain to study medicine.
- Mohammad saved enough money, and then he bought his new bike.

Before	
After	

و سؤال ضع دائرة على هذا السؤال كالتالي:

• Ali checked his emails, and then he started work.

Before Ali....

- A. starts work, he has checked his emails.
- B. had checked his emails, he started work.
- C. started work, he had checked his emails.
- D. is staring work, he is checking his emails.
- * My mum went shopping, and then she prepared dinner.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. After my mum had gone shopping, she prepared dinner.
- B. After my mum had prepared dinner, she went shopping.
- C. After my mum has gone shopping she prepares dinner.
- D. After my mum prepares dinner, she went shopping.

• Before Laila visited the UK, she had saved enough money.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Laila visits the UK and then she saved enough money.
- B. Laila saves enough money and then she visited the UK.
- C. Laila visited the UK and then she saved enough money.
- D. Laila saved enough money and then she visited the UK.

تمارين

1- Her eyes were red because she.....

(is crying , have crying , will cry , had been crying)

2- When I visited Muna, she.....lunch.

(had been having , have had , is having , have been having)

3- By the time Jane arrived, wefor three hours.

(waits has been waiting , had been waiting , are waiting)

4- My father was exhausted, heworking all night.

(have been, will be, were, had been, were)

اسئلة شامله على از منة الماضي
1- Yesterday, Kraeem and Ali tennis.
(plays , play , played , have played)
2- While Ifor English exam, my friend called me.
(am studying , was studying , studies , were studying)
3- The police me on my way home last night.
(will stop, had stopped, stop, stopped)
4- When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table, they had been
(eat, eats, eating, eaten)
5- We Salma in the mall a few days ago.
(sees , see , saw , have seen)
6- By the time I entered the home, they the food.
(had finished , have finished , has finished , had been finished)
7- By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour.
(had been waiting , have waited , wait , has waited)
8- The accident happened while we the road.
(will cross, are crossing, cross, were crossing)
9- Before she went to USA, she three courses in Englishlanguage.
(was taking , had taken , have taken , is taking)
10- My best friend Ali in 2003
(dies , die , died , have died)
11- Ann the T.V when the phone
rang.
(watches , has watched , was watching , had been watched)

ازمنة المستقبل Future tenses

المستقبل البسيط Future simple

Form

Subject جمع + مفرد + will + base form + complement

Key

Think, perhaps, hope, probable, maybe, tomorrow, soon, next + time, in the future, 2044, this night, tonight

المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

Form

الشكل الاول

am

Subject + is + going to + infinitive مجرد + complement .

Are

الشكل الثاني

Subject+ will + be + v ing+ complement

جميع از منة المستقبل تنفي ب won't ثم اكمال القاعده كما هي

Key

This time + مستقبل وقت , Inyears' time, listen , look, now, at the moment, this time , tonight, today, tomorrow, at + وقت .

المستقبل التام Future perfect

Form

Subject + will+ have + V3 + complement

جميع ازمنة المستقبل تنفي ب won't ثم اكمال القاعده كما هي

Kev

تاريخ مستقبل By+2090

زمن مستقبل +By

By the time

تمارين شاملة على ازمنة المستقبل

1- By next year, our schoolnew building.

(will have opened , have opened , has opened , would opened)

2- We are late. By the time we get to the station, the train.....

(would go , went , go , will have gone)

3- This time next month, theyfor their wedding party.

(were preparing , will be preparing , would be prepared , would prepare)

4- This time tomorrow, we will be celebrating because weour exams.

(had finished , would finish , will have finished , have finished)

5- In three years' time, my brothergraduated from the University of Jordan.

(has, will be, will have, would)

6- Next year, my brother in this flat for a year.

(will have lived , lived , has lived , would live)

7- A. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., oryoudinner with your family then?

(would /have , will/ be having , were/ having , did / have)

No pain no gain (alnawras you have @)

B. No, Ithe news. My mum
dinner because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
(was not having, won't be having, hadn't had, aren't going to have)
(will be watching , was watching , have watched , would watched)
(are preparing , prepared , will be prepared , will be preparing)
8- A. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby
B. Don't worry. I will not forget.
(would sleep, have slept, will be sleeping, was sleeping)
8youall your homework by eight o'clock.
(Will/ be doing, Would/ do, Will / have done, Have/ done)
9- Next Monday, Iin my new job.
(worked , was working , will be working , would work)
The books that you orderedby the end of the week.
(won't have arrived , were arriving , wouldn't arrive , arrived)
Perhps my mum for us Mansaf next day.
(cook, will cook, is going to cook, will be cooked)
Look! The little boy is on the tree. He
(am going to fall down , is going to fall down , fell down , fall down)
This time next month, students for final exams.
(prepare , will be preparing , prepared , will be prepared)
Will you your homework by seven o'clock?
(done , have done , be doing , does)
Next year, our teacher in this school for three years.
(will be worked , have worked , had worked , will have worked)

It probably next day. (will/rain, has/rained, was/raining, was/rained) In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer. (will be found , found , finds , will have found) I hope Sami us tomorrow. (will be visited, visit, will visit, was visiting) In four years' time, I in Russia. (will be studying, study, studied, would be studied) Look! The sky is cloudy, it rain. (will be gone , was going to , is going to , go to) Look at the black sky! It to rain. (go, is going, was going, had gone) In three years' time, my brother graduated from the university. (has , will have , will , had) Soon we packing for our holiday. (are going , are going to , will be , will have) By next year,......you......England? (had /visited , will /have visited , have/ visited , has/ visited)

ع الازمنة	علی جمیا	شامله	سئلة
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1. Tala took three English courses in the British council and then she went to Britain.
Before
2. Look at the black sky! It to rain.
(go, is going, was going)
3. The children in the yard for two hours .
(had been playing , is playing , has been playing).
4. In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.
(found , find , will have found, were finding)
5. By the end of this month, wein this house for a year.
(have lived , lived , will have lived)
6. My family a trip to Europe every year.
(plans , was being planned , would plan , is planned)
7. According to Kate's schedule, sheher business partner next Tuesday.
(would be met, will be met, was going to meet, is going to meet)
8. While my fathera book, our neighbour came to visit us.
(is read, reads, was reading, is being read)
9. My uncleworking at the company for five years when he got a
promotion.
(is , have been , had been , will be)
10.Look! The planeto take off.
(go, is going, was going, were going)
11.Fatimaher work for two hours before she left the house.
(am doing , is doing , had been doing , have been doing)
12.I think humansto Mars in 2070.

(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelled)
13.I was driving to work when the engine
(stops, were stopping, is stopped, stopped)
14. Nadiaher homework for two hours.
(have done, have been doing, has been doing, had been done)
15.By the end of this week, weall information for the project.
(received , were receiving , will have received)
16.My grandfatherfrom 1890 to 1976.
(lived, is living, live)
17. The authorof what to write when suddenly he had a great idea for a story.
(think, are thinking, had been thinking)
18.Ithe house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
(have been painting , have been painted , has painted has been painting)
19.I can't call my father right now. Hethe plane. It takes off in an hour.
(was boarding , would be boarded , was boarded , will be boarding)
20.Salmaher report when the light in her room switched itself off.
(was typing , is typing , types , was typed)
21.My mother was very tired; sheall afternoon for a special family dinner.
(is cooking, has been cooking, cooks, had been cooking)
22. We won't be home tomorrow night. Wethe football match at the stadium.
(were watching , will be watching , have watched , had been watching)
23. The kidsfootball in the park before it started to rain.
(have played, are playing, play, had played)

24.My sister was very busy yesterday as shefor a special occasion
(had been preparing , prepares , has been preparing , is preparing)
25. This month next year, Ahmadhis final presentation in the university before graduation.
(discuss , has discussed , will be discussing , is discussed)
26. This time tomorrow, webecause we will have finished our exams.
(would have celebrated , will be celebrating , will have celebrated , had been celebrating)
27.Imy car. That's why my car are dirty.
(have been cleaned , have been cleaning , am cleaned , had been cleaned)
28. Look at the black sky! It to rain.
(will , go , is going , was going)
29. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.
(writes , was writing , write , is writing)
30. Soon we packing for our holiday.
(are going to , are going , will have , will be)
31. Children often computers better than their parents.
(use, uses, used, are using)
32. The Earth round the Sun.
(go, goes, is going, went)
33 you ever caviar?
(Do /eat, Have/ eaten, Are / eating, Has /eaten)
34. Ann a lot of money yesterday.
(isn't spent, didn't spend, doesn't spend, haven't spent)

35. How long..... you English? (does / learn, has/learnt, have /been learning, are / learning) 36. Sami was watching T.V when the phone (ring, rings, will ring, rang) 37. I think Ann for the exam next day. (will study, are going to study, studying, studied) 38. By the time I entered the home, they the food. (have finished, finish, will finish, had finished) 39. Perhaps my grandfather us tomorrow. (is going to visit, will visit, visit, visited 40. I want to lose weight, so this week I.....lunch. (am not eating, wasn't eating, doesn't eat, hasn't eaten) 41. My father usually to the mall. (don't/go, hasn't gone, isn't/going, doesn't/go) 42. It is cloudy. It rain. (will , is going to , was going , are going to) 43. My brother in Germany for three years. (was living , live , have lived , has lived) 44. They the first computer chip in 1958. (produce, produced, will produce, is producing) 45.A-When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired. B- Yes, I for half an hour. (run, am running, has been running, had been running) 46.I think you pass the exam next day. (goes, will, is going to, was going to)

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47.My mother in the Kitchen at the moment.
(cooks, cooked, was cooking, is cooking)
48. Sami lost his phone while he
(was playing, is playing, were playing, plays)
49.A. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby
B. Don't worry. I will not forget.
(will be sleeping, slept, was sleeping, had been sleeping)
50.Peoplesmart phones since they were invented in the early 2000.
(will be using , will have used , has been using , have been using)
51.By the end of 2010 CE, companiesmore smart phones than PCs for the first time.
(sell, are selling, has sold, had sold)

irregular verbs الإفعال الشاذة

• مجموعة المتشابهات

- cut cut cut يقطع
- put put put jud
- read read read يقرا
- cost cost cost cost
- hurt hurt hurt يحرق
- burst burst burst

• مجموعة حذف E meet - met - met يقابل / يجتمع

- feed fed fed پغذی
- bleed bled bled پنزف
- creep crept crept

• مجموعة تحويل D إلى T

- build built built يبني
- send sent sen

مجموعة U - A - I:

- sing sang sung پغني
- drink drank drunk بشرب
- swim swam swum يسبح
- begin began begun بدا

• مجموعة augh

- teach taught taught بدرس
- catch caught caught

مجموعة ough

- buy bought bought buy -
- bring brought brought جلب
- think thought thought
- fight fought fought girl بقتل

• مجموعة حذف e ووضع t آخر الفعل

- sleep slept slept پنام
- keep kept kept
- feel felt felt -
- kneel knelt knelt -

• مجموعة التشابه بين التصريف الأول والثالث

- come came come
- become became become

• مجموعة a i

- say said said قال
- pay paid paid پدفع
- lay laid laid وضع

• مجموعة en مع التصريف الثالث وهي الأكبر

- give gave given يعطي
- forgive forgave forgiven _ يغفر / يسامح
- take took taken یاخذ
- eat ate eaten پاکل
- drive drove driven پقود
- freeze froze frozen يجمد
- speak spoke spoken يتحدث
- steal stole stolen يسرق
- write wrote written يكتب
- see- saw seen اير
- break broke broken کسر

• مجموعة إضافة t للفعل ويجوز ed أيضا وهو الشائع باستثناء كلمة

- mean mean meant meant
- dream dreamt dream
- learn learnt learnt
- burn burnt burnt يحرق
- spoil spoilt spoilt پدلل

• مجموعة O تصبح E

- grow grew grown ينمو
- throw threw thrown رمي
- blow blew blown نفخ

مجموعة A تصبح E

- draw drew -drawn يرسم
- withdraw withdraw withdrawn بسحب

• مجموعة الشواذ لا يميزها شيء معين باستثناء الفعلين الأخيرين

- go went gon پذهب
- tell told told بخاطب
- make made made پجعل يصنع
- sell sold sold عبيع
- win won won
- hear heard heard
- lose lost lost يفقد
- leave left left يغادر يترك
- stand stood stood پقف
- understand understood understood

كلمات مهمة جدا للاجابة على اسئلة القطع// حفظ

Mention	انكر
Quote the sentence	اقتيس الجملة
Write down	اكتب
Find a word in the text which means	اوجد الكلمة التي تعني
What pronoun refer to	على ماذا يعود الضمير
According to the text	وفقا للنص
There are many	هناك العديد
Benefits	فوائد
Steps	خطوات
Uses	استخدامات
Reasons	اسباب
Advantages	حسنات
Disadvantages	سيئات
Factors	عوامل
Languages	لغات
Aspects	سمات
Suggest	اقتر ح امثلة
Examples	امثلة
Resources	امياب
Effect	تأثير
Impact	تاثير
Evidence	تاثیر دلیل
Conditions	ضروف
Ways	طرق
Forms	اشكال
procedures	اجراءات

انت الذي تقرا كلماتي...لا اعلم في اي بقعة ارضك...لكن اعلم ان الله خلق مع العسر يسرا....ومع الحزن فرحا...ومع الالم حياة انهض اليوم هذه رساله لقلبك الجميلابدا من جديد واستعن با ه لل وافرح وكانك تملك الكون بما فيه... فا ه لل عند ظنك به.... فافراحك قادمه...ابتهج" قل لاحلامك المستحيلة. وكان الله على كل شيء مقتدرا.... وقل لامنياتك التي طال انتظار ها"" يات بها ه الل آن الله لطيف خبير" ... واذا ضاعت فرصه واحترق قلبك عليها.. اطفئ لهيبها بهذه الآيه " عسى ربنا ان يبدلنا خير منها" صدق الله العظيم.مع تمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق والنجاح لي ولكم..

احبتي. للتواصل على صفحة الفيسبوك على هذا الايميل. • Ahmad E.Alshatti

اللهم سامحني عن اي سهو او خطا من غير قصد، واجعل اجر هذا العمل في ميزان حسناتي وصدقة جارية عن موتانا وموتى المسلمين....اللهم امين.

OAHNAD ALSHATTI (ABU NAWRAS)

والله ولي الثوفيق

No pain no gain (alnawras you have @)

