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AUXILIARY / HELPING VERBS الأفعال المساعدة

Before delving into the complexities and specifics of tenses, it is crucial to understand the distinction between auxiliary verbs and main verbs, as this foundational knowledge is essential for achieving success.

قبل الخوض في التفاصيل والتعقيدات في الأزمنة، من الضروري فهم الفرق بين الأفعال لمساعدة والأفعال الرئيسية، حيث أن هذه المعرفة الأساسية تُعد عنصرًا حاسمًا لتحقيق النجاح.

MAIN VERBS الأفعال الرئيسية

These are the primary verbs in a sentence that express the main action or state of being. They carry the core meaning of the sentence.

هذه هي الأفعال الأساسية في الجملة التي تعبر عن الفعل الرئيسي أو حالة الوجود. تحمل هذه الأفعال المعنى الأساسي للجملة.

Example: **She runs every morning.** (Here, "runs" is the main verb.)

HELPING VERBS الأفعال المساعدة

These verbs are used alongside main verbs to add grammatical or functional meaning, such as tense, mood, or voice. They do not carry the main meaning of the sentence.

Example: **She is running every morning.** (Here, "is" is the auxiliary verb, and "running" is the main verb.)

تُستخدم هذه الأفعال بجانب الأفعال الرئيسية لإضافة معنى نحوي أو وظيفي، مثل الزمن، الحالة، أو الصيغة. لا تحمل هذه الأفعال المعنى الأساسي للجملة.

✓ VERB TO BE

Pronoun	Present	Past	Past participle
I	am	was	been
He, She, It	is		
We, They, You	are	were	

عند استخدام اي من افعال be يجب الانتباه للزمن والضمير او الاسم الذي يسبق be اذا كان جمع او مفرد. يعد الفعل be متعدد الاستخدامات، حيث ممكن ان تجده في اكثر من مكان في الجملة. ادرس الجدول التالي بتمعن:

ماذا يتبع الفعل BE ؟

BE +

Category	Example	Usage
Adjective	The sunset was breathtaking.	Describes a noun.
Verb +ing	The children are playing outside.	Continuous tenses.
Past participle (v3)	The letter was written yesterday.	Passive voice.
Prepositional phrase	The keys are under the mat.	Shows location/relation.
Noun	He is an engineer.	Identifies a person/thing.

Exercise (1): fill in the blank with the correct option in each of the following:

1. I am ____ a letter to my friend. (write, writing, writes)
2. They are ____ in the park right now. (run, running, runs)
3. We are ____ late for the meeting! (be, being, been)

✓ VERB TO HAVE

Pronoun	Present	Past
I, we, they, you	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>
he, she, it	<i>has</i>	

ماذا يتبع الفعل HAVE ؟

HAVE + V3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)

الفعل **have** كفعل مساعد يتبع دائماً بـ التصريف الثالث للفعل (V3)

نستخدم الفعل **have** كفعل مساعد اللازمة التامة. سيتم شرح ذلك لاحقاً بالتفصيل، المهم الآن معرفة ما يتم استخدامه مع المفرد والجمع **have/has**. أما بالنسبة لـ **had**، فنستخدمها للجمع والمفرد.

He **has written** an essay.

They **have studied** very well.

She **had finished** her homework before she watched the movie.

Exercise (2): fill in the blank with the correct option in each of the following:

1. She has ____ her homework already. (finish, finished, finishing)
2. Have they ____ the new movie yet? (see, saw, seen)
3. My brother has ____ his phone three times this year. (lose, lost, losing)
4. The workers have ____ building the house. (complete, completed, completing)
5. Has the package ____ yet? (arrive, arrived, arriving)

✓ VERB TO DO

Pronoun	Present	Past
I, we, they, you	do	did
he, she, it	does	

نستخدم الفعل do كفعل مساعد في السؤال والنفي للآزمنة البسيطة. سيتم شرح ذلك لاحقاً بالتفصيل، المهم الآن معرفة ما يتم استخدامه مع المفرد والجمع do/does. أما بالنسبة لـ did، فنستخدمها للجمع والمفرد.

ملاحظة هامة : الفعل do كفعل مساعد يجب ان يليه فعل مجرد.

- I **do not (don't)** like coffee.
- She **does not (doesn't)** eat meat.
- **Do** they **want** to come with us?
- You **did not (didn't)** call me yesterday.
- He **didn't** finish his homework.

Exercise (3): fill in the blank with the correct option in each of the following:

1. They ____ not finish the project on time. (does / did)
2. He ____ his homework yesterday. (do / does / did)
3. ____ you like chocolate ice cream? (Do / Does)

✓ MODAL VERBS

Present/Future Forms	Past Forms
will	would
shall	should
may	might
can	could
have to/has to	had to
must	had to
must not	was/were not allowed to
ought to	ought to

ملاحظة هامة : الافعال الشكلية (modal verbs) يجب ان يليها فعل مجرد.

Exercise (4): Fill in the blanks with the correct infinitive form of the verb

1. You should _____ your homework before dinner. (*finish / finishes / finishing*)
2. They might _____ late because of the traffic. (*be / are / been*)
3. She can _____ three languages fluently. (*speak / speaks / speaking*)
4. We ought to _____ the museum before it closes. (*visit / visits / visiting*)

AUXILIARY AND MAIN VERBS

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Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

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HELPING VERBS:



Auxiliary Verb	Present	Past	Past Participle	Use
To Be	am, is, are	was, were	been	Continuous & passive
To Have	have, has	had	-	Perfect
To Do	do, does	did	-	Simple
Modal Verbs	Can shall will may must	Could should would might had to	-	Different uses
Can (LM)				

Singular (المفرد): is, was, has, does

Plural (الجمع): are, were, do, have

Examples of Auxiliary Verbs vs. Main Verbs:

أحيانا ممكن أن تكون هذه الأفعال المساعدة هي نفسها أفعال أساسية حسب سياق الجملة. ادرس الامثلة التالية:

1. To Be:

- Auxiliary: **She *is* studying** for her exams. → (followed by -ing OR V3)
This desk *is* cleaned every day.
- Main Verb: **She *is* a teacher.**

2. To Have:

- Auxiliary: **They *have* finished** their project. → (followed by V3)
- Main Verb: **They *have* a new car.**

3. To Do:

- Auxiliary: **He *does* not like** coffee. → (followed by an infinitive verb)
- Main Verb: **He *does* his homework** every day.

4. Modal Verbs:

- Auxiliary: **She *can* speak** French. → (followed by an infinitive verb)

✓ MAIN VERBS

Main Verbs in Use:

1. She *runs* every morning.
2. They *eat* dinner at 7 p.m.
3. He *writes* a letter.
4. We *play* soccer on weekends.

Exercise: Identify the Verb Type

For each sentence, identify whether the underlined verb is an **auxiliary verb (A)** or a **main verb (M)**.

1. She **is** a doctor.
2. They **have** completed their homework.
3. He **does** his chores every day.
4. We **are** going to the park.
5. She **has** a beautiful voice.
6. He **did** not understand the question.
7. They **were** playing soccer.
8. I **am** feeling tired.
9. She **has** a new laptop.
10. He **does** not like pizza.

NOUNS الأسماء

In the English language, both subjects and objects are typically **nouns** or **pronouns**. As we know, the subject determines the form of the verb based on whether it is singular or plural. In this lesson, we will explore these nouns and their impact on verb agreement.

في اللغة الإنجليزية، كل من الفاعل والمفعول به يكونان عادةً **أسماء** أو **ضمائر**. وكما نعلم، يؤثر الفاعل على شكل الفعل اعتمادًا على كونه مفردًا أو جمعًا. في هذا الدرس، سنتعرف على هذه الأسماء وكيف تؤثر على تطابق الفعل.

In English, subject-verb agreement depends on whether the subject is **singular** or **plural**. Certain nouns and noun categories can be tricky because their plurality isn't always obvious. Here are the main types of nouns that affect subject-verb agreement:

في اللغة الإنجليزية، يجب أن يتطابق الفعل مع الفاعل في العدد (مفرد/جمع). ومع ذلك، هناك بعض الأسماء أو فئات الأسماء التي قد تكون محيرة لأنها لا تتبع القواعد المعتادة. في هذا الدرس، سنستعرض هذه الأسماء وكيف تؤثر على تطابق الفعل مع الفاعل.

✓ 1. TYPES OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH

انواع الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية

1. Proper Nouns: Names of specific people, places, or things (always capitalized).

الاسم العلم: أسماء أشخاص، أماكن، أو أشياء محددة (تبدأ بحرف كبير دائماً). وتكون هذه الاسماء مفردة دائماً.

People: Mary, Einstein **Places:** Paris, Mount Everest **Things:** Coca-Cola, January

Key Rule: Always singular (e.g., "**Paris** is beautiful").

2. Common Nouns: General names for people, places, or things (not capitalized).

أسماء عامة لأشخاص، أماكن، أو أشياء (لا تبدأ بحرف كبير).

People: teacher, child **Places:** city, park **Things:** book, fruit

3. Collective Nouns: Words for groups acting as one unit.

الاسماء الجماعية: كلمات تُشير إلى مجموعة تعمل كوحدة واحدة. عادة ما نعامل هذه الاسماء معاملة الاسم المفرد.

Examples: Team, family, flock (e.g., "**The jury** decides")

Key Rules: Usually singular ("**The committee** agrees").

✓ 2. PLURALS

جمع الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية

1. Regular Plural (+s)

الجمع العادي: إضافة -s لأغلب الأسماء

- Examples:** cat → cats book → books

2. Add -es (for -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z endings)

إضافة -es للأسماء المنتهية بـ s, ss, sh, ch, x, z

- Examples:** bus → buses box → boxes quiz → quizzes

3. The "Y" Rule

قاعدة Y: تحويلها لـ ies إذا سبقها حرف ساكن، أو إضافة s إذا سبقها حرف علة (U, A, E, O, I)

- Examples:** boy → boys (vowel before Y: **O**) key → keys (vowel before Y: **E**)
baby → babies (consonant before Y)

4. Words Ending in -f/-fe

لأسماء المنتهية بـ f/fe: تحويلها لـ -ves عادة، مع بعض الاستثناءات

- Examples:** knife → knives leaf → leaves wife → wives
safe → safes (exception) chief → chiefs (exception)
belief → beliefs (exception) + any word that ends with (ff/ffe)
giraffe → giraffes cliff → cliffs

5. Words Ending in -o

الأسماء المنتهية بـ o: إضافة -es إذا سبقها حرف ساكن، أو -s إذا سبقها حرف علة

- Examples:** tomato → tomatoes potato → potatoes
piano → pianos (exception) photo → photos (exception)

6. Irregular Plurals & Foreign Plurals

جموع شاذة: تتغير الكلمة كاملة عند جمعها

- Examples:** child → children mouse → mice tooth → teeth

7. Nouns with Identical Singular & Plural Forms

أسماء تبقى كما هي في المفرد والجمع

- Examples:** sheep → sheep deer → deer fish → fish

فئات الأسماء التي تتطلب فعلًا مفردًا دائمًا:

Categories		Meaning
Liquids	water, coffee, milk	السوائل (لا تُعد)
Powders/Grains	sugar, rice, sand	المساحيق والحبوب (تعامل كمفرد)
More Uncountable Nouns	baggage, luggage, clothing, furniture, equipment, food, fruit, garbage, mail, money, change, traffic	أسماء غير معدودة أخرى
Abstract nouns	love, happiness, justice, advice, information, education, knowledge, homework, health, fun	الأسماء المجردة
Materials	wood, glass, metal	المواد الخام
Natural Phenomena	rain, electricity, heat	الظواهر والكوارث الطبيعية
Academic Fields	physics, economics	التخصصات العلمية
Diseases	measles, diabetes	أسماء الأمراض
Games/Sports	chess, billiards	الألعاب الرياضية
Collective Nouns	family, team, jury	الجماعات عند وحدة العمل
Titles/Brands	"War and Peace", Samsung	العناوين والعلامات التجارية
Measurement Units	10 kilos, 5 liters	وحدات القياس (تعامل كمفرد)
News & Media	news, politics	مصطلحات إعلامية
Gases	oxygen, smoke, air	الغازات (لا تُعد)
Languages	Arabic, English, German	أسماء اللغات
Food (Mass Nouns)	bread, cheese, meat	الأطعمة غير المعدودة

Choose the correct verb for each sentence:

- The news ____ very surprising today. (*is / are*)
- Five kilos of rice ____ enough for the recipe. (*is / are*)
- My family ____ going on vacation next week. (*is / are*)
- Physics ____ a challenging subject. (*is / are*)

5. Many sheep ____ grazing in the field. (*is / are*)
6. Her advice ____ always helpful. (*is / are*)
7. The team ____ celebrating their victory. (*is / are*)
8. Measles ____ a contagious disease. (*is / are*)
9. The children ____ their homework. (*has / have*)
10. Chess ____ a lot of strategic thinking. (*requires / require*)

THE HEAD NOUN الاسم الرئيسي

What is a Head Noun?

In a noun phrase, the **head noun** is the main noun that the other words describe. It is the most important word in the phrase because it tells us what or who the phrase is about.

ما هو الاسم الرئيسي؟

في عبارة الاسم، الاسم الرئيسي هو الكلمة الأساسية التي تصفها الكلمات الأخرى. هو أهم كلمة في العبارة لأنه يخبرنا عن ماذا أو من نتحدث.

Why is it Important?

لماذا هو مهم؟

Recognizing the head noun helps us use the correct **subject-verb agreement** in a sentence. The verb must match the head noun (singular or plural).

معرفة الاسم الرئيسي تساعدنا في استخدام التوافق بين الفاعل والفعل بشكل صحيح. يجب أن يطابق الفعل الاسم الرئيسي (مفرد أو جمع).

1. "The keys on the table are mine."

- Head noun: **keys** (plural) → verb: **are** (plural).
- (جمع) **are**: (جمع) → الفعل **keys**: الاسم الرئيسي

2. "A woman with two children walks slowly."

Head noun: **woman** (singular) → verb: **walks** (singular).

- (مفرد) **walks**: (مفرد) → الفعل **woman**: الاسم الرئيسي

بنية الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية SENTENCE STRUCTURE

1. Normal Sentence (Declarative Sentence) (الجملة العادية (الخبيرية)

A **normal sentence** gives information and usually follows this structure: الجملة العادية تقدم معلومات وتتبع هذا التركيب:

Subject + Verb + (Object)

- "She eats an apple every day."

Subject: **She**

Verb: **eats**

Object: **an apple**

2. Question (Interrogative Sentence) (الجملة الاستفهامية) السؤال

Questions are of two types:

- A. Information questions:** ask for information. They start with a question word (Who, What, Where, etc.):

أسئلة الاستفهام: تطلب معلومات تبدأ بأداة استفهام (من، ماذا، أين، إلخ)

Question Word + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb+ (Object)?

- "What does she eat?"

- B. Yes/No questions:** the answer to this kind of question is either yes or no. They always start with a helping verb.

أسئلة نعم/لا: الإجابة عليها تكون بنعم أو لا، وتبدأ دائماً بفعل مساعد

Helping Verb (Do/Does/Is/Are, etc.) + Subject + Main Verb + (Object)?

- "Do you like pizza?"

3. Changing a Normal Sentence into a Question تحويل الجملة العادية إلى سؤال

To make a question, move the auxiliary/modal verb before the subject, or add "do/does/did" if there is no auxiliary.

لتحويل الجملة إلى سؤال، نقدم الفعل المساعد/الناقص قبل الفاعل، أو نضيف "do/does/did" إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد.

Example (Yes/No Question):

- **Normal Sentence:** "She can swim well."
- **Question:** "Can she swim well?"

Example (Question Word + Sentence):

- **Normal Sentence:** "She swims at the beach."
- **Question:** "Where does she swim?"

(To change a question back to a normal sentence, put the verb after the subject again.)

A. Change these normal sentences into questions:

1. They play football every Saturday.

→ _____?

2. She has finished her homework.

→ _____?

3. He goes to work by car. (How)

→ _____?

4. The meeting starts at 3 PM. (When)

→ _____?

B. Change this question back to a normal sentence:

5. "Are you watching TV now?"

→ _____?

PRONOUNS الضمائر

Pronouns replace nouns (names of people, things, or places) to make sentences clearer and avoid repetition. This lesson covers all pronoun types with examples.

الضمائر تحل محل الأسماء (أسماء الأشخاص، الأشياء أو الأماكن) لجعل الجمل أكثر وضوحاً وتجنب التكرار. يغطي هذا الدرس جميع أنواع الضمائر مع أمثلة.

Pronoun Placement Rules: أنواع الضمائر وأماكن تواجدها

- Subject pronouns** ضمائر الفاعل → Before verbs (*I, you, he...*)
 - Example: "**She** didn't talk to her friend yesterday."
- Object pronouns** ضمائر المفعول به → After verbs (*me, you, him...*)
 - Example: "The teacher gave **me** another chance."
- Possessive determiners** صفات الملكية → Before nouns (*my, your, his...*)
 - Example: "This is **my** book."
- Possessive pronouns** ضمائر الملكية → After nouns (*mine, yours, hers...*)
 - Example: "The book is **mine**."

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	-
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

Answer the following:

- Choose the correct pronoun:
"___ (I/Me) enjoy playing soccer."
- Fill in the blank:
"Sarah gave the gift to ___ (he/him)."
- Select the correct possessive adjective:
"That is ___ (your/yours) backpack."

4. Choose the right possessive pronoun:

"This phone belongs to Maria. It's ____ (her/hers)."

5. Correct this sentence:

"Her and me went shopping yesterday." → _____

المصدر GERUND

A gerund is a verb form ending in **-ing** that functions as a **noun**. It refers to the **action itself** as an activity or concept.

المصدر هو صيغة فعلية تنتهي بـ **-ing** وتعمل **كاسم**، حيث يُعبّر عن الفعل نفسه كفكرة مجردة.

Examples: work → **working** العمل

swim → **swimming** السباحة

write → **writing** الكتابة

موقعه Placement	امثلة Examples
As Subject كفاعل	" Swimming is good exercise."
After Prepositions بعد حروف الجر	"She is interested in painting ."
After Certain Verbs: بعد أفعال معينة like, hate, love, enjoy, avoid	"I enjoy reading books." "He avoids eating junk food."
After Phrasal Verbs بعد الأفعال المركبة	"She gave up smoking ."
As Object كمفعول به	"My favorite hobby is dancing ."

Answer the following:

1. Complete the sentence:

"She avoids _____ (eat) sweets."

2. Correct the mistake:

"He likes to swim." (Change to gerund) _____

3. Fill in the blank:

_____ (Read) books is relaxing."

4. Choose the correct form:

"They enjoy (to travel/traveling)."

5. Rewrite using a gerund:

"I love to dance." → _____

THE INFINITIVE الفعل المجرد

An **infinitive** is the most basic form of a verb—no **"-ing," "-s," or "-ed" endings**.

الفعل المجرد هو الفعل بدون لواحق مثل '-ing' أو '-s' أو '-ed'

Infinitives commonly appear after:

يظهر الفعل المجرد بعد:

1. **Modal Verbs** (can, should, must, etc.):

○ She **can swim**.

You **should study**.

2. **Verb "to do"** (do/does/did):

○ I **do like** coffee.

3. **"To" / "In order to" / "So as to"**:

○ He works **to earn** money.

She studies **in order to pass**.

4. **Let / Help / Make + Object**:

○ Let me **help** you."

She made him **apologize**.

Exceptional Cases (Use -ing after):

حالات استثنائية

1. **Looking forward to + -ing**

○ "I look forward to meeting you."

(X Not "to meet")

2. **Be/get used to + -ing**

○ "She is used to working late."

(X Not "to work")

3. **Be/become accustomed to + -ing**

○ "He's accustomed to waking up early."

(X Not "to wake")

Answer the following:

1. She promised ____ me with my homework. (help, to help, helping)

2. We are excited about ____ to the concert. (go, going, to go)

3. They used to ____ in this neighborhood. (live, living, lived)

4. He avoids ____ junk food. (eat, to eat, eating)

5. Let me ____ you carry those bags. (help, to help, helping)

CONTRACTIONS الاختصارات

الاختصارات هي صيغ مختصرة للكلمات أو العبارات تتكون من دمج كلمتين مع استبدال الحروف المحذوفة بفاصلة عليا ('). تُستخدم بشكل شائع في المحادثات اليومية والكتابة غير الرسمية لجعل اللغة أكثر طلاقة. أمثلة: "I am" → "I'm", "do not" → "don't", "they will" → "they'll".

Full Form	Contraction	Full Form	Contraction
I am	I'm	do not	don't
you are	you're	does not	doesn't
he is / she is / it is	he's / she's / it's	did not	didn't
we are	we're	will not	won't
they are	they're	cannot	can't
is not	isn't	could not	couldn't
are not	aren't	should not	shouldn't
was not	wasn't	would not	wouldn't
were not	weren't	have not	haven't
had not	hadn't	has not	hasn't
I have / we have / you have / they have	I've / we've / you've / they've	he has / she has / it has	he's / she's / it's
pronoun + had	'd ... For example, she'd / they'd	pronoun + would	'd ... For example, she'd / they'd
pronoun + will	'll ... For example, she'll / they'll	Let us	Let's
Need not	Needn't		

Fill in the blanks with the correct contraction/ full form:

1. She ____ coming to the party. (is not)
2. ____ been waiting for hours. (We have)
3. ____ love to join you! (I would)
4. They'll → _____
5. Shouldn't → _____

ملاحظات هامة IMPORTANT NOTES



1. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE المضارع البسيط

نستخدم المضارع البسيط إذا لم توجد كلمات دلالية تشير إلى الماضي (مثل أمس، الأسبوع الماضي).

- They _____ (**play/played**) soccer. (No past keyword → present simple)



2. COMPOUND PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES الصفات المركبة

الصفات المنتهية بـ **-ed/-ing** تصف المشاعر/التأثيرات وليست أفعالاً.

- The **well-known** actor released a new movie. (Not a verb; hyphenated adjective)



3. ADDING -ING TO VERBS

تضاف -ing فقط للأفعال المجردة.

- (✓ "Swim" → "swimming"), (✗ "Swam" → "swamming")



4. PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT النسب المئوية

يُحدد الفعل حسب الاسم بعد **of**

- 30% of the **cake is** gone. (Singular → **is**)
- 30% of **students are** absent. (Plural → **are**)



5. ADDING WORDS BETWEEN HELPING VERBS

نضع الظروف/كلمات النفي بعد الفعل المساعد الأول

- He **has** never **been** late. (**never** after **has**)



6. TWO HELPING VERBS IN A SENTENCE

الإجابة تعتمد على الفعل المساعد الثاني.

- They **might have** _____ (eat/ eaten) . (✓ **eaten** matches **have**, not **might**)

CHECKPOINT QUIZ

Auxiliary/Helping Verbs (Questions 1-12)

1. Identify the auxiliary verb: "She is studying for her exams."
a) is b) studying c) exams
2. Choose the correct verb: "They have ____ the project."
a) finish b) finished c) finishing
3. Which sentence uses "do" as an auxiliary verb?
a) I do my homework. b) Do you like tea? c) She does yoga.
4. Complete with "to be": "The children ____ playing outside."
a) is b) am c) are
5. "He ____ not like coffee." (Present tense)
a) do b) does c) did
6. Select the modal verb: "You should have called your mother."
a) should b) have c) called
7. "We ____ to the park yesterday." (Past tense of "go")
a) go b) went c) gone
8. "The letter ____ written yesterday." (Passive voice)
a) was b) were c) is
9. Identify the main verb: "She has a new car."
a) has b) car c) new
10. "They ____ studying when I called." (Past continuous)
a) was b) were c) are

11. Which sentence uses "have" as an auxiliary?

a) I have a dog.

b) They have eaten lunch.

c) She has blue eyes.

12. Choose the correct modal: "You ____ not enter without permission."

a) can

b) must

c) will

Nouns (Questions 13-22)

13. "Physics ____ my favorite subject."

a) is

b) are

14. "Five liters of water ____ enough."

a) is

b) are

15. "The team ____ celebrating."

a) is

b) are

16. Identify the collective noun:

a) flock

b) Paris

c) book

17. "Many sheep ____ in the field."

a) grazes

b) graze

18. "The news ____ shocking."

a) is

b) are

19. Which noun is uncountable?

a) rice

b) apple

c) chair

20. "Measles ____ contagious."

a) is

b) are

30. Use "How": "He goes to work by car."

- a) How he goes to work?
- b) How does he go to work?
- c) How he go to work?

31. Convert to a question: "The meeting starts at 3 PM." (When)

- a) When the meeting starts?
- b) When does the meeting start?
- c) When starts the meeting?

32. Change to declarative: "Are you watching TV?"

- a) You are watching TV.
- b) You watch TV.
- c) You watched TV.

33. Which is a declarative sentence?

- a) Do you like pizza?
- b) She likes pizza.
- c) What a pizza!

34. Correct question structure: "____ they arrived yet?"

- a) Have
- b) Has
- c) Did

35. Identify the interrogative sentence:

- a) Close the door.
- b) Is it raining?
- c) Wow!

Pronouns (Questions 36-45)

36. Choose the subject pronoun: "____ love music."

- a) Me
- b) I
- c) My

37. "Sarah gave the gift to ____."

- a) he
- b) him

38. "This is ____ book." (Possessive adjective)

- a) my
- b) mine

39. "The phone is ____." (Possessive pronoun)

- a) her b) hers

40. Correct the sentence: "Her and me went shopping."

- a) She and I went shopping.
- b) Her and I went shopping.
- c) She and me went shopping.

41. "Let ____ help you."

- a) I b) me

42. "They invited ____ to the party."

- a) we b) us

43. "My friend and _____ went to the movies."

- a) Me

44. "The teacher praised ____."

- a) they b) them

45. "This is between you and ____."

- a) I b) me

Gerund (Questions 46-52)

46. "She avoids _____ sweets."

- a) eat b) eating c) to eat

47. Correct the sentence: "He likes to swim." (Gerund)

- a) He likes swimming. b) He likes swam. c) He likes to swimming.

48. "_____ books is relaxing."

- a) Read b) Reading c) To read

49. "They enjoy ____."

a) to travel

b) traveling

50. "She gave up ____."

a) smoke

b) smoking

51. "My hobby is ____."

a) dance

b) dancing

52. "I look forward to ____ you."

a) meet

b) meeting

Infinitive (Questions 53-60)

53. "She promised ____ me."

a) help

b) to help

c) helping

54. "They are excited about ____ to the concert."

a) go

b) going

55. "He is used to ____ late."

a) work

b) working

56. "Let me ____ you."

a) help

b) to help

57. "We ought ____ the museum."

a) visit

b) to visit

58. "She can ____ three languages."

a) speak

b) speaks

59. "He made me ____."

a) apologize

b) to apologize

60. "I want ____ a doctor."

a) become

b) to become

Contractions (Questions 61-65)

61. "She ____ coming." (is not)

a) isn't

b) wasn't

62. "____ been waiting." (We have)

a) We've

b) We'd

63. "____ love to join!" (I would)

a) I'd

b) I'll

64. Expand "They'll":

a) They will

b) They shall

65. Expand "Shouldn't":

a) Should not

b) Shall not

Important Notes (Questions 66-70)

66. "They ____ soccer daily." (No past keyword)

a) play

b) played

67. "The ____ actor won an award." (Compound adjective)

a) well-known

b) well known

68. "30% of the cake ____ gone."

a) is

b) are

69. "He has ____ been late."

a) never

b) ever

70. "They might have ____."

a) eat

b) eaten

Answers:

1: a	2: b	3: b	4: c	5: b	6: a	7: b
8: a	9: a	10: b	11: b	12: b	13: a	14: a
15: a	16: a	17: b	18: a	19: a	20: a	21: a
22: b	23: a	24: b	25: a	26: b	27: a	28: b
29: a	30: b	31: b	32: a	33: b	34: a	35: b
36: b	37: b	38: a	39: b	40: a	41: b	42: b
43: b	44: b	45: b	46: b	47: a	48: b	49: b
50: b	51: b	52: b	53: b	54: b	55: b	56: a
57: b	58: a	59: a	60: b	61: a	62: a	63: a
64: a	65: a	66: a	67: a	68: a	69: a	70: b

تصارييف الافعال IRREGULAR VERBS

أفعال لا تتغير

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
bet	bet	bet
burst	burst	burst
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
upset	upset	upset

أفعال فيها التصريف الثاني مثل الثالث

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
dig	dug	dug
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt

fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
get	got	got
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept

slide	slid	slid
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck
sweep	swept	swept
swing	swung	swung
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound

أفعال فيها التصريف الثالث مثل الاول

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
become	became	become
come	came	come
overcome	overcame	overcome
run	ran	run

أفعال تتبع النمط (i → a → u) Vowel Pattern

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung

sink	sank	sunk
swim	swam	swum

أفعال تتبع النمط (ow → ew → own) Vowel Pattern

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
blow	blew	blown
draw	drew	drawn
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown

أفعال تتبع النمط (o → en) Vowel Pattern

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
freeze	froze	frozen
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn

أفعال لا تتبع اي نمط Other (No Pattern)

Present	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten

fall	fell	fallen
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hide	hid	hidden
lie	lay	lain
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen
shake	shook	shaken
show	showed	shown
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
write	wrote	written