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مدرسة التميز النموذجية
ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي



مراجعة قواعد شاملة

اللغة الإنجليزية



10

الفصل الدراسي الأول



Unit 1

Past Simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

تكوينه :

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل وعاده باضافة ed لمصدر الفعل ماعدا
الأفعال الشاذة

☛ Ali travelled to Dubai in 1997.

استعملات زمن الماضي البسيط :
حدث تم وانتهي في الماضي

☛ I met Ahmed yesterday.

عاده في الماضي وانتهت (لم تعد تحدث)

☛ When I was young, we lived in Dubai.

☛ When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

4- يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية:

Yesterday – ago – in the past – last (week – month) – in 2000

النفى (Negative) :

نستخدم didn't ونحول الفعل الى المصدر .

☛ He didn't succeed in the exam.

الاستفهام (Question):

يتكون الماضي البسيط في الاستفهام من :

المصدر + الفاعل + did + (WH-) اداه الاستفهام

☛ How did you come to the club?

Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1. I dinner at 7 o'clock *yesterday*.
a) eats b) ate c) eat d) will eat
2. My neighbour a new car *last week*.
a) buys b) bought c) buy d) will buy
3. My family and I a nice movie *last night*.
a) saw b) seen c) sees d) will see
4. When I *was* young, Ito drink milk.
a) use b) used c) uses d) will use
5. The Wright brothersthe first airplane *in 1903*.
a) invents b) invent c) will invent d) invented
6. Ayoub Hussein.....models of old houses *in the past*.
a) makes b) make c) will make d) made
7. Hamadgo to work *yesterday*.
a) didn't go b) wasn't gone c) hasn't gone d) won't go
8.Ali sleep late last night?
a) Does b) Will c) Has d) Did
9. What did Aliyesterday?
a) buys b) bought c) buy d) will buy
10. What Ali eat last night?
a) does b) will c) has d) did

Past Continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

was , were + v + ing

يتكون من :

استخدامه :

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي .

➔ At 10 O' clock yesterday, I was sleeping.

2- للتعبير عن حدث استمر في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر ويستخدم مع

While - as

3- يأتي بعدها ماضي مستمر والحدث الآخر يكون ماضي بسيط.

➔ While I was studying, the light went out.

When

4- يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والحدث الآخر يكون ماضي مستمر

➔ When the light went out, I was studying.

• النفي (Negative) :

نستخدم wasn't/weren't ويبقى الفعل (-----ing) كما هوز

☛ He wasn't eating lunch.

☛ We were not playing tennis.

Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1- When my father arrived, we ----- chess.

- a- played b- were played c- were playing d- had played

2- I ----- a shower when the phone rang.

- a- had b- was having c- having d- have had

3- When I arrived home, Dad ----- TV.

- a- am watching b- would watch c- had watched d- was watching

4- While I ----- in the street, I bumped into an old friend.

- a- walk b- walking c- was walking d- walked

5- When I called Ali, he -----his homework.

- a- did b- was doing c- going d- were doing

- From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- While I was studying history my friend (come) in.

(Correct)

a. While I was studying history my friend was coming in.

b. While I was studying history my friend came in.

c. While I was studying history my friend comes in.

2- The students (have) a test when the storm started.

(Correct)

a. The students had a test when the storm started.

b. The students were having a test when the storm started.

c. The students are having a test when the storm started.

18- We (see) a fallen star while we were fishing by the lake. (Correct)

a. We were seeing a fallen star while we were fishing by the lake.

b. We saw a fallen star while we were fishing by the lake.

c. We are seeing a fallen star while we were fishing by the lake.

Order of Adjectives

ترتيب الصفات

عندما يكون الاسم مسبقاً بأكثر من صفة، يكون ترتيبها كالتالي:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material
الرأي	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	لون	الأصل	مادة الصنع

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

1- Tom lives in a/an house around the corner.

- a. beautiful English old
b. English old beautiful
c. old beautiful English
d. beautiful old English

2- Most players were wearingshirts.

- a. cotton large red
b. red large cotton
c. large cotton red
d. large red cotton

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- She dropped the (old/ green/beautiful) plate and it smashed.

(Reorder the adjectives)

- a. She dropped the beautiful old green plate and it smashed.
b. She dropped the green beautiful old plate and it smashed
c. She dropped the old beautiful green plate and it smashed

2- My classmate bought a (red new plastic) lunchbox.

(Reorder the adjectives)

- a. My classmate bought a red new plastic lunchbox.
b. My classmate bought a red plastic new lunchbox.
c. My classmate bought a new red plastic lunchbox.

Unit 2

Present Perfect

زمن المضارع التام

Have, has + p.p يتكون من:

☆ I have just written the report.

☆ She has already cleaned the house.

استخدامه:

1- يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر:

☆ I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)

☆ He has just arrived

2- يعبر عن حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن.

☆ I have lived in Canada for 20 years = I still live in Canada.

3- تستخدم **already – just** في الإثبات وتستخدم **yet** في النفي والاستفهام.

☆ I have **already** phoned the doctor.

☆ I haven't phoned the doctor **yet**.

☆ Have you finished your homework **yet**?

4-- تستخدم (**ever**) في السؤال عن خبرة الشخص و (**never**) في النفي.

☆ Have you ever been to Paris?

☆ No, I have never been to Paris

6- علاماته:

Already – just – never – ever – since – for – yet – how long

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

1- I Ali since we were at high school.

- a. have ever seen b. see c. never have seen d. haven't seen**

2- Mobile phones a necessity for everyone recently.

- a. has become b. have becoming c. have become d. became**

3- She a dramatical change in her personality since her mother died.

- a. has had b. have c. has have d. have had**

4- How long English at the summer school?

- a. you have studied b. have you studying c. have you studied d. have studied**

5- Mona in hospital for the last three days.

- a. been b. was being c. was d. has been**

6- The world economic crisis everything in the USA for ten years.

- a. has affected b. have affected c. affected d. affecting**

7- We have already this movie three times.

- a. watching b. watched c. watch d. watches**

8- His family in Egypt for the whole summer holiday.

- a. have stayed b. stayed c. has stays d. were stayed**

9- The kids their school day yet.

- a. have finished b. hasn't finished c. haven't finished d. has finished**

10-you ever hunter an eagle?

- a. Are b. Do c. Have d. Has**

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- No, I have never fixed my own car.

(Ask a question)

a- Did you fix your own car?

b- Had you fixed your own car?

c- Have you ever fixed your own car?

2- Omar and Ahmed have decided to climb Mount Everest.

(Make negative)

a- Omar and Ahmed have not decided to climb Mount Everest.

b- Omar and Ahmed has not decided to climb Mount Everest.

c- Omar and Ahmed did not decide to climb Mount Everest.

3- I (know) Anwar since we were five years old.

(Correct the verb)

a- I knew Anwar since we were five years old.

b- I will know Anwar since we were five years old.

c- I have known Anwar since we were five years old.

4- My sister (not master) knitting yet. She needs more practice.

(Correct the verb)

a- My sister didn't master knitting yet. She needs more practice.

b- My sister hasn't mastered knitting yet. She needs more practice.

c- My sister won't master knitting yet. She needs more practice.

5- Hisham has taken an online training course.

(Ask a question)

a- What has Hisham taken?

b- What has Hisham take?

c- What did Hisham take?

6- We have already found the lost keys.

(Make negative)

a- We have not found the lost keys yet.

b- We has not found the lost keys yet.

c- We did not found the lost keys.

Prepositions

حروف الجر (حفظ)

arrive at	angry with	interested in	keen on
by bus/car	on a bus/plane	in a car/taxi	in 2000
Between (اثنين)	Amongst (مجموعه)	at night	in April
on Monday	On Na	at 7:30	in summer
on 1 st Sep. 2020	On National Day		in the morning
On Holiday	at the end of....	at the weekend	at the moment
On weekends	Throughout (time/place)		at home/work

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

1- Mr. Salem is working for a TV channel. He's on air the moment.

a. on b. at c. with d. by

2- My final exam will be 23rd December.

a. on b. in c. with d. by

3- Many people were killed in Spain as a result of the war the end of the 1930s.

a. at b. in c. with d. by

4- He usually goes to work a public bus.

a. on b. in c. with d. by

5- They arrived the mall just after we had left.

a. on b. in c. with d. at

6- My birthday is October.

a. on b. in c. with d. by

7- I usually study my lessons the evening.

a. on b. in c. with d. by

Unit 3

Comparatives & Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل في الصفات

الصفة	مثال	مقارنة	تفضيل
قصيرة	Smart brave big happy	smarter <i>than</i> braver <i>than</i> bigger <i>than</i> happier <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> smartest <i>the</i> bravest <i>the</i> biggest <i>the</i> happiest
طويلة	important complicated beautiful	<i>more</i> important <i>than</i> <i>more</i> complicated <i>than</i> <i>more</i> beautiful <i>than</i>	<i>the most</i> important <i>the most</i> complicated <i>the most</i> beautiful
حالات شاذة	good bad far	<i>better than</i> <i>worse than</i> <i>farther than</i>	<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> <i>the farthest</i>

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

1- I bought washing machine I could find.

- a. reliable b. more reliable
c. most reliable d. the most reliable

2- This is book I've ever read.

- a. less interesting b. the most interesting
c. more interesting d. most interesting

3- I couldn't get a seat at the cafe'. It was than usual.

- a. as busy b. busy
c. the busiest d. busier

4- We expected to go to point in that frozen region.

- a. far b. further
c. the furthest d. furthest

5- He is..... any man in the Arab world.

- a. the wealthiest b. wealthiest
c. wealthier than d. wealthier

Compound Adjectives

الصفة المركبة

هي صفات تتكون من كلمتين

يرجى مراعاة الآتي:

1. حذف S ان وجدت

2. وضع (-) بين الصفة والاسم

a hotel with five stars → a five-star hotel

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

1. This is a training programme.
a- two- months b- two - month c- two month d- two-months
2. Next week we will go for a walk.
a- three- mile b- three miles c- three mile d- three-miles
3. She bought abottle of Coca-Cola at the supermarket.
a- two litre b- two litres c- two- litre d- two-litres
4. There is adelay in our flight.
a- five- second b- five seconds c- five second d- five-seconds
5. I have a..... contract with my cell phone provider.
a- two- year b- two years c- two year d- two-years
6. Shall we take a break?
a- ten-minute b- ten minutes c- ten minute d- ten-minutes

Unit 4

Future simple

المستقبل البسيط

Will+ inf.

تكوينه:

☆ I think it will rain tomorrow

النفي:

المصدر + will not + الفاعل

☆ He won't come tomorrow.

الاستفهام:

المصدر + الفاعل + will \ shall + اداة الاستفهام

☆ When will he come?

استخدامه

● يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء سوف يحدث في المستقبل .

ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية :

Tomorrow, next , in the future , soon , in 2050

☆ I will hold a party next Friday.

☆ We will live on the moon in the future

تستخدم will للتعبير عن ما يأتي:

1- للتعبير عن حقيقه في المستقبل .

☆ He will be forty next week.

2- للتبؤ باحداث في المستقبل .

☆ in my opinion, he will get the first prize.

3- لاتخاذ قرار سريع .

☆ I'll have some coffee, please.

4- في الطلب او العرض.

☆ Will you open the door for me, please?

☆ I'll post the letter for you.

5- لعمل وعود او تهديد .

☆ I'll buy you a mobile phone if you succeed.

☆ I'll punish you if you do that again.

Going to

تستخدم going to للتعبير عن ما يأتي :

1- للتعبير عن نية تم التخطيط لها قبل لحظة الكلام .

☆ He is turning the radio; he is going to listen to the news.

2- للتنبؤ بشيء في المستقبل يوجد عليه دليل.

☆ The sky is cloudy; I think it's going to rain.

النفي:

الفاعل + (am,is,are) not going to + المصدر

☆ He isn't going to travel to London next week.

الاستفهام :

? المصدر + going to + الفاعل + (wh-) + am/is/are

☆ When is he going to visit us?

Unit 5

Wh-Question

تكوين الاسئلة

What	ما – ماذا	How	كيف
Where	أين	How long	كم مدة
When	متى	How often	كم مرة
Why	لماذا	How many	كم عدد
Who	من	How much	كم سعر/كمية
How	كيف	How far	ما بعد المسافة
Which	أيهما	whose	خاص ب من؟

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

- 1- I can't explain I went to Saudia Arabia, but anyway it was a long journey by bus.
a) when
b) where
c) why
d) how
- 2- I have to go to the bank. does it open?
a) How much
b) How many
c) When
d) Where
- 3- are you wearing that heavy coat? Can't you see or feel the burning sun?
a) Where
b) When
c) How
d) Why

From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- I arrived there at about 12 o'clock.

(Ask a question)

- a) Where did you arrive there?
b) When did you arrive there?
c) How much did you arrive there?

2- My brother does his homework with his friends.

(Ask a question)

- a) Who did your brother do his homework with?
b) Who will your brother do his homework with?
c) c- Who does your brother do his homework with?

Question tag

السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال تضعه في نهاية الجملة الخبرية مسبقاً بـ (,) للتأكيد ومعناه أليس كذلك .

كيفية تكوين السؤال المذيل

- ➔ Ahmed is a teacher, isn't he?
- ➔ They aren't foreigner. Are they?

يراعى عند تكوين السؤال المذيل

1. إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي والعكس

2. نستخدم نفس الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة am – is – will – can

3. إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم Do- does – did حسب زمن الجملة

4. نستخدم نفس الفاعل الموجود إذا كان ضمير ، أما إذا كان ضمير نستخدم الضمير الذي يعود عليه .

- Sara works hard. Doesn't she?
- She is studying, isn't she?
- He wrote the lesson, didn't he?

- *هناك بعض الشواذ لابد أن تدرسها جيداً

- ☐ I' m not a teacher, am I?
- ☐ I' m late, aren't I?
- ☐ Open the door, with you?
- ☐ Don't open the door, will you?
- ☐ Let's go out, shall we?
- ☐ Let us go out, will you?

إذا وجدت في الجملة إحدى هذه الكلمات في الجملة تكون الجملة منفية وبالتالي يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

(Rarely – never – hardly – No – scarcely)

- ➔ She hardly cooks fish, does she?
- He never smokes, does he?
- She rarely deinks tea, does she?

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

1. They haven't attended the latest Tech conference,?
a. do they b. will they c. have they d. did they

2. You have never worked in a big company,?
a. did you b. have you c. do you d. had you

3. The car broke down,.....?
a. did it b. didn't it c. does it d. hasn't it

4. She can't write?
a. did she b. didn't she c. does she d. can she

5. The tea is very hot?
a. did it b. isn't it c. does it d. is it

6. He hasn't painted the room yet?
a. has he b. hasn't he c. is he d. isn't he

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

1. **You haven't visited the website,? (Add a question tag)**
a) You haven't visited the website, did you?
b) You haven't visited the website, have you?
c) You haven't visited the website, will you?

2. **Ali has never travelled by train,? (Add a question tag)**
a) Ali has never travelled by train, was he?
b) Ali has never travelled by train, has he?
c) Ali has never travelled by train, did he?

3. **I'll visit him tomorrow,.....? (Add a question tag)**
d) I'll visit him tomorrow, will I?
e) I'll visit him tomorrow, won't I ?
f) I'll visit him tomorrow, do I ?

Modals

الأفعال الناقصة

☛ Should/ shouldn't + المصدر

(لا) ينبغي ان تفعل شيء (في الحاضر)

☛ You should phone me.

☆ You shouldn't waste time.

☛ Can / can't + المصدر

(لا) تستطيع ان تفعل شيء (في الحاضر)

I can speak English. I can't speak French.

☛ Could/ couldn't + المصدر

(لم) تستطيع ان تفعل شيء (في الماضي)

When I was young, I could ride a bike. I couldn't drive a car.

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

1- My little brother is a great tennis player; he win any match easily.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. can | b. could |
| c. shouldn't | d. wouldn't |

2- you like another cup of coffee? I think you loved the first one.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. Would | b. Could |
| c. Can | d. Must |

3- You talk loudly in the library, or you will be required to leave.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. would | b. wouldn't |
| c. shouldn't | d. should |

4- My little sister ride a horse at the age of eight.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. can | b. could |
| c. shouldn't | d. wouldn't |

5- I'm afraid I come to your party. I will be too busy studying for my exams.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a. can | b. could |
| c. shouldn't | d. can't |

Unit 6

Countable & Uncountable nouns

الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

الاسماء المعدودة: Countable nouns

1- الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن جمعه

◆ A boy boys

◆ A box boxes

◆ An orange ◆ oranges

◆ a party ◆ parties

3- وقد يكون له جمع شاذ مثل :

◆ A child -children

◆ a man -men

4- يمكن أن تسبقه الكلمات أو التعبيرات الآتية مع الاسم المعدود في الجمع:

◆ Some , any , many , a few , few , a lot of

◆ I'd like some magazines

◆ Do you want any books ?

◆ There are a few apples in the fridge.

5- ونسال عنه بـ How many كم العدد

◆ How many books did you buy?

الاسماء غير المعدودة: ***Uncountable nouns**

1- هو الاسم المفرد الذي لا يمكن عدّه (جمعه) والذال علي الكميّه

2- لا يسبقه a , an ولا نضيف له s .

◆ (bread , cheese , sugar , milk , water , ink , information , petrol , home work , news)

3- يمكن ان تسبقه الكلمات الآتية :

◆ Some, any, much , a little, a great amount of , a lot of , a piece of

- I'd like a piece of information.

- I'd like to drink some milk.

- There is a little sugar.

4- نسال عنه بـ How much وليس How many .

◆ How much money do you want?

5- يأخذ بعده فعل مفرد وليس جمع .

◆ All the information is true .

◆ Money plays an important role in our life.

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

1- He didn't stay so long a time , only -----days.

a- much

b- a few

c- a little

d- a lot

2- I'd like to buy -----flowers , please.

a- one

b- a little

c- a

d- some

3- I want a-----of sheets to write on .

a- many

b- lot

c- lots

d- few

4- May I have -----stories , please?

a- any

b- few

c- some

d- the

5- I haven't got -----money left .

a- many

b- much

c- some

d- few

6- Theremany students in the class..

a- are

b- is

c- has

d- have

7- a -----students were absent yesterday.

a- A little

b- A lot

c- Some

d- A few

8- Please give me -----water.

a- any

b- many

c- some

d- few

9- She told us a -----of stories.

a- much

b- some

c- lot

d- little

10- Will you buy -----butter?

a- some

b- many

c- any

d- few

Present Perfect Continuous

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

☆ Have been + v. ing

☆ Has been + v. ing

- ♦ He has been sleeping since he arrived.
- ♦ It has been raining for 2 hours.

- يؤكد هذا الزمن استمرار الحدث حتى الآن وقد يستمر في المستقبل

For-----now	Since -----still
For -----still	All + فتره زمنيه
So far -----now	فاعل hasn't stopped – not finished yet

- ♦ She **has been doing** the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.
- ♦ He (study – studied – **has been studying** – has studied) English for 2 years now.

- يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقت طويلاً

Travel – work – wait – live – stay – sleep – learn - -----

He has been waiting at the airport since 7.30.

✳️ لاحظ الجدول الآتي:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours / days/ years / months
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years – a while

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

1. How's your Mum? I her for ages.
 1. hasn't seen
 2. haven't seen
 3. saw
 4. didn't see

2. She's gone to the doctor's appointment. She too well lately.
 1. hasn't felt
 2. hasn't been feeling
 3. has felt
 4. d. is feeling

3. I have to write an essay. I about half of it so far.
 1. have been writing
 2. b. have written
 3. written
 4. write

4. Our teacher us English since 2018.
 1. has taught
 2. has been teaching
 3. taught
 4. teaching

Do as required between brackets:

1- My sister has been studying medicine (since) 5 years. (Correct)

- a. My sister has been studying medicine after 5 years.
- b. My sister has been studying medicine for 5 years.
- c. My sister has been studying medicine before 5 years.

2- She (work) with us since last May. (Correct)

- a. She has been working with us since last May.
- b. She has worked with us since last May.
- c. She will work with us since last May.



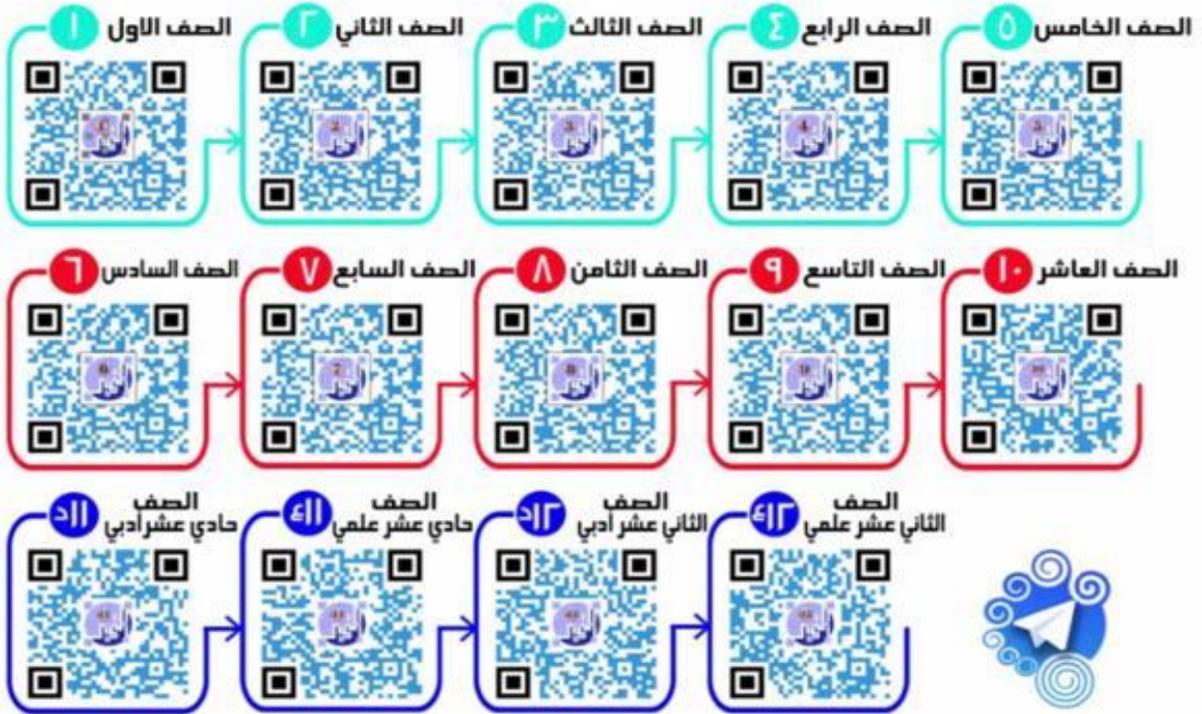
مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)
الجهاز الفني التربوي

منصات التميز التعليمية

لزيرة منصة التميز التعليمية في اليوتيوب امسح الباركود التالي :



لزيرة منصة التميز التعليمية في نيجرام امسح الباركود الخاص بقناة كل فصل مما يلي :



ALTAMAYOUZSCHOOL

لزيرة صفحتنا في تويتر



تويتر



الانستقرام



ALTAMAYOUZSCHOOL

لزيرة صفحتنا في الانستقرام



عنواننا : خيطان - ق ٤ - ش ١٠٠