

Grammar

قواعد الفصل الثاني
عاشر

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The **Expert**

Grade **10**



Grammar

◆ قاعدة (إذا / لو) الشرطية IF ◆

◆ 0 - IF مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡ present simple مضارع بسيط

-وتسمى الصفرية أو العامة وتدل على الحقائق سواء كانت علمية أو شخصية

☞ If we heat water, it boils. إذا سخن الماء فإنه يغلي

◆ 1 - IF مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡ will + base form المصدر

-وتسمى الأولى وتدل على شرط يمكن حدوثه لأنه في الحاضر

☞ If you get up early, you will be at school on time.

إذا استيقظت مبكرًا ستكون في المدرسة في الوقت المحدد.

◆ 2 - IF ماضي بسيط past simple, ➡ would + base form المصدر

-وتسمى الثانية وتدل على شرط لا يحدث في الحاضر وذلك من باب التخيل أو الافتراض فقط أو للنصيحة.

☞ If I were you, I would study abroad. لو كنت مكانك لدرست بالخارج

☞ If they sold their house, they would be rich.

◆ 3 - IF ماضي تام had + p.p. (V3), ➡ would have + p.p.(V3)

-وتسمى الثالثة وتدل على شرط مستحيل حدوثه لأنه في الماضي وانتهى ولن يتغير. وذلك من باب التعبير عن الندم أو التخييل في الماضي أو التمني.

☞ If the player had played well, he would have won the game.

لو لعب اللاعب بشكل جيد لكان فاز بالمباراة.

◆ إذا لم وتحل محل إذا/لو ولكن مع حذف النفي لأنها منفية (Unless (= ifnot))

☞ If you don't leave now, I will call the police. (Use: Unless)

☞ Unless you leave now, I will call the police.

1- If Ali (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
(Correct the verb)

- a- doesn't eat
- b- didn't eat
- c- hadn't eaten

2- If I were a scientist, I (discover) cures for a lot of diseases. (Correct)

- a- discovered
- b- could discover
- c- could have discovered

3- If Tom has time, he (Complete)

- a- will go out with his friends.
- b- would go out with his friends.
- c- would have gone out with his friends.

4- Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired.

(Begin with: If)

- a- If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.
- b- If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.
- c- If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.

5- She didn't do the work as she didn't have enough time. (Use: If)

- a- If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.
- b- If she had had enough time, she wouldn't have done the work.
- c- If she hadn't had enough time, she would have done the work.

**6- If Ahmed hadn't arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
(BW: Unless)**

- a- Unless Ahmed had arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
- b- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike wouldn't have been stolen.
- c- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike would haven't been stolen.

7- You get fat when you eat too much. (Use: If)

- a- If you ate too much, you would get fat.
- b- If you eat too much, you get fat.
- c- If you had eaten too much, you would have got fat.

- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- If he succeeded, he the university.
a- could have joined b- would join c- will join d- can join
- 2- You would meet them if you earlier.
a- come b- comes c- came d- coming
- 3- If I were a bird, to other countries.
a- would have flown b- will fly c- would fly d- can fly
- 4- His teeth will become bad if he too much sweets.
a- had eaten b- eating c- eats d- ate
- 5- The neighbours if the dog keeps barking all night.
a- could complain b- will complain c- would complain d- complain

▼ Modal verbs ▼ الأفعال الناقصة

Expressing abilities, possibilities and obligations

[can /could /be able to / must / should]; /Can I could / be able to

(Check Grammar file, Unit 5, page 129)

Modal	Meanings	Examples
Can	Ability : القدرة Possibility الإمكانية: ممكن Permission السماح أو الإذن Offer عرض (مساعدة مثلا) Request – طلب التماس	I can speak 4 languages تكلم 4 لغات It can be get cold at night. قد (ممكن) يصبح الجو بارد ليلا Can I use the dictionary? هل يسمح لي باستخدام المتجد Can I help you ? هل يمكن لي مساعدتك? Can you lend me your laptop? هل يمكنك اعارتي حاسوبك المحمول؟
Can't	Impossibility متسحيل حدوثه	The hardworking student can't fail. يستحيل لتلميذ مجتهد أن يفشل
Could	Ability in Past القدرة في الماضي Request طلب Permission السماح	I could speak English when I was a kid. كنت قادر على تكلم الانجليزية عندما كنت طفلا Could you help me ? هل يمكنك مساعدتي? Could I go out ? هل يسمح لي بالخروج.
May	Possibility إمكانية : محتمل Permission السماح أو الإذن	It may rain tomorrow من المحتمل أن تمطر غدا May I ask you a question ? هل تسمح لي أن أسألك؟
Might	Possibility إمكانية : محتمل	He might visit you soon. قد (ممكن) يزورك قريباً
Should	Advice التصحية	You should start a diet يجب أن تبدأ نظاماً غذائياً
Must	Obligation – اجباري الزامي Certainty تأكيد	You must complete this essay by Friday. يجب عليك إكمال هذا المقال يوم الجمعة He has a Ferrari. He must be rich. يملك سيارة فيراري. لا بد أنه غني (أنا متأكد) You mustn't smoke here. يمنع أن تدخن هنا
Mustn't	Prohibition ممنوع	
Have to	Necessity / Obligation الزامي – ضروري	We have to study hard if we want to get good grades.

♦ أفعال التعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة

♦ **Can** يستطيع ويستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما بصفة عامة وليست في موقف محدد في الحاضر

👉 I **can** drive but I **can't** swim. أستطيع أن أقود السيارة لكن لا أستطيع أن أسبح.

♦ **Could** إستطاع وتستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما في الماضي بصفة عامة وليس في موقف محدد والنفي منها يستخدم لنفي القدرة

👉 When I was young, I **could** speak 2 languages but I **couldn't** write in them.

عندما كنت صغيراً كنت أستطيع تحدث لغتين لكني لم أستطع الكتابة بهما.

For some tenses, we have to use the verb **be able to + the base form**:

تستخدم تلك الصيغة مع أزمنة أخرى للتعبير عن القدرة بدلاً من can/could

Future:

I hope I'll **be able to come** to your graduation.

Present perfect:

She **hasn't been able to find** a new job.

Infinitive:

I'd like to be able to climb mountains.

Must

Questions:

👉 Do I have to get a new passport?

Negative forms:

👉 You mustn't drive someone's car without asking them first.

We use must / mustn't to refer to the present and the future:

👉 You must pay your university fees either today or tomorrow.

For some tenses we use the verb have to + base form.

Past simple:

👉 I had to pay a large fine.

Present perfect:

👉 He has had to go to the police station.

Use / Meaning

1-Must / mustn't is used for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about: إلزام

👉 I must finish this letter before I go to bed. / You must wear a seat belt at all times.

2- We also use must / mustn't for strong advice or recommendations: نصيحة قوية/توصية

👉 You must see your doctor - you look terrible!

3- We use the negative, mustn't, to tell someone not to do something or to say that something is wrong. نهي عن فعل شيء خاطئ

👉 You mustn't steal. / You mustn't make a noise after midnight.

Note: We use mustn't or can't to refer to things people are not allowed to do:

👉 You mustn't / can't eat in the library. تعبير عن محظورات لا يسمح بفعلها

4 -For rules or laws, we normally use have to / don't have to, but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use must / mustn't: للقوانين والقواعد إذا كنا متفقين معها

👉 You must wear a school uniform. / You mustn't make a loud noise in public places.

👉 You have to register with the police. / You don't have to pay for water in restaurants.

Should and Shouldn't

We use should and shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

*تستخدم should للتعبير عن النصيحة أو للتعبير عن ما نعتقد انه صواب أو خطأ
(Should + infinitive)

👉 You should go to the doctor.

👉 You look tired. I think you should take a few days off.

👉 I shouldn't worry if I were you. You have worked really hard.

👉 I don't think you should go out so much.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1-..... you help me move this table, please?
a-Can b- Must c- Should d-Mustn't
- 2- I ride a bicycle at the age of four.
a-can b- could c- should d-mustn't
- 3-They..... speak loudly in the library.
a-can b- could c- should d-mustn't
- 4-He be more polite in order to have more friends.
a-can b- could c- should d-mustn't
- 5- I both speak & write English when I was 6 years old.
a. should b. can c. could d.must
- 6- They have been working on their project all day. They be tired.
a. should b. can't c. couldn't d. must
- 7- She wishes she how to speak German.
a. learnt b. learns c. doesn't learn d. hadn't learnt
- 8- I wish I them the truth last night.
a. won't tell b. told c. didn't tell d. had told

التمني Wish

- لها حالتين: التمني في الحاضر والماضي.

1- wish عند التمني في الحاضر نتبعها بفعل ماضي

We use wish + the past simple tense of the verb to express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different:

- 👉 I **wish** I **were** in London now. 👉 I **wish** I **could** go to the party tonight.
- 👉 I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)
- 👉 I wish I had a big car. (I don't have a big car.)

2- wish عند التمني في الماضي نتبعها بفعل في الماضي التام

We use wish + the past perfect tense of the verb to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different:

- 👉 I **wish** I **had gone** to the party yesterday.
- 👉 I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot.)
- 👉 I wish they d come on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday with us.)

1- I don't have a car. (Use: wish)

- a- I wish I have a car.
b- I wish I had a car.
c- I wish I has a car.

2- When I was at school I ate a lot of sweets, now I have bad teeth. (Use: wish)

- a- I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets when I was younger.
- b- I wish I had eaten so many sweets when I was younger.
- c- I wish I have eaten so many sweets when I was younger.

3- I wish I (join) a swimming club when I was young. (Correct)

- a- joining
- b- joins
- c- had joined

4- I wish I (be) wealthy to help all poor people in my country. (Correct)

- a- am
- b- will
- c- were

◆ (should/shouldn't - must/mustn't – have to/don't have to) ◆

+

(Reported Speech)



Should and Shouldn't

We use should and shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

*تستخدم should للتعبير عن النصيحة أو للتعبير عن ما نعتقد انه صواب أو خطأ
(Should + infinitive)

👉 You should go to the doctor.

👉 You look tired. I think you should take a few days off.

👉 I shouldn't worry if I were you. You have worked really hard.

👉 I don't think you should go out so much.

Must

👉 You must pay your university fees either today or tomorrow.

Use / Meaning

1-It is used for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about: إلزام

👉 I must finish this letter before I go to bed. / You must wear a seat belt at all times.

2- We also use must / mustn't for strong advice or recommendations: نصيحة قوية/توصية

👉 You must see your doctor - you look terrible!

3- We use mustn't to tell someone not to do something or to say that something is wrong. نهي عن فعل شيء خاطئ

👉 You mustn't steal. / You mustn't make a noise after midnight.

Note: We use mustn't or can't to refer to things people are not allowed to do:

👉 You mustn't / can't eat in the library. تعبير عن محظورات لا يسمح بفعلها

We use the verb **have to + base form**. وتعني مجبر أو مضطر لعمل شيء ما وليس اختياريا

Past simple: في الماضي

✍️ I **had to pay** a large fine.

Present perfect: في المضارع التام

✍️ He **has had to go** to the police station.

نستخدم don't/ doesn't have to للتعبير عن عدم وجود اضطرار لفعل الشيء (لست مضطرا)

-For rules or laws, we normally use have to / don't have to, but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use must / mustn't: للقوانين والقواعد إذا كنا متفقين معها

✍️ You **must wear** a school uniform. / You **mustn't make** a loud noise in public places.

✍️ You **have to register** with the police. / You **don't have to pay** for water in restaurants.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct word:-

1. Salad and bread are complimentary. You pay for them.
a. must b. mustn't c. don't have to d. have to
2. You be more careful with your money.
a. mustn't b. must c. has to d. shouldn't
3. You drive anyone's car without asking them first.
a. should b. mustn't c. must d. have to
4. You see the doctor – you look terrible.
a. don't have to b. must c. shouldn't d. mustn't
5. You go to work tomorrow. It's not a holiday.
a. shouldn't b. should c. have to d. mustn't

Direct and Reported Questions and Statements

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر المقصود به هل الكلام بالنص "مباشر" أم ينقله شخص لآخر (غير مباشر/منقول) وفي هذه الحالة يتم تغيير الزمن للماضي وتغيير الضمان وكلمات الزمن أو المكان من القريب للبعيد.

My teacher said, "Why didn't you do your homework?" (Report)

My teacher wanted to know why I hadn't done my homework.

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
CAN I can speak English.	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

PRONOUNS (It depends on the person who the message is referred to)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He, she	Me	Him, her
We	They	Us	Them
You	He, she, they	You	Him, Her, them
My	His, her	Mine	His, hers
Our	Their	Ours	Theirs
Your	His, her, their	Yours	His, hers, theirs

TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

Reported speech – questions

Questions	Direct speech	asked me ...	Indirect speech
question word	'When did they arrive?'	question word + subject + verb	He asked me when they had arrived.
yes/no question	'Did they call?'	if/whether ...	He asked me if/whether they had called.

Direct speech: "Open the door!"

Reported speech: He ordered me **to open** the door.

Direct speech: "Don't answer the phone."

Reported speech: She told me **not to answer** the phone.

Direct speech: "Don't be back late."

Reported speech: He ordered me **not to be** back late.

Do as required between brackets:

1- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?"

- a- My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
- b- My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.
- c- My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.

2- "Are you doing research on Coronavirus?"

- a- The journalist asked the experts if they had been doing research on Coronavirus.
- b- The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on Coronavirus.
- c- The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on Coronavirus.

3- "Where did you go yesterday?"

- a- My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.
- b- My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.
- c- My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.

4- "We will test the new vaccine next month."

- a- They said they would test the new vaccine the following month.
- b- They said they tested the new vaccine the following month.
- c- They said they had tested the new vaccine the following month.

5- The doctor said to me, "Don't eat too much fast food."

- a- The doctor advised me don't eat too much fast food.
- b- The doctor advised me not to eat too much fast food.
- c- The doctor advised me not to don't eat too much fast food.

6- "I slept only for two hours last night.", He said.

He said (Complete)

- a- he was sleeping only for two hours last night.
- b- he had slept only for two hours the previous night.
- c- he has slept only for two hours yesterday.

◆ 1- Phrasal Verbs الأفعال المركبة ◆

- 1- to go by: all means of transport يذهب بـ
- 2 - to ride: bicycle, motorbike. يركب / يمتطي
- 3 - to travel on: train, bus, plane, boat يسافر على متن / ظهر
- 4 - to catch: train, bus, plane, taxi يلحق بـ
- 5 - to get on / off: train, motorbike, bus, plane, boat ينزل من على.
- 6 - to get into / get out of: boat, car, taxi يركب داخل
- 7 - to drive: bus, taxi, train, car يقود
- 8 - to miss: train, plane, bus, boat يفوته / لا يلحق

Fill in the spaces with phrasal verbs from the list :

checked in \took off \dropped off\ set off \turned up\ picked up\ touched down

We (1) for the airport at 7.30 a.m. in the morning. As soon as we got to the airport, we (2) Forty-five minutes later, our plane (3) We (4) on time. Unfortunately nobody had (5)..... to meet us at Madrid Airport, so we called a taxi. Ten minutes later, the taxi (6) us , drove us into the city and (7)..... right outside the hotel.

◆ 2-Adverbs of manner أحوال الطريقة ◆

◆ تستخدم هذه الأحوال للتعبير عن طريقة حدوث الفعل. وتتكون بإضافة -ly

Slow بطيء ➡ **slowly** بحرص / بعناية ➡ **carefully** حريص - careful - ببطء
نحذف ما يساويها في الجملة (**in a/anway**)

A- Regular adverbs are formed by adding - **ly** to the adjective:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| ✍ He drives <u>in a careless way</u> . | He drives carelessly . |
| ✍ He is a dangerous driver. | * He drives dangerously . |
| ✍ She is a slow worker. | * She works slowly . |

B- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ✍ He is a fast driver. | * He drives fast . |
| ✍ She is a hard worker. | * She works hard . |

(good- **well** / late- **late** / early – **early** / fast – **fast** / hard – **hard**)

- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- She planned their trip to Greece very She wanted to enjoy her holiday.
a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful
- 2- Jim painted the kitchen very It would've been better if we hired a painter.
a- bad b- badly c- more bad d- most bad
- 3- She gave me a look. She must've mistaken me for someone else.
a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful

4- She speaks very I can't hear her well.

- a- most quiet b- more quiet c- quietly d- quiet

3- Used to Used to + infinitive اعتاد على فعل شيء في الماضي لكنه توقف في الحاضر

1-The construction '**used to**' describes a past action.

✍️ He used to **travel** everywhere by taxi.

2- Negative: ✍️ She didn't use to *play* the piano very well.

3- Question: ✍️ Did you use to *wear* glasses?

Choose the correct answer from (a, b, c or d):

1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

- a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- was used to

2- In the army, I at six every morning.

- a- get up b- used to get up c- am used to getting up d- getting up

3- People be aware of the benefits of technology in the past, but now they are.

- a) didn't use to
b) are used to
c) used to
d) use to

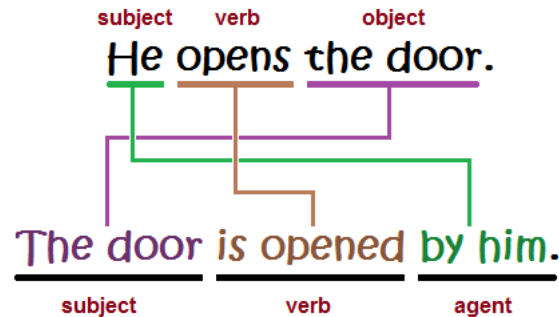
4- Our grand ancestors cook their food at home in the past.

- a) use to
b) are using to
c) are used to
d) used to

5- I think people used to their time listening to the radio.

- a) spend
b) spent
c) spending
d) have spent

▼ المبنى للمجهول Passive voice ▼



- وهو تغيير ترتيب الجملة للتركيز على المفعول والحدث الذي تأثر به وإهمال الفاعل لعدم أهميته أو لأنه مجهول أو لأن الكل يعرفه فلا داع لذكره.

- يتم البدء بالمفعول في أول الجملة ثم be + P.P. حسب زمن الجملة الأصلية.

- جدول يوضح تحويل كل الأزمنة:

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done .
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done .
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done .
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done .
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done .
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done .
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done .
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done .
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done .
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done .

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I want to put a swimming pool in the yard, but it on soft ground. (Passive)

- a) has built
- b) is building
- c) has to be built

2- I think my car has a problem with the engine. It easily by my father, so I won't go to the garage.
(Passive voice)

- a) could repair
- b) could be repaired
- c) repaired

3- The report must be organized. It on a laptop; that's better than handwriting.
(Passive voice)

- a) should type
- b) should be typed
- c) types

4- If your kitten is two months old, she her necessary vaccinations.
(Passive voice)

- a) may give
- b) gave
- c) may be given

5- The job interview was too easy. He some more difficult questions by the manager.
(Passive voice)

- a) should have been asked
- b) should ask
- c) is asked





6- I think my favorite movie is coming out next year. It in the summer!
(Passive voice)

- a) could release
- b) could be released
- c) releases

Causative verbs: Have something done

Tense	have/get something done
• Present Simple	I <u>have/get</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• Past Simple	I <u>had/got</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• Present Continuous	I'm <u>having/getting</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• Past Continuous	I <u>was having/getting</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• Present Perfect	I <u>have had</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• Past Perfect	I <u>had had</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• Will	I <u>will have</u> my hair <u>cut</u> . (advise)
• Must	I <u>must have</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .
• be going to	I'm <u>going to have</u> my hair <u>cut</u> .

Tick the correct sentence, (a) or (b), for each picture.

<p>1</p>  <p>SARAH</p> <p>(a) Sarah is cutting her hair. (b) Sarah is having her hair cut.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>BILL</p> <p>(a) Bill is cutting his hair. (b) Bill is having his hair cut.</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>JOHN</p> <p>(a) John is cleaning his shoes. (b) John is having his shoes cleaned.</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>SUE</p> <p>(a) Sue is taking a picture. (b) Sue is having her picture taken.</p>
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- Choose either make or take:

- 1- This machine is (took- made) in France.
- 2- I can't (take- make) all these bags in one hand.
- 3- How much do you (take - make) a week?
- 4- (Take - Make) this pill and you will be fine.
- 5- He (made- took) the money and ran away.
- 6- They (made- took) a taxi and went to the airport.
- 7- We will not (make- take) the conference call next Sunday.
- 8- The boss (made- took) me do the job in the weekend.

◆ Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة ◆

She could beat adults in memory games **which** involved numbers.
 الذي (ملكية/صله) -whose الذي (للمفعول العاقل) - whom الذي (للفاعل غير العاقل) - which الذي (للفاعل العاقل) - who
 الذي (عاقل/غير عاقل) - that حيثما (في المكان الذي) - where - الوقت الذي (عندما) - when

- From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word:-

- 1- He is the person.....car was stolen.
 a- whose b- who c- which d- when
- 2- She is the new doctor.....is coming to the hospital next week.
 a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 3- Do you remember the day we first met?
 a- when b- where c- which d- who
- 4- They are the people.....shop was burnt last week.
 a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 5- This is the chair.....my parents gave to me.
 a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 6- The machine.....you saw cost me a lot of money.
 a- who b- whose c- that d- when
- 7- The children..... you bought a ball for are playing.
 a- whom b- when c- which d- whose
- 8- We visited the school.....my father taught.
 a- who b- whose c- where d- whom



جدول تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة

التصريف الثالث	الماضي	المعنى	الفعل (مضارع)
become	became	يصبح	become
begun	began	يبدأ	begin
believed	believed	يعتقد	believe
broken	broke	يكسر	break
brought	brought	يحضر	bring
built	built	يبني	build
bought	bought	يشترى	buy
caught	caught	يمسك - يصطاد	catch
chosen	chose	يختار	choose
come	came	يأتي	come
cost	cost	يكلف	cost
cut	cut	يقطع	cut
done	did	يفعل	do
drawn	drew	يرسم - يسحب	draw
dreamt	dreamt	يحلم	dream
drunk	drank	يشرب	drink
driven	drove	يقود	drive
eaten	ate	يأكل	eat
fallen	fell	يقع	fall
fed	fed	يطعم	feed
felt	felt	يشعر	feel
fought	fought	يحارب	fight
found	found	يجد	find
flown	flew	يطير	fly
forgotten	forgot	ينسى	forget
frightened	frightened	يخيف	frighten
gotten	got	يحصل - ينال	get
gotten up	got up	ينهض	get up
given	gave	يعطي	give
gone	went	يذهب	go
grown	grew	يزرع - ينمو	grow
hidden	hid	يختبئ - يخفي	hide
hit	hit	يضرب	hit
held	held	يمسك	hold
hurt	hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt

keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر - يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written