

أوراق المكتفة الامتفانية

لمادة اللغة الإنفلفزفة

للصف التاسع الأساسي

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التفلفمفة

Module 1

Simple Present and Present Pontinuous

الحاضر البسيط Simple Present	
Form التركيب	<u>S + V1 + complement</u> I – you – we – they – اسماء الجمع + V1 He – she – it – الاسم المفرد + V1 + s/es
Negative النفي	I – you – we – they + don't + V0 He – She – it + doesn't + V0
Question السؤال	Do + I – you – they – we + V0 Does + he – she – it + V0
Key Words كلمات الدلالة	Every – each – always - usually - often – sometimes – never – rarely – hardly – seldom Normally – frequently – whenever – once – twice – a (day – week) – on (Monday – Saturday) – (الجمع S +) (الايام – الفصول – الشهور)
Use الاستخدام	الحقائق – الروتين – العادات - الآراء

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

- Every Monday, Sally her kids to football practice.
a) drive b) is driving c) drives d) drove
- The sun From the east.
a) rises b) is rising c) rise d) rose
- It rarely in deserts.
a) is raining b) rain c) rained d) rains
- The moon around the earth.
a) rotated b) is rotating c) rotates d) has rotated
- John an English teacher.
a) was b) is c) has been d) were
- Nada to the cinema twice a week.
a) goes b) go c) went d) is going
- My father normally coffee in the morning.
a) drink b) drank c) drinks d) was drinking
- Students to school in summers.
a) don't go b) doesn't go c) aren't going d) didn't go
- your brother always sport?
a) does – does b) do – does c) are – doing d) does – do
- He doesn't a car.
a) had b) has c) have d) having
- Mary from Italy.
a) come b) came c) comes d) had come

الحاضر المستمر Present Progressive

الشكل Form	<u>S + Verb to be + Ving + C</u> I + am He - she - it – الاسم المفرد + is They – we – you – أسماء الجمع + are } + ving
النفي Negative	I + am not He - she - it – الاسم المفرد + is not They – we – you – أسماء الجمع + are not } + ving
السؤال Question	Am + I Is + He - she - it – الاسم المفرد Are + They – we – you – أسماء الجمع } + ving
Key Words كلمات الدلالة	Now – right now – nowadays – at the moment – at present – today – tonight – tomorrow – this – these – next – still – imperative فعل الأمر (look! – listen! – Don't forget)
الاستخدام Use	للحديث عن عمل يجري في لحظة الكلام – للحديث عن عمل مؤقت – للحديث عن ترتيب مخطط له في المستقبل

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

12. Be quiet! John
a) is sleeping b) sleeps c) sleep d) slept
13. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It
a) rains b) is raining c) rain d) rained
14. It's good news to hear that John's health
a) improve b) improves c) is improving d) improved
15. Where are the children? There they are. They tennis.
a) play b) are playing c) plays d) played
16. they to the party tonight?
a) do – go b) have – gone c) did – go d) are – going
17. Usually, I as a secretary, but this summer, I French at a language school.
a) am working – am studying b) am working – study c) work – study d) work – am studying
18. Students in the library right now.
a) are studying b) have studied c) studied d) study
19. We to the Egypt next month.
a) travel b) are travelling c) travelled d) had travelled
20. It heavily these days.
a) is snowing b) snows c) has snowed d) snowed
21. What you under the table? Anything wrong?
a) is – do b) are – done c) is - doing d) are – doing
22. What a delicious smell? What you cooking?
a) is b) are c) has d) was
23. call me later, I at the moment.
a) am working b) work c) worked d) was working

الحاضر التام Present Perfect	
الشكل Form	Subject + has/have + v3 + complement. I – You – We - They – اسماء الجمع + have } + V3 He – She – It - الاسم المفرد + has }
النفى Negative	I – You – We - They – اسماء الجمع + have + not } + V3 He – She – It - الاسم المفرد + has + not }
السؤال Question	Have + I-You-We-They- اسماء الجمع } + V3 + C? Has + He-She-It- الاسم المفرد }
كلمات الدلالة Key Words	Already – just – never – ever – yet – recently – lately – how long – until now – so far – before – (many-several-how many)+times – in recent+(months-years....etc) – this. { شبه جملة بزمان الماضي البسيط – (week – month) – last + (week – month) } Since { فصل – شهر – يوم – تاريخ – last + (week – month) } For { (three hours – four weeks – years) – فترة زمنية (} حدث حصل في وقت غير محدد في الماضي – عمل حصل في الماضي وترك أثر على الحاضر – تجربة شيء جديد
الاستخدام Use	

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

24. I in France for five years.
a. studied b. am studying c. have studied d. study
25. She Three novels so far.
a. has read b. reads c. is reading d. was reading
26. Ahmad the exam recently.
a. passed b. has passed c. passes d. will pass
27. I to London before.
a. haven't been b. was c. am d. has been
28. How long football?
a. did he play b. is he playing c. has he played d. does he play
29. They flowers many times.
a. planted b. have planted c. are planting d. plant
30. We Mike since 2012.
a. knew b. were knowing c. will know d. have known
31. he the cat yet.
a. have fed b. hasn't fed c. fed d. has fed
32. While I've been a volunteer, we a lot of young people to graduate from high School.
a. help b. helped c. were helping d. have helped
33. She misses the bus, she got up early.
a. has b. hasn't c. doesn't d. isn't
34. They enough money for the charity this year.
a. have raised b. raised c. haven't raised d. raise
35. He's hungry. He hasn't eaten four days.
a. since b. never c. yet d. for

Vocabulary المفردات

Praise يمدح	The teacher began to the students for their excellent work.	بدأت المعلمة بمدح الطلاب لعملهم الممتاز
Violence عنيف	An act of caused the window to be broken.	عمل عنيف سبب كسر النافذة
Employ يستخدم	The artist had to a hammer to open his paint cans.	وجب على الفنان أن يستخدم المطرقة لفتح علب الألوان
Outfit زي	She was wearing a splendid	كانت ترتدي زيًّا رائعاً
Struggle صراع	His against cancer lasted for years.	صراعه ضد السرطان دام لسنوات
Benefit لصالح	This party was done for the of the poor .	أقيم هذا الحفل لصالح الفقراء
Meet يلبي	A lift was put to the disabled people's needs.	وضع المصعد ليلبي احتياجات الناس ذوي الإعاقة
Access الوصول	Some people in Africa do not have to safe drinking water.	بعض الناس في أفريقيا لا يمكنهم الوصول لمياه شرب آمنة
Manager مدير	She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the	لديها مشكلة في البنك، لذلك طلبت أن تقابل المدير
Unemployed عاطل عن العمل	He has no money; he has been for months.	ليس لديه نقود، كان عاطلاً عن العمل لأشهر
Exist توجد	Life doesn't on Mars.	لا توجد حياة على المريخ
Astonished مذهول	I was when my nine-months brother could walk.	كنت مذهولاً عندما تمكن أخي ذو التسعة أشهر من المشي

Opposites العكوس

What is the opposite of the word

finish / end / stop	ينتهي	Start	يبدأ
Complicated	معقد	Simple	بسيط
Similarity	تشابه	Difference	اختلاف
Sell	يبيع	Buy	يشترى
Remember	يتذكر	Forget	ينسى
Relaxed / unstressed	مرتاح	Stressed	متوتر

Pronunciation اللفظ

(يأتي في الكلمات التي تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد وتحتوي حرف a دون وجود حرف صوتي آخر في الكلمة) short / æ /							
cab		Dad	Bag	Van	Mat	Hat	Map
sad		Ant	Flag	Glad	Cat	Track	rag

	Long / a : / (ar – al – as) يأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي			
jar	Calm	Palm	Car	Arch
class	Part	Art	father	

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

36. The word which has a different vowel sound is
a. track b. father c. palm d. arch
37. The word which has a long vowel sound is
a. ant b. rag c. jar d. flag
38. The word which has a short vowel sound is
a. calm b. class c. car d. clad
39. all the following words have a long vowel sound except
a. part b. hat c. art d. palm

حروف الجر Prepositions

Parents often refuse the focus play.	Focus on	التركيز على
An unemployed man went to apply a job with Microsoft as a cleaner.	Apply for	يتقدم لـ
The book is divided tasks.	Divide into	يقسم إلى
Light Initiative helps students who suffer sight problems.	Suffer from	يعاني من
This party was done for the benefit the poor.	Benefit of	لصالح الـ
Suspended coffee is a tradition that comes Naples, Italy.	Comes from	يأتي من
The customers pay advance for a cup to be given to somebody else.	Pay in advance	يدفع سلفاً



Module 2

Future tense

	Will	Going to
Form التركيب	Subject + will + V0 + C. كل الضمائر + will + V0.	Subject + verb to be + going to + V0 + C. I + am He-She-It-singular + is + going to + V0 + C You-We-They-plural + are.
Negative النفي	Subject + won't + V0 + C .	I + am not He-She-It-singular + isn't + going to + V0 + C. You-We-They-plural + aren't
Question السؤال	Will + subject + V0 + C ?	Am + I Is + He-She-It-singular + going to + V0 + C? Are + You-We-They-plural
Use الاستخدام	توقع حدث في المستقبل دون وجود دليل قرار تم اتخاذه في لحظة الكلام لتقديم عرض مساعدة	توقع حدث في المستقبل بالاستناد إلى دليل حدث مخطط للقيام به في المستقبل
Key Words الكلمات المفتاحية	I think - I predict - probably - one day – in+ التاريخ في المستقبل	I've decided – today – tonight – tomorrow – next – on (Monday – Tuesday) - This.

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

- Futurologists predict that life probably be very different in all the fields of life.
a) is b) will c) is going to d) has
- I think that life in the future be easy and comfortable.
a) is b) has c) is going to d) will
- The phone is ringing. I answer it.
a) am going to b) have c) will d) am
- I can't come tomorrow, I study for the exam.
a) am going to b) will c) am d) have
- It's freezing outside, it snow soon.
a) is b) will c) is going to d) has
- One day, people live on the moon.
a) are b) will c) are going to d) have
- They Build three bridges next year.
a) are going b) will c) are d) are going to
- This box is heavy, I lift it for you.
a) am going to b) am c) will d) have
- My brother Apply for a new job tomorrow.
a) will b) is c) was d) is going to
- I think that our team win the league.
a) will b) is going to c) had d) has

مفردات Vocabulary

Predict يتنبأ	It is difficult to what the long-term effects of the accident will be.	من الصعب أن نتنبأ ماذا ستكون الآثار البعيدة المدى للحدث.
Improved تحسن	The weather towards the evening.	تحسن الطقس بحلول المساء.
Disease مرض	His father suffers from a heart	يعاني والده من مرض القلب.
Obvious واضح	The way of reducing pollution is to use cars less.	الطريقة الواضحة للتقليل من التلوث هي أن نقل استخدام السيارات
Peace السلام	She felt at when she arrived.	هي شعرت بالسلام عندما وصلت
Replace يأخذ مكان	The new software package will the old one.	حزمة البرامج الجديدة سوف تأخذ مكان الحزمة القديمة
Insurance التأمين	Do you have on your house and its contents?	هل لديك تأمين على منزلك ومحتوياته؟
Long-term البعيدة المدى	The effects of smoking are serious.	الآثار البعيدة المدى للتدخين خطيرة.
Fined تغريم	He was for parking on the wrong side of the street.	تم تغريمه للوقوف على الجانب الخاطئ من الشارع.
Benefit يفيد	They are working together to the whole society.	هم يعملون مع بعضهم ليفيدوا كل المجتمع.
Allow يسمح	My parents wouldn't me to go abroad.	لا يسمح لي والداي بالذهاب خارج البلاد.
Income دخل	She took on extra work to increase her	هي أخذت عملاً إضافياً لتزيد مدخلها.
Normal طبيعي	It is to feel nervous before the exam.	من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالتوتر قبل الامتحان.
Assumed افترض	I didn't see your bike, so I you had gone out.	لم أرى دراجتك، لذلك افترضت أنك خرجت من المنزل.
Similar متشابه	The two cars are very in size and design.	السيارتان متشابهتان جداً في الحجم والتصميم
Establish يؤسس	Our goal is to a new research center in our city.	هدفنا أن نؤسس مركز أبحاث جديد في مدينتنا.
Cheaper أرخص	Property in Homs is than property in Damascus.	العقارات في حمص أقل تكلفة من العقارات في دمشق.
Breathe يتنفس	Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him	اعطى الأطباء هاني الأوكسجين ليساعده على التنفس
Obtain يحصل	You will need to permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.	عليك الحصول على إذن من المعلم إذا اردت أن تغادر الصف.
Pills حبوب	He has to take to control his blood pressure.	عليه أن يأخذ الحبوب ليتحكم بضغط دمه.
Degradation تدهور	John lived a life of after he lost his fortune.	عاش جون حياة من التدهور بعد أن خسر ثروته.
Renewable متجددة	The solar power is a energy.	الطاقة الشمسية هي طاقة متجددة.
Sustainable مستدام	Cycling is a totally form of transport.	ركوب الدراجة هو شكل مستدام بالكامل من أشكال النقل.

Pronunciation اللفظ

(يأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي على حرف e - i واحد دون وجود حرف صوتي آخر في الكلمة) /e/

Men	Red	Let	met
Fell	Hell	Set	Wet
Ten	Peck	Vent	Egg
Bed	End	Let	Lend
Check	Net	bed	

(يأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي على ee – ea – ey على /i:/)

Mean	Read	Lead	meet
Feel	Seat	Wheat	Teen
Heal	Teen	Peek	Seal
Deal	Need	Feet	Beef
Weak	Meat	Evil	key

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

21. The word which has a short vowel /e/ sound is.....
 - a. check
 - b. key
 - c. teen
 - d. weak
22. The word which has a long vowel / i:/ is
 - a. egg
 - b. bed
 - c. seal
 - d. peck
23. The word which has a different vowel sound is
 - a. seat
 - b. meet
 - c. beef
 - d. lend
24. The word which has a different vowel sound is
 - a. hell
 - b. let
 - c. feel
 - d. red
25. The vowel sound in the word "wheat" is
 - a. /e/
 - b. /i:/
 - c. /æ/
 - d. /a:/

Module 3

Past Simple and Past Progressive tense

	الماضي البسيط Past Simple	الماضي المستمر Past Progressive
Form التركيب	S + V2 + C.	Subject + was/were + Ving + C. I-He-She-It-الاسم المفرد + was } + Ving + C. You-We-They-الجمع + were }
Negative النفي	S + didn't + V0 + C.	I-He-She-It-الاسم المفرد + wasn't } + Ving + C. You-We-They-الجمع + weren't }
Question السؤال	Did + S + V0 + C?	Was + I-He-She-It-الاسم المفرد } + Ving + C. Were + You-We-They-الجمع }
Use الاستخدام	عادات أو أعمال متكررة في الماضي عمل انتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي اعمال حصلت بشكل متتالي بفواصل قصيرة بينها	حدث مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي عملين مستمرين في نفس التوقيت بالماضي عمل مستمر بالماضي قاطعه عمل آخر بالماضي البسيط
Key Words كلمات الدلالة	Yesterday- in the past – ago – last +(night-week.....) – in + بالماضي تاريخ	Yesterday +(afternoon – at 5 o'clock ...) This time last year ماضي بسيط + When + ماضي ماضي مستمر + While + ماضي بسيط/ مستمر

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

- We a beautiful movie yesterday.
a. watch b. watched c. were watching d. have watched
- In the past, people in caves.
a. have lived b. are living c. live d. lived
- This time last year, I in the university.
a. have studied b. am studying c. was studying d. am going to study
- Players football when it rained heavily.
a. play b. were playing c. will play d. have played
- She her wallet, while she was doing shopping.
a. was losing b. loses c. has lost d. lost
- He To the airport three hours ago.
a. was arriving b. will arrive c. arrived d. has arrived
- The company the project last year.
a. has started b. started c. will start d. was starting
- Yesterday at seven o'clock we dinner at the restaurant.
a. had b. have c. have had d. were having
- Sue bought a book, went home and to read.
a. started b. start c. starting d. have start
- The children happily, while we were preparing lunch.
a. dances b. were dancing c. dance d. have danced

Imperatives أفعال الأمر

Imperatives أفعال الأمر	
Form التركيب	V0 + C
Negative النفي	Don't + V0 + C.
Use الاستخدام	اعطاء الأوامر – التعليمات – التحذيرات – الطلبات

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

11.! Could you take me to the station, please?
a. Stop b. Stops c. Stopping d. Stopped
12. Get in and your seatbelt.
a. fastening b. fastens c. fastened d. fasten
- 13- drive too fast, please! I get sick easily.
a. Doesn't b. Don't c. Aren't d. Won't
14. Please, don't sick in my taxi.
a. be b. been c. being d. is
15. Be ! This is a library. People are studying.
a. angry b. good c. quiet d. happy
16. When you get to the corner, right.
a. turn b. turning c. turns d. turned
17. wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
a. Be b. Are c. Don't d. Please
18. The bus leaves on time every day. be late.
a. Doesn't b. Don't c. Let's d. Didn't
19. Where's mum? She's taking a nap. Please don't her up.
a. wake b. waking c. waked d. wakes
20. speak Arabic in class!
a. Don't b. Let's c. Didn't d. Be
- 21- warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing.
a. Dress not b. Don't dress c. Dressing d. Dress
22. after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
a. Not exercise b. Exercise c. Don't exercise d. Let's exercise
- 23.. Always your documents as soon as you finish writing them.
a. don't save b. save c. saving d. not save
24. interrupt me when I am speaking.
a. Let's b. Didn't c. Don't d. Be
25. careful when you cross the street.
a. Be b. To be c. Don't be d. Not be
26. Please down and open your books.
a. sit b. sits c. sitting d. sat
27. The kitchen is dirty! So the dishes now!
a. did b. does c. don't d. do
28. make the same mistake twice.
a. Let's b. Don't c. Won't d. Didn't
- 29- please, to your teacher.
a. listens b. listened c. listen d. listening
30. Please, careful not to touch the surface .
a. Been b. Was c. Is d. Be

المفردات Vocabulary

Awareness الوعي	Health officials have tried to raise	حاول مسؤولو الصحة رفع الوعي
Allow يسمح	My parents wouldn't me to go the party.	سوف لن يسمح لي والداي بالذهاب للحفلة.
Priority الأولوية	The club's is to win the League.	أولوية النادي أن يربح الدوري.
Outline مخطط	Always write for your essays.	اكتب دائماً مخططاً لمقالاتك.
Collaborate يتعاون	Elephants to look after their young.	تتعاون الفيلة لكي تعتني بصغارها
Genius عبقرى	My father was at storytelling.	كان والدي عبقرى في رواية القصص
Experiments تجارب	His showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.	تجاربه اظهرت أن البرق كان نوعاً من الكهرباء
Persisted ثابرت	Shewith her studies in spite of financial problems.	هي اصرت على دراستها بالرغم من المشاكل المالية
Frustrates يحبط	Failing more than once students.	الفشل أكثر من مرة يحبط الطلاب
Footsteps خطوات	He heard someone's in the hall.	هو سمع خطوات شخص ما في القاعة
Prove يثبت	You are wrong, and I can it.	أنت مخطئ، واستطيع أن اثبت ذلك
Graduated تخرج	She from university this year.	هي تخرجت من الجامعة هذه السنة.
Specifically تحديداً	I told you not to go near the water.	أنا اخبرتك بالتحديد أن لا تقترب من المياه.
Performance أداء	She gave the greatest of her career.	هي قدمت اعظم أداء لها بمسيرتها المهنية
Instrument آلة موسيقية	Is he learning to play an ?	هل هو يتعلم العزف على آلة موسيقية

اللفظ Pronunciation

(يأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي على حرف u ويكون لفظه قريباً من لفظ الهمزة في اللغة العربية) /ʌ/							
Bus	Bun	Bum	Bud	hut	Bug	But	cup
Cut	Dug	Fun	Gun	Trouble	Truck	Summer	Bungee-jumping

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

31. The word which has the sound /ʌ/ is
a. track b. cat c. truck d. rat
32. The word which has a different sound is
a. but b. bus c. fun d. suit
33. All the following words have the sound /ʌ/ except the word
a. bud b. cup c. cure d. hut
34. The word "summer" has the sound
a. /a:/ b. /ʌ/ c. /e/ d. /ɒ/
35. The word that has the sound / ʌ / is :
a. cat b. cut c. hit d. let

أحرف الجر prepositions

With	You must collaborate your family members to make the right decision.	يجب عليك أن تتعاون مع أفراد عائلتك لتتخذ القرار الصحيح
at	Edison's mother decided to educate Thomas home.	قررت والدة أديسون أن تعلم توماس في المنزل
On	Our level of happiness depends factors we cannot control.	مستوى سعادتنا يعتمد على عوامل لا يمكننا التحكم بها
At	They are really good making decisions.	هم جيّدون حقاً في اتخاذ القرارات
For	The king asked his servants to search a truly happy man.	طلب الملك من خدمه أن يبحثوا عن رجل سعيد
At	My father was genius storytelling.	كان والدي عبقرياً في رواية القصص
From	He graduated high school.	هو تخرج من المدرسة الثانوية.
Of	Soup is made water, ashes and fat.	الصابون مصنوع من الماء، الرماد والدهون.



Module 4

الماضى التام Past Perfect Tense

الحاضر التام Past perfect tense	
Form التركيب	Subject + had + V3 + C.
Negative النفي	S + hadn't + V3 + C .
Question السؤال	Had + S + V3 + C ?
Use الاستخدام	لتوضيح أي من العملين حصل أولاً في الماضي وغالباً يكون الحدث الذي حصل لاحقاً بالماضي البسيط
Key Words الكلمات المفتاحية	تاريخ بالماضي By + when until ماضي بسيط + by the time + ماضي تام As soon as before ماضي تام + because + ماضي بسيط after

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

- I felt a little better after I the medicine.
a. have taken b. was taking c. had taken d. take
- She was late. The teacher had already given a test when she to class last Monday.
a. get b. got c. had got d. have got
- Maram a newspaper reporter before she became an ambassador.
a. was b. was being c. is d. had been
- It was raining heavily, but by the time class over, the rain had stopped.
a. was b. is c. had been d. was being
- Dinosaurs extinct by the time humankind first appeared.
a. become b. have become c. became d. had became
- They had never seen any of his paintings before they the Art Museum yesterday.
a. visited b. are visiting c. have visited d. had visited
- By the time we arrived, the match
a- starts b- is starting c- had started d- started
- I snow until I went to Canada.
a. had never seen b. never see c. never saw d- have never seen
- By 1970, they building the stadium.
a. have finished b. had finished c. will finish d. finish
- They had left as soon as I
a. had arrived b. arrive c. will arrive d. arrived

التمني Wish

التمني Wish	
Form التركيب	I – you – we – they - الجمع + wish he – she – it – المفرد + wishes زمن ماضي +
ملاحظات هامة	- بعد فعل التمني لا يأتي زمن حاضر يجب أن يكون الزمن بأحد أزمنة الماضي - بعد فعل التمني نستخدم فعل الكون were مع كل الضمائر - في حال عدم وجود جملة قبل جملة فعل التمني في الامتحان فإننا نختار الخيار الذي يحتوي على زمن ماضي - الإيجاب بعد فعل التمني غالباً ما يتحول إلى نفي وبالعكس إذا بقيت كلمات الجملة كما هي بعد فعل التمني - في حال وجود جملة قبل جملة فعل التمني فإننا نغير زمن الجملة بعد التمني إلى الزمن الماضي وفق ما يلي: V1 → didn't + V0 Don't/doesn't + V0 → V2 Am/is/are + Ving → weren't + Ving Am/is/are + not + Ving → were + Ving Has/have + V3 → hadn't + V3 Has/have + not + V3 → had + V3 V2 → hadn't + V3 Didn't + V0 → had + V3 Will/can + V0 → would/could + not + V0 Won't/can't + V0 → would/could + V0

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

11. I wish I to my father.
 a. listen b. had listened c. have listened d. will listen
12. I wish it snowing.
 a. will stop b. stops c. would stop d. is stopping
13. He wishes he so old.
 a. weren't b. isn't c. has been d. is
14. She wishes she the train.
 a. is taking b. had taken c. has taken d. takes
15. I wish the prices so high.
 a. aren't b. are c. were d. weren't
16. I wake up so late every morning. I wish I earlier.
 a. didn't wake up b. woke up c. have woken up d. am waking up
17. She did not study hard at school. She wishes shehard at school.
 a. studied b. had studied c. has studied d. is studying
18. Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris. He wishes hethe Sorbonne when he was in Paris.
 a. visited b. have visited c. had visited d. was visiting
19. I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf. I wish I tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf.
 a. weren't b. am c. had been d. were
20. They spent so much money on their shopping trip. They wish they so much money on Their shopping trip.
 a. don't spend b. hadn't spent c. spend d. didn't spend
21. They are too old to play football. I wish they too old to play football.
 a. aren't b. have been c. weren't d. were
22. We weren't kind to her before she got sick. We wish we kind to her before she got sick
 a. had been b. were c. have been d. are

23. I can't drive. I wish I

- a. can b. do c. could d. did

24. He doesn't read books. I wish he some.

- a. reads b. will read c. read d. had read

25. Rita didn't come to class yesterday. I wish she

- a. came b. had come c. will come d. has come

Vocabulary المفردات

Miracle معجزة	This team needs a to win the match.	هذا الفريق يحتاج معجزة ليفوز بالمباراة
Pharmacist صيدلي	She asked the to prepare the medicine.	هي طلبت من الصيدلي أن يحضر الدواء
Despair يأس	My friend was filled withwhen he lost his job.	كان صديقي مليئاً باليأس عندما خسر عمله
Operation عملية	The patient felt better after the	شعر المريض بالتحسن بعد العملية
Available متوفرة	Tickets are in the box office.	التذاكر متوفرة في شبك التذاكر
Extremely للغاية	Earthquakes are difficult to predict.	من الصعب للغاية التنبؤ بالزلازل
Regret يندم	Don't do anything you might	لا تفعل أي شيء قد تندم عليه
Investment استثمار	We plan to buy some property as an	نحن نخطط لشراء بعض العقارات كاستثمار

Adverbs الظروف

يتم تحويل الصفات إلى ظروف بإضافة ly big house – beautiful day اسم بعدها أسم he walked slowly – she spoke quietly الأفعال الصفات التي تنتهي ب e ونستبدلها ب y بعد الصفات تبقى كما هي عند تحويلها لظروف		
humble —→ humbly	fast —→ fast – hard —→ hard	
Relative —→ relatively	Luxurious —→ luxuriously	
Remarkable —→ remarkably	Humble —→ humbly	
Fortunate —→ fortunately	Incredible —→ incredibly	
Safe —→ safely	Dramatic —→ dramatically	

Opposites العكوس

Proud ≠ humble	متواضع ≠ فخور	Lucky ≠ unlucky	غير محظوظ ≠ محظوظ
Fortunately ≠ unfortunately	لسوء الحظ ≠ لحسن الحظ	Known ≠ unknown	مجهول ≠ معروف
Safe ≠ unsafe	غير آمن ≠ آمن	Credible ≠ incredible	غير معقول ≠ معقول
Remarkable ≠ unremarkable	غير هام ≠ هام		

اللفظ pronunciation

/ei/ (يأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي ai – ay – ei – a + e)					
Wait	Sake	Bake	Fail	Weight	Sane
Wake	Cape	Hate	Gaze	Shape	Day
Sail	Bate	Shake	Ape	james	

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

26. The word which has the /ei/ vowel sound is
a. cut b. wake c. key d. suit
27. The word which has a different vowel sound is
a. sail b. shape c. weight d. sheep
28. The word "sane" has the vowel sound
a. /i:/ b. /ei/ c. / a:/ d. / e/
29. All the following words have the /ei/ vowel sound except
a. wait b. day c. feel d. cape
30. The word which has the /ei/ vowel sound is
a. cake b. stuck c. foot d. sit

حروف الجر Prepositions

to	People who achieve their goals tend be happier.	الناس الذين ينجزون أهدافهم يميلون لأن يكونوا أكثر سعادة.
up	He decided to spice things	هو قرر رفع مستوى الحماس
of	Take care yourselves and other people around you.	اهتموا بأنفسكم وبالناس الآخرين من حولكم
about	Mariam was confused who would deserve the award.	كانت مريم محتارة بخصوص حول من يستحق الجائزة
for	A good diet is beneficial your health.	الحمية الجيدة مفيدة لصحتك.
by	 sheer luck I met my friend yesterday.	بمحض الصدفة قابلت صديقي البارحة
at	The Titanic hit the iceberg night.	اصطدمت التايتانيك بجبل الجليد في الليل
in	The passengers did not believe they were danger.	لم يصدق المسافرون أنهم كانوا في خطر

Module 5

الجمل الوصفية Relative Clauses

Which	الذي – التي	which + أسم غير عاقل
Who	الذي – التي	(فعل كون – فعل مساعد – فعل نظامي) فعل + who + أسم عاقل
Whom	الذي – التي	فعل + فاعل + whom + أسم عاقل
Whose	له – لها	أسم + whose + أسم عاقل
That	الذي – التي	تستخدم بدلاً من who – which بشرط أن لا يكون هناك فاصلة قبل الفراغ
When	عندما	فعل + فاعل + when + زمن
Where	حيث	فعل + فاعل + where + أسم مكان

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

- My sister wore a mask made her look like Mickey Mouse.
a. who b. whose c. which d. whom
- He came with a friend waited outside in the car.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when
- The man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
a. where b. that c. who d. whose
- I still remember the daysgrandmother told us interesting stories.
a. whose b. that c. when d. where
- He didn't wait at the traffic light was red.
a. that b. whose c. where d. whom
- Is that the hospital your brother works?
a. whose b. which c. where d. whom
- Who was that lady you were talking to?
a. whose b. which c. whom d. when
- I live in the city my friend studies.
a. that b. where c. who d. whose
- Do you know a good store I can buy a new shirt?
a. where b. that c. who d. when
- Mary was a teacher wanted to motivate her students.
a. whose b. which c. when d. who
- She thought of a simple and symbolic gift, is a new pair of shoes.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
- The gift was for the student marks are excellent.
a. whose b. that c. where d. when
- The teacher thought would get the gift?
a. where b. whose c. which d. who
- Nada came forward the shoes were.
a. when b. where c. who d. that
- She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift came on time.
a. who b. whose c. whom d. that

Reported Questions نقل الأسئلة

نميز سؤال نقل السؤال في الامتحان من وجود أحد أفعال نقل السؤال بالزمن الماضي (asked – wanted to know – wondered -) ويأتي بعده زمن الجملة بأحد أزمنة الماضي. (inquired)

Form الشكل		الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة سؤال مثل (what – how – who)	
		تتمة الجملة + فعل بالزمن الماضي + فاعل + أداة استفهام + فعل نقل السؤال عند نقل الأسئلة نقوم بحذف الأفعال المساعدة (do – does – did) ونحول الفعل الرئيسي حسب الزمن	
Form الشكل		Yes/No questions (wh- word)	
		تتمة الجملة + فعل بالزمن الماضي + فاعل + if/whether + فعل نقل السؤال عند نقل الأسئلة نقوم بحذف الأفعال المساعدة (do – does – did) ونحول الفعل الرئيسي حسب الزمن	
Tense transaction تحويل الزمن		V1	V2
		am/is/are + Ving	was/were + Ving
		Has/have + V3	had + V3
		V2	had + V3
		will/can + V0	would/could + V0

تغيير الظروف: يتم تغيير الظروف التالية في حال وجودها في الجملة وفق ما يلي	
this	that
These	That
Here	There
Ago	Before
Yesterday	The previous day/the day before
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day
Now	then
Today	That day

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

- 'Have you met Angela?' She asked us if we Angela.
a. have met b. had met c. met had d. met
- 'Did Mark pass all his exams.' He asked if all of his exams.
a. Mark passed b. Mark passed had c. Mark has passed d. Mark had passed
- 'Are you excited about going on a picnic?' He asked the children if excited about going on a picnic.
a. were they b. they were c. had been they d. they had been
- 'Have you read this book?' He asked me if I that book.
a. read b. have read c. had read d. was reading
- 'How much did the concert tickets cost?' She asked how much the concert tickets
a. cost b. have cost c. had costed d. had cost
- "Where is my umbrella?" She asked where
a. was her umbrella b. her umbrella is c. her umbrella was d. her umbrella had been
- "How are you?" Martin asked us how we
a. are b. was c. had been d. were
- "Do I have to do it?" He asked if do it.
a. I have to b. I had to c. I didn't have to d. I don't have to
- "Where have you been?" The mother asked her daughter where she
a. have been b. haven't been c. had been d. has been

Vocabulary المفردات

Poverty الفقر	Millions of people in the world live in	ملايين الأشخاص في العالم يعيشون في فقر
Award جائزة	She was nominated for the best actor	تم ترشيحها لجائزة أفضل ممثلة
Motivate يشجع	The plan is designed to workers to work efficiently.	صممت الخطة لتشجع العمال لكي يعملوا بفعالية
Applicable قابلة للتطبيق	Is that rule in this case?	هل هذه القاعدة قابلة للتطبيق في هذه الحالة؟
Principle مبدأ	It's against my to lie.	إنه ضد مبدأي أن أكذب.
Efficiently بفعالية	She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time	هي شخص ناجح، تعرف كيف تستغل وقتها بفعالية
Attain يحصل	Most of our students high grades in the final exam.	معظم طلابنا يحصلون على علامات عالية في الامتحان النهائي
Productive منتج	I had a very day; I finished the whole work.	كان يومي منتجاً جداً؛ انهيت كامل العمل

Pronunciation اللفظ

(يوجد في الكلمات التي تحتوي على حرف u واحد في الكلمة دون وجود حرف صوتي آخر) /u/					
put	Butcher	Full	Pull	Push	Would
bush	Look	Took	Foot	cook	

(توجد في الكلمات التي تحتوي على /u:/ (oo – ui – ou – ue – u + e)					
Juice	School	Shoot	Fool	Soup	Rude
Fruit	Cruel	True	Group	blue	

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

25. The word which has a short vowel sound /u/ is
a. cruel b. cook c. fool d. true
26. The word which has a long vowel sound /u:/ is
a. took b. would c. fool d. butcher
27. The word which has a different vowel sound is
a. fruit b. school c. rude d. took
28. The word "soup" has the vowel sound
a. /u:/ b. /u/ c. /ɒ/ d. /ʌ/
29. The word "bush" has the vowel sound
a. /u:/ b. /ɒ/ c. /ɔ:/ d. /u/
30. All the following words have the vowel sound /u:/ except
a. shoot b. juice c. foot d. blue

Module 6

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

- الفعل في المبني للمجهول يكون دائماً بالتصريف الثالث V3

- تبدأ جمل المبني للمجهول عادة ب اسم جماد ويعتبر حرف الجر BY دلالة على المبني للمجهول
- المبني للمجهول ليس زمناً مستقلاً لكل زمن مبني للمعلوم شكل مبني للمجهول لذلك فإن الدلالات نفسها على أزمنة المبني للمعلوم تشير للمبني للمجهول.

الزمن	المبني للمعلوم Active	المبني للمجهول Passive
الحاضر البسيط	S + V1 + O	O + is/am/are + V3
الماضي البسيط	S + V2 + O	O + was/were + V3
الحاضر المستمر	S + am/is/are + Ving + O	O + am/is/are + being + V3
الماضي المستمر	S + was/were + Ving + O	O + was/were + being + V3
الحاضر التام	S + has/have + V3 + O	O + has/have + been + V3
الماضي التام	S + had + V3 + O	O + had + been + V3
Will - can	S + will/can + V0 + O	O + will/can + be + V3

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

- New machinery by the factor last week.
a. bought b. was bought c. were bought d. have bought
- A new school by the workers in this area these days.
a. is building b. are being built c. is being built d. are building
- The farmer's wagon by two horses.
a. were pulling b. was bulling c. were being pulled d. was being pulled
- The book by Mark to the library.
a. had returned b. had been return c. had been returned d. returned
- A mistake by someone.
a. have been made b. has been made c. has been make d. has made
- A lot of olive oil by Italy.
a. is produced b. are produce c. produces d. produce
- The mail by him by the time I left school.
a. had already delivered b. had already been delivered c. delivered d. were delivered
- This poem by Nizar Qabani.
a. wrote b. were written c. was written d. writes
- Our house Now.
a. is decorating b. is being decorated c. are being decorating d. are decorating
- The Spanish league by Barcelona.
a. will win b. are won c. will be won d. wins

Possessive Pronouns and Reflexive Pronouns

Subjective pronoun ضمائر الفاعل	Objective pronoun ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself
تأتي قبل الفعل في بداية الجملة	تأتي بعد الفعل وبعد فعل الأمر وبعد أحرف الجر	يأتي بعدها أسم	تأتي أغلب الأحيان في نهاية الجملة ولا يأتي بعدها أسم	تأتي عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به في الجملة يشيران إلى نفس الشخص

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

11. This book is
a. you b. your c. yourself d. yours
12. Robert made this T-shirt
a. him b. himself c. his d. he
13. Does have a car?
a. she b. her c. hers d. herself
14. Give your phone number, please.
a. I b. me c. mine d. myself
15. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help
a. you b. your c. yourselves d. yourself
16. The blue car is
a. we b. us c. ourselves d. ours
17. This my brother, name is Sami.
a. his b. him c. he d. himself
18. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is
a. them b. their c. themselves d. theirs
19. He talked to about the new project.
a. we b. our c. us d. ourselves
20. I introduced to my new neighbour.
a. me b. myself c. mine d. my

Question Tags الأسئلة التوكيدية

تستخدم في نهاية الجمل ويستخدمها المتكلم للتأكد من صحة المعلومات أو للبحث عن الموافقة والقبول

e.g. *Mary is here, isn't she?*

e.g. *Jack can't come to the party, can he?*

في حال كانت الجملة بحالة الايجاب يكون السؤال التوكيدي بحالة النفي والعكس صحيح وذلك باستخدام الفعل المساعد والفاعل حسب زمن الجملة.

ملاحظات مهمة:

- في جملة السؤال التوكيدي نستخدم الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة ويتم تحويل الأسماء إلى ضمائر
- في حال كان زمن الجملة بالحاضر أو الماضي البسيط فإننا نستخدم أفعال مساعدة (do – does – did)
- يجب الانتباه في جمل السؤال التوكيدي إلى أن:
- في حال وجود Let's في الجملة يكون السؤال التوكيدي هو shall we?
- في حال وجود I am في جملة السؤال التوكيدي فإنها تتحول إلى I? aren't I?

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

21. . You like fish,?
 - a. do you
 - b. doesn't you
 - c. don't you
 - d. didn't you
22. John isn't very happy,?
 - a. is John
 - b. is he
 - c. isn't he
 - d. doesn't he
23. Your parents aren't at home,?
 - a. are they
 - b. aren't they
 - c. aren't you
 - d. don't they
24. He didn't eat much lunch,?
 - a. was he
 - b. didn't he
 - c. wasn't he
 - d. did he
25. Your friends haven't left yet,?
 - a. have they
 - b. haven't they
 - c. don't they
 - d. has he
26. Let's go to the party,?
 - a. don't they
 - b. shall we
 - c. should we
 - d. aren't they
27. I am good at English, ?
 - a. am not I
 - b. am I
 - c. are I
 - d. aren't I
28. Mike has a beautiful car,?
 - a. doesn't he
 - b. hasn't he
 - c. has he
 - d. does he
29. He won't tell her ?
 - a- won't he
 - b- can he
 - c- is he
 - d- will he
30. She can speak French,?
 - a. can she
 - b. doesn't she
 - c. can't she
 - d. couldn't she

المفردات Vocabulary

الفعل		الاسم	
communicate	يتواصل	Communication	تواصل
Express	يعبر	expression	تعبير
move	يتحرك	Movement	حركة
suggest	يقترح	suggestion	اقترح
determine	يحدد	determination	تحديد
defend	يدافع	defense	دفاع

المفردات Vocabulary

Intellectual	عقلاني	The student was very; he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.	كان التلميذ عقلانياً جداً، لقد أعطى جواباً ذكياً لاختبار صعب جداً
Respond	يستجيب	The police is ready to to people's calls for help.	الشرطة جاهزة لتستجيب لطلبات الناس للمساعدة
Gesture	حركة	It was a nice to send her a birthday card.	كانت حركة لطيفة أن ترسل لها بطاقة معايدة
Sign	إشارة	The dog was wagging its tail as a of happiness.	كان الكلب يهز ذيله كإشارة إلى السعادة
Commands	أوامر	The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers'	تقوم حيوانات السيرك بأداء الحركات متبعة أوامر مدربيها
Permanent	دائم	The accident has not caused any damage.	لم يسبب الحادث أي أضرار دائمة
Gathered	جمع	All the information that we has been kept in a file.	كل المعلومات التي قمنا بجمعها تم حفظها في ملف
Beneficial	مفيد	A good diet is for your health.	الحمية الجيدة مفيدة لصحتك
Discover	يكشف	The police are working hard to the cause of the fire.	تعمل الشرطة بجد لتكتشف سبب الحريق
Implemented	تنفيذ	A new work programme for young people will be soon.	برنامج عمل جديد للشباب سوف ينفذ قريباً
Choice	خيار	We have no but to study hard.	ليس لدينا خيار سوى أن ندرس بجد
Fine	غرامة	She has to pay a for speeding.	يجب عليها أن تدفع غرامة لتجاوزها السرعة

عكوس Opposites

Familiar ≠ unfamiliar	غير مألوف ≠ مألوف	Possible ≠ impossible	مستحيل ≠ ممكن
Late ≠ early	باكر ≠ متأخر	Silly ≠ serious	جدي - خطير ≠ سخيف
Ambiguous ≠ clear	واضح ≠ غامض	Nearer ≠ farther	أبعد ≠ أقرب

اللفظ Pronunciation

(يأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي على حرف o واحد في الكلمة دون وجود حرف صوتي آخر في الكلمة) /ɒ/			
cock	Fox	Pot	Not
Box	Shot	Spot	Dock
Clock	Lost	Rod	lock

(تأتي في الكلمات التي تحتوي على or - ou - au) /ɔ:/				
cork	Naught	Port	Fork	Torn
Short	Torch	Born	Cord	Bought
Horn	taught			

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

36. The word which has a different vowel sound is
a. torch b. horn c. naught d. lost
37. The word which has the /ɒ/ vowel sound is
a. fork b. taught c. box d. bought
38. The word which has the /ɔ:/ vowel sound is
a. clock b. spot c. dock d. port
39. The word "born" has the vowel sound
a. /ɔ:/ b. /u:/ c. /ɒ/ d. /ʌ/
40. The word "dock" has the vowel sound
a. /ɔ:/ b. /ʌ/ c. /ɒ/ d. /u/

Conditional sentences الجمل الشرطية

If + S + V1, S + will + V0 If you study hard, you will pass the exam
If + V2, S + would + V0 If you studied hard, you would pass the exam
If + had + V3, S + would + have + V3 If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam

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

41. if I have money, I a villa.
a. would buy b. will buy c. would have bought d. am buying
42. if I were you, I the job.
a. would take b. will take c. would have taken d. took
43. if they had played well, they the match.
a. would win b. will win c. would have won d. win
44. he the bus if he came earlier.
a. Won't miss b. wouldn't have missed c. miss d. wouldn't miss
45. If you to your parents, you would be happy.
a. listen b. would listen c. listened d. listening

Prepositions أحرف الجر

of	Don't make fun people.	لا تسخر من الناس
about	Show your family that you care them.	اظهر لعائلتك أنك تهتم بهم
up	Make your mind before you decide.	احسم امرك قبل أن تقرر
In	My cousin is interested music	أبن عمي مهتم بالموسيقا
At	I'm good math.	أنا جيد في الرياضيات

Making questions صناعة السؤال

- تقسم صناعة السؤال إلى نوعين من الأسئلة:
- yes/ No questions هي الأسئلة التي يبدأ جوابها ب نعم أو لا
 - wh-questions التي لا يبدأ جوابها ب نعم أو لا

Yes/No Questions

- نميزها في الامتحان عندما تبدأ جملة الجواب ب Yes/No ويتم السؤال عن هذه الجملة باستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود في جملة الجواب مباشرة دون استخدام أداة سؤال وفق المخطط التالي:

? تكلمة الجملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد

Example:

.....?

yes, he likes reading stories.

- في هذا النوع من الأسئلة نحذف yes/no ولا نستخدمها في السؤال ونحذف أداة النفي not في حال بدأ الجواب ب no

- نقوم باستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة لصناعة السؤال

am is – are – was – were

can – could – will – would – shall – should – may – might

has – have – had + V3

Example:

.....?

Yes, he has finished his work.

.....?

No, she isn't watching TV.

- في حال عدم وجود فعل مساعد في جملة الجواب فأنا نستخدم do – does في حال كان زمن الجملة بالحاضر البسيط ونستخدم did في حال كان زمن جملة الجواب بالماضي البسيط ونضع الفعل بصيغة المصدر.

Example:

.....?

Yes, he likes reading stories.

.....?

Yes, they went to school yesterday.

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

1-?

No, they won't come to the party.

2-?

Yes, he likes playing football.

3-?

Yes, she had a beautiful car.

4-?

No, I didn't have my lunch.

5-?

Yes, we are going to the cinema tonight.

Wh-Questions

في هذا النوع من الأسئلة نبدأ السؤال باستخدام كلمة سؤال wh-word ويتم اختيار كلمة السؤال وفقاً للكلمات التي تحتها خط في الجواب وفقاً للمخطط التالي:

? تتمة الجملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + كلمة السؤال

كلمات السؤال Wh-words			
كلمات الدلالة	الاستخدام	المعنى	كلمة السؤال
	للسؤال عن المفعول به غير العاقل	ماذا - ما	What
By – adverb + ly	للسؤال عن الحال – الطريقة - المشاعر	كيف	How
كلمة زمن	للسؤال عن الزمن	متى	When
أسم مكان	للسؤال عن المكان	أين	Where
Because – to + verb	للسؤال عن السبب	لماذا	Why
عدد	للسؤال عن المعداد	كم عدد	How many
أسم غير معدود	للسؤال عن غير المعدود	كم كمية	How much
Since – for - all	للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية	منذ متى	How long
Once – twice – every – always – usually	للسؤال عن التكرار	كم مرة	How often
عمر	للسؤال عن العمر	كم عمر	How old
's + أسم	للسؤال عن الملكية	لمن	Whose
خيارات	للسؤال عن الاختيارات	أي	Which

أسئلة ثابتة	
للسؤال عن الطقس	What (is – was) the weather like? What will the weather be like?
للسؤال عن المهنة - العمل	What + (does – did) + subject + do? What is +(noun's) + job?
للسؤال عن النشاط	What (does – did) + subject + do? What (is-are) + subject + doing? What (has-have) + subject + done?
للسؤال عن الصفات الداخلية والنفسية	What is (he-she) like?
للسؤال عن الصفات الجسدية والخارجية	What does (he-she) look like?

ملاحظة:

للسؤال عن الفاعل:

في حال كان الفاعل أسم عاقل نستخدم who

في حال كان الفاعل غير عاقل نستخدم what

في حال كان الفاعل أسم معدود نستخدم how many + noun + s

ونحذف الكلمة أو العبارة التي تحتها خط ونستبدلها بأداة السؤال ونحول الفعل بعدها إلى المفرد دون استخدام فعل مساعد ونكمل الجملة

ويكون الفعل بحالة الجمع حصراً عندما تكون أداة السؤال هي how many

Example:

.....?

The children are playing football.

تغييرات الضمائر	
ضمائر السؤال	ضمائر الجواب
Are you	I am – We are
Were you	I was – We were
your	My – Our
you	I – We
you	Me - Us

Ask about the underlined words:

- 6- ?
He went to the cinema yesterday.
- 7- ?
This is my brother's car.
- 8- ?
They have worked hard for four hours.
- 9- ?
She is studying in the library right now.
- 10- ?
Mary has a beautiful white cat.
- 11- ?
We travelled with our friends.
- 12- ?
John is tired because he has been working all day long.
- 13- ?
I go to the gym three times a week.
- 14- ?
Three houses have been built recently.
- 15- ?
My little brother is four years old.
- 16- ?
The weather was stormy yesterday.
- 17- ?
My mother needs a lot of sugar to make cake.
- 18- ?
He will travel to France by plane.
- 19- ?
His sister is an engineer.
- 20- ?
They are playing video games.
- 21- ?
Our teacher is tall and handsome.
- 22- ?
Sami is friendly and helpful.
- 23- ?
He has chosen the white shirt. .