

مقدمة عامة

الضمائر (pronouns)

أولاً ضمائر الفاعل (subject pronouns) : هي الضمائر التي تنوب عن الفاعل في الجملة وهي ...
(he / she / it / they / we / you / I)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------------|----------------|------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|
| he | هو | He plays tennis | هو يلعب التنس | they | هم | They play tennis | هم يلعبوا التنس |
| she | هي | She plays tennis | هي تلعب التنس | we | نحن | We play tennis | نحن نلعب التنس |
| it | لغير العاقل | It rains | إنها تمطر | you | أنت/ أنتم | You play tennis | أنت تلعب التنس |
| I | أنا | I play tennis | أنا ألعب التنس | | | | |

ثانياً ضمائر المفعول به (object pronouns) : هي الضمائر التي تنوب عن المفعول به في الجملة وهي ...
(him / her / it / them / us / you / me)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|-------------|------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| him | هـ | He gives him | هو أعطاه | them | هم | They give them | هم أعطوهم |
| her | ها | She gives her | هي أعطتها | us | نا | Sami gives us | سامي أعطانا |
| it | لغير العاقل | Sami eats it | سامي أكلها | you | ك/ كم | Sami gives you | سامي أعطاكم |
| me | ي | Sami gives me | سامي أعطاني | | | | |

ثالثاً ضمائر الملكية (possessions pronouns) : هي الضمائر التي تدل أن ملكية شيء معين تعود لشخص ما... وهي (his / her / its / their / our / your / my)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|
| his | هـ | This is his bag | هذه حقيبته | their | هم | This is their bag | هذه حقيبتهم |
| her | ها | This is her bag | هذه حقيبتها | our | نا | This is our bag | هذه حقيبتنا |
| its | لغير العاقل | This is its food | هذا طعامه | your | ك/ كم | This is your bag | هذه حقيبتكم / حقيبتك |
| my | ي | This is my bag | هذه حقيبتي | | | | |

رابعاً ضمائر الإشارة (demonstrative pronouns) : (this / that / these / those)

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| This | بمعنى " هذا / هذه " للمفرد القريب | That | بمعنى " ذلك / تلك " للمفرد البعيد |
| These | بمعنى " هؤلاء " للجمع القريب | Those | بمعنى " أولئك " للجمع البعيد |

الأفعال المساعدة (Auxiliary verbs), وهي أربع

المجموعة الأولى (verb to be)

| | المضارع Present | الماضي past |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| He , she , it | is | was |
| They , we , you | are | were |
| I | am | was |

المجموعة الثانية (verb to do)

| | المضارع Present | الماضي past |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| He , she , it | does | did |
| They , we , you , I | do | did |

| المجموعة الثالثة (verb to have) | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| المضارع Present | الماضي past | |
| He , she , it | has | had |
| They , we , you, I | have | had |

| المجموعة الرابعة (Modals) | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| المضارع | الماضي |
| will | would |
| shall | should |
| can | could |
| may | might |
| has to | had to |
| have to | had to |
| ought to | had to |
| Be + going to | had to |

الأزمنة (Tenses)

| صيغة البسيط (simple) | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Simple present | المضارع البسيط |
| Simple past | الماضي البسيط |
| Simple future | المستقبل البسيط |

| صيغة المستمر (continuous) | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Present continuous | المضارع المستمر |
| Past continuous | الماضي المستمر |
| Future continuous | المستقبل المستمر |

| صيغة التام (perfect) | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Present perfect | المضارع التام |
| Past perfect | الماضي التام |
| Future perfect | المستقبل التام |

| صيغة التام المستمر (perfect continuous) | |
|---|------------------------|
| Present perfect continuous | المضارع التام المستمر |
| Past perfect continuous | الماضي التام المستمر |
| Future perfect continuous | المستقبل التام المستمر |

المضارع البسيط ... Present simple

* شكل جملة المضارع البسيط :

He , she , it + V₁ (s , es)They , we , you , I + V₁

ملاحظة : إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً (He , She , It) نزيد s أو es الى الفعل فإذا :

- انتهى الفعل بـ " sh , ch , o , z , s , ss " نضيف للفعل es Pass : passes / wish : wishes / do : does

- انتهى الفعل بأي حرف عدا " sh , ch , o , z , ss " نضيف للفعل s Play: plays / eat : eats

** نفي جملة المضارع البسيط :

He , she , it + doesn't + V₁They , we , you , I + don't + V₁

*** تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع البسيط :

- سؤال Yes/No

Does + he , she , it + V₁ ?Do + they , we , you , I V₁ ?

- سؤال WH

WH + does + he , she , it + V₁ ?do + they , we , you , I V₁ ?

*** أشهر دلائل المضارع البسيط :

Always

دائماً

Usually

عادة

Often

عادة

Sometimes

أحياناً

Never

أبداً

Daily

يوميّاً

Weekly

أسبوعياً

Monthly

شهريّاً

three times

ثلاث مرات

rarely

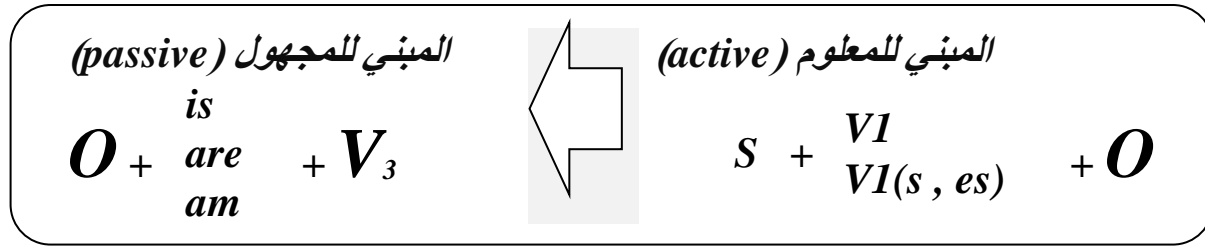
نادراً

every (week , month , year)

(كل (اسبوع , شهر , سنة)

twice a (day , week , month)

(مرتين (يوميّاً , اسبوعياً , شهريّاً)

****** المبني للمجهول من المضارع البسيط:******** استخدامات المضارع البسيط:**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <i>To talk about something that is true in the present</i> | للحديث عن شيء واقعي / حقيقي في الحاضر |
| 2 <i>To talk about things that is always true (facts)</i> | للحديث عن أشياء دائمة صحيحة (الحقائق الثابتة) |
| 3 <i>To talk about things that happen as a routine in the present.</i> | للحديث عن أشياء روتينية في الحاضر |
| 4 <i>To talk about scheduled or fixed events in the future.</i> | للحديث عن أحداث مخطط لها في المستقبل . |

******* أمثلة على زمن المضارع البسيط:**

- 1 *The train leaves every morning at 08:00.(leave)*
- 2 *Does the sun move the Earth? (move)*
- 3 *I don't go swimming at the weekend.(not , go)*
- 4 *California is in the United States of America.(be)*
- 5 *Once a week, Tom cleans the car.(clean)*
- 6 *He has his passport in his hand . (have)*
- 7 *Windows are not made of wood.(not , be)*
- 8 *Every twelve months, the Earth circles the Sun.(circle)*
- 9 *Where do you usually repair your car? (repair)*
- 10 *Water boils at 100 degrees. (boil)*
- 11 *They make chairs from the American wood.*
Chairs are made from the American wood by them.
- 12 *Every weekend, we go shopping to purchase our home's supplies.*
Every weekend, Our home's supplies are purchased by us.

Past simple ... الماضي البسيط*** شكل جملة الماضي البسيط :**

He , she , it
They , we , you , I + V₂

ملاحظة: الفعل V₂ قد يأتي منتظماً (ينتهي بـ ed) أو غير منتظم.

منتظم ← play : played / crush : crushed / call : called / move : moved
 غير منتظم ← eat : eaten / think : thought / go : went / write : wrote

**** نفي جملة الماضي البسيط:**

He , she , it
They , we , you , I + didn't + V₁

***** تكوين سؤال على زمن الماضي البسيط:**

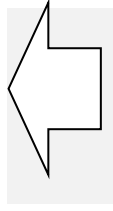
- سؤال Yes/No

Did + he , she , it + V₁ ?
 + they , we , you , I V₁ ?

- سؤال WH

WH + **did** + he , she , it + V₁ ?
 + they , we , you , I V₁ ?

***** أشهر دلالات الماضي البسيط:**yesterday
بالأمسago
مضىOne day
ذات يومOnce
ذات مرةJust now
قبل الآنIn the past
في الماضيIn 1990 , in 2005 , in 1874 .. etc
(الخ .. 1874 , 2005 , 1990) قديم تاريخ

****** المبنى للمجهول من الماضي البسيط:****المبنى للمجهول (passive)****O + was
were + V₃****المبنى للمعلوم (active)****S + V₂ + O******** استخدامات الماضي البسيط:****1 To talk about something that started and finished in the past .****للحديث عن شيء بدأ وانتهى في الماضي****2 Describe a routine in the past .****يصف نشاطات روتينية كانت تحدث في الماضي .****3 To talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past .****للحديث عن شيء كان صحيحا لفترة ممتدة في الماضي******** أمثلة على زمن الماضي البسيط:****1 The van crashed into the cat last night. (crash)****2 What did you tell the police? (tell)****3 We went to the theatre on Friday.(go)****4 The car came out of a side road.(come out)****5 I wasn't very well last week.(be , not)****6 Elvis Presley died in 1977. (die)****7 I had breakfast at six. (have)****8 The driver didn't look to his right. (not , look)****9 I knew what the problem was. (know)****10 Emma passed her exam last year. (pass)****11 I didn't visit The National Museum before.****The National Museum wasn't visited before by me.****12 Sami paid ten dollars to subscribe into the competition.****Ten dollars were paid by Sami to subscribe into the competition.**

المستقبل البسيط ... Simple future*** شكل جملة المستقبل البسيط:**

He , she , it
They , we , you , I + will + V₁

بعض الـ modals الأخرى

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|--------|---------|-------------|----------|
| Will | Shall | May | Must | Has to | Have to | be going to | Ought to |
| سوف | سوف | ربما | يجب | يتوجب | يتوجب | سوف | ينبغي |

**** نفي جملة المستقبل البسيط:**

He , she , it
They , we , you , I + won't + V₁

***** تكوين سؤال على زمن المستقبل البسيط:****- سؤال Yes/No**

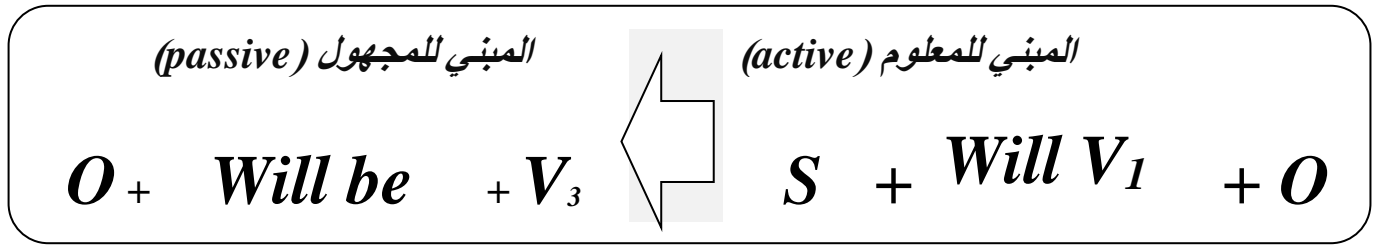
Will + **he , she , it** + V₁ ?
Will + **they , we , you , I** V₁ ?

- سؤال WH

WH + **will** + **he , she , it** + V₁ ?
WH + **will** + **they , we , you , I** V₁ ?

***** أشهر دلائل المستقبل البسيط:**

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Tomorrow غدا | Soon قريباً | In the future في المستقبل | Tonight الليلة |
| Next (week , month , year .. etc) (الاسبوع , الشهر , السنة) القادمة | | In 2200 .. in 2050 .. in 2020 عام 2200 , عام 2050 , عام 2020 | |



استخدامات المستقبل البسيط مع will: ****

- 1 To talk about future predictions without evidence . للحديث عن توقعات مستقبلية بدون دليل .
- 2 To expresses spontaneous decisions . للتعبير عن القرارات المفاجئة

استخدامات المستقبل البسيط مع be+ going to: ****

- 1 To talk about future plans. للحديث عن خطط مستقبلية .
- 2 To talk about future predictions with evidence. للحديث عن توقعات مستقبلية بدليل

أمثلة على زمن المستقبل البسيط: ****

- 1 Where will you travel this time next year? (travel)
- 2 Messi is going to win all awards next season. (win)
- 3 Will Sara like the present we bought her?(like)
- 4 You aren't going to meet Jane next weekend. (not , be)
- 5 Amer doesn't have to leave his room soon. (not, have to)
- 6 How will you get your exam results tomorrow?(will, get)
- 7 John will finish the project next Friday . (finish)
- 8 Tom won't pass the next exam. He hasn't studied hard enough.(not, pass)
- 9 She won't go to the party next week. (not, go)
- 10 We shall probably go to Aqaba tonight. (go)
- 11 Experts may develop many models of the laptop.
 Many models of the laptop may be developed by experts.
- 12 Tomorrow, we shall write two reports about the accident.
 Two reports about the accident shall be written tomorrow.

المضارع المستمر ... Present continuous*** شكل جملة المضارع المستمر :**

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| He , she , it | + si | |
| They , we , you | + are | + V ing |
| I | + am | |

**** نفي جملة المضارع المستمر :**

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| He , she , it | + is | |
| They , we , you | + are (not) | + V ing |
| I | + am | |

***** تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع المستمر :****- سؤال Yes/No**

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|
| si | He , she , it | |
| Are | They , we , you | + V ing ... ? |
| Am | I | |

- سؤال WH

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----------------|---------------|
| | is | He , she , it | |
| WH | are | They , we , you | + V ing ... ? |
| | am | I | |

***** أشهر دلائل المضارع المستمر :**

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Now الآن | Nowadays هذه الأيام | Today حالياً | At the moment في هذه اللحظة | This morning هذا الصباح | Until لغاية |
| This evening هذا المساء | At the present في الوقت الحاضر | Listen! , look! , smell! , be careful ...etc الجملة التي تبدأ بهذه الكلمات (اسمع , انظر , اشم , احذر ... الخ) | | | |

****** المبني للمجهول من المضارع المستمر :**

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|------------------|---|-------------------------|-----|---------|-----|
| المبني للمجهول (passive) | | | | ← | المبني للمعلوم (active) | | | |
| | is | | | | is | | | |
| O + | are | being | + V ₃ | | S + | are | + V ing | + O |
| | am | | | | | am | | |

******* استخدامات المضارع المستمر:**

- 1 *To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking*
للحديث عن أشياء تحدث أثناء لحظة الكلام.
- 2 *To describe something temporary .*
لوصف حدث مؤقت
- 3 *We use it for actions that happens repeatedly in the present .(used with always)*
نستخدمه للحديث عن أحداث تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر وعادة يستخدم معه *always*
- 4 *To talk about future where something has been planned.*
للحديث عن المستقبل لشيء مخطط له مسبقا

******* أمثلة على زمن المضارع المستمر:**

- 1 *Let's go out. It isn't raining now. (rain, not)*
- 2 *Is he waiting the bus at the moment? (wait)*
- 3 *Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's Learning Italian this period.(learn)*
- 4 *Listen! The boy is crying .(cry)*
- 5 *I'm Living with some friends until I find a place of my own.(live)*
- 6 *They are always disputing on our ideas. (dispute)*
- 7 *Listen to those people. What language are they speaking?(speak)*
- 8 *The students are playing rugby this moment.(play)*
- 9 *Nowadays, the population of the world is increasing very fast.(increase)*
- 10 *Why aren't you doing your homework?(do, not)*
- 11 *Sally is repairing her smartphone now.
Her smartphone is being repaired by Sally.*
- 12 *They are building the biggest bridge in the town.
The biggest bridge in the town is being built by them.*

الماضي المستمر ... Past continuous

* شكل جملة الماضي المستمر :

He , she , it, I + was + V ing
They , we , you + were

** نفي جملة الماضي المستمر:

He , she , it, I + was (not) + V ing
They , we , you + were

*** تكوين سؤال على زمن الماضي المستمر:

- سؤال Yes/No

was he , she , it, I + V ing ... ?
were they , we , you

- سؤال WH

WH was He , she , it, I + V ing ... ?
were They , we , you

*** أشهر دلائل الماضي المستمر:

تتكون جملة الماضي المستمر من قسمين يفصل بينهما (When , While , as) وتعامل غالباً كما يلي :

يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي مستمر When
يأتي بعدها ماضي مستمر والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي بسيط While
يأتي بعدها ماضي مستمر والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي بسيط as

**** المبني للمجهول من الماضي المستمر:

المبني للمجهول (passive) ← المبني للمعلوم (active)

O + was being + V₃ ← S + was + V ing + O
were

******* استخدامات الماضي المستمر:**

- 1 *To talk about something that is happening before or after another action in the past .*
للحديث عن أشياء حدثت قبل أو بعد حدث آخر في الماضي
- 2 *To show that something happened for along time in the past .*
ليبين أن حدثًا ما امتد لفترة طويلة في الماضي

******* أمثلة على زمن الماضي المستمر:**

- 1 *He phoned me many times while I was driving.(drive)*
- 2 *Students were eating their sandwiches when the teacher came. (come)*
- 3 *They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened.(wait)*
- 4 *When we arrived he was having a bath.(have)*
- 5 *They weren't working when he came.(not,work)*
- 6 *While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly went off. (write)*
- 7 *Caroline broke her leg while she was running .(run)*
- 8 *Why was he crying when I travelled?(cry)*
- 9 *He broke the board while his father was repairing it. (break)*
- 10 *The match began while Children were sleeping.(sleep)*
- 11 *They caught a snake while we were swimming in the swimming pool.
A snake was caught while we were swimming in the swimming pool.*
- 12 *My uncle was painting his car when we left.
His car was being painted when we left by him.*

المضارع التام ... Present perfect*** شكل جملة المضارع التام:**

he , she , it + has + V₃
 They , we , you, I + have

**** نفي جملة المضارع التام:**

he , she , it + has (not) + V₃
 they , we , you, I + have

***** تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع التام:**

- سؤال Yes/No

has he , she , it + V₃ ...?
 have they , we , you, I

- سؤال WH

WH has he , she , it + V₃ ...?
 have they , we , you, I

****** أشهر دلائل المضارع التام:**

already yet ever never so far since
 recently just at last for this morning, evening

****** المبني للمجهول من المضارع التام:**

المبني للمجهول (passive) المبني للمعلوم (active)
 O + has been + V₃ S + has + V₃ + O
 have

******* استخدامات المضارع التام:**

- 1 *To talk about something that was true in the past and continuous to be true in the present.* للحديث عن أشياء كانت صحيحة وواقعة في الماضي وما زالت صحيحة في الحاضر.
- 2 *To discuss our experience up to the present.* للحديث عن تجربة مررنا بها
- 3 *To talk about an action that happened in the past ,but It's consequences of which are important in the present .* للحديث عن أنشطة حدثت في الماضي لكن لها تبعات مهمة استمرت الى الحاضر

******* أمثلة على زمن المضارع التام:**

- 1 *The road is closed. There has been an accident.(be)*
- 2 *I've written the email, but I haven't sent it yet.(write, not send)*
- 3 *'Is Sally here?' 'No, she has recently gone out.'* (go out)
- 4 *Rob hasn't worked very hard this term.(work, not)*
- 5 *Ghada hasn't read a newspaper since Friday.(not,read)*
- 6 *I can't find my bag. Have you already seen it? (see)*
- 7 *They haven't travelled to Canada yet.(not travel)*
- 8 *What a boring film! It's the most boring film I've ever seen.(see)*
- 9 *I have studied English for three hours.(study)*
- 10 *I've just drunk four cups of coffee.(drink)*
- 11 *Mary has done her exercises recently.
Her exercises have been recently done by Mary.*
- 12 *They have arrived recently and have booked two rooms at Queen hotel.
Two rooms at Queen hotel have been booked by them.*

الماضي التام ... Past perfect*** شكل جملة الماضي التام :**

he , she , it
 They , we , you, I + had + V3

**** نفي جملة الماضي التام:**

he , she , it
 they , we , you, I + had (not) + V3

***** تكوين سؤال على زمن الماضي التام:****- سؤال Yes/No**

had he , she , it
 they , we , you, I + V3 ...?

- سؤال WH

WH had he , she , it
 they , we , you, I + V3 ...?

***** أشهر دلائل الماضي التام:**

تتكون جملة الماضي التام من قسمين يفصل بينهما (before, after, because, as soon as, by the time) وتعامل غالبا كما يلي :

| | |
|-------------|---|
| After | يأتي بعدها ماضي تام والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي بسيط |
| Because | يأتي بعدها ماضي تام والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي بسيط |
| As soon as | يأتي بعدها ماضي تام والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي بسيط |
| Before | يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي تام |
| By the time | يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والقسم الذي قبلها ماضي تام |
| later | so, |
| | then |
| | when |

**** المبنى للمجهول من الماضي التام :

المبنى للمجهول (passive)

المبنى للمعلوم (active)

 $O + \text{had been} + V_3$ $S + \text{had} + V_3 + O$ ***** استخدامات الماضي التام:

- * *To talk about something that happened before a specific moment in the past.*
 للحديث عن نشاطات حدثت قبل لحظة محددة في الماضي

***** أمثلة على زمن الماضي التام:

- 1 *Julie didn't arrive after I had left.(not, arrive)*
- 2 *How many coffees had she drunk before the interview began?(begin)*
- 3 *The children hadn't done their homework, so they were in trouble.(not, do)*
- 4 *When you called, had they eaten dinner?(call)*
- 5 *When I arrived at the cinema, the film had started.(start)*
- 6 *Where had you been when I saw you?(be)*
- 7 *The garden was dead because it had been dry all summer.(be)*
- 8 *Had John met Lucy before they went on holiday together?(go)*
- 9 *We were late for the plane because we had forgotten our passports.(be)*
- 10 *The lights went off because we hadn't paid the electricity bill.(not, pay)*
- 11 *Marwan had checked the truck before he travelled.
 The truck had been checked before Marwan travelled.*
- 12 *The President had looked into corruption cases before he got assassinated.
 Corruption cases had been looked into before the president got assassinated.*

المضارع التام المستمر ... Present perfect continuous*** شكل جملة المضارع التام المستمر :**

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|
| he , she , it | + has | been + Ving |
| they , we , you, I | + have | |

**** نفي المضارع التام المستمر :**

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| he , she , it | + has | (not) been + Ving |
| they , we , you, I | + have | |

***** تكوين سؤال على زمن المضارع التام المستمر :**

- سؤال Yes/No

| | | |
|------|--------------------|------------------|
| has | he , she , it | been Ving ? |
| have | they , we , you, I | |

- سؤال WH

| | | | |
|----|------|--------------------|------------------|
| WH | has | he , she , it | been Ving ? |
| | have | they , we , you, I | |

***** أشهر دلائل المضارع التام المستمر :**

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| How long ... ? | All day , morning , weekend |
| Since | For still |

ملاحظة مهمة : اذا جاء بين الأقواس (verb, be) فيكون الحل على المضارع التام المستمر

***** المبني للمجهول من المضارع التام المستمر :**

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| المبني للمجهول (passive) | | | المبني للمعلوم (active) | | |
| O + | has have | been (being) + V ₃ | S + | has have | + been Ving + O |

استخدامات المضارع التام المستمر:

- 1 To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present .
للحديث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي واستمر في الحاضر .
- 2 To talk about an action repeated many times from the past until the present.
للحديث عن فعل تكرر في الماضي واستمر تكراره الى الحاضر
- 3 To talk about a longer action recently finished and the results of which are visible in the present .
للحديث عن حدث طويل المدة انتهى مؤخرا ونتائجه ظاهرة في الحاضر .
- 4 When an action (that still occurring in the present) started.
لنبين متى بدأ الفعل الذي يحدث الآن في الحاضر

أمثلة على زمن المضارع التام المستمر:

- 1 Why has not Nancy been taking her medicine for the last three days?(be, take)
- 2 It hasn't been raining for three hours! Only about one hour. (be, rain)
- 3 He has been working in that device all morning .(work)
- 4 She has been eating chocolate all morning, so she feels sick.(eat)
- 5 I've been painting my house all day, but it's not finished yet.(paint)
- 6 What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes?(be, do)
- 7 I have been baking cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (bake)
- 8 He has been watching too much television lately.(be, watch)
- 9 Julie has been at the office since 6 am.(be*)
- 10 Have you only been waiting here for one hour?(be,wait)
- 11 Maria has been writing her dissertation for the last six years.
Her dissertation has been being written for the last six years.
- 12 I've been watching that programme every week since it started.
That programme has been being watched every week since it started.

*** كيف يأتي السؤال وِزارياً على موضوع الأزمنة (Tenses)

الطريقة الأولى : نمط الـ Correct

“Correct the verbs between brackets, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

صحح الأفعال التي بين الأقواس ومن ثم اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

- 1 The government has been working hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be , work) 3م شتوية 2016
- 2 By the time we arrived, they had been talking for an hour. (be , talk) 3م صيفية 2016
- 3 If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.(recycle) صيفية 2016
- 4 I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford to borrow money at the moment. (borrow) 2017 شتوية
- 5 The bus is late. If it doesn't arrive soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) 2017 شتوية
- 6 Eid alAdha is a celebration that begins on the 10th of Thu AlHujjah according to the Islamic Calendar. (begin) 2017 شتوية
- 7 The students in my class were talking about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang.(talk) 2017 صيفية
- 8 The workers aren't working at the moment. they're on a break. (not. work) 2018 شتوية

الطريقة الثانية : نمط الـ Rewrite

“Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة.

- 1 Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study English . 3م شتوية 2016
Before Tala went to Britain to study English, she had taken three courses in the British Council.

الطريقة الثالثة : نمط الاختيار من متعدد

“Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة. (صيفية 2018)

- 1 Last month, many students were elected as members in the English club.
(was elected , were elected , are elected)
- 2 Look at the black sky! It is going to rain.
(go , is going , was going)
- 3 The children had been playing in the yard for two hours.
(has been playing , is playing , had been playing)

الطريقة الثالثة : نمط الـ Editing

“Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them .Write the correct answers down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET.**”

Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acubuncture and other forms of complementary medicine: If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-convintional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practioner who is likely not to have a medical degree.

الخطأ : “ who is likely not to “ (شتوية 2016)
التصحيح : "who **was** likely not to "

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the fountain pen, crystal glasses, inoculation, and carpets... What all these items have in common in their origins, They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions make in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

الخطأ : “ .. Islamic discoveries or inventions **make** in the past. “
التصحيح : " .. Islamic discoveries or inventions **made** in the past. " (صيفية 2016)

Ibn Rushed, a famous Islamic bolymath, wrote books on psychology, geography, physicis, maths and music. From the age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he writes an amazing number of books- at least 820 books of his own as well as a large number of translating of Greek ohilosophy.

الخطأ : “ .. he **writes** an amazing number of books. “ (شتوية 2017)
التصحيح : " .. he **wrote** an amazing number of books. "

One doctor said," I now consider homoeopathy to be a vieble option for many different conditions, including anxiety. Depression and certain allergijies. It provides another option when conventional medicine didn't address the problem adequately."

الخطأ : “ .. when conventional medicine **didn't** address. “ (صيفية 2017)
التصحيح : " .. when conventional medicine **doesn't** address. "

Megaprojects like Masdar city would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and penefit the population by providing an environmentally-fraendly space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building. we would had to find the perfect balance between modernity and nature,

الخطأ : “ .. we would had to find the perfect... “ (شتوية 2018)
التصحيح : “ .. we would have to find the perfect... “

Adeeb gets the idea for a special kind of presthetic while he was at the beach with his family, His father, who wears an artifisial led, could not swim in the sea as he couldn't risk getting his leg wet.

الخطأ : “ .. Adeeb gets the idea for a special ... “ (صيفية 2018)
التصحيح : “ .. Adeeb got the idea for a special... “

كيف يأتي السؤال وزارياً على موضوع المبني للمجهول (Passive)

الطريقة الأولى : نمط الـ Correct

“Correct the verbs between brackets, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

صحح الأفعال التي بين الأقواس ومن ثم اكتب الاجابات في دفتر اجابتك

- 1 Many Jordanian poems are now being translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) م3 شتوية 2016
- 2 Ibn Rushed who, was born in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.(born) صيفية 2017
- 3 The ruins are viewed by thousands of tourists every day. (view) 2018 شتوية

الطريقة الثانية : نمط الـ Rewrite

“Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة.

- 1 My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses. م3 صيفية 2016
Enough money has been saved to fund our university courses.
- 2 Safwan usually discharges my laptop.
my laptop is usually discharged by safwan. (صيفية 2017)

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

الكلام المنقول (reported speech) : وهو إعادة نقل الكلام على لسان المتكلم الأصلي مع تغيير الضمان والظروف وزمن الجملة ..
مثال (أنا أكتب الرسالة ← رامي يقول أنه كان يكتب الرسالة)

* عادةً يتم تحويل أربعة أشكال من الجمل :

He goes to school everyday

1 جملة خبرية مثبتة

He doesn't go to school every day

2 جملة خبرية منفية

Where does he go ?

3 سؤال بـ WH

Does he go to school ?

4 سؤال (yes /no)

ملاحظة : العبارة التي يعطيك اياها السؤال تسمى " عبارة النقل " , فإذا :
- الجملة المراد تحويلها جملة خبرية (مثبتة أو منفية) نستخدم ..

He said that ..

He admitted that..

He stated that..

He declared that..

- الجملة المراد تحويلها جملة سؤال (Yes/No أو WH) نستخدم ..

He asked that ..

He wondered that..

He wanted to know that..

** يتم نقل الجملة بتغيير ثلاثة أمور هي :

- الظروف

- الضمان

- زمن الجملة

تحويل الظروف

الكلام المنقول

الكلام المباشر

that day

today

the day after

tomorrow

that night

tonight

the week after

next week

later

soon

before

ago

afterwards

then

then

now

the day before

yesterday

at that moment

at the moment

that

this

those

these

there

here

تحويل الضمائر

| الكلام المنقول | الكلام المباشر |
|-----------------|----------------|
| he , she | I |
| him , her | me |
| himself herself | myself |
| his , her | my |
| they | we |
| them | us |
| themselves | ourselves |
| their | our |

تحويل زمن الجملة

مثال شامل

الكلام الغير مباشر

الكلام المباشر

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| wrote | write/writes | V2 | V1 |
| didn't write | doesn't write | DIDN'T V1 | DOESN'T V1 |
| didn't write | don't write | DIDN'T V1 | DON'T V1 |
| wrote | does . write ? | V2 | DOES V1? |
| wrote | do write ? | V2 | DO V1? |
| had written | wrote | HAD V3 | V2 |
| hadn't written | didn't write | HADN'T V3 | DIDN'T V1 |
| had written . | did write ? | HAD V3 | DID V1? |
| was writing | is writing | WAS V(ING) | IS V(ING) |
| were writing | are writing | WERE V(ING) | ARE V(ING) |
| had been writing | was writing | HAD BEEN V(ING) | WAS V(ING) |
| had been writing | were writing | HAD BEEN V(ING) | WERE V(ING) |
| had written | has written | HAD V3 | HAS V3 |
| had written | have written | HAD V3 | HAVE V3 |
| had written | had written | HAD V3 | HAD V3 |
| would write | will write | WOULD V1 | WILL V1 |
| should write | shall write | SHOULD V1 | SHALL V1 |
| could write | can write | COULD V1 | CAN V1 |
| might write | may write | MIGHT V1 | MAY V1 |
| should write | should write | SHOULD V1 | SHOULD V1 |
| had to write | had to write | HAD TO V1 | HAD TO V1 |
| might write | might write | MIGHT V1 | MIGHT V1 |
| had to write | must write | HAD TO V1 | MUST V1 |

يكون شكل الجملة الخبرية (مثبتة أو منفية) عند التحويل كالتالي :

"S .. (be).. V .. O"

S .. said that ... S .. (be) .. V .. O

يكون شكل سؤال YES/NO عند التحويل كالتالي :

"(be) .. S .. V .. O ?"

S .. asked that ... if .. S .. (be) .. V .. O.

يكون شكل سؤال WH عند التحويل كالتالي :

"(WH) .. S .. V .. O ?"

S .. asked that ... WH .. S .. (be) .. V .. O.

* الأمثلة

- 1 "We went out last night"
She said that they had gone out the night before.
- 2 Mr Omer: "Salah, you aren't doing well in class, and you probably won't pass."
Mr Omer told Salah that he wasn't doing well in the class , and he probably wouldn't pass.
- 3 "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"
She said that she had been waiting for the bus when he had arrived.
- 4 "I often have a big hamburger."
Sa'ad tol that he often had a big hamburger.
- 5 " When will the plane arrive?"
They asked when the plane would arrive.
- 6 "I visited my parents at the weekend"
She told me that she had visited her parents at the weekend.
- 7 "Are you excited about the trip? "
He asked the children if they were excited about the trip.
- 8 "We love our pets."
Isabella and Ella told me that they loved their pets.
- 9 "Who are you? Where do you come from?"
The policeman asked the stranger who he was and where he came from.
- 10 The doctor: "I'll send you the result as soon as it arrive."
The doctor said he would send us the result as soon as it arrived.
- 11 " Are you going to the meeting? "
John asked me if I was going to the meeting.
- 12 "Must I do the shopping?"
Anne asked me if she had to do the shopping.
- 13 "I am living in Paris now"
Nasser said that he was living in Paris then.
- 14 "You should revise your lessons,"
The teacher ordered the students to revise their lessons.
- 15 Jack : "I'll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help."
Jack said he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.
- 16 "I hadn't travelled by train before I came to London"
Omer said that he hadn't travelled by train before he had come to London.
- 17 Caroline : "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"
Caroline asked me if I would come to her party on Saturday.
- 18 David : "There is an excellent band in the city."
David said that there was an excellent band in the city.
- 19 "What have you decided to do?"
She asked him what he had decided to do.
- 20 "I was sleeping when Julie called"
He had been sleeping when Julie called.

*** كيف يأتي السؤال وازارياً على موضوع الكلام المنقول (Reported speech)

الطريقة الأولى : نمط الـ Rewrite

“Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before, and then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.”

أكمل الجمل التالية بحيث تعطي الجملة الجديدة المعنى ذاته واكتب اجاباتك في دفتر الاجابة.

- 1 “We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area”.
The students said that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area. م3 – صيفية 2016
- 2 " Schools provide children with basic education" (شتوية 2018)
Safwan said that schools provided children with basic education.
- 3 "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly" (صيفية 2018)
Mr. Asmar said that some parents took their children to the city park weekly.

النوع الصفري

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>If you heat ice, it melts. Ice melts if you heat it.</i> | <i>If + S + present simple , S + present simple. S + present simple if + S + present simple.</i> |
|---|--|

النوع الأول

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>If Omer studies hard, he will succeed. Omer will succeed if he studies hard.</i> | <i>If + S + present simple , S + simple future. S + simple future if + S + present simple.</i> |
|---|--|

النوع الثاني

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>If they collected money, they would go to Petra. They would go to Petra if they collected money.</i> | <i>If + S + past simple , S + would + V1. S + would + V1 if + S + present simple.</i> |
|---|---|

النوع الثالث

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>If he hadn't spent the money, he would have paid the fees. He would have paid the fees if he hadn't spent the money</i> | <i>If + S + past perfect , S + would have V3. Would have V3 if + S + present simple.</i> |
|--|--|

Gerund & Infinitives

• الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها Gerund (V + ing) هي :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>imagine</i> | <i>admit</i> | <i>avoid</i> | <i>mind</i> | <i>dislike</i> | <i>enjoy</i> |
| <i>consider</i> | <i>help</i> | <i>finish</i> | <i>suggest</i> | <i>remember</i> | <i>quit</i> |

• الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها (V1) infinitive هي :

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>manage</i> | <i>expect</i> | <i>ask</i> | <i>agree</i> | <i>begin</i> | <i>decide</i> |
| <i>Afford</i> | <i>hope</i> | <i>intend</i> | <i>plan</i> | <i>attempt</i> | <i>learn</i> |

• الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها (V1) infinitive أو Gerund (V + ing) هي :

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>try</i> | <i>love</i> | <i>like</i> | <i>begin</i> | <i>continue</i> |
| <i>start</i> | <i>pretend</i> | <i>hate</i> | <i>stop</i> | <i>Prefer</i> |

- Fatima plans to attend several courses on prosthetic with specialized people. (attend) (صيفية 2016)
- I want to get a new apartment, but I can't afford to borrow money at the moment. (borrow) (شتوية 2017)

Tenses Exercises**Student Book / page 7 Exercise 5**

▣ *In the article page 6, find one sentence with each of the following grammatical structures .*

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | The present simple | Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. |
| 2 | The present continuous | When you are using a computer |
| 3 | The present perfect | Scientists have also developed glasses that ... |
| 4 | The present perfect continuous | People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. |
| 5 | The simple past | One such model was so large that it needed a room . |
| 6 | The past perfect | In the 1940s, technology had developed enough ... |
| 7 | The past perfect simple passive | ... how our homes are heated. |
| 8 | The past simple passive | A metal machine was found ... |
| 9 | The future with will | What will happen in the future? |
| 10 | The future with going to | Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. |

Student Book / page 7 Exercise 6

▣ *complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets .*

People have been using (use) smart phone since they were invented (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people bought (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer was produced (Produce). By the end of 2010 CE, Companies had sold (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones are sold (sell) around the world each year .In the near future, it is estimated (estimate) that over 40% of the population of Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market will expand (expand) in the future. At the moment , people aged 16 – 30 are buying (buy) the most smartphones , but experts say there will be (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future .

Activity Book / page 7 Exercise 5

▣ *Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.*

- 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'
He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
- 'If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'
He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
- 'On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.'
He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
- 'Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'
He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

Activity Book / page 7 Exercise 4

☐ *complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets .*

In the 1943, the Chairman of a ' business machines ' company said (say) that the world only needed (need) two or three computers . He was (be) wrong! Since then there has been (be) a technological revolution . These days millions of families have (has) at least one computer at home, and many people carry (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even wear (wear) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts . There is even more : experts say that one day soon we will attach (attach) them to our skin .

Activity Book / page 7 Exercise 5

☐ *Choose the correct form of the verbs below .*

- 1 Children often use / ~~are using~~ computers better than their parents.
- 2 If you play / ~~will play~~ computer games all day , you won't have time to study .
- 3 I want to get / ~~getting~~ a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / ~~buying~~ one at the moment.
- 4 Look at the black sky ! It's raining / ~~going~~ rain soon .
- 5 I'm ~~coming~~ / come from Ajloun, but I'm staying / ~~stay~~ in Irbid for a few months . I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- 6 Nadia has been doing / ~~doing~~ her homework for two hours! She ~~is~~ / will be finished very soon.
- 7 If Ali had / ~~has~~ his own computer, he wouldn't / ~~doesn't~~ need to use his friend's computer.
- 8 I was writing / ~~wrote~~ an Email when my laptop was ~~switching~~ / switched itself off.

Activity Book / page 7 Exercise 6☐ **Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets..**

- 1 Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone might be broken.
- 2 Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)
My missing laptop has been found.
- 3 I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)
I had my computer fixed.
- 4 It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
You don't have to switch off the screen.
- 5 You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You mustn't touch this machine.
- 6 I think you should send a text message. (would)
If I were you, I would send a text message.
- 7 Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)
If you press that button, the picture moves.
- 8 Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

الأسئلة الوزارية التي وردت على هذا التمرين

- * Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study English. 2016 شتوية
Before Tala went to Britain to study English, she had taken three courses in the British Council.
- * I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary. (صيفية 2017)
If I were you, I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
- * Safwan usually discharges my laptop.
My laptop is usually discharged by safwan. (صيفية 2017)
- * I think I should see a doctor. (صيفية 2018)
If I were you I should see a doctor.

***** أمثلة إضافية على الأزمنة: (correct)**

- 1 The kitchen was full of steam when we arrived. Nahla was in the kitchen and she was cooking a huge meal. (cook)
- 2 My father has already offered me a new laptop. (offer)
- 3 Look! John is climbing over the electricity tower over there. (climb)
- 4 The boys are hot because they have been playing all morning hours. (play)
- 5 Sometimes, Marwan loses his concentration. He makes many mistakes. (lose)
- 6 Have you ever visited the national museum? (visit)
- 7 No-one even noticed when I got home. They were watching the big game on TV. (get)
- 8 How long has she been working in the garden? (be, work)
- 9 How many times has Omer played Football during this summer? (play)
- 10 You look so exhausted. What have you been doing all this time? (do)

***** أمثلة إضافية على الأزمنة: (فقرة)**

- 1 I have been learning (learn) English for seven years. During my last summer holiday, my parents sent (send) me on a language course to London. Before I went (go) to London, I hadn't enjoyed (not, enjoyed) learning English. Now a days, I am revising (revise) English grammar.
- 2 Shakespeare produced (produce) most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. Many of his plays were published (publish) in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime. William Shakespeare got (get) married to Anne Hathaway on November 28, 1582

***** أمثلة إضافية على الأزمنة: (rewrite)**

- Tom started reading a book at 09:00. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.
Tom has been reading a book since 09:00. (be, read)
- Rachel is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her trip in September.
Rachel has been travelling around Europe since September. (travel)
- Patrick finished his Fine Arts' studying in June. He worked at The National Music Centre in August.
After Patrick had finished his Fine Arts' studying in June, he worked at The National Music Centre in August.
- Yesterday, I wrote two articles. At the same time, Omer played Tennis.
I was writing two articles when Omer played Tennis yesterday.

- 1 The sun when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
- 2 you ever a new car?(buy)
- 3 They to the movies only once in a week. (go)
- 4 She the new car in 2005. (buy)
- 5 Her mother in Victoria for the past five years.(be, live)
- 6 Unfortunately, our team any games last year. (not win)
- 7 Janet for Smith and Brothers before she come to work for us. (be ,work)
- 8 I so much fun since I was a kid. (not ,have)
- 9 When I got up I looked out of the window and saw that it (rain)
- 10 I think Bob for London this very moment.(leave)
- 11 They in Chicago for 20 years (be).
- 12 He by herself since her divorce (be, live)
- 13 Herbert's father never his son's birthday. (forget)
- 14 This an easy quiz so far (be).
- 15 She in school all day. (be)
- 16 Everyone when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
- 17 He never in the evening, only on Sundays.(work)
- 18 you breakfast yet? – Yes I had together with Sue at 7. (have)
- 19 I a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
- 20 I three movies so far this week.(see)
- 21 He the paper when his wife home. (read , come)
- 22 He his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
- 23 How long you waiting for me? (be)
- 24 I never to South America but I have been to New York several times. (be)
- 25 How long you John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago. (know)
- 26 They in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
- 27 I cake. That's why my hands are full of flour.(bake , be)
- 28 you usually the doors before you leave the house? (Lock)
- 29 She to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
- 30 I flew over Loch Ness last week. you the Loch Ness monster? (see)
- 31 You your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (be , do)
- 32 I was tired yesterday because I well the night before (not sleep).
- 33 you to get married nowadays? (plan)
- 34 After Harry had finished his work he Jude from the office. (call)
- 35 They about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
- 36 Jack rarely but he doesn't smoke when his father comes. (smoke)
- 37 Listen! Someone to our conversation (listen)
- 38 My parents in New York next Friday (be).
- 39 Our daughter from the university yet (graduate, not).
- 40 I two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)

- 1 The sun when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine) was shining
- 2 you evera new car?(buy) Have , bought
- 3 They to the movies only once in a week. (go) go
- 4 She the new car in 2005.(b bought
- 5 Her mother in Victoria for the past five years.(be,live) had been living
- 6 Unfortunately, our team any games last year. (not win)didn't win
- 7 Janet for Smith and Brothers before she come to work for us. (be ,work)
- 8 I so much fun since I was a kid. (not ,have) haven't had
- 9 When I got up I looked out of the window and saw that it (rain) was raining
- 10 I think Bob for London this very moment.(leave) is leaving
- 11 They in Chicago for 20 years (be). have been
- 12 He by herself since her divorce (be,live) has been living
- 13 Herbert's father never his son's birthday. (forget) has, forgotten
- 14 This an easy quiz so far (be).has been
- 15 She in school all day. (be) has been
- 16 Everyone when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep) was sleeping
- 17 He never in the evening, only on Sundays.(work) works
- 18 you breakfast yet? – Yes I had together with Sue at 7. (have) have , had
- 19 I a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)saw
- 20 I three movies so far this week.(see) have seen
- 21 He the paper when his wife home. (read , come) was reading, came
- 22 He his job a couple of years ago. (quit) quit
- 23 How long you waiting for me? (be) have been
- 24 I never to South America but I have been to New York several times. (be) have been
- 25 How long you John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago.(know) Have, known
- 26 They in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live) are living
- 27 I cake. That's why my hands are full of flour.(bake , be) have been baking
- 28 you usually the doors before you leave the house? (Lock) Do , lock
- 29 She to a doctor once a year for an examination (go) goes
- 30 I flew over Loch Ness last week. - you the Loch Ness monster? (see) Did , see
- 31 You your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (be , do) have been doing
- 32 I was tired yesterday because I well the night before (not sleep). had not slept
- 33 you to get married nowadays? (plan) Are , planning
- 34 After Harry had finished his work he..... Jude from the office. (call) called
- 35 They about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk) were talking
- 36 Jack rarelybut he doesn't smoke when his father comes. (smoke) smokes
- 37 Listen! Someone to our conversation (listen) is listening
- 38 My parents in New York next Friday (be). will be
- 39 Our daughter from the university yet (graduate). has not graduated
- 40 I two mistakes in the last quiz. (make) made