



أهم ما يلزمك معرفته لامتحان

المستوى الخاص بـ

# اللغة الإنجليزية

إذا عندك استفسار أو محتاج أيّة مساعدة فأهل  
الهمة بكل كواررها جاهزين لمساعدتك من خلال  
جروب الفيسبوك :



## ❖ Infinitives /Gerunds:

- ✓ **Gerunds** and **infinitives** can replace a *noun* in a sentence.
- ✓ **Gerund** = the present participle (-ing) form of the verb, e.g., singing, dancing, running.
- ✓ **Infinitive** = to + the base form of the verb, e.g., to sing, to dance, to run.

Gerunds	Infinitives
<p><b>Gerunds</b> can be used after certain verbs including enjoy, fancy, discuss, dislike, finish, mind, suggest, recommend, keep, and avoid.</p> <p>1) <b>After prepositions</b> of place and time.</p> <p>I made dinner before getting home.</p> <p>He looked unhappy after seeing his work schedule.</p> <p>2) <b>To replace the subject or object of a sentence</b></p> <p>Lachlan likes <b>eating</b> coconut oil.</p> <p><b>Jumping</b> off a cliff is dangerous, but a real thrill.</p>	<p><b>Infinitives</b> can be used after certain verbs including agree, ask, decide, help, plan, hope, learn, want, would like, and promise.</p> <p>1) <b>After many <i>adjectives</i>:</b></p> <p>It is hard <i>to make</i> dinner this late.</p> <p>I find it difficult <i>to describe</i> my feelings about writing research essays.</p> <p>2) <b>To show <i>purpose</i>:</b></p> <p>I left for Russia <i>to study</i> Russian.</p> <p>I came to the office <i>to solve</i> the mystery of the missing keys.</p>

### ❖ Relative clauses:

- ✓ The relative pronouns are:

**Subject:** Who, which, that

**Object:** who/whom, which, that

**Possessive:** whose

- ✓ We use:

who and whom for **people**

which for **things**

That for **people or things**.

- ✓ We use relative pronouns to introduce **relative clauses**.

### There are two kinds of relative clause:

1. We use relative clauses to **make clear which** person or thing we are talking about:

Marie Curie is the woman **who discovered radium**.

This is the house **which Jack built**.

In this kind of relative clause, **we can use that** instead of who or which.

2. We also use relative clauses to **give more information** about a person, thing or situation:

Lord Thompson, **who is 76**, has just retired.

We had fish and chips, **which I always enjoy**.

I met Rebecca in town yesterday, **which was a nice surprise**.

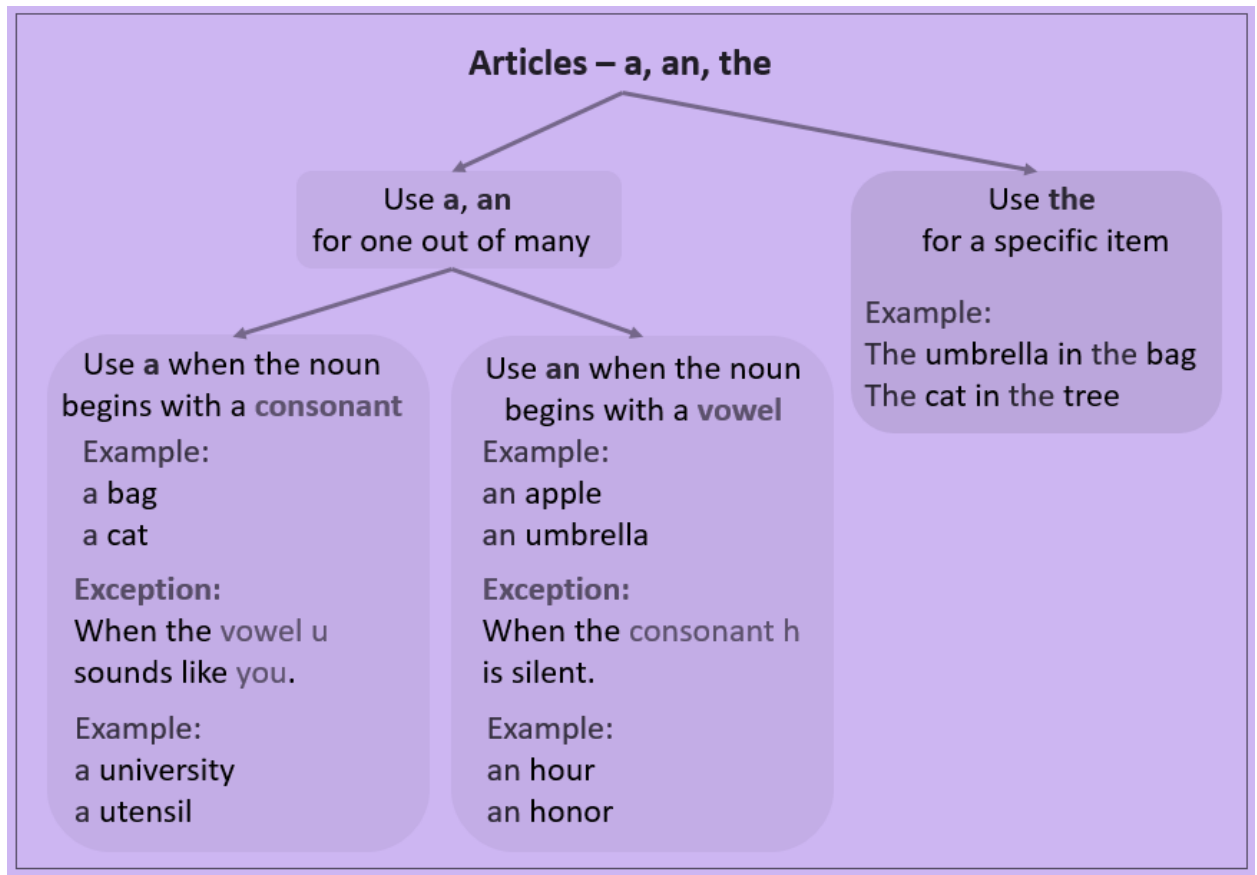
With this kind of relative clause, we use commas (,) to separate it from the rest of the sentence.

### ❖ Modals and their Semantic functions:

- **Can:** permission, ability, possibility.
- **Could:** ability in the past, polite permission, possibility.
- **May:** probability, permission.
- **Might:** polite permission, possibility

- **Must/have to:** obligation, certainty.
- **Ought to/ should:** advice
- **Will/ would:** future auxiliary, invitations.

❖ Articles:



## ❖ Verb tenses:

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
S I M P L E	<p><b>P- Sub(Sing) + V.1 + s/es</b> He Plays. <b>Sub(Pl) + V.1</b> I play. <b>N- Sub(Sing) + does not + V.1</b> He does not play <b>Sub(Pl) + do not + V.1</b> I do not play. <b>I- Does + sub(Sing) + V.1?</b> Does he play? <b>Do + sub(Pl) + V.1?</b> Do I play? <b>IN- Does + sub(Sing) + not + V.1?</b> Does he not play? <b>Do + sub(Pl) + not + V.1?</b> Do I not play?</p>	<p><b>P- Sub + V.2</b> He played. <b>N- Sub + did not + V.1</b> I did not play <b>I- Did + sub + V.1?</b> Did he play? <b>IN- Did + sub + not + V.1?</b> Did you not play?</p>	<p><b>P- Sub(I/We) + shall + V.1</b> I shall play. <b>Sub(He/She/It/You/They)+ will + V.1</b> He will play. <b>N- Sub + shall/will + not + V.1</b> I shall/will not play. <b>I- Shall/Will + sub + V.1?</b> Shall/Will he play? <b>IN- Shall/Will + sub + not + V.1?</b> Shall/Will we not play?</p>
C O N T I N U O U S	<p><b>P- Sub + is/am/are + V.ing</b> He is playing. <b>N- Sub + is/am/are + not + V.ing</b> He is not playing. <b>I- Is/Am/Are + sub + V.ing?</b> Is he playing? <b>IN- Is/Am/Are + sub + not + V.ing?</b> Is he not playing?</p>	<p><b>P- Sub + was/were + V.ing</b> He was playing. <b>N- Sub + was/were + not + V.ing</b> We were not playing. <b>I- Was/Were + sub + V.ing?</b> Was she playing? <b>IN- Was/Were + sub + not + V.ing?</b> Were we not playing?</p>	<p><b>P- Sub + shall be/will be + V.ing</b> I shall/will be playing. <b>N- Sub + shall/will + not be + V.ing</b> He shall/will not be playing. <b>I- Shall/Will + sub + be + V.ing?</b> Shall/Will we be playing? <b>IN- Shall/Will + sub + not be + V.ing?</b> Shall/Will she not be playing?</p>
P E R F E C T	<p><b>P- Sub + has/have + V.3</b> I have played. <b>N- Sub + has/have + not + V.3</b> He has not played. <b>I- Has/Have + sub + V.3?</b> Have you played? <b>IN- Has/Have + sub + not + V.3?</b> Has he not played?</p>	<p><b>P- Sub + had + V.3</b> He had played. <b>N- Sub + had not + V.3</b> I had not played. <b>I- Had + sub + V.3?</b> Had she played? <b>IN- Had + sub + not + V.3?</b> Had I not played?</p>	<p><b>P- Sub + shall have/will have + V.3</b> I shall/will have played. <b>N- Sub + shall/will + not have + V.3</b> He shall/will not have played. <b>I- Shall/Will + sub + have + V.3</b> Shall/Will I have played? <b>IN- Shall/Will + sub + not have + V.3?</b> Shall/Will she not have played?</p>

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
S I M P L E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To express habits or general truths.</li> <li>To indicate a future event on a designated date as part of a plan or arrangement.</li> <li>With 'mental action' verbs: like, love, want, need, believe, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate a past habit – or an action already completed.</li> <li>Can be used with or without adverbs of time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate an action, condition, or circumstances which hasn't taken place yet.</li> </ul>
C O N T I N U O U S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate action going on at the time of speaking.</li> <li>To indicate temporary action which may not be happening at the time of speaking.</li> <li>With a habitual action verb, especially to indicate a stubborn habit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate uncompleted action of the past (with or without time reference).</li> <li>To indicate persistent habits of the past (with always, continuously, forever, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate what will be going on at some time in the future.</li> <li>To indicate planned future events.</li> </ul>
P E R F E C T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate past action which is not defined by a time of occurrence.</li> <li>To indicate an action which started in the past and has continued up until now.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate a completed action of the past that happened before another event took place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To indicate an action that will be complete before another event takes place.</li> </ul>



## ❖ Rules of comparison

### Comparative and Superlative

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable		Add <b>er</b>	Add <b>est</b>
	quick old	quicker older	quickest oldest
One syllable – ending in e		Add <b>r</b>	Add <b>st</b>
	safe nice	safer nicer	safest nicest
One syllable – cvc		Double last consonant and add <b>er</b>	Double last consonant and add <b>est</b>
	big wet	bigger wetter	biggest wettest
Two syllables – ending in y		Remove <b>y</b> and add <b>ier</b>	Remove <b>y</b> and add <b>iest</b>
	heavy lovely	heavier lovelier	heaviest loveliest
Two or more syllabus		Use <b>more</b>	Use <b>most</b>
	Famous Embarrassed	<b>More</b> famous <b>More</b> embarrassed	<b>Most</b> famous <b>Most</b> embarrassed

<b>Irregular</b>	good	Better	best
	bad	Worse	worst
	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
	old	older/elder	Oldest/eldest
	little	less	Least
	early	earlier	Most early
	slowly	more slowly	Most slowly
	easily	easier/more easily	easiest/most easily

## ❖ Prepositions :

In :	On :	At:	By:
-months : in April -Seasons: in Winter -Years: in 1999. - I will be home <b>in</b> one hour. - <b>place:</b> in the room - <b>small transportation:</b> In taxi , in car	- <b>Days:</b> on Tuesday - <b>surfaces:</b> on the floor, on the table. - <b>Other transportations</b> On the bus, on the plane.	- <b>Specific Times:</b> at 6:00pm, at night, at weekend. - <b>specific places:</b> At work , at school At home, at the cinema.	- <b>flexible times “can be changed”:</b> I will get back home by 6:00pm. -: تأتي بمعنى بجوار: -I am standing by the car. -تأتي بمعنى بواسطة: -I came here by train

## ❖ Phrasal verbs : Most common :

❖ **Call off / Call** (something) **off** – to cancel

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Calm down** – relax after being angry

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Catch up** – get to the same point as another person.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Do over / Do** (something) **over** – do again

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Eat out** – eat at a restaurant

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Figure out / Figure** (something) **out** – understand or find the answer.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Give up / Give** (something) **up** – stop trying, quit

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Go over** (something) – review

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Hang out** – spend time relaxing (informal)

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Hold on** – wait for a moment

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Keep on** (doing something) – continue what you are doing

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Look for / Look for** (something or somebody) – search for, or try to find

❖ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Pass out** – faint, lose consciousness

❖ \_\_\_\_\_



- ❖ **Put off / Put** (something) **off** – postpone

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- ❖ **Throw away / Throw** (something) **away** – put in the garbage, dispose of

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- ❖ **Turn on/off – Turn** (something) **on/off** – start or stop the power or energy source

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- ❖ **Turn up/down – Turn** (something) **up/down** – increase or decrease the volume or strength

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- ❖ **Turn up** – appear suddenly

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- ❖ **Turn down / Turn** (something) **down** - refuse

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- ❖ **Wake up** – stop sleeping

### ❖ Words order

1. Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb of Place + Adverb of Time:

Sara meets John at the park every day.

### ❖ Active / passive voice

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice	Active sentence	Passive equivalent
Simple present	keep	is kept	I keep the butter in the fridge.	The butter is kept in the fridge.
Present continuous	is keeping	is being kept	John is keeping my house tidy.	My house is being kept tidy.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Active voice</b>	<b>Passive voice</b>	<b>Active sentence</b>	<b>Passive equivalent</b>
Simple past	kept	was kept	Mary kept her schedule meticulously.	Mary's schedule was kept meticulously.
Past continuous	was keeping	was being kept	The theater was keeping a seat for you.	A seat was being kept for you.
Present perfect	have kept	have been kept	I have kept all your old letters.	All your old letters have been kept.
Past perfect	had kept	had been kept	He had kept up his training regimen for a month.	His training regimen had been kept up for a month.
Simple Future	will keep	will be kept	Mark will keep the ficus.	The ficus will be kept.
Conditional Present	would keep	would be kept	If you told me, I would keep your secret.	If you told me, your secret would be kept.
Conditional Past	would have kept	would have been kept	I would have kept your bicycle here if you had left it with me.	Your bicycle would have been kept here if you had left it with me.
Present Infinitive	to keep	to be kept	She wants to keep the book.	The book wants to be kept.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Active voice</b>	<b>Passive voice</b>	<b>Active sentence</b>	<b>Passive equivalent</b>
Perfect Infinitive	to have kept	to have been kept	Judy was happy to have kept the puppy.	The puppy was happy to have been kept.
Present Participle & Gerund	keeping	being kept	I have a feeling that you may be keeping a secret.	I have a feeling that a secret may be being kept.
Perfect Participle	having kept	having been kept	Having kept the bird in a cage for so long, Jade wasn't sure it could survive in the wild.	The bird, having been kept in a cage for so long, might not survive in the wild.

### ❖ Reporting Verbs

- ✓ They are used to report what someone said more accurately than using say or tell.
- ✓ Examples: agree, suggest, decide, advise, offer, promise, recommend.



## ❖ Reported speech



# TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

## Direct Speech

## Reported Speech

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

❖ If clauses:

# If Clause Table



If Clause	Main Clause
<b>Zero Conditional (always)</b>	
Present Simple Tense	Present Simple Tense
<b>First Conditional (Present Tense or Future Tense)</b>	
Present Simple Tense	Future Simple Tense (will + infinitive)
Present Simple Tense	Modal Verb + infinitive
Present Simple Tense	Imperative
Present Continuous Tense	Future Simple Tense (will + infinitive)
<b>Second Conditional (Present Tense or Future Tense)</b>	
Past Simple Tense	Conditional Simple (would + infinitive)
Past Simple Tense	Modal Verb + infinitive
<b>Third Conditional (Past Tense)</b>	
Past Perfect Tense (had + past participle)	Conditional Perfect (would + have + past participle)
Past Perfect Tense (had + past participle)	Modal Verb + have + past participle
<b>Mixed Conditional (Past action, present result)</b>	
Past Perfect Tense (had + past participle)	Conditional Simple (would + infinitive)
Past Perfect Tense (had + past participle)	Modal Verb + infinitive



CONDITION + RESULT

**ZERO**  
conditional

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.  
If you heat ice, it melts.

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

**USES:** *Facts which are generally true or scientific facts  
The condition always has the same result*

**FIRST**  
conditional

If it rains, we will cancel the trip.  
If you study, you will pass the exam.

PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL / WON'T + VERB

**USES:** *A possible situation in the future  
Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)*

**SECOND**  
conditional

If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.  
If they sold their house, they would be rich.

PAST SIMPLE + WOULD + VERB

**USES:** *Hypothetical or unlikely situations  
Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future*

**THIRD**  
conditional

If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.  
If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

PAST PERFECT + WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

**USES:** *The person is imagining a different past  
Imaginary situation that did not happen*





## ❖ Used to, Be used to, Get used to :

- ✓ **Used to:** action was performed repeatedly in the past but is no longer performed now.  
e.g.: I used to study French when I was in high school.
- ✓ **Be used to:** something that has become familiar.  
e.g.: I am used to living in a big city.
- ✓ **Get used to:** something that is becoming familiar.  
e.g.: I am getting used to living in a big city.

## ❖ Common idioms :

- To see red: very angry.
- to feel blue: sad.
- Golden opportunity: the perfect chance.
- Green with envy: wanting something, someone else has.
- once in a blue moon: an event that happens infrequently.
- when pigs fly: something that will never happen.
- see eye to eye: agreeing with someone.
- A piece of cake: something is very easy.

## ❖ Derivation:

### Common English derivational affixes that cause a change in grammatical class

Noun to Adjective	<b>-ful</b> ( <i>help</i> → <i>helpful</i> ), <b>-al</b> ( <i>recreation</i> → <i>recreational</i> ), <b>-ish</b> ( <i>boy</i> → <i>boyish</i> ), <b>-ic</b> ( <i>alcohol</i> → <i>alcoholic</i> )
Verb to Noun	<b>-ance</b> ( <i>accept</i> → <i>acceptance</i> ), <b>-ation</b> ( <i>accuse</i> → <i>accusation</i> ), <b>-er</b> ( <i>play</i> → <i>player</i> ), <b>-ion</b> ( <i>predict</i> → <i>prediction</i> ), <b>-ist</b> ( <i>reform</i> → <i>reformist</i> )
Adjective to Adverb	<b>-ly</b> ( <i>clear</i> → <i>clearly</i> ; <i>exact</i> → <i>exactly</i> )
Noun to Verb	<b>-fy</b> ( <i>glory</i> → <i>glorify</i> ), <b>-ize</b> ( <i>moral</i> → <i>moralize</i> ), <b>-ate</b> ( <i>vaccine</i> → <i>vaccinate</i> )
Adjective to Noun	<b>-ness</b> ( <i>sad</i> → <i>sadness</i> ), <b>-ity</b> ( <i>specific</i> → <i>specificity</i> ), <b>-ism</b> ( <i>feudal</i> → <i>feudalism</i> ), <b>-dom</b> ( <i>free</i> → <i>freedom</i> )
Verb to Adjective	<b>-able</b> ( <i>drink</i> → <i>drinkable</i> ), <b>-ive</b> ( <i>act</i> → <i>active</i> ), <b>-ory</b> ( <i>migrate</i> → <i>migratory</i> )
Adjective to Verb	<b>-ize</b> ( <i>modern</i> → <i>modernize</i> , or <i>modernise</i> in British English), <b>-en</b> ( <i>dark</i> → <i>darken</i> )