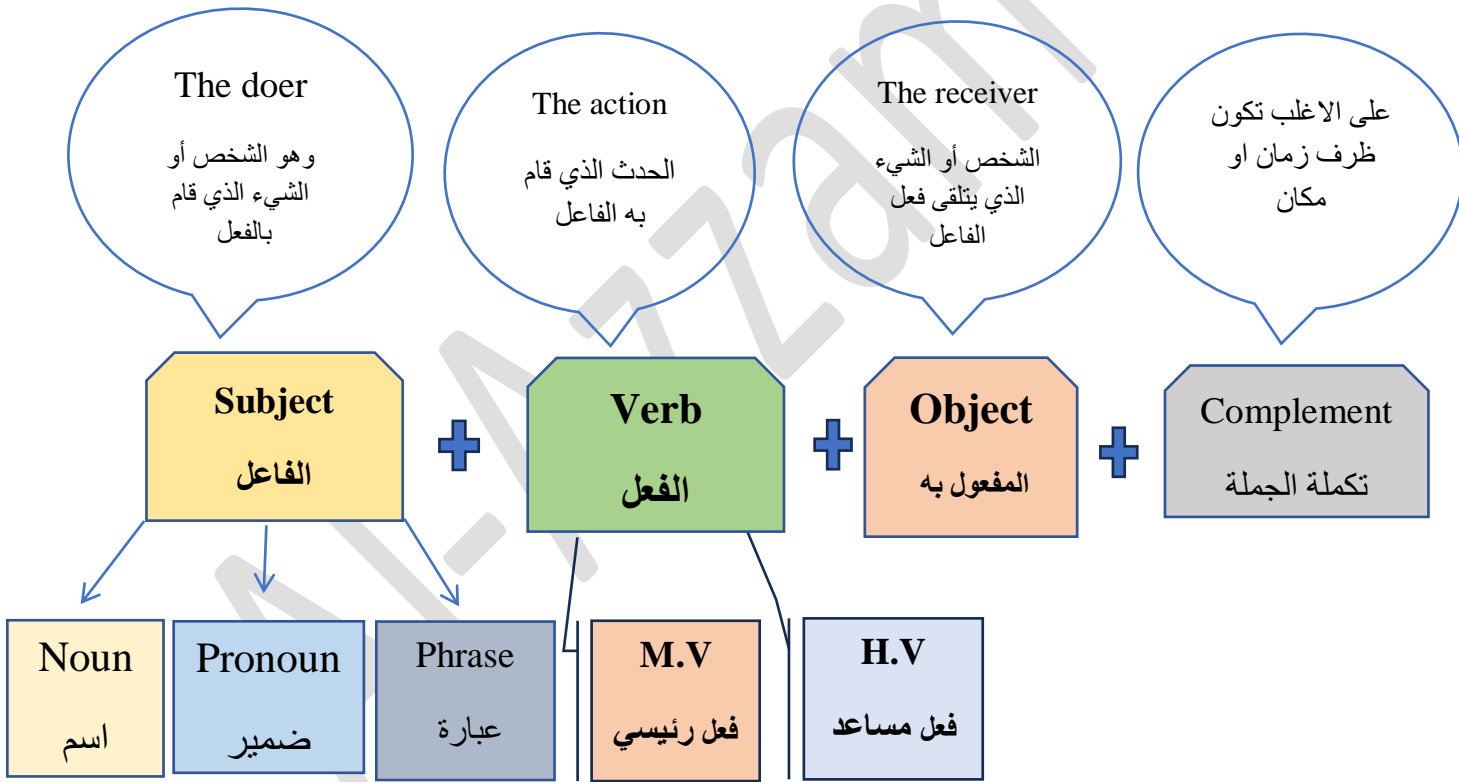


## الجملة Sentence

- We study English at schools
- Ali will buy a new house next year.
- She cooked Mansaf yesterday.
- Omar and Maher are my friends.
- Birds fly.

عزيزي الطالب/هـ : يجب عليك أن تعرف أنه هناك أنواع للجملة في اللغة الانجليزية , هنا سأشرح لك الجملة البسيطة, ويجب أن تعرف أيضا أنه ليس من الضروري أن تجتمع جميع الأقسام المشروحة في نفس الجملة . المهم أن تكون الجملة صحيحة قواعديا وبالمعنى

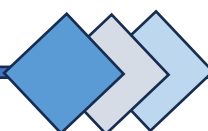
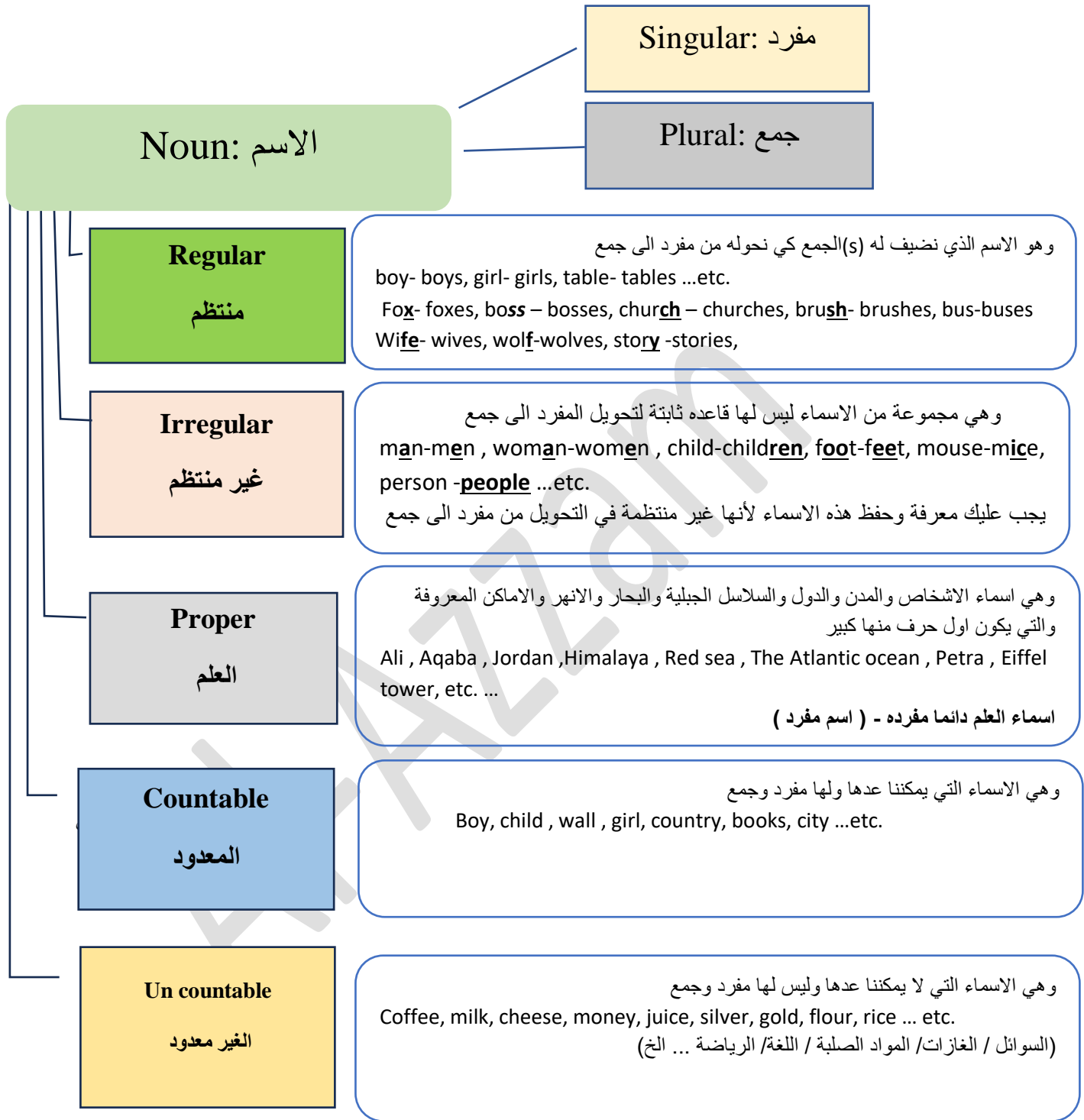
هنا سأشرح المكونات الرئيسية في الجملة بشكل عام

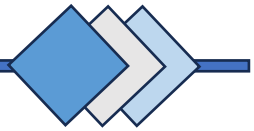


He speaks English fluently.

They played tennis yesterday.

The tall man waved to us.





**1. Which of the following sentences contains a regular noun?**

- a) The child played with a box.
- b) The children are playing outside.
- c) The geese are swimming in the pond.
- d) The men went fishing.

**2. Which of the following sentences contains an irregular plural noun?**

- a) The dogs bark loudly at night.
- b) The cats sleep on the couch.
- c) The mice are hiding in the attic.
- d) The birds are chirping.

**3. Which of the following sentences contains a countable noun?**

- a) I have some information for you.
- b) She bought three apples at the market.
- c) There is milk in the fridge.
- d) They have a lot of homework to do.

**4. Which of the following sentences contains an uncountable noun?**

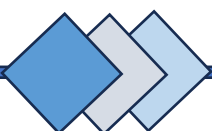
- a) The students read many books.
- b) She gave him a lot of advice.
- c) He has two cars.
- d) There are several chairs in the room.

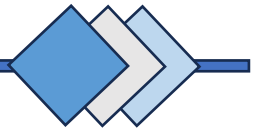
**5. Which of the following sentences contains a proper noun?**

- a) She loves to read books.
- b) He went to New York last summer.
- c) They have a big garden.
- d) The cat is sleeping.

**6. Which of the following sentences correctly forms the plural of a regular noun?**

- a) The boy are playing.
- b) The books are on the table.
- c) The womans are talking.
- d) The childs are happy.





**7. Which of the following sentences correctly identifies the singular form of an irregular noun?**

- a) The teeth are clean.
- b) The children are at school.
- c) The men are working.
- d) The woman is reading.

**8. Which of the following sentences correctly capitalizes a proper noun?**

- a) She lives in paris.
- b) He works at microsoft.
- c) They visited the grand canyon.
- d) We traveled to Tokyo.

**9. Which of the following sentences uses an uncountable noun correctly?**

- a) There are many water in the bottle.
- b) She needs some advice.
- c) He has a lot of moneys.
- d) They gave me several informations.

**Answers:**

1. a) The child played with a box.
2. c) The mice are hiding in the attic.
3. b) She bought three apples at the market.
4. b) She gave him a lot of advice.
5. b) He went to New York last summer.
6. b) The books are on the table.
7. d) The woman is reading.
8. d) We traveled to Tokyo.
9. b) She needs some advice.



هناك بعض التعبيرات او الكلمات تستخدم مع الاسماء غير المعدوده في حالة اردنا عدها

a piece of (furniture ...	a spoon of (sugar \ honey ...
a glass\ cup\ can\ bottle .....	a bar of ... (chocolate \ gold ...
a slice of... (bread\ lemon...	a new item ....
a grain of (wheat .....	a game of (chess\ football .....

- She added a **spoon** of sugar to her tea.
- That antique table is a beautiful **piece of** furniture.
- He gave her a **bar** of chocolate for her birthday.
- She poured herself a **glass** of water.
- I need three **cups** of coffee to wake up.
- He opened a **can** of soda with his lunch.
- She drank a **bottle** of juice after her workout.
- He added a **slice** of lemon to his iced tea.
- They enjoyed a **game of** chess in the park.
- There wasn't a single **grain of** rice left in the bowl.

Pronoun: الضمير

Personal

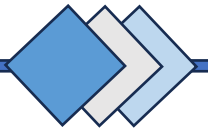
Non-personal

الضمائر الغير شخصية - Non-personal pronouns

الكلمات التالية دائما تكون مفردة في تعاملها مع الفعل :

Some + (body \ one \ thing \ where)	Any + (body \ one \ thing \ where )
Every + (body \ one \ thing \ where)	No + (body \ one \ thing \ where)

1. There is **something** in the air tonight.
2. **Everything** seems to be in order.
3. Is there **anything** I can do to help?
4. **Nothing** can change my mind
5. **Everyone** is excited about the trip.
6. Can **anyone** tell me the time?
7. **Someone** was walking in the classroom. Look at his footsteps!
8. **No one** knows the answer to the question.

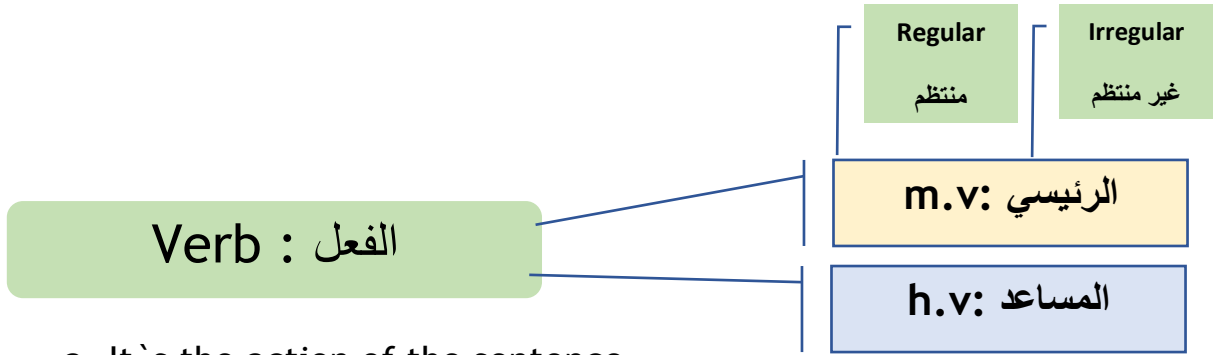
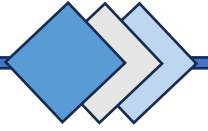


Personal pronouns: -الضمائر الشخصية

	person	gender*	pronouns				possessive adjectives
			subject	Object	possessive	reflexive	
singular	1 <sup>st</sup> متكلم	m/f	I انا	Me	mine	myself	my
	2 <sup>nd</sup> مخاطب	m/f	You انت / انت	You	yours	yourself	your
	3 <sup>rd</sup> غائب	M	He هو	Him	his	himself	his
		F	She هي	Her	hers	herself	her
		N	It هو / هي	It	its	itself	its
plural	1 <sup>st</sup> متكلم	m/f	We نحن	Us	ours	ourselves	our
	2 <sup>nd</sup> مخاطب	m/f	You انتما / أنتم	You	yours	Yourselves	your
	3 <sup>rd</sup> غائب	m/f/n	They هم	Them	theirs	themselves	their

- They are going to the concert tonight.
- We decided to take a trip to the mountains.
- You should try this new restaurant.
- It is a beautiful day today.





- a- It`s the action of the sentence.  
 b- Comes after the subject directly.  
 c-The verb must have a (tense)  
 1)-Past                      2)-Present                      3)- Future

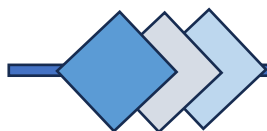
They went to the party yesterday.

للفعل الرئيسي اربعة اشكال رئيسيه , هي :

<u>V 1</u>	<u>V2</u>	<u>V3</u>	<u>V4</u>
Present	Past	Past participle	Present participle
play	played	played	playing
sing	sang	sung	singing
am \ is \ are	was \ were	been	being

regular verbs الافعال المنتظمة

Base	V2	V3
Look	look <u>ed</u>	Look <u>ed</u>
Work	work <u>ed</u>	work <u>ed</u>



لقد قسمت لك الأفعال على شكل جداول حتى أسهل عليك حفظها.

بإمكانك تقسيمها على عدة أيام ولكن ضروري جدا حفظها

### Ir-regular verbs: الأفعال الغير منتظمة

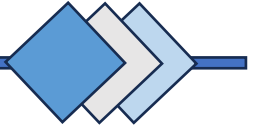
V1	V2	V3	المعنى
put	put	put	يضع
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
shut	shut	shut	يقلق
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
let	let	let	يسمح
set	set	set	ينطلق
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
spread	spread	spread	ينشر
cost	cost	cost	يكلف

begin	began	begun	يبدأ
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
ring	rang	rung	يقرع   يرن
shrink	shrank	shrunk	يتقلص
sing	sang	sung	يغني
sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
run	ran	run	يركض
come	came	come	يأتي
become	became	become	يصبح

bring	<u>brought</u>	<u>brought</u>	يحضر
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
fight	fought	fought	يقااتل
think	thought	thought	يفكر   يعتقد
catch	<u>caught</u>	<u>caught</u>	بمسك
teach	taught	taught	يعلم   يدرس

feed	fed	fed	يطعم
lead	led	led	يقود
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
read	read	read	يقرأ
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hold	held	held	يحمل
say	said	said	يقول



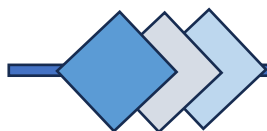


break	<u>bro</u> ke	bro <u>kn</u>	يكسر
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
wake	woke	woken	ينهض
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
drive	drove	driven	يقود \ يسوق
ride	rode	ridden	يركب

give	gave	g <u>iv</u> en	يعطي
see	saw	seen	يرى
bite	bit	bitten	يعض
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
beat	beat	beaten	يهزم
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
shake	shook	shaken	يهز
take	took	taken	يأخذ
write	wrote	written	يكتب
rise	rose	risen	ينهض

throw	th <u>rew</u>	th <u>rown</u>	يرمي
blow	blew	blown	بنفخ
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
fly	flew	flown	يطير
grow	grew	grown	يزرع \ ينمو
know	knew	known	يعرف
show	showed	shown	يظهر \ يعرض
shine	shone	shone	يشع

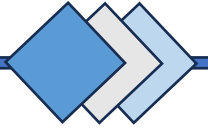
wear	wore	w <u>orn</u>	يلبس
swear	swore	sworn	يحلف
tear	tore	torn	تمزق
go	went	gone	يذهب
win	won	won	يربح



build	built	built	يبني
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
lend	lent	lent	يقرض / يعير
send	sent	sent	يرسل
spend	spent	spent	ينفق
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق
get	got	got	يحصل
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
deal	dealt	dealt	يعامل / يتفق
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
mean	meant	meant	يعني

creep	crept	crept	يزحف
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ / يحفظ
kneel	knelt	knelt	يركع
leave	left	left	يترك
meet	met	met	يقابل
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
sweep	swept	swept	يجتاح
spell	spelt	spelt	يهجأ
weep	wept	wept	يبكي

light	lit	lit	يضئ
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
lay	laid	laid	يضع / يضطجع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
tell	told	told	يخبر
stand	stood	stood	يقف
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
find	found	found	يجد
grind	ground	ground	يطحن
dig	dug	dug	يحفر
hang	hung	hung	يعلق
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق



## Helping Verbs

## الأفعال المساعدة

الفاعل	Verb to Be فعل يكون	Verb to Have	Verb to Do
I	am ('m) / was	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
He	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
She	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
It	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
الاسم المفرد والغيرمعدود	is ('s) / was	has ('s) / had ('d)	does / did
We	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
You	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
They	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did
الاسم الجمع	are ('re) / were	have ('ve) / had ('d)	do / did

### نفي الأفعال المساعدة

النفي الكامل	am not	is not	are not	was not	were not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	'm not	's not	're not		
اختصار not		isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't

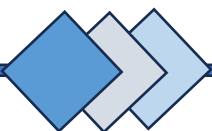
النفي الكامل	have not	has not	had not	do not	does not	do not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	've not	's not	'd not			
اختصار not	haven't	hasn't	hadn't	don't	doesn't	don't

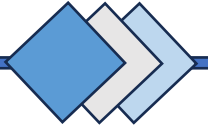
تستخدم الأفعال المساعدة عدة استخدامات أهمها:

- في حالة النفي - في السؤال - حتى في حالة الإثبات حسب الزمن المستخدم.

- وأحيانا نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل رئيسي في الجملة.

He is a teacher. / They are clever students / We are happy.



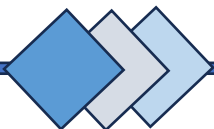


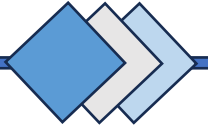
## الجملة المنفية Negative Sentence

Ex : I haven't eaten fish.

- عند النفي نستخدم ( فعل أساسي + not + فعل مساعد )

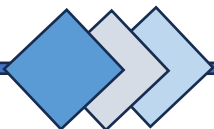
في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة ( نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو ).	
1) I'm eating some fish now. 2) He's playing tennis now. 3) They were sleeping. 4) She has just studied English. 5) I have got a car. 6) I will come tomorrow. 7) You should sleep early.	1) I'm not eating any fish now. 2) He's not playing tennis now. 3) They were not sleeping. 4) She has not studied English yet. 5) I have not got a car. 6) I won't come tomorrow. 7) You shouldn't sleep early.
في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم ( do / does / did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر . نستخدم ( do ) بعد ( الأسم الجمع ، I, We ,You ,They ) و ( does ) بعد ( الأسم الغير معدود، الأسم المفرد , He, She , It ) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما ( did ) نستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .	
1) I drive my car every day. 2) He drives a car every day. 3) She drove a car yesterday.	1) I don't drive my car every day. 2) He doesn't drive a car every day. 3) She didn't drive a car yesterday.
في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم ( do / does / did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.	
1) I have a car. 2) He has curly hair. 3) I had some friends. 4) I have to study. 5) He has to get up early. 6) They had to play well. 7) I do my homework. 8) He does his homework. 9) They did all their best.	1) I don't have a car. 2) He doesn't have curly hair. 3) I didn't have any friends. 4) I don't have to study. 5) He doesn't have to get up early. 6) They didn't have to play well. 7) I don't do my homework. 8) He doesn't do his homework. 9) They didn't do all their best.
لا تنطبق القاعدة السابقة على فعل يكون ( لا يجوز أن نستخدم do / does / did ) مع فعل يكون ( am / is / are / was / were ).	
1) I am a boy. 2) She was ill.	1) I am not a boy. 2) She wasn't ill.





## Yes/No questions

◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : ( نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو ) .		
الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الأجابة
-They are playing .	Are they playing ?	Yes, they are . No, they aren't .
- He is reading a book.	Is he reading a book ?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
- I am eating fish .	Are you eating fish ?	Yes, I am . / No, I am not .
- I was sleeping .	Were you sleeping ?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
- We were studying .	Were you studying ?	Yes, we were . No, we weren't .
- I have got a car .	Have you got a car ?	Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .
- He has got a car .	Has he got a car ?	Yes, he has . / No, he hasn't .
-We had got a car .	Had you got a car ?	Yes, we had . / No, we hadn't .
- I will play football .	Will you play football ?	Yes, I will . / No, I won't .
- I can ride a bike .	Can you ride a bike ?	Yes, I can . / No, I can't .
-You should play sports .	Should I play sports ?	Yes, you should . / No, you shouldn't .
◀ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد ( نستخدم do , does , did ) .		
- إذا كان الفعل في المصدر ( play ) ← نستخدم (do) بعد ( الاسم الجمع ، We ، You ، They ) .		
- إذا كان الفعل منتهي ب s ( plays ) ← نستخدم (does) بعد ( الاسم الغير معدود ، الاسم المفرد ، He ، She ، It ) .		
- إذا كان الفعل في الماضي ( played ) ← نستخدم ( did ) مع الكل .		
- I play football .	Do you play football ?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- He plays football .	Does he play football ?	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
- He played football .	Did he play football ?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
- I went to school.	Did you go to school ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
◀ إذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فإننا نستخدم ( do , does , did ) :		
- He has a car .	Does he have a car ?	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
- I had to study hard.	Did you have to study hard ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
- I did my homework .	Did you do your homework?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .



## Wh- questions

أداة الاستفهام	معناها	تسأل عن	أمثلة	Examples
Who	من	الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل		Who are you ? – I'm Ahmed .
When	متى	الوقت أو الزمن ( tomorrow... )		When will you come ? – Tomorrow .
Where	أين	المكان ( to school / at home... )		Where do you go ? – To the club .
Which	آى	الاختيار أو التفضيل ( the red car .. )		Which car do you like ? – The red car . Which boy is taller :Ahmed or Ali? Ali.
What	ما- ماذا	غير العاقل ( car / dog .. )		What did you buy ? – A car .
Why	لماذا	السبب ( because – to – for )		Why didn't you come ? – Because I was ill.
Whose	لمن	الملكية ( Ali's / his ... )		Whose book is this ?- It's Ali's book .
How	كيف	الحال أو وسيلة المواصلات ( by car )		How do you go to work ? – By car .
How old	كم عمر	العمر أو السن ( 10 years old )		How old are you ? 10 years old .
How many	كم عدد	العدد ( two / three .... )		How many pens do you have ? -1 pen.
How much	كم ثمن	الثمن أو السعر ( 2 Dollars )		How much is this dress ? – 40 \$
How far	ما بعد	البعد أو المسافة ( 5 km far )		How far is your school ? –2 km far .
How long	كم طول	طول الأشياء ( 3 m long ) أو المدة الزمنية ( for a day / since 1990 )		How long is this bridge ? 13 m long . How long will you stay ? - For 2 days
How tall	كم طول ( للأشخاص )	طول الأشخاص ( 150 cm )		How tall is your father ? – 150 cm

## Prepositions

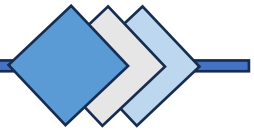
<b>in</b>	a period of time in 2003 / in July / in the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning – afternoon - evening / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a few weeks	يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية ( سنة / شهر / موسم .... )
<b>on</b>	For days and dates: on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend	للأيام والتواريخ
<b>at</b>	A point in time: at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinner at the moment / at the same time / at night / at noon / at the weekends	يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية ( ساعات / وجبات يومية .... ) أو مع بعض التعبيرات :

## Prepositions of place

<b>in</b>	<i>in</i> a room / <i>in</i> Dubai / <i>in</i> Egypt / <i>in</i> a taxi	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا أو أماكن مغلقة:
<b>on</b>	<i>on</i> the wall / <i>on</i> the table / <i>on</i> a tree / <i>on</i> a field / <i>on</i> a plain / <i>on</i> a farm	للتحدث عن أشياء فوق أشياء أخرى أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة:
<b>at</b>	<i>at</i> the bus stop / <i>at</i> the doctor's / <i>at</i> school / <i>at</i> the end of the road / <i>at</i> the mall / <i>at</i> the door / <i>at</i> home	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب إليها لنرى الناس أو نفعل شيء:

عزيزي الطالب، هناك بعض الكلمات يجب عليك أن تعرفها بشكل عام لتتمكن من فهم الدروس القادمة في المادة الدراسية

No.	Part		Example
1	Noun: الاسم	(n)	<i>cat, man, hotel, meat, boy</i>
2	Main Verb الفعل الرئيسي:	(m.v)	<i>eat, fly, carry, play, see</i>
3	Auxiliary (Helping verb): فعل مساعد	(h.v)	<i>is, was, be, can, will, been, does</i>
4	Adjective: صفة	(adj)	<i>bad, big, small, smart</i>
5	Adverb: ظرف / حال	(adv)	<i>badly, slowly, traditionally</i>
6	Preposition: حرف جر	(prep)	<i>to, by, beneath, in, on, of</i>
7	Article / أداة تعريف تنكير:	(art)	<i>A, an, the</i>
8	Pronoun: ضمير	(pron)	<i>He, she, they, we, I, you</i>
9	Conjunction: أداة الربط	(conj)	<i>after, although, as, because,</i>
10	Subject: فاعل	(s)	<i>Ali met Ahmad yesterday</i>
11	Object: مفعول به	(obj)	<i>Ali met Ahmad yesterday</i>
12	Phrase: عبارة	(phr)	<i>Ali met Ahmad in the bus</i>

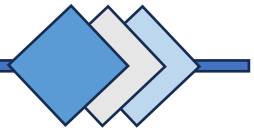


**Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Which of the following sentences contains a regular noun?
  - a) The child played with a box.
  - b) The children are playing outside.
  - c) The geese are swimming in the pond.
  - d) The men went fishing.
  
2. Which of the following sentences contains an irregular plural noun?
  - a) The dogs bark loudly at night.
  - b) The cats sleep on the couch.
  - c) The mice are hiding in the attic.
  - d) The birds are chirping.
  
3. Which of the following sentences contains a countable noun?
  - a) I have some information for you.
  - b) She bought three apples at the market.
  - c) There is milk in the fridge.
  - d) They have a lot of homework to do.
  
4. Which of the following sentences contains an uncountable noun?
  - a) The students read many books.
  - b) She gave him a lot of advice.
  - c) He has two cars.
  - d) There are several chairs in the room.

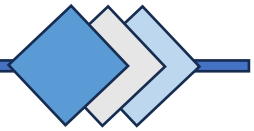






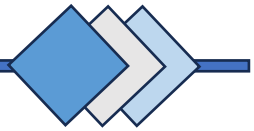
5. Which of the following sentences contains a proper noun?
  - a) She loves to read books.
  - b) He went to New York last summer.
  - c) They have a big garden.
  - d) The cat is sleeping.
  
6. Which of the following sentences correctly forms the plural of a regular noun?
  - a) The boy are playing.
  - b) The books are on the table.
  - c) The womans are talking.
  - d) The childs are happy.
  
7. Which of the following sentences correctly identifies the singular form of an irregular noun?
  - a) The teeth are clean.
  - b) The children are at school.
  - c) The men are working.
  - d) The woman is reading.
  
8. Which of the following sentences correctly capitalizes a proper noun?
  - a) She lives in paris.
  - b) He works at microsoft.
  - c) They visited the grand canyon.
  - d) We traveled to Tokyo.



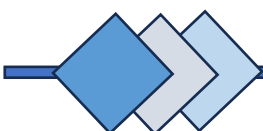


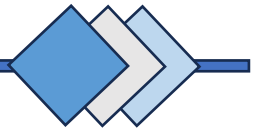
9. Which of the following sentences uses an uncountable noun correctly?
- a) There are many water in the bottle.
  - b) She needs some advice.
  - c) He has a lot of moneys.
  - d) They gave me several informations.
10. Which of the following sentences contains a personal pronoun?
- a) Everyone is excited about the trip.
  - b) It is a beautiful day today.
  - c) They are going to the concert tonight.
  - d) Someone was walking in the classroom.
11. Which of the following sentences contains a non-personal pronoun?
- a) She lives in New York.
  - b) There is something in the air tonight.
  - c) We decided to take a trip to the mountains.
  - d) You should try this new restaurant.
12. Which of the following sentences contains a main verb?
- a) She can sing beautifully.
  - b) They were happy.
  - c) He does his homework regularly.
  - d) I play tennis every weekend.





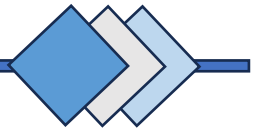
13. Which of the following sentences contains an auxiliary verb?
- a) The cat sleeps on the mat.
  - b) He is running fast.
  - c) Birds fly in the sky.
  - d) She wrote a letter.
14. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the past participle form of an irregular verb?
- a) He has ran to the store.
  - b) She has went to the market.
  - c) They have eaten dinner.
  - d) I have swimmmed in the pool.
15. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the present participle form of a verb?
- a) She is playing the piano.
  - b) He is sang a song.
  - c) They are eat dinner.
  - d) I am wrote a letter.
16. Which of the following sentences contains a regular verb?
- a) She wrote a letter.
  - b) He sang a song.
  - c) They walked to school.
  - d) The dog ran fast.





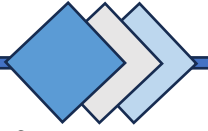
17. Which of the following sentences contains an irregular verb?
- a) She talks to her friend every day.
  - b) He studies hard for exams.
  - c) They go to the gym regularly.
  - d) The cat chased the mouse.
18. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the past tense form of a regular verb?
- a) He builded a new house.
  - b) She cooked dinner last night.
  - c) They buyed a new car.
  - d) The children runned to the park.
19. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the past tense form of an irregular verb?
- a) She goed to the store.
  - b) He drank the milk.
  - c) They eated lunch together.
  - d) The bird flied away.
20. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the past participle form of a regular verb?
- a) She has studied for the test.
  - b) He has played the guitar.
  - c) They have swimmmed in the pool.
  - d) The dog has ran to the park.





21. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the past participle form of an irregular verb?
- a) He has writed a letter.
  - b) She has took a picture.
  - c) They have seen the movie.
  - d) The child has falled down.
22. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the present participle form of a regular verb?
- a) He is walking to school.
  - b) She is writting a letter.
  - c) They are singging a song.
  - d) The dog is runing fast.
23. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the present participle form of an irregular verb?
- a) He is swiming in the pool.
  - b) She is runing in the park.
  - c) They are eating lunch.
  - d) The cat is jumping on the table.
24. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the infinitive form of a regular verb?
- a) He wants to run.
  - b) She needs to swim.
  - c) They like to read.
  - d) The dog loves to chase.





25. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the infinitive form of an irregular verb?

- a) He likes to goed.
- b) She wants to went.
- c) They need to see.
- d) The cat loves to eaten.

أتمنى أنني تمكنت أن أغطي أغلب المواضيع التي من شئنها تأسيس الطلبة على أهم المواضيع في اللغة الإنجليزية.

تذكر عزيزي الطالب أن مادة اللغة الإنجليزية تتطلب جهدا ودراسة مستمرة ومتكررة ويجب عليك أن تركز على جميع المهارات.

وتذكر:

"من جدّ وجد...ومن سار على الطريق وصل"

محبكم

الأستاذ علي العزام: 0797125451

لا تنسونا من خالص دعائكم

