

الورقة الذهبية



NEW EDITION



في قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

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Grade
12

Term 2

يلا نراجع!!

Modal Verbs

خلينا نتعامل من منظور آخر.... علشان تكون جينا من الآخر!!!

must

يلا نراجع!!!!

لها معاني كثير..... ومحتاجة منك تفكير!!!!

(الضرورة أو الالتزام في المضارع-من الضروري أن) مصدر الفعل بدون **must + to** + فاعل
(بدائلها ومعانيها **It is necessary to..... / it is obligatory/ compulsory to...../ you are obliged to**)

➤ **It is necessary for me** to **go** on a diet. (use: must)

❖ I must **go** on a diet.

(من المؤكد أن -الاستنتاج أو اليقين في المضارع) مصدر الفعل بدون **must + to** + فاعل

من المؤكد أن -الاستنتاج أو اليقين في المضارع) مكان / صفة + **must be** + فاعل

(بدائلها ومعانيها **I'm sure – I'm certain – surely – certainly – most likely**)

➤ I saw Omar and Ahmed playing together. They **must know** each other.

(=I'm sure they know each other.)

➤ Sama always gets full marks. She **must be** smart. (= It is certain that she is smart)

صح يا عم.... الجزء ده الأهم!!!!

(من المؤكد أن – الاستنتاج أو اليقين في الماضي) **must have + V3** + فاعل

ATTENTION
PLEASE

➤ Hamad looks happy. He **must have passed** the exam. (=I'm sure he passed the exam)

➤ The glass is empty. Someone **must have drunk** the water in it.

(=I'm sure someone drank the water in it)

➤ I can't find my keys anywhere. Someone **must have taken** them.

(= I'm sure someone took it)

➤ We don't see Omar in class. He **must have left** early. (= I'm sure he left)

Mustn't

يلا نراجع!!!!

ATTENTION
PLEASE

ممنوع-محظور "قبل ارتكاب الحدث" → مصدر بدون **mustn't + to** + فاعل

مصدر بدون **can't + to** + فاعل

(= not allowed – not permitted – forbidden – prohibited – against the law/ rules)

- **It is prohibited to** take photos in this area. It is a military property. (mustn't)
- ❖ You **mustn't take** photos in this area. It is a military property.
- **Smoking isn't allowed** in the metro. (mustn't)
- ❖ You **mustn't smoke** in the metro.

Have to

يلا نراجع!!!!

ATTENTION
PLEASE

الالزام أو الاجبار من سلطة خارجية في المضارع → مصدر + **have to** + فاعل جمع /

مصدر + **has to** + فاعل مفرد

(it is obligatory to – be obliged to – it is necessary to- it is compulsory)

- All Qatari students **are obliged to** wear a thobe. (have to) قاعدة أو قانون عام
- ❖ All Qatari students **have to wear** a thobe.

القيام بعمل شيء ما في الماضي ولكن مجبراً- الحدث تم → مصدر + **had to** + فاعل

(it was necessary to – I was obliged to – I was forced to- it was compulsory)

- Yesterday I was so tired. I **had to** go to bed early. (= I was forced to go to bed early.)

ستكون مجبر لعمل هذا الشيء مستقبلاً → مصدر + **will have to** + فاعل

(It will be necessary to – you will be forced to – you will be obliged to)

- In the future, we **will have to reclaim** more desert lands. (=we will be forced to do so)

لست مجبر على- لك الحرية أن تفعل أو لا تفعل في المضارع → مصدر + **don't have to** + فاعل جمع /

مصدر + **doesn't have to** + فاعل مفرد

(= it isn't necessary to – you aren't obliged to – you aren't forced to)

- I'll bring my football. You **don't have to bring** your own ball.
(مش لازم تحضرها لكن لو أحضرتها ما في مشكلة)
- You **aren't obliged to** get up early on Saturday. It is a day off. (have to)
- ❖ You **don't have to** get up early on Saturday. It is a day off.



(لم أكن مجبراً لفعل هذا الشيء لذلك لم أفعله) مصدر + **didn't have to** + فاعل
(= It wasn't necessary to – wasn't / weren't obliged to – wasn't / weren't forced to)

- I didn't have to pay the bus fare as Ali had paid for all of us. (= I didn't pay)

Need to **يلا نراجع!!!!**

(يحتاج إلى أن - في المضارع "لم يحدث بعد") مصدر + **need to** + فاعل جمع /
مصدر + **needs to** + فاعل مفرد
(= it is necessary to)

- I need to update my computer software. (= I haven't updated it yet.)
➤ You need to cut down on fatty foods.

(قام بعمل شيء في الماضي لأنه كان في حاجة له) مصدر + **needed to** + فاعل
(= it was necessary to)

- I needed to go to the bank yesterday as I had no money one me. (= I went to the bank.)

(لست مجبر على هذا- لك الحرية أن تفعل أو لا تفعل - مضارع) مصدر بدون + **needn't + to** + فاعل
مصدر + **don't need to / don't have to** + فاعل جمع /
مصدر + **doesn't need to / doesn't have to** + فاعل مفرد
(= it isn't necessary to – you aren't obliged to – you aren't forced to)

- You aren't obliged to get up early on Saturday. It is a day of. (**needn't**) (**need**)
❖ You needn't get up early on Saturday. ❖ You don't need to get up early on Saturday.

(لم أكن مجبراً لفعل هذا الشيء لذلك لم أفعله) مصدر + **didn't need to** + فاعل
(= It wasn't necessary to – wasn't / weren't obliged to – wasn't / weren't forced to)

- It wasn't necessary for me to buy a new tent. I borrowed my brother's tent. (**need**)
❖ I didn't need to buy a new tent. I borrowed my brother's tent.

(لم يكن مجبراً لفعل شيء ما لكنه قام بعمله) مصدر + **needn't have + V3** + فاعل
(= it wasn't necessary but happened – wasted effort – thoughtful)

- Oh! That's so thoughtful of you but you needn't have bought me sweets.
(= You bought me sweets although I didn't want this to happen)

C A N

يلا نراجع!!!!

(يستطيع - لديه القدرة على ... "مضارع")
 مصدر بدون **can + to** + فاعل →
 (لا يستطيع - ليس لديه القدرة على .. "مضارع")
 مصدر بدون **can't + to** + فاعل →
 (be able to – have / has the ability to- it is easy to)

- **It is easy for my friend to** speak German. (can)
 ❖ My friend **can speak** German.
 ➤ I **am able to** drive a car. (can) ❖ I **can drive** a car.

(هل أستطيع أن " طلب إذن ") → **Can I + to** مصدر بدون ؟
 (مسموح لك / لفلان أن) → **can + to** مصدر بدون + فاعل
 (it is Ok to / it is allowed to / I give you permission to / I allow you to – I permit you to)

- **Is it OK if** I sit by the window? (Can) ❖ **Can I sit** by the window?
 ➤ **I allow you to** use my pen if you want. (can) ❖ You **can use** my pen if you want.

(هل من الممكن أن.....؟ "طلب شيء من شخص")
Can you + to مصدر بدون →
 (= I want you to ...- I'd like you to..... - Is it ok if you.....)

- **I'd like you to** help me with the assignment. (Can)
 ❖ **Can you** help me with the assignment, please?

صح يا عم... الجزء ده مهم!!!!



(من المؤكد أن ليس ... "استنتاج / يقين في المضارع")
can't be + اسم / مكان / صفة + فاعل →
 (= I'm sure this isn't true – surely this isn't true – I'm certain that this isn't true)

- Ali isn't answering the phone. He **can't be** at home. (= I'm sure he isn't at home)
 ➤ Hamad has got a lot of money. He **can't be** poor. (=I'm sure he isn't poor)

(من المؤكد أن ليس ... "استنتاج / يقين في الماضي")
can't have been + اسم / مكان / صفة + فاعل →
 (= I'm sure this wasn't true – surely this wasn't true – I'm certain that this wasn't true)

- It **can't have been** Omar that you saw yesterday. He said he was away on holiday.
 (=I'm sure it wasn't Omar that you saw.)
 ➤ The traffic light was red and he crossed the line. He **can't have seen** the signal.
 (= I'm sure he didn't see the signal)



could**يلا نراجع!!!!**

(استطاع القيام بعمل شيء ما بسهولة "ماضي") مصدر بدون **could + to** + فاعل

(لم يكن يستطيع القيام بهذا الشيء "ماضي") مصدر بدون **couldn't + to** + فاعل

(= it was easy to – was / were able to – had the ability to – it wasn't easy to – wasn't / weren't able to – didn't have the ability to)

➤ When I was young, I **could ride** a bike but I **couldn't swim**.

(= I had the ability to ride a bike / I didn't have the ability to swim)

➤ Adel **had the ability** to answer the last quiz. (could)

❖ Adel **could answer** the last quiz.

(هل من الممكن أن...؟ "طلب مهذب في المضارع") مصدر بدون **Could + you + to**

= **Would you + to** مصدر بدون

(= I want you to ...- I'd like you to..... - Is it ok if you.....)

➤ **I'd like you to** lend me a pen. (Could)

❖ **Could you lend** me a pen, please?

(احتمال - ربما "مضارع / مستقبل") مصدر بدون **could + to** + فاعل

(= it is possible – it is probable – perhaps – maybe – likely – not sure – uncertain- think)

➤ **It is possible that** the director will travel tomorrow. (could)

❖ The director **could travel** tomorrow.

(كان في الإمكان أن يحدث هذا الشيء لكنه لم يحدث) مصدر بدون **could have + V3** + فاعل

(= there was a chance to but/ had the chance to but.....- was lucky)

➤ I **had the chance to** leave early but I decided to stay for some more time. (could)

❖ I **could have left** early but I decided to stay for some more time. (= I didn't leave early)

(من المؤكد أن هذا ليس "استنتاج / يقين في الماضي") مصدر بدون **couldn't have + V3** + فاعل

(= I'm sure this wasn't true – surely this wasn't true – I'm certain that this wasn't true)

➤ Omar passed me and didn't say hello. He **couldn't have seen** me. (= can't have+V3)

(= I'm sure he didn't see me)

يلا يا غالي شد حيلك..... والحلو كله راح يجيلك!!!!!!



May - Might **يلا نراجع!!!!**(احتمال / ربما "مضارع - مستقبل") مصدر بدون **may / might + to** + فاعل →(احتمال / ربما "مضارع - مستقبل") مصدر بدون **may not / might not + to** + فاعل →

(= it is possible – it is probable – perhaps – maybe – likely – not sure – uncertain- think)

➤ I don't think the teacher will help us. (may)❖ The teacher may not help us. (I'm not sure)(احتمال / ربما "ماضي") **may have/ might have+ V3** + فاعل →(احتمال / ربما "ماضي") **may not have / might not have+ V3** + فاعل →

(= it was possible – it was probable – perhaps – maybe – likely – not sure – uncertain- thought)

➤ Perhaps the secretary sent the email yesterday. (may)❖ The secretary may have sent the email yesterday. (= I'm not sure)**SHOULD / OUGHT TO** **يلا نراجع!!!!**(نصيحة / اقتراح "مضارع-مستقبل") مصدر بدون **should (not) + to** + فاعل →(نصيحة / اقتراح "مضارع-مستقبل") مصدر **ought (not) + to** + فاعل →

(= it is (not) advisable to – I advise you to / not to – I suggest – I give you advice)

➤ It is advisable to set your alarm clock before you go to bed. (should) (ought)❖ You should set your alarm clock before you go to bed.❖ You ought to your alarm clock before you go to bed.(ندم أو لوم على شيء لم يتم في الماضي) **should have + V3** + فاعل →(ندم أو لوم على شيء لم يتم في الماضي) **ought + to have + V3** + فاعل →

(= it was wrong not to – why didn't you- it wasn't a good idea to ...)

➤ It was wrong of you not to invite Ali to the party. (should) (ought)❖ You should have invited Ali to the party. (لاحظ تغير شكل الجملة الأصلية من النفي للإثبات)❖ You ought to have invited Ali to the party. (= You didn't invite Ali.)**كل شيء سهل وبسيط.... بس أنت مجرودك بالتقسيط!!!!**

فاعل + **should not have + V3** → (ندم أو لوم على شيء تم في الماضي)
 فاعل + **ought + not to have + V3** → (ندم أو لوم على شيء تم في الماضي)
 (= it was wrong to – why did you)

ATTENTION
PLEASE

- **Why did you shout** at your sister like that? (Give advice)
 ❖ You **shouldn't have shouted** at your sister like that. (= You shouted at her)
 ❖ You **oughtn't to have shouted** at your sister like that.

(لاحظ تغير شكل الجملة الأصلية من الاثبات للنفي)

لا تراجع!!!! **Had better**

(من الأفضل أن / أن لا "تحذير- نصيحة قوية - مضارع") → مصدر بدون **had better (not) + to** + فاعل
 (= I warn you – threaten – advise)

- I **advise you not to** come back home late. (had better)
 ❖ You **had better not** come back home late. (I warn you)

لا تراجع!!!! **Able To**

(ما يستطيع الفرد القيام به حالياً- "مضارع") → مصدر + **am / is / are + able to** + فاعل
 (= can – have / has the ability to)

- I **have the ability** to swim. (able)
 ❖ I **am able to** swim.

(ما استطاع الفرد القيام به في الماضي) → مصدر + **was / were + able to** + فاعل
 (= managed to – had the ability to – could في الجمل المقالية فقط)

○ تختلف عن **could** في أنها تستخدم في مواقف محدده – فيها صعوبة – تحتاج إلى مهارات خاصة

- At last the firemen **were able to** put out the fire. (could هنا لا نستخدم)
 ➤ Hamad **managed to** answer the difficult question. (able)
 ❖ Hamad **was able to** answer the difficult question.

(سوف يستطيع القيام بشيء ما في المستقبل) → مصدر + **will/ may be able to** + فاعل

- Do you think man **will be able to** live on the moon in the future?



NOUNS AND QUANTIFIERS

يلا نراجع!!!!

Uncountable غير معدود	Countable معدود
Light ضوء ➤ How can you read in this room? There isn't enough light.	A light / Lights المصابيح – اللمبات ➤ How come the street lights are not on yet?
Hair الشعر ➤ My hair is longer than yours.	A hair / hairs شعيرات / شعرة واحدة ➤ He refused to eat when he found a hair in the soup.
Glass الزجاج (المادة الخام لصنع الأشياء الزجاجية) ➤ This bottle is made of glass not plastic.	Glasses نظارة / a glass كوب مصنوع من الزجاج ➤ My glasses broke yesterday, so I need to get new ones. ➤ Could you bring me a glass of water, please?
Wood الخشب (المادة الخام لصنع الأشياء الخشبية) ➤ Wood is used to make furniture.	Woods غابة صغيرة ➤ Don't go far away by yourself. You might get lost in the woods.
Fish السمك ➤ Fish is more useful than meat.	Fishes أنواع مختلفة من الأسماك (هامور-دنييس-قرش) ➤ The gulf is full of different kinds of fishes.
Experience خبرة في مجال العمل ➤ How much experience is needed for this job? – At least 2 years experience.	An experience / experience تجارب أو مواقف حياتية ➤ My grandfather used to tell us about his experiences as a ranger.
Time الوقت (الذي نقضيه) ➤ Did you enjoy your time at university?	A time / times مرات عديدة ➤ I have read this book three times.
Chicken لحم الدجاج ➤ I don't eat chicken. I'm a vegetarian.	A chicken / chickens دجاج (حي) ➤ My grandpa has lots of chickens on his farm.
Iron عنصر أو معدن الحديد (المادة الخام) ➤ Spinach is a vegetable that is rich in iron. ➤ Iron is used to make car parts.	An iron أداة كي الملابس ➤ He burnt his hand while using the iron.
Room حيز – مكان فاضي – فراغ ➤ There is no room for you in the car.	A room / rooms حجرة أو غرفة / حجرات ➤ Our house consists of 5 big rooms.
Effort مجهود يتم بذله ➤ We need much effort to finish the project.	An effort / efforts محاولة / محاولات ➤ We did many efforts to help him.

Quantifiers

المحددات

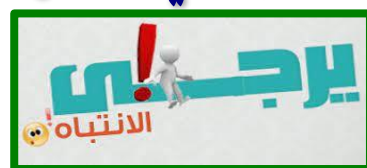
Some بعض

اسم معدود جمع

+

اسم غير معدود

أهم ما في الموضوع!!!!

➤ There is **some** useful **information** in this leaflet.

جملة مثبتة

➤ Would you like <u>some ice</u> in your juice?	سؤال الغرض من عرض خدمة
➤ Could I have <u>some biscuits</u> ?	سؤال الغرض من طلب شيء

any أي

+

اسم معدود جمع

اسم غير معدود



➤ Is there <u>any soup</u> left?	سؤال عادي
➤ There <u>aren't any children</u> in the park.	النفي مع وجود not – never – hardly – scarcely - rarely
➤ I have <u>never</u> watched <u>any</u> action <u>movies</u> .	
➤ There is <u>hardly any sugar</u> in my tea.	الاثبات (الإشارة إلى شيء أو شخص أو مكان غير محدد - تعدد الاختيارات)
➤ You can visit us <u>any day</u> next week. (It doesn't matter which day)	

no لا

+

اسم معدود جمع

اسم غير معدود

❖ تعطي معنى النفي ولا نستخدم معها **not**

اسم معدود أو غير معدود + **not any** + فعل مساعد = اسم معدود أو غير معدود + **no** + فعل / فعل مساعد

- There is no food in the fridge. (any) ➤ There isn't any food in the fridge.
- I met no friends at school. (any) ➤ I didn't meet any friends at school.

many العديد من / الكثير من

اسم معدود جمع

➤ How <u>many students</u> went on the trip?	السؤال
➤ Mark is new in town and <u>doesn't</u> have <u>many friends</u> .	النفي
➤ There are <u>so many people</u> in the room.	الاثبات مع so – too -as

much كثير من (للكميات)

اسم غير معدود

➤ How <u>much money</u> do you need?	السؤال
➤ I <u>don't</u> have <u>much furniture</u> in the living room.	النفي
➤ You are making <u>too much noise</u> .	الاثبات مع so-too-as-very
➤ I like chocolate <u>very much</u> .	
➤ Ali <u>didn't</u> eat <u>(very) much today</u> .	يمكن استخدام أو الاستغناء عن Very في النفي

A lot of / lots of / plenty of الكثير من

+

فعل جمع + اسم معدود جمع

فعل مفرد + اسم غير معدود

❖ تستخدم كلها في الاثبات فقط وتحل محل **many / much**





- There were a lot of athletes at the stadium.
- There is lots of pasta left, so let's not order any more.
- Lots of people have seen the accident. ➤ A lot of salt causes the food to become salty.
- Do you need any help. Thanks a lot. لاحظ ➤ We know a lot about you. لاحظ
- A lot has been said about demons. لاحظ



A few قليل من

+

اسم معدود جمع

❖ عدد قليل لكنه يكفي لذلك لا نحتاج المزيد (لها معنى مثبت)

- ❑ I've got a few apples, so I can make an apple pie.

few قليل من

+

اسم معدود جمع

❖ عدد قليل لكنه لا يكفي لذلك نحتاج المزيد (لها معنى منفي)

❖ يمكن أن استخدم معها too – so – very-as- how

❖ ممكن استخدامها لتحل محل not many – hardly any

- ❑ I've got few apples, so I can't make an apple pie. (I need some more)

- ❑ There are too few chairs in the hall. We need more.

- ❑ There are few students in the class today. (many)

- ❑ There aren't many students in the class today.

- ❑ There are hardly any places to visit. (few) ❑ There are few places to visit.

A little قليل من

+

اسم غير معدود

❖ كمية قليلة لكنها تكفي لذلك لا نحتاج المزيد (لها معنى مثبت)

- ❑ There is a little flour, so we can make a cake.

little قليل من

+

اسم غير معدود

❖ كمية قليلة لكنها لذلك نحتاج المزيد (لها معنى منفي)

❖ يمكن أن استخدم معها too – so – very-as- how

❖ ممكن استخدامها لتحل محل not much – hardly any

- ❑ There is little flour, so we can't make a cake. We need some more.

- ❑ There is too little sugar in my tea. Can I have some more?

- ❑ There is little wind to fly my kite. (much) ❑ There isn't much wind to fly my kite.

- ❑ There is hardly any food in the fridge. (little) ❑ There is little food in the fridge.



If Type2

يلا نراجع!!!!

If + فاعل + Past Simple _____ فعل ساده + would / could + فاعل

الماضي البسيط Past Simple

فعل منتظم

اثبات

d/ ed/ied + فعل

نفي

أصل الفعل + didn't

فعل غير منتظم

اثبات

شكل خاص للفعل: مثلاً went

نفي

أصل الفعل + didn't

V. To Be

اثبات

مع المفرد والجمع were

نفي

مع المفرد والجمع weren't

❶ في الجمل المقالية: (أصل الجمل مضارع ومضارع أو مضارع ومستقبل)

❶ يتم تحويل الاثبات إلى نفي والنفي إلى إثبات

❶ ما بعد because/but يكون بعد if وما قبل so/and يكون بعد if

❶ يتم تحويل المضارع البسيط إلى ماضي بسيط بعد if

❶ تحتوي جملة جواب الشرط would/could + مصدر الفعل

❶ يتم تحويل (am/is/are) إلى (were) بعد if



- If I were you, I would (I'd) ask for help. (موقف تخيلي / افتراض I am not you)
- If they sent me an invitation, I I'd accept it. (They don't send me an invitation)
- I would hang out with my friends if I had free time. (I don't have free time)
- I can't transfer money because I don't have a bank account. (if)
- ❖ If I had a bank account, I could transfer money. (لاحظ التحويل من النفي للإثبات أو العكس)
- If he (be) _____ rich, he would buy a new car. (Correct)
- ❖ If he were rich, he would buy a new car.
- If it didn't rain, I _____ (go) out. (Correct)
- If it didn't rain, I would go out. (فقط أضف would)



يلا نراجع!!!! If Type3

If + فاعل + Past Perfect _____ فاعل + would / could / might + have + verb3

الماضي التام Past Perfect

اثبات

had+Verb3

نفي

hadn't+ Verb3

V. To Be

اثبات

had been

نفي

hadn't been



❶ في الجمل المقالية: (أصل الجمل ماضي وماضي أو مضارع تام)

❶ يتم تحويل الاثبات إلى نفي والنفي إلى إثبات

❶ ما بعد because/but يكون بعد if وما قبل so/and يكون بعد if❶ يتم تحويل الماضي البسيط إلى ماضي تام بعد if❶ تحتوي جملة جواب الشرط would/could + V3❶ يتم تحويل (was/were) إلى (had been) بعد if

- If I had studied harder, I would have got better marks. (I didn't study harder)
- If they had listened carefully, they would have known what to do. (They didn't listen)
- We would have bought that house if we had had enough money. (We didn't have....)
- They weren't allowed in because they were late. (if)
- ❖ If they hadn't been late, they would have been allowed in. (لاحظ التحويل من النفي للإثبات أو العكس)

يلا نراجع!!!! Wish / If only

❶ للحديث عن الأمنيات المستقبلية

مصدر بدون wish + فاعل + could / would + toمصدر بدون if only + فاعل + could / would + to

(= I want to – my only hope is to – my dream is to – I dream of)

- My only hope is to travel around the world. (wish)

Mr. Elhusseiny Elkhoully

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33298217

- ❖ I wish I could travel around the world.

○ للحديث عن مواقف تخيلية حالية (مضارع)

ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **wish** + فاعل

ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **If only**



- I am not a doctor. (wish)

- ❖ I wish I were a doctor. (لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس)

○ لاحظ يتم تحويل am/is/are إلى were

- I don't live near the city center. (if only)

- ❖ If only I lived near the city center.

(لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس واستخدام الماضي من الفعل الأصلي)

- We don't have free time to play. (if only)

- ❖ If only we had free time to play.

(لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس واستخدام الماضي من الفعل الأصلي)

○ للحديث عن قدرة/ استطاعة حالية (مضارع)

ليتني أستطيع) → مصدر بدون **could + to** + فاعل + **wish** + فاعل

مصدر بدون **could + to** + فاعل + **If only**

- I wish we could buy that nice villa. (=We can't buy it)

- Ahmed can't drive a car. (wish)

- ❖ Ahmed wishes he could drive a car.



○ للحديث عن المواقف المزعجة المتكررة (مضارع)

مصدر بدون **would / wouldn't + to** + فاعل غير المتحدث + **wish** + فاعل

مصدر بدون **would / wouldn't + to** + فاعل غير المتحدث + **If only**

(annoy – always – frequently)



- I wish my brother wouldn't use my toothbrush! That's really annoying!

- You always come late to work. (if only)

- ❖ If only you wouldn't come to school late! (لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس)

○ للحديث عن الندم أو أشياء لم تتم أو تمت في الماضي



كنت أتمنى أن يحدث / أن لا يحدث هذا) **had/ hadn't + V3** + فاعل + **wish** + فاعل

(= regret – feel sorry – it is a pity that)

(كنت أتمنى أن يحدث / أن لا يحدث هذا)



(wish)

(لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس)

(if only)

(لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس)

(wish)

(لاحظ التحول من النفي إلى إثبات والعكس)

➤ I **regret not studying** for the final exam.

❖ I wish I **had studied** for the final exam.

➤ **It is a pity that you left** early.

❖ If only you **hadn't left** early.

➤ **I feel sorry that I wasn't** with you.

❖ I wish I **had been** with you.

Relative Pronouns / Clauses ضمائر / جمل الوصل

يلا نراجع!!!!

تحل محل الفاعل المكرر الذي يعود على أشخاص ----- فعل + **who / that** + اسم يدل على الأشخاص

➤ Do you know the player **who/ that** scored the winning goal?

تحل محل المفعول المكرر الذي يعود على أشخاص ---- فاعل + **who / that / whom** + اسم يدل على الأشخاص

➤ We met the doctor **whom/ who / that** you told us about.

تحل محل المفعول المكرر الذي يدل على أشخاص ----- فاعل + **whom** + حرف جر + اسم يدل على الأشخاص

➤ We met the doctor **about whom** you told us.

تحل محل الفاعل المكرر الذي يعود على أشياء ----- فعل + **which / that** + اسم يدل على الأشياء

➤ The police found the car **which / that** hit the boy.

تحل محل المفعول المكرر الذي يعود على أشياء ----- فاعل + **which/ that** + اسم يدل على أشياء

➤ I found the pen **which / that** I was looking for.

تحل محل المفعول المكرر الذي يعود على أشياء ----- فاعل + **which** + حرف جر + اسم يدل على أشياء

➤ I found the pen **for which** I was looking.

تحل محل ما يدل على مكان مكرر بشرط أن يعطي معنى (فيه) ولا نستخدم معها حرف جر --- فاعل + **where** + اسم يدل على مكان

➤ Lets meet in the restaurant **where** we meet every Friday. (لازم المعنى يكون: فيه / منه / إليه)

تحل محل ما يدل على مكان مكرر بشرط أن يعطي معنى (فيه) --- فاعل + **which** + حرف جر + اسم يدل على مكان

➤ Lets meet in the restaurant **in which** we meet every Friday.

تحل محل ما يدل على مكان مكرر بشرط أن يعطي معنى (فيه) --- حرف جر + فاعل + **which** + اسم يدل على مكان

➤ Lets meet in the restaurant **which** we meet **in** every Friday.



بشرط يكون المكان المكرر فاعل أو مفعول ولا يعطي معنى (فيه) ----- فعل / فاعل + **which / that** + اسم يدل على مكان

➤ Lets meet in the restaurant **which / that** makes Indian food.

تحل محل ما يدل الملكية للعاقل أو غير العاقل --- فعل + اسم نكرة + **whose** + اسم يدل على الأشخاص أو غير الأشخاص

➤ Hamad , **whose** father is a doctor, lives in Doha.

➤ You can't live in a house **whose** roof is broken.

تحل محل ما يدل على زمان مكرر ولا نستخدم معها حرف جر ----- فاعل + **when** + اسم يدل على الزمان

➤ He still remembers the day **when** he got married.

تحل محل ما يدل على زمان مكرر بشرط أن يعطي معنى (فيه) --- فاعل + **which** + حرف جر + اسم يدل على زمان

➤ He still remembers the day **on which** he got married.

تحل محل ما يدل على زمان مكرر بشرط أن يعطي معنى (فيه) --- حرف جر + فاعل + **which** + اسم يدل على زمان

➤ He still remembers the day **which** he got married **on**.

➤ Ali always comes late **which** makes his teacher angry.

(لاحظ أن ضمير الوصل هنا يعود على عبارة كاملة أو حدث وهو Ali's always coming late)

● عند التعامل مع ضمائر الوصل في الجمل المقالية اتبع الآتي:

● **تأكد من وجود جملتان :** الجملة الأولى بها الاسم (الشخص-الشيء-المكان-الزمان) ، والجملة الثانية بها **ما يعود على هذا الاسم** (الاسم نفسه مكرر - ضمير مشتق من هذا الاسم سواء ضمير فاعل أو مفعول ، صفة ملكية من هذا الاسم ، ظرف مكان أو زمان من هذا الاسم)

● لا تحذف أي شيء من الجملة الأولى (الموجود بها الاسم)

● احذف المكرر في الجملة الثانية ● استخدم ضمير الوصل في بداية الجملة الثانية

● تأكد من وضع ضمير الوصل والجملة التالية له بعد الاسم الموجود في الجملة الأولى مباشرة ثم أكمل كتابة الجملة

قم بحذف هذا	استخدم بديلاً عنه
➤ he , she, they, الشخص المكرر	Who / that
➤ him , her, them, الشخص المكرر	Who / that/ whom
➤ it , they , الشيء المكرر	Which / that
➤ his, her, their , its , 's	Whose
➤ in it , in this place , there في آخر الجملة	Where , which أو حرف الجر مع
➤ on+ it /day, in + month / year	When , which أو مع حرف الجر

مطلوب التركيز..... لو سمحت بلييز!!!!

➤ This is **Omar**. **His** father is a doctor.

(whose)

❖ This is **Omar whose father** is a doctor.



- Omar is good at English. His father is a doctor. (whose)
- ❖ Omar whose father is a doctor, is good at English.
- Omar's watch was broken and now he feels sad. (whose)
- ❖ Omar, whose watch was stolen, now feels sad.
- The police found the gun. The criminal killed the man with it. (with which)
- ❖ The police found the gun with which the criminal killed the man.
- I bought a pen yesterday and I lost it. (which)
- ❖ I lost the pen which I bought yesterday.
- Many people have read about the city. It is famous for its mountains. (about which)
- ❖ The city, about which many people have read, is famous for its mountains.



صيغة المبني للمجهول Passive voice يلا نراجع!!!!

○ التركيز يكون على الفعل وليس من قام بالفعل

○ أهم شيء هو أن تحدد فعل الجملة وزمنه ثم وضع المفعول في نفس مكان الفاعل

وفقاً للزمن الأصلي للجملة يتم استخدام V. To be

Active (مضارع بسيط) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (مضارع بسيط) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + (verb + s/ verb) + فاعل	مفعول + (am / is / are) + verb3
➤ <u>Ali</u> speaks <u>three languages</u> .	➤ <u>Three languages</u> are spoken by Ali.
Active (ماضي بسيط) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (ماضي بسيط) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + verb + ed / Verb2 + فاعل	مفعول + (was / were) + verb3
➤ <u>They</u> played <u>a great match</u> yesterday.	➤ <u>A great match</u> was played (by them) yesterday.

Active (مضارع مستمر) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (مضارع مستمر) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + (am / is / are) + verb + -ing + فاعل	مفعول + (am / is / are) + being + verb3
➤ <u>They</u> are planting <u>trees</u> everywhere.	➤ <u>Trees</u> are being planted (by them) everywhere.
Active (ماضي مستمر) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (ماضي مستمر) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + (was / were) + verb + -ing + فاعل	مفعول + (was / were) + being + verb3
➤ <u>My mother</u> was making <u>lunch</u> when I arrived.	➤ <u>Lunch</u> was being made (by my mother) when I arrived.

Active (مضارع تام) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (مضارع تام) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + (have / has) + Verb3 + فاعل	مفعول + (have / has) + been + Verb3
➤ <u>The secretary</u> has sent <u>the emails</u> .	➤ <u>The emails</u> have been sent by the secretary.



Active (ماضي تام) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (ماضي تام) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + had + Verb3 + فاعل ➤ By midday yesterday, <u>I</u> had done <u>my homework</u> .	مفعول + had + been + Verb3 ➤ By midday yesterday, <u>my homework</u> had been done.

Active (أفعال ناقصة - مضارع) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (أفعال ناقصة - مضارع) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + base verb + فعل ناقص + فاعل ➤ <u>You</u> must follow <u>traffic rules</u> . (must-can-could-will-may- might-mustn't – be going to – would- should)	مفعول + modal verb + be + Verb3 ➤ <u>Traffic rules</u> must be followed (by you)
Active (أفعال ناقصة تامة) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (أفعال ناقصة تامة) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + modal verb + have + Verb3 + فاعل ➤ <u>You</u> should have invited <u>Salem</u> .	مفعول + modal verb + have + been + Verb3 ➤ <u>Salem</u> should have been invited.

Active (وأخواتها) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (وأخواتها) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + have to / has to / had to / will have to + base verb + فاعل ➤ <u>You</u> have to use <u>a blue pen</u> .	مفعول + have to / has to / had to / will have to + be + verb3 ➤ <u>A blue pen</u> has to be used.
Active (مستقبل بسيط) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (مستقبل بسيط) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + مصدر بدون to + will + فاعل ➤ <u>We</u> will inform <u>you</u> about the results.	مفعول + will + be + verb3 ➤ <u>You</u> will be informed about the results.
Active (مستقبل تام) مبني للمعلوم	Passive (مستقبل تام) مبني للمجهول
مفعول + will have + Verb3 + فاعل ➤ By 2050, <u>they</u> will have built <u>a new city</u> .	مفعول + will have + been + Verb3 ➤ By 2050, <u>a new city</u> will have been built.

● خاص بالأفعال التالية:

know – believe – think – say – suppose – report – claim – allege – expect – hope

● نأخذ على سبيل المثال فعل واحد فقط ونفس الكلام ينطبق على باقي الأفعال

فعل + فاعل ثان + (that) + V. to believe + فاعل أول

- The police believe that the killer is dead.
- Reporters say that the famous player will retire soon.
- I think the last exam was easy.



● هناك طريقتان للتحويل:

(الطريقة الأولى الأسهل) باقي الجملة كما هي + It + V. To be + believed that

- It is believed that the killer is dead.
- It is said that the famous player will retire soon.
- It is thought that the last exam was easy.

لو الجملة الثانية فعلها مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل بسيط أو فعل ناقص (أصل الفعل + **V.to be+ believed + to** + الفاعل الثاني

- The killer is believed to be dead. (الجملة الثانية فعلها الأصلي مضارع بسيط is)
- The famous player is reported to retire soon. (will retire مستقبل بسيط)

لو الجملة الثانية ماضي أو مضارع تام أو فعل (**V.to be+ believed + to + have+V3** + الفاعل الثاني

- The last exam is thought to have been easy. (الجملة الثانية فعلها الأصلي ماضي was)
- من الممكن أن يكون التحويل مزدوج إذا كان هناك مفعول في الجملة الثانية (صعبة شويتين!!!):

مفعول + فعل + فاعل ثان + **V. to believe + (that)** + فاعل أول

- They say that the local factory dumped toxic waste into the lake.
- It is said that the local factory dumped toxic waste into the lake. (الطريقة السهلة!!!)
- The local factory is said to have dumped toxic waste into the lake. (الطريقة الصعبة شوية!!!)

لو الجملة الثانية فعلها مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل بسيط أو فعل ناقص مضارع (**V.to be+ believed + to + be+V3** + المفعول

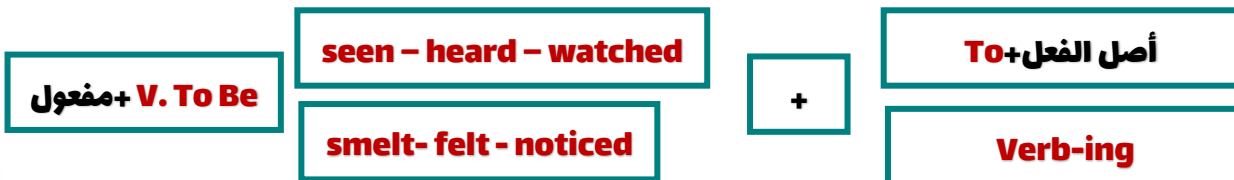
لو الجملة الثانية ماضي أو مضارع تام أو فعل (**V.to be+ believed + to + have been+V3** + المفعول

- Toxic waste is said to have been dumped into the lake. (فعل الجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط dumped)

○ خاص بأفعال الحواس والادراك



- We saw a red car crash into a tree.
- She heard the baby crying earlier.



- A red car was seen to crash into a tree.
- The baby was heard crying earlier.

○ خاص بالفعل make

(يجبر شخص على عمل شيء ما) مصدر مجرد بدون to + مفعول + **V. to make** + فاعل



- The teacher made us tidy the classroom.

(أَجبر على عمل شيء ما) مصدر + **V. to be + made + to** + مفعول

- We were made to tidy the classroom. (by the teacher)

● خاص بالفعل **let**

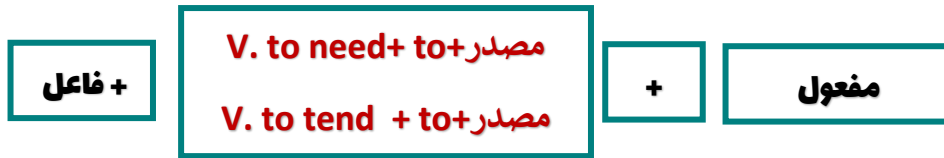
(يسمح لشخص ما بعمل شيء ما) مصدر مجرد بدون **to** + مفعول + **V. to let** + فاعل

- My parents didn't let me stay up late when I was young.

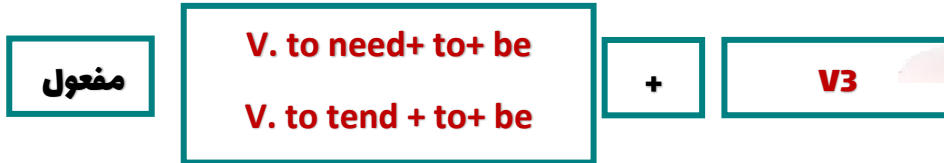
(يسمح له بعمل شيء ما) مصدر + **V. to be + allowed + to** + مفعول

- I wasn't allowed to stay up late when I was young. (by my parents)

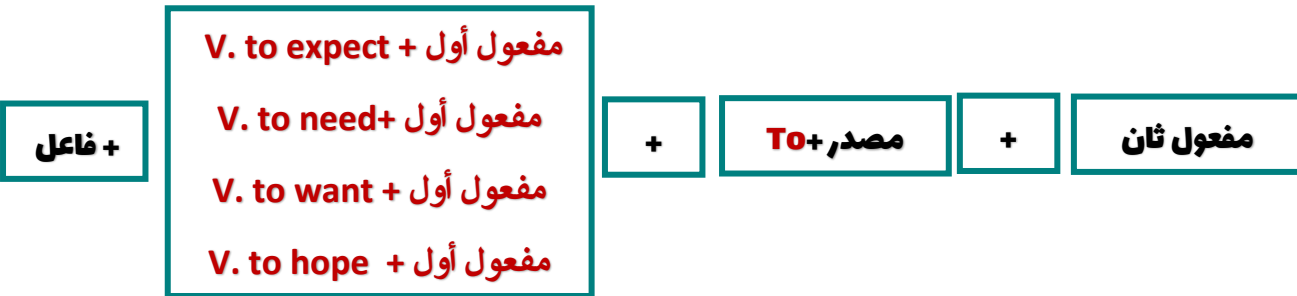
● خاص بالمصدر المضارع (مصدر + **to**)



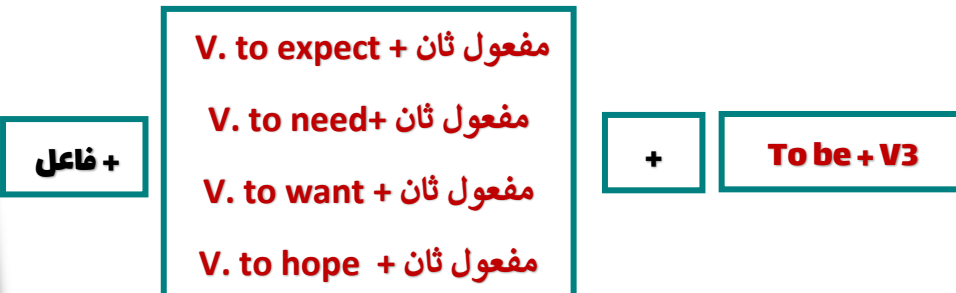
- We need to buy a tent before the camping trip.



- A tent needs to be bought before the camping trip. (by us)



- My mother wants me to clean the room.



- My mother wants the room to be cleaned. (by me)



● خاص بصيغة ال (**verb-ing**) عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول الثاني نفس الشخص

فاعل +	hate-like-love	مفعول ثان من الفاعل	Verb-ing+	مفعول أول +
	prefer-dislike-mind			

➤ **Ahmed** hates people **shouting** at **him**.

فاعل +	hate-like-love	+ being + V3
	prefer-dislike-mind	

● **Ahmed** hates **being shouted** at. (by people)

● خاص بضمائر الوصل (**who-which-that-whom**) التي تحل محل المفعول العاقل أو غير العاقل

➤ The cake which my mum made was delicious.

V. To Be + ضمير الوصل

● إما أن يتواجد :

● The cake **which was mad** by my mum was delicious. (التي صُنِعت بواسطة أمي)

● أو يتم التخلص من (**V. To Be + ضمير الوصل**) ويبقى فقط (**V3**) ويقوم بدور اسم مفعول أو متلقي الفعل

● The cake **made** by my mum was delicious. (هنا معناها المصنوعة - اسم مفعول)

Correlative Conjunctions

يلا نراجع!!!!

كل رابط له نصف ثاني سهل تلاقيه لو فكرت ثواني!!!!

الرابط	نصفه الحلو الثاني	معناه	شكل الفعل لو يربط فاعلين
Both....and	كلاهما (اثنان)	فعل يناسب الجمع VI بدون (go-play) Are - were - have
Neithernor.....	ولا واحد من الاثنين	فعل يناسب الثاني يعني التالي لـ Nor لو جمع يكون جمع ولو مفرد يكون مفرد
EitherOr.....	إما هذا أو ذاك وليس الاثنين معاً	فعل يناسب الثاني يعني التالي لـ or لو جمع يكون جمع ولو مفرد يكون مفرد
Not only...	...but...(also)...	ليس فقط ولن أيضاً (الاثنين سوياً)	فعل يناسب الثاني يعني التالي لـ but لو جمع يكون جمع ولو مفرد يكون مفرد
Whetheror....(not)	هذا أو ذاك مش فارق معايبا - أو مش متأكد - مش عارف	

➤ **Both** Ahmed **and** Hady **go** to the same school. (كلاهما يذهب لنفس المدرسة)

➤ **Neither** Sara **nor** Yara **lives** in Doha. (كلاهما لا يسكن في الدوحة)



- **Either** Omar **or** his friends **have** sent the invitations. (واحد منهما وليس الاثنان)
- **Not only** I **but (also)** Salah **is** fond of fishing. (ليس فقط أنا ولكن أيضاً صلاح - كلانا)
- I'm not sure **whether** my friend will come with me **or not**. (مش عارف راح يبجي ولا لا)

◆ الروابط المزدوجة تتكون من جزأين

◆ **الروابط المزدوجة تربط** (فاعلين لنفس الفعل - فعلين لنفس الفاعل - صفتين لنفس الفاعل - مفعولين لنفس الفاعل)

◆ **في الأسئلة المقالية** : نقوم بوضع متغير واحد بعد كل جزء من الروابط المزدوجة نحذف النسخة المكررة من

الفاعل أو الفعل

Both.....and عندما تربط فاعلين مختلفين يكون الفعل مناسباً لفاعل جمع

● **تستخدم لربط الجمل المثبتة (اثنين فقط) (تربط فاعلين - فعلين - مفعولين - صفتين)**

- **My sister** goes to university and **my brother** does too. (Rewrite using "both...and")

✓ **Both** my sister **and** my brother **go** to university. (ربط فاعلين لنفس الفعل)

- He is **clever** and **polite** as well. (Rewrite using "both...and")

✓ He is **both** clever **and** polite. (ربط صفتين لنفس الفاعل)

- I bought **a watch** as well as **a mobile phone**. (Rewrite using "both...and")

✓ I bought **both** a watch **and** a mobile phone. (ربط مفعولين لنفس الفاعل)

Both + اسم جمع + اسم الجمع فعل يناسب الفعل الجمع

- **Both** boys **are** good at drawing.

Both of + { **اسم جمع + (two) the**
اسم جمع + (two) صفة ملكية
(them -us - you) ضمير مفعول }

- **Both of** the two cars **are** made in Japan.

- **Both of** my two friends live in Doha. **Both of** them **like** living there.

Neithernor لا هذا ولا ذاك

● **تستخدم في ربط الجمل المنفية (تربط فاعلين - فعلين - مفعولين - صفتين)**

● **يجب التخلص من النفي عند استخدامها**

● **عندما تربط فاعلين يتوافق الفعل المشترك مع الفاعل المجاور له**

- **Omar doesn't** like tennis and **I don't** either. (Rewrite using "neither.....nor")

✓ **Neither** Omar **nor** I **like** tennis. (ربط فعل واحد لفاعلين مختلفين الفعل يناسب المجاور له : لاحظ شكل الفعل like)

- ✓ ربط فعل واحد لفاعلين مختلفين: لاحظ شكل الفعل (likes). **Neither** I **nor** Omar **likes** tennis.
- She **didn't** send **the messages** as well as **the invitations**. (Rewrite using "neither.....nor")
- ✓ لاحظ حذف النفي ووضع الفعل في نفس الزمن) She sent **neither** the messages **nor** the invitations.
- The teacher **didn't mark the test**. He **didn't revise it**. (Rewrite using "neither.....nor")
- ✓ لاحظ حذف النفي ووضع الفعل في نفس الزمن) The teacher **neither** marked the test **nor** revised it.

Neither + فعل يناسب الفاعل المفرد + اسم معدود مفرد (is – was – has – goes)

- **Neither** shop **sells** bags.
- **Neither** dog **is** black. (لاحظ أن الفعل يناسب المفرد)

Neither of + فعل يناسب المفرد أو الجمع + اسم معدود جمع
Neither of + فعل يناسب المفرد أو الجمع + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية (two)
Neither of + فعل يناسب المفرد أو الجمع + اسم جمع + ضمير مفعول (them -us – you)

- **Neither of** the shops **sells** bags. (Formal) (الفعل هنا يناسب المفرد)
- **Neither of** the shops **sell** bags. (Informal) (الفعل هنا يناسب الجمع)
- Fahad and Salem want to go rock climbing. **Neither of** them **has / have** tried it before.

Eitheror..... (عندما تربط فاعلين مختلفين يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل المجاور له)
 (تربط فاعلين – فعلين – مفعولين – صفتين)

- **Perhaps my brother** is going to come with me or **my parents**. (Rewrite using "either.....or")
- ✓ **Either** my brother **or** my parents **are going** to come with me. (لاحظ الفعل يتوافق مع الفاعل الثاني)
- ✓ **Either** my parents **or** my brother **is going** to come with me. (لاحظ الفعل يتوافق مع الفاعل الثاني)
- **Perhaps** she was too busy or she didn't want to come over. (Rewrite using "either.....or")
- ✓ **Either** she was too busy **or** she didn't want to come over.

Either + فعل يناسب الفاعل المفرد + اسم معدود مفرد

- **Either** dress **is** appropriate for the wedding. (أي فستان يناسب الزفاف ما راح يفرق في شيء)
- **Either** bus **goes** to the city centre.

Either of + فعل يناسب المفرد + اسم معدود جمع
Either of + فعل يناسب المفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية (two)
Either of + فعل يناسب المفرد + اسم جمع + ضمير مفعول (them -us – you)

- **Either of** the policemen **is** going to help you. (الفعل يناسب الفاعل المفرد)
- **Does either of** you want ice-cream? (لاحظ الفعل المساعد يناسب الفاعل المفرد)

Not onlybut also... (عندما تربط فاعلين مختلفين يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل المجاور له)
(تربط فاعلين - فعلين - مفعولين - صفتين)

- We can buy **the sofa** and **the bookcase**. (Rewrite using "not only")
- ✓ We can buy **not only** the sofa **but also** the bookcase. (ربط مفعولين لنفس الفاعل)
- **Omar** is going to help us and **his friends** too. (Rewrite using "not only")
- ✓ **Not only** Omar **but also** his friends **are going** to help us. (الفعل يناسب الفاعل الثاني)
- ✓ **Not only** Omar's friends **but also** Omar **is going** to help us. (الفعل يناسب الفاعل الثاني)

whetheror / whether or not.

- I am not sure **if** I should ask for advice or just depend on myself.
(Rewrite using "whetheror")
- ✓ I am not sure **whether** I should ask for advice **or** just depend on myself.
- It doesn't matter **whether** you come with us **or** stay at home.
- I don't know **whether** he will come **or not**.

All كل

تستخدم للحديث عن أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين • تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة
يتبعها دائماً فعل يناسب الفاعل الجمع (are-were-have-go)

- Anna, Mary and Kate are going to attend a seminar. They **are all** very excited.
- **All** of them **are** very excited.

All of + { **these / those**
The + اسم جمع
اسم جمع + صفة ملكية
(them -us - you) ضمير مفعول } فعل يناسب الفاعل الجمع +

- **All of** the students in this class **are** good at English.
- I have achieved **all of** my dreams.
- I have invited **all of** my friends to the party. **All of** them are coming.

واحدة!!! واحدة!!! تاتا!!! تاتا!!! ركز وبلاش تباته!!!

None .. ولا واحد من

● تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة لكنها تعطي معنى النفي ولا نستخدم معها **Not**

None of + it / فعل يناسب الفاعل المفرد + اسم غير معدود

➤ **None of** the soup **was** eaten by the children.

● تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة لتدل على أكثر من اثنين

None of + {
these / those
 اسم جمع أكثر من اثنين + **the**
 اسم جمع أكثر من اثنين + صفة ملكية
 (them - us - you) ضمير مفعول
 } فعل يناسب الفاعل المفرد أو الجمع +

- **None of** the sandwiches **were eaten** by the children.
- **None of** the sandwiches **was eaten** by the children. (=Not a single one)
- **All of** my friends love coffee. **None of** them **likes / like** tea.
- **Ahmed and Yahya** like fishing **but neither of them** have / has tried it before.
- **All of my friends** have decided to go out, **but none of them** is / are ready yet.



والآن أيها الإنسان صحح وحل قبل أن تُهان يوم الامتحان!!

النموذج الأول

(موازي 2020-2021)

○ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. This is the **house** _____ my grandfather **was born** sixty years ago.
- A. who B. which C. where D. whose
2. How _____ **students** are there in your classroom?
- A. few B. little C. much D. many

➤ **Do as shown:**

○ **Complete with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- A. I **would travel** to London **if** my father (give) _____ me money.
- B. I called my uncle, but he **didn't answer**. He (go) _____ out, but **I'm not sure**.



- C. (**Either**) _____ Ali **nor** Salim speaks German.
- D. The student is feeling tired during the exam. He **should have (sleep)** _____ earlier last night.

➤ **Do as shown:**

○ **Complete with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- A. She (**can**) _____ swim when she **was** five.
- C. **If I (be)** _____ you, I **would choose** to travel abroad to study.
- D. She **would buy** that car **if** she (**have**) _____ enough money.
- E. The photos (**take**) _____ **by the journalist last month were vivid.**

النموذج الثاني

(تجريبي 2020-2021)

○ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. The weather **wasn't too much cold**. You _____ **have brought** your heavy coat.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. couldn't D. wouldn't
2. He _____ absent in the final exams because **I have already seen** his final scores in the list.
A. could not be B. might not be C. can't have been D. wouldn't have been
3. **When** my father **came** home **yesterday**, the **project** _____ with my friend.
A. was discussed B. is being discussed
C. has been discussed D. was being discussed

❖ **Answer the following questions:**

- A. You **didn't train** well for the final match, so the result was terribly awful.

(Give a piece of advice using "ought to")

➤ _____

- B. The manager **didn't give** the employee a chance to justify his mistake during the project execution.

(Rewrite using "if only")

➤ _____

- C. They **wouldn't have had** the accident _____ (Complete with "if")



D. Many people have written about Tangier. It is Ibn Battuta's place of birth.

(Join with "about which")

➤ _____

E. By next year, you will have studied most of the English verb tenses.

(Change into "passive voice")

➤ _____

F. If I (be) ----- you, I would do more exercise. (Correct the verb)

❖ Answer the following questions:

A. Taking pictures is prohibited in this area because it is a military property.

(Rewrite using the suitable MODAL VERB)

➤ _____

B. I am having a terrible stomachache . I had eaten a lot yesterday evening.

(Express regret using: If only)

➤ _____

C. I phoned a customer yesterday. He was completely angry. (Join with "whom")

➤ _____

D. The secretary didn't set the time as well as the place for the next meeting.

(Rewrite using " neither—nor")

➤ _____

E. I am truly upset because the children are shouting loudly.

(Express your annoyance using "wish")

➤ _____

F. Doctors say that junk food is harmful to people's health. (Change into "passive voice")

It _____

لو تذاكر وتسمع الكلام.... كل حاجة راح تكون آخر تمام!!!!

(أساسي 2020-2021)

النموذج الثالث

○ Choose the correct answer.

1. My brother saved some money to buy _____ a laptop **or** tablet.
 A. both B. none C. either D. neither
2. **Surely** Ali _____ **have left** early. I do not see him anywhere.
 A. may B. must C. could D. should
3. I **wish** I _____ Salim to the party. I really **missed** him **yesterday**.
 A. invite B. invited C. had invited D. would invite

○ Answer the following questions.

A. Rewrite the following sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE starting with the words given.

1. They **are planting trees** on both sides of downtown streets.
 Trees _____
2. **People say** that drinking water first thing in the morning makes you healthier.
 It _____

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. It is such a great **hotel**. I spent three days of my holiday **there** last summer. (**where**)
 ➤ _____
2. I have made a new **friend**. **His** family used to live in the same building. (**whose**)
 ➤ _____

C. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

- I **can't transfer** money via the bank account **because** I **don't have** a bank account. (**If**)
 ➤ _____

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

- Faisal can ride **horses** and **motorcycles**. (**not only but also**)
 ➤ _____



(تجريبي 2021-2022)

النموذج الرابع

○ Choose the correct answer.

- You can _____ present your project today **or** delay it until tomorrow.
A. both B. none C. either D. neither
- The old shopping **souq** is _____ you can **find** many attractive souvenirs.
A. what B. which C. whose D. where
- He _____ **to** visit the doctor in case he feels very tired.
A. must B. ought C. might D. should
- Ali invited **all of his classmates** to his party, **but** _____ of them came.
A. none B. both C. either D. neither
- I wonder _____ **car** this is! It has been here for a long time.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
- He _____ be at the meeting; he's **on a business trip this week**.
A. must B. can't C. ought D. needn't

❖ Answer the following questions.

A. Write the verbs in brackets in the PASSIVE VOICE.

- The **weather** (predict) _____ by the forecaster **every day**.
- Some urgent **messages** (write) _____ to the staff **right now**.

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.

John doesn't watch films. **His** best friend is an actor. (whose)

➤ _____

C. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct CONDITIONAL FORM.

- If he (take) _____ my advice in consideration, he **wouldn't have failed** his test.
- I don't think you (be) _____ my friend **if you were** a football superstar.

D. Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.

Salem didn't attend the lecture. **Nasser didn't** attend the lecture. (neither...nor)

➤ _____



❖ Answer the following questions.A. Write the verbs in brackets in the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The **trees** (**water**) _____ when we reached the garden **last night**.
2. New roads and **bridges** (**construct**) _____ **in the coming two years**.

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Yesterday I met a **man**. **He** works as a practitioner in a near health centre. (**who**)

➤ _____

C. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct CONDITIONAL FORM.

1. **If** he (**spend**) _____ much time preparing for his new business, he **could find** a way out of his financial crisis.
2. They **couldn't have fulfilled** their dreams **if** they (**not plan**) _____ well.

D. Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.

It is compulsory that all employees **arrive** early to work daily. (**have to**)

➤ _____

(موازي 2021-2022)

النموذج الخامس

○ Choose the correct answer.

1. The **man** _____ **we** met at the theatre is an actor.
A. where B. which C. whom D. whose
2. You can take _____ a taxi **or** a bus to get to work.
A. both B. none C. either D. neither
3. T. Edison was the **scientist** _____ **invented** the light bulb.
A. who B. where C. whom D. which

❖ Answer the following questions:A. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

1. **It is not necessary** for you to book a ticket in advance. (**needn't**)

You _____



2. You cannot score a goal because you do not play well. (if)

If _____

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. I saw Hassan's photo. It was posted on Instagram. (which)

➤ _____

2. Hamad took us to the park. He plays football there. (where)

➤ _____

C. Put the verbs in brackets in the CORRECT form.

1. If I (be) _____ you, I would see a doctor.

❖ Answer the following questions:

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

1. You are not allowed to drive your car at high speed. (mustn't)

You _____

2. I can't buy that car because I don't have enough money. (if)

If _____

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Huda solved the puzzle. She was praised by the teacher. (who)

➤ _____

2. Everyone looked at the boy. His face was pale. (whose)

➤ _____

C. Put the verbs in brackets in the CORRECT form.

1. If she left her house earlier, she (catch) _____ the train.

(أساسي 2021-2022)

النموذج السادس

○ Choose the correct answer.

1. According to this advertisement, _____ lunch nor dinner is included in the holiday package.

A. none

B. both

C. either

D. neither

2. Dad says that we _____ to call a taxi to go to the airport. He will give us a lift.

A. couldn't have

B. don't have

C. shouldn't

D. mustn't

Mr. Elhusseiny Elkhoully

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33298217



3. Is this the girl _____ essay won first prize in the writing competition?

- A. who B. which C. whose D. whom

❖ Answer the following questions.

A. Write the verbs in brackets in the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Candidates who passed the interview (**contact**) _____ next week.
2. It is widely known that the internet (**invent**) _____ in the early 1980s.

B. Join the following sentence using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The burglars got rid of the car. It was used during the bank robbery yesterday. (**which**)

➤ _____

C. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. **If** I had the chance to go around the world, I (**travel**) _____ to Spain first.
2. They wouldn't have lost the game **if** they (**play**) _____ as a team.

D. Rewrite the following sentence using the word given.

It's advisable that you see a doctor as soon as possible. (**should**)

You _____

النموذج السابع

(تجريبي 2022-2023)

○ Choose the correct answer.

1. Amazingly, _____ girls were born on the same day and in the same hospital.
A. none B. both C. either D. neither
2. You haven't eaten anything since yesterday, so you _____ be very hungry. Let me bring you some food.
A. must B. can't C. had to D. shouldn't
3. I feel so unhappy in my new position. I wish _____ it in the first place.
A. don't accept B. didn't accept C. hadn't accepted D. haven't accepted
4. Excuse me everybody! _____ phone is this? I found it in the car park.
A. Who B. Which C. Whom D. Whose
5. Going into the jungle at night will expose the explorers to _____ of threats and dangers.
A. plenty B. much C. little D. any



6. Let's make sure that all the delayed work _____ by the end of this year.

- A. has finished B. will have finished C. had been finished D. will have been finished

○ Answer the following questions:

A. Put the following in the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The restaurant will deliver the order first thing in the morning.

The order _____.

2. They built that old bridge at least 50 years ago.

That old bridge _____.

B. Read the situation below and write a CONDITIONAL sentence.

3. Sam missed the interview because he was late.

If _____.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

4. It is advisable that you stop smoking if you want to live longer. (ought to)

You _____.

5. Why did you bring all that food, Ali? You know so well that I'm on a diet! (shouldn't)

You _____.

Answer the following questions:

A. Put the following in the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. They are going to show the new film sometime this week.

The new film _____.

2. A famous photographer has taken some fantastic photos of the city recently.

Some fantastic photos of the city _____.

B. Read the situation below and write a CONDITIONAL sentence.

3. I won't go with you to France this summer because I don't have enough money.

If _____.

C. Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.

4. The little boy was lucky he didn't break his leg when he fell off his bike. (could)

The little boy _____.

5. It is not necessary to wear a heavy coat as it is not cold outside. (needn't)

You _____.

(موازي 2022-2023)

النموذج الثامن

Choose the correct answer.

- You can buy _____ a phone or a laptop this month.
A. both B. none C. either D. neither
- This is the restaurant _____ we had dinner last week.
A. what B. which C. whose D. where
- You _____ see a doctor before the pain gets worse.
A. need B. ought C. might D. should
- She wanted to buy many dresses, but _____ of them was within her budget.
A. both B. none C. either D. neither
- That boy, _____ shirt is blue, is my brother.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
- Hamad is only fifteen years old, he _____ drive his father's car now.
A. can't B. haven't C. oughtn't D. don't need

Answer the following questions.

A. Complete with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- If I had enough money, I (buy) _____ that iPhone.
- If I (be) _____ you, I would study medicine at university.

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Everyone looked at the boy. His face was pale. (whose)

➤ _____

C. Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.

Ahmed is obliged to wear his uniform at school. (must)

➤ _____



Answer the following questions.**A. Complete with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. **If** it **didn't rain** heavily, the players (**stay**) _____ on the pitch.
4. She **would get** the full mark **if** she (**answer**) _____ all the questions.

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Mr. Salah is a **teacher**. **He** teaches English. (who)

➤ _____ .

C. Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.

It is compulsory that you follow the company rules. (have to)

➤ _____ .

(رئيسي 2022-2023)

النموذج التاسع**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Salma bought _____ the jacket **nor** the gloves because she did not really need them.
A. both B. none C. either D. neither
2. I think it was **Mr. Jack** _____ **car was damaged** in the accident.
A. whom B. which C. where D. whose
3. He has written some articles on the subject, **but hardly** _____ **of them** is worth reading.
A. any B. little C. much D. many

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

1. **It is a good idea that** Hassan consults a doctor about his severe headache. (had better)
Hassan _____
2. **I am sure you did not** fix the car. The car engine is still making noise. (can't have)
You _____

B. Read the situation below and write a CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

3. Sami **did not follow** my advice, **so** he **did not pass** the interview.

If Sami _____



C. Put the following sentences in the PASSIVE FORM.

4. They are spraying colourful paints all over the house walls.

Colourful paints _____

5. People believe that the French goalkeeper is responsible for the loss of the final match against Argentina.

It _____

(دور ثان 2022-2023)

النموذج العاشر

○ Choose the correct answer.

1. All the players played very well, but _____ of them scored a goal.

A. both

B. none

C. either

D. neither

2. This is definitely not the parking _____ Salim left his car yesterday.

A. who

B. which

C. whose

D. where

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

1. I am sure Hassan is very clever as he can solve crossword puzzles easily. (**must**)

Hassan _____

B. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

3. If Huda had added salt to the soap, it (**taste**) _____ better.

C. Put the following sentences in the PASSIVE FORM.

4. They are washing the carpets in the backyard.

The carpets _____

○ Choose the correct answer.

نماذج عامة

1. He _____ to check the email before attending every meeting.

A. has

B. must

C. could

D. should

2. She _____ bring the ticket to the stadium. It is not necessary as it is already on her phone.

A. might

B. should

C. needn't

D. mustn't

3. It _____ heavily last night. The streets are wet.

A. can rain

B. might rain

C. must have rained

D. might have rained



4. We _____ cooked at home, but we decided to eat outdoors.
A. must have B. could have C. might have D. can't have
5. Where _____ if you could go on a trip anywhere in the world?
A. would you go B. did you go C. had you gone D. will you go
6. You wouldn't have been punished if you _____ to me.
A. were listening B. had listened C. will listen D. would have listened
7. The old lady _____ lost her bag is my neighbour.
A. who B. when C. which D. where
8. That is the restaurant about _____ I told you.
A. who B. when C. which D. where
9. The boy at _____ I was looking is my grandson.
A. which B. when C. whom D. where
10. This house is said _____ in the 19th century.
A. being built B. was built C. to have been built D. to be built
11. _____ to be one of the best environmental scientists of our time.
A. He believes B. It is believed C. He is believed D. They are to believe
12. By the end of the year, a new sports centre _____ in our town.
A. will build B. will be building C. will have built D. will have been built
13. Frank and Ben _____ cleaning the beach together.
A. saw B. were seeing C. seen D. were seen
14. _____ Ali nor Ahmed came to the party yesterday.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
15. Neither the students nor the teacher _____ in the classroom yesterday. They had a class in the lab.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
16. Let's make more coffee. There is _____ left in the pot.
A. few B. no C. a little D. hardly any
17. -A: Were there any reporters at the exhibition opening? -B: Yes, _____.
A. many B. very C. very much D. a lot of



18. The survey results showed that there is very _____ motivation among teens to totally give up eating junk food.

- A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

19. Majed has _____ of confidence in himself.

- A. lot B. plenty C. much D. many

20. If only we _____ him before he moved away. Now it's too late!

- A. visited B. would visit C. had visited D. would have visited

21. I wish I _____ a way to make you say yes to camping next weekend.

- A. will find B. could find C. would find D. have found

22. A: My brother has just bought a new car. B: Why don't you borrow it so that we can go for a drive?

A: If only I _____ how to drive!

- A. knew B. had known C. know D. would know

23. I wish you _____ so much noise. I've got a terrible headache.

- A. not make B. haven't made C. don't make D. wouldn't make

24. I have _____ eggs, so I can make an omelette for breakfast.

- A. few B. a few C. a lot D. hardly any

25. Anna didn't get the job because she had _____ previous work experience.

- A. little B. few C. hardly D. not much

26. I wish I _____ more organised; I wouldn't waste so much time looking for my keys every morning.

- A. were B. am C. would be D. had been

❖ Rewrite the following sentence using the words given.

1. Hamad had the chance to use the metro but he decided to take the bus instead.

(Rewrite using : could)

➤ _____

2. If I were you, I wouldn't play basketball without doing some warm-up exercises first.

(Rewrite using : better)

➤ _____



3. It's obligatory that all students come to school. (have to)

➤ _____

4. I regret not going camping with my friends last summer. (wish)

➤ _____

5. Julie didn't have any free time, so she didn't come to the party. (if)

➤ _____

6. They won't go camping because it's raining. (if)

➤ _____

7. Salem doesn't speak French. Nasser doesn't speak French. (neither...nor)

➤ _____

8. Omar eats fish. Ali eats fish too. (Both...and)

➤ _____

9. You can drink tea. You can drink coffee. (either...or)

➤ _____

10. He changed jobs and got married. (not only)

➤ _____

11. You could have recycled those plastic bottles instead.

Those plastic bottles _____

12. The mayor is not going to give a speech on Sunday.

A speech _____

13. They believe that the factory polluted the river.

It _____

14. Volunteers were planting trees when I arrived at the park.

Trees _____

❖ **Write the verbs in brackets in the correct CONDITIONAL FORM.**

1. If Ali (follow) _____ the instructions, he wouldn't have missed the way.

2. I don't imagine you (drive) _____ if you didn't get the licence.

1. If he (study) _____ hard yesterday , he wouldn't have failed.
2. I (save) _____ a large sum of money if I were you.
1. If I (know) _____ you needed help with your homework, I would have helped.
2. She would travel to Turkey if she (have) _____ enough money.

❖ **Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.**

1. Hamad doesn't eat fish. His father is a fisherman. (whose)

➤ _____

2. The new Burak restaurant is in Doha. I usually eat in it. (in which)

➤ _____

❖ **Write the verbs in brackets in the PASSIVE VOICE.**

1. The results (examine) _____ by the physician at the moment.
2. Some important emails (send) _____ to the staff tomorrow.
1. English (speak) _____ by millions all over the world.
2. The patient (give) _____ a chance to practice walking by next week.
1. The flat (decorate) _____ by the worker right now.
2. All the house work (do) _____ by mom already.

