English With Seema

سيما أبو شمعة

Language

English With Seema

هذا الملف شامل لقواعد الفصل الأول لجميع الأفرع

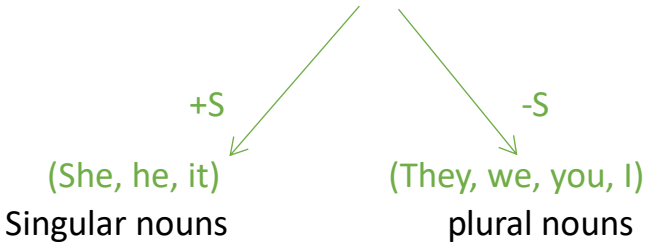
علمي \ أدبي\ تجاري \ صناعي\ مهني .....

2025-6

Unit 1

Present simple — المضارع البسيط

Form:- V1



إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ Sh, ch, z, s, o, x نضيف es

Negation:- don't + V inf
doesn't

Ali speaks English fluently.
Ali doesn't speak English fluently.

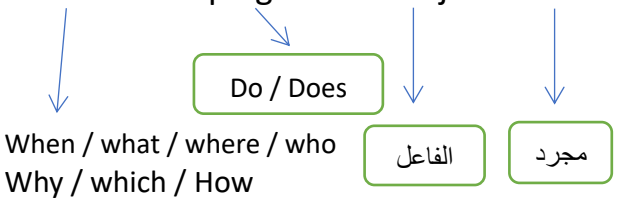
They sleep early every night.
They don't sleep early every night.

ضل متذكر انه بعد do-does
الفعل لازم يضل مجرددددد

Questions:-

Wh- question:- كيف شكل السؤال:

Wh- word + helping verb + subj + main verb + ...?



Yes / No questions:-

Helping verb + subj + main verb +.....?



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1- Where do you live (Live) ?
2- How does she clean (clean) the house ?
3- Do they visit (visit) London regularly ?
4- Does Asma' play (play) tennis ?



فعل مساعد **فعل أساسي**

?

في السؤال بغض النظر عن نوعه

do\ does **(inf)**

Use:-

متى نستخدم الفعل المضارع ؟

1 Habits and routines: العادات

Key words : often , Sometimes , always, occasionally, usually , normally , regularly, rarely , seldom , frequently

(ly مع زمن) daily ,(every + زمن) every + time , (زمن جمع) on Sundays , a + زمن

weekly every day in Summers a day

yearly every week

Examples:-

1- He always visits his friends.
2- We pray five times a day .
3- Masa brushes her teeth daily
4- She doesn't stay up late so often .
5- Rami and his friend don't do their homework on Fridays.

Never من دلائل المضارع البسيط لما تكون قبل الزائ' مثلاً :
She never sleeps early
أو حقيقة مثل :
Honey never spoils and it has antibacterial properties.

2 Facts / general truths:- الحقائق

1- Water boils at 100 °C.
2- Flowers bloom in spring .
3- Reading improves writing skills .
4- My father works in a private school.
5- Ice melts in high temperature.

عادة لا يوجد دليل زمني في هذا النوع من الجمل.

جمل صحيحة بالمطلق وثابتة ومثبتة عاماً

الحقائق قد تكون شخصية مثل الاسم العمل السكن عدد الأولاد وما يحب الشخص وما يكره

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3- Stative verbs

الأفعال الجامدة (لا تأخذ ing) هادول حفظ يا بطل

Love يحب like يعجب

hate يكره

prefer يفضل

know يعرف seem يبدو remember يتذكر

Forget ينسى mean يقصد suppose يفترض

agree يوافق hope يأمل realize يدرك

Recognize يميز believe يعتقد- يؤمن

understand يفهم need يحتاج want يريد

Examples:-

1- I love maths.
2- My father still remembers his childhood.
3- She doesn't agree with your opinion.

لازم أذكرك انه شكل المضارع البسيط هو بإضافة
S or without s
لكن النفي؟
اوعى تحكيلي:
Isn't\ aren't
NOOOOOOOOOOOOO
النفي بكون:
Don't \ doesn't
ما بعرف ليه هالمعلومة الطلاب بنسوها ومش عارفين يفهموها

Correct the form of the verb:-

1- Salma usually _____ (spend) her money on clothes.
2- We sometimes _____ (grow) up some fruits in our garden.
3- Speaking _____ (be) as important as reading.
4- Sami _____ (go) to work earlier on Sundays.
5- Sometimes , you _____ (break) some rules.
6- The Olympics _____ (take) place every 4 years.
7- As teens , we _____ (understand) each other.
8- I _____ (suppose) that it was over.
9- How often _____ you _____ (go) to the gym?
10- What _____ she _____ (do) on Fridays?

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تصريفات الفعل: be المجرد: be المضارع: is\are\am الماضي: was\were التصريف الثالث: been

الحل:

spends grow is goes break take understand suppose do\go does\ do

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

Form:-

(he, she, it الاسم المفرد)..... is

(They, we, you الاسم الجمع) .....are + V ing

(I).....am

Negation:- النفي

isn't
aren't + V ing
am not

-She is playing volleyball now.
-They are swimming at the moment.
-We aren't working these days.

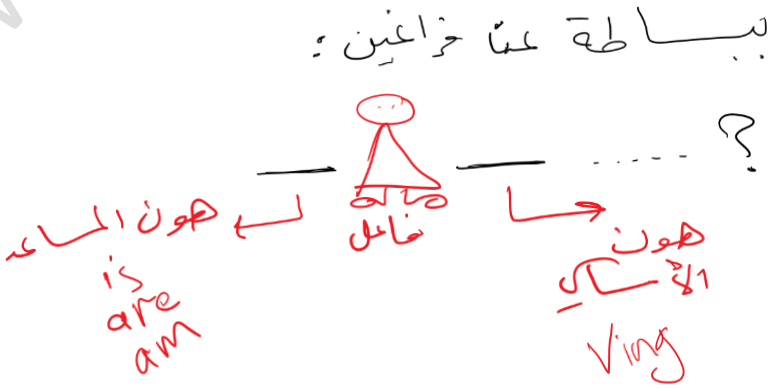
Questions:-

1 Wh- question:- طيب كيف شكل السؤال؟

Wh- word + helping verb + subj + main verb.....?

is/ are/ am Ving

-What are you doing now?
-Where is Salma sleeping at the moment?



2 Yes / No questions:-

Helping verb + subj + main verb.....?

Is/ Are/ Am V+ing

Are you working now?
Is she studying maths this year?

Use:- متى نستخدم المضارع المستمر

1 **Continuous actions in the present**

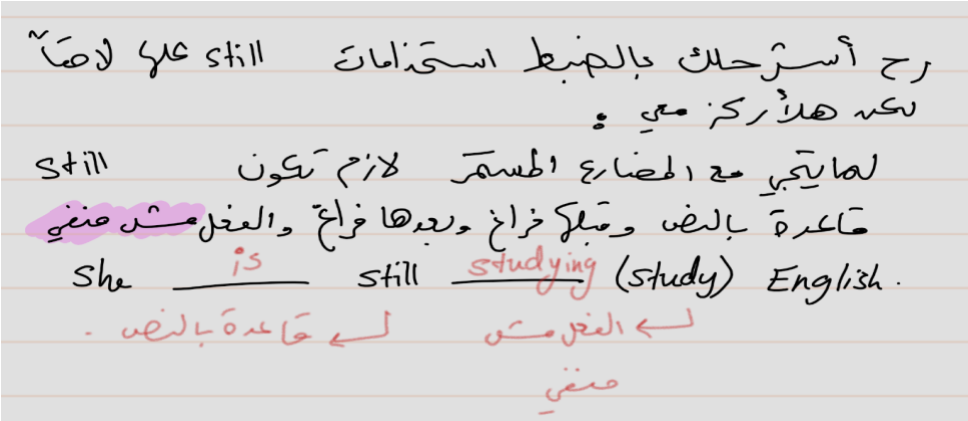
أفعال مستمرة في الوقت الحالي.

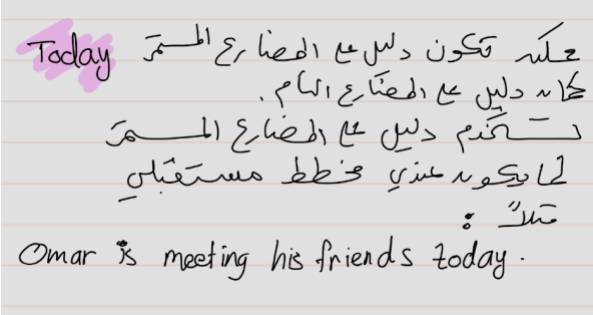
Keywords:-

now , nowadays, at the moment , today, at the present, currently, still
these days, this+ noun (ببساطة يعني أدوات الإشارة بتعطينا فكرة عن المضارع المستمر **this \that\ these**)
look! Listen! Be careful! Watch out! Be quiet! Shhhh! Stop...! Don't make a noise! : أفعال التنبيه
Don't disturb them لا تزعجهم **out**side, **out** of the window,

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can't talk now, can't speak now الاعتذار بدل عالمضارع المستمر





-Be quiet ! The kids are sleeping.

دليل المضارع المستمر

-I can't peak now ! I am trying to focus.

-The cat is playing outside.

خلينا نشوف سوا هالنمط الوزاري : وبتكرر كتير .. جملتين متناقضتين بتربطهم but
الأولى بكون معها دليل المضارع والتانية بكون معها دليل المضارع المستمر.

- Normally , I don't enjoy (not enjoy) parties,
but this one I am enjoying (enjoy) it

2 **Progress and change verbs:** الأفعال التي تدل على التقدم والتغيّر:

get better, get bigger ,
make progress , increase , decrease, rise ,fall, become, grow , change, improve, develop,turn, ……

-Asma' is getting better today.

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- The population is rising quickly in the world. لازم تعرف هون انه لو عندك دليل تاني متل دليل المضارع البسيط فالدليل اقوى.. لو ما عندي دليل فالفعل الاستمراري اللي بين الاقواس هو دليلي وانا بتبعه

The population often rises quickly in the world

The IT sector develops daily.

3 **Personal Plans and Complete arrangements:** المخططات الشخصية والتي تم الترتيب لها.

-I am travelling to Turkey next month. I have already booked the tickets.
-We are busy today; we are visiting our friends.
-I can't meet you tonight, I am preparing for my project.

ماذا لو جاءَت دلائل المضارع المستمر مع الأفعال الجامدة ؟

-She remembers (remember) the accident now.

دليل المضارع المستمر ولكن الفعل بين الأقواس جامد
الحل: نستخدم المضارع البسيط لأن الفعل لا يقبل الاستمرارية

-I don't agree (not agree) with what he is saying now.
فعل جامد
-She realizes (realize) now the mistake.
فعل جامد
-We prefer (prefer) vsing English at the moment.
فعل جامد

الجامد يضل جامد ما لحركة دليل المستمر

Correct the form of the verbs:-

1- Listen to these people! What languages ..... they ..... (speak)?
2- We ..... still ..... (work).
3- Today , I ..... (meet) my Cousins.
4- He ..... (not know) the answer at the moment.
5- The kids ..... (play) outside.
6- Be careful ! The car ..... (move) fast.
7- Stop ! You ..... (make) a loud noise.

الحل:

1- are\speaking 2- are \working 3- am meeting 4- doesn't know الفعل هون جامد
5- are playing 6- is moving fast 7- are making

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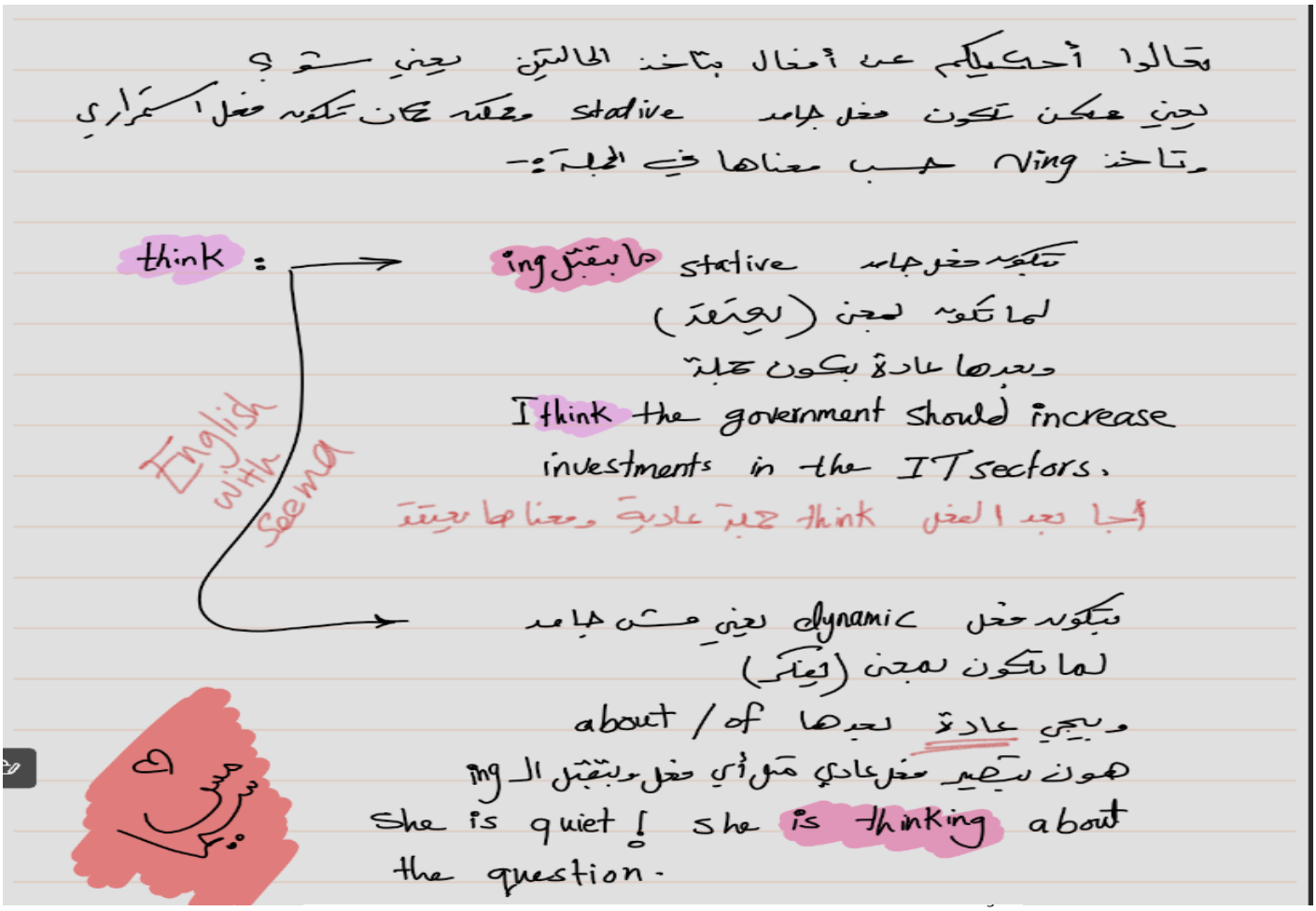
Some verbs that take either simple present or present continuous:-

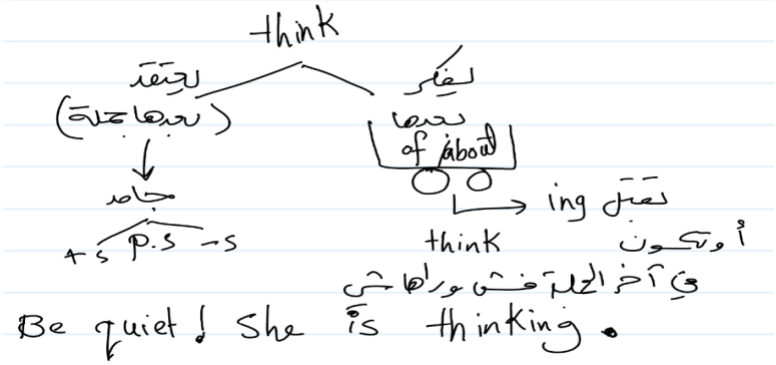
أفعال تأخذ إما المضارع البسيط (فعل جامد) أو المضارع المستمر (تقبل الـ ing) حسب معنى الـ

dynamic

stative

وأن ليس للإنسان إلّا ما سعى





باختصار:

لوكان الفعل think معه أحرف الجر about of بصير تاخد ing لكن لو ما في هادول الحروف.. خلص جاااامد يعني بتحركش يعني خليه بسيط

look → تكون stative يعني مثل جامد لايقبل ing

لما تكون بمعنى (يبدو)

بعدها بيجي صفة

The woman looks sad.

كون الفعل look بمعنى يبدو

ما بياخذ ing



تكون مش stative يعني بتقبل ing

لما تكون بمعنى ينظر

أو بعدها حرف جر (after/ for / out/ at/ in)

The students are looking out of the window.

look

يبدو

بعدها صفة

ما بتقبل ing

ينظر

out at in ---

بتقبل ing

بسيطة:

look after يعني

look for يعني

The man looks strange. He is looking at me.

باختصار: لوكان الفعل look معه أحرف الجر out at in بصير تاخد ing لكن لو ما في هادول الحروف.. خلص جاااامد يعني بتحركش يعني خليه بسيط

Have / has → لو كانت الفعل have بمعنى لديه / عنده

يكون فعل جامد Stative ما بياخد ing

- Omar has 3 children.
- They have a great house.

English with seema



لو كان الفعل have له معنى آخر

لو جاء مع كلمات مثل:

shower, bath, party, ...

أو مع وجبات الطعام breakfast, lunch, dinner

فطور غداء عشاء

أو أي نوع مشروبات ومأكولات:

..., a Sandwich, drinks, tea, coffee

هون بتاخد have ← ing لأنه بيكون شغلة

- She is having a shower.
- She can't answer the phone, She's having her breakfast now.

(have has) بمعنى لديه / عنده

have

فعل جامد ما بياخد ing

شغل جامد بياخد ing

لو كانت بمعنى ليحمم / يتناول / ...

باختصار:

لوكان الفعل have معه دلائل متل ..... shower , bath, food, drinks, dream, time بصير تاخد ing لكن لوكانت بمعنى عنده وبمتلك .. خلص جاااااامد يعني بتحركش يعني خليه بسيط.. بسيط بسيط.

من الملاحظات المهمة: انه الفعل لو مش جامد(يقبل ال ing) معناها يتبع الدليل ولكن لو كان جامد بياخد المضارع البسيط, ولاحقا بس نشرح المضارع التام رح نكتشف انه باخد مضارع تام حسب الدليل المهم ما بقبل ing.

Maryam is having her coffee now. She has her coffee every day at this time.
يعني لو الفعل جامد.. الحل واضح مضارع بسيط... لو الفعل مش جامد الحل بيتبع الدليل.
He can't answer the phone because he is having a shower. He usually has his shower in the afternoon.

يلا نجرب نحل؟

Present simple and present continuous:

Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1- I'm sorry, but I('m not agreeing / don't agree)with what you're saying.
2- What (happens / is happening) outside?
3- I('m not enjoying / don't enjoy) parties normally, but I (enjoy / am enjoying) this one.
4 - She might be able to see you, but she (talks / is talking) to a customer and it sometimes (takes / is taking) a long time.
5- He (works / is working) in the afternoons, but today he (takes / is taking) his son to the doctor.
6- That man (looks / is looking) rather strange.
7- Everyone(looks / is looking) out of the window.
8- What (do you think / are you thinking) is the reason for her success?
9- You're very quiet. What (do you think / are you thinking) about?
10- He (has / is having) a shower because he(has / is having)an important appointment.
11- let me listen to her. I (think \ am thinking) she is right.
12- Please! Change the channel! I (think \ am thinking) the movie is boring.
13- Lama (is having\ has) a good time with her friends outside.
14- The cake (doesn't look \ isn't looking) delicious.
15- I (don't think \ am not thinking) about it these days.
16- The teacher (doesn't think \ isn't thinking) that the ministry will provide facilitation.
17- Why (do you look \ are you looking) at me like that?
18- Why (does she look \ is she looking) upset?

تعالوا نجرب الحل:

1- don't agree 2- is happening 3- don't enjoy 4- is talking\ takes 5- works \ is taking
6- looks 7- is looking 8- do you think 9- are you thinking 10- is having\ has
11- think 12- think 13- is having 14- doesn't look 15- am not thinking
16- doesn't think 17- are you looking 18-does she look

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Present Perfect المضارع التام

Form:-

(She, he, it/ singular nouns) **has** **+ V.3 (P.P)**
(They, we, you, I/ plural nouns) **have**

She has gone home.
They have arrived recently.

Negation:-

hasn't **+ V.3**
haven't

They haven't got the clue so far.
She hasn't reached the house yet.

Questions:-

1 Wh- question:-

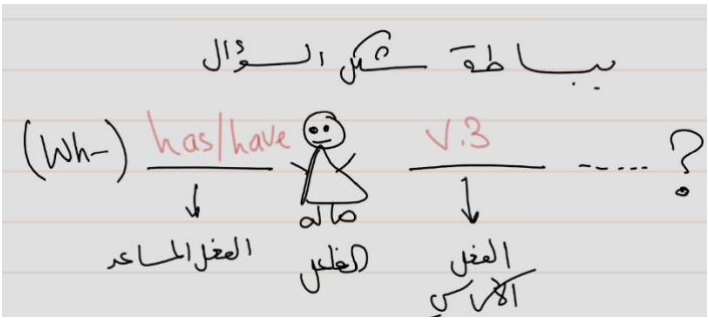
Wh- word + helping verb + Subject + main verb ...?
Have/ has V.3

What have they got (get) so far

2 Yes / No question:-

Helping verb + Subj + main verb.....?
Has / Have V.3

Has he played football newly?



Use:-

متى نستخدم المضارع التام

A completed action in the past but the effect is still in the present.
حَدَثْ في الماضي انتهى ولكن الأثر ما زال في الحاضر

Keywords:-

already, just,(still, yet تستخدم مع الفعل المنفي)
never, ever, since, for, so far,
at last, recently, Lately, newly, up till now, until now,

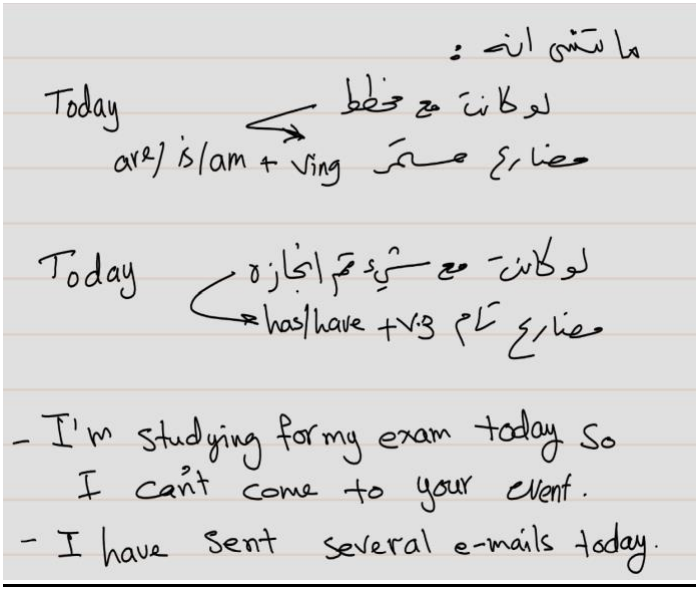
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How many stories have you read today?

هون لو سؤال how many سأل عن شيء انجزناه وتم معناها بستخدم المضارع التام.

3 Letters ⟵ رقم + اسم

I have written 3 letters until now.





Examples:-

1- Osama has already drunk (drink) coffee.
2- Have you ever travelled (travel) to Turkey?
3- We have arrived (arrive) at last.
4- How many books have you read (read)?
5- My grandfather has lived (live) in Amman for 17 years.

They haven't arrived yet: تستخدم مع الفعل المنفي yet: ملاحظة

Have they arrived yet? وتستخدم في السؤال المنفي و المثبت

EXERCISES:

1- The gardener …… (already finish) his work in the park.

2- The player still …… (not score) any goal.

3- I …… (know) this trick for many years.

4- We …… (apply) the new solution 3 times up to now.

الحل:

1- has already finished 2- hasn't scored 3- have known 4- have applied

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Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Form:-

(She, he, it / الاسم المنفرد) has
(They, we, you, I / الاسم الجمع) have → + been + V ing

-Sara has been Studying since 10 O'clock.
-My brothers have been working for 2 hours.

Questions:-

1 Wh- questions:- (has/have)

Wh- word + helping verb + Sub + been + V ing….?
What have you been doing all the day?
How long have they been walking?

2 Yes / No questions:-

Helping verb (Has/lave) + Subj + been + V ing ….?
Have you been cleaning the floor …?
Has she been sleeping all the

Use: متى نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر؟

This tense focuses or the duration of the action.
يركز هذا الفعل على طول المدة الزمنية للحدث

Keywords:-

Since / for / still / **long** time.
All +time (all the day \ all the time \ all the week \ all the night)
I have been working for a long time.
She has been studying all the day.

For / since ملاحظة مهمة:- نستخدم الكلمات المفتاحية مع المضارع التام المستمر.

طيب كيف أميز استخدم مضارع تام والا تام مستمر؟
لو كان الفعل جامد(اوعى تحكيلي شو يعني فعل جامد) يعني ما بيزبط ياخد ing لأنه جامد.. بنستخدم المضارع التام فقط بدون المستمر.. ولو كان عندي كمان دليل على توقف الفعل بنستخدم مضارع تام.

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I …… (agree) with this idea for many years.

الفعل جامد والدليل for >> بنستخدم المضارع التام have agreed

I …… (live) in Paris for many years, but I am currently staying in Rome.

هون عنا دليل for ولكن عنا دليل على توقف الفعل فبنستخدم المضارع التام have lived

نشوف كيف بتيجي for \since مع المضارع التام المستمر:

-She has been working (work) for 3 hours now.

for مع now

-We have been using (use) the mobile for 5 hours. The battery is dead.

الجملة تدل على استخدام الهاتف فترة طويلة أي أن الجملة تدل على أن الحدث أَخذ وقت طويل.

-Ahmad has been reading (read) for 7 hours. His eyes are red.

أي دليل على التعب الجسدي معناها مضارع تام مستمر(احمر العين دليل على المدة الزمنية الطويلة)

أي كلمات بتدل على التعب

متعب \ exhaustedمرهق \ his legs hurt\ رجليه تؤلمه \ يلهث of breath \ His face is red\ tired

-Laila has been playing computer games since 3:00 pm. She Should stop.

She Should sleep.

She should take a rest

هذه الجمل تدل على أن الفعل مستمر وعليه أن يتوقف.

تعالوا نشوف هالنمط الوزاري المهم: حتلاقيه كتير بتكرر معك:

جملتين.. جملة فيها فعل استمراري وجملة تانية بتحكي شو انجزنا وشو ما انجزنا \ شو تم وشو ما تم

-Mahmoud has been writing letters for hours, he has written 15 one so far.

فعلين في الجملة (الفعل الأول يدل على الاستمرارية) مضارع تام مستمر

(الفعل الثاني يدل على ما تم انجازه أو تحقيقه) مضارع تام

-Sameer has been running all the days , he has run 8 miles so far.

- The passengers have been waiting for more that half an hour, but it hasn't arrived yet.

جرب هادي الجملة لحالك:

The player …… (play) football for hours, but he still …… (not score) any goal.

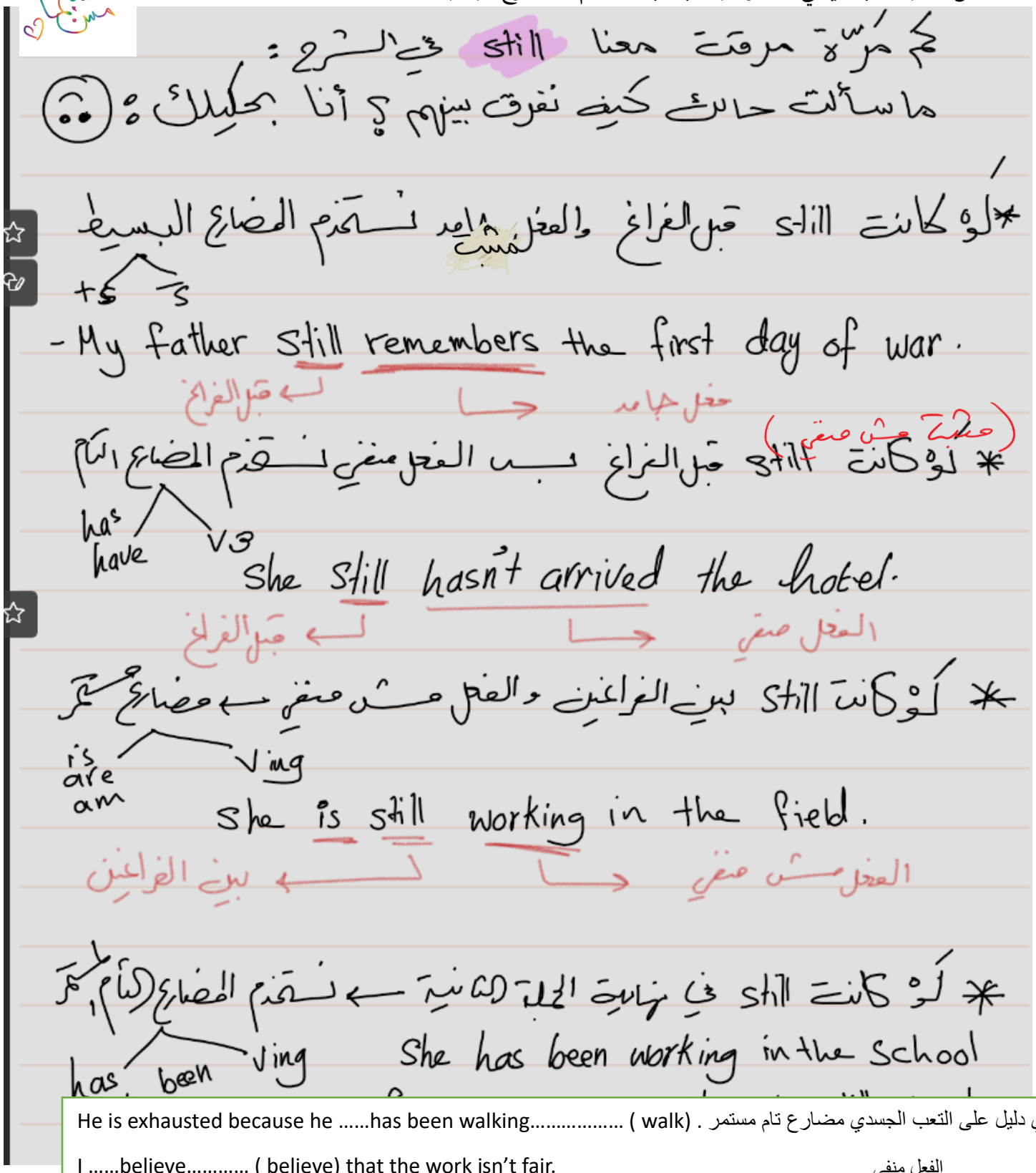
Has been playing\ hasn't scored.

How long have you been driving your car?

How long does it take from Nablus to Tulkarm?

English With Rana

لما تكون how long بتسأل عن مدة زمنية للحدث يعني قديش اخد معك وقت.. بتكون مضارع تام مستمر.. اما لما تسأل عن حقيقة ثابتة يعني مدة زمنية ثابتة بنستخدم المضارع البسيط



He is exhausted because he ……has been walking…… (walk) . أي دليل على التعب الجسدي مضارع تام مستمر

I ……believe…… (believe) that the work isn't fair. الفعل منفي

I can't walk any more. I ……have been running …… (run) for 2 hours.

I am out of breath. I……have been cleaning…… (clean) since 1 am.

سؤال صفحة 9.. السؤال هنا فقط يركز على معنى الفعل ولكنه ليس نمطا وزاريا .. لكن الهدف منه أن تحفظ الأفعال الجامدة:
الكتاب:

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

realise hope recognise seem believe suppose



1 I _____ this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
2 We _____ that this problem will be solved very soon.
3 Those people _____ to be arguing, but I can't hear very clearly.
4 Not many people _____ how good he is at painting.
5 Have we met before? I _____ your face.
6 He says he's ill, but I'm not sure if I _____ him.

Answers: suppose \hope\ seem\ realise \ recognize \ believe

5 Write the full questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

How many English books have you read?

I've read a few at school, but I've only read one at home.

1 What kind of music / you / prefer? _____
2 How often / you / go to the cinema? _____
3 you / enjoy / playing computer games? _____
4 you / enjoy / this lesson? _____
5 you / ever / speak in public? _____
6 How many text or SMS messages / you / send today? _____
7 How long you / study English? _____
8 What / you / do / on Sundays? _____

Answers:



1- What kind of music do you prefer?
2- How often do you go to the cinema?
3- Do you enjoy playing computer games?
4- have you enjoyed this lesson? على اعتبار انه انتهى الكلاس
Are you enjoying this lesson ? على االعتبار انه مستمر الكلاس
5- Have you ever spoken in public?
6- How many texts or SMS messages have you sent today? بنحكي عن عدد أشياء انجزناها في اليوم
7- How long have you been studying English?
8- What do you do on Sundays?

1- Present Perfect and Present perfect continuous:

Circle the best answer to complete the following sentences:

1- You should go to bed. You…….. (play) on the computer for over two hours.

2- How many times …….. he…….. (write) to his family this month?

3- He ……(stay) with friends for too long. He needs to find a house of his own.

4- I can't find my pen. Where …….. you ……..…..it? (put)

اي شي ضايع معناها مضارع تام

5- I think someone …….. (use) my phone. The battery is nearly dead.

(answers: have been playing\ has he written \ has been staying \ have put\ has been using البعض بحلها مضارع تام كمان صح has used)

2- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: present Perfect ,simple or continuous.

1- What ……. he ……..…….all this time? We…….. for more than an hour. (do / wait)

2- I ……..…… him for nearly ten years. (know)جامد

3- They…… …….. away for three nights. (be)جامد

4- You were away for a long time. What …….. you……..? (do)

5-I've talked to him on the phone, but we ……..never…….. . (meet)

(answers1. has been doing\ have been waiting 2. have known 3. have been 4. have been doing 5.have met)

لما يكون بين الاقواس فعل جامد والدليل مضارع مستمر.. فالحل يكون مضارع بسيط

أما اذا كان الدليل على المضارع التام المستمر فيكون الحل على المضارع التام

3-Circle the correct tense to complete the sentences.

1- I (read / am reading) a really interesting book at the moment.

2- A lot of people think the new building(looks / is looking)ugly.

3- I(have / am having) my breakfast, so I'll call you back in ten minutes.

4- I can't understand what the writer(means / is meaning).

5- You should stop for a rest. You've (driven / been driving) for four hours.

6- I only started this book yesterday and I've already (read / been reading)150 pages.

7- His eyes are tired because he's (played / been playing) computer games for three hours.

(Answers: 1. am reading 2. looks 3. am having 4. means 5. been driving 6. read 7. been playing)

4-Circle the correct tenses.

1- He ……..football.(isn't liking / doesn't like)

2- He ……..reading books. (is preferring / prefers)

3- …… you …….. the news on TV today? (have been seeing / have seen)

4- She can't speak to you now because she …….. her homework. (is doing / does)

5- There's a message from my sister. She …….. an accident. (had / has had)

6- I …….. three films this month. (have seen / have been seeing)

English With Seema

7- How long……you …… that letter?(have written / have been writing)
8- How often ……you …….. to the cinema ? (are going / do go)
9- How long ……..you …….. English? (have learned \ have been learning)
10- ……..you ever …… In public? (Do speak / Have spoken)
11- Reading stories for children ……their brain development and imagination . (promote/ promotes)
12- I……..this book on psychology for hours and I'm still on page 6. (have read / have been reading)
13- Nowadays , people ……..more and more about their health . (are thinking / think)

(answers: 1. doesn't like 2. prefers 3. have seen 4. is doing 5. has had 6. have seen 7. have been writing 8. do go 9. have been learning 10. Have spoken 11.promotes 12. have been reading 13. are thinking)

5- Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1- There's something about this photo that is looking strange.
2- I'm sorry, he's not here. He has lunch with some customers.
3- I've been drinking five cups of coffee so far this morning.

(answers: Looks 2.is having 3. have drunk)

6- Write Full questions

1- you / ever/hear/of The Blue-Sky Restaurant?
……
2- How much \ his new apartment / cost?
……?
3- What kind of books \ you \ prefer \ reading?
……
4- How long \ you\ study \ English?
……..
5- How many messages \ you \ send \today?
……
6. she \ go \ to school on Saturdays?
……
7- he \ make \ progress in his work ?
……

كيف بعمل السؤال:

1- بنقرر نوع الفعل اول شي(مضارع بسيط.. تام.. تام مستمر.. مضارع مستمر..)

2- بحاول اتزكر شكله لهالفعل.. يعني بحالة السؤال مين مساعده وشو شكله الاساسي

3-عنا \ بعد ال WH بحط محلها الفعل المساعد أما ال \ التانية فبغير شكل الفعل

4- لو ما عنا سؤال Wh.. معناها ببدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد والشحطة بعد الفاعل بغير فيها شكل الفعل الاساسي

Answers:

1. Have you ever heard of The Blue-Sky Restaurant?
2. How much does his new apartment cost?(على اعتبار انها حقيقة(سعر الشقة
Did the apartment cost (ولكن يمكن اعتباره حدث بالماضي انه كم كلفته الشقة)
3. What kind of books do you prefer reading? 4.How long have you been studying English?
5. How many messages have you sent today? 6.Does she go to school on Saturdays?
7. Is he making progress in his work?

English With Seema

7-Tawjihi 2020

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs between brackets

1- They all ----------(not agree) with what he ----------now. (say)
2- You were away for along time , where ……you ……..? (be)
3. He ……(stay) with his friends for too long time. He needs to find a house of his own.
4. Listen! What language ……Ali's guests ……? (talk)
5.The teacher……(not think) the exam is complicated.
6.The passengers ……..(wait) for three hours, and the train ……,yet. (arrive)

(Answers: 1. don't agree \ is saying 2. have been 3. has been staying 4. are talking 5. doesn't think 6. have been waiting\ hasn't arrived

8- Tawjihi 2021

1- Sameer …… an exam every Tuesday. (have)
2- Rula …… since 3 o'clock. She will take a break in an hour. (study)
3- Ali …… about a project now. He is busy with something else. (not think)
4- I …… blue is the right color for her. (not think)
5- Languages …….. fast these days. (disappear)
6- He …….. in the mirror and he …… smart. (look)
7- Don't hesitate Sami. I …….. (think)you are right.
8- I am reading the magazine you lent me, but I …….. it yet. (not finish)
9- The cost of living …… very fast these days. (rise)
10- How often …… you …….. to cinema ? (go)
11- You should go to bed! You …… on computer for over 2 hours. (play)

(Answers: 1. has 2. has been studying 3. isn't thinking 4. don't think 5. are disappearing 6.is looking \ looks 7. think 8. haven't finished 9. is rising 10. do go 11. Have been playing

9- Correct the mistake:

1.Dad works in the afternoons, but today he takes my brother to the dentist.
2.How many massages did you already sent?
3. I pay the telephone bill yet.
4. my father is thinking that I should stop playing computer games.
5. What have you done for all the day long?
6. He works in the afternoons but today he takes his son to the doctor.

(Answers: 1. is taking 2. have sent 3. haven't paid 4. thinks 5. What have you been doing? 6. is taking)

English With Seema

10- **Choose the correct word between brackets;**



1. What …….you ……the reason for his successes? (are thinking \ do think)
2.I don't enjoy parties normally, but I ……..this one. (enjoy \ am enjoying)
3. I (read\ am reading) an interesting story at the moment.
4. I (believe \ am believing) every moment on Earth is a gift.
5.(How often \ How long) do you make a revision on your plans?
6. He (understood \ doesn't understand) the problem right now.
7. everyone (look s\ is looking) out of the window.
8. you look upset! What (do you think\ are you thinking) about?
9. What (happens\ is happening) outside?

(Answers: 1. do think 2. am enjoying 3. am reading 4. Believe 5. How often 6. Doesn't understand 7. Is looking 8. are you thinking 9. is happening

11- Make complete questions:

1. Listen! \ what language \ they speak ?
2. You \ ever \ be \ to \ Jerusalem?

(Answers: 1.Listen ! What language are they speaking? 2. Have you ever been to Jerusalem?)

12- Tawjihi 2022

Correct the form of the verb:

1- she …… in the evenings, but today, she …… her children at a picnic. (work\ take)

2- I …… to study for hours, but my brother keeps on interrupting me. (try)

3- Watch out! everyone …… out of the window at the man that …… strange. (look \ look)

4- …… you …… when Mr Kareem is coming back? (know)

5- Mr Ali …….. the exam all the morning. But he …… them all. (mark \ not read)

6- Muna …… (try) turn her tablet to PC but it ……(work) . I think she needs a charger.

(Answers: 1- works\ is taking 2- have been studying 3- is looking\ looks 4- do \know 5-has been marking \ hasn't read 6- is trying \ doesn't work أيضا ممكن ان تحل بأكثر من طريقة وكله صح tried \ didn't work is trying\ isn't working

English With Seema

Unit 2

Catenative Verbs الأفعال المتسلسلة

1 Verbs that are followed by Ving

الأفعال التي يتبعها ing

تتلخص في كلمة - MEFAK:



mind ← MEFAK → keep
enjoy ↓ avoid
finish
feel like

Examples:-

1- He avoids speaking (speak) with strangers.
2- I feel like dancing (dance).
3- They keep making (make) noise.

الأفعال التي يتبعها حرف جر

مثل: Consist of / give up / insisted on / think about

Examples:-

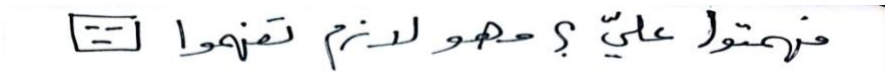
1. Don't give up trying (try).
2. She insisted on remembering (remember) it.

هذا بالأصل فعل جامد لكن هنا لم يعد فعل جامد يضاف إليه ing ليتحول إلى gerund أي مصدر

يعني: لو كان بين الأقواس فعل جامد ← يضاف إليه ing عادي

أفعال الشعور Prefer , hate , Like , Love .

Examples:-



1- She prefers playing (play) tennis.
2- We like watching (watch) TV.

إلا إذا جاء قبلها 'd أو would فيأتي بعدها to + inf

3- Alma would like to order (order) pizza.
4- Would my friends Love to travel (travel).
5- He'd prefer to stay (stay) Longer.





English With Seema

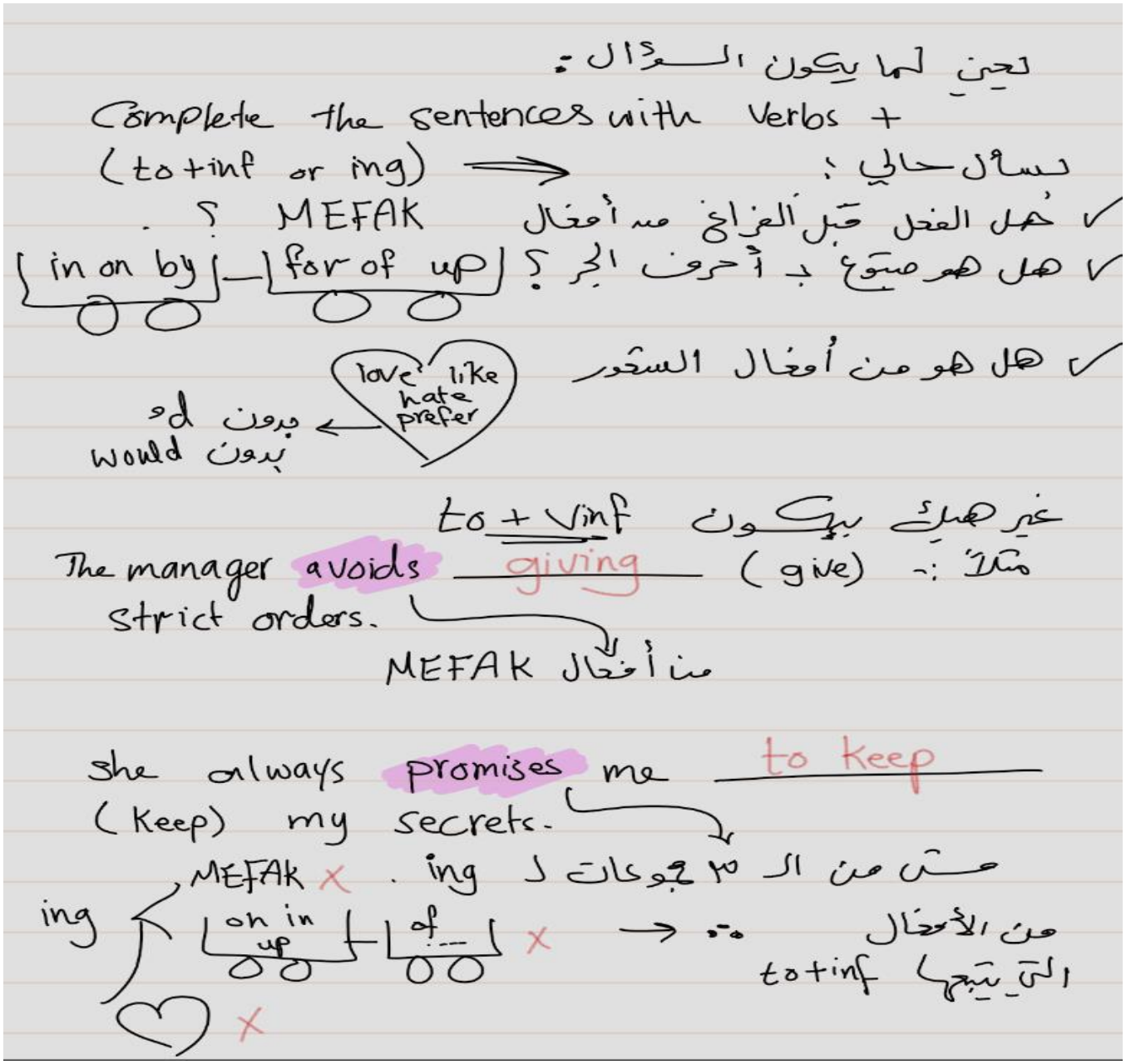
2 Verbs that are followed by to + V inf

الأفعال التي يتبعها to + inf وهي باقي الأفعال مثل:-

Want / seem / offer / fail / promise / refuse / ask / agree / decide / manage / advise / tell / ..... ما في داعي تحفظهم

Examples:-

1- The manager refused to give (give) me money.
2- He seems to be (be) a teacher.
3- The government failed to save (save) the victim.



3 Verbs that are followed by Ving or to + inf without any Change.

الأفعال التي يتبعها V ing أو to + inf بدون تغيير في المعنى

Continue , Start , begin

Examples:-

1- They started to build\ building (build) a new project.
2- She continues to sleep \sleeping (sleep).

4 Verbs that are followed by Ving or to + Vinf

أفعال يتبعها v ing أو to + v inf ولكن مع تغيير في المعنى

الفعل الأول **هو** ⟵ **Remember يتذكر**

إذا كان يدل على تذكر شيء في الماضي وهناك دليل على الفعل الماضي في الجملة من دلائل أو فعل ماضي آخر فيتبعه ing. (الحدث يحصل أولا ثم عملية التذكر)

من الكلمات الدالة once/ for the first time/ ago / in the past/ I always / I absolutely
when I was young/ Last/ never……

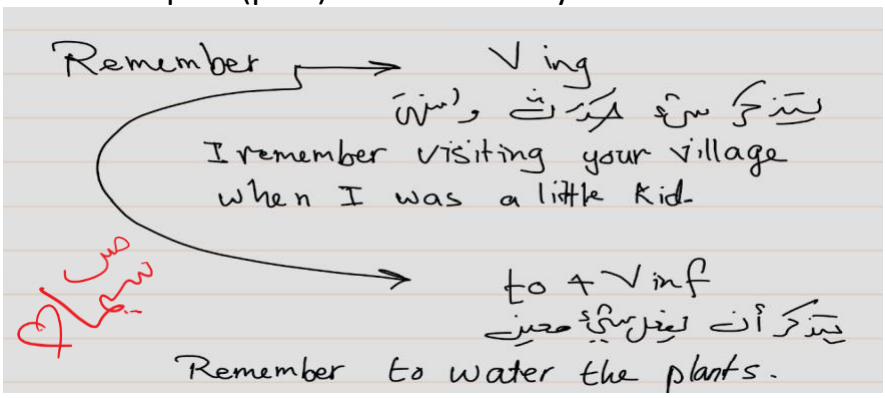
Examples:- الدليل

1- He remembers hearing (hear) her voice for the first time.
+ =
2- Do you remember sleeping (sleep) in the desert?
3- She remembers playing (play) in the street when she was just 5.

أما إذا كانت remember بمعنى أن يتذكر فعل شيء معيّن فيتبعها to + vinf ، عادة تكون remember في أول الجملة أو معها الدلائل التالية (Should, must, have to, please,……) (يعني يتذكر ثم يفعل)

Examples:-

1- Remember to close (close) the door well.
2- You must remember to revise (revise) your exam.
3- Did you remember to give (give) Ahmad the letter.
Did + remember = to + vinf
4- Please! Remember to post (post) the letter today.



English With Seem

Stop بمعنى يتوقف

إذا كانت بمعنى أنه يتوقف عن فعل شيء (نهائياً) يتبعها Ving عادة يكون معها الدلائل
النفي / never/ must/ could/ Can/ should

Examples:-

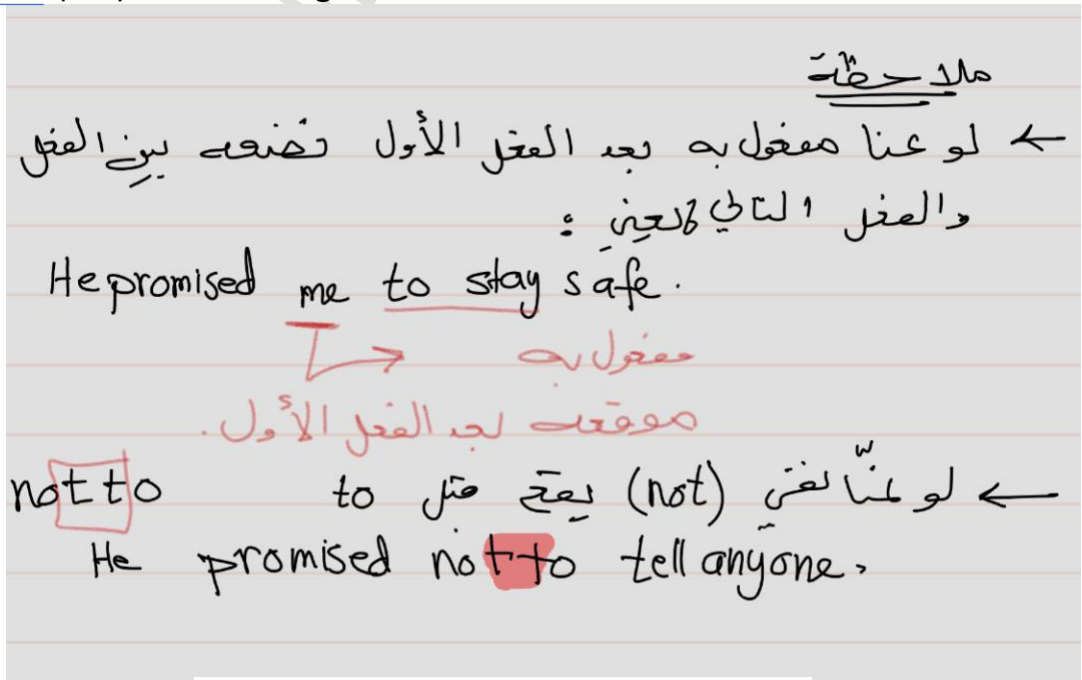
1- It is noisy here! Stop talking (talk).
2- Ahmad stopped smoking (smoke) 5 years ago.
3- We should stop using (use) mobiles in classes.
4- Could you stop moving (move)?
5- You shouldn't stop trying (try).

أما إذا جاءَت stop بمعنى يتوقف عن فعل شيء (لِ/ من أجل) فعل شيء آخر، يتبعها v+inf
عادة يكون في الجملة الكلمات التالية:
on the way home, super market, road, street, walking, driving, buy, take a photo.

Examples:-

1- He was walking in the street, when he suddenly stopped to take (take) a photo.
2- On the way home, She stopped to buy (buy) bread.
3- The students stopped writing (write) to play (play) computer games.
4- She stopped to ask (ask) about the right road.





English with Seema

حل أسئلة الكتاب:

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box + *(not) to*.

decide	agree
promise	refuse
offer	manage

1 She won't like it if you _____ do what she asked.
2 I'm sure they'll _____ stay when they see how enjoyable the place is.
3 I didn't _____ catch the early bus, so I was late.
4 If you lend your phone to me, I _____ lose it.
5 When there's a problem, they always _____ help.
6 Let's shake hands and _____ forget the argument.

الحل: لازم تعرف انه هون بده يعرفك عالافعال بس بالامتحان الوزاري مش مطلوب منك تحط الفعل حسب معناه.. مطلوب منك تحط شكل الفعل اللي بعد هاي الأفعال.

refuse decide manage promise offer agree

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

give up	avoid
feel like	mind
keep	finish

1 I didn't _____ cooking anything, so I went out to a café.
2 The important thing is that you should never _____ trying.
3 I don't _____ playing computer games, but it isn't my favourite way of passing the time.
4 The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn't _____ hitting it.
5 I'll call you back as soon as I _____ writing this report.
6 He doesn't like it when people _____ interrupting him.

feel like give up mind avoid finish keep :الحل

4 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

1 The first thing I remember _____ is the sound of my mother singing. (hear)
2 You shouldn't stop _____ just because it's a bit difficult. (try)
3 I must remember _____ this letter while I'm in town. (post)
4 If you're getting confused, remember _____ about what you want to say. (think)
5 I remember _____ surprised when I first heard the news. (feel)
6 While walking along the street, I saw him stop _____ in a shop window. (look)

hearing trying to post to think feeling to look :الحل



Questions:-

Complete the sentences with verbs + (to + inf or V + ing).

1- Although we were in a hurry, we stopped ……. (help) people whose car broke down.
2- The criminal refused …….. (admit) his behavior.
3- Sameer kept …….. (try) to solve the matter.
4- We stopped …… (have) a rest because we were tired.
5- He kept …….. (say) the same words.
6- How would you like …….. (spend) the hdiday?
7- I should remember …… (thank) him for everything.
8- Where have you put the box? It is not on the table.
- I remember …….. (put) it here 2 minutes ago.
9- I'd like…… (buy) a new laptop.
10- They still remember…….. (be) in the hospital when he was just 5 years old.
11- Remember……..(clean) it before leaving.
12- My Sister refused……..(do) the best solution.
13- We've stopped …… (use) the landlines.
14- He promised …… (visit) soon.
15- I always remember …… (meet) her for the first time.
16- Always remember …….. (give) money to the poor.
17- He decided …… (go) out with us.
18- We were hungry, so we stopped …….. (eat).
19- I must remember…….. (write) the email today.
20- Stop …… (make) yourself a victim.

الحل:

1- to help 2- to admit 3- trying 4- to have 5- saying 6- to spend 7- to thank
8- putting 9- to buy 10- being 11- to clean 12- to do 13- using 14- to visit
15- meeting 16- to give 17- to go 18- to eat 19- to write 20- making

كل هاد حليته يا بطل؟ انت كتير شاطر





English With Seena



تعالوا نجرب نحل عالقواعد وكالعادة الاجابات بتلاقوها تحت السؤال\ الأسئلة

Choose the right answer:

1- I didn’t feel like (to cook \ cooking) anything, so I went out into restaurant.
2- We hope we will stop (to ask \ asking) suck silly questions.
3- She decided (to sell \ selling) her car.
4- They stopped suddenly (to take \ taking) photos for the tower.
5- Everyone hate it when others keep (to interrupt \ interrupting) them.
6- I enjoyed (to meet \ meeting) you. I hope (to see \ seeing) you again.
7- Remember (to park\ parking) your car outside the gate.
8- In her way home, she always stops(to buy \ buying) some bread.
9- They'd love (to visit \ visiting) the zoo together.
10- I feel like (to have / having) lunch at the river side.
11- The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn’t avoid (to hit \ hitting) it.
12- Let's shake hands and promise (to forget \ forgetting) the argument.
13- I hate (to see \ seeing) people in pain.
14- When you see Kareem, remember (to give/ giving) him my regards.
15- Although there was little chance of rain, he insisted on (to take \ taking) his umbrella.
16- Paul avoids (to use \ using) on vegetables.
17- You should remember (to send\ sending) an email to let them know about the changes.
18- Why don’t we stop (to play \ playing) computer games and do the homework.
19- If you feel tired, let's stop (to have \ having) something to eat.
20- My mother advised me (not to sleep \ to not sleep) late.
21- My brother still remembers (to see \ seeing) the tower falling.
22- Muneer was doing his homework and then he stoped (to watch\ watching) the football match.
23- Most people hate (to be \ being) judged according to their appearance.
24- You must remember (to do \ doing) the shopping.
25- He gave up (to hike \hiking) after his heart attack.
26- I'd hate (to live \ living) at the top of buildings.
27- I'm absolutely certain I locked the door. I remember (to lock \ locking) it.
28- My father decided (to buy \ buying) a new house.
29- Never stop (to smile \ smiling) even when you're sad.
30- Did you remember ..... the tickets? (bring)
Yes, I remember ..... them in my pocket before we left. (put)
31- Finally, I remembered .....your book, here it is. (bring)
32- You must remember .....(switch off) the lights before you leave the room.
33- My sister refused ..... what our father suggested. (do)

English With Seema

34- I must remember …… this letter while I'm in town. (post)
35- The most important thing is that we shouldn't give up …….. (try)
36- They stopped suddenly……photos for the tower as it looks very beautiful. (**to take/ taking**)
37- There is too much noise! Can you stop ……? **(to talk \ talking)**
38- . Remember ……..your friend to invite him to join us for dinner. (**to call \ calling**)
39- We waited under the tree until it stopped…… (**raining / to rain**)

Tawjihi 2021

1- Max enjoys ……his cell phones in the play games. (use)
2- I absolutely remember …… him . I gave him 20$. (pay)
3- She manage …… with them although she doesn't speak their language. (communicate)
4- Don't stop …… . to win the competition. You may succeed later. (try)
5- Deema promised her mother …….. mistakes (not make).
6- He can still remember …… in hospital when he was 5 . (be)
7- They didn't even offer …….. . Oh! That's awful. (pay)
8- There's so much noise! Can you stop …… (talk)
9- They'd like …… their success. (celebrate)
10- They decided …….. any suggestion directly. (not accept)
11- He advised me …….. a second hand frig (not buy)
12- On the way to Edinburgh, we stopped …… at an old castle . (look)
13- I always remember …… her for the first time. (meet)

Tawjihi 2022:

1- We stopped …… the tires after an hour driving. (check)

2- He promised …… the same mistake again. (not make)

3- Ahmad avoids …….. chemicals on the vegetables he grows. (use)

Tawjihi 2023

A. 1. Choose the correct answer:

1. The doctor advised me to stop (eating/to eat) sweets before meals.

2. Thank you for agreeing (helping/ to help) me with this work.

3. I'd love (to attend/ attending) the party, but I won't be able to.

4. Although we were in a hurry, we stopped **(helping / to help)** those whose car broke down.
5. The criminal refused **(to admit / admitting)** his inappropriate behavior.
6. Sameer kept **(to try / trying)** to solve that matter despite its difficulty.

English With Seema

Tawjihi 2024

B: 1. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or ing form of the verbs in brackets: **(3 points)**

1. I get so frustrated that sometimes I feel like ___smashing___ things. **(smash)**
2. Did you remember ___to bring___ the tickets? Yes, I remembered ___putting___ them in my pocket before we left. **(bring / put)**
3. On cold mornings, the car always refuses ___to start___ . **(start)**

B: 1. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or ing form of the verbs in brackets: **(3 points)**

1. The team managed _____ a solution to the problem after hours of brainstorming. **(find)**
2. The workers stopped _____ for a moment before continuing with their tasks. **(rest)**
3. They didn't give up _____ for justice, protesting peacefully until their voices were heard. **(fight)**

Tawjihi 2025

The client promised (not to \ to not) be late.

Correct: He refused paying the fees.

Answers:

الحل

1. Cooking 2. Asking 3. To sell 4. To take 5. Interrupting 6. Meeting 7. To park 8. To buy 9. To visit 10. Having 11. Hitting 12. To forget 13. Seeing 14. To give 15. Taking 16. Using 17. To send 18. Playing 19. To have 20. Not to sleep 21. Seeing 22. To watch 23. Being 24. To do 25. Hiking 26. To live 27. Locking 28. To buy 29. Smiling 30. To bring \ putting 31. To bring 32. To switch off 33. To do 34. To post 35. Trying 36. To take 37. Talking 38. To call 39.Raining

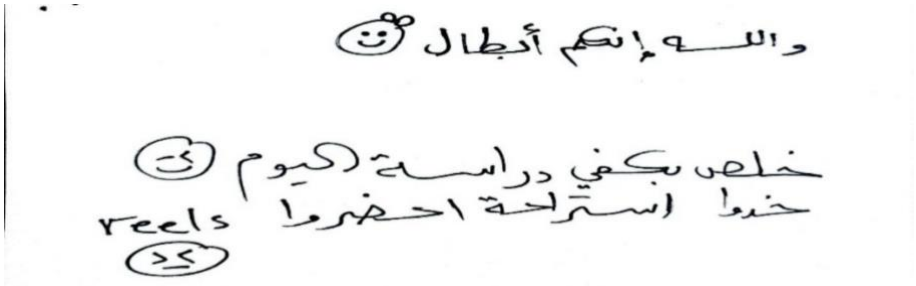
Tawjihi 2021: 1. Using 2. Paying 3. To communicate 4. Trying 5. Not to make 6. Being 7. To pay 8. Talking 9. To celebrate 10. Not to accept 11. Not to buy 12. To look 13. Meeting

Tawjihi 2022: 1- to check 2- not to make 3- using

Tawjihi 23: 1. eating 2. to help 3. to attend 4. to help 5. to admit 6. trying

Tawjihi 2024: 1. to find 2- to rest 3. Fighting

Tawjihi 2025: not to \ to pay



English With Seema

تعالوا نحل أسئلة تجريبي2025 ؟

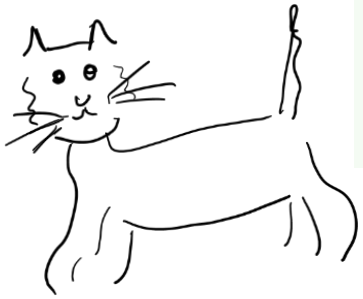
Complete the sentences with (ing or to +inf) form:

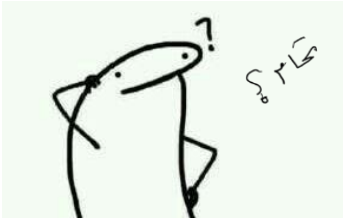
1- Did I really tell you I was happy? I don't remember …….. (say) that.
2- I'd love …….. (live) in a really tall building.
3- You shouldn't stop …… (try) because it is a bit difficult.
4- Would you mind …….. (close) the door?
5- As he was tired, he stopped …….. (work).
6- I will always remember …….. (meet) the mayor for the first time.
7- Mom told us …….. (not talk) about our secrets.
8- I always like …… (watch) funny films.
9- You need to remember …….. (take) the medicine before meals.
10- We should avoid …….. (walk)in the street.
11- Why don't we stop …… (do) this job and start something else.
12- If you see Omar, remember …….. (ask) him about the task.
13- He insisted on …… for dinner . (pay)
14- I told him …….. late at night . (not stay)
15- I stopped …… a photo of the sunset . (take)
16- Sami kept …….. his phone while we were talking . (check)
17- I asked him if he'd like …….. us . (join)
18- Please, remember …….. (inform) me when there's a problem.
19- I'd love …….. (speak)to the supervisor, please.
20- The child stopped …….. (cry) when his mother hugged him.
21- Whenever I go to Jordan I remember …….. (visit) Petra to spend nice moments there.
22- He stopped …….. (play) tennis because of his injuries.
23- I remember …….. (meet) her once 5 years ago.
24- Before catching the train, I stopped …….. (buy) a drink.
25- Suha remembers …….. (fall) down the stairs.

English With Seema

الحل:

1- saying 2- to live 3- trying 4-closing 5- working 6- meeting 7- not to talk 8- watching 9-to take 10- walking 11- doing 12- to ask 13- paying 14- not to stay 15- take 16- checking 17- to join 18- to inform 19- to speak 20-crying 21- to visit 22- playing 23- meeting 24- to buy 25- falling







Unit 3

Past Simple — الماضي البسيط

Use: - متى نستخدم الماضي البسيط؟

حَدَثَ تَمَّ وانتهى في الماضي (في وقت محدد في الماضي).

Form:-

V2

(eat → ate) irregular غير منتظم

go → went

do → did

sleep → slept

regular (help → helped) منتظم

clean → cleaned

work → worked

study → studied

Keyword: yesterday, ago, before, at that day, in the past, in the morning,

in + year in the past — Last + time

in 2000\ in 2023 — Last year\ last summer\ last week

Examples:-

1. He graduated (graduate) from school in 2002.
2. 3 years ago, he travelled (travel) to Turkey.
3. Yesterday, we visited (visit) our relatives.

Negation: didn't + V inf

She didn't sleep early yesterday.

Questions:-

Wh- questions:-

Wh- word + did + subj + V inf…….?

didn't

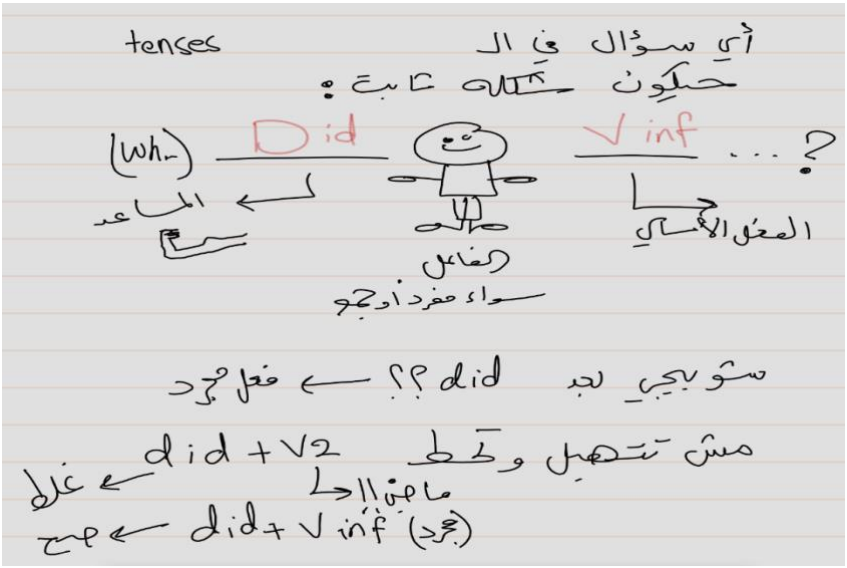
Why did he call (call) yesterday?

Yes / No questions:-

Did + subject + V inf….?

Didn't

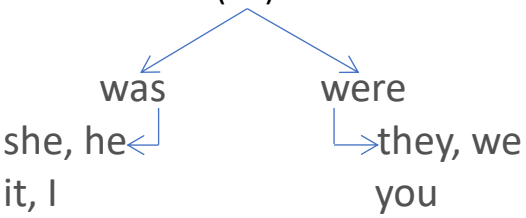
- Did you bring (bring) the book؟



English With Seema

_ Questions:-

1- …… the government …… (finish) the project last month?
2- …… you …… (know) about the accident that happened in the park?
3- We …… (not have) a good time last meeting.
4- Three days ago, she …… (go) to hospital.
5- Where …… you …… (find) it?
6- …… (be) Ahmad at home yesterday?



الحل:

1- Did finish 2- did know 3- didn't have 4- went 5- did find 6- Was

(but, and, so)

ما قبلها يكون بنفس ال tense لما بعدها

I called him, but he didn't answer.
V2 ماضي ماضي V2

She took my book and gave me hers.
V2 ماضي ماضي V2

تعالوا نشرح as soon as

as soon as: تأتي مع الحدث الأول أي ما يحدث أولا والفعلين ماضي بسيط

1. As soon as I arrived (arrive), they left (leave).
2. They put (put) the pencils down as soon as the teacher announced (announce) the end.

Questions:

1- As soon as the plane …… (take off), the passengers …… (turn off) their mobiles.
2- He called the manager and …… (tell) him his excuse for absence.
3- I worked hard but I …… (not win).
4- No one met him, but they …… (recognize) his face.

الحل:

1- took off \ turned off 2- told 3- didn't win 4- accepted 5- recognized

English With Seena

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

Use:

فعل ماضي مستمر مرتبط بفعل ماضي آخر بسيط أو مستمر

Form:

(she, he, it, I, الاسم المنفرد) was + V ing
(They, we, you, الاسم الجمع) were

Negation:

wasn't + V ing
weren't

Questions:-

Wh- questions: مساعد أساسي
Wh- word + was + subj + V ing +.....?
were

-What were you doing last night at 5 pm?
-Where was she sleeping when they attacked the house?

Yes / No questions:-

Was / Were + subj + V ing.....?
Were they cleaning.....?

حالات استخدام الماضي المستمر:-

1 While / As

As / While the cat was sleeping, the kid shouted.
نفس بعض was + ving V2
were
حَدَث طويل

I met Ali while I was walking to school.
الفعل الثاني قصير يتبعها حَدَث طويل
V2 were/was + V ing

While / As + was + V ing , V2
were
حَدَث طويل (ماضي مستمر) حَدَث قصير ماضي بسيط

English With Seema

2 When: لها عدة قواعد في الكتاب سأركز هنا على القاعدة الأساسية فقط

When the phone rang, they were having lunch.

ماضي بسيط V2 — ماضي مستمر was + Ving / were

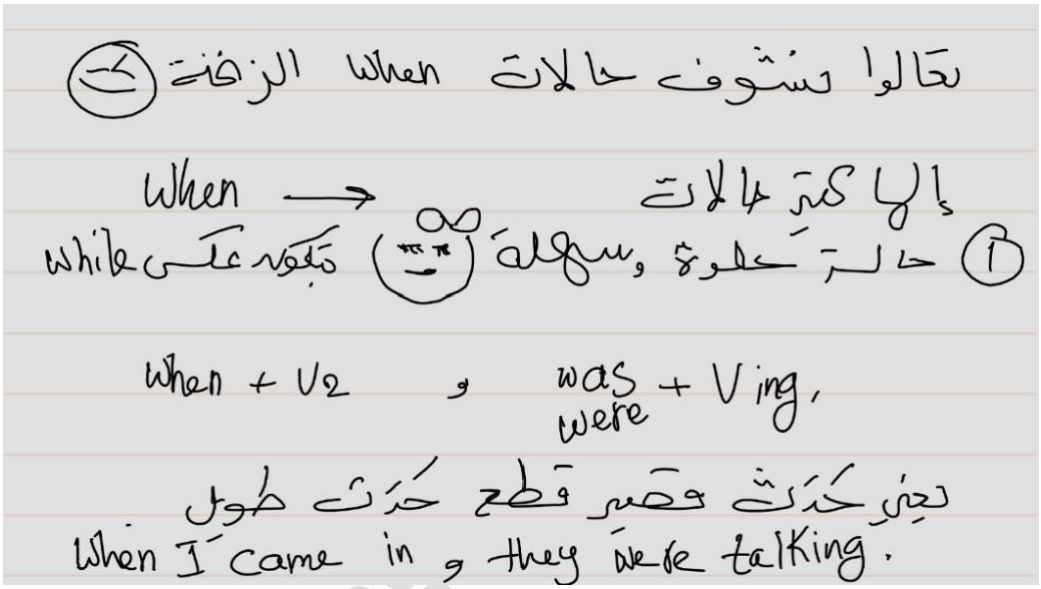
When + V2 , was + Ving / were

The boy was crossing the street when the car hit him

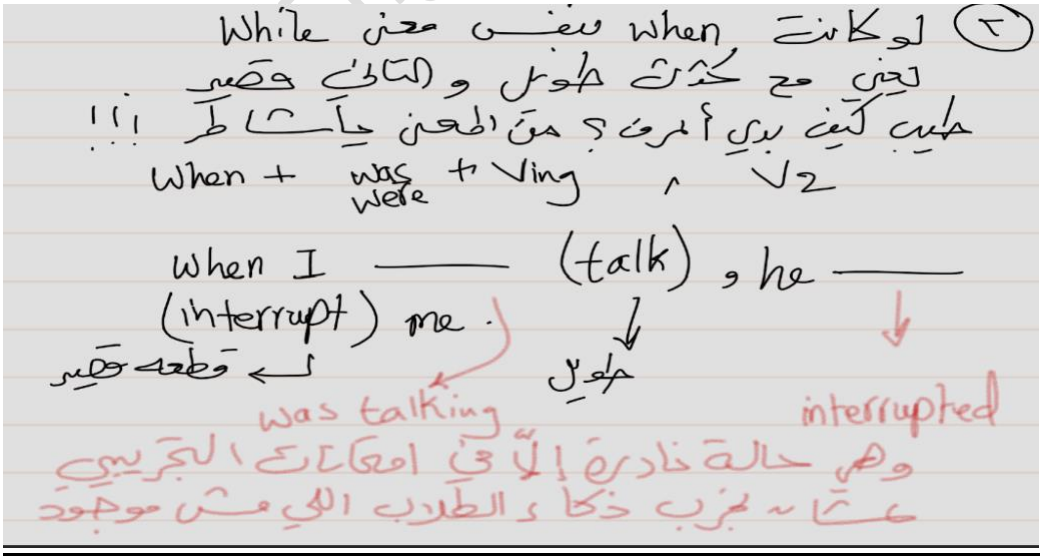
ماضي مستمر — ماضي بسيط V2

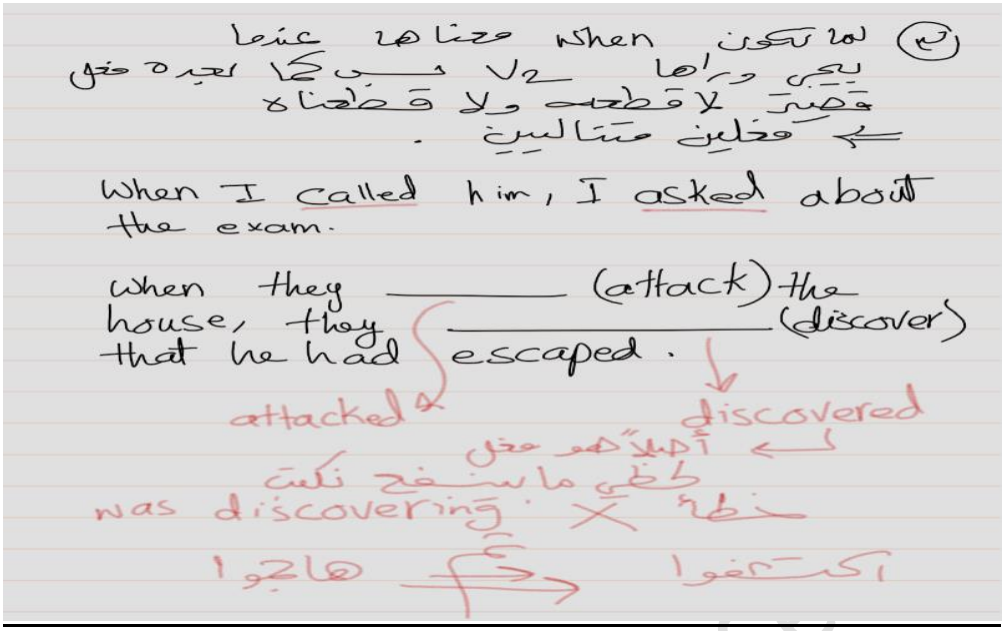
While تأتي مع الحدث الطويل والأخر قصير

AS أما When. تأتي مع القصير والأخر طويل — عكسها









2 at + time يستخدم الماضي المستمر عند تحديد الوقت في الماضي مع وجود دليل على الماضي

-He was swimming Last Friday at 7 pm. (swim)

تحديد وقت في الماضي

-Yesterday at this time, he was reading.(read)

تحديد وقت في الماضي

3 Because / Why

I fell down because I was climbing the tree.

ماضي بسيط V2 ← → was + v ing حَدَث طويل

were

I didn't understand why she was crying.

V2 ← → was+ ing

were

Exercises:

1- While the teacher ……. (explain) the lesson, a cat suddenly …… (break) into the class.
2- The road was busy because a big van …… (try) to pass through it.
3- As I …… (walk) to school, it …… (rain) heavily.
4- She …… (have) a nice dream when the alarm …… (ring).
5- I understood why she …… (try) to solve the problem.
6- When the teacher …… (arrive), the students …… (stand) up.
7- He fell down when he …… (climb) the tree.

English With Su

الحل: was explaining \ broke was trying was walking \ rained
was having\ rang was trying arrived\ stood up was climbing

ملخص:

* AS / While + was / were + Ving ، V2
  ← ماضي مستمر ← ماضي بسيط

V2 + While + was / were + Ving .

* عندما when ← while ← بينما
  when + V2 ، was / were + ing .

* because + → was / were + Ving
* Why + was / were + Ving

← نتذكر كمان لما يكون عندي دليل في الماضي مع تحديد زمن ← was / were + Ving

Last Sunday , 5 pm , - - - -
Yesterday , at this time , - - - - -

{وَجَزَاهُم بِمَا صَبَرُوا جَنَّةً وَحَرِيرًا}
(الإنسان:١٢)

تعالوا نجرب نحل أسئلة الكتاب:

2 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple or past continuous.

1 I _____ him to come back later because I _____. (ask / work)

2 He _____ the right answer, but the teacher _____ him. (give / not hear)

3 Her mother _____ her why she _____. (ask / cry)

4 It _____ while I _____ to work. (rain / walk)

5 She _____ a taxi to the station and _____ just in time. (take / arrive)

6 While he _____ around the room, he _____ someone come in. (look / hear)

الحل:

1- asked\ was working 2- gave \ didn't hear 3- asked \was crying
4- rained(was raining)\ was walking 5- took\ arrived 6- was looking \heard

English With Seema

Past Perfect الماضي التام

Form:-

had + V3
hadn't + V3

Use حالات استخدامه

حدثين في الماضي احدهما سبق الاخر , فالحدث الأول يكون ماضي تام والتالي يكون ماضي بسيط او حدث تم قبل زمن معين في الماضي.

1 By + زمن ماضي (by 2020/ by 2012 ……) / earlier / previously / in advance

The / a + زمن + before (a day before/ the year before / an hour before/ …….)

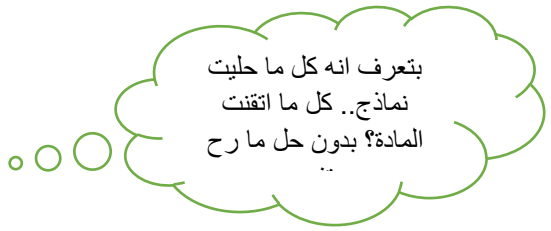
1- By 2015, they had found (find) the vaccine.
2- A year earlier, he had left (Leave) the city.
3- The week before, they had watched (watch) the movie.
4- Mr Allan Said he had talked (talk) about this previously.

2 Before / After.

after نبدأ بقاعد

بَعْد

Simple past **after** Past Perfect
V2 had + V3



After + Past Perfect , simple past
had + V3 , V2

-The boy went (go) home after he had finished (finish)
-After they had had (have) lunch, they left (leave)

قَبل قاعدة before

Past Perfect ← before → Simple past
had + V.3 V2



- **Before** + Simple past , past perfect
V2 had+v3

Had+v3 **before** v2

-The lady had cleaned (clean) the house before the guest arrived (arrive)
-Before she spoke (speak), she had drunk (drink) water.

نراجع القاعدة:-

بَعْد بعدها

After had + V.3

had + V.3 Before
قبلها قَبْل

3 **Because**:-

درسنا سابقاً أن because يتبعها past cont. ماضي مستمر صح؟ was / were + Ving

أيضاً قد يأتي بعدها ماضي تام had + V.3 ... طيب كيف بدي أعرف؟
من المعنى يا بطل.. لو كان الفعل بعدها مستمر وقت حدوث السبب يعني ماضي مستمر
لو كان الفعل بعدها هو حدث سابق تم وخلص معناها ماضي تام

- He didn't get the prize because he hadn't answered (not answer) the clue.
- I told Ali to Come back later because I was cooking (Cook).

إذا كان ما بَعد because قَد حدث مسبقاً (أي أنه سبب سابق) نستخدم past perfect had+v3
إذا كان السبب الرئيسي مستمرا فنستخدم الماضي المستمر (was/were + Ving)

- I passed the exam because I had studied well. (study)
- I stopped talking because the teacher was explaining the lesson. (explain)

English With Seen

4 After some verbs:-

بَعْد بعض الأفعال (بسميها قاعدة الأفعال ال12او 13)

mentioned, believed, knew, realised, understood, recognised, remembered, forgot, discovered, thought, found, meant, noticed.

هادول الأفعال بيجوا ماضي بسيط وبعدهم شووووو؟ ماضي تام.. لانه هاي الأفعال بتخبرنا عن شيء حدث مسبقا.

The teacher mentioned a rule we had studied (study).-
When I saw his face, I recognised that I had seen (see) before. -
- The Police discovered that the stranger had broken into (break into) the house.

5 Some keywords of the present Perfect

بعض الكلمات المفتاحية للمضارع التامة ولكن هنا الأفعال في الماضي. يعني هو دليل على التام وبستخدم الماضي التام مش المضارع التام لان الأفعال في الجملة بتكون ماضي.

just, already, yet, never, until now, …

-He recognised that the accident had just happened.
الفعل ماضي

-The manager called him, but he hadn't woken up (wake up) yet
الفعل ماضي



6 After "until"

بعدها V.3 + had قبلها ماضي بسيط منفي

He didn't apply to the University **until** he had passed the exams (pass).

2 Match the sentence beginnings 1–8 with their endings a–h.

1	I felt much better	a	while the sun was shining.
2	She found it hard to think clearly	b	when I'd finished reading it.
3	As soon as I saw the photo	c	until she'd explained it twice.
4	I took the book back to the library	d	that something strange was happening.
5	When I told them about my mistake	e	when the loud music was playing.
6	They didn't really understand	f	after I'd taken the medicine.
7	They decided to go for a walk	g	I recognised who it was.
8	When I arrived I knew immediately	h	they all laughed.

هيك نمط توصيل ما بيجي بالامتحانات ولكن مهم نعرفه عشان حل الأفعال:

English With Seema

الحل: 1- f 2- e 3- g 4- b 5- h 6- c 7- a 8- d

ربط الجمل باستخدام أدوات الربط as soon as because While/ As When

1 While / As

وتأتي مع الحَدَث الطويل (was/were + V ing) سواء كان أول الجملة أو وسطها.

They Called him. He was in the middle of sleeping-

الحدث القصير تدل على الحدث الطويل

They called him while he was in the middle of sleeping

They called him while he was sleeping.

- The Students were studying. Their father arrived.

While the students were studying, their father arrived.

2 When

تأتي مع الحدث القصير V2 والفعل الآخر يكون were /was + V ing

- The teacher arrived. The students were shouting.

When the teacher arrived, the students were shouting .

I (fall) down . She (clean) the floor.

When I fell down, she was Cleaning the floor

قد تأتي الجملة بدون تصريف الأفعال. يجب الانتباه إلى التصريف.

3 As soon as

تأتي مع الحَدَث الأول (ليس بالضرورة أن يكون موقعها في أول الجملة، لكن الأهم أنها تأتي مع الحدث الذي يحدث اولاً)

الفعلين في الجملتين ماضي بسيط Simple past (v2)

The alarm (ring). Areej (wake) up-

As soon as the alarm rang, Areej woke up

V2 V2

-They (start) work. They (arrive)

As soon as they arrived, they started work.

4 Because:-

1- تأتي مع الجملة التي فيها سبب. 2- ننتبه إلى تحويل

الأفعال حسب المعنى إذا كان استمراري في نفس وقت الحَدَث المسبب ماضي مستمر، إذا كان حَدَث مسبق وانتهى ماضي تام

1. He didn't answer the phone. He had his dinner .

English With Seema

He didn't answer the phone because he was having dinner.
V2 ماضي مستمر

2.The student was happy. He received a gift.
The student was happy because he had received a gift.
V2 ماضي تام

3. I passed the exam easily. I spent a long time studying
I passed the exam easily because I had spent....

استخدام ٣ أزمنة في جملة واحدة

Past Simple
Past Continuous
Past Perfect

الحدث الأساسي في الجملة وهو الحدث القصير يكون V2 والذي يتقاطع معه ويكون طويل ware \was + Ving
والفعل الثالث مسبق الحدوث يكون had + v3
نتبع الدلائل:-

V2 had+V.3 يأتي بعدها

1- When I saw him, I realised that he had Caught (Catch) cold because he was walking (walk) under the rain.

هاي الحالة من when بتتكرر كتير في الامتحانات.. بيجي معها فعل قصير وكمان فعل لحظي تاني قصير وبكون هاد الفعل اللحظي من الأفعال ال 13 اللي بيجي أصلا وراها had +v3

When I arrived my house, I discovered that someone had already broken into my house
When (v2), (v2) + had+v3

V2 ماضي مستمر

2- While she was working (work), she noticed (notice) a snake that had been (be) in the store for a long time.

was/were+ Ving V2

3- My Sister was studying (study) when she recognised (recognise) a stranger that had entered (enter) the house.

3. They got (get) wet during their walk because it was raining (rain) and they had forgotten (forget) to take umbrellas.



English With Seema

3 **Rewrite the sentences as single sentences, changing the tense of one verb and the order of the events if necessary. Use the word or phrase in brackets to join the two events.**

1 I left the key inside the house. I got home in the evening and realised the problem. (when)

2 The bell rang. Everyone stopped working and left the building. (as soon as)

3 He rang me. It was in the middle of watching my favourite TV programme. (while)

4 His colleagues came to collect him. He was in the middle of eating his breakfast. (when)

5 I spent a long time studying this subject. I passed the exam easily. (because)

الحل:

هاد النمط بيكون فيه ربط جمل باستخدام أدوات الربط بس كيف بدنا نعمله؟

When **بحطها مع الفعل القصير ثم فاصلة بعدها بجيب الفعل القصير اللي فيه ادركت\ وجدت\ميزت\ المشكلة الموجودة كيف أحلها؟**

بنترك المشكلة المذكورة وبنبدأ بالجملة اللي بعدها بتنزل when مع الفعل اللحظي وبنشيل and وبنستبدلها بفاصلة وبكرر الفاعل لأبدأ جملة جديدة وبنزل الفعل الثاني اللي بكون أصلا من الأفعال ال 13

When I got home in the evening, I realized

بعدها برجع للجملة اللي كانت أصلا المشكلة وبنزل الفعل مع تصريف للماضي التام لانه بعد الأفعال ال13 في عندي ماضي تام

I had left the key inside the house.

بصير الحل:

When I got home in the evening, I realized I had left the key inside the house.

نجرب نحل وحدة بتشبهها؟

I lost my money. I arrived the train station and noticed the problem.

When I arrived the train station, I noticed that I had lost my money.

As soon as >> بتيجي مع الحدث الأول والفعلين بكونوا ماضي بسيط

As soon as the bell rang, everyone stopped working and left the building.

While بتيجي مع الفعل الطويل (الماضي المستمر) والفعل التاني قصير (ماضي بسيط

He rang me while I was watching …….

He rang me while I was in the middle of watching …….

When بتيجي مع الحدث القصير (ماضي بسط) والفعل التاني طويل (ماضي مستمر) لو كان القصير قطع الطويل

When his colleagues came to collect him, he was eating his breakfast.

When his colleagues came to collect him, he was in the middle of eating his breakfast.

English With Seer

Because:

لازم اميز هل الفعل اللي بعدها مستمر وقت حدوث السبب لتاخد ماضي مستمر او حدث مسبق للسبب يعني صار وخلص لتاخد ماضي تام

هون الدراسة حدث مسبق وانتهى للنجاح في الامتحان

I passed the exam easily because I had spent a long time studying.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

1 While we _____, she _____ someone who had been in our class when we were at school. (talk / mention)

2 He got wet during his walk because it _____ and he _____ to take an umbrella. (rain / forget)

3 The day before, I _____ to phone him, so I gave him a quick call while I _____ my breakfast. (promised / have)

4 When I went in, everyone _____, probably because someone _____ a joke. (laugh / just tell)

5 I thought the dog _____ because it _____ someone outside, but there was nobody there. (bark / hear)

الحل:

1- were walking\ mentioned 2- was raining \ had forfotten 3- had promised \ was having

4- was laughing \ had just told 5- was barking\ had heard

يلا نجرب نحل وزاري:

1- Correct the form of the verbs:

1. I …… along the street when I heard footsteps behind me. (walk)
2. My friend …… while we were having a dinner.(phone)
3. When we got home, we found that someone …… into the house. (break)
4. They …… me downtown two days ago. (meet)
5. Omar …… for me when I arrived.(wait)
6. After she …… the dishes, she went to bed. (do)
7. When I arrived at the station, I found that the train ……(already leave)
8. When I got to the meeting half an hour late, everyone ……(wait)
9. I passed the exam easily because I …… along time studying for it. (spend)
10. She only understood the film because she …… the book before. (see)

English With

2- Correct the verbs between brackets: :

1. Mazen…….. (***drink***) much tea before he …… (***finish***) his supper.
2. After Nadia …….. (***cook***) the food, her father …… (***come***).
3. They…… (***leave***) Rafah before I …… (***reach***).
4. Samy…….. (***go***) to school after he …….. (***take***) his breakfast.
5. She …….. (***thank***) him because he…….. (***save***) her daughter.

الحل: :

1- 1-Was walking 2. Phoned 3. Had broken 4. Met 5. Was waiting 6. Had done 7. Had left 8. Was waiting 9. Had spent 10. Had seen

2- - 1. Had drunk\ finished 2. Had cooked \ came 3. Had left \ reached 4. Went \ had taken 5. Thanked \ had saved

3- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verbs in brackets: **سنوات سابقة متنوعة**

1. When I went in yesterday, everyone…… **(laugh)** probably because someone **…….** just **……. (tell)** them a joke
2. An old woman knocked at the front door while I **……** TV in the sitting room. **(watch)**
3. The film wasn't very good. I …….. **(not enjoy)** it very much yesterday.
4. I was waiting in the queue at passport control when suddenly I ……..**(realize)** that I ……..**(forget)** my passport.
5. Hadeel passed the exam easily because she**……**long time studying. **(spend)**
6. While Sami **…… (paint)** the door, he **……** a snake which had been in the store for a long time. **(notice)**
7. They got wet during their walk because it …….. and they…….. to take their umbrellas. **(rain / forget)**
8. She realized that she …….. **(lose)** her necklace when she ……..**(go)** to the concert
9. She …….. **(have)** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock …….. **(ring)**
10. When they got home last night, they…….. **(find)** that somebody …….. **(break into)** their apartment.

4- Use the words in brackets to join the two sentences. (do the necessary change)

1. The bus arrived. At once the passengers rushed to board it. **(as soon as)**
2. Ben did his homework; he got a text message from his friend. **(When)**



English With Seema

الحل:

3- 1. Was laughing\ had told 2. Was watching 3. Didn't enjoy 4. Realized \ had forgotten
5. Had spent 6. Was painting \ noticed 7. Was raining\ had forgotten 8. Had lost \was going
9. Was having \ rang 10. Found \ had broken into

4- 1. As soon as the bus arrived, the passengers rushed to board it.

2. Ben was doing his homework when he got a text message from his friend.

Tawjihi 2020

1- Correct the verbs:

1- The accident took place while the students ……the street.(cross)
2- She ……..(not see) a deer before she moved to Alaska .
3- When I returned home I realized that I ……(forget) my keys.
4- The teacher asked the students to come back later because he …… (work)
5- As soon as he ……sight of a police man, he ran away. (catch)

1. were crossing 2. Hadn't seen 3. Had forgotten 4. Was working 5.caught : **الحل**

Tawjihi 2021

1- Correct the form of the verb:

1-When Sara came home, she realized that someone ……..her apartment. (break)
2-He went to school after he…….. (have) his breakfast.
3-While she …….. (drive) to work, she suddenly remembered that she …….. (forget) to turn off the cooker.
4-Majd …… (take) a photograph while I …… (plant) the seeds.

2-Correct the mistakes :

When I got to the airport, I found that the plane has already left.

الحل:

1- 1. Had broken 2. Had had 3. Was driving\ had forgotten 4. Took \ was planting
2- had already left.

Tawjihi 2022:

1- When the boys …… at the cinema, the film …… already ……. .(arrive \ start)
2- Rania …… better after she had taken medicine . (feel)
3- We …… TV when the power went off. (watch)
4- While I was doing my homework, someone …….. on the door. (knock)

English With Seema

5- When the boss walked into the room, we …….. that someone was going out to get fired. (know)

6- While laila …….. into the office, she realized that she …….. her mobile at home. (come \ forget)

Tawjihi 2022: **الحل:**

1- arrived \ had started 2- felt 3- were watching 4- knocked 5- knew 6- was coming \had forgotten

Tawjihi 2023 هون رح أجمعلك مجموعة أسئلة تجمع الوحدتين 1 و3 سوا كيف بتيجي بالوزاري

A. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. Currently, I _____ of buying a new phone. I _____this old one for four years. **(think / have)**
2. I _____ on my communication skills for a year but still need more practice. **(work)**
3. Did anyone call me while I _____? **(sleep)**
4. We _____ happy after we had lost the race. **(not feel)**

A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. Someone asked them to be quiet as they _____ the film. **(watch)**
2. She _____ back from her holiday recently. **(get)**
3. He said something but I _____ that I hadn't heard. **(pretend)**
4. _____ you _____ a business meeting right now? **(attend)**
5. I _____ ' Romeo and Juliet ' for a week now and still need more time. **(read)**

A: Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. The number of smart phones and air pods users _____ rapidly these days.**(increase)**
2. While the English teacher _____ **(explain)** the lesson, the headmistress interrupted the class.
3. How many times_____ you _____ **(participate)** in the Olympic games?
4. My best friend _____ (not see) so many lions before she moved to Africa**.**
5. The mother usually _____**(read)** fairy tale stories to her children at night.

A: Complete the sentences with the correct tense of verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. The sub way train always _____**(leave)** at 7:30 in the morning.
2. My little daughter felt better after I _____ **(give)** her the antibiotic medicine.
3. Maha has started evening classes recently. She_____ **(learn)** Japanese for a year.
4. Mahmoud Darwish _____ **(write)** almost 200 pieces of poems in his youth time.
5. I _____ **(break)** my leg while I _____ **(work)** in the garden.

1- am thinking \ have had 2- have been working 3- was sleeping 4- didn't feel :الحل

1- were watching 2- has got 3- pretended 4- are attending 5- have been reading

1- is increasing 2- was explaing 3- have participated 4- hadn't seen 5- reads

1- leaves 2- had given 3- has been learning 4- wrote 5- broke \ was working

Tawjihi 2024:

A. Complete the following sentences with the correct tense of the verbs between brackets: **(5 points)**

1. Why _____ you _____ my coat? – Oh, I'm sorry. It _____ like mine. (**wear / look**)
2. Unfortunately, just as I _____ the house, the phone _____ .(**leave/ ring**)
3. All the footballers are so wet, they _____ in the rain since the match started. (**play**)
4. Mr. Ali says he is 85 years old, but I_____ him. (**not believe**)
5. When I opened the fridge, I _____ that someone _____ the last piece of cake. (**discover/ eat**).

A: Complete the following sentences with the correct tense of the verbs between brackets: **(5 points)**

1. That car_____ a very strange noise. _____ You _____it's all right? (**make / think**)
2. She can't go to the movie. She_____ her homework yet? (**not do**)
3. Amir, why don't you take some time off. You _____too hard lately. (**work**)
4. He_____ us to go out in the boat yesterday because a strong wind _____. (**not allow/ blow**)
5. My mother_____ that honesty is always the best policy. (**believe**)

A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: **(5 points)**

1. Look! He_____ (**try**) to see over the top of the wall.
2. She _____ (**do**) the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.
3. While Jamal _____ (**travel**) home, he realized that he _____ (**lose**) the keys.
4. What hobbies _____ you _____in regularly? (**engage**)
5. Before they joined the match, the players_____ (**train**) very well.

brackets:

1. He usually **understand** the meaning from the text, but now he **is checking** a dictionary. (**understand / check**)
2. While he **was practicing** the piano, the neighbors **complained** about the noise. (**practise / complain**)
3. We **have been practicing** about our plans for the weekend, but we **haven't made** any decisions yet. (**talk / make**)
4. When I **opened** the curtains the sun was shining and the ground was white. It **had snowed** during the night. (**open / snow**)
5. I am afraid I **don't know** the answer to the question. (**not know**)

(3 points)

الحل: 1- are wearing \ looks 2- was leaving(left also correct) \rang 3- have been playing

4- don't believe 5- discovered \ had eaten

1-is making \ do think 2- hasn't done 3- have been working 4- didn't allow \ was blowing 5- believes

1- is trying 2- has been doing 3- was travelling\ had lost 4- do you engage 5- had trained

Tawjihi 2025

A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. The company ……..……its financial targets for the third quarter yet. **(not / meet)**
2. ……..you ……..……..of selling your car? I'm interested in buying it. **(think)**
3. They saw an accident while they …….. for the bus. **(wait)**
4. Honey never ……..……..and it has natural antibacterial properties. **(spoil)**
5. I ……..……..her immediately although it was dark. **(recognize)**

A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. Vegetarians_____ meat. **(not, eat)**
2. He usually dislikes cold weather, but he _____the snow on this trip. **(enjoy)**
3. It was warm so I_____ off my coat. **(take)**
4. Timaa' burnt her hand while she_____ the dinner. **(cook)**
5. He _____ never _____ sushi before, but he's curious to see if he'll like it. **(try)**

الحل:

1- hasn't met 2- Are thinking (do you think also correct) 3- were waiting

4- spoils (fact) 5- recognised

1- don't eat 2- is enjoying 3- took 4- was cooking 5- has tried

تعبتوا ؟ وأنا كمان .. بلا استراحة

تجريبي 2025 :

Complete the following sentences with the correct tense of the verbs between brackets: (5 points)

1. That car …… a very strange noise. …….. you …… it's all right? (make/ think)

2. Everything is going well. We …… any problems so far. (not, have)

3. We …… happy after we had lost the race. (not, feel)

4. When I opened the fridge. I …… that someone …….. the last piece of cake. (discover, eat)

5. We …… for five hours now. Can we stop for a rest? (work)

الحل: 1- is making \ do you 2-haven't had 3- didn't feel 4- discovered \ had eaten

1: Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. Please don't make so much noise. I …….. (read).
2. A. Muneer: How long …… you …….. (be) in Canada?
   B. Hassan: I …….. (study) there for more than three years.
3. …….. you …… (recognize) this painting now?
4. When I …….. (go) to work, I met my colleague Fuad.

الحل 1- am reading 2- have been \ have been studying 3- do recognize 4- was going

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Lama …….. at home on Fridays, but today she …… her friend. (stay / visit)
2. The political situation …….. worse. (get)
3. How long ……..…… you …….. that cold? (have)
4. We …… his name because we …… him before.(not know/ never meet)
5. Last night I …… a plate when I …….. the washing- up. (drop / do)

الحل: 1- stays is visiting 2- is getting worse 3- have had

4- didn't know / had never met 5- dropped / was doing



A. Correct the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: **(5 points)**

1. The guests ……when Samir …….. They didn't want to see him.**(leave/ arrive)**
2. While I …… in the street, an explosion suddenly happened. **(walk)**
3. When I closed the door, I realized that I _____ the keys inside the car. **(forget)**
4. He's very quiet; maybe he _____ of his exam results. **(think)**
5. Firefighters _____for three hours, but they haven't put out the fire yet. **(work)**

1-(had left\ left) \arrived 2- was walking 3- had forgotten 4- is thinking 5- have been working

Question number four : Answer all the questions in this section: أجب عن جميع الاسئلة في هذا القسم

1-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets: (4 points)

1-I felt tired after I ……..a lot of things . (do)

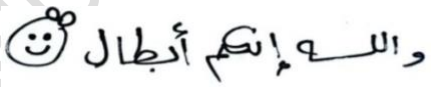
2-They …….. (play) soccer for an hour, but they still …… (score) a goal.

3-…… your son …….. (brush) his teeth regularly?

4- The company …….. (do) well when I last visited it.

الحل: 1- had done 2- have been playing 3- does brush 4- was doing





ارتاحوا خلص بكفي.. اشربوا قهوة



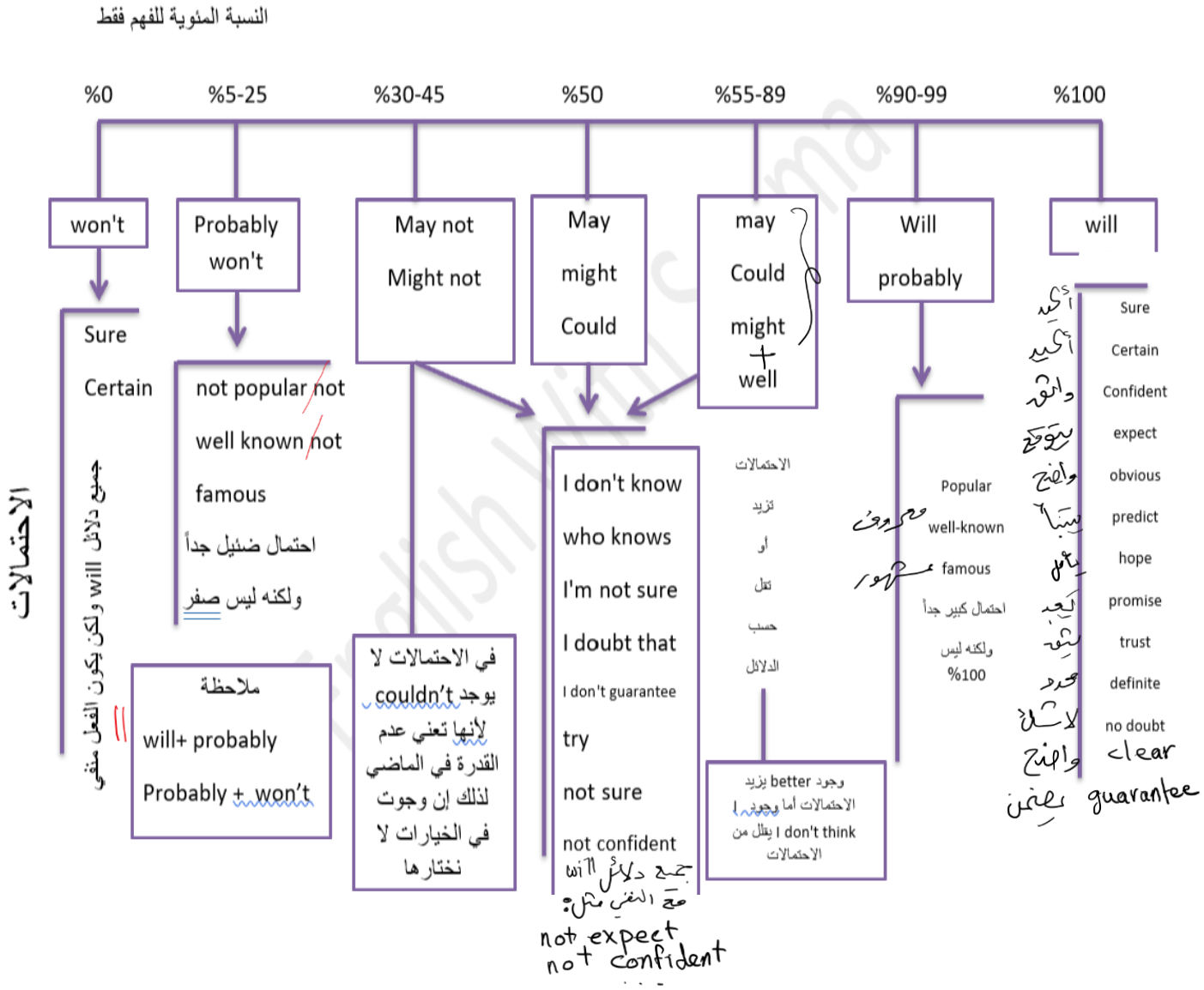


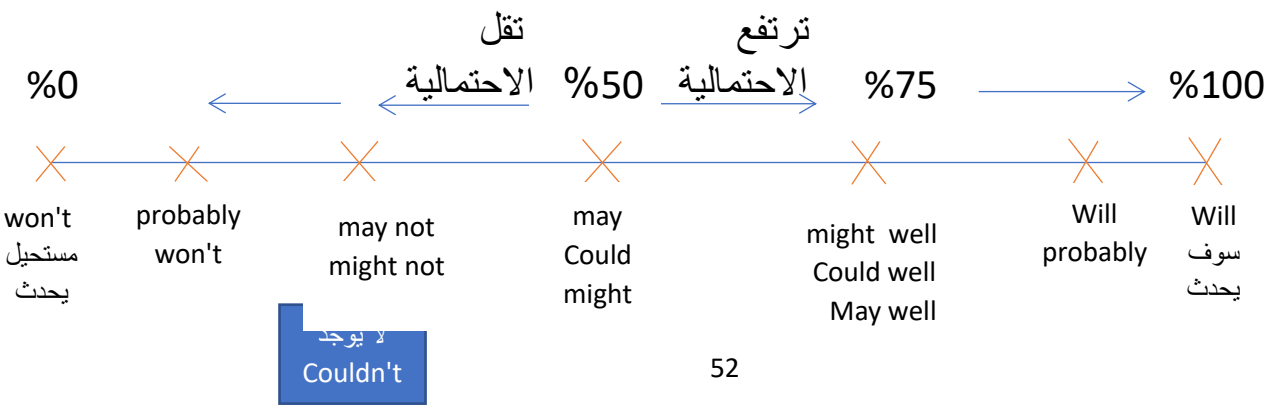
English With

Unit 4

Modals of Possibilities

الاحتمالات





will / won't : 100% لها نفس الاستخدام الفرق بينهما المعنى

أكيد أكيد واثق بلا شك يضمن

الكلمات الدالة : Sure, Certain, Confident , no doubt , guarantee

hope, promise, trust, expect, predict, obvious, clear

يأمل يَعد واثق يتوقع يتنبأ واضح

- I'm sure the exam (will / won't) be difficult. I am not well-prepared.
- I didn't study at all. I'm confident I (will / won't) pass.
- Trust me. I (will / may) solve the problem.
- The headmaster expect the result (will / may well) be clear.

عادة عندما نرى دلائل will / won't نختارهم ولكن إذا كان الخيارات بين will / won't نختار حسب المعنى

ملاحظة مهمة : لا نختار will / wont الّا اذا شفت دليلهم معهم

- The teacher (will / won't) Come. It is obvious because her car isn't here.

May\might\could: %50

من الدلائل I don't know- لا أعرف من يعرف. Who knows

- try - جرب أشك في ذلك I have doubts

دلائل will مع النفي not confident / not Certain / not Sure ... don't expect/

- The train (will / may) arrive on time. but I'm not sure.
- The plan (may / will) work. You must try.
- I don't know for sure, but they (will / might) come.

احتمال أعلى ويكون فيه كلمات دالة على زيادة الاحتمال

qualified / better / best / good مؤهل

Could well
may well
might well
%55- 85

- She has good qualifications, She (might / might well) get the job.

مؤهلات جيدة

- The weather is cool. we (will / might well) go to a picnic.

لا نختارها إلا وكلماتها معها.

- He is really exhausted. He (may / may well) stay at home.

تعبان مرهق

English With Seema

Will probably تصل إلى 95%

احتمالية عالية جداً ولكن لم تصل إلى 100% (will)

محبوب

- The Student is very popular. He (will / will probably) be selected.-

famous / Known ما معها دلائل will

معروف مشهور

- Ruba has applied to the job. She (may / will probably) get the job as she has all the right qualifications. كل المؤهلات المطلوبة

- She's better than all the other players. She (will / will probably) win the race.

لا يوجد دلائلها

إذا قلّت الاحتمالية فأصبحت أقرب لعدم الحدوث 25%-45%

may not

might not

-The weather is bad. We (may / Could) not go out today.

-I'm very sick. I (may / may not) attend the class.

The class is a mess. We (may well / may not) be able to control them.

لا يوجد احتمال Couldn't لانه يعبر عدم القدرة في الماضي حسب المعنى

Probably won't: (5-20%)

احتمال قليل جداً جداً ولكن لم يصل لدرجة won't

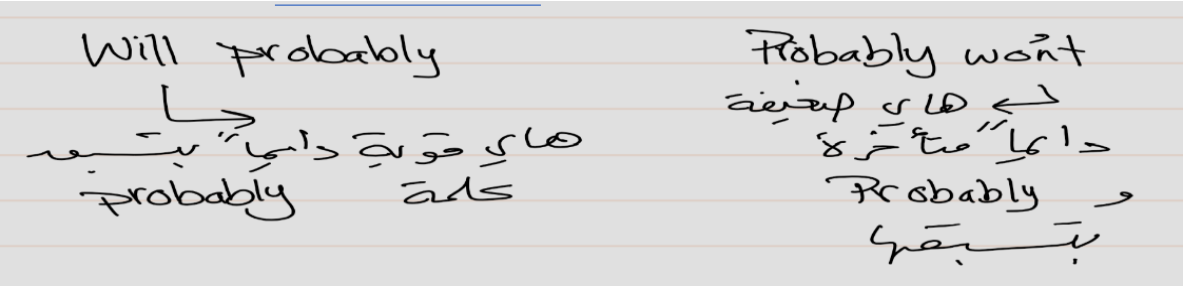
من الدلائل: (unpopular/not famous / worse / bad)

-The new Candidate isn't popular. He (won't/ probably won't) get votes.

-The door is opened. Someone (probably won't/ may well) enter the house.

غائب

-He is absent. He (probably won't / won't probably) attend the meeting.



English With Seema

Modal verbs examples:-

1 - There (will/may) be a cure for cancer. Who knows?
2- He has all the right qualifications. He (may well / may not) get the job.
3- I'm not sure. I (will / will probably) catch the bus.
4- I'm not good in chess. I (may / may well) lose.
5- He doesn't speak English fluently. He(may well / may not)face problems in communication.
6- Mr. Samer is famous. He (will probably / probably won't) win the elections.
7- Ameed isn't well-known in our school. He (probably won't / won't probably) get votes.
8- The sky is full of clouds. It (may / will) rain.
9- she (will/won't) get the job if she didn't apply.
10. Her grades are really high. she (will / will probably) be the first this year.

الحل:

1- May\ 2-may well\3- will probably \4- may well \5- may \6- will probably \
7- probably won't \8- may \ 9--won't \10- will probably

قاعدة will : تستخدم للمستقبل مع استخدامات محددة

1 Expectation and predictions
التنبؤات وَ التوقعات

تعتمد على التنبؤات العلمية والتكنولوجية (مع بعض الكلمات

Science / scientist / experts / explorers / .....
مستكشف خبراء علماء علوم

Sure, Certain, expect, predict, believe, ……..

- Scientists think that the illness (will / may well) spread.
- We expect that desktops (will / are going to) be intelligent.

---

2 Promises الوعود

ثق بي أعدك لا تقلق بعطيك كلمتي

وعادةً تأتي مع كلمات: I give you my word / don't worry / promise / trust me

I promise. I (will / am going to) be back soon.
Don't worry. The plan (is going to / will) work.

---

3 Offers: عروض (للمساعدة)

نفهم من الموقف أن الشخص يحتاج مساعدة ونعرض عليه المساعدة

يحلّ صعب ثقيل يحمل إذا أردت إذا أردت يساعد

English With Seema

help / if you like , if you want , for you , Carry , heavy , difficult , solve

- I (will/am going to) do it for you if you like.
- The question is very difficult. I (will / am going to) help you.

---

4 Sudden decisions القرارات المفاجئة

نريد أن نفهم من السياق أن القرار مفاجئ

- I missed the class. I (am going to / will) watch the record.

will ← missed دائماً لما أشوف

- It's Cold here. I (may / will) put on my jacket
- I lost my phone. I (am going to / will) Call the police

قرار مفاجئ

---

5 Announcement الاعلانات

الاعلانات في محطات القطارات ، الطيارات ، الحافلات
الاعلانات في دور السينما والمسارح والمهرجانات
والاعلانات الحكومية (announce) .

Ladies & gentlemen سيداتي سادتي
Everyone listen up! اسمعوا
Attention Please! انتبهوا
Hey there!
Take your seats! اجلسوا

- Attention Please! The performance (is going to / will) Start in 10 minutes.
- The government announced that the economical projects (will / may well) improve in the coming years.
- The Cure (will / may well) be available in the hospitals as The Health Minister announced.
- We can't predict that the situations (will / may) get better.
- Ladies and gentlemen! The play (is going to / will) take you in a journey around the world.

Choose the Correct Choice:-

1- I'm Confident that the journey (will / may well) cost us a lot.
2- The headmaster announced the start of the exams (may / will) be on Sunday 10th Oct.
3- I Can't tell, but the effects of the young's use of social media (may / will) be astonishing.
4- Don't worry my friend. I (won't / will) tell anyone.

English With Seema

5- My Sister (Could / may) not join the meeting.

6- The Shop is closed. I (will / may) find another one. قرار مفاجيء

7- We predict that farming (will / is going to) be an important thing in the Coming years.

8- Try the new shoes. They (may / may not) suit you.

طيب ومتى بستخدم ? be going to

*Be going to

is are am

1-Personal Plans or intentions

الخطط الشخصية والنوايا المستقبلية بدون ترتيبات كاملة

- The teacher is going to ask difficult questions in the next class.
- I am going to visit my uncle when I arrive Tokyo.
- My Sister and I are going to buy some clothes today after school.

2- Things we feel must happen

أشياء نشعر بأنها سوف تحدث بناءً على دليل بصري أو سمعي
أو مع التحذيرات (be careful/ watch out / Look out)

- Look at these black clouds! It is going to rain.
- The wall isn't stable! It is going to fall.

A: What are you doing with all these papers?
B: I am going to write several stories.

عادةً عندما يكون لدينا حوار عن دليل مادي يحمله شخص، يجيب الآخر ب be going to

A: Why are you holding a pen?
B: I am going to write a letter.

3- with reported speech

think, believe, say, said, tell, told مع الأفعال

-He says he is going to study English literature.
- Jack told his mum that he is going to work with a new company.

English With Seema

غالباً مخططات العمل ، الدراسة ، السكن تكونbe going to الا لو معها ترتيب كامل

We are going to live in New York next year.-
-He is going to study at AN-najah University.
I am going to work as a teacher. -

عند وجود مؤشرات عن حالة الطقس وتكون الخيارات بين (be going to/will) نختار be going to
The sky is clear. It is going to be a sunny day.

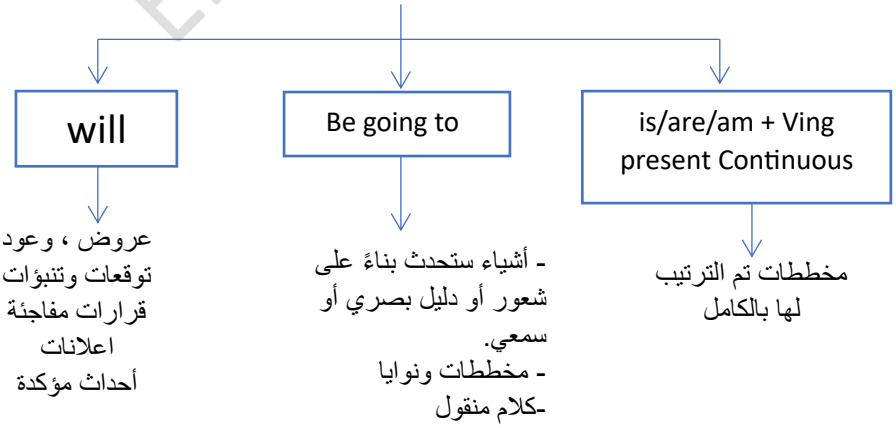
* Present Continuous: المضارع المستمر

is / are / am + Ving

حَدَث مستقبلي تم التحضير لَهُ مع وجود ترتيبات من الكلمات الدالة على الترتيبات:
book, tickets, reserve, party, celebration, paid money, arrange, president……
arrange, President ⟵ لقاءات الرئيس وسفرة عادة يكون مرتب له

-He is travelling to Cairo, the ticket is booked.
-The president is meeting King Abdullah next Friday.
- I bought two tickets for *The Meg*. I am watching it tonight with my friends.
- Sorry! I Can't see you tonight. I am preparing for my exams.
تدل أن الشخص لديه ترتيبات أخرى
- I am joining my friends in a zoom meeting.
وجود أسماء أشخاص آخرين يدل على وجود ترتيبات مسبقة
- We are having a party this Friday.
يتم الترتيب للاحتفالات مسبقاً

بالمختصر:- ثلاث طرق للتعبير من المستقبل البسيط



English With Seena

Choose the right answer:-

1- I think (I am going to travel / I am travelling) by train.
2- He's taking his shoes off. He (will / is going to) pray.
3- The weather forecast says it (will / is going to) rain.
4- Attention please! The train (is leaving / will leave).

الحل:

1- am going to 2- is going to 3- is going to 4- will

ملاحظات : لا نختار won't / will الّا في حالات وجود أدلتهم أو مؤشرات التأكيد أما مجرد وجود احتمالية عالية will / أما احتمالية قليلة won't probably / probably
عند الطقس إما احتمالية عالية may أو be going to حسب الخيارات المتاحة

أسئلة الكتاب:

2 Complete the sentences with a modal verb of possibility and the infinitive form of a verb in the box.

get find not happen catch improve

1 If we run, we _____ still _____ the train. At least we can try.
2 Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation _____ _____ soon.
3 There's no point worrying about it. It _____ _____.
4 Just try it. You _____ _____ that it's easier than you thought. Who knows?
5 You obviously _____ _____ the job if you don't apply for it.

الحل: may catch will improve may not happen may find won't get

5 Change the sentences so they make sense by choosing the correct part of the sentence.

1 I can't be sure, but this idea will/ will probably solve the problem.
I can't be sure, but this idea will probably solve the problem
2 We might/ might well get there on time, but I don't think so.
_____
3 She's better than most of the others, so she may well/ may not win the prize.
_____
4 I probably won't/ 'll go shopping this afternoon. There are several things we need.
_____
5 He's quite unpopular, so he could/ probably won't win the election.
_____

الحل: Will probably might may well will probably won't

2 Complete the sentences with *will* (or *'ll*) and the verbs in the box. Then write 1, 2, 3 or 4 after each sentence to show which meaning from Activity 1 indicates.

find visit walk take help begin

1 Please take your seats. This evening's concert _____ in five minutes. ☐
2 It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we _____. ☐
3 The government has announced that the President _____ Russia next month. ☐
4 Those bags look heavy. I _____ you carry them if you like. ☐
5 I'm sure scientists _____ a solution to the problem of climate change. ☐
6 It's too late to post it, so I _____ it there myself tomorrow. ☐

الحل: will begin (announcement) will walk(sudden decision) will visit(announcement)
Will help (offer) will find(predictions) will take(sudden decision)

4 Complete the sentences using *going to* or the present continuous tense with the verbs in brackets.

1 You'd better take an umbrella. The weather forecast says it _____. (rain)
2 Sorry I can't see you this afternoon. I _____ tennis with Ziad. (play)
3 If he gets to university, he _____ Literature. (study)
4 She _____ to Cairo next week. The plane ticket is already booked. (travel)
5 He's taken his shoes off. I think he _____ into the water. (jump)
6 She always says she _____ early, but she's always late. (arrive)

الحل: is going to rain \ am playing \ is going to study \is travelling \ is going to jump\ is going to arrive

1- Choose the correct answer:

1. The one thing we can predict is that the figures …….continue to rise in the future. (will / may)
2. Try turning it off, then on again. That ……solve the problem. (will / might)
3. The letter…….. arrive today. I only posted it this morning. (will / could)
4. The government has announced that the president ……visit Egypt. (will / is going to)
5. That wall doesn't look safe. It ……fall one day. (will / is going to)
6. I ……anyone, don't worry. (won't tell / am not telling)
7. Get out of the building! It sounds like the generator……explode. (will / is going to)
8. Look out! You ……break the glass. (will / are going to)
9. This afternoon I ……my doctor about my skin problem. (will see / am seeing)

1. will 2.might 3.could 4. will 5. is going to 6. won't tell 7. is going to 8. are going to 9.am seeing

2-Correct the verb in the following sentences, Use (will\ be going to or present con):

1. We have already booked the tickets. We ……by the 10:15 train. (leave)

2. Why are you carrying a knife? What ……you…….with it? (do)
3. Look at that man on the ladder. He …… (fall)
4. "This blouse only costs 15 dollars. I ……..it. (buy)
5. The player is playing so badly today. They ……the match. (lose)

1. are leaving 2.are going to do 3. is going to fall 4. will buy 5.are going to :الحل

3-Circle the correct verb forms:
1. Their son is (living / going to live) in Jordan next year.
2. They can try, but I'm sure they (aren't succeeding / won't succeed)
3. If the plan doesn't work, what (will you do / are you doing)
4. I think I'm (travelling / going to travel) by train, but I'm not sure yet.
5. I've just missed the7:30 bus, but it's OK, (I'll wait / I'll going to wait) for the next one.
6. (I'm having / I'll have) a party next week. Can you come?

1. going to 2. won't succeed 3. will you do 4.going to travel 5. I'll wait 6. I'm having

4- Tawjihi 2020
Circle the correct answer.
1- We (might well \ might) get there in time, but I'm not certain.
2- That wall doesn't look safe. It is (falling \ going to fall) over one day.
3- That table looks heavy. I (will \ may) help you carry it if you don't mind.
4- He's very exhausted, so he (probably won't \ might) go out tonight.
5- Their team is better than most of the others, so it (may not \ may well) win the cup.
6- I have just missed the 8:00 lecture, but it's okay (I'll \ I'm going to) wait for the tenth one.
7- Rula says she (is buying / is going to buy) an expensive dress for the graduation party.

1. might 2. going to fall 3. will 4. probably won't 5. May well 6. I'll 7. Is going to

5-Tawjihi 2021
Choose the correct answer:
1- I can't be sure, but this idea (will probably \ will) solve the matter.
2- Maria (could \ may) not be here when you come. I am not sure.
3- Jenny (might not \ could) be at the office. I can't reach her at home.
4- He says he (is going to \ will) got a scholarship to study abroad.
5- I am sure they (are going to \ will) settle her for another week.
6- I am (attending\ going to attend) a conference next week. I received the invitation card.
7- Don't you have any money on you? Don't worry, I (am paying \ will pay) for the taxi.

English With Seema

8- He doesn’t speak English fluently. He (may well \ may not) face problems in communication.

1. will probably 2. May not 3. Could 4. Is going to 5. Will 6. Attending 7. Will pay 8.may well

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

6- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Why are you filling that packet with water?
B: I _____ (wash) the car.
2. I _____ (meet) my friends at the weekend so I can't see you.
3. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I _____ (write) a letter to my friend back home in Palestine.

1. am going to 2. am meeting 3. am going to write

7-Correct the mistakes:

1. I promise I may phone you as soon as possible.
2. I think he is praying in the mosque.
3. I am sure that Ahmed may arrive soon.
4. He is quite unpopular, so he could win the elections.
5. I can't be sure, but this idea will solve the problem.
6. Ali didn't apply for the job, so he may get it.
7. I promise I am going to phone you tonight.
8. I am not sure, but they may well accept his project.
9. "Please take your seats. Our flight is going to start in five minutes."
10. There's nothing on TV, so I think I'm going to go to bed.

1. will phone 2. is going to pray 3. will arrive 4. probably won’t\may not 5. may \will probably
6. won’t 7. will phone 8. may accept 9. will start 10. will go

English With Seema

8-Circle the correct answer:

1. They can try, but I’m sure they _____. (aren’t succeeding - won’t succeed)
2. I’ve just missed the 8:30 train, but it’s ok, _____for the next one. (I’ll wait – I’m going to wait)
3. A: When is Laila going to phone you?
B: I don’t know. She _____ phone this afternoon. (might / must)
4. Ali _____ go out tonight. He isn't feeling well. (may not / will))
5. The president is _____ Jordon next week to attend an important meeting. (going to visit / visiting)
6. Sorry, I can’t see you tonight, I am ____for my exam. (reading \ going to read)
7. All our computer equipment (will / may) be replaced in the near future.

8. Who knows? This work (could / might) not take as long as you think.
9. The wind is blowing very hard and one of the big trees in the garden is making creaking noises. The tree (is going to fall / is falling) down.
10. He is quite unpopular, so he (will probably / probably won't) loses the election.
11. We (are leaving / will leave) tomorrow. We've already bought the train tickets.
12. Please put on your seat belts. The plane (will / is going to) take off in a few minutes.
13. Ahmed has the right qualifications, so he (may well / could) gets the job.
14. I promise I (won't tell / am not going to tell) anybody what happened.
15. Sami says he (is renting / is going to rent) a new flat.
16. Ali is quite sick, so he (will probably / probably won't) goes to school tomorrow.
17. She's better than most of the others, so she (may not win / may well) win the prize.
18. She has already decided. She (is going to / will) buy a new flat near there.
19. You look quite tired! I (am going to / will) wash the dishes for you.
20. That wall doesn't look safe. It (is going to fall / is falling) over one day.
21. We (might well / might) get there in time, but I'm not certain.
22. The company (probably won't/ won't probably) accept her application.
23. Please put on your seat belts. The plane (will \ is going to) take off in a few minutes.
24. Ahmad has the right qualifications, so he (may well \ could) get the job.

1. won't succeed 2. I'll wait 3. might 4. may not 5. visiting 6. reading 7. will 8. might 9. is going to 10. will probably 11. are leaving 12. will 13. may well 14. won't tell 15. is going to rent 16. probably won't 17. may well 18. is going to 19. will 20. is going to 21. might 22. probably won't 23. will 24. may well

تجريبي 2025

Circle the correct answer:

1- We (might well / might) reach on time, but I am not sure.
2- I promise I (will/ am going to) send you money soon.
3- That house isn't safe. I think it (is going to fall/ is falling) one day.
4- I'd hate (to live/ living) in tall buildings.
5- He (probably won't / will probably) get a visa as his passport is not valid.

الحل: might will is going to fall to live (u2) probably won't

B . Choose the correct answer : (5 pts)

1. There is no guarantee , but I (will/might) be able to finish the project on time .
2. He (probably won't / will probably) pass the test since he didn't prepare for it .
3. I'm (traveling / going to travel) to Paris by train , though I'm still not certain yet .
4. He is busy now , but he promised he (may not / will) call us once he finishes .
5. Who knows what? This work (could / might) not take as long as you think . T . Nimer Nassar

English With Soma

might probably won't going to travel will might **الحل:**

C): Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: going to, present continuous or will: (2 pts)

1. A: Why are you holding a hammer? B: I …….. (put) some pictures on the wall.
2. A: I can't hear the television! B: I …… (turn) it up so you can hear it.

A. Circle the correct answer:

1. My brother **(is visiting / will visit)** Jordan next week and he arranged everything .
2. That child has climbed the wall; **(he'll / he's going to)** fall.
3. Don't worry and I (**will / am going to**) pay for you if you don't have enough money .

A: Those trousers are dirty. B: Really? Oh, yes they are. I **am going to** / **will** wash them.
We **probably won't** / **will** have a clear view of the stars tonight. It's a cloudy day.

am going to put will turn is visiting is going to will will probably won't **الحل:**

A. Choose the correct answer: (3 points)

1. Due to lack of information, experts (will/ could) know the reason for the economic crisis.
2. Water is leaking from the ceiling. That means it (is ruining/ is going to ruin) the whole house.
3. Preparing very well for the interview, Aya (might not/ might well) get the job.

A: 1. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (going to, present continuous or will):

1. Attention, please! The next race _____ at 9:30. **(start)**
2. Rami says he _____ a politician when he grows up . **(be)**
3. I_____ tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket. **(leave)**

could is going to might well will is going to be am leaving :الحل

Tawjihi 2025

B. Circle the correct answer:

1. The sky is completely red; it is **(going to be / being)** a beautiful sunset.
2. I can't be sure, but the new policy **(could / will)** improve employee satisfaction.
3. I remember **(to tell / telling)** him not to do it, but he did it anyway.
4. The client promised **(not to be / to not be)** late. I hope he'll come soon.

3. They are **(attending / going to attend)** a wedding next week. The invitations have already been sent.

1. The soil is completely dry. If I don't water the plants, they **(are dying / are going to die)**.
2. He can remember **(being / to be)** in hospital when he was so young.
3. If you don't have any money. I **(will pay / am paying)** for the order.

is going to be \could \ telling (u2) \ not to be (u2)\ attending \are going to die\ being \ will pay :الحل