

PREP

3

الترم الأول

20

26

الصف الثالث الاعدادي

GRAMMAR



شرح جرامر الوحدات وأهم أفكار الامتحانات

الملفات متاحة مجاناً للجميع صدقة جارية على روح والدي

UNIT 1

المضارع التام - Present Perfect (active & Passive)

1 الجملة المثبتة

- I / We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ have /'ve + p.p. التصريف الثالث
- He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ has /'s + p.p. التصريف الثالث
- I have finished my homework.
- He has sent the email.



2 الجملة المنفية

- I / We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ have not / haven't + p.p.
- He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ has not / hasn't + p.p.
- I haven't visited Luxor yet.
- The mechanic hasn't fixed my car.



3 السؤال بـ(هل)

- Have / Has + فاعل + P.P.....?
- Have you been to Aswan?
 - Yes, I have.
 - No, I haven't.
- Has she cooked fish?
 - Yes, she has.
 - No, she hasn't.



4 السؤال بـ(كلمة استفهام)

- P.P..... + have / has + فاعل + كلمة استفهام
- How long have you lived here?
 - I have lived here for 10 years.



5 صيغه المبني للمجهول (Passive)

• جملة المبني للمعلوم (active) هي الجملة التي تبدأ بالفاعل

- Ali has fixed the pipes.

١ - أما جملة المبني للمجهول (passive) هي التي تبدأ بالمفعول ويكون الشكل كالآتي

١- تبدأ بالمفعول

٢ - نضع (have / has) حسب المفعول ثم (been) ثم التصريف الثالث

٣ - نضع (الفاعل + by) وهي اختيارية

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P..... .

Examples

1. They have watched the movie.

- The movie has been watched.

2. She has cooked lunch.

- Lunch.....been cooked.

3. I have taken many photos.

- Many photos have.....taken.

بسهولة الفاعل هو من

يقوم بالفعل

أما المفعول لا يستطيع

القيام بالفعل

٢ - وفي حالة الجملة المنفية في المبني للمجهول نضع (not) بعد (have / has)

مفعول + haven't / hasn't + been + P.P..... .

1. They haven't sent the email.

- The email hasn't been sent.

2. She hasn't cooked lunch.

- Lunch hasn't.....cooked.

3. I haven't taken the money.

- The money.....been taken.

لا يا بطل جملة حلوة للتفكير

- A list of the seven wonders.....by them.

a. has written

b. has been written

c. have written

d. have been written

٣ - وفي حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد في المبني للمجهول

١ - نبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Have / Has) حسب المفعول

٢ - نضع المفعول ثم (been) ثم (التصريف الثالث) كالاتي

Have / Has + مفعول + been + P.P?

Have you watched the film?

1. Has 2. the film 3. been watched?

2. Has Ali mended the car?

• Has the car been mended?

3. Have they cooked lunch?

•lunch been cooked?



أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام نتبع نفس الخطوات ونبدأ بكلمة الاستفهام

How long / Where + have / has + مفعول + been + P.P.....?

1. How long have you watched the film?

• How long has the film been watched?

2. Where have you bought the car?

• Where has.....?

يلا يا بطل نحل

A. Have you searched all the information?

-----searched?

B. Has she cleaned the furniture?

-----the furniture.....?

استخدامات المضارع التام
والكلمات الدالة عليه

• الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام

لمدة - for - منذ since - حتى الان yet - أبداً never - من قبل ever - بالفعل already - للتو just

١ - يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث انتهى في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه

- He **has sent** the emails.
- They **have played** computer games.

٢ - يُستخدم المضارع التام مع (already / just) للتعبير عن أن الفعل قد تم منذ فترة قصيرة

فاعل + have / has (already / just) + p.p.

- She has **already** cleaned the room.
- They have **just** finished their homework.

ملاحظة : يمكن أن تأتي كلمة (already) في نهاية الجملة **المثبتة للتأكيد** وفي نهاية السؤال **للتعجب والدهشة** كالآتي :

- She has cleaned the room **already**.
- Amazing! Have you done your homework **already**?

٣ - يُستخدم المضارع التام مع (ever) في السؤال بمعنى (من قبل) وتأتي بعد الفاعل

Have / Has + فاعل + ever + P.P.....?

- Have you **ever** ridden a horse?

٤ - يُستخدم مع كل من (never) في الجملة المنفية وكذلك مع (yet) في نهاية الجملة المنفية والسؤال

- Have you visited Aswan **yet**?
- I have **never** seen Cairo at night.
- She hasn't visited her uncle **yet**.



since & for

- كلمة (**since**) تأتي بمعنى (منذ) وتعبر عن بداية الحدث
- تعبيرات تدل على بداية الحدث

[2020 • yesterday • one o'clock • Sunday • last week]

- Mr Sabri has been at this school **since** 2020.
- They have been married **since** last year.

- أما كلمة (**for**) تأتي بمعنى لمدة وتعبر عن مدة أو طول الحدث
- تعبيرات تدل على مدة الحدث

[six years • a month • two days • an hour • a long time • the last]

- They have been married **for** over 50 years.
- She has known her friend **for** a long time.

ملخص (since - for)

مع (**since**) يأتي اسم مفرد أما (**for**) يأتي معها اسم جمع

I have lived here **since** 2020.
I have lived here **for** 5 years.

ولكن اذا جاء اسم مفرد قبله (**a-an-one**) نستخدم (**for**)

He has studied **for an hour**.
They have travelled **for a week**.

ملاحظات هامة :

① اذا جاءت (**since**) رابطت زمني فياتي قبلها (مضارع تام) وبعدها (ماضي بسيط)

ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **since** + P.P..... **have / has** + فاعل

- He **has worked** here **since** he **graduated**.
- **Since** he **was** ten, he **has lived** in Cairo.

② لاحظ الفرق بين :

ذهب وعاد مكان + **have / has been to** + فاعل

ذهب ولم يعد (مازال هناك)مكان + **have / has gone to** + فاعل

- She has **been to** the market. (ذهبت إلى السوق وعادت.)
(She went to the market and came back / she isn't in the market now)
- She has **gone to** the market. (ذهبت إلى السوق ومازالت هناك.)
(She is still in the market)

أفكار هامة للمتفوقين

١ - المضارع التام يستخدم للتعبير عن عدد مرات تكرار الفعل بشرط أن يستطيع الفاعل فعل الشيء مره اخري أما اذا لم يستطيع الفاعل فعل الشيء مره اخري لانه مات او اعتزل مثلا نستخدم (ماضي بسيط)

- Adel Emam **has acted** 50 films. (يستطيع أن يمثل لأنه مازال موجود)
- Ismail Yassin **acted** 50 films. (لن يستطيع أن يمثل لأنه مات)

٢ - كلمة (just) مع المضارع التام وتساوي (a short time ago) مع الماضي البسيط

- He **has just** played football.
- = He **played** football **a short time ago**.

٣ - يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال بـ (Have/ Has) وتكون الإجابة بـ (Yes) ثم فاعل ثم ماضي بسيط اذا جاءت علامة ماضي

- **Have** you visited Aswan? - **Yes, I visited** it last year.

٤ - اذا جاء قبل السنة (in) يكون الزمن ماضي بسيط واذا جاء قبلها (since) يكون الزمن مضارع تام

- He **worked** in Cairo **in** 2020.
- He **has worked** in Cairo **since** 2020.

٥ - اذا جاء زمن مضارع تام فيمكن أن تأتي كلمة (ever) في الجملة المثبتة كالاتي مع الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة

- **Ali is the tallest** boy I **have ever** met.

٦ - يستخدم المضارع التام مع كل من (lately - recently) بمعنى حديثاً أو مؤخراً

- They **have visited** the zoo **lately / recently**.



Exercise on Language in use

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. I.....(**finished**) my homework already.
2. The museum.....(**has visited**) by many tourists.
3. My car.....(**repaired**) lately.
4. They have.....(**ever**) been to Alexandria.
5. He has.....(**left just**) the room.
6. My sister has.....(**break**) her phone again.
7. I.....(**not see**) that movie yet.
8. We.....(**read**) three chapters already.
9.(**Has**) you ever eaten falafel?
10. She.....(**study**) English since she was a child.
11. Have you.....(**never**) been to Aswan?
12. The window.....(**is**) been broken.
13. The movie.....(**have**) been watched.
14. Lunch.....(**hasn't cooked**) yet.
15. She has just.....(**finish**) her work.
16. He has never.....(**saw**) snow.
17. We.....(**has**) gone to the market.
18. She.....(**has supported**) by her friends.
19. The homework.....(**has done**) by her.
20. The Pyramids have.....(**visited**).

Advanced أسئلة للتفكير

1. It is 3 years since I.....(**visit**) Hurghada.
2. Have you played football? - Yes, I.....(**have played**) it yesterday.
3. Talia is the best girl I have.....(**never**) met.
4. She has travelled abroad.....(**in**) 2022.
5. He was born.....(**since**) 2022.
6. Adel Emam.....(**act**) 150 films. He can act more.
7. Ismail Yassin.....(**act**) 150 films. He can't act more.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. He watched TV a short time ago. (**just**)

2. He has lived in Cairo since 2020. (**for**)

3. They have heard the news? (**Has**)



The third conditional

حالة الشرط الثالثة

• قبل دراسة الحالة الثالثة تذكر أهم المعلومات الخاصة بزمن الماضي التام
يتكون الماضي التام كالآتي :

فاعل + had + P.P.

- He **had done** his homework.
- they **had played** football.

٢ - يتم النفي بوضع (not) بعد (had)

- He **hadn't booked** the ticket.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالآتي

• Had + فاعل + P.P. ?

- **Had** they done their homework?
- **Had** she cooked lunch before going out?

٤ - في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

• Had + فاعل + P.P. ?

- **How long** had they lived here before they moved to Cairo?
- They **had** lived here 3 years before they moved to Cairo.

٥ - يستخدم الماضي التام مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after - as soon as - before - by the time)

١ ماضي بسيط ماضي تام (بمجرد أن) As soon as = (بعد) After

- **After** he had eaten, he watched TV.
- **As soon as** she had arrived, they started the party.

٢ ماضي تام ماضي بسيط (قبل) Before = By the time

- **Before** they left, they had washed the dishes.
- **By the time** I reached the station, the train had left.

٣ ماضي تام (حتى) till / until ماضي بسيط منفي (غالباً)

- He **didn't go out** **until / till** he had taken the money.

ملاحظة هامة

- اذا لم يأتي فاعل بعد (after / before) نضع (v+ing)

- **After doing** homework, he slept.
- **Before going** out, she had helped her mother.

The third conditional

حالة الشرط الثالثة

١ - تستخدم الحالة الثالثة من الشرط مع (If) للتعبير عن الاستحالة في الماضي وكذلك التعبير عن الندم وتتكون كالاتي

If + فاعل + **had hadn't** P.P....., فاعل + **would wouldn't** + have + P.P.... .

- If he **had studied** hard, he **would have succeeded**.
- If we **had brought** the map, we **wouldn't have gotten** lost.
- If he **hadn't been** careful, he **would have made** an accident.

وفي حالة الاستفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

Would + فاعل + have + P.P..... if + فاعل + had + P.P.....?

Would you have bought the car if you had had enough money?

٢ - يمكن أن تأتي اداة الشرط (If) أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- If he **had told** me, I **would have helped** him.
- I **would have helped** him **if** he **had told** me.

٣ - نستخدم (had had) في الحالة الثالثة بمعنى يملك او يتناول

- If I **had had** time, I **would have visited** them.
- If I **had had** lunch, I **wouldn't buy** fast food.

٤ - لاحظ معنى الحالة الثالثة جيدا وأنها تدل على الماضي

- If he **had arrived** early, he **would have caught** the bus.

معنى الجملة انه لو كان وصل مبكراً كان هيلحق الاتوبيس يبقى المعنى انه لم يصل مبكراً لذلك لم يلحق الاتوبيس كالاتي

- He **didn't arrive** early, so he **didn't catch** the bus.

يلا يا بطل اكتب معنى الجملة دي بالانجليش

If she had cooked, we wouldn't have eaten out.

-----,so-----
-----because-----

Exercise on Language in use

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. If they.....(scored) a goal, they wouldn't have lost the match.
2. If I had gone, I would.....(met) her.
3. If I.....(have) studied hard, I'd have passed.
4. If she had left late, she would have.....(catch) the train.
5. If he.....(had) lunch, he would have gone out.
6. After.....(watch) TV, he went out.
7. If I.....(brought) my umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet.
8. If Ahmed had studied hard, he.....(pass) the exam.
9. If it had.....(rain), we wouldn't have gone out.
10. If he had driven carefully, he would.....(avoid) the accident.
11. If we had.....(go) to the museum, we would have seen the exhibition.
12.(Will) you have bought the mobile if you had had enough money.
13. If I.....(had) time, I would have visited my uncle.
14. If she.....(read) the instructions, she wouldn't have done it incorrectly.
15. He.....(doesn't) go out until he had done his homework.

جمل للفائقين

1. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. He didn't play well, so he didn't win the match. (If)

2. If she had enough money, she would have bought a dress. (so)

هذ العمل متاح للجميع صدقة جارية على روح والدي

UNIT 3

The future simple Passive

المستقبل البسيط في المبني للمجهول

١ - يتكون المستقبل البسيط من فاعل ثم (مصدر + will) كالاتي

مفعول + مصدر + will + فاعل

- He will finish the project.
- They will buy a car.

٢ - في حالة النفي نستخدم (will not / won't) وبعدهم المصدر

مفعول + مصدر + will not / won't + فاعل

- They won't sell the car.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) تكون الاجابة بـ (Yes, - No,)

Will + مصدر + فاعل +?

- Will you visit the zoo?
- Yes, I will.
- No, I won't.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي :

Will + مصدر + فاعل +? + كلمة استفهام

- Where will you travel?
- I will travel to England.

٤ - صيغة المبني للمجهول مع المستقبل البسيط في الجملة الخبرية تتكون كالاتي

..... + P.P + will + be + مفعول

1. We will finish the project next Friday. (مبنى للمعلوم - Active)
- The project will be finished next Friday. (مبنى للمجهول - Passive)
2. The teacher will check the exam paper.
- The exam papers will be checked.

وفي حالة السؤال في المبني للمجهول يكون الشكل كالاتي

Will + مفعول + be + P.P.....?

1. **Will** they buy the car?

• **Will** the car **be bought**?

2. **Will** she cook lunch?

• **Will** lunch **be cooked** by her?

وفي حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي:

Will + مفعول + be + P.P.....? + كلمة استفهام

• **Where** will you buy the mobile?

- **Where** will the mobile **be bought**?

علامات واستخدامات المستقبل البسيط

• يستخدم المستقبل مع كلمات وتعابير مثل

قريباً **soon** - غداً **tomorrow** - في المستقبل **in the future** - القادم **next**

• They will visit the zoo **tomorrow**.

• I will buy a car **in the future**.

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن

1 - الوعود والقرارات السريعة والتنبؤ بدون دليل نستخدم (مصدر + **will**) مع كلمات مثل

(**think - predict - I am sure - expect - promise**)

• I **will buy** you a mobile. (**promise**) وعد

• I am hungry, I **will buy** a sandwich. (**quick decision**) قرار سريع

• I think he **will win** the next match. (**prediction**) تنبؤ

2 - للتعبير عن العمر أو السن

• My brother **will be** 50 next year.

3 - للتعبير عن الرأي الشخصي

• I am sure you **will enjoy** the film.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. The exam papers will be.....(check) by the teacher.
2. Our essays will be.....(return) next week.
3. We will.....(used) driverless cars.
4. Driverless cars will.....(used) by us.
5. The homework.....(will correct) tomorrow.
6. Father.....(mend) his car tomorrow.
7. The problem will.....(solve) by the engineer.
8. All the students will be.....(invite) to the event.
9.(The car will) be fixed soon?
10. The test.....(will corrected) tomorrow.
11. Will the letter.....(send) next week?
12. The report will be.....(preparing) by the manager.
13. Nader will.....(traveled) to London next week.
14. Robots will.....(being) developed to do important tasks.
15. How do you think new technology will be.....(improve)?

هذ العمل متاح للجميع صدقة جارية على روح والدي



1. Using modals

استخدام الافعال الناقصة

١ - نستخدم (مصدر + must) للتعبير عن الالزام والضرورة

..... مصدر + must + فاعل .

- You **must** follow safety rules.
- They **must** arrive early.

٢ - نستخدم (مصدر + mustn't) للتعبير عن المنع والتحريم أي ان الشيء غير مسموح
not allowed - forbidden - prohibited - against the law

..... مصدر + mustn't + فاعل .

- You **mustn't** lie about your identity online.
- You **mustn't** park here.

٣ - نستخدم كل من (مصدر + should / shouldn't) لاعطاء النصيحة

..... مصدر + should / shouldn't + فاعل .

- You **should** limit your screen time.
- You **shouldn't** arrive late.

٤ - نستخدم كل من (مصدر + can / can't) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة او ان الشيء مسموح

..... مصدر + can / can't + فاعل .

- He **can** speak English.
- You **can** change the phone setting.
- You **can't** use my mobile now.

2. Connectors

استخدام الروابط

١ - نستخدم كل من (While / Although / Even though) للتعبير عن التناقض بمعنى بالرغم من

- Although he is rich, he isn't happy.
- While the movie was long, it was interesting.
- Even though he was tired, he finished his task.

٢ - نستخدم التعبيرات (On one hand / On the other hand) للتعبير عن التوازن او عرض مميزات وعيوب الشيء

- On one hand, studying online is easy. On the other hand, it is hard to focus.
- On one hand, social media is useful. On the other hand, it can waste time.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. You.....(must) make noise in the library.
2.(Because) the mobile is useful, It has some disadvantages.
3. We.....(shouldn't) help elderly people.
4. You mustn't.....(crossing) when the light is red.
5. On one hand technology helps us.(Although) it causes distractions.
6. You.....(mustn't) use a strong password.
7.(Because) it was raining, we went outside.
8. She can.....(using) her laptop at school.
9. Even.....(so) he was tired, he helped me.
10.(When) I like pizza, my brother likes pasta.
11. You.....(mustn't) wear a seatbelt.
12. You.....(can't) borrow my book. I allow you to read it.
13. You.....(can) use your mobile in class.
14. You.....(should) waste your time.
15. You.....(must) talk during the exam.



UNIT 5

1. Imperatives

صيغة الأمر

يوجد نوعان من الأمر

١ - أمر مثبت يبدأ بالمصدر بدون اي اضافات

- **Open** the door, please.
- **Study** your lessons.

٢ - أمر منفي يبدأ بـ (مصدر + Don't)

- **Don't** waste your time.
- **Don't** come late again.

٣ - يمكن استخدام (Always) في بداية الجملة للتعبير عن الأمر المثبت

- **Always** study your lessons.

٤ - يمكن استخدام (Never) في بداية الجملة للتعبير عن الأمر المنفي

- **Never** come late.

2. Sequence connectors

روابط التسلسل الزمني

• روابط التسلسل الزمني تعبر عن ترتيب خطوات فعل شيء وتشمل

١ - البداية (First / to begin with / Firstly)

- **First**, identify the problem.

٢ - للاستمرار في الخطوات (Next, Then, After that)

- **Next**, define the problem clearly.
- **After** that, brainstorm many different solutions.

٣ - للختام او النهاية (Finally / Lastly / In conclusion)

- **Finally**, choose the best solution.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1.(Not) waste your time on screens.
2. Don't.....(coming) late again.
3.(Helping) your friends.
4. Never.....(stayed) up late.
5.(Doesn't) miss breakfast.
6.(Final), he won the first prize.
7.(Built) a simple prototype to test.
8. After.....(than) define the problem clearly.
9.(Guesses) what users want.
10. Ali,.....(does) your homework.

2. Rewrite the following using the words in brackets:

1. I advise you not to play in the street. (Don't)

2. Don't arrive late for school. (Never)

3. Never be impolite. (Always)

4. You should care for your parents. (Take)

5. Lastly, send the email. (Finally)



Reported speech

المباشر والغير مباشر

١ - تتكون صيغة المباشر من جزئين جملة خارج الأقواس وتسمى جملة القول وجملة داخل الأقواس تسمى جملة المباشر

She says to Ali, " Ahmed will buy a car."

جملة القول

جملة المباشر

٥ خطوات تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر

١ - نحول فعل القول كالآتي

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|---------|---|-------|------------------|
| say | ⇒ | say | say to | ⇒ | tell | يأتي بعدهم مفعول |
| says | ⇒ | says | says to | ⇒ | tells | |
| said | ⇒ | said | said to | ⇒ | told | |

ويمكن تحويل فعل القول الى كلمة من الكلمات الآتية .. (explained - reported) ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول

- He **said** she had won a prize.
- She **told me** that he would visit Luxor.
- He **explained** that they played football.

٢ - نحذف الـ (,) والأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتي بعدها دائما **فاعل** ثم **فعل**

- She says to Ali, " Ahmed will buy a car."
- She tells Ali **that** Ahmed will buy a car.

٣ - اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع لا نغير زمن الفعل داخل الأقواس ولكن اذا جاء ماضي نحول الفعل الى الماضي

- He **says**, "She is at school."
- He **says** that she **is** at school.
- He **said**, " She is at school."
- He **said** that she **was** at school.

ملاحظات اضافية هامة

- ١ - اذا جاء فاعل الجملة داخل الأقواس (He - She - It - They) لا يتغير عند التحويل كما في الجمل السابقة
٢ - اذا جاء فاعل الجملة (I - We) يتم تحويلهم الى المتكلم

He said, "I have played football."

He said that he had played football.

She said, "I have played football."

She said that she had played football.

- ٣ - اذا جاء فاعل الجملة (You) يتم تحويلها الى مفعول الجملة الأولي (المستمع)

He said to Ali, "You can go out."

He told Ali that Ali could go out.

- ٤ - اذا جاء فعل القول ماضي يتم تحويل علامات الأزمنة وأسماء الاشارة كالآتي

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| this | that | ago | before |
| these | those | now | then |
| yesterday | the day before | last week | the week before |
| tomorrow | the following day | next week | the following week |

He said to me, "She will buy this car."

He told me that she would buy that car.

They said to her, "Ali is reading now."

They told her that Ali was reading then.

معلومة اضافية هامة

- ٥ - اذا قيل الكلام منذ فترة قصيرة (غالباً) لانحول زمن الجملة مثل (just now - a moment ago)

He said just now, "I will travel tomorrow."

He said just now that he will travel tomorrow.

She said a moment ago, "I am visiting them next week."

She told me a moment ago that she is visiting them next week.

- ٦ - اذا جاء الكلام داخل الأقواس حقيقة لا نغير زمن الجملة

He said, "The sun is bigger than the moon."

He said that the sun is bigger than the moon.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Heba told me that her plane.....[leaves] to London that day.
2. Samir.....[said] me that he would travel to London the following week.
3. Sally [told] Samira, "I will go to Cairo tomorrow."
4. A witness said that the building.....[is] on fire.
5. The police said that lots of mobiles.....[stole] that year.
6. The man.....[said] us that the football tournament would start.
7. The scientists explained that the world.....[is warming].
8. Samy said that he.....[is] tired.
9. Dalia said that it.....[will] be very hot on Monday.
10. Tarek said that the red team..... [have] won the match.
11. The teacher..... [explain] that those books had been interesting.
12. Heba said that they.....[don't] go to the museum.
13. She said that she had bought a car.....[yesterday].
14. The housewife.....(say) the thief had stolen the house the last night.
15. Mona said she.....(be) tired that day.
16. Manal.....(said) me, "I have seen this movie."
17. They said that their team.....(win) the match the day before.
18. Omar..... (told) he would come late that day.
19. She said just now that she.....[would] buy a mobile tomorrow.
20. She said that.....[them] visited Aswan.

2. Rewrite the following using the words in brackets:

1. Sara said to me, " I will visit my grandmother tomorrow." (told)
.....
2. Omar said, "I played football yesterday". (the day before)
.....
3. My friend said to me, "We are going to the park this day." (told)
.....
4. Malak said, "I can help with the project." (could)
.....
5. She told me that she liked fish. (said to)
.....

هذا العمل صدقة جارية على

روح والدي

نسالكم الدعاء

العمل متاح للجميع بدون اذن
ويمكن التعديل وكتابة الاسم

بدون اذن

للمزيد تابهنوا على الفيس بوك

وقناة مستر حماده حشيش

على يوتيوب