

TOEFL Test Preparation Course

Grammar and Structure



العنوان : 11 شارع د/محمد رأفت - محطة الرمل - الإسكندرية

تليفون وفاكس : 4838326 (03)(+2)

للاستعلام والمبيعات : 01001634294 (+2)

URL: www.daralbraa.com

Email: info@daralbraa.com

احمد سلامه

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تليفون وفاكس :	(+2)(03) 4838326
للاستعلام والمبيعات :	(+2) 01001634294
البريد الالكتروني :	info@daralbraa.com
الموقع :	www.daralbraa.com

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تحذير

الكتاب محمي بعلامات مميزة ومسجلة ومن يحاول التزوير يعرض نفسه ومعاونيه للمساءلة الجنائية

Preface

There is no doubt that the TOEFL certification is one of the most sought-after international certifications that most researchers in different field seek diligently to acquire it as a major element that testifies his/her command of the English language as used in research. Thus, we attempt here to provide learners with a course that aims at helping them simply achieve their endeavors to acquire this certification with ease.

In order to do so, we present an exposition of a series of the most important materials that recur in the TOFEL exams, thus, the first part included "*Grammar and Structure*", the second part included "*The Basic Skills of Listening*", and the third part included "*The Basic Skills of Reading*". We have already finished the first part while the other parts are under preparation for the moment.

We focused on the most important points that recur in the TOFEL exams presenting them in a simplified manner that allows a learner to learn these points and train for them either as single or aggregated points through exercises accompanied with model answers at the end of the book.

It would be my pleasure to communicate with readers through the e-mail mentioned at the end of the book.

May God grant us all success!

Mr. Ahmed Salama

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Mr. Ahmed Salama

TOEFL Test Preparation Course

مركز
الاجلاء

(I) The Sentence الجملة

(*) The sentence in English has a form and a shape as is the case in different other languages.

(*) The Components of the Sentence:- (*) (*) مكونات الجملة:-
Any sentence in English usually has the following form:-

– Subject + Verb + Complement (Object / adjective / adverb / ϕetc.)

– (إلخ / المُكَمَّل الصفري / الظرف / الصفة / المفعول) المُكَمَّل الفاعل –

(*) This structure is usually referred to as the **(S.V.O.)** structure; that is "Subject\verb\Object" structure, for the object is the most common complement.

Notice that:-

(*) The sentence should have at least a subject and a verb to form its shape and to be meaningful. In this case the complement is (ϕ):-

الجملة لابد أن تحتوي على الأقل على المُكَمَّل الصفري:-

Subject	Verb	complement
I	eat.	ϕ
He	reads.	ϕ
She	cooks.	ϕ
They	sleep.	ϕ

(*) It can also have other types of complements:- وقد تحوي مُكَمَّلَات أُخرى:-

Subject	Verb	Complement in the form of :- (Indefinite Article) (Adjective) (Noun)		
		He	is	a

(*) It can also have more than one type of complements:- وقد تحوي أكثر من مُكَمَّل واحد:-

Subject	Verb	2Complements in the form of :-			
		(Preposition)	(Noun)	(Preposition)	(Noun)

They	go	to	school	at	7 a.m.
------	----	----	--------	----	--------

(*) The Phrase:-

العِبارة :-

The phrase is a part of a sentence which does not have a verb.

هي جزء من الجملة لا يحتوي على فعل.

(*) Some Shapes of the phrase:-

- A young boy....
- The teacher of English
- During the weekend
- The United Kingdom
- All over the world ...
- In the afternoon

(*) A phrase can come at the beginning of the sentence as a *subject of the sentence* and can come after the verb as an *object of the sentence*.⁽¹⁾

- A lesson of today is very difficult. (*Phrase as a subject*)
- He is a good actor. (*Phrase as an object of a sentence*)
- You can put the box on the round table. (*Phrase as an object of a preposition*)

(*) In the TOEFL test, the form and the shape of the sentence are part of the questions.

Examples:-

[1]late because of an accident on the way.

- (a) Trains
- (b) Trains of today
- (c) Trains were

(c) is the right answer because the sentence should have a subject "*Trains*" and a verb "*were*"

[2]will be on the website of the school.

- (a) The lesson is
- (b) The lesson

(1) العبارة يمكن أن يتم استخدامها كفاعل للجملة أو كمفعول للجملة أو كمفعول لحرف الجر. انظر الامثلة.

(c) The lesson was

(b) is the right answer because the sentence has a verb "*will be*" and it needs only a subject "*The lesson*" in order to be complete.

[3] The main cause of accidents is

- (a) hasty driver
- (b) the hasty drivers
- (c) hasty driven drivers

(b) is the right answer because the sentence has a subject "*The main cause of accidents*" and a verb "*is*" and it needs an object which is a phrase "*the hasty drivers*" in order to be complete.

TEST YOURSELF (1)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] The girls to the theatre with their mothers.

- (a) they are going
- (b) are going
- (c) going

[2] A genetic code of human being an important role in his character.

- (a) plays
- (b) playing
- (c) player

[3] I will meet him

- (a) is in *Alison Street*
- (b) in *Alison Street*
- (c) in is *Alison Street*

[4] Some tourists from to visit *Rome* in summer.

- (a) all over the world
- (b) all over the world come
- (c) from different countries

[5] are smoking and alcohol.

- (a) The main causes of Cancer
- (b) The main causes of Cancer may be
- (c) The main causes of cancer being

- (b) was the most famous blind
 (c) she was the most famous blind

[3] *Lionel Messi*,, is the most popular footballer in the world.

- (a) the singer of opera
 (b) the president of *Cameroon*
 (c) the captain of the *Argentinean National Team*

[4] *Sandy*,, is a professor in *Miami University*.

- (a) who is my aunt
 (b) is my aunt
 (c) my aunt

[5], the winner of the *Rollan Gross* championship is from *Spain*.

- (a) *Nadal* is
 (b) *Nadal's*
 (c) *Nadal*

(III) ARTICLES أدوات النكرة و التعريف

(*) There are two types of articles; *indefinite articles* and *definite articles*.

[01] Indefinite Articles "a \ an" أدوات النكرة

(*) They come before singular countable nouns, for example:-

"*a book – a pen – an umbrella – an egg – an apple – a big apple – an enormously big apple* "

– [a] is used before singular words (that begin with a consonant sound)

Examples:-

a stamp a book a table a school a library

– [an] is used before words that begin with a vowel sound "a \ e \ i \ o \ u" or words beginning with a mute "h" (that is followed by a vowel sound)

(*) الأداة (an) تستخدم قبل البداية الصوتية المتحركة.

Examples:-

*an egg**an ice-cream**an umbrella**an hour**an honourable man**an apple***Notice that:-**

(*) When the letter "u" is pronounced like the consonant "y" it is preceded by the indefinite article "a" NOT "an".^(*)

Ex.:- *a university**a uniform**a unicorn*

(*) The indefinite article is used to represent an example of a class of things:-

(*) أداة النكرة تشير إلى نوع بأكمله :-

Examples:-

– *A plane must be checked before taking off.*

= Any plan must be checked before taking off.

– *A baby needs care.*

= All babies need care.

More About The Indefinite Article Usage المزيد عن استخدامات أداة النكرة(1) With Professions:-*a teacher**a nurse**a professor**a**doctor*(2) With Certain numerical expressions:-*a dozen**half a dozen**a couple of**a hundred**a thousand**a lot of**a million**an eighth*(3) With Expressions of Price:-*seven dollars a kilo**two hundred dollars**a piece*(4) With Speed and Ratio:-*fifty-five kilometers an hour**thirty-five percentage profit a kilo**twice a day*

(*) الحرف الكتابي (u) له نطقين مختلفين احدهما بدايته الصوتية متحركة مثلما هو في كلمة "Umbrella" و الثاني بدايته الصوتية ساكنة مثلما هو في كلمة "University"، لذا الكلمة الاولى "Umbrella" تكون مسبوقه بالاداة "an" في حين ان الكلمة الثانية "University" تكون مسبوقه بالاداة "a".

three times a month

(5) With "few" and "little":-

A few chairs

a little sugar

– Here we mean "less in quantity and number and not enough for the basic need".^(*)

(6) Before Singular countable nouns in Exclamations:-

What a cold day!

What a pretty girl!

What a pity!

(*) The usage of the indefinite article in the TOEFL test:-

استخدامات أدوات النكرة في اختبار التوفل:-

(1) Professions: - "*a teacher – a nurse – a policeman*"

(2) Numerical Expressions:- "*a hundred – a thousand – a million – a dozen – a half*

dozen – an eighth".

(3) Expressions of Price:- "*four pounds a kilo*"

(4) Expressions of Speed:- "*sixty kilometers an hour*"

(5) Expressions of doing actions per time:- "*three times a day – four times a month*"

(= frequency meaning *per*)

(6) In exclamations before singular countable nouns: "*what a cold day! – What a pretty woman*"

[02] The Definite Article "The" أداة التعريف

– The definite article is [The].

(*) The usage of the definite article:-

(*) استخدام أدوات التعريف :-

(1) It is used for singular, plural and for all genders:-

The boy

The boys

The day

The days

(2) It is used before the unique things:-

The Earth

The Sun

The Moon

The Sky

(3) It is used before a noun made definite by adding a phrase or clause to it:-

(*) و هنا نقصد "قليل العدد و الكمية و لا يكفي".

[1]always criticize the manner of young ladies.

- (a) The old woman
- (b) Old women
- (c) The old women

(b) is the right answer because it expresses about general meaning.

[2] Tom's family go to the club

- (a) twice the week
- (b) twice a week
- (c) weekly twice

(b) is the right answer because after the number of doing actions we use indefinite article "a".

[3] This price is very expensive. It is

- (a) fifteen dollars a kilo of berry
- (b) five dollars to kilo of berry
- (c) fifteen dollars to kilo of berry

(a) is the right answer because after the expressions of price we use indefinite article.

[4] He is, he does his best to help his neighbour in his mess.

- (a) honourable man
- (b) an honourable man
- (c) a honourable man

(b) is the right answer because "honourable" begins with a mute "h" followed by a vowel sound "o".

[5] Liverpool won the match with

- (a) half dozen goals
- (b) half a dozen goals
- (c) half dozens goals

(b) is the right answer because indefinite articles come before numerical expressions.

[6] What man!

- (a) is a strong
- (b) a strong is
- (c) a strong

(c) is the right answer because it is an exclamation.

[7] Sally and her family will spend the weekend in

- (a) north of France
- (b) south of France
- (c) the north of France

(c) is the right answer because the direction is linked with "of".

[8] inspires him to draw a lot of pictures.

- (a) A beauty of nature
- (b) The beauty of nature
- (c) Beauty of nature

(b) is the right answer because it expresses an abstract noun in a particular sense.

[9] I travelled to Australia and

- (a) the Netherlands
- (b) Netherlands
- (c) a Netherlands

(a) is the right answer because it expresses a plural name of a country.

TEST YOURSELF (3)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] She is teacher.
(a) a honourable
(b) an honourable
(c) honourable
- [2] I will go to my office in
(a) an hour
(b) an hours
(c) a hour
- [3] "*Any machine must be checked before operating.*" means ".....".
(a) *machine must be checked*
(b) *A machine must be checked*
(c) *Some machines must be checked*
- [4] He takes the medicine
(a) twice day
(b) twice a day
(c) twice days
- [5] He is person asking about the new edition of *Alison's Book*.
(a) a eighth
(b) an eighth
(c) the eighth
- [6] a journey to is more than wonderful.
(a) Alps
(b) the Alp
(c) the Alps
- [7] "*There isn't enough money to buy a cell-phone.*" means ".....".
(a) a few money

(b) a little money

(c) few

[8] his father got him depressed for a long time.

(a) The death of

(b) Death of

(c) Death

[9] ! I lost more than 2000 dollars in this bargain.

(a) What a pity

(b) What is a pity

(c) What pity is it

[10] should be respected by the young.

(a) The old

(b) The old people in general

(c) The people who are old

[11] goes around the sun.

(a) An Earth

(b) This Earth

(c) The Earth

[12] I met is my aunt Clara.

(a) A woman that

(b) The woman that

(c) That woman that

[13] are very expensive nowadays.

(a) The bills of electricity

(b) Electricity bill

(c) An electricity bill

[14] This is I have ever seen.

(a) the more expensive car

(b) the most expensive car

(c) the expensivest car

[15] The more you work hard,

- (a) you get money
- (b) the most money you get
- (c) the more money you get

ما
الاجابة

(IV) Nouns الأسماء[01] Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns[01] الأسماء المعدودة و الأسماء غير المعدودة[1] COUNTABLE NOUNS:-[1] الأسماء المعدودة :-

(* Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted in their own units without any partitives.

Examples:-

– a car → (two) cars
sharpeners

a sharpener → (three)

– a ball → (four) balls

a tree → (five) trees

[2] UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:-[2] الأسماء غير المعدودة :-

(* Uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted in their own units and thus must use partitives.

– meat → two kilos and a half of meat.

– milk → half liter of milk.

– wood → three meters and quarters of wood.

– water → two gallons and a half of water.

(* Some Words that Precede the Countable Noun:

بعض الكلمات التي تسبق الاسم المعدود:-

many, number, few, fewer ...etc.

Example:-

– He saw many clowns in the circus.

– Many foreign tourists come to visit France in summer.

– I have few opportunities to travel abroad.

(* Some Words that Precede the Uncountable Noun:

بعض الكلمات التي تسبق الاسم غير المعدود

much, amount (of), little, less ...etc.

Examples:-

– He bought a large amount of butter for making cookies.

– There is much oil in the bottle.

– There is little water in the glass.

TEST YOURSELF (4)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] She bought a great of fruit, meat, and vegetables.
(a) many amount
(b) amount
(c) fewer amount
- [2] There is of people suffer from fatness all over the world.
(a) a little number
(b) a less number
(c) a great number
- [3] participated in the school activities this year.
(a) Many students
(b) Less number
(c) Much numbers
- [4] There is water than our need.
(a) a little
(b) less
(c) many
- [5] There is little coffee but there is tea.
(a) few
(b) much
(c) many

[02] Singular and Plural Nouns

(*) Nouns in English are either *singular* or *plural*. الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية هي إما مفردة أو جمع

(*) We can't make plurals of the uncountable nouns. Most uncountable nouns are always singular; examples: لا يصاغ الجمع أبداً من الاسم غير المعدود لأنه دوماً مفرد

Examples:- "Advice, knowledge, baggage, luggage, furniture, news, information, rubbish"

(*) To make a plural form, simply add the plural marker (S) at the end of the singular countable noun:-

Examples:-

Singular nouns	Plural nouns
Book	Books
Tree	Trees
Pencil	Pencils
Bag	Bags
Cat	Cats
Pad	Pads
Girl	Girls
Pen	Pens
Phone	Phones
Duck	Ducks
Dish	Dishes
Watch	Watches
Knife	Knives
Leaf	Leaves
Guy	Guys
Boy	Boys

Baby	Babies
------	--------

(*) There are other special manners to make a plural form from other certain singular countable nouns (See: *Irregular Plurals*).

Examples:-

Singular nouns	Plural nouns
Tooth	Teeth
Goose	Geese
Ox	Oxen
Child	Children
Man	Men
woman	women

Notice that:-

(01) When the Singular noun ends with "-sh, -ch, -ss, -x, ", we simply add "-es, es," to make it plural, examples;

– brush → brushes

watch → watches

– class → classes

box → boxes

– لاحظ إضافة (es) في حالة الجمع إلى الأسماء المفردة المنتهية المذكورة.

(02) When the Singular noun ends with "a consonant + y", it changes into a Plural noun ending with "a consonant + ies", examples;

body → bodies

baby → babies

– لاحظ تحول النهاية (y) المسبوقة بحرف ساكن في المفرد إلى (ies) في حالة الجمع.

(03) When the Singular noun ends with "a vowel + y", it changes into a Plural noun ending with "a consonant + ys", examples;

boy → boys

guy → guys

– لاحظ تحول النهاية (y) المسبوقة بحرف متحرك في المفرد إلى (ys) في حالة الجمع.

(04) When the Singular noun ends with "-f" or "-fe", it changes into a Plural noun ending with "-ves", examples;

knife → *knives* *leaf* → *leaves*

– لاحظ تحول النهاية (f أو fe) في المفرد إلى (ves) في حالة الجمع.

(05) Most words ending with "-o" preceded by a vowel letter are made plural by simply adding (-s) at its end:-

Cameo → *Cameos* *Radio* → *Radios*

– لاحظ تحول النهاية (o) المسبوقة بحرف متحرك في المفرد إلى (os) في حالة الجمع.

(06) Most words ending with "-o" preceded by a consonant letter are made plural by simply adding (-es) at its end:-

– *echo* → *echoes* *Potato* → *Potatoes*

– *tomato* → *tomatoes* *Hero* → *Heroes*

– لاحظ تحول النهاية (o) المسبوقة بحرف ساكن في المفرد إلى (-oes) في حالة الجمع.

(07) Some words ending with "-o" preceded by a consonant letter are excluded from this rule because of their non-English origins they are made plural by simply adding (-s) at their ends:-

– *piano* → *pianos* *dynamo* → *dynamos*

– *solo* → *solos* *kilo* → *kilos*

– لاحظ استثناء تلك الكلمات من القاعدة رقم (06).

(08) Some singular nouns change completely in its form in plural, examples;

tooth → *teeth* *man* → *men*

– هناك أسماء تتغير في تركيبها عند الجمع.

(09) Some singular nouns are the same as the in plural, examples;

People → *People* *Police* → *Police*

– هناك أسماء تظل كما هي عند الجمع.

(10) Some countable nouns are often used in the plural form. They can be used in the singular form only when they are used as attributive nouns^(*); examples;

– *My new trousers are black.* (common usage)

– *I need to fix my trouser legs.* (attributive noun)

(*) Attributive Noun الاسم الوصفي هو الاسم الذي يسبق اسماً آخر ليعمل كصفة له، مثل كلمة "trouser" في عبارة "a trouser leg".

– هناك أسماء تستخدم دوما في صيغة الجمع.

(11) Academic subjects ending with "-ics" are always used as singular nouns which have no plural forms:-

- *Physics is my favourite subject.*
- *Mathematics is a difficult science for me.*
- *Ethics is a subject which we need to learn.*

– هناك أسماء تعامل دوما على انها مفرد.

Some Words that Precede the Singular Noun بعض الكلمات التي تسبق الاسم المفرد

"each, every, single, one, a, ...etc."

Some Words that Precede the Plural Noun بعض الكلمات التي تسبق الاسم الجمع

"both, two, many, several, various...etc."

Notice that:-

– "every" sometimes is used for plural nouns particularly in questions.

Examples:-

- We should love each other. (*Singular noun*)
- There is a single shop for pizza in our town. (*Singular noun*)
- Each one has an invitation for the conference. (*Singular noun*)
- Every one talks without an understanding of the problem. (*Singular noun*)
- Has every one finished their work? (*Plural noun*)
- Has every worker got their money? (*Plural noun*)
- Both the manger and the workers are on duty today. (*Plural noun*)
- I read various kinds of books. (*Plural noun*)
- Two girls are injured in the journey. (*Plural noun*)
- Many pupils prefer the e-learning. (*Plural noun*)

TEST YOURSELF (5)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] reads the story three times.
(a) Each
(b) Each one of
(c) Each one
- [2] are doctors in the public health department.
(a) Everyone
(b) Both of them
(c) Each of them
- [3] players injured in the match.
(a) Single
(b) Many
(c) One
- [4] We discuss problems and issues in the meeting.
(a) several
(b) each
(c) single
- [5] Which plays the guitar well?
(a) two
(b) one
(c) single
- [6] Every must revise his lessons.
(a) student
(b) students
(c) pupils
- [7] There are many in her exam that should be corrected.
(a) error
(b) errors
(c) errorings
- [8] Physics a difficult subject because of its laws.
(a) are
(b) is

(c) were

[9] The glasses to be fixed.

(a) needs

(b) need

(c) needing

[10] Ethics an interesting study.

(a) is

(b) are

(c) has

[11] Each one a chance to talk in the meeting.

(a) taken

(b) take

(c) takes

[12] There is of crimes in the world nowadays.

(a) a large amount

(b) a large number

(c) a little number

[13] She goes shopping in the evening because

(a) there is less people

(b) there are less people

(c) there are fewer people

[14] There are subjects in our new school-year.

(a) much new

(b) less new

(c) many new

[15] The company needs because of the international financial crisis.

(a) little employees

(b) fewer employees

(c) less employees

[16] She brought three kilos of

(a) tomato

(b) tomatos

(c) tomatoes

[17], we'll start our new session with the intention to work hard.

(a) Lady and gentlemen

(b) Ladies and gentleman

(c) Ladies and gentlemen

[18] Don't let the

(a) child's play with knives

(b) children play with knives

(c) children play with knives

[19] Dona visits a lot of this year.

(a) country

(b) countrys

(c) countries

[20] Rachel plays piano well because she has at home.

(a) two piano

(b) two pianos

(c) two pianoes

[21] I caught a lot of during the last voyage.

(a) fishes

(b) fish

(c) fishs

[22] are useful in making some food.

(a) bacterium and fungi

(b) bacteria and fungus

(c) bacteria and fungi

[23] are very positive.

(a) The analysis of sugar in blood

(b) The diagnosis of blood

(c) The analyses of sugar in blood and urine microbe

[24] He had three

- (a) wife
- (b) wives
- (c) wifes

[25] She cooked three kilos of

- (a) potato
- (b) potatos
- (c) potatoes

[03] Irregular Plurals

(*) Many nouns in English have irregular plurals. Notice the following ends and their changes:-

(1) Adding "-en":-	
Singular	Plural
<i>Child</i>	<i>Children</i>
<i>Ox</i>	<i>Oxen</i>

(2) Vowel change:-	
Singular	Plural
<i>Man</i>	<i>Men</i>
<i>Woman</i>	<i>Women</i>
<i>Foot</i>	<i>Feet</i>
<i>Tooth</i>	<i>Teeth</i>
<i>Goose</i>	<i>Geese</i>
<i>Mouse</i>	<i>Mice</i>

(3) "-is" → "-es":-	
Singular	Plural
<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Analyses</i>
<i>Axis</i>	<i>Axes</i>
<i>Crisis</i>	<i>Crises</i>
<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Diagnoses</i>
<i>Hypothesis</i>	<i>Hypotheses</i>
<i>Thesis</i>	<i>Theses</i>

<i>Synthesis</i>	<i>Syntheses</i>
------------------	------------------

(4) Plural nouns ending with "-a":-	
Singular	Plural
<i>Bacterium</i>	<i>Bacteria</i>
<i>Curriculum</i>	<i>Curricula</i>
<i>Datum</i>	<i>Data</i>
<i>Phenomenon</i>	<i>Phenomena</i>

(5) "-us" → "-i" :-	
Singular	Plural
<i>Alumnus</i>	<i>Alumni</i>
<i>Bacillus</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>
<i>Cactus</i>	<i>Cacti</i>
<i>Fungus</i>	<i>Fungi</i>
<i>Nucleus</i>	<i>Nuclei</i>
<i>Radius</i>	<i>Radii</i>
<i>Syllabus</i>	<i>Syllabi</i>
<i>Stimulus</i>	<i>Stimuli</i>

(6) Same as singular :-	
Singular	Plural
<i>Deer</i>	<i>Deer</i>
<i>Fish</i>	<i>Fish</i>

<i>Salmon</i>	<i>Salmon</i>
<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
<i>Trout</i>	<i>Trout</i>

مراجعة

TEST YOURSELF (6)

Section (I) :- Write down the plural form for each of the following singular nouns:-

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
(1) Ox
(2) Woman
(3) Foot
(4) Mouse
(5) Phenomenon
(6) Curriculum
(7) Datum
(8) Fungus
(9) Syllabus
(10) Stimulus
(11) Deer
(12) Fish
(13) Trout
(14) Sheep
(15) Nucleus

(V) Verbs الأفعال

(I) Verbs in English are of two kinds according to their functions in the sentence:-

الأفعال في الانجليزية من حيث وظيفتها في الجملة هي نوعان :-

[1] Auxiliary verbs:-

[1] الأفعال المساعدة :-

"V. to. Be / V. to. Have / V. to. Do / and all Modal Verbs".

[2] Main Verbs:-

[2] الأفعال الأساسية

:-

" V. to. Work / V. to. Play / V. to. See / V. to. Read / V. to. Speak / V. to. Eat / V. to. Sleep / V. to. Wash / V. to. Go /... etc."

(II) Some structures come with the auxiliary verbs:-

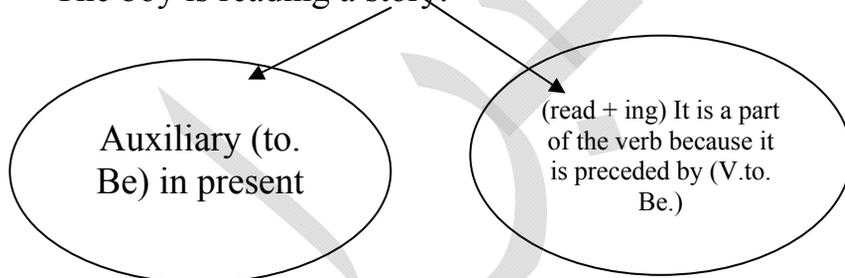
بعض التراكيب التي تأتي مع الأفعال المساعدة:-

(1) Present Participles:-

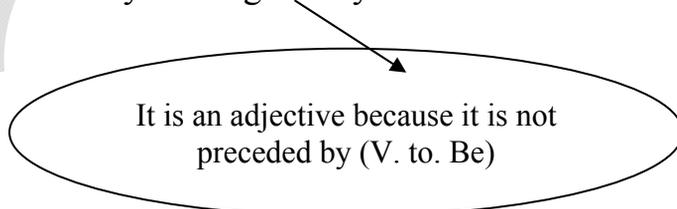
(1) اسم الفاعل (أو التصريف الرابع) :-

A present participle is the "-ing" form. It can be either a part of the verb or an adjective:-

– The boy is reading a story.



– The boy reading a story has a lot of knowledge.



Examples:-

[1] Mary T.V. when her father came.

- (a) watching
- (b) was watching

(c) watch

(b) is the right answer because the auxiliary form "was" of (V. to. Be) is followed by an ordinary verb ending in (-ing)

[2] The player a goal is talented.

(a) is scoring

(b) scores

(c) scoring

(c) is the right answer. "scoring" is an adjective. It is not preceded by (V. to. Be) and the main verb of the sentence is "is".

TEST YOURSELF (7)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] The man the car is my uncle.

(a) is driving

(b) driving

(c) driven

[2] The car is by the motorist.

(a) be fixed

(b) being fixed

(c) been fixed

[3] A singer a song is "George Michael"

(a) sings

(b) sung

(c) singing

[4] The car is my uncle's.

(a) being fixed

(b) be fixed

(c) been fixed

[5] Tom the game live in the stadium, now.

(a) watches

(b) is watching

(c) was watching

(2) Past Participles:- (2) اسم المفعول (أو التصريف الثالث):-

- A past participle comes after a form of (*V. to. Be*) or (*V. to. Have*):-
- A past participle can sometime be used as an adjective that follows the described noun.
- Look at (*V. to. Be*) forms:- "*am\is\are, was\were, be, been, being, should be, would be*".
- Look at (*V. to. Have*) forms:- "*have\has, had, having, should have, would have*".

Notice that:-

(*) Some past participles end in (*-ed*) while some others end in irregular endings.

<i>Regular Endings</i>	
Verb	past participle
<i>Watch</i>	<i>watched</i>
<i>Play</i>	<i>played</i>
<i>Visit</i>	<i>visited</i>
<i>Miss</i>	<i>missed</i>

<i>Irregular Endings</i>	
Verb	past participle
<i>Laugh</i>	<i>laughed</i>
<i>Take</i>	<i>taken</i>
<i>Go</i>	<i>gone</i>
<i>Forget</i>	<i>forgotten</i>
<i>Become</i>	<i>become</i>
<i>Sing</i>	<i>sung</i>

Examples:-

[1] He has just his work.

- (a) finish
- (b) finishes
- (c) finished

(c) is the right answer because the past participle comes after a form of (V. to. Have).

[2] The house will be next summer.

- (a) paints
- (b) painted
- (c) paint

(b) is the right answer because the past participle "painted" is preceded by a form of (V. to. Be) and the sentence is in a passive voice.

[3] Steam engine in the 19th century is the greatest industrial invention.

- (a) invent
- (b) invented
- (c) inventing

(b) is the right answer because the past participle can sometimes be used as an adjective that follows the described noun.

TEST YOURSELF (8)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] The pizza in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.

- (a) service
- (b) serving
- (c) served

[2] We have just to a new house.

- (a) are moved

(b) moving

(c) moved

[3] The match was because of the bad weather.

(a) cancel

(b) cancelled

(c) being cancelled

[4] She had been by a committee to work as a journalist.

(a) have interviewed

(b) interviewing

(c) interviewed

[5] He has just his job.

(a) accomplished

(b) accomplish

(c) accomplishes

(*) Modal Verbs:-

(*) مجموعة الأفعال الناقصة:-

– There are some auxiliary verbs followed by the *base forms* of the ordinary verbs.

Look:-

Shall	+ <i>base for of the verb (infinitive)</i>
Should	
Will	
Would	
Can	
Could	

Ought to	
Must	
May	
Might	

Examples:-

(1) He *should obey* your parents.

(Modal) (base form)

(2) She *may come* to the party.

(Modal) (base form)

TEST YOURSELF (9)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] He should about his opinion.

- (a) express
- (b) expresses
- (c) expressed

[2] She prepare the reports before the meeting.

- (a) must
- (b) have
- (c) is

[3] What will they?

- (a) does
- (b) doing
- (c) do

[4] They leave at once!

- (a) have
- (b) must

(c) are

[5] We'll him behind. He's an obstacle to our mission.

(a) leave

(b) live

(c) left

III. The use of the correct tense with time expressions

استخدام الزمن الصحيح مع التعبيرات الزمنية

[A] Present Time Expressions تعبيرات أزمنة المضارع

(1) Present Simple Expressions :-

(1) تعبيرات زمن المضارع البسيط :-

*"Every – Always – Usually – Often – Sometimes – Rarely – Never"*Examples:-Tense Structure

(1) She always goes to school late.

(2) Tom often plays hockey. *He\She\It + (1st conjugation of the verb)*

(3) It rarely snows in Egypt.

(4) I go to the movies every Friday.

(5) You forget me every time.

(6) They never visit London. *I\You\They>We + (1st conjugation of the verb)*

(7) We rarely go hiking.

Notice that:-

(*) The tense expressions come before the ordinary verb except for "every" and its expressions (Review the previous examples). However, in case of "V.to. Be", they often come after it.

Examples:-

(1) She often goes to school late.

(2) They never visit London.

(3) It rarely snows in Egypt.

(4) I go to the movies every Friday.

(5) You forget me every time.

(6) She is often late for school.

(7) He is never late for work.

TEST YOURSELF (10)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] They have a lizard.

- (a) see never
 (b) never seen
 (c) never sees
- [2] She to school on foot.
 (a) sometimes goes
 (b) goes sometimes
 (c) sometimes go
- [3] He absent of the meetings.
 (a) rarely is
 (b) is rarely
 (c) sometime is
- [4] Alison always in summer.
 (a) travel to Athens.
 (b) travels to Athens.
 (c) traveling to Athens.
- [5] Tommy late for work.
 (a) always is
 (b) is always
 (c) sometime is

(2) Present Continuous Expressions:- تعبيرات زمن المضارع المستمر :-

"Now – At this moment – Look! – Listen! "

Examples:-
Structure

Tense

- (1) He *is reading* now.
- (2) They *are swimming* at this moment. *am\is\are +verb+ (-ing).*
- (3) *Look!* He *is jumping* over the fence.
- (4) *Listen!* Somebody *is coming*.

TEST YOURSELF (11)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] She a letter now.

- (a) writes
- (b) writing
- (c) is writing

[2] We are reading some books in the library

- (a) rarely
- (b) at this moment
- (c) never

[3] They are the room now.

- (a) cleaned
- (b) cleans
- (c) cleaning

[4] Look! She's again.

- (a) weaving
- (b) weaver
- (c) weaves

[5]! He is shouting.

- (a) Now
- (b) Never
- (c) Listen

(3) Present Perfect Expressions:- تعبيرات زمن المضارع التام :-

"Just – Already – Never – Ever – Recently – Lately – Since – For – Yet"

Examples:-

Tense

Structure

(1) I have just finished my work. *have\has + (3rd Conjugation)*

Notice that:-

(* "Just", "Already", and "Never" usually come between "have form" and "3rd Conjugation" of the verb.

(2) She has graduated from the university recently.

Notice that:-

(*) "*Recently*" and "*Lately*" usually come at the end of the sentence.

(3) We haven't studied Spanish yet.

Notice that:-

(*) "*Yet*" comes at the end of the negative sentence of the tense.

(4) Have you ever been to Ireland?

Notice that:-

(*) "*Ever*" comes in the interrogative form of the tense.

[5] He has gone to Australia since 2005.

[6] He has studied English for six years.

Notice that:-

(*) "*Since*" is usually followed by a fixed date or time while "*For*" is usually followed by a length of period of time.

– *Since* + a fixed date or time.

– *For* + a period of time.

– *Since* عادة ما يتبعها تاريخ أو زمن محدد، أما "*For*" فعادة ما يتبعها "طول أو امتداد الفترة الزمنية نفسها".

TEST YOURSELF (12)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] They for the party.

- (a) have prepared yet
- (b) have just prepared
- (c) haven't just prepared

[2] He has written a new novel

- (a) yet
- (b) recently
- (c) never

[3] She received her passport from the check office yet.

- (a) hasn't
- (b) has
- (c) have

[4] We have gone to London

- (a) since two years
- (b) for two years
- (c) since 2008

[5] caught a bird?

- (a) Has he yet
- (b) Has she never
- (c) Have you ever

(4) Present Perfect Continuous Expressions:- تعبيرات زمن المضارع التام المستمر (4)
 =:

"Since, For, All"

Examples:- Tense Structure

(1) He has been sleeping all day.

(2) She has been reading for two days. *have\has+been+verb+ (-ing).*

(3) They have been flying to
 India since 5 o'clock
 p.m.

TEST YOURSELF (13)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] They reading in the library for two hours.

- (a) have
- (b) have been
- (c) been

- [2] I have been drawing a picture
- (a) all day
 - (b) a day
 - (c) in a day
- [3] He has been all night.
- (a) slept
 - (b) sleeping
 - (c) asleeping
- [4] He has been English since 2004.
- (a) studied
 - (b) study
 - (c) studying
- [5] We have been studying English four years.
- (a) for
 - (b) since
 - (c) all

[B] Past Time Expressions تعبيرات أزمنة الماضي

(1) Past Simple Expressions:- -: تعبيرات زمن الماضي البسيط :-

"Yesterday – Last (month – week ...etc) – once – one day – the day before – ago – in the previous year, in 1999 – in 2006 etc "

Tense Structure:-

I\He\She\It\You\We\They + (2nd conjugation of the verb).

– Forming 2nd conjugation with regular verbs:-

Base form + ed → 2 nd conjugation of regular verbs	
Play + ed →	Played
Watch + ed →	Watched
Finish + ed →	Finished
Visit + ed →	Visited
Accumulate + d →	Accumulated
Carry + ed →	Carried
Obey + ed →	Obeded

– Forming 2nd conjugation with irregular verbs:-

There is no fixed rule, but:-

(*) In some verbs the 1st conjugation equals the 2nd and 3rd conjugations:-

1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put

(*) In some verbs the 1st conjugation equals the 3rd conjugation and both differ from the 2nd conjugation:-

1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation
run	ran	run
come	came	come

(*) In some verbs the 2nd conjugation equals the 3rd conjugation and both differ from the 1st conjugation:-

1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation
make	made	made
buy	bought	bought

(*) In some verbs each conjugation differs from the two others:-

1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation
go	went	gone
drink	drank	drunk

(*) Look at page "" Appendix (01): A list of some Regular and Irregular verbs in English" to study more about irregular verbs' conjugations.

Examples:-

- (1) I watched the match last night.
- (2) I visited New York three years ago.
- (3) We moved to Spain in 1989.
- (4) I watched the match in the stadium yesterday.

TEST YOURSELF (14)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] I my speech two hours ago.

- (a) give
- (b) gives
- (c) gave

[2] He worked for a medical company

- (a) since 2002
- (b) for five years
- (c) five years ago

[3] He was graduated from the university

- (a) in 2003

(b) in 2020

(c) in 2040

[4] I visited my hometown 3 years..... Now I live in the capital.

(a) ago

(b) since

(c) for

[5] I him once in the festival.

(a) see

(b) seen

(c) saw

(2) Past Continuous Expressions:- -: تعبيرات زمن الماضي المستمر :-

"While – As – Just as – When"

Tense Structure:-

was\were + verb + (-ing) [Present Participle]

Examples:-

(1) While I was sleeping, the telephone rang.

(2) As they were studying, the door knocked.

(3) We were going for shopping when he came.

(4) Just as he was reading the newspaper, he heard a crash.

Notice that:-

(*) The link between the past simple tense and the past continuous tense in the previous four examples. لاحظ العلاقة بين الأزمنة في الأمثلة السابقة.

TEST YOURSELF (15)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] As we reading in the library, the headmaster came.

(a) are

- (b) were
(c) will be
- [2] she was cooking, her baby cried.
(a) When
(b) What
(c) Where
- [3] Just as he was the ground, the hose exploded.
(a) watered
(b) water
(c) watering
- [4] She when her aunt visited them.
(a) was slept
(b) was sleeping
(c) is sleeping
- [5] They were watching T.V
(a) when their mother is in the kitchen
(b) when their mother was in the kitchen
(c) when their mother has been in the kitchen

(3) Past Perfect Expressions:- **(3) تعبيرات زمن الماضي التام :-**

"*After – Before – As soon as – No sooner than – Hardlywhen – until*"

Tense Structure:-

had + 3rd Conjugation

Examples:-

- (1) After he had finished the meeting, he went out.
- (2) Before they went shopping, they had prepared the shopping list.
- (3) He didn't go to the party until he had bought a present.
- (4) No sooner had he come to school than he met his friends. (*notice the inversion*)
- (5) The game had no sooner begun than it started raining.

(6) Hardly had he finished his work when he went out. (*notice the inversion*)

(7) The game had hardly\scarcely\barely begun when it started raining.

Notice:-

(*) The inversion of the (S.V.O) order after the conjunctions "*No sooner than – Hardlywhen – Barely when*" when they are used at the beginning of the sentence not between sentences. لاحظ الانقلاب في ترتيب الجملة بعد هذه الروابط في بداية الجملة

TEST YOURSELF (16)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] After she her lessons, she went to sleep.
 (a) had studied
 (b) studied
 (c) study
- [2] He a car until he had learned how to drive.
 (a) didn't buy
 (b) bought
 (c) had bought
- [3] Before we visited the castle, we the tickets.
 (a) buys
 (b) bought
 (c) had bought
- [4] No sooner the match he went out.
 (a) had he watched than...
 (b) watched he than ...
 (c) had he watched when ...
- [5] Hardly had he gone shopping
 (a) when he had gone back home
 (b) when he went back home
 (c) when he gone back home

(4) Past Perfect Continuous Expressions:- (4) تعبيرات زمن الماضي التام المستمر :-

"Since, For, All"

Examples:-

Tense Structure

(4) He had been sleeping all day.

(5) She had been reading for two days. *had+been+verb+ (-ing).*

- (6) The Airlines had been flying to India since WWII.

ما لا بد من

TEST YOURSELF (17)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] Three days ago, they reading all day.
 (a) has
 (b) had been
 (c) been
- [2] He working for twenty-five years before his retirement.
 (a) had being
 (b) have been
 (c) had been
- [3] It raining all night and the streets were so muddy.
 (a) has
 (b) has been
 (c) had been
- [4] She been ruling as a mayor for more than five years.
 (a) has
 (b) had
 (c) have
- [5] This noise annoying me since 8 a.m. I kept wondering when it would stop!
 (a) has
 (b) has been
 (c) had been

[C] Future Time Expressions تعبيرات أزمنة المستقبل

(1) Simple Future Expressions:- (1) تعبيرات زمن المستقبل البسيط :-

"Tomorrow – Next – The following day – In the future"

Tense Structure:-

(1) *Will\Shall + base form*

(2) *am\is\are +going+to+base form*

Notice that:-

- (1) "*Shall*" is used only with "*I*" and "*We*".^(*)
- (2) The future form (*am\is\are +going+to+base form*) is used to express future arrangements and instant intentions.

Examples:-

- (1) He will go to London tomorrow.
- (2) I shall buy a bike next week.

^(*) "*Shall*" can also be used with other pronouns to indicate promise or threaten and so is the case when we use "*Will*" with "*I*" and "*We*".

TEST YOURSELF (18)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] I London next September.

- (a) visit
- (b) will visit
- (c) visits

[2] She buy a computer, so she saves some money every month.

- (a) goes
- (b) going to
- (c) is going to

[3] He a car by 2011.

- (a) shall have bought
- (b) will buy
- (c) shall be buying

[4] We help him to find a job.

- (a) is going to
- (b) will have
- (c) shall

[5] They to Damascus tomorrow.

- (a) will travel
- (b) will be traveled
- (c) shall be traveling

(2) Future Continuous Expressions:- تعبيرات زمن المستقبل المستمر (2)

"all – on ... "

Tense Structure:-

Will\Shall + be + verb+ (-ing)

Notice that:-

- (1) The future continuous is used for an action that lasts over a period of time in the future. It is used to express that at some time in the future we will be in the middle of doing an action. للاشارة إلى أن حدثا ما سيستمر وقوعه في وقت ما من المستقبل

Examples:-

- (1) He will be finishing the work *all day tomorrow*.
(2) He will be working *on Saturday*, so he won't be able to come.

TEST YOURSELF (19)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] They won't at this time tomorrow.
(a) being working
(b) been working
(c) be working
- [2] We shan't at this time next Monday.
(a) be playing
(b) been playing
(c) be played
- [3] Tommy will the football match by the time we shall arrive.
(a) be videotape
(b) being videotaping
(c) be videotaping
- [4] They will at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning.
(a) being starting
(b) be started
(c) be starting
- [5] Johnny will the document by the time the boss will arrive.
(a) be scanning
(b) being scanned
(c) be scanned

(3) Future Perfect Expressions:- **-(3) تعبيرات زمن المستقبل التام :-**

"by"

Tense Structure:-*Will\Shall + have + 3rd conjugation.***Notice that:-**

- (1) The future perfect is used to express something that will be over in the future by or at a certain time stated after the preposition (by) which we usually find in such sentences of future perfect. لوصف حدث ما سنتهي بحلول الموعد المحدد و المذكور في الجملة

Examples:-

- (3) He will have finished by the time we arrive.
 (4) I shall have lived here for twenty years by tomorrow.

TEST YOURSELF (20)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] I shall have my assignment by half past eight.
 (a) had finished
 (b) finished
 (c) finishing
- [2] They won't have the job by midnight. I know their abilities.
 (a) accomplished
 (b) accomplishes
 (c) accomplishing
- [3] We shall have our mission by the time you resign.
 (a) had finished
 (b) finishing
 (c) finished
- [4] She will have him by that time.
 (a) saw
 (b) sees

(c) seen

[5] Our Neighbour, Jack, will here for twenty years by next Friday.

(a) had lived

(b) be lived

(c) have lived

(4) Future Perfect Continuous Expressions:- تعبيرات زمن المستقبل التام
المستمر :-

"when- while – as - on "

Tense Structure:-

Will\Shall + +have + verb + (-ing)

Notice that:-

(1) The future perfect continuous is used for illustrating a future scene depending on already known information. This tense expresses an action that lasts over a period of time in the future and is almost finishing while another action is about to start.

للإشارة لاستمرارية حدث ما في المستقبل لفترة ما ليكاد ينتهي عندما يوشك حدث آخر على البدء.

Examples:-

(1) He will have been finishing the work *when* his boss will arrive.

(2) Director to the actor:- "*You will have been entering the house while they will be fighting*".

TEST YOURSELF (21)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] While he will arrive early, she the cook.
(a) will have being finishing
(b) will had been finishing
(c) will have been finishing
- [2] On your coming, they to the decor.
(a) will have being putting the last touches
(b) will had been put the last touches
(c) will have been putting the last touches
- [3] On your return, we with your opponents.
(a) shall have been settling this problem
(b) shall had been settle this problem
(c) shall have being settling this problem
- [4] We shall be starting our first steps while they greater achievements.
(a) will have being finishing
(b) will had been finished
(c) will have been finishing
- [5] You to London while they will be looking for you.
(a) will have being flying
(b) will had been flying
(c) will have been flying

(VI) Verbs in the Passive Voice الأفعال في صيغة المبني للمجهول

(*) The passive voice is used in English when it is more interesting to stress the thing done than the doer of it, or when the doer is unknown.

Examples:-

- The car *is fixed* by a mechanic.
- The goods *are sold* with a discount.
- The problem *had been studied* well.

[I] Passive Forms Structures in General:-

- (1) *am\is\are\was\were* + 3rd conjugation.
- (2) *have\has\had* + *been* + 3rd conjugation.
- (3) *will\would\can\could\may\might\must\had to* + *be* + 3rd conjugation.
- (4) "Gerund" *being* + 3rd conjugation.

Examples :-

- (1) The bridge *was built* two years ago.
- (2) The party *will be prepared* by them on time.
- (3) The meeting *had been held* but the chairman was absent.
- (4) The match *is being cancelled* because of the bad weather.
- (5) Some dangerous effects of globalization *have been discussed* in the conference.

Notice that:-

(*) Each Active tense has a corresponding Passive Voice Structure according to the following:- لكل زمن مبني للمعلوم هناك صيغة مكافئة مبنية للمجهول

Tense	Structure in Active Voice	Structure in Passive Voice
Active infinitive	<i>Infinitive (=to +base form)</i>	<i>be + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He wants them <i>to promote</i> him.	He wants <i>to be promoted</i> by them.
Present Simple	<i>1st Conjugation</i>	<i>am\is\are + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>writes</i> the letters.	The letters <i>are written</i> by him.
Present Continuous	<i>am\is\are + 4th Con.</i>	<i>am\is\are + being + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>is writing</i> the letters.	The Letters <i>are being written</i> .

Present Perfect	<i>have\has + 3rd Con.</i>	<i>have\has + been + 3rd Conjugation</i>
Examples:-	He <i>has repaired</i> the car.	The car <i>has been repaired</i> by him.
Present Perfect Continuous	<i>have\has + been + 4th Con.</i>	<i>have\has + been + 3rd Conjugation</i>
Examples:-	He <i>has been building</i> a new house since last week.	A new house <i>has been built</i> by him since last week.
Past Simple	<i>2nd Conjugation</i>	<i>was\were + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>wrote</i> the letters.	The letters <i>were written</i> by him.
Past Continuous	<i>was\were + 4th Con.</i>	<i>was\were + being + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>was writing</i> the letters.	The letters <i>were being written</i> by him.
Past Perfect	<i>had + 3rd Con.</i>	<i>had + been + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>had repaired</i> the car.	The car <i>had been repaired</i> by him.
Past Perfect Continuous	<i>had + been + 4th Con.</i>	<i>had + been + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>had been building</i> a new house for two years.	A new house <i>had been built</i> by him for two years.
Future Simple	<i>will\shall + base form</i>	<i>Will\shall + be + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>will repair</i> the car.	The car <i>will be repaired</i> by him.
"Going to" Future	<i>Am\is\are + going to + base form.</i>	<i>Am\is\are + going to + be + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>is going to paint</i> the wall tonight.	The wall <i>is going to be painted</i> tonight.
Future Continuous	<i>will\shall + be + 4th Con.</i>	<i>will\shall + being + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	He <i>will be closing</i> the shop when we shall arrive there.	The shop <i>will be being closed</i> (by him) when we shall arrive there.
Future Perfect	<i>will\shall + have + 3rd Con.</i>	<i>will\shall + have + been + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	The company <i>will have repaired</i> the road by Tuesday.	The road <i>will have been repaired</i> by the company by Tuesday.
Future Perfect Continuous	<i>will\shall + have + 4th Con.</i>	<i>will\shall + have + been + 3rd Con.</i>
Examples:-	The enemy <i>will have been occupying</i> our country while our army will be trying to defend it.	Our country <i>will have been occupied</i> (by the enemy) while our army will be trying to defend it.
Semi-Futures	<i>can\may\might\need\must\have</i>	<i>can\may\might\need\must\have</i>

	<i>to\ought to\dare + base form</i>	<i>to\ought to\dare + be +3rd Conjugation</i>
Examples:-	He <i>can repair</i> the car.	The car <i>can be repaired</i> by him.
P.S.:- " <i>Con.</i> " is the abbreviation of " <i>Conjugation</i> "		

Notice that:-

(* We can also make interrogations using the tenses structures in the passive voice:-

Examples:-

- (1) Is the car fixed?
- (2) Was the match cancelled?
- (3) Has the meeting been held?
- (4) Had the computer been switched off?
- (5) Will the exhibition be inaugurated?

The Causative Structure صيغة الفعل الموكول للغير

(* The causative structure is usually used (with a form of "*V.to. Have*") to indicate that someone has performed something to you, on your behalf and according to your demand. It is always a passive structure. للإشارة إلى أن شخص ما فعل لنا شيئاً ما بناء على طلبنا

Causative Structure:-

have / has / had (+got) + possessive adjective + a possessed object +3rd conjugation

(* The causative structure cannot be formed from all verbs; rather it is formed from certain verbs such as:- "*cut – build / clean / steal / develop / print / serve.....etc*"

Examples:-

- (1) I've (got) my hair cut. I've just left the barber's shop.
- (2) She's (got) her hair done. She's just left the coiffure.
- (3) I'd my watch stolen by a thief yesterday. It was very dear to me.
- (4) I've my new house built. All I need is to move there.

TEST YOURSELF (22)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] The house by the earthquake last year.
(a) was been demolished
(b) was demolished
(c) demolished
- [2] The book so he can't publish it again.
(a) is already published
(b) is being published
(c) is publishing
- [3] Has the machine by the engineer?
(a) fixed
(b) been fixed
(c) being fixed
- [4] The streets because of the mayor's visit to our town.
(a) are washing
(b) are washed
(c) have washed
- [5] Are the tickets at the moment?
(a) been sold
(b) being sold
(c) be sold
- [6] I my shoes polished.
(a) have being
(b) have been
(c) have
- [7] The dinner after an hour from now.
(a) will prepare
(b) will be prepared
(c) will be preparing
- [8] The lessons for the next exam.
(a) should study

- (b) should studied
- (c) should be studied

[9] They their car stolen yesterday.

- (a) have
- (b) have being
- (c) have been

[10] Have the journey on time?

- (a) taken off
- (b) takes off
- (c) been taken off

(VII) The Present and the Past in the same sentence

المضارع مع الماضي في نفس ذات الجملة الواحدة

(* If you see a sentence with one verb in the past and one verb in the present, the sentence is probably incorrect.

Examples:-

– I am in the cinema ~~and~~ it was a nice film. (*Incorrect sentence*)

Notice that:-

(* However, in the *multiple clause sentences*, it is possible to find the two tenses, "*The present and the Past*", together. Therefore, it is possible for a correct sentence to have both past and present together but you must check the meaning.

يمكن للجملة أن تحوي زمنين بشرط اختبار المعني.

Examples:-

- (1) I understand that she was in trouble.
- (2) Although he spent all of his money, he's still a waster.
- (3) He did his best because he intends to pass.
- (4) Although his mother died long ago when he was a baby, he still finds solace in her memory.

TEST YOURSELF (23)

Find the errors in these sentences among (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] She is^(a) a teacher of Science; she works^(b) in a primary school which was^(c) far from her house.

(a) (b) (c) (No error)

[2] One day, they were^(a) hungry, so they go^(b) to the restaurant and had^(c) some meals.

(a) (b) (c) (No error)

[3] She traveled^(a) abroad to study^(b) there, so she has^(c) a good opportunity to work there and she did.

(a) (b) (c) (No error)

[4] He was^(a) in Rome; he saw^(b) a lot of museums and he bought^(c) some souvenirs to his friends.

(a) (b) (c) (No error)

[5] He left^(a) his coat because he is^(b) in a hurry and had^(c) some work to do.

(a) (b) (c) (No error)

(VIII) Invert Subject and Verb with Question Words

انقلاب ترتيب الفاعل و الفعل مع أدوات الاستفهام

(* There is some confusion about when to invert the subject and verb order after question words such as "*What – Where – Why – How – When... etc*". These words can have two very different functions in a sentence:-

First as interrogatives:-

أولاً:- كأدوات استفهام :-

They can be used for *interrogation* – that is to make questions – and in this case, the order of the subject and the auxiliary verb that follows is inverted. عند الاستفهام

Examples:-

(1) What is the book's name?

(Aux.V.) (Subj.)

(2) Where can you go shopping

(Aux.V.) (Subj.)

(3) When will they travel?

(Aux.V.) (Subj.)

Second:-

ثانياً:- كروابط :-

When question words are used as connectors between two clauses, there is no inversion in the order of the subject and the auxiliary verb that follows. عند الربط

Examples:-

(1) I don't know *what* the book name is.

(clause 1) (q. word) (clause 2 – no inversion)

(2) I ask *where* I can go for a picnic.

(clause 1) (q. word) (clause 2– no inversion)

(3) Do you know *when* they will come?^(*)

(clause 1– with inversion) (q. word) (clause 2– no inversion)

TEST YOURSELF (24)

(*) لاحظ هنا أن علامة الاستفهام هي للسؤال البادئ بـ "Do" و ليس للربط "when".

(2) There are the books that I read.

(Place Expression)

(Aux.)

(Subj.)

(Complement)

(Inversion)

(3) Nowhere has she met such a nice friend.

(Place Expression)

(Aux.)

(Subj.)

(Complement)

(Inversion)

TEST YOURSELF (25)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] Herethat I bought yesterday.
 (a) the watch is
 (b) is the watch
 (c) the watch
- [2] There I sent yesterday.
 (a) the message that
 (b) the message that is
 (c) is the message that
- [3] such a great scientist.
 (a) Nowhere I have met
 (b) Nowhere have met
 (c) Nowhere have I met
- [4] which you need to read?
 (a) Here the book is
 (b) Here is the book
 (c) Here the books are
- [5] There she sent to me yesterday.
 (a) are the parcels that
 (b) the parcels that
 (c) the parcels that are

(X) Invert The Subject and Verb after Prepositional Phrase of Place

انقلاب ترتيب الفاعل والفعل بعد العبارات الجزئية

(*) After the prepositional phrase, the subject and the verb sometimes invert.

Look at the examples:-

(1) Around the house is the security office.

(Prepositional Phrase) (V.) (Subj.)

(Inversion)

(2) In the forest are many wild animals.

(Prepositional Phrase) (V.) (Subj.)

(Inversion)

TEST YOURSELF (26)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] In the dinner room

- (a) tow side-boards are
- (b) are two side-boards
- (c) two side-boards there

[2] many tropical forests.

- (a) In some hot countries are
- (b) In some hot countries
- (c) In some hot countries there

[3] Around the tent

- (a) the fire is
- (b) is the fire
- (c) the fire was

[4] In the office

- (a) are many employees working
- (b) many employees are working
- (c) many employees working

[5] In the book

- (a) were many units
- (b) many units were
- (c) many units are

(XI) Invert The Subject and Verb With Negatives**انقلاب ترتيب الفاعل و الفعل مع صيغ النفي**

(* The subject and a verb can be inverted after certain Negatives and related expressions such as "No – Not – Never – Hardly – Only – Seldom – Neither – Nor – Rarely – Barely etc".

Examples:-

(1) Never have *they* written a complaint.

(Negative Expression)

(The inversion between a verb and a subject)

(2) Hardly ever has *he* caught the train.

(Related Expression to Negative)

(The inversion between a verb and a subject)

TEST YOURSELF (27)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] visit Paris.

- (a) She never does
- (b) Never does she
- (c) Never she does

[2] Hardly ever the monthly expense.

- (a) had he paid
- (b) he had paid
- (c) he paid

[3] once in her school life has he shared in the drawing competition.

- (a) How
- (b) Any
- (c) Only

[4] such mistakes.

- (a) Seldom has he made
- (b) Really has he made
- (c) Truly has he made

[5] The engineers didn't come on Friday and

- (a) neither did the workers
- (b) neither the workers did
- (c) neither the workers do

ما
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(XII) Adjectives الصفات(1) Adjectives of Quality:-(1) صفات النوعية :-

(*) Adjectives come before their nouns.

Examples:-

A good boy a fat man a clever student
 (adj.) (Noun) (adj.) (Noun) (adj.) (Noun)

(*) Adjectives of quality however, can be placed also after the linking verbs such as (v.to.be), (v.to. seem), (v.to. appear), (v.to.look).

Examples:-(1) They are funny.

(v.to.be) (adj.)

(2) He seems worried.

(v.to.Seem) (adj.)

(3) He looks pale.

(v.to.look) (adj.)

(5) It appears dark.

(v.to.appear) (adj.)

(5) It smells good.

(v.to.smell) (adj.)

(6) It tastes salty.

(v.to.taste) (adj.)

(2) Adjectives come in questions for asking about measurements after "How":-

(2) الصفات التي تأتي في أدوات الاستفهام للسؤال عن المقاييس مع الأداة "How":-

"How old – How deep – How long – How high – How tall – How far – How heavy – How wide"

(3) الصفات المنتهية بالمقاطع المذكورة:- (3) Adjectives ends with (-ed / -ing):-

(* Some adjectives end with (-ed) and some others end with (-ing).

Examples:-

(A) It's an interesting match.

(B) I am interested in playing football matches.

Notice that:-

(1) Adjectives ending in (-ing) are used with things.

(2) Adjectives ending in (-ed) are used with persons.

Examples:-

(1) It is an exciting *film*. (thing).

(2) *I'm* excited with the film. (Person)

(3) It's a boring *game*. (thing)

(4) *I'm* bored. (person)

Notice that:-

(1) Adjectives ending in (-ing) are sometimes used with persons.

Examples:-

(1) He's an interesting man. (person).

(2) She's a sympathizing woman. (person)

TEST YOURSELF (28)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] They areboys.
(a) clever
(b) cleverly
(c) cleverness
- [2] How is the mountain?
(a) high
(b) highness
(c) highly
- [3] He pale.
(a) has
(b) looks
(c) does
- [4] The food good. I think she is a good cook.
(a) looks
(b) smells
(c) smelt
- [5] The film was so that I watched it twice.
(a) bored
(b) interested
(c) exciting

(XIII) The Comparisons Structures صيغ المقارنة

(●) *There are some structures with the comparisons:-*

[1] "*adj. + er + than....*". (that is: "*adjective + er + than....*").

[2] "*more \ less + adj. + than ...*".

[3] "*as + adj. + as.....*" \ "the same as..." \ "similar to ...".

These structures are described as follows:-

[1] "adj.+ er + than....":-

* This structure is used when the adjective has one syllable only. مع الصفات احادية المقطع

Look!

- She is shorter than her mother.
- Today is hotter than yesterday.
- Summer is drier than spring.

[2] "more \ less + adj. + than ...":-

* This structure is used when the adjective has more than one syllable. مع الصفات متعددة المقاطع

Look!

- Football is a more popular sport than tennis.
- Silver is less expensive than gold.

[3] "as + adj. + as" \ "the same as....." \ "similar to":-

* This structure is used when we compare between two things or two persons have the same qualities. عند التساوي في مقدار الصفة

Look!

- He is as tall as his father.
- Working in oil fields is the same as working in mines.
- Traveling costs to the USA is the same as traveling to Canada.
- Greek music is quite similar to Arabic music.

[4] "complete change of the adjective":-

* There are some irregular adjectives that changes completely in the comparison structure. هناك صفات شاذة عند المقارنة

Look!

- Tom is better than Sue in physics. (*good*)
- Sue is worse than Evan in mathematics. (*bad*)

- Your house is farther than mine. (*far*)
- We can't go further than that, so we'll end the discussion for now. (*far*)

TEST YOURSELF (29)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] TOFEL test is than other tests.
- (a) difficult
 - (b) more difficult
 - (c) the same difficult
- [2] The new principal of our school is the previous one.
- (a) as efficient to
 - (b) as efficient than
 - (c) as efficient as
- [3] Shakespeare's drama is Ben Johnson and Christopher Marlow's drama.
- (a) similar to
 - (b) as the same
 - (c) as the similar
- [4] Hockey is in India.
- (a) most popular sport
 - (b) more popular than football
 - (c) the same popular like football
- [5] Italian fashion this year is..... last year.
- (a) more colourful than
 - (b) colourful as
 - (c) less colourful as

(XIV) The Superlative Structures صيغ التفضيل

(●) *There are some structures of superlative we should understand*

Look!

[1] "*the + adj. + est*" (that is "*the + adjective + est*").

[2] "*the most \ the least + adj.*"

These structures are described as follows:-

[1] "the + adj.+ est" :-

* This structure is used when the adjective consists of one syllable. مع الصفات احادية المقطع

Examples:-

1 – Australia is the smallest continent on earth.

2 – The Pyramids are the largest monument in the world.

[2] "the most \ the least +adj." :-

* This structure is used when the adjective has more than one syllable. مع الصفات متعددة المقاطع

Examples:-

1 – "*King Lear*" is the most famous play among Shakespeare's dramas.

2 – Dolphins are the most intelligent creatures in the sea world.

3 – Horse-riding is the least popular sport in china.

[3] "complete change of the adjective" :-

* There are some irregular adjectives that changes completely in the superlative structure. هناك صفات شاذة عند التفضيل

Look!

– Tom is the best singer in Texas. (*good*)

– Sue is the worst singer in Malta. (*bad*)

– Your house is the farthest place from our residence. (*far*)

– This is the furthest we can go in this discussion, so we'll stop for now. (*far*)

TEST YOURSELF (30)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] "*Much Ado About Nothing*" is among Shakespeare's dramas.

- (a) more famous
- (b) the least famous
- (c) the more famous

[2] Texas is the state in the west of U.S.A.

- (a) more important
- (b) most important
- (c) less important

[3] Himalaya Mountains are in India.

- (a) the highest
- (b) higher
- (c) as high than

[4] Spain is the team in the World Cup 2010.

- (a) better
- (b) best
- (c) good

[5] Oil price of this week is all over the year.

- (a) the least
- (b) the less
- (c) the more

(XV) Irregular Comparative Structures صيغ مقارنة خاصة

(●) *There are some irregular comparative structures which come in the form of two parallel comparative sentences, each starts with a definite article (the) followed by a comparison structure of an adjective^(*) :-*

Examples:-

[1] The harder he studies, the better results he gets.

(*) تسمى هذه الصيغة بالعربية صيغة "كلما... كلما..." و هي تتكون من جملتين كل واحدة منهما تبدأ بأداة التعريف The متبوعة بصيغة مقارنة، و بينهما فاصلة سفلية. و هي تدل على علاقة طردية أو عكسية ما بين الصفتين في صيغتي المقارنة، أي لو زادت احدهما تزيد الأخرى أو العكس.

- [2] The harder you work, the more money you get.
[3] The more experience you have, the more salary you get.
[4] The more you read, the greater knowledge you have.
[5] The less you eat, the healthier you are.

TEST YOURSELF (31)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] The you live, the better you enjoy.
(a) quiet
(b) quite
(c) quieter
- [2] The less work you do, the money you get.
(a) least
(b) less
(c) most
- [3] The more you exercise, the efficiency you have.
(a) little
(b) more
(c) most
- [4] The better you behave, the respect you take.
(a) many
(b) little
(c) more
- [5] The you face in life, the stronger personality you have.
(a) hard time
(b) harder time
(c) hardest time

(XVI) Adjectives Ending in [-ly]. : الصفات المنتهية بالمقطع

(●) There are "few words" ending in (-ly) which can be used as adjectives. These are mainly nouns added to their ends an "-ly"^(*):-

Examples!

Friendly, kindly, early, likely, lonely, lively, manly, daily, monthly, weekly, yearly, lovely, northerly, easterly, southerly, westerlyetc.

TEST YOURSELF (32)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] He has a in the hard times.
(a) man's reaction
(b) manly's reaction
(c) manly reaction
- [2] He is ; he helps the others.
(a) friendly boy
(b) friend's boy
(c) a friendly boy
- [3] She is after her husband's death.
(a) lonely woman
(b) a lonely woman
(c) a lone woman
- [4] His shows that he was absent for five days.
(a) month report
(b) monthly report
(c) report monthly
- [5] He offered some about the importance of doing exercises.
(a) friend advice
(b) friendly advice
(c) friends advice

(*) Remember that :- "**Noun + -ly = Adjective**" while "**Adjective + -ly = Adverb**".

(XVII) Adverbs. الحال / الظرف

(●) *There are eight kinds of adverbs in the English Language:--*

[1] Adverbs of Degree:-

[1] ظروف الدرجة:-

Such as:-

Very, fairly, rather, quite, too, hardly... etc.

Examples:-

- 1 – They are quite tall.
- 2 – His results are fairly good.

[2] Adverbs of Place:-

[2] ظروف المكان:-

Such as:-

Here, there, up, down, near, by... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – There are some shops near the railway station.
- 2 – I won't meet him here or there.

[3] Adverbs of Manner:-

[3] ظروف الحال:-

Such as:-

Quickly, bravely, happily, beautifully, hard, fast, well ... etc..

Notice That:-

- (1) *Noun + -ly = adjective* (Ex. *man + -ly = manly*).
- (2) *adjective + -ly = adverb* (Ex. *beautifully + -ly = beautifully*).
- (3) All (-ly) adjectives can also be used as adverbs:-

Examples:-

- To save a woman in distress, this is a manly act, Tommy.
(*Adjective*)
- In hard times, you should behave manly. (*Adverb*)

(*) الصفة المنتهية بالمقطع (ly) تُشتقّ من الاسم، في حين أن الظروف المنتهية بالمقطع (ly) إنما تُشتقّ من الصفة، ومعظم الصفات المنتهية بالمقطع (ly) إنما تستخدم أيضاً كظروف.

[4] Adverbs of Time:- [4] ظروف الزمان:-

Such as:-

Soon, yet, still, then, today... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – He is still abroad.
- 2 – The president will give a speech today.

[5] Adverbs of Frequency:- [5] ظروف التكرار:-

Such as:-

Twice, often, never, always, occasionally... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – He never travels to Italy.
- 2 – I play tennis twice a week.

[6] Adverbs of Interrogative:- [6] ظروف الاستفهام:-

Such as:-

When, where, why... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – When does the flight go for London?
- 2 – Where is the radio?
- 3 – Why do they fly to America?

[7] Adverbs of Certainty:- [7] ظروف التأكيد:-

Such as:-

Certainly, surely, definitely, obviously... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – I will attend the meeting surely.
- 2 – There are some improvement in her health obviously.

[8] Adverbs of Relative:- [8] ظروف الموصول:-

Such as:-

When, where, why... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – The house where I live needs to be repaired.
- 2 – The day when he traveled was sad for me.
- 3 – The reason why he immigrated was poverty.

TEST YOURSELF (33)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] She goes to visit her uncle in London
- (a) once year.
 - (b) yearly once.
 - (c) once yearly.
- [2] She always behaves
- (a) in a critical situation bravely.
 - (b) bravely in critical situations.
 - (c) in a bravely way in a critical situation.
- [3] He works to buy a car.
- (a) hardly
 - (b) hardness
 - (c) hard
- [4] She went to the country to spend her weekend,
- (a) quietly sure.
 - (b) quietness surely.
 - (c) quiet surely.
- [5] The university I graduated held an international conference to
- discuss the global warming effects.
- (a) in where
 - (b) on where
 - (c) where

(XVIII) More about Adverb Connectors. المزيد عن الروابط الظرفية.

[1] Adverb Cause Connectors:- [1] روابط الظروف السببية:-

Such as:-

As, because, since, now that, inasmuch as... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – They didn't go to the party because their child accompanies them.
- 2 – We can start the concert now that all the guests have arrived.
- 3 – Inasmuch as all the students haven't been test, the result can't be expected.

[2] Adverb Condition Connectors:- [2] روابط الظروف الشرطية:-

Such as:-

If, in case, provided, providing, unless, whether... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – It is easy to pass if you have some information about subjects.
- 2 – No one joins the team unless he has good skills.
- 3 – Providing the article is written correctly, the journal will publish it.
- 4 – I will spend my holiday abroad whether you come with me or not.

TEST YOURSELF (34)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] The meeting will be held on time the members come in a complete number.

- (a) provides
- (b) provided

(c) providing

[2] The match will be delayed the weather is bad.

(a) whether

(b) in case that

(c) unless

[3] He usually travels by train..... the trip takes a long time.

(a) if

(b) in case

(c) provides

[4] the chairman is absent, his representative assumes his tasks.

(a) Providing

(b) Because

(c) Whether

[5] No one should travel to India he reads about the Indian customs and

traditions to cope with people there.

(a) if

(b) unless

(c) what

[3] Adverb Contrast Connectors:-

[3] روابط ظروف التباين:-

Such as:-

Although, even though, though, whereas, while, ... etc..

Examples:-

1 – While most students finished the test on time, a few asked for an extra time.

2 – Although it was rainy and cloudy, we went to the stadium.

3 – I bought a car even though I like walking..

[4] Adverb Time Connectors:-

[4] روابط ظروف الزمان:-

Such as:-

After, before, when, while, as soon as, since, until. By the time, as long as, once, whereas, ... etc..

Examples:-

- 1 – I will meet him before he travels.
- 2 – She will prepare a meal as soon as she comes.
- 3 – They won't have lunch until we come.
- 4 – After I finish my work, I will go back home.

TEST YOURSELF (35)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] the conference starts, all the attendants need to listen to the

speech carefully.

- (a) As soon as
- (b) Even though
- (c) Whereas

[2] The match wasn't delayed the weather was bad.

- (a) whereas
- (b) although
- (c) as long as

[3] They didn't start the race everyone took his lane.

- (a) though
- (b) until
- (c) once

[4] He will have a good position in his company he finishes some

training courses.

- (a) since
- (b) now that
- (c) after

[5] The teacher encouraged him his marks weren't good.

- (a) until

(b) whereas

(c) though

[5] Adverb of Manner Connectors:-

[5] روابط ظروف الحال:-

Such as:-

As, in that... etc..

Examples:-

1 – As the teacher already explained the lesson, all students must answer the questions.

2 – This plan is like all other costly plans in that it requires a lot of financial change (as it may need a lot of money).

Notice that:-

(*) "*Where*" and "*Wherever*" are used as adverbial connectors and each is followed by a sentence consists of at least a subject and a verb.

أن هاتين الكلمتين إنما يتم استخدامهما كروابط ظرفية، و تأتي بعدهما جملة تتكون من فعل و فاعل.

Examples:-

1 – The city where I live is the capital of my country.

2 – I'll meet you wherever you wish.

TEST YOURSELF (36)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] they were so sick, they didn't go to work.

(a) If

(b) As

(c) Unless

[2] They all got lost their leader was an idiot.

(a) as soon as

(b) though

(c) as

[3] They were so similar they all like purple orchids.

- (a) if
- (b) in that
- (c) unless

[4] We should seek them they are.

- (a) wherever
- (b) in where
- (c) in wherever

[5] We should go for them to save their souls.

- (a) wherever they are
- (b) wherever are they
- (c) wherever they

[6] This plan is like all other costly plans it may need a lot of money.

- (a) as
- (b) that
- (c) unless

TEST YOURSELF (37) (General on Adverb Connectors)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] They didn't go to work they are so sick.

- (a) if
- (b) in case
- (c) because

[2] The match will be started on time the weather is bad.

- (a) whether
- (b) unless
- (c) in case

[3] We can start the concert all the guests have arrived.

- (a) now that
- (b) though

(c) unless

[4] The session will be started on time all members come.

(a) unless

(b) whether

(c) providing

[5] They usually travel by plane..... the trip is to along distance.

(a) if

(b) in case

(c) provides

[6] the flight attendant announces that the plane will take off, all the

passengers must fix their safety belts.

(a) Although

(b) As

(c) Since

[7] We should go for them to save their souls.

(a) wherever they are

(b) wherever are they

(c) wherever they

[8] Although our team didn't play well, the match.

(a) they won

(b) they didn't win

(c) they had won

[9] I will meet him he is to take my money.

(a) when

(b) what

(c) where

[10] We should seek them to ask for their help.

(a) wherever are they

(b) wherever they are

(c) wherever they

ما الألبان

(XIX) How to Connect Multiple-Clause.**كيفية ربط شبه الجُمَل المتعددة****(I) Noun Clause Connectors:-****(1) روابط شبه الجملة الاسمية:-**

- * What, when, where, why, how, which, whichever, whoever.
- * Whatever, whenever.
- * Whether, if.
- * That.

[A] Noun clause as a subject:-**[أ] شبه الجملة الاسمية في محل فاعل الجملة:-****Examples:-**

1 – What you said was right.

↓ subject verb

– the whole noun connector functions as a subject

2 – Why the results of the team deteriorated so badly was our question.

↓

– the whole noun connector as a subject

3 – whoever plays football must have a trainer.

↓

– the whole noun connector as a subject

[B] Noun clause as an object:- **[ب] شبه الجملة الاسمية في محل المفعول به:-****Examples:-**

1 – I don't know who the doer is.

↓

– the whole noun connector functions as an object.

2 – You should know what the best way for learning computer science is.

↓

– the whole noun connector functions as an object.

3 – She usually talks about whoever she loved.

↓

– the whole noun connector functions as an object (of a preposition).

4 – Scientists are concerned about where the Atlanta continent was.

– the whole noun connector functions *as* an object.

(II) Adjective Clause Connectors:- - روابط شبه الجملة الوصفية:- (2)

(*) They describe a noun.

Examples:-

1 – The woman made a meal that she preserved in the fridge.

adjective connector

Notice that:-

(*) Notice that this example can be also written as follows:

(*) لاحظ أن هذا المثال يمكن كتابته على الصورة:-

1 – A meal that was preserved in the fridge was made by the woman.

(*) The clause before the *adjective connector* is called the "*adjective clause*".

(*) الجملة التي أمام الرابط الوصفي adjective connector تسمى بالجملة الموصوفة adjective clause.

Notice that:-

(1) "Who & Whom" can be used as an adjective clause that denotes people.

الكلمتين who و whom يتم استخدامهما كرابط وصفي للتعبير عن الناس.

(2) "Which" can be used as an adjective clause that denotes objects.

كلمة which يتم استخدامها كرابط وصفي للتعبير عن الأشياء.

(3) "That" can be used as an adjective clause that denotes both people and objects.

كلمة That يتم استخدامها كرابط وصفي للتعبير عن الناس أو الأشياء على السواء.

[A] Adjective Clause Connectors as an Adjective:- [أ] شبه الجملة الوصفية في

محل الصفة:-

The adjective clause connectors can also be the adjective of a noun that precedes it.

الرابط الوصفي يمكن أن يتم استخدامه كصفة للاسم الذي يسبقه.

Examples:-

1 – The yacht which is in the harbour has two engines.

↓
the noun

↓
the adjective clause connector

2 – The coffee that is served in the café has a delicious taste.

↓
the noun

↓
the adjective clause connector

[ب] شبه الجملة الوصفية في محل [B] Adjective Clause Connectors as a Subject:-
فاعل الجملة:-

The adjective clause connectors can also be the subject of sentence.

الرابط الوصفي يمكن أن يتم استخدامه أيضاً كفاعل للجملة.

Examples:-

- (1) Why the meeting was cancelled was a strange thing.
- (2) What they wanted to do was a clear point.
- (3) Which casket is the right one is a complicated point.
- (4) Who the doer of the crime was is something obvious.
- (5) Whom I met yesterday is none of your business.

TEST YOURSELF (38)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] was a strange thing.
(a) Why the meeting cancelled
(b) Why the meeting was cancelled
(c) Why did the meeting cancel
- [2] I don't know the doer of the crime.
(a) who
(b) who is
(c) whom
- [3] It is easy to determine
(a) what do you need to buy.
(b) what you need to buy.
(c) what needs did you buy.
- [4] to accompany is your responsibility.
(a) Whoever want
(b) Whoever wants
(c) Whoever she wants
- [5] The food is very delicious.
(a) which I buy
(b) which buys
(c) which bought
- [6] The reports are very important to solve a lot of social problems.
(a) how written
(b) which are written
(c) who written
- [7] Nancy was a friend of my sister traveled to work in china.
(a) who
(b) which

(c) how

[8] is a complicated point.

- (a) Which one you like most
- (b) Which one like you most
- (c) Which one do you like most

[9] was a clear point.

- (a) What did they want to do
- (b) What they wanted to do
- (c) What do they want to do

[10] is none of your business.

- (a) Whom did I met yesterday
- (b) Whom did I meet yesterday
- (c) Whom I met yesterday

(XX) Reduced Clauses.**الجُمَلُ الخَبَرِيَّةُ المَخْتَزَلَةُ**

[1] Reduced Adjective Clause Connector:- اختزال الجملة الوصفية :-

(*) Adjective clause connector is omitted along with (V. to. Be).

(*) يتم حذف الرابط الوصفي بالإضافة إلى (V.to. Be).

Notice that:-(1) The man (~~who is~~) sitting next to us is a professor.↓
omit= The man sitting next to us is a professor.(2) The article (~~which was~~) written in the Sunday Times aroused a lot of troubles.↓
omit= The article written in the Sunday Times aroused a lot of troubles.

(*) عندما لا يكون الفعل بعد الرابط الوصفي ليس هو (V.to. Be)، من ثمّ، يتحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى صيغة (ing) مع إلغاء الرابط الوصفي.

(3) I listened to the station (~~which~~ broadcasted) on the radio yesterday.↓
omit= I listened to the station broadcasting on the radio yesterday.**Notice that:-**

(*) Notice that there are certain cases in which omission is not possible, particularly if the Adjective clause connector is followed by a subject:-

- لاحظ أنه يوجد حالات لا يمكن الحذف فيها إذا كان الرابط الوصفي متبوع بفاعل:-

(1) The movie (~~that I~~) just watched is a funny one.↓
غير قابل للحذف(2) The man (~~who I~~) have just met is a school principal.↓
غير قابل للحذف

TEST YOURSELF (39)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] The house in Dayton district is the oldest one.
 (a) is located
 (b) which located
 (c) located
- [2] I don't like the film in the cinema
 (a) which showed
 (b) which showing
 (c) showing
- [3] The goods are still in the customs house.
 (a) which imported
 (b) imported
 (c) which are imported
- [4] The book is a new edition in the computer science.
 (a) buying
 (b) that I just have bought
 (c) that buying
- [5] The speech in the conference was full of grammatical errors.
 (a) gives
 (b) given
 (c) giving

[2] اختزال الجملة الظرفية :- [2] Reduced Adverb Clause Connector:-

Adverb clause connector can also have a reduced form.

(1) In the reduced clauses, the adverb connector is maintained while the subject and the verb are both omitted.

(1) نلاحظ في الجُمَلِ المختزلة أن الرابط الظرفي adverb connector يبقى و لكن يتم حذف الفاعل مع الفعل.

Example:-

– Although (~~she is~~) rather young, she can help her mother in the house work.

↓
omit

= Although rather young, she can help her mother in the house work.

(2) In case that the main verb is not (V.to.Be) then the adverb connector is retained, the subject is omitted and the main verb changes into the (-ing) form:-

(2) إذا كان الفعل ليس هو (V.to.Be) يتم إبقاء الرابط الظرفي و يتم حذف الفاعل ويتحول الفعل إلى صيغة (ing):-

Example:-

– Although (~~he reads~~) a lot, he can't write the article well.

↓
omit

– Although reading a lot, he can't write the article well.

(3) In case of the presence of a time adverb (such as; once, when, until, whenever ... etc) in the passive structure of the clause, then V.to.Be is omitted along with the subject and the main verb changes into the (-ing) form:-

(3) في حالة وجود time adverb (مثل : once, when, until, before, whenever ...etc) في تركيب الجملة في حالة المبني للمجهول يتم حذف (V.to.Be)، و يحذف الفاعل أيضاً و يحول الفعل إلى صيغة (ing):

Example:-

– We should discuss the problem before solving (~~it is~~ solved).

↓
omit

= We should discuss the problem before solving it.

* Notice as a general rule that if the (V.to.Be) is present, and the clause is in the passive structure, then the V.to.Be is omitted and the main verb changes into the (-ing) form. (See example in note 3).

* لاحظ كقاعدة عامة أنه إذا وجد (V.to.Be) و إذا كانت الجملة في صيغة المبني للمجهول، يتم حذف (V.to.Be) و تحويل الفعل إلى صيغة (ing) أنظر المثال في رقم (3).

TEST YOURSELF (40)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [1] Although rather, he still can play chess well.
(a) is old
(b) elder
(c) old
- [2] Although a lot, he couldn't pass the exam.
(a) is studying
(b) studies
(c) studying
- [3] We should discuss the plan before.....it.
(a) is attempted
(b) attempting
(c) is attempting
- [4] Although a lot of money, he couldn't buy his freedom.
(a) is having
(b) has
(c) having
- [5] Although quite, he could call the police.
(a) is weak
(b) weak
(c) weaker

الضمائر (XXI) PRONOUNS

(*) Look at the table below to know the various kinds of pronouns in English language:-

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns (Determine Adjectives)	Possessive Adjectives	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	me	mine(s)	my	myself
	He	him	his	his	himself
	She	her	hers	her	herself
	It	it	its	its	itself
	You ¹	you	yours	your ¹	yourself
Plural	You ²	you	yours	your ²	yourselves
	They	them	theirs	their	themselves
	We	us	ours	our	ourselves

Notice that:-

1 –Notice that the subject pronoun (You) is used both as singular and plural.

– لاحظ في هذا الجدول استخدام ضمير الفاعل (You) بشكل مشترك بين المفرد (You¹) و الجمع (You²).

2 –Notice that the object pronoun (you) is used both as singular and plural.

– لاحظ في هذا الجدول استخدام ضمير المفعول (you) بشكل مشترك بين المفرد (you¹) و الجمع (you²).

3 –Notice that the possessive adjective (you) is used both as singular and plural.

– لاحظ في هذا الجدول استخدام صفة الملكية (your) بشكل مشترك بين المفرد (your¹) و الجمع (your²).

4 –Notice that the possessive pronoun (you) is used both as singular and plural.

– لاحظ في هذا الجدول استخدام ضمير الملكية (yours) بشكل مشترك بين المفرد (yours¹) و الجمع (yours²).

Examples:-

– You¹ should finish your¹ assignment(s); you¹ are still a student.(Singular)

– You² should finish your² assignments; you² are still students. (Plural)

[1] Subject Pronouns:-

[1] ضمائر الفاعل:-

"I, He, She, It, You^{1/2}, They, We"

(*) These pronouns come at the beginning of the sentence

– "I, He, She, It, You¹" are singular subject pronouns

– " You², We, They " are plural subject pronouns.

Examples:-

Singular:-

- I am a student.
- He is a postman.
- She is a nurse.
- It is a house.
- You are a kind man.

Plural:-

- You are students.
- They are postmen.
- They are nurses.
- They are houses.
- We are good Hockey players.

[2] Object Pronouns:-

[2] ضمائر المفعول:-

"me, him, her, it, you^{1/2}, them, us "

(*) These pronouns come after the verb as direct objects.

إذا كان فعل الجملة هو فعل متعدي لمفعول، فإنه يمكن أن يأتي المفعول في صورة ضمير المفعول.

Ex.:- *I saw Ali yesterday. → I saw him yesterday.*

(*) They can also be used as objects of a preposition:-

و يمكن لضمير المفعول أن يأتي بعد حرف الجرّ كمفعول لحرف الجرّ.

Ex. *I gave the book for Ali. → I gave the book for him.*

Examples:-

- *We brought some presents.*
- *We brought some presents for them.*
- *We bought a present for Nancy.*
- *We gave it for her.*

Notice that:-

(*) A sentence may contain two object pronouns; the first is usually a direct object and the second is an indirect object often preceded by a preposition (such as for or to).

(*) لاحظ أنه قد يكون في الجملة ضميرين للمفعول، عادة ما يكون المفعول الأول مفعول مباشر والثاني مفعول غير مباشر مسبوق بحرف جرّ (مثل for أو to).

[3] Possessive Adjectives:-

[3] صفات الملكية :-

"*my, his, her, its, your^{1/2}, their, our*"

(*) Possessive Adjectives are used to represent the possession of anything in life.

– تستخدم صفات الملكية للتعبير عن امتلاك أي شيء في الحياة.

(*) A Possessive Adjective is used before the name of the possessed object.

– صفة الملكية يتم استخدامها قبل اسم الشيء المملوك.

Examples:-

- *This is my car.*
- *He can't find his book.*

- *She waves to her daughter.*
- *The cat moved its tail.*
- *I saw your dog outside.*
- *People, don't park your cars in garden.*
- *A thief stolen their money.*
- *This is our village.*

(*) Possessive Adjectives are of two types:-

- Singular Possessive Adjectives; "*my, his, her, its, you¹*".
- Plural Possessive Adjectives; "*your², their, our*".

[4] Determine Adjectives "Possessive Pronouns":-

[4] ضمائر

الملكية :-

(*) A Possessive Pronoun is used to replace both the Possessive Adjective and its possessed noun. ضمير الملكية يحل محل صفة الملكية و أسمها المملوك.

Examples:-

- *This is my book; it's mine.*
- *This is his house; it's his.*
- *This is her doll. It's hers.*
- *This is its tail; it's its.*
- *This is your office. It's yours.*
- *These are your bicycles. They are yours.*
- *This is their yacht. It's theirs*
- *This is our car. It's ours.*

[5] Reflexive Pronouns:-

[5] الضمائر المنعكسة:-

"*myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, yourselves, themselves, ourselves*"

(*) Reflexive Pronouns are used as objects of a verb when the action of the verb returns to the doer.

(*) A Reflexive Pronoun can also be used after the subject of the sentence to emphasize that subject in this case it is called an "**Extensive Pronoun**". (*The Emphatic Function*).

Notice that:-

(*) A reflexive pronoun is used instead of the object (pronoun) and it can never occur along with it.

– الضمير المنعكس يحل محل (ضمير) المفعول، و لكنه لا يظهر بصحبته أبداً.

(*) A reflexive pronoun is used along with a subject (pronoun) and it can Never replace it.

– الضمير المنعكس يستخدم برفقة (ضمير) الفاعل، و لكنه لا يحل محله أبداً.

Examples:-*With the Subject:-*

- He himself is still a student. (NOT: ~~himself~~ is still a student).
- He is still a student himself. (NOT: *Himself* is still a student).

As an Object:-

- He blamed himself for shouting at her.
- (NOT: He blamed Tom ~~himself~~).

	<i>Doer</i>	<i>Reflexive</i>
<i>Singular</i>	I	myself
	He	himself
	She	herself
	It	itself
	You ¹	yourself
<i>Plural</i>	You ²	yourselves
	They	themselves
	We	ourselves

Examples:-

- He blamed *himself* for behaving badly.
- *He himself* is blamed for behaving badly. (Emphatic)
- She solved the problem *herself*.
- *She herself* solved the problem. (Emphatic)
- They cleaned the rooms *themselves*.
- *They themselves* cleaned the room.

TEST YOURSELF (41)

Correct the errors in the pronouns' cases:-

- (1) When the girl's skills in art are too much good, its drawings become more expressive.
- (2) A baby learns how to talk as they listened, and repeats the words.
- (3) The president himself gave the medals for the actors for theirs good performance.
- (4) They saw Lilly and I at the club last night after class.
- (5) The mother took hers son to the doctor's clinic.
- (6) He is going to the party with you and myself.
- (7) He and me are visiting our friend Tom in the hospital now.
- (8) They bought some flowers and gave them for hers.
- (9) There was no evidence that he was the doer but he was suspected by their.
- (10) If you have an idea, write it in your agenda and discuss it carefully with itself.

(XXII) PREPOSITIONS حروف الجرّ

(*) A Preposition is a word placed before a substantive and indicating the relation of that substantive to a verb, an adjective, or another substantive. حرف الجرّ لا يسبق إلا الاسم فقط

(* A preposition can also be used after a verb to change its meaning turning it from a one-word verb to a phrasal (or two-word or three-word) verb. حرف الجرّ يصنع الفعل المركب.

(* Accordingly, Prepositions can be used in two ways; that is in a *literal* way and in an *idiomatic* way.

Examples:-

1. *He went to school by bus.* (Literal)
2. *She plays Tennis on Friday.* (Literal)
3. *I put on my coat and followed them.* (Idiomatic)
4. *He was looking for his keys.* (Idiomatic)
5. *The fight went on after the truce.* (Idiomatic)

Notice how the preposition is separated from the connotation of the verb and is directly connected with the general context of the sentence in these examples.
 لاحظ انفصال حرف الجرّ عن المعنى الدلالي للفعل و ارتباطه بالسياق العام للجملة.

Notice how the preposition is directly connected to the connotation of the verb and is separated from the general context of the sentence.
 لاحظ ارتباط حرف الجرّ بالمعنى الدلالي للفعل و انفصاله عن السياق العام للجملة.

[A] Literal Prepositions الاستخدام الحرفي لحروف الجرّ

(* Common usage of prepositions:-

*) الاستخدام الشائع لحروف الجرّ:-

(* A Preposition is a word placed before a substantive and indicating the relation of that substantive to a verb, an adjective, or another substantive.

(* A preposition is usually followed by a phrase that is the object of the preposition. Both the preposition and the phrase that follows it are called "Prepositional Phrase".

(* The prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and an object. The object is a pronoun or a noun or a noun with modifiers.

Examples:-

-into the museum. (*Prep. + Noun = Prepositional Phrase*)
-above them. (*Prep. + Pronoun = Prepositional Phrase*)
- into the old collapsing building.

(*Prep. + Modifiers + Noun = Prepositional Phrase*)

(* Prepositional phrases that are used as adverbs can take various positions. In the following example; "*around the corner*" answers the question "*Where is the post office?*" and therefore is used like an adverb:

- *The post office is just around the corner.*

– *Just around the corner is the post office.*

(*) Prepositional phrases that are used as adjectives follow the noun they describe. In the following example; "*with the sagging porch*" describes the house and therefore is used like an adjective:

– *I visited the old Roman temple with the huge columns.*

(*) Here are some of the words and phrases that are commonly used as prepositions:-

<i>about</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>above</i>	<i>below</i>	<i>in spite of</i>	<i>throughout</i>
<i>across</i>	<i>beneath</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>till</i>
<i>after</i>	<i>beside</i>	<i>like/unlike</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>against</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>near</i>	<i>toward</i>
<i>along</i>	<i>beyond</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>under</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>until</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>despite</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>down</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>during</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>because of</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>within</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>without</i>

(*) Some of the words that are used as prepositions can be used in other ways. To check whether a prepositional phrase is being used, look for a preposition and an object.

- *Because of the bad vision, we had to abort mission. (Prep. + obj.)*
- *Because it was dark and foggy, we had to abort mission. (Clause Marker + Clause)*
- *We wrote the definition above the word. (Prep. + obj.)*
- *Answer the quiz above. (Adverb)*
- *We climbed up the round staircase. (Prep. + obj.)*
- *We had to get down at once as the building was collapsing. (Phrasal Verb.)*

Notice that:-

(*) A phrasal verb is a "verb + one or two other words" which gives the verb a different meaning. "Get" means "obtain," whereas "get down" means "descend."

(See the Idiomatic Prepositions.)

(*) Some prepositions have several meanings when used literally:-

Examples:-

- I hung the painting on the wall. (upon)
- I read a book on history. (about)
- I called her on the pager. (using)
- I worked on the financial committee, (with)

Notice that:-

(1) In + year/month/season

Examples:-

- in 2010.
- in October.
- in Spring.
- in the 20th century.

(2) In + a week or more

Examples:-

- in the Halloween holiday.
- in the winter term.

(3) In + part of day

Examples:-

- in the morning.
- in the evening.

(4) On + day / date

Examples:-

- on Tuesday.

- *on 20 August.*
- *on that day.*

(5) *On + a single day*

Examples:-

- *on Easter Monday.*
- *on Christmas Day.*

(6) *On + day + part of day*

Examples:-

- *on Saturday evening.*
- *on Thursday afternoon.*

(7) *At + clock time/meal time*

Examples:-

- *at three o'clock.*
- *at lunch(time)*
- *at that time.*
- *at the moment.*

(8) *At + two or three days*

Examples:-

- *at Easter / Christmas.*
- *at the weekend. (Remember that in Am\ E it is: ...on the weekend).*

Notice:-

(*) Look at these examples with "*night*":-

- *He arrived in the night. (= in the middle of the night).*
- *The accident happened on Tuesday night.*
- *I can't sleep at night. (= when it is night).*

Notice that:-

(*) However, we do not use "*in*" or "*on*" or "*at*" before "*every*", "*last*", "*next*", "*this*", "*tomorrow*" and "*yesterday*":-

Examples:-

- *We go to Cyprus every summer.*
- *My lost dog returned home last month after being lost for two years.*
- *I'll call you next Monday.*
- *I leave college this year.*
- *The party is tomorrow evening.*

استخدامات أخرى لحرف الجرّ "في" "in"

(* We can use "in" to express the time the action takes to be completed:-

Examples:-

- *I did the quiz in five minutes.*
- *Could you finish the translation in a day?*

(* We can also use "in" to express a future time measured from the present:-

Examples:-

- *Your new suit will be ready in an hour. (= an hour from now)*
- *The new store will open in six weeks/in six weeks' time.*

Notice that:-

(* "in time" means "early enough", while "on time" means "at the right time", "on schedule":-

Examples:-

- *They'll have to hurry if they want to be in time for the wedding.*
- *The train took off on time.*

(* These are some useful prepositional phrases, keep them in mind:-

- *They are traveling on business.*
- *I can't come now I am abroad on a tour.*
- *They met each other on a journey.*
- *I am frequent traveler to Cuba; I got those cigars on a trip.*
- *I'll write the niipics in pencil. on television.*

- *I saw the Royal wedding on TV.*
- *She called me on the phone yesterday.*
- *I read it on the internet.*
- *This is the cheapest processor on the market.*
- *On the whole, this is not a good idea, it will cause many problems.*
- *I didn't drop the key on purpose.*
- *You should notify your boss in writing.*
- *There is a 35% discount if you pay in cash.*
- *Politicians in general are interested in economics.*
- *It would be better for you to pay for the goods in advance.*
- *All drama is silly in my opinion.*
- *I am sorry! But this offer is out of date.*
- *These latest news are up to date.*
- *Jack's house is for sale.*
- *Margaret never sees things from my point of view.*
- *Can I pay your fees by check or even a credit card? I carry no cash!*
- *I stroked the delete key by mistake.*

TEST YOURSELF (42)

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

- [01] She signed the contract 20 August.
(a) in
(b) by
(c) on
- [02] She will see him lunch.
(a) in
(b) by
(c) at
- [03] She finished the test ten minutes only.
(a) with
(b) in
(c) at
- [04] She met him the club.
(a) in
(b) at
(c) into
- [05] it was raining heavily, the football match was delayed.
(a) For
(b) At
(c) As a result
- [06] The students wrote the correction the error.
(a) at
(b) above
(c) on
- [07] She was born 1974.
(a) in
(b) at

- (c) on
- [08] They were married Spring.
- (a) at
(b) in
(c) on
- [09] This is the greatest event the 20th century.
- (a) at
(b) in
(c) on
- [10] It's you who took the book! It was seen you lately.
- (a) for
(b) with
(c) along
- [11] The accident happened Tuesday night.
- (a) in
(b) at
(c) on
- [12] She finishes her work 09 a.m..
- (a) in
(b) at
(c) by
- [13] I practice some exercises early the morning.
- (a) in
(b) at
(c) by
- [14] The family will reunion Easter Monday.
- (a) in
(b) on
(c) at
- [15] He doesn't see his family except Christmas.

- (a) by
(b) at
(c) in
- [16] She hurried up because she wanted to be for the show.
(a) at time
(b) on time
(c) in time
- [17] We visit our grandma Fridays.
(a) in
(b) every
(c) on
- [18] They met him the room.
(a) into
(b) at
(c) in
- [19] The red wheelbarrow was the fence.
(a) between
(b) toward
(c) beyond
- [20] She denies that she has signed the contract that day.
(a) on
(b) by
(c) in

[B] Idiomatic Prepositions الاستخدام الاصطلاحي لحروف الجرّ

The Idiomatic use of the preposition means using the preposition accompanied by other words (*nouns, adjectives or verbs*) to give a new meaning.

Remember that the meaning of an idiom cannot be figured out by putting together the meanings of the individual words. Instead, the group of words as a whole has a special meaning, which you need to learn.

(01) Study these prepositions with some verbs:-(01) حروف الجرّ الاصطلاحية بعد الأفعال :-

(*) A preposition can be used after a verb to change its meaning turning it from a one-word verb to a phrasal (or two-word or three-word) verb. حرف الجرّ يكون الفعل المركب

(*) A phrasal verb is a "verb + a preposition" (e.g., "take over"), "verb + an adverb" (e.g., cheer up), or "verb + an adverb + a preposition" (e.g., run out of) that together have a special meaning. For example "get" means "obtain," whereas "get down" means "descend."

Examples:-

- *We need to get more money in order to buy this car.(=obtain)*
- *The baby threw the keys from the window so I had to get down and fetch them.(=descend)*
- *The machine broke down.(=stopped working)*
- *We ran out of gas.(=consumed all gas)*

<i>Original Verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>Idiomatic use of the preposition with the verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
Come	<i>To advance toward the speaker or toward a specified place; approach</i>	يأتي	Come off	<i>Succeed</i>	ينجح
find	<i>To come upon after a search</i>	يعثر على	Find out	<i>Discover</i>	يكشف
Go	<i>To move or travel; proceed:</i>	يذهب	Go back	<i>Return</i>	يعود

Go	<i>To move or travel; proceed:</i>	يذهب	Go on	<i>continue</i>	يواصل
Leave	<i>To go out of or away from:</i>	يغادر	Leave out	<i>omit</i>	يُحذف
Make	<i>To cause to exist or happen; bring about:</i>	يصنع	Make up	<i>Invent (a story)</i>	يؤلف
Put	<i>To place in a specified location;</i>	يضع	Put off	<i>Postpone</i>	يؤجّل
Send	<i>To dispatch, as by a communications medium</i>	يرسل	Send out	<i>Distribute</i>	يوزّع
Throw	<i>To propel through the air with a motion of the hand or arm</i>	يقذف بـ	Throw away	<i>discard</i>	يستبعد
Turn	<i>To cause to move around an axis or a center;</i>	يَلِفّ	Turn up	<i>arrive</i>	يَصِلُ إلى
Consider	<i>To think in something or someone in a stated way</i>	يعتبر	Consider about	<i>To think about or examine</i>	يتفكر في

Special Usage of "Consider & Consider about"

استخدام خاص للفعل "يعتبر" و الفعل "يتأمل في"

(1) "*consider*" is used as a transitive verb which is usually followed by two objects and that means " *To think in something or someone in a stated way* ", while "*consider about*" is used as a transitive verb which is usually followed by an indirect object and means "*to discuss something with someone*":-

Examples:-

- She *considers* him to be her enemy now. (= *sees him as being her enemy*).
- She was *considering* about this problem with her boss. (= *she was discussing about this problem with him*).

(02) Study these prepositions with some nouns:-

(02) حروف الجرّ الاصطلاحية بعد الأسماء :-

(* Some nouns can have a preposition after them. (e.g., *way of, answer to, interest in*). The preposition often has a noun phrase (or an "-ing" form) after it (that is the object of the preposition). بعض الأسماء يرتبط بها حرف الجرّ دوماً.

Examples:-

- This is the best *answer to* the problem.
- They showed their *interest in* drama.
- The captives began to think of a *way of* escaping.
- Her *skill at* painting is so great.

<i>Original Noun</i>	<i>Idiomatic use of the preposition with the noun</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
Ability	Ability in	<i>He has an ability in math</i>	قدرة
Alternative	Alternative to	<i>This is a cheap alternative to leather</i>	بديل

Attack	Attack on	<i>This is an attack on the government</i>	هجوم على
Attitude	Attitude to\owards	<i>He has a negative attitude to/towards her</i>	موقف شخصي
Belief	Belief in	<i>I have a belief in God</i>	إيمان بـ
Cause	Cause of	<i>This is the cause of the quarrel</i>	مبرر
Cost	Cost of	<i>What a high cost of living!</i>	تكلفة
Damage	Damage to	<i>The accident cause some damage to the Lorry</i>	ضرر لـ
Difficulty	Difficulty over \ with	<i>She has a difficulty over/ with credit cards</i>	صعوبة مع
Example	Example of	<i>A squirrel is an example of rodents</i>	مثال على
Experience	Experience of	<i>He has some experience of selling</i>	خبرة في
Expert	Expert on	<i>He is an expert on computers</i>	خبير في
Hope	Hope of	<i>They have a hope of winning the game</i>	أمل في
Invitation	Invitation to	<i>She got an invitation to a party</i>	دعوة إلى
Knowledge	Knowledge of	<i>He has some knowledge of Hieroglyphics</i>	دراية بـ
Lack	Lack of	<i>There is a great lack of money</i>	قلّة في
Method	Method of	<i>This is a new method of storing wheat</i>	طريقة لـ
Opinion	Opinion of	<i>What is her opinion of the movie?</i>	رأي في

Price	Price of	<i>We should find a solution for the high price of food</i>	ثمن
Reason	Reason for	<i>This is the reason for the detention</i>	مبرر لـ
Respect	Respect for	<i>We should pay respect for the teacher</i>	تقدير لـ
Student	Student of	<i>He is a student of Geology.</i>	طالب كذا
Substitute	Substitute for	<i>Fish is a good substitute for meat.</i>	بديل
Success	Success at/in	<i>I had a success at golf / in my test.</i>	نجاح في
Tax	Tax on	<i>The government levied a tax on SMSs.</i>	ضريبة على
Trouble	Trouble with	<i>These days I am having troubles with my eyes.</i>	متاعب مع

(03) Study these prepositions with some adjectives:-

(03) حروف الجرّ الاصطلاحية بعد الصفات :-

(*). Some adjectives can have a preposition after them. (e.g., *afraid of*, *amazed by*, *angry at*). Sometimes different prepositions can give different meanings for the same adjective. بعض حروف الجرّ قدّ تغير من مضمون الصفة.

Examples:-

- He was *afraid of* the consequences.
- She was *amazed by* his brilliant answer.
- He was *angry at* your bad behaviour.
- He was *angry with* you because of you bad behaviour.

<i>Original Adjective</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>Idiomatic use of the preposition with the adjective</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
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Afraid	<i>Filled with fear</i>	خائف	Afraid of	<i>Frightened because of</i>	خائف من
Amazed	<i>astonished</i>	مدهوش	Amazed at/by	<i>Astonished because of something</i>	مدهوش بسبب
Angry	<i>Feeling or showing anger</i>	غاضب	Angry at/about	<i>Angry because of</i>	غاضب بسبب
Angry	<i>Feeling or showing anger</i>	غاضب	Angry with	<i>Not in agreement with someone</i>	غاضب من شخص
Annoyed	<i>Slightly irritated</i>	منزعج	Annoyed with	<i>Slightly irritated because of someone</i>	منزعج من شخص
Annoyed	<i>Slightly irritated</i>	منزعج	Annoyed at/about	<i>Slightly irritated because of something</i>	منزعج بسبب
Anxious	<i>worried</i>	قلق	Anxious about	<i>Worried because of something</i>	قلق بسبب
Anxious	<i>worried</i>	قلق	Anxious for	<i>Eager for</i>	تواق إلى
Ashamed	<i>Feeling shame or guilt</i>	خجلان	Ashamed of	<i>Feeling shame or guilt because of something</i>	خجلان من
Bored	<i>Made weary by being dull, repetitive, or tedious</i>	مصاب بالملل	Bored with	<i>Bored because of something</i>	مصاب بالملل بسبب
Disappointed	<i>Thwarted in hope, desire, or expectation</i>	مصاب بالاحباط	Disappointed with/about	<i>Thwarted in hope, desire, or expectation</i>	محبط من كذا

				<i>because of something</i>	
Eager	<i>Having or showing keen interest, intense desire, or impatient expectancy</i>	تواق	Eager for	<i>So interested in something</i>	تواق إلى
Excited	<i>Being in a state of excitement; emotionally aroused; stirred</i>	متحمس	Excited about	<i>Being in a state of excitement; emotionally aroused; because of something</i>	متحمس بشأن
Fed up	<i>Unable or unwilling to put up with something any longer</i>	مستاء	Fed up with	<i>Unable or unwilling to put up with something any longer</i>	مستاء من
Fond	<i>Having a strong liking, inclination, or affection</i>	مغرم	Fond of	<i>Filled with affection towards something or someone</i>	مغرم بكذا
Happy	<i>Pleased and satisfied; glad</i>	سعيد	Happy about/with	<i>Pleased and satisfied because of something or someone</i>	سعيد بكذا
Keen	<i>So interested in</i>	تواق	Keen on	<i>So interested in something or someone</i>	تواق لـ
Nervous	<i>Easily agitated or distressed</i>	عصبي	Nervous of	<i>Easily agitated or distressed by something</i>	عصبي بسبب

				<i>or someone</i>	
Pleased	<i>Happy and satisfied; glad</i>	سعيد	Pleased about	<i>Happy and satisfied because of something</i>	سعيد بشأن
Pleased	<i>Happy and satisfied; glad</i>	سعيد	Pleased with	<i>Happy and satisfied because of someone</i>	سعيد مع / منسجم مع
Proud	<i>Feeling pleasurable satisfaction over an act, a possession, a quality, or a relationship by which one measures one's stature or self-worth</i>	فخور	Proud of	<i>Feeling pleasurable satisfaction over an act, a possession, a quality, or a relationship by which one measures one's stature or self-worth</i>	فخور بكذا
Satisfied	<i>Filled with satisfaction; content:</i>	راضي	Satisfied with	<i>Filled with satisfaction because of something or someone</i>	راضي بكذا / قانع
Shocked	<i>struck with great surprise and emotional disturbance</i>	مصدوم	Shocked at/by	<i>struck with great surprise and emotional disturbance because of something or someone</i>	مصدوم بسبب
Surprised	<i>struck with great surprise and emotional disturbance</i>	مدهوش	Surprised at/by	<i>struck with great surprise and emotional disturbance because of something</i>	مدهوش بسبب

				<i>or someone</i>	
Tired	<i>Exhausted</i>	متعب	Tired of	<i>Became bored because of something</i>	مصاب بالملل من
Worried	<i>feeling uneasy or concerned about something;</i>	قلقان	Worried about	<i>Concerned about</i>	قلقان بشأن
Sorry	<i>Feeling or expressing sympathy, pity, or regret</i>	آسف	Sorry about	<i>Expressing apology for something wrong done</i>	آسف بشأن
Sorry	<i>Feeling or expressing sympathy, pity, or regret</i>	آسف	Sorry for	<i>Expressing feeling of sorrow because of something or for someone</i>	حزين بسبب أو لأجل فلان
Different from (Br.\E)	<i>Unlike in form, quality, amount, or nature</i>	مختلف عن (في) الانجليزية البريطانية	Different than (Am\ E)	<i>Unlike in form, quality, amount, or nature</i>	مختلف عن (في) الانجليزية الأمريكية

Special Usage of "Different from & Different than"

استخدام خاص لحرف الجرّ مع الصفة "مختلف عن"

(1) "*different from*" is commonly used in British English while "*different than*" is commonly used in American English. It means "*the whole are with one another*":-

Examples:-

- My new school is very *different from* my new one. (British English).
- My new school is very *different than* my new one. (American English).

TEST YOURSELF (43)**Correct the errors in the prepositions' usage:-**

- [1] The fire broke off in the barn and burnt the yield.
- [2] The coach insists at playing with the same plan in the next match.
- [3] Our class will take part with the Earth Day Festival.
- [4] Don't worry with this issue.
- [5] I want to ask for something very important in this lecture.
- [6] She congratulates him in passing the exams.
- [7] They tried in the new clothes but they weren't suitable in them.
- [8] We are interested on reading comics.
- [9] She makes on some new stories.
- [10] I am concerned for her ability in playing piano.
- [11] He saw the guests off before he went to his bed room.
- [12] The government succeeded on solving the problem of over-crowd in our city.
- [13] When I turned on the pages, I found short notes in some of them.
- [14] She called for me at ten o'clock yesterday morning.
- [15] Margaret was annoyed at Steve.
- [16] Hi Yankee! You look different from last time I saw you.
- [17] They consider at that matter which is a hostile action.
- [18] The scientists are worry of the danger of global warming.
- [19] The government should go at its plans for developing the healthcare.
- [20] He is a student in physics.
- [21] The assembly is considering of this matter now.

- [22] She always gets of early in the morning.
- [23] Joseph was anxious of meeting his parents.
- [24] Give up your negative attitude into pop-concerts.
- [25] She was considering at the many problems with her husband.

(XXIII) Special difficulties in English Usages**صعوبات خاصة في استخدام الكلمات الانجليزية****[1] Usage of "Make & Do" "يفعل" و "يصنع شيئا ما"**

"*Make*" and "*Do*" can be confused in English because their meanings are so similar. Therefore, you should learn how to distinguish between them.

* "*Make*" means to construct or to create something. يصنع شيئا ما

* "*Do*" means to perform a task. يؤدي مهمة ما

Examples:-

- She likes to *make* a cake every Saturday.
- He always *makes* a lot of mistakes in his work.
- The students should *do* their homework.
- You should *do* your best to pass the exam.

Give a look to the following chart:-

<i>Make</i>	<i>Do</i>
mistakes	best
response	best work
apology	a favor
clothes	homework
a cake	experiment
money	activity
a difference	Laundry

Notice that:-

(*) "*make*" is used in many idioms such as:-

<i>Idiom</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
make believe	To pretend	<i>The boys are making believe that they're soldiers.</i>
make do (with)	To use something	<i>They haven't got any cars, so we'll have</i>

something)	even though it may not be very God or enough	<i>to make do with the bicycles.</i>
make it (informal)	(a) to arrive in time (b) to succeed (c) to survive	(a) <i>It's almost 12; I don't think that he'll make it.</i> (b) <i>There are so many obstacles and in fact I don't think that he'll make it.</i> (c) <i>Unfortunately, he couldn't make it; but he'll have a military funeral.</i>
make (one's) way	To go forward	<i>They made their way up the river looking for more fish.</i>
make or break	Which will cause success or complete failure	<i>Careful boss! This is a make or break decision.</i>
make it up to someone	To repay someone with good things in return for something	<i>They have been so kind to me. Therefore, I intend to make it up for them</i>
on the make (informal)	Searching for personal profit or gain.	<i>He's usually on the make.</i>
make (one's) mind	To decide and intend to do	<i>They argued for many hours and eventually made their minds to continue the next day.</i>

Notice that:-

(*) "do" is also used in certain idioms such as:-

<i>Idiom</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
do-it-yourself (informal and usually abbreviated to: <i>DIY</i>)	The idea of doing repairs and building things oneself, instead of paying workmen	<i>The new generation is so interested in do-it-yourself.</i>
have to do with	to have a connection with	<i>Her research has to do with computer science.</i>

TEST YOURSELF (44)

Complete the sentence with "make" or "do":-

- [1] I usually my homework after having dinner.
- [2] She always her best to get high marks.
- [3] He was unable to a response to the threat.
- [4] He traveled to USA to money.
- [5] We haven't got any fresh food, so we'll have to with biscuits.
- [6] She her clothes by herself.
- [7] He's such a loser. I don't think that he'll it.
- [8] We are only one point behind our competitor, so this is a or break attempt.
- [9] We some experiments in the school-lab yesterday.
- [10] Every student should an activity during the school year.
- [11] Yesterday, they their way up the mountain.
- [12] The carpenter stopped classic furniture because the customers prefer to buy modern.
- [13] This study has to with computer science.
- [14] She used to favor with the poor people.
- [15] When you a mistake, you should an apology

[2] Usage of "Like, Alike & Unlike"

استخدام "مثل"، و "شبه"، و "على خلاف"

- (*) "*like*", "*unlike*" and "*alike*" are all adjectives.
- (*) "*like*" is used before a noun, but "*alike*" is used after a linking verb.

Examples:-

- Maria and Miranda are *alike*.
- Maria and Miranda think in a *like* manner.
- My hobbies include reading literature, writing poetry, listening to music and *like* activities.
- I hate terrorism, extremism and *like* ideologies.

(*) "*unlike*" is the opposite as it means "*not like* or *different*":-

Examples:-

- Maria the brunette is very *unlike* Miranda the blonde.

- Maria and Miranda are completely *unlike*.

Notice that:-

(*) "*like*" and "*unlike*" can also be used as prepositions.

Examples:-

- It's not *like* Maria to take offense.
- It's *unlike* him to be late; he usually comes on time.

Notice that:-

(*) "*like*", and "*alike*" can also be used as adverbs. (means: *in the same way*)

Examples:-

- I always confuse between Maria and Miranda as they dress and walk *alike*.
- When she married him, she lived *like* royalty.
- When he heard of his passing the exams, he ran *like* crazy.

TEST YOURSELF (45)

Complete the sentence with "like", "alike" or "unlike":-

- [1] They behave in a manner.
- [2] Sue and her sister Kate are
- [3] He's his brother. They are much the same.
- [4] She's her aunt. They are different.
- [5] It's not Sarah to take offense.
- [6] Tom and Tim are a twin, they look and talk
- [7] They're much the same as Romeo and Juliet, their stories are much.....
- [8] Shay was a monster; she insisted on taking revenge.

[9] I like swimming, running, skating and sports.

[10] It's him to be so late. Something must have happened.

[3] Usage of "Other, Another & Others"

استخدام "آخر"، و "الأخر" و "الآخرين"

Another & Other

(*) "*another*", and "*other*" are used as adjectives.

(*) "*another*" refers to a definite singular idea while "*other*" refers to a definite plural idea.

Examples:-

- I've *another* idea.
 ↓ ↓
 adj. singular noun
- I've *other* ideas.
 ↓ ↓
 adj. plural noun

Notice that:-

(*) Sometimes "*other*" is used as an adjective and refers to definite singular and plural idea.

Examples:-

- I've the *other* book.
- I've the *other* books.

Others

(*) "*Others*" is used only as a plural noun and is not followed by another noun.

Examples:-

- There are some students in the class and the *others* are out.
- It's important to discuss this item before going to the *others*.

TEST YOURSELF (46)

Indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I):-

- [1] It's usual to see others employees who demonstrate to rise their salaries. ()
- [2] The dishwasher is broken down; we should buy another. ()
- [3] Suzie has another idea about the early marriage. ()
- [4] This hotel is very expensive; we should look for others one.()
- [5] The another side of the truth sometimes is painful. ()
- [6] There are some books on the shelf and the others on the desk. ()
- [7] Is there another way to arrive to Miami before night? ()
- [8] Some people prefer coffee and others don't. ()
- [9] Have other drink and another of these cupcakes. ()
- [10] He hold the wheel with one hand and waved with the another. ()

[4] Usage of "Affect & Effect" "تأثير" و "يؤثر" استخدام

(*) "*affect*" is always used as a verb that means "*to influence*" :-

Examples:-

- This new law will *affect* the company's policy. (=will influence ...)
- I think that the company's policy will be *affected* by this new law. (=will be influenced...)

(*) "*effect*" is usually used as a noun that means "*a result*" :-

Examples:-

- This new law will have many *effects* on the economy.
- This bad behaviour will have several negative *effects* on your career.

(*) However, "*effect*" can also be used as a verb that means "*to produce or cause something to happen*" :-

Examples:-

- The new president hopes to *effect* some change in peace process.
- Our army wants to *effect* some changes in the course of the conflict.

TEST YOURSELF (47)

Complete the sentence with "affect", or "effect":-

- [1] The new administration's policy the economic sector so positively.
- [2] By banning smoking in public places, government aims to the public opinion.
- [3] She was with his tears.
- [4] This bad behaviour will have several negative on your career.
- [5] He wishes if he could some refurbishments.

[5] Usage of "Aggravate & Annoy"**"استخدام "يفاقم الأمر" و "يزعج الشخص"**

(*) "*aggravate*" is always used as a verb that means "*to make something more serious or worse*":-

Examples:-

- Her nervousness *aggravated* the problem.
- With the destruction of this sensitive instrument they are facing an *aggravated* difficulty.

(*) "*annoy*" is always used as a verb that means "*to make someone a little angry*":-

Examples:-

- Stop *annoying* me with your continuous demands!
- This monotonous sound *annoys* me so much.

(*) "*aggravate*" is sometimes used as a verb that means "*to annoy so much*":-

Examples:-

- If she continued *aggravating* me anymore I shall fire her from work.
- The banning of smoking in public places *aggravates* so many people for different reasons.

TEST YOURSELF (48)

Complete the sentence with "aggravate", or "annoy":-

- [1] If they continued her anymore, her brother will .
- [2] This monotonous sound of water droplets..... her so much.
- [3] These procedures will the difficulty of this problem.
- [4] With smoking cigarettes in spite of the doctor's warning, his health problems eventually.
- [5] Stop me with your continuous demands.

[6] Usage of "Already & All ready" "الكل مستعد" و "بالفعل"

(*) "*all ready*" as a whole is always used as an adverb that consist of two separate words; the determiner "*all*" and the adjective "*ready*". It means either that "*the whole group members are prepared*" or that "*completely prepared*":-

Examples:-

- We're *all ready*; each of us has his equipment. (= each of us is ready)
- We're *all ready*; you may proceed. (= we're completely prepared as a whole)

(*) "*already*" is used as an adverb which means "*by or before a particular time*":-

Examples:-

- He'd *already* arrived.
- We're *already* here.

TEST YOURSELF (49)

Complete the sentence with "already", or "all ready":-

- [1] The boys are; let's start the match.
- [2] When I arrived, he'd departed.
- [3] He'd arrived.
- [4] When I attempted to introduce them to each other, I found out that they're acquainted.
- [5] The army legions were before the final battle.

[7] Usage of "Alright & All right" "الكل بخير" و "حسنًا"

(*) Both "*alright*" and "*all right*" are two different spelling of the same word that means "*OK or well*". However, "*alright*" is more common.

(*) However, "*alright*" is always used as an adverb that means the same as "*all right*" when it is used as an adverb.

(*) On the other hand, "*all right*" is used as an **adverb** which means "*in a satisfactory way; adequately*" or "*Very well; yes. Used as a reply to a question or to introduce a declaration*" or "*Without a doubt*"

Examples:-

- I work *all right* under pressure. (=in a satisfactory way)
- I work *alright* under pressure. (=in a satisfactory way)
- Will you join us? *All right*. (=OK)
- Will you join us? *Alright*. (=OK)
- *All right*, here's the plan. (=very well)
- *Alright*, here's the plan. (=very well)
- It's cold, *all right*. (=without doubt)
- It's cold, *alright*. (=without doubt)

(*) "*all right*" is also used either as an **adjective** which means "*in proper or satisfactory operational or working order*" or "*Satisfactory; good (but not enough)*" or "*Correct*" or "*Uninjured; safe; well*":-

Examples:-

- Check to see if the tires were *all right*. (=in proper working order)
- an *all-right* fellow; an *all-right* movie. (=Satisfactory; good)
- Your answers are *all right*. (=Correct)
- The performance was just *all right*, not remarkable. (=good but not enough)
- The passengers were shaken up but are *all right*. (=Uninjured; safe)
- I am feeling *all right* again.(= well)

TEST YOURSELF (50)Complete the sentence with "alright", or "all right":-

- [1] His work is but he could be better.
- [2] Are the drivers after the accident?
- [3] A: Let's go now! B:
- [4] Though they are professionals, their performance was just
- [5] I am feeling again.

[8] Usage of "Altogether & All together"**استخدام "كُلِّيَّة" و "الكُلّ جميعاً"**

(*) "*all together*" as a whole is always used as an adverb that consist of two separate words; the determiner "*all*" and the adverb "*together*". It means either that "*the whole group members with one another*":-

Examples:-

- Can you carry these bags *all together*?
- Keep these children *all together*!

(*) "*altogether*" is used as an adverb which means "*completely or thoroughly*":-

Examples:-

- The remaining air-fighters were only 47 *altogether*.
- No, no, no; that's not risky; that's *altogether* different. You have insurance.

TEST YOURSELF (51)

Complete the sentence with "altogether", or "all together":-

- [1] Can you answer these questions
- [2] These boxes should be kept
- [3] Keep these glove pairs.....
- [4] The total sum of money we had was 50\$
- [5] Hunting a deer is different from hunting a fox.

[9] Usage of "Amount & Number" "عدد من" و "مقدار من"

(*) "*amount*" is used with uncountable nouns; with plurals it is better to use "*number*":-

(*) However, remember that "*amount*" as a word is a countable noun that is used before uncountable nouns as partitives thus it can be a singular or a plural:-

Examples:-

- You will need a specific *amount* of sugar and another one of flour to make a cake.

- The *amount* of money stolen is so huge.
- There are *amounts* and amounts of gold in the ancient tombs.
- The *number* of divorced people is increasing.
- The *number* of your mistakes is so high this month.
- The *numbers* of criminals are increasing.

TEST YOURSELF (52)

Complete the sentence with "amount", or "number":-

- [1] A small island in a great lake is no more than a land that is surrounded with a great of water on all sides.
- [2] The of alcoholics is increasing.
- [3] There was a huge of money in the stolen train.
- [4] I have a large of old stamps.
- [5] You need a large of soap to clean this mess.

[10] Usage of "am I not, aren't & ain't" "أولست كذلك؟" استخدام

(*) There is no natural short form of "*am I not*"; it is common to use "*aren't I*" as a short form to "*am I not*" (particularly in question tags) though only in *informal* writing:-

Examples:-

- I'm your friend; *aren't I?*(*informal*)
- Though we're friends, I'm still your boss; *aren't I?* (*informal*)

(*) However, in *formal* writing "*am I not*" remains as it is:-

Examples:-

- Though we're friends, I'm still your boss; *am I not?* (*formal*)
- Though this may satisfy me; I'm still annoyed; *am I not?*(*formal*)

(*) On the other hand, "*ain't*" is an American nonstandard short form of either "*am not*", "*is not*", "*are not*", "*has not*" or "*have not*":-

Examples:-

- I *ain't* come tonight; I'm busy. (= *non-standard*)
- She *ain't* come tonight; she's sick. (= *non-standard*)
- They *ain't* come tonight. They're traveling to Malta. (= *non-standard*)
- He *ain't* a car, so he'll come by bus. (= *non-standard*)
- We *ain't* got it. It must be lost. (= *non-standard*)

TEST YOURSELF (53)

Complete the sentence with "am I not", "ain't" or aren't":-

- [1] I was dreaming;
- [2] You are her brother-in-law; you?
- [3] You finished your assignment in a satisfactory way?
- [4] He a car, so he'll come by bus.
- [5] She received any letters lately.

[11] Usage of "Delusion & Illusion" "وهم" و "ضلالة" استخدام

(*) "*delusion*" is usually something which, though false, is believed to be true while "*illusion*" is usually something that seems true to the senses, but is known to be false:-

Examples:-

- The *illusion* that the sun goes round the earth. (= that it seems to, but we know it doesn't).
- Man's earlier *delusion* that the sun went round the earth. (=people believed this really happened)

TEST YOURSELF (54)

Complete the sentence with "delusion" or "illusion":-

- [1] Awake of your that she is still in love with you!
- [2] Don't believe the that stars goes around earth.
- [3] The that the sun goes round the earth.
- [4] It's a\n to believe that man can't see his own ear.
- [5] People believe that there are no aliens, but I think it is a\n

[12] Usage of "Needn't have & didn't need"**استخدام "لم أكن في حاجة إلى" و "لم احتاج إلى"**

(*) "*needn't have*" indicates that the doer had performed the action though it wasn't necessary, while "*didn't need*" indicates that the doer either had performed the action or hadn't performed it:-

Examples:-

- It wasn't raining heavily, so I *needn't have* put on my thick coat. (= *but I did*).
- It wasn't raining heavily, so I *didn't need* to put on my thick coat. (= *but I did* Or *so I didn't*).

TEST YOURSELF (55)

Complete the sentence with "needn't have" or "didn't need":-

- [1] A week earlier, I quarreled with Tom, but in fact, I done so.
- [2] They took back the refund, so I to go on with the project.
- [3] "*I bought a new car though mine is still new*". This means "*I bought the new one*".
- [4] It wasn't raining heavily, so I put on my thick coat, but I did.
- [5] They replaced the fence but later discovered that they changed it.

[13] Usage of "Rise, Raise & Arise"**استخدام "يرتفع" و "يرفع" و "ينشأ أو ينهض"**

(*) "*rise*" is an intransitive verb which means "to go up to a higher position" while "*raise*" is a transitive verb which means "to move someone or something to a higher position":-

Examples:-

- The sun *rose* and the day begun. (=rose by itself)
- The rocket *rose* up and left earth behind. (=rose by itself)
- They *raised* the curtains and the play begun. (=rose by them)
- They *raised* their hands in a competition to be chosen to answer the teacher's question. (=rose by them)

(*) "*arise*" can mean the same as "*rise*" but this is very formal; it's usual meaning is "to come into being or to happen or occur":-

Examples:-

- The problem has arisen with the advent of the new era. (=occurred)
- He arose from nowhere and assassinated the prime-minister. (=appeared)

(*) Remember these conjugations:-

- 1 Rise \ 2 rose \ 3 risen \ 4 rising.
- 1 Raise \ 2 raised \ 3 raised \ 4 rising.
- 1 Arise \ 2 arose \ 3 arisen \ 4 arising.

TEST YOURSELF (56)

Complete the sentence with "rise", "raise" or "arise":-

- [1] The fake sun was on the stage by the workers.
- [2] This is a new era with the advent of nanotechnology.
- [3] The crane the container into the ship cargo-hole.
- [4] They the curtains and the play begun.
- [5] The plan should from the ground once you push this lever.

[14] Usage of "Such & So" "جداً" و "مثل"

(*) Both "*such*" and "*so*" are used to emphasize a certain quality.

(*) When the adjective is used before a noun or after *an indefinite article* we use "*such*" not "*so*" before the adjective or the indefinite article to emphasize the adjective^(*) :-

Examples:-

- She has *such* pretty eyes. (*before a noun*)
- There were *such* a lot of people. (*after an indefinite article*)
- It was *such* horrible shocks. (*before a noun*)
- It was *such* an interesting meeting (*after an indefinite article*)

(*) When the adjective is used after a *noun* or after "*V.to.Be*" we use "*so*" not "*such*" before the adjective to emphasize the adjective^(*) :-

Examples:-

- Her eyes are *so* pretty. (*after "V.to.Be"*)
- There were *so* many people. (*after "V.to.Be"*)
- It was *so* shocking. (*after "V.to.Be"*)
- The meeting was *so* interesting. (*after "V.to.Be"*)
- Some people are *so* rude. (*after "V.to.Be"*)
- He's someone *so* interesting. (*after a noun*)
- She's someone *so* skillful. (*after a noun*)

TEST YOURSELF (57)

Complete the sentence with "such" or "so":-

- [1] I met someone beautiful in the restaurant last night.
- [2] The party was cheerful, Tom! Thank you for your hospitality.
- [3] The meeting was interesting.
- [4] I myself witnessed terrifying earthquakes lately.
- [5] I've never seen an interesting scene.

(*) حين تكون الصفة قبل الاسم أو بعد أداة النكرة، نستخدم "*such*" قبل الصفة لتوكيدها.
 (*) عندما تكون الصفة بعد الاسم أو بعد فعل الكينونة نستخدم "*so*" قبل الصفة لتوكيدها.

[15] Usage of "Rob & Steal" "يسطو" و "يسرق"

(*) "*rob*" indicates the persons or entities whose possession are stolen, while "*steal*" indicates the stolen possessions themselves:-

Examples:-

- Someone *robbed* the bank yesterday.
- We don't carry cash so as not to be *robbed*.
- Someone *stole* the banks documents yesterday.
- Someone *stole* my wallet. Let's call the cops.

Notice that:-

(*) We never say "*We are stolen*" or "*The bank is stolen*" as this will mean that the stolen possessions are "*we*" and "*The bank*"

TEST YOURSELF (58)

Complete the sentence with "rob" or "steal":-

- [1] The gallery was last week.
- [2] Five priceless paintings were
- [3] We don't carry cash so as not to be
- [4] The mail trains were usually by highwaymen in the west in 1800s.
- [5] The mail was; I found the box empty.

Best of Luck.

General Test

General Test

Section [I]:-

Complete the following sentence, choosing the most appropriate answer from (a), (b) or (c):-

[1] "*There isn't enough fuel to move the vehicle.*" means ".....".

- (a) a few fuel
- (b) a little fuel
- (c) few

[2], Picasso, always paints very complicated paintings.

- (a) A distinct painter
- (b) The distinguished painter
- (c) The best painting

[3] *Mandela*,, is the most popular African leader.

- (a) the ex-president of South Africa
- (b) the South Africa
- (c) the South African minister

[4] This berry is

- (a) fifteen dollars a kilo
- (b) five dollars at kilo
- (c) fifteen dollars to kilo

[5] it was raining heavily, the football match was delayed.

- (a) Because of
- (b) Because
- (c) As a result

[6] I will go to my club in

- (a) an hours
- (b) an hour
- (c) a hour

[7] A trip to is so laborious.

- (a) Andes

- (b) the Ande
(c) the Andes
- [8] her mother got her depressed for a long time.
(a) Death of
(b) Death
(c) The death of
- [9] Every must revise his lessons.
(a) student
(b) students
(c) pupils
- [10] There are many in the test that should be corrected.
(a) errorings
(b) error
(c) errors
- [11] She brought three kilos of
(a) tomato
(b) tomatos
(c) tomatoes
- [12] Dona visits a lot of during this year.
(a) country
(b) countrys
(c) countries
- [13] I caught a lot of during the last voyage.
(a) fishes
(b) fish
(c) fishs
- [14] are useful in making some food.
(a) Bacterium and fungi
(b) Bacteria and fungus
(c) Bacteria and fungi
- [15] Nancy T.V. when her mother came.

- (a) watching
- (b) was watching
- (c) watch

[16] He has just his work.

- (a) finish
- (b) finishes
- (c) finished

[17] The fence will be next Monday.

- (a) repair
- (b) repairs
- (c) repaired

[18] The match was because of the bad weather.

- (a) cancel
- (b) cancelled
- (c) being cancelled

[19] He should about his opinion.

- (a) express
- (b) expresses
- (c) expressed

[20] She prepare the reports before the meeting.

- (a) must
- (b) have
- (c) is

[21] What will they?

- (a) does
- (b) doing
- (c) do

[22] They have a lizard.

- (a) see never

(b) never seen

(c) never sees

[23] He a letter now.

(a) writes

(b) writing

(c) is writing

- [24]! They are shouting.
- (a) Now
 - (b) Never
 - (c) Listen
- [25] She for the party.
- (a) has prepared yet
 - (b) hasn't just prepared
 - (c) hasn't prepared yet
- [26] They have left to Madrid
- (a) five years ago.
 - (b) for five years.
 - (c) five years.
- [27] She reading in the library for two hours.
- (a) has
 - (b) has been
 - (c) been
- [28] They shopping with their mother yesterday.
- (a) go
 - (b) goes
 - (c) went
- [29] As we reading in the library, the headmaster came.
- (a) are
 - (b) were
 - (c) will be
- [30] They were watching T.V
- (a) when their mother is in the kitchen
 - (b) when their mother was in the kitchen
 - (c) when their mother has been in the kitchen
- [31] Computers an important role in technological advancement nowadays.
- (a) plays
 - (b) playing

- (c) play
- [32] After she her lessons, she went to sleep.
- (a) had studied
 - (b) studied
 - (c) study
- [33] Before we visited the castle, we the tickets.
- (a) buys
 - (b) bought
 - (c) had bought
- [34] No sooner the match he went out.
- (a) had he watched than...
 - (b) watched he than ...
 - (c) had he watched when ...
- [35] Hardly had he gone shopping
- (a) when he had gone back home
 - (b) when he went back home
 - (c) when he gone back home
- [36] I London next September.
- (a) visit
 - (b) will visit
 - (c) visits
- [37] She buy a computer, so she saves some money every month.
- (a) goes
 - (b) is going to
 - (c) going to
- [38] The house by the earthquake last year.
- (a) was been demolished
 - (b) demolished

(c) was demolished

[39] The lessons for the next exam.

- (a) should study
- (b) should be studied
- (c) should studied

[40] How long in Paris?

- (a) have you stayed
- (b) you have stayed
- (c) they have stayed

[41] Herethat I bought yesterday.

- (a) the watch is
- (b) is the watch
- (c) the watch

[42] such a great scientist.

- (a) Nowhere I have met
- (b) Nowhere have met
- (c) Nowhere have I met

[43] in the dinner room.

- (a) Tow side-boards are
- (b) Are two side-boards
- (c) Two side-boards there

[44] John's brother goes to the club

- (a) twice the week
- (b) weekly twice
- (c) twice a week

[45] Around the tent

- (a) the fire is
- (b) is the fire
- (c) the fire was

[46] In the office

- (a) are many employees working
- (b) many employees are working
- (c) many employees working

[47] visit Paris.

- (a) She never does
- (b) Never does she
- (c) Never she does

[48] Hardly ever the monthly expense.

- (a) had he paid
- (b) he had paid
- (c) he paid

[49] once in her school life has he shared in the drawing competition.

- (a) How
- (b) Any
- (c) Only

[50] such mistakes.

- (a) Seldom has he made
- (b) Really has he made
- (c) Truly has he made

[51] Barely when her father went out.

- (a) had she come
- (b) she had come
- (c) she came

[52] The engineers didn't come on Friday and

- (a) neither the workers did
- (b) neither did the workers
- (c) neither the workers do

[53] They areboys.

- (a) clever
- (b) cleverly
- (c) cleverness

[54] How is the mountain?

- (a) highness
- (b) high
- (c) highly

[55] He pale.

- (a) has

(b) looks

(c) does

[56] I am in playing football. Tell me more about that game.

(a) interesting

(b) interest

(c) interested

[57] The movie was so that I watched it twice.

(a) bored

(b) interested

(c) exciting

[58] TOFEL test is than other tests.

(a) difficult

(b) more difficult

(c) the same difficult

[59] Hockey is in Pakistan.

(a) most popular sport

(b) more popular than football

(c) the same popular like football

[60] Himalaya Mountains are in India.

(a) higher

(b) the highest

(c) as high than

[61] Oil price of this week is all over the year.

(a) the least

(b) the less

(c) the more

[62] The you live, the better you enjoy.

(a) quiet

(b) quite

(c) quieter

- [63] The better you behave, the respect you take.
- (a) many
 - (b) little
 - (c) more
- [64] The you face in life, the stronger personality you have.
- (a) hard time
 - (b) harder time
 - (c) hardest time
- [65] He has a in the hard times.
- (a) man's reaction
 - (b) manly's reaction
 - (c) manly reaction
- [66] She is after her husband's death.
- (a) a lonely woman
 - (b) lonely woman
 - (c) a lone woman
- [67] His shows that he was absent for five days.
- (a) month report
 - (b) monthly report
 - (c) report monthly
- [68] She always behaves
- (a) bravely in critical situation.
 - (b) in a critical situation bravely.
 - (c) in a bravely way in a critical situation.
- [69] The university I graduated held an international conference to discuss the global warming.
- (a) in where
 - (b) on where
 - (c) where
- [70] He usually travels by train..... the trip takes a long time.
- (a) if

- (b) in case
- (c) provides

[71] No one travels to India he reads about the Indian customs and traditions to cope with people there.

- (a) if
- (b) unless
- (c) what

[72] The match wasn't delayed the weather was bad.

- (a) although
- (b) whereas
- (c) as long as

[73] The teacher encouraged him his marks weren't good.

- (a) until
- (b) whereas
- (c) though

[74] Physics a difficult field of study.

- (a) are
- (b) is
- (c) were

[75] they were so sick, they didn't go to work.

- (a) If
- (b) As
- (c) Unless

[76] We should seek them they are.

- (a) wherever
- (b) in where
- (c) in wherever

[77] We can start the concert all the guests have arrived.

- (a) now that
- (b) though
- (c) unless

- [78] We should seek them to ask for their help.
- (a) wherever are they
 - (b) wherever they are
 - (c) wherever they
- [79] was a strange thing.
- (a) Why the meeting was cancelled
 - (b) Why the meeting cancelled
 - (c) Why did the meeting cancel
- [80] to accompany is your responsibility.
- (a) Whoever want
 - (b) Whoever wants
 - (c) Whoever she wants
- [81] She had been by a committee to work as a journalist.
- (a) have interviewed
 - (b) interviewing
 - (c) interviewed
- [82] is a complicated point.
- (a) Which one you like most
 - (b) Which one like you most
 - (c) Which one do you like most
- [83] The house in Cincinnati district is the oldest one.
- (a) is located
 - (b) which located
 - (c) located
- [84] There is of crimes in the world nowadays.
- (a) a large amount
 - (b) a large number
 - (c) a little numbers
- [85] I don't like the film in the cinema
- (a) which showed

- (b) which showing
(c) showing
- [86] We should discuss the plan before.....it.
(a) is attempted
(b) attempting
(c) is attempting
- [87] Although quite, he could call the police.
(a) is weak
(b) weak
(c) weaker
- [88] read the story three times.
(a) Each one
(b) Each
(c) Everyone
- [89] are doctors in the public health department.
(a) Everyone
(b) Both of them
(c) Each of them
- [90] There is of people suffer from fatness all over the world.
(a) a least number
(b) a great number
(c) a less number
- [91] There is little coffee but there is tea.
(a) fewer
(b) much
(c) many
- [92]always criticize the manner of young ladies.
(a) Old woman
(b) The old women
(c) The old women

[93] "*Any car must be checked before operating.*" means ".....".

- (a) *A car must be checked*
- (b) *Car must be checked*
- (c) *Some cars must be checked*

[94] I met is my aunt Clara.

- (a) A woman that
- (b) The woman that
- (c) That women that

[95] The children to the zoo with their parents tomorrow.

- (a) they are going
- (b) are going
- (c) going

[96] She signed the contract 20 August.

- (a) in
- (b) by
- (c) on

[97] She met him the club.

- (a) into
- (b) at
- (c) in

[98] This is the greatest event the 20th century.

- (a) at
- (b) in
- (c) on

[99] It's you who took the book! It was seen you lately.

- (a) for
- (b) with
- (c) along

[100] She finishes her work 09 a.m..

- (a) at
- (b) in

(c) by

مكتبة
الأبجدية

Section III:-

Correct the errors in the following sentences (if applicable):-

[1] She is a teacher of Science; she works in a primary school which was far from her house.

.....
.....

[2] One day, they were hungry, so they go to the restaurant and had some meals.

.....

[3] She traveled abroad to study there, so she has a good opportunity to work there.

.....He was in Rome, he saw a lot of museums and he bought some souvenirs to his friends.

.....He left his coat because he is in a hurry and have some works to do.

.....When the girl's skills in art are too much good, its drawings become more expressive.

.....A baby learns how to talk as they listens, and repeats the words.

.....The president himself gave the medals for the actors for theirs good performance.

.....They saw Lilly and I at the club last night after class.

.....

The mother took hers son to the doctor's clinic.

.....He is going to the party with you and myself.

.....He and me are visiting our friend Tom in the hospital now.

.....He saw the guests off before he went to his bedroom.

.....They bought
some flowers and gave them for hers.

.....There was no
evidence that he was a doer but he was suspected by their.

.....If you have
an idea, write it in your agenda and discuss it carefully with itself.

.....The fire
broke off in the barn and burnt the yield.

.....The coach
insists at playing with the same plan in the next match.

.....Our class
will take part with the Earth Day Festival.

.....Don't worry
with this issue.

.....I want to ask
for something very important in this lecture.

.....She
congratulates him in passing the exams.

.....They tried in the new clothes but they weren't suitable in them.

.....We are
interested on reading comics.

.....She makes
on some new stories.

.....I am
concerned about her ability at playing piano.

.....The
government succeeded on solving the problem of over-crowd in our city.

.....When I
turned on the pages, I found short notes in some of them.

.....She called
for me at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

.....Margaret
was annoyed at Steve.

.....Hi Yankee!
 You look different from last time I saw you.

.....They
 consider at the matter which is a hostile action.

.....The
 scientists are worry of the danger of global warming.

.....The
 government should go at its plans for developing the healthcare.

.....He is a
 student in physics.

.....
 The assembly is considering of this matter now.

.....She always
 gets of early in the morning.

.....Joseph was
 anxious of meeting his parents.

.....Give up your
 negative attitude into pop-concerts.

.....He usually
 gets down at 9:15 a.m.

.....I usually
 make my homework before dinner.

.....They behave
 in unlike manner.

.....By banning
 smoking in public places, government aims to effect the public opinion.

.....You need a
 large number of soap to clean this mess.

.....I was
 dreaming; are I not?

.....It's an
 illusion to believe that man can't see his own ear.

.....*"I bout a new
 car though mine is still new"*. This means *"I needn't have bought the new
 one"*.

.....The crane
arose the container into the ship cargo-hole.

[4] The party was such cheerful, Sally! Thank you for your hospitality.

.....The mail
trains were usually stolen by highwaymen in the west in 1900s.

GOOD LUCK



Appendixes

Appendixes

Appendix (01)

A list of some Regular and Irregular verbs in English

[01] Regular Verbs List

There are thousands of regular verbs in English. This is a list of some of the more common regular verbs. Note that there are some spelling variations in American English (for example, "*practise*" becomes "*practice*" in American English).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accept • add • admire • admit • advise • afford • agree • alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow • amuse • analyse • announce • annoy • answer • apologise • appear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applaud • appreciate • approve • argue • arrange • arrest • arrive • ask 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attach • attack • attempt • attend • attract • avoid
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • back • bake • balance • ban • bang • bare • bat • bathe • battle • beam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beg • behave • belong • bleach • bless • blind • blink • blot • blush • boast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • boil • bolt • bomb • book • bore • borrow • bounce • bow • box • brake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brake • branch • breathe • bruise • brush • bubble • bump • burn • bury • buzz
--	--	---	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate • call • camp • care • carry • carve • cause • challenge • change • charge • chase • cheat • check • cheer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choke • chop • claim • clap • clean • clear • clip • close • coach • coil • collect • colour • comb • command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare • compete • complain • complete • concentrate • concern • confess • confuse • connect • consider • consist • contain • continue • copy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cough • count • cover • crack • crash • crawl • cross • crush • cry • cure • curl • curve • cycle
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• chew	• communicate	• correct	
• dam • damage • dance • dare • decay • deceive • decide • decorate • delay • delight	• deliver • depend • describe • desert • deserve • destroy • detect • develop • disagree • disappear	• disapprove • disarm • discover • dislike • divide • double • doubt • drag • drain • dream	• dress • drip • drop • drown • drum • dry • dust
• earn • educate • embarrass • employ • empty • encourage	• end • enjoy • enter • entertain • escape • examine	• excite • excuse • exercise • exist • expand • expect	• explain • explode • extend
• face • fade • fail • fancy • fasten • fax • fear • fence	• fetch • file • fill • film • fire • fit • fix • flap	• flash • float • flood • flow • flower • fold • follow • fool	• force • form • found • frame • frighten • fry
• gather • gaze • glow • glue	• grab • grate • grease • greet	• grin • grip • groan • guarantee	• guard • guess • guide
• hammer • hand • handle • hang • happen • harass	• harm • hate • haunt • head • heal • heap	• heat • help • hook • hop • hope • hover	• hug • hum • hunt • hurry
• identify • ignore	• increase • influence	• intend • interest	• invite • irritate

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imagine • impress • improve • include 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inform • inject • injure • instruct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interfere • interrupt • introduce • invent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • itch
--	--	---	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jail • jam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jog • join 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joke • judge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • juggle • jump
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kick • kill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kiss • kneel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knit • knock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knot
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • label • land • last • laugh • launch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn • level • license • lick • lie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lighten • like • list • listen • live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • load • lock • long • look • love
--	--	---	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • man • manage • march • mark • marry • match • mate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • matter • measure • meddle • melt • memories • mend • mess up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • milk • mine • miss • mix • moan • moor • mourn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move • muddle • mug • multiply • murder
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nail • name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need • nest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nod • note 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notice • number
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obey • object • observe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain • occur • offend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer • open • order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overflow • owe • own
---	---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pack • paddle • paint • park • part • pass • paste • pat • pause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permit • phone • pick • pinch • pine • place • plan • plant • play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pop • possess • post • pour • practise • pray • preach • precede • prefer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent • prick • print • produce • program • promise • protect • provide • pull
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peck • pedal • peel • peep • perform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • please • plug • point • poke • polish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare • present • preserve • press • pretend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pump • punch • puncture • punish • push
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • queue 		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • race • radiate • rain • raise • reach • realise • receive • recognise • record • reduce • reflect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refuse • regret • reign • reject • rejoice • relax • release • rely • remain • remember • remind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove • repair • repeat • replace • reply • report • reproduce • request • rescue • retire • return 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rhyme • rinse • risk • rob • rock • roll • rot • rub • ruin • rule • rush
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sack • sail • satisfy • save • saw • scare • scatter • scold • scorch • scrape • scratch • scream • screw • scribble • scrub • seal • search • separate • serve • settle • shade • share • shave • shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shiver • shock • shop • shrug • sigh • sign • signal • sin • sip • ski • skip • slap • slip • slow • smash • smell • smile • smoke • snatch • sneeze • sniff • snore • snow • soak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soothe • sound • spare • spark • sparkle • spell • spill • spoil • spot • spray • sprout • squash • squeak • squeal • squeeze • stain • stamp • stare • start • stay • steer • step • stir • stitch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stop • store • strap • strengthen • stretch • strip • stroke • stuff • subtract • succeed • suck • suffer • suggest • suit • supply • support • suppose • surprise • surround • suspect • suspend • switch
---	---	--	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk • tame • tap • taste • tease • telephone • tempt • terrify • test • thank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thaw • tick • tickle • tie • time • tip • tire • touch • tour • tow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trace • trade • train • transport • trap • travel • treat • tremble • trick • trip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trot • trouble • trust • try • tug • tumble • turn • twist • type
---	--	---	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undress • unfasten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unite • unlock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unpack • untidy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vanish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visit 		
--	---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wail • wait • walk • wander • want • warm • warn • wash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste • watch • water • wave • weigh • welcome • whine • whip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whirl • whisper • whistle • wink • wipe • wish • wobble • wonder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work • worry • wrap • wreck • wrestle • wriggle
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x-ray 			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yell 		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zoom
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[02] Irregular Verbs List

This is a list of some irregular verbs in English. Of course, there are many others, but these are the more common irregular verbs.

1 st conjugation Present simple	2 nd conjugation Past Simple	3 rd conjugation Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid	bid
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug

do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold

Appendix (02)**A list of World Nationalities**

This is a list of World nationalities

Geographic Name	Adjective / Name
Afghanistan	Afghan / Afghanistani
Africa	African
Algeria	Algerian
America	American
Antarctic	Antarctic
Artic	Artic
Argentina	Argentinean
Armenia	Armenian
Asia	Asian
Atlantic	Atlantic
Australia	Australian
Austria	Austrian
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani
Bahrain	Bahraini
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi / Bangladesh (person)
Belarus (Belorussia)	Belorussian
Belgium	Belgian
Bolivia	Bolivian
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian
Botswana	Botswanan / Tswana / Motswana (<i>for a singular person</i>) and Batswana (<i>for plural</i>)

Brazil	Brazilian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian
Burma (former name of Myanmar)	Burmese / Burman
Cambodia	Cambodian
Cameroon	Cameroonian
Canada	Canadian
Caribbean	Caribbean
Chile	Chilean
China	Chinese
Colombia	Colombian
Costa Rica	Costa Rican
Croatia	Croatian
Cuba	Cuban
Cyprus	Cypriot
Czech Republic	Czech
Denmark	Danish
Ecuador	Ecuadorian
Egypt	Egyptian
El Salvador	Salvadorian
Estonia	Estonian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian
Europe	European
Finland	Finnish / Finn (person)
France	Frenchman (for a singular male), Frenchmen (for plural males), Frenchwoman (for a singular female), Frenchwomen (for plural females) and French (for

	people & Language)
Gambia	Gambian
Georgia	Georgian
Germany	German
Ghana	Ghanaian / Ghanian
Greece	Greek
Guatemala	Guatemalan
Holland (another name for <i>The Netherlands</i>)	Dutchman (for a singular male), Dutchmen (for plural males), Dutchwoman (for a singular female) , Dutchwomen (for plural females) and Dutch (for people & Language).
Honduras	Honduran
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Hungarian
Iceland	Icelandic / Icelander (person)
India	Indian
Indonesia	Indonesian
Iran	Iranian
Iraq	Iraqi
Irish Republic (Ireland)	Irishman (for a singular male), Irishmen (for plural males), Irishwoman (for a singular female) , Irishwomen (for plural females) and Irish (for people & Language).
Israel	Israeli
Italy	Italian

Jamaica	Jamaican
Japan	Japanese
Jordan	Jordanian
Kazakhstan	Kazakh
Kenya	Kenyan
Korea, North	North Korean
Korea, South	South Korean
Kuwait	Kuwaiti
Laos	Laotian
Latvia	Latvian
Lebanon	Lebanese
Lesotho	Sotho / Mosotho (<i>for a singular person</i>) / Bosotho (<i>for plural</i>)
Libya	Libyan
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Luxemburg (Luxembourg)	Luxembourgeois/ Luxemburger (<i>for a singular person</i>) /Luxemburg
Macedonia	Macedonian
Malawi	Malawian
Malaysia	Malaysian
Malta	Maltese
Mauritius	Mauritian
Mediterranean	Mediterranean
Mexico	Mexican
Morocco	Moroccan
Montenegro	Montenegrin

Mongolia	Mongolian
Mozambique	Mozambican (Mozambiquan) / Mozambiquer (<i>for a singular person</i>) / Mozambique
Myanmar (Modern name of Burma)	Burmese / Burman
Namibia	Namibian
Nepal	Nepalese
(The) Netherlands (see Holland)	Dutchman (for a singular male), Dutchmen (for plural males), Dutchwoman (for a singular female) , Dutchwomen (for plural females) and Dutch (for people & Language).
New Zealand	New Zealand / Maori (من السكان الأصليين) / New Zealander (<i>for a singular person</i>)
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan
Nigeria	Nigerian
Niger	Niger
Norway	Norwegian
Oman	Omani
Pacific	Pacific
Pakistan	Pakistani
Palestine	Palestinian
Panama	Panamanian
Paraguay	Paraguayan
Peru	Peruvian
(The) Philippines	Philippine / Filipino (<i>for a singular person</i>)

Poland	Polish / Pole (<i>for a singular person</i>)
Portugal	Portuguese
Qatar	Qatari
Romania	Romanian
Russia	Russian (Federation)
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian
Singapore	Singaporean
Slovak Republic	Slovak
Slovenia	Slovene / Slovenian (<i>for a singular person</i>)
South Africa	South African
Spain	Spanish
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan
(The) Sudan	Sudanese
Swaziland	Swazi
Sweden	Swedish / Swede (<i>for a singular person</i>)
Switzerland	Swiss
Syria	Syrian
Taiwan	Taiwanese
Tajikistan	Tajik
Tanzania	Tanzanian
Thailand	Thai
Tibet	Tibetan
Tunisia	Tunisian
Turkey	Turkish / Turk (<i>for a singular person</i>)

Turkmenistan	Turkmen
Uganda	Ugandan
Ukraine	Ukrainian
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Emirian
United Kingdom (UK) (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) including :-	Briton (<i>for a singular person</i>) / Britisher (<i>for a singular person</i>) / British (<i>for People</i>)
(1) England	Englishman (for a singular male), Englishmen (for plural males), Englishwoman (for a singular female) , Englishwomen (for plural females) and English (for people & Language).
(2) Scotland	Scotsman (for a singular male), Scotsmen (for plural males), Scotswoman (for a singular female) , Scotswomen (for plural females) and Scottish / Scot (for people).
(3) Wales	Welshman (for a singular male), Welshmen (for plural males), Welshwoman (for a singular female) , Welshwomen (for plural females) and Welsh (for people & Language).
United States of America (USA)	American / US Person
Uruguay	Uruguayan

Uzbekistan	Uzbek
Venezuela	Venezuelan
Vietnam	Vietnamese
Yemen	Yemeni
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavian / Yugoslav (<i>for a singular person</i>)
Zambia	Zambian
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean

Appendix (03)

A list of Some Common American Expressions

(01) Add insult to injury:- (01) يزيد الطين بلاء:-

"To make matters even worse especially by causing annoyance as well as harm"

Examples:-

- He *added insult to injury* by his continuous asking for reconciliation with them.

(02) Take something amiss:- (02) يغضب من:-

"To be angry at something especially because of a misunderstanding"

Examples:-

- He *took my words amiss*, for he already hates me.

(03) put our back into something:- (03) نعمل جاهدين :-

"To work very hard at something"

Examples:-

- We *put our back into* the job.

(04) with one's back against the wall:- (04) في أصعب

-الظروف

"To be in the greatest possible difficulties, so that one must try very hard"

Examples:-

- We finished this task *with our back against the wall*. It was so difficult.

(05) Jump on the band wagon:- (05) يساير الشائع:-

"To do or say something just because a lot of other people are doing or saying it"

Examples:-

- He'll not do anything. Believe me! He always likes to *jump on the band wagon*.

(06) His bark is worse than his bite:-

(06) يبدو أسوأ

مما هو عليه:-

"he sounds worse than he is"

Examples:-

- Don't believe him for *his bark is worse than his bite*.

(07) to lose your bearings:-

(07) يرتبك:-

"To become confused"

Examples:-

- With all these problems, I'm afraid I've rather *lost my bearings*.

(08) beat about (or around) the bush:- (08) يراوغ و يماطل:-

"To delay talking about or considering the most important part of a subject"

Examples:-

- Don't *beat around the bush* and tell me where have you been?.

(09) Get out of bed on the wrong side:-

(09) يصبح في حالة مزاجية

سيئة:-

"To be in a bad temper"

Examples:-

- Be careful when you meet the boss. It seems that he *got out of the bed on the wrong side*.

(10) Beggars can't be choosers:-

(10) لو كنت تنشد المساعدة اقبل بأي مما يتم تقديمه

لك:-

"If you are asking for help, you must take what you are offered"

Examples:-

- Here's what I offer to you; take it or leave it. *Beggars can't be choosers* my son!

(11) give something or someone a wide berth:-

(11) يظل على مسعدة

من:-

"To stay at a safe distance from something or someone dangerous or undesirable"

Examples:-

- This man is dangerous. Take my advice and *give him a wide berth*.

(12) put the cart before the horse:- (12) يخلط الامور:-

"To put things in the wrong order"

Examples:-

- Don't *put the cart before the horse*. You should open the can first, man!

(13) rain cats and dogs:- (13) تمطر بغزارة:-

"To rain very heavily"

Examples:-

- The match was cancelled as it was *raining cats and dogs*.

(14) thrown in at the deep end:-

(14) فجأة

يصادف مهمة صعبة:-

"suddenly and unexpectedly faced with a difficult piece of work"

Examples:-

- Suddenly, he was *thrown at in the deep end* as he had to fight a great warrior.

(15) out on one's ears:-

(15) يتم طرده لسوء سلوكه:-

"Suddenly thrown out of a place because of bad behaviour"

Examples:-

- Quarreling with one another, they both were *out on their ears* by the club guards.

(16) get (hold) of the wrong end of the stick:-

(16) يفهم الأمر بشكل خاطئ

تماما:-

"To get a completely wrong idea"

Examples:-

- If you think I am going to tell them, then you are *getting hold of the wrong end of the stick*, sir.

(17) There are no flies on someone:-

(17) ليس عليه من غبار (لا يمكن

خداعه):-

"someone is not a fool and can't be tricked"

Examples:-

- Careful! Don't try to trick him as *there are no flies on him*.

(18) a frog in someone's throat:- (18) يشعر بصعوبة في الكلام:-

"A difficulty in speaking because of roughness in the throat"

Examples:-

- I can't speak now as I feel *a frog in my throat*.

(19) to be a real glutton for punishment:-

(19) مستعد للمزيد من

الصعوبات:-

"To be always ready to do more of something hard or unpleasant"

Examples:-

- He is a *real glutton for punishment*.

(20) one's nose to the grindstone:- (20) في حالة عمل صعب ممل

متواصل:-

"To be in a state of hard dull work"

Examples:-

- She's got to *keep her nose to the grindstone* to feed her children.

(21) hold your horses:- (21) على رسلك يا هذا:-

"wait a minute or restraint your self "

Examples:-

- Wow! *Hold your horses*, man; I didn't say so!

(22) have one's head in the clouds:- (22) يكون غير عملي:-

"To be impractical; not act according to the realities of life"

Examples:-

- Don't listen to him. He *has his head in the clouds*.

(23) break the ice:- (23) يتودد لمن لا يعرفه من قبل:-

"To begin to be friendly with people one did not know before"

Examples:-

- A few jokes will help to *break the ice* between you two.

(24) put someone's nose out of joint:- (24) يثير غيرته بأن يحل

محله:-

"To make someone jealous by taking their place as the center of attention"

Examples:-

- He *put her nose out of joint* for he already hates me.

(25) have/get someone's knife in someone:- (25) يعامله وكأنه

عدو:-

"To treat someone as an enemy and always try to harm him\her"

Examples:-

- He *has his knife in me*, though I always liked him.

(26) laugh in/up one's sleeve:- (26) يضحك في سره:-

"To laugh secretly."

Examples:-

- He *laughed up his sleeve* when he saw her.

(27) Cry over spilt milk:- (27) يبكي على اللبن المسكوب (أي يحزن):-

"To waste time being sorry about something bad that cannot be repaired or changed for the better"

Examples:-

- Stop *crying over the spilt milk* and help me to complete the project.

(28) make a mountain out of a molehill:- (28) لا تضخم

الأمور:-

"To make an unimportant matter seem more important than it is"

Examples:-

- It's not a big deal to forget your letter. Don't *make a mountain out of a molehill*.

(29) hit the nail on the head:- (29) يرصد عين الصواب:-

"To do or say something exactly right"

Examples:-

- By confessing the truth he *hit the nail on the head*.

(30) under someone's (very) nose:- (30) تحت سمع و بصر:-

"Right in front of someone; quite openly"

Examples:-

- They stole the painting from the museum *under the very nose of the police*.
- They stole the painting from the museum *under the very noses of the police*

(31) have/get one's own back (on someone):- (31) ينجح في إيداؤه

انتقاماً منه:-

"To succeed in doing harm to someone in return for harm done to oneself"

Examples:-

- Twenty years later he managed to *get his own back on me* by taking over my business.

(32) give someone a piece of one's mind:- أظهر سريره تجاه (32)

فلان:-

"To tell somebody angrily what one thinks of him/her"

Examples:-

- When he interfered, she *gave him a piece of her mind*, so he left.

(33) cut me the quick:- يجرحني بشدة:- (33)

"Hurt me deeply"

Examples:-

- She *cut me the quick* with her unkind remarks.

(34) run into the ground:- يهلكه بالعمل الشديد:- (34)

"To tire oneself or someone else out with hard work"

Examples:-

- The new boss is a tough man; he always *run us into the ground*.

(35) rub salt in someone's wound(s):- يزيد من (35)

ألمه أو أحرانه:-

"To make someone's sorrow, pain, etc., even worse"

Examples:-

- By confessing the truth of his marriage to his girlfriend, he *rubbed salt into her wounds* especially after the recent death of her father.

(36) keep body and soul together:- يمتلك بالكاد (36)

ما يقيم أوده:-

"To have just enough money, food etc., to live"

Examples:-

- After losing all his wealth, he barely *keeps body and soul together*.

(37) take someone out of himself:- يحاول أن يسعده و يخرجه من شعوره (37)

بالحزن:-

"To amuse or interest someone who is feeling unhappy or unwell"

Examples:-

- He took her to the circus hoping *to take her out of herself* after the death of her father.

(38) wait on someone hand and foot:-

(38) يخدمه

بتواضع شديد:-

"To serve someone very humbly"

Examples:-

- Don't expect her to *wait on you hand foot* just because you are her boss.

(39) keep our heads above water:-

(39) نتقى

الصعوبات:-

"keep ourselves out of difficulty"

Examples:-

- We don't make much money, but we are able to *keep our heads above water*.

(40) pull the wool over someone's eyes:-

(40) يخفي عنه الحقيقة أو

يخدعه:-

"To trick someone or hide the facts from him\her"

Examples:-

- Stop *pulling the wool over my eyes!* I knew everything.

Appendix (04)**"Test Yourself" Answer Keys.****"Test Yourself (1)"**

(1) b (2) a (3) b (4) b (5) a

"Test Yourself (2)"

(1) b (2) a (3) c (4) c (5) c

"Test Yourself (3)"

(1) b (2) a (3) b (4) b (5) c
(6) c (7) b (8) a (9) a (10) a
(11) c (12) b (13) a (14) b (15) c

"Test Yourself (4)"

(1) b (2) c (3) a (4) b (5) b

"Test Yourself (5)"

(1) c (2) b (3) b (4) a (5) b
(6) a (7) b (8) b (9) b (10) a
(11) c (12) b (13) c (14) c (15) b
(16) c (17) c (18) b (19) c (20) b
(21) b (22) c (23) c (24) b (25) c

"Test Yourself (6)"

(1) Oxen (2) Women (3) Feet (4) Mice (5) Phenomena
(6) Curricula (7) Data (8) Fungi (9) Syllabi (10) Stimuli
(11) Deer (12) Fish (13) Trout (14) Sheep (15) Nuclei

"Test Yourself (7)"

(1) b (2) b (3) c (4) a (5) b

"Test Yourself (8)"

(1) c (2) c (3) b (4) c (5) a

"Test Yourself (9)"

(1) a (2) a (3) c (4) b (5) a

"Test Yourself (10)"

(1) b (2) a (3) b (4) b (5) b

"Test Yourself (11)"

(1) c (2) b (3) c (4) a (5) c

"Test Yourself (12)"

(1) b (2) b (3) a (4) c (5) c

"Test Yourself (13)"

(1) b (2) a (3) b (4) c (5) a

"Test Yourself (14)"

(1) c (2) c (3) a (4) a (5) c

"Test Yourself (15)"

(1) b (2) a (3) c (4) b (5) b

"Test Yourself (16)"

(1) a (2) a (3) c (4) a (5) b

"Test Yourself (17)"

(1) b (2) c (3) c (4) b (5) c

"Test Yourself (18)"

(1) b (2) c (3) b (4) c (5) a

"Test Yourself (19)"

(1) c (2) a (3) c (4) c (5) a

"Test Yourself (20)"

(1) b (2) a (3) c (4) c (5) c

"Test Yourself (21)"

(1) c (2) c (3) a (4) c (5) c

"Test Yourself (22)"

(1) b (2) a (3) b (4) b (5) b
(6) c (7) b (8) c (9) a (10) a

"Test Yourself (23)"

(1) c (2) b (3) c (4) No error (5) b

"Test Yourself (24)"

(1) a (2) b (3) a (4) c (5) b

"Test Yourself (25)"

(1) b (2) c (3) c (4) b (5) a

"Test Yourself (26)"

(1) b (2) a (3) b (4) a (5) a

"Test Yourself (27)"

(1) b (2) a (3) c (4) a (5) a

"Test Yourself (28)"

(1) a (2) a (3) b (4) b (5) c

"Test Yourself (29)"

(1) b (2) c (3) a (4) b (5) a

"Test Yourself (30)"

(1) b (2) b (3) a (4) b (5) a

"Test Yourself (31)"

(1) c (2) b (3) b (4) c (5) b

"Test Yourself (32)"

(1) c (2) c (3) b (4) b (5) b

"Test Yourself (33)"

(1) b (2) b (3) c (4) c (5) c

"Test Yourself (34)"

(1) c (2) b (3) a (4) b (5) b

"Test Yourself (35)"

(1) a (2) b (3) b (4) c (5) c

"Test Yourself (36)"

(1) b (2) c (3) b (4) a (5) a

"Test Yourself (37)"

(1) c (2) b (3) a (4) c (5) a
(6) b (7) a (8) a (9) c (10) b

"Test Yourself (38)"

(1) b (2) b (3) b (4) c (5) a
(6) b (7) a (8) a (9) b (10) c

"Test Yourself (39)"

(1) c (2) c (3) b (4) b (5) b

"Test Yourself (40)"

(1) c (2) c (3) b (4) c (5) b

"Test Yourself (41)"

(1) her (2) he (3) their (4) me (5) her
(6) me (7) I (8) her (9) them (10) yourself

"Test Yourself (42)"

(1) c (2) c (3) b (4) a (5) a
(6) b (7) a (8) b (9) b (10) b
(11) c (12) b (13) a (14) b (15) b
(16) b (17) c (18) c (19) c (20) a

"Test Yourself (43)"

(1) out (2) on (3) in (4) about (5) about
(6) for (7) on / for (8) in (9) up (10) about

- (11) out (12) in (13) over (14) on (15) with
 (16) than (17) about (18) about (19) on (20) of
 (21) about (22) up (23) for (24) toward (25) about

"Test Yourself (44)"

- (1) do (2) does (3) make (4) make (5) make do
 (6) makes (7) make (8) make (9) did (10) do
 (11) made (12) making (13) do (14) do (15) make

"Test Yourself (45)"

- (1) like (2) alike (3) like (4) unlike (5) like
 (6) alike (7) alike (8) like (9) like (10) unlike

"Test Yourself (46)"

- (1) I [other] (2) C (3) C (4) I [another] (5) I
 [other]
 (6) C (7) C (8) C (9) I [another / others] (10) I
 [other]

"Test Yourself (47)"

- (1) affects (2) affect (3) affected (4) effects (5) effect

"Test Yourself (48)"

- (1) aggravate (2) annoys (3) aggravate (4) aggravated (5) annoying

"Test Yourself (49)"

- (1) all ready (2) already (3) already (4) already (5) all ready

"Test Yourself (50)"

- (1) alright (2) all right (3) alright (4) all right (5) all right

"Test Yourself (51)"

(1) all together (2) all together (3) all together (4) altogether (5) altogether

"Test Yourself (52)"

(1) amount (2) number (3) amount (4) number (5) amount

"Test Yourself (53)"

(1) am I not (2) aren't (3) ain't (4) ain't (5) ain't

"Test Yourself (54)"

(1) delusion (2) illusion (3) illusion (4) delusion (5) delusion

"Test Yourself (55)"

(1) needn't have (2) didn't need (3) needn't have (4) needn't have (5) needn't have

"Test Yourself (56)"

(1) raised (2) arising (3) raised (4) raised (5) arise

"Test Yourself (57)"

(1) so (2) so (3) so (4) such (5) such

"Test Yourself (58)"

(1) robbed (2) stolen (3) robbed (4) robbed (5) stolen

Appendix (05)**General Test Answer Keys****Section [I]:-Multiple Choice:-**

Question No.	Answer Key								
1	b	21	c	41	b	61	a	81	c
2	b	22	b	42	c	62	c	82	a
3	a	23	c	43	a	63	c	83	c
4	a	24	c	44	c	64	b	84	b
5	b	25	c	45	b	65	c	85	c
6	b	26	a	46	a	66	a	86	b
7	c	27	b	47	b	67	b	87	b
8	c	28	c	48	a	68	a	88	a
9	a	29	b	49	c	69	c	89	b
10	c	30	b	50	a	70	a	90	b
11	c	31	c	51	a	71	b	91	b
12	c	32	a	52	b	72	a	92	a
13	b	33	c	53	a	73	c	93	a
14	c	34	a	54	b	74	b	94	b
15	b	35	b	55	b	75	b	95	b
16	c	36	b	56	c	76	a	96	c
17	c	37	b	57	c	77	a	97	c
18	b	38	c	58	b	78	b	98	b
19	a	39	b	59	b	79	a	99	b

20	a	40	a	60	b	80	c	100	a
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ما
ال
أ

Section [III]:-Correct:-

- [5] She is a teacher of Science; she works in a primary school which *is* far from her house.
- [6] One day, they were hungry, so they *went* to the restaurant and had some meals.
- [7] She traveled abroad to study there, so she *had* a good opportunity to work there.
- [8] *The sentence is correct.*
- [9] He left his coat because he *was* in a hurry and *had* some works to do.
- [10] When the girl's skills in art are too much good, *her* drawings become more expressive.
- [11] A baby learns how to talk as *he* listens, and repeats the words.
- [12] The president himself gave the medals for the actors for *their* good performance.
- [13] They saw Lilly and *me* at the club last night after class.
- [14] The mother took *her* son to the doctor's clinic.
- [15] He is going to the party with you and *me*.
- [16] He and *I* are visiting our friend Tom in the hospital now.
- [17] He saw the guests *out* before he went to his bedroom.
- [18] They bought some flowers and gave them for *her*.
- [19] There was no evidence that he was the doer but he was suspected by *them*.
- [20] If you have an idea, write it in your agenda and discuss it carefully with *yourself*.
- [21] The fire broke out in the barn and burnt the yield.
- [22] The coach insists *on* playing with the same plan in the next match.
- [23] Our class will take part *in* the Earth Day Festival.
- [24] Don't worry *about* this issue.
- [25] I want to ask *about* something very important in this lecture.
- [26] She congratulates him *for* passing the exams.
- [27] They tried *on* the new clothes but they weren't suitable *for* them.
- [28] We are interested *in* reading comics.
- [29] She makes *up* some new stories.

- [30] I am concerned about her ability *in* playing piano.
- [31] The government succeeded *in* solving the problem of over-crowd in our city.
- [32] When I turned *over* the pages, I found short notes in some of them.
- [33] She called *on* me at ten o'clock yesterday morning.
- [34] Margaret was annoyed *with* Steve.
- [35] Hi Yankee! You look different *than* last time I saw you.
- [36] They consider *about* the matter which is a hostile action.
- [37] The scientists are worry *about* the danger of global warming.
- [38] The government should go *on* its plans for developing the healthcare.
- [39] He is a student *of* physics.
- [40] The assembly is considering *about* this matter now.
- [41] She always gets *up* early in the morning.
- [42] Joseph was anxious *for* meeting his parents.
- [43] Give up your negative attitude *towards* pop-concerts.
- [44] He usually gets *up* at 9:15 a.m.
- [45] I usually *do* my homework before dinner.
- [46] They behave in *a like* manner.
- [47] By banning smoking in public places, government aims to *affect* the public opinion.
- [48] You need a large *amount* of soap to clean this mess.
- [49] I was dreaming; *am I not?*
- [50] It's an illusion to believe that man can't see his own ear.
- [51] *The sentence is correct.*
- [52] The crane *raised* the container into the ship cargo-hole.
- [53] The party was *so* cheerful, Sally! Thank you for your hospitality.
- [54] The mail trains were usually *robbed* by highwaymen in the west in 1900s.

Best of Luck.

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تليفون وفاكس : 4838326 (03)(+2)

موبايل : 01001634294 (+2)

www.daralbraa.com

Email: info@daralbraa.com

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