



Your Friend

In

Grammar

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القواعد و التراكيب

Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

The Present Simple Tense

* يتكون من المصدر بدون *To* ويضاف للفعل (*s*) أو (*es*) إذا كان الفعل مفرد أي عائداً على (*He, She, it*) أو الأسماء التي تحل محلها هذه الضمائر

Adel (He) lives in Rumaithiya.

* والأفعال التي تنتهي بـ *ss, sh, ch, o, x* يضاف لها (*es*) مع (*He, She, it*)

Pass : Passes

Wash : Washes

Go : goes

Mix : Mixes

Watch : Watches

* الكلمات التي تستخدم معه (*always, sometimes, often, usually, every*)

* Remember:

I, they, you, we (play)

he, she, it (plays)

I always come to school early.

Ali always comes to school late.

* Correct the verb between the brackets:

1. He (visit) the museum every month.

2. The cat often (sit) there.

3. Buses usually (run) along this street.

4. She always (carry) an umbrella.

5. Mary usually (wear) a hat to go shopping.

* Choose the correct answer:

1. The sun (rise – rises – raise) in the east.

2. They often (spend – spent – spends) the summer in the UAE.

3. We sometimes (go – goes – gone) to the school library.

The Past Simple Tense

* يتكون بإضافة (*ed*) للفعل الذي لا ينتهي بحرف (*e*) وإضافة (*d*) فقط للفعل الذي ينتهي بـ (*e*) ماعدا الأفعال الشاذة.

I worked

He Worked

He invited

She invited

I visited the Towers yesterday.

She invited me to the party last Tuesday.

* الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف (*y*) ويسبقه حرف ساكن تقلب إلى (*i*) و يضاف (*ed*) .

carry : carried

try : tried

* الكلمات التي تدل عليه (*yesterday, in the past, ago, last, "night / week / month"*)

★ Correct the verb between the brackets:

1. She (live) in London for a long time.
2. He (visit) Egypt last year.
3. I (watch) a new film yesterday.
4. They (see) the bus pass a few minutes ago.
5. Yesterday the police (catch) a thief.

★ Choose the correct answer:

1. I (go – goes – went) to the zoo a week ago.
2. He visited us yesterday and (stay – stays – stayed) for lunch.
3. She (write – wrote – writes) her composition yesterday.

The Present continuous Tense

★ Formation :

I → am
he, she, it → is
they, you, we → are

* It shows an action that continues for some time in the present.

* عندما يتكون الفعل من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك تصاعف الحرف الأخير مثال :

hit : hitting run : running stop : stopping
put : putting sit : sitting cut : cutting

(listen , look , still , at present , at this moment , now) * و عادة يستخدم مع

★ Correct the verb between the brackets :

1. What are you (read) now?
2. We cant go, it is (rain)
3. Listen! birds (sing)
4. Look! the bus is (run) quickly.

★ Choose the correct answer :

1. Now he is (build – builds – building) a villa in Rumithiya.
2. Look! Smoke is (come – coming – comes) out of that window.
3. Listen! They are (crying – cry – cried) for help.
4. They are (study – studied – studying) their lessons at this moment.

The Past continuous Tense

With

When & While

* It shows two actions in the past one of them happened and finished while the other was taking place.

Example : I **was taking** a bath **when** the telephone **rang**.

* Formation :

I, he, she, it → was
they, you, we → were

* Re-write your sentences using (while) instead of (when):

* Correct the verb between the brackets:

1. The birds (fly) while the sun (shine)
2. He (read) a story when his father (come)
3. The policeman (see) the driver while he (drive) fast
4. We (break) two glasses while she (wash) the dishes
5. The boys (swim) when they (see) a big shark

Present Perfect Tense

It is used to express activities or situations that occurred before "now"
يتكون المضارع التام من at some unspecified time in the past .

<i>He ,She, It</i>	<i>Has</i>	<i>p.p (v3) للفعل الموجود بالجملة</i>
<i>I , we, you ,they</i>	<i>Have</i>	

Examples : I **have been** in Kuwait **since** 1995.

I **have been** in Kuwait **for** 10 years .

She **has already read** a short story .

Correct the verb in brackets:

- 1- I have (live) in Cairo the capital City for two years
- 2- I (not speak) to him since last Tuesday
- 3-He (just finish) his work
- 4- They (learn) English for six years
- 5- She hasn't (write) the letters ye

hoose the correct form in brackets :

- 1- The clock has just (ring - rang – rung) ten.
- 2- He (has – is - have) lived here since 1980.
- 3- I have (eat - eaten - ate) nothing since yesterday .
- 4- I haven't (speak - spoke - spoken) English since I left England .
- 5- (He – They - You) has just taken the bus home .
- 6- (Have – Has - Are) you ever been to Egypt before ?

Past Perfect Tense

زمن الماضي التام يتكون من (had) كفعل مساعد + التصريف الثالث للفعل

To express an activity that occurred before another in the past .

Examples :

- I ate the food which I had bought .
- After he had finished his work , he went to the cinema.

After	ماض تام	+	ماض بسيط
Before	ماض بسيط	+	ماض تام

Complete :

- 1- After I had eaten my food ,
- 2- Before I went fishing ,
- 3- When I went to the bus stop , the bus
- 4- We joined the university after we

Correct the verbs in brackets :

- 1- I (find) the book which I had (lose) yesterday
- 2- I (wash) my hands **before** I (have) my dinner
- 3- **After** I (study) my lessons , I (go) to bed
- 4- **After** I (take) his pen , I (thank) him
- 5- **Before** I (travel) to London , I (learn) English well

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- When I reached the airport , the plane (took off – take off –had taken off)
- 2-After gaining much money , I (bought – had bought – buy) a new villa near the sea.
- 3- Before the team (go – goes – went) to stadium , they had trained well .
- 4- when he (had finished – finished – finishing) writing the story , he printed it .
- 5- The Egyptians (build – built – had built) the pyramids before the Chinese (invent – invented – had invented) water

Remedial Exercises

The present simple

A) Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1-Ali **sometimes** (get) up late. ...
- 2-Sami **always** (wash) his hands before the meals.
- 3-Umar **usually** (do) his homework after seven at night.
- 4-Hisham **never** (make) a noise in the class.
- 5-She **often** (watch) that cartoon about little dinosaurs.
- 6-A cow (give) us milk .
- 7-Water (boil) at 100 centigrade.
- 8-The sun (go) round the earth.
- 9-My brother (be) very clever at chess.
- 10-He (have) a very expensive car.
- 11- I shall wait **until** he (come) .
- 12-The sun (rise) in the east.
- 13- A horse (have) four legs.
- 14-My son Amro (be) fond of sweets.
- 15-My daughter (study) English **everyday**.
- 16- Nader never (mix) between Ali and his brother
- 17- The earth (be) round .
- 18-The weather (be) fine today.
- 19-The bus **rarely** (pass) through the village.

The past simple

B) Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1-We (meet) Mr. Issam Eddin in Qurain **yesterday**.
- 2- I (send) a letter to my friend , Magdi two days **ago**.
- 3- Ahmed (be) here an hour **ago**.
- 4-My uncle (build) a new house in Fintas **last** month.
- 5-They (see) a UFO hovering in the sky **yesterday** night.
- 6-He (stop) smoking in **1995**.
- 7- The boy (cry) for help because it was dark **yesterday**.
- 8- My father (buy) a new Cadelac **last** February.
- 9- Ahmed (do) his job well **yesterday**.
- 10-We (go) to the zoo a week **ago**.
- 11-He (visit) us **yesterday** and (stay) for lunch.
- 12-Hamdi (write) a composition **yesterday** and (make) many mistakes.
- 13-When I (meet) him **last** night , I (not remember) his name.
- 14-Salem (be) a good football player **once**.
- 15- She wishes that money (grow) on trees.
- 16-Once my uncle (catch) a fifty kilogram fish.

The Future Simple

C) Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1-He (leave) for London **tomorrow**.
- 2-We (have) a holiday **next** week
- 3-**Tomorrow** I (get) up early and (walk) for an hour or two.
- 4-The grocer (send) us the goods **next** week.
- 5-I (post) these letters **tonight**.
- 6-**When** he **comes** I (be) glad to see him.
- 7-We (stay) at home **till** the rain (stop)
- 8-Where you (go) for your holiday this year ?
- 9- **If** the rain **continues** , he (not get) out .
- 10-He (finish) his work **before** he **goes** home.
- 11-I (not write) **until** I **buy** a pen.
- 12-I hope I (pass) the examination **next** month.
- 13-He promised that he (pay) me **tomorrow**.
- 14-**Next** month he (be) twenty.

The Present Continuous

Correct the verbs in the brackets:

- 1-**Now** he (build) a villa at Qurain.
- 2-The sun always sets in the west. **Look!** It (set) **now**.
- 3-My father (repair) his car **at this moment**.
- 4-What you (do) **now** ?
- 5-**Look !** Smoke (come) out of that window.
- 6-There (be) something on fire.
- 7-He (play) **now** because he (have) no work to do.
- 8-**Listen !** They (cry) for help.
- 9-**Look !** A man (run) after the tram. He (want) to catch it.
- 10-I (go) to the cinema **tonight**.
- 11-Your mother (wait) for you **at this moment**.
- 12-**At the present moment** all the pupils (sit) quietly because their teacher (speak).
- 13- My brother (speak) three languages. **Now** he (learn) a fifth.

The Past Continuous

Correct the verbs in the brackets:

- 1-**While** I (drive) my car, my friend (sleep).
- 2- I (fall) down **while** I (play)football.
- 3-They (hear) a cry **while** they (study).
- 4-**As** we (watch) the match, my father (come).
- 5-My sister (make) some cake **as** I (do) my homework.
- 6-**As** I (work) , a man (knock) at my door.
- 7-**As** the servant (carry) my bag, he (drop) it and (hurt) his foot.
- 8-The drowning boy (cry) for help **while** I (walk) by the river.

- 9-Last night somebody (shout) **as** I (study) my lesson.
- 10-The aeroplane (fly) quickly **when** it suddenly (catch) fire.
- 11-The pupils (read) **when** the headmaster (enter) the class.
- 12-**While** the policeman (sleep) the prisoner (escape) .
- 13-I (see) him as I (drive) to the station.
- 14-What you (do) last night **when** I (meet) you ?

The Present Perfect

Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1-He (be) in England **since** 1988.
- 2-Sami (be) in Kuwait **for** six years.
- 3-They **just** (finish) their work.
- 4-We (learn) English **for** three years.
- 5-My son (not ring) me **yet**.
- 6-I **recently** (read) one of Shakespeare's plays.
- 7-He (be) ill **since** he (return) from Alexandria.
- 8-The gardener **already** (water) the flowers.
- 9-His health (improve) **since** he (go) to the hospital.
- 10-Though the boy (be) seven years old, he not **yet** (learn) to read.
- 11-I (not speak) to him **since** last Tuesday.
- 12-I (eat) nothing **since** I (leave) the hospital.
- 13-She (not finish) her study **yet**.
- 14- I (read) two-thirds of the book **so far**.
- 15-**How long** you (sell) cars ?
- 16-Although she (study) French only **for** two years, she (speak) it easily.
- 17-You must study now. You (play) **for** more than two hours.

The Past Perfect

Correct the verbs in the brackets:

- 1-**After** I (study) my lessons, I (go) to bed.
- 2-The girl (tell) her mother **that** she (pass) the examination.
- 3-Yesterday I (beat) the dog **which** (bite) my son.
- 4-I (wash) my hands **before** I (have) my dinner.
- 5-He (tell) me yesterday **that** he (marry) a week before.
- 6-Last summer I (return) to my village **after** I (spend) a week at the sea-side.
- 7-The soldier (fight) bravely **before** he (die) .
- 8-The lady (choose) the dress **after** she (examine) its cloth.
- 9-I (find) the book **which** I (lose) last week.
- 10-Yesterday, **after** I (swim) in the river, I (dry) myself in the sunshine.
- 11-They thanked me for **what** I (do) .
- 12-The fire (destroy) the shops last week **before** the firemen (arrive) .

Making negative :

Sentences with auxiliary verbs

★ The following are some auxiliary verbs :

am - is - are - was - were - can - could - will - would - shall - should - have - has - had - do - does - did - may - might

★ *To change these sentences into negative we only need to add “not” after the auxiliary verb:*

Example : 1. I **am not** in grade six.

Making negative :

With “don’t” and “doesn’t”.

Sentences with the Present Simple:

★ *To change the Present Simple tense which is used with (he – she – it) and ends with (s) we use does not + infinitive :*

Example : - She sleeps early. - She doesn’t sleep early.

1. - He writes quickly . -
2. - Mona likes apples. -
3. - The goat eats grass. -
4. - Salim helps his brother. -

★ *To change the Present Simple tense which is used with (I – we – they – you) we use do not + infinitive :*

Example : - They play football. - They do not play football.

1. - I have a new car . -
2. - We listen to the radio. -
3. -Ali and Sami watch the film. -
4. - They speak good English. -

Making negative :

With “did not”

Sentences with the Past Simple, never and any:

★ *To change the Past Simple tense into negative :*

We use did not + infinitive .

Example : - They walked a long road. - They didn’t walk a long road.

1. - He helped his friend. -
2. - I saw a new film yesterday. -
3. - We went to the zoo. -
4. -She wrote the homework. -

★ *We use “never” instead of :*

always – usually – often – generally – sometimes – ever

Example : - He **always** walks to school. - He **never** walks to school.

1. - We sometimes play volleyball. -
2. - She usually visits the zoo. -
3. - Huda always cleans her room. -
4. - I often play tennis. -

*** We use “any or no” instead of “some” :**

Example : - **Some** pupils are lazy. - **No** pupils are lazy.

1. - I gave him some money. -
2. - He met somebody in the garden. -
3. - She gave me some pictures. -
4. - Ali wrote some letters. -

Patterns with “if” :

If

	فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط
<i>If</i>	Simple Present مصارع بسيط	Will + infinitive مصدر
	Simple Past ماضي بسيط	Would + infinitive مصدر
	Past Perfect ماضي تام	Would + have + P.P(v.3)

- Examples :
- 1- If it rains , I will stay at home .
 - 2- If it rained , I would stay at home.
 - 3- If it had rained , I would have stayed at home .

Now Complete these sentences with the result clauses :

- 1- If you take this medicine , you will
.....
- 2- If he studied well , he
.....
- 3- You will lose marks if you
.....
- 4- If the weather was fine ,
.....

Correct the verbs in brackets :

- 1- If the traffic light was red , I (stop) at once

- 2- we (win) the match if we play well.
- 3- If he worked hard , he (get) much money
- 4- My father (buy) me a present if I do well in the exams
- 5- You (get up) early if you sleep early.

Asking Questions

*** If the sentence has a helping verb "is – are – can – has – was – must – will – had". We put it before the subject .**

Examples : - **He is** writing a letter. - **Is he** writing a letter?
 - **She had** completed the exercise. - **Had she** completed the exercise?

Make questions :

- 1. - He has written a letter. - ?
- 2. - She can speak English. - ?
- 3. - Animals are useful to us. - ?
- 4. - Ahmad was very clever. - ?
- 5. - He will come tomorrow. - ?

*** If the sentence has a verb in the present without "s", we use "do" as a question word .**

Do + the subject + the infinitive ?

Examples : - **We play** football. - **Do we** play football?
 - **We go** to school by car. - **Do they** go to school by car?

* Make questions :

- 1. - They work hard. - ?
- 2. - I come to school early. - ?
- 3. - We sing many songs. - ?
- 4. - I help the poor. - ?
- 5. - They go to the zoo. - ?

*** If the sentence has a verb in the present with "s", we use "does" as a question word .**

Does + the subject + the infinitive ?

Example : - **He speaks** English. - **Does he** speak English?

* Make questions :

- 1. - Mona writes a letter. - ?
- 2. - She helps the poor. - ?
- 3. - Salwa watches the film. - ?

*** If the sentence has a verb in the past simple, we use "did" as a question word .**

Did + the subject + the infinitive

Example : - He ate the cake.

- Did he eat the cake?

* Make questions :

1. - They worked hard. -
2. - Adel wrote the story. -
3. - He bought a new shirt. -
4. - They played basketball. -

Question Words

1	Who	تستخدم للسؤال عن الإنسان في حالة الفاعل
2	Whom	تستخدم للسؤال عن الإنسان في حالة المفعول
3	What	تستخدم للسؤال عن الحيوان و الجماد في حالة الفاعل و المفعول
4	Whose	تستخدم في حالة الملكية و حول الفعل إلى الاستفهام
5	Which	تستخدم للتمييز أو التفضيل
6	Where	تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان و حول الفعل إلى الاستفهام
7	When	تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن و حول الفعل إلى الاستفهام
8	Why	تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب و حول الفعل إلى الاستفهام
9	How	تستخدم للسؤال عن الكيفية و حول الفعل إلى الاستفهام
10	How many	تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد
11	How much	تستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن
12	How far	تستخدم للسؤال عن المسافة
13	How long	تستخدم للسؤال عن طول المدة
14	How tall	تستخدم للسؤال عن طول الأشخاص
15	How high	تستخدم للسؤال عن الارتفاع
16	How deep	تستخدم للسؤال عن العمق
17	How heavy	تستخدم للسؤال عن الوزن
18	How old	تستخدم للسؤال عن العمر
19	How often	تستخدم للسؤال عن عدد المرات
20	How wide	تستخدم للسؤال عن الاتساع

* Ask questions :

1. -This is my sister's book -



- 2. - I take my breakfast at 7 o'clock. - ?
- 3. - The sea is fifty metres high. - ?
- 4. - I go to the club once a week. - ?
- 5. - He is sixty years old. - ?
- 6. - The sun went down slowly. - ?
- 7. - She is two metres tall. - ?
- 8. - The book is on the desk. - ?
- 9. - We went to the zoo yesterday. - ?
- 10. - I come to school to learn. - ?

* Fill in with the suitable adjective after how :

- 1. How cups of coffee did you drink?
- 2. How is the box?
- 3. How is your classroom?
- 4. How is your English teacher?
- 5. How is Kuwait Tower?
- 6. How did he stay in England?
- 7. How is Salmiya from Rumithiya?
- 8. How do you go to the school library?
- 9. How is the river?
- 10. How did you pay for your new shirt?

* Choose the correct words :

- 1. (What – Why – Whom) do you need the money?
- 2. (Who – What – When) will they arrive at the airport?
- 3. (Where – What – Whom) do you keep your car?
- 4. (Which – Whose – Who) English book is this?
- 5. (Who – What – Whom) broke the window?
- 6. (What – When – Which) time is it now?
- 7. (Where– Which – How) did they go there?
- 8. (Whose – What – Whom) colour is your shirt?

Questions

A) Ask a question :

- 1- **The soldiers** came into the town.
.....
- 2- I saw **Mr. Issamuddin** in the party.
.....
- 3- The bird is **on the tree**.
.....
- 4- We must avoid **bad habits**.
.....
- 5- This is my **sister's** book.



3-.....do you keep your car ?

a- Where b- Whom c- What

4-English book is this ?

a- Which b- Whose c- Who

5-time is it now ?

a- What b-When c-Which

6-girl is your sister ?

a- Who b- Which c-What

7-did you talk to ?

a- What b- Which c-Whom

Prepositions - حروف الجر -

1. **At :**

تستعمل لتحديد دقيق لزمان

Example : at this moment - at 3 o'clock

2. **In :**

تستعمل مع فصول السنة و أجزاء من اليوم و الشهر

Example : in two months - in 1994 - in January - in the morning

3. **By :**

تستعمل لتوضيح توقيت متأخر سبقتها عند الحديث و تستعمل مع المستقبل

Example : He will arrive by 6 o'clock.

4. **For:**

تستعمل لتحديد فترة من الوقت

Example : I have lived here for three years.

5. **On :**

تستعمل مع توقيت عام و تأتي مع الأيام و التواريخ

Example : on Wednesday - on March 5th - on his birthday

6. **From :**

تستعمل لتوضيح الحديث مع الماضي و المستقبل و غيرهم

Example : I will be at home from 6 to 9 in the evening.

7. **Between :**

تستعمل مع شخصين أو شيئين

Example : He sits between Ali and Sami.

* Fill in the spaces with the suitable prepositions :

1. I will meet you there six o'clock.

2. He still comes to see me time to time.

3. She always goes to visit her aunt Saturdays.

4. The dinner should be over ten o'clock.
5. It always gets cool here the evening.
6. January 1st there is no work.
7. They may arrive any time now.
8. Mona always sits Samira and Fatma.

(ضمائر الربط)

Relative Pronouns

Who	تستخدم بدل الإنسان الفاعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية
Whom	تستخدم بدل الإنسان المفعول الموجود في الجملة الثانية
Which	تستخدم بدل الاسم الغير عاقل الموجود في الجملة الثانية
Whose	تستخدم بدل ضمير اصفة الملكية الموجود في الجملة الثانية
Where	تستخدم مع المكان الموجود في الجملة الثانية
When	تستخدم مع الزمن الموجود في الجملة الثانية
That	تستخدم مع كل ما سبق

This is **the boy** . **He** plays tennis \ This is the boy **who** plays tennis .
 This is **the man** . I met **him** in the street . \ This is the man **whom** I met in the street .
 This is **the car** . I bought **it** yesterday . \ This is the car **which** I bought yesterday .
 This is **the book** . **Its** cover is blue and green . \ This is the book **which** cover is blue
 This is **the child** . **He** lost his way . \ This is the child **that** lost his way .
 This is **the letter** . I wrote **it** yesterday . \ This is the letter **that** I wrote yesterday
 ملاحظة : دائما ضمير الوصل ياتي بعد الكلمة الأصلية

Use the suitable relative pronouns :

- 1- This is the boy scored two goals.
- 2- The man I know , is a doctor .
- 3- This is the knife I use to cut meat with .

Choose the correct pronouns :

- 1- This is the book (who – which - where) cover is red .
- 2- The story (where - why - which) I read is very interesting .
- 3- He sent me a nice gift for (which – whom – whose) I thanked him .

4- The house (who - whom - that) I live in is newly built .

Passive Voice | Change Focus

الزمن Tense	المبنى للمعلوم Active Voice	المبنى للمجهول Passive Voice
زمن المضارع البسيط Simple Present Tense Am \ is \ are + P.P	- They clean the rooms. - He writes a letter .	-The rooms are cleaned . -A letter is written
زمن الماضي البسيط Simple Past Tense Was\ were + P.P الشكل الثالث	- They cleaned the rooms . - He wrote a letter .	- The rooms were cleaned. -A letter was written .
زمن المضارع المستمر Present Continuous Tense Am\ is \ are + being + P.P	- They are cleaning the rooms . - She is making a cake .	- The rooms are being cleaned . - A cake is being made .
زمن الماضي المستمر Past Continuous Tense Was\ were + being + P.P	- They were cleaning the rooms. - She was writing a letter .	- The rooms were being cleaned. - A letter was being written.
زمن المضارع التام Present Perfect Tense Has\have + been + P.P	- They have cleaned the rooms. - She has written a letter .	-The rooms have been cleaned. - A letter has been written.
زمن الماضي التام Past Perfect Tense Had + been + P.P	- They had cleaned the rooms . - She had written a letter .	- The rooms had been cleaned . - A letter had been written .
زمن المستقبل البسيط Simple Future tense Will + be + P.P الشكل الثالث	- They will clean the rooms. - She will write a letter .	- The rooms will be cleaned . - A letter will be written .
الأفعال الناقصة Modals Can \ may\ shall + be + P.P	- They can clean the rooms. - She may write a letter.	- The rooms can be cleaned . - A letter may be written .

Now change the focus :

- The mother feeds the baby . The baby.....
- Her mother gave her a mobile . She
- They will cash the cheque tomorrow. The cheque
- They drove cars slowly inside towns . Cars

5- I have written the test .

The test

Begin with the underlined words :

is	[kept for]	+ v. ing
are	{ used for }	

1-

Salim caught a big fish .

.....

2- She can draw nice pictures .

.....

3- I'm writing three letters now .

.....

4-They were playing chess when I saw them.

.....

Passive (2)

Examples : A cow is kept for milk and meat .

Now choose the correct form of the verb: :

1- A chair (is - are) used for (sit - sitting) .

2- A sharpener (are - is) used for (sharpen - sharpening) pencils .

3- Scissors (is - are) used for (cut - cutting) papers and cloth..

Active And Passive Voice

Change into passive : (1)

1-The farmer grows cotton.

.....

2-The teacher explains the lesson.

.....

3-My mother cooks the lunch .

.....

4-Hashim sells cars.

.....

5-She eats an orange.

.....

6-The dog bit my son.

.....

7-The boys broke the window.

.....

8-They built a new house in Sabah Al-Salem.

.....

9-My friend bought a nice motor-bike yesterday.

10-The policeman caught the thief.

11-Helal will send me a letter.

11-We shall visit Mr. Issam.

12-I will wash the car.

13- He will teach English.

Tag Question

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال يوضع في آخر الجملة . (ويجاب عليه بالإثبات إذا كان نفي
أ و بالنفي إذا كان إثبات)
* فإذا كانت الجملة إثبات , كان السؤال منفيًا * وإذا كانت الجملة منفية كان
السؤال إثبات .

Examples :

1- He is a doctor, **isn't he?**

2- I am good at English , **aren't I ?**

3-You won't travel tomorrow, **will you ?**

4- Mona is a pretty girl , **isn't she ?**

5-Ali and Salim are good pupil ,**aren't they ?**

ملاحظة: نستخدم (does ,do) مع المضارع و (did) مع الماضي .

Now put the question tags for the following :

1- He should write a letter , ?

2- He hadn't met you before , ?

3- We will meet tomorrow , ?

4- He collects stamps , ?

5- They watched a nice film yesterday , ?

6- You like apples , ?

7- Saad doesn't like fish , ?

8- Fahed and Ali were absent yesterday , ?

9- Sindbad flies in the air , ?

10- The test was easy , ?

Obligation

الإلزام / الاضطرار

يجب أن	لا يجب أن
Must	Mustn't
Have to	Don't have to
Has to	Doesn't have to

Examples :

- We must wear school uniform .
- We must follow the traffic lights .
- You have to obey your teachers .
- He doesn't have to harm his neighbours.

Now complete the following sentences :

- 1- We come to school on Fridays.
- 2- A girl wear a blouse and a skirt at school .
- 3-We go to school on time .
- 4- We go to school without uniform.
- 5-You to go to school by bus.
- 6- You take your bicycle into the school building .

الكلام المنقول *Reported Speech*

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Reported</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Reported</i>
This	That	Here	There
Today	That day	Tomorrow	The next day
yesterday	The day before	ago	before
go	come	these	those
now	then	tonight	That night
next	The following	thus	So

مباشر	غير مباشر (منقول)
مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط
مضارع مستمر	ماضي مستمر
مضارع تام	ماضي تام
ماضي بسيط	ماضي تام

*Can – will – may -
shall – must - has
to- have to*

*Could – would – might
– should – ought to –
had to*

Examples :

He **said to me** " I **will visit** you **tomorrow**."

He **told** me that he **would** visit me **the next day** .

The boy **said** " I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**."

The boy **said** that he **had gone** to the cinema **the day before** .

Now do the same :

1- The astronaut **said** " The voyage to the moon is amazing . "

He **said** that

2- He **said** " It is not easy to walk on the moon . "

He

3- The pupil **said** to the teacher " I have lost my book . "

The pupil

4- The guide **said** " These are the oldest pieces in the museum . "

He **said**

5- The thief **said** " I'm guilty and I deserve the punishment. "

The thief

6- The boy **said** to his friend " We must hurry or we will miss the bus . "

.....

7- He **said** " I have no money with me now . "

.....

Direct and Indirect speech

1- The statement

A) Change into indirect speech :

" I have no money with me now. "

Amro **said**

" We must hurry or we shall miss the train. "

Ahmad **told** his brother

" I am so fond of tennis that I play it every day. "

The young man **said**

" We have lost our way. "

The guide **told** the travellers

" I went to the theatre yesterday to see the new play. "

Huda **said**

" I came here for a rest but I have been very busy. "

My friend **told** me

" When I am speaking , you must be silent. "

The teacher **told** the pupils



8- " The train for Alexandria will be late today."
The porter said

" I am guilty. I deserve this punishment."
I told Salem.....

9- " Nothing in my life has affected me more than the event of today."
Issam said.....

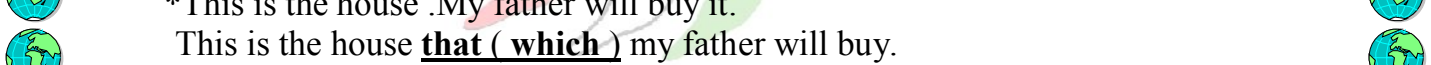
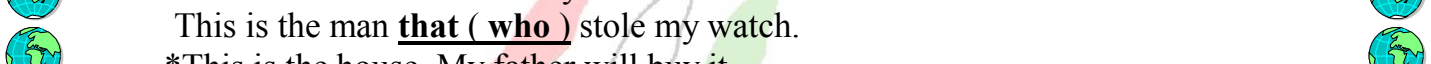
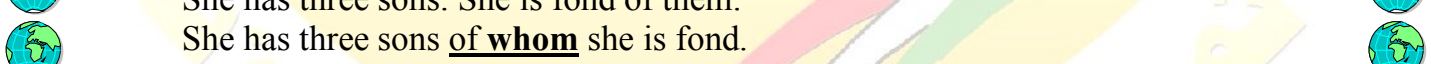
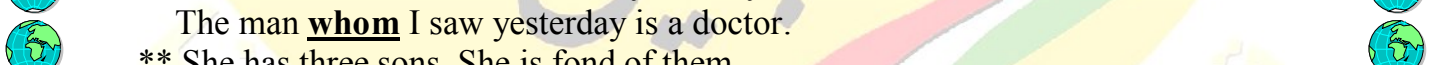
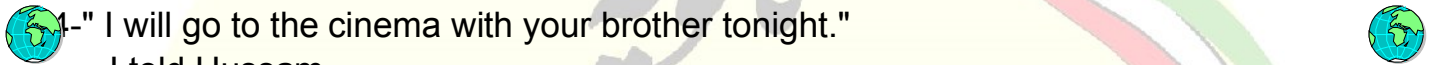
10- " There is no room for you in this office."
The old man told the lady

11- " I lost my bag last night. It was given to me a long time ago."
Amro said

12- " I have lost my book. I shall buy a new one."
Nada told her teacher.....

13- " I will go to the cinema with your brother tonight."
I told Hussam.....

14- "The carriage is ready.You will have to get back before the clock strikes six."
The guide told the tourists



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1- The relative pronouns

(who - whom - which - that - whose)

Examples:

- 1- The boy was punished. He was lazy.
The boy **who** is lazy was punished.
- 2- The man is a doctor. I saw him yesterday.
The man **whom** I saw yesterday is a doctor.
- ** She has three sons. She is fond of them.
She has three sons **of whom** she is fond.
- 3- The book is useful. I read it.
The book, **which** I read, is useful.
- **The school is new. We go to it.
The school **to which** we go is new.
- 4- *This is the man. He stole my watch.
This is the man **that (who)** stole my watch.
- *This is the house .My father will buy it.
This is the house **that (which)** my father will buy.

EXERCISE

Join the following sentences using relative pronouns:

1. The man is honoured by everybody. He serves his country.

.....

2. The boy was careless. The teacher punished him.

.....

3. The Nile goes through Egypt. It makes the soil fertile.

.....

4. The boy walked slowly. His leg was wounded.

.....

5. Merchants went from country to country. They carried goods.

.....

6. The doctor is clever. My father went to him.

.....

7. He took an axe. He cut some branches with it.

.....

8. I know the man. The thief stole clothes from his house.

.....

9. This man is very strong. He works hard.

.....

10. The children are playing. You bought a ball for them.

.....

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Choose the correct words from those between brackets:

1-The man (who, which, whom) bought the house is my uncle.

2 -The cow (whom, who, which) the farmer killed was very fat

3-The boy (who, whom, which) I gave a pound is my servant

4-The woman (which, whose, that) house we visited yesterday is very ill.

5-This is the boy (from which, from whose, from whom) I took the bag.

6-Show me the man (whom, that, which) told you this story.

7-The sailors (whom, which, whose) ship sank were all saved.

8-She gave me some good advice (for which, for whom, for whose) I thanked her.

9-He is a man (on which, on whom, on whose) we can depend.

10-The thief in (whom, which, whose) pocket my watch was found was taken to prison.

11. The house (that, whose, whom) he bought is old.

12. Here is a question (to whom, to which, to whose) I know the answer.

13. I know a boy (whom, which, whose) father is a very rich man.

14. This is the entrance (through whom, through which, through whose) you must enter.

2- Because \ because of \ so that \ to \ so

1- Ahmed was absent yesterdayhe was sick.

4. My car travelsyours. It's brand new.

- a-fast b-faster than c-very fast

5. Abu Bakr isgenerous man I have ever met.

- a-the most b-most c-more

6-He isMahdi at English.

- a- good b- better than c-the best

7-Although Hashim is taller than any one in class. But he is not

.....one in school.

- a- the tallest b- taller than c-so tall

B- Complete the following sentences:

1-My father is as old

2-Wood is not so hard

3-Cairo is much larger

4-The boy speaks as clearly

5-You do not write so well

Adjective order

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In English , it is common to use more than one adjective before a noun – for example , " He's a clever young man " or " She's a beautiful thin American Woman

When we use more than one adjective , you have to put them in the right order , according to type .

The basic types of adjectives

Opinion	Great ,Silly , beautiful , horrible , difficult
Size	Large , tiny , enormous , little
Age	Ancient , new , young , old
Shape	Square , round , flat , rectangular
Colour	Blue , red , grey , yellowish
Origin	French , English , American , eastern , Greek
Material	Wooden , metal , cotton , paper
purpose	These adjectives often end with "ing" For example : sleeping as in " sleeping bag" or "playing cards"

Some examples of adjective order :

Article	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
a	beautiful	small				Japanese			car
the		big			blue		plastic		files
some			old			Chinese			people
an			old	square			wooden		table
3		small			red			sleeping	bags

Underline the correct order :

<p>A young Canadian thin lady A Canadian young thin lady. A young thin Canadian lady. A thin young Canadian lady.</p>	<p>A carving steel new knife A new steel carving knife A steel new carving knife A new carving steel knife</p>
<p>An old wooden square table A square wooden old table An old square wooden table A wooden old square table</p>	<p>A new French exciting band A French new exciting band An exciting French new band An exciting new French band</p>
<p>A red big plastic hat A big red plastic hat A plastic big red hat A big plastic red hat</p>	<p>A small Japanese serving bowl A Japanese small serving bowl A small serving Japanese bowl A serving small Japanese bowl</p>
<p>A cotton dirty old tie A dirty cotton old tie An old cotton dirty tie A dirty old cotton tie</p>	<p>A charming young Italian girl An Italian charming young girl A young charming Italian girl A charming Italian young girl</p>
<p>A charming young Italian girl An Italian charming young girl A young charming Italian girl A charming Italian young girl</p>	<p>A fast racing new car A fast new racing car A new racing fast car A racing new fast car</p>
<p>A beautiful blue sailing boat A blue beautiful sailing boat A sailing beautiful blue boat A blue sailing beautiful boat</p>	<p>A small rectangular wooden table A rectangular small wooden table A wooden small rectangular table A small wooden rectangular table</p>

Good luck